
I.—STATISTICAL SERIES.

No. 1.—SHANGHAI DAILY RETURNS.....	Publication begun: 1866.
" 2.—CUSTOMS GAZETTE (PART III.—FINES AND CONFISCATIONS—since 1886 published in a separate volume).....	" " 1866
" 3.—RETURNS OF TRADE { PART I (B.)—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE IMPERIAL POST OFFICE—	" " 18
" 4.—REPORTS ON TRADE { since 1907 published in a separate volume. }	First Issue, 11
" 5.—CHINESE VERSION OF { RETURNS OF TRADE	" " 1875.
" { REPORTS ON TRADE.....	" " 1889.
" 6.—DECENNIAL REPORTS: First Issue, 1882-91.....	Published 1893.
" " " Second Issue, 1892-1901 (two vols.)	" " 1904.
" 7.—NATIVE CUSTOMS TRADE RETURNS:—	
No. 1.—FOOCHOW: KUANG HSÜ, 29TH YEAR.....	Published 1904.
" 2.—TIENTSIN: 1902	" " 1904.
" 3.—QUINQUENNIAL REPORTS AND RETURNS, 1902-06	" " 1907.

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大清郵政光緒二十三年事務情形總論



光緒三十三年郵政事務情形總論

竊查本年所出之郵務情形總論較往年遲約兩月有餘其故係因向來各口總局積算款目郵件均以西歷年底爲截止而內地分局則準華歷核算以彼此未能一律故是年改爲通用華歷截至臘月年終爲止是其事務較往年錯過兩月故冊報較爲稍遲然據理而論口岸內地年歷互異似失於參差不齊但一經改辦之後是用西歷而有一定之月期者轉改爲積閱之華歷而每無一定之月期以之比較各年情形月數互岐仍係難免周折也至論及是年郵務情形其視往年較要者係增有郵政之局所第本意所最重者不在擴充局所實欲由此省聯絡彼省之路線俾得便於交通又使日間郵遞改爲晝夜兼程以期加助速率惟是以接通路線爲最要則沿路之分局自必陸續開設以較往年之數遂見爲逐漸增加計是年郵政局所共二千八百三處較之上年增多七百七處且不但局數增多卽所有郵務亦均較往年暢旺計所有經辦之郵件光緒三十一年僅七千六百萬件三十二年增至一萬一千三百萬件而是年又加一半計一萬六千七百萬件包裹一項三十一年僅一百萬件上年增至一百三十八萬件而是年又增至一百九十二萬件每包酌中計算約重三基羅卽華五斤餘而所出匯票三十一年僅值一百二十三萬元上年增至二百三十四萬元而是年又增至三百三十八萬元其各局入款亦頗見有起色

而經費以用人甚夥爲數亦屬不貲但以百分計之卽見入款與經費相消之數實係漸著成效再查鐵路一項是年頗有擴充綜計俄國西比利亞一路已經搭運郵件其日本朝鮮及南洋一帶則有輪船將郵件寄至海參崴卽於該處換搭俄國西比利亞火車每一星期開往歐洲三次其北洋一帶則有京奉大路直抵奉天交由日本鐵路寄至寬城子換交俄車經由哈爾濱會合海參崴火車以轉歐洲各境其路程較諸往日迅捷異常計由英國至北京僅須十有六日若能再加整頓則將來速率之增仍不止此五月間中國向日本購回新奉鐵路其路軌寬度已改從中國之輪度由京發軔卽可逕達奉天並由該處換車卽可駛轉西比利亞其京漢鐵路每一星期開行晝夜快車一次以較往日速率倍增計十八點鐘之時間卽可由京駛至漢口其餘各車仍以三天爲期而每次開行快車業經商明准其郵政搭用所有長江上游各口岸寄往歐洲之件可搭京漢火車先過北京再由西比利亞以達歐境其速率較前殊形便捷然則京奉京漢兩路其於郵遞之事助力實多感激之忱於何能已又冬屆之內京漢火車支路卽可逕由正定開往太原而廣東由新甯至海邊之路軌業已築就並於岸上建設碼頭江蘇則有滬甯一路可由上海經蘇州鎮江等處直抵南京綜計鐵路之開通實與郵政推廣之前途關係匪淺也

第一節辦理之詳細情形

自光緒二十八年起截至是年底止均見後列附件之內茲先將總署之數列表如左

年分 各項數目 光緒二十八年 光緒二十九年 光緒三十年 光緒三十一年 光緒三十二年 光緒三十三年

總局及副總局 三十 三十四 四十 四十一 三十八
此數外有梧州三水北海廣州未計在內 四十四

分局 二百六十三 三百二十 三百五十二 三百九十六 四百八十四 五百九

代辦 一百五十三 六百九 九百二十七 一千一百八 一千五百七 二千二百五

郵件 二千萬 四十二萬五千 六千六百萬 七千六百萬 一萬一千三百萬 一萬六千七百

包裹 數目 二十六萬 四十八萬七千 七十七萬二千 一百三萬二千 一百三十八萬 一百九十二萬

基羅斤重 五千四百 一百二十一萬二千 二百七十萬 三百二十六萬 四百三十一萬 五百七十六萬

民局包封信件 八百萬 七百二十六萬七千 八百八十九萬二千 七百八十九萬二千 六百三十六萬

茲再將是年與上年相較之各數按中國地勢分四大段列表如左

郵務情形 郵局 郵局 郵件 郵件 包裹 包裹

北段 三十二年 三十二年 三十二年 三十二年 三十二年 三十二年

中段 三十二年 三十二年 三十二年 三十二年 三十二年 三十二年

長江下游 三十二年 三十二年 三十二年 三十二年 三十二年 三十二年

南段 三十二年 三十二年 三十二年 三十二年 三十二年 三十二年

統共 三十二年 三十二年 三十二年 三十二年 三十二年 三十二年

一查右表所列之四大段內以北段最爲廣大計括有直隸山東山西河南陝西甘肅東三省等一帶疆域除東三省山東省專有郵政司外餘均歸駐北京之直隸郵政司管理且除西境之陝甘地方外其餘各處人民繁庶約有一萬二千五百萬有奇則是該段郵寄之事自必日見起色卽如總分各局上年六百九十六處是年增至一千一百三十七處收發各項郵件上年僅有二千九百萬件是年增至四千八百萬件包裹上年共四十萬件是年增至六十八萬件其直隸一省三十一年底總分各局共七十八處是年底共三百五十八處是不惟各府廳州縣均經設有郵政局卽城鎮碼頭除多倫諾爾一處外餘亦均經設立而此兩年中收發之郵件已由六百五十萬增至一千七十五萬其省內郵遞之路已由三千一百里增至一萬一千里而各衝要之大路已改晝夜兼程以較往年不但程期縮短一倍卽發寄次數亦經加班來往至各城鎮碼頭以及沿近京漢鐵路一帶均設有圓柱信筒而京師以內所有總分各局暨信筒等類綜有二百二十八處各處人民投寄信件實屬方便異常其分送信件每日共計八次而本城之半資信件及各處所設之信筒均爲人民所樂用職是之故僅信筒提出之信每月已有四萬餘件其所售之郵票三十一年共值六萬五千元是年共值十四萬元是以彼年入不敷出之數共計一萬四千元而是年歲終雖因推廣之經費浩大而所入之款不但足敷出項且見其

稍有盈餘焉其天津一界雖在直隸省內但另設有郵政司一員所有總分局上年六十五處是年增至一百十處收發各件上年底九百五十萬件是年增至一千五百十五萬件其東三省總分局新增二十九處現共設有八十八處其各該省督撫均甚願郵政推廣而奉撫唐大人尤屬極力贊襄每遇新開商埠必爲預留建築辦公之地觀此情形則八十處之局所若至年底必可倍增是年夏間業經特派郵政司整頓一切各項郵務頗有興機計收發各件已由三百二十五萬增至五百五萬而匯票所值已由十五萬元增至二十六萬元其山東省內膠州烟台依舊進步濟南一界辦理亦有成效各民信局幾至無可經辦該省總分局加設十三處現共計一百七十五處收發各件由四百五十萬增至六百萬餘件而如此加增之數內以濟南一界爲最多至匯票所值加增一半計有二十五萬元之譜惟此等情形均在上半年之內至下半年因銅元太多制錢跌價計每元上半年值一千五十枚者至下半年已至一千五百枚是以郵票之售賣甚形棘手省城投遞界內現在每日分投四次而該省投遞各路共六千五百六十五里其中四千五百六十里於是年內改爲晝夜兼程每一晝夜之間可行二百四十里因之北京濟南往來之件只需三天濟南濟甯往來之件不及兩日其餘二千餘里仍祇日間投遞擬於次年亦改爲晝夜兼程其河南一省之南帶原歸漢口管理是年改歸開封是以開封

管轄之境加有一倍計河南全省均歸開封管理該省之內業有郵局一百七十一處是以各大市鎮均可通郵所有收發各件上年一百九十六萬件是年增至六百二十六萬件匯票所值上年祇八萬餘元是年增至十二萬餘元入款上年不敷者十萬元本年入款浮於出款二千五百元其山西一省總分各局是年加增一倍現共有一百三十七處收發各件由一百萬餘件增至二百五十萬件有奇其陝西甘肅兩省向係民貧地僻故辦理郵政雖有進步然不能驟望振興且除大路以外其投遞之支路亦未便於添設

一中段所括則有四川湖北湖南江西貴州等省其各該省人民甚爲稠密計共有一萬四千萬之數然若僅視人民繁庶以卜進步最爲不穩試觀此等處所收發郵件雖較上年加有一半然現在之數亦不過一千八百萬件包裹二十五萬增至三十四萬件而此五省之內尤以四川一省最爲失望緣其人民雖號四千八百萬物產又甚豐饒然郵件之數上年一百八十萬件是年僅至二百萬件總分各局不過一百六十六處以較山東猶覺不如計至來年必宜留意整頓庶幾該省郵務與其富庶相埒其湖北一省僅就總分各局觀之不見加增反見減少推原其故實以北境分局是年劃歸開封而實數未損毫末計現有之局仍有一百三十四處而收發各件固已大有起色是年共計一千五百五十萬件較諸上年加有一倍其湖南一省亦頗可觀省城一處不啻月

有進步是以上年總局所賃之房本期足敷數年之用而現在該地辦公已頗
濶隘則郵務增劇可知矣

一長江下游段內括有安徽江蘇浙江三省其人數突過五千九百餘萬是年
郵政局所增多六十五處共計三百八十七處收發各件上年三千一百萬件
是年增至四千六百餘萬件包裹上年四十五萬件是年增至五十七萬件其
上海一處實爲首屈一指計收發各件由一千四百五十萬增至二千二百五
十萬件其餘蕪湖大通南京鎮江蘇州杭州甯波各等處亦均有起色况滬
甯鐵路業已開通南京上海往來郵件所需程期較前僅用輪船不啻加速三
倍此項鐵路經過蘇州常州鎮江三大商埠加以人民富庶土地肥饒以之辦
理郵務必日見其興旺且滬杭鐵路年內可至杭州則此後之興機益難阻遏
以上各處向來入不敷出然是年不敷之數每結漸形減少預度鐵路之助則
將來入款必有盈餘僅有上海一處適當南北之衝各路郵件均由該處接轉
以致用人日多經費格外浩大要俟數年後方可出入相抵耳

一南段所括則有福建廣東廣西雲南等四省其民數共有七千二百五十萬
是年多設之局一百五十五處現共八百十八處收發各件上年一千五百五
十萬件是年增至二千萬件包裹上年二十九萬件本年增至三十四萬件其
福建一省原分福州廈門兩界兩界之成績均有可言而廈門更有進益通計

多設之分局二十九處而收發各件屬於福州界內者上年二百四十萬件是年增至二百九十萬件屬於廈門界內上年一百五十萬件是年增至二百萬件據廈門郵政司申稱查得是年郵務各處均有起色來局稟訴之事從未經見本埠洋商亦盛稱所辦郵務實屬合宜而內地來函亦多讚譽其由漳州至汀州現改爲晝夜投遞一切妥備之事揆諸各國情勢相同者尙覺勝彼一籌卽如漳汀一路計長六百四十里內有大山六處並有巨石叢林山虎野獸時常出沒然以如此艱險之路而郵差行走一次僅需六十六點鐘而從前未設晝夜投遞之時或需五星期之久則進步之驟爲何如也其廣東一省分有兩界一係汕頭郵件本年總分各局增多十有六處收發各件由九十萬件增至一百二十五萬件一係廣州郵政司所轄之郵界總分各局增多七十二處收發各件由九百七十五萬件增至一千三百餘萬件惟包裹之數減於上年因該處貿易頹衰而省南一帶之郵務經雷廉等處之匪亂亦覺不無窒礙惟該界最可見者係省城信件陡由四萬四千增至四十五萬五千此等新奇情事誠屬向所未有推其原因確係該處人民均舍民局改用官局之証緣向來該處民局生業專以減價攘奪近城投遞之信件爲數甚繁而本年該處郵政司隨時核計寄去信件計一百分中有二十五分均係投遞本城另有二十五分係屬投遞本城附近各處觀此可知官局陡增十倍之數明係民局所向辦者

已由人民舍彼而移於官局此固顯而可徵者也況是年省城之民局歇業者共有五家計四家專走上海及沿海通商各口其餘一家專走香港澳門而省城掛號民局現存者不過有九家而已其廣州郵政司所轄全境之內往時共有民局七十一家今則只餘三十四家足見該處民局大有退象而郵政之發達猶未艾也

第二節包裹掛號及所發匯票之情形

一包裹之收發頗有成效計上年一百二萬件重五百三十四萬斤是年增至一百四十二萬件重六百四十五萬斤而收轉之局第一係屬上海共計八萬四千件天津次之計共七萬八千北京又次之共六萬六千開封又次之共四萬八千鎮江又次之共四萬五千而發去之局亦以上海爲第一計共十五萬件廣州次之共四萬八千件天津又次之共四萬七千北京又次之共四萬二千所有各處每包斤重酌中折算雖較上年畧少然仍突過五斤之外其代貨主收價之包裹上年不及二千而是年已增至三千七百應收之價上年共二萬一千元是年增至三萬四千元其保險包裹上年一萬九千件值銀九十一萬元是年增至二萬一千元件值銀一百四十九萬元惟查是年九月內訂有新章所有包裹價值在三十元或三十元以上外均必保險交寄此其用意之故係因所發包裹價值漸形加增計上年每包不及五十元者是年已逾七十元之

請且北京一日所收卽值五萬元甚或六萬元而如是重價之包裹仍係往遠省投遞其程途之邁每至千有餘里加以道路險阻難免疏虞而寄包之人多係掛號交寄及有遺失又誤以掛號爲保險赴局索閱勒令原價照賠雖示以掛號保險辦法不同並告以向章所載掛號包裹不能賠償僅能給洋五元乃格外體恤之意無如寄件者咸謂包裹交局卽應寄到如未寄到卽應照賠甚至稟到各口岸之商務局亦以爲應照原值賠抵是以郵政無所措手只得訂一新章言明每包值三十元或三十元以外者均應保險另納保費倘有遺失惟保險者方可原價照賠此章立定原期包裹漸次減少不意反見增多查其原因殆商人之意以爲向來包裹寄費較輕今雖另加保險費彼仍視爲公平辦法以故交寄保險包裹者仍係絡繹不絕也

一掛號信件亦有格外之起色計上年二百四十四萬件是年增至三百五十一萬件而用加緊快信者月有增加上年僅四萬六千件是年增至十萬九千件其辦理此項信件之各局仍係北京開封天津漢口上海福州廣州等處現查此法業經習慣將來他處亦擬一律推行

一匯票情形查此三年內匯票甚形暢旺二十七年所用郵票僅值四十七萬元至三十年已增至七十五萬元三十一年增至一百二十三萬元三十二年又增至二百三十四萬元而是年又增至三百三十四萬元然論郵票匯兌之

初意本係欲便商民匯兌銀行不願顧及之些小銀數並非擬與銀行爭利及至本年見發兌之銀增有如是之鉅郵政對此反覺不安是以籌訂新章冀以節止一面加添匯費一面限制匯銀之額並將准其某人同日在一局匯兌之數限令減縮以期銀行不致疑郵政有壟斷之意再者辦理匯票必宜隨時加慎察看情形緣中國向無劃一之幣制而價值亦甚參差即如廣州一處市面並無整元交易者僅用小洋而價值仍不一律福州雖有整元每因加蓋鈔印破損錢面以致行使之時仍須按淨重折扣收北方一帶雖用銀元亦屬未能一致如長江下游通用鷹元湖北則用龍元直隸山東河南等處雜用鷹元龍元香港元而價值又各不同甚至同者之內互相岐異故有在口岸價值低落至內地則價值復昂而龍州蒙自等處之匯兌均須預運現洋計所歷之程途險阻綿長殊多掣肘是以各郵政司辦理匯兌一事每覺不恰於懷時恐因行情之故累及郵政總之中國亟應訂定劃一幣制而望之最切者則莫如郵政

第三節民局查民局以封固總包信件交郵政寄遞者光緒三十一年共九百萬件三十二年共八百萬件是年不及六百五十萬件此在設立郵件以來係屬最少之數而少數之中尤以廣州爲最甚查其是年交到郵政之信件實爲初次經見之事計統數尙不及於一百萬惟據數目而論不足爲民局事業減少之憑此外仍有數端可爲人民不用民局改用官局之証卽如廣州民局

