

大清郵政光緒三十二年事務通報

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總論

竊查郵務推廣情形及郵局寄件增添之數歷年先後聲報在案茲屆光緒三十二年分所辦各項郵務較上年尤有進步計上年已設之郵局共一千六百二十六處是年增至二千零九十六處計增多四百七十處往來郵件上年共七千六百萬件是年增至一萬一千三百萬件包裹上年一百萬件是年增至一百三十八萬三千件滙兌銀鈔上年共計關平銀八十二萬兩是年增至一百五十三萬九千兩是年所入之款頗見增加而應出各款亦復不少惟兩年彼此相較其出入之大小仍得同式之比例至代各處民局轉寄之包封信件本年不逾一百萬件因本年廣東民局稍有失利其事係香港郵局猝由六月間將廣東至英屬地之寄費由二分增至四分民局寄件亦須照辦致民局於此大失所望現又擬有兩項辦法均蒙申請批准一係所有代寄民局包封應納半費一係無論何處民局均應赴郵局掛號以便代為轉寄信件以上兩項業經辦有頭緒再查本年後半年轉寄南滿洲郵件亦甚暢旺綠東清鐵路一帶自日本軍隊交歸商辦後大清郵政局即准由該鐵路自行寄遞郵件乘此遂將亂時停止之原設郵局如寬城子吉林等處復重行設立現在滿州貿易漸次興盛即觀往來轉寄之郵件已由一百萬件增至四百萬件之多西歷



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八月間新民屯鐵路接至盛京是以郵件往來奉天津京無須轉繞牛莊計可減少程期一日又日本修有窄度鐵路由盛京以抵安東其於東滿洲之郵路交通更形迅速至於滿洲以北西比利亞火車由海參崴至俄國舊京經過哈爾濱早已照常開車惟寬城子以北畧有一節隔斷不能直抵哈爾濱且該兩處南北路軌異度亦與交通不便然其影響者僅在商務至來往歐洲郵件仍可望其通行各國郵局關於此事正在籌議一俟議定郵寄即可照常僑居北清之西人莫不相與慶幸其在他省亦有新設之最要鐵路係上海至蘇州北京至漢口開封至鄭州汕頭至潮州等處年內約可竣工大清郵政現已迅備寄遞郵件之事再查冬季辦公由秦王島轉寄全無阻礙殊覺滿意故寄上海之郵件無庸借徑蘆漢鐵路緣其快車每星期開駛一次不若海路郵船按日開行反較適於公眾是年失險之事僅有二次係西歷十月三十一號名漢口郵船在於廣東被焚郵件全行遺失又少數之郵件在於廣東港汊惠州石龍之間遇有盜劫之事而山東及開封蘭州郵路上夏間因有水患寄遞稍有稽遲然以江西之匪亂安徽之災荒而郵務則並未因之減色是年堪以留爲紀念者係西歷十一月六號新設郵傳部專署其規模於冬間畧已就緒惟於現辦之郵政局尙未更動一切事宜仍歸海關兼辦由赫總稅務司總理其成如查本年之郵務詳細情形另有附件贅於論後茲先將光緒二十七年按年比較之各數目列表如左

年分 各項數目
按年橫看
光緒二十七年
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

總局及副總局 三十 三十 三十四 四十 四十一 三十八
此數外 有梧州 三水 北海 海鹽 併廣州未計在內

分局 一百三十四 二百六十三 三百二十 三百五十二 三百九十六 四百八十四
 代辦 十二 一百五十三 六十九 九百二十七 九百一十八 一千五百七十

郵件 一千五十萬 二千萬 四千二百五十萬 六千六百萬 七千六百萬 一萬一千三百萬

包裹 數目 十二萬六千八百 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
 基羅斤重 二十五萬 五十四萬五千 一百二十一萬 二百七十萬二千 三百二十六萬 四百三十一萬

民局信封信件 七百三十萬 八百萬 七百二十六萬 八百三十萬 八百八十九萬 七百八十九萬

茲再將是年與上年相較之各數按中國地勢分四大類列表如左

郵務情形	郵局	郵件	郵件	包裹	包裹
北清 自北京至膠州	三十二年 四百年	三十二年 二千萬	三十一年 二千萬	三十一年 三千七百五十萬	三十一年 二十五萬五千
中清 自九江至重慶	三十二年 四百十五	三十一年 一千四百萬	三十一年 一千七百五十萬	三十一年 二十一萬四千	三十一年 二十四萬八千
長江左右 自湖北至杭州	三十二年 三百二十二	三十一年 三千萬	三十一年 三千八百五十萬	三十一年 三十六萬一千	三十一年 四十五萬
南清暨雲南	三十二年 六百六十三	三十一年 一千二百萬	三十一年 二千萬	三十一年 三十萬二千	三十一年 二十八萬八千
統共	三十二年 二千九百六	三十一年 七千六百萬	三十一年 一萬一千三百萬	三十一年 一百十三萬二千	三十一年 一百三十八萬三千

查北清一帶郵務最爲興旺所有北京牛莊天津烟台濟南膠州等六處郵界其新設之局所及郵件之總數均見格外增多計北京專界及其所屬之開封太原西安副郵界新開郵局不下一百八十餘處郵件增過六百萬件包裹增過六萬件此等可喜之進益發現於內地各郵界實數年前意料所不及而是年所專注者惟在直隸之郵務聯步接進俾近效先呈於畿輔是以北京郵界晰爲三段每段各以首局領之其首局卽係北京保定順德等處均係貫以蘆漢鐵路俾左近之往來郵件便於聯絡交通每段按地酌情派有巡察供事開設各等郵局如分局代辦及信櫃等類以便分佈信差接聯火車大路計至是年年底其郵務之果效則新分局開有八處各縣城及緊要市鎮設有代辦百餘處而最資郵況之興旺係各大村之郵政信櫃其數密於張羅且北京天津另開之特別榜樣係設法擴充本城之郵遞俟該處逐漸完備他處卽可照行此法使北方新設之局不致多有所費而每開一局進款不日卽有可觀再查牛莊郵界郵務陡見增加其有郵件由一百萬增至四百萬件緣該處鐵路業已照常建設天津一界郵件約及一千二百萬件濟南一界其進款較他界稍爲進步將見不日可敷辦公總觀北清郵務以內地而較口岸反見其進款有盈足徵前途大有可望其中清各郵界括有四川貴州湖北湖南江西各等省進步則較稍慢此一年中計新開局所三十四處郵件共增三百五十萬件包

裹共增三萬四千件卽如重慶漢口郵界括有四川湖北兩省富庶甲於天下然而該兩省之郵務進步則覺稍遲緣其俗尙守舊不喜圖新必假以時力整頓民局方可見效此等情形較他處迥有不同是以郵政總署特於該處派一郵政司俾其有權辦理各事又將重慶郵務從海關分出另辦設一掌管之專員所有該處多數之民局務令盡行歸入則郵政始有可耕之良田而最要者卽係佈種各項本城之分局以圖收獲且以彼二省在於中清甚爲富庶是以酌情設法藉以擴充湖南省內以常德最爲繁盛是歲擬闢爲通商口岸郵務歸稅司兼攝以其推廣較易不日將見勃興貴州省之情形尙難確知緣其帳目冊簿未經分立仍與他界會算惟現正改爲副總界竭力圖維俾得推廣以貴陽爲該省之都會特派巡察司事常川駐紮江西省內郵務稽遲地廣事繁僅有九江總局未分劃界是以擴張不易其總局爲便起見設於臨江之口岸惟在省之一隅難與省會交通加以運寄艱難均致該省郵務不能暢旺進觀長江一帶各郵界共增新局六十一處郵件共增八百五十萬件包裹共增九萬餘件分而計之則上海統辦郵務一千七百萬件鎮江八百萬餘件南京二百三十萬件甯波杭州各二百七十五萬件每界較諸去歲均有增加此等地方人烟稠密富厚異常辦理郵務可卜日進該處港汊紛錯輪船發達郵務必見興盛至上海郵件由一千三百五十萬增至一千七百萬係因新聞紙一項

均按零件分算故總數格外加增且向來由民局代寄者今則歸郵政寄遞矣再此等郵界內如大通南京蘇州杭州等處進款頗有可觀核與所出各費足以自抵而鎮江蕪湖兩處不日亦有同概第論上海一處實爲中國南北之要衝華洋貿易之中點其郵務蓬勃異常所用執事員缺甚多房屋亦須寬廣雖其經費較大而進款亦頗不貲更論南清一帶廣州郵界最爲興旺去歲已將三水梧州北海等總局統歸廣州管理其簿冊積算各數自較往年增多其實各地情形均見暢旺卽如新增之局六十四處來往郵件共一千二百萬餘件徒觀廣州城內踴於貿易之商紛如雲集地勢恰在西江之上近與香港毗連將來郵務進境誠無底止且是年就地投送之法大加推廣遂致郵政款目上之結果殊覺適懷西六月間香港民局信封信件之費每重英五錢由二分增至四分該處民局暫時歇業致廣州積算簿內民局信件一項減少約一百萬至九月重行開業其寄件仍屬甚多惟中英立有互寄合同其英屬香港與華境廣州兩處各有官局一切寄件自應彼此直接寄投俾兩局各享自有之權利如能妥爲商訂後效約可預期福州郵界擴充各事畧已妥協卽如郵件增多七十五萬件包裹增多一萬六千件廈門則郵件增多八十萬件包裹增多一萬八千件汕頭則郵件增多四十萬件包裹增多一萬四千件此等地方郵務極難措置緣其外濱大海內阻崎嶇戶口無多交通不易雲南省內則有蒙

自思茅騰越等郵界郵務不甚見旺且無機會驟令擴充惟因日加整頓漸見起色卽如蒙自一處已由三十四萬之郵件增至六十二萬八千件至若騰越地方孤懸邊外遠與巴摩接連以其爲互市之門致郵件自十七萬九千增至二十二萬四千件此二郵界者將來包裹一項可擅專長此中國四境郵界之大概情形也再就包裹掛號匯票三項論之是年包裹共計一百三十八萬三千件較上年增多三十五萬一千件分觀各界均有增添其最旺者則北京增過二萬一千五百件太原一萬七千五百件開封二萬件天津三萬五千件牛莊二萬三千件上海四萬七千件廣州二萬一千件僅有九江稍形跌落所可異者北清各界包裹進益最速論地勢則原寄局與接收局往往相隔甚遠不克逕行寄投中間必有如許分局節節轉運以經辦如彼之難而發達如此之快足見包裹辦法未嘗不善保險包裹一項上年七萬三千件是年退至四萬三千件是保險者固見其減而不保險者已見其多可徵寄包人信仰之心勝於往日再包裹之劬重亦較進益平均計算每件不減法劬三基羅統計包裹一百三十八萬三千件約法劬四百三十一萬基羅其劬重之限制則往來內地准至六磅輪機所通准至二十二磅綜觀包裹情形實以寄費從寬故人皆乘機交寄試爲懸想似覺所取太輕所有包裹收入之寄費共計十二萬一千三百七十八兩二錢九分海關稅項十七萬三百七十八兩一錢進論掛號郵

件上年六百四十萬件是年增至一千五十萬件其快信辦法至上年歲杪業已就緒至今則有北京開封天津漢口上海福州廣州等郵界特辦其事他處尙未施行是年經辦之快信共計九萬五千九百二十件北京二萬六千八百件天津二萬四千四百件上海二萬四千二百件其詳細載於此後附件第五之單內至論匯票之情形是年發出之銀數計共一百五十四萬兩上年八十二萬一千兩計增過七十一萬九千兩其承辦滙兌之甲局係在輪機通運之地方已由一百四十二處增至一百七十五處其乙局承辦內地之滙兌者已由一百零三處增至一百四十六處雖滙費每兩抽至二分之多並補銀行紋水而各處希望滙兌局之開設者日見其多但滙兌局所須擇可靠人員且宜防護所運銀兩否則難免意外疎虞是以各處雖望多開而合宜辦法不在急於擴充乃在期於穩妥此現在所爲注意者也至於郵路運寄之事是年早路已由十二萬一千里增至十五萬三千里水路已由一萬五千里增至一萬七千里其開拓最廣之處畧屬北清一帶卽如北京郵路六千九百里較上年加長二倍之多而新開之各路首推山西北境以抵包頭鎮暨直隸西境以抵聯合鐵路之各處業經酌量情勢分派郵差長城以外可達承德府以迄朝陽計長七百二十里下與牛莊局所相聯山西郵路增加三千里係因自北而南中拓大路一條隨有無數新局如五臺襄陵河津滎河等處山西鐵路修至平定

州其由太原至平定計長二百七十里步差過行需時一日卽由平定裝運工料火車以抵枕頭需時約四點鐘由此復用客車至京約需一日總計程期不過兩日三點鐘較上年減少五日開封局所奄有河南四分之三上年郵路長四千三百里是年六千五百二十四里如就輿圖觀之卽見四年前未經闢設者今已佈置就緒至陝西甘肅兩省其旱路增至五千里今已可達至榆林府計距西安一千一百七十里有奇並從平涼可達甘肅之甯夏計長八百六十里平涼連於橫亘全省之大郵路此大郵路現已遠抵蘭州府外之岷州計長五百五十里蘭州係甘肅之省會其郵路上起陝西南境下抵四川北境計長一千三百五十里沿途經過狄道鞏昌秦州畧陽等城至於東三省之郵路其東清鐵道已復開至寬城子加以新民屯之鐵路可與東清津榆兩路相連是以盛京之郵務業有復興之勢自吉林至寬城子係用步差需程一日至北京則需五日且哈爾濱地方近已派有稅務司不日東清鐵路卽可復設於其地以達黑龍江之省城再查濟南之郵路日加擴充郵件發自北京者現已無需海程僅三日半卽可寄到至於廣州郵路已設特法俾可擴至雷州一帶地方而蒙自之新郵路經過南溪山谷之路計長八百七十六里將來可乘鐵路之便自安南之東京以達雲南省城其餘各處網結之郵路大致均有擴充並設

法以期往來迅速即如自宜昌至重慶現已畧有進步居中之萬縣地方派有巡察洋員駐紮監視經過之郵件查萬縣濱臨水灘係爲重慶成都兩大岔路之交會該處要點係令郵件經過穩妥迅速是以運送郵件則用步差運送包裏重件則用郵艇其差路長六百里現較常限加快計其程期僅需十日六點鐘其以郵艇運重件無需以迅速爲功要在求其穩妥不致遺失損毀向來萬縣重慶水路之間祇用尋常無艙之艇致有浸濕郵件之慮現特造備艙艇七隻水手亦較可靠該水程之郵務將來可冀見功茲特論直隸山東各大路已設有晝夜兼程之郵差速率加有兩倍此等路差運脚並不多增亦無意外危險計其程途由京至張家口四百二十里僅需四十點鐘由京至熱河四百十里僅需十九點鐘由保定至河間二百十里亦十九點鐘由張家口至山西之大同三百八十里僅四十八點鐘由山東之濟南經臨清以抵順德四百九十里亦四十八點鐘有此晝夜兼程之快差郵務自著成效而在濟南郵界亦將有同式之果效發見於河南直隸各要區目下郵差之數與前畧同雖薪工稍增而程期減少頗可相抵且中國道路險阻郵寄維艱有此晝夜之快差將來大可推行各省以其最速之運寄輔助郵政之所需茲將各省鐵路按照上年式樣截至近日分別已開正築定議甫議各處列表如左

已開行及正修築之鐵路

東清

- 一由耳古實至海參崴經過滿洲里哈爾濱及包頭尼著亞共二千七百七十五里全經開行
 - 一由哈爾濱至寬城子四百四十七里前全開行現有損毀
 - 一由寬城子至大連灣經過奉天新民屯遼陽牛莊已開行者一千四百四十三里
- 仍接修者一百八里
- 一由奉天至安東共五百六十一里正在修築
 - 一由溝邦子至新民府共二百十里全經開行

京榆

由北京過天津山海關及盛京之溝邦子至牛莊共一千八百里全經開行

京通

由北京至通州共四十里全經開行

京張

由北京過南口至張家口已開行者九十九里仍接修者二百七十六里

京漢

由北京過保定正定及河南之衛輝鄭州至湖北之漢口共二千二百六十二里全經開行

道清

由河南滑縣之道口過衛輝至武陟縣之清河鎮共二百七十九里全經開行

正太

由直隸之正定過枕頭至山西之太原已開行者二百六十一里仍接修者二百四里

汴洛

由開封過鄭州至河南府已開行者一百二十三里仍接修者二百二十五里

膠濟

一由青島至濟南連博山共八十里全經開行

一由王台橋至羅溝共十二里全經開行

滬甯

由上海經蘇州鎮江至江甯府已開行者二百七十里仍接修者三百三十九里

浙江 由杭州城至通商場共九里
正在修築

萍醴 由江西之萍鄉縣至湖南醴陵縣之株洲共一百五十六里
全經開行

潮汕 由汕頭至潮州共七十五里
全經開行

三廣 由廣州至三水共九十里
全經開行

粵漢 由廣東之廣州經湖南之長沙至湖北之漢口共二千一百六十里
正在修築

滇越 由越南之河口過雲南之蒙自至雲南府已開行者五十七里
仍接修者八百十九里

以上共計已開行者一萬一千二百三里接修及正築者四千六百一里

已定議未開工及甫議辦之鐵路

川漢 由四川成都府經重慶
湖北宜昌等府屬至漢口

蘇杭甯 由浙江杭州一至
蘇州一至甯波

辰長 由湖南長沙府
至辰州府

滬嘉 由浙江嘉興府
至江蘇上海

廈延 由福建廈門經漳州
福州等府至延平

西潼 由陝西西安府
至潼關

太平 由山西太原府
至平陽府

道澤 由山西澤州府
至河南道口

大張 由山西大同府
至直隸張家口

津鎮 由直隸天津府
等地方至江蘇鎮江
山東德州

九廣 由廣東廣州府
至九龍

燕廣 由安徽蕪湖
至廣德州

廣廈 由廣東廣州府
至福建廈門

廣贛 由廣東廣州府
至江西贛州府

辰常 由湖南辰州府
至常德府

衡永 由湖南衡州府
至永州府

潼蒲 由陝西潼關
至山西蒲州府

九南 由江西九江府
至南昌府

新甯 由廣東新甯縣
至陽江廳

庫張 由直隸張家口
至庫倫

蘭伊 由甘肅蘭州府
至新疆伊犁

進論對待民局之事是年畧爲變通向章往來通商口岸之民局包封概免納費其非通商口岸之地無論用輪船或用火車仍須照章納費此費民局猶不足意紛紛稟請長江一帶大憲要求無論何處全行免費但郵政不能允行以爲郵政每年代民局往來通商口岸寄送八九百萬信件毫不收費實於公私信函均應納費之原例顯不相符不若特發明文飭定按照原例一體納費即取之稍廉亦無不可旋奉飭准定有一章凡掛號民局封固總包交郵政局由輪船火車代寄者均照連皮之筋重交納滿費之一半此章於是年十月初一日頒發施行雖民局初間稍有抵抗並有暫行歇業之打算而至終仍復服從認辦是以照此辦理其往來通商口岸八九百萬之包封寄件將令郵政進款頗可加增此外仍有一緊要之辦法係未掛號之民局往往私由輪船漏寄信件及至該件查出被扣又希冀免納罰款不肯將原包取還郵政只得代拆轉交收件人罰令納費三倍是民局舞弊而幸免收件人代其受懲顯非合宜辦

法現經申奉核准嗣後無論口岸內地民局一律均須掛號倘有不掛號之民局再犯以上情事其被扣之信包全行代拆各於信面書明緣故交由收件人令出倍半之費一面根究原承寄之民局從重示懲此法可令各人知該局不遵定章並恃其寄帶信件實非正辦難免貽誤拖累此案已通咨各省地方官粘貼曉諭俾衆周知其效驗可使各人曉於郵政係國家所設實爲可靠之寄信處所即在民局一面亦可早認應就郵範之原意樂與官局相聯其於郵政事業誠非小補再查中外郵局交涉之事中國雖尙未入郵會然於西歷一千九百零六年四月七號羅馬開萬國博覽會業經派員往觀先是一千九百零五年七月二十號義國政府特請中國派員當由總稅務司聲舉駐義欽使黃大人作爲觀會大臣並以駐英副稅務司赫承先隨同料理既經同贊開會之禮赫稅司卽往各處謁商一切西歷五月九號中國會員將所帶演說一篇宣讀於會衆之前內稱中國自光緒二十二年既赴華盛頓驛會以來所辦郵務漸次擴充準備將來得入聯郵公會云云讀畢衆咸稱贊當有匈牙利國會員代該國之郵政大臣起而陳辭以表同意而英國會員亦謂嗣後再開驛會中國卽可歸入聯郵其演說原文及各員答辭見此總論之後總之各國會員均願表薦中國得入郵會是以此次羅馬聯郵總會暫不鎖其註冊簿特便中國如願於次年七月前入會卽可註名倘不及時亦可補入但以不延至下會爲盼至

與各國已訂之互寄合同業於是年全行照辦其傳寄運費係在各商埠於西
 歷十一月一律算清茲將截至近日各國在中國口岸開設之郵政分局列表
 如左

國名

英

德

法

日本

美

俄

開 設 郵 局 處 所

上海 天津 烟台 漢口 甯波 福州 廈門 汕頭 廣州 瓊州

上海 (北) 天津 烟台 濟南 青島 宜昌 漢口 南京 鎮江 福州 廈門 汕頭 廣州

上海 (北) 天津 烟台 重慶 漢口 甯波 福州 廈門 廣州 瓊州 北海 蒙自

上海 北京 天津 塘沽 烟台 漢口 南京 蘇州 杭州 福州 廈門 汕頭 廣州 沙市

上海

上海 (北) 天津 烟台 漢口

是年西歷十月一號英屬香港郵政總局開一分局於天津設在開平礦務局內而日本亦開一分局於廣州另有德國日本各將塘沽秦王島之分局裁撤並按中德互寄合同復將山東濟南界外之分局亦行裁撤就前各國郵局表觀之可見其設於華境者爲數不少然論郵寄客局之用只宜設於外洋郵船停泊之口岸如上海廣州天津等處若任令隨地敷設殊於郵政有關厥初此等客局本爲便於僑居之士商起見維時中國尙未立郵政擬難辯駁邇來中國整頓自設之郵局已能承寄華洋往來郵件其所以力圖進步遵守聯郵章程者未嘗不爲客民起見以便副其所需並藉此卽望各國郵局按照聯郵章程接待華局承認中國自有之郵境孰知竟有不然者不但英局在各口岸有邊呢之輕費美局在上海有二分金錢之輕費而外人居駐內地者乘其本國之口岸客局亦用其本國之輕費郵票發寄國外信件其法將各件粘妥輕費郵票彙總另加外封粘一中國郵票寄經在口岸之友人代爲辦理轉寄甚至徑行寄由設在口岸之客局代爲接轉其實此項信件本應按聯郵章程納費並既在中國發出卽應用中國郵票若如以上情事不但顯與郵章相背且令中國郵政受虧現將此節通知各處客民冀其不再踵作又由暹羅寄來之件每由民局私行運寄是年扣留被罰之案數見不鮮現經設法與該國訂立辦法妥爲防範俾華民免受兩倍之罰款如查郵政辦公之進益可先卽北京論

