

## Fortune Tellers

In the Rue de l'Administration are situated the electric lighting works of the municipality. In this street, by the way, fortune tellers may always be seen. They tell fortunes by cards, by birds, and other ingenious methods. The photographer will see pictures of refreshment and crockery stalls, etc. This whole district is good ground photographically. Crossing the bridge into the Shantung Road, he will find an abundance of subjects—barbers at work, hawkers, scroll, ink-slab, crockery, food sellers, etc., etc.

The only other foreign buildings in the Rue du Consulat is the Police Station, and farther west along the Rue Palikao is the church and premises of the Southern Methodist (U.S.A.) Mission.

A return may be made to the Bund by the route described next (III.), or Route IV. may be "done" from this point.

## FRENCH SETTLEMENT

(Route III)

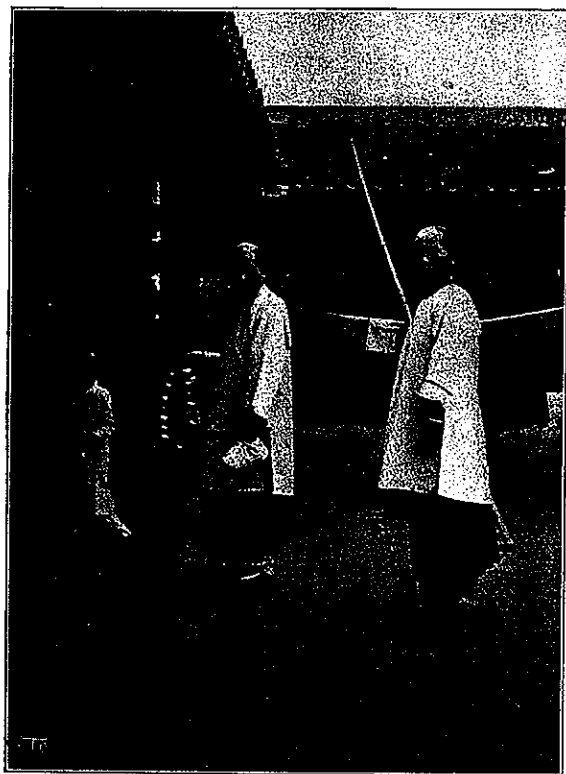
THOSE who wish to see Chinese Shanghai almost unadulterated by anything foreign ought to take the walk along the Quai des Fosses and the Quai de la Breche, that run along the city moat. They are reached by turning along any street to the left as you go up the Rue du Consulat. Innumerable characteristic photographs may be taken. Owing to the crowded state of the thoroughfare, jinrickshaws are tediously slow; walking is best. Things to be noted are numerous. The water in the moat is of the filthiest description, yet the people wash their rice in it, and cook with it, and live. The Chinese have evidently had for ages an empirical knowledge of the scientific fact that prolonged boiling kills bacteria, otherwise there would have been no Chinese left. Their eating cooked food only has been their salvation. Beggars in their boats seem quite comfortable, even when left stranded by the tide on the awful black mud.

The space between the moat walk and the city wall is occupied by shanties in every stage of senile decrepitude, piles of earthenware, Soochow kongs, and other merchandise. There is a footpath along which droves of black pigs are driven by the aid of bamboo poles, which are liberally applied to their unwilling bacon! "Cruelty to animals" is a conception that has not yet entered the Celestial head.

The space between the road and the creek is not wasted. Here stalls are erected; cheap clothes in all shades of blue, new and second-hand, look ridiculous enough with bamboos stuck through arms and legs. There are stalls for copper-ware, kettles, chafing-dishes, bowls, pans, pewter-ware stalls with candlesticks to hold red candles on altars, pewter storks and figures, snuff-boxes, and innumerable odds and ends. The accumulated fag-ends of the whole Settlement find their way to the second-hand dealers, who spread their wares on the ground. You may pick up a few blue snuff-bottles for

## The City Moat

a few cents. These dealers exemplify the Chinese principle that nothing should be wasted. If a customer cannot afford five cents he may afford five cash. It is always worth while to look for curios along this road. The shops along the side of the road opposite the creek are much given to watches



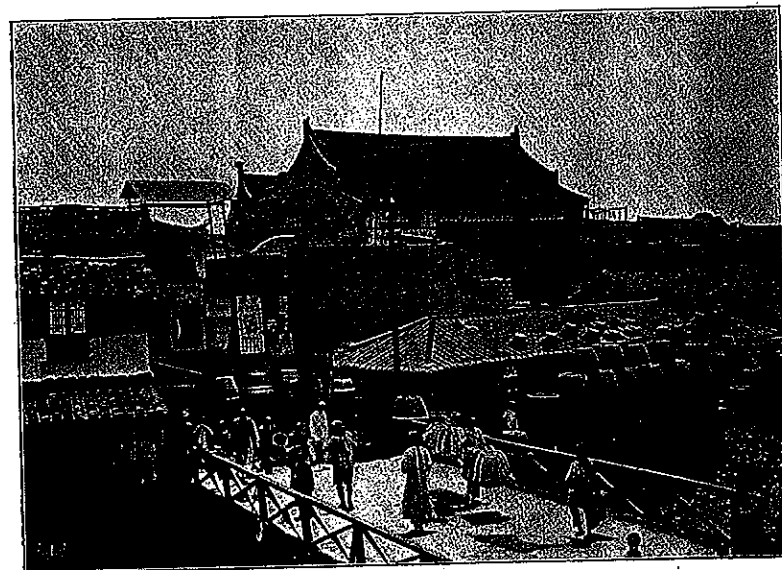
WOMEN GOING TO WORSHIP  
The first one has paper sycee in her hand

and clocks, jade-stone ornaments, pewter-ware, copper goods, and brasses. In the part of the road between the points where the Rue Petit and Rue de l'Administration run into it very good brasses may be purchased. Do not pay the price first named, nor believe that every incense-burner "b'long Ming," as the ingenuous dealer declares. The China-

## North Gate

man is an obliging creature, and having observed that the "foreign devil" wants brasses of the Ming dynasty, he has promptly supplied them in unlimited quantities.

The entrances to the New North Gate (opposite the Rue Montauban) and to the North Gate (opposite to the Rue Porte du Nord) are very interesting—always crowded, always



NORTH GATE OF NATIVE CITY

dirty, always littered up with lepers and with beggars advertising their self-made sores, always sloppy with the water spilt by the water-carriers, a wild jostle of coolies, silk-arrayed gentlemen, sedan-chairs, hobbling women, melancholy dogs, and all the flotsam and jetsam of a Chinese crowd. The photographer and seeker after the picturesque errs greatly if he misses these city gates.

## FRENCH SETTLEMENT

(Route IV)

THE recent extension of the Settlement west of the Defence Creek, along which runs the Quai de l'Ouest, presents features of interest. It is reached from the Rue du Consulat, or along the Thibet Road from the Nanking Road. The old cemetery is situated in this district. It may be reached from the Thibet Road. Cross the bridge over the Defence Creek at the corner of the Recreation Ground, and proceed along the Rue du Cimetière. Either go straight on and turn to the right, or go up the continuation of the Rue du Consulat and take the first to the left. This cemetery is beautifully laid out; being old, the trees and shrubs are well grown. There is peacefulness and beauty in this last resting-place for the foreigners of Shanghai. The remains of all nationalities lie together here. This cemetery has recently been extended. There is a neat chapel.

At the corner of the road, the Rue Kou Chan, opposite the cemetery gate, is a Chinese temple with orange-tinted walls. It has a wonderfully sweet and mellow bell; the sound of it adds greatly to the solemnity of funerals conducted in the neighbouring cemetery. This temple is the Foo Li Zen Yuen Nu. It is Buddhist. The priests are from the sacred island of Pootu, in the Chusan Archipelago. The most striking feature in it is a gigantic Buddha: the face measures 36 feet from the chin to the top of the head. It is of wood, gilded, and reminds one of the Daibutsu at Kamakura in Japan. The temple is entered by the back door, a little farther up the road.

Beyond the cemetery, and to the south and west of it, the French Council has laid out a large number of new roads, which are being very rapidly lined with foreign houses.



NORTH GATE OF NATIVE CITY FROM THE INSIDE

## THE COUNTRY (Route V)

THE French Council has shown great enterprise in opening new roads into the country. These roads, connected with the splendid roads of the International Settlement, afford facilities for walking, cycling, riding, and driving that Shanghai has long needed.

The great Avenue de Paul Brunat starts at the corner of the old cemetery and runs right out to the Siccawei Road, near Nanyang College, whence a circuit may be made to the Bubbling Well Road by turning to the right, and by the French Siccawei Road on turning to the left on reaching the head of the road. The first cross-road on the Avenue de Paul Brunat leads to the Mohawk Road and the Race Club. It is the Route des Sœurs. The next branch on the right leaves the Avenue de Paul Brunat obliquely, running up to the Bubbling Well Road. The Route de Big Grave runs across to the French Siccawei Road. The site of the camp occupied by the French troops from 1900-1903 is on the fifth road to the left after leaving the old cemetery.

## EXCURSIONS IN CHINESE QUARTERS

CHINESE BUND AND THE CHINESE  
SUBURB OF NANTAO

(Route 1)

A GREAT mistake is made by any traveller or resident who does not visit this district. It is a rich field for any one who takes interest in "things Chinese." The way to it is right along the French Bund (Quai de France). Do not turn down to the left opposite the French water-tower, but go straight on, keeping the huge long "godowns" of the China Merchants on the left. This brings us to the south limit of the French settlement, near a red-brick police station. Here you may get on the Chinese Bund; but if you have any wish to see native life, continue in the same straight line along the main street. The rickshaws must be left here, if you have come in one, and a new one, licensed by the Chinese authorities, engaged. It is best, however, to walk. A Chinese guide should always be taken for an excursion like this. It is impossible to give directions as to finding places in such a district that would be of any use to a foreigner.

This street, a continuation of the Quai de France, is a very busy one, always crowded: every house some kind of shop. Those who have no intention of visiting the native city will get a better idea of it from this suburb of Nantao than from any Chinese street in the International Settlement.

It is as well here to look in at the busy east gate of the city.

About a quarter of a mile up the street there is a building on the right that is apparently a temple, but is not. It is the guild-house of the wood merchants from Chuchou, in the province of Chekiang, near the Fokien border. Go up a narrow and dirty lane to the left of the building and enter by a narrow door. This is the Dzau Dzu Way way. There are two open courts, a theatre, and temple, the god worshipped being the Nyang-Nyang boussa (god), with the ferocious-looking

Chei-Aye and Wong Tu Aye at the right and left hands. Here the timber merchants meet to discuss common matters of interest, and settle disputes.

Proceeding farther along the street, we pass under an archway in a whitewashed wall. At the other side of it is a square built in on all sides by high walls. A fair and small market are held here. The photographer can obtain very Chinese subjects—the public storyteller at work, peep-shows, etc., etc.



VIEW IN NANTAO

The huge wall on the left is the back of a guild-house, which we shall visit later from the Bund.

Farther along the street, away back among squalid tenements, like "a jewel in a swine's snout," is one of the most magnificent guild-houses in Shanghai, in many respects far finer and more tasteful in all its appointments than the better-known Bankers' Guild-house on the North Honan Road. It is the Mosang Way Guild-house, which you must ask your Chinese guide to find. It is on the right, back from the road, about a quarter of a mile past the white arch. The Mosang Way Quay is

## Tung-ka-doo Cathedral

another timber merchants' guild. Entrance is secured from a door up a passage. The temple and theatre are resplendent with gold and red. The shrine of the Nyang-Nyang boussa is more cunningly carved than any I have seen: halberds, storks, incense-burners are of the best pewter; on the walls are bosses, reliefs of mythological subjects done first in wet clay, as are the figures over so many doorways. They are exquisitely executed. The walls are in lozenge and chequered pattern, like the tops of Ningpo tables. Finer examples of work in Chinese style are not to be found anywhere.

The next object of interest is the cathedral of Tung-ka-doo. Continue along the same street until you strike a fairly broad Chinese thoroughfare. Turn to the right, where will be found the great church, the largest and finest that the Roman Catholic Church possesses in Shanghai. The land was given by the Taotai as compensation for a building in the city which the Catholics alleged had belonged to them before they were expelled from China. It was built by Bishop de Besco: the foundation-stone was laid in 1849; it was opened in 1853. It is in the classic style, that of the Roman basilica. It is a large edifice; the walls within are white. There are nave and side aisles, but no transepts. It is dedicated to St. Francis Xavier, of whom there is a painting over the high altar. There are numerous good paintings in the church, copies of works by old masters. There is a fine organ in the gallery. The number of converts connected with this church is very large.

From this point we may return to the long street that we have traversed ever since leaving the French Quai de France, and continue along it to the Kiangnan Arsenal, passing a useless Chinese camp on the way. Near the arsenal are the new waterworks for the supply of the native city. Shanghai is the first Chinese city to have a water supply in foreign style.

From the Kiangnan Arsenal we may walk or rickshaw all the way back by the Chinese Bund. If we have no wish, however, to go farther after leaving Tung-ka-doo Cathedral, we may go right down the street on which the church stands to the Chinese Bund, and so reach the French Settlement.

## Chinese Bund

The Chinese Bund was made in 1894, after a great fire which destroyed five hundred ramshackle old Chinese houses. The Bund is policed and kept in order by the Chinese authorities. It is suitable for carriages and rickshaws. There are plenty of interesting things to be seen. First, the enormous



TOWER IN SWATOW GUILD-HOUSE, NANTAO

crowds of boats on the river, on which there is, as always in great Chinese cities, a huge permanent floating population. Beggar-boats and fishing-boats are closely packed. Near the centre of the stream is the junk anchorage, tier on tier of them—plain Shanghai junks with brown oiled wood; Foochow junks with high, gaily, and elaborately painted sterns, often laden with immense masses of "Foochow poles" slung at each side,

## Chinese Bund

making it a nautical miracle how they steer; Ningpo junks, usually with black hulls and green and red painting on the upper parts. The Bund swarms with coolies. Here are important Chinese hong, timber yards, bamboo oil, and pottery stores. One gains respect for the volume of purely native traffic. The doorways, gates, offices of these hong are often very good. Endless photographs may be made.

On the Bund, beyond the water-tower, is a splendid guild-house. Its immense white wall cannot be missed. A knock



CHINESE BUND—WOMEN WASHING

at the wooden gates will usually bring the keeper; it is the Jau Way Way Kway, a Cantonese guild-house. There is a fine, clean, flagged court; the main building, containing the usual theatre, has a fine front. Two large flower-vases are carved in high relief on the walls. Passing under the theatre, we find another court, with the temple at the west end, and in the north-west corner a five-storied pagoda-like building, the Tien Ih Koh. The whole pile makes as good a photograph of Chinese architecture as any one need wish: the Temple

## Native City

is the ideal of Chinese beauty. The shrine of Ti Wi is excellently carved; the hanging lamps are specially noteworthy. Owing to the size of the entrance court, this guild-house affords the photographer an opportunity of getting a good picture of the façade of a characteristically Chinese building.

Another walk may be taken in Nantao, along the outside of the native city wall in the upper part of Nantao. Turn up by the French water-tower, or up any of the streets beyond it. Here those interested may see Chinese life—all kinds of industries, stables, even a pony market, with gardens and creeks.

The circuit of the city walls may be made, and the south gate reached, whence return may be made by the west gate and Rue du Consulat. This is a long walk; no one ought to attempt this without a Chinese guide or a foreign friend who knows the way. *Crede experto.*

as, 30 feet  
in width, the original  
width being 60 feet.

The best way to see the city is to enter by the New North Gate (Sing Poh Mun), at the south end of the Rue Montauban. Note the scene crossing the





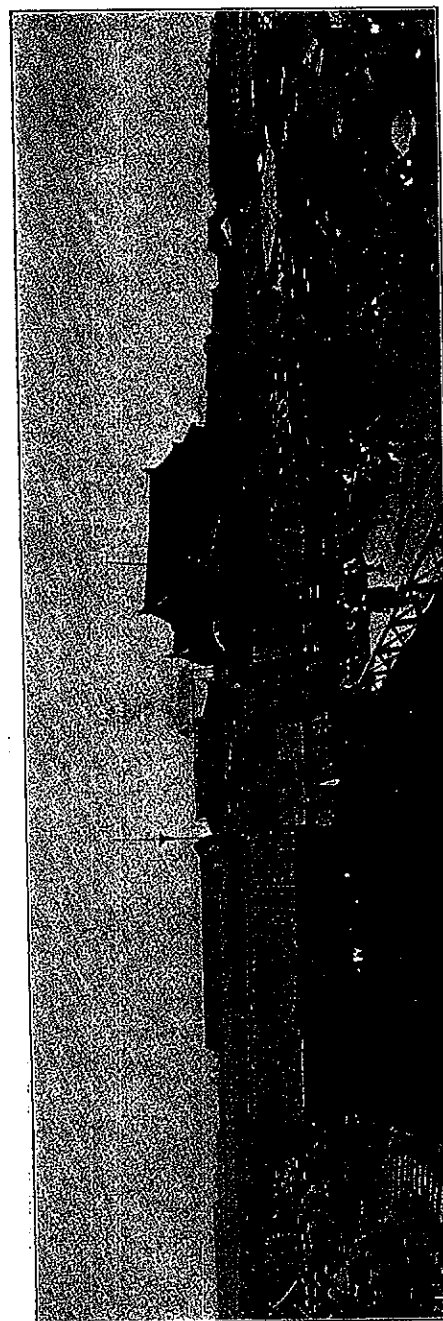
SAMPAN WOMAN

## SHANGHAI NATIVE CITY

(Route II)

**B**EFORE making a visit to the native city, the first thing to do is to procure a guide. This is indispensable, and no map would enable a raw visitor to find his way about its tortuous alleys and narrow streets. The hotels will find guides for their guests. Those who have acquaintances among the business houses of Shanghai might ask for one of the Chinese staff. Native professional guides are generally to be found at the end of the Rue Montauban on the lookout for clients. They speak sufficient English, and are reliable. It is best to make a bargain with them first, as always in China.

Some visitors and even residents never visit the city, on account of the dreadful smells they have heard about. But it is not so bad as all that. No doubt the proximity of the Foreign Settlements tends to drain life, enterprise, and business



NORTH GATE OF NATIVE CITY

## Native City

out of it, but it has still a population of 152,249 living in 27,843 houses, according to the latest native census made in the year 1900, and many interesting and beautiful trades are carried on. The odours are sometimes not good, but they are not nearly so bad or numerous as is usually imagined, and ought not to daunt a traveller with any enterprise in him.

The city forms the southern boundary of the French Settlement. It is almost circular in form; the walls, of black brick, are three miles in circumference, with 3,600 loopholes and 20 towers or guard-houses for defence. Some of these are now temples. A ditch or fosse runs round the walls, 30 feet in width, the original width being 60 feet.

The best way to see the city is to enter by the New North Gate (Sing Poh Mun), at the south end of the Rue Montauban. Note the scene crossing the



## New North Gate

wooden bridge across the ditch. The bridge is always crowded, with water-carriers, sedans, bamboo-coolies, and general passengers. Ramshackle huts cling to the walls; stores of Chinese earthenware line the creek. Note the beggars with self-made sores and crippled limbs; these are professionals, under a beggar-king. Shopkeepers may compound with him for immunity at so much a month. Inside the outer gate is what was called in mediæval times the "inner bailey" for defensive purposes—a square enclosure, at the southern side of which is the actual New North Gate through the wall. We have now left the twentieth century, and gone back 4,000 years in time. The scene inside the walls is no doubt very much like the scene inside a gate of Jerusalem in David's time. All is of the old, old world, which must appeal to any visitor interested in Biblical times.

Directly the gate is passed there is a picturesque square where sedan chairs are manufactured.



NATIVE CITY TEMPLE

## Native City

An old guard-house has been converted into a temple; it is found immediately on the right. It is the Tsung Woo Day. There is an image of Waydoo (see "Drive to Bubbling Well") downstairs; upstairs is an oblong apartment with an image of the Emperor Ye Fung of this dynasty, who was on the throne



CITY GARDENS—DRAGON GATE

when the temple was erected. On his left is a shrine to Kwangti (god of war), on his right to Midoo, and the San Quay, the Three Pure Ones, a Taoist trinity. A long, straight street leads from the east side of this square towards the centre of the city. This is the best street in the city. It is devoted to ivory, sandalwood, and fan shops. Very beautiful articles may be seen in process of manufacture—ivory gods,



## Woo Sing Ding

chop-sticks, chess-men, umbrella handles, etc., etc. There are shops for brass ware, Ningpo pewter, silks, silk tassels, porcelain. In summer-time, when the narrow street is canopied with blue cloth, it has the effect of a bazaar. Note that the streets are just wide enough for two sedan chairs to pass; they are paved with long flags of Ningpo stone laid longitudinally. China had wealth and enterprise when such pavements were laid down.

A turn to the left at the end of this street along a creek side, then across a bridge to the right, leads to the famous tea-house, the Woo Sing Ding, the City Temple and smaller shrines, along with the two characteristically Chinese gardens, the East and West Gardens, which are open free on the 1st and 15th of the Chinese month; at other times on payment of a small fee. The story is that the whole of these buildings and gardens were originally a palace built by an ambitious and wealthy mandarin, in the reign of Kiei Tsing, A.D. 1537. He was ambitious of having a palace as good as the emperor's. The scheme, however, came to the ears of the emperor, who violently disapproved, and the mandarin, to save himself, made his palace over to the city, which used it as temple, tea-house, and gardens for the benefit of the public.

It will be sufficient to visit one of the gardens. The quaint rock-work, winding paths, arbours, curiously shaped doors and gateways, show how much can be made of a small space. Tea may be had, and excellent studies for the photographer are on every hand in this whole group of buildings.