歇業之事已成習慣而北省因有晝夜兼程之郵遞民局不能與爭揆其情形已有漸次歇業之勢更有他局郵政司查得多數民局已不能專恃寄信爲生故每於行內兼辦彩票以作彌補然若實見民局退步之象必俟明後年間方可表明緣上年總論內提及新訂一章由地方官出示諭令民局咸赴官局掛號由官局代爲寄送照半價索取郵資定章之時本期大有成效而辦至今日並無成效可觀頗有數省雖出有示諭而民局視同具文其他各處卽或赴局掛號仍係私寄如故旣無成效可睹而郵政仍係樂於襄助鼓舞俾民局乘便而來不意服從官局者仍係寥寥無幾深思其故殆因章程以內必有於彼不便之條是以各處民局不肯就我範圍卽如章程內載掛號民局私寄者被獲後罰繳三倍郵資並按每犯次數加一倍至四次則將掛號執照撤銷查民局只以掛號不索他費故請在官局掛號者甚多然走私之事依舊難免官局於此自必嚴加防範每經查查一次民局一時畏懼羣將信件交付官郵甚至較諸往時忽增三倍及至查拿稍懈則仍舊不肯交付且走私之包封拿獲後照章以科罰示懲但彼等不將包封取回不將所罰之銀輸納郵政究亦無法可措倘因不納罰款撤銷掛號執照此則仍屬無濟緣一無執照彼更可以隨意走私况近來照章辦理較前愈難所有包封外面所書每非真實行號雖欲究辦無從澈查如罰辦應行收信之人而彼則並非正犯且於郵政名譽亦大

有所關於是郵政司遇有撤銷之民局則請地方官派人查封勒令歇業然此仍係難以辦到其故並非地方官不願協助實因詳細辦法章程本未載明近來天津一處辦理尤屬棘手據該處郵政司申稱政府規定所有民局均必赴官局掛號一節按理而論如此辦理民局如不掛號即不能再行營業然按民局掛號章程凡民局一經掛號所有郵件均應交由官局附寄如查不照辦始則罰辦終將掛號執照撤銷但執照撤銷之後反與向未掛號者無殊則官局仍無如彼何也至按不令再行營業辦去應由政府剗飭各地方官凡不掛號之民局一概封禁地方官奉文後自必實力奉行以期郵件均歸官家郵政管理但就現在情形觀之雖郵政如何防範而各處民局無論掛號與否私行漏寄之事反日見其加多云云則辦理之難可知矣鄙意以爲民局與官局角立不必盡屬無益即如中國信件大宗向以商號銀莊爲最而彼等所極需者一係來信務速接到一係發信槍晚付郵此等情事民局優於承辦是以官局如欲收回民局之事必宜仿此設法一面特派專差於應交各商之來信立到立投一面卽令該專差等就便分往各商號收取應發之信此在各大商鎮業經仿照辦理其內地各處若更添派晝夜兼程之差節節進步便利商民則民局事業自必漸次吸入民局既不能競立則所用之閑於經辦信件者卽可歸郵政收用旣不絕彼等生計又可統一郵政之事權誠一舉兩得之策也

第四節與他國郵政交涉事宜查上年四月間舉行萬國聯郵公會所有在羅馬議定聯郵章程所載往來各國信件之衡法向由十五格拉麥起算者茲改由二十格拉麥起算其資費初重二十格拉麥者照常取洋一角並未更張過此每重二十格拉麥即改以洋銀六分遞算惟聯郵施行章程第五條內載凡某國內政情形用法國衡法不相宜者亦准以英之一兩起算仍按二十格拉麥起算之數照納郵資是以中國對此情形必將郵費修改惟國內信資現已無可再減僅有寄往國外之信件務宜另訂郵資爰思中國雖未附入郵會然已明言願遵聯郵各章程是以現訂之信資章程凡寄往聯郵各國者如用法國之衡法則由二十格拉麥起算如用英國之衡法則由一兩起算應納之資費均照聯郵章程辦理此外中國又與他國曾訂互寄郵件章程一切亦以郵會所定資費為準是以某國交來信件如不用法國二十格拉麥之衡法而用英國一兩之衡法者但使所粘郵票悉照郵會所定之數中國即不再索欠資此等辦法即係按照互寄章程辦理惟英國另有特別辦法凡在其本國及屬國境內者不照郵會辦理每重英一兩減為收資四分此項辦法推至英國在中國通商口岸所設之分局中國不能允從緣若承認此舉是將口岸認與英國境內無異且英國在他國設立郵局亦從無此等辦法是以每遇此項不照

郵會章程減爲四分之信件一經交到郵政仍必索取欠資又英國暨各他國在通商口岸設有郵政客局原爲在各該省辦其本國之郵遞不意日久漸漸攪辦他項事宜卽如近來華民僑居暹羅者每有總包信件往來中暹向係攬總納費嗣因與中暹郵政均不相宜故改爲按內裝之信件零算而華僑均請政府不准照辦此事固在亟宜籌辦之列乃甫經定爲按信抽資忽有通商口岸之他國郵局出而承攬此項信件願按總包收費是以中國郵政無法整頓只得暫將此事停擱不辦且英國在其本國及屬境之內均不以法國之衡法爲準祇以英之一兩爲衡按中英所訂合同本係每重半兩取資四分而香港援引聯郵公會新定章程以英一兩爲衡竟改爲每重一兩取資四分華民見由香港收到之信件重係一兩費則四分由中國郵政發寄者重仍半兩取費四分辦法兩歧遂致均不滿意查其情事終必改與香港辦法相同如其改辦莫如不用一兩取四分之例可定爲每重半兩收費二分如此則總包零件無甚出入卽按零件商辦彼必樂從似較易於就緒向來英法兩國每謂彼在中國所設之郵局若收到在中國所發粘有英法郵票之信件仍寄中國境內者如交華局轉寄卽不再索郵資此事就經濟上觀之中國郵費較輕似係無足輕重然就國體上觀之本國郵件均應歸本國管理不能由外人經辦是以此

事不能允准倘有枯外國郵票交寄者華局自必另收欠資此等情事與各該國爭執約有兩年直至本年始大進步法國已允中國所據理論誠屬無疑故認以中國郵票爲準此外與香港郵局正在磋商可冀二三月間卽有頭緒第五節將來辦理之情形查咸豐四年印度創用郵票至咸豐十年各項郵務業經試行推廣然延至光緒十六年計三十餘年之久入款敷出始有準定其時所入之款約一百萬金鎊之譜卽合英洋一千萬元夫印度郵政所以遲滯之故蓋因道路險阻出行不易人民僅在本籍居住自無如許之信函其後各項事業漸漸開通人民始於他處傭工及至火車輪船大興之時一切甫有進步而華人性質又與東方各國不同東方各國之人每不喜遷居他處而華人則喜於各處營生但有益不憚遠就加以官府定例不得在本省服官則往來信件自係不在少數故論中國郵政起色似無庸待至三十年之久當必有成效可觀惟在印度本不以郵政爲拓利之源倘使入款收有盈餘則或以推廣郵政或以整頓辦法以期郵政各事蒸蒸日上至該處所用之紙張以體質甚薄故重量極輕是以開設郵政之時所定信件之衡法亦屬甚輕係以一兩四分之一起算其郵資則合半安那彼時一安那合英錢一本土現則約合半本土此項郵資五十年來並未更改至光緒三十一二三等年其間入款

見有盈餘因將郵資改訂但資費仍係半安那而衡法則改由半兩起算又其年於商人信件之資費亦經改訂計每重四兩付一安那合英國一本士今中國信資每英半兩付資二分約不及英之半本土現在中國仍在開創之際以較印度五十年之久所抽之郵費則中國郵費已屬減輕四倍若就現在印度郵政整頓後觀之中國郵資畧與相等至印度刷印物及包裹之郵費開辦之時較諸中國甚形昂貴近數年間歷經整頓加以鐵路擴開運費漸省郵資始行減輕計重一磅取費二安那即合英洋八分而中國現行辦法即係由一磅起算收費一角五分以次遞以五分加算印度之刷印物一項現係每英四兩收資二分而中國每英二兩收資二分惟按中國現在情形寄送刷印物包裹等項僅用人力寄經數千里之旱路所出經費較重所入郵費不敷開銷故欲郵政不受賠累或須將郵費加增或援照美國辦法將郵件分爲二類一歸信件類可以迅速運寄一歸重大之刷印物包裹等類可用平常橐載運寄不必計及遲速且在中國轉寄包裹之法商民最屬樂用故內地所購之書籍貨物大抵均由郵政運來此外中印郵寄情形亦頗有大不相同之處即如印度書寫封面必贅以頌揚問候之語以致查看應投之姓名住址往往費時甚至書寫信面一事亦在蒙學塾中教導而中國則只照應書之姓名住址填註清晰

而已又如印度俗尚每將信內要語摘錄封面是以用明信片者甚多而華人作函不欲使人知其信內語意是以用明信片者甚少但在印度亦有應爲中國援引者卽如印度郵政備有印就郵票之信封居人甚樂使用中國如能仿辦亦與郵務有裨試觀各處華人每以粘貼郵票爲不便而在四川省者爲尤甚若能改造印就郵票之信封則銷用必日見其多又印度每將分局事務派令蒙學塾師承辦其人旣爲衆所欽佩而塾師又可增進月薪此法在中國似亦可以仿辦緣平常村鎮中國向用鋪商代辦郵務其阻礙不便之情形歷年加甚現當擴充教育之際若能擇各處蒙學塾師俾於課讀之餘兼辦郵務是不但其人可靠郵務可保妥協而塾師月薪有增彼必樂於承辦又查印度收發之郵件自光緒二十二年至三十二年十年之間共加增三萬二千萬件在中國此項郵件光緒二十七年間祇有一千五十萬件而是年增至一萬六千七百萬件較上年計多五千三百萬件是其增多之驟固難望歷年如此然就數目觀之已屬大有成效再者前論印度開辦三十年後至光緒十六年間入款始有準定之盈餘通計所入之款共合金鎊一百萬卽合英洋一千萬元而中國郵資與之相較爲數誠微卽出款之經費亦難與印度相提並論緣中國經費內有政府之協款以補進款之不敷且各口岸郵政總局均在海關地界

之內其事務亦均由海關稅務司兼轄不另發給薪俸所有登記款目均歸海關結算而郵件搭附輪船亦係鈐字手等代爲上下是以此等事務若不附屬海關另用郵政人員則一切經費雖擬加七十五萬元亦不爲鉅近有法國博士算明全球每年各人酌中發出信件之數據其所稱英國每年每人發信七十八件美國六十七件德國五十五件丹國四十一件奧國三十八件荷蘭三十一件比國二十九件法及瑞典各二十六件挪威二十件云云惟查中國風氣初開尙不能相提並論然就人烟稠密省分估計亦可畧得大概緣土地肥沃之處農功易施貿易便捷而以人烟稠密之故往往出外營生則年中信件必不能少本書後有附件內將中國各省人數及每方里約若干人每千人中應發信件若干另列一表以備參考綜其大概數目江蘇每千人中每年發信八百七件直隸次之四百四十五件廣東浙江士尙文學又每在各處營業然每千人中浙江不過年發一百五十六件廣東不過一百七十二件四川係最大最富人烟最爲稠密之省然每千人每年發信不過十三件廣西最爲貧瘠人民亦稀每千人每年不過發信三件耳

第六節整頓辦法情形是年出印之書則有通郵彙編一項特爲郵局辦公人員及局外之人檢閱已設之局所編內將已開之總分各局按省按府分別詳

載並標誌號表明某處係屬何等郵局其後有陸續開設者仍擬隨時添補又是年出有大清郵政輿圖一項係按各省分頁刊印已開各局均用墨書郵寄之路縱橫畢具就圖觀之即可知郵局如何擴充省界郵路如何聯絡第郵政進步甚驟付印之時已有數省情形較爲不同是以該圖至今已覺不甚適用再查上海一處因所辦郵務年見紛繁不能局在海關一處故另行建造寬廣之郵政局一所以便數於辦公並適於通商巨鎮之情勢而廣州汕頭事同一律亦經仿此辦理惟內地初因節省經費起見每就僻靜處所租賃房間然揆諸情形殊爲不合緣中國習俗最重外貌故大商巨賈每不惜鉅款建築金彩門楣今郵政設於僻處不惟難壯觀瞻且遇有欲寄信者尙不知本處已設郵政又況地方官見郵政供事駐於卑陋處所以爲無足輕重每不肯商辦要公是以郵政至今務去此等窒礙每設局所必擇通衢要隘並令屋宇宏敞便於識認則寄件者亦必樂於歡迎總而言之郵政歷年大有進步而近兩年來益見擴充其事誠爲民政之一大要素且爲公衆所必需是以人民風氣愈開則愈知郵政之裨益而信用之心亦必與之俱進也

光緒三十四年

四月

初一日

特派隨辦商約事宜二品銜現任郵政總辦賀璧理謹呈

附件甲 各省各等郵局近三年之比較表

郵界及副郵界		省名	總分	各局	代	辦	匯甲	寄銀鈔	匯乙	寄銀鈔
北京	直隸	年	三十	三十	三十	三十	三十	三十	三十	三十
太原	山西		二十	二十	二十	二十	二十	二十	二十	二十
開封	河南		十三	十四	十五	十六	十七	十八	十九	二十
西安	陝西		十一	十六	十六	十六	十六	十六	十六	十六
牛莊	盛京		十七	二十	二十	二十	二十	二十	二十	二十
東三省	吉林									
天津	直隸		十七	二十	二十	二十	二十	二十	二十	二十
烟台	山東		十	十	十	十	十	十	十	十
濟南	山東		十三	十四	十五	十六	十七	十八	十九	二十
膠州	山東		二十	二十	二十	二十	二十	二十	二十	二十
重慶	四川		八	八	八	八	八	八	八	八
成都	四川		十	十	十	十	十	十	十	十

温州	杭州	甯波	蘇州	上海	鎮江	南京	大通	蕪湖	九江	漢口	長沙	貴陽	岳州	沙市	萬縣	宜昌
浙江	浙江	浙江	江蘇	江蘇	山東	安徽	安徽	安徽	江西	湖北	湖南	貴州	湖南	湖北	四川	湖北
六	十七	十五	七	七	六	六	四	九	一	七	九	二	八	三	一	一
六	四	十四	七	九	二十	八	四	十二	二十	二十	十一	二	九	三	三	一
六	二十四	十四	七	十	二十八	九	四	十二	二十	四十	十二	五	九	三	三	一
十三	六	四	十二	六	九	十六	二十	二十	十九	六	十九	一	十六	十一	四	六
十三	七	三十	二十五	三十	二十	十九	四	三	三	八	三	一	二十	十六	十二	五
十三	四	三十六	二十五	三十三	三十	二十一	三十三	三十四	三十九	七	二十七	十二	二十九	十七	十二	十三
二	一	六	五	九	六	四	二	三	三	十五	三		二	二		一
二	八	六	四	七	十一	三	二	三	四	十七	五		三	二		一
二	十	六	八	十三	十五	四	二	三	三	十六	五		二	二		一
三		三	二	一	四		二	六	二	三	五		一		一	
三	四	三		二	七	二	二	九	一	六	五		一	一	一	
三	三	三		一	四	四	二	九	四	七	七	一	四	一	一	一

附件乙

光緒三十三年各界郵務情形表

北	收發轉共			就地投送之件		包裹		匯寄銀鈔	
	件	信	共	件	他項	數	基羅斤	匯	鈔
京	六百三十	四百三十三	一千零六十三	二千四百	十三萬六千四百七十七	十五萬二千六百三十三	四十七萬二千七百二十九	二萬二千二百	二萬二千
太原	一百七十	七十六萬	九十一萬三千	二千四百	五萬五百	八萬八千	五千五百	二萬兩	四萬兩
開封	三百八十	二百四十二	六百二十二	一千六百	二百八十	二千二百	一萬五千	九萬兩	三萬兩
西安	九十四萬	四十一萬	一百三十五萬	二百九十	七	三萬七千	八萬四千	一萬八	四萬兩
東三省	三百二十	二百二十	五百四十	二萬八千	四十一百	六萬七千	二十八萬	二萬九千	十七萬
天津	一千八百	三百四十	二千一百四十	七十七	七十七	三千三十	三百五十三	五千兩	一萬六

民局封信件

匯寄銀鈔
關平銀
關平銀

烟台 八十四萬 五十萬七 五十二萬 一百八十八 六千二百 八千十九 一萬四千 三萬四千 六萬七千 八千六百 千兩 二萬八千兩

濟南 二百四十 一百三十三 一百二十二 四百六十 八千一百 一千四十 四萬四千 七萬五千 十萬三 千兩 千兩

膠州 (段) 九千四百 三千八百 五千三百 六百八十 六十六 三 三萬六千 八萬二千 三萬六千 千兩 千兩

重慶 七十三萬 二十二萬 三十四萬 一百三十三 一千二百 四百五十 二萬七千 七萬九百 二萬三千 千兩 千兩

成都 (中) 五十九萬 三十二萬 二十萬七 一百二十二 五百三十 六十六 一萬三千 二萬九千 四萬五千 千兩 千兩

宜昌 三十六萬 八萬三千 四十四萬 八十九萬 三百二十 四萬六千 十一萬二 一千四百 一萬一千 千兩 六千兩

萬縣 十七萬五 六萬九千 八萬三千 九千三百 二千三百 四十二 七千五百 四十二 千兩 二千兩

沙市 二十六萬 十萬六千 十二萬八 四十九萬 四百七 五千七百 一萬四千 二千二百 一萬三千 千兩 千兩

岳州 八十七萬 十九萬五 四十七萬 一百五十五 五百五十 十二 三萬一千 七萬四千 一萬二千 千兩 一萬六千兩

(游)

蘇州 二百一十萬 八十八萬 五十四萬 三百五十五
 百一十七萬 八十八萬 九十四萬 三百九十
 六十八萬 五十一萬 九十六萬 四百六十七
 五十九萬 三十一萬 四十七萬 九百五十九
 十萬八千 三萬六千 五萬八千 三萬六千
 兩 五萬八千 兩 六萬八千