之該界內之進步前已詳述惟其就地投送之法大加推廣將來他界頗可引爲法程茲將其梗概約畧言之所有北京內外城市共分八區每區於繁要地方設一副局晝夜兼辦各項郵務所屬則有數用之代辦分佈各區此外又有若許信筒理置各處視其近某副局卽劃歸某局差役由筒內按時提取信件送由集中之所分投又總局及各副局均有電話以通消息所有各區域差往來提送信件每日計共六次將來仍擬再求便利添備快車接從前本城寄投每日不過二次今則增至六次其寄各省者每日現計四次寄外洋者按鐵路來往時刻爲準其提信及投信之城差人等各給日課簿一本隨身帶旁另派巡察供事乘騎脚輪往來巡哨此項巡員並察副局公事其各區郵務該巡員等均有被閱之責成城外四鄉亦經一齊舉辦計距城四十里周徑內緊要村鎮設有代辦及信櫃等經理郵政事宜總計北京本地是年經辦郵件十五萬件其數似不甚旺然以推廣無阻不日可望暢行現在本城報館多交郵局代送而京中之新風向年節賀片亦交郵局代投再者除民局包封收納半費外各項官報向來免費代寄者現已奉准按七成收費此事實堪欣幸緣各項官報年續月增若竟永行免費勢必一切官版書紙均歸郵局代寄既佔他項郵件之地位復令郵局受虧其不可持久誠可想見更論中國之地名數年來外人以羅馬字母拚成之音人各異式至今仍無一定通行之字致照封面所寫

者往往誤投大清郵政局現爲此事已在商埠特出招告令封面書洋字之信均須加添華字以存其真惟經明示後其不添華字者仍難勉強是以誤投之事不克預防然究非郵局之咎卽如電報局造定處所單及海關船弁所繪地圖亦有分辨地名之難故該管人員特來郵局提議現經總稅務司准由郵政總辦會同商訂轉飭上海造冊處稅務司用通行之洋字刷印華洋字地名合表一本計郵政局所之地名約二千處此數歷年照辦公之底簿與圖陸續增添並標出海關電報之處所該書定爲通行之字母任人索取備查將來外人書寫寄信地名或不致再有歧誤再查郵政新興圖其郵路城鎮現亦推廣四年前所發之地圖已不適用緣輿圖乃推廣之先導也此項新圖裝成一冊每省一頁比例尺格外再加大詳於纖細地名現時將來均可適用已開之郵政處所塗以黑色其餘地名均用棕色通冊長及英度二十寸寬十二寸內容二十一頁甚望本年內印就發行又光緒三十二年之中西合歷係在北京以七色刷印頗覺美觀因期各人易於曉識郵務故令郵差在京中內外城隨信分送此項合歷又於光緒三十三年再加精工繪成十二色交海關造冊處刷印二萬二千份俾得遍送各省又中國向無郵律是年因案由政府擬定數條係爲禁止僞造郵票及信差遞寄遲誤之辦法合將全文錄後

嗣後僞造郵票及信片已成者計賍准竊盜論罪止流三千里其僅止洗用舊票減一等爲從及知情行使者又各減一等若郵差將郵寄公私文報信

件沈匿者比依舖兵沈匿公文律一角杖六十每一角加一等罪止杖一百事干軍情機密文書而沈匿者不計角數徒一年有所規避者從重論以上徒流照新章收入習藝所工作杖罪罰金

進論內地整頓之法因各項郵務及匯票日有起色各郵員之責任加重故做外國郵局辦法概令呈繳抵押銀緣向來只有下等差役照辦今則自供事起一律照繳以重責任而便取信又薪金之外加給分潤俾辦公者鼓舞上進不必另兼他業致令分神又因獎勵學習起見每年視各員之進益陞其等級加給薪工現計洋文供事三百六十位內有三十四位陞爲巡察供事另有漢文供事七百二十五位郵政代辦一千六百名又郵界總局亦圖闊大卽如是年西十月已在中清之通商重鎮漢口地方特設郵政司一員福州總局郵務亦與海關劃分特設郵政司一員廣州則以歸重中央之辦法舉三水梧州江門北海等界統由廣東省會管轄現在佈置已妥東三省則自日俄罷兵派有巡察司事由奉天規復各處郵局現已百廢俱舉貴陽爲貴州省會特設巡察司事駐紮是年夏間又派洋員駐雲南府甘肅省會之蘭州亦特設一副郵政司統觀是年各處郵政公務頗形茁壯員役法具均屬稱心加以國家肯爲扶助得以漸次擴充則此幼稚之事業後望殆無限量也

光緒三十三年二月初六日二品銜雙龍三等第一寶星郵政總辦帛黎譯呈

附件甲 第一

譯中國赴羅馬驛會之演說

於西歷五月初九日
在會中用法文宣演

敬者在會諸公茲者中國雖未附入聯郵公會然義國政府已知中國郵政辦有規模特請派委員會來赴盛會是以僕等到此第一義務即係代表中國政府酬謝義國政府之美意一面恭謝諸位會員之歡迎按中國今日之舉係二次派員隨赴郵會前曾初赴華盛頓之博驛會惟彼時中國郵政發軔伊始臨會無可表明僅述創辦之難暨預籌推廣之法並指明已開之局能按聯郵章程與各國互寄往來者設在某省地方此等語言業經載入前次會書之內今之再行提及者係欲著見所辦之事及所造之地位目前究係何如查彼年至今已有九年之久爾時中國僅於通商口岸及其附近數處設有郵政局所今偏於十八省及東三省計有總分各局四百三十餘處其支局則有一千一百九十處之多綜此廣大之郵疆晰有若干總界每界設有專轄之員由界而分之則有屬區每區立有編號之分局環列各等支局以資聯絡惟是簡派管轄之員甚爲不易當其選者必諳悉中國之風俗語言其人既一時難尋其事亦不克卒就故特令各口稅務司兼各界郵政司之職任俾郵員無異夙備而應辦之事立地即可推行至於運寄之法已與著名之各輪船公司商定運則任在中國沿海沿江往來裝運郵袋其內河小輪亦聽郵政需用而已開之鐵路

計長三千五百基羅邁當即華度九千里均代郵政運寄無殊內以北清一帶鐵路最爲繁盛所有大小火輪車船運寄郵件之處統謂之汽機通行之郵域其域內一切章程模範資費等項均以聯郵公會爲憑惟此域外仍有關閉之省分汽機尙未通行其運寄郵件則以馬步等差常川來往計程十二萬餘里統謂之內地郵域凡郵件歸此域內者除信件及明信片仍照聯郵資例收取他項郵件均加內地之另費以敷差役繁衆之間銷此項另費粘有欠資票爲憑概不格外需索又前次赴會曾論民局有礙於郵政至今情勢如舊惟中國政府尙不欲妨其營業隨致民局一項不入郵政之範圍然而郵政發達依然自若卽如一千八百九十七年各項郵件僅及十兆有半今則增至七十六兆矣而代民局由輪船運寄之件約有九兆尙不在此數內至於郵政入款大致亦係如此可望數年之後得與出款持平茲更有諸公所樂聞者中國不但如前會所云酌照聯郵章程辦事且與數國訂有互寄信件之合同卽如一千九百年之與法國一千九百三年之與日本及英屬印度香港一千九百四年之與德國及英屬之那達其那達合同專爲斐洲華工信件便於來往又一千九百四年復與法國訂有包裹互寄之法均經照議施行以上所陳在諸公識見高明定當有所感觸可知開國最古人民最繁之境內其創辦貴會節制之郵政應有

何等設施且諸公已知中國文名夙著風雅代傳現更步武泰西政法學術大開風氣則其影響於郵政者必有後效可觀職是之故本總理郵務人員預計後此之程途任事愈覺勇往是以極力措施妥爲籌備深盼下期附入聯會獲邀貴會之歡迎如其各項事宜早能備妥更望貴會早准入會仍暫由兼辦郵務人員照常襄助辦理云云於是宣演既終闔堂鼓掌稱贊卽有年齒最尊之匈牙利國卽馬加國會員韓尼崖起立聲稱中國刻下如能入會吾等實爲欣盼俾郵會二十五年之大慶典增一完美之談如前所述中國郵務情形吾等已銘五內乘此卽賀中國郵政之地位並壯其功績之艱辛何則辦理中國郵務殊費周張不但特啟新機仍須融化舊制勢必力起直追方有成效不似各國之易於徐徐圖進也且吾等知中國郵政如此之難不勝代爲懸念惟望下期開會見此立國最古人民最繁之友邦得於此座聯袂協議則慶幸當無既也今者可允該會員所請准其何時備安何時卽入聯郵所有此次驛會商定之新章亦准中國照前華盛頓辦法一律遵守無異云云言畢英員巴秉盾起立聲稱以該匈牙利員所稱伊亦甚表同情亦望中國於下期開會之前早將郵務擴張以備入會並此次驛會所訂之新章一書可以待其隨時任便允認云云此他國會員酬答演說之語意也合并附錄於此

附件甲第二

郵界及 副郵界	省名	總分	各局	代	辦	
					甲 滙寄銀鈔	乙 滙寄銀鈔
北京	直隸	年三十 三十一 三十二	三十一 三十一 三十二	三十一 三十一 三十二	三十一 三十一 三十二	三十一 三十一 三十二
太原	山西	十七	二十二 三十二	五十一 五十六 六十四	七	十二 二十二
開封	河南	八	十	十五	四十	三十六 五十四
西安	陝西 甘肅	十二	十三	十四	四十一	五十一 七十六
牛莊	盛京 吉林 黑龍江	十五	十七	二十二	二十四	二十九
天津	直隸	十七	十七	二十四	三十三 四十一	八 八 十一
烟台	山東	九	十	十八	十九	二十六
濟南	山東	十五	十三	十四	三十二 四十二 六十五	一 一 二
膠州	山東	十八	二十	二十四	二十七	四
重慶	四川	七	八	八	二十四 二十七 五十四	八 九 十
成都	四川	九	十	三十二 四十七 六十八	六十八	一 一 二
宜昌	湖北	二	一	四	六	五
萬縣	四川	一	三	四	十二	一 一

汕頭	廈門	福州	三都澳	温州	杭州	甯波	蘇州	上海	鎮江	南京	蕪湖	九江	西安	漢口	貴陽	岳州	沙市
廣東	福建	福建	福建	浙江	浙江	浙江	江蘇	江蘇	山東	安徽	安徽	江西	陝西	湖北	貴州	湖南	湖北
二十	七	十八	二	五	十四	十六	四	七	二十四	六	五	十七	十一	二十三	三	八	二
十七	十一	二十三	二	六	十七	十五	七	七	二十六	六	九	二十一	十一	二十七	二	八	三
十七	二十三	二十九	二	六	二十四	十四	七	九	二十七	八	十二	二十二	十一	三十二	二	九	三
十五	二十四	三十	五	十二	二十八	二十四	五	三十三	二十四	十六	十八	十五	三十八	七十六	四	十五	十一
三十一	七十四	四十三	五	十三	三十六	三十	十二	三十六	二十九	十六	二十二	十九	三十九	八十六	一	十六	十六
四十八	七十六	四十三	十一	十三	三十七	三十	十五	三十七	三十二	十九	二十三	二十三	十九	九十一	一	二十一	十六
二	二	九	一	一	五	六	一	六	六	四	二	二	一	十	二	二	一
二	二	九	一	一	十一	六	五	九	六	四	二	三	一	十五	二	二	二
二	五	九	一	二	十	六	七	十	十一	三	三	三	一	十七	三	三	二
五	九	九	一	二	十一	六	七	十一	十一	三	三	三	二	十七	三	三	二
二	三	四	一	二	一	三	二	一	一	二	三	二	二	二	二	一	一
六	六	十一	一	三	三	三	二	一	四	二	六	二	二	三	一	一	一
五	十四	十四	三	三	三	三	二	一	七	二	九	二	二	六	一	一	一

梧州	廣西	十九	二十	二十八	二	二	三
三水	廣東	六	十六	二十七	一	一	
廣州	廣東	二十四	一百一十三	一百六十九	五	五	十一
瓊州	廣東	一	一	三	一	一	
北海	廣西	五	十三	九	一	一	一
龍州	廣西	一	一		一	一	
蒙自	雲南	八	十一	十三	二	一	一
思茅	雲南	一	三	五	一	一	
騰越	雲南	五	四	六	一	一	一
長沙	湖南	七	十七	十九	三	三	五
大通	安徽	三	二十	二十四	二	二	一
統共		三百九十二	九百二十一	一千一百七十五	九百四十一	八百八十八	六千三百五十二

甲 往來滙寄輪船火車所通之處每件滙票准至銀洋五十圓
 乙 未通之處每件滙票只准銀洋十圓

指示

凡甲乙兩處互滙銀鈔每張只准洋銀十圓

凡滙費每洋一圓取費二分但其滙寄之法均係此局納銀彼局發銀兩處銀號

行情不同應在納銀之時分別貼水

附件乙
光緒三十二年各界郵務情形表

郵件包裹 匯寄銀鈔

收發轉共目數 基羅 斤 匁
件信封包局民 銀平關匯 銀平關兌

北

北京	太原	開封	西安	牛莊	天津	烟台
四百四十 十二	七十四萬 四十二	一百九十六 七十三	四十九萬 二十七	一百九十五 八十二	六百四十八 九十三	七十三萬 五千五百
二千八百 二十	三十萬八 千九百八	八十九萬 六千三百	二十一萬 三千三百	一百四十三 二千二百	三百二十 萬七千四	四十一萬 七百八十
一百五十九 五千五百	三十七萬 九千五百	一百三十三 萬六千三百	三十七萬 七千四百	四十八萬 七千八百	二百二十 六萬二千	四十三萬 二千三百
八百八萬 二千四百	一百四十二 萬四千三百	六百九十九 萬八千	一百八十七 萬七千	三百八十七 萬五千	一千一百八 千三百十三	一百五十 萬二千
九十四萬 二千七百	二萬二千 一百	八萬五千 六百	八千八 百七	三萬九 千四百	二十萬五 千二百	一萬三千 八百九十
三十萬七 千四百	四萬六 千六百	四萬六 千六百	二萬八 千	十六萬三 千五百	二十七萬 四千	二萬四 千
六萬四千 二百	九千四 百	九千四 百	九千二 百	二萬九 千	六萬七 千五百	六萬七 千
十四萬 四錢	二萬一 千	五萬五 千	七萬三 百	七萬三 百	十萬七 千一百	二萬三千 五百
兩五錢一 分	兩五錢一 分	兩五錢一 分	兩五錢一 分	兩五錢一 分	兩五錢一 分	兩五錢一 分
十六萬一 千	十五兩六 錢	九分	二分十二 兩	二分十二 兩	四分六 分	二分十二 兩

長		清		中		清				
燕	九	漢	長	岳	沙	萬	宜	重	膠	濟
湖	江	口	沙	州	市	縣	昌	慶	州	南
八十八萬九千七百八十五	九十八萬九千二百二十九	七十三萬一千二百七十三	三百三十五萬一千三百二十一	一百七十七萬三千二百一十一	四十六萬四千五百四十六	四十三萬二千七百七十三	十萬二千八百八十九	五十一萬八千九百五十七	九十九萬九千九百九十九	七十七萬二千二百二十二
九千九百九十九	五十二萬九千九百九十九	七十一萬三千六百一十七	五十四萬四千四百五十四	千九百五十二	三萬二千七百七十三	九萬八千二百二十	二萬二千二百三十三	七十一萬四千九百九十九	四十八萬八千二百八十八	三十三萬二千二百三十三
五十五萬五千八百八十八	九十五萬九千九百九十九	一萬七千七百四十一	六十四萬九千九百九十九	四萬三千三百三十三	十一萬九千九百九十九	一萬六千八百八十八	三十一萬六千三百六十六	八十八萬八千八百八十八	四十六萬六千六百六十六	八十九萬五千五百五十五
三百七十五萬五千五百五十五	三百七十五萬五千五百五十五	七百萬六千六百六十六	二百九十一萬四千四百四十四	一百二十萬八千八百八十八	四十九萬九千九百九十九	三百七十五萬五千五百五十五	八百二十萬二千二百三十三	一百九十二萬二千二百三十三	七十五萬九千九百九十九	十三萬七千九百九十九
八萬九千九百九十九	九萬九千九百九十九	五十二萬九千九百九十九	二千四百四十四	四萬六千六百六十六	九萬九千九百九十九	百二十五萬五千五百五十五	九萬五千三百三十三	三萬八千八百八十八	七萬八千八百八十八	十一萬九千九百九十九
二萬九千九百九十九	三萬九千九百九十九	四萬九千九百九十九	十九萬九千九百九十九	三十萬九千九百九十九	四十一萬九千九百九十九	六十八萬八千八百八十八	十二萬七千七百七十七	一萬八千八百八十八	三萬六千六百六十六	七萬七千七百七十七
九十四萬八千八百八十八	三十三萬三千三百三十三	四十四萬四千四百四十四	七十五萬七千五百五十五	九十五萬九千九百九十九	十一萬一千一百一十一	二千二百二十二	七萬二千二百二十二	三十二萬三千二百三十二	四十六萬六千六百六十六	八十二萬九千九百九十九
九分	一分	五分	六分	四分	一分	一分	一分	四分	五分	六分
九分	一分	五分	六分	四分	一分	一分	一分	四分	五分	六分
三分	六分	八分	五分	八分	三分	七分	七分	四分	九分	五分

汕頭 六十五萬 二千五百萬 三十三萬 一百二十四萬 三萬九千 十二萬九千 十六萬七千 三萬一千九百一十九 一萬二千八百

梧州 一百五十二萬 一百四萬 六十七萬 三百二十萬 二萬八千 六萬八千 四萬九千 七千九百六十

廣州 四百三萬 二百九十二萬 一百七十萬 八百六十萬 九萬四 三十九萬 一百二十萬 五萬七千四 六萬二千三

瓊州 七萬七千 三萬一千 三千六百 七萬七千 二千八百 一萬七千 二萬一千 一萬七千八 二千二百六

北海 十五萬八 六萬九千 六萬五百 二十八萬 七千五百 一萬六千 五萬七千 一萬七千 十一萬七千 十二萬二千

龍州 一萬九千 三萬二千 七千四百 二萬二千 三千五百 七千六百 八十八 一萬七千四 一百八十九

蒙自 三十六萬 十一萬六千 十四萬七 六十二萬 七千六百 一萬六千 二萬四千六 二千一百四

思茅 八千九百 七千二百 一萬三千 二百四十 一百三十 三百十九 十一萬二千 二百六十五

騰越 十一萬二 五萬六千 五萬五千 二十二萬 六百八十八 八百八十 三十七兩三 六十九兩二

統共 五千六百 三千一百 二千四百 一萬七千 一百三十 四百三十 七千八百 一百五十三 一百四十九

清

大清郵局處所名目單 附件丙

北京總局所管各局 分應直隸 山東二省 順天府 大興 南苑 豐台 宛平 海甸 固安

信安 香河 通州 西集 張家灣 三河 寶坻 林亭鎮 周口店 駝里 霸州 勝芳

高麗營 順義 密雲 古北口 石匣 懷柔 涿州 房山 霸州 馬蘭 平谷

薊州 保定府 滿城 安肅 定興 新城 白溝鎮 蠡縣 雄縣 祁州 東鹿 辛集

承德府 灤平 河間府 獻縣 阜城 建橋鎮 肅甯 正定府 獲鹿 枕頭 井陘 欒城

行唐 無極 藁城 順德府 皇寺 東大樹 大北漳 沙河 南和 平鄉 乞村 內邱

晉州 新樂 廣平府 正西村 南中堡 劉營 曲陌 臨洛關 馬道固村 周村 西程孟 里岳

官莊 肥鄉 雞澤 臻底集 廣平縣 平固堡 大名府 滏村 南樂 清豐 元村 宣化府

威縣 清河 磁州 馬頭 彭城鎮 西符 金灘鎮 韓張 元村 宣化府

張家口 懷來 蔚州 桃花堡 易州 漆水 冀州 南宮 新河 棗強 趙州 柏鄉 隆平

西合營 懷安 南口 保安州 定州 曲陽 深澤 臨清州 分賀劉 趙州 高邑 臨城 礦

魏家莊 陳村 深州 武強 饒陽 太原府 太原 晉祠 清源 鄉榆 次 太谷 平陽府

太原副總局所管各局 分應山西 河南二省 太原府 祁縣 徐溝 交城 文水 平陽府

洪洞 曲沃 蒲州府 臨晉 虞鄉 榮河 潞安府 鮑店鎮 黎城 汾州府 孝儀

太平 襄陵 萬泉 猗氏 潞安府 潞城 汾州府 張蘭鎮

平遙 介休 澤州府 分 高平 大同府 懷仁 應州 天鎮 豐鎮 甯武府 朔平府 左雲

平定州 孟縣 壽陽 忻州 定襄 代州 五臺 蔚縣 霍州 趙城 解州 安邑 運城 絳州

聞喜 稷山 沁州 和林格爾廳 薩拉齊廳 包頭 歸化城廳 托克托城廳

甯遠廳 彰德府 分 武安 見 涉縣

開封副總局所管各局 分 雁河南直 開封府 曲興集 陳留 杞縣 通許 尉氏 榮陽 滎陽 太康 扶溝 周家口 歸德府 夏邑 睢州 柘城 永城

須水 滎澤 汜水 陳州府 水寨 商水 西 華 項城 歸德府 甯陵 鹿邑 虞城 考城

彰德府 湯陰 臨漳 衛輝府 新鄉 獲嘉 滑縣 淇縣 輝縣 懷慶府 清化鎮 濟源 內黃 楚旺 延津 濬縣 道口 封邱 武陟 孟縣

原武 修武 焦作 河南府 偃師 鞏縣 孟津 宜陽 許州 臨潁 襄城 陝州 靈寶 溫縣 陽武 黃河口 登封 永甯 新安 渾池 鄆城 長葛 會興

汝州 魯山 郟縣 汝甯府 分 西平 大名府 分 東明 開州 澤州府 寶豐 見 長垣 龍王廟

西安副總局所管各局 分 雁陝西 西安府 咸陽 興平 臨潼 高陵 鄠縣 渭南 富平 甘肅二省 藍田 涇陽 三原 大荔鎮 藍屋 醴泉 藍州

乾州 武功 鳳翔府 岐山 扶風 郿縣 邠州 長武 同州府 朝邑 郃陽 韓城 永壽 汧陽 隴州 華州 華陰 蒲城

潼關 商州 龍駒寨 漢中府 佛坪 定遠 西鄉 鳳縣 河縣 興安府 漢陰廳 蜀河鎮

平利 洵陽 延安府 安溝鎮 榆林府 綏德州 清澗 蘭州府 金縣 狄道州
白河 石泉

平涼府 靜甯 固原州 涇州 鞏昌府 安定 會甯 伏羌 秦州 徽縣 寧夏府 甯安堡 甯靈縣

西寧府 涼州府 平番

牛莊總局所管各局 分歷奉天吉林黑龍江直隸四省 牛莊 奉天府 瀋陽 營口廳 遼陽州 田莊台 牛莊廳 蓋平

海城 熊岳 復州 瓦房店 新民府 新立屯 錦州府 高橋 天橋 廣遠 甯遠 甯安 鐵嶺 通江子 鎮安

溝邦子 義州 昌圖府 公主嶺 法庫門 奉化 鳳凰府 岫巖州 大孤山 朝陽府 建昌 買寶街 八面城 鳳凰城

吉林府 雙城堡 哈爾濱 長春府 寬城子 黑龍江城 卜魁 呼蘭廳 阿什河 北園林子

天津總局所管各局 分歷直隸山東二省 順天府 分甯河 塘沽 北塘 天津府 楊柳青 大沽 見漢沽 蘆台

小站 鹹水沽 青縣 興濟 楊村 馬廠 唐官屯 永平府 遷安 灤河橋 撫寧 韓家墅 獨流鎮 靜海 滄州 南皮 鹽山 慶雲 三屯營 喜峯口 稻地鎮

留守營 台頭營 昌黎 安山 灤州 唐山 開平 遵化州 玉田 鷄紅橋 林南倉 古冶 樂亭 秦王島 山海關 北戴河 海陽 平安城 晉各莊 豐台

豐潤 河間府 分甯 津 景州 吳橋 承德府 分平泉州 濟南府 分桑園鎮 見逃窩鎮 東光 泊頭鎮 見寬城

烟台總局所管各局 均隸山 烟台 登州府 大辛店 樂家口 黃縣 北馬 棲霞 東省 諸由觀 黃山館 龍口 福山 甯海州

(設暫季夏係者號此標內單) + (處之局有境屬局無城本係者號此標內單) *

藏家莊 蛇窩泊 招遠 杜家集 萊陽 姜山集 水溝頭 院上 玩底集 萊州府 朱橋
文登 威海衛 榮城 石島 海陽 夏村 小紀集

沙河 西 蘇 東宋
古現 劉家莊

濟南總局所管各局 分歷山東 直隸二省 濟南府 龍山 德州 齊河 濟陽 德旺 禹城 泰安府
武定府 陽信 海豐 樂陵 濱州 利津 臨清州 武縣 夏津

東平州 東阿 平陰 肥城 新泰 萊蕪 泗水 滕縣 夏鎮 沂州府 郯城 費縣 曹州府 曹縣
武定府 陽信 海豐 樂陵 濱州 利津 臨清州 武縣 夏津

兗州府 曲阜 甯陽 鄆縣 泗水 滕縣 夏鎮 沂州府 郯城 費縣 曹州府 曹縣
嶧縣 汶上 陽穀 阿城 壽張

濮州 范縣 觀城 朝城 單縣 城武 定陶 鉅野 濟甯州 金鄉 嘉祥 東昌府 堂邑 博平 茌平 清平
單縣 城武 定陶 鉅野 濟甯州 魚臺 東昌府 冠縣 館陶 恩縣 龐家莊