Next visit the tea-house, the Woo Sing Ding. It is a picturesque building on stone pillars in a pool, approached by zigzag bridges. Straight ones would be unlucky, as the Chinese believe that evil spirits travel along straight lines and are baffled by crooked ones. Hence curved roofs on Chinese houses, and the reason for one objection by Chinese to railroads and their lengths of straight line. Surrounding the pool are numerous picturesque tea-houses. The photographer will be in his element. The open ground round the pool is a fine study of Chinese life—dentists, doctors, toy-sellers,

## The Willow-Pattern Tea-House

cooks, jugglers are all busy. Near the pool are three bird-markets, with really fine shows of birds from the south. This tea-house is supposed to be the original of the tea-house on "willow-pattern" plates. Nowhere can a more thoroughly Chinese view be obtained than about this pool with the broken outlines of its gabled tea-houses reflected in the water.

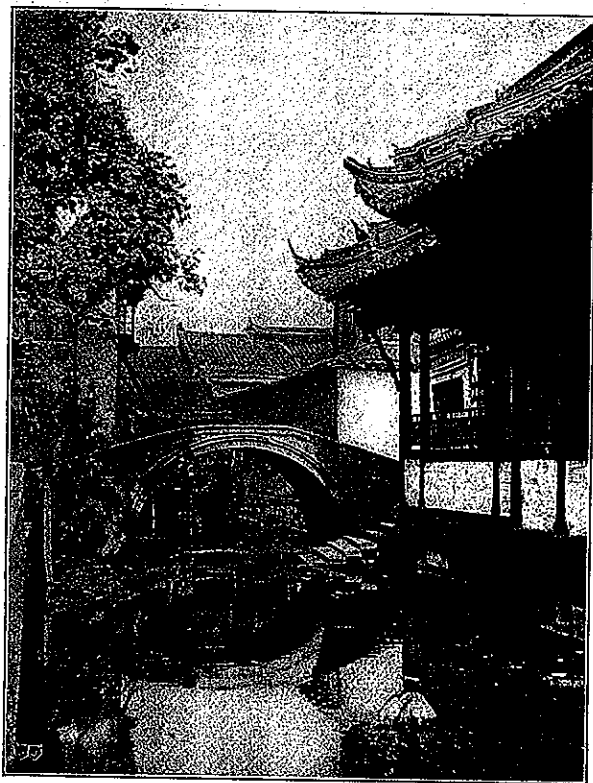


THE WILLOW-PATTERN TEA-HOUSE

The Vung Tsang Dien should next be visited; it is dedicated to the god of scholars, called locally, Vung Tsang. His name is usually written Wenchang when romanised. He is the god of literature; "a constellation," part of Ursa Major, is named after him; "the wheel of transmigration turned seventeen times the fate of Wenchang. His most distinguished

## The Vung Tsang Dien

metempsychosis was a snake, which revenged the wrongs done to his ancestors. He then met with Buddha, who forgave his sins, allowed him to throw off the serpent's coil and return as a man. He is one of a triad with Confucius and the god of war. It is said that Wenchang prevents the vicious, even



IN THE NATIVE CITY

though learned, from obtaining an academic degree" (Du Bose).

We are now close to the City Temple, in a maze of narrow, crowded streets, lined with shops, in which scrolls, brushes, compasses, spectacles, pottery, gambling implements, opium pipes, compasses, wooden scissors, birds, etc., etc., may be purchased. If we enter it by the Great East Gate, we pass a

## The Zung Wong Miao

small shrine to So Waung (the god of snakes), or the snake-king with his attendants. "If a man finds a snake on his premises, he repairs to the snake-god's temple; also rules out its tracks with manure. At the feast in the 5th moon the people mark all little children's foreheads with the character for 'king' and put yellow paint on their legs as a charm against snakes or centipedes" (Du Bose).

We may, however, enter by the Temple of the Three Emperors, Sang Vong, or Sing Sen Dien. Sometimes they are called the Three Primordial Sovereigns, three Kings of Heaven, of Earth, of Men; the length of their aggregate reigns was 18,000 years. Around the walls are sixty images—twenty-six on one side, thirty-four on the other. Each one of the sixty represents a year of the Chinese cycle, which is sixty years, not the endless time that Tennyson, in a well-known couplet, suggests. This temple is widely popular. On festival days it is hard to get round it, owing to the crowds of worshippers burning incense before the images, while the heat from the great furnace compels a rapid retreat if an attempt is made to pass it. Paper shoes representing silver sycee are burnt in it.

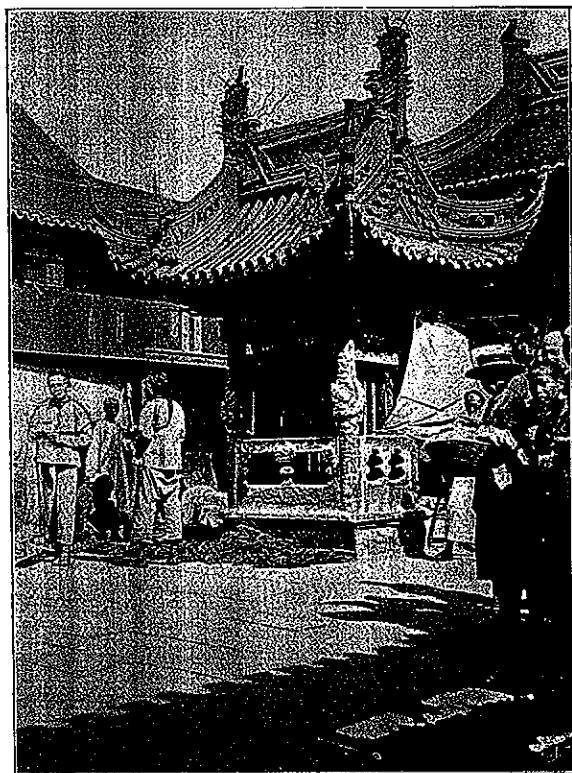
We now enter the great City Temple, the Zung Wong Miao, built in 1537 under the circumstances to which I have alluded. There is a large central court, with an ancient incense burner and a very artistic detached shrine with upbent roof and good carving about it, which makes an excellent photographic subject. In the afternoon this court is a fair: one cannot but think of the buyers and sellers in the temple at Jerusalem (St. Matthew xxi. 12, 13). There are refreshment stalls, toy vendors, incense shops, and jugglers, who, by the way, are well worth seeing; their production of bowls, filled with water to the brim, from the stone floor is a marvellous performance, equal to the Hindoos' trick of the growing of the mango tree.

The city god is in a building at the east end of the great central court. His name means king of the city of which he is the tutelary god. "Each of the 1,600 cities of China has its god, and the 100,000 market towns each claim a

## The Confucian Temple

god. He has two assistants to help him to judge lawsuits in the other world." At festivals this temple is crowded; the image is shrouded in curtains, so is not easy to see; it is also surrounded by high wooden rails.

There is a small court behind the great one, reached by



SHRINE, CITY TEMPLE

passing under the stage. Through this court is the nearest way to the next place of interest, the Confucian Temple. The streets *en route* are quiet and fairly clean, much given to clothing shops. On the way we pass the Kwangti Miao, the temple of the god of war. It used to be east of the City Temple, but was removed to its present site when the Catholics returned to China, and claimed the old temple as theirs by

## The Confucian Temple

right of occupation before the expulsion of the Jesuits at the end of the eighteenth century. Kwangti is a most popular god. "He is worshipped twice a month in 1,600 state temples." The Guilds (see Bankers) often chose him as their patron. "He is said to have appeared in the heavens in 1856 to encourage the Imperial troops against the Taipings. He was a general who figured in the time of the Three Kingdoms, just after the commencement of our era"



VIEW IN NATIVE CITY

(Du Bose). The ground in front of this temple is untidy, but the interior is clean enough, and does not appear to be much frequented, except by officials.

Not far away, near the west gate, from which it is best reached by those who wish to see it only, is the Confucian temple, in a large walled area, bounded by a yellow wall, above which the high carved roofs of the various shrines present a very picturesque spectacle. There is a three-storied pagoda at one corner outside the enclosure, built some five years ago. There is plenty of open space, with pond and

## The Confucian Temple

spirit wall in front of it. A good photograph may be taken from this point. The great wooden gates are usually closed. Inside them is a court of rough grass. Entrance is obtained by the smaller gate to the right. Crossing two open courts, we see the Ming Loong Dong, the shrine where the scholars from the contiguous school for the training of scholars worship. The gate-keeper, whom it is best to engage to go round with you, will then open a large pair of folding-doors. These admit us into the great court in front of the Kong-foo-tsoo Miao, the Confucian temple itself, which is called the Tien Zung Dien. Along the walls of the court are sheds, which contain tablets to the 3,000 disciples of Confucius; the larger ones are to his seventy superior disciples.

Inside the temple itself there is the severest simplicity. It is just a large, open-roofed hall, the timbers being decorated with paintings. The tablet of Confucius occupies the place of honour; in front of it is a table and altar, with two plain metal candlesticks. There is no image. At each side of the hall are two subsidiary shrines. All else is bare.

Externally there is no attempt to deify the great sage of China, who, born as long ago as 551 B.C., holds so tremendous a sway over a quarter of the human race. His grave in Shantung is still the greatest pilgrim resort on earth. There is much dispute as to whether the Chinese actually *worship* Confucius. The early Jesuit missionaries did not believe it, nor does Dr. Martin, in a recent letter to the *North China Daily News*. The Pope, however, decided against the Jesuits, and so lost China to the Catholic Church; the mass of Protestant missionaries also agree with the Pope that they do. It certainly looks as if they did. There are about 1,600 temples similar to this in the empire. Sacrifices are offered to him, scholars bow before his tablet, schoolboys worship him, the emperor worships him. The great annual sacrifice is offered in the night of the eleventh day of the fourth moon of the Chinese year in spring, the anniversary of his death. His birthday is celebrated in the autumn. This is not the place to give an account of Confucianism. It is sufficient to say that while not denying the existence of Shang-Ti, the

## The Confucian Temple

aboriginal Chinese god of Heaven, whom the emperor still worships once a year, Confucius ignored him, sanctioned ancestor worship, and elaborated a system of morals which still rules the nation.

Behind the chief temple is one to the father and mother of Confucius.

Opposite the front of the enclosure are three Confucian institutions—an orphanage and two refuges, one for old men and one for old women.

Next to these is a handsome, well-kept building, the Vae Zee Kung, or the Emperor's Temple. Once a year the officials proceed to this temple to do obeisance before the emperor's tablet. It is hard to distinguish it from worship. I have not been able to gain access to this building. Near it is the most famous peach orchard in the city. On our way back we pass the city lieutenant's yamen. The two giants painted on the doors are the door gods, who were two ministers of state in the Tang Dynasty (ending A.D. 936). Their names are Way Tsu Kong and Ching Soh Pao.

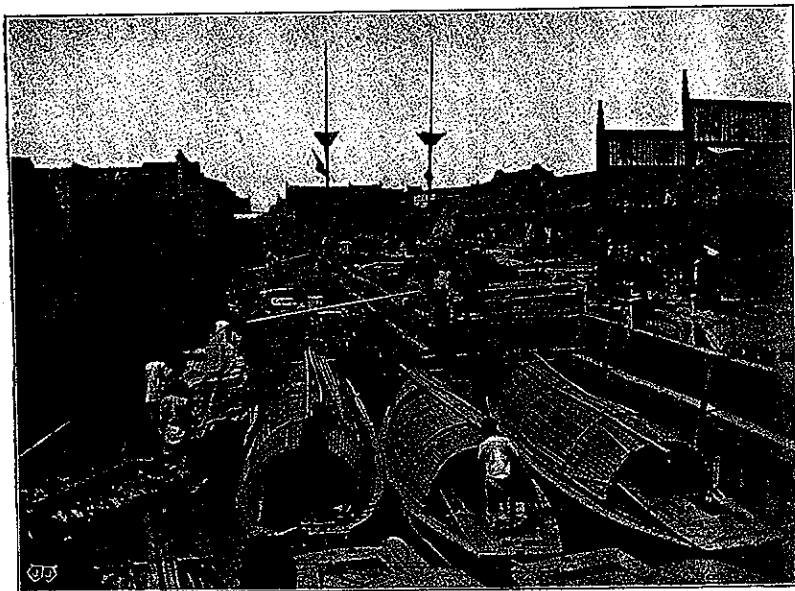
There is no need to visit the smaller temples in the city.

The city may also be entered by the east gate from the suburb of Nantao. The warehouses and shops of the cotton or piece goods merchants are in this quarter, also a street wholly given up to the manufacture of idols in metal, wood, and plaster.

## WALK ROUND THE WALL OF THE NATIVE CITY

(Route III)

THIS walk offers an admirable opportunity of seeing China as it is, and as it has been for many ages. It is also a novelty for any one from the West to walk on a city wall at all. The circuit of the walls is between three and four miles, and can be done in one hour by going straight on, but two hours



SLIGHTLY CONGESTED  
Creek leading to the native city

and a half ought to be allowed for the excursion, if the temples *en route* are to be visited.

The walls are not so very old. In A.D. 1554 a famous man named Koo Zong Li sent a memorial letter to the emperor, suggesting that walls should be built to protect the city from Japanese pirates. The emperor consented, and Fo, prefect of Sungkiang, built the walls. They had originally six gates, and a tower over the east gate only. In 1558 Loo

## City Wall

Kung Zung built towers over other gates, which were called Vah Keun Dai, Tsz Sung Dai, Tsung Wa Dai (now turned into temples). There is a moat round the walls, which are of black brick, supported by a thick embankment of earth on the inside. It is really on this earth embankment that you walk, not on the wall itself, which is furnished with portholes 3,600 in number. We may ascend it by any one of the gates, but the New North Gate (Sing Poh Mun) is the most convenient, at the end of Rue Montauban. Having passed through the outer and inner gates, turn to the right along a dirty lane, climb up the slope of earth, and you are on the walls.

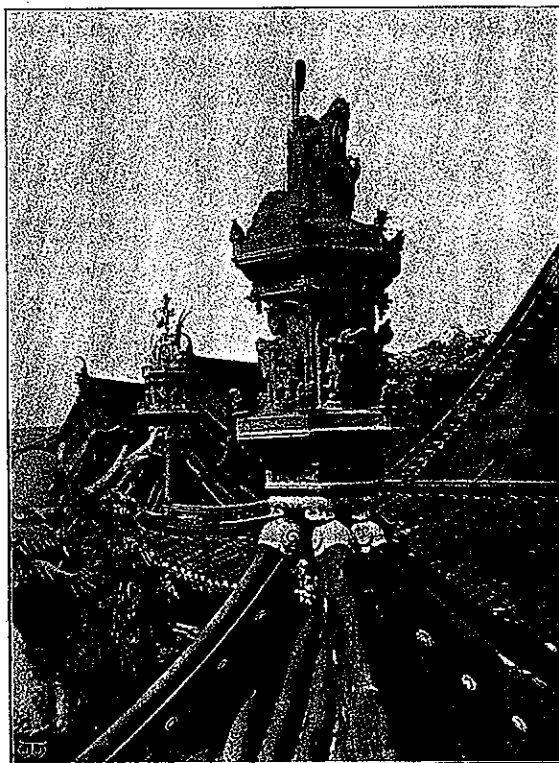
The general view of any native city from a height is generally disappointing, presenting, as it does, an expanse of black tiles on the one-storied buildings. Domestic buildings do not run to height in China, but there are some good dwellings of the better sort abutting on the wall; so that altogether the photographer can get a few picturesque corners. The view of the busy streets of the French Settlement outside the walls is worth attention. One gets the impression that the whole population of China is always on the streets.

After a quarter of a mile's walk we come to the Da Ching, once a guard-house or castle, now a temple. It is a very beautiful and picturesque building, and makes a splendid photograph from any point of view. Gardens and open spaces surround it; at one corner there is a pool. From that side, with the pool in the foreground, it makes a very beautiful picture. To visit it, you must go down from the wall, and enter by side door. The building has four stories on one side and two on the upper side, where it abuts on the wall. On entering and passing through the porter's living-room, there is, at the end of a narrow passage, a ferocious-looking image of a black-faced warrior, General Chow, of the Chow Dynasty, about 1100 B.C. In the hall beyond this passage is a shrine containing the figure of Tsang Ti Sz, who, I am informed, is still living as a famous Taoist priest. It is a case of apotheosis. To his right is a shrine to the king of snakes (see account of visit to City Temple).

The main temple area is on the second storey, to which

## The Da Ching

there is an entrance from the wall. Kwangti (god of war) occupies the principal place with his two attendants, Tz Tsang and Kway Bing. On the right is the image of the god of medicine, Li Zung Yang, one of the "Eight Immortals." "He was a graduate at Pekin and a mandarin, but retired to the mountains to search for immortality." On the left



STONE CARVING ON ROOFS IN CITY GARDENS  
Three hundred years old

of the god of war is Zung Wong, the tutelary deity of the city. There is a kong or tub-shaped incense burner, presented to the temple by the native staff of the Municipality of the Foreign Settlement. On the left of the entrance is the groom and charger of the god of war; on the right his boatmen and boat. In the third storey is a large room, with a small shrine and pretty stained-glass windows. On the top floor—very

## The Ta Vung Leu

unusual—are three gilt figures of the Taoist trinity, the Three Pure Ones; on the left another trinity, Confucius in the centre, with two of the Eight Immortals, one of whom is Han Chung Li, who revives the dead with a fan. Sometimes he has a peach (symbol of immortality) in his hand. This trinity is much worshipped by scholars.

Leaving this temple, we continue along the wall. The space inside becomes less inhabited, and is given up to numerous market gardens. Walled cities always had to have open spaces in them, to grow as much food as possible in times of siege. Notice in one of these gardens huge stone figures—horses, men, turtles, lions, of the same type as the Ming tombs at Nanking. From this point to the south gate the country outside and inside the walls is very open. Near the west gate the roofs of the Confucian Temple (see description of city, page 120) are discernible. Just before reaching the south gate, outside which is a flourishing mission of the American Southern Presbyterians, down on the level inside the walls, is the Tsi Ying An, a temple to the goddess of mercy. A little beyond the new south gate, again down on the level ground inside the wall, necessitating a detour to reach it, is the Dien Zung, the temple of the god of earth. From the south to the east gate the space inside the walls again becomes densely inhabited, on account of its proximity to the river. Outside the walls is the suburb of Nantao. Its dirty, crowded, wooden houses line the city ditch facing the walls, but yield excellent photographs. The great east gate is first reached, then the east gate leading out to the Chinese Bund.

Between the east and north gates is the Ta Vung Leu, an old tower or castle converted into a temple. It is a most picturesque object for the photographer or painter. It is near the city water-tower. Part of the temple spans the path along the city wall. Along the passage are mural paintings of the Buddhist Hades. The temple covers a large part of the embankment and a large area inside the wall. The greater part of this pile of temple buildings down to the level is called the Dien Ih Tien Mun, the First Gate of Heaven. In it are shrines to the kitchen god, who "knows intimately the faults

## The Ta Vung Leu

of the family, and takes account of their sins. He is worshipped at the new and full moon" (Du Bose). "His image is in every home, and the crackers and bombs are fired off on the twenty-fourth day of the twelfth moon, just about Chinese New Year's Day, when he ascends to heaven to make his report on the 'goings on' of the family during the year."



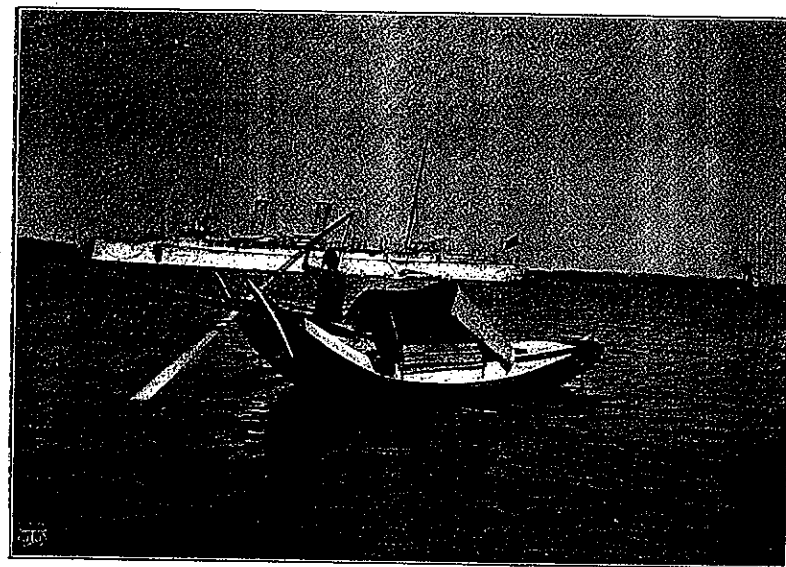
IN THE CITY GARDENS—CHINESE ARCHITECTURE  
Sacred elephant on highest roof

In order to give him a good "send-off," he has his lips smeared with sugar, so that he may present a favourable report to the Pearly Emperor. The kitchen god's name is Tsau Tsung.

We now reach the north gate again, from which we descend to the French Settlement and the Rue Montauban.

## POOTUNG

THE east side of the river opposite Shanghai is called Pootung. It is the name given to the whole peninsula between the Whangpoo and the sea. It is reached by sampan from any of the pontoons (fare each way, 5 cents). There is not much for the casual visitor to see. There is only one terrace of dwelling-houses and the Pootung Hotel. The



SAMPAN

whole of the foreshore for five miles from Tunkadoo to a point below the harbour limits is taken up with the wharves, go-downs, oil tanks, and various commercial establishments. The International Cotton Mill occupies a prominent place opposite the Settlement. In front of the mill is the Customs Signal Station, from which the arrival of all the shipping is signalled. If the vessel be from the south of the Yangtsze, the signal flags are on the south side of the mast; if from the north, on the



## Signal Station

north side. Two guns are fired when a steamer or tender with mails enters the lower harbour limit.

