

NOTICES.

The London Mail of the 14th Dec., is due in Hongkong on the 20th Jan., and here on the 25th Jan.—The 15th of Dec. Mail arrived last year on the 27th January, per *Ganges*.

The next French Mail of 9th Dec., is due in Hongkong on the 15th Jan., and here on the 21st January.

Left Hongkong, at 2 p.m. on the 16th inst., per *Ozma*.

Latest mail advices received in London from Shanghai, D. 18th Jan. 1884.

The publication of the North-China Daily News commenced at 5h. 30m. A.M.

TO-DAY'S DOINGS.

Auction—Household Furniture & Sundries; Alex. Burrell 2.00 p.m.

Meeting—Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.; at the Shanghai Club, 2.30 p.m.

Meeting—Mih-ho-long Hook & Ladder Company; at the Municipal Council Board Room, 5.15 p.m.

Meeting—S.V.O. No. 1. At the M. H. L. Rifles; at the Municipal Council Board Room, 6.00 p.m.

Zi-ka-wai Observatory.

17TH JANUARY, 1884.

WEATHER.	Previous day	On date
	4 P.M. 10 P.M.	4 A.M. 10 A.M.
Barometer at 55°	30.225 30.308	30.322 30.495
Thermometer at 55°	—202 —108	—208 —148
Thermometer at 10°	—009 —020	—097 —129
Wind (Direction)	N.W. W.	N.W. N.W.
Force (Miles per hour)	4 4	3 3
Thunder	0 0	0 0
Lightning	0 0	0 0
Humidity	93 93	92 90
Relative humidity	93 93	92 90
Barograph	0.410	0.410
Barograph	0.410	0.410

PREVIOUS DAY—16TH JANUARY, 1884.

WEATHER.	Mean.	Variation	Normal
		for 24 hours.	for 10 years.
Barometer at 4 o'clock	30.270	—0.106	30.343
Thermometer at 4 o'clock	—009	—0.106	—009
Thermometer at 10 o'clock	—009	—0.106	—009
Thermometer at 4 o'clock	—009	—0.106	—009
Thermometer at 10 o'clock	—009	—0.106	—009

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 18, 1884.

ONE of the most important offices in the scheme of foreign Settlements in Shanghai is that of Senior Consul. The duties of the Consular Doyen are of an arduous, and generally speaking singularly thankless, nature; he has no considerable amount of trouble and hard work laid upon his shoulders, with all the concomitant responsibility and exposure to criticism; and this without any recompense save the extorted approval of a somewhat apathetic community when he has taken advantage of his position to do battle for their rights with the Chinese. The post, however, is an honourable one, and is always offered to the Consul who holds seniority in rank and time of service. A Consul-General thus takes precedence of a Consul pure and simple, and the representative of one of the smaller European Powers such as Holland or Belgium who may have been here, say, three years has priority over a representative of Great Britain, Germany, or the United States who may have arrived more recently. Of course this is the only rule possible in view of the fact that by diplomatic courtesy all nations are of equal rank; but like many other institutions unimpeachable in theory it is not without its disadvantages in practice. There would be a decided anomaly in a Consular Body, including the representatives of a nation whose annual trade with China amounts to over 80% of the entire foreign commerce of the country, being headed by the agent of a Power which has no trade with China whatever, and whose flags are never seen in Chinese waters. Yet by virtue of his seniority either in rank or time of service such a man would be fully entitled to the post of Doyen, and as a matter of fact has before now accepted the honour and discharged the functions appertaining to it, although, in the case we are thinking of, his knowledge of English was of the most imperfect and rudimentary description. Recently, however, two Consuls-General, feeling themselves personally unfitted for a post which involves public chairmanship and various other duties to which they were unaccustomed, declined the honour, which was thereupon offered to the Consul-General for Germany, who accepted it. It is a number of years now since the Italian Consul-General was Doyen of the body, and it may be generally affirmed that the post is held by the representative of either Germany or the United States. We do not intend to criticise the way in which recent incumbents have discharged the very onerous duties thus imposed upon them. Only one, perhaps, has succeeded in arousing the really enthusiastic approbation of the community, and that was Consul-General Denny. And Englishmen, who after all represent the great majority of residents out here, have always acquiesced in the Doyenship being thus confined to American and German agents. We have never once heard a regret expressed at the fact that the Senior Consul was not an Englishman, or, to vary the meaning by a shade, that the British Consul was not Doyen instead of somebody who was. Of course, as our readers must have gathered for themselves, under the present system no British Consul can be elected to the post for the simple reason that he is not a Consul-General. As long as there is a Consul-General willing to accept the Doyenship, no inferior officer can be asked to take it, and this practically excludes the man who represents the biggest interests of any. Now apart from the question of personal fitness there can be no doubt that such a system is defective. We do not for a moment suppose that a British Consul is likely to lament his ex-