甯波 一百九十九萬 八十一萬 九十五萬 三百七十七
 九十八萬 七十四萬 六十一萬 四百七十七
 三十三萬 四十一萬 三十七萬 三百九十七
 七萬 九十三萬 五萬一千 二萬八千
 三十九萬 三百四十萬 一萬四萬 一萬
 兩 一萬四萬 兩 一萬

杭州 一百六十六萬 九十六萬 六十六萬 三百二十二
 百九十二萬 三千五百萬 九十七萬 六萬五千
 六十六萬 九十四萬 六十七萬 三萬四千
 一萬五千 三萬四千 二萬一千 四萬七千
 十三萬 一萬九千 四萬四千 三萬九千
 兩 四萬八千 兩 六萬

温州 二十九萬 十一萬 十三萬 五十四萬
 六十九萬 十三萬 十三萬 四萬三千
 二十九萬 十三萬 十三萬 四萬三千
 七十八萬 七百八十八萬 四萬四千
 一萬七千 一萬六千

三都澳 十一萬七千 五萬八千 五萬五千 二十二萬
 四萬八千 四萬七千 四十二萬 三千九百
 二十七萬 七十三萬 二萬兩 三千兩

福州 一百九十九萬 九十五萬 七十四萬 三百六十六
 七十四萬 九十二萬 六十七萬 三百六十六
 九十五萬 七十四萬 三百六十六
 七十四萬 九十二萬 六十七萬 三百六十六
 七十四萬 九十二萬 六十七萬 三百六十六

廈門 一百三十三萬 六十三萬 六十二萬 二百五十五
 九十九萬 五十三萬 六十三萬 二百五十五
 六十三萬 六十二萬 二百五十五
 六十三萬 六十二萬 二百五十五

汕頭 八十四萬 四十四萬 五十七萬 一百八十八
 一百三十萬 四十二萬 四十二萬 二百二十六
 五十七萬 一百八十八萬 一百八十八萬
 五十七萬 一百八十八萬 一百八十八萬

廣州 五百一十萬 三百五十萬 一百八十八萬 一千四百
 八十七萬 三十三萬 六十七萬 九百六十四
 七千二百 七千二百 五千五百 六千五百
 一千七百 一千七百 九百五十萬 九百五十萬

附件丙

光緒三十三年收發快信數目表

正月 二月 三月 四月 五月 六月 七月 八月 九月 十月 十一月 十二月 共

開封			北京		
共	發	收	共	發	收
六十五	十九	十六	八	九	四
百六十九	四百六	二百二	百三十五	一千八	百八十七
一千五	六百二	三百七	百四十一	二千三	二千二
十四	十九	十六	百五十三	二千八	二千五
一千二	六百六	三百五	百九十三	百十八	百八十五
一百五十二	八百十	四百四	五百五十二	百二十七	百二十五
一千七	七百八	三百六	五千九	二千五	二千五
百六十一	七百四	四百二	百四十九	百九十五	百二
七	十一	十六	七	五	一
百六十一	七百四	四百二	百八十七	百八十五	百三十三
百八十八	八百十	五百四	百六十七	三千二	二千七
三百二十	七百七	四百四	百四十七	三百三	三百三
八	十九	十九	百六十六	五百七十三	六百七
百四十三	八百六	四百七	六百一	百四	八百五
九	十四	十五	百三十一	三百二	九百二十
百五十二	七百九	四百六	五百八十四	七	二百二十九
六	十八	十八	六千六	百五十三	八百二十一
百九十四	九百三	五百五	十	七	五百八十七
七	百五十九	十八	八十五	九十三	九十二
二十四		十六	六百六	三萬四	三萬二

天津

共	發	收
二千九百三十三	七千一百二十一	一千三百一十二
三千八百七十九	二千一百九十三	一千六百五十九
三千八百七十九	九百三十一	一千五百二十九
九百八十七	九百六十一	九百九十七
八百九十六	五百二十二	三百二十七
五百四十九	五百三十五	八百三十一
三百五十二	百二十一	二百四十一
九百四十二	六百三十九	五千九百一十九
八百五十一	九百二十七	四百四十一
四百三十七	四百七十七	八百四十九
八百七十七	四百三十八	一千一百四十一
九百三十五	八百九十三	一千二百四十一
七千七百三十三	八千五百八十五	八千八百一十二

漢口

共	發	收
四百五十一	十五百七	十九百七
六百三十五	五百六十	十一百九十二
八百九十九	十七百四	一百五十一
百一千八	十一百四	十一百六
五百六十七	七百十	十五百五
一百九十六	六百九	十三百九
百七	七百十	十七百九
五百四十九	八百六	十五百八
三百五十九	十三百三	百二十一
十二百三	十五百八	七千一百一十一
二百二十一	十四百四	八百八十一
八百八十八	九百六十三	一千六百六十三
九百七十三	七百七十	九百九十五

上海

共	發	收
二百四十四	百七十三	百七十一
二千四百二十一	二千四十四	二千七十八
四百四十四	二千六十三	二千八
四百四十七	三千九十三	八千八十三
八百八十一	二千二十	二千二百一
四百四十三	二千二	二千三百
七百七十三	二千六	二千三百三
六百六十五	百九十九	七百四十四
六百三十一	九百三十五	七百九十五
七百六十七	六百七十一	一千九百九
百一	二百二十二	九百七十六
百五十六	六百三十七	九百七十八
五千九百五十九	四千三百四十二	二千三百七

福州

共	發	收
三百五	一百二十七	二百二十三
五百六	二百二十七	三百三十三
六百六	三百一	三百六十六
六百六	三百四	八百一
五百十	二百八	二百三十二
六百十	二百八	三百三十五
六百七	三百二	三百四十七
七百三	三百六	四百三十一
六百一	二百三	三百七十三
五百二	二百三	三百二十一
五百十	一百九	三百七十九
六百三十九	十七	五百七十七

廣州

共	發	收
八百二十六	一百一十九	六百七
五百九	一百九	四百六
四百五	一百五	四百五
四百五	一百三	四百七
四百七	一百三	四百七
四百六	一百四	四百十
四百十	一百四	四百三
四百四	一百七	四百四
四百八	一百七	四百八
五百五	一百七	四百八
五百九	一百七	四百八
五百七	一百七	四百八
六百五	二百	四百九
七百五	二百	五百五
八百五	二百	六百十
八百三	二百	六百十

統共

共	發	收
一千一百三十六	八百八	八百四
一萬二千四百四十五	五千九百七	八千四百
一萬七千九百七	九千三	八千六
一萬八千一百一	九千二	八千八
一萬六千九百八	八千六	八千三
一萬七千九百六	八千六	八千六
一萬八千五百七	九千四	九千四
一萬九千二百二	一萬二	九千八
二萬一千二百四	一萬九	一萬三
二萬二千九百九	一萬六	九千五
二萬五千九百七	一萬五	一萬一
二萬八千九百七	一萬一千	一萬八
三萬一千二百	一萬九	一萬七

附件丁

各處信箱信櫃信筒經過寄件之數目

		信件	他項郵件	共
北	北京	六十七萬三千一百三十三	三萬六千一百十三	七十萬九千二百四十六
	太原	二萬七千九百六	一千四百二十四	二萬九千三百三十六
	開封	七萬三千四百六十六	二千三十八	七萬五千五百四
	西安	二萬八百二十四	三千一百七	二萬三千九百三十一
	東三省	三十萬九千五百二十六	三百八十四	三十萬九千九百十
	天津	四十九萬二百十四	三萬七千五百九十七	五十二萬七千八百十一
	烟台	八萬四千五百九十一	一萬二千六百六十三	九萬七千二百五十四
	濟南	十三萬八千八百八十三	六千一百三十二	十四萬五千十五
	膠州	六萬四千一百四	八百六十一	六萬四千九百六十五
	重慶	一萬八千四百二十七		一萬八千四百二十七
	成都	三萬七千九百六十八	一百八	三萬八千七十六
	宜昌	二萬二千一百六十二		二萬二千一百六十二
中	段			

段 長 江 下 游

萬縣	七千九百三十六	三百三十四	八千二百七十
沙市	一萬三千一百二十	九十二	一萬三千二百十二
岳州	七千一百五十四	十四	七千一百六十八
貴陽	三千九百二十一	二千六百五十三	六千五百七十四
長沙	十一萬七千九百四十八	五百七十三	十一萬八千五百二十一
漢口	四十三萬一百四十六	一萬六千五百八	四十四萬六千六百五十四
九江	八萬一千二百九十五	七百二十九	八萬二千二十四
蕪湖	六萬五千一百八十	三百二十六	六萬五千五百六
大通	五萬一千五十四	八百十六	五萬一千八百七十六
南京	二十萬一千九百五十九	二千九百二十四	二十萬四千八百八十三
鎮江	三十七萬六千	七千二十五	三十八萬三千二十五
上海	一百六十萬七千五	七萬八千七百六十五	一百六十八萬五千七百七十
蘇州	四十萬四千九百二十二	一萬五千六十一	四十一萬九千九百八十三
甯波	二十九萬五千八百九十六	二千八百三十三	二十九萬八千七百二十九
杭州	三十二萬八千七百十七	一千五百九	三十三萬二百二十六

南

温州 一萬五千六百四十五

七

一萬五千六百五十二

三都澳 五千三百三十五

二百二十八

五千五百六十三

福州 二十萬八百五十六

三千三百二十四

二十萬四千一百八十

廈門 九萬九百三十九

一千八百四十

九萬二千七百七十九

汕頭 五萬九千六百六十六

四百三十

六萬九十六

廣州 一百二十萬八千五百二十九

一萬二千八百八十二

一百二十二萬一千四百十一

三水 六萬四千四百四

九百三十三

六萬五千三百三十七

梧州 二十二萬一千五百十四

四千七百四

二十二萬六千二百十八

北海 四千九百七十八

四千九百七十八

瓊州 一萬五百八十四

一萬五百八十四

龍州 六千九百二十四

六千九百二十四

蒙自 九千五百九十六

三千一百六十四

一萬二千七百六十

思茅 二千一百五十一

七百三

二千八百五十四

騰越

統共 七百八十五萬四千五百七十八

二十五萬八千八百四

八百一十一萬三千三百八十二

段

附件戊

各省民數及每千人每年發信數目表

省	民數	每英方里之民數	發出信件之總數	每千人約發信件之數
直隸	二千九十三萬	一百八十	九百三十萬七千	四百四十五
東三省	八百五十萬	二十三	二百十八萬五千	二十七
河南	二千五百三十一萬八千	三百七十三	二百四十六萬三千	九十七
山東	三千八百二十四萬八千	六百八十三	一百九十二萬四千	五十
山西	一千二百二十萬	一百四十九	七十六萬二千	六十二
陝西	八百四十五萬	一百十二	三十六萬五千	十九
甘肅	一千三十八萬六千	八十二	六十四萬一千	十三
四川	四千八百七十二萬五千	三百十四	二百九萬七千	五十九
湖北	三千五百二十八萬	四百九十五	七十二萬八千	三十三
湖南	二千二百十六萬九千	二百六十五	七十萬七千	二十七
江西	二千六百五十三萬二千	三百八十二	一百二十四萬五千	五十三
安徽	二千三百六十七萬二千	四百三十二	一千九百二十四萬七千	八百七
江蘇	二千三百九十八萬	六百二十	一百八十一萬	一百五十六
浙江	一千一百五十八萬	三百十	一百三十八萬一千	六十一
福建	二千二百八十七萬	四百九十二	五百四十六萬九千	一百七十二
廣東	三千一百八十六萬五千	三百十八	一萬六千	三
廣西	五百十四萬二千	六十六	二十五萬六千	二十
雲南	一千二百七十二萬二千	八十六	三萬八千	五
貴州	七百六十五萬	一百十四		

APPENDIX N.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF DENSITY OF POPULATION AND NUMBER OF LETTERS SENT BY EACH THOUSAND OF THE INHABITANTS IN EACH PROVINCE.

PROVINCES.	POPULATION.*	POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.	NUMBER OF ARTICLES DESPATCHED.	NUMBER OF ARTICLES DESPATCHED PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.
Chihli.....	20,930,000	180	9,307,000	445
Manchuria.....	8,500,000	25	2,185,000	27
Honan.....	25,318,000	373	2,463,000	97
Shantung.....	38,248,000	683	1,924,000	50
Shansi.....	12,200,000	149	762,000	62
Shensi.....	8,450,000	112	365,000	19
Kansu.....	10,386,000	82		
Szechwan.....	48,725,000	311	641,000	13
Hupeh.....	35,280,000	495	2,097,000	59
Hunan.....	22,169,000	265	728,000	33
Kiangsi.....	26,532,000	382	707,000	27
Anhui.....	23,672,000	432	1,245,000	53
Kiangsu.....	23,980,000	620	19,247,000	807
Chekiang.....	11,580,000	310	1,810,000	156
Fukien.....	22,870,000	492	1,381,000	61
Kwangtung.....	31,865,000	318	5,469,000	172
Kwangsi.....	5,142,000	66	16,000	3
Yunnan.....	12,722,000	86	256,000	20
Kweichow.....	7,650,000	114	38,000	5

* From Hichard's "Geography of the Chinese Empire."

APPENDIX M.

EXPRESS LETTERS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.

MOON.	PEKING.			KAIFENG.			TIENSIN.			HANKOW.		
	Received.	Despatched.	TOTAL.	Received.	Despatched.	TOTAL.	Received.	Despatched.	TOTAL.	Received.	Despatched.	TOTAL.
1st.....	1,784	1,814	3,598	226	469	695	1,303	1,627	2,930	679	475	1,154
2nd.....	2,282	2,329	4,611	376	629	1,005	1,812	2,011	3,823	921	615	1,536
3rd.....	2,580	2,818	5,398	359	665	1,024	1,631	2,176	3,807	1,151	847	1,998
4th.....	2,515	2,740	5,255	444	810	1,254	1,650	2,139	3,789	1,061	711	1,802
5th.....	2,502	2,592	5,094	369	708	1,077	1,529	2,169	3,608	1,055	710	1,765
6th.....	2,331	2,585	4,916	420	744	1,164	1,700	2,225	4,015	993	698	1,691
7th.....	2,766	3,021	5,787	426	744	1,170	1,723	2,530	997	710	1,707	
8th.....	3,358	3,383	6,741	504	814	1,318	1,638	2,611	2,249	1,085	860	1,945
9th.....	3,229	3,373	6,604	445	778	1,223	2,142	3,016	5,158	1,120	833	1,953
10th.....	2,932	3,204	6,136	479	869	1,348	1,985	2,749	4,734	1,147	885	2,032
11th.....	3,128	3,357	6,485	465	794	1,259	1,944	2,834	4,778	1,188	934	2,122
12th.....	2,785	3,275	6,060	538	958	1,496	2,141	3,398	4,539	1,619	1,269	2,888
TOTAL.....	32,192	34,493	66,685	5,068	8,959	14,027	21,288	28,485	49,773	13,016	9,577	22,593
	SHANGHAI.			FOOCHOW.			CANTON.			TOTAL.		
	Received.	Despatched.	TOTAL.	Received.	Despatched.	TOTAL.	Received.	Despatched.	TOTAL.	Received.	Despatched.	TOTAL.
1st.....	1,107	1,307	2,414	223	127	350	826	169	995	6,148	5,988	12,136
2nd.....	2,078	2,941	4,122	332	227	560	598	190	788	8,400	8,045	16,445
3rd.....	2,082	2,362	4,444	366	301	667	450	158	608	8,619	9,327	17,946
4th.....	2,388	2,393	4,781	318	343	661	451	131	582	8,824	9,297	18,121
5th.....	2,172	2,016	4,188	231	284	515	473	138	611	8,331	8,617	16,948
6th.....	2,326	2,022	4,348	335	280	615	406	141	547	8,601	8,695	17,296
7th.....	2,371	2,006	4,377	347	326	673	415	143	558	9,045	9,477	18,522
8th.....	2,447	2,119	4,566	431	306	737	435	155	590	9,898	10,248	20,146
9th.....	2,597	2,539	5,136	372	239	611	404	175	579	10,309	10,955	21,264
10th.....	2,191	2,576	4,767	321	203	524	481	176	657	9,536	10,662	20,198
11th.....	2,679	2,222	4,901	279	223	502	505	200	705	10,188	10,564	20,752
12th.....	2,879	2,736	5,615	319	198	517	597	216	813	10,898	11,030	21,928
TOTAL.....	27,317	26,342	53,659	3,875	3,057	6,932	6,041	1,992	8,033	108,797	112,905	221,702

APPENDIX L.

NUMBER OF ARTICLES COLLECTED FROM LETTER-BOXES, BOX OFFICES,
AND PILLAR-BOXES DURING THE YEAR.