*Mail Steamers* from Europe or America are signalled by the national ensign over the company's flag, and a red pennant with three white crosses at the masthead or yardarm.

*Men-of-War*.—The national ensign over letter C.

*Local Steamers*.—The company's flag or letter D over the number (Marryat's Code).

Behind the cotton mill is the American Cigarette Factory. At the point where the river takes a sharp turn to the east is the



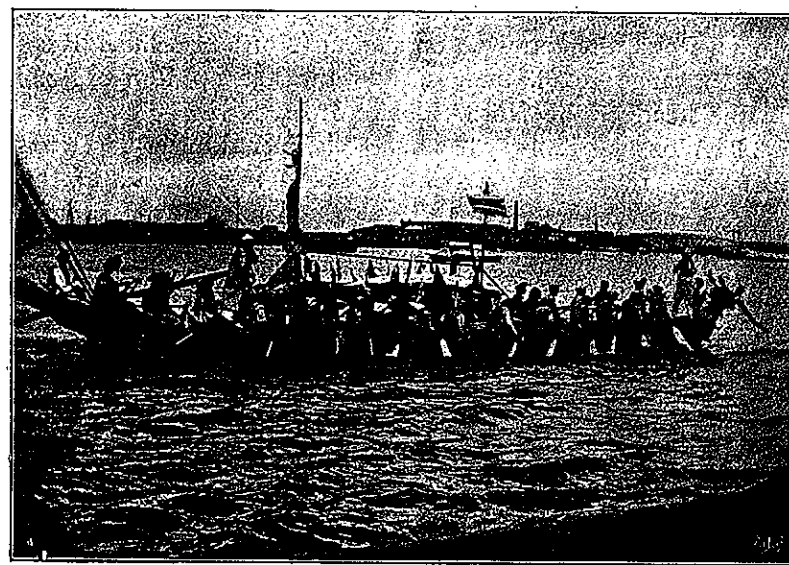
IRRIGATION WHEEL

shipbuilding and engineering yard of Farnham, Boyd & Co. If the visitor can obtain permission to visit these works, let him by all means do so. They are splendidly equipped with machinery. Nothing can be more interesting than to see the Chinese mechanics at work. They seem quite as skilful as engineers at home. On the west side of Boyd's is an old burial-ground for foreigners. The Seamen's Church has recently been pulled down.

## Pootung

Should any one wish for a walk down the bank of the Whangpoo, he may land at the jetty by the Pootung Hotel, continue past the hotel into the villages, then turn to the left at the back of Boyd's works. But it is hardly worth it, except that a photographer might go for the sake of obtaining a picture of the Chinese method of fishing by means of a large square drop-net.

The country behind presents few attractions. It is best



DRAGON BOAT

visited by houseboats up the creeks running into the country from the Whangpoo. The native population is largely Roman Catholic. There is a very fine church in the country east of Tunkadoo.

### EXCURSION TO WOOSUNG

THOSE who have a little time to spare and who wish to be able to boast that they have had a railway ride in China, and who, at the same time, wish to make some little acquaintance with the country round Shanghai, might take a railway journey to Woosung.

The station is at the far end of the North Honan Road, and the way to it is either by the Soochow Creek side to the North Honan Road, then straight on; or up North Szechuen Road to the Range Road, then turn to the left up Range Road till the head of the North Honan Road is reached.

The Woosung Railway has had a chequered history. It was opened in 1876 as far as Chiangwan, the second station on the present line, and a few Shanghai men were the owners, Mr. G. J. Morrison being the moving spirit and engineer. But despite its popularity with the Chinese, the masses of whom always welcome any obvious improvement, it could not withstand the jealousy of hidebound officialdom. The viceroy objected that his consent had not been obtained, and the line was closed, and it is a blot on the memory of Sir Thos. Wade that he effected its sale to the Chinese at the end of the year. Thus in October, 1876, the Chinese paid Tls. 285,000 compensation for it, and proceeded at once to pull it up, after the last train had been run, an operation which was watched sorrowfully by the people as it made its last journey. They had no sympathy with the buttoned and satin-clad fools who ruled them. The unfortunate engine and carriages were dismembered and the parts carried over to Formosa, then in the possession of the Chinese. There they remained until 1883, when this old Woosung Railway plant was brought back to Shanghai. The present line was opened in September, 1898, officialism not venturing to interfere with it. It is very popular with the Chinese. The carriages are good, clean, and comfortable, and are fitted with sliding panels of blue glass to shade the eyes during the glare of the summer. A timetable will be found in the local papers.

Starting from Shanghai, we arrive at the Rifle Range Station in a few minutes; close by is the new Rifle Range, owned by the Municipal Council, for the use of the volunteers. The old range occupied the site of Range Road until six or seven years ago. Ample provision is made for all kinds of rifle practice, at ranges from 100 to 800 yards. Adjoining is the prospected new Recreation Ground, which is the brilliant conception of the trustees of the Recreation Fund. Seeing the congested state of the present Recreation Ground on the Bubbling Well Road, they wrote the Municipal Council on May 23rd, 1901, stating that they were in treaty for 100 mow (about 16 acres) of land for purposes of recreation. The Council at once entered into the scheme, with the splendid result that with Tls. 40,000 borrowed from the ever-flowing Recreation Fund, and a sum of about Tls. 17,000 contributed by the Council, an area of 258 mow (about 45 acres) between the new Rifle Range and the railway has been secured to the public for ever.

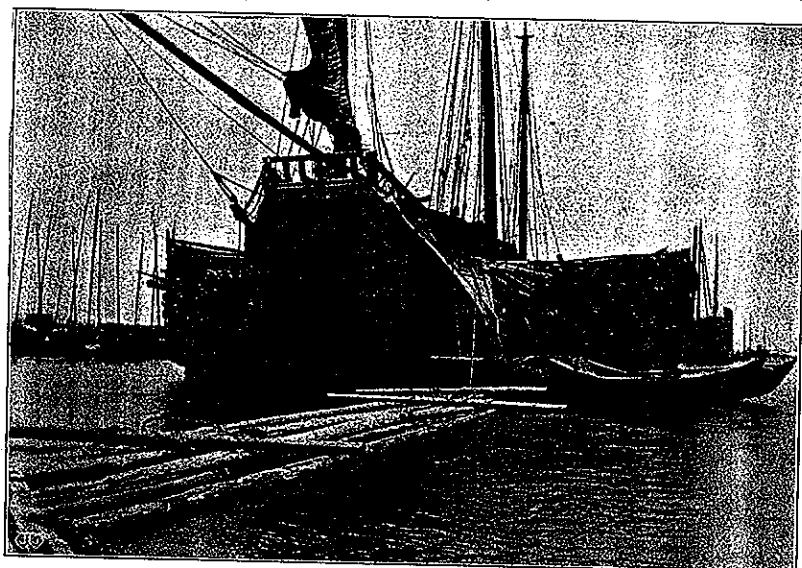
An agreement has just been made with Mr. J. W. Stuckey to prepare plans for the laying of it out. "Its exact distance from the Garden Bridge, *via* the North Szechuen and North Honan Roads, is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles, or one mile farther than the present Recreation Ground on the Bubbling Well Road" (M. C. Report, 1901).

The next station is Chiangwan, an unwalled town in which some good photographs may be taken. It has a ruined pailow, a small pagoda, and good creek scenes. The line runs mostly through paddy fields until Woosung Pier Station is reached. At the Pier Station there is the Woosung Hotel, where excellent tiffins and dinners are served. It is best, if possible, to write the day before and order a meal, if you intend spending the day there. You may enjoy a ride on a Chinese wheelbarrow to the village. If you are, however, just spending the afternoon, you may do one of two things. You may go to the old terminus by the creek and alight there. A good road has been made to the creek, over which is an excellent new wooden bridge, and the village on the other side is a typical Chinese village, with narrow streets, rough paving, many smells, and

## Woosung

many dogs. You may, however, avoid the village, and continue along the Whangpoo side by a splendid new Bund.

When Woosung was made a treaty port, it was anticipated that a new settlement would spring up, and a good deal of the heavy traffic would pass through it. The Bund was made, and the land laid out in squares, all ready for the building of offices and houses. So far this has not been realised; but Woosung is improved, and the walk along the river is very fine. There is



FOOCHOW JUNK WITH CARGO OF POLES LASHED TO SIDE

always a fleet of junks anchored there, among them Chinese war-junks, which may be compared to the foreign war-ships lying at anchor.

The other plan is to go on to the new terminus near the lighthouse, which, with out-buildings and farm, makes a picturesque photograph.

If you have time, by all means walk on to the old walled city of Paosan, or, as the local pronunciation has it, Pausa. The road along the shore of the Yangtsze is good as far as the Chinese fort, a huge enclosure with mud walls, which existed

## Paosan

at the time of the conquest of Shanghai. It was around this fort and between it and Woosung that the Chinese had painted conical mud-heaps white, to make them resemble tents; this was a brilliant idea of the Chinese military genius to make the British think a vast army was encamped there. But Sir Hugh Gough was not to be scared by painted mud. On June 16th, 1842, he landed and took Woosung, and silenced the 134 guns in the fort.

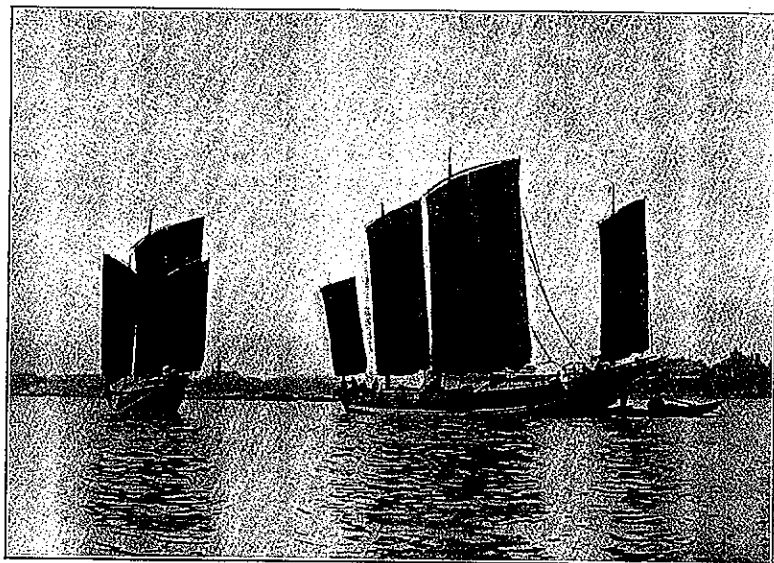
From the fort ascend to the top of the embankment erected by the Chinese to keep out the flood waters of the Yangtsze. The walk is a very pleasant one, and in about another mile you see the old city of Paosan. At one time it must have been on the river, for an old water-gate is visible. You may enter by the east gate and ramble about the old city; there is a good gatehouse in the centre of it, also good creek scenes and very large ruined pailows. It is historically interesting. After having taken Woosung, Sir Hugh Gough advanced on Paosan, "to which he had heard that the governor of the province had fled, with a large number of troops." He had ordered Major-General Schoedde to move to the rear of the town, and to cut off the retreat of the Chinese, and when he arrived he found the major-general in possession, and the Chinese troops flying, with the civil population, in all directions. The siege of Paosan, therefore, is not one of the great sieges of history.

The return to Woosung must be made by the same route.

Jinrickshaws may be taken at Woosung for Paosan; but as they are the "discards" of Shanghai, somewhat infirm, and, like the minstrel, "have seen a better day," they do not afford very comfortable riding; on a hot day, however, they are better than nothing.

It is a very good plan to take one's bicycle down to Woosung by train.

Those who enjoy walking would find it interesting to walk by the Whangpoo side to Woosung, along Broadway past the Point.



SHANGHAI JUNKS

### HOUSEBOAT EXCURSIONS

**V**ISITORS to Shanghai who are not pressed for time ought by all means to make a trip up country in a houseboat. It is a most restful and enjoyable holiday, and enables the visitor to see a very great deal of Chinese life and scenery. The innumerable creeks of this province, often so very beautiful, walled cities, market towns, villages, bridges, methods of irrigation and agriculture, all afford ceaseless interest.

There are two classes of houseboat, foreign and native, the former an adaptation of the latter. The native boat is the cheaper, the foreign boat infinitely more comfortable. A foreign houseboat has one central cabin, with bunks at the sides for two; there is often also another small cabin, and most of the boats are very comfortably fitted up. The hire of a foreign boat is about Tls. 5 or Tls. 6 a day; of a native boat, \$2.50 or \$3; one or two of the hotels have boats, and some private owners will let theirs for hire. The best way to

### Houseboat Trip

procure a boat is to advertise, stating the number of days the boat will be required.

As to preparations for a trip, the boat, wherever hired, will have its own crew, under a captain or loadah; the traveller will need a boy and cook. All provisions have to be taken, as only chicken, eggs, fish, and a few vegetables and fruits can be procured up country. A good plan is to contract with the cook to do the catering at a fixed sum a day. He can do it well on \$1 or \$1.50 a head: this includes ordinary plain cooking; wines and mineral waters are extra. A supply of drinking-water must be taken, also coal for cooking and for the stove in winter. The cost per day, including hire of boat, will be about \$12 as a minimum; a houseboat trip is therefore no dearer than staying at a hotel. With a native boat the cost is less. This is not a guide to the country round Shanghai that may be visited by houseboats, but a few notes are appended to give a stranger some idea of the places that may be visited.

## HOW TO SEE SOMETHING OF THE INTERIOR OF CHINA FROM SHANGHAI

### HOUSEBOAT ITINERARY

By H. DU FLON HUTCHISON

3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 18, and 20 Days' Trips

#### I

##### THREE DAYS' TRIP

- First Day.* Through Naziang to Kading.  
*Second Day.* Explore Kading, a city ruined by Taipings; extensive walls, fine Confucian temple, endless ruins of temples, wharves, bunding, pailows, dwellings.  
*Third Day.* Return.

#### II

##### FIVE DAYS' TRIP

- First Day.* Everything on board houseboat and leave Shanghai in tow of boat train.  
*Second Day.* Evening, arrive at Hangchow Foreign Settlement and anchor.  
*Third Day.* All day at Hangchow. Hire a native covered boat, and, taking lunch with you, go and see the West Lake or Si Wu, cross by another boat to Lin Yin Sz, and walk up to the temple and to see the rock sculptures.  
*Fourth Day.* Visit the city of Hangchow, see the medicine shops and the live deer in them, also the Mahomedan mosque and the city temple; come back, or go *via* the upper water and the north gate, passing over the mud slide or lock between the upper and lower waters. Leave by tow for Shanghai, arriving there next day.  
*Fifth Day.* Arrive at Shanghai.

## Houseboat Trips

#### III

##### FIVE DAYS' TRIP

To see the Hangchow Bore in Spring or Autumn

- First Day.* Tow to Hangchow.  
*Second Day.* At Samun, leave the tow and yuloh or sail to Haining.  
*Third Day.* See bore at Haining.  
*Fourth Day.* Back to Haining and tow.  
*Fifth Day.* Shanghai, arrive.

#### IV

##### SEVEN DAYS' TRIP

Shanghai, Hangchow, Soochow, and Back

- First to Fourth Days* as II., but leave Hangchow by Soochow boat train.  
*Fifth Day.* Arrive Soochow. See two old pagodas, twin pagodas, beamless temple, Tiger Hill pagoda, City Temple, yamen, gardens, etc. Before leaving Shanghai buy "Beautiful Soo," by Dr. Du Bose.  
*Sixth Day.* Donkey or chair ride through city; can visit cotton mill by presenting card.  
*Seventh Day.* Leave about 5 p.m. by boat train for Shanghai, arriving early morning eighth day.

#### V

##### SEVEN DAYS' TRIP

Shanghai, Hangchow, Soochow, Ta Hoo (Great Lake), Soochow, and Back

- First Day to Fifth.* Same as IV. After arriving at Soochow, go straight on to Modo (Motu) and Sz-ke and on to the Ta Hoo.  
*Sixth Day.* Spend morning on the Ta Hoo. Grand scenery on the lake, which is 40 by 40 miles; its shores

## Houseboat Trips

mountainous. Leave Ta Hoo midday, arrive Soochow in evening or morning of seventh day.

*Seventh Day* may be spent in Soochow. Leave same evening for Shanghai.

N.B.—If Soochow has already been visited, the traveller may go straight on to the Ta Hoo, arriving in the afternoon of the second day. This will give him four days on the Ta Hoo. Those who must be back inside seven days must watch the weather and wind, or they might be delayed. In any case, they may sail across to the beautiful island of Si Dung Ding, or coast down the Dung Dung Ding peninsula (on the south of Motu).

### VI

#### TEN DAYS' TRIP

Shanghai, Hangchow, Soochow, Kwangfoo, Ta Hoo (Great Lake), Soochow, and back

*First and Second Days* as II.

*Third Day* Hangchow, Siwu (West Lake), Lin-yin-sz.

*Fourth Day.* Hangchow city, North Gate, etc.

*Fifth Day.* Leave for Soochow.

*Sixth Day.* Arrive Soochow and proceed to Kwangfoo.

*Seventh Day.* Arrive Kwangfoo (temple, pagoda, gardens); go on to Tahoo.

*Eighth Day.* Return to Soochow.

*Ninth and Tenth Days.* Soochow.

*Tenth Day.* Leave for Shanghai.

### VII

#### TEN DAYS' TRIP

Hangchow, Soochow, Ta Hoo

*First and Second Days* as II.

*Third and Fourth Days.* Hangchow. Leave fourth day for Soochow.

## Houseboat Trips

*Fifth Day.* Soochow. Go to Sz-ke on the Ta Hoo.

*Sixth Day.* Cross Ta Hoo to Kwangfoo.

*Seventh Day.* Kwangfoo.

*Eighth Day.* Back to Soochow.

*Ninth and Tenth Days.* Soochow, and leave in evening of tenth day for Shanghai.

### VIII

#### TEN DAYS' TRIP

Shanghai, Hangchow, Soochow, Ta Hoo, Wusieh, and back

*First to Fifth Days* as VII.

*Sixth and Seventh Days.* Sail up Ta Hoo from Sz-ke to Wusieh. Coast scenery very fine.

*Eighth and Ninth Days.* Wusieh; great silk centre.

*Ninth Day.* Leave Wusieh by boat train for Soochow.

*Tenth Day.* Soochow, and leave in evening for Shanghai.

### IX

#### SEVENTEEN OR EIGHTEEN DAYS' TRIP

Soochow, Wusieh, Chinkiang

*First to Ninth Days* as VIII.

*Tenth Day.* Leave Wusieh for Chinkiang.

*Eleventh or Twelfth Day.* Arrive Chinkiang.

*Thirteenth Day.* Chinkiang.

*Fourteenth Day.* Start for Wusieh.

*Fifteenth Day.* Wusieh boat train for Soochow.

*Sixteenth Day.* Soochow.

*Seventeenth Day.* Soochow boat train to Shanghai.

### X

#### FOURTEEN OR FIFTEEN DAYS' TRIP

Shanghai, Hangchow, Soochow, Kwangfoo, Ta Hoo, Wusieh, and back

*First Day.* Leave for Hangchow.

*Second Day.* Arrive at Hangchow.

## Houseboat Trips

*Third, Fourth and Fifth Days.* Hangchow and neighbourhood.  
*Sixth Day.* Tow to Soochow.  
*Seventh and Eighth Days.* Soochow and neighbourhood.  
*Ninth Day.* To Kwangfoo.  
*Tenth and Eleventh Days.* Cross Tahoo from Kwangfoo to Wusieh.  
*Twelfth Day.* Wusieh.  
*Thirteenth Day.* Wusieh, and leave for Shanghai *via* Soochow.  
*Fifteenth Day.* Arrive Shanghai.

## XI

### NINETEEN OR TWENTY DAYS' TRIP

Shanghai, Hangchow, Soochow, Kwangfoo, Wusieh, Chinkiang and back

*First to Eleventh Day.* As in X. up to twelfth day, then to Chinkiang: yuloh and sail.  
*Thirteenth and Fourteenth Days.* Chinkiang; arrive fourteenth day.  
*Fifteenth Day.* Chinkiang.  
*Sixteenth and Seventeenth Days.* Back to Wusieh.  
*Eighteenth Day.* Wusieh to Soochow.  
*Nineteenth Day.* Soochow to Shanghai.

## XII

### WEEK-END TRIP TO THE HILLS

Shanghai to Fêng-wan-shan

*Friday.* Leave Shanghai; yuloh or sail *via* Jessfield.  
*Saturday Night.* Fêng-wan-shan.  
*Sunday Night.* Leave Fêng-wan-shan.  
*Monday.* Arrive Shanghai *via* Siccawei.

## SECTION III INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

### Churches

PARTICULARS as to the principal churches will be found in other places in this work. The following are the lists of services:—

#### I.—PROTESTANT

##### *Church of the Holy Trinity (The Cathedral)*

Sundays: 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Sunday School, 3 p.m.  
Week Days: Morning at 8; Afternoon at 3.  
Holy Communion at 8 a.m., also at mid-day service monthly.  
High festivals, mid-day service; Wednesdays, 6 p.m.  
During Lent, Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. Saints' Days as announced.

*Chaplain*—REV. A. T. WALKER, B.A.