clusion, unless he is one who is unconstitutional enough to question the blessedness of that self-effacement policy which is regarded by the Foreign Office as such an excellent thing in Consuls. As long as the golden rule of grand-motherly administration is enforced, that little Consuls should be seen and not heard, and that if they are heard the probability is they will receive a snubbing for their loquacity, so long will British representatives in China acquiesce in their exclusion from a post which adds in however slight a degree to their responsibilities. But it is nevertheless true that a regard to the fitness of things appears to demand the at least occasional participation of Her Majesty's representative at Shanghai in the duties of Consular Doyen. Of course we are not in a position to say how far such an officer might be hampered by instructions from his Minister. Far be it from us to wish to pry beneath the coils of red-tape and portentous shields of sealing-wax which protect official despatches from the vulgar gaze. But the chances are certainly in favour of an energetic Consul, who should be also Consular Doyen, being supported by Her Majesty's present representative in Peking. It cannot be but a little galling to Englishmen that, in our corporate character as members of a cosmopolitan community, we should always have to look to the Consul of another Power when measures of a public character are on the tapis. Nor, to regard the matter from another standpoint, is it fair that the burden of dealing with questions which possibly affect Englishmen more than other people, upon at least a numerical basis, should always devolve upon a German or an American. Let the British Consul take his turn at the wheel occasionally. It is not by getting some one else to do her work for her that England has become great. It is not by a policy of self-effacement that she has made her mark either in Europe or in Asia. As long as the representative of British interests in Shanghai is inferior in rank to his German, French, American, Japanese, Swedish, Italian, Austrian and Belgian colleagues, as is the case at present, so long will he labour under a disadvantage; and with him, his fellow-countrymen. It would be too much to say that a Consul lacks influence and power simply because he is not a Consul-General. There are said to have been cases in which a man's own force of character has actually made itself felt in spite of this serious drawback, and we would not for a moment throw doubt upon the authenticity of the legend. It must at least have had a foundation in fact, though embellishments may have been added afterwards. But on the principle of giving every public man the fullest scope and chance of distinguishing himself and serving the community in which he lives, we advocate most strongly the erection of the British Consulate in Shanghai into a Consulate-General; not so much from what may be called service-considerations, of which outsiders are supposed to know nothing, as on political and public grounds. A saint in orange, says Pope, is twice a saint in lawn; and a man who has been useful in few things, as a simple Consul, is likely to develop faithfulness in the greater things which would involve upon him as Consul-General and Doyen of the Consular Body.

A fire broke out in Chapoo Road at half past eleven o'clock last night.

Messrs. MacLellan & Co. held their five hundredth auction of pieces goods yesterday.

We learn that Mr. Tong King-sing left Hongkong in the *Ozma*, on Tuesday on his return to Shanghai.

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the *Hector* left Singapore yesterday morning for Hongkong and Shanghai.

The *Japan Mail* extracts a long and interesting document from the columns of the *North-China Daily News*, and acknowledges it to the *New York Herald*. This is a mistake.

The Hall & Holtz Co-operative Company send us a copy of their useful almanac for 1884. The days of the week and month are in large letters, and the figures can be readily seen at a distance.

Yesterday was the commencement of the period during which Chinese official seals are looked up at new year; there was no session of the Mixed Courts. The seals are supposed to be looked up for one month and one day.

Yesterday was the 102nd anniversary of the establishment of the Phoenix Fire Office, and Messrs. Carter & Co., the local Agents, have sent us two copies of its almanac for this year. Losses to the value of £14,000,000 have been paid.

