

## Woosung

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 engines 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.

Starting from Shanghai, we arrive at the Rifle Range station in a few minutes. The next station is Kiangwan, an unwall'd town in which some good photographs may be taken. It has a ruined pai-lou, a small pagoda, and good creek scenes. Kiangwan had, however, better be made a separate excursion. It is best to go on to

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In commemoration of the completion of the Chung Kung Road, the 12-mile highway from Shanghai to Woosung village, a memorial tablet and pavilion have been erected at the Jukong Road bridge by Wang Chihung, a member of the gentry of the Yin Ziang Kong village. The tablet was unveiled and the pavilion thrown open to the public at a ceremony on July 24th, 1919.

Surrounding the pavilion are ponds of lily flowers, spanned with stone bridges; and small parks dot the roadside in artistic arrangement.

The first spadeful of earth was turned by General Lu Yung-hsiang, the local Defense Commissioner, on July 27th, 1918, when construction of the road was

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begun. We may proceed to Woosung Forts. Most Shanghai people go on to the latter when out for a day. But Woosung affords excellent pictures in its creek and junks. Should the visitor get off at Woosung he can take a Chinese wheelbarrow on to Woosung Forts. A ride on one of these marvellous vehicles will be as great a novelty to most visitors as a trip in an airship. An engineer informs me that "a larger percentage of the propelling power (in this case a man) is turned into "work done" than in any other machine. You may see in Shanghai 10 or 12 women riding on one barrow: they weigh 7 stones each on an average; that is not far short of half a ton, and all pushed and at a good pace too, by one man.

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 always a fleet of junks anchored there, among them still some Chinese war-junks. Refreshments may be obtained at the hotel, and at the refreshment rooms on the Bund.

The Conservancy works of the Whangpoo have made a great change in Woosung river front. The works, paid for by an additional tax on imports, were carried out by the late H. de Rijke, Esq., at a cost of Tls. 9,000,000. They have effected vast improvements in the river. A new ship-channel was made. It is called the "Astraea Channel" from H.M.S. "Astraea" which was the first man-of-war to use it.

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

## Chapei

and took Woosung, and silenced the 134 guns in the fort. The fort is still maintained by the Chinese government. It became famous in the Rebellion of 1913 by going over to the rebels on July 25th. The navy, however, remained loyal to Yuan Shih Kai. It bombarded the fort, which surrendered on August 19th.

From the fort, ascend to the top of the embankment erected by the Chinese to keep out the flood waters of the Yangtze. The walk is a very pleasant one, and in about another mile you see the old city of Paoshan. 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 pavilions. It is historically interesting. After having taken Woosung, Sir Hugh Gough advanced on Paoshan, "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 direction. The siege of Paoshan, therefore, is not one of the great sieges of history.

### ROUTE 3.—CHAPEI.

This is the district north of the International Settlement, which the International Municipal Council has long scheduled for incorporation, but so far in vain, as the Chinese prefer to be badly governed by themselves than well governed by other people. We are all alike in that. The north of it touches the road close to Hongkew Park, the south and densely populated part is at the other end across the Stone Bridge off Sinza Road. The north end is much given to market gardening, the south end is a large Chinese town. The Shanghai Nanking Railway makes a great bend through it. A guide is absolutely necessary to explore this, even to the majority of foreign residents, "*terra incognita*" This is the first attempt to do it justice and to show that there is anything of interest in Chapei.

In this district there are three groups of buildings of great interest.

## Russian Church

The first group is easily found. Go along the Kiangwan Road on the west side of Hongkew Park. You will find the railway line and park press close in on the road. Take the railway crossing at this point and a few yards along a causeway you will find the

### Szechuen Guild House.

It is a curious white building with the un-Chinese feature of a grand lawn in front of it. Another thing well worth doing in the neighbourhood is to go up the road alongside the Swimming Bath, cross the railway line, and a little way along a stone causeway a large foreign building will be seen. It is the

### Industrial Home of the Door of Hope.

The Door of Hope (see under "Philanthropic Societies"). Here the rescued girls are taught embroidery, sewing and other useful arts. They earn their own keep and receive wages: their work is thus self-supporting.

A little way along the North Honan Road towards the Settlement is the

### Russian Church.

It is small, but with its cupolas, is characteristic of Russian church architecture. The Settlement will be reached by continuing along the North Honan Road, passing very important industrial works on the way such as Moutrie & Co.'s piano-works and the Commercial Press. Both of these are well worth a visit. The interesting fact about the one is that such excellent pianos can be made in China at all: and in the other that printing of every description is under purely Chinese management. On this road there used to be Chinese ice-houses. These ice-houses are mentioned in that most interesting book "*The Nemesis in China*" which contains an account of the conquest of Shanghai. Visiting the famous tea-houses in the native city, the writer says: "Among the many remarkable objects of Shanghai were the enormous ice-houses, both within and without the city, in which ice is stored for public use. This was a real luxury to our soldiers and sailors when the place was taken." These soldiers and sailors know nothing about

## Ningpo Mortuary

germs, yet enjoyed the ice and lived. This ice is viewed with suspicion by the sanitary authorities to-day.

It is *possible* to find the next group from those just visited, but it is not advisable to attempt it. A stranger would get lost in half-made roads, in villages and country paths that have a blind ending. The best way is to make a fresh start from the Settlement. Go along North Honan Road, pass the foot of the Station Road, cross the Woosung railway line, continue along North Honan Road almost as far as a large girls' school, then turn up a stone-paved causeway on the left. This leads to three buildings known by but few foreign residents of years standing, "The Pao An Dong" or great Ningpo Mortuary, the Huchow Guild House—in the Council's map "the Tailor's Guild"—and the Tsze Ka Miao, a Cantonese temple.

The first that catches the eye is the immensely long white wall of the

### Pao An Dong, or Ningpo Mortuary.

To give an idea of the vastness of the space enclosed, the side walls are 416 yards long: it is seldom one can see an object a quarter of a mile long, in white against green fields. Here the bodies of deceased Ningpo men are kept until it is desired to convey them to their native place for final burial. Enter by a side door and one sees a long passage, arched. Rooms on each side are filled with coffins. At the north end is an immense hall. When I visited it there were 21 rows of 34 coffins each and a floor above the ground floor almost full. Thus there were about 1400 in this one hall. The Chinese coffin is of very substantial build, often beautifully lacquered and ornamented with mythological figures in gold.

On the South side of this is the

### Huchow Guild and Mortuary.

Cross a well-designed stone bridge and pass through a gate, one is in the court-yard. The altar has beautiful panels carved on it with figures in rich gilt against a deep blue sky. The carving on the columns and beams supporting the roof is excellent.

## Tsze Ka Miao

On the North side of the Pao An Dong is the

### Tsze Ka Miao.

a Cantonese temple. It is easily found by going north up the road parallel to the wall of the Ningpo Mortuary. Reaching the north end of that building, turn to the left behind it, and go round a pond and you see the temple. There is a small one next to it somewhat ruinous, the tall red poles are down, but the Tsze Ka Miao is clean and well kept. The assembly hall is solidly furnished: in the temple everything is of the best. The amount of *real gold* gilding in China is surprising: no cheap gilding in these buildings. Waydoo, and the gods described in notes on other temples, are there. The whole mass of the two buildings makes a beautiful subject for the painter and photographer. Plenty of 'bits' will be found inside. Return by the same route.

Finally, there is another group of four Chinese buildings further south. The best approach to them is to go up the Sinza Road, as far as Stone Bridge Road, near the water tower. Alight here and cross the bridge (now of iron). The old stone bridge was allowed to stand until a mass of people, watching a dragon-boat procession, fell into the creek and were drowned owing to the rickety parapets collapsing. The whole district across the creek is now densely populated. The stranger will need a guide. Proceed about half a mile along the busy street in a direct line with the bridge. Then on a branch to the right, close to the railway, is the

### Haichang Guild House.

The entrance gate from the outer court into the inner is a tasteful structure, the colouring a beautiful blue, with panels of mythological subjects in orange with black outlines. The Chinese excel in two things, doors and roofs. The hall of meeting has a scarlet roof and fine carvings. In the rear is a garden and halls for the storage of the dead. As much seems spent in China on the dead as on the living. Return to the main road and turn to the right and across the railway are two temples and a guild house. The two temples are, first, the

### Vae Foh An.

This has actually a *new* front. This is remarkable as so

## Tai Yang Miao

many temples are being allowed to fall into ruins. Contiguous to it is a very old temple the

### Tai Yang Miao

—the temple of the sun. It has three courts and four pavilions. In one, instead of Buddha, the three heavenly Kings occupy the central position, surrounded by the eighteen lo-hans. Many good pictures could be obtained. Directly behind this is a brand-new building opened in 1918, and costing Tls. 20,000, the

### Kashing Guild House.

It belongs to the natives of that city on the railway line to Hangchow. The front wall is in black and red brick. The main building is an oddity. Half of it has a long low curved roof in Chinese style, but stuck on to it at one end is a square box-like foreign building—with four foreign windows, which spoil it. One sees here that the two styles of architecture will not mix. Return by the same way to the Settlement.

## ROUTE 4.—EXCURSIONS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

A few notes on places of interest easily accessible, may be useful to tourists and also to residents. There are two means of seeing the country—by the railway and houseboat. The chief places named can be visited by both rail and by houseboat. Formerly only houseboats could be used, but now hardly anyone goes to any place by houseboat which is accessible by rail, Soochow and district for instance: the plan adopted now is to send the boat on to Soochow by the creek and travel yourself there by rail, join the boat and explore the country. Tourists can obtain houseboats through the hotels: hire about Tls. 7 a day. It is not a cheap method of taking a holiday, but is very enjoyable.

I give first a few notes on places which can be reached by rail on the Shanghai Nanking Railway.

**Nanziang.**—10 miles. Easy day trip, a boat can be obtained for Kading, a city ruined by the Taiping rebels. Pagoda, pailous, temples—many ruinous.

## Excursions

**Quinsan.**—(Kunshan) 30 miles. Easy day trip. Pagoda in the city. The hill was General Gordon's headquarters with the "ever victorious army." Fine gardens, wall, etc.

**Henli.**—32 miles. Fine stretch of water. The Shanghai regattas are held here.

**Soochow.**—54 miles. By taking an early train much can be seen in one day. Good road from station to Chang Mun. Pagoda and pagodas, beamless temple, city temple, garden, Grand Canal. Buy Dr. du Bose's "Beautiful Soo" before going. Houseboats can be sent on to Soochow and a week or more spent in and about the Ta Hu (Great Lake 40 x 40 miles) with mountainous shores, via Mutu, Kwangfoo, etc.

**Wusih.**—80 miles. Silk centre. Hills round it.

**Changchow.**—104 miles, has a large Buddhist monastery. This trip can be made in one day

**Nanking.**—200 miles. The quickest time in which this ancient capital of China can be visited is two nights and a day. Leave Shanghai by sleeping-car express about 11 p.m. Book sleeper beforehand, and have a whole day in Nanking and return same night. Walls 27 miles round, drum tower, bell tower, lotus lake and above all the Ming Emperors' tombs (especially of Emperor Hung Hoo (1393). City dates from B.C. Hotel accommodation good.

**Hangchow.**—The ancient capital of China should be visited if possible. The Chinese say, "see Hangchow and die." There is a beautiful lake, mountains, woods and innumerable temples, monasteries and shrines—an artists paradise. The new hotel on the lake is very good. There are two books on Hangchow which should be procured. "Hangchow Itineraries" by Rev. Robert F. Fitch, D.D. 1918, "Hangchow, the City of Heaven" by E. D. Cloud.

**The Hills.**—The Hills, some 20 miles from Shanghai, can be reached by houseboat. There is a great observatory and church.

**Seeing China.**—A trip can be made at a cheap rate, which will shew a great deal of China. The railways and steamer companies offer a ticket for some \$127, by river steamer to Hankow: Hankow to Peking and Tientsin by rail: and Tientsin to Shanghai by rail. The ticket includes even sleepers. Food is provided on the river



## Excursions

part of the journey, as that is by steamer: while on the train journey of about 36 hours each, meals are excellent and cheap. For seeing China this is unsurpassed. Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. Thos. Cook & Sons, Shanghai. Of course this trip can be made the reverse way. Generally, one may advise the traveller to see Messrs. Thos. Cook & Sons.

It is worth while trying to get a copy of "Rambles Round Shanghai" by the late Mr. W. R. Kahler.

## SECTION III.—INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

### 1.—THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

It would indeed be unbecoming if a second edition of this book were issued, with the great omission of the original edition not amended. In this section on "Shanghai Institutions," the greatest of them all—the Municipal Council—was omitted. This omission I wish to correct in this edition. It is fitting that a book on Shanghai should bear witness to the great work of the Council. No Council anywhere carries on its work under such difficult conditions. The expenditure Tls. 3,586,544 (1919) may, no doubt, be surpassed by others. But its difficulties are not surpassed: First, it is composed of only 9 men to rule 1,000,000 people and their city. A Municipal Council in a British city of 1,000,000 or under, would have at least 100 members among whom the work is divided. Further, at home there are more men who have retired from business and who can give almost their whole time to public work. Here there are no such men. Our "nine" are busy men who serve the public in the thick of business claims. Again, the Shanghai Council has political and diplomatic affairs to consider that no Council at home has to face. Our community is made up of 13 or 14 nationalities each with its consul, and its different laws. The land regulations which govern the place can only be changed with the consent of 13 or 14 ambassadors at Peking and ultimately of 13 or 14 governments. Then finally there are the relations of the Council with the Chinese authorities. These require the utmost tact and infinite patience. But the Council with its most capable staff goes on its way "mid detractions rude," like the great Milton, working a miracle of administration against unexampled difficulties. I think it right that this testimony should be borne, and I believe

## Churches

that the vast majority of the community will agree with it. The present nine are:

E. C. Pearce (Chairman, made the first freeman for eminent public services)	
C. M. Bain,	A. Howard,
J. H. Dollar,	T. Ibukiyama,
H. A. J. Macray,	W. L. Merriman,
A. Brooke Smith,	W. P. Lambe,

### 2.—CHURCHES.

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

#### I.—PROTESTANT.

*Church of the Holy Trinity (The Cathedral)*

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

Holy Communion at 8 a.m.