莘縣 河間府 分 故城 廣平府 分 油坊鎮
高唐州 見 鄭家口

膠州總局所管各局 均歷山東 南省 濟南府 分 章邱 鄒平 淄川 長山 沂州府 分 莒州
東省 均歷山東 南省 濟南府 見 周村 新城 張店

沂水 青州府 金嶺鎮 博山 臨淄 淄河 博興 高苑 臨朐 景芝 萊州府 分
安東衛 索 樂安 壽光 侯鎮 羊角溝 昌樂 安邱 諸城 見 分

平度 夏邱 濰縣 南流 坊子 膠州 南底 靈山 衛高 密 即墨
昌邑 炸山 丈嶺 柳疃 玉台 城 陽 金家口 南村

重慶總局所管各局 分歷四川雲 順慶府 西充 周口 營山 儀隴 叙州府 慶符
南貴州三省 廣安 鄰水 岳池

富順 自流井 小溪 南溪 筠連 珙 縣 隆昌 屏山 重慶府 定遠 江津 長壽 永川 銅梁 大足
綏定府

東鄉 新甯 渠縣 敘永廳 永甯 忠州 鄂都 梁山 瀘州 納溪 合江 保甯府

三匯 大竹 太平 昭通府 副官村 老鴉灘 潼川府 分蓬溪 見梓潼 遵義府 松坎

成都副總局所管各局 均歷四 成都府 什邡 漢州 雙流 溫江 灌縣 郫縣 新津 簡州 甯遠府 德昌所 越嶲廳 冕甯 龍安府 江油 中壩 松潘廳

潼川府 射洪 太和 鹽亭 樂至 安岳 嘉定府 峨眉 夾江 犍為 牛華溪 遂寧 綿州 德陽 重華場 魏城 梓潼 茂州 汶川 眉州

天全州 名山 榮經 滄溪 瀘定橋 綿州 羅江 安縣 綿竹 梓潼 茂州 汶川 眉州

富林 蘆山 打箭爐 瀘定橋 綿州 德陽 重華場 魏城 梓潼 茂州 汶川 眉州

彭山 邛州 大邑 資州 仁壽 寶陽 保甯府 分昭化 見劍州

宜昌總局所管各局 均歷湖 宜昌府 歸州 長陽 巴東

萬縣副總局所管各局 分歷湖北 鶴峯廳 施南府 宣恩 來鳳 咸豐 藥州府

巫山 雲陽 萬縣 永順府 分龍山

沙市總局所管各局 均歷湖 沙市 荊州府 鄖次 黃金口 石首 松滋 董市 江口

荆門州 當陽 后港 河溶 清溪河

此標內單者係本城無局屬有境之局處

岳州總局所管各局

分廳湖南 岳州府 臨湘雲溪華容平江 澧州 石門 貴州二省 長壽街 岳州城南洲廳 安福

安鄉 慈利 新州 永定 津市

常德府 桃源 龍陽

辰州府

沅溪

沅州府

黔陽 麻陽

靖州

洪江

永順府 鳳凰廳 乾州廳 銅仁府

貴陽副總局所管各局

均廳貴州省 貴陽府 鎮遠府 黃平

漢口總局所管各局

分廳河南 汝甯府 正陽上蔡新蔡遂平 羅山 北湖南三省 駐馬店 信陽州 明港 五里店 新店 羅山

南陽府

除旗鎮 浙川 應州 內鄉 新野 裕州 舞陽 葉縣

光州

光山 固始 息縣

光州

烏龍集 商城

漢口 漢陽府

蔡甸 漢川 田二河 分水 嘴花 園黃 破河 陽新 隄溝

安陸府

金口 武昌縣 金牛 葛店 汀泗橋 咸甯 崇陽 興國 州境

張口 豐樂 京山 多寶 潯江 岳家口

武昌府

金口 武昌縣 金牛 葛店

嘉魚 寶塔洲 蒲圻 羊樓司

黃州府

團風 倉子埠 新洲 陽邏 黃安 蘄水 羅田 有

襄陽府

樊城 宜城 流水 溝南 漳 棗陽 太平店 穀城 石花街 老河口 均州

助陽府

德安府

雲夢 應城 廣河 鎮 廣山

長江埠 勝州 廣水 唐縣鎮 應山

荊州府

分朱家河

荊門州

沙洋

岳州府

分蕪家市 見羊樓司

九江總局所管各局

均廳江西

南昌府

吳城 豐城 進賢

饒州府

樂平 景德鎮

廣信府

單內此標者係本城無局屬境有處

玉山弋陽
南康府
九江府
建昌府
撫州府

李家渡許灣
臨江府
瑞州府
袁州府
吉安府

東鄉
龍南
信豐
甯都府
南安府
吉安安

蕪湖總局所管各局
分歷安徽
甯國府
溇沚
孫家埠
太平府

丹陽鎮蕪湖
廬州府
三河梁園
舒城
鳳陽府
正陽關

荻港鎮
廣德州
建平
和州
六安州
霍山
江甯府
分高淳

南京總局所管各局
分歷江蘇
江甯府
南湖熟
句容
溧水
鳳陽府
臨淮關

懷遠宿州
潁州府
分亳州
渦陽
全椒
泗州
盱眙
天長

鎮江總局所管各局
分歷江蘇
鎮江府
大港
丹陽
淮安府
板關
阜甯
西塘

蕪江浦
海州
大伊山
板浦
揚州府
瓜洲
大橋
邵伯
興化
寶應
汜水
泰州

徐州府
宿遷
密濶
常州府
靖江
宜興
通州
金沙
石港
唐家關
呂四
三十里

如臯白蒲
兗州府
分台兒莊
睢甯
海安

設暫季夏係者號此標內單十

上海總局所管各局

均麗江 蘇省 松江府 亭林 漚涇 七寶 奉賢 南橋 高昌廟 閔行 莊家行 川沙 珠涇 張涇 上海 大團 青浦

重古 南匯 周浦 新場 太倉州 沙頭 浮橋 漚河 崇明 嘉定 城 安定 南翔 黃渡 白鶴港 朱家角 泗涇 廟鎮 橋鎮 堡鎮 嘉定 吳淞 羅店 大場

寶山 蘇州府 分章 練塘 崑山 海門廳

蘇州總局所管各局

均麗江 蘇州府 木瀆 薛壩 關 唯亭 常熟 福山 平望 蘇省 梅里 澹 浦 吳江 黎里 同里 東洞庭山

常州府 分無錫 望 亭 壽口 甘露 見東亭 八字橋

甯波總局所管各局

均麗江 甯波府 慈谿 奉化 鎮海 柴橋 莊市 大碇頭 江省 梅墟 象山 石浦 臨 定海 臨 岱山

紹興府 新昌 柯橋 安昌 蕭山 諸暨 餘姚 台州府 海門 黃巖 仙居 甯海 上虞 百官 章家埠 嵊縣

金華府 南谿 東陽 義烏 永康 衢州府 龍游 江山 武義 浦江 湯溪 常山 華埠

杭州總局所管各局

均麗江 杭州府 瓶窰 臨 平 海甯 硤石 長安 臨安 於潛 新 城 嘉興府 王店 新 塍 嘉善 西塘 海鹽 沈蕩 屠甸 濮院 餘杭 昌化 塘棲 通商埠 石門 石門灣 平湖 乍浦 新倉 桐鄉 烏鎮 南潯 湖州府 織里 長興

菱湖 雙林 善連 埭涇 下昂 荻 港 三橋埠 梅溪 安吉 嚴州府 桐廬 窄溪 泗安 德清 新市 武康 上陌 莫干山 孝 豐 亞澤 盛澤 分水

温州總局所管各局

均麗江 温州府 瑞安 樂清 虹橋 大荆 平陽 金鄉 江省 古寮頭 林溪 儀山 玉環 坎門 温州 城內

處州府 青田 縉雲 松陽 遂昌 龍泉

此標內單十者係夏季設

三都澳總局所管各局 均屬福建省 三都澳 福甯府 崇嶼 賽岐 三沙 福鼎 壽甯 周墩 沙埕 福安 白石 甯德 霍童

福州總局所管各局 均屬福建省 福州府 福州城內 羅星塔 鼓嶼 馬尾 塢 尾 南嶼 鳧 嶼 洋 嶼 尙幹 竹崎 潭尾街 礮頭

連江 琯頭 羅源 永福 福清 屏南 閩清 閩清六都 閩清十一都 長樂 高山市 龍田 宏路 漁溪 海口 東張

建甯府 東遊 水吉 建陽 麻沙 界首 崇安 延平府 洋口 樟湖坂 西芹 赤石街 星都 浦城 石陂街 政和 松溪 映陽 尤溪 尤溪十四都

下道 將樂 沙縣 興化府 涵江 仙遊 邵武府 光澤 建甯 順昌 永安 沙溪 溫亭 泰甯

廈門總局所管各局 均屬福建省 廈門 泉州府 法石 石獅 港邊 劉五店 東石 樹兜 青陽市 街口 深滬 金井 洛陽 崇武

南安 溪尾 山頭城 洪瀨 馬頭 羅溪 千金廟 惠安 沙尾 馬港 汀州府 古城 河田 峰尾 安溪 龍門墟 彭墟 同安 江頭 金門 灌口 安海

甯化 上杭 峯市 武平 漳州府 石尾 角尾 浦南 華封 流傳 新橋頭 漳浦 佛疊 新泉 歸化 永定 坎市 南靖 山城 船場圩 水潮 和溪 長泰 平和 小溪

雲霄 舊鎮 詔安 銅山 四都 玗海 澄海 滄洋宮 龍巖州 適中 雁石 白土圩 大溪 南勝 港尾 新垵 青浦 石碼 白水營 龍巖州 龍門圩 小池墟 大池墟

揭市 胡雷 漳平 永春州 達埔 五斗 赤水 白沙 溪南 甯洋 德化 大田

汕頭總局所管各局 均屬廣東省 汕頭 潮州府 荖埠 彩塘市 金石 隴隍 湯坑 潮陽 浮洋 龍湖 豐順 河婆 饒平

達濠 埠和平 貴嶼 峽山 揭陽 炮台 五經富 棉湖 高陂湖 寮虎市 三河壩 澄海 黃岡 浮山 店仔頭 惠來 靖海 隆江 葵潭 大埔 東隴 蓬州 所樟林 普甯 鮑湖

此標內者均屬本局之屬

嘉應州

松口 隆文 丙村 新鋪 橫流渡 興甯 畚坑
南口 岐嶺 長樂 長蒲 平遠 鎮平

惠州府

分永安 海豐 汕尾
見河田 大安 龍川

陸豐 甲子 碣石
鶴市下 和平 老隆

廣州總局所管各局

分歷廣東廣西貴州三省

廣州府

河南 花地 芳村 佛山 石灣 沙頭
澗石 古勞 昇平 槓基 河清 水頭

大江墟 沙口 九江 太谷 大滘 紫洞 康樂 小欖 獅子窠 高塘 太和市 黃浦
小塘 大鎮 街邊 上陌 寨邊 瓜步 汛官 密官山 龍滙市 龍蹄市 蚌湖墟 人和墟

邵邊 三眼橋 五眼橋 石圍塘 石龍墟 橋頭墟 官橋墟 甘竹 碧江 三桂 屏山 鐘村
高增墟 公正墟 鐵溶潭 西湖墟 龍山 海口 龍江 章村 桃村 增城 市橋 赤花

樂從 古樓堡 勤樓 得雲墟 陳村 雞洲 大洲 東莞 太平 大汾墟 藤冲 中堂 常平
大良 倫 激 黃連 桂洲 容奇 蕭逸 道教 東坑 茶山 從化 夏口墟 仙村 派潭

寮步 錦厦 神崗 龍門 龍門墟 永濬 新甯 新昌 冲雲 華安墟 西門 冲蓼
正果 東平場 海口埠 廣海上 澤菽海 湖鏡 三合 五十墟 白沙 新石 斗山

汕底 水步 石龍頭 四九 西廓 大海 平崗 都斛 斗門 新塘 沙崗 下欄 南朗 新會
白石 塘尾墟 石灘 香山 石岐 小坑 沙溪 大涌 平風 三水 青岐 白泥 清遠

江門 外海 廟前墟 公益埠 三江 古井 沙井 南頭 南頭城 西鄉 吳陳 大涌 鄉沙頭
蘆苞 西南石 角白石潭 源潭 沙河 杆欄墟 石龍固 成永祥 新橋 雲林 福永

深洲 石角墟 龍華墟 赤泥 白泥 炭步 五和墟 新街墟 肇慶府 新橋 廣利
豐安 橫潭墟 平山墟 雨龍墟 花縣城 獅嶺墟

韓步司 白土 高明 三洲墟 恩平 聖堂墟 船角 廣甯 開平 泮水口 長沙 赤勳
新興 陽春 赤水 大崗墟 硯崗墟 百合墟 金山墟 鶴山 沙坪 龍口墟 德慶州 悅城
封川 羅定州 西甯 都城 連灘 黃崗廳 連州 陽山 水口 赤溪廳 田頭鄉
平安 東安 六都 都廳

韶州府 樂昌 仁化 乳源 南雄州 始興 佛崗廳 惠州府 歸善 平山 白茫花
翁源 英德 浚光

淡水墟 橫瀝 博羅 埔前 長甯 廉州府 北海 靈山 欽州 陸屋 高州府
藍口 錫場 三多祝 觀音閣 古竹 武利 常樂 小董

黃名 梅菜 公館 南盛 石鼓 水東 霞洞 沙瑯 羊角 信宜 化州 雷州府 英利
東鎮 白村 分界 袂花 電白 吳川 石門 黃陂 石城 安鋪

遂溪 洋甓 陽江廳 絳寮 儒洞 桂林府 六塘 蘇橋 陽朔 柳州府 銜容 柳城 融縣
徐聞 思恩 百色廳 平馬 泗城府 平樂府 昭平 梧州府 藤縣 懷集 江安

鬱林州 博白 潯州府 江口 平南 白馬 大烏 南甯府 橫州 南鄉 歸順州 鎮邊
北流 丹竹 貴縣 東津

鎮安府 那碧 都勻府 荔波 瓊州總局所管各局 均匯廣 瓊州府 定安 嘉積
田州 荔波

瓊州總局所管各局 均匯廣 瓊州府 定安 嘉積
會同

龍州總局所管各局 均匯廣 太平府 龍州廳

龍州總局所管各局 均匯廣 太平府 龍州廳

單內此係本城無屬境之局處

蒙自總局所管各局 分歷雲南貴州二省 雲南府 富民宜良新興 臨安府 石屏州阿迷州

蒙自河西 楚雄府 廣南府 劉隘普寧 曲靖府 馬龍州平彝 武定州 元謀

開化府 河口馬白 東川府 安順府 郎岱鎮甯 興義府 普安

思茅總局所管各局 均歷雲南省 普洱府 磨黑石苴他郎拔板 思茅廳

騰越總局所管各局 均歷雲南省 騰越廳 大理府 下關 麗江府 鶴慶州維西 永北廳

舊衙坪 蒙化廳 永昌府 龍陵

長沙總局所管各局 分歷湖南江西二省 長沙府 靖港瀏陽醴陵 株洲 湘陰甯鄉 永豐

寶慶府 新化武岡州 衡州府 梓木市衡山耒陽常甯 桂陽州 永州府 冷水灘道州甯遠 江華

郴州 永興宜章 袁州府 分萍鄉

大通總局所管各局 均歷安徽省 安慶府 石牌桐城枞陽鎮潛山太湖望江華陽孔城 徽州府 巖寺休甯

萬安祁門屯溪 甯國府 分太平 池州府 殷家匯青陽陵陽鎮東流銅陵石埭建德大通 廬州府 分廬江

處之局有境屬局無城本係者號此標內單*

光緒三十二年收發快信數目表 附件丁

開封				北京			
共	發	收		共	發	收	
				三十九	三百五十九		
				一百七十一	五百七十一		
				八十七	七百七十七		
				一百九十七	八百九十七		
				七十九	一千零七十九		
				二十七	一千零二十七		
				三十九	一千零三十九		
				八十九	一千零八十九		
				二十六	一千零二十六		
二百四十四	三百七十九	六百八十五	一千零二十二	六十八	一千零八十八		
三百七十九	四百七十九	八百五十八	一千零二十二	八十二	一千零八十二		
四百七十九	五百四十九	一千零二十二	一千零二十二	一百一十五	一千零一十五		
五百四十九	六百一十	一千零二十二	一千零二十二	一百一十七	一千零一十七		
六百一十	六百八十三	一千零二十二	一千零二十二	一百一十七	一千零一十七		
六百八十三	七百一十	一千零二十二	一千零二十二	一百一十七	一千零一十七		
七百一十	七百七十九	一千零二十二	一千零二十二	一百一十七	一千零一十七		
七百七十九	八百四十九	一千零二十二	一千零二十二	一百一十七	一千零一十七		
八百四十九	九百一十	一千零二十二	一千零二十二	一百一十七	一千零一十七		
九百一十	九百八十三	一千零二十二	一千零二十二	一百一十七	一千零一十七		
九百八十三	一千零一十	一千零二十二	一千零二十二	一百一十七	一千零一十七		
一千零一十	一千零八十	一千零二十二	一千零二十二	一百一十七	一千零一十七		
一千零八十	一千零六十一	一千零二十二	一千零二十二	一百一十七	一千零一十七		
一千零六十一	一千零三十三	一千零二十二	一千零二十二	一百一十七	一千零一十七		
一千零三十三	一千零六	一千零二十二	一千零二十二	一百一十七	一千零一十七		
一千零六	一百三十九	一千零二十二	一千零二十二	一百一十七	一千零一十七		
一百三十九	七	一千零二十二	一千零二十二	一百一十七	一千零一十七		
七		一千零二十二	一千零二十二	一百一十七	一千零一十七		
		一千零二十二	一千零二十二	一百一十七	一千零一十七		
		一千零二十二	一千零二十二	一百一十七	一千零一十七		
		一千零二十二	一千零二十二	一百一十七	一千零一十七		
		一千零二十二	一千零二十二	一百一十七	一千零一十七		
		一千零二十二	一千零二十二	一百一十七	一千零一十七		

上海			漢口			天津		
共	發	收	共	發	收	共	發	收
七百六十一	二百九十四	四百六十七	一百五十九	七十一	八十八	六百六十八	三百五十四	三百六十二
五百三十五	二百二十五	三百一十	四百七十四	二百二十二	二百四十四	六百二十二	三百三十三	二百九十九
一千一百一十二	三百七十八	六百四十三	六百五十四	三百四十二	三百七十四	八百八十七	三百八十四	五百三十三
一千七百五十二	六百一十八	九百四十四	六百五十四	四百一十	四百七十七	一千四百六十四	八百七十一	七百八十三
三千六百六十二	八百一十七	一千二百五十二	六百九十七	二百五十九	四百三十七	二千一百七十五	九百八十五	九百九十九
二千九百一十八	一千一百一十九	二千一百一十二	七百六十六	三百一十八	四百五十九	二千六百六十二	一千一百一十一	一千三百一十三
三千八百八十八	一千一百一十三	二千一百一十二	八百四十五	三百九十九	五百一十	三千二百八十七	一千一百一十二	一千六百六十五
三千九百一十八	一千三百一十五	二千九百一十五	九百八十五	四百一十九	五百八十六	三千三百七十七	一千一百一十三	一千八百九十
三千九百一十八	一千三百一十五	二千九百一十五	一千二百四十二	四百一十九	六百三十二	三千三百七十七	一千一百一十三	二千一百一十一
三千九百一十八	一千三百一十五	二千九百一十五	一千九百一十七	五百五十三	六百八十四	三千三百七十七	一千一百一十三	二千六百六十一
三千九百一十八	一千三百一十五	二千九百一十五	二千七百一十八	三千九百一十七	三千九百一十七	三千三百七十七	一千一百一十三	四萬九百九十九

各處信箱信櫃信筒經過寄件之數目附件戊

信件

他項郵件

共

北

北京

三十九萬二千二百四十四

四萬六千三百六十五

四十三萬八千六百九

太原

一萬四千七百三十

二千八百六十八

一萬七千五百九十八

開封

五萬四千七百四十七

一千八百八十八

五萬六千六百三十五

西安

七千九百二十九

一千八百三十七

九千七百六十六

牛莊

十一萬八千六百三十四

一千二百七十八

十一萬九千九百十二

天津

四十三萬一千七百十五

二萬四千三百六

四十五萬六千二十一

烟台

十萬八千四百五十七

一萬六千六十八

十二萬四千五百二十五

濟南

十一萬六千一百五十四

一萬二千三百三十七

十二萬八千四百九十一

膠州

二萬八千八百六十五

七百八十九

二萬九千六百五十四

重慶

六萬九千二百一

一千三百七十六

七萬五百七十八

宜昌

一萬九千七百二十七

二百四十六

一萬九千九百七十二

中 南

帶		一		江		長		清						
溫州	杭州	甯波	蘇州	上海	鎮江	南京	大通	蕪湖	九江	漢口	長沙	岳州	沙市	萬縣
一萬三千	二十萬一千一百十	三十萬二千二百二十	四十萬二千四百四十六	一百七十五萬三千五百三十七	四十五萬六千六十九	二千九百三十四	四萬三千四百五十二	五萬八千六百五十三	五萬九千三十五	四十四萬三千一百九十四	二十五萬一千五百八	四千二百五十	一萬一千八百六十六	九千四百六十一
十二	三千三百四十一	三百八十九	八千五百七十一	十五萬三千二百一	二萬三千五百二十三	二千四百四十五	三百九十	一百六十七	五百九	八千三百八十九	三千九百十二	五十三	五十三	五百九
一萬四十二	二十萬四千七百五十一	三十萬二千六百九	四十一萬一千十七	一百九十萬六千七百三十八	四十七萬四千一百九十二	二十萬五千四百五十九	四萬三千八百四十二	五萬八千八百二十	五萬九千五百四十四	四十五萬一千五百八十三	二十五萬五千四百二十	四千二百五十	一萬一千九百十九	九千九百七十

南

三都澳

七千三百三十七

二百三十八

七千五百七十五

福州

十四萬二千三百七十八

一千五百三十六

十四萬三千九百十四

廈門

八萬三千一百六十三

一千七百七十二

八萬四千九百三十五

汕頭

三萬六千二十三

四百七十

三萬六千四百九十三

梧州

二十三萬五百七十五

八千七百十二

二十三萬九千二百八十七

廣州

七十九萬七千四百六十七

八千三百八

八十萬五千七百七十五

瓊州

九千三百十八

一

九千三百十九

北海

五千八百六十八

十二

五千八百八十八

龍州

五千二百九十

二十

五千三百十

蒙自

五千三百十五

三百四十三

五千六百五十八

思茅

六千四十二

二百六

六千二百四十八

騰越

統共

六百八十九萬五千九百二十五

三十三萬六千三百八十七

七百二十三萬二千三百十二

APPENDIX N.