A very generous entertainment was provided for the children of the local Sunday-schools by the congregation of Union Church yesterday afternoon in the Temperance Hall. Three large Soochow tins, full of presents, were made to disgorge their treasures, and the distribution of these lasted a considerable time. An admirable magic-lantern exhibition concluded the proceedings, which were most successful throughout, to judge by the shrieks of delight which ever and anon bore witness to the enjoyment of the children.

An instance of gamblers robbing gamblers has come to our notice. At the "ring and pin" gambling establishments, the rings are made of brass and cost about twenty cash each. Some men who were about to start similar establishments went to the already existing ones with the ostensible purpose of trying their luck. They paid ten cash for each throw, but instead of pitting all the rings, they only threw a few, and pocketed the rest! By this means,

they got as many rings as they wanted for their own establishments at half price.

When Tung-ka-doo Dook was pumped out on Wednesday, it was found that there was, in addition to the other damage, a hole on the port side of the *Swadon*, shaft of the foremast, which is supposed to have been caused by the vessel sitting on the rocks at Soudan Island. The hole is large enough to admit three fingers of a man's hand. Twenty-one plates will have to be replaced besides a new forefoot. Herport rolling chock is smashed in two places and the repairs will take a month to complete. Seeing the extent of the damage done, the Captain and engineers deserve great credit for successfully bringing the vessel into port. The damage is roughly estimated at Tls. 20,000.

The question of ice appears to be a somewhat burning question in Shanghai just now. There is one point, however, which none of our Correspondents have done much to clear up. Is the machine fully available for ice-manufacture? If it is, there seems to us nothing to justify the closing of the company and sale of the plant. If not, why was a defective machine bought? We shall probably be told that the machine can make ice, but that the process is too expensive. This means that there has been local mismanagement, for, as a Correspondent points out, ice-making has succeeded well enough elsewhere. We suppose the mischief lies in the fact that non-experts have been attempting to do that which experts alone can do properly; and if the ice-machine is to be profitably utilised the first desideratum is to find somebody who understands how to work it.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the Customs List of Chinese lighthouses, light-vessels, buoys and beacons, just issued by order of the Inspector General. This return includes a chart showing the lights on the coast, on which are marked the limits of the Customs districts. A new light has been placed during the year on the South East Promontory of Shantung where a first-class station, giving a blast of four seconds duration at intervals of one and a half minutes, will be sounded during thick or foggy weather. Another new light has been established on the South Cape of Formosa, where in thick or foggy weather two guns will be fired with an interval of three minutes between them, on the keepers hearing sounds indicating the proximity of a vessel, and if the vessel's fog signal is still heard the firing will be repeated after a space of eight minutes.

We take this from the *Daily Press*:—The following is out from a New York Journal:—The consular service of the United States, according to the report of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, returned fees amounting to \$914,839 and expended \$970,290 in salaries and other expenses, showing that this service is not only self-sustaining, but has paid into the Treasury a revenue amounting to \$44,549. Consular fees have gradually increased from \$624,000 in 1877 to \$826,000 in 1880, \$843,000 in 1881, and \$917,331 in 1882. When all accounts are adjusted for the fiscal year 1883, says the report, the fees will slightly exceed those for 1882. Vessel fees and charges, including extra wages, amount to \$135,499, as against \$129,996 reported the preceding year, showing that about one-seventh of the fees collected is a tax upon American shipping. Invoice fees amount to \$752,760 or five-sevenths of all the fees.

The *Japan Gazette* says:—One of the most interesting features of mission work in Japan is the large and ever increasing demand amongst the Japanese people for the Scriptures and books of a sacred character. During the past years, 26 colporteurs employed by the National Bible Society of England have sold 45,275 Bibles, Testaments and portions of Scripture, and 38,380 books and tracts published by the London Tract Society; the total value of which amounted to £218,414. These books have been sold in nearly every province of the country. Intelligent men and women in almost every town are engaged in studying Christian literature. This is proving a mighty factor in the evangelisation of the country. The work of translating the Old Testament into Japanese is being steadily carried on by Dr. J. C. Hepburn, Rev. P. K. Fyfe and Rev. Dr. Verbeek. It is hoped that in three or four years the work will be completed.