*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, Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

*Free Christian Church (Range Road)*

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

*Church of St. Andrews, 31 Broadway*

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

#### II.—ROMAN CATHOLIC.

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

Sundays: at 6, 7, 8. and 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. 3 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.

## Missions

### III.—JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

*Seymour Road.*

Presented to the Jewish community by the late Sir Jacob Sassoon.

### IV.—OTHERS.

*Mahommedan Mosque, Chekiang Road*

*Sikh Gurdwara.*

### 3.—MISSIONS IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai is the greatest missionary centre in China, representatives of all the leading Protestant and Roman Catholic Societies being found here. 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. 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 over four 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, as far as their duties permit.

The "China Mission Year Book" (Christian Literature Society), and the "Directory of Protestant Missions in China" by Charles L. Boynton (Kwang Hsueh Publishing Co., at 445 Honan Road) are well worth getting. The best thing to do for any one who is interested in Missions, is to go to the office of the Continuation Committee at present (1919) at No. 5 Quinsan Gardens, but which in a year or two will be in a large Central Mission Treasurers' Building in Yuen Ming Yuen Road. There he will find the secretaries of the Continuation Committee and other secretaries. They will put him on the track of any form of mission work he wishes to see.

It is quite impossible to give a full history and detailed account of all the missions in Shanghai: the following particulars must serve:

## Missions

### 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, once H.B.M. Consul. Dr. Lockhart founded the Shantung Road hospital in the Mission compound in 1846, which is now in the hands of a committee. Dr. Muirhead landed in 1847, and baptised 1600 persons during his fifty-three years in Shanghai. Medhurst College in Chaufoong Road has 200 students. Shantung Road hospital had in 1918 in-patients 2372, out-patients 80,265 of whom 29,769 were new ones.

### American Presbyterian Mission.

The mission commenced work in 1848, the first house was built at the south gate in 1858, the Press in 1874. The Mission now has its Press at 135 North Szechuen Road: also mission work there and at South Gate.

### Church Missionary Society.

The headquarters are in the Range Road. The Anglo-Chinese School in the Range Road is self-supporting.

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

The feature of this mission is the Anglo-Chinese College in the Quinsan Road opened in 1883. In Thibet Road the McTyere Home (under the women's Board) boarding-school, with a church, the spire of which is visible from the Recreation Ground, and it is often mistaken for a foreign church. The Mission has removed its High School for Girls to Edinburgh Road.

### Women's Union Mission.

Bridgman Home and Stevenside, at the West Gate Road. The Margaret Williamson Hospital, for women only, belongs to this mission. In 1917 the cases treated were 198,825 comprising 33,112 separate individuals.

## Missions

### Seventh Day Baptist Mission.

School and Church at St. Catherine's Bridge.

### American Southern Baptist Mission:

This mission was founded in 1847 by the well-known Dr. Yates, author of a grammar of the Shanghai dialect. The College and Seminary beyond the Point, with over 240 students, is a joint undertaking of the North and South Baptist Churches of the U.S.A. Grace Church and schools are in North Szechuen Road Extension.

### American Protestant Episcopal Mission.

This mission occupies a beautiful site at Jessfield (see account in Bubbling Well Road Excursion). St. John's University is a very complete residential scholastic establishment. It has a large staff of professors.

Medical work is carried on at St. Luke's Hospital, Hongkew, and at St. Elizabeth's hospital, 5 Avenue Road. In 1917-18 St. Luke's treated 2150 in-patients and 76,565 out-patients.

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

### China Inland Mission.

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

### Christian and Missionary Alliance.

106 North Szechuen Road, Church and other work.

### Methodist Episcopal Mission.

10 Woosung Road. Here is the Methodist Publishing House.

### Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

Siccawei Road and Ningkuo Road.

### Postal Mission.

Office 137 Dixwell Road.

## Missions

The following societies also have their headquarters for China in Shanghai. Their help is quite essential to all the foregoing Societies.

- A. *British and Foreign Bible Society*, 17 Peking Road.
- B. *American Bible Society*, 73 Szechuen Road.
- C. *Scottish Bible Society*, 119 Szechuen Road.
- D. *Christian Literature, Society*, 143 N. Szechuen Road.

The publications of this society have immense influence over the ruling classes and *literati* of the Republic. The reading of its publications led to the issue of the famous reform edicts of the emperor in 1898.

- E. *Mission Treasurers*, 9 Hankow Road.  
(at an early date after 1919 the address will be Yuen Ming Yuen Road).
- F. *China Continuation Committee*, 5 Quinsan Gardens.  
(later, Yuen Ming Yuen Road).
- G. *Chinese Y. M. C. A.*, 120 North Szechuen Road.
- H. *Chinese Y. W. C. A.*, 10 West End Lane.
- I. *Religious Tract Society*, 1 Darroch Road.

### 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.

### Roman Catholic Missions.

*Institution of the Holy Family*, 20 North Honan Road.  
*Institution of St. Joseph*, 28 Rue Montauban.  
*Procure des Lazaristes*, 24 Rue Chapsal.  
*Procure des Missions Belges*, 395 Avenue Joffre.  
*Procure des Missions Etrangères*, Office: 3 Avenue Edward VII.  
*Spanish Augustinian Procuration*, 10 Yangtsepoo Road.  
*Society of St. Vincent and St. Paul*, 21 Nanzing Road.

NB.—All these missions have a large number of preaching stations in the settlement and city.  
*Augustinian Recoletos*, 33 Muirhead Road.  
*Aurora University*, 55 Avenue Dubail.

## Schools

The great Mission Establishment at Siccawei is well worth a visit. It has schools, orphanage, printing house and industrial departments. Its observatory (with one also at the Hills) is one of the great observatories of the world.

The Roman Catholic Church has a vast number of converts and adherents in this district, many thousands. Pootung for instance is very largely Catholic.

This is only the very briefest and most meagre summary of the work being done. There are organizations of every description. An enquiry into the work of even any one mission and a brief visit ought to be enough to convince the most anti-missionary visitor that a mighty work is being done.

### 4.—SCHOOLS.

The following are under the management of the Municipal Council and are for foreign children.

*Public School for Boys*. 200 North Szechuen Road, at the tramway terminus. This school was founded in 1886 by the Masonic body, and was taken over by the Municipal Council in 1893. Up to the time of its removal from Boone Road it was for both boys and girls. Now it is for boys only. 250 can be educated in it. Tiffins are provided at a ridiculously small charge.

*Public School for Girls*. 28 Boone Road.

*Preparatory School* at 24 Kungping Road.

*Council School* at 88 Avenue Road for girls under 15 and for boys under 9 years.

*Thomas Hanbury School for Boys*, 63 Haskell Road.

*Thomas Hanbury School for Girls*, 15 Boone Road.

(These two schools were founded originally for the education of Eurasian children: others are, however, now received.)

A Public School for Girls in Tifeng Road is about to be built (1919).

The following schools for foreign children are under private management.

*The Cathedral School for Boys*. Cathedral Compound.

*The Cathedral School for Girls*. 1 Yates Road.

*The American School*. 171a-174a North Szechuen Road Extension.

## Public Schools for Chinese

*Miss Jewell's Day and Boarding School.* 31 and 32 Quinsan Road.

The following is under the French Municipal Council.

*Ecole Municipale* (French Municipal School) 247 Avenue Joffre. There are also the *Convent School*, Rue Montauban, *St. Francis Xavier College*, 23 Nanzing Road.

There is an impression in many minds that education in Shanghai is poor. This, however, is erroneous. The education given in the schools is, on the contrary, good. For a boy going into business good enough, as the careers of many Shanghai-educated children prove. It is for other reasons that people send their children home, as for instance, to teach boys subordination.

It is an evil, that here they have adults (the servants) at their beck and call. That gets knocked out of them at home. But the education given here is good. From the Shanghai Public School 24 pupils passed the Cambridge Local Examination in 1919. Eight Shanghai children passed in honours, six from the Public school, one passed the Hongkong Examination in honours. The other schools also do well. There are numerous bursaries, good masters and mistresses; recreations are provided for.

The Municipal Council elects an Educational Committee from the ratepayers to manage its schools. The interest of the Municipal Council in education is shown by the figures given by the Municipal Treasurer as to the increase in the educational grant during the last five years.

	ORDINARY Tls.	EXTRAORDINARY Tls.	TOTAL Tls.
1914	87,300	49,141	136,441
1918	199,488	18,092	217,580

The figures include Chinese educational expenses.

The excellent name of Shanghai Schools has compelled the Municipal Council to make special regulations as to residents in outports sending their children to Shanghai for education.

### Public Schools for Chinese.

*Chinese Public School* in Elgin Road (near the Railway Station) for 400 boys.

## Freemasonry

*Polytechnic School for Chinese.* Pakhoi Road.

*Ellis Kadoorie School.* Carter Road.

For further particulars of these see under "Route 6 and 9."

There are other schools for Chinese by the Municipal Council by the Missionary Societies and others, but it seems superfluous to name all. The above will suffice for tourists who wish to see a school for Chinese.

Pupils from these schools pass the Cambridge & Hongkong Examinations.

### 5.—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 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.

## Theatres

### 6.—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. 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.

*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

## Public Parks

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 is the only theatre proper where western plays are usually given, by the A.D.C. or visiting companies.

There are other theatres but these are mainly Picture Palaces.

*The Olympic Theatre*, 127 Bubbling Well Road,  
*The Apollo Theatre*, 52-56 North Szechuen Road,  
*The Victoria Theatre*, 24 Haining Road,

### 7.—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.

The amount estimated in the budget of the Municipal Council for parks and open spaces in 1919 is Tls. 60,980. The present Council is trying to make up for the arrears of the past, when to the eye of earlier Municipal Councils the country was so near and so open that there seemed no need of *public* open spaces. These are now grievously needed—and a larger number of playgrounds for children. It is impracticable for children to go a mile every time they want to play.

Travellers who visit Shanghai in early spring should look out for the giant magnolias in bloom. The Town Band plays at 5 p.m. in the early summer; at 9 p.m. on two or three evenings a week in July, August, and early September. The view from the Garden Point is always pleasant and interesting: river craft of all kinds can be studied and photographed.



## Public Parks

### The Recreation Ground.

This is what the name implies—a piece of ground wholly given up to recreation. It is about one mile from the Bund up Nanking Road. The grass is the finest stretch of sward in the Far East. As large a variety of games may be seen here being played as anywhere in the world—cricket, tennis, golf, baseball, lawn bowls, etc., etc. It should be visited after 5 p.m. in summer, and Saturday afternoons. 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.

### Hongkew Park.

This beautiful park is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles from the Bund. "Public Park" cars are the best means of reaching it. A description of it will be found in the "Hongkew Park" Route.

### Jessfield Park.

This Park originated in a resolution passed at the Ratepayers' Meeting to purchase 123 mow of land at Jessfield to form a public landscape park and botanical garden in the Western district. It is reached by the Bubbling Well and Yu Yuen Roads. The tram may be taken to Bubbling Well, thence by ricksha up Yu Yuen Road. See description in "Western Road" section. Read the annual reports by the Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces. They are full of interest and instruction to all who love gardens.

### Wayside Park.

Easily reached by Yangtzepoo Road and Thorburn Road or along Ward Road from Muirhead Road (See "The Point"). The most has been made of the area available.

### Quinsan Gardens.

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

### Studley Park.

A playground for children in Wayside Road.

## Public Library

### The Chinese Gardens.

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

### Japanese Gardens.

100 Dixwell Road. See "Hongkew Park Route."

## 8.—PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Public Library was founded in the year 1849. 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."

Shanghai owes much to the public spirit of small groups of people. On June 19th, 1912, the subscribers handed over the Library to the Municipal Council to hold it in trust for the public.

At present (1919) it is housed in the Town Hall, Nanking Road. Ultimately it will probably find a place in the new Town Hall.

The collection of books is a very fine one. It numbers over 12,000. It is doubtful whether any place in the world has as many books per head to its population as Shanghai. The number of volumes gives  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per head of what we may call the English-speaking population. London would require 12,000,000 volumes in its public libraries to have the same proportion. This is a good reply to those people who are always girding at Shanghai in the papers. It must be remembered, too, that probably no place has so many libraries of a semi-private character as Shanghai. The Club of the Marine Engineers' Institute, the Masons and other Clubs have libraries. These of course meet the needs of the families of their members making the demand for a public library less urgent.

Subscription \$16 per annum; \$9 for 6 months, \$5 for 3 months. Exchange of books 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. daily (Sunday excepted.)

The Reading Room is free to the Public 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

## 9.—SHANGHAI VOLUNTEERS.

Never having had any garrison of foreign troops stationed here, except during the early days of conquest

## Volunteers

and two years following the Boxer outbreak in 1900-2, Shanghai has been compelled to rely upon its own citizens for its defence. A Volunteer Corps was formed on April 8th, 1853, by British & American residents to defend the Settlement. Both the Triad rebels, who had taken Nanking, and the Imperial troops constituted the danger. Captain Tronson, 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, Bengal Regiment, was the first commandant. The battle of Muddy Flat was fought against the Imperialists on April 4th, 1854. Two men were killed, Mr. J. E. Brine and Captain Pearson and 15 wounded. Since then the S.V.C. has been called out on many occasions; during the Taiping rebellion, the riots in Frenchtown in 1874, in 1883, in the Boxer year 1900, in 1897, the wheelbarrow riots, in 1905 & 1910. Every young man, of every nationality, coming to Shanghai ought to join the volunteers.