EXPRESS LETTERS DEALT WITH DURING 1906.

MONTH.	PEKING.			KAIFENG.			TIENTSIN.			HANKOW.		
	Received.	Despatched.	TOTAL.	Received.	Despatched.	TOTAL.	Received.	Despatched.	TOTAL.	Received.	Despatched.	TOTAL.
January.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	354	716	...	...	...
February.....	...	359	359	...	...	...	291	337	628	...	...	...
March.....	600	375	1,175	...	...	...	593	384	887	88	77	159
April.....	471	707	1,178	...	...	...	783	681	1,464	245	221	472
May.....	762	829	1,591	68	176	244	900	772	1,762	345	341	684
June.....	874	1,123	1,997	82	297	379	850	984	1,874	374	250	624
July.....	970	1,087	2,057	135	212	347	900	1,105	2,085	437	259	696
August.....	1,227	1,566	2,793	158	237	395	1,033	1,134	2,167	459	301	760
September.....	1,302	1,396	2,598	174	304	478	1,563	1,776	3,232	517	328	845
October.....	1,591	1,615	3,206	222	327	549	1,890	1,377	3,297	586	399	985
November.....	2,728	2,507	5,235	244	371	615	2,011	1,354	3,395	632	410	1,042
December.....	2,345	2,305	4,648	305	537	842	2,169	1,214	3,383	686	505	1,191
TOTAL.....	12,868	13,969	26,837	1,388	2,461	3,849	13,498	10,972	24,470	4,337	3,091	7,428
	SHANGHAI.			FOOCHOW.			CANTON.			TOTAL.		
	Received.	Despatched.	TOTAL.	Received.	Despatched.	TOTAL.	Received.	Despatched.	TOTAL.	Received.	Despatched.	TOTAL.
January.....	467	294	761	...	...	...	...	...	...	829	648	1,477
February.....	310	225	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	601	921	1,522
March.....	643	378	1,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,834	1,408	3,242
April.....	944	628	1,572	25	166	191	34	91	34	2,502	3,409	4,911
May.....	1,009	654	1,663	149	317	466	88	3	94	3,379	3,092	6,471
June.....	1,205	847	2,052	209	309	518	189	25	214	3,823	3,835	7,658
July.....	1,022	989	2,011	291	333	624	222	43	265	4,057	4,028	8,085
August.....	1,127	1,194	2,321	319	371	690	288	10	348	4,611	4,863	9,474
September.....	1,375	1,313	2,688	390	440	830	301	23	384	5,625	5,840	10,665
October.....	1,597	1,531	3,128	449	563	1,012	374	76	450	6,709	5,888	12,597
November.....	1,655	1,645	3,280	450	518	968	356	83	419	8,069	6,888	14,954
December.....	1,625	1,571	3,196	567	532	1,099	397	108	595	8,042	6,772	14,864
TOTAL.....	12,959	11,269	24,228	2,849	3,549	6,398	2,229	481	2,710	50,128	45,792	95,920

APPENDIX M.

NUMBER OF ARTICLES COLLECTED FROM LETTER-BOXES, BOX OFFICES,
AND PILLAR-BOXES DURING 1906.

DISTRICTS.	LETTERS.	OTHER ARTICLES.	TOTAL.
NORTH CHINA.			
Peking.....	392,244	46,365	438,609
Taiyuanfu.....	14,730	2,868	17,598
Kaifeng.....	54,747	1,888	56,635
Sianfu.....	7,929	1,837	9,766
Newchwang.....	118,634	1,378	119,912
Tientsin.....	431,715	24,396	456,021
Chefoo.....	108,457	16,668	125,125
Tsinan.....	116,154	12,537	128,691
Kiaochow.....	28,665	789	29,654
CENTRAL CHINA.			
Chungking.....	69,202	1,376	70,578
Ichang.....	19,727	246	19,973
Wanhsien.....	9,461	509	9,970
Shasi.....	11,866	53	11,919
Yochow.....	4,250	...	4,250
Changsha.....	251,508	3,912	255,420
Hankow.....	443,194	8,389	451,583
Kiukiang.....	59,035	509	59,544
LOWER YANGTZE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.			
Wuhu.....	58,653	167	58,820
Tatung.....	43,452	390	43,842
Nanking.....	203,014	2,443	205,459
Chinkiang.....	456,669	23,523	474,192
Shanghai.....	1,753,537	153,201	1,906,738
Soochow.....	492,446	8,571	411,017
Ningpo.....	302,220	389	302,609
Hangchow.....	204,410	3,341	204,751
SOUTH CHINA.			
Wenchow.....	10,030	12	10,042
Santiao.....	7,337	238	7,575
Foochow.....	142,378	1,536	143,914
Amoy.....	83,163	1,772	84,935
Swatow.....	56,023	470	56,493
Wuchow.....	230,575	8,712	239,287
Canton.....	797,467	8,308	805,775
Kiungchow.....	9,318	1	9,319
Pakhoi.....	5,868	12	5,880
Lungchow.....	5,290	20	5,310
Mengtsz.....	5,315	343	5,658
Szenao.....	6,042	206	6,248
Tengyueh.....	...	...	...
TOTAL.....	6,895,925	336,387	7,232,312

APPENDIX L.

MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS, 1906.

DISTRICTS.	ISSUED.	CASHED.	SURPLUS.	DEFICIT.
	<i>Hk. Tk.</i>	<i>Hk. Tk.</i>	<i>Hk. Tk.</i>	<i>Hk. Tk.</i>
NORTH CHINA.				
Peking.....	146,067.40	161,541.51	...	15,474.11
Taiyuanfu.....	21,018.23	1,675.69	19,342.54	...
Kaifeng.....	55,973	13,837.29	42,135.71	...
Sianfu.....	12,912.94	2,012.45	10,900.49	...
Newchwang.....	70,343.20	2,834.37	67,508.83	...
Tientsin.....	107,156.79	106,046.08	1,110.71	...
Chefoo.....	23,524.16	13,822.21	9,701.95	...
Tsinan.....	67,979.68	29,330.45	38,649.23	...
Kiaochow.....	24,955	8,744.39	16,210.61	...
CENTRAL CHINA.				
Chungking.....	12,315	10,815.54	1,499.46	...
Chengtu.....	25,091.04	8,671.50	16,419.54	...
Ichang.....	6,824.30	3,733.97	3,090.33	...
Wanhsien.....	57,220.30	238.57	56,981.73	...
Shasi.....	9,454.21	6,154.63	3,299.58	...
Yochow.....	8,454.46	11,926.63	...	3,472.17
Changsha.....	104,146.46	85,566.45	18,580.01	...
Hankow.....	67,505.50	107,845.78	...	40,340.28
Kiukiang.....	16,754.91	23,796.66	...	7,041.75
LOWER YANGTZE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.				
Wuhu.....	34,112.99	34,446.03	...	333.04
Tatung.....	25,098.41	55,729.97	...	29,731.56
Nanking.....	54,119.30	63,398.93	...	9,279.63
Chinking.....	48,609.51	80,987.46	...	32,377.95
Shanghai.....	69,009.51	232,019.75	...	163,010.24
Soochow.....	23,127.01	38,092.86	...	14,965.85
Ningpo.....	10,188.37	60,450.88	...	50,262.51
Hangchow.....	28,268.36	41,296.09	...	13,027.73
SOUTH CHINA.				
Wenchow.....	8,306.23	9,022.77	...	716.54.
Santiao.....	16,045.89	1,586.18	14,459.71	...
Foochow.....	211,878.30	189,571.83	22,306.47	...
Amoy.....	73,233.20	15,700.44	60,532.76	...
Sswatow.....	31,955.15	10,283.92	21,671.23	...
Canton.....	57,453.50	62,361.23	...	4,907.73
Kingchow.....	17,081.54	2,262.17	14,819.37	...
Lungchow.....	17,421	189.34	17,231.66	...
Mentsz.....	24,652.84	2,148.94	22,503.90	...
Szema.....	1,221.72	265	956.72	...
Tengyueh.....	37.39	69.28	...	31.89
TOTAL.....Hk. Tk.	1,538,919.80	1,495,776.34	428,116.44	384,972.98

APPENDIX K.

SUMMARY OF PARCELS DEALT WITH DURING 1906,
WITH TOTALS FOR 1905.

DISTRICTS.	RECEIVED.		DESPATCHED.		IN TRANSIT.		TOTAL.		NUMBER OF PARCELS FOR 1905.
	Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.	
NORTH CHINA.									
		<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Peking.....	49,150	232,075	28,856	83,647	23,423	54,519	101,429	370,241	} 84,460
Taiyuanfu.....	15,240	27,312	2,905	5,381	3,955	8,005	22,100	40,698	
Kaifeng.....	23,385	41,210	5,886	10,528	10,350	30,527	45,601	82,265	
Siaufa.....	4,407	11,317	1,652	3,157	2,768	8,013	8,807	22,487	
Newchwang.....	27,251	131,642	5,667	12,460	6,549	19,248	39,470	163,350	
Tientsin.....	51,562	152,704	27,601	66,785	26,058	58,558	105,221	278,047	
Chefoo.....	7,989	16,670	3,819	3,843	3,085	4,174	13,893	24,087	
Tsuan.....	14,482	33,656	4,923	7,895	7,006	9,816	26,411	51,377	
Kiaochow.....	18,404	47,095	2,536	6,460	13,347	32,508	34,087	80,063	
CENTRAL CHINA.									
Chungking.....	20,278	48,333	10,573	26,472	8,667	13,436	38,918	88,211	22,854
Ichang.....	19,980	62,899	846	2,892	15,713	54,481	36,539	120,272	37,015
Wanhsien.....	1,363	2,481	220	254	922	733	2,595	3,168	
Shasi.....	3,719	12,998	448	842	567	829	4,734	14,669	4,673
Yochow.....	9,557	23,102	1,012	4,798	5,411	5,843	16,010	30,743	12,783
Changsha.....	30,091	78,754	2,881	5,231	8,420	25,681	41,402	209,666	32,381
Hankow.....	20,728	92,430	13,265	38,801	24,257	62,213	58,250	193,444	43,300
Kiaukiang.....	28,904	110,776	3,311	11,690	17,094	60,247	49,309	182,713	57,840
LOWER YANGTZE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.									
Wuhu.....	12,652	34,625	1,601	2,703	5,425	7,664	19,678	44,992	12,818
Tatung.....	10,820	30,232	2,828	4,481	4,843	9,266	18,491	43,919	13,593
Nanking.....	10,982	50,177	19,777	122,994	129	254	30,888	173,425	23,600
Chinking.....	29,503	69,073	10,324	38,304	18,965	36,920	58,792	138,197	44,557
Shanghai.....	74,665	223,912	135,544	458,366	50,993	131,562	261,202	113,840	214,752
Soochow.....	7,354	28,073	13,562	76,493	2,097	6,778	23,013	81,344	20,243
Ningpo.....	5,231	15,794	5,039	16,738	3,158	4,964	13,428	31,496	9,468
Hangchow.....	5,834	18,914	16,718	56,810	2,194	4,231	24,746	79,955	22,263
SOUTH CHINA.									
Wenchow.....	11,494	25,120	1,867	4,643	1,209	1,773	14,570	29,536	6,083
Santao.....	1,045	1,496	230	259	529	762	1,799	2,517	1,247
Yochow.....	30,800	95,312	15,626	31,963	9,819	19,988	56,265	147,263	40,236
Amoy.....	25,774	70,355	4,044	7,234	9,984	20,269	39,602	97,868	22,011
Swatow.....	34,387	119,765	2,181	4,736	2,580	4,845	39,148	129,344	25,077
Wuchow.....	20,267	50,223	758	1,076	6,988	17,630	28,013	68,029	27,273
Canton.....	22,714	88,860	53,758	279,246	13,569	33,126	90,041	393,232	69,213
Kiangchow.....	2,668	17,233	195	452	4	8	2,867	17,693	830
Pakhoi.....	5,665	12,935	333	464	1,537	3,369	7,535	16,765	5,863
Lungchow.....	26	47	38	37	...	...	64	84	...
Mengtsz.....	4,735	10,622	384	737	2,574	5,267	7,663	16,676	3,469
Szema.....	92	256	39	43	...	...	131	219	153
Tengyueh.....	407	575	79	77	196	252	682	884	249
TOTAL.....	663,608	2,172,421	400,126	1,389,989	319,800	757,699	1,383,534	4,320,109	1,032,163

APPENDIX J.

PARCELS IN TRANSIT DURING 1906.

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.....	23,247	74,628.90	54,197	164	1,385.84	298	12	74.64	24	23,423	54,519
Taiyuanfu.....	3,955	25,786	8,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,955	8,005
Kaileng.....	16,330	94,358.56	39,527	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,330	39,527
Shanfu.....	2,768	22,398.46	8,013	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,768	8,013
Newchwang.....	6,438	72,321.83	18,999	104	2,388.55	252	7	61.10	6	6,549	19,228
Tientsin.....	25,699	238,795.52	57,867	367	15,782.70	567	82	1,230.28	124	26,058	58,558
Chefoo.....	3,668	19,570.41	4,144	12	321	15	5	41.21	15	3,685	4,174
Tsinan.....	7,904	34,899	9,811	...	...	...	2	29.31	5	7,906	9,816
Kiaochow.....	13,953	135,624.46	39,881	287	64,336.60	1,621	7	33	6	13,347	32,508
CENTRAL CHINA.											
Chungking.....	8,022	59,086	13,384	45	1,120	52	...	...	...	8,067	13,436
Idang.....	15,701	138,962.88	54,449	...	...	...	12	134.57	32	15,713	54,481
Wanhhsien.....	922	5,325.65	733	...	...	...	...	...	...	922	733
Shust.....	567	5,013.15	829	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	829
Szechow.....	5,428	37,393	5,831	12	1,550	...	1	15	1	5,441	5,843
Kamscha.....	6,315	127,935.25	25,425	105	2,322	268	10	57.66	48	6,430	25,681
Hankow.....	24,127	257,087.30	64,897	124	4,319.35	300	6	64.48	16	24,257	62,213
Kinkiang.....	16,659	593,593.37	59,972	434	15,111.18	1,173	1	6.89	2	17,094	60,247
LOWER YANGTZE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.											
Wuhu.....	5,401	39,488.08	7,635	20	392.50	21	4	57.80	8	5,425	7,664
Tatung.....	4,843	32,249	9,206	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,843	9,206
Nanking.....	129	657	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	254
Chinkiang.....	18,822	27,628	36,682	143	4,009.85	238	...	...	...	18,965	36,920
Shanghai.....	49,316	987,783.16	126,176	1,674	66,249.10	5,382	3	99.75	4	50,993	131,562
Szechow.....	2,094	126,018.60	6,775	3	69.80	3	...	...	...	2,097	6,778
Xingpo.....	3,138	24,842.64	4,952	29	289.25	12	...	...	...	3,158	4,964
Hungchow.....	2,168	26,795.20	4,121	26	234	110	...	...	...	2,194	4,231
SOUTH CHINA.											
Wenchow.....	1,209	4,375.52	1,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,209	1,773
Santiao.....	524	3,534.65	762	...	...	...	...	...	...	524	762
Benchow.....	9,802	93,045	19,955	9	126.60	15	8	85.09	18	9,819	19,988
Auoy.....	9,906	129,761.55	20,105	78	984.99	164	...	...	...	9,984	20,269
Suato.....	2,880	15,116.20	4,845	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,880	4,845
Wuchow.....	6,683	66,348.17	17,623	5	127	7	...	...	...	6,688	17,639
Yanton.....	13,468	253,640	32,376	101	3,322	750	...	...	...	13,569	33,126
Kingyehow.....	4	102	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8
Pikhoi.....	1,536	15,700.92	3,368	1	20	1	...	...	...	1,537	3,369
Yungchow.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mingtsz.....	2,571	15,857	5,262	3	120	5	...	...	...	2,574	5,267
Somoio.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tengyueh.....	196	505.10	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	252
TOTAL.....	315,903	3,284,027.53	746,185	3,737	184,782.31	11,205	160	1,990.77	399	319,800	757,699

APPENDIX I.

PARCELS DESPATCHED DURING 1906.

DISTRICTS.	ORDINARY PARCELS.			INSURED PARCELS.			PARCELS WITH TRADE CHARGES.			TOTAL	
	Number.	Value.	Weight.	Number.	Insured for	Weight.	Num-ber.	Sum to be recovered.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.
NORTH CHINA.											
Peking.....	27,811	503,325.51	81,679	1,043	33,256	1,966	2	8.01	2	28,856	83,647
Taiyuanfu.....	2,905	18,380	5,384	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,905	5,384
Kaifeng.....	5,871	30,878.67	10,502	15	357	...	26	...	...	5,886	10,528
Sinifu.....	1,632	18,165.20	3,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,632	3,157
Newchwang.....	5,316	73,599.57	11,248	351	9,219	1,212	...	...	...	5,667	12,460
Tientsin.....	26,937	185,441.56	65,984	391	17,300.37	742	73	911.89	...	27,601	66,785
Chefoo.....	2,755	24,193.54	3,686	32	1,091	71	32	844.95	89	2,819	3,843
Tsinan.....	4,860	29,069	7,767	63	1,788	128	...	...	...	4,923	7,895
Kiaochow.....	2,171	24,318	5,393	165	5,596	1,097	...	...	...	2,336	6,460
CENTRAL CHINA.											
Chungking.....	10,468	82,230	26,323	105	3,624	149	...	...	...	10,573	26,472
Ichang.....	599	4,876.20	1,399	247	6,685	1,493	...	...	...	846	2,892
Wanhsien.....	217	01,368	252	3	15	2	...	...	...	220	254
Shasi.....	448	3,044.15	842	...	...	...	...	...	...	448	842
Yechow.....	1,003	20,760	1,767	9	175	31	...	...	...	1,012	1,758
Changsha.....	2,848	28,216.77	5,151	33	372	80	...	...	...	2,881	5,231
Hankow.....	13,737	172,425.08	34,539	320	13,178.95	4,268	2	30.57	3	13,265	38,801
Kiukiang.....	3,188	22,612.43	11,564	123	3,126.94	126	...	...	...	3,311	11,690
LOWER YANGTZE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.											
Wuhu.....	1,569	15,391.98	2,666	32	828.25	37	...	...	...	1,601	2,703
Tatung.....	2,717	17,538	4,341	111	2,145	140	...	...	...	2,828	4,481
Nanking.....	19,688	1,253,103.70	122,750	89	3,434	244	...	...	...	19,777	122,994
Chinking.....	10,214	525,023.52	38,098	110	3,736.71	206	...	...	...	10,324	38,304
Shanghai.....	134,681	1,968,406.42	448,699	1,878	111,437.51	5,752	1,876	17,645.65	3,915	135,544	458,366
Soochow.....	12,841	1,062,539.37	64,338	721	37,386.55	7,455	...	...	...	13,562	76,491
Ningpo.....	4,995	68,679.49	10,655	44	462	83	...	...	...	5,039	10,738
Hangchow.....	16,339	408,635.05	55,084	379	15,821.76	1,726	...	...	...	16,718	56,810
SOUTH CHINA.											
Wenchow.....	1,815	39,790.51	4,454	32	1,213.97	189	...	...	...	1,867	4,643
Santauo.....	216	1,162.68	253	14	157	6	...	...	...	230	259
Foochow.....	15,505	108,256	31,796	141	3,995.75	167	...	...	...	15,646	31,953
Amoy.....	3,933	34,489.85	7,126	111	2,358.68	108	...	...	...	4,044	7,234
Swatow.....	2,149	31,017.13	4,678	26	1,014	29	6	1,337.37	29	2,181	4,739
Wuchow.....	751	3,688.55	1,072	7	90	4	...	...	...	758	1,076
Canton.....	42,117	1,209,169	188,834	11,641	625,988	90,412	...	...	...	53,758	279,246
Kiangchow.....	181	1,666.35	418	14	412.35	34	...	...	...	195	452
Pakhoi.....	38	2,307.64	447	5	50	14	...	...	...	33	461
Lungchow.....	38	262	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	37
Mengtsz.....	381	3,344.70	737	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	737
Szemzo.....	39	221	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	43
Tenyueh.....	79	155.25	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	77
TOTAL.....	379,345	8,068,093.95	1,268,198	18,790	909,365.79	117,697	1,991	20,778.44	4,094	400,176	1,329,939

APPENDIX H.

PARCELS RECEIVED DURING 1906.

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.....	45,250	1,084,949.12	200,470	3,711	166,961.05	31,272	189	3,005.42	333	49,150	232,075
Tientsin.....	15,240	74,350.26	27,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,240	27,312
Kaifeng.....	23,539	162,950.09	41,478	45	824.80	29	1	5.96	3	23,385	41,210
Sianfu.....	4,407	25,284.31	11,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,407	11,317
Xowaiwang.....	25,249	939,761.36	116,968	1,411	71,474.13	11,754	473	1,226.93	3,280	27,227	131,612
Hobeisun.....	49,353	669,054.20	142,357	1,936	84,559.65	9,735	273	3,029.45	622	51,562	152,704
Chefoo.....	7,779	79,337.36	15,386	80	1,360	276	139	1,051.35	408	7,989	16,070
Tsinan.....	14,308	131,268	33,286	56	4,816	227	78	685.83	153	14,482	33,666
Kiaochow.....	18,959	183,681.46	45,565	328	9,695.60	1,715	17	110.80	15	18,404	47,095
CENTRAL CHINA.											
Ciangking.....	20,108	181,218	47,934	141	9,514	338	29	239	61	20,278	48,333
Kelang.....	19,699	179,172.43	59,151	819	72,659.47	3,502	62	965.32	246	19,980	62,899
Wanhsien.....	1,357	6,984.73	2,478	6	60	3	...	...	...	1,355	2,481
Yao.....	3,652	68,134.72	12,837	47	2,073	132	30	183.23	29	3,719	12,999
Xichow.....	9,521	106,300	23,021	26	2,182	47	10	109.43	34	9,557	23,102
Ciangshui.....	29,284	657,953.31	177,566	750	14,397.50	1,094	57	324.79	154	30,091	178,754
Hankow.....	10,241	517,527.87	603,321	390	26,722.10	1,435	97	1,357.10	184	20,728	92,430
Kukiang.....	28,229	777,298.71	108,670	606	18,304.75	2,011	69	378.55	95	28,904	110,776
LOWER YANGTZE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.											
Waiwu.....	12,510	219,117.13	34,364	64	2,437.40	122	78	579.92	139	15,052	34,625
Tatung.....	10,696	183,901	29,950	111	2,411	244	13	188.93	38	10,820	30,232
Nanking.....	10,859	139,600.19	49,796	67	1,042.50	121	56	608.71	260	10,882	50,177
Ciaukiang.....	29,142	472,397.80	61,801	255	10,882.10	619	106	4,320.24	553	29,593	62,073
Shanghai.....	71,476	1,554,187.96	190,773	3,481	161,060.39	33,129	8	411.60	10	74,665	223,912
Soochow.....	29,284	105,834.93	16,703	1,444	32,403.25	11,267	58	391.97	103	7,354	23,075
Xiangshu.....	5,013	101,976.67	14,091	169	6,149	1,543	49	201.75	160	5,231	15,794
Hangchow.....	5,621	70,547.01	18,040	123	2,071.25	478	90	532.13	306	5,854	18,914
SOUTH CHINA.											
Wenchow.....	11,256	205,558.41	31,638	332	10,569.91	1,471	6	11.63	11	11,494	23,120
Ningpo.....	1,038	6,517.61	1,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,045	1,496
Amoy.....	28,601	371,839	80,046	2,018	170,487	1,910	181	1,470.50	356	30,800	95,312
Foochow.....	24,246	404,757.18	62,497	1,482	70,933.54	7,768	46	685.94	100	25,774	70,365
Sweatow.....	34,140	1,061,086.95	119,012	117	6,647	468	130	1,065.37	283	34,387	119,763
Canton.....	20,238	174,164.43	50,138	29	1,825	85	...	...	...	20,267	50,223
Yunnan.....	21,379	556,829	73,164	1,134	54,329.39	7,695	1	24	1	22,714	83,860
Kiangchow.....	2,644	188,108.06	17,143	9	425	30	15	385.74	60	2,668	17,233
Peking.....	5,652	75,038.64	13,912	10	335	23	...	...	...	5,665	12,935
Shanghai.....	26	97.59	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	47
Shanghai.....	4,732	27,584.10	10,667	3	130	5	...	...	...	4,735	10,672
Shanghai.....	92	371.71	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	276
Tungchow.....	407	1,042.15	555	...	...	...	...	...	...	407	555
TOTAL.....	640,380	11,765,962.48	2,020,801	20,870	1,019,532.69	143,528	2,358	23,592.64	8,692	663,668	2,172,421

APPENDIX G.