The *Indian Daily News* gives in a recent issue several tables showing the amounts invested in Anglo-Indian industries in the various provinces. The total sum amounts to Rs. 38,32,28,363, of which by far the larger amount—17 crores—is invested in Bengal. The principal industries are: banks, cotton and twist mills, gold mines—5 and 3 crores; gunny mills, indigo, screw presses, tea—4 and 3 crores; copper—52 lakhs; silk filatures—33 lakhs; sugar works—69 lakhs; tramways—46 lakhs. In the Bombay presidency there are 7 crores 68 lakhs of rupees, and in Madras 7 crores 84 lakhs invested in these industries, the balance being distributed over other parts of India. To this may be added 137 million sterling invested by England in railways. The progressive expansion of the Indian trade during the last three years is thus shown by the same paper:—

	1880-81.	1882-83.
Ocean Trade	1,35,23,77,332	1,47,63,79,214
Land	11,91,84,604	9,99,42,479
Coast	54,30,87,221	53,81,00,000
Total	2,00,76,49,157	2,11,64,21,693

The grand totals of the import and export trade in periods of ten years from 1834 where they amounted to £216,723,532, to 1874,1883 nine years where they were £1,110,560,508, certainly show a marvellous growth.

Of the Indian Silk Trade Mr. J. E. O'Connor says in his last report on the foreign trade of India, "it cannot but be regretted by those who remember, or have read of, the period when the silk-growing and reeling industry in Bengal was flourishing and the export trade was one of

the first importance, and who now see Bengal not only unable to compete in the European market with China, or France or Italy, or the Levant, but actually unable to compete with China in the supply of raw material to the silk-weaving industry of Bengal." The downward course, the *Englishman* remarks, on which the industry seems to have set, is illustrated in a startling manner by the fact that, whereas in 1870 there was exported from India silk valued at Rs. 1,40,88,000, the exports for last year reached a value of not more than Rs. 82,07,000. In Bengal, which of all the Indian provinces has by far the chief interest in the trade, the decline was from Rs. 1,33,23,000 to Rs. 77,48,000. The largest consumers of Indian silk are France and Italy, the exports to which countries last year reached a value of twenty-nine and twenty-six lakhs respectively. Third in order comes the United Kingdom, which last year received Indian silk to the value of nearly twenty lakhs of rupees. Thirteen years ago England was by far the largest consumer of Indian silk, having taken in 1870 over a crore's worth of the article. It is the abandonment of Indian silk by that country that is the main cause of the decline in the industry. France takes, comparing one year with another, much as she has always done, and Italy has recently increased her consumption. Mr. Liotard thus sums up the various causes assigned for the decline of the industry:—"The extensive importation from Japan and China to Europe since the opening of the Suez Canal,—the larger yield of recent seasons in Italy and France, helped by regular supplies of silkworm eggs from Japan,—the indifferent quality of the Bengal silk in that it wants strength and elasticity,—and the probable fact that the demand for silk goods has not kept pace proportionately with the increased supply thrown upon the market,—have all been brought forward as so many causes of the stagnation and gradual decline of the Bengal silk industry; and, perhaps, there is some truth in each and all of these opinions."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED SOLELY TO "N.-C. DAILY NEWS."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, 16th January.

Mr. Chamberlain in a speech at Newcastle said that the British Government would adhere to the British evacuation of Egypt as soon as the reorganization of the Egyptian administration was accomplished.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or assertions of Correspondents; nor can he undertake to return unused MSS.

ICE IN AND FOR THE SUMMER.

To the Editor of the NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Your doleful Correspondents "Consumer" and "Would-be Consumer" remind me of the story told of Horace Greeley. Horace was going along the street one day, when he came across a crowd gathered round some poor little girl who had dropped her stock of matches into the mud. The expressions of sorrow for her mishap were numerous among the by-standers, but they took proper shape when Mr. Greeley stepped into the middle of the crowd, saying to one "How much are you sorry?—I am sorry fifty cents,"—placing that sum in his own hat, and then, passing the hat round for the sympathy of all, soon had set up the little girl in business again. The moral is obvious. If "Consumer" and "Would-be Consumer" with all those who constantly regret that we are likely to have impure ice, only try, I daresay they can find shareholders of the old company generous enough to sell them as many shares as would give them considerable influence towards the formation of a new ice company.