The Municipal Council makes the corps its peculiar charge, expending in 1919 the sum of Tls. 70,505 upon it. A magnificent range is provided for shooting, with a lavish supply of silver cups for the various competitions. Arms and accoutrements are provided.

The Corps has been called out this year (1919). But for the S.V.C. some foreign power or powers would have to garrison Shanghai. The active strength on January 1st, 1919, was 1022, with reserves 1223. A new Drill Hall was opened in January 7, 1918. It is part of the new Municipal Building scheme.

The Units are: Staff 8; Medical Staff 8; Light Horse 51; Artillery 37; Machine Gun Co. 48; Maritime Co. 39; Engineers 43; "A." Co. British 110; "B." Co. British 79; Customs Co. 78; American 124; Portuguese Co. 72; Japanese Co. 92; Chinese Co. 128; Scottish Co. 72; Italian Co. 40; Total Actives 1022. Reserves 201; Total: 1223.

## 10.—POLICE.

Shanghai is admirably policed. Even in 1918 when the strength of the foreign branch was 137 men short or 48% below the authorized strength, owing to 42 men going to fight in the war, and the impossibility of obtaining recruits, the remaining members kept splendid order. Under the police superintendent there were on December

## Police

31st, 1918, 283 men of all ranks in the authorized foreign strength, 469 Sikhs, 1283 Chinese and 25 Japanese. There is a staff of foreign and native detectives which does as remarkably smart work as any at home. In 1918 out of \$703,928 worth of property stolen or lost \$210,860 were recovered.

On the whole, life, as regards foreigners and Chinese, is as safe as in most western cities; safer than in some. I have heard of only two murders of foreigners in the whole history of the Settlement. As to offences against property, since the Revolution crime of a serious character has increased, armed burglaries especially. In 1918 "there were 43 cases of armed robberies from the person in the streets." Much of all this has been due to the civil war raging in China. Arms were too plentiful. At the present time of writing (July 1919) things are returning to the normal.

In 1918 there were 101,508 Chinese arrested, but of these 42,249 were for "begging, hawking and rag-picking" all honourable trades in Chinese eyes; 11,304 were cases of suspension of ricksha licenses and 8072 were confiscations of these licenses. Often enough the coolie is not to blame, his employer is. None of these are serious crimes. Larceny accounted for 2012, murder for 3 only, and 1567 various petty breaches of Municipal Council regulations, all foreign to Chinese habit.

Similarly the monthly police returns in the "Municipal Council Gazette" look alarming, judged by the largeness of the figures, but on analysis they amount to little. For instance June 1919 had a grand total of 4037 cases. Of these 1390 are trumpery ricksha cases, 1582 are "nuisances," a very elastic term for small offences, as letting off crackers; to careless driving, gambling 105, traffic troubles 110, larceny 181, wounding only 2, while 1 genius was charged with "functioning as police." It is to be remembered that the poorest Chinese criminals have not the slightest objection to spending a month in a nice warm foreign gaol with plenty to eat. They did object to being bamboozled in the old days.

The cost of the police to the Settlement was estimated for 1919 at Tls. 1,232,545 "an increase of Tls. 183,245" chiefly traceable to the return of employes from war service.

## Public Band

### 11.—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 of the Settlement. The band is now a most important element in its pleasures. Most of the bandmen are Filipinos, a race gifted with great musical genius. The cost of the band in 1919 was Tls. 40,380. The services of the band can be obtained for public and private occasions on terms to be obtained from the Municipal Council and "Municipal Council Gazette". The performances of the band in the parks are a source of great pleasure on a summer night, in the Public Gardens and Hongkew Park and on Saturday afternoons on the Recreation Ground.

### 12.—FIRE DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The Fire Department of Shanghai was formed in 1866, consisting of various Companies and a number of Chinese with hand reels, etc. These were in time superseded by horses, and they in their turn have given way to an entirely motorised Brigade.

In 1912 Mr. M. W. Pett was appointed Chief Officer of the Brigade. Before this he was Chief Officer in Singapore. Since his arrival great strides have been made in bringing the equipment of the Brigade up to date, and at the present time Shanghai possesses fire equipment second to none in the East.

In 1913 instantaneous couplings were adopted, a great saving of time thus being effected. In 1916 the complete motorisation of the Brigade was effected. On June 17th, this being the Jubilee of the Brigade, the past

## Fire Department

and present members combined and a memorable display was given on Thibet Road. On this date four Cadillac Light Tenders and two 300 gallon Dennis Motor Pumps were put into commission to replace the last horsed gear in the Brigade.

In 1918 the total number of calls on the Brigade was 313 (a decrease of 12 on the previous year). The total loss during the year was estimated at Tls. 382,625 (foreign, Tls. 210,450: Chinese, Tls. 172,175 (a decrease of Tls. 476,775 on the previous year).

The estimated total value of buildings and contents at risk at the above fires was Tls. 7,965,900 (Foreign, Tls. 6,417,400: Chinese, Tls. 1,548,500) a decrease of Tls. 1,794,500 on the previous year.

The percentage of fire waste on property and contents was only 5%, a decrease of 3.78% on last year's percentage. The years percentage is the lowest on record.

1908	loss approximately	40%
1914	"	14%
1915	"	10%
1916	"	9%
1917	"	8.78%
1918	"	5%

11 persons lost their lives at fires attended by the Brigade, this being 12 fewer than the previous year, whilst 39 persons (including 8 firemen slightly injured) were injured, an increase of 12 on the previous year.

In no case, however, can any blame be attached to the Brigade for the loss of life, as in many cases a late alarm is given, and by the time the Brigade arrives the buildings are a mass of flame, and any person unfortunate enough to be caught is beyond all help. Further it is surprising that there is not a larger loss of life, owing to the congestion of the buildings, and the confusion that always takes place on an alarm of fire being given.

The Brigade possesses three Stations and one Sub-Station—one in Central District, one in Hongkew District and one in the Sinza District. The Hongkew Station was completed and officially opened on June 8, 1918, by Mrs. E. C. Pearce, and is a fine modern building facing Range Road. I believe two new Stations are to be built in the near future one in Yangtszepoo District, (the cotton district) and one in Bubbling Well (residential district).

## Cotton Industry

In the early part of this year the Council decided on a re-organization of the Brigade which was not acceptable to the volunteer members of the Brigade, and the entire volunteer element resigned on April 30. Therefore on May 1 the Brigade became an all-professional one, under the command of Chief Officer M. W. Pett, with 4 foreign officers and 142 Chinese available for fire duty, all of whom have received training, and the Council stated that it was intended to further strengthen the Brigade by the immediate engagement of 6 trained European firemen.

For an account of fire fighting in Shanghai under the old volunteer brigade see the first edition of this work.

### 13.—COTTON INDUSTRY.

#### The Past Present and Future of the Cotton Industry.

##### A visit to the Ewo Cotton Mills.

By James Kerfoot.

The song sung by the Spindles and Looms of this vast establishment covering some 86 Mow of land, all of which is taken up by the various departments through which the raw cotton passes, until it reaches the finished stage, and is turned out in bales of grey, bleached and dyed cloth, is the song of China awakening from her sleep of centuries, for, just as Japan awoke, so will China some day.

The Cotton Industry has passed through many vicissitudes since 1897 when this mill commenced working. In its infancy the Company suffered from adverse conditions, the principal being the inferior quality of the operatives, scarcity of cotton and high prices, also heavy losses from the same being watered and keen competition from the mills in Japan.

In 1902 the issued Capital was reduced by one half from Tls. 1,500,000 to Tls. 750,000.

Until the MacKay Treaty became operative in 1902, mills in China paid the same excise to the Customs as the Import Duty levied on goods from foreign countries under the Tariff of 1858, but as the excise on the products of mills in China was not altered in 1902, since then the local Cotton Spinning and Weaving Industry has enjoyed some years of prosperity, partly owing to the advantage it has in China as regards taxation over products of similar concerns in other countries.

## Ewo Cotton Mill

At the end of 1909, Tls. 400,000 7<sup>0</sup>/. Cumulative Preference Shares were issued to pay for additions to the plant.

At the present time the Ewo Company owns 72,312 Ring Spindles and 1200 Doubling Spindles producing weekly 1,000 bales each of 400 lbs. Yarn of counts from 10s. to 42s. and 712 looms turning out a third of a million yards per week of cloth.

There are raising, dyeing and bleaching departments, which are each capable of producing weekly 140,000 yards flannelettes and cloth dyed any colour, and also any finish in whites. In addition there is a Waste Mill in which the by-products from the other departments are manufactured into 5500 coloured or fancy blankets weekly and mules, ring and chapon spinning machines with preparatory machinery employed for producing coarse waste yarns for the making of fishing nets, sail cloth, carpets etc. 3000 indicated horse power is required to work the whole of the machinery, one third of which is electrically driven.

The total cotton consumed per annum amounts to 175,000 piculs (of 133 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.) of all varieties.

The number of operatives employed is over 5,000.

The financial result from 1897 to 1918 inclusive is:

Profit ... ..	Tls. 4,624,755.68
Depreciation ... ..	„ 1,522,393.92
Reserve Funds ... ..	„ 1,180,000.00
Dividends per Ordinary Share ... ..	„ 155.00

This speaks volumes for British Textile machinists, and they have reason to be pleased with the high state of efficiency in which the machinery has been maintained during the twenty-two years night and day working with inefficient operatives.

There are few concerns in Lancashire where such a variety of goods is made as in the Ewo Mills. In Lancashire the output of an entire mill will be limited to one sort of goods; here many sorts are made under the one management, practically under one roof everything from coarse sail cloth and canvas to the finer sheetings, drills, jeans, twills, shirtings and flannelettes, and these may be obtained in the grey, bleached or dyed state.

All this pioneer work has required close application and study, both in machinery and methods, for in some

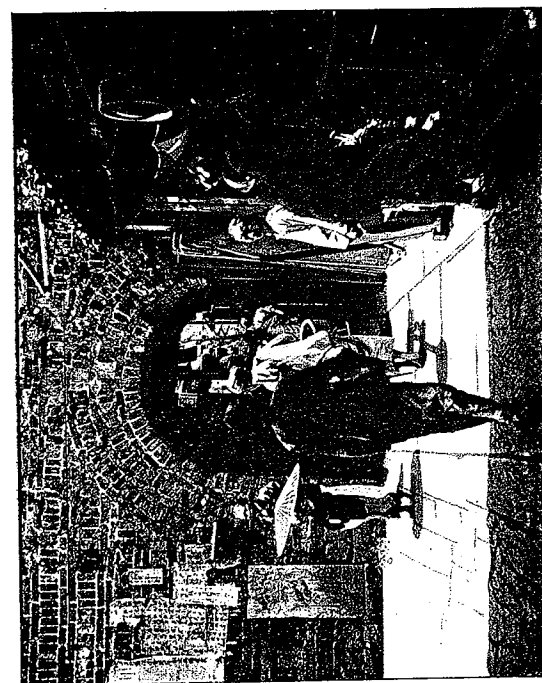
## Ewo Cotton Mills

cases special machinery suitable for native cotton and for Chinese labour has had to be got to meet local requirements; but the difficulties have all been overcome and now the Ewo Mills are ready when the time is ripe, to enter into those special branches in a much larger way, having a complete knowledge of what is required to cater for Chinese trade: in other words it is a Technical School on a large scale, and demonstrates to the Chinese capitalist what it is possible to produce with native labour and foreign supervision.

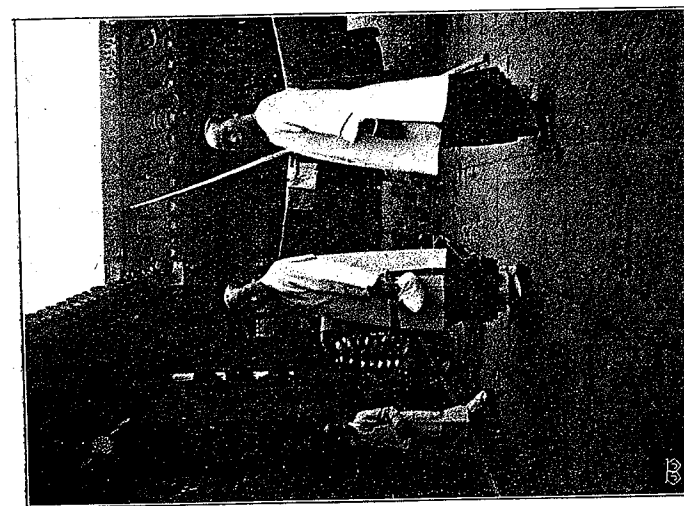
It is only reasonable to expect that the future will see Shanghai developed into the Manchester of the Far East, provided, however, that the manufacturers are given reasonable protection by the Chinese Customs so that they may be allowed to compete on a fair level with the mills in Japan.

Given this protection the possibilities for expansion seem almost unlimited when it is considered that all of China's millions are clad in cotton clothing. Modern cotton manufacturing was introduced into China in 1890 and was extended after the China-Japanese War, considerable foreign capital having been put into local mills in 1896 and 1897. Up to 1902, however, there were no returns on the investments owing to the rapid increase of spindles, and the insufficient supply of native cotton, which was not equal to the demand, and the fact that the price of raw cotton because of the shortage, increased out of proportion to the price of yarn.