##### *Union Church, Soochow Road*

Sundays: 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Sunday School, 3 p.m.  
Lord's Supper, first Sunday in the month.  
Prayer Meeting, Wednesdays, 6 p.m.  
Christian Endeavour Society: Fridays, 6 p.m.  
Literary and Social Guild: fortnightly, Wednesdays.  
Boys' Brigade: Tuesdays, 6.15 p.m.  
Singing Class: Wednesdays, 6 p.m.

*Minister*—REV. C. E. DARWENT, M.A.



## Churches

### *Church of Our Saviour, Broadway*

Sundays : 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

High Festivals : Communion, 8 a.m.

*Minister*—REV. F. JAMES.

### *Baptist Church, Masonic Hall*

Sundays : 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Sunday School, 3 p.m.

Wednesdays : 6 p.m.

### *Deutsche Evangelische Kirche (German Evangelical Church), Whangpoo Road*

Sundays : 11 a.m.

*Pastor*—REV. F. BOIE.

### *Seamen's Mission, Broadway*

Sundays : 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

*Chaplain*—REV. H. NEWCOMB.

## II.—ROMAN CATHOLIC

### *St. Joseph's Church, Rue Montauban, French Settlement*

Sundays at 6, 7, 8, and 10 a.m., and 4 p.m.

Daily : 6 and 7.30 a.m.

### *Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Nanzing Road, Hongkew*

Masses at 6, 7.30, and 10 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m.

Week days : Masses at 6.30 and 8 a.m. on the first Friday of every month ; and 6 p.m., Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

## III.—OTHERS

### *Mahomedan Mosque, Chekiang Road*

### *Jewish Synagogue, 18, Peking Road*

## Missions in Shanghai

Shanghai is the greatest missionary centre in China, representatives of all the leading Protestant Societies being found here, as well as Roman Catholics. It is also the centre of a vast religious propaganda, which by circulating the Scriptures, by tracts and books published in Chinese on every subject under the sun, gives the people the results of Western knowledge in their own tongue. A Chinaman can obtain books on religion, arithmetic, Roman history, horticulture, geometry—indeed, on any subject. There is no place in the world that means so much for the future of China as Shanghai. No one ought to leave without having seen, if possible, at least one of the numerous missions. There are about two thousand church members in the Protestant communions of Shanghai, some thousand adherents, and about one hundred missionaries, whose work is very varied—evangelistic and educational. They are always pleased to show visitors their work. Those who wish to see work in the native city would find the missionaries very willing to take visitors with them to their chapels.

It is quite impossible to give a full history and detailed account of all the missions in Shanghai : the following particulars must serve. I have taken them from "A Short Report of Protestant Mission Work in Shanghai" for 1898, which appeared in the *North China Herald* of March 13th, 1899. Progress has been made since then, but the figures are sufficiently accurate, allowing for the interruption of mission work by the Boxer outbreak in 1900, and I have supplemented them with other information.

### I. London Missionary Society

The headquarters of this mission are in Shantung Road, slightly south of the Foochow Road crossing.

Dr. Medhurst and Dr. Lockhart were the first Protestant missionaries in Shanghai, arriving from Chusan in 1843. Dr. Medhurst was a brilliant man and scholar, and the father of Sir Walter Medhurst, late H.B.M. Consul. Dr. Lockhart

## Missions

founded the Shantung Road hospital in the mission compound in 1846, which is now leased to a committee. Dr. Muirhead landed in 1847, and baptised 1,600 persons during his fifty-three years in Shanghai.

The mission work consists of preaching to some 2,000 people, and holding 15 services each week. There are 400 members, besides 15 out-station members, and the 7 day schools are attended by 200 scholars; a new College has been erected in Hongkew.

### 2. American Presbyterian Mission

The centre of this mission, also its press, warehouse, and store, are in the Peking Road, while the printing works are now near the Rifle Range. Extensive work is carried on at the south gate of the city. The mission commenced work in 1848, the first house was built at the south gate in 1858, the Press in 1874, and the Lowrie Memorial Chapel in the Peking Road in 1896.

There are 3 native churches with some 285 members, by whom the pastors' salaries are paid. There are 2 boarding-schools in Shanghai, and 2 in the country, also 9 day schools in Shanghai; all these having a total of 300 pupils. The Press printed 45,000,000 pages in 1898.

### 3. Church Missionary Society

The headquarters are in the Range Road, and one of its street chapels, the one situated about half-way up the Nanking Road, is very conspicuous and readily visited. There is daily preaching, and there are four enquirers' classes. The Anglo-Chinese School in the Range Road has about 100 pupils, and is self-supporting. There are 2 girls' and 2 boys' schools, also Gleaners' Unions for men and women.

### 4. Southern Methodist (U.S.A.) Board of Foreign Missions

The premises of this mission are in the Quinsan Road, with a large establishment in the Thibet Road under the

## Missions

Southern Methodist Women's Board of Missions. The feature of this mission is the splendid Anglo-Chinese College in the Quinsan Road, with 180 students. There are 13 day schools with 384 pupils, 2 girls' boarding-schools, 4 Epworth Leagues with 180 members, and the Y.M.C.A. and Anti-Opium League.

The College was opened in 1883, and the work begun in 1849. In Thibet Road, at the McTyere Home, the mission has a first-class boarding-school, with a church, the spire of which is visible from the Recreation Ground, and it is often mistaken for a church intended for the use of foreigners.

### 5. Women's Union Mission

Bridgman Home and Stevenside, on the French Siccawei Road, are the homes of the ladies of this mission.

The Margaret Williamson Hospital, for women only, belongs to this mission, and in 1898, 36,482 prescriptions were dispensed there. There is a boarding-school at the Bridgman Home, with 30 boarders; there are also four day schools and a church with 80 members.

### 6. Foreign Christian Mission

It has churches in Hanbury Road and at Yangtsepoo, and at several out-stations. The work, which comprises evangelistic, scholastic, and medical branches, extends as far as Tsung-ming island. There are four day schools with 70 pupils.

### 7. Seventh Day Baptist Mission

The headquarters are at St. Catherine's Bridge, beyond the west gate. There are 2 boarding-schools with 35 pupils, and 4 day schools with 36 pupils. Medical work is carried on, and there are 48 church members.

### 8. American Southern Baptist Mission

The missionaries reside at the new Rifle Range. The mission was founded in 1847 by the well-known Dr. Yates,

## Missions

author of a grammar of the Shanghai dialect, and has two churches, one at the old north gate and the other at the Rifle Butts, and a membership of 118. The boys' school has 35 pupils and the girls' 30.

### 9. American Protestant Episcopal Mission

This mission occupies a beautiful site at Jessfield (see account of Bubbling Well Road).

St. John's College is a very complete residential scholastic establishment. It has a large staff of teachers and over 200 students. There are 7 churches with a membership of over 500; there is also a girls' school, an orphanage, and a training home for women.

Medical work is a prominent feature of this mission, carried on at St. Luke's Hospital, Hongkew. In 1898, in the men's wards, 20,323 cases were treated, 525 in hospital and 19,798 outside and in the dispensary; also 117 major and 592 minor surgical operations were performed.

The Church of the Saviour, Hongkew, belongs to this mission.

### 10. China Inland Mission

This mission has its extensive headquarters in Woosung Road, but does not carry on mission work in Shanghai.

### 11. Roman Catholic Missions

*Institution of the Holy Family*, 11, Woochang Road.

*Institution of St. Joseph*, 24, Rue Montauban.

*Procure des Lazaristes*, Rue Laguerre.

*Procure des Missions Belges*, 5, Minghong Road.

*Procure des Missions Etrangères*, Quai de France.

*Spanish Augustinian Procuration*, 5, Yangtszepoo Road.

*Sicawei Observatory*, orphanage, schools, printing and publishing house, etc.

*N.B.*—All these missions have a large number of preaching stations in the settlements and city.

## Schools

The following societies also have their headquarters for China in Shanghai:—

*American Bible Society*, 14, Kiukiang Road.

*British and Foreign Bible Society*, 13, Kiukiang Road.

*China Tract Society*, Depository, 18, Peking Road.

*Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese*, Boone Road. The publications of this society have immense influence over the ruling classes and literati of the Empire. The reading of its publications led to the issue of the famous reform edicts of the emperor in 1898.

### 12. Missionary (Protestant) Printing and Publishing Establishments

*Presbyterian (U.S.A.)*, 18, Peking Road.

*Methodist (U.S.A.)*, 10, Woosung Road.

This is only the briefest summary of the work being done in Shanghai for the Chinese. In addition there are organisations of all kinds connected with the above societies, and the translation work done by the missionaries is enormous.

An enquiry into the facts as to missions, and a visit to the stations so easily accessible as the L.M.S. in Shantung Road, the Methodist (U.S.A.) in Quinsan Road and Thibet Road, and of the Episcopalians at Jessfield, ought to convince the most prejudiced anti-missionary visitor that a mighty work is being done.

## Schools

**The Shanghai Public School.**—This is the only public school in Shanghai for foreign children. It was founded in 1886. The school is situate in Hongkew, at the corner of the Chapoo and Boone Roads. It belongs to the Municipal Council, which appoints a committee of five ratepayers to manage it. The school is open to all classes of children. There are three departments—boys', girls', and infants' or kindergarten. The course of study is based on the curriculum

## Schools

for the Cambridge local examinations. A high school has recently been formed for more advanced work. Drawing, painting, singing, and needlework are well taught; French and Chinese are extra. Information as to the fees may be obtained from the secretary or from the headmaster. There are various scholarships and prizes. The school has about two hundred pupils. There is an athletic club, library, and museum, to which the headmaster will always be glad to receive contributions.

The *École Municipale* is in the Rue Montauban, in the French Settlement.

The *Deutsche Schule* (German School) has a fine new building next to the German Church in Whangpoo Road. Apply to the German pastor for terms. It is mainly for German children, but a certain proportion of children of other nationalities are admitted.

Shanghai also possesses a few good private schools.

The *Thomas Hanbury School*, in Boone Road, owes its existence to the munificence of Sir Thomas Hanbury. It was established for the education of Eurasian children, and has done an incalculable amount of good. It is supported by fees and subscriptions. There are boarders and day pupils.

## Schools for Chinese

Schools for the education of the Chinese in Western knowledge and English are multiplying rapidly. A visit to one or more of these would be of great interest.

There are the various missionary colleges, of which the chief are:—

St. John's College, Jessfield.

The Anglo-Chinese College in Quinsan Road.

The Anglo-Chinese School in Range Road.

The London Mission College in Li Hongkew.

Other flourishing schools for Chinese, due to foreign and Chinese enterprise, are:—

The *Ellis Kadoorie School* in Park Road.—This school was founded in 1902 by Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, a merchant of

## Freemasonry

Hongkong and Shanghai, for the education of Chinese. It is in Park Road (first turn to the right after passing the Horse Bazaar on Bubbling Well Road).

The *Cantonese School* in the Ningpo Road (a new Chinese building on the north side of the road).

The headmasters would be pleased to show visitors over the schools.

A Chinese public school will shortly be erected on the North Szechuen Road Extension, near the Rifle Range. This school is the outcome of the idea that, as the Chinese pay so large a portion of the taxes, they have a right to have some educational advantages provided for them. The Council has provided for the site, and wealthy Chinese, such as Chun Fai Ting and the late Tong Kidson, and others, are responsible for a donation of Tls. 30,000 for the building.

## Freemasonry

The Masonic body is a very large and influential one in Shanghai. According to Gratton's "Freemasonry in Shanghai and North China," there was a "warrant granted to the Northern Lodge of China, No. 570, E.C.," on December 27th, 1849.

The "first English Mark Masters' Lodge" was held on December 15th, 1854. From the middle of the Sixties Masonry made rapid advances. That little was done during the Fifties was due to the disturbed state of the country.

The first meetings were held in a house of Chinese construction in Church Road (now Kiangse Road), opposite the present Cathedral compound, and next in a small bungalow in Foochow Road.

The first lodge-room was in Nanking Road, and is first mentioned in 1855. In 1856 this was sold, and the old second Masonic Hall was erected in Canton Road. This, becoming inconveniently small, was sold, and the present third Masonic Hall on the Bund was planned. The foundation-stone was laid with full Masonic ceremonies on July 3rd, 1865, and the building was dedicated on September 27th, 1867. (For

## Theatres

further details as to the hall, see description of walk on the Bund.)

The Masonic Charity Fund is an important institution in Shanghai; administering relief, maintaining bursaries or scholarships in the public school, and so on. Full particulars may be found in "Gratton."

The Masonic body has taken a prominent part in the most striking public functions in Shanghai, such as the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

The "North China Desk Hong List" contains full lists of the lodges and members.

## Theatres and Places of Entertainment

The Lyceum Theatre is situated in the Museum Road, with its stage entrance on the Yuen-ming-yuen Road. It is close to H.B.M.'s Consulate, and is most easily approached from the Soochow Road. This theatre has been newly fitted up and decorated, and is in every way suitable for its purpose. It is the only theatre in the East high enough for the stage scenery to be lifted up to the flies; in all others it has to be rolled up.

Very early in the history of the settlement attempts at dramatic art were made by the Amateur Dramatic Club, which, as early as 1850, performed in a godown (warehouse). Unfortunately, the records of this society (the A.D.C.) were burnt in 1850, so information about early times is scanty. However, in 1867 a wooden theatre was built in Minghong Road. This theatre had a short career, being burnt to the ground on March 2nd, 1871.

We learn what the next step was from a petition of the trustees of the Lyceum Theatre in H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, January 14th, 1903. The trustees ask for relief in the matter of the trust. They state that "On May 20th, 1872, a public meeting of foreign ratepayers was held, and a scheme was approved for the raising of a fund in order to purchase a plot of ground in a convenient part of the Foreign Settlement, and to erect thereon a substantial insurable brick theatre."

The scheme provided the necessary funds by debentures.

## Public Gardens

The money was easily raised, and the present theatre was opened the following year. The public of Shanghai is the ultimate owner, and may now be said to possess it. As Shanghai has increased in foreign population, the number of professional companies visiting the settlement has increased. The building is occupied by them practically from February to May.

*Extract from "The History of the New Lyceum Theatre, 1874 to 1898," by Geo. R. Corner (in MS.)*

"The wooden theatre in the Minghong Road having been burnt on March 2nd, 1871, the then Committee of the Amateur Dramatic Club issued a prospectus for the building of a new theatre to be called 'The New Lyceum Theatre,' for which they proceeded to raise the sum of Tls. 21,675 by debentures, bearing interest at 8 per cent.; and Tls. 3,750, on preference debentures at 5 per cent. interest. This was duly carried out, and the new theatre was opened on January 27th, 1874."

The Lyceum Theatre is the only building in Shanghai really devoted to the entertainment of foreigners.

Occasionally travelling companies of entertainers occupy the Masonic Hall.

A list of Chinese theatres will be found on page 19.

## Public Parks and Gardens

### Public Gardens

*(Near the Garden Bridge, with greenhouses on the opposite side of the road)*

A short account of the history of the Gardens will be found in the section on the Bund. The very utmost use has been made of the small space: the lawns, shrubberies, flower-beds, and paths are well laid out. There are two fountains—one with railings around it, beautiful with roses in May; the other, at the south end of the gardens, with two terra-cotta figures forming the body of the fountain.

## Recreation Grounds

Travellers who visit Shanghai in early spring should look out for the giant magnolias in bloom; they will also see a few flowers rare in Europe, and some not to be seen there at all.

The Town Band plays in the band-stand at 5 p.m. in the early summer; at 9 p.m. in July, August, and early September, when Shanghai comes out to enjoy the cool south breeze and listen to the music. The view from the Garden Point is always pleasant and interesting: river craft of all kinds can be studied and photographed.

### The Recreation Ground

This is what the name implies—a piece of ground wholly given up to recreation. It will be found on the left, one mile up the Nanking Road.

The footpaths are well kept, and the grass, the finest stretch of sward in the Far East, is open to the pedestrian. As large a variety of games may be seen here being played at the same time as anywhere in the world—cricket, tennis, golf, baseball, etc., etc.

Five o'clock in the summer and Saturday afternoons are the best times to visit. The public may use the inner mud course for riding, but not the outer grass course. Carriages may be driven in as far as the pavilions.

### New Recreation Ground

A new park or recreation ground has been acquired adjacent to the Rifle Range. It may be reached by continuing along the North Honan Road. The Rifle Butts Railway Station adjoins it. It is at present being laid out from the designs of Mr. J. W. Stuckey. About 258 mow of land will be included in the park, an invaluable addition to the open spaces of Shanghai.

The Recreation Fund Trustees have again been the prime movers in the matter, lending the Council Tls. 40,000. The Council has entered most heartily into the scheme. The park is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles from the Garden Bridge, *via* North Honan Road.

## Shanghai Library

### Hongkew Park

Between Boone Road and Quinsan Roads. This is a mere playground for children.

### The Chinese Gardens

(8 mow in extent on the Soochow Road) were opened in 1890 for the benefit of the Chinese of the settlement.

### Chinese Gardens

Chang Su Ho's Gardens, on the Bubbling Well Road, are very popular. There is a handsome hall (Arcadia) and Assembly Room in foreign style. Refreshments may be obtained. In the summer there are frequent displays of Chinese fireworks, which are well worth seeing. Under new management all kinds of attractions are now being provided, making these gardens a Shanghai "Earl's Court." There is a water chute, cycling track, etc.

Yu Yuen Gardens.—On the Cross Road joining the Bubbling Well and Sinza Roads. Admission, 10 cents. These gardens are beautifully arranged in Chinese style, with rock-work, lily-ponds, kiosks, curious shaped doors and gateways. There is a large central hall, where refreshments are served in foreign and Chinese fashion. Excellent photographs and paintings may be made in these gardens.

## Shanghai Library

The Shanghai Library was founded in the year 1849 in a very unpretentious way. One of the daily papers of March 23rd, 1893, says that "A list was sent round asking for support towards the formation of a Book Club, and on this slender foundation has been built up the fine library that exists."

It was in this way that institutions which have become of great importance to the Settlement were started, by half a dozen people meeting together on the Bund, in the Club, or at the dinner table.

The Library has always been under most efficient manage-

## Chinese Festivals

ment. The selection of books is extremely good. Among its 12,000 volumes are all standard books of reference, and all new notable books of travels and science, with novels. It is doubtful whether any place in the world has so large a number of books in its public library per head of the population as Shanghai. Supposing Shanghai has now 4,000 English-speaking people; this gives 3 volumes per head. No city in the West has anything like that number. There can hardly be 4,000,000 books in the public libraries of London, including the British Museum—that gives two-thirds of a volume per head. I name this because it gives the lie to the ridiculous taunt that people in the Treaty Ports are a set of brainless pleasure-seekers.

In 1892 a change was made in the working of the Library. It was thrown open as a Reading Room to the public from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily, the Municipal Council making a grant of Tls. 1,000 per annum. A large collection of the best magazines and reviews is kept.

The Library is now housed in the Town Hall, Nanking Road.

The subscription is \$16 per annum.

Open, 9 to 12 noon and 4 to 7 p.m., for exchange of books; Saturdays, 9 to 1 p.m. As a Free Public Reading Room it is open daily, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sundays, 10 to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m.

## Chinese Festivals

An opportunity is afforded the visitor to Shanghai of having an occasional glimpse of religious festivals. The photographer, if he happens to be in the place at the time and is on the look out, has a good chance of excellent pictures.

I give only the festivals that, as far as my observation goes, are obvious to the most casual visitor.

**Chinese New Year.**—Generally in February, so that as a rule the Chinese months (moons) are one behind ours, our second month (February) being the Chinese first moon. Note the streets at China's New Year's Eve. Business very brisk; temples, theatres, eating-houses thronged; shops full of New

## Chinese Festivals

Year's decorations, paper flowers, etc., etc. On the morning of New Year's Day the streets are very quiet; Chinese coolies distribute visiting cards; presents being carried by coolies, who have them on red trays. In the afternoon the Chinese turn out in their most gorgeous attire, and the Nanking Road is well worth a visit.

**The Feast of Lanterns.**—First moon, fifteenth day; a fixed feast. Visit the Ningpo Joss-house, in the French Settlement; it is gorgeous with lanterns.

**The Feast of Tsing Ming.**—A movable feast, from the end of March to the middle of April. One of the three principal festivals of China. "Celebrated on the 106th day after the shortest day, the fifteenth after the vernal equinox; it may be called the Feast of the Dead. Immense numbers of people worship and sacrifice at the graves of their ancestors. Originally an act of remembrance of the dead; it is now worship, and an attempt to conciliate their spirits. The Chinese, if away from home, endeavour to return to keep this feast. The custom of eating fruit and cakes at the graves is the result of incorporating the Hao-chih, or cold food festival, which fell on the previous day, with Tsing Ming" (*North China Daily News*).

The country is well worth a visit on this day; there are people at every grave, each of which has a stick with white paper streamers on it. There is a procession from the north to the west gate of the city, or *vice versa*, in the afternoon of the day; the road to Loongwha Temple is crowded. Photographers must be careful. The Chinese at such times do not like their processions to be photographed. The Taotai generally issues a request to foreigners *not* to drive to Loongwha on that day. In spite of that, some do.

**The Dai Wong Festival.**—This is in the middle of April. A great procession of two or three thousand persons starts from the Dai Wong Temple on the Sinza Road about 9 a.m. This is very interesting. The image of Dai Wong, immense paper dragons, genii, banners, etc., are borne along; paper flowers, food, fruits, are carried as offerings. The participants in the procession are often gorgeously dressed in



## Chinese Festivals

silks. A noteworthy feature is a group of the eight fattest men procurable. They are dressed in splendid crimson silks, and are intended to represent Midoo. By way of gaining favour with the god, numbers of men suspend heavy cymbals, incense-burners, bells, and other objects, by hooks through the skin of the arm, and even from the eyelids. Dai Wong is the Dragon King, and is the god of rain and the guardian of the farmers.