Yours very truly,

17th Jan. GINGCO.

To the Editor of the NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—If the ice machine is a good one, if the cost is not excessive, and if the chemicals required for the freezing process can be obtained regularly, the community, I am sure, will be glad to take shares in a new company. But it will be best the some assurance should be given to quiet suspicion. There are rumours that the purchase was, for reasons given, not a satisfactory one to the first shareholders, and I believe relocations were made, but whether upon the agent or the patentee I know not. If explanations can be given or an assurance that there is nothing wrong in the history of the affair the shares will be subscribed for, but we do not want a thing that was "managed by a job."

In Hongkong the finest and hardest ice is sold at a good profit at 1 Mex. cent per pound, but the machine, which works to perfection, needs no chemicals. The freezing is done by the expansion of compressed air.

Your obedient servant,

Shanghai, 17th Jan. X.

THE CRESSPOOL SCANDAL.

To the Editor of the NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Your columns have several times called attention of the Municipal Council, and the public also to certain filthy sewage pools on the Hongkong side, in which pools much of the laundrywork of the Settlements is carried on.

Apparently no one heeds the warnings that have been addressed to a too careless public, as I can say that to-day the washermen were working hard, and that they evidently have a very large business. To stop the odious business is, however, a clear duty of the Municipal Council, and I understand a recent note of yours aright to the effect that vested interests in the abominations are protected by a member or members of the Council, the time has come for asking for some statement from the Council to explain the astonishing, and

altogether shameful inaction of the constituted authorities in the matter.

The Municipal Council, as is right and just, does many things *pro bono publico*. Diseased cattle are not allowed to be killed for meat supply; water is tested that its purity may be assured; the quality of gas is a matter within the scope of Municipal acts; market accommodation will soon be provided, because the exposure of fish, fruit, vegetables, etc. in dirty streets was offensive and unwholesome; the sanitation of the Settlement provided for; the shores, piers, streets, trees, etc. are cared for, and many other things are done by the Council for the health and comfort of the place. It cannot therefore, be alleged that if Chinese washermen soured our clothing in liquid manure the Council has not power or right to interfere in the public behoof to suppress a trade so horribly disgusting, so noxious, and—as we will find—deadly. Vested interests must be disregarded, and if any landowner stands up for the defence of the filthy washermen of Hongkong, the public will be glad to know his name, his position, and the excuses he can offer for not suppressing a most foul and pernicious trade.

Your obedient servant,

17th Jan. A. B.

SOOCHOW.

(FROM A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

From the beginning of the winter season, where there has been no rain, the different regiments stationed in this city have been continually drilling on the several parade grounds. I find that, with no exception, the troops are all drilled after the foreign method, and the sound of continuous firing of the breach-loaders is kept up from daylight until noon. Target practice seems to be the chief thing. On stated days however archery on horseback and on foot is also practised by the soldiers. The 16th of this month has been settled upon when drilling shall cease for the New Year holidays, at the end of which however there will again be continuous exercises. The regiments garrisoning this city consist principally of men from the Hwai (淮) districts of this province. They are well drilled, and a fine body of men, and it is said that with the commencement of spring they will be despatched to Canton. I do not know whether this is true or not; however, when it was rumoured in the camps that they were going to Canton, the men all shouted approbation, and were anxious to go as soon as possible, so that they might quickly meet the French in battle.

In the case of the Yu family, husband and wife, I hear that orders have arrived in this city that the husband Yu Wan-jung is to suffer the *ling-chi*—i.e. slicing to pieces—process on the 16th instant on the execution ground. Yu's wife's sentence has not yet been approved of by the higher authorities, hence her execution has been delayed. Seven others, convicted of robbery, will also suffer death by decapitation on the same day.

HANKOW.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

By this time, you of course understand we have again passed through one of those festive seasons so dear to Hankow. This year we have quite exceeded ourselves in the matter of enjoyments, and the outside world will be glad to know we are alive to an existence outside of tea ships and race course feencings.