A word of warning is perhaps opportune at the present time. With the large additional increase of spindles, which will come into operation during the next two years, the demand for raw material will exceed the present supply, and unless all those interested in the cotton industry make an earnest endeavour to increase the acreage under cotton cultivation, and with improved methods greatly augment the supply, the mills will experience a bad time in the near future. To make matters worse, under the new Customs Tariff the import duty on all raw cotton will be increased by 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %. It is more than absurd that a cotton mill using raw cotton grown in its own country should have to pay more for that cotton than mills in a foreign country for the same raw material—Chinese cotton. That is the



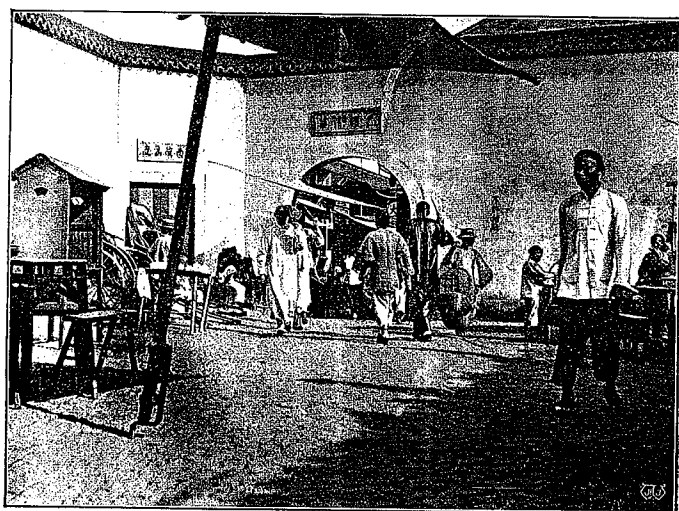
NORTH GATE OF THE NATIVE CITY FROM THE INSIDE.



WOMEN GOING TO WORSHIP.  
(THE FIRST ONE HAS PAPER SYCEE IN HER HAND).



TOWER IN SWATOW GUILD-HOUSE, NANTAO.



VIEW IN NANTAO.

## Chinese Festivals

equivalent of retarding the growth of home industry, while fostering the industry of a foreign rival land; but it is the taxation situation here in China, raw cotton to be manufactured in China is more heavily taxed by the Chinese Government than is the same cotton when it is to be manufactured in Japan—and China is a cotton raising country and Japan is not. Here lies the secret of Japan's great growth as a cotton manufacturing country for the Japanese mills get their cotton duty-free.

In order to give proper encouragement to the local cotton mill industry, excise on all mill products should be abolished, and all products allowed free access to all parts of China on payment of a nominal fee for a pass at point of manufacture. Raw cotton should be placed on the free list so that it can be imported from foreign countries, or from other provinces, without duty. This would place China mills on a par with those of Japan. If these measures were adopted there seems to be no reason at all, judging from what has already been done by the mills in extending their manufacturing scope, why China should not do even better than Japan has done.

### 14.—CHINESE FESTIVALS.

An opportunity is afforded the visitor to Shanghai of having an occasional glimpse of religious festivals. The artist, 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 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 bear 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.



## Chinese Festivals

**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 moveable 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 are processions in the native city.

**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 participators in the procession are often gorgeously dressed in 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

## Chinese Festivals

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 were splendidly decorated with silk hangings, banners, lamps, embroideries, and presented a beautiful picture. Some were 60 ft. long. They were long and narrow, and propelled by paddles.

For the last few years the Dragon Boats have been forbidden.

**Chang-Chiu-Chieh.**—The last festival that gives any very evident signs of its existence is the 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 moveable feasts, which mostly mark changes in the seasons, such as "first frost". These are wonderfully accurate. I have known the "first frost" occur on the very day given in the Calendar. The Christian Literature Society publishes a list of the gods and festivals of China. See also list of festivals in Kelly & Walsh's Diary.

Since the Revolution the following national holidays are kept.

**JANUARY 1ST.** New Year and Dr. Sun Yat Sen's inauguration as First Provisional President.

**FEBRUARY 12TH.** Unification of North and South; Yuan Shih Kai's inauguration.

**APRIL 8TH.** First Opening of the National Assembly.

**JULY 12TH.** Tuan Chi Ju declared war against Manchu Restoration.

**OCTOBER 10TH.** Anniversary of Chinese Revolution at Wuchang.

**DECEMBER 25TH.** General Tsai declared war against Yuan Shih Kai's monarchical movement.

## Shanghai-Nanking Railway

### 15.—SHANGHAI NANKING RAILWAY.

This railway connects Shanghai with the north of China via Pukow. When Russia is open it will be possible to travel by train to London, with no water transit except over the Yangtze at this end, and over the Channel at the other. The line was built by an agreement made on July 9, 1904 between the Chinese Railway Administration and the British and Chinese Corporation acting through Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The loan was for £3,250,000 for 50 years: redeemable on certain conditions after 12½ years or 25 years. The line is based on a preliminary survey by Sir John Wulfe Barry, the late E. J. Morrison and A. J. Barry. The Woosung Railway was purchased for £1,000,000. Mr. A. H. Collinson, A.M.I.C.E., was made engineer-in-chief. The first sod was cut April 25, 1905. It was opened to Soochow and Woosieh July 16, 1906, to Nanking March 28, 1908. The length is 193 miles to Nanking. The gradient is 1 in 1000 for 128 miles: the highest point is 91.28 feet above sea-level. From mile one to Woosieh there is an unusual number of bridges for the mileage, viz. 164 over navigable creeks and canals. The total of bridges to Nanking is 303, with a waterway of 5857 feet; average cost per bridge £10,000. The tunnel under Fort Hill, Chingkiang, is 1320 feet long: it cost \$370,000. There are 37 stations of 3 classes.

The engineer-in-chief was instructed to make the line up to the highest British standard. Each 1st and 2nd class composite carriage cost £3200. The mileage including loops; etc. is 230 miles. The average cost per mile including land, construction and equipment was Tls. 68,397.07.

That the equipment is of the best is proved by the fact that during the war the engines of this railway had to make a greater mileage per month than any in the world. This was due to the impossibility of procuring rolling stock from any Western country. The traffic has increased vastly both passenger and goods. The Chinese have taken kindly to railway travelling.

### 16.—TRAMWAYS.

After many years of discussion, a Concession to construct and operate Electric Tramways in the Shanghai

## Shanghai Tramways

Foreign Settlement was granted on 10th October, 1905, by the Municipal Council, with the sanction of the rate-payers, to Messrs. Bruce, Peebles and Company, Limited of Edinburgh. The construction work, commenced in April, 1906, was carried out by this firm. The Concession was transferred to the Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Limited, registered in London. This Company has throughout, owned and operated the undertaking. The service was inaugurated on 5th March, 1908.

Under the Concession, the Company is required to purchase, from the Municipal Council, current for running the Tramway; to maintain the roadway between the rails and 18 ins. beyond the outer rails; and to pay to the Council a royalty of 5 per cent. on the total traffic receipts. The amount paid for royalty for the year 1918 was \$66,522.

The track is laid on 16.44 miles of street, and, measured as single, totals 25.83 miles. One mile of route, equipped for Railless Electric Traction, is also operated with great success.

Originally there were 65 motor tramcars: there are now (April 1919) 90 motor tramcars, 70 trailer cars and 7 railless electric cars; whilst 15 new trailers and 7 new railless cars will be added this year, making the total number of passenger cars 189.

The Chinese prove competent motormen and conductors. The record of accidents is very satisfactory as compared with that of tramways in western cities, the total number of accidents in which tramcars were in any way concerned having gone down from 46.72 per million passengers in 1909 to 7.18 per million passengers in 1918.

In all the motor cars and in some of the trailer cars, there are two classes, both open to foreigners and Chinese.

The original scale of fares as provided in the Concession Agreement was found unsuitable and brought no expansion of traffic. Changes, in the direction of closer section points and more attractive fares, were made in 1909, 1910 and 1911, and extraordinary development took place. 1st Class Season Tickets are issued at \$6.00 each per month and Children's Season Tickets (also 1st Class) at \$3.00 each per month.

## Telephone Company

Through-running is in operation between the Tramways of the Foreign Settlement and French Concession, and through 1st Class Season Tickets are issued at \$10.00 each per month for adults and \$6.00 each per month for children under 16.

The number of passengers has increased from 11 millions in 1909 to 79 millions in 1918; and the 1919 total is expected to approximate 90 millions.

The loss by depreciation of copper coins, in which the bulk of the revenue is necessarily collected, is very heavy. Thus, for 1918, the amount of loss in converting the depreciated subsidiary coinage collected on the cars into Mex. dollars was \$390,377 or 24 per cent. of the total receipts.

### 17.—TELEPHONE COMPANY.

This Company was formed in A.D. 1900 with a capital of Tls. 1,000,000. In March 1919 it had 8958 telephones in operation. The number of messages put through in one day in April, 1919, was 102,442. The busiest hour is from 10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. when about 10,664 on an average are put through. The average number of times a subscriber calls up another per day is 13.6. The staff, foreign and native, numbers between 700 and 800.

A visit to the exchange is a wonderful experience. One glance at the necessary complications and the fine adjustments necessary, makes one amazed that one ever gets through at all. It is a most wholesome lesson to the testy subscriber; he leaves the Exchange a chastened man.

### 18.—WATERWORKS COMPANY.

Some interesting particulars are given of this most important company in the section on "Broadway". But in order to reassure newcomers as to the purity of the water supply is the fact that the Municipal Council Health Office analyses the water constantly; experts have come and analysed it and it is always pronounced a drinking water of high quality. At the same time residents use filters of various kinds, and many *boil* and filter it. The Company is constantly improving its works, keeping pace with the growth of the place. In 1885 it had to supply only 412,199,739 gallons per annum, in 1917 it had to supply 5,208,612,897 gallons.

## Temples

### 19.—WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY.

Owing to the silting up of the river, and the increasing size of steamers, the approach to Shanghai years ago became difficult. Water on the outer bar was only 16 ft. at low water, on the inner bar 11 to 14 ft. Conservancy projects were spurned by the Chinese officials, until in the peace treaty made after the Boxer rising, China was forced to undertake the improvement of the river, at a cost of 460,000 Haikwan Taels (1 Hk. Tl. = say 3/-) per annum for 20 years. The foreign powers and China each paid half. Mr. J. de Rijke was engaged as engineer, his plan was approved and work began January, 1909. It is impossible to give details. The most daring feature of the scheme was the closing of the old ship channel and the making of the old broad but shallow junk-channel into the fairway. This is known as the "Astraea" channel from H. M. S. "Astraea" being the first to pass through it. The total cost to the end of 1913 has been Shanghai Tls. 8,778,172. On the retirement of Mr. de Rijke, Mr. H. von. Heidenstam was appointed engineer. Much of the work done can be seen at Woosung. (For details see article in "The Far Eastern Review" April, 1914).

### 20.—LIST OF PREMISES USED AS TEMPLES.

#### CENTRAL DISTRICT:—

J.	1460 Avenue Edward VII.	Temple Kwan Te Miao.
P.	168 Nanking Road	„ Han Mau.
U.	747 Peking Road	„ Zur Sing Aye.
Vv.	489 Amoy Road	„ DaiWong Miao.

#### HONGKEW:—

B.	258 Dixwell Road	„ SanKwayDong.
C.	1049 Woosung Road	„ MenJiangDong.
Cc.	1539 Yuhang Road	„ VunChongKoh.
F.	164 Woochang Road	„ San Yuen Kong.
Jg.	698 Ward Road	„ Kwan Te Miao.
Jg.	783 Ward Road	„ KwayYin Dong.
Jh.	11 Kwenming Road	„ Wah Hai Miao.
K.	1259 Boone Road	„ ZingSuiZieYuen.
La.	719 LowerYangtszepooRoad,	„ TienHow Hong.
P.	726 North Honan Road	„ „ „
T.	617 Hwakee Road	„ San Kwai Dong.
Xa.	68 North Fokien Road	„ Sun Tsze An.

## Temples

### WESTERN DISTRICT:—

F. 1173	Bubbling Well Road	Temple Zing Ang Sze.
F. 1174	"	"
I. 82	Great Western Road	" KwengYinDong.
Mm. 1278	Myburgh Road	" San Kway Dong.
Q. 1	North Chengtu Road	" Dai Wong Miao.
Q. 33	"	" Kway Yin Dong.
Q. 577	"	" Me Do Zie.

## SECTION IV.—CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

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.

### 1. NATIONAL AND LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

#### Royal Society of St. George.

(Shanghai Branch)

All residents of English birth are eligible for membership. Subscription \$2 per annum. This is, however, merely nominal. Members are requested to contribute larger amounts to enable the Society to fulfil its purpose that of assisting Englishmen in distress. Education is encouraged by scholarships. There is an annual ball. Members in 1919 were 523 on St. George's Day.

#### 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.

#### St. Andrew's Society.

This Society was established in 1865 and re-organized in 1886. Its objects are to help Scots in distress, to hold a ball on St. Andrew's Day. Subscription \$2. Membership about 700. The Society maintains bursaries in the Schools.

#### St. Patrick's Society.

Subscription \$5.

#### Irish Association.

This was formed in 1918.

## Associations

### St. David's Society.

Object, to unite the Welsh people of the community. Members must be of Welsh parentage. Subscription \$5 per annum.

### China Association.

(Shanghai Branch)

The headquarters of this Association are at No. 1 Museum Road. Subscription \$10 a year. The work of this Association is so important nationally that every British subject ought to join it as a patriotic duty. It issues reports to members.

### United Service Club.

The Great War 1914—1918.

All officers and men who have served with his Britannic Majesty's Regular or Auxiliary Forces during the war of 1914-1918 are requested on their arrival in Shanghai to communicate with the Secretary of this Association at once.