DISTRICTS.	LETTERS.	OTHER ARTICLES.	TOTAL.
NORTH CHINA.			
Peking.....	673,133	36,113	709,246
Taiyuanfu.....	27,966	1,124	29,320
Kaifeng.....	73,466	2,938	75,394
Shaanxi.....	20,824	3,197	23,931
Manchuria.....	399,526	384	399,910
Tientsin.....	490,214	37,597	527,811
Chefoo.....	84,591	12,663	97,254
Tsinan.....	138,883	6,132	145,015
Kiaochow.....	64,104	861	64,965
CENTRAL CHINA.			
Chungking.....	18,427	...	18,427
Cheungtu.....	37,968	108	38,076
Ichang.....	22,162	...	22,162
Wanhsien.....	7,926	331	8,270
Shasi.....	13,120	92	13,212
Changsha.....	117,948	573	118,521
Yochow.....	7,154	14	7,168
Kweiyang.....	3,921	2,653	6,574
Hankow.....	430,146	16,502	446,648
Kiukiang.....	81,295	729	82,024
LOWER YANGTZE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.			
Wuhu.....	65,180	326	65,506
Tatung.....	51,054	816	51,870
Nanking.....	201,959	2,924	204,883
Chinkiang.....	376,000	7,025	383,025
Shanghai.....	1,607,005	78,763	1,685,770
Soochow.....	404,622	15,667	419,983
Hangchow.....	293,896	2,833	298,729
Ningpo.....	328,717	1,599	330,226
SOUTH CHINA.			
Wenchow.....	15,645	7	15,652
Sentian.....	5,335	228	5,563
Foochow.....	200,856	3,324	204,180
Anoy.....	90,939	1,840	92,779
Swatow.....	39,666	430	60,096
Canton.....	1,298,529	12,882	1,221,411
Samshui.....	64,404	933	65,337
Wnchow.....	221,514	4,704	226,218
Pakhoi.....	4,978	...	4,978
Kiungchow.....	10,584	...	10,584
Lungchow.....	6,924	...	6,924
Mengtsz.....	9,596	3,164	12,760
Szenao.....	2,151	703	2,854
Tengyueh.....	...	...	...
TOTAL.....	7,854,578	258,804	8,113,382

APPENDIX K.

MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR.

DISTRICTS.	ISSUED.	CASHED.	SURPLUS.	DEFICIT.
	<i>Hk. Tk.</i>	<i>Hk. Tk.</i>	<i>Hk. Tk.</i>	<i>Hk. Tk.</i>
NORTH CHINA.				
Peking.....	229,000	303,000	...	74,000
Taiyuanfu.....	20,000	4,000	16,000	...
Kaifeng.....	90,000	38,000	52,000	...
Sianfu.....	18,000	4,000	14,000	...
Manchuria.....	175,000	16,000	159,000	...
Tientsin.....	160,000	173,000	...	13,000
Chefoo.....	28,000	24,000	4,000	...
Tsinan.....	103,000	71,000	32,000	...
Kiaochow.....	36,000	13,000	23,000	...
CENTRAL CHINA.				
Chungking.....	23,000	42,000	...	19,000
Chengtu.....	43,000	24,000	21,000	...
Ichang.....	11,000	6,000	5,000	...
Wanhsien.....	12,000	2,000	10,000	...
Shasi.....	13,000	11,000	2,000	...
Changsha.....	114,000	128,000	...	14,000
Yochow.....	12,000	16,000	...	4,000
Kweiyang.....	4,000	...	4,000	...
Hankow.....	111,000	124,000	...	13,000
Klukiang.....	37,000	37,000	...	...
LOWER YANGTZE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.				
Wuhu.....	65,000	55,000	10,000	...
Tating.....	43,000	87,000	...	44,000
Nanking.....	65,000	95,000	...	30,000
Chinking.....	103,000	157,000	...	54,000
Shanghai.....	98,000	247,000	...	149,000
Soochow.....	36,000	38,000	...	2,000
Hangchow.....	48,000	61,000	...	13,000
Ningpo.....	14,000	81,000	...	67,000
SOUTH CHINA.				
Wenchow.....	17,000	16,000	1,000	...
Santiao.....	20,000	3,000	17,000	...
Foochow.....	147,000	166,000	...	19,000
Amy.....	90,000	17,000	73,000	...
Swatow.....	48,000	17,000	31,000	...
Canton.....	...	...	...	...
Samshui.....	...	...	...	...
Wuchow.....	81,000	86,000	...	5,000
Pakhoi.....	...	...	...	...
Kiungchow.....	21,000	1,000	20,000	...
Lungchow.....	16,000	1,000	15,000	...
Mengtze.....	65,000	15,000	50,000	...
Szenao.....	3,000	1,000	2,000	...
Tengyueh.....	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.....	<i>Hk. Tk.</i>	<i>Hk. Tk.</i>	<i>Hk. Tk.</i>	<i>Hk. Tk.</i>
	2,221,000	2,204,000	559,000	542,000

APPENDIX J.

SUMMARY OF PARCELS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR, TOGETHER WITH TOTAL FOR 1906.

DISTRICTS.	RECEIVED.		DESPATCHED.		IN TRANSIT.		TOTAL.		NUMBER OF PARCELS FOR 1906.
	Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.	
NORTH CHINA.									
		<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Peking.....	66,086	241,865	42,003	152,140	44,544	79,515	152,639	473,520	101,429
Taiyuanfu.....	31,277	59,431	5,686	8,540	13,570	20,203	50,533	88,174	22,100
Kaifeng.....	47,866	110,799	14,125	27,724	38,337	74,707	100,528	215,230	45,601
Sianfu.....	21,600	49,607	6,186	14,906	9,450	19,597	37,256	84,110	8,507
Manchuria.....	33,299	123,577	22,414	124,923	11,625	32,965	67,338	281,495	39,470
Tientsin.....	79,446	232,784	46,973	100,041	47,092	110,656	173,511	443,481	105,221
Chefoo.....	6,765	17,644	2,762	9,692	4,923	7,025	14,450	34,561	13,893
Tsinan.....	23,051	45,978	8,176	11,864	12,979	17,615	44,206	75,457	26,411
Kiaochow.....	19,942	46,709	2,604	6,371	14,088	29,079	36,634	82,159	34,087
CENTRAL CHINA.									
Chungking.....	15,213	43,065	4,252	13,024	7,683	14,859	27,148	79,948	58,918
Chengtu.....	10,671	23,816	1,812	3,328	1,221	1,867	13,704	59,011	38,918
Ichang.....	24,862	61,182	712	1,592	21,166	59,204	46,420	112,928	36,539
Wansien.....	1,416	2,613	291	580	668	1,074	2,375	4,267	2,505
Shasi.....	3,273	10,222	839	1,408	1,656	2,627	5,768	14,257	4,734
Changsha.....	43,845	150,924	2,589	4,265	8,125	27,926	54,559	183,115	41,402
Yochow.....	17,554	38,934	1,301	6,904	12,386	28,594	31,241	74,452	16,010
Kweiyang.....	4,053	8,567	471	590	3,739	8,324	8,285	17,481	16,010
Hankow.....	43,285	128,400	15,824	43,080	25,953	67,604	85,062	239,082	58,350
Kiukiang.....	48,847	153,867	3,819	7,128	21,486	59,868	74,152	213,863	49,309
LOWER YANGTZE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.									
Wuhu.....	12,191	32,387	1,804	3,651	7,450	9,901	21,445	45,939	19,678
Tatung.....	13,427	42,873	3,214	7,394	4,822	9,470	21,463	59,737	18,491
Nanking.....	12,375	29,980	25,173	173,388	1,794	2,979	39,342	208,347	38,888
Chinking.....	45,464	148,857	13,328	49,702	28,859	62,445	87,811	266,004	38,792
Shanghai.....	83,653	223,747	30,445	344,979	68,592	176,358	302,662	913,184	261,202
Soochow.....	6,806	19,639	19,295	85,641	1,358	2,622	27,359	108,902	23,013
Hangchow.....	6,071	17,199	27,323	106,201	3,650	7,800	37,044	151,290	15,428
Ningpo.....	7,164	17,060	8,519	24,218	5,210	8,822	20,893	59,100	24,746
SOUTH CHINA.									
Wenchow.....	7,427	24,090	1,523	3,869	1,228	1,759	10,478	39,718	14,570
Santao.....	1,599	5,535	395	597	633	1,281	2,127	4,373	1,799
Foochow.....	33,602	89,311	18,847	39,993	11,526	16,827	64,045	146,131	56,265
Anany.....	31,886	89,348	4,808	9,375	15,709	34,947	52,493	133,670	39,802
Swatow.....	37,104	124,979	3,026	5,696	10,094	22,036	50,224	152,711	39,148
Canton.....	34,918	124,579	47,824	219,221	18,863	48,102	101,605	391,702	90,041
Samsui.....	2,004	3,324	255	375	1,323	2,112	3,582	5,811	1,111
Wuchow.....	21,077	48,005	1,235	2,584	9,324	25,344	31,636	72,933	28,013
Paktoi.....	5,666	13,746	719	1,928	1,207	2,881	19,881	7,533	1,311
Kiungchow.....	1,685	10,641	198	328	2	4	1,885	10,973	2,867
Laungchow.....	79	147	65	87	...	...	144	234	64
Mengtsz.....	5,825	13,634	802	1,439	2,828	8,075	9,453	23,448	7,693
Szemao.....	120	250	48	39	...	...	169	131	131
Tengyueh.....	348	442	39	58	171	218	558	698	682
TOTAL.....	912,844	2,627,547	511,894	1,788,913	495,945	1,092,708	1,920,683	5,509,168	1,383,534

APPENDIX I.

PARCELS IN TRANSIT DURING THE YEAR.

DISTRICTS.	ORDINARY PARCELS.			INSURED PARCELS.			PARCELS WITH TRADE CHARGES.			TOTAL.	
	Number.	Value.	Weight.	Number.	Insured for	Weight.	Number.	Sum to be recovered.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.
NORTH CHINA.		\$	Kilos.		\$	Kilos.		\$	Kilos.		Kilos.
Peking.....	44,253	168,699	78,976	247	3,627	474	41	250	65	44,541	79,515
Taiyuanfu.....	13,570	76,379	20,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,570	20,203
Kaifeng.....	38,295	279,979	74,560	42	1,038	147	...	...	...	38,337	74,707
Sianfu.....	9,450	59,405	19,597	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,450	19,597
Manchuria.....	11,488	159,565	32,619	103	2,177	273	34	338	73	11,625	32,905
Tientsin.....	46,572	340,918	109,288	377	7,780	914	143	2,777	454	47,092	110,656
Chefoo.....	489	30,998	6,932	31	1,680	93	...	...	...	4,923	7,025
Tsinan.....	12,979	65,394	17,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,979	17,615
Kiaochow.....	13,897	143,204	28,347	100	3,659	332	91	1,378	400	14,088	29,079
CENTRAL CHINA.											
Chungking.....	7,635	59,683	14,778	48	1,202	81	...	...	...	7,683	14,859
Chengt'.....	1,218	8,035	1,862	3	39	5	...	...	...	1,221	1,867
Ichang.....	20,633	213,686	48,938	442	34,370	1,095	91	365	171	21,166	50,204
Wanhsien.....	668	3,408	1,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	668	1,074
Szechuan.....	1,656	3,727	2,627	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,656	2,627
Changsha.....	7,928	339,731	26,871	191	14,733	1,043	6	112	12	8,125	27,936
Yochow.....	12,234	167,891	28,158	147	5,681	413	5	79	23	12,386	28,394
Kweiyang.....	3,759	28,151	8,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,759	8,324
Hankow.....	25,602	279,522	66,481	228	10,632	1,039	33	817	81	25,933	67,604
Kiukiang.....	21,083	496,993	49,636	391	14,866	1,218	12	75	14	21,486	50,868
LOWER YANGTZE AND NEIGHBORING DISTRICTS.											
Wuhu.....	7,357	53,651	9,718	66	2,242	144	27	180	39	7,450	9,901
Tatung.....	4,786	44,514	9,438	36	1,335	32	...	...	...	4,822	9,470
Nanking.....	1,994	9,268	2,979	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,994	2,979
Chinking.....	28,460	487,523	66,054	359	17,996	1,121	40	316	270	28,859	67,445
Shanghai.....	65,729	933,237	164,811	2,836	124,591	11,426	27	1,064	91	68,592	176,358
Soochow.....	1,237	32,868	2,551	21	1,033	71	...	...	...	1,238	2,622
Hangchow.....	3,650	38,807	7,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,650	7,890
Ningpo.....	5,145	46,704	8,655	58	1,937	164	7	31	3	5,210	8,822
SOUTH CHINA.											
Wenchow.....	1,222	4,948	1,758	6	48	1	...	...	...	1,228	1,759
Santiao.....	633	3,108	1,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	633	1,281
Poochow.....	11,520	103,208	16,741	36	974	73	10	90	13	11,590	16,827
Anoy.....	15,609	185,459	34,703	99	4,433	242	...	...	...	15,709	34,947
Swatow.....	10,668	125,826	21,928	26	988	58	...	...	...	10,924	22,656
Canton.....	18,501	387,597	46,616	362	6,467	1,486	...	...	...	18,863	48,102
Samsui.....	1,320	9,375	2,109	3	300	3	...	...	...	1,323	2,112
Wuchow.....	9,311	84,771	22,331	13	195	13	...	...	...	9,324	22,344
Pakhoi.....	1,831	19,221	4,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,831	4,207
Kiungchow.....	2	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Lungchow.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mengtsz.....	2,822	33,584	8,065	6	348	10	...	...	...	2,828	8,075
Szemao.....	...	...	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tengyueh.....	171	698	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	218
TOTAL.	489,100	5,544,977	1,069,026	6,277	263,771	21,971	568	8,075	1,711	495,945	1,092,708

APPENDIX H.

PARCELS DESPATCHED DURING THE YEAR.

DISTRICTS.	ORDINARY PARCELS.			INSURED PARCELS.			PARCELS WITH TRADE CHARGES.			TOTAL.	
	Number.	Value.	Weight.	Number.	Insured for	Weight.	Number.	Sum to be recovered.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.
NORTH CHINA.		\$	Kilos.		\$	Kilos.		\$	Kilos.		Kilos.
Peking.....	40,855	526,161	148,301	1,124	47,813	3,679	24	1,617	160	42,003	152,140
Taiyuanfu.....	5,686	37,397	8,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,686	8,540
Kaifeng.....	14,038	83,655	27,566	87	3,334	158	...	...	...	14,125	27,721
Sianfu.....	6,186	85,473	14,906	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,186	14,906
Manchuria.....	22,215	234,423	124,295	199	5,958	628	...	...	...	22,414	124,923
Tientsin.....	46,521	584,009	99,304	535	22,197	616	117	1,229	127	46,973	100,041
Chefoo.....	2,682	28,248	9,425	35	3,375	17	25	1,140	93	2,702	9,662
Tsinan.....	8,133	68,165	14,725	43	3,375	111	...	...	...	8,176	11,861
Kiaochow.....	2,574	37,176	6,288	30	690	103	...	...	...	2,604	6,371
CENTRAL CHINA.											
Chungking.....	4,240	48,404	12,684	12	705	40	...	...	...	4,252	13,021
Chengtui.....	1,785	20,699	3,284	27	349	44	...	...	...	1,812	3,328
Ichang.....	634	5,325	1,315	78	3,198	277	...	...	...	712	1,592
Wansien.....	291	1,848	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	580
Shas.....	787	4,419	1,283	52	2,099	125	...	...	...	839	1,408
Changsha.....	2,552	20,065	4,245	37	1,135	20	...	...	...	2,589	4,265
Yochow.....	1,298	27,416	6,877	3	...	34	27	...	...	1,301	6,901
Kweiyang.....	471	3,251	590	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	590
Hankow.....	15,591	155,955	41,825	225	13,182	1,238	8	88	17	15,824	43,080
Kiaukiang.....	3,677	29,448	6,952	138	3,933	162	4	18	14	3,819	7,128
LOWER YANGTZE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.											
Wuhu.....	1,768	18,793	3,198	35	1,132	451	1	...	4	1,804	3,651
Tatung.....	3,202	24,308	7,383	12	180	11	...	...	...	3,214	7,594
Nanking.....	23,283	1,215,169	159,928	1,800	169,775	16,460	...	...	...	23,473	173,388
Chinkiang.....	13,478	650,764	479,986	350	28,733	1,716	...	...	...	13,528	49,702
Shanghai.....	141,306	2,738,750	475,549	5,595	484,002	32,159	3,514	29,939	6,371	150,415	514,070
Soochow.....	17,763	1,171,596	78,612	1,532	114,748	8,029	...	...	...	19,295	86,641
Hangchow.....	24,742	916,995	90,487	2,576	173,118	15,702	5	116	12	27,323	166,201
Ningpo.....	8,289	143,437	23,222	230	12,012	996	...	...	...	8,519	24,218
SOUTH CHINA.											
Wenchow.....	1,383	26,617	3,296	158	4,056	573	...	...	...	1,523	3,860
Santung.....	388	1,519	560	7	130	7	...	...	...	395	567
Foochow.....	18,661	124,666	39,695	184	3,927	297	2	...	11	18,847	39,910
Amoy.....	4,746	37,412	9,221	61	2,520	147	1	...	7	4,808	9,375
Swatow.....	2,906	14,013	5,271	120	5,154	425	...	...	...	3,026	5,606
Canton.....	41,709	1,444,543	168,440	6,115	376,336	59,781	...	...	...	47,824	219,221
Samsui.....	249	2,145	366	6	180	9	...	...	...	255	373
Wuchow.....	1,222	4,262	2,519	13	494	65	...	...	...	1,235	2,582
Pakhoi.....	716	15,876	1,925	3	3	3	...	...	...	719	1,928
Kiangchow.....	196	1,972	326	2	48	2	...	...	...	198	328
Lungchow.....	65	299	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	87
Mengtsz.....	799	19,992	1,436	3	71	3	...	...	...	802	1,439
Szemito.....	48	186	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	39
Tengyneh.....	39	280	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	58
TOTAL.....	486,576	10,603,011	1,646,877	21,317	1,484,984	135,232	3,701	34,169	6,804	511,894	1,788,911

APPENDIX G.