Mr. Weatherstone (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) hulk-keeper gave a children's fancy dress ball at Christmas time; and all the foreign children attended. This was followed by a ball at Mr. Woodward's; then came a "bal masqué" at Mr. Ramsay's which was attended by pretty well the whole community, besides visitors. Unfortunately Christmas and New Year passed without a more stirring, so we were unable to indulge in a battle of snow-balls. On Christmas day we had a steeplechase, and nearly the whole community turned out to see the finish. This was followed by another steeplechase on New Year's day, to which a number of the residents turned out. Indeed, one of the good signs of our times is the interest taken in open air sports—an interest, too, not so much on account of the pastimes, as through them to preserve the *mens sana in corpore sano*. Our age is so quick, and the wear and tear of mind and body is so great, that it is surely wise to seek an antidote in healthy exercise. With this very laudable object in view many men look about for a suitable game, and a wide choice lies before them. There is the quiet game of bowls, the more rapid cricket, the fast and furious football and the new and noble lawn-tennis; but at the head of the list as a health-giver and right pleasant game for young and old, stands the royal and ancient Scottish game of golf. If space would permit, a long list of illustrious names might be given to show that golf is no mean game. Nearly all the Stuart Kings were golfers. Charles II. was playing golf, when Leith Links were a courier came to tell him of the rising of Sir Phelim O'Neill in Ireland. When the Duke of York was in Edinburgh in 1679 he frequently played on the Leith Links, and chose for his partner John Paterson, shoemaker, a great exponent of the game. Paterson had an eye to the main chance, and it is said that with his winnings he built his house in Canongate of Edinburgh over the door of which he caused the following inscription to be put:—

Cum victor ludo Scotti qui propriis aceset, Ser vice victores post redemptis avos, Patersonus, humo tuo educabit in altum, Hanc quævis viros tot talis aus dumm.

"I hate no parson."

So much for the game, then; and it is not so well-known as might be expected that a flourishing club exists at Hankow, and am happy to say the chief importance of this letter is to inform the outside world of the latest development of the latent energies of the members of this Club in a social way. The festivities referred to in the beginning of my letter were augmented by tiffin at the Russian Consulate yesterday and an innumerable host of festivities to-day (Russian New Year's day). In the midst of all these, however, the connection with the Hankow Golf Club, comes an incident worthy of a conspicuous position in your columns, and the extensiveness of your circulation enhances the value of the notice; not only among the friends of Hankow golfers but of golfers generally. The incident in question was a complimentary tiffin by the members of the Hankow Golf Club, given to the Hon. Mr. Sullivan, manager of this branch of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, who for some

time past has fulfilled the arduous duties of Honorary Secretary to above Club, and now goes home for twelve months on a well-earned holiday. So far, so good; but thought no more fitting opportunity would be afforded them of expressing their sense of gratitude and respect for a worthy officer and member than by giving a complimentary tiffin to him on this the day of his departure from our midst. Invitations were issued by Mr. Price for tiffin at Redcar Lodge at 1 p.m. to-day. Nearly all the members were present, Mr. Price was in the chair, and Mr. Ramsay acted as croupier. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given, Commander Hicks of H.M.S. *Albatross* replying for the Navy.

Mr. Ramsay then rose and said—"That no matter how much he might feel complimented on the honourable position he occupied on the occasion, he deeply regretted that part of the duty which fell on his lot was to propose 'bon voyage' to the guest of the day. He could safely say that as the oldest foreign resident in Hankow the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank had never been so ably represented as in the person of Mr. Leith, and it would have been well-nigh impossible for the Hankow Golf Club to have attained its present eminence and prominence without the valuable co-operation of Mr. Leith, his capacity as Hon. Sec. He was sure he spoke the mind of the company when he expressed regret at Mr. Leith's departure. He, however, hoped Mr. Leith would thoroughly enjoy his holiday, and he was further pleased to think it was delegated to him to present Mr. Leith with a beautiful gold bracelet from members of the Golf Club, and he wished Mrs. Leith would be long spared to wear, and Mr. Leith long spared to continue, the same member of respect and esteem from the members of the Hankow Golf Club. (Loud and continued cheers). Mr. Leith responded in suitable terms, which means more than it seems on this occasion, and it is no discredit to your columns to announce that Mr. Leith did not attempt to keep back a tear of regret at leaving this community, where he has so thoroughly endeared himself.