As Secretaries change, it is best in this book to advise application to H.B.M. Consulate-General for the name of the Secretary.

### 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 number of members at present is 140.

Candidates must be passed by two-thirds of the committee present. Entrance fee \$5, subscription \$2.

The Association maintains three cots in the Manchester and Salford Infirmary.

### Italian Society.

Societa degli Italiani in China. (Italian Benevolent Society.) Object to help Italians in need.

## Social Clubs

### Swiss Society.

(Societe Suisse de Bienfaisance). This Society exists for the purpose of helping Swiss in need. Subscription \$12 a year.

### Belgian Society.

Societe Belge de Bienfaisance. 20 The Bund. Object, to help Belgians who are in need.

### Amicale des Anciens Combattants.

This is a French Association similar to the British United Service Club for returned soldiers.

## 2. 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, even the autumn races could not be held.

It was opened in 1864 and was built on ground occupied by Hiram Fogg's store and a wood-yard. It was planned on too ambitious a scale and was in financial difficulties until the Eighties. The present club-house was opened on January 6th, 1911; it is grander than the old one but not so comfortable. Particulars of it will be found in the "Walk on the Bund."

In this section it is sufficient to say that there are 40 bedrooms for boarders: there is what is supposed to be the longest bar in the world, dining, billiard oysters and all other rooms usual in a first class club.

*Membership.*—Unlimited, subscribing and honorary.

*Conditions of Membership.*—Intending members must have been residents in Shanghai for six months: they must be proposed and seconded by members. The name must be exhibited three months before the ballot, in which one black ball in five excludes. There are the usual rules as to honorary and visiting members.

Entrance fee \$125. Subscription monthly \$9. Absent member \$5. per annum. Commutation fee for absent members \$25.

## Social Clubs

### American Club.

Club rooms, 33A Nanking Road. Other nationalities may join. Entrance fee \$50. Subscription \$7 monthly. Dining, billiards and other rooms and bar. Membership about 400.

### Country Club.

This Club has its quarters at No. 120 Bubbling Well Road, opposite the residence of the Chinese Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

The membership is limited to 225; the ladies of the members' families enjoy all the privileges of the Club, without payment of entrance fee or subscription. The club house stands on 65 mow (about 11 acres) of ground, the gardens are admirably laid out. There are six billiard tables, miniature theatre and ball room. "Persons of distinction" and visitors may use the Club 10 days free, then, reasonably enough, they must pay.

The entrance fee is \$150; subscription monthly \$12. It is hoped that this will be reduced at an early date.

### Columbia Country Club.

This is the American Country Club, with club house and grounds at No. 50 Route Doumer. Article IX states "full membership shall be limited to men over 21 years of age and only Americans shall be entitled to vote or hold office in the Club." Membership, exclusive of honorary, life and non-resident members is limited to 150 men. The ladies of the families of members shall be honorary members of the Club without payment of entrance fee or subscription. Single ladies having no male members of their families in Shanghai may be members on payment of \$5 a month.

Non-resident members are limited to 50.

Election to membership. Applicants must be known to one member of the committee.

Entrance fee for married resident men, Tls. 100. Tls. 50 for single men. Annual subscription:—Resident married men \$120, single men \$90, payable monthly; non-resident members pay \$25 annually in advance.

## Social Clubs

### Jewish Club.

The Jewish Club occupies the corner of Great Western and Tifeng Roads. Built in the colonial style of architecture, it is to cost \$250,000 and will be opened late in 1919 or early in 1920. It is a Club for ladies and gentlemen. Entrance fee \$25; subscription \$7 a month. There is an auditorium for lectures and dancing and other purposes 80 x 85 ft., a luxurious library and reading room 50 x 40 ft. There are billiard and the usual rooms. Situated in grounds (20 mow) ample for cricket, tennis and other games it is specially designed for the benefit of the young men of the Jewish community: other nationalities, however, are not excluded.

### Masonic Club.

This was founded in 1882. Its home is in the handsome building opposite the Public Gardens. There is a good library, billiard room, etc. That a man is a mason does *not* make him *ipso facto* a member of the club. This is often overlooked. Entrance fee "as the committee may deem advisable." Monthly subscription \$5. The Club rents rooms from the trustees of the Masonic Hall. Membership about 170, absent 117.

### Merchant Service Club.

At No. 6 North Soochow Road, not far from the north end of the Garden Bridge.

Every master, officer or pilot connected with shipping of this or any other port is eligible for membership.

Candidates must be proposed and seconded: one black ball in five excludes. The Club possesses a bar, billiard room, library. The Club pays special attention to the meteorology of the Far East. Officers in shore employment may join.

Entrance fee, \$20. Subscription, \$6 monthly.

Visiting members. Captains and officers who visit the port not oftener than once in four months, if their name is not on the local shipping list, may be visiting members.



## Social Clubs

### Shanghai Marine Engineers' Institute.

This institution was formed in 1876.

Club rooms, 13 Nanking Road (in the Whiteaway Building).

There is an excellent library, well supplied reading room, billiard room, card-room, bar, etc.

Membership is divided into six classes, i.e., Full members, Associate members (of kindred trades), Graduate members (apprentices), Visiting, Honorary and Outport members. Entrance fee, \$25: Subscription, \$6 per month. Members' correspondence is cared for.

### Customs Club.

The Club house is at 89 Chapoo Road at its junction with Boone Road. It is open to all members of the Chinese Maritime Customs. There is a library, billiard room (four tables), card room, bowling alley and ball room (reputed to be the best dancing floor in Shanghai). Subscription, \$2 a month. Membership 186 (June 1919).

### Oxford and Cambridge Society.

All Oxford and Cambridge men resident in Shanghai shall *ipso facto* be members on acceptance by the Secretary of their subscription of \$1. A dinner shall, if possible, be held on Boat Race Day. Founded 1913.

### Union Jack Club.

This Club was founded on August 5th, 1918, by the Race Club, for the use and benefit of sailors and petty officers of the British navy. Warrant officers are entitled to membership. The Race Club pays running expenses and controls and manages the Club with the assistance of a Committee of sailors. British sailors may invite sailors of other friendly navies as guests.

There is a library, billiard and reading room. Refreshments of the best at bare cost are supplied. At the request of the sailors and with the consent of the Senior Naval Officer there is a bar, which has been very seldom abused. The Club is at Bubbling Well Road, opposite the Race Course. Twenty-four beds can be provided.

## Social Clubs

### American Woman's Club.

This Club is for American women only. It was formed in 1898 as a purely Literary Society. In 1903 it took its present name and enlarged its activities, which are very varied. It promotes lectures, concerts and assists other similar efforts. Subscription, \$3 a year.

### Municipal Service Club.

Club house, 88 Peking Road, opened April 1910. It receives an annual Municipal Council grant of Tls. 720. There are two billiard tables, bar, etc. Entrance fee \$5. Subscription, \$2 monthly.

### Powhattan Club.

For members of the British American Tobacco Company, 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

### Saturday Club.

The purpose is to bring foreigners and Chinese together at tiffin. Speeches are made.

### Cercle Francais.

This Society is intended to unite permanently those who have lately been allies in the war.

### Circolo Italiano.

4 Wonglo Road, North Szechuen Road Extension. This is the Italian Club but is open also to other nationalities. Members must be proposed and seconded. The principal games played are bowls, tennis and billiards. Italian dinners and afternoon teas are provided.

Entrance fee, \$15. Subscription, \$3 a month.

### Japanese Club.

Founded 1906. Club house at 20 Boone Road: opened in 1914. It has a theatre, archery gallery and the usual recreations. Japanese and foreign food is cooked in different kitchens. Some of its rooms in Japanese style are very good, one cost Tls. 2000 to furnish. The

### **China Branch, Royal Asiatic Society**

Club has a country branch at Rokkasan, Kiangwan Road, no extra payment is needed. Entrance fee, \$10. Monthly subscription, \$3.50.

### **Club Portuguez.**

Portuguese Club.

This Club was founded in 1901 for Portuguese subjects only. At present (June 1919) its quarters are at No. 18 Nanking Road.

### **Lusitano Club.**

Quarters at 32 North Szechuen Road. Membership open to other nationalities as well as to Portuguese. There is a fine saloon for theatrical performances and dancing, also Reading Room. Billiard and Green (card) Rooms.

Entrance fee, \$6. Subscription, \$4 monthly.

### **Parsee Club.**

Founded 1914. Club premises 77 Szechuen Road. The object of the Club is the benefit of the Parsee community in every way. Games are provided. Supported by voluntary contributions.

## **3. LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC 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. "After various misfortunes it revived. Thanks to the liberality of the British Government, to the public spirit of the Shanghai community and the enterprise of its members the society found a permanent home in Museum Road. It is next door to the British Post Office. There is a good library on oriental subjects, a supply of the proceedings of learned societies. There is a lecture hall. In the upper storey there is a Museum, the only one in the Settlement. The fathers of the Settlement did well for pure learning. Subscription, \$5 per annum.

### **Amateur Dramatic Club**

#### **Amateur Dramatic Club.**

Generally known as the A.D.C., a society on which the Shanghai public once had to depend entirely if it was to enjoy any dramatic representations at all: and although to-day touring companies come from Europe and America the A.D.C. holds its own and its performances are looked forward to with great relish.

The Club was founded about 1867. Its 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." That is, this Club carries no 'passengers'. All members must be workers in some way. Members are limited to sixty: all nationalities admitted. Subscription, \$5 per annum.

The Lyceum theatre is owned by the Recreation Fund Trustees. The A.D.C. is the sole lessee.

#### **Société Dramatique Francaise.**

Commonly called the French A.D.C. This Society was formed about the year 1868. 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 even ceased to exist. In 1892 it was re-organized. Membership was made open to any nationality. The performances are given in the Lyceum theatre.

Membership is limited to 200. Members are entitled to two tickets for each performance.

#### **Horticultural Society.**

This Society is doing a most admirable work for the encouragement of every branch of horticulture.

It holds two flower shows every year, and is now trying to arrange sectional shows for various species of flowers. Subscription, \$5 a year. This carries with it tickets of admission to the shows and all the privileges and helps of the Society.

#### **American University Club.**

The president of the club is the U.S.A. Consul-General. Its object is to be a bond of union among all

### American Women's Club

who have passed through American universities, and to promote American education in China. It is open to all Chinese and American graduates.

Subscription, \$4 a year.

### American Women's College Club.

For the same purposes as the University Club. Subscription, \$2 a year.

### Philatelic Society.

This society has an entrance fee of \$2: annual subscription, \$5. Stamp collectors are strongly advised to join it.

### The Shanghai Chamber Music Society.

Object: "to provide for the members performances of classical music. Membership open to all if proposed and seconded. Limit of membership 75. Meetings of the members shall take the form of a series of concerts to be held during the winter seasons.

Subscription shall be \$14 for the season of seven meetings and \$2 entrance fee. Members shall have the privilege of bringing one guest to each meeting on payment of an additional \$6 (\$20 for the season). Members may also introduce guests for \$2 a meeting.

The three following Societies have suspended operations during the war, but are expected to revive.

### Chess Club.

Founded in 1905 after efforts had been made to found one since 1851. Subscription, \$12 per annum.

### Photographic Society.

Founded in 1902; suspended: revived in 1913, once it was very flourishing. Subscription was \$5.

### Philharmonic Society.

It is hoped to revive this Society.

### British Chamber of Commerce

#### 4. PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS.

The General Chamber of Commerce. Office 3g Peking Road. This Chamber deals with the international and general interests of commerce only—not the particular interests of countries.

Subscription, Tls. 30 per annum.

The Association possesses a library and takes in trade periodicals. It also conducts arbitrations at a fixed fee.

#### British Chamber of Commerce.

This Chamber was founded in 1915 to promote British trade. It issues a monthly journal, "The British Chamber of Commerce Journal", which is intended to be a medium for the dissemination of commercial information and for the interchange of ideas.

Terms of membership: Full members: Entrance fee, Taels 30. Subscription, Tls. 60.

Associate members: No entrance fee. Subscription Tls. 15.

#### American Chamber of Commerce of China.

Object: to promote American trade in China. The chamber was organized in 1915.

Entrance fee for firms	\$50 (Mex)
Annual due " "	\$50 "
Entrance fee for individuals	\$10 "
Annual due " "	\$10 "
Entrance for non-residents	\$10 (gold)
Annual due " "	\$10 "

#### The Bar Association.

This Association, founded in 1914, deals with all matters affecting the profession. Membership: all who have signed the roll at the British Court.

Shanghai Fire Insurance Association. Office, 4g Peking Road.

Society of Engineers and Architects. Office, 1 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Two classes of members: those practising (with vote), students, and others with no vote. Entrance fee, \$10. Annual subscription, \$10. Founded in 1901.

## Philanthropic Societies

### China Coast Officers' Guild.

Founded 1911. Office, 4B Peking Road. Object: the promotion of the professional welfare of captains and officers on the China coast. Open to certificated European and American officers only. Membership 790 in 1919.

### Marine Engineers' Guild of China.

Founded 1913. Offices, 17 Nanking Road.

Object: to unite into one body the Marine Engineers of the China Coast and promote their interests. Membership 520.

### Camera di Commercio Italiano in China.

### Japanese Business Men's Association.

Offices: 20 Boone Road.

### Union Club of China.

Club room, 18 The Bund (over Chartered Bank). Object of the club; to provide a meeting-place for American, British and Chinese business men outside of business premises. Conditions of membership on application to the Secretary.

## 5. PHILANTHROPIC.

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

Founded in 1898 by the late Mr. Frank Maitland. Despite that article in their religion which makes them fear to destroy life, and so keep aged water buffaloes in a "Refuge" till they die, the Chinese have small respect for the feelings of animals generally which are capable of service and free. All foreigners should join this Society. Subscription, \$2. The police authorities support it heartily. Chinese Livery-stable keepers have been fined \$100 for cruelty.