CLUBBED MAILS DEALT WITH DURING 1906.

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER.	GROSS WEIGHT.	NUMBER OF LETTERS CONTAINED.
NORTH CHINA.			
Peking.....	2,184	101	14,626
Taiyuanfu.....	...	...	...
Kaifeng.....	695	151	9,426
Sianfu.....	...	...	...
Newchwang.....	1,420	852	29,142
Tientsin.....	5,846	1,928	65,715
Chefoo.....	4,702	1,642	87,663
Tsinan.....	...	...	...
Kiaochow.....	...	...	...
CENTRAL CHINA.			
Chungking.....	...	...	...
Ichang.....	585	152	13,727
Wanhsien.....	...	...	...
Shasi.....	674	254	22,111
Yochow.....	158	14	1,085
Changsha.....	1,365	2,079	150,445
Hankow.....	26,293	11,577	750,734
Kinkiang.....	18,327	5,636	467,433
LOWER YANGTZE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.			
Wuhu.....	7,494	3,370	328,894
Tatung.....	9,903	1,289	177,845
Nanking.....	10,806	4,504	377,101
Chinkiang.....	17,872	7,431	721,304
Shanghai.....	58,225	28,451	2,209,828
Soochow.....	...	...	...
Ningpo.....	5,961	3,600	486,715
Hangchow.....	...	...	...
SOUTH CHINA.			
Wenchow.....	873	465	41,833
Santiao.....	...	...	...
Foochow.....	3,059	1,542	94,129
Amoy.....	7,105	2,509	335,584
Swatow.....	7,280	2,605	167,998
Wuchow.....	2,353	475	49,764
Canton.....	48,112	9,229	1,261,323
Kiangchow.....	2,295	1,050	21,921
Pakhoi.....	480	92	5,788
Lungchow.....	...	...	...
Mengtsz.....	...	...	...
Szema.....	...	...	...
Tengyueh.....	...	...	...
TOTAL.....	246,977	90,798	7,892,134

APPENDIX F.

SUMMARY OF MAIL MATTER DEALT WITH DURING 1906,
WITH TOTALS FOR 1905.

DISTRICTS.	MAIL MATTER.			TOTAL, 1906.	TOTAL, 1905.
	Received.	Despatched.	In Transit.		
NORTH CHINA.					
Peking.....	4,400,442	2,082,410	1,598,550	8,081,402	5,791,061 (Included in Hankow.)
Taiyuanfu.....	781,842	302,984	379,523	1,424,349	
Kaifeng.....	1,664,373	899,367	1,336,246	4,196,986	
Sianfu.....	492,947	217,360	377,437	1,087,744	
Newchwang.....	1,952,382	1,436,122	486,870	3,875,374	1,097,555
Tientsin.....	6,485,593	3,200,704	2,202,016	11,888,313	6,584,904
Chefoo.....	736,857	410,785	432,383	1,580,025	1,384,318
Tsinan.....	1,670,622	788,253	899,058	3,357,913	2,211,785
Kiaochow.....	772,199	298,248	406,528	1,536,975	1,145,458
CENTRAL CHINA.					
Chungking.....	1,135,467	491,271	495,188	2,121,926	1,493,470
Ichang.....	518,569	82,203	410,956	1,016,828	1,124,811
Wansien.....	128,860	56,829	64,681	250,370	
Shasi.....	257,743	105,273	131,921	494,937	418,370
Yochow.....	645,546	165,902	394,034	1,205,482	897,351
Changsha.....	1,697,231	545,400	496,206	2,114,837	1,650,470
Hankow.....	5,351,273	1,563,617	2,691,741	7,006,631	5,428,375
Kiukiang.....	1,659,029	600,907	905,965	3,165,901	2,552,550
LOWER YANGTZE AND NEIGHBORING DISTRICTS.					
Wuhu.....	986,785	529,900	558,850	2,075,535	1,628,116
Tatung.....	847,674	534,816	354,659	1,707,159	1,389,486
Nanking.....	1,697,639	1,159,337	68,368	2,301,344	1,452,523
Chinkiang.....	438,524	1,496,625	2,462,996	8,344,995	5,692,600
Shanghai.....	7,553,349	6,942,276	2,415,368	16,910,993	13,492,149
Soochow.....	673,491	653,128	124,859	1,451,478	1,289,023
Ningpo.....	1,429,480	638,742	739,999	2,808,221	2,257,278
Hangchow.....	1,369,458	781,001	587,322	2,737,781	2,112,645
SOUTH CHINA.					
Wenchow.....	262,676	112,948	127,817	503,441	365,678
Santauo.....	88,896	42,314	40,053	171,263	129,734
Foochow.....	1,557,326	842,258	465,469	2,976,653	2,236,111
Anoy.....	1,018,313	487,315	575,628	1,997,256	1,600,564
Swatow.....	651,471	259,638	338,487	1,244,599	835,743
Wichow.....	1,520,931	1,049,975	678,964	3,253,020	1,994,470
Canton.....	4,038,579	2,928,879	1,701,563	8,669,020	4,928,911
Kiangchow.....	37,701	31,080	3,694	72,475	59,768
Pakhoi.....	130,842	69,122	60,591	280,555	258,280
Lungchow.....	11,619	10,023	743	22,385	11,388
Mengtze.....	353,867	116,689	147,228	627,784	340,301
Szenao.....	8,998	7,242	...	16,240	13,150
Tensyueh.....	112,997	56,120	55,149	224,257	179,516
TOTAL.....	56,103,460	31,994,143	24,677,211	112,774,814	75,961,428

APPENDIX E.

MAIL MATTER IN TRANSIT DURING 1906.

DISTRICTS.	ORDINARY LETTERS.		POSTCARDS.		NEWS- PAPERS AND PRINTED MATTER.	SAMPLES OF MER- CHANDISE.	REGISTERED ARTICLES.	FREE CORRESPONDENCE.		TOTAL.
	Franked.	Up- franked.	Single.	Reply.				Letters.	Other Articles.	
NORTH CHINA.										
Peking.....	1,105,400	13,510	16,600	290	184,380	580	270,610	2,800	4,380	1,598,550
Taiyuanfa.....	263,446	48	2,379	104	26,347	149	83,938	1,097	2,015	379,523
Kaifeng.....	852,587	5,305	8,119	821	141,683	920	291,464	3,405	31,917	1,330,215
Shanfu.....	175,059	4,793	4,160	267	81,570	356	169,399	1,002	891	377,457
Newchwang.....	376,679	296	3,757	43	60,287	257	44,957	383	211	486,820
Tientsin.....	1,650,504	2,248	38,169	243	214,011	1,189	288,807	2,150	2,875	2,201,016
Chefoo.....	333,849	2,739	4,285	97	32,855	182	36,405	1,655	316	432,383
Tsinan.....	622,210	2,292	10,240	264	56,729	479	200,739	4,611	1,458	899,058
Kiaochow.....	288,454	970	8,652	210	66,706	396	98,543	2,148	449	466,528
CENTRAL CHINA.										
Chungking.....	266,534	21,079	8,471	271	91,094	303	97,787	2,479	13,170	495,188
Ichang.....	935,629	693	8,180	148	169,469	500	31,065	1,480	1,872	410,036
Wanhsien.....	38,921	194	1,089	32	14,826	48	9,304	264	3	64,681
Shashi.....	101,373	125	1,101	...	8,595	79	20,537	202	59	131,921
Yehow.....	255,546	6,407	4,355	94	51,112	185	73,184	1,109	45	394,051
Changsha.....	370,461	179	17,33	149	45,669	319	74,163	476	77	469,206
Hankow.....	4,541,206	18,375	26,555	769	218,410	927	274,868	5,103	5,588	2,091,741
Kukiang.....	710,851	2,085	12,726	238	81,011	337	86,629	1,616	9,872	905,965
LOWER YANGTZE AND NEIGHBORING DISTRICTS.										
Wuhu.....	441,849	537	3,188	67	39,539	263	64,932	1,291	7,184	558,850
Tatung.....	298,237	722	1,623	59	20,979	227	30,220	367	1,915	354,669
Nanking.....	58,800	247	609	73	4,875	306	3,458	...	...	68,368
Chinkiang.....	1,921,015	2,062	19,114	336	291,451	978	176,284	10,562	41,194	2,462,996
Shanghai.....	4,559,394	16,208	155,029	291	432,056	5,468	228,751	2,280	15,891	2,415,368
Soochow.....	113,147	206	1,537	4	3,252	8	6,206	81	319	124,859
Ningpo.....	620,853	5,704	5,831	110	75,400	266	24,557	7,077	374	739,999
Hangchow.....	491,331	1,930	4,590	231	69,526	411	17,473	1,190	880	587,322
SOUTH CHINA.										
Wenchow.....	95,954	48	1,865	21	15,158	52	14,544	140	35	127,817
Santuso.....	29,681	121	212	22	3,419	46	6,169	338	45	40,053
Poochow.....	443,312	730	8,682	104	63,453	339	52,404	6,160	1,255	576,469
Amoy.....	354,095	010	3,393	156	78,993	128	78,993	1,372	337	465,628
Swatow.....	249,079	360	1,548	3	70,235	63	16,004	907	288	338,487
Wuchow.....	560,500	550	1,866	84	18,059	958	64,804	2,035	108	678,964
Canton.....	1,529,836	3,372	5,932	35	79,528	399	80,205	2,101	247	1,701,563
Kiungchow.....	2,878	6	58	...	182	7	563	...	...	3,694
Pakhoi.....	41,705	34	119	3	10,757	23	8,001	115	244	60,591
Lungchow.....	383	79	...	...	241	...	40	...	...	743
Mengtsz.....	97,161	603	3,484	326	34,163	142	38,874	2,274	201	147,228
Szemo.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tengueh.....	36,277	164	658	4	8,028	6	9,202	761	40	55,140
TOTAL.....	18,055,872	115,302	382,990	5,670	2,843,229	17,203	3,039,920	71,382	145,343	24,677,211

APPENDIX D.

MAIL MATTER DESPATCHED DURING 1906.

DISTRICTS.	ORDINARY LETTERS.		POSTCARDS.		NEWS-PAPERS AND PRINTED MATTER.	SAMPLES OF MEDICINAUSE.	REGISTERED ARTICLES.	FREE CORRESPONDENCE.		TOTAL.
	Franked.	Un-franked.	Single.	Reply.				Letters.	Other Articles.	
NORTH CHINA.										
Peking.....	1,481,610	11,200	40,110	580	222,833	9,180	297,860	13,990	2,060	2,082,410
Taiyuanfu.....	232,522	24	1,039	125	9,576	298	57,044	1,649	807	302,984
Kaifeng.....	592,904	833	8,275	863	182,454	488	125,975	10,901	7,024	829,367
Sinaii.....	146,366	2,928	2,761	504	6,351	398	49,010	6,865	1,217	217,360
Newchwang.....	1,250,833	2,217	8,311	73	34,674	469	135,764	3,378	113	1,436,122
Tientsin.....	2,136,443	6,515	63,249	304	714,088	1,222	225,761	12,156	40,169	3,200,704
Chefoo.....	339,312	1,442	10,150	84	20,800	374	35,823	4,074	726	310,785
Tsinan.....	607,729	513	10,021	493	56,236	676	95,586	13,620	3,359	788,233
Kiaochow.....	203,604	41	6,470	144	9,701	477	66,783	9,219	1,809	298,248
CENTRAL CHINA.										
Chungking.....	333,932	2,335	11,861	480	44,858	509	82,228	7,616	5,362	491,271
Ichang.....	58,522	169	4,001	92	4,479	526	13,348	1,059	7	82,203
Wanhsien.....	13,865	6	1,261	92	1,616	42	6,089	1,320	16	36,829
Shasi.....	8,415	36	672	44	289	30	17,243	1,274	250	105,273
Yochow.....	131,217	911	2,681	129	1,752	168	26,712	2,325	164	165,902
Changsha.....	467,469	754	4,876	188	7,374	838	61,373	2,039	492	542,500
Hankow.....	1,225,530	2,384	20,993	539	134,153	1,409	104,333	12,242	2,044	1,563,617
Kiangiang.....	529,611	1,122	9,344	317	10,310	276	44,351	4,568	1,208	600,907
LOWER YANGTZE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.										
Wuhu.....	481,314	874	6,911	55	5,364	519	30,727	3,460	676	529,600
Tatung.....	486,974	818	5,071	72	4,973	152	32,936	3,157	723	534,816
Nanking.....	894,638	3,340	10,816	127	28,750	774	47,185	1,993	174,804	1,159,337
Chinkiang.....	1,351,142	29,449	17,927	509	11,923	648	108,395	6,978	2,084	1,496,625
Shanghai.....	2,649,070	23,214	183,949	467	3,853,348	4,382	209,910	14,805	2,040	6,014,276
Soochow.....	578,417	1,495	11,264	68	8,684	630	51,021	1,049	315	633,128
Ningpo.....	393,102	819	5,355	97	2,926	208	22,418	12,795	970	438,742
Hangchow.....	690,337	1,386	10,364	869	18,438	561	49,544	7,969	1,513	781,001
SOUTH CHINA.										
Wenchow.....	94,634	18	1,820	42	1,865	58	12,220	1,351	940	112,948
Santao.....	32,361	29	399	58	464	49	5,672	2,109	1,173	42,514
Foochow.....	678,897	729	6,681	300	40,031	1,235	93,652	17,816	2,917	842,258
Amy.....	377,966	1,868	14,116	262	24,353	275	61,827	5,344	504	487,315
Swatow.....	217,433	...	2,931	18	11,003	117	28,555	2,223	353	239,638
Wuchow.....	976,923	263	3,210	45	16,865	322	46,002	5,732	313	1,049,675
Yanton.....	2,684,937	2,871	11,534	111	122,660	608	102,557	14,049	252	2,928,879
Kiangchow.....	25,074	...	472	6	296	59	5,439	34	...	31,680
Pukhoi.....	57,580	48	1,119	9	1,655	58	5,318	1,174	161	69,122
Lungchow.....	8,495	6	40	7	26	...	1,345	26	78	10,023
Mengtze.....	70,333	175	5,520	155	12,326	169	23,525	4,270	216	116,689
Szema.....	5,973	1	30	1	146	8	831	249	3	7,242
Tengyueh.....	43,484	...	779	36	3,334	9	6,498	1,893	87	56,120
TOTAL.....	22,837,668	74,273	508,477	8,485	5,633,241	28,281	2,440,900	208,780	254,038	31,994,143

APPENDIX C.

MAIL MATTER RECEIVED DURING 1906.

DISTRICTS.	ORDINARY LETTERS.		POSTCARDS.		NEWS-PAPERS AND PRINTED MATTER.	SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.	REGISTERED ARTICLES.	LOCAL DELIVERY.		FREE CORRESPONDENCE.		TOTAL.
	Franked.	Un-franked.	Single.	Reply.				Letters.	Other Articles.	Letters.	Other Articles.	
NORTH CHINA.												
Peking.....	2,621,219	3,770	32,030	610	1,282,653	1,310	412,440	124,397	93,164	17,810	28,600	4,400,442
Taiyuanfu.....	535,709	697	5,785	543	77,479	680	114,775	4,995	9	3,782	2,392	741,842
Kaifeng.....	1,212,408	7,120	12,321	836	278,554	926	374,028	4,039	137	13,742	61,238	1,661,373
Sianfu.....	221,201	6,205	4,631	733	115,263	558	136,678	279	20	6,406	1,252	492,927
Newchwang.....	1,513,070	2,229	12,310	275	236,322	1,005	180,979	5,859	2,164	4,014	2,178	1,952,382
Tientsin.....	4,148,748	7,112	94,278	1,360	1,658,110	9,625	543,732	267,931	980,753	13,784	8,844	6,485,593
Chefoo.....	569,001	5,475	6,339	168	94,014	511	55,603	7,615	752	4,395	1,351	736,837
Tsinan.....	1,137,517	12,498	16,404	550	177,004	1,135	393,033	4,847	921	13,866	8,615	1,670,632
Kiaochow.....	487,333	1,321	14,989	416	120,365	649	134,168	132	22	10,260	2,718	773,199
CENTRAL CHINA.												
Chungking.....	633,885	24,693	20,292	915	251,449	655	176,378	2,475	971	10,227	16,973	1,135,467
Ichiang.....	261,154	973	10,976	218	166,326	671	44,155	344	...	1,936	2,160	518,589
Wanhsien.....	81,350	270	1,846	79	26,502	96	16,883	...	...	1,623	211	128,800
Shasi.....	189,711	400	2,436	92	32,623	65	39,754	60	7	1,047	615	215,743
Yochow.....	426,267	13,867	7,693	161	89,348	226	104,499	158	6	3,172	313	645,546
Changsha.....	804,443	6,140	10,060	137	100,495	621	148,062	11,391	158	2,577	696	1,013,231
Hankow.....	2,795,868	14,391	37,405	1,354	280,363	2,247	191,997	60,096	2,005	13,950	13,728	3,351,273
Kiukiang.....	1,246,199	8,970	20,290	352	221,098	6,141	138,749	3,969	538	5,428	11,802	1,659,029
LOWER YANGTZE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.												
Wuhu.....	783,763	1,391	8,553	61	86,804	516	84,112	1,733	131	3,449	18,136	986,785
Tatung.....	661,783	1,502	6,624	84	74,693	410	60,399	307	112	3,372	8,837	817,674
Nanking.....	877,403	1,769	10,019	163	84,016	506	68,032	5,519	1,060	2,060	29,671	1,073,639
Chin-kiang.....	3,209,775	4,959	39,323	328	773,462	1,651	273,611	2,809	121	13,950	68,225	4,385,284
Shanghai.....	5,414,712	23,570	334,062	628	1,100,006	73,322	467,212	2,160,343	1,100,569	12,915	37,922	7,553,349
Soochow.....	565,235	1,073	12,977	12	39,795	500	45,233	36,265	2,428	7,412	1,254	674,911
Ningpo.....	1,198,481	5,828	13,634	210	143,741	675	53,176	2,161	167	12,266	1,469	1,429,480
Hangchow.....	1,059,730	4,415	15,103	490	195,613	960	79,963	15,742	330	9,639	3,545	1,369,458
SOUTH CHINA.												
Wenchow.....	187,301	390	4,230	46	41,492	172	26,490	275	...	1,582	973	262,676
Santaao.....	64,664	204	566	51	9,011	122	10,218	5,316	176	2,619	1,141	88,896
Foochow.....	1,137,663	3,840	14,174	621	185,960	1,521	183,908	98,101	11,495	21,681	7,958	1,557,326
Amoy.....	775,849	2,297	15,076	365	85,995	729	128,287	8,115	1,114	8,087	1,658	1,018,313
Swatow.....	438,386	2,422	3,159	47	163,152	168	42,431	804	...	2,975	1,731	651,471
Wuchow.....	1,276,948	2,423	3,594	146	138,835	662	99,789	879	66	6,682	632	1,526,984
Canton.....	3,611,914	7,060	12,475	145	144,903	680	250,950	379,338	6,143	7,393	3,172	4,038,638
Kiungchow.....	26,185	45	295	...	7,500	42	3,476	144	80	156	26	37,701
Pakhoi.....	101,278	204	943	5	30,727	47	13,668	567	2	4,534	466	130,842
Lungchow.....	8,237	...	39	27	1,660	...	4,118	66	...	...	268	11,619
Mengtsz.....	130,753	1,202	7,866	381	145,014	626	71,318	618	21	6,225	482	363,867
Szema.....	5,847	17	31	...	2,046	5	737	...	...	305	10	6,998
Tengyueh.....	80,480	454	1,487	10	13,264	33	14,676	...	...	2,475	121	112,927
TOTAL.....	40,498,740	181,142	814,465	12,619	8,783,660	109,468	5,096,987	2,869,499	2,205,392	255,116	351,267	56,103,460

- 1 *(26.—Samsalau.)
- 2 Tsingyün.
- 3 Yingtak.
- 4 Shichow.
- 5 Nanyang.
- 6 Shichang.
- 7 Linchow.

- 1 *(29.—Fukhol.)
- 2 Hinchowfa.
- 3 Yanchow.
- 4 Wataun.
- 5 Oupo.

(Sub-Offices 3; Postal Agencies 280.)

28.—Kinngchow District.

- 1 *Kinngchow.
- (B. O. Agencies 2.)

30.—Lungchow District.

- 1 *Lungchow.

31.—Mengtsz District.

- 1 *Mengtsz.
- 2 Hekow.
- 3 Kwakwa.
- 4 Kwangcunfu.
- 5 Shihpingz.
- 6 Tunglak.
- 7 Yunnanfu.
- 8 Tungchiwan Yun.
- 9 Katsingfu.
- 10 Anichow.
- 11 Hiang.
- 12 Anshunfu.

(Sub-Offices 5; Postal Agencies 20.)

32.—Szemao District.

- 1 *Szemao.

(B. O. Agencies 5.)

33.—Tengyueh District.

- 1 *Tengyueh.
- 2 Yungchang.
- 3 Siakwan Yun.
- 4 Talfu.
- 5 Likiang.

(Postal Agencies 6.)

34.—Changsha District.

- 1 *Changsha.
- 2 Siangtan.
- 3 Hengchowfu.
- 4 Yungchowfu.
- 5 Fiyang.
- 6 Changchow.
- 7 Hsiangyang Hun.
- 8 Paokiang.
- 9 *Fingsiang Ki.

(Sub-Offices 2; Postal Agencies 23.)