PARCELS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

DISTRICTS.	ORDINARY PARCELS.			INSURED PARCELS.			PARCELS WITH TRADE CHARGES.			TOTAL.	
	Number.	Value.	Weight.	Number.	Insured for	Weight.	Number.	Sum to be recovered.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.
NORTH CHINA.											
		\$	Kilos.		\$	Kilos.		\$	Kilos.		Kilos.
Peking.....	63,327	1,088,737	231,182	2,290	116,047	10,199	269	2,686	484	66,086	241,865
Taiyuanfu.....	31,277	187,159	59,431	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,277	59,431
Kaifeng.....	47,666	387,699	110,485	200	6,124	314	...	...	...	47,866	110,799
Shanhsi.....	21,600	173,200	49,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,600	49,607
Manchuria.....	34,163	983,107	119,237	...	65,282	3,904	156	1,760	436	33,299	123,577
Tientsin.....	77,900	865,564	227,132	1,060	38,330	4,374	186	7,813	1,278	79,446	237,784
Tseho.....	6,543	69,373	17,393	68	2,337	239	154	1,199	210	6,755	17,644
Tsinan.....	22,820	482,481	45,443	112	4,184	291	119	1,116	242	23,051	45,978
Kiaochow.....	19,618	234,521	45,746	141	6,734	587	183	2,993	376	19,942	46,709
CENTRAL CHINA.											
Chungking.....	14,991	130,977	42,354	156	7,993	369	66	561	342	15,213	43,065
Chengtu.....	10,467	90,315	23,390	204	13,555	426	...	...	...	10,671	23,816
Ichang.....	23,581	232,475	56,384	1,079	93,890	4,300	202	1,908	498	24,862	61,182
Wunhsien.....	1,416	10,488	2,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,416	2,613
Shensi.....	3,161	73,953	9,576	...	7,020	641	7	30	5	3,273	10,222
Changshu.....	42,851	1,497,261	145,495	867	78,407	5,202	124	1,273	227	43,843	150,224
Yochow.....	17,328	267,193	38,233	187	7,513	553	39	494	148	17,534	38,934
Kweiyang.....	4,053	32,060	8,367	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,053	8,367
Hankow.....	42,292	1,052,109	124,733	745	55,575	3,093	242	3,296	574	43,285	128,400
Kinliang.....	47,652	1,448,497	152,286	1,061	37,990	3,429	134	890	152	48,847	155,867
LOWER YANGTZE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.											
Wuhu.....	11,785	261,241	31,061	205	12,298	959	201	1,798	367	12,191	32,387
Tatung.....	13,271	215,774	42,364	124	5,800	405	32	726	104	13,427	42,873
Nanking.....	11,800	156,357	27,606	294	17,896	1,609	381	2,382	765	12,575	29,980
Chinking.....	44,442	878,379	146,005	722	31,458	2,136	309	2,163	716	45,464	148,857
Shanghai.....	79,570	1,393,231	205,114	4,033	204,800	17,390	52	2,887	243	83,653	222,747
Soochow.....	5,062	91,684	13,438	768	18,994	1,086	76	556	115	6,866	19,639
Hangchow.....	5,860	84,067	16,663	78	4,575	273	133	927	263	6,071	17,199
Nieppo.....	6,857	116,260	15,631	266	11,928	1,289	101	733	140	7,164	17,060
SOUTH CHINA.											
Wenchow.....	6,575	172,455	21,599	840	12,910	2,466	12	106	25	7,427	24,090
Santung.....	1,560	7,350	2,489	...	...	...	33	184	36	1,599	2,525
Foochow.....	31,936	442,881	79,049	1,393	96,508	9,765	273	2,866	497	33,602	89,311
Amoy.....	31,166	556,319	81,624	658	38,223	7,607	62	729	107	31,886	89,348
Swatow.....	36,546	1,457,460	122,658	370	18,765	1,091	188	1,566	330	37,104	124,979
Canton.....	31,480	876,049	99,831	3,425	345,052	24,518	13	156	30	34,918	124,379
Sanshui.....	1,986	14,328	3,500	6	600	6	12	69	18	2,004	3,324
Wuchow.....	21,064	178,134	47,992	13	910	13	...	...	...	21,077	48,005
Pakhoi.....	5,663	61,852	13,743	3	200	3	...	...	...	5,666	13,746
Kingchow.....	1,628	120,217	10,429	34	2,189	169	23	201	43	1,685	10,641
Lungchow.....	79	199	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	147
Mengtze.....	5,819	60,023	13,624	6	348	10	...	...	...	5,825	13,634
Samsao.....	120	783	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	250
Tengyueh.....	348	1,282	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	442
TOTAL.....	886,438	16,032,994	2,504,170	22,433	1,365,345	114,606	3,973	43,878	8,771	912,844	2,627,547

APPENDIX F.

CLUBBED MAILS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF MAILS.	GROSS WEIGHT OF MAILS.	NUMBER OF LETTERS.
NORTH CHINA.			
Peking.....	10,356	7,087	162,729
Taiyuanfu.....	967	186	5,533
Kailfeng.....	1,739	243	15,214
Shanfu.....	...	...	...
Manchuria.....	2,874	723	29,359
Tientsin.....	13,738	4,821	200,743
Chefoo.....	5,891	1,235	67,588
Tsinan.....	...	...	...
Kiaochow.....	...	...	...
CENTRAL CHINA.			
Chungking.....	...	...	...
Chengtu.....	...	...	...
Ichang.....	135	13	1,491
Wanhien.....	...	...	...
Shasi.....	146	21	2,281
Changsha.....	887	337	22,337
Yochow.....	...	...	...
Kwaiyang.....	...	...	...
Hankow.....	42,817	7,697	594,504
Kiukiang.....	22,202	4,798	455,247
LOWER YANGTZE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.			
Wulu.....	8,281	2,505	275,198
Tatang.....	19,848	1,655	194,817
Nanking.....	17,229	2,226	221,734
Chinking.....	34,101	4,956	479,302
Shanghai.....	75,969	18,822	1,549,090
Soochow.....	...	...	...
Hangchow.....	...	...	...
Ningpo.....	10,488	3,627	399,243
SOUTH CHINA.			
Wenchow.....	4,054	463	44,785
Santung.....	...	...	...
Fochow.....	3,588	1,280	87,187
Amoy.....	5,145	1,752	268,473
Swatow.....	10,989	2,549	334,006
Canton.....	51,602	7,482	902,503
Samshui.....	...	...	...
Wuchow.....	2,288	247	39,208
Pakhoi.....	236	27	2,730
Kiungchow.....	1,991	958	15,672
Lungchow.....	...	...	...
Mengsz.....	...	...	...
Szenan.....	...	...	...
Tengyueh.....	...	...	...
TOTAL.....	341,562	74,710	6,389,374

APPENDIX E.

SUMMARY OF MAIL MATTER DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR, TOGETHER
WITH TOTAL FOR 1906.

DISTRICTS.	MAIL MATTER			TOTAL, 33RD YEAR OF KUANG HSÜ.	TOTAL, 1906.
	Received.	Despatched.	In Transit.		
NORTH CHINA.					
Peking.....	6,380,549	4,375,649	2,760,236	15,516,434	8,081,402
Taiyuanfu.....	1,774,947	761,765	914,308	3,451,020	1,424,349
Kaifeng.....	3,801,113	2,462,852	2,866,479	9,130,444	4,196,986
Sianfu.....	944,609	417,938	534,642	1,897,189	1,087,744
Manchuria.....	3,208,823	2,236,816	1,179,378	6,625,017	3,875,374
Tientsin.....	10,683,218	5,434,018	3,597,426	19,114,662	11,888,313
Chefoo.....	848,611	507,464	526,952	1,885,027	1,580,025
Tsinan.....	2,494,928	1,035,542	1,213,443	4,653,913	3,357,913
Kiaochow.....	941,244	385,801	534,988	1,862,033	1,536,975
CENTRAL CHINA.					
Chungking.....	734,429	224,420	349,373	1,308,222	2,121,926
Chengtu.....	398,293	323,409	207,712	1,122,414	1,010,828
Ichang.....	367,208	83,624	441,962	895,794	250,370
Wanh sien.....	173,715	69,964	83,624	329,301	494,937
Shasi.....	263,020	106,899	126,053	497,972	2,114,837
Changsha.....	1,351,779	629,879	574,000	2,555,664	1,205,482
Yochow.....	872,145	195,509	474,387	1,542,039	7,066,631
Kwei yang.....	92,473	38,370	38,717	169,562	3,465,991
Hankow.....	6,263,897	1,885,789	3,023,608	11,173,294	3,465,991
Kinkiang.....	3,020,027	765,486	1,327,404	5,112,917	2,075,535
LOWER YANGTZE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.					
Wuhu.....	4,557,518	652,998	621,604	2,832,120	1,707,159
Tatung.....	1,203,911	706,130	470,367	2,380,616	3,301,344
Nanking.....	2,342,245	1,611,241	291,852	4,445,338	8,344,995
Chinking.....	5,333,973	1,606,738	2,563,238	9,552,979	16,910,993
Shanghai.....	7,502,152	15,136,436	2,724,123	25,362,711	1,451,478
Soochow.....	2,141,715	888,066	549,651	3,570,432	2,808,221
Hangchow.....	1,606,392	963,366	667,694	3,237,652	2,737,781
Ningpo.....	1,968,839	811,974	953,361	3,734,174	503,441
SOUTH CHINA.					
Wenhow.....	296,129	112,342	136,163	544,634	171,263
Santung.....	117,228	51,985	55,574	224,787	2,976,053
Foochow.....	1,943,467	950,232	745,667	3,639,366	1,997,236
Amoy.....	1,399,060	534,356	631,812	2,565,158	1,749,596
Swatow.....	840,131	402,122	373,342	1,815,595	8,667,080
Canton.....	5,018,157	3,530,133	1,876,616	10,424,906	2,507,421
Sanshui.....	1,313,751	458,184	735,486	2,507,421	3,070,813
Wuchow.....	1,532,200	823,741	714,872	3,070,813	280,555
Pakhoi.....	168,152	78,426	70,722	317,300	3,255,020
Kiungchow.....	53,446	37,411	7,218	98,075	22,385
Lungchow.....	21,704	16,137	2,597	40,438	627,784
Mengtsz.....	417,379	201,926	236,134	855,439	16,240
Szanso.....	1,5989	12,690	18	26,697	224,257
Tengyueh.....	129,474	58,825	63,264	251,563	
TOTAL.....	81,268,068	51,586,781	35,462,283	168,317,132	112,774,814

APPENDIX D.

MAIL MATTER IN TRANSIT DURING THE YEAR.

DISTRICTS.	ORDINARY LETTERS.		POSTCARDS.		NEWS- PAPERS AND PRINTED MATTER.	SAMPLES OF MER- CHANDISE.	REGISTERED ARTICLES.	FREE CORRESPONDENCE.		TOTAL.
	Franked.	Un- franked.	Single.	Reply.				Letters.	Other Articles.	
NORTH CHINA.										
Peking.....	1,698,960	20,860	23,870	700	250,300	2,370	457,566	3,650	1,960	2,760,236
Taiyuanfu.....	666,097	32,16	6,141	579	52,408	498	154,152	3,533	27,684	914,308
Kaifeng.....	1,998,317	6,311	26,593	3,507	286,526	2,698	487,371	6,916	46,240	2,866,479
Sinai.....	256,266	3,184	7,953	471	56,420	470	205,896	2,876	3,060	534,642
Manchuria.....	939,711	525	6,614	112	142,214	493	107,035	1,499	262	1,179,378
Tientsin.....	2,632,486	2,266	57,166	418	484,758	1,238	410,552	3,774	5,528	3,597,426
Chefoo.....	392,612	4,462	5,889	45	43,614	123	78,714	1,124	499	396,932
Tsinan.....	851,102	1,566	10,974	281	89,987	339	255,874	2,684	696	1,213,443
Kiaochow.....	333,261	517	12,219	189	68,766	339	116,950	2,224	523	534,988
CENTRAL CHINA.										
Chungking.....	186,625	31,106	6,924	24	59,973	195	46,680	4,131	13,715	349,373
Chengtu.....	132,744	...	3,327	33	29,937	114	32,475	729	2,253	200,712
Jehang.....	197,039	526	11,639	167	190,573	575	41,633	1,573	1,248	444,992
Wanhsien.....	50,089	71	1,450	6	12,337	12	19,123	285	66	83,624
Shasi.....	92,165	66	1,207	...	8,698	27	24,721	139	30	128,053
Changsha.....	499,826	293	9,066	25	46,172	135	108,666	397	118	574,006
Yochow.....	317,057	1,791	6,797	79	60,599	339	86,966	1,200	99	474,387
Kweiyang.....	18,228	...	498	15	5,412	15	12,483	66	...	36,717
Hankow.....	1,635,771	6,487	40,807	230	961,806	1,051	372,990	4,029	437	3,023,668
Kiukiang.....	1,077,912	3,170	10,781	113	104,391	246	127,552	2,593	736	1,327,404
LOWER YANGTZE AND NEIGHBORING DISTRICTS.										
Wuhn.....	485,096	415	5,029	56	56,348	350	71,989	990	1,331	621,664
Tatung.....	381,446	766	2,615	97	42,271	181	47,358	674	161	470,567
Nanking.....	228,203	305	3,294	61	22,008	148	36,780	690	363	291,832
Chinking.....	1,922,209	1,693	23,695	306	316,700	766	250,218	3,570	14,081	2,593,238
Shanghai.....	1,711,605	32,162	207,563	322	459,229	4,555	395,353	3,453	481	3,274,123
Soochow.....	473,020	1,365	13,221	154	17,702	256	41,693	1,824	418	549,651
Huangchow.....	568,629	1,712	6,684	183	58,245	640	29,473	1,551	577	667,694
Ningpo.....	749,926	4,396	8,393	205	144,534	389	39,271	5,702	433	953,361
SOUTH CHINA.										
Wenchow.....	92,988	397	2,447	9	26,787	38	15,283	190	24	136,163
Sinatsen.....	39,078	344	734	27	5,665	15	9,468	626	109	35,574
Foochow.....	555,288	274	6,935	121	91,446	473	83,031	6,201	1,928	745,667
Amoy.....	481,852	1,161	5,893	73	42,532	163	98,321	1,941	234	631,842
Suwaro.....	437,819	752	1,999	36	90,235	107	40,046	1,310	228	573,342
Canton.....	1,724,569	2,489	4,978	...	66,847	245	76,511	939	18	1,876,616
Samsui.....	664,596	5,433	1,569	12	41,808	198	19,716	2,097	57	735,486
Wuchow.....	575,423	240	1,817	166	54,815	186	79,602	2,402	221	714,872
Pakhoi.....	47,754	18	552	36	9,873	18	12,204	258	9	70,222
Kiungchow.....	5,239	14	234	...	683	...	1,021	7	...	7,218
Lungehow.....	1,323	33	12	...	318	...	911	...	...	2,597
Mengtsz.....	94,061	1,650	8,910	346	66,547	383	61,824	1,735	...	236,131
Szenao.....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Tengyueh.....	39,244	360	493	7	8,638	37	13,843	564	78	63,264
TOTAL.....	25,448,386	143,005	555,850	9,211	4,605,982	20,333	4,474,615	79,986	124,915	35,462,283

APPENDIX C.

MAIL MATTER DESPATCHED DURING THE YEAR.

DISTRICTS.	ORDINARY LETTERS.		POSTCARDS.		NEWS-PAPERS AND PRINTED MATTER.	SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.	REGISTERED ARTICLES.	FREE CORRESPONDENCE.		TOTAL.
	Franked.	Un-franked.	Single.	Reply.				Letters.	Other Articles.	
NORTH CHINA.										
Peking.....	2,627,410	4,210	58,860	1,423	1,159,140	3,500	502,226	15,900	2,980	4,375,649
Taiyuanfu.....	605,099	1,002	6,893	897	11,044	488	114,465	8,922	12,957	761,765
Kaileng.....	1,409,314	1,476	23,297	2,273	745,257	1,740	243,254	20,831	15,410	2,402,852
Sianfu.....	259,268	5,510	8,566	700	10,878	448	110,947	10,750	5,171	417,928
Manchuria.....	1,766,287	2,549	11,776	235	237,709	929	211,231	6,007	93	2,236,816
Tientsin.....	3,046,825	9,677	94,260	807	1,912,159	2,129	322,372	15,419	340	5,434,018
Ch'efoo.....	412,366	1,661	21,823	154	25,334	329	40,460	4,148	989	507,464
Tsinan.....	781,356	1,225	13,996	458	76,591	543	144,894	12,777	3,702	1,035,542
Kiaochow.....	271,519	18	9,012	159	23,824	321	71,308	7,538	2,102	385,801
CENTRAL CHINA.										
Chungking.....	157,538	1,560	6,052	120	15,248	260	33,086	7,648	4,908	224,420
Chengt'u.....	229,224	...	7,230	57	27,522	159	55,749	2,406	...	323,409
Ichang.....	65,838	307	5,419	97	1,914	697	10,520	1,832	...	83,624
Wansien.....	34,528	...	1,591	201	827	36	11,656	...	246	69,664
Shasi.....	83,561	56	15	16	268	3	21,898	379	3	106,899
Changsha.....	518,802	570	7,605	18	5,608	192	93,491	2,895	668	629,879
Yochow.....	161,121	9	3,453	48	2,220	217	25,517	2,387	537	193,509
Kweiyang.....	25,410	...	453	39	2,838	39	8,976	570	45	38,370
Hankow.....	1,486,344	1,060	23,232	455	152,257	1,495	205,138	14,857	951	1,885,789
Kinkiang.....	671,802	2,725	12,395	221	11,712	560	58,771	5,824	1,476	765,486
LOWER YANGTZE AND NEIGHBORING DISTRICTS.										
Wuhu.....	588,093	576	10,928	76	3,233	695	43,957	3,540	1,000	652,998
Tatung.....	627,659	1,050	6,730	39	10,292	304	55,109	3,742	1,212	706,138
Nanking.....	1,340,794	3,983	29,837	28	119,760	428	82,815	3,417	479	1,611,241
Chinking.....	1,418,288	2,559	21,802	226	28,139	489	126,897	6,576	1,782	1,666,738
Shanghai.....	3,455,735	49,030	392,793	471	10,961,464	4,534	256,016	15,281	1,112	5,136,436
Soochow.....	791,396	2,294	22,083	229	8,935	393	55,995	6,036	705	888,066
Hangchow.....	826,842	1,624	15,630	1,396	32,362	791	63,311	9,717	1,893	953,566
Ningpo.....	749,514	884	8,599	138	6,125	630	33,792	11,291	1,001	811,974
SOUTH CHINA.										
Wenchow.....	95,239	19	1,623	9	1,493	56	11,506	1,611	786	112,342
Santung.....	200,228	7	1,026	35	335	29	6,675	2,692	1,160	51,985
Foochow.....	756,728	519	7,599	112	38,201	1,028	129,729	12,011	4,445	930,222
Amoy.....	431,940	128	14,259	148	14,819	379	65,613	6,548	432	534,256
Svatow.....	299,141	66	3,255	44	38,490	127	56,626	3,889	484	402,122
Canton.....	3,246,356	2,648	14,669	114	159,841	946	101,344	3,928	287	3,530,133
Samshui.....	444,363	123	1,962	36	7,578	252	8,076	1,551	63	438,184
Wuchow.....	758,728	299	4,045	222	16,004	255	39,027	4,777	384	823,741
Pakhoi.....	63,507	45	1,908	42	1,083	27	10,671	1,074	69	78,426
Kingchow.....	29,321	59	810	...	645	66	6,418	92	...	37,411
Lungchow.....	12,045	7	117	14	32	6	3,824	92	...	16,137
Hengtz.....	130,261	1,704	11,244	532	8,605	235	44,589	4,353	373	201,026
Szeem.....	8,986	1	126	32	343	26	2,734	44	18	12,690
Tengyueh.....	47,374	19	512	...	383	3	8,702	1,633	179	58,825
TOTAL.....	30,804,850	101,259	887,745	12,319	15,932,850	25,985	3,595,153	245,426	71,194	51,586,781

APPENDIX B.