**The Dragon Boat Festival.**—Always on the fifth day of the fifth moon (about the beginning of June). This festival originated in 450 B.C. A faithful minister of state, being dismissed by his prince, in spite of his faithfulness, threw himself into a small river in Hunan. Afraid that the fishes would devour his body, the people put out in boats to recover it, each man straining every nerve to find it. They carried with them packages of rice to throw into the water for the defunct statesman to eat. Since then, on the anniversary of the hero's death, dragon-boats race on the rivers of China, it is to be presumed, seeking his body. The dragon-boats are splendidly decorated with silk hangings, banners, lamps, embroideries, and present a beautiful picture. Some are 60 ft. long. They are long and narrow, and are propelled by paddles. The boats come down the Soochow Creek, and usually pass the Public Gardens between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. Business is almost entirely suspended on this day.

The last festival that gives any very evident signs of its existence is the Chung-Chin-Chieh, or **Mid-Autumn Festival**, in the eighth moon, fifteenth day (in August). This corresponds to our Harvest Festival: it occurs at the full moon. Altars covered with fruits may be seen in large numbers of the Chinese shops, on verandahs, and out in the open. Moon-cakes are extensively eaten at this festival. Packets of them in red paper may be seen in all the native confectioners' shops.

A sufficiently complete list of other festivals will be found in Kelly & Walsh's Diary, with exact dates of the movable feasts, which mostly mark changes in the seasons, such as "first frost." These are wonderfully accurate. I have known

## Volunteer Corps

the "first frost" to occur on the exact day given in the calendar. A complete list of the Chinese festivals to the innumerable gods and demi-gods of China will shortly be published by the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge.

### Shanghai Volunteers

Never having had any garrison of foreign troops stationed here, except during the earliest days of conquest, during the Taiping Rebellion and the two years following the Boxer outbreak, 1900-2, Shanghai has been compelled to rely upon its own citizens for its defence. A Volunteer Corps was formed very early in the history of the settlement, the volunteers taking an honourable part in the battle of Muddy Flat.

They have been called out on several occasions, such as the various riots over the Ningpo Joss-house, during the wheelbarrow riot, and last, during the Boxer troubles of 1900, for which the various governments granted a medal to their subjects in the corps. At that time the volunteers were the sole defence of the settlement until the foreign troops arrived, too late, after all, to be of any service. Every young man, of every nationality, coming to Shanghai ought to join the volunteers, now that the foreign garrison is withdrawn.

The Municipal Council makes the corps its peculiar charge, expending in 1902 the sum of Tls. 25,890.52 upon it. A magnificent range is provided for shooting, with a lavish supply of silver cups for the various competitions. Arms and accoutrements are found, as well as a club and gymnasium in the Town Hall, where drill is performed in wet weather.

The various companies are:

The Light Horse.

Artillery.

"A" Company.

"B" Company.

German Company.

Japanese Company.

Customs Company.

Medical Staff.

The volunteers are inspected annually by an officer of field rank from Hongkong.

The requirements for efficiency are all laid down in a handbook which may be obtained from the authorities.

## Police

Shanghai is admirably policed. With the huge native population and the mixture of nationalities the order kept is remarkable. Under the police superintendent there were (in 1902) 83 European constables, 167 Sikhs, 604 Chinese constables. There is a staff of foreign and native detectives, which does very smart work. In 1902, out of \$164,478 stolen no less than \$139,553 were recovered. The settlement is also patrolled by mounted Sikhs, who always attract the attention of visitors, who are often puzzled as to their nationality. I have been asked if they were Turks.

On the whole, life and property are safer in Shanghai than in most cities of the West, *very* much more so than in many of them. The visitor may make himself quite easy on the score of his personal safety among the crowds of Chinese on the streets by day. He is equally safe at night.

In 1902 there were only 56 cases of larceny from the person, 7 of robbery, none of man-slaughter, none of shooting, none of robbery with violence, 3 of murder among the Chinese only. I have not heard of any case of a foreigner having been murdered by a Chinese in the whole history of the settlement.

The weekly Police returns, which a visitor may see in the papers, look alarming, judged by the large numbers figuring in them, but on analysis they amount to nothing. For instance, January, 1902, has a grand total of 10,101 arrests; but of these 1,676 were for "nuisances," including the letting off of crackers and burning joss-paper, so dear to the Chinese heart; 1,072 for obstruction, much of which cannot be avoided; 3,263 were beggars, who try their luck in the settlement, and are rather pleased to get into a prison that provides free rice; 3,396 were 'rickshaw coolies for either being dirty or having dirty 'rickshaws. These account for 9,407 of the total number arrested. There is also a very efficient force of river police under the Imperial Maritime Customs.

The total cost of the Police Force in 1902 was Tls. 241,230,44.

## The Shanghai Fire Brigade

Quite a feature of Shanghai is its Fire Brigade, Shanghai being the only important city that I am aware of in which the extinguishing of fires is undertaken voluntarily with positive enthusiasm and pleasure, even in the most unearthly hours of the night, by a staff of amateur firemen drawn from the young men of the settlement.

Up to 1866 the matter was left to each hong to put out its own fires.

In 1866 a volunteer fire brigade was formed, the Council having wells dug to supply water.

Hand-engines were imported, and the brigade placed on its present footing. Since then vast improvements have been made, and the brigade is now in a very high state of efficiency. Water is supplied from the water company's mains.

There are at present the following companies:

Mih-ho-loongs	No. 1
Hongkew	" 2
Deluge	" 4
Le Torrent	" 6
Victoria	" 7

The companies are supplied with the necessary fire-engines, hose-reels, ladders, and trucks.

In its report for 1902 the Council states that "the existing fire appliances are sufficient to cope with a fire in any building in the Settlement." This a good many people doubt.

Men from No. 1 and No. 4 Companies have quarters at the Central Station in Honan Road. In addition to the volunteers, there is a paid native staff. The whole are under a chief engineer and paid departmental engineer.

The amount of work falling to the firemen may be gathered from the report for 1902, when there were 102 fires in the settlements, 155 houses being destroyed and 112 damaged. The cost to the ratepayers is about Tls. 21,000 per annum.

The alarm of fire is given in an old-fashioned but very

## Public Band

effective manner. A bell is rung on each of two lofty wooden towers, one in Shantung Road, one at the Hongkew Police Station. A bell rings for thirty seconds at the first alarm of fire, then :

For East Hongkew . . . . .	1 stroke
For West Hongkew . . . . .	2 strokes
For Central District north of Nanking Road	3 strokes
West of Nanking Road . . . . .	4 strokes
French Settlement . . . . .	5 strokes
Bubbling Well and Sinza . . . . .	6 strokes.

## Public Band

A society rejoicing in the name of "The Amateur Wind Instrument Society" seems to have been first in the field with a public band. In 1879 the trustees of the Recreation Fund took over the effects of this society in trust for the public, and in that year a provisional committee was formed to establish a public band. Musicians were engaged at Manila, and the band established. The band continued under entirely private management until 1881. In that year it was taken over by the community at the annual ratepayers' meeting, and was supported from public funds, under a committee of management on which the two Councils and the ratepayers were represented. In 1900 the management was taken over directly by the Council.

The band is now a most important element in the pleasures and recreations of the Settlement.

In 1902 182 public performances were given, while 272 private engagements were fulfilled.

The bandmaster, Signor Valenza, has issued a printed *repertoire* for the convenience of the public.

There are at present 35 bandsmen, all from Manila. The band played in the Public Gardens from May 19th to November 3rd, 1902, in the afternoons; and from July 15th to September 26th, at 9 p.m. It plays in the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoons during the winter months. Its cost in 1902 was Tls. 17,460.

## SECTION IV

## CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

IN Shanghai all kinds of clubs and associations abound. I have done my best to classify them. The names of the various secretaries are not given, as these officials change; but there is no difficulty in ascertaining them.

### I

## National and Local Associations

### St. George's Association

This association has not been very active for some years; but, in the course of its later history, it has given fêtes. On April 23rd, 1903; there was a promenade concert in the Town Hall, and on the King's birthday (November 9th, 1903) a fancy-dress ball in the Town Hall.

### American Association of China

This association exists to "further and safeguard the interests of the citizens of the United States in China, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and elsewhere in Asia; to gather and distribute information."

Membership is open to American citizens resident in these countries. Subscription, \$10 annually for residents in Shanghai; \$5 for others.

### Deutsche Vereinigung (German Association)

This association exists for the purpose of furthering German interests, especially those of a commercial character, in the Far East. There is also in Shanghai a branch of the *Deutscher Flottenverein* (German Navy League), which has 650,000 members all over the world.

## National Associations

### The Swiss Community

formed a society in October, 1902, with the name of "Helvetia," "Société Suisse en Chine."

The objects of the society are to help necessitous Swiss, and to form a rallying point for the nation in the East.

There are two classes of members, "effectifs" and "passifs." The entrance fee is \$5, the monthly subscription \$1.

### The China Association

has a branch in Shanghai. In addition to the Annual Meeting it meets only when very important political and commercial matters need discussion, as during the recent matter of the new British Treaty with China.

### St. Andrew's Society of Shanghai

This flourishing Society was established in 1865 (November 30th) and reorganised in 1886 (October 25th).

The objects of the society are—the relief of Scotchmen or their families, the promotion of goodwill among Scotchmen in the Far East, and the holding of a national gathering on St. Andrew's Day.

The subscription is \$2 per annum. At present there are about 700 members.

St. Andrew's Day is celebrated by a ball, which is the great annual social event in Shanghai.

The society maintains two bursaries at the Public School for children of Scotch parentage, each valued at \$100.

### Association of British Colonials in the Far East

The object of this association is the promotion of goodwill and friendship among Colonials in the Far East, the relief of Colonials or their families when destitute or in difficulties, and the furthering of Colonials' interests in the Far East.

The entrance fee is \$5; the annual subscription \$2.

Candidates must be proposed, seconded, and balloted for.

The society was formed on December 11th, 1902.

## Shanghai Club

### St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai

The present rules were drawn up in 1894 only; the society has existed for many years.

The objects of the society are the relief of Irishmen or their families, the promotion of goodwill and friendship among Irishmen in the Far East, and the celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

### Association of Lancastrians in Shanghai

This association was founded in the year 1900, and membership is open to all born in Lancashire, or who have, in the opinion of the committee, sufficiently identified themselves with the county by residence or otherwise.

The objects of the association are partly social and partly benevolent. An annual ball is held.

The subscription for the first year is \$5, and subsequent years \$2. The number of members at present is fifty-six.

Candidates must be passed by two-thirds of the committee present.

## II

## Social Clubs

### Shanghai Club

This club was at first a proprietary institution, the ordinary members having no vote in its management. It was built in the days when Shanghai was so abnormally prosperous that once the Autumn Races even could not be held.

It was opened in 1864, and was built on ground occupied by Hiram Fogg's store and a wood-yard. In consequence of the abundance of money at that time, the club was planned on far too ambitious a scale, though it has been good for posterity that it was, and it was in financial difficulties until the eighties. It is now the property of the members, and, having survived all the difficulties, is now the premier club in the East, and in a flourishing position. Some particulars as to its equipment

## Club Concordia

will be found in the description in the section "A Walk along the Bund."

The club consists of an unlimited number of members, subscribing and honorary.

*Conditions of Membership.*—Proposal and seconding by members of the club; exhibition of the name for three months prior to the ballot, in which one black ball in five excludes.

*Honorary Members.*—Ministers, salaried Consuls-General, Consuls, a Judge exercising his functions in Shanghai, shall, on the invitation of the committee, become honorary members.

Commissioned officers of the military, naval, and diplomatic services may become subscribers without payment of entrance fee.

*Visitors.*—On being proposed and seconded by members, visitors may have the use of the club for fourteen days, but not oftener than three times in twelve months. Members of the Bengal, Singapore, and Hongkong clubs have visitors' privileges.

The entrance fee is \$100; monthly subscription, \$7. Absent members pay \$5 per annum.

## Club Concordia

• This club must be accorded the next place to the Shanghai Club in importance, as the headquarters of the influential German community in Shanghai. It was founded on October 20th, 1865, and was located in the Foochow Road. The present club house, at No. 10, Canton Road, was formerly Mackenzie's Store. This was acquired in 1880 and opened on January 1st, 1881, after being equipped with most of the requirements of a first-rate club. There is a ballroom, which is also fitted with a stage for theatrical performances. Excellent concerts are given. There are billiard-rooms, a card-room, and bowling-alley. Tiffins and dinners are served to the members in excellent style at a fixed tariff per month when desired.

Some famous entertainments have been given in the club ballroom, the most noteworthy taking place during the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to Shanghai, in April, 1898.

## Country Club

The subscription is \$6 a month, with entrance fee of \$50; candidates for membership must be proposed and seconded and balloted for. Although the membership is naturally mainly confined to Germans, the club membership is open to all who speak German. Those who cannot speak German are admitted, but have no vote in the management of the club. At present the membership is about 250. A new club house will shortly be erected on a commanding site in Jinkee Road.

## Country Club

No. 120, Bubbling Well Road, opposite the Taotai's residence, is "the pleasantest club in Shanghai"; it is of a purely social character. The resident membership is limited to 175; the ladies of the members' families have all the privileges of the club without payment of entrance fees or subscriptions, though without votes. The club house stands on 65 mow of ground (nearly 11 acres); the gardens have been admirably laid out by the "Garden and Grounds Committee," with lawns, flower beds, and ornamental water. The club house is replete with every requisite for the pleasure of the members. There are six billiard tables, a card-room, a miniature theatre, and handsome ballroom, and even four ping-pong tables.

The building, despite its long, straight line, presents a comfortable and handsome appearance from the road. A circular drive has lately been made up to it.

There are three classes of members—resident, absent, and honorary. "Persons of distinction" may as well observe that the committee has power to invite them "to make use of the club as honorary members without payment of subscription." Further, "any gentleman who may temporarily visit Shanghai shall, upon being duly proposed and seconded in a book kept for that purpose, be admitted to the use of the club as a visitor for a period not exceeding ten days, without subscription." After that time he must, reasonably enough, pay.

The conditions of membership are—candidates must be proposed and seconded by members; their names are placed

## Masonic Club

on the board for six days prior to a general ballot of the members; one black ball in seven excludes; not less than thirty members form a ballot. The entrance fee is \$100, the subscription \$7 per month.

A short sketch of its history is to be found in the "Constitution and Rules of the Club."

### Masonic Club

This club, formed in 1882, has a home in the Masonic Hall, on the Bund. There is a good library, billiard-room, reading-room, bar, and all the appointments of a good club.

The yearly subscription is \$50, the entrance fee \$50, and the membership about 300.

The club rents portions of the Masonic Hall building from the executive committee in whom the hall is vested.

It must be borne in mind that it is a common mistake made by brethren attending masonic meetings at the Masonic Hall to imagine that, because the Masonic Club meets in the same building, they are entitled to use the club without having been elected members. That is, of course, not the case. A mason may, or may not, be a member of the club.

The Freemasons' Lodge Germania is for Germans only.

### Mercantile Marine Officers' Association

(Nos. 4 & 5, North Soochow Road)

Every master, mate, or pilot connected with the shipping of this or any port is eligible for membership. Candidates must be proposed and seconded; one black ball in five excludes. The entrance fee is \$10, and subscription \$2.50 per month. The club possesses a library and two billiard-tables; there is also a bar.

The object of the society is to provide a club, to provide amusement and instruction, and "pay particular attention to the maritime meteorology of Eastern Asia."

Any otherwise eligible master, mate, or pilot who is on shore employment may become an associate member.

## Marine Engineers' Institute

*Visiting Members.*—Members who visit this port not oftener than once in four months, or who are attached to steamers or sailing vessels whose names are not in the list of "Local Steamers and Sailing Vessels trading to Shanghai," shall be termed visiting members. They have the same privileges as other members, and pay \$2 a year, but they shall not be entitled to vote.

### Shanghai Marine Engineers' Institute

This excellent institute was formed in 1876 "to encourage and foster professional intercourse between marine engineers of all classes, whether employed in steamers trading to and from Shanghai or on shore; to provide commodious and properly furnished premises, containing library and reading-rooms supplied with books, newspapers, and periodicals, as well as appropriate aspects of technical interest; for the encouragement of self-culture, study, and advancement of a knowledge of the members' profession; also to provide room for amusement, recreation, music, meetings, refreshment, the reception and distribution of members' correspondence, and for convenience of all kinds." All these objects it achieves in its commodious and comfortable premises, No. 8, Nanking Road.

There is an excellent library, billiard-room, bar, etc.

Membership is divided into six classes—full members, associates, graduates, visiting members, honorary members, out-port members. The subscription for full members is \$3 per month, with \$10 entrance fee.

Present membership, about 300.

### Young Men's Christian Association of Shanghai

Under one management are the Foreign Association and the Chinese Association and the Student's Association. For many years there had been an association, but without a local habitation and club house.

## Y.M.C.A.

Under Mr. R. E. Lewis, of the International Y.M.C.A. Committee, the present associations were formed and premises secured, for the rent of which a generous guarantee fund of Tls. 4,000 per annum for four years was raised.

The Chinese Y.M.C.A. is doing excellent work at its rooms in Peking Road. We are mostly concerned here with the Foreign Association. Its handsome premises are situated in 1, Jinkee Road (off the Bund between the Peking and Nanking Roads).

Dining- and reading-rooms and office are on the ground floor; and upstairs are the drawing-room, reading- and billiard-rooms. Above are residential rooms.

Larger premises are urgently needed for the large membership of 400. Classes are organised. A debating society is connected with the association, as well as cricket, football, and tennis clubs, for which a small subscription is charged in addition to the monthly subscription of \$2. Annual athletic sports are held, which are very well managed, and are quite a feature in the athletic life of Shanghai.

The association is under the management of directors and executive committee. The power of voting and holding office is, as usual in Y.M.C.A.'s, vested in the "active members" only—*i.e.* those who are members of orthodox Protestant Churches; other members have all the privileges of the association except that of voting and holding office.

### Customs Club

This club is situated at the corner of Chapoo and Boone Roads, and is open to all members of the Imperial Maritime Customs service. Subscription, \$2 per month.

There is a library, billiard-room with three billiard tables, card-room, bar, bowling-alley, and ballroom reputed to be the best room for dancing in Shanghai (when not in use as a ballroom it is fitted up as a gymnasium). The membership is about 150.

## C.B.R.A.S.

### Volunteer Club

This club exists for the benefit of the Shanghai Volunteers, and has its quarters in the Town Hall, Nanking Road. There is a well-stocked reading-room, a separate room for officers, and the best gymnasium in the Far East. The club is free to volunteers.

### Club Portuguez

This club was founded in 1901 for Portuguese subjects in Shanghai. It is situated at No. 30, North Szechuen Road, opposite the Club de Recreio. The buildings are new, and in every way well equipped for their purpose. The conditions of membership are the same as those of the Club de Recreio.

### Deutscher Gartenclub (German Garden Club)

This is a proprietary club, with three hundred shares of Tls. 100 each, for "the promotion of the social life of the members and their wives as well, as for the furtherance of interest in sport." It is intended, as far as I can gather, to be a "German Country Club."

The entrance fee is \$50, the monthly subscription \$5, and only shareholders vote.

## III

### Literary and Educational Associations

#### China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society

In 1857, says Maclellan, the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society was formed. In 1858 this society was affiliated with the Royal Asiatic Society, a branch of which had been established in Hongkong.

The building in which the society is housed is situated in the Museum Road, just behind the British Post Office. There is a good library of books, on Oriental subjects mainly; a good supply of the proceedings of learned societies and learned



## Literary Associations

magazines is kept. There is an exceedingly comfortable lecture hall; upstairs is the museum. The fathers of the settlement did well for it; their successors do nothing. The best thing in it is the collection of the birds of China, which is well worth a visit. Papers are read at irregular intervals, as they offer. They are often monuments of erudition, and are printed in an annual volume, which is of great value.

The subscription is \$5 per annum.

### Photographic Society

Years ago a society existed, but died out. A new society was formed in 1902 (April), and now has about ninety members. The Society meets in Union Church Lecture Hall, Yuen-ming-yuen Road, fortnightly during the autumn and winter. The subscription is \$5 the first year, \$2 annually for subsequent years. The society possesses a lantern of its own, for the exhibition of the members' lantern slides.

### Union Church Literary and Society Guild

This society meets fortnightly during the season. It is open to residents as well as to members of this church. Members must be proposed and balloted for. Subscription, \$1. There are four hundred members. Visitors to Shanghai may attend the meetings, which are generally announced in the "Social Diary" of the *Daily News*, and the corresponding columns in the other papers.

### American Women's Literary Association

This is a society confined to American ladies, who meet periodically for the reading and discussion of papers.

### Horticultural Society

This society gives two flowershows per annum. They are held in the Town Hall. There is a magnificent display of flowers and vegetables and table decoration. Subscription, \$3 per annum, entitles to tickets for the show.

## Chamber of Commerce

### American University Club

The president of this club is the U.S.A. Consul-General. Its object is to be a bond of union among all who have passed through American Universities.

The following societies are for residents of German nationality :—

### Deutscher Concert Verein (German Concert Society)

Very high-class concerts are given during the winter by this society, and I believe that tickets for these concerts must be obtained through members.

### Litterarischer Abend (Literary Evening)

Papers are read and discussions held every Friday night at 9 p.m. at the house of Pastor Boie, Whangpoo Road.