### King's Daughters.

This Society has been in existence about 20 years. It is impossible to describe the amount and variety of charitable work done by it.

## Philanthropic Societies

### Charity Organization.

It has been found unwise to have a fully organized municipal poor relief department of the Municipal Council as Councils have at home. A committee appointed by the Municipal Council reported adversely against such a thing. One reason is conclusive. It would attract the needy, worthy and unworthy from the whole of the Far East, if it were known that anything like provision on the home scale were made in Shanghai for the poor. In Shanghai each nationality must manage to provide for its own poor. There are, however, some few who need help to say nothing of the "Weary Willies" and "Born Tireds," who drift into Shanghai on their eternal quest for a job, which they never find, yet who must not starve.

The problem has been solved by the Municipal Council enlisting the co-operation of the

### King's Daughters

which has thus almost become an official society. The Municipal Council report of 1918 states that "Seven members of the King's Daughters were appointed to serve for the year on the Committee for Charity Organization."

In 1918 this committee dealt with 205 cases. British 39, Armenian 1, Greek 2, Portuguese 40, Filipino 16, American 9, Czech 4, Russian 24, Roumanian 15, Italian 9, Norwegian 4, Swedish 11, French 7, Dutch 3, Finns 16, Pole 1, Servian 2, Spanish 2. No wonder "an assistant secretary had to be engaged who speaks several languages." Difficulty is found with certain consular courts which have no Vagrancy Act. Hence those who "will not work" of those nationalities cannot be touched. In the year 1918 work was found for 49 applicants, and 26 were assisted to leave Shanghai. There were 546 calls for clothing. A home was maintained by special subscription for certain cases. The charity account of 1918 was \$3755.54.

### Benevolent Society.

This Society has been in existence 42 years. It assists the destitute with money, clothing, food.

It now works in conjunction with other benevolent organizations.

## Philanthropic Societies

### National Societies.

The various national societies ought to be named in this section on philanthropies, as one chief object of their existence is to help the destitute of their respective nationalities.

#### Thomas Hanbury Institute and Sailors' Home.

No. 16 Broadway. Founded and endowed by Sir Thomas Hanbury. This has accommodation for 80 men. It is open to both naval and mercantile seamen.

There is a good dining room, library, reading and concert room. Entertainments are given and social meetings held during the winter.

#### The Door of Hope.

The lot of certain classes of women and children in China is pitiable. From many causes, girls and women drift into prostitution: babies not wanted, unwanted daughter-in-law, poverty leading to the selling of girl children, syndicates of scoundrels who steal young girls. Opium, too, has helped. In 1908 it was reckoned that no fewer than 5000 girls were owned as prostitutes in Shanghai. This state of things led the Women's Conference in 1900 to appoint a committee of five ladies to begin rescue work. A house was taken on Seward Road and work begun. The work has grown most astonishingly: and now The Door of Hope Rescue Homes are almost public institutions, the Municipal Council and Police cannot do without them, the Municipal Council making a grant. The Mixed Court magistrates cannot do without them.

The following are the Homes:

On Foochow Road. The Receiving Home (1904), the first one having been on Seward Road).

At 146 Paoshan Road. First year and Industrial Home (1912-13) moved from N. Chekiang Road.

At Kiangwan—The Children's Home, in 3 buildings (1907-1909).

On Tongshan Road—The Strays Home was opened in 1912 at the urgent request of the Municipal Council, which pays the expenses of this work. There are Sanatoriums.

## Sporting

The Municipal Council, Mixed Court magistrates, large-hearted Chinese as well as foreigners, public and private, all admit without question, the value of this Society.

*Its Growth in Numbers.*—During 1901-18 over 2200 cases passed through it, over 1100 through the Strays' Home since 1912.

*Growth in Finance.*—Receipts in 1901 were \$1848.45; in 1918 they were \$27,896.34 including Tls. 2500 from the Municipal Council and Tls. 1500 special grant.

*Growth in Workers:* 1 foreign lady in 1901 now (in 1919) 10, and an adequate staff of Chinese women workers. In 1918 some results were:

The Stray Children's Home returned to parents and guardians 67 children: 31 were adopted, 10 entered situations, 3 married. Total in all homes, in 1918—385.

#### Institution for the Chinese Blind.

This institution, so greatly needed, was founded in 1911 by Dr. John Fryer, now of San Francisco, once of Shanghai. His son, Mr. G. Fryer, was the first and is the present director. The school and ground cost each Tls. 10,000. The course is for 7 years. Emphasis is laid on industrial work. The children show marvellous readiness to learn. Each child is supposed to pay \$50 a year, but if unable, pays what it can. At present there are 40 boys. The school is at 4 Edinburgh Road.

## 6.—SPORTING.

### Shanghai Recreation Fund.

No account of Shanghai can be made intelligible that omits an 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 out-door sports which are a distinguishing feature of Shanghai life and are necessary to the health of the community in this climate.

## Recreation Fund

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 race course on the site of the Fokien Road; the ground inside the course was vacant. Four gentlemen—Messrs. R. C. Antrobus, James Whiall, 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. 5365.60, 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 new race course. The old Recreation Ground was accordingly sold for Tls. 49,425. This sum of Tls. 49,425 constituted the Recreation Fund." The first use made of this fund was the purchase of 430 mow of land in the interior of the race course 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 Longfei 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 Fund's balance sheet, for the year ending December 1902, "the fund has now settled down

## Sporting Clubs

to an annual income of, say, \$2500, 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.

### 7.—SPORTING CLUBS.

#### Cricket Club.

That cricket was played in the earliest days of the Settlement is certain.

We get out of prehistoric days in the years 1860 or 1866 when a Club was formed, which, with a very short interval in 1863 has flourished till now. MacClellan tells us that on September 9th, 1863, a meeting was held when 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 Ground, and had purchased the present Recreation Ground. The Club was therefore really dormant only.

At any rate as soon as the present Recreation Ground was secured the trustees prepared a cricket and base-ball ground. From an analysis of the funds of the Recreation Fund of February 28, 1866, we find that Mr. Henry Dent states that "raising, levelling, fencing the cricket ground had cost the trustees Tls. 6764.56. The interest on this sum is the origin of the Tls. 300 per annum which the Club pays the Trustees.

In 1864 the Club had 80 members: in 1919 there were 221 playing members and absent 227. Total 448. Non-playing members 200: absent 136. Total 336.

There is a handsome pavilion. It is insured for Tls. 25,000.

Entrance fee \$35: annual subscription, \$20.00.

The Club plays Interport matches with Hong Kong, Yokohama and other places. Lawn tennis is also amply provided for.

#### Race Club.

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

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## Rowing Club

### Rowing Club.

This Club was founded about 1860. The present Club house in the Soochow Creek was opened in 1904. In 1901 the Club sold its upper boat house by the stone-bridge. In 1905 a swimming bath was added. The bath is 100 ft. long.

Entrance fee, \$15.00: annual subscription, \$4.00. Ladies and children related to members may use the bath for \$5.00. Membership about 260 (60 absent). The Club flag is dark blue with S. R. C. in gold letters.

Two regattas a year are held, the first about 1872: at first in the Whangpoo, after 1897 on the Soochow creek, and now at Henli (since autumn 1906) access to which is gained by the railway.

Visitors to Shanghai should attend a regatta.

The Club Fleet now consists of:—4 Medium Eights:  
2 Light Eights: 1 Heavy Eight: 6 Medium Fours:  
5 Light Sculls: 1 Light Four: 4 Medium Pairs:  
2 Heavy Pairs (old): 2 Tubbing Pairs: 2 Tub Sculls:  
4 Medium Sculls.

### Cercle Sportif Francais.

This is one of the most popular Clubs in Shanghai. The grounds and Club House are in Route Vallon next to the French Park. The Club house possesses dancing hall (which can be used as a theatre), bar, fencing room, ladies drawing room, billiard room with French and English tables, and roof gardens.

The sports carried on are Tennis, Fencing, Boxing, Billiards, Bowling, Dancing.

Dancing every Monday and Thursday. Tea dansant every Wednesday and Saturday "Musical dinner followed by dancing."

In summer the Club orchestra is in attendance every day from 5.30 to 7.30 p.m.

Entrance fee, Tls. 50.00.

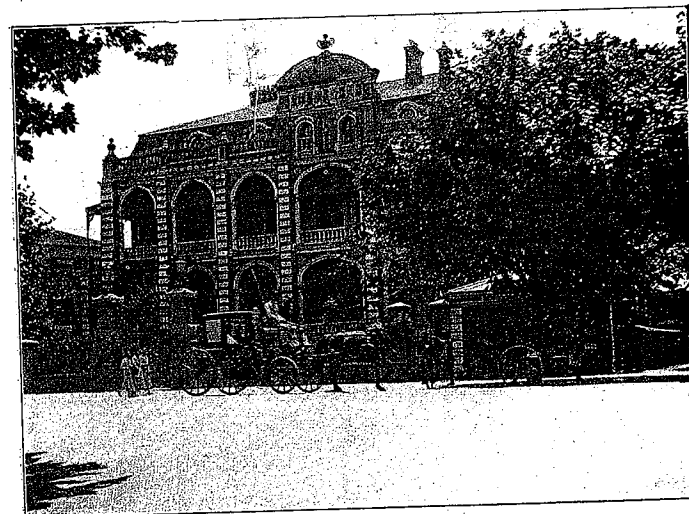
Monthly subscription: Gentlemen \$6: Ladies \$3.

### Shanghai Golf Club.

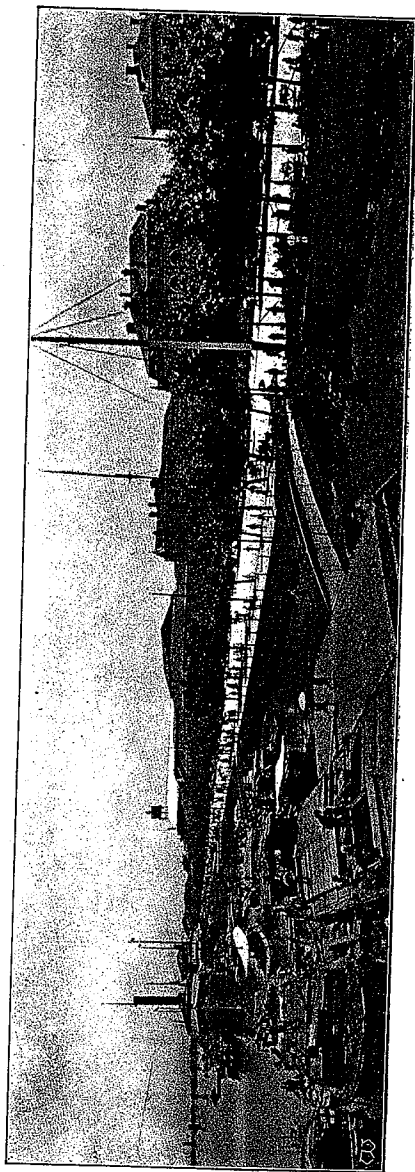
Owing to the fact that the country around Shanghai is so closely cultivated golf was long in establishing itself here. There was no Club until late. The Club plays on



THE FRENCH CLUB—CLUB HOUSE.



FRENCH CONSULATE.



FRENCH BUND.

## Golf Clubs

the Public Recreation Ground. The Club house was erected in 1898. The best course (18 holes) is at Kiangwan (reached by road or rail). These links were opened November 30th, 1912. I have received the following letter from Mr. H. Fowler, Honorary Secretary of the Club regarding them.

"Kiangwan, with its splendid fairways and good greens, has made the game here so popular that it was found necessary to restrict the membership to 500. These members pay \$50 Entrance Fee and \$40 subscription (a year) and may play on both courses at all times. Waiting members pay half the above and though they can use Shanghai at all times they may only play at Kiangwan during the week-end and holidays. Visitors may play at Kiangwan on payment of \$1 a day but not during the week end and holidays if there is a Waiting list. Naval and Military Officers pay no fees."

Entrance fee \$50: Annual subscription \$40.

### Hung-jao Golf Club.

The origin of this Club is given in a speech by Dr. Marshall on April 29th, 1918. "The bulk of our property consists of land originally belonging to the Dallas Horse Repository, comprising about 230 mow." This land was bought in 1910 for Tls. 16,000 by a Syndicate of 16 members with the object of founding a Social Country Club of limited membership with a nine-hole golf course as the principal attraction. Difficulties with Chinese land-owners were experienced, but 16 new members were admitted at Tls 1000 each. Now the Club owns 322 mow and an excellent club house.

The Club is situated on the Hung-jao Road, 3½ miles beyond Siccawei.

Entrance fee Tls. 100: Subscription \$6 per month. Present membership 78: absent 25.

### Shanghai Junior Golf Club.

This Club was founded in 1910. It plays in Hongkew Park where it possesses a club-house. There are about 280 members in all (half absent). The Club has a Lawn Bowls section with 57 members and a Lawn Tennis section with 38 members.

Entrance fee \$25. Annual subscription \$12.

## Paper Hunt Club

### 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." The sport has kept its popularity: one of the most brilliant sights in Shanghai is the club meet on a Saturday afternoon. Two silver cups are given at 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.

The increased distance from the Settlement at which the sport has to be carried on (it is now impossible east of railway) has not diminished its popularity.

The Club is open to all. The subscription is \$5 annually. The Stewards may refuse any subscription.