MAIL MATTER RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

DISTRICTS.	ORDINARY LETTERS.		POSTCARDS.		NEWS- PAPERS AND PRINTED MATTER.	SAMPLES OF MER- CHANDISE.	REGIS- TERED ARTICLES.	FREE CORRESPONDENCE.		TOTAL.	LOCAL DELIVERY.	
	Franked.	Un- franked.	Single.	Reply.				Letters.	Other Articles.		Letters.	Other Articles.
NORTH CHINA.												
Peking.....	4,179,580	10,700	477,10	1,330	1,398,550	3,460	700,569	20,870	17,780	6,380,549	242,408	136,477
Taiyuanfu.....	1,284,966	13,025	13,766	1,168	133,367	1,287	268,940	12,741	45,687	1,774,947	2,477	287
Kaifeng.....	2,300,255	8,855	28,882	3,945	627,693	2,075	484,782	22,508	321,118	3,801,113	1,637	...
Sianfu.....	452,577	14,743	11,548	1,083	110,534	1,156	339,407	10,475	6,306	944,609	292	7
Manchuria.....	2,453,658	3,562	18,292	355	422,122	3,020	296,249	6,154	2,211	3,208,823	28,773	4,177
Tientsin.....	5,537,531	8,516	108,092	2,411	3,596,222	4,431	776,745	20,149	9,121	10,083,218	369,028	2,647,101
Chefoo.....	655,618	5,462	10,568	249	102,766	403	69,100	3,725	750	848,641	6,265	8,013
Tsinan.....	1,696,507	18,227	25,041	615	254,320	906	390,678	13,984	4,450	2,404,928	8,149	1,043
Kiaochow.....	599,271	746	19,688	427	142,542	856	167,740	7,932	2,042	941,244	66	3
CENTRAL CHINA.												
Chungking.....	406,114	18,309	17,423	318	160,401	505	88,981	11,890	21,438	734,429	1,229	458
Chengtu.....	369,483	531	12,321	216	114,624	306	91,770	3,165	6,177	598,293	537	61
Ichang.....	205,193	573	10,466	179	118,201	467	29,660	1,486	983	367,208	325	...
Wanhsien.....	113,748	232	3,057	63	26,271	98	39,527	1,483	234	175,713	...	...
Shasi.....	185,976	354	2,496	17	25,362	30	47,880	766	139	263,020	47	...
Changsha.....	1,003,633	5,596	20,255	181	120,517	367	197,298	2,915	977	1,351,779	2,536	139
Yochow.....	631,228	4,166	10,197	182	100,034	540	122,288	3,081	427	872,445	555	41
Kweiyang.....	49,086	12	1,107	99	18,357	54	23,019	657	84	92,475	279	57
Hankow.....	3,560,726	11,766	81,844	1,049	2,079,912	2,447	505,545	17,788	4,850	6,263,897	41,844	14,777
Kiukiang.....	1,746,732	5,357	25,107	343	1,039,308	1,189	197,113	9,373	4,505	3,020,037	5,048	1,328
LOWER YANGTZE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.												
Wuhu.....	1,245,194	2,449	15,868	171	157,894	738	125,438	5,308	4,458	1,557,518	2,634	307
Rating.....	967,432	1,672	9,798	149	119,306	464	98,538	3,781	2,771	1,203,911	942	67
Nanking.....	1,608,438	3,334	20,393	175	735,407	482	169,760	3,851	455	2,542,245	8,715	712
Chinking.....	3,545,466	12,998	48,320	660	1,295,532	1,284	417,326	10,871	22,310	5,353,972	1,776	108
Shanghai.....	5,516,878	24,157	266,663	340	1,069,486	7,881	605,201	15,879	1,667	7,522,132	108,440	513,538
Soochow.....	859,159	2,408	19,131	225	1,100,399	331	60,075	1,164	925	2,411,715	46,627	5,847
Hangchow.....	1,184,220	2,132	20,459	685	278,029	1,076	160,985	5,174	2,542	1,666,392	34,521	211
Ningpo.....	1,423,765	27,254	16,964	396	397,180	1,061	78,478	9,734	14,007	1,968,839	3,937	327
SOUTH CHINA.												
Wenchow.....	198,274	911	4,681	69	61,189	143	28,449	1,779	634	296,129	453	...
Santiao.....	81,187	228	988	26	14,709	67	15,243	3,493	1,267	177,228	3,942	239
Foochow.....	1,304,227	4,422	16,919	298	381,414	1,556	208,013	18,346	5,202	1,843,467	103,247	6,128
Amoy.....	1,070,109	4,270	17,731	357	195,821	657	189,374	9,405	1,246	1,399,060	29,358	2,208
Swatow.....	604,379	3,747	4,151	116	169,200	158	52,981	4,578	821	810,131	1,526	...
Canton.....	4,368,092	7,038	11,402	60	155,070	1,147	268,005	6,432	911	5,018,157	457,221	5,539
Sanshui.....	1,207,155	9,645	3,171	24	60,648	330	28,215	4,446	117	1,313,571	147	3
Wuchow.....	1,260,798	1,628	6,256	359	143,728	670	111,079	6,980	702	1,532,200	1,105	323
Pakhoi.....	116,445	165	1,281	42	27,720	90	20,654	1,488	207	168,152	456	...
Kiungchow.....	37,458	20	665	20	9,350	10	5,647	243	33	53,446	285	51
Lungchow.....	12,798	12	57	6	4,187	6	4,371	209	58	21,704	20	...
Meizai.....	194,755	1,890	16,538	152	90,938	502	106,417	6,012	175	417,579	771	18
Szemao.....	82,420	7	22	17	2,817	7	2,271	165	19	13,989	...	...
Tengyneh.....	84,760	885	1,021	7	18,226	77	22,394	1,855	252	129,474	...	...
TOTAL.....	54,544,891	241,404	970,579	18,480	17,082,697	42,294	7,553,280	393,235	511,268	81,268,068	2,597,050	3,649,591

SUMMARY OF IMPERIAL POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.				POSTAL DIVISIONS.													
PROVINCES.	Prefectures and Independent Cities.	Number of District Offices.	33RD YEAR OF KUANG HSÜ.														
			1905.				1906.				33RD YEAR OF KUANG HSÜ.						
			Districts or Sub-Districts.	Number of			Districts or Sub-Districts.	Number of			Districts or Sub-Districts.	Number of					
Head and Branch Offices.	Postal Agencies.	Money Order Offices.		Head and Branch Offices.	Postal Agencies.	Money Order Offices.		Head and Branch Offices.	Postal Agencies.	Money Order Offices.							
			A.*	B.†				A.*	B.†				A.*	B.†			
Kiangsu.....	7	34	Chinkiang...	26	29	6	4	Chinkiang...	27	32	11	7	Chinkiang...	28	50	15	4
"	3	13	Shanghai....	7	36	9	1	Shanghai....	9	37	7	2	Shanghai....	10	38	13	1
"	1	14	Soochow.....	7	12	5	2	Soochow.....	7	15	4	...	Soochow....	7	25	8	...
Chekiang.....	4	29	Hangchow... 17	36	11	...	Hangchow... 24	37	8	4	Hangchow... 24	41	10	3			
"	5	33	Ningpo..... 15	24	6	3	Ningpo..... 14	30	6	3	Ningpo..... 14	36	6	3			
"	2	16	Wenchow... 6	13	2	3	Wenchow... 6	13	2	3	Wenchow... 6	13	2	3			
Fukien.....	1	5	Sant'ao..... 2	5	1	1	Sant'ao..... 2	11	1	3	Sant'ao..... 3	10	1	4			
"	6	31	Foochow.... 23	30	9	12	Foochow.... 29	43	10	14	Foochow.... 30	50	9	15			
"	4	22	Amoy..... 11	74	5	6	Amoy..... 23	76	9	13	Amoy..... 23	105	9	14			
Kwangtung... 2	18	Swatow.... 17	31	2	6	Swatow.... 17	48	5	5	Swatow.... 17	64	7	7				
Kwangsi..... 12	56	Wuchow.... 9	28	2	3												
Kwangtung... 6	19	Samshui... 7	27	1	1												
"	6	28	Canton..... 24	163	5	11	Canton..... 47	289	11	17	Canton..... 50	358	11	18			
"	1	13	Kiungchow... 1	3	1	...	Kiungchow... 1	3	1	...	Kiungchow... 1	3	1	...			
"	3	7	Pakhoi..... 6	9	1	1											
Kwangsi..... 1	4																
"	2	5	Lungchow... 1	...	1	...	Lungchow... 1	...	1	...	Lungchow... 1	2	1	...			
Yunnan..... 10	49	Mengtsz.... 10	15	1	1	Mengtsz.... 17	20	1	1	Mengtsz.... 18	55	2	4				
"	3	1	Szenao..... 1	3	1	...	Szenao..... 1	5	1	...	Szenao..... 1	5	1	...			
"	7	17	Tengyueh... 5	6	1	1	Tengyueh... 5	6	1	...	Tengyueh... 5	6	1	...			
TOTAL.....	291	1,470		437	1,189	142	103		522	1,574	175	145		553	2,250	206	168

* Money Order Offices A are those between which direct communication exists; for them the limit of issue on one document is \$50.

† Money Order Offices B are those situated inland between which postal communication is maintained by carriers or boats; for them the limit of issue is \$100.

N.B.—Where a money order is applied for at a Money Order Office A for payment at a Money Order Office B, or vice versa, the limit of issue is \$10. The fee is a per cent. of the amount paid out, and when a difference exists between the bank's rates at place of issue and place of payment, the make-up has to be paid in.

APPENDIX A.

SUMMARY OF IMPERIAL POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENTS OPEN AT THE END
OF THE YEAR.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.			POSTAL DIVISIONS.																	
PROVINCES.	Number of		1905.						1906.						33RD YEAR OF KUANG HSÜ.					
	Prefectures and Independent Cities.	District Cities.	Districts or Sub-Districts.	Number of				Districts or Sub-Districts.	Number of				Districts or Sub-Districts.	Number of						
				Head and Branch Offices.	Postal Agencies.	Money Order Offices.			Head and Branch Offices.	Postal Agencies.	Money Order Offices.			Head and Branch Offices.	Postal Agencies.	Money Order Offices.				
				A.*	B.†			A.*	B.†			A.*	B.†			A.*	B.†			
Chihli.....	15	119	Peking.....	22	56	12	4	Peking.....	32	146	22	8	Peking.....	34	324	21	9			
Shansi.....	26	91	Taiyuanfu.....	10	36	...	5	Taiyuanfu.....	15	54	...	6	Taiyuanfu.....	16	119	2	7			
Honan.....	10	77	Kaifeng.....	13	51	...	1	Kaifeng.....	14	76	5	5	Kaifeng.....	24	147	13	6			
Shensi.....	12	85	Sianfu.....	11	39	1	2	Sianfu.....	16	65	...	6	Sianfu.....	16	91	...	6			
Kansu.....	15	54																		
Shengking.....	5	23																		
Kirin.....	5	4	Newchwang.....	17	20	4	...	Newchwang.....	22	29	4	...	Manchuria.....	30	50	7	...			
Heilungkiang.....	2	...																		
Chihli.....	3	21	Tientsin.....	17	33	8	...	Tientsin.....	24	41	11	3	Tientsin.....	28	82	11	4			
Shantung.....	1	11	Chefoo.....	10	19	2	5	Chefoo.....	10	26	2	5	Chefoo.....	10	27	2	5			
".....	9	68	Tsinan.....	13	42	1	4	Tsinan.....	14	65	2	3	Tsinan.....	15	76	2	3			
".....	2	26	Kiaochow.....	20	24	9	4	Kiaochow.....	20	27	10	6	Kiaochow.....	20	27	10	6			
Szechwan.....	10	63	Chungking.....	8	47	...	2	Chungking.....	8	54	...	2	Chungking.....	8	39	2	3			
Yunnan.....	1	1																		
Szechwan.....	13	61	Chengtu.....	10	60	...	1	Chengtu.....	10	68	...	1	Chengtu.....	10	74	1	2			
Hupeh.....	3	12	Ichang.....	1	6	1	...	Ichang.....	1	5	1	...	Ichang.....	1	13	1	1			
Szechwan.....	1	6	Wanhsten.....	1	4	...	1	Wanhsten.....	3	12	...	1	Wanhsten.....	3	12	...	1			
Hupeh.....	2	9	Shasi.....	3	11	2	...	Shasi.....	3	16	2	1	Shasi.....	3	17	2	1			
Hunan.....	5	12	Changsha.....	9	19	3	5	Changsha.....	11	23	5	5	Changsha.....	12	27	5	7			
".....	12	55	Yochow.....	8	16	2	1	Yochow.....	9	21	3	1	Yochow.....	9	29	2	4			
Kweichow.....	16	48	Kweiyang.....	2	1	...	...	Kweiyang.....	2	1	...	...	Kweiyang.....	5	12	...	1
Honan.....	3	25																		
Hupeh.....	7	45	Hankow.....	27	86	15	3	Hankow.....	32	91	17	6	Hankow.....	24	76	16	7			
Kiangsi.....	14	78	Kiukiang.....	21	19	3	2	Kiukiang.....	22	23	4	1	Kiukiang.....	22	39	3	4			
Anhui.....	7	30	Wuhu.....	9	22	3	6	Wuhu.....	12	23	3	9	Wuhu.....	12	34	5	9			
".....	3	12	Tatung.....	4	20	2	2	Tatung.....	4	24	2	2	Tatung.....	4	33	2	2			
Kiangsu.....	1	7																		
Anhui.....	3	12	Nanking.....	6	16	4	...	Nanking.....	8	19	3	2	Nanking.....	9	21	4	4			

In a word, the striking progress already made by the Imperial Post, and especially during the last two years, shows that it meets a real public need and that its influence and popularity are steadily growing the better it becomes known.

ALFRED E. HIPPISELY,

Postal Secretary Officiating.

INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF POSTS.

PEKING, 30th April 1908.

number and density of the population in any given district should, however, afford some criterion of the volume of correspondence which, it may be anticipated, is likely to emanate from that district: for population is apt to be densest in those sections which are the most productive, where commerce is carried on with the greatest ease, and means of transport are most convenient. It is also in the most densely populous sections that, as a rule, the necessity of striking out to gain a livelihood elsewhere is most apt to make itself felt. And all these factors tend to develop correspondence. Appendix N, therefore, showing the density of population in each province and the number of letters now sent by every thousand of the inhabitants, is not without interest. In no province of China does each inhabitant send one letter in a year—at least, not through the Government Post Office. Kiangsu heads the list, with 807 letters to each thousand of the inhabitants; Chihli comes next, with 445; even the highly educated natives of Kwangtung and of Chekiang send only 172 and 156 respectively; while the largest, richest, and most populous province—Szechwan,—with 13 only, is not far ahead of the poorest and most sparsely populated—Kwangsi,—with but 3, the lowest of all.

6°. IMPROVEMENTS.—For the convenience of the public and to meet office needs, a list in Chinese has been issued during the year of all Imperial Post establishments, arranged according to provinces and prefectures, with diacritical marks showing the status of each and thus the duties it is competent to perform in respect of insurance and the issue of money orders. It is intended to issue a quarterly supplement containing the names, similarly arranged, of new Offices opened in the interval.

A Postal Atlas has also been compiled and issued, which shows at a glance the places at which branches of the Imperial Post Office have been opened and the routes followed by the courier services functioning between them. Progress, however, is so rapid that, owing to changes effected during the time of printing, some of the maps already fail to accurately represent the present status of the Administration in the provinces concerned.