### Deutscher Gesangverein (German Church Choir)

This choir practises every Tuesday afternoon at 5.30 p.m. at the German School, Astor Road. At present there are thirty members. Membership is open to men of all nationalities who speak German.

## IV

## Professional and Business Associations

### Chamber of Commerce

This is international. At its meeting in 1888 the charges, commissions, and brokerages for transacting business in Shanghai were settled. Offices, 1, Yuen-ming-yuen Road.

Stockbrokers' Association.—Offices, 4, The Bund.

## S.S.P.C.A.

**Pilots' Association.**—Founded in 1900; offices, 5, Peking Road.

**Yangtsee Pilots' Association.**

## Shanghai Society of Engineers and Architects

This society is for the general advancement of the science and practice of engineering and architecture.

There are two classes of members: members who have the right to vote (these are persons practising on their own account or who are in responsible positions); and members who have no right to vote are student or associate members.

The entrance is \$10, and annual subscription \$10; for students \$5. In the ballot one black ball in four excludes.

The society, which was formed in 1901, meets at 1, Yuen-ming-yuen Road. There are about one hundred members.

## V

## Philanthropic Societies

### Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

This society was founded in August, 1898, at a meeting called by Mr. Frank J. Maitland. Foreigners in Shanghai are not in need of this institution, but the natives are.

Despite the refuge for "aged and infirm" water-buffaloes at Soochow, there is nothing in which the Chinese character appears to less advantage than in its treatment of animals, not only of vermin such as rats—a favourite diversion being to drench them in kerosene and set them on fire—but of domestic animals. The Chinese livery-stable keepers have had several sharp lessons taught them by this society, one man having been fined \$300.

The society is managed by a committee of gentlemen of all nationalities. The subscription is \$2 per annum. The municipal police authorities have entered most heartily into the work of this society.

## Philanthropic Societies

### Shanghai Benevolent Society

This society has been in existence twenty-six years. It assists the destitute with money, clothing, and food. In 1901 it spent \$1,942.48. The average expenditure is about \$1,500. Subscriptions will be welcome.

*N.B.*—The various national societies ought really to be scheduled under this head, as they give relief to the destitute of their respective nationalities—the St. Andrew's Society to destitute Scotchmen, the St. Patrick's Society to Irishmen, etc.

### Shanghai Seamen's Mission

There is a Sailors' Home on Broadway, with chaplain. A new church has been built. Mercantile marine sailors are welcome to the reading-room, etc.

### Shaftesbury Home

On Seward Road. A splendid resort, much frequented by men of H.M. navy. The tariff is very moderate; bedrooms excellent. A new and palatial building was opened in 1903.

### Coffee Tavern

A new coffee tavern is being built near the back of the Astor House, on Broadway. This is under the management of a committee.

### First Aid Association

This association, affiliated with the St. John's Ambulance Association, has periodical lectures given by medical men on first aid to the injured.

The usual certificates are granted, and a fee of \$5 is the usual charge for the course.

### Shanghai "Florence Crittenton" Home

This institution has been founded to undertake rescue work among Chinese girls. The Taotai permits girls brought up at

## Shanghai Recreation Fund

the Mixed Court to be under the care of the Home while wards of the court. It is managed by a committee of ladies.

### Shanghai Recreation Fund

No account of Shanghai can be made intelligible that omits on account of the Shanghai Recreation Fund, which, "originating in the public spirit of a few individuals, has rendered assistance to every movement for the intellectual, athletic, and physical good of the community."

Always admirably administered, it has done untold good, whether by the acquisition of the present priceless Recreation Ground, assisting learning by its aid to the Asiatic Society, ministering to the love of the beautiful by its assistance to the Public Gardens, or lending a hand to the healthy outdoor sports which are a distinguishing feature of Shanghai life, and are necessary to the health of the community in this climate.

The history of the Recreation Fund is simple, and reflects the greatest credit on the early residents in the settlement. It is this: There was a racecourse on the site of the Fokien Road; the ground inside the course was vacant. Four gentlemen—Messrs. R. C. Antrobus, James Whithall, Albert Heard, and Henry Dent—in view of the rapidly increasing value of land in the Settlement, thought that this ought to be secured as a public recreation ground. They accordingly bought it (34 mow, 5 fung). A meeting of residents was held, they took the land over, trustees being appointed to hold it for the public. The cost of the ground was Tls. 5,365,60, the shareholders recouping themselves by rents derived from parts of the ground let to clubs and from pasturage.

Now we come to the second removal, further into the country, to the present ground.

"In March, 1863, the value of land about Shanghai was so much enhanced that it was deemed advisable to sell the Recreation Ground, and to purchase with the proceeds a larger and more suitable piece of land in the interior of the new racecourse. The old Recreation Ground was accordingly sold for Tls. 49,425. This sum of Tls. 49,425 constituted the Recreation Fund."

## Shanghai Cricket Club

The first use made of this fund was the purchase of 430 mow of land in the interior of the racecourse for Tls. 12,500, in the name of the trustees of the Shanghai Recreation Ground, on November 28th, 1863.

This is the present Recreation Ground which the visitor will see on the left when he emerges from the Nanking Road and crosses the Loongfei Bridge to the Bubbling Well Road. The value of it to the settlement is unspeakable, and I believe that Tls. 2,500,000 have been offered for it by the Chinese authorities. It is not necessary to give the further history of this fund, except to say that the balance remaining out of the Tls. 49,425, after the purchase and laying out of the Recreation Grounds, has formed an invaluable fund, always available for the assistance, by loan or otherwise, of all schemes for the benefit of the public. The Shanghai Club, Cricket Club, Baseball Club, Rowing Club, Public Gardens, and Museum are among the numerous organisations that have been assisted.

According to the last balance sheet, for the year ending December, 1902, "the fund has now settled down to an annual income of, say, Tls. 2,500, which will be available for promoting recreation without disturbing the capital of the trust."

Its assets are Tls. 82,010,42, estimating the Recreation Ground at its original value, with improvements, at Tls. 31,000 only, a ridiculously small sum.

## VI

### Sporting Clubs

#### Cricket Club

That cricket was played in the earliest days of the settlement is certain. Wherever Englishmen settle they play cricket. Probably the first pitch was very poor; it must have been among the creeks, graves, and reed-beds that occupied the site of Shanghai. We get out of prehistoric days in the years 1860 or 1861, when a club was formed, which, with the exception of a very short interval in the autumn of 1863,

## Shanghai Cricket Club

has flourished, with the usual ups and downs of clubs, until now. Maclellan tells us that on September 9th, 1863, a meeting was held, where it was resolved that "the old club may be considered to have died out, and a new club be formed."

The death of the old club was, however, due to the fact that the Recreation Ground trustees had sold the old Recreation Ground, on which it had played, and purchased the present Recreation Ground. In the interval the club had nowhere to play, and was consequently dormant. But that the cricket club has ever died out is denied by the present secretary, Mr. Rayden.

At any rate, as soon as the present Recreation Ground was secured, the trustees set to work to prepare a cricket ground. Among the swamps that then composed it, a cricket ground and baseball ground were the first to be laid out. From an analysis of the funds of the Recreation Fund dated February 28th, 1866, we find that Mr. Henry Dent states that "raising, levelling, and fencing the cricket ground had cost the trustees Tls. 6,764.56. The interest on this sum is the origin of the rent which the club now pays the trustees—Tls. 300 per annum.

In 1864 the club had 80 members. At present there are 250 playing members and 200 honorary members. The ground is now the finest in the East, with a pavilion fitted out with dressing-rooms, baths, and every convenience.

The club has added lawn tennis, and is therefore the lawn tennis club of Shanghai; it also permits football on certain conditions in the winter.

There are twelve tennis courts and eighteen nets for the practice of cricket. There are few places where cricket is better "housed" than Shanghai. The drawback to all such games in the East is the fewness of clubs with which to play matches. Occasional inter-port matches are held between Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Singapore that create great interest. In 1901 Shanghai was champion. In 1903 Shanghai lost to Hongkong.

The subscription to playing members is Tls. 16, with Tls. 10 entrance fee; honorary members, who have all the privileges

## Shanghai Race Club

of the club but playing, Tls. 5. Names of intending members must be posted a week; one black ball in five excludes. Tennis privileges are of course included.

Visitors to Shanghai will appreciate Rule XV., "That any gentleman who may temporarily visit Shanghai shall, upon being duly proposed and seconded, be allowed the use of the club property and ground for one month, free of subscription."

### Race Club

Horse racing, cricket, rowing, and baseball seem to have been the first sports that the earliest settlers indulged in. Racing was probably the first.

From the history of the Shanghai Recreation Fund I find that the first racecourse was "the plot of ground at the corner of Park Lane (now the Nanking Road) and Barrier Road (now the Honan Road), known as the Old Park, and used for a racecourse and for other purposes of recreation."

It is difficult to realise that the Cathedral compound and the Honan, Kiangse, and Lower Nanking Roads, now covered with four- and six-storied buildings, were once a racecourse. The Bowling Alley, No. 44, Nanking Road, is part of the original grand-stand attached to this course.

In 1854 this was sold, owing to the rise in the value of land, and what was called "the Shanghai Riding Course" was laid out, and was used for a riding and race course. The position of it can still be traced in the plan of the Settlement; Hupeh Road, Chekiang Road, Thibet Road (better known as Defence Creek Road), which form a curve, occupy part of the site. Roughly, it occupied the land round about the Drill Hall on the Nanking Road. The old grand-stand stood on the west side of the present Lloyd Road, and was pulled down so recently as 1881. This was the second racecourse.

Again land became too valuable to be used for purposes of recreation, and in either 1860 or 1861 the present grass course was purchased and laid out by twenty-four shareholders. This was called the New Racecourse.

In 1862 the Recreation Fund trustees spent Tls. 580 upon

## Shanghai Race Club

it, but I can find no record of the exact date of its purchase nor of its cost. Thousands of taels have been spent upon it by the Race Club, to bring it up to its present state of perfection.

There are two racecourses: the outer one, just described, belongs to the racecourse shareholders; the inner mud course is the property of the Recreation Fund trustees, who hold the whole of the ground inside the grass course for the public. The length of the grass course is forty-four yards short of a mile and a quarter.

The Race Club, limited to four hundred members, owns a handsome club-house and grand-stand. This building must have been begun about 1861-2, but has been undergoing alterations and enlargements ever since. The clock tower was erected about 1890. There is stabling for a large number of ponies, and all appliances for racing.

Races are held twice a year, in May and November. Should a visitor be in Shanghai at the time, if he is a racing man, he may purchase a ticket of admittance; if he is not, he will find the scene one full of interest. The Chinese, a nation of born gamblers, have unfortunately taken as kindly to betting as they have to their own gambling games, and crowds surround the course. The racing is chiefly confined to China ponies.

If the visitor to Shanghai is inclined to think meanly of ponies, because they are ponies, he may have his opinion altered by this note from Mr. A. L. Robertson's account of the China pony in Mr. R. W. Little's pamphlet "The Jubilee of Shanghai": "The stamina of the China pony is almost beyond belief, as is illustrated by the weights they carry. The official standard is 10 stone for 12 hands, and three pounds for every inch above. In the early days of the Sixties, when Shanghai was very rich and prosperous, we find that even English horses were imported and run. The fall of the dollar has, however, stopped this, and now, except for a few walers (Australian horses), the racing is confined to China ponies."

The earliest recorded race was in 1851. The following table will be of interest:—

## Record Times for China Ponies

FASTEST TIMES ON RECORD FOR CHINA PONIES ON THE SHANGHAI RACECOURSE.								
Distance.	Owner.	Colour of Pony.	Pony.	Height.		Weight.	Meeting.	Time.
				hds. in.	st. lb.			
Half a Mile	Mr. John Peel	Ches.	Set	13	3	11 7	Spring 1903	0 55½
Five Furlongs	" Sassoon	Black	Blackberry	13	2	11 4	" 1893	1 15
Three-Quarters of a Mile	" Sassoon	Skew.	Hero	13	3	11 7	" 1890	1 29½
	" H. Bush	Bay	Rinaldo	13	2	11 4	" 1903	1 29½
Seven Furlongs	" John Peel	Ches.	Set	13	3	11 7	Autumn 1902	1 48
One Mile	" Ring	Bay	Orion	13	0	10 12	Spring 1895	2 2½
Once Round	" Ten Broeck	Grey	Wild Dash	13	3	11 3	" 1882	2 34½
One Mile and a Quarter	" Diplomat	Grey	Flotsam	13	1	11 1	" 1903	2 36½
From the Two and a Half Mile Post once round and in	" Sassoon	Black	Blackberry	13	2	11 4	" 1893	2 46
One Mile and a Half	" Seer	Grey	Teen Kwang	13	0	10 7	" 1875	3 11½
One Mile and Three-Quarters	" Sassoon	Grey	Eureka	13	1	10 12	Autumn 1888	3 47½
Two Miles	" Trebau	Dun	Bovril	13	1	11 8	Spring 1893	4 21½
Two Miles and a Half	" Buxey	Grey	Home Guard	13	1	11 2	" 1893	5 35½

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## Dramatic Clubs

### Amateur Dramatic Club of Shanghai

Generally known as the A.D.C. The exact date of the foundation of this club cannot be ascertained, the early records having been burned. It has, however, been in existence at least forty years. The object is, the "encouragement of amateur acting, and the maintenance of a theatre." The club constitution requires that members shall be those who are "willing to take an active part or otherwise to assist in dramatic performances." The number of members is limited to sixty; new members have to be proposed and seconded and elected by the general committee.

The subscription is \$5, and membership is open to all nationalities. The representations of the club are looked forward to with great interest by the public of Shanghai.

### Société Dramatique Française

Commonly called the French A.D.C. This society was formed about the year 1868 for the purpose of fostering dramatic talent and giving performances. It was originally confined to residents of French nationality, and gave its performances in the French Municipal Hall.

From 1886 to 1892 the society lay dormant, or ceased to exist, but in 1892 it was reorganised. Membership was made open to any nationality. The performances are given in the Lyceum Theatre. Since 1892 the society has given thirty-one performances.

The subscription is \$12 per annum, entitling the members (from autumn, 1903) to two tickets for each performance, instead of three as hitherto. This society is in a very flourishing condition.

The number of members is limited to 200.

### Shanghai Rowing Club

This club, founded in 1860, is in a very flourishing condition. It has about 200 members, owns 52 boats, including pleasure

## Shanghai Golf Club

boats, possesses a boat-house opposite the Union Church on the Soochow Creek, and is about to build a new one. It holds two regattas annually, in May and October, on the Whangpoo, not an ideal river for rowing on account of the strong tides and currents; but the Soochow Creek, on an upper reach of which the regattas were held until 1895, is now impossible, owing to the increase of traffic.

Membership is open to all nationalities.

*Conditions of Membership.*—The names of intending members must be sent to the secretary with proposer and seconder. In the ballot one black ball in five excludes. The subscription is Tls. 15 per annum, with an entrance fee of Tls. 10.

"Gentlemen visiting Shanghai may, after being proposed and seconded, be allowed, at the discretion of the committee, to use the club boat-houses, boats, and property for one month, without the payment of any fee or subscription.

"Members of rowing clubs at the out-ports may become non-resident members on payment of Tls. 5 per annum."

The club flag is dark blue with S. R. C. in gold letters.

### Shanghai Golf Club

This flourishing and popular club was formed in the year 1894. That golf was so long in establishing itself in Shanghai is remarkable. The links are on the Recreation Ground, and a handsome club-house was erected in 1898, with dressing-rooms for ladies and gentlemen, gear-room, and bar.

Candidates must be balloted for, one black ball in five excluding. Numerous competitions are held during the year. The entrance fee is \$25, and subscription \$10 per year.

"Gentlemen temporarily visiting Shanghai, or newly introduced by a member, may play for one month, but this privilege cannot be claimed a second time in one season, except in case of officers of the Army and Navy."

Members of recognised golf clubs may, *ipso facto*, be visiting members. Distinguished residents or visitors may be granted these privileges for a longer period "on the

## Paper Hunt Club

approval of the committee"; and on payment of \$5 temporary residents may become members of the club for two months, and have all privileges except playing for prizes, medals, etc.

Members of the club may become life members on payment of \$100. Honorary members have all the privileges of the club except playing and voting.

### Paper Hunt Club

It is not likely that Englishmen were long in Shanghai without becoming aware of the attractions of the surrounding district for cross-country riding. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Paper Hunt Club shares with the Race Club and Cricket Club the honour of being one of the three oldest clubs in Shanghai. As far back as 1855, after the collapse of the Triad rebels, "small parties of men rode over the country from point to point." But it was not until after the Taiping rebellion had been put down in 1864 that the sport became regularly organised.

It was due to some officers of regiments stationed here: they introduced paper hunting as it had been conducted in the Crimea and in India. Riders were sent ahead scattering paper; they were habited in red cowls to distinguish them from the hunters, who had to catch them. There was no finishing place, as now; the "foxes" were actually hunted.

The first paper hunt was run in 1863, and was "won by Mr. Augustus Broom on a pony called Mud," appropriately enough, in regard to the condition in which ponies arrive at the post. The sport has kept and increased its popularity, and one of the most brilliant sights in Shanghai is the club meet on a Saturday afternoon, when, if it occurs near the Settlement, the throng of hunters and spectators presents a very lively picture. Two silver cups are given each hunt, one to a light and the other to a heavy weight.

"All those standing under twelve stone are light weights," and "no prize is given to a heavy weight unless he finishes among the first six." Winners of hunts are privileged to wear a red jacket.

## Shanghai Yacht Club

### The Shanghai Yacht Club

The following history of the Yacht Club will be of interest. It is, as far as I know, the only history of yacht racing in Shanghai. Mr. Murray Adamson, the hon. secretary, has kindly compiled it.

"Wherever a few dozen Britishers are gathered together, and the necessary watery element is to be found, there will their native love of sailing produce something in the nature of a yacht club. Thus, in the early fifties, Shanghai's sailing enthusiasts discovered that the muddy, swift-flowing, unattractive Whangpoo was a sufficient medium for the purposes of yacht racing. The records of those early days are missing, but we know that not later than the beginning of the sixties racing was carried out with great keenness, the craft being of very varied types, now mostly obsolete, but the bulk of them were of the houseboat type with one long China sail.

"Apart from the drawback of a swiftly flowing tidal river, the yachtsmen of Shanghai require to be skilful and alert as sailors. On account of the crowded state of the waterways, and the numerous shallows and 'spits' which abound in almost all parts of the river—the down-river course, when thrashing in a 'spanking breeze' through the crowd of junks bound up the river on the first of the flood, or to negotiate the Woosung junk anchorage in a foul tide and a blow, are no mean feats for a yachtsman; whilst the manipulation of a full-canvassed yacht in the 'junks' up river requires a cooler head and nicer sense of judgment than are called for by any of the yachting centres at home that I have ever seen, 'crowded Cowes' not excepted. It will thus be seen that, though by no means perfect, the Whangpoo presents certain sporting features which doubtless have maintained yachting on its muddy waters in the present enthusiastically vital condition.

"From the year 1872, when the club was reconstituted in its present form, until 1890, the boats raced with great regularity. They were of considerable size, varying from about

## Shanghai Yacht Club

18 to 47 tons, Thames measurement. Of these, the *Charm*, *Ariadne*, *Thistle*, *Wild Dash*, *Louise*, and *Pinafore* were what might be termed centre-board houseboat yachts, and were rigged with large baton mainsail and jib. For long the *Undine* proved *facile princeps*, and held the lead until the advent of the *Clutha* (46 tons) and *Romola* (47 tons) in 1883 and 1884. Both of them were proper cutter-rigged yachts, with large centre-boards. The weekly competitions, principally over what are now known as the long courses—namely, down river, round the red buoy, outside Woosung, and return, and up river to mark-boat moored off the Sakong Creek, and return—proved that the *Clutha* easily outclassed the rest of the fleet.

"The death-blow being given in 1891 to the large class racing by the absolute invincibility of the *Clutha* over her rivals, and the cost of upkeep being gradually made more burdensome, owing to the proportionately reduced wealth of many yachtsmen, as year by year the fall in exchange reduced the value of silver savings, a class of smaller boats was introduced, and the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  rater, under the then existing Y.R.A. rule of measurement, with the exception that length over all was taken—viz.  $\frac{\text{length} \times \text{sail area in square feet}}{6,000}$  = rating—became the standard

6,000

craft for the S.Y.C.'s weekly races.

"To meet this rule, in 1892 Mr. Moore, of Messrs. Barlow & Co., had the *Lamb* and Mr. E. C. Pearce the *Princess* constructed, and Mr. A. E. Jones designed and built the *Spoondrift*, and later the *Henrietta*, whilst Mr. Duncan Glass brought out plans from home of the *Violet*, designed for the class by Mr. G. L. Watson; and later the same eminent constructor forwarded plans of the *Winifred* to Mr. McEwen, of Jardine's—a boat intended to surpass the splendid feats of his former creation, the *Violet*, which, however, she failed to do. The *Atom* and the *Pirate*, locally designed and built by Mr. Ramsay, who afterwards designed and built the *Ella*, together with Mr. E. Graham's *Idaho*, and the 2nd-rater *Mascotte*, owned by Mr. Burgoyne, made up the club fleet under this ruling, which was successfully operated until 1896, when the *Violet* being 'cock o' the walk,' Captain J. P. Roberts essayed to reduce her supremacy,

## Shanghai Yacht Club

and designed and built for Mr. Burgoyne the *Lorna*, a boat of the skimming-dish type, which, principally owing to very skilful handling, successfully accomplished this object.