Mr. Price then proposed "Mr. Ferrier," and going over the career of the Club from its birth said they were all indebted to Mr. Ferrier for the many able hints he gave them in regard to every detail of the game. Of course everybody knew Mr. Ferrier was the best player, and although he had not so far been successful in any of the handicaps, that was due to the weight which he carried, and while bearing testimony to the efficient manner in which Mr. Leith had acted as Hon. Sec. he hoped Mr. Ferrier would be long spared to guide and instruct them in the mysteries of the Royal and Ancient game.

Mr. Ferrier, in replying, thanked Mr. Price and members for the honour they had done him, and supplemented Mr. Price's remarks about the game by several humorous reminiscences. He also complimented Mr. Leith on his energy as Hon. Sec. and expressed unqualified regret at his departure.

Dr. Begg's health was next proposed. The doctor in replying said that golfing had for him a peculiar fascination, not because he was a Scotchman particularly, and came from "Auld Reekie," so much so, that he had already given up his golfing, and he would be glad to see him again, and he hoped his services had not been required, and he hoped they never would be, on the golfing-field. He also regretted Mr. Leith's departure.

Mr. McGregor then proposed Mr. Price's health, which was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm. Mr. Price, in replying, said it was impossible for him to feel at home, even in his own house, considering the loss they were about to sustain in the person of Mr. Leith. He could safely say that as a Hankow resident of long standing no one felt the loss of any resident as he did that of Mr. Leith. Mr. Leith's uniform urbanity and good temper were marked improvements on his predecessor's, and his affability had so endeared him to the community that he, Mr. Price, might say his (Mr. Leith's) loss would be long felt. He wished Mr. Leith a pleasant holiday, and begged that the folks from next branch to which Mr. Leith might be appointed, would refer to him for character, &c.

After a pleasant three hours had been thus spent, a suggestion was made as to a concluding match in which Mr. Leith might take part, and the company adjourned to compete for the "Redcar Cup." After two rounds and the cards handed in, and the scores compared with the various averages allowed, the low score was found to be that of Mr. Ferrier, at 75 being 7 below Mr. Price, at 83, being 7 above Mr. Price. Several very fair scores were made by the other players; throughout the weather was charming, and the "putting greens" were very keen. After the handicaps, several other matches were played. Dr. Begg and Mr. Robertson also played a single result a half. Played off again result another half.

Mr. McGregor and Mr. Leith played a single result 1 stroke in Mr. McGregor's favour.

CRISFUS.

SHANGHAI ATHLETIC CLUB AND GYMNASIUM.

A joint general meeting of the Shanghai Athletic Club and the Gymnasium Club was held last evening at the Gymnasium, for the purpose of considering and passing rules for the working of the Amalgamated Club. Mr. E. A. Fabris presided in the absence of Mr. Starkey, President of the Athletic Club and there were present about twenty-five members of the two societies.

The Chairman said the two Clubs had separately passed resolutions in favour of amalgamating. The Joint Committee had met to consider a set of rules, or proposed to the meeting, and he had decided not to propose a permanent set of rules at present, as special rules would be necessary under the exceptional state of things, which would exist until the end of the current year of the Gymnasium Club, terminating on the 31st March next. They had therefore decided to recommend the meeting to pass a temporary set of rules providing for the working of the Club until the 31st March, 1884, on or about which date another general meeting would be called, and permanent rules would be decided upon. He said the Committee were divided in opinion on the subject of the title of the new Club, and they therefore made no recommendation; but personally he moved that the title should be "The Shanghai Athletic Club and Gymnasium."

Mr. Sullivan proposed as an amendment that the title should be "The Shanghai General Athletic Club." He considered that the term "Athletics" covered gymnastic exercises, and the addition of the word "Gymnasium" to the title was therefore unnecessary.

The amendment was not seconded, and the original motion was carried.

A temporary code of rules, to remain in force until the 31st March, was then passed on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Sullivan.

Mr. C. J. HOLLIDAY then said there was a question which he wished to bring before the meeting. They had just imported from the Settlement a number of young men, from about twenty-two to twenty-eight years of age. They were picked men, and, from what he could hear, men of particu-

larly nice disposition and character. It was very difficult for them to indulge in such amusements as most young fellows and here who possessed larger incomes, and the British Consulates