### Shanghai Yacht Club.

The Club dates from 1869, when it succeeded the Sailing Club. Originally, the boats were larger than at present. Increase of the river traffic has compelled this diminution. (For full account of earlier boats see article by the late Mr. Adamson in the 1st edition of this Guide) At present the boats "range in size from boats of 40 tons

## Football Club

yacht measurement to half-rates of 25 feet." The Club exists to encourage yacht sailing, but non-owners are eligible for membership.

Entrance fee \$5.

Annual subscription:—

For racing members ... \$20 per annum

" cruising " ... 10 " "

" non-owning members 5 " "

For racing } Harbour races. Tuesdays & Thursdays.  
fleet only }

### Triangular Course.

Ordinary races. Up or down the river 12 or 14 miles.

Challenge Cup, best of 3 races.

British members have received permission to fly the Blue Ensign with the distinctive mark of the Club on the fly thereof. "A Chinese dragon passant on a yellow ground."

### Midget Sailing Club.

The boats sailed are not the vermilion painted craft one sees off the Bund, but the square sampans used as dinghies and for wild-fowl shooting. The members sail their sampans at Henli.

Subscription \$5 per annum.

### Recreation Club.

This Club was founded in 1888. It is the successor to the old Athletic Club, dating back to 1868. It has a field next to the Cricket club, and a substantial Club-house built in 1908 at a cost of Tls. 11,544.84.

Entrance fee for playing members, \$20.

Annual subscription, \$30. Non-voting members have the privilege of playing lawn bowls.

Cricket is very ardently followed at this Club. Its match with the Cricket Club is the cricket event of the season. There is a very large membership.

### Football Club.

Shanghai Football Club. Club house in the Cricket Club's pavilion.

Subscription, \$5 per annum: no entrance fee.

## **Polo Club**

The Club enters teams for both the First and Second League which is now run by the Football Association.

### **Football Association.**

All Clubs entering for the League automatically become members of the Association.

#### *1st League.*

Football Club, Recreation Club, Police F. C., Navy F. C., Standard Oil (Socony) F. C., St. Francis Xaviers F. C.

#### *2nd League.*

S. F. C., S. R. C., St. Francis Xaviers F. C., Willows F. C., Customs F. C., Thomas Hanbury School F. C., Jewish Recreation Club.

This list is accurate at the time of writing (1919) but clubs may become extinct and others be formed.

## **Rugby Football.**

I am informed that this game will revive now that the war is over.

## **Polo Club.**

This Club has been established about 29 years. Its playing field is on the south-west side of the Recreation Ground (furthest from the Bubbling Well Road). Playing members pay \$15 per annum, honorary members \$5 for the season. The committee can stop the admission of new members if the number of playing members becomes too large. The season commences in June and ends in September. Playing days: Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays; numerous tournaments are held. Officers of the Army and Navy may be invited by the committee to play.

Ponies must not exceed 14 hands 2 inches.

## **The Drag Hunt.**

This Club was founded 51 years ago. The first pack of hounds was presented by Mr. J. Bell-Irving of Jardine, Matheson & Company. The Club continued to flourish, enjoying three hunts a week, until the war put an end

## **Swimming Club**

to it. It is hoped that the Club will be revived when a fresh pack can be obtained. The subscription used to be Tls. 50.

## **Base-ball.**

The Shanghai Amateur Base-ball 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. 2000 to level, fence and sod the base-ball ground. This ground is now occupied by the Recreation Club. The Club, however, ceased to exist in 1870, handing the ground back to the Recreation Fund. After a chequered career up to about 1905, the game advanced and at present is in a very flourishing condition.

The subscription is, for Americans, \$10 per annum; for non-Americans, \$5.

The Club plays on the Recreation Ground. A matshed dressing-room is erected yearly, also a stand for spectators. Non-American members may participate actively in the game.

## **Other Base-ball Teams.**

Red and Blue Teams.  
Griffins and Non-griffins.  
Shanghai American School Teams.  
Japanese Team, etc.

## **Swimming.**

There are three swimming baths in Shanghai at the present time.

- 1.—The Municipal Public Swimming Bath. 189 N. Szechuen Road Extension (near Hongkew Park).
- 2.—The Swimming Bath Club in the Recreation Ground.
- 3.—The Rowing Club Bath.

## **Swimming Bath Club.**

This Club was formed in 1892 and a bath made on the Recreation ground. Only a shareholder may use it.

## Lawn Tennis

There were 200 shares originally. Those desiring to use this swimming bath must buy a share. They are sometimes advertised. Subscription: according to need.

### The Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association.

Foundation, August 6, 1914. Purpose, to promote the art of swimming in both sexes. Members must belong to some recognized swimming club. Subscription nominal.

This association controls all swimming events; it runs also the Water Polo League.

Its rules are those of the Amateur Swimming Association of England.

### International Swimming Club.

Headquarters, Municipal Baths, 189 North Szechuen Road Extension.

### Police Swimming Club.

Headquarters as above.

### Shanghai Hockey League.

Games are played on the Recreation Ground. The Clubs at present are the Harlequins, St. Francis Xavier, "B." Co. S.V.C., and the Sikhs. Each Club pays \$5 a year to the League.

## Lawn Tennis.

All the principal Clubs make provision for this popular game, viz:—the Cricket Club, Country Club, Recreation Club, Cercle Sportif, etc. There are also large numbers of smaller clubs, many playing on the Recreation Ground and in the public parks.

### Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association.

This Association controls the Tennis League and the Open Championship events of Shanghai comprising: Ladies' Singles, Ladies' Doubles; Mixed Doubles; Hong Doubles; Gent's Singles; Gent's Doubles.

## Shooting

Recognized clubs join the Association on payment of \$10 per annum. Persons competing in championship events must be members of some recognized affiliated club.

### 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.

### Rifle Association.

This Association is one of very great importance. Although intended for "members of the defensive forces of Shanghai" others may be admitted at the discretion of the Committee.

In a place like this with no military forces to defend it, it is the duty of every man of suitable age to know how to handle a rifle.

The subscription is only \$5 a year.

The rifle used is the British Army standard rifle. Membership 226.

There are monthly shoots for spoons and cups, and grand annual meeting and numerous cups for competition, such as the "Arethusa Cup," N. R. A. Medal and others.

## 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 has been 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 wild fowl cross the Yangtsze and feed by its waters. China is also naturally rich in bird life; it is the original home of the pheasant.

## Riding

Some extraordinary bags have been made. "In 1887 five guns bagged 1711 head; in 1889 five guns in twenty-one days bagged 2049." These feats are not, happily, likely to be repeated, and greater moderation will have to be shown in the future by sportsmen. The bird life even of China, enormous as it is, cannot stand the strain put upon it every winter by sportsmen and native trappers, and the ruinous depredations on it to supply steamers, foreign settlements, and most of all by commercial companies. Unless something is done soon, game-birds will be extinct.

The best shooting grounds can only be reached by a house-boat trip. The sportsman may visit the estuary of the Yangtze, Gazay and Kashing districts and Wuhu. As far as I understand, snipe and wood-cock, pheasant, wild duck and teal may be obtained almost everywhere, but in lessening numbers.

Visitors anxious for shooting should read the late Mr. H. T. Wade's book "With Boat and Gun on the Yangtze." It should be remembered that the Shanghai Municipal Council enforces a close season for game. This is observed by all sportsmen.

## 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 auctions, or hired at any of the foreign livery stables. Bargains may sometimes be had. Racing men buy griffins, i.e. ponies fresh from Mongolia and break them in themselves. Let no one despise the China pony because he is "only a pony."

Riding is not as easy to get as it was. The spreading out of the Settlement puts the riding grounds further away. Bridle tracks and soft roads get macadamized as houses are built. That is inevitable but there is no place in the

## Lawn Bowls Clubs

world where the Municipal Council makes such provision for riders. The Great Western Road, though well in the Settlement, has a fine bridle track as had also Siccawei Road. Let it be remembered that in winter the Chinese farmer permits riding over the country. Riders must be careful to do as little damage as possible. All riders should join the Paper Hunt Club which has a fund to compensate the farmers if necessary.

If there is anything finer than an early morning ride on a brilliant yet faintly crisp November morning I have yet to know it.

### Lawn Bowls Club.

This Club was formed at a meeting held in April 1913, when Sir Everard Fraser was elected first president. A piece of the Public Recreation Ground was set apart for the use of the Club. This has been fenced and carefully laid out: additional ground was enclosed in 1918.

Subscription, \$10 per annum.

### Yangtzepoo Lawn Bowls Club.

This Club was formed in 1915, playing in the grounds of the New Engineering works. Owing to the ground being required by the Company, the club approached the Municipal Council which has kindly provided two greens of four links each in Wayside Park. These links were opened on July 26th, 1919.

Entrance fee for resident members \$4: annual subscription \$4, shipping members \$4 and \$1.

### Automobile Club of China.

The objects for which the Club exists are obvious; bringing together and caring for the interests of car owners. Entrance fee Tls. 10: annual subscription Tls. 10. Candidates for membership are proposed and seconded by members and approved or rejected by a majority of the committee. Resident membership about 200.

### International Recreation Club.

This Club was formed in 1908. The headquarters are at 126 Bubbling Well Road. This is really the

### **Revolver Club**

Chinese race club though other sports are promoted. The Club owns the race course and appurtenances at Kiangwan. Race meetings, about once a month.

#### **Revolver Club.**

The home of this Club is at 2 Route Say Zoong (corner of Siccawei Road). The club exists for the instruction of the foreign population in the art of revolver shooting. Monthly competitions are held. Revolvers used, Colt's .38 calibre, and Smith & Wesson's .38 calibre. Subscription \$10.

#### **Shanghai Harriers Club.**

The above Club which was organized for the purpose of encouraging athletics and promoting cross country running in particular, is open to all gentleman amateurs, the Club being an international one. Runs take place every week-end during the cross-country season.

Under the auspices of the Club a team race for schoolboys is held, also a race for members of the defence forces of the Settlement. Headquarters, Pavilion Hong-kew Park, Membership:—52 members, Membership fee \$5.00 per year. Club colours, black knickers and white vest with Club's monogram.

#### **Basket-ball.**

This is "a comparatively new sport in Shanghai, having been played only the last 3 or 4 years." (Rowing Club Report 1918-19). The Rowing Club in Soochow Road provides for this game. There was (in 1919) a League of six teams.

#### **Portuguese Sporting Association.**

Object, to promote the interests of sports of all kinds. The Club has a ground near the Public School for boys in North Szechuen Road Extension. Entrance fee \$5. Subscription \$2 a month during summer: \$1 in winter.

#### **Touring Club Italiano.**

(Italian Touring Club.)

### **Swiss Rifle Club**

#### **Swiss Rifle Club.**

This Club is exclusively for Swiss. The French Rifle Range is kindly reserved by the French Municipal Council for the use of the Club, twice a month. Subscription, \$10 a year.

#### **Jewish Recreation Club.**

Subscription, \$3 a month. Various sports are carried on in the parks and other places.



## 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 almost 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 Yangtze. Kiangsu and portions of the neighbouring provinces of Chekiang and Anhui form a vast plain, owing its origin to the fine silt brought down in the course of ages by the Yangtze and deposited in the sea. Borings have been made by the Municipal Council and others to ascertain the nature of the subsoil of Shanghai. In 1903 a Japanese borer found treacherous quicksands down to 200 ft. at the Garden Bridge. In 1906 at the Bubbling Well a boring shewed "some distance below 250 ft. a fine quicksand, under 300 ft. a coarse gravel, slightly water-bearing. In a new boring at 400 ft. a very unctious tenacious clay was struck which gripped the tools like putty: Pebbles indicating bed rock were there found." The Kung Hwa Tannery Company found at 280 ft. a good supply of soft water, a  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches pipe yielding 12,000 gallons a day. 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.

### History of Shanghai

In A.D. 780 the Soochow Creek is said to have been five miles broad, and this 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 least two hundred yards narrower than it was forty 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 was the condition of the river that Sir Robert Hart once predicted the ruin of Shanghai, owing to the silting up of the river. This predicted ruin has been obviated by the conservancy works commenced in 1907 under Mr. H. de Rijke as engineer.

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 enjoy 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 known to his primitive methods. Travelling is mostly done by boat, though there are footpaths suitable for foot-passengers and the native wheel-barrow. The railway now takes some traffic. 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

## Physical Features

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 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 silkworm 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. An American professor of agriculture visiting China, found 50 varieties of vegetable, unknown to the west on sale here. 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; first-rate cherries grow on the Tahu. 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).

Trees are not large owing to water in the subsoil. 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

### 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° in a day, the mean daily range for the year being 18°; 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 residents who return home. Three dull overcast days together, in average years, are rare. It is, however, a mistake to think that the climate of each season is as invariable and fixed, as it is in the true tropics, say at Singapore. The seasons really vary considerably. The winter of 1918-19 and spring of 1919 were very wet. The paper-hunters had only two or three hunts from November to February on account of wet Saturdays. 1919 has, so far (July 15th), been very wet, 35.57 inches rain having fallen since January 1st against an average of 25.41 inches. The second half year of 1915 was bone dry, rain falling at all only in 35 days and only 15 being wholly wet days. The statistics for 1918 give a fair idea of the climate. They are taken from the Municipal Council report. Barometer; mean for the year 30.36 in. Thermometer, mean 59°.16; In the first quarter it was 40°.43; second quarter 64°.93; third quarter 78°.50; fourth quarter 53°.66. The rainfall for 1918 was 51.90 inches, which was above the average. This rainfall is more than double that of England, which is regarded as a rainy country. But the intending resident or visitor need not be alarmed. When it rains in Shanghai it rains heavily and gets it over. Most of it fall in the hot weather. There are few chance showers. Umbrellas are not carried here as in England "in case it may rain." Sunshine is the rule. Hail seldom falls. Thunderstorms are neither so frequent nor so severe as one would expect. I know of only one case of anyone being struck by lightning, whereas in the British Isles there are numerous casualties in every storm. But little snow

## Vital Statistics

falls. There is usually one slight fall in December and January, though occasionally there is one in the middle of March: but that melts before noon. There are on an average 5° to 10° of frost in the second half of December and January. Occasionally, however, there is a very bitter winter as that of 1916-17. For instance on January 8th, 1917, the thermometer stood at 11° or 12° Fahr., whereas on the same date in 1915 it was 32° Fahr., in 1916 48° 5 Fahr. That of 1917 was such a winter as occurs only once or twice in a generation, for even on February 19th in that year there were 7° of frost. Taking the months throughout the year, starting with July, the weather conditions to be expected are: July; August, half September tropical; thermometer may rise to 98° Fahr. and 140° Fahr. (in sun) but not every year. Neither does the hottest weather remain *steadily* about 90° Fahr. 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 in other ways.