"In 1897 a one-design class, known as 'Flappers,' was introduced to suit the pockets of the junior members of the club. These boats were designed on an adopted model of Mr. Linton Hope's *Clyde* (18-ft. class) by Mr. George Watson, of Shanghai, the main difference being an over-all length of 24 ft., instead of 21 ft., and an increase of 25 square ft. in the sail area. Five boats were built to this class—viz. *Leven*, *Madcap*, *Sybil*, *Merlin*, and *Irvine*—and gave probably the best racing that has been enjoyed in Shanghai for many years, the boats proving both economical and handy."

These boats continued racing as a separate class until 1901, when they were merged in the handicap class. The *Leven* proved all round to be the pick of the bunch, though we are inclined to believe that this was principally due to the excellent handling of her owner, Mr. Murray Adamson, and not to any superiority in the boat herself.

The *Lorna*, in 1897, being so far superior to the other boats, under the usual conditions of sailing on the Whangpoo, bid fair to cause the extinction of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  rating class; accordingly the rule relating to the overhang was abolished, the proper length and sail area rule applying, the same being in force at the present time.

Messrs. D. Glass and A. E. Jones, taking advantage of this, had their boats the *Violet* and *Spoondrift* lengthened and overhangs added, which made a great improvement in the boats and benefited the racing in the class. The following year the *Lorna* changed hands, and, imitating the example of the former boats, was considerably changed, her new owner renaming her the *Winsome*.

In 1900 a new boat appeared amongst the fleet, of larger dimensions than the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  raters—i.e. the *Thrasher*—which boat was lengthened during the next year.

In 1901 the Midget Sailing Club was absorbed and the Rating and Flapper classes abolished, the fleet being divided into classes A and B, Class A for 2 raters and over, and



## Recreation Clubs

Class B for under 2 raters, the weekly races being under handicap conditions made up by the committee. In addition to this a rating prize was allowed, which applied to the whole fleet. These conditions remain at present in force.

### Midget Sailing Club

The boats used by this club are sampans—not the gaily painted and hooded variety familiar to passengers from ships to the shore, but the small, square-ended sampans used as the dingies by houseboats. They are used by sportsmen up-country for stalking wildfowl, and are sometimes sailed as well as yuload.

The members of the club sail their sampans for sport one against the other on the waters above Shanghai. There is an occasional regatta. The club is a very informal and therefore a pleasant one. The subscription is nominal—\$1, to cover cost of printing. This club is not to be confused with that of the same name which was absorbed by the Yacht Club (which see).

### Recreation Club

This club, the object of which is "the promotion of field and other sports among its members," was founded in 1898, and is the successor of the old Athletic Club, which dates some thirty years back and used to hold annual athletic sports, as the present Y.M.C.A. does. It has an excellent field next to the Cricket Club, on the Recreation Ground, with pavilion.

For playing members the entrance fee is \$10 and annual subscription \$15; for non-playing members, no entrance fee, and subscription \$5. Candidates must be proposed and seconded and balloted for, one black ball in three excluding.

"Any gentleman who may temporarily visit Shanghai shall, upon being duly proposed and seconded, be allowed the use of the club and property for a period not exceeding one month."

The first cricket eleven of this club is very strong.

## Recreation Clubs

### Football

There are, as far as I can ascertain, six football elevens in Shanghai, apart from second elevens:—

1. The Shanghai Football Club (Association and Rugby).
2. The Recreation Club Eleven.
3. The Engineers' Football Club.
4. The Dock Football Club.
5. The Y.M.C.A. Club.
6. The Police Football Club.

The chief event of the year is the match between the Shanghai Club and the Engineers, for a handsome cup.

Association football is the more popular of the two games in Shanghai.

### Polo Club

This club has been established about four years. Its ground is on the south-west side of the Recreation Ground (farthest from the Bubbling Well Road).

Playing members pay \$10 per annum; honorary members, \$5 for the season. New members must be passed by the committee, which can stop the admission of new members in case the number of playing members becomes too large. In playing, one side wears white, the other red.

All officers of the Army and Navy may be invited to join the games by the committee. Residents of the out-ports may join the games, if introduced by members.

Ponies are to be approved by the committee, and must not exceed 14 hands 2 inches.

### Shanghai Drag-Hunt Club

This club has been in existence for about forty years, and three times a week during the season there are runs across country.

The membership is open to both ladies and gentlemen. If the field becomes too large, the committee may restrict further

## Recreation Clubs

elections. There are about forty members. The annual subscription is \$50. In the ballot one black ball in ten excludes.

There are at present ten couples of foxhounds, all of which have been imported from England, those bred locally being useless for hunting purposes.

### Baseball Club

The national game of the United States was played in the early days of the Settlement. Provision was made for it when the present Recreation Ground on the Bubbling Well Road was acquired.

In May, 1865, the Recreation Fund lent the club Tls. 2,000 to level fences and sod the baseball ground, 150 yards square, adjoining the cricket ground. This ground is now occupied by the Recreation Club. The club, however, ceased to exist in 1870, handing the ground back to the trustees of the Recreation Fund. Since then it has had a chequered career, owing to the absence of competing teams to play with. The present club has been in existence about eight years.

The subscription is \$5 per annum. Candidates for membership must be proposed and balloted for.

During the season, which extends from the conclusion of the May races till October, the club has a room in the Metropole Hotel, where the gear is kept. The present membership is about seventy-five.

### Gun Club

This old-established club has a ground in Markham Road, where there is every convenience for the sport. Clay pigeons are used. There is a high bamboo platform for rocketers.

### Sportsman's Gun Club

This club was formed in 1901. The grounds are alongside the Rifle Range, and are within ten minutes' walk of the Settlement, *via* the new Szechuen Road extension. The club ground is open at all times for practice.

## Recreation Clubs

### Swimming-Bath Club

This club was formed in 1892, and a swimming-bath was made on the Recreation Ground. Only shareholders can be members. The shares, of which there were 200 originally, at Tls. 30 apiece, are now at a very high premium—nearly Tls. 150.

The only way to obtain the advantages of the club is to buy a share at its market value, and be passed in the ordinary way. Candidates must be balloted for, one black ball in four excluding. "Visitors may be admitted to the club under such rules as the committee see fit." The subscription varies, according to the needs of the club. The bath is to the left, at the end of the straight drive into the Recreation Ground. The mat roofing has to be taken down before the autumn races, as the Race Club sold the Recreation Ground on condition that no erection should be permitted to interfere with the view of the racecourse.

### Shanghai Hockey Club

This club was formed in the year 1899. It shall consist of not more than sixty members. The annual subscription is \$3; the entrance fee, \$3. In the balloting, one black ball in five excludes.

### Tennis

The game of tennis is a department in the Cricket and Recreation Clubs and Y.M.C.A. There is a German Tennis Club for Germans only. Entrance fee, Tls. 20; monthly subscription, \$5. The club has a plot of the Recreation Ground allotted to it. There is a small club-house.

### Bowling Alley

This club meets in one of the oldest buildings in Shanghai, in a small plastered house in the Nanking Road, nearly opposite the Kiangse Road corner. It is a survivor of the old fives and racquet court. The club is, as far as membership is concerned, the most exclusive in Shanghai: there are only

## Recreation Clubs

twenty-four members. Candidates have to wait some years on the list before vacancies occur.

### Shanghai Rifle Association

This association is one of very great importance. Now that the foreign troops have left Shanghai, every resident ought at least to know how to shoot.

This association affords the opportunity, for though Rule IV. of the constitution says that "membership shall be restricted to members of the defence forces of Shanghai and such others as may be specially approved by the committee," Rule I., stating "that the association shall consist of an unlimited number of members," opens it to all suitable residents.

There are some three or four shoots per month at the Rifle Range, and members may practise with Morris tubes at the Drill Hall. The subscription is only \$5 per annum.

Cups are given in the shooting competitions. "The rifle allowed shall be as follows (Rule X.): '303 magazine rifle as issued by the British Government and of private manufacture of *bonâ-fide* Government pattern, and bearing the Government viewer's mark; also any other pattern of '303 rifle issued by the Municipal Council."

### Smoking Concert Club

Subscription, \$5. Holds some two or three concerts during the winter season.

### Club de Recreio

This club is situated in 31, North Szechuen Road, and was founded in 1870. The membership is restricted to persons of Portuguese nationality. The objects of the club are to hold recreational, musical, and social gatherings for the members and their families. Musical and social gatherings are held at intervals, often fortnightly.

The subscription is \$3 per month, with \$1 entrance fee. Candidates must be proposed and seconded, and their names exhibited for a fortnight. Two black balls exclude.

## Shooting

Shooting has been pursued with great ardour since the earliest days of the Settlement. "Few large places can boast of better shooting than Shanghai," says Mr. H. T. Wade, whose book on Shooting in the Yangtsze Valley ought to be seen by all interested in this form of sport. The supply of birds in the district is due to the fact that "Shanghai lies on the eastern limit of the great migratory spring and autumn band, which is known to be five hundred miles wide." From Siberia to the south in autumn and in the opposite direction in spring countless millions of wildfowl cross the Yangtsze and feed by its waters. China is also naturally rich in bird life; it is the original home of the pheasant. Two other causes account for the richness of this district, from Shaughai to Wuhu, in bird life—the fact that the natives have never been in the habit of destroying them for food, and the desolation caused by the Taipings in the sixties. The population was swept away, jungle grass grew instead of rice, cities were ruined; so that wildfowl flourished.

Some extraordinary bags have been made. "In 1887 five guns bagged 1,711 head; in 1889 five guns in twenty-one days bagged 2,049." These feats are not likely to be repeated, and greater moderation will have to be shown in the future by sportsmen. Even the bird life of China, enormous as it is, cannot stand the strain put upon it every winter by sportsmen and native trappers. Still, there is at present ample sport. Snipe are still bagged close to the Settlement, also occasional pheasants.

The best shooting-grounds can only be reached by a house-boat trip. The sportsman may visit the Pootung peninsular, and the estuary of the Yangtsze by Woosung. Gazay and Kashing districts, Hoochow, Woosieh to Chiukiang and Wuhu, are favourite resorts. As far as I understand, snipe and woodcock, pheasants, wild duck, and teal may be obtained almost everywhere.

Visitors anxious for shooting ought to try and obtain expert

## Riding

advice from some old hand, and read Mr. H. T. Wade's "With Boat and Gun," to be obtained at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's. It must be remembered that the Shanghai Municipal Council enforces a close season for game; this is observed by all sportsmen. Twelve-bore cartridges are usually employed.

## Riding

There are few places where the adage "The best thing for the inside of a man is the outside of a horse" is better understood than in Shanghai. Riding is one thing that is far cheaper here than at home, where to keep even a riding pony, let alone a horse, is a sign of wealth. Riding is very popular. A visit to the Bubbling Well Road between 5 a.m. and 8 a.m. will prove that no form of sport has a greater hold on the community. The usual mount is the tough China pony. Some ride Australian horses (walers), but the majority ponies. They may be bought at the Horse Bazaar and Horse Repository (*q.v.*) auctions, or hired at any of the three foreign livery stables at \$3 a ride or \$40 a month. Bargains may sometimes be got at Tls. 30 to Tls. 50. They may be bought broken or as "griffins"—*i.e.* unbroken, fresh from Mongolia. At the race auctions likely griffins at times fetch hundreds of taels. For riding there are the soft roads in the country—Robison, Gordon, Brenan, Rubicon, Hungjao Roads, Rue du Paul Brunat, etc. Riders are confined to these in spring and summer; but in winter, from the end of October until some time in March, the whole country is open. This is the paper hunt season. Any rider, however, can ride anywhere across furrow and ditch, of course taking reasonable care not to destroy the farmers' property. Strangers are warned not to despise nor treat contemptuously the China pony because he is "only a pony." Having gained his experience of human nature from the Mongolian variety of it, he has not been impressed by it, and is apt to treat man as "the enemy." There is an  $\alpha$  quantity in every China pony. An undignified position on the ground is the penalty of treating him contemptuously.

## SECTION V

# DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF SHANGHAI

## SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI is situated in latitude  $31^{\circ} 14' 42''$  N. and longitude  $121^{\circ} 29' 12''$  E. on the left bank of the River Whangpoo, twelve miles from its mouth at Woosung, where the Whangpoo falls into the mighty Yangtszekiang. It may be helpful to remember that Shanghai lies in practically the same latitude as the head of the Persian Gulf, Cairo, and New Orleans, which makes its frosty winter all the more remarkable.

## History of the District

Shanghai lies in the south-east corner of that portion of the province of Kiangsu to the south of the Yangtsze. Kiangsu and portions of the neighbouring provinces of Chekiang and Anhwei form a vast plain, owing its origin to the fine silt brought down in the course of ages by the Yangtsze and deposited in the sea. The physical features of the district have, therefore, undergone enormous changes since the day when Wuhu was the head of the delta of the Yangtszekiang, and that river found its way to the sea by three mouths at least. Even in historic times these changes have been great. In A.D. 780 the Soochow Creek is said to have been five miles broad, and the Soochow Creek was the main stream, the Whangpoo flowing only as far as Loongwha, finding its way to the sea by another channel. These changes still continue: the Whangpoo is said to be at

## Physical Features

least two hundred yards narrower than it was thirty years ago, and the Soochow Creek, in the mouth of which the British fleet anchored in 1843, now affords a passage for boats only in mid-channel. So serious has the condition of the river become that a conservancy board has been constituted by the Great Powers in conjunction with the Chinese authorities to improve navigation in the river; the largest shipping of the present day not being able to get up to Shanghai. Sir Robert Hart once predicted the ruin of Shanghai, owing to the silting up of the river.

The innumerable waterways of the province, partly natural and partly improved by the Chinese, and which form the roads of the province, are due to this sedimentary origin of the district.

## Physical Features

The visitor to Shanghai cannot be refreshed by the sight of mountains. The great plain stretches to the Tahu (lake) on the west; the Yangtze on the north, say 150 by 100 miles, broken only by a few rocky hills—"The Hills," 20 miles west of Shanghai, which were once islands in the sea.

The whole plain is cultivated like a garden. It is divided into an infinite number of small holdings, which the patient farmer makes yield the utmost. Travelling is mostly done by boat, though there are footpaths suitable for foot-passengers and the native wheel-barrow. All sub-tropical products thrive, as do those of the warmer parts of the temperate zone; those of the strictly temperate zone do grow, but mature too quickly. Large crops of wheat and rape are harvested in May; the rapidity of their growth in April is incredible. Cotton and rice are planted immediately, and harvested in autumn, the network of canals affording abundance of water, which is pumped up into the fields by water-wheels, driven either by the ugly but strong water-buffalo, or by the legs of men and women. To see them for hours together on the embankments treading the paddles which raise the water is one of the sights of China.

Among the cotton, beans are sown. They manage to thrive

## Physical Features

even in winter, and are ready for gathering in spring. Around Soochow are vast acreages of lily-ponds. There are small mulberry plantations, but the systematic culture of the silk-worm starts farther north, by Soochow, and west.

Of vegetables, the name is legion—egg-plants, chillies, sweet potatoes, melons of many sorts (July), cucumbers, cabbage, asparagus, carrots, and turnips. Kobe and other native vegetables grow luxuriantly, and may be had nearly all the year round. European fruits do not thrive so well, ripening too quickly; the weather is so glorious in May that flowers and fruits rush out at once. But strawberries are steadily improving in quality; raspberries are beginning to be cultivated; first-rate cherries grow on the Tahu; but apples and pears are hard and have no flavour. Of excellent fruit, however, there is plenty. Shanghai peaches are famous, especially a flattened variety with a deep sulcus in the centre; beboes, a golden-skinned fruit from a kind of laurel (in May) are good; melons are excellent; Shanghai persimmons are, I have heard it said, worth coming from the States to taste. There are plums, "Chinese dates" (which Wells Williams says are a kind of jujube-plum), lichees, bananas, mangoes, oranges from the south, and grapes from Chefoo. There is probably no place in the world so richly supplied with fruit as Shanghai.

Trees are not large. All old ones seem to have been destroyed by the Taipings. The bamboo grows everywhere: each village has its grove. There are species of elm, pine, and willow (the true Babylonian, according to Wells Williams).

Every species of flower thrives. If the visitor is disappointed at not seeing more strange varieties, he must remember that China has been ransacked for flowers, and that many of those he was familiar with at home are really natives of China—the primula, for instance. The tea-rose and climbing geranium were first found in this district. In May, spring, summer, and even autumn flowers burst out together in the first glow of the summer sun—pansies, violets, golden-rod, coxcombs, tulips, geraniums, hyacinths, forget-me-nots; even dahlias forget the proper order of their appearing, and bloom together with the daisy.

### Meteorology

Visitors to Shanghai will find the weather tropical, temperate, or frosty, and even bitterly cold, according to the season at which they arrive. Generally speaking, the climate may be described, in the words of the Health Officer, as "one-third of the year tropical; two-thirds temperate." That is and must be a good climate. There are two drawbacks: the great range of temperature, occasionally up to  $40^{\circ}$  in a day, the mean daily range for the year being  $18^{\circ}$ ; and the damp nature of the climate, the average degree of saturation for the year being 82 out of a possible 100. As compensation, there is almost continuous brilliant sunshine, even in the coldest season; it is this that is so much missed by the residents who return home. Three dull days together are rare. The statistics for 1901 give a fair idea of the climate. They are taken from the Municipal Report. Barometer, mean, for the year, 30.03 inches. Thermometer (Fahr.): mean,  $58^{\circ} 2'$ ; first quarter,  $40.2^{\circ}$ ; second quarter,  $63.8^{\circ}$ ; third quarter,  $76.2^{\circ}$ ; fourth quarter,  $52.5^{\circ}$ . The rainfall for the last twenty years has averaged 45.3 in. per annum. In 1901 it was 37.45 in. It is very unevenly distributed. In 1901 there fell 3.77 in. in the first quarter; 13.58 in. in the second; 14.95 in. in the third; 5.15 in. in the fourth. It will be seen that most of the rain falls in the summer. The visitor need not be alarmed at the amount, which is much greater than England, a reputed wet climate. In Shanghai, when it rains, it rains heavily: it is either wet or fine; there are no chance showers. Brilliant sunshine is the rule. Hail seldom falls; thunderstorms are not so frequent or severe as might be expected. But little snow falls; there is usually one slight fall in December or January, about Chinese New Year. Frost usually runs from  $5^{\circ}$  to  $10^{\circ}$  Fahr. in December and January. According to the "Hong List," the coldest weather known was on January 15th, 1893, when  $24^{\circ}$  of frost were registered. Taking the months throughout the year, the climatic conditions to be expected are as follows, starting with July: July, August, and half of September are tropical; the thermometer may rise to  $98^{\circ}$ , but not every year, and it does

not remain steadily very hot. Rains and typhoons moderate the heat. From the middle of September to December and January, and occasionally to March, there is the most delightful weather in the world, "set fair," brilliantly sunny, growing progressively cooler till January closes. February and March are changeable, with rain, and some hot days in March. April is equivalent to an English May. May and June are delightful months; the rain and heat make vegetation luxuriate and run riot out of sheer exuberance of vitality. A great deal of sickness is attributed to the climate which can easily be accounted for other ways.

### Health

Although semi-tropical, Shanghai is a healthy place. The drainage is excellent, in spite of the fact that it is on the sea level. At the census in 1900 the "foreign population was 6,777, and consisted of 3,181 men, 1,776 women, and 1,817 children." The foreign shipping population, which numbered 1,253, was not included. The foreign houses numbered 1,600; the native houses, 49,000. The present foreign population is over 7,000; native population, 350,000. The total area within municipal limits is 5,618 acres, or  $8\frac{2}{3}$  square miles; the density of population per acre, 63.5 persons. In 1901 the death rate was: Foreign, 18.03 per 1,000 (zymotic, 2.86 per 1,000); native, 15.01 per 1,000. Allowing for the fallacy of small numbers, allowing also for the fact that there are no very poor in Shanghai, and also for the fact that some few sick and old people leave for home, this rate is a remarkable one, and clearly disproves the alleged unhealthiness of Shanghai. Including the shipping population and non-residents, the rate was only 21.9 per 1,000 in 1901. The chief causes of death in that year were tuberculosis and alcoholism. Malaria is of a "very mild type, and is decreasing. Typhoid, though more prevalent than in England, is of a milder type" (Municipal Council Report, 1902).

Cholera need not be seriously feared. There was an outbreak in 1902, but not a case from 1897 to 1902. In 1896

## The Native City

there were 10 cases; in 1895 there were 20. Of the total 128 deaths in 1901, 30 per cent. were of persons from 50 to 80 years of age.

**Health Precautions to be taken.**—Drinking water should be boiled and filtered. All milk should be boiled. No uncooked vegetables should be eaten. Avoid chills: always be too warmly clad rather than too lightly. If damp with perspiration, change. A cholera belt is advisable, though many dispense with it. The less alcohol the better. A sun hat is indispensable in the hot weather, say from the middle of June to the middle of September. Too much exercise is not good in the hot weather; the less the better in the extreme heat. Chills caught on returning from tennis parties have killed more than cholera.

## Shanghai Native City

The voluminous history of Shanghai informs us that the site of Shanghai was originally occupied by five villages—Whasing, Shunshen, Kochong, Singkium, Kaimi; that the first emperor of the Yuen dynasty (A.D. 1291) established a magistrate here, united the villages, and called the place Zaunghe (Shanghai), “on the sea.” The city, however, existed long before this. Mr. S. T. Laisun, in the “Account of the Jubilee of Shanghai” (*Daily News Office*), 1893, gives the following account of its origin:—

“About 304 B.C., in the days of the Fighting Kingdoms, Hwang Shieh was the chief preceptor of Yung Yuan, heir-apparent to the throne of Ts'u (Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Anhuei, and Kiangsu). In that year the armies of Ts'u were defeated by those of Tsin under General Peh Chi. The King of Ts'u was so frightened that he sent his son and Hwang Shieh as hostages to the court of Tsin (in the west), where they remained sixteen years. News came that the King of Ts'u was ill. Hwang Shieh managed to get the young prince smuggled out of prison and out of the kingdom of Tsin disguised as a charioteer, he himself remaining behind, declaring that the young prince was ill. In three weeks' time, when

## Early Visits of Foreigners

the prince had had time to reach home and secure the throne in case of his father's death, Hwang Shieh informed the angry King of Tsin what he had done. The king was for killing him, as was likely; but by the influence of the prime minister he was released, and returned to Ts'u, where the prince, now on the throne, received him with open arms, and made him governor of Soochow (founded two hundred years before), Chingkiang, and Sungkiang. He was struck by the advantageousness of the site of Shanghai, and founded the city.