In the course of the year a General Post Office has been built at Shanghai on a scale suited to the commercial importance of the place and to the multifarious and steadily increasing duties to be performed there; and commodious buildings have been erected at Swatow and Canton. Attention has also been directed to providing more suitable accommodation for the Post Office in the cities of the interior. At the outset considerations of economy necessitated the restriction of expenditure within the narrowest possible limits; and in consequence cheap premises were in many instances rented in back streets or suburbs away from the busy quarters of the town. Such action was a mistake in a country where native merchants attach so much importance to "face," *i.e.*, the effect of appearance, that they are willing to spend hundreds of dollars on carved and gilded shop-fronts. And the consequence has been that the very existence of the Post Office has often remained unknown to those who should resort to it most; and that the position and influence of the officer in charge being largely determined by the standing of the Office over which he presides, he has been given but slight consideration, and an appeal by him to the Magistrate has been treated with scant courtesy. Steps have been taken to remedy this, and the Post Office has in such places been removed into the business quarter and to premises better suited to its official status. The wisdom of this policy has been demonstrated not only by a rapid increase in the receipts but also by demonstrations of popular approval. When, for instance, the Post Office at Kienning (Fukien province) changed its location, the gentry and leading merchants of the city sent many presents of candles, fire-crackers, and paper and silk scrolls, to express their pleasure at its removal to a more commodious site and to wish it success.

of the post office sorter to such an extent that it became necessary to teach the proper way of addressing letters in the primary schools. In China no such difficulties have had to be met, the practical and business-like turn of the Chinese mind supplying exactly the indications required, and no more. In India, probably because it used to be customary to epitomise the contents of a letter on the outside, postcards have proved an immense success; in China, where secretiveness is the rule even in ordinary and unimportant matters, there is a national repugnance to adopting a form of correspondence which is open to the eyes of everyone through whose hands it passes. On the other hand, lessons may be learnt from experience in India. Envelopes bearing an embossed stamp have proved there an unqualified success; and the introduction of such an envelope in China would probably meet with equal favour, for experience has shown that in some localities, especially throughout the province of Szechwan, there is a strong repugnance to the use of the gummed stamp. In India the village post office has of late years been usually placed in the charge of the local schoolmaster, who is glad to undertake the light additional duties for a modest allowance, and by his position in the village is particularly well suited to be the postmaster. In China the difficulty of securing suitable persons to act as Agents in places which are not of sufficient importance to warrant the establishment of a Post Office is a serious one and seems to be increasing. The adoption of this Indian practice, as the establishment of primary schools now being introduced develops, might solve this difficulty, while educational progress might at the same time be assisted and stimulated by making the position of village schoolmaster a more desirable one by the additional salary which would accrue to him from the Post Office.

In India the total number of articles carried by the Post has increased in the decade 1896 to 1906 nearly 320 millions. In China the number has increased from 10½ millions in 1901 to 167 millions in 1907, and the year last named shows an increase of 53 millions over that of 1906. Such a rate of progress cannot be expected to continue, but none the less the outlook is by no means discouraging.

It was not, as stated above, till 30 years after the postal service had come into general operation that an annual equilibrium between receipts and expenditure was secured in India, the gross revenue in 1890 being under £1,000,000, or Mexican \$10,000,000. Beside these figures the income of the L.P.O. occupies a very modest position. As to expenditure on postal service maintenance, any comparison between the Chinese and Indian could only be of the most indefinite kind. The money cost of postal work in China, including funds specially contributed by the Government to supplement the receipts which would be insufficient without them to balance the expenditure, does not represent even approximately the whole cost of the Service, because it takes no account of the assistance rendered gratuitously by the Maritime Customs. At most of the treaty ports the Post Office is housed in Customs premises, the local Commissioner of Customs acts as Postmaster of the district, and the accounts are kept and the mails landed and shipped by members of the Customs staff. It is impossible to assess, with any approach to exactness, the money value of the services thus rendered by the Maritime Customs, but it is probably no exaggeration to say that were they dispensed with additional expenditure amounting to three-quarters of a million of Mexican dollars annually would be entailed on the Postal Administration.

It has recently been stated by a French authority that in the United Kingdom each person writes 78 letters in the year, in the United States 67, in Germany 55, in Denmark 41, in Austria 38, in Holland 31, in Belgium 29, in France and in Sweden 26, and in Norway 20. The sedentary habits of the Chinese will for a long while yet militate against correspondence being conducted in this country on a scale in any way comparable with the figures just given. The

was reached, the receipts then aggregating about a million sterling. The reason for this slow development in India was probably the lack of travelling facilities. So long as a population has to remain to a large extent in the place in which it was born because the even level of wages offers no attraction sufficient to justify it in incurring the expense of moving far afield, there is necessarily but little correspondence. It is only when industries have been started which create a demand for labour which local conditions cannot meet, or the cost of travelling over long distances has been materially reduced by the introduction of steamers and railroads, that correspondence on any large scale springs up. The influence of these factors is to a certain extent modified by an enterprise not usually found in Oriental peoples which characterises the Chinese and which prompts them to travel long distances in search of a more lucrative field for their labours, as well as by the established rule which requires that an official shall hold office only in a province other than that in which his family home is situated. The Postal Administration has, however, never been regarded in India as a revenue-producing department, and surpluses of revenue have regularly been devoted to development of the service and to reduction of the postal tariff. The paper used in India is so thin and light in weight that it was decided from the start to adopt a low unit of weight for domestic correspondence. This was fixed in 1854 at slightly over a quarter of an ounce and the postage on that weight at half an anna, which was then slightly less than a penny and is now the exact equivalent of a halfpenny. The tariff remained at this figure for over 50 years, until, as the result of changes introduced in 1905 and again in 1907, the half-anna, or halfpenny, postage now covers a weight of rather more than half an ounce. But while retaining this small unit at a low rate of postage in order to meet the needs of the bulk of the native population, who are extremely poor, increasing receipts permitted the introduction last year of considerable reductions in the tariff on bulky mercantile correspondence, and since then the weight to be carried by the anna, or penny, postage has been raised to 4 ounces (10 tolas), and a similar additional weight is covered by each succeeding anna. In China the rate is 2 Mexican dollar cents for each half-ounce, or slightly less than a halfpenny. On the bulk of the domestic correspondence the charge in China is therefore practically one-fourth of that collected in India during the first 50 years of the life of its Postal Administration, and on a par with that levied to-day. Newspaper and parcel rates were at the outset considerably higher in India than those charged in China; but the rapid extension of railway communication has permitted of material reductions being made of late years, with the result that the parcel post rate in India is now 2 annas, or 8 Mexican dollar cents, per pound, as compared with 15 cents for the initial pound and 5 cents additional for each subsequent pound up to 6 pounds in China; and the newspaper postage is half an anna, or 2 Mexican dollar cents, for 4 ounces, while in China it is 2 cents for every 2 ounces. In China, however, the rates charged for newspapers and parcels are not remunerative under existing conditions, while they have to be carried over such vast distance by couriers; and it will be necessary, in order to establish an equilibrium between receipts and expenditure in respect of these articles, either to increase the postal charges, or, adopting something like the American system, to divide mail matter into classes and to forward first class mail matter (letters and postcards) by fast couriers and the more bulky articles by slower couriers or on mule-back. The advantages of the present parcel post are so generally recognised that there is a growing tendency on the part of traders away in the interior to regard it in the light of a common carrier and to rely solely upon it to replenish their stock of books and merchandise.

In certain respects postal experience in India and in China presents curious contrasts. The honorific titles and language of hyperbole, or the greetings and good wishes with which it seemed appropriate to the Indian mind to load the outside of letters, increased the work

the agencies in China of the Hongkong Post Office, which are franked—not at the Union rate of 25 centimes, but—at the British intra-Empire rate of one penny or 10 centimes. Against the extension to post offices established on Chinese soil of this non-Union rate, which is admittedly only applicable to places within the British Empire, China has, for political reasons, consistently protested, and must continue to protest, as an infringement of her rights as an independent State; more especially as China appears to be the only sovereign nation to which this rate is applied. Such letters, therefore, continue to be taxed when handed to the Chinese Administration for delivery. These alien post offices were originally established at treaty ports for the convenience of the foreign merchants doing business there in the transmission of their correspondence with other countries; but they have long ceased to exist for this object alone, and in many ways considerably increase the difficulties of the Chinese Administration. It has long been the practice for the Chinese emigrants to Siam to receive and forward correspondence with their families—not in single letters, but—in packages of scores or perhaps hundreds of letters clubbed together. This practice worked, however, so seriously to the detriment of the postal revenue of both China and Siam that the Administrations of the two countries found it necessary to take measures to correct it. Naturally strong opposition was aroused on the part of both the emigrants in Siam and of their families in China, appeals being made by both to their national authorities to prevent any increase in the postage. This opposition had just been successfully surmounted, and the new procedure put into operation, when the alien post offices intervened by offering to accept “clubbed” packages and to charge postage on the gross weight only, with the result that the arrangements come to had to be abandoned.

As a consequence of the procedure adopted since the Rome Convention has come into effect, the Hongkong Post Office has reduced its postage on letters from that British Colony to Shanghai from 4 cents per half-ounce to 4 cents per ounce. This change would seem to necessitate a corresponding reduction by this Administration in the postage on letters from China to Hongkong. If that be so, it is suggested that it would be politic to go a step further and to formulate the change in a reduction of postage to 3 cents on every half-ounce. To confine the reduction to 1-ounce weights would tend to perpetuate the practice of clubbing letters together, seeing that it is calculated that on an average the weight of seven of the Chinese letters sent from Hongkong does not exceed an ounce; in the North these are much heavier, weighing on the average but little short of half an ounce. To make the reduction apply equally to the half-ounce would effect an appreciable reduction in the postage on single letters, and would thus tend to remove the advantage secured by clubbing letters, especially if measures be simultaneously adopted to accelerate delivery.

A considerable step has been taken during the year towards removing one cause of friction with the foreign post offices established in China. Both the British and French Administrations claimed under the terms of their agreements with China the right to hand over to this Administration for delivery letters originating in China which were posted at their offices franked with their stamps. As the Chinese domestic tariff is considerably lower than that of the offices named, this claim was not likely to result in any serious diminution of Chinese postal receipts; but it had to be resisted in principle as an invasion of China's domestic sphere. The French Government has already admitted the propriety of China's attitude in this matter; and negotiations are now being conducted with the Postmaster General at Hongkong, which, it is confidently anticipated, will result in a similar recognition of China's rights.

5°. FUTURE OUTLOOK.—Postage stamps were first introduced into India in 1854, but 1860 may be regarded as the date from which the regular development of the postal system in that country began, and it was not till 30 years later that an annual equilibrium of the postal budget

such firm as that to which the packet is addressed exists, and to fine the addressees would only bring the Post Office into disrepute, because it would be punishing the innocent, or comparatively innocent, parties. When the certificate of registration has been cancelled, the native authorities have been appealed to and requested to forbid the offending firm to any longer carry on its business, but usually without result. There is no reason to doubt the wish and intention of the authorities concerned to uphold the Imperial Post Office; it is the lack of specific and well-defined instructions which embarrasses them and makes it difficult for them to carry out to its logical and reasonable conclusion the rule requiring all postal firms to register at the Imperial Post Office and to conform to the conditions of such registration. The Tientsin Postmaster writes most pertinently: "The Government has ruled that all postal hongts must register. The logical conclusion is, then, that those hongts which do not register may not do business. The conditions of registration are that the registered hongts must send all their mail matter through the I.P.O., and that the penalties of clandestine carriage of mail are increasing fines for successive offences and finally cancellation. The offending hongt thus becomes an unregistered hongt, which, logically, should be forbidden to do business. But to ensure that this logical result of breach of regulations shall follow, it is necessary that the Government should issue special instructions to territorial officials at places where Imperial Post Offices exist, directing these officials to stop the business of any postal hongt which fails to register at the Imperial Post Office, or which, having registered, has had its registration cancelled for repeated breaches of the condition of registration. Having such explicit instructions, Taotais and Magistrates will not fail to give practical support to the scheme of Government control of all postal business." At present the clandestine carrying of mail matter by the postal hongts is beyond doubt an everyday business of large dimensions, which persists in spite of constant and systematic efforts to check it; and the registered firms are as deeply engaged in it as the unregistered. The competition of these hongts has, however, not been an unmixed evil, for it has directed attention to the necessity of prompt delivery and late collection, if the Post Office is to win the support of those who conduct most of the correspondence in China—merchants and bankers,—who insist on receiving their letters of advice with the least possible delay and of posting them up to the latest possible hour. The institution of special collection and delivery services and the establishment of fast day-and-night courier services wherever possible are calculated to bring about the absorption of the native letter hongts far more rapidly than any repressive measures are likely to do.

4°. RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POST OFFICES.—The Rome Convention came into force on the 1st October. By its provisions the unit of weight for letters passing within the Union was raised from 15 to 20 grammes, postage remaining at 25 centimes on the initial unit, but being reduced to 15 centimes on each subsequent unit or fraction thereof. Detailed Regulation V, however, permits States which, by reason of their internal regulations, are unable to adopt the decimal metrical system of weight, to substitute the ounce *avoirdupois* (28.3465 grammes) for the Union unit of 20 grammes for letters. China decided to maintain the unit for her domestic mail matter at 15 grammes; but having undertaken, though not yet a member of the Union, to give effect so far as circumstances allow to Union rules, she adopted the 20-gramme unit for international letters, as well as the reduced postage for each unit or fraction thereof after the first; and in the case of letters received from countries not using the decimal metrical system, decided not to regard as taxable such as were fully franked according to the Union tariff for 20 grammes weight, though the ounce, not the 20 grammes weight, was the unit on which postage had been calculated. Recognition of the Union tariff of postage forms the basis of every postal agreement China has entered into with foreign countries. The above decision therefore implied no recognition of letters forwarded from the United Kingdom and British Colonies to

constantly fluctuating and is higher at inland places than at the treaty ports, while the transport of money by boat or by mule is not only expensive but frequently attended with great risk. The commission to be charged has therefore to be constantly watched, lest the convenience afforded to the public result in serious pecuniary loss to the Post Office. For this reason the establishment of a uniform national currency would be welcomed by no one more warmly than by the Postal Administration.

3°. NATIVE POSTAL AGENCIES.—The number of letters forwarded in “clubbed” packages through the Imperial Postal Administration has declined from nearly 9 millions in 1905 and nearly 8 millions in 1906 to less than 6½ millions—a total below that of any year on record, the decline being specially noticeable at Canton, where the number has for the first time fallen below 1 million. This diminution does not necessarily prove that the business of the native hong has been reduced to the extent the figures would suggest. Those figures apart, however, there are good reasons for believing that at least in certain parts of the country patronage is being steadily withdrawn from the postal hong. The diminution in their number at Canton has already been alluded to: in the North they have been unable to maintain their ground wherever the fast day-and-night courier service has been instituted; and in other portions of the Empire it has been noticed that they are no longer able to depend on the carriage of letters for a livelihood, but are compelled to supplement that source of income by the sale on commission of lottery tickets. If the figures do indicate a real diminution in *min-chū* activity, this diminution will make itself more distinctly visible each year. Meanwhile it will be well to regard them as showing no more than a diminished recourse to the facilities offered to them by the Imperial Post Office; more especially as it has to be admitted that the new rules, to which attention was called in last year's report—requiring all native letter hongs to register within a delay of three months at the Imperial Post Office and to forward all mail matter through the latter at special rates equivalent to half the ordinary tariff,—have failed to produce the far-reaching effects anticipated. Despite the facilities which this Administration in a spirit of conciliation has granted these native firms, there would appear to be some proviso in the I.P.O. rules and procedure which works hardship to these firms. For in several districts the proclamations issued enjoining registration have been entirely ignored and no application to register has been made, while in others where registration has been effected smuggling of mail matter continues on a scale little, if at all, diminished. The rules adopted in 1906 provided, when smuggling of mail matter was discovered, for the infliction of fines, increasing in amount on the second and third occasion, for the first three offences detected and for cancellation of registration on a fourth offence. Registration being gratuitous, many native hongs applied to register, but did not on that account cease to smuggle. More rigorous measures were then taken to prevent the independent carriage of mails by the hongs: seizures were made, and the amount of mail matter reported to the Imperial Post Office would show a large increase, sometimes threefold what it had been; but any relaxation in preventive measures has been speedily followed by a gradual falling off in the mails posted. On the discovery of a case of smuggling, the fine prescribed by the rule adopted in 1906 has been inflicted. But if the offender refuse to pay, the Post Office had no means of compelling payment, and cancellation of the certificate of registration has been without effect—because the offending firm can go on smuggling without registration as easily as with it, this clandestine carriage being apparently the most profitable part of the business of these firms. The difficulties of the Post Office in dealing with such cases have, too, been greatly increased by the device adopted by the smugglers of addressing the packet of letters to a fictitious firm, the identity of which is known only to the parties interested. When a seizure of mails so addressed is made, it is impossible to discover the real offender, because no

and Peking, with 42,000. The average weight is slightly below that in 1906, but still is somewhat over 3 kilos. The parcels despatched taxed with trade charges (included in the above) increased in number from under 2,000 to 3,700, and the charges to be collected, from \$21,000 to \$34,000. Insured parcels despatched aggregated over 21,000, of a value of \$1,485,000 against nearly 19,000, of a value of \$909,000, in 1906. It is, however, to be remarked that, insurance of all domestic parcels of a value of \$30 or upwards was made compulsory in November last. As will be seen from the above figures, the value of parcels sent by post has been rapidly increasing, the average value being over \$70 during the year, as compared with less than \$50 in 1906; and at times the parcels reaching Peking in a single day represent a money value of \$50,000 or \$60,000. The risk of loss and damage in the course of a long overland journey is great, and when such did occur, it was found that the Chinese, who are accustomed to register their parcels, with acknowledgment of receipt, regarded registration as insurance and insisted upon compensation in full. To explain the difference between registration and insurance, and to appeal to the published rule—that the Post Office is not responsible for uninsured parcels, but in case of loss would, as an act of grace, grant an indemnity of \$5.—was useless: the senders insisted that a parcel entrusted to the Post Office must be delivered, or if it were not, the sender must be indemnified in full, and in this contention they were upheld by their national authorities. Under these circumstances compulsory insurance becomes a necessity. It was anticipated that the introduction of this measure would result in a considerable diminution of the number of parcels sent. But this has not occurred; the fact being that the Chinese held the belief that the parcel tariff was too low to ensure security, and they therefore regard the enhanced cost of transmission caused by insurance fees as nothing more than a reasonable charge for work done.