### Vital Statistics.

Although semi-tropical, Shanghai is a healthy place, in spite of opinion to the contrary and of the fact that it is on sea-level.

**Population.**—At the census of October 16th, 1915, the total foreign population of the International Settlement, including outside roads and Pootung was 18,519 (men 8197, women 6044, children 4278), the French Settlement had 2405. The foreign population in the middle of 1918 was calculated at 21,000. Five nationalities had over one thousand subjects in Shanghai, the Japanese 7169, British 4822, Portuguese 1323, Americans 1307, Germans 1155 (by their deportation in 1918 Germans reduced to very few): seven nationalities ranged from 361 to 108. In this connection it is well to

## Health Precautions

remember that the war must have affected the male population very seriously: many have been killed and many left. The Chinese population was 620,401. In the middle of 1918 this was calculated at 659,000. The area within municipal limits is 5585 acres, or 8½ square miles. This gives a population of 117.8 persons per acre. In 1918 the death rate among foreigners of over 6 months residence was 16.5 per thousand. 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.

The death-rate among the Chinese was only 12.8 per 1,000. Causes of death: in 1918 typhoid accounted for 12, small-pox for 4 only (despite a small epidemic)—bronchitis 22 and pneumonia 14: the 60 deaths from tuberculosis would be due to over crowding among certain classes. "Typhoid though more prevalent than in England is of a milder type (Municipal Council Report 1902). Alcoholism accounted for 10 deaths, malaria for none, sprue for only 6.

Cholera need not be seriously feared. There are not more than two or three cases a year and they imported.

**Health Precautions.**—Let both old and new residents procure the Rules of Health issued by the Health Officer and as far as possible observe them. Never eat uncooked vegetables, unless from a foreign garden where they are guaranteed "clean grown." Remember that the chief danger here lies in the region of the bowels not in the chest, as at home. Drinking water should be boiled and filtered. Have a contract with a doctor. Disease develops more quickly than at home: hence there is no time to fool with "domestic remedies": here you are more quickly better or fatally worse, so send for a doctor at once. Do not be deluded into wearing a cholera-belt. You cannot always be changing it, with the result that when you cease to move about you have a cold clammy mass next your body. Avoid chills, change your clothing on coming indoors in the hot weather, always err on the side of being too warmly clad rather than too lightly. The less alcohol the better, a sun-hat is necessary in the hot weather—end of June to middle of September. Too

## Native City

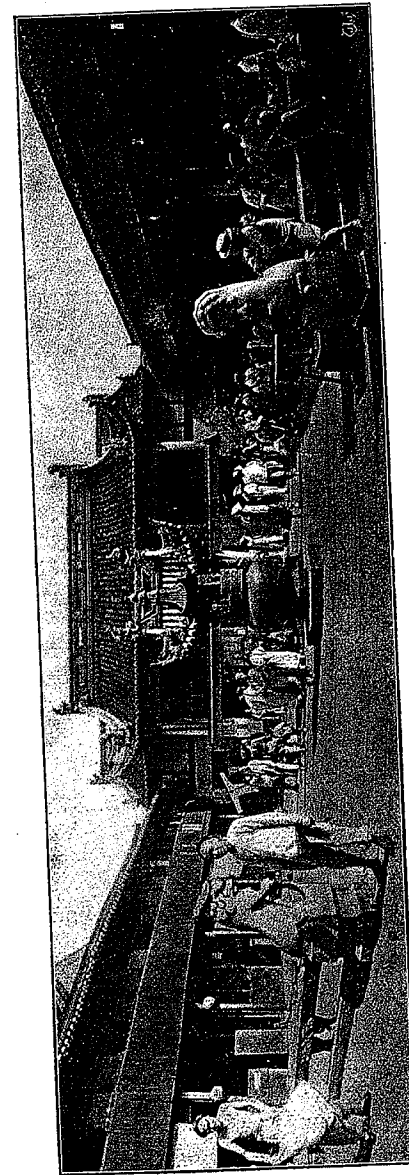
much exercise is not good in the hot weather: the less the better in the extreme heat. More deaths have resulted from chills caught from violent exercise in the great heat than from plague, cholera and small-pox combined.

### 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, Anhue, 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 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), Chingking, 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 after having suffered severely for a hundred years from Japanese pirates (the walls were pulled down 1911-12) Nothing of great historical impor-



NATIVE CITY TEMPLE.



CHINESE BUND—WOMEN WASHING.



SAMPAN WOMEN.

## Conquest of Shanghai

tance 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 'Willowpattern 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 attention 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.

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 Yangtsze side. After a survey of the river, on the 17th, Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery led a force of 1000 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,

## Founding—Foreign Settlement

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 1000 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 five 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 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

## Early Days

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, the Municipal Council owns the land on which all our roads are made as well as the land on which public buildings stand. In consequence it paid 3,015,000 copper cash to the Chinese government in 1918 as ground tax. It pays 1500 cash per mow. 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), Rope-walk 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.

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 a mow, that is \$37 or \$45 a mow, at 1350 cash for \$1 (Mex. rate July 17th, 1919). To-day it is at least 150,000 Taels and over, and on the Nanking Road Taels 75,000 (from the Bund to Honan Road). There are 6 mow to the acre. 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. A specimen of these old hongs may be seen in Ward, Probst & Co.'s hong, 13 Nanking Road. The oldest existing hong is probably that at the corner of Kiangse and Siking Roads.

## The Taipings

### 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 the French 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 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.

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

## The Sixties

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 (1919).

From this time Shanghai has exhibited a picture of steady progress, exciting events of a public nature being few. The foreign population in 1870 was 1,666; in the middle of 1918 it was 21,000. The native population has grown from 75,000 in 1870 to 659,000 in 1918. It is, however, estimated that so many Chinese escape the census net, that the true Chinese population is near 1,000,000. 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 Josshouse." Eight natives were killed. General Gordon visited Shanghai in 1884. In 1887 the Jubilee



## 1870 to Present Time (1919)

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 in the French Concession over the Ningpo Joss-house. In 1899 the Settlement was enlarged to its present area. In 1900 the Boxer outbreak in the north created great excitement. Foreign troops were brought in to defend it. The prominence given to Shanghai by the Boxer outbreak seems to have advertised the place to the world. This seems proved by the fact that the foreign population increased from 6774 in 1900 to 13,536 in 1910, while trade increased enormously. There were serious riots in 1905 over the Mixed Court, also in 1910 over plague prevention. On both occasions men and guns had to be landed from warships. In 1911 the Chinese revolution took place, the natives donning foreign dress, which however, they have found it too expensive to retain. In 1913 the rebellion against Yuan Shih Kai seriously affected the Settlement, the rebels declaring Shanghai independent. From July 23rd to 28th, 1913, the rebels attacked Kiangnan Arsenal. Numerous shells fell in the Settlement, suburban residents were forced to seek shelter in hotels. Buildings (British-American Tobacco Company and Shanghai Electric Construction Company's office) were struck. The S.V.C. and police had to occupy Chapei. Shanghai has always honoured the rulers of its citizens, as in 1902 the accession of King Edward VII, the jubilee of the Mikado, and the 25th anniversary of the late Kaiser in 1913. The last and most magnificent of all celebrations was that of the Armistice, November 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 1918.

The fact ought not to be omitted that Shanghai contributed splendidly of its manhood to the war; they resigned good positions to go and fight, many were killed and large numbers obtained commissions and won splendid decorations. Shanghai subscribed vast sums to war charities, while its women worked indefatigably, making garments and knitting socks, etc. It lent large sums to war loans.

## American and French Settlements

### 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 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 American Settlement. The boundaries were settled in 1862 by Mr. Seward, U.S.A. Consul, as follow: "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 Yangtszepoo, 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 Francaise"*)

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.

## French Settlement

The district allotted to France is contiguous to the boundary 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. Its area is some 400 to 500 acres. As the census of October 1915 there 2405 foreigners and 166,595 Chinese. Of the foreigners 699 were British, 364 French, 270 Germans (now deported) 140 Americans, 218 Japanese. "The French population should have been 700 according to an official of the French M.C. shewing that 400 Frenchmen left for the war"—N.C.D.N.

### History.

The history of the French Settlement is very much the same as that of the International Settlement. It dates from 1847 and was enlarged in 1899.

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 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 of other

## Mixed Court

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) Men of French or other nationality, of 21 years of age possessing land or paying Municipal Council taxes.

(2) Occupying in property-paying-taxes the whole or part of house, and paying rental of at least Tls. 30 a month (lodgers Tls. 40).

(3) To have lived within the Settlement for three months, in a house subject to Municipal Council taxes and to prove an income of at least Tls. 125 a month.

### 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 Settlement.

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

## Government of the "International" Settlement

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 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 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 original British Settlement. There is in fact no evidence that it ever has.

The Council has charge of police, licensing, etc. It consists of nine members elected annually. It is doubtful whether any nine men in the world have such an amount of responsibility and work thrown on them and do it so well as the members of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Also in addition to civil administration they have both international relationships and the touchiness and unreason of the Chinese to consider. These often require the skill and temper of angels. 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.

**Taxation.** The principal taxes are two: first the general municipal rate of 14 per cent. on all rateable houses, foreign and Chinese, inside the Settlement; and

## Commerce

7 per cent on those outside the limits of the Settlement: secondly, the land tax of  $\frac{7}{10}$ ths. of 1 per cent. payable by owners of land. Other revenues are from wharfage dues and licenses. The Municipal Council rate was raised from 12 per cent. to 14 per cent. on July 1, 1919.

The Municipal Council is served by a most able staff.

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 in China only, since the cessation of extritoriality 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. There is also a British police magistrate for petty cases. The litigation of American subjects is provided for by the United States Court for China, which was opened October 24, 1906. The judge is appointed by the Government of the United States.

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 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.

## Commerce.

A few particulars as to the commerce of Shanghai may be acceptable to the traveller. From the figures given, its title to be called a "vast emporium" will be evident.

## Commerce

The figures given are for 1918. These, of course, cannot be normal as in a year of settled peace as 1913. In some respects the figures of 1913 would give a more accurate idea of quantities of commodities: but on the other hand, exchange has risen enormously—doubled since 1913. Hence it is best to stick to the figures of 1918 as it does not seem likely that exchange will fall to the 1913 level for many years. Values will be given in Haikwan (*i.e.* Customs) taels. In 1918 the Haikwan tael was, in English money, equivalent to 5s.  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. (in 1913=3s.  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.), to \$1.26 Mex. American gold dollars (in 1913=\$0.73), to French Francs 7.11 (1913=Fr. 3.81.), to Japanese Yen 2.37 (1913=Yen 1.47), to Rupees 3.55 (1913=Rupee 2.25). "This was in the average sight exchange in London, etc." The figures are from the "Returns of Trade" of the Inspectorate-General of Chinese Customs.

At the whole of the Treaty Ports of China in 1918 the total revenue collected was H.K. Tls. 36,345,045. The total value "of the direct foreign trade of China in 1918 was H.K. Tls. 1,040,776,113: imports H.K. Tls. 554,893,052; exports H.K. Tls. 485,883,031. As the Custom report says: "in spite of the excessive shrinkage in the quantities of merchandise handled, it yet serves as striking evidence of the vigour and elasticity of China trade."

As to the share of Shanghai in this trade. The value of direct foreign trade with Shanghai in 1918 was: Imports \$214,967,907; exports \$201,290,843. Total \$416,258,750. (In 1913=\$421,210,836.) Re-exports from Shanghai were \$12,550,756, more than from all other ports put together. The value of direct trade between Great Britain and Shanghai in 1918 was \$75,154,882 (in 1913=\$113,257,357): between the United States and Shanghai \$135,820,249 (in 1913=\$73,077,499).

*Tonnage entered and cleared.* The total for 1918 was 80,247,706 tons (a decrease on 1917) by 6,659,343 tons: British tonnage suffered most, a decrease of 3,664,848 tons: Japanese increased by 701,726 tons, American by 89,766 tons (*Shipping & Engineering*, May 30, 1919.)

It is not possible to enter into full particulars as to the articles of trade represented by these figures. They can be found in the "Returns of Trade" published by the Customs at \$2. The imports include every species of

## Wharves

goods. Cotton goods to the silver value of H.K. Tls. 151,380,423 were imported, (record in 1913=\$180,000,000) quantities fell. English grey shirtings fell to 690,566 pieces (In 1913=3,210,531 pieces). Metal imports were valued at \$39,812,865 (in 1913=\$29,815,761.) As in copper quantities fell; for instance "bars, rods, sheets, etc."; (copper in 1918=10,598 piculs of the value of H.K. Tls. 421,726): while in 1913 there were 17,513 piculs imported of value H.K. Tls. 493,972. China Coast trade is great.

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. Visit the French Bund and Chinese Bund.

A considerable manufacturing industry is carried on in 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.