“It early became famous for its cottons and gauzes and as a trading place, but was not made a walled city until the year A.D. 1554 (thirty-second year of the Ming Emperor Kia Tsing), after having suffered severely for a hundred years from Japanese pirates. Nothing of great historical importance has happened at Shanghai. The Red Head rebellion happened shortly before foreigners appeared on the scene. One Sian Keun Tsz, ‘a well-known loafer,’ a ‘mean fellow of the baser sort,’ got up this rebellion, killed the magistrate, and burned much of the city, making the Woo Sing Ding, the ‘Willow-pattern Tea-house,’ his headquarters. This was in 1826. He was captured, and had his eyes taken out.”

Shanghai is in the foo or prefecture of Sungkiang; it is one of the eight hsien or districts into which that prefecture is divided. The district includes about 200 square miles.

## Shanghai Foreign Settlement

### Early Visits of Foreigners

The commercial advantages of Shanghai were not very early perceived by foreigners, the East India Company confining its attentions to Canton. But Mr. F. Pigou, of the Company's factory at Canton, reported favourably on it in 1756. The next to visit it were Mr. Lindsay and Dr. Gutzlaff (after whom the famous island with its signal station, eight hours from Shanghai, is named). This was in 1832. “They gave a glowing account of its commercial possibility, and were much struck with the forest of hundreds of junks' masts on the river.”

## Conquest of Shanghai

### Conquest of Shanghai

The Foreign Settlement was the result of the war declared by Great Britain against China in 1839, on the conclusion of the military operations in the south, including the taking of Hongkong in 1841. The British fleet took Amoy, the Chusans, and Ningpo; and on June 16th, 1842, Sir William Parker, the British admiral, with Sir Hugh Gough, the commander of the military forces, took Woosung, capturing 134 guns, also taking Paoshan, a little walled city three miles up the Yangtze side. After a survey of the river, on the 17th Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery led a force of 1,000 men inland from Woosung and advanced on Shanghai, the ships following up the river. A few shots were fired at the invaders from a fort standing on the site of the present British Consulate, but no harm was done, and the city was found deserted, the inhabitants in the act of scurrying away like ants, carrying as many of their belongings away with them as they could. Those who are interested in the story of the capture of Shanghai ought to read Captain W. H. Hall's book "*The Nemesis in China*" (published 1848). The *Nemesis* was the *first steam war-vessel* (120 h.p.) that ever visited the Far East. Some particulars given are:—

"Two hundred and fifty guns were taken at Woosung and Paoshan, one an old Spanish gun. The troops engaged were 1,000 men—the 18th, 49th, and 55th regiments, with the Madras Horse artillery, sappers, and miners. Within sight of the city on the same side of the river was a long, well-constructed battery, which opened fire on the *North Star*, but did no damage." On reaching the north gate of the city, there appeared to be no preparations made for resistance, and the only two guns mounted appeared to be harmless enough; in fact, there was none at the gate, and two or three of our men, having contrived to get over the wall, opened the gate. We are glad to hear that "very little plunder or 'loot' was taken," only a few curios. "The vast number of large trading junks surprised every one; both banks of the river were completely

## Founding of the Foreign Settlement

lined with them. Several junks were on the stocks—one with a mainmast 11 feet 6 inches in circumference, a little above the deck, and 141 feet long. The foreigners were well received by the people, who soon returned to the city. Stores were taken; 68 guns were captured at Shanghai: 17 were of copper, newly cast; 56 were taken in the battery. Altogether 171 were taken. The ransom for Shanghai paid by the Chinese was \$300,000."

### Founding of the Foreign Settlement

After the arrival of Sir Henry Pottinger on the conclusion of peace, the formation of a foreign settlement was decided on. Its bounds were the Yang-king-pang Creek on the south, the Whangpoo on the east, the present Peking Road on the north. It must be clearly understood that Shanghai has been from the beginning a *settlement*, not a possession. The British Government annexed Hongkong, which became British territory, and subject to British law. The land on which the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai was created was, on the other hand, only leased to the British Government. That is proved by the fact that all the landowners still pay ground rent to the Chinese Government. For instance, in the Municipal Council's Report for 1902 (p. 455) there is an item "Chinese Government Ground Tax (for roads), Tls. 372,57." The Race Club pays about Tls. 500 ground tax. The existence of a Mixed Court in which a Chinese magistrate presides is further conclusive proof as to the political standing of Shanghai, and should prevent tourists wondering why each foreigner here is under his own consular jurisdiction. At first Captain Balfour had no doubt intended that the plot of ground marked out should, like Hongkong, be British, but he was overruled.

In 1845 four roads were laid out—the Consulate Road (now Peking Road), Park Lane (Nanking Road), Ropewalk Road (now Kiukiang Road), and Hankow Road. Land regulations were drawn up in 1845, and the now world-renowned settlement was fairly founded.



## Early Days

### Early Days

At first H.B.M.'s Consul was the governing authority. In 1844 a Committee of Roads and Jetties was formed. The price of land on the Bund was only 50,000 to 60,000 cash (\$50 to \$60) a mow; to-day it is at least \$40,000. A raised towing-path ran along the muddy bank of the river. "Most of the Bund lots were taken up by 1850." There was no bridge over the Yang-king-pang. The Soochow Creek was a broad waterway. The mails were carried up from Woosung by Chinese boys mounted on ponies, who raced across the country to be in first.

Each hong stood in its own compound; the heads of the firms and the juniors having meals separate, in senior and junior messes. Specimens of these old hongts may be seen in Ward, Probst & Co.'s hong, 13, Nanking Road, and on the right hand of the Pekin Road between the Szechuen and Kiangsze Roads. The oldest existing hong is probably that occupied by Mittag & Co., at the corner of Kiangse and Siking Roads.

### The Triads in Shanghai

No sooner had the Settlement got over its early troubles than it was disturbed by the Triad rebels, who took Nanking in 1853 and Shanghai on September 7th. Trade was paralysed; it was impossible to collect the customs. The result was that the British, U.S.A., and French Consuls appointed commissioners to collect them (Mr. T. F. Wade, Mr. Lay, and Mr. A. C. Smith). Both imperialists and rebels soon became involved in difficulties with the foreigners: the imperialists for attempting to loot rifles from Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co., and the rebel leader Lew for refusing satisfaction to the French Consul for the murder of a catechist.

### Our One Battle

Thus it came about that on April 4th, 1854, the foreigners took the field against the imperialists. The force consisted of

## The Taipings

the Shanghai Volunteers (led by Mr. T. F. Wade, H.M. Vice-Consul), men of H.M.S. *Encounter* and *Grecian* and U.S.A. *Plymouth*, the U.S.A. Consul accompanying his men. The encounter took place on ground now densely covered with houses, where the Fokien Road now is and the Rou Touranne. The volunteers had three men wounded, two dying. The *Encounter* and the *Grecian* had each three men wounded, and the *Plymouth* one killed and four wounded. This was the battle of Muddy Flat. The last Shanghai resident who fought in it was Mr. Barnes Dallas, who died in 1897. (I am informed that there are still—A.D. 1904—two gentlemen in London who took part in the fight.)

This affair of the Triads had momentous consequences; in fact, it changed the whole character of the Settlement. Some twenty thousand Chinese flocked into the Foreign Settlement for safety, and foreign landowners built houses for them. Instead of being a quiet reserve for foreigners, the Settlement became the home of natives and foreigners intermixed, giving Shanghai a unique position among the treaty ports of the East.

### The Taipings

In 1860 Soochow fell into the hands of the Taiping rebels. On January 12th, 1862, the rebels appeared before Shanghai native city. Barricades had been erected along the Honan Road, from which English and Indian troops fired on them, the French acting against them from the city wall. The foreigners had been able to complete their defences owing to an extraordinary fifty-eight hour snowstorm, which began on January 28th. The rebels advanced along the line of what is now the Bubbling Well Road. There was great excitement at this time, and trade was seriously affected. The Taiping trouble had the effect of attracting to Shanghai adventurers of all nations. It was to prevent them from exercising any power by votes that the municipal franchise was fixed so high as \$50 a month. It was then that Shanghai received the name of "A Sink of Iniquity" which it hardly deserved then, and certainly does not now.

### The Sixties

The rebels were defeated and driven away in 1863, upon which a period of great and even inflated prosperity set in, consequent on the opening of the Yangtze to trade. Most of the principal public institutions were founded at this time; municipal government was adjusted at last; immense fortunes were made by land speculation. It is not surprising that there was a relapse at the end of this decade.

### 1870 to the Present Time

From this time Shanghai has exhibited a picture of steady progress, exciting events of a public nature being few. The foreign population "at each quinquennial period since 1870 shows the following expansion: 1,666, 1,673, 2,197, 3,673, 3,821, 4,684, 6,774." The enormous increase between 1895 and 1900 is remarkable. The native population shows a similar growth since 1870: 75,000, 96,000, 108,000, 168,000, 241,000, 345,000. It is difficult to realise how small Shanghai was, even in 1870, compared with to-day. There were no houses west of Museum Road; nearly all the upper parts of the Settlement west of the Honan Road were unoccupied. Hongkew had but few inhabitants.

In 1874, on May 3rd, there were riots in the French Settlement, owing to an attempt to interfere with the "Ningpo Joss-house." Eight natives were killed. In 1880 Prince Henrich of Prussia, the Duke of Genoa, and General Gordon visited Shanghai. In 1887 the Jubilee of Queen Victoria was celebrated with great splendour, and in 1893 the jubilee of the founding of the Settlement.

On April 5th, 1897, occurred the Wheelbarrow Riot, owing to a proposal to increase the licence fees, the Council surrendering to the coolies. An indignation meeting was held condemning the Council, upon which that body resigned.

In 1898 there were renewed riots on the French Concession

### The American Settlement

over the Ningpo Joss-house. In 1899 the Settlement was enlarged to its present area; and in 1900 the Boxer outbreak created much excitement and even some alarm. Foreigners crowded into Shanghai from all parts of China, while at the same time there was an immense exodus of Chinese. The alarm was natural, owing to the uncertainty as to whether the outbreak would extend to mid-China, and the almost total and unusual absence of foreign ships-of-war at the time. With the advent of foreign troops alarm disappeared. The troops were removed in January, 1903. There is no doubt that the Boxer outbreak had for its consequence the thorough advertising of Shanghai throughout the world, so that the next quinquennial census will show a vaster increase of population than any preceding one.

### The American Settlement

The following is the account given by Maclellan in his "Story of Shanghai" of the origin of this settlement:—

"In December of 1863, Hongkew, or the American Settlement, was formally incorporated with the so-called British Settlement. Its residents were to pay half the cost of policing it, that being considered a fair proportion, as much of the expenditure under that head was owing to the large number of sailors who lived in the district. It does not appear that the United States ever received any concession of what is called the American Settlement, or that it was specially set apart for citizens of that country. No negotiations about the settlement or lands in Hongkew ever took place between the Government of the United States and the Chinese authorities. The treaty between China and the United States gave citizens of the latter the same right to acquire lands for residence and other purposes as was given under the British and French treaties, and this was made use of probably about 1850. Some years afterwards the United States Consulate was established in Hongkew, and an American church and mission houses were built there, and hence the district became generally known as

## The French Settlement

the American Settlement. The boundaries were settled in 1862 by Mr. Seward, U.S.A. Consul, as follows: "The Soochow Creek from a point opposite the entrance of the Defence Canal to the Huangpu River; thence at low-water mark to the mouth of the creek, entering the Huangpu near the lower limit of the anchorage called the Yangtszepu, westward three li along the line of that creek, thence in a straight line to the point of beginning."

For a long time Hongkew was but sparsely populated, the tide covering parts of Broadway in the sixties.

## The French Settlement

("Concession Française")

The French who took part with the British in the conquest of Shanghai had a settlement granted to them in June, 1849, by "Luh, intendant of Soochow and the viceroy of the Two Kwangs," with the usual rights to French subjects. The U.S.A. Consul protested against the French having a separate settlement.

The district allotted to France is contiguous to the wall of the native city. It is bounded on the east by the Whangpoo, on the west by the temple of the god of war, on the north by the Yang-king-pang Creek, and on the south by the native city. The Settlement was enlarged westward in 1899.

## History

The history of the French Settlement is very much the same as that of the International Settlement, except that the French have had more conflicts with the natives than the British and Americans.

On May 3rd, 1874, owing to the making of two new roads near the Ningpo Joss-house, the Chinese attacked the French inspector of roads and his family, and broke into the neighbouring houses, throwing a lady missionary, Miss Mitchell, downstairs. She only saved herself by crying out that she was not French. Marines from a French gun-boat were landed, and eight

## The French Settlement

Chinese were killed in the affair. For other conflicts over that bone of contention the Ningpo Joss-house, see the history of the International Settlement.

## Government

The government is by a Municipal Council. It differs from the council of the International Settlement in being more under the control of the French Consul-General than the International Settlement is under the control of the Consuls-General of the Powers. For a long time its functions were very uncertain, and in 1865 all the members resigned. The present regulations governing it are dated April 14th, 1868, when Vicomte Brenier de Montmorand was Consul-General.

The French Consul-General is *ex-officio* chairman, but he generally delegates his power to a chairman selected by the council, who must be a Frenchman. There are eight councillors—four French and four other nationalities. The Consul-General may suspend the council for a maximum period of three months, but he must report his action at once to the French Minister at Peking, the ultimate decision resting with the French Government. The franchise is more varied and is lower than that of the International Settlement. The conditions conferring a right to vote for Frenchmen and strangers over 21 years of age are:—

- (1) To be a registered landowner in the settlement, whether of French or other nationality.
- (2) To pay an annual house-rent of 1,000 francs at least.
- (3) To have lived within the settlement for three months, and to prove an income of at least 4,000 francs a year.

The functions of the council are similar to those of the council of the International Settlement. Various attempts have been made to unite the two settlements, but all negotiations have failed. The convenience of the public and economy would both be served by the union. The objections have always come from the French authorities.

## The International Settlement

### Mixed Court.

For Chinese there is a Mixed Court, as in the International Settlement. The relation of the French magistrate to the Chinese official is precisely the same, I am informed on the best authority, as that of the foreign assessor and the Chinese magistrate in the International Mixed Court. There is this difference, however—the only languages employed in this Mixed Court are French and Chinese, which is very ridiculous and awkward, seeing that the one foreign language best known to the Chinese is English.

### Government of the "International" Settlement

The most casual visitor will be interested in a slight sketch of the government of Shanghai. This is by means of various enactments called the "Land Regulations." The first were passed in 1845, and were for British subjects only. In 1851 the Taotai issued a proclamation in which merchants of all nations are permitted to build in the settlements.

New regulations were issued in 1854, in consequence of the vast numbers of Chinese crowding into the Settlement, contrary to the intention of the founders. The Municipal Council was formed, and met for the first time on July 17th, 1854. The legal status of the council was questioned by H.B.M.'s legal officers at Hongkong, with the result that for many years the Council took legal action through the Consuls. About 1863 local government was in great confusion, owing to the question of the Chinese in the settlement, H.B.M.'s Minister at Peking denying that the council had any right to interfere between the Chinese in the settlement and the native authorities; doubt was thrown also on the right to tax Chinese residents.

In 1866 a step forward was taken when the land renters were consulted as to the framing of the new regulations. These were issued in 1869 for the so-called "British Settlement," with which the "American Settlement" had been amalgamated in 1863. The French Consul-General claimed

## The International Settlement

the right to vote on the regulations of the other settlements, despite the fact that the French had framed regulations of their own.

In 1882 fresh regulations were enacted by the Ministers of the Treaty Powers in Peking somewhat curtailing the powers of the council.

In 1898 new regulations, which are now in force, were enacted. At the same time the hitherto so-called British and American Settlements, by agreements among the Powers, became what is known as the International Settlement, and had its boundaries enlarged. It is, however, very doubtful whether the British Government has actually relinquished its claim to the old British Settlement.

The Council has charge of police, licensing, etc. It consists of nine members elected annually. Householders paying Tls. 50 per month rent have a vote. The annual meeting of ratepayers is held in March. This is the final authority for all expenditure.

In addition to the Municipal Council there is a large variety of judicial authorities in Shanghai. Hardly any place in the world has such a mixture of governments.

The *Court of Consuls*, established in 1869, enables persons to sue the Municipal Council before it. It is also the intermediary between the Municipal Council and the Foreign Ministers at Peking.

The litigation of *British subjects* is amply provided for. The *Supreme Court*, established in 1865, originally had jurisdiction over British subjects in China and Japan; but now of China only, since the cessation of extraterritoriality in the latter country. Sir Edmund Hornby was first Chief Justice. This court is the court of appeal from the British Consuls in China. The court-house is behind the British Consulate buildings, of which it is part. It fronts Yuen-ming-yuen Road. Sir H. S. Wilkinson is Chief Justice, F. S. A. Bourne, Esq., Assistant Judge. There is also a British police magistrate for petty cases. This court meets in a room to the right after entering the main door of H.B.M.'s Consulate.

## Commerce of Shanghai

*For all other nationalities* the Consul-General or Consul is the judicial authority.

*For Chinese* there is the **Mixed Court**. This was established in 1863 for the trial of Chinese in cases in which foreigners are involved. The Chinese magistrate is assisted by foreign assessors—one American, one British, one German—in turns. The court-house was in the Nanking Road, but a new Mixed Court-house was opened in 1899 on the North Chekiang Road. The best approach to it is along the North Honan Road, and up the Boone Road to the left. Visitors ought to see the Mixed Court in session. The Chinese mandarin and foreign assessor sit on a raised platform, the mandarin being assisted in his deliberations by numerous cups of tea. The prisoners are brought in by yamen runners, and kneel before the magistrate. The only native punishments inflicted are the cangue (a wooden board round the neck of the culprit) and bambooing and imprisonment. Those who desire to witness this form of punishment may do so about 4 p.m.

## Commerce

A few particulars as to the commerce of Shanghai may be acceptable to the tourist. From the figures given, its title to be called a "vast emporium" will be evident. Value will be given in Haikwan taels. The Haikwan tael was in 1902 equivalent in English money to 2s. 7d., American (gold) to \$0.63, French to 3.28 francs, German to 2.65 marks, in Mexican dollars to \$1.51, "at the average sight exchange on London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Calcutta, and Hongkong respectively for 1902." The picul is equivalent to 133½ lb. avoirdupois. The figures are from the Returns of Trade issued by the Inspectorate-General of Customs for 1902.

At the whole of the Treaty Ports of China the total revenue collected was, in 1902, Haikwan Tls. 30,007,044; the value of the net imports was Haikwan Tls. 315,363,905; and of

## Commerce of Shanghai

the exports Haikwan Tls. 214,181,584. "Shipping entries from foreign ports were 8,737 vessels, aggregating 7,224,000 tons; coastwise entries were 25,678 vessels, making 19,749,000 tons. The total tonnage, entries, and clearances was 53,990,000 tons; and of this total Great Britain contributed 50 per cent.; China, 17 per cent.; Japan, 14 per cent.; Germany, 13 per cent.; France, 1.50 per cent.; Norway, 1.50 per cent.; Russia and America, 1 per cent."

The share of Shanghai in this commerce will be appreciated from the following figures: The revenue collected by the Customs at Shanghai was Haikwan Tls. 10,814,077.74, or 30 per cent. of the whole. The gross value of the foreign goods imported was Haikwan Tls. 183,295,031, of which Haikwan Tls. 182,179,795 was from foreign countries and Hongkong. The value of goods re-exported was Haikwan Tls. 129,900,084, mainly to the northern and Yangtze ports, leaving the net total foreign imports Haikwan Tls. 53,394,947. "The total exports of local origin amount to Haikwan Tls. 76,832,103. The gross value of the trade of the port was Haikwan Tls. 346,122,864."

It is not possible to enter into details as to the articles of commerce represented by these figures. The imports include every species of goods. Cotton goods of all kinds were valued in 1902 at Haikwan Tls. 127,545,309, and metals at Haikwan Tls. 10,574,928, and sundries at Haikwan Tls. 136,948,982. The exports include sesamum seed, bean-cakes, beans, hides, oils, feathers, hemp, animal tallow, wool, straw-braid, etc.

The visitor with time to spare might well walk along the wharves, when he will gain a good idea of the immensity of the trade of Shanghai. The wharves to visit are:

**Japanese Wharf.** Go along Whangpoo Road and turn to the right down Woochang Road.

**The Associated Wharves.** Along the Broadway, and turn down Keechong or Yuenfong Roads.

**French Bund.** Along the English Bund, and cross the Yang-king-pang Creek.

A considerable manufacturing industry is carried on in

## Commerce of Shanghai

cotton spinning, silk filatures, feather cleaning, match making, packing factories, paper making, flour milling. These industries, except the great packing establishments, are situated along the Broadway and on the banks of the Soochow and Hongkew Creeks. It is not worth while giving particulars, as they are not open to the public. Those anxious to visit them must apply to the managers of the various concerns, and try their luck at getting permission.

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