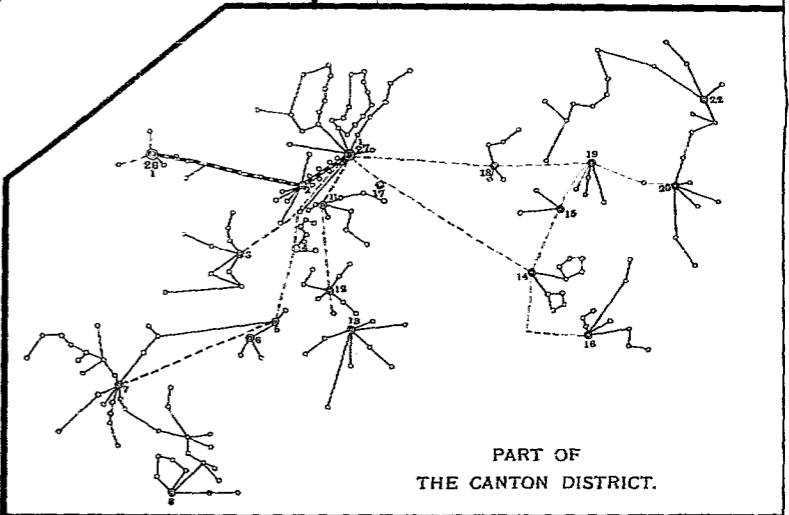
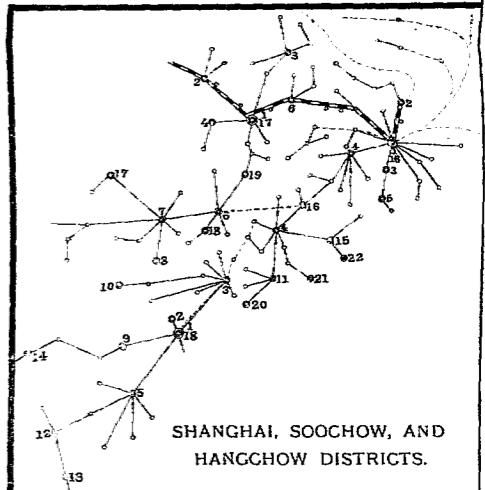
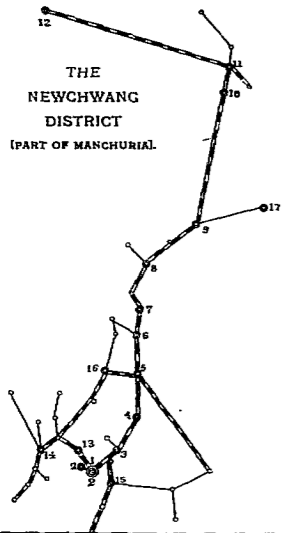
35.—Tatung District.

- 1 *Tatung.
- 2 Anking.
- 3 Hweichow.
- 4 Tsuki.

(Postal Agencies 24.)

POSTAL MAP OF CHINA

(1906).



CONVENTIONAL SIGNS.

- Head Offices.
- Branch Offices.
- Agencies.
- Limit of Postal Districts.
- Boundary of Provinces.
- ⊙— Postal connexion by Courier.
- - - Postal connexion by Steamer or Launch.
- Railway Lines.

11.-Hankow District.

- 1 *Hankow.
- 2 *W'chang.
- 3 *Hanyang.
- 4 *Hwangchow.
- 5 *Hwangshikang.
- 6 *Wench.
- 7 *Kitchow Hup.
- 8 *Sutai.
- 9 *Shackan.
- 10 *Kwangshai.
- 11 *Sungangchow.
- 12 Kishan.
- 13 Suiping.
- 14 *Hanchuanhsien.
- 15 *Sientaschen.
- 16 *Fancheng.
- 17 Hoochekow.
- 18 Kingtszkwai.
- 19 *Teian.
- 20 Kwangchow.
- 21 Nanyangfu.
- 22 Yunyang.
- 23 Chumtien.
- 24 Hailu.
- 25 *Hwanghsien.
- 26 *Hwangpel.
- 27 Juning.
- 28 Hsungfu.

(Sub-Offices 4; Postal Agencies 91.)

12.-Kiukiang District.

- 1 *Kiuikiang.
- 2 *Keling.
- 3 Nankangfu.
- 4 *Wenching Ki.
- 5 *Nankang.
- 6 Pengchenghsien.
- 7 Changshu Ki.
- 8 Kianfu.
- 9 Wanau.
- 10 Hanchow Ki.
- 11 Nanmfu.
- 12 Fuchow Kl.
- 13 Kienchangfu.
- 14 Shingchow Kl.
- 15 Kweiki.
- 16 Hokow Kl.
- 17 Kwangshifu.
- 18 Kingtschuen.
- 19 Leiping.
- 20 Hsachow.
- 21 Juchowfu.
- 22 Ningtu.

(Postal Agencies 25.)

13.-Wuhu District.

- 1 *Wuhu.
- 2 *Taiping An.
- 3 *Niogkwofu.
- 4 *Nanlinghsien.
- 5 *Yunshan.
- 6 *Luchowfu.
- 7 Hsowchow.
- 8 Hsuanchow.
- 9 *Sianlu.
- 10 *Chuanhsien.
- 11 *Chikan.

(Sub-Office 1; Postal Agencies 23.)

14.-Nanking District.

- 1 *Nanking.
 - 2 Pukow.
 - 3 Hsiao.
 - 4 *Hochow.
- (Sub-Offices 4; Postal Agencies 10.)

15.-Chinkiang District.

- 1 *Chinkiang.
- 2 *Shheriwei.
- 3 *Yangchow.
- 4 *Shapo.
- 5 Kaoyinow.
- 6 Poying.
- 7 *Hwanfu.
- 8 *Fengkiangyu.
- 9 Hstien.
- 10 Shuhowfu.
- 11 Tzeichwang.
- 12 Sienmin.
- 13 *Tschow Ku.
- 14 *Tching.
- 15 *Kiangyin.
- 16 *Fungchow.
- 17 Hsiao.
- 18 *Tanyang.
- 19 *Changchow Ku.
- 20 *Hinglow.
- 21 Tschow.
- 22 Liyang.
- 23 Naishow.
- 24 *Tungai.
- 25 *Kinsia.

(Sub-Offices 2; Postal Agencies 32.)

16.-Shanghai District.

- 1 *Shanghai.
 - 2 *Woozung.
 - 3 Kiangsu.
 - 4 Hwangshangfu.
 - 5 *Mingang.
 - 6 *Kushan.
 - 7 *Haimingting.
- (Sub-Offices 2; Postal Agencies 37.)

17.-Soochow District.

- 1 *Soochow.
- 2 *Wasil.
- 3 *Langshu Ku.
- 4 *Mtu.

(Sub-Offices 3; Postal Agencies 15.)

18.-Ningpo District.

- 1 *Ningpo.
- 2 *Shinai.
- 3 *Tinghai.
- 4 *Hsien.
- 5 *Tschowfu.
- 6 *Yuyao.
- 7 Fokwan.
- 8 Hsuanhsingfu.
- 9 Lanki.
- 10 Kiuwufu.
- 11 Tschai.
- 12 *Fengwa.
- 13 *Sianhan.
- 14 *Tschowfu.

(Postal Agencies 30.)

19.-Hangchow District.

- 1 *Hangchow.
- 2 *Hangchow Settlement.
- 3 *Langsi.
- 4 *Kaching.
- 5 *Fuyanghsien.
- 6 *Nanzin.
- 7 *Huchowfu.
- 8 *Kiang.
- 9 *Yiding.
- 10 *Mokuanlan.
- 11 *Siasih.
- 12 *Tungli.
- 13 *Yenchow.
- 14 Changjwa.
- 15 *Pingfu.
- 16 *Kashan.
- 17 Changting.
- 18 Sungin.
- 19 Hsingtsch.
- 20 Haining.
- 21 Haiyen.
- 22 *Chia.

(Sub-Offices 2; Postal Agencies 37.)

20.-Wenchow District.

- 1 *Wenchow.
- 2 *Tschow.
- 3 *Yotsing.
- 4 *Wenchow City.
- 5 *Funganghsien.
- 6 *Julan.

(Postal Agencies 13.)

21.-Santuo District.

- 1 *Santuo.
- 2 *Fungingfu.
- 3 *Kiangsh.
- 4 *Fung.

(Postal Agencies 9.)

22.-Fochow District.

- 1 *Fochow.
- 2 *Fangshikai.
- 3 *Shankow.
- 4 *Yenpingfu.
- 5 *Yangkow.
- 6 *Tsawen.
- 7 *Kieningfu.
- 8 *Chungansien.
- 9 *Hankeng.
- 10 *Fapala.
- 11 *Fuchang.
- 12 *Kwasow.
- 13 *Fochow City.
- 14 *Kiang.
- 15 *Mansu.
- 16 *Omni.
- 17 *Shalsien.
- 18 *Hienkeng.
- 19 *Fuchang.
- 20 *Hwangtsch.
- 21 *Ktien.
- 22 *Kienyang Fu.
- 23 *Ftsangfu.
- 24 *Kienninghsien.

(Sub-Offices 5; Postal Agencies 43.)

23.-Amoy District.

- 1 *Amoy.
- 2 *Suhua.
- 3 *Changchowfu.
- 4 *Auhai.
- 5 *Chianchowfu.
- 6 *Fishinging.
- 7 *Tougan.
- 8 Hwangchow.
- 9 Tingchowfu.
- 10 *Yungshun.
- 11 *Lakti.
- 12 *Changyu.
- 13 *Yansiao.
- 14 *Changpinghsien.
- 15 *Lianau.
- 16 *Hsokkie.
- 17 *Hsiencheng.
- 18 Hsuanhang.
- 19 *Fengshu.
- 20 *Hinghua.
- 21 *Kweihalsien.

(Sub-Offices 2; Postal Agencies 56.)

24.-Swatow District.

- 1 *Swatow.
- 2 *Kityang.
- 3 *Lichang.
- 4 *Koying.
- 5 *Tungchow.
- 6 *Fupalsien.
- 7 *Shinghsien.
- 8 Hsanchow.
- 9 *Kapel.
- 10 *Kitchow.
- 11 *Swatow.
- 12 *Anpoo.
- 13 *Chaschowfu.
- 14 *Tschalsien.
- 15 *Changyanghsien.
- 16 *Changki.
- 17 *Tschowfu.

(Postal Agencies 48.)

27.-Canton District.

- 1 *Canton.
- 2 *Foshan.
- 3 *Kio.
- 4 *Kamschau.
- 5 *Kongmoon.
- 6 *Sunwai.
- 7 *Tsungchow.
- 8 *Kwongshui.
- 9 *Yeungkong.
- 10 *Shuilung.
- 11 *Chanchuen.
- 12 *Tschowfu.
- 13 *Shukki.
- 14 *Tsching Tung.
- 15 *Tungku.
- 16 *Nanfow.
- 17 *Wampoa.
- 18 *Sonten.
- 19 *Shackung.
- 20 *Wachow.
- 21 *Hochow.
- 22 *Hoyin.
- 23 *Mulluk.

1 * (25 - Wenchow)
 2 * Kweilin.
 3 * Shichow.
 4 * Kiuwufu.
 5 * Kiuzyuan.
 6 * Kweihalsien.
 7 * Nanking.
 8 * Posh.
 9 * Tengyuan.

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF IMPERIAL HEAD AND BRANCH OFFICES ARRANGED BY DISTRICTS,
WITH REFERENCE NUMBERS ON MAP.

* Money Order Office A.

† Money Order Office B.

I.-Peking District.**(A.) Peking District proper.**

- 1 *Peking.
- 2 *Kalgan.
- 3 *Changshien.
- 4 *Paotingfa.
- 5 *Changtingfa.
- 6 *Shanbelfa.
- 7 *Hwalia.
- 8 *Tungchow Chi.
- 9 *Hsichoufa.
- 10 *Huangfa.
- 11 *Chenow.
- 12 *Linchenghsien.
- 13 *Fengtai.
- 14 *Chowow.
- 15 *Hsiala.
- 16 *Tingchow.
- 17 *Kwangchingfa.
- 18 *Kichowman.
- 19 *Wailien Chi.
- 20 *Chengtchfa.
- 21 *Nanyian.
- 22 *Yueh Chi.
- 23 *Shangfeng.

(Sub-Offices 9; Postal Agencies 146.)

(B.) Taiyuanfu Sub-District.

- 1 *Taiyuanfu.
- 2 *Fenghsichow.
- 3 *Tschow Shu.
- 4 *Tatungfa.
- 5 *Kweihwating.
- 6 *Kaikaisien.
- 7 *Fengyohsien.
- 8 *Fengyangfa.
- 9 *Fuchowfu.
- 10 *Hsaisfa.
- 11 *Shichow Shu.
- 12 *Yencheng.
- 13 *Fenchow.
- 14 *Kingschow.
- 15 *Fuchowchen.

(Postal Agencies 54.)

(C.) Kaifeng Sub-District.

- 1 *Kaifeng.
- 2 *Wellin.
- 3 *Changto Ho.
- 4 *Chengchow.
- 5 *Homanfa.
- 6 *Shenchow.
- 7 *Tackow.
- 8 *Hsiehchow.
- 9 *Yencheng Ho.
- 10 *Kweihien.
- 11 *Chowksichow.
- 12 *Hwainingfa.
- 13 *Hsinhsiang.

(Sub-Office 1; Postal Agencies 76.)

(D.) Sianfu Sub-District.

- 1 *Sianfu.
- 2 *Langchichal.
- 3 *Tungkwan.
- 4 *Fengsiangfa.
- 5 *Sianhsien.
- 6 *Tungchowfa.
- 7 *Pingliang.
- 8 *Hsinchow Kan.
- 9 *Hanzhoufa.
- 10 *Hanchungfa.
- 11 *Hinguanfa.
- 12 *Sinsingfa.
- 13 *Langchowfa.
- 14 *Sinsiafa.
- 15 *Yulinfu.

(Sub-Office 1; Postal Agencies 65.)

2.-Newchwang District.

- 1 *Newchwang.
- 2 *Yingow.
- 3 *Hsiehcheng.
- 4 *Liangyang.
- 5 *Moukden.
- 6 *Tsching.
- 7 *Kalyian.
- 8 *Maimailin.
- 9 *Kwangshengtsze.
- 10 *Shengshengpa.
- 11 *Hanzin.
- 12 *Tschihhar.
- 13 *Tschelwargtai.
- 14 *Chingchowfa.
- 15 *Kaijinghsien.
- 16 *Sinsiafa.
- 17 *Hirin.

(Sub-Offices 5; Postal Agencies 29.)

3.-Tientsin District.

- 1 *Hieulin.
- 2 *Tangku.
- 3 *Lutai.
- 4 *Tangshan.
- 5 *Kaiping.
- 6 *Loochow.
- 7 *Changli.
- 8 *Peltaila.
- 9 *Kinwungpa.
- 10 *Shanhsienwan.
- 11 *Sungchow.
- 12 *Tschuhwanchow.
- 13 *Lotinghsien.
- 14 *Pingshouan.
- 15 *Potowchen.
- 16 *Sungyuan.
- 17 *Machang.

(Sub-Offices 6; Postal Agencies 41.)

4.-Chefoo District.

- 1 *Chefoo.
- 2 *Tungchowfa.
- 3 *Hwanghsien.
- 4 *Lichow.
- 5 *Hsiala.
- 6 *Kaiyang.
- 7 *Wellinwei.
- 8 *Singsichow.
- 9 *Wenzow.
- 10 *Sialtao.

(Postal Agencies 26.)

5.-Tsinan District.

- 1 *Tsinan.
- 2 *Hsiehchow.
- 3 *Tungchangfa.
- 4 *Tainfa.
- 5 *Mengfa.
- 6 *Ichowfa.
- 7 *Yenchowfa.
- 8 *Hsialing.
- 9 *Tscholsien.
- 10 *Wahing.
- 11 *Hsingtschow.
- 12 *Tenghsien.
- 13 *Tschunchowfa.

(Sub-Office 1; Postal Agencies 66.)

6.-Kiaochow District.

- 1 *Kiaochow.
- 2 *Kuonli.
- 3 *Wellien.
- 4 *Changfa.
- 5 *Tschowchowfa.
- 6 *Chowtsun.
- 7 *Tschuwing.
- 8 *Tschowman.
- 9 *Puhin.
- 10 *Hsinao.
- 11 *Fingta.
- 12 *Hsintwan.
- 13 *Yangtsichow.
- 14 *Chicheng.
- 15 *Chichow Sang.
- 16 *Hsichahhsien.
- 17 *Ankin.
- 18 *Changtin.
- 19 *Fangtze.

(Sub-Office 1; Postal Agencies 27.)

7.-Chungking District.**(A.) Chungking District proper.**

- 1 *Chungking.
- 2 *Linchow.
- 3 *Siafa.
- 4 *Chungting.
- 5 *Shankung.
- 6 *Fangting.
- 7 *Saitingfa.
- 8 *Tsunli.

(Postal Agencies 54.)

(B.) Chengtu Sub-District.

- 1 *Chengtu.
- 2 *Tschow.
- 3 *Yuehchowfa.
- 4 *Hsichienfa.
- 5 *Chungpa.
- 6 *Kwailien Sze.
- 7 *Sungyuan.
- 8 *Kuitingfa.
- 9 *Mouhhsien.
- 10 *Ningyuanfa.

(Postal Agencies 68.)

8.-Ichang District.**(A.) Ichang District proper.**

- 1 *Ichang.

(Postal Agencies 5.)

(B.) Wanhsien Sub-District.

- 1 *Wanhsien.
- 2 *Shihminfa.
- 3 *Kweichowfa.

(Postal Agencies 12.)

9.-Shasi District.

- 1 *Shasi.
- 2 *Kingschowfa.

(Sub-Office 1; Postal Agencies 10.)

10.-Yochow District.**(A.) Yochow District proper.**

- 1 *Yochow.
- 2 *Yochow City.
- 3 *Changteli.
- 4 *Shenchowfa.
- 5 *Huangking.
- 6 *Yanchow Hun.
- 7 *Tschupshih.
- 8 *Fenghwangting.
- 9 *Yungahaufa.

(Postal Agencies 21.)

(B.) Kweiyang Sub-District.

- 1 *Kweiyang.
- 2 *Chenyuan.

(Postal Agency 1.)

SUMMARY OF IMPERIAL POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.				POSTAL DIVISIONS.														
PROVINCES.	Number of			1904.				1905.				1906.						
	Prefecture 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.†	A.*	B.†	A.*	B.†	A.*	B.†					
Kiangsu.....	7	34	} Chinkiang...	24	24	6	1	Chinkiang...	26	29	6	4	Chinkiang...	27	32	11	7	
Shantung.....	...	1		Shanghai...	7	33	6	1	Shanghai...	7	36	9	1	Shanghai...	9	37	7	2
Kiangsu.....	3	12	Soochow....	4	5	1	2	Soochow....	7	12	5	2	Soochow....	7	15	4	...	
".....	1	14	Ningpo.....	16	24	6	3	Ningpo.....	15	24	6	3	Ningpo.....	14	30	6	3	
Chekiang.....	5	33	Hangchow... 14	28	5	1	Hangchow... 17	36	11	...	...	Hangchow... 24	37	8	...	4	
".....	4	29	Wenchow... 5	12	1	2	Wenchow... 6	13	2	3	Wenchow... 6	13	2	3	...	...
".....	2	16	Santiao.... 2	5	1	1	Santiao.... 2	5	1	1	Santiao.... 2	11	1	3	...	...
Fukien.....	1	5	Foochow.... 18	22	9	4	Foochow.... 23	30	9	12	Foochow.... 29	43	10	14	...	...
".....	6	31	Amoy..... 7	24	2	3	Amoy..... 11	74	5	6	Amoy..... 23	76	9	13	...	...
".....	4	22	Swatow.... 20	15	2	2	Swatow.... 17	31	2	6	Swatow.... 17	48	5	5	...	...
Kwangtung... 2	18	Wachow.... 10	20	2	3	Wachow.... 9	28	2	3	Wachow.... 7	27	1	...	...	...
".....	12	56	Samsui... 6	16	1	...	Samsui... 7	27	1	...	Samsui... 24	163	5	11	Canton..... 47	289	11	17
Kwangtung... 6	19	Canton..... 24	121	5	11	Canton..... 24	163	5	11	Canton..... 47	289	11	17	Canton..... 47	289	11	17	
".....	6	28	Kiungchow. 1	1	1	...	Kiungchow. 1	3	1	...	Kiungchow. 1	3	1	...	Kiungchow. 1	3	1	...
".....	1	13	Pakhoi.... 5	13	1	...	Pakhoi.... 6	9	1	1	Pakhoi.... 6	9	1	1	Pakhoi.... 6	9	1	1
".....	3	7	Lungchow... 1	...	1	...	Lungchow... 1	...	1	...	Lungchow... 1	...	1	...	Lungchow... 1	...	1	...
".....	2	5	Mengtze... 8	11	2	...	Mengtze... 10	13	1	1	Mengtze... 17	20	1	1	Mengtze... 17	20	1	1
Kwangsi..... 1	4	Szemaio... 1	3	1	...	Szemaio... 1	3	1	...	Szemaio... 1	5	1	...	Szemaio... 1	5	1	...	
Yunnan..... 10	49	Tengyueh... 5	4	1	...	Tengyueh... 5	6	1	1	Tengyueh... 5	6	1	...	Tengyueh... 5	6	1	...	
".....	3	1	Changsha... 7	17	3	3	Changsha... 9	19	3	5	Changsha... 11	23	5	5	Changsha... 11	23	5	5
".....	7	17	Tatung.... 3	20	2	1	Tatung.... 4	20	2	2	Tatung.... 4	24	2	2	Tatung.... 4	24	2	2
Hunan.....	5	12	TOTAL.....	291	1,470	392	927	109	68	437	1,189	142	103	522	1,574	175	145	
Anhui.....	3	12																

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

† " " B are those situated inland between which postal communication is maintained by carriers or boats; for them the limit of issue is \$20.

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 \$20.

The fee is 2 per cent. of the sum 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 TO THE SERVICE
ON 31ST DECEMBER 1906.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.			POSTAL DIVISIONS.														
PROVINCES.	Number of		1904.				1905.				1906.						
	Prefectures and Independent Cities.	District Offices.	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.†
Chihli.....	15	119	Peking.....	17	51	7	2	Peking.....	22	56	12	4	Peking.....	32	146	22	8
Siansi.....	26	91	Taiyuanfu....	8	40	...	5	Taiyuanfu....	10	36	...	5	Taiyuanfu....	15	54	...	6
Honan.....	10	77	Kaifeng.....	12	40	...	1	Kaifeng.....	13	51	...	1	Kaifeng.....	14	76	5	5
Shensi.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	Sianfu.....	16	65	...	6
Kansu.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Shengking....	5	23	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Kirin.....	5	4	Newchwang...	15	14	2	...	Newchwang...	17	20	4	...	Newchwang...	22	29	4	...
Heilungkiang	2	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Chihli.....	3	21	Tientsin.....	17	24	8	...	Tientsin.....	17	33	8	...	Tientsin.....	24	41	11	3
Shantung.....	1	11	Chefoo.....	9	18	1	6	Chefoo.....	10	19	2	5	Chefoo.....	10	26	2	5
".....	9	68	Tsinan.....	15	32	1	3	Tsinan.....	13	42	1	4	Tsinan.....	14	65	2	3
".....	2	26	Kiaochow....	18	14	8	4	Kiaochow....	20	24	9	4	Kiaochow....	20	27	10	6
Szechwan.....	10	63	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Yunnan.....	1	1	Chungking..	7	32	...	1	Chungking..	8	47	...	2	Chungking..	8	54	...	2
Szechwan.....	13	61	Chengtu.....	9	47	...	1	Chengtu.....	10	60	...	1	Chengtu.....	10	68	...	1
Hupeh.....	3	12	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Szechwan.....	1	6	Ichang.....	2	4	1	...	Ichang.....	1	6	1	...	Ichang.....	1	5	1	...
Hupeh.....	2	9	Shasi.....	2	11	1	...	Shasi.....	3	11	2	...	Shasi.....	3	16	2	1
Hunan.....	12	55	Yochow.....	8	15	2	2	Yochow.....	8	16	2	1	Yochow.....	9	21	3	1
Kweichow....	16	48	Kweiyang...	5	4	...	...	Kweiyang...	2	1	...	...	Kweiyang...	2	1	...	...
Honan.....	3	25	Hankow.....	23	76	10	2	Hankow.....	27	86	15	3	Hankow.....	32	91	17	6
Hupeh.....	7	45	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Shensi.....	12	85	Sianfu.....	11	38	1	...	Sianfu.....	11	39	1	2	.....	...	...	...	...
Kansu.....	15	54	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Kiangsi.....	14	78	Kiukiang....	17	15	2	...	Kiukiang....	21	19	3	2	Kiukiang....	22	23	4	1
Anhui.....	7	30	Wuhu.....	5	18	2	3	Wuhu.....	9	22	3	6	Wuhu.....	12	23	3	9
Kiangsu.....	1	7	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Anhui.....	3	12	Nanking.....	6	16	4	...	Nanking.....	6	16	4	...	Nanking.....	8	19	3	2

sciences de l'Europe, une rénovation intellectuelle qui est le plus sûr garant de succès pour l'entreprise postale.