The number of *registered articles* despatched increased from 2,441,000 to 3,505,000. The "express delivery" service continues to gain in popularity, the number of letters despatched by it having increased from 46,000 to 109,000. It is still confined to letters exchanged between the Offices at Peking, Kaifeng, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Foochow, and Canton; but the time has come when it might well be extended to other places. Of the Offices at which this service has functioned during two full years, the number of letters so despatched from Tientsin has risen from 11,000 to 28,000, and those from Shanghai, from 11,000 to 26,000.

The *money order system* shows an astonishing development during the last three years. Representing \$473,000 in 1901, the value of money orders issued had by 1904 only risen to \$752,000; in 1905, however, it leapt to \$1,230,000, the following year to \$2,339,000, and during the current year has advanced another million to \$3,341,000. The introduction of this system was prompted by a desire to facilitate the transmission of such small sums as a bank would not consider worth its while to remit, not by any wish to embark on banking business. During the past year, therefore, when it was seen that the business of remittance was attaining proportions that were not free from anxiety, efforts were consistently made, by restricting the number of orders which might be applied for by one individual on the same day and by increasing the commission charged, to prevent such an extension of the use of these remittance facilities as might even suggest an intention to compete in any way with native banks. The work of remittance in China demands, too, unremitting attention. Almost every province has its own medium of currency: in Kwangtung, subsidiary silver coins, always at a discount; in Fukien, dollars so stamped, or "chopped," as to be barely recognisable as coins; farther north, "clean," or unstamped, dollars, but constantly varying in form and value—the Mexican on the Lower Yangtze, the Hupeh on the Upper Yangtze, and the Hongkong, Peiyang, and Mexican in Shantung, Chihli, and Manchuria. The value of these various coins in terms of one another is

Shanghai, which, as the great distributing centre on which all lines converge, occupies a unique position at which the large staff necessarily employed must continue to entail an expenditure far in excess of income.

(*l.*) *South China*.—This division, comprising the provinces of Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan, with an estimated population of 72½ millions, shows an increase of no less than 155 establishments, bringing the total at present up to 818; of mail matter received and despatched, from 15½ to 20 million articles; and of parcels, from 288,000 to 337,000.

Fukien shows steady development in both the districts into which it is divided—Foochow and Amoy,—but especially in the latter, in which the number of establishments has been increased by 29. The mail matter received and despatched has increased from 2,400,000 to 2,900,000 articles in the Foochow district, and in the Amoy, from 1½ to 2 million articles. The Amoy Postmaster writes: “In reviewing the work of the past year it must be admitted that rapid strides have been made in every direction. Complaints to the Head Office are almost unknown, while much satisfaction is expressed verbally by the residents of the port and letters to the same effect are frequently received from inland places. Our Changchow to Tingchow fast day-and-night courier service has proved a great success, and it would not be too much to say that it vies with any courier line functioning under the same difficulties in any part of the world. The distance traversed is 640 *li* (213 miles), with six mountains and several rugged hills to be negotiated *en route*, certain parts being infested with tigers and other wild animals. Notwithstanding these obstacles, the time occupied in traversing from point to point is only 66 hours, whereas formerly mails were often as long as five weeks on the road.”

In the Kwangtung province progress continues to be satisfactory. In the Swatow district 16 new establishments, and in the remainder of the province, which is administered by the Postal Commissioner stationed at Canton, 72 new establishments were opened. Mail matter received and despatched increased in the Swatow district from 900,000 to 1¼ million articles, and in the remainder of the province, from 9½ to 13 million articles; but parcels show a slight falling off, owing, it is presumed, to depression in trade, though all postal business was somewhat interfered with by disturbances in the southern portion of the province in the neighbourhood of the *Leichow Peninsula*. The most remarkable feature of the year has been the extraordinary increase in the number of letters for local delivery, which jumped from 44 to 455 thousand. This local Chinese business is of recent growth and is a most encouraging indication that the residents in Canton city are transferring their patronage from the native postal honggs (*min-chü*) to the Government Administration; for on the occasions when statistics were taken of the destinations of letters posted, it was found that 25 per cent. were for addresses within the city delivery radius and another 25 per cent. for places within the delta, precisely the places with regard to which the native honggs have been accustomed to offer the most strenuous opposition by means of “cut” rates. Another indication in the same sense is the closing of five native honggs during the year, four of which sent mails to Shanghai and coast ports and one to Hongkong and Macao, leaving nine only in the Canton city still doing business and 34 only, against 71 in 1901, on the register for the entire Canton district.

2°. *PARCELS, REGISTRATION, AND MONEY ORDERS*.—The number of *parcels* received and despatched shows a remarkable increase, having advanced from 1,063,724 in 1906 to 1,424,738; while the weight increased from 3,562,000 to 4,417,000 kilos. Among the receiving Offices Shanghai heads the list, with 84,000; while Tientsin received 79,000; Peking, 66,000; Kaifeng, 48,000; and Chinkiang, 45,000. Among the despatching Offices Shanghai again heads the list, with 150,000; Canton comes next (*longo intervallo*), with 48,000; then Tientsin, with 47,000;

Of Honan, the southern portion formed till a year ago a portion of the Hankow district. In March 1907 this section was subordinated to Kaifeng, the administrative area of which was thus nearly doubled, extending over the entire province. The number of postal establishments is 171, postal facilities having thus been extended to almost every town of any importance in the province. Mail matter received and despatched has risen from 2,960,000 to 6,260,000 articles, and money orders issued, from Mexican \$84,000 to \$124,000 in value; while an excess of expenditure over receipts of some \$10,000 has been converted into a credit balance of \$2,500.

In Shansi the number of establishments has been doubled, now being 137. Mail matter received and despatched shows a more than proportionate increase, having risen from slightly over 1 million to upwards of 2½ million articles.

In Shensi and Kansu, while progress has been satisfactory considering the poverty of the inhabitants and the comparative absence of large trade centres, no great development is to be anticipated in the near future, and the courier service will for some time to come have to be confined to the few main high roads existing.

(b) *Central China*.—This division comprises the provinces of Szechwan, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, and Kweichow. Considering its population, which is estimated to number over 140 millions, it shows the least satisfactory results of any of the four divisions—the mail matter received and despatched, though it shows an increase of some 50 per cent. over 1906 results, even now amounting to only 18 million articles, though parcels have increased from 248 to 338 thousand. The most disappointing of these provinces is Szechwan, which, with a population of over 48 millions and the reputation of being the richest province in the Empire, has only received and despatched a little over 2 million articles of mail matter, as compared with 1,800,000 in 1906. Attention will now be turned to the exploitation of this province, which, despite its size, has at present only 166 postal establishments within its borders, in the hopes of securing results more commensurate with its wealth and extent.

The transference of the control of the southern portion of Honan from Hankow to Kaifeng renders a comparison between the number of Offices in Hupeh in 1906 and in 1907 of little value: the number now is 134. Mail matter received and despatched shows a remarkable increase, amounting to over 1½ million articles, or twice that of the year 1906. Hunan shows satisfactory progress, and Changsha promises such rapid development that a site has been purchased for a Post Office in place of premises which seemed amply large a year or two ago but have already become too small to meet requirements.

(c) *Lower Yangtze*.—This division, comprising the provinces of Anhwei, Kiangsu, and Chekiang, with a population of over 59 millions, shows an increase of 65 establishments to 387 in all; of mail matter received and despatched, from 31 to 46½ million articles; and of parcels, from 450,000 to 565,000. Shanghai, with an increase from 14½ to 22½ million articles, heads the list; but Wuhu, Tatung, Nanking, Chinking, Soochow, Hangehow, and Ningpo all show encouraging expansion. The opening on the 1st April of the railroad line from Shanghai to Nanking, which will reduce the time required for communication between these two important centres to about one-fourth of that taken by steamers, and passes *en route* the populous cities of Soochow, Changehow, and Chinking, cannot fail to lead to the rapid development of this populous and fertile district—a development which will be completed by the line from Shanghai through Hangehow to Ningpo, which is to be taken in hand at once and will probably reach Hangehow within a year. At all the places above named the excess of expenditure over receipts has been steadily, if slowly, diminishing. With these increased facilities of communication, they should one and all be more than self-supporting before the close of the year—with the exception of

missioner stationed in the metropolis. With the exception of the extreme west, comprising Kansu and part of Shensi, it is, too, a section with great possibilities, containing as it does a population of close on 125 millions. During the year there has been an increase in the number of postal establishments, from 696 to 1,136; of mail matter received and despatched, from 37 to 61 million articles; and of parcels, from 397 to 677 thousand.

In Chihli there were 78 Offices and Agencies at the end of 1905; there are now 358, which means that not only have all prefectural and district cities been provided with postal facilities, but also all market towns and villages of any importance, with the one exception of Lamamiao. The mail matter received and despatched has risen from 6½ to 10½ million articles. The total length of courier lines within the province has been increased from 3,100 *li* (1,034 miles) in 1905 to 11,000 *li* (3,667 miles); and all the more important lines have been provided with a fast day-and-night service, whereby speed has been doubled and more frequent despatch rendered possible. Pillar-boxes have been planted in all the most important inland cities and at all the stations along the Peking-Hankow railroad. In the city of Peking 1 Head Office, 10 Sub-Offices, 26 Box Offices, 123 pillar-boxes, and 68 Agencies, or, in all, 228 postal establishments, have been provided, and postal facilities are thus within easy reach of all the inhabitants. Mail deliveries have been increased to eight daily; and the "local post" and pillar-boxes are steadily gaining in popularity, the number of letters collected from letter-boxes amounting to about 40,000 a month. The sale of stamps has increased from \$65,000 in 1905 to \$140,000 in 1907, and the district is now self-supporting, in spite of largely increased expenditure entailed by development, whereas the year 1905 closed with a loss of \$14,000.

The Tientsin district, though forming a portion of Chihli, is administered by a Postmaster of its own. The number of Offices and Agencies within it has been increased from 65 to 110, and the mail matter received and despatched by it has risen from 9½ to 15½ million articles.

In Manchuria the number of Offices and Agencies has been increased during the year from 51 to 80, and this number will probably be nearly doubled in the course of 1908, as the provincial authorities are especially anxious to see expansion pushed forward with all speed, His Excellency TANG SHAO-YI, the Governor of Fengtien, in particular rendering most valuable assistance in many ways, but especially by setting aside sites for Offices in the newly opened trade marts. Considerable progress has already been achieved since the appointment of a Postal Commissioner for Manchuria last summer, the mail matter received and despatched having already risen from 3½ to 5½ million articles, and the value of money orders issued, from Mexican \$105,000 to \$262,000.

In Shantung, Kiaoehow and Chefoo continue to make good progress, while Tsinan is now practically self-supporting, and competition on the part of the native postal hong is a thing of the past. The number of Offices opened is 175, an increase of 13 only over 1906. Mail matter received and despatched has risen from 4½ to over 6 million articles, the bulk of the increase having taken place at Tsinan. Money orders issued advanced 50 per cent. in value to \$250,000, and would have shown a much larger total but for the effect of an inflated issue of cent pieces in the latter part of the year, which caused the exchange value of the copper cash to fall from 1,050 to over 1,300 to the Mexican dollar. Local deliveries in the city of Tsinan (the capital) and its suburbs have been increased to four daily. Of the 6,565 *li* (2,188 miles) of overland courier lines, 4,560 *li* (1,520 miles) are run on the day-and-night system, which permits of 240 *li* (80 miles) being covered in a day, and has reduced the time taken by mails between Tsinan and Peking to three days and that required by mails passing between Tsinan and Tsining to under two days. This fast service is to be extended throughout the province during 1908.

and Moukden, the gauge being at once altered to the Chinese standard and through communication thus established between Peking and the provincial capital of Manchuria. The Peking-Hankow Administration has established a weekly express train, which covers the entire distance in 28 hours, other trains continuing as before to cease running at night and thus taking three days to make the journey. Arrangements have been made for the carriage of mails by this fast train, whereby the transmission of mail matter from the Upper Yangtze ports to Europe has been considerably accelerated. The thanks of this Administration have to be expressed to both the Imperial Railroad of North China and to the Peking-Hankow Railroad for valuable assistance and facilities afforded.

Towards the end of the year the Shansi branch of the Peking-Hankow line was completed and opened to traffic to Taiyuan; in Kwangtung province the line from Sunning to the coast, where a new harbour is to be built, was opened; and on the 1st April through communication from Shanghai to Nanking *via* Soochow, Changchow, and Chinkiang was established, the entire distance of 203 miles being covered, including stoppages, in seven hours. The opening of these lines cannot fail to result in important postal development.

1. ACTIVE OPERATIONS.—To preserve continuity with previous reports, the gross results of postal operations since 1902 are shown in the following table, detailed figures being given in appendices:—

—	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Head and Sub-Head Offices	30	34	40	41	38	44
Inland and Branch Offices	263	320	352	396	484	509
Agencies.....	153	609	927	1,189	1,574	2,250
Articles dealt with.....	20,000,000	42,500,000	66,000,000	76,000,000	113,000,000	167,000,000
Parcels: number	260,000	487,000	772,000	1,032,000	1,383,000	1,917,000
„ weight (kilos).....	545,000	1,213,000	2,702,000	3,262,000	4,310,000	5,758,000
Letters in native clubbed mails.....	8,000,000	7,267,000	8,300,000	8,895,000	7,892,000	6,363,000

These results are apportioned among the four geographical divisions of China adopted in previous reports, as below:—

—	ESTABLISHMENTS.		ARTICLES.		PARCELS.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
North China.....	696	1,136	37,000,000	61,000,000	397,000	677,000
Central China.....	415	455	17,500,000	24,000,000	248,000	338,000
Lower Yangtze.....	322	386	38,500,000	56,000,000	450,000	565,000
South China.....	663	826	20,000,000	26,000,000	288,000	337,000
TOTAL.....	2,096	2,803	113,000,000	167,000,000	1,383,000	1,917,000

(a.) *North China*.—North China is by far the largest of these territorial divisions, comprising the provinces of Chihli, Manchuria, Shantung, Honan, Shansi, Shensi, and Kansu, of which the last four, together with Chihli, are administered from Peking by the Postal Com-

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE IMPERIAL POST OFFICE.

THE publication of this report has been delayed some six weeks beyond the date at which those for previous years have appeared, by the substitution from the beginning of this year of the Chinese calendar—which had previously been followed by Inland Offices only—for the foreign calendar in the rendering of accounts and statistics at all postal establishments. A system under which some Offices compiled their statistics according to the Chinese year while others followed the foreign year was obviously open to objection, and the change had sooner or later to be made to meet national ideas and customs and to suit the requirements of a Chinese Administration. The report now published is that for the Chinese period known as the 33rd year of KUANG HSŪ, which corresponds, within one or two months, to the foreign year 1907.

During the year under review attention has been directed less to expansion than to improvement of the organisation, to facilitating interprovincial communications by linking up the courier lines of one province with those of another, and to accelerating delivery by the establishment of courier lines working on the day-and-night system. Incidentally, however, the prosecution of these aims has led not only to expansion but to unprecedented expansion, the number of new localities opened to postal business having been no less than 707—the highest on record. The total number of Offices and Agencies has thus been raised to 2,803; and unprecedented development marks all branches of postal work. Postal articles—letters, postcards, newspapers, etc.—which had risen from 76 millions in 1905 to nearly 113 millions in 1906, show a further increase during the current year of 50 per cent. and total no less than 167 millions. Parcels carried have risen from just over a million in 1905 and 1,383,000 in 1906 to 1,917,000, of an average weight of 3 kilos each. While money orders issued, which represented a value of \$1,230,000 in 1905 and of \$2,339,000 in 1906, have further risen to \$3,375,000. Receipts show a very satisfactory increase, but increase of the *personnel* has resulted in considerably increased expenditure. A most encouraging feature, however, is that receipts show a considerably larger percentage of increase than does expenditure.

The year has been marked by considerable railroad development. In July the line across Siberia was opened to postal traffic, communication with Japan, Shanghai, and South China being maintained by a sea service to Vladivostock, whence express trains start westward thrice weekly; while passengers and mails from North China travel by the Imperial Railroad of North China to Moukden, thence by the Japanese South Manchuria line to Kwanchengtze. Here difference of gauge between the Russian and Japanese standards necessitates a change of train and of line to the so-called Chinese Eastern Railroad (Russian), which makes connexion with the Transsiberian at the recently created town of Harbin. Communication with Europe has been greatly accelerated by the opening of this line—London letters having, on occasion, reached Peking in 16 days, and hopes are held out that even this short time will be still further reduced.

In June the Chinese Government took over by purchase from Japan the short line of 25 miles connecting Siminfu, the former terminus of the Imperial Railroad of North China,

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CHINA.

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REPORT

ON THE

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33rd YEAR OF KUANG HSÜ (1907);

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