L'Administration des postes impériales a donc un bel avenir devant elle. Encouragés par vos laborieux travaux dont il nous est donné de voir ici le noble spectacle, nous continuerons nos efforts là-bas, confiants déjà que, lors du prochain Congrès universel, l'œuvre de préparation sera assez avancée pour que nous puissions vous présenter la Chine comme une nouvelle néophyte et vous demander pour elle un bienveillant accueil au milieu de ses sœurs de l'Union. Jusque-là notre œuvre va se continuer, comme par le passé, sous les auspices du service des douanes, et nous vous prions de vouloir bien nous laisser le Protocole ouvert pour le cas où nous pourrions adhérer à l'Union déjà avant le prochain Congrès. (*Applaudissements.*)

M. DE HENNYEK, délégué de la Hongrie, un des doyens du Congrès, s'exprime comme suit en réponse à la déclaration du représentant des postes impériales chinoises dont il vient d'être donné lecture :—

Nous saluerions avec une vive satisfaction l'entrée de l'Empire Céleste dans notre Union. Ce serait, pour ainsi dire, le couronnement de l'œuvre, dont nous avons récemment fêté le 25^e anniversaire au siège de l'Union postale à Berne.

Nous prenons note avec plaisir et félicitons l'honorable représentant de l'Administration impériale des postes en Chine des progrès considérables que cette Administration a faits depuis le dernier Congrès. Tous, nous apprécions le grand travail qu'elle a accompli avec tant de succès. La création de la poste impériale en Chine est une œuvre qui a demandé de longues et soigneuses préparations, basées sur des études approfondies. Il s'agissait non seulement de créer une nouvelle institution, mais il fallait encore remanier des organisations précédentes qui se ressentaient d'anciennes coutumes pour les adapter aux besoins nouveaux ; il s'agissait de faire un pas de géant pour se mettre d'un seul coup au niveau des progrès, réalisés ailleurs pendant de nombreuses années dans le service des postes.

Messieurs, nous suivons avec intérêt les efforts de l'Administration impériale des postes chinoises, qui mérite toutes nos sympathies, et nous espérons voir au prochain Congrès, dans nos rangs, le pays le plus ancien, qui, par son étendue et le nombre énorme de sa population, serait un membre important de notre Union.

Je propose, Messieurs, de faire à la déclaration du représentant de l'Administration postale de la Chine, l'accueil que lui avait réservé le Congrès postal de Washington, c'est-à-dire de laisser ouvert à la Chine le Protocole de la Convention principale de Rome, afin de faciliter l'entrée prochaine de ce pays dans l'Union postale universelle.

M. BARRINGTON-SMITH déclare que la délégation de la Grande-Bretagne désire s'associer aux félicitations adressées par la délégation hongroise aux représentants de la Chine. Il exprime aussi l'espoir de voir aboutir avant le prochain Congrès les efforts faits par ce grand Empire dans le but de pouvoir adhérer à la Convention de l'Union. La délégation britannique appuie la proposition de la Hongrie de laisser ouvert le protocole de la Convention principale en faveur de la Chine.

Cette proposition est adoptée.

pour transport à vapeur. De là, aujourd'hui, un réseau des plus imposants où la facilité et la régularité des opérations ne laissent rien à désirer, et que, dans son tarif, l'Administration chinoise désigne sous le nom de *Zône à vapeur*. Pour les objets de correspondance internationale, cette zone n'a qu'un régime, celui de l'Union : même réglementation, mêmes formalités, mêmes tarifs.

Mais à ce réseau, il a fallu rattacher des provinces entières fermées à la navigation à vapeur. Ces provinces sont devenues les districts de l'intérieur dont les bureaux centraux et secondaires sont reliés ensemble et au système général par des lignes de courriers qui ne mesurent pas moins aujourd'hui de 60,000 kilomètres. De là, un second régime, la *Zône intérieure*, dans l'étendue de laquelle les taux et règlements de l'Union règnent encore pour les lettres et les cartes postales, mais où tous les autres objets de correspondance internationale—journaux, imprimés, etc.—sont frappés de la taxe interne en plus des taux de l'Union. L'Administration a cru de son devoir, dans l'intérêt de l'œuvre, de se couvrir par cette taxe supplémentaire des frais énormes que lui coûte l'entretien de ses services de courriers. Des chiffres-taxe collés sur ces objets de correspondance dans le premier bureau qu'ils traversent dans le régime chinois assurent le prélèvement de la taxe strictement réglementaire des destinataires.

La Poste impériale continue à souffrir de la concurrence que lui font à l'intérieur les agences postales indigènes ; mais leur affiliation définitive dans beaucoup de régions serait encore prématurée, et le Gouvernement se croit obligé de leur laisser partout libre carrière. Malgré cet obstacle, les opérations postales augmentent rapidement et de 10 millions et demi en 1901 atteignent actuellement le chiffre de 76 millions, non compris 9 millions de lettres transmises par vapeurs pour le compte des agences indigènes.

Les revenus sont en proportion et leur progression croissante autorise l'espoir de les voir dans quelques années couvrir les dépenses.

Enfin, vous serez heureux d'apprendre, Messieurs, qu'outre l'engagement d'un caractère général pris devant votre assemblée par la Chine en 1897 de respecter autant qu'il est en son pouvoir les lois de l'Union, elle est liée par des arrangements particuliers et provisoires avec plusieurs Administrations dont les représentants siègent sur ces bancs. Ces arrangements règlent l'échange de tous les objets de correspondance et ont été conclus avec la France en 1900, avec le Japon en 1903, avec les Indes anglaises et le Gouvernement de Hongkong en 1904, et, enfin, avec l'Allemagne et le Gouvernement de Natal en 1905. Ce dernier sert particulièrement à la transmission des correspondances des émigrants chinois au Transvaal. Enfin, une convention de 1904 avec la France règle l'échange des colis postaux.

Nous avons pensé que ces détails intéresseraient les hommes distingués qui constituent cette Assemblée en leur montrant les débuts et les progrès d'une organisation postale qui s'inspire de leurs traditions et de leurs principes, et est appelée à répondre aux besoins de l'Empire le plus vieux et le plus peuplé de la terre. Dans cette Chine, dont la belle culture littéraire vous est bien connue, il s'accomplit en ce moment, aux lumières des arts et des

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND SITTING OF THE
UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONGRESS HELD AT ROME ON THE 9TH MAY 1906.

La délégation de la Chine donne connaissance de la déclaration suivante :—

MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT,
MESSIEURS LES DÉLÉGUÉS,

Bien que la Chine ne soit pas encore entrée dans l'Union, le Gouvernement italien, instruit des progrès de son organisation postale, a bien voulu demander au Gouvernement impérial de désigner des représentants pour assister au présent Congrès international. Permettez-nous donc d'exprimer publiquement ici au Gouvernement italien le sentiment de reconnaissance avec lequel le Gouvernement impérial a reçu sa gracieuse invitation et aussi, à vous-mêmes, Messieurs, nos remerciements tout personnels pour l'accueil bienveillant que vous nous avez fait dans vos rangs.

C'est la seconde fois que la Chine envoie ses délégués pour suivre vos travaux. Une Commission spéciale a déjà pris part au Congrès de Washington. Mais en 1897 l'Administration des postes chinoises venait à peine d'être créée et cette Commission ne put que vous exposer les difficultés à surmonter et vous exprimer le bon vouloir du Gouvernement impérial pour l'œuvre de préparation à entreprendre. Elle vous annonçait en même temps les mesures déjà prises pour l'établissement de relations immédiates avec les pays de l'Union et pour le commencement d'opérations internationales aux points où fonctionnaient, ou devaient fonctionner, dans l'avenir, ses bureaux.

Le texte de ses déclarations figure d'ailleurs aux annales du dernier Congrès, et nous ne les rappelons ici que pour les confirmer et les compléter par l'exposé succinct de l'état actuel de son développement.

Le réseau postal chinois ne comprenait en 1897 que les ports à traité et quelques localités voisines de ces ports. Aujourd'hui, il s'étend aux dix-huit provinces de la Chine et à la Mandchourie et comprend 437 bureaux et 1,189 agences postales. Ce vaste champ d'opérations a été dès le début divisé en districts, chacun séparément placé sous la gestion particulière d'un Directeur ou Postmaster, puis en sections, par bureaux secondaires, autour de chacun desquels se groupent les agences postales. Les directeurs devaient être des hommes déjà au fait du monde chinois et versés dans la langue : ils ne pouvaient s'improviser, ni se recruter sur place ; on trouva donc commode de constituer chacun des ports à traité en une tête de district et d'en confier l'administration au directeur des douanes déjà en fonctions dans ce port. Le personnel supérieur ainsi trouvé, l'organisation a été rapide. Au moyen d'une subvention mesurée, l'Administration s'est assurée les services de toutes les grandes compagnies de navigation qui relient les ports de la côte et du Fleuve bleu, ainsi que de cette pléiade de petits launches à vapeur qui sillonnent les voies fluviales de l'intérieur. Les lignes de chemins de fer dont le parcours dépasse actuellement 3,500 kilomètres n'ont pas tardé à venir augmenter aussi, surtout dans le Nord, les moyens de pénétration

new laws, the above penalties are now commuted: perpetual and temporary banishment are replaced by confinement with hard labour, and flogging, by fines."

Operations are now so large in the interior and so rapid has become the extension of money order transactions entrusted to natives, that it has been found necessary to follow the example of foreign administrations and establish a proper system of fidelity guarantees for postal employes, not exclusively calculated as hitherto on the initial grade, but according to a rising scale as responsibilities increase with rank and functions. This system exactly suits Chinese ideas and gives greater security to operations with the public. Besides paying salaries fixed according to grade, the Imperial Post Office allows commissions on the sale of stamps to responsible Chinese employes, and this system does much to interest them in the work and attach them to the position they hold. In the lower grades a scale of automatic advance in rank and pay has been instituted, which will facilitate the recruitment of educated youths, much wanted to consolidate an organisation which had to be started with any material available. The Chinese staff of the Post Office may be said to improve in efficiency as it increases in number every year; the trained office staff counts at the present moment 360 linguist Clerks, of whom 34 do inspecting duties exclusively, 725 non-linguists, and about 1,600 Agents.

At District Head Offices important improvements took place also. In October a new appointment of Postal Commissioner was made at Hankow, the emporium of Central China. At Foochow, postal administration has been separated from the Customs and placed under the direct supervision of a Postmaster. Centralisation has been almost completed in Kwangtung by the grouping, under the provincial capital, of the minor districts of Samsui, Wuchow, Kongmoon, and Pakhoi. In Manchuria, immediately on the withdrawal of the Japanese Military Administration, a foreign Inspector was appointed to Mouklen, and the resumption of operations in that promising and vast district is now going on, accompanied by systematic development in new parts. At Kweiyang, the capital of Kweichow, a foreign Inspector is taking up his residence, a foreign officer settled last summer at Yunnanfu, and a Deputy Postmaster is actually on his way to Lanchowfu, the capital of Kansu.

During the year under review the postal organisation was strengthened everywhere, public confidence in its Staff and in its methods has increased, official support becomes firmer, and development more rapid. The results for 1906 augur prosperity to the young Service, and should prove encouraging to everyone working for its goal.

T. PIRY,

Postal Secretary.

INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF POSTS,

PEKING, 28th February 1907.

Administration issues notifications requesting the public at treaty ports to have written on the cover the Chinese characters of the place when the destination is inland, but such a rule cannot be made compulsory, and many residents neglect it; consequently, occasional misdirections occur and thus draw unmerited aspersions on the Post Office. The Chinese Telegraph Administration shares the same experience, and the Customs Coast Department, which has to determine names for its charts, is also interested in the matter. On being approached by the various authorities concerned, the Inspector General authorised the Postal Secretary to officialise the formation of a committee at Shanghai for the study of the question, under the presidency of the Statistical Secretary, and, after laborious inquiries from all quarters, the committee has drawn up a list, now in the press, fixing the foreign spelling of the names of some 2,000 postal localities. This list will be brought up to date from time to time, and as the plan is to make it authoritative for names in all official publications and working documents and maps of the Chinese Customs, Posts, and Telegraphs, it is hoped it will soon secure universal recognition among the foreign public.

Simultaneously, it was desired at head-quarters to prepare a new Postal Map. Courier lines have now reached such a development, and so much information on the roads and cities of the interior has been gathered since 1903, when the present Working Map was issued, that the Service feels the want of an up-to-date document to guide operations and development. It will this time take the form of an Atlas, made up, by provinces, of independent maps, drawn on a large scale with all details required for working purposes, present and prospective. The 2,000 odd places already open to postal business, with the lines connecting them, will be shown in black, and places of some importance not yet exploited will be in red. The Atlas will form a book of 20 inches long by 12½ inches broad and include 21 sheets, one for each province. It is expected that this work will be out before the end of the year.

An innovation which met with complete success was the issue of a Chinese Postal Calendar for the 32nd year of KUANG HSÜ, printed in seven colours in Peking. It was distributed in the Tartar and Chinese cities of the capital and proved so excellent a means of advertising the cheap rates and simple regulations of the Imperial Post Office that a more elaborate issue, in twelve colours, has been prepared for the 33rd year. This piece of ambitious colour-printing has been most creditably and successfully turned out by the press of the Statistical Department, and 22,000 copies of the new Calendar have been distributed free throughout the Empire.

In this country, where no postal regulations were ever thought of before, it is particularly satisfactory to note the enactment by the Government of a penal law to check fraud in stamps and punish the suppression of mail matter. This interesting document, the first of the kind, was issued on the 7th May and is worth recording in full: its translation reads as follows:—"In future, counterfeiters of postage stamps and postcards will be considered as in the same category with thieves—punishable with banishment up to 3,000 *li* in proportion to the loss involved. The penalty will be diminished one degree in the case of offenders not guilty of more than washing old stamps and using them over again, and an additional degree in the case of accessories and deliberate users of stamps or cards known to be spurious or washed. Postal employés guilty of suppressing public or private mail matter of any kind will be considered as in the same category with *I Chan* couriers suppressing Government despatches, for whom the penalty is 60 blows, augmented one degree for each additional despatch up to the limit of 100 blows, and, where the covers are of a confidential character relating to military affairs, is not commuted on the basis of the number suppressed, but extended to banishment for one year, liability to severer treatment being incurred when there is deliberate attempt to suppress. In conformity with the

view of the matter is being brought to the notice of the foreign public inland, and it is hoped that it will soon be seen in the proper light and these irregularities stopped.

The irregular traffic in letters going on through native agencies between Siam and southern Chinese ports led to numerous seizures during the year: some understanding with Bangkok is being sought to save the Chinese public concerned from the taxes and risks to which their correspondence is thereby submitted.

6°. WORKING METHODS AND IMPROVEMENTS.—As stated above, in the plan for the rapid development of the province of Chihli, particular attention is being paid to a town post system for the Tartar and native cities of the capital. As an instance of what can be done in large Chinese centres to answer their local requirements, and will have eventually to be done in all provincial capitals and other important places, a brief review of the Peking methods is especially interesting. The two walled cities have been divided into eight sections, each section with a Sub-Office in its busiest part, kept open till midnight, where all kinds of postal business can be transacted; these Sub-Offices are supported by a number of Box Offices situated in other parts of the same section. At strategical points in the two cities pillar-boxes have been planted, divided into groups, each with its appointed collector under the control of the nearest Sub-Office. All operations are centralised; the times of clearance for letter-boxes and of sendings from each Sub and Box Office are so arranged that batches of mail matter from all quarters will reach a central delivery Office at the same time, thence to be sent out for delivery at fixed hours. Telephone communication is established between the central and each Sub-Office, and regular connexion is maintained by city runners six times a day, fast mail carts being intended to supplement the runners as operations grow. From two per day deliveries have been increased to six—four for local correspondence, two for local and outport mails. All collectors and city runners work under fixed regulations, each man bearing on his person a “conduct book,” frequently called for by passing Inspectors for their remarks. These Inspectors, some on bicycles, move rapidly from point to point through the cities, checking clearances and sendings and verifying records at each Sub-Office, *they themselves being responsible for the good working of their respective sections.* The suburbs have not been overlooked in this plan: every market or village within a radius of 40 *li* from Peking has its letter-box, Box-Office, or Agency. During the December quarter, under this scheme, 150,000 local articles were handled—a small beginning, but not discouraging for a rapidly growing system. Newspaper editors begin to come forward to arrange for the delivery of their papers, and—another notable departure from old custom—thousands of New Year cards passed through this local post.

Besides the increase in revenue secured by the half tariff rate on native clubbed mails, another slight increase will result from a Government decision regarding the treatment of “official gazettes,” which hitherto were passed free of postage. These publications are in future to be assimilated with the second category of newspapers granted “special marks,” and are to pay seven-tenths of the full postage due under the regulations. Considering the rapid growth in volume of these gazettes, which threatened to seriously tax the powers of so young a Service, and the danger of seeing similar exemption extended to all kinds of other publications claiming the same official status, the decision is most gratifying to note and of substantial value.

For some years past a movement has been on foot for the adoption of a conventional system of romanisation for Chinese names of places. The spelling of Chinese characters in Roman letters varies with each nationality, missionary society, and even individual, and there is in consequence endless confusion in the foreign representation of names of places, making it difficult and in some cases impossible to identify them in a foreign address. The Chinese

meeting will be found at the end of this report, recording the text of China's declaration to the Congress and the speeches and proceedings referring to it. It will be noted that, in response to her request for eventual admission into the Union, the members of the Congress voted that the Protocol of the Principal Convention of Rome was to be left open to her in the hope that she would join at an early date.

The conventions passed with the various foreign administrations worked quite smoothly during the year, and the annual statistical operation between their Offices and the Chinese, at treaty ports, for the purpose of transit accounts, took place in ordinary course during the first 28 days of November. The following is an up-to-date list of the places where alien Postal Agencies are now open, arranged by nationality:—

British: Shanghai, Tientsin, Chefoo, Hankow, Ningpo, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, and Kiungchow.

German: Shanghai, (Peking), Tientsin, Chefoo, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Ichang, Hankow, Nanking, Chinkiang, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, and Canton.

French: Shanghai, (Peking), Tientsin, Chefoo, Chungking, Hankow, Ningpo, Foochow, Amoy, Canton, Kiungchow, Pakhoi, and Mengtze.

Japanese: Shanghai, (Peking), Newchwang, Tientsin, Tangku, Chefoo, Shasi, Hankow, Nanking, Soochow, Hangehow, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, and Changsha.

American: Shanghai.

Russian: Shanghai, (Peking), Tientsin, Chefoo, and Hankow.

On the 1st October the Hongkong Administration opened a Branch Post Office at Tientsin in the premises and under the control of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, and towards the end of the year a Japanese Post Office began business at Canton. On the other hand, the German and Japanese Agencies at Tangku and Chinwangtao were closed, as was also, in accordance with the Agreement with Germany, the German Offices in Shantung, the one at Tsinan excepted. It is interesting to note from the above list that, notwithstanding the fact that foreign Postal Agencies might well be limited to the terminus ports of foreign mail-boats—Shanghai and Canton (and possibly Tientsin)—they are becoming more and more numerous. Alien Post Offices were originally established at treaty ports for the convenience of the foreign communities doing business there, and China recognised the fact while she was still unable to offer the facilities of a developed postal organisation. Of late years, however, she has proved her ability to deal with all kinds of mail matter, international as well as domestic. In thus fitting herself for Union requirements for the chief benefit, as it is obvious, of foreign residents, she aimed at securing reciprocity, that is, recognition of the postal rights she is entitled to claim on her own domestic soil. Not only, however, have all British Post Offices at treaty ports instituted the penny postage, and the American Agency at Shanghai the 2-gold-cents rate, for home correspondence, but many of their nationals living at inland places avail themselves freely of these rates for their foreign letters, under conditions which render the practice quite irregular; some have recourse to friends living at treaty ports to pass to and from inland places their home correspondence in closed packets through the Chinese Post, franked at China domestic rates; others send these packets openly addressed direct to their national Agencies, the contents, franked at home rates in foreign stamps, being treated at these Agencies as if regularly posted. The letters being international, it is clear that international postage on them is due and, for those going abroad, due in Chinese stamps. Both methods are not allowable and constitute a hardship to the Chinese Administration by depriving it of its lawful earnings. The official

Another decision of great importance has since been notified. Several Postmasters represented that certain unregistered letter hongs, still flourishing at treaty ports, occasionally indulged in the smuggling of letter mails by steamers. Whenever their mails were seized, these hongs, not amenable to regulations, declined to appear and redeem their packages by payment of the fine, thereby obliging the Post Office to treat the contents as unfranked mail matter and so to tax the covers on delivery: thus the hongs escaped scot-free, whereas their ignorant and innocent customers were penalised by having to pay double postage on their letters. No sooner had the matter been reported than a Government order came out to the effect that all unregistered *min-chü* at treaty ports or places in the interior were to be called upon by official proclamations to register at the Post Office within three months, and that, while letters found in mails seized from unregistered *min-chü* were to be sent to destination, a tax of one and a half the full postage was to be exacted on delivery; but, in addition, each addressee was to be notified of the *min-chü*'s misdoings by means of a note on each cover, explaining the reason of this tax; and to further affirm the importance of Post Office regulations, the smugglers were to be prosecuted and punished. Not only, as may be observed, does the new rule emphasise the obligation for all *min-chü* at treaty ports or at inland places to register, but the notice stamped on each cover initiates a most practical way of informing every interested member of the public of the irregularity committed and the imposition practised on him by unregistered letter hongs: it denounces the risk attending their operations and clearly makes them, in the eyes of customers, subservient to the official establishment.

This last decision was sent to all provincial authorities with instructions to notify it by proclamation: no official pronouncement could place more prominently before the eyes of the public, in every nook and corner of the land, the official character of the Imperial Post Office, or do more to increase general confidence in its operations. It upsets so completely the ideas of independence hitherto entertained by native agencies that it will help, it is hoped, to bring them to terms and facilitate the fulfilment of the plan originally formed, on the creation of the Post Office, of absorbing these agencies into the national establishment, to the mutual benefit of all concerned.

5. RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN ADMINISTRATIONS.—Although not in the Union, China was represented at the Universal Postal Congress which opened at Rome on the 7th April 1906. On the 20th July 1905 the Yamèn received a formal invitation from the Italian Government to send representatives, and, on the recommendation of the Inspector General, appointed, on the 27th February 1906, His Excellency HUANG Tu-jên, Chinese Minister to Italy, as Principal Delegate, and Mr. BRUCE HART, Deputy Commissioner in the Imperial Maritime Customs, as Assistant Delegate. Both assisted at the inaugural ceremony, and the latter, Mr. BRUCE HART, subsequently followed all the proceedings of the Conference. The official report of the second sitting, held on the 9th May, contains in full the text of the declaration of the Chinese Delegation, which was read on that day before the Congress. This declaration gives, in continuation of the statement made at the Congress of Washington in 1897, a bird's-eye view of the postal development up to date and expresses China's desire to adhere to the Union at the next Postal Congress. Mr. BRUCE HART reports that the reading of this declaration was received with applause and responded to by the Hungarian Delegation, Mr. DE HENNYEY, speaking on behalf of Mr. DE SZALAY, Secrétaire d'État and Postmaster General of Hungary; his remarks were seconded by Mr. BABINGTON-SMITH, Secretary to the British General Post Office and President of the First Committee of the Congress, who hoped that China would be in a position to become a Union country before the advent of the next Postal Conference. An extract of the official report of this

Projected Railway Lines.

NAME.	FROM	TO
川漢.....	Hankow.....	Chengtu (the capitals of Hupeh and Szechwan via Chungking).
蘇杭甯.....	Soochow.....	Hangchow, Ningpo.
長辰.....	Changsha.....	Shenchowfu.
滬嘉.....	Shanghai.....	Kashing.
厦延.....	Amoy.....	Yenping, (Chianchowfu, Foochow.
西漳.....	Sianfu.....	Tungkwan (Shensi).
太平.....	Taiyuanfu.....	Pingrangfu (Shansi).
道澤.....	Tschchow.....	Tuokow.
大張.....	Tatumfu.....	Kalgan.
天津鎮.....	Tientsin.....	Chinkiang, Tehchow (Shantung).
廣九.....	Canton.....	Kowloon (Hongkong).
蕪廣.....	Wuhu.....	Kwangtchechow (Anhui).
厦廣.....	Canton.....	Amoy (Fukien).
廣贛.....	Canton.....	Kunchow (Kiangsi).
長常.....	Shenchowfu.....	Changteh (North Hunan).
衡永.....	Hengchowfu.....	Yungchowfu (Hunan).
潼蒲.....	Tungkwan.....	Puehchowfu (Shensi, Shansi).
九甯.....	Kinkiang.....	Nanchang (Kiangsi).
浙甯.....	Sinning.....	Yeungkong (Kwangtung).
庫張.....	Kalgan.....	Kulun (Mongolia).
蘭伊.....	Lanchowfu.....	Hi (Sinkiang).

4°. NATIVE POSTAL AGENCIES.—Several important changes in the treatment of clubbed mails by the Post Office took place during the year and are of a nature likely to seriously shake the privileged position native agencies have hitherto held. The special exemption from postage they enjoyed for the transmission of their clubbed packages carried by steamers between treaty ports did not extend to those sent to or between ports of call or other steam-served and railway places. Not satisfied with these conditions, they worked up an agitation at the river ports and claimed from their officials free transmission for all packages, irrespective of destination or manner of transport. This agitation having forced the attention of the Government, explanations were asked, and in supplying them prominence was given by this office to the abnormal fact that, annually, under the existing regulations, some 8 or 9 millions of letters, handled by private agencies, and yielding a handsome profit, had actually to be carried free by Imperial Post Office services, notwithstanding the principle of a legal tax established by Imperial Decree for all letters, official or private. The pretensions of the agitators led finally to the adoption of a rule by which in future all clubbed mails handed over to the Post Office by registered *min-chü* for transmission by steamer or rail have to pay half the full tariff rate on gross weight. The rule came into force on the 16th November, and although at first signs of resistance were not wanting in the form of further protests and, in some cases, temporary cessation of operations, it was finally accepted by all and is now working smoothly. It will result in a sensible increase in the revenue, since this half rate affects the 8 or 9 million letters passing annually in clubbed mails between treaty ports. It does not apply to those "late posted," *i.e.*, posted out of office hours, or for transmission by courier, on which full letter rate on gross weight continues to be paid.

courier service, by which the rapidity of communications can be very nearly doubled, and this, it is generally found, without extra cost or risk. With this system of accelerated couriers, the Peking-Kalgan run of 420 *li* is regularly made in 40 hours; Peking-Jehol, 410 *li*, is covered in 40 hours; Paotingfu-Hokienfu, 210 *li*, in 19 hours; Kalgan-Tatungfu (in Shansi), 380 *li*, in 40 hours; Tsinan through Lintsing to Shuntelhu, 490 *li*, in 48 hours, etc. A further useful observation of scarcely less importance is that as soon as this rapid service has been maintained for some time all *min-chü* in the place close their doors and withdraw from the letter business. The result is the same and conclusive throughout the Tsinan district and at a number of important places in Honan and Chihli. It must be remarked that organisation alone does it all; the number of couriers remains nearly the same, and if wages have to be slightly raised, economy can be effected by a corresponding reduction in the frequency of the trips. It is not unlikely that these discoveries, suggestive in themselves, will lead to similar experiments in other provinces and generally contribute to improve speed, the main desideratum in postal operations, so hard to secure in this difficult country.

To bring up to date the list already published of the railway programme as it develops from year to year, the following additional information is now supplied:—

Railways completed and under construction.

PROVINCES.	TOWNS.	COMPLETED.	UNDER CONSTRUCTION.
		<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
MANCHURIA.....	{(Irkutsk) Manchuli, Harbin, Pogranichnaia (Vladivostok).....	925	...
	Harbin, Kwangchengtze (not completely restored).....	147	...
	Kwangchengtze, Moukden, Sinminfu, Lianyang, Newchwang, Tallen, Port Arthur.....	481	36
	Moukden, Antung (narrow gauge).....	...	187
CHIHLI-MANCHURIA.....	Kowpangtze, Sinminfu.....	70	...
	Peking, Tientsin, Shanhaikwan, Kowpangtze, Newchwang.....	600	...
CHIHLI.....	Peking, Tungchow.....	13	...
CHIHLI-MONGOLIA.....	Peking, Nankow, Kalgan.....	33	92
CHIHLI-HONAN-HUPEH.....	Peking, Paotingfu, Chengting, Weihwei, Chengchow, Hankow.....	754	...
HONAN.....	Taokow, Weihwei, Tsinghua.....	93	...
CHIHLI-SHANSI.....	Chengting, Taiguansu.....	87	68
HONAN.....	Kaifeng, Chengchow, Honanfu.....	41	75
SHANTUNG.....	Tsingtau, Tsinan, Poshan.....	270	...
	Hwangtaikiao, Lokow.....	4	...
KIANGSU.....	Shanghai, Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking.....	90	113
CHEKIANG.....	Hangchow City, Hangchow Settlement.....	...	3
KIANGSI-HUNAN.....	Pingsiang, Chiuchow.....	64	...
	Swatow, Chaochowfu.....	25	...
KWANGTUNG.....	Kungyik, Sunning, Samlahoi.....	...	55
	Canton, Samshui.....	30	...
KWANGTUNG-HUNAN-HUPEH.....	Canton, Changsha, Hankow.....	...	720
YUNNAN.....	Hokow, Mengtze, Yuancanfu.....	19	273
	TOTAL.....	3,746	1,622

3°. ROUTES AND COMMUNICATIONS.—Courier lines have increased during the year from 121,000 to 153,000 *li*, or by nearly 11,000 miles, and boat lines from 15,000 to 17,000 *li*, or by 700 miles. The extension has been remarkable, principally in the North. In the Peking district proper the actual length is 6,900 *li*, nearly double that at the end of 1905: the main new connexions are in North Shansi to Paotowchen, in West Chihli to numerous places brought in touch with the railway by couriers, and, outside the Great Wall, to Jehol and Chaoyang, a distance of 720 *li*; there, junction is made with the Newchwang system. In Shansi 3,000 *li* have been added to connect with the central route, traversing the province from north to south, a number of new stations—Wutai, Hingling, Hocheng, Yinglo, etc. The Shansi Railway now touches Pingtan, only 270 *li* distant from Taiyuan; ordinary couriers cover this run in 24 hours, and the mails, continuing by ballast train, arrive in four hours at Chentow and thence by the regular train to Peking in about one day, a total of two days and three hours for the whole transmission. The Kaifeng district system, extending over three-quarters of Honan, last year extended over 4,700 *li*, but now measures 6,524 *li*, and a look at the map will show how well this region, unopened four years ago, is now postally served. In Shensi and Kansu 5,000 *li* of land lines have been added, which now reach the city of Yülinfu in the north, 1,170 *li* distant from Sianfu, and Ningsiafu in Kansu, 860 *li* from Pingliang, the connecting station on the main postal route across the province; this main route itself now extends as far as Liangchowfu, 550 *li* beyond Lanchowfu. This important place, Lanchowfu, the capital of Kansu, has further been connected with South Shansi and North Szechwan by means of a line, 1,350 *li* long, through the cities of Titao, Hungchangfu, Tsinchow, and Lioyang. In Manchuria the reopening of the central railway line as far as Kwanchengtze (Changehun), the completion of the Simminfu branch, which now connects it directly with the Shanhaikwan line, and the starting of a narrow-gaug railway to Antung have revived and completely transformed postal operations in the southern province. A courier line places Kirin, the capital of the next province, within 24 hours reach of Kwanchengtze and five days of Peking; also, there is good prospect that Harbin, where a Commissioner of Customs has now taken up his residence, will soon be reattached to the system, together with Tsitsihar, the capital of the northern province. Tsinan has further perfected its system, already so well developed, and reduced to three and a half days the time to Peking: the sea route is no longer availed of for Tsinan letters. Canton paid special attention to development in the Luichow peninsula, and Mengtze opened a new service through the Nansi valley, 876 *li* long, following the track of the future railway from Tonkin to Yunnanfu. Everywhere the postal net has tightened up and received more cohesion with the view to increase and quicken communications. Further improvements in the overland service between Ichang and Chungking have not been neglected. A continual check is now exercised over the passing mails by the foreign Inspector stationed at Wanhsien, the half-way house beyond the rapids, and the point of divergence for the overland lines to Chungking and Chengtu; this adds much to safety, regularity, and speed. This service consists of fast overland couriers for letter mails, and of post-boats for heavy mails and parcels. The run by land, 600 miles, has been accelerated, and is now made, under schedule time, in 10½ days. Time is of less importance for heavy mails by boat, but particular attention has been paid to safeguard against loss or damage during the river journey. Hitherto ordinary native open boats were used for the trip up river between Wanhsien and Chungking, and complaints were made against the wet condition in which mails were frequently received; but seven post-boats, specially constructed, well closed in, and better manned, have now replaced the native boats for this part of the journey and, it is hoped, will much improve matters.

An important fact to be recorded here, as the result of long and careful experiments in Chihli and Shantung, is the practicability in these two provinces of the night-and-day

by three-quarters of a million, and parcels by 16,000; Amoy, by 800,000 articles and 18,000 parcels; Swatow, by 400,000 articles and 14,000 parcels. These are to be considered as satisfactory results in districts whose *hinterland*, mountainous and difficult, is not over-thickly populated and is enclosed between the sea and an impassable mountain range. In Yunnan the districts of Mengtze, Szemao, and Tengyueh record but *small operations*, yet progress is continuous and is satisfactory considering the limited possibilities of these districts. Mengtze increased its figures from 340,000 to 628,000 articles, and Tengyueh, lost in the borders of Burma, but which there constitutes a door for international transit, from 179,000 to 224,000. A parcel trade is also being slowly developed in both districts.

2°. PARCELS, REGISTRATION, AND MONEY ORDERS.—1,383,000 parcels have been dealt with during 1906, which represents 351,000 in excess of the number during the previous year. This increase is divided among all places, but accrues more particularly to Peking, with over 21,500; Taiyuanfu, 17,500; Kaifeng, 20,000; Tientsin, 35,000; Newchwang, 23,000; Shanghai, 47,000; and Canton, 21,000; in one case only, Kiukiang, has a slight decrease occurred. The rapid development of this traffic in the northeru districts is somewhat remarkable. Considering the enormous distances, the numerous intermediary stations at which most of the parcels have to be handled between origin and destination, and, for many, the long overland transport, the wonder is that this service works so well; but few mishaps occur, and this continual growth shows that the rules, which at first were thought somewhat too complicated for the Chinese public, are now accepted and work well. Of insured parcels, against 73,000 in 1905, only 43,000 were handled during 1906, a notable decrease, but an amount which, as compared with that of uninsured parcels, is insignificant, and would tend to show that there is a growing confidence on the part of the public in the ordinary parcel service. Another remark to be made is the comparatively heavy weight of postal parcels, which averages no less than 3 kilos. for each, the total weight recorded for the 1,383,000 parcels being 4,310,000 kilos. The weight limit for overland transmission is 6 lb., and for steam transport, 22 lb.; taking it all in all, there is evidence that the public takes full advantage of these liberal allowances, perhaps in too great a proportion to save the transmitting service from actual loss. The fees collected on parcels amounted to Fr s. 121,378.29, and Customs Duties, to Fr s. 170,378.18.

Registered articles, from 6,400,000 for 1905, rose to 10,500,000 during 1906. The "express delivery" service, started at the end of 1905, is giving satisfactory results. Peking, Kaifeng, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Foochow, and Canton are the only places between which it is working so far: 95,920 express letters were handled altogether during the year, the larger shares being 26,800 for Peking, 24,400 for Tientsin, and 24,200 for Shanghai. A table, Appendix N, is now added to those already published, to show the results of this new experiment.

Money order transactions amounted to Fr s. 1,540,000, from a total for 1905 of Fr s. 821,000, giving an increase of over Fr s. 719,000. Money Order Offices A between steam-served places increased from 142 to 175, and Offices B, with operations restricted to inland places, from 103 to 145. There is a general demand for the opening of more money order establishments, notwithstanding the high fee of 2 per cent. (bank charges being additional) on every transaction; but extension of the money order system, to be safe, must be gradually developed. Not only are men sufficiently reliable to be entrusted with a Money Order Office difficult to recruit, but the transfer and the keeping of the funds necessary for this service are attended with special difficulties and risks. The fact that the system is beneficial and susceptible of a large extension needs no longer to be demonstrated, and the problem before us is, not so much how to simplify formalities and reduce rates, as how to make operations sufficiently safe and convenient for the working administration, and this is now actually engaging attention.

a large and busy town in Hunan, and it will soon constitute one more of those centres where postal enterprise can be conveniently carried out under the control and guidance of a Commissioner of Customs. Of Kweichow little is known yet, the figures for it having hitherto been lost in the statistics of surrounding districts, but an important move has just been made to make of it a new and separate sub-district wherein to vigorously push on extension. A foreign Inspector is actually taking up his residence at Kweiyang, the capital. In Kiangsi operations progressed satisfactorily, notwithstanding the disordered condition of that region; it is an important and busy province, but it must be recognised as far too large to continue much longer with success under the exclusive management of Kiukiang. While convenient by its position on the river, the treaty port is most disadvantageously placed in a remote corner of the district and too far away from the principal cities, a serious drawback in a province where communications are so difficult and slow.

The *Lower Yangtze* districts show a total advance of 61 establishments, of $8\frac{1}{2}$ million articles, and of nearly 90,000 parcels. Shanghai with its 17 million articles, Chinkiang with over 8 millions, Nanking with 2,300,000, Ningpo and Hangchow with $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions each, are responsible for this increase. Postal operations are bound to rise steadily from year to year in those thickly populated and prosperous districts and to follow in proportion, to a great extent, the development of trade, and particularly steam traffic, through the numerous watercourses of the region. The large increase at Shanghai, $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 millions, may seem somewhat abnormal; it is due mainly to the inclusion in returns of newspapers, which hitherto went unrecorded to native agencies, but now pass regularly through the Post Office. Financial results continue to improve in this group. Tatung, Nanking, Soochow, and Hangchow are all self-supporting or remunerative districts, and Chinkiang and Wuhu are themselves approaching this much-desired standard. As to Shanghai, in this respect it is, and must remain, a costly emporium to which converge or from which radiate all transactions between North, West, and South China, and to and from abroad. The volume of operations there is enormous and requires a large and experienced staff as well as expensive office accommodation. Yet, while expenditure increases rapidly from year to year, it is proportionally compensated by receipts.

In *South China* Canton is growing in importance and, like Peking for North China, assuming the position of divisional Head Office for the South. During the year it absorbed the districts of Samshui, Wuchow, and Pakhoi, whose names—names of treaty ports—no longer appear on the Postal List as Head Offices, and whose operations will in future revert to the district of Canton; its figures have grown in consequence, but actual progress also contributes its share to the increase. 64 establishments have been added to the Canton list, and the number of articles dealt with now exceeds 12 millions. Canton city by itself, with its enormous and enterprising population, its commanding position on the delta, and its vicinity to the prosperous British Colony, offers the greatest possibilities. During the year attention continued to be paid to the development of the town post system at Canton, with satisfactory and well-paying results. The increase of postage on *min-chū* clubbed mails to and from Hongkong from 2 to 4 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in July led to the temporary cessation of business on the part of the letter hong, which is shown by a decrease of nearly a million letters in the Canton clubbed mails return. They resumed work in October and are flourishing again, but there are signs which make one hope that this valuable letter traffic, wholly international, carried on as an anomaly by private agencies side by side with the well-regulated services of two administrations bound by a Postal Agreement, will disappear and revert wholly to the official channel before long. In the Foochow district development is already far advanced, and the number of articles dealt with rose

North China.—It is more particularly in this group, which includes the districts of Peking, Newchwang, Tientsin, Chefoo, Tsinan, and Kiaochow, that the advance is remarkable both in the number of new establishments and the bulk of articles dealt with. Peking and its sub-districts of Kaifeng, Taiyuanfu, and Sianfu opened, together, no less than 180 postal stations, and increased their postal articles by some 6 millions and their parcels by over 60,000. Much interest attaches to progress in those inland districts whose possibilities were little known a few years ago. A programme for systematic development in Chihli is on foot, and has been steadily carried on since the beginning of the year, with the view to bring up as soon as possible the system in that province to an advanced state of completion and make it serve, so to speak, under the eyes of the Government, as an object lesson. The Peking district has consequently been divided into three sections, each known by its chief city—Peking, Paotingfu, and Shuntehfu. The three are traversed in their central part by the Hankow Railway as a base for rapid communications. In each section an Inspecting Clerk goes round visiting the localities of the interior and planting in each place an establishment, varying according to its importance, either an Office, an Agency, or a Box Office, and connecting it immediately with the base—the railway—by means of couriers. The result is that at the end of the year eight new Offices and some hundred new Agencies have been started in *hsien* cities and towns or markets of importance, the postal network being further filled in by opening numerous Box Offices in all large villages. At the same time a most elaborate system of town post is being established in Peking itself and also in Tientsin, on a plan (of which more will be said further on) intended to serve as an example for other large cities. This experiment in the North will be pursued till the programme is completed. So far, this extension has been carried on with little extra expense, operations becoming remunerative in most places thus tapped. The enormous advance in Newchwang, from 1 to over 4 millions, has already been explained as being due to the reopening of railway communications. For Tientsin the figures, at nearly 12 millions, will seem, and are, somewhat abnormal as compared with those for 1905: they are due partly to a readjustment in the method of taking statistics, and partly to the reckoning of newspapers singly instead of in bulk as in previous statistics. The Tsinan district, one of the most completely developed, is rapidly improving its financial conditions and will shortly be self-supporting. It is once more demonstrated by the results achieved in this North China group that the independent jurisdictions of the interior bid fair to be the earliest ones to pay.

In *Central China*, which group includes the whole of Szechwan, Kweichow, Hupeh, Hunan, and Kiangsi, the advance has been slower, 34 establishments, 3½ millions of articles, and some 34,000 parcels representing all the increase for the year. Although the development of postal lines and stations is already far advanced in the Chungking and Hankow districts, which respectively enclose two of the largest and most thriving provinces of the Empire—Szechwan and Hupeh,—progress is comparatively slow. There, the old ways and old customs prevail, and time and persistent efforts are required to break them down and disestablish our rivals, the *min-chü*. These conditions are fully realised, and as a way to hasten matters, a Postal Commissioner with increased authority and influence was, towards the end of the year, appointed to Hankow,—while, for the first time, the management of postal affairs in the Chungking district has been separated from the Customs and placed under the undivided control of a special chief. At all centres where numerous native agencies flourish there is undoubtedly promising ground to till, and all that is wanted to render operations therein remunerative is, as already pointed out in former reports, a thorough local development. Practical measures are being planned to take advantage of these exceptional possibilities in the two main provinces of Central China. Steps were taken during the year to open Changteh,

Important portions of several railways in construction have also been inaugurated during the year, establishing rapid communications which have been immediately availed of by the Imperial Post Office for its mails, viz., between Shanghai and Soochow, Peking and Hankow, Kaifeng and Chengchow, and Swatow and Chaochowfu. The winter service by sea *via* Chinwangtao suffered no interruption and worked most satisfactorily; so much so, in fact, that no serious move has yet been made to use the Hankow Railway line for mails up and down to Shanghai. So long as fast trains are run only once a week there will be no advantage in disturbing the sea-route arrangements, which, by continuous service, offer *greater facilities to the ordinary public*. Only one serious mishap to mail contract steamers occurred—the burning of the s.s. *Hankow* at Canton on the 13th October,—in which all mails were lost; a few mails disappeared also in a pirated launch between Waichow and Sheklung in the Canton delta. Floods in the latter part of summer caused some interruptions and delays to overland couriers in Shantung and along the *Kaifeng-Lanchow* line, but the disordered condition of some parts in Kiangsi and of the famine districts of Anhwei does not appear to have much affected the overland service in that region.

The year 1906 will remain remarkable for the creation, on the 6th November, of a new Chinese Ministry, styled the Yuch'uan Fu (郵傳部), or Board of Posts and Communications, which has been fully constituted since the autumn. At its head are a President and two Vice-Presidents, who are supported by numerous Assistants and Secretaries. No decision, however, appears yet to have been taken of a nature to modify the present postal organisation, which continues as before under the auspices of the Customs and the leadership of its chief, Sir ROBERT HART, the Inspector General.

1°. ACTIVE OPERATIONS.—The following comparative table will permit one to see at a glance the gross results from year to year of postal operations since 1901: the detailed figures for each district are given in Appendices A, F, G, and K:—

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Head and Sub-Head Offices	30	30	34	40	41	38
Branch Offices	134	253	320	352	396	484
Agencies	12	153	609	927	1,189	1,574
Articles dealt with	10,500,000	20,000,000	42,500,000	66,000,000	76,000,000	113,000,000
Parcels: number	126,000	260,000	487,000	772,000	1,032,000	1,383,000
" weight (kilos.)	250,000	545,000	1,213,000	2,702,000	3,262,000	4,310,000
Letters in native clubbed mails	7,300,000	8,000,000	7,267,000	8,300,000	8,896,000	7,892,000

As an introduction to a general review of these gross results a summary of them is presented in the following table, grouped under the four geographical divisions of China adopted in previous reports:—

	ESTABLISHMENTS.		ARTICLES.		PARCELS.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
North China	403	696	20,000,000	37,000,000	255,000	397,000
Central China	381	415	14,000,000	17,500,000	214,000	248,000
Lower Yangtze	263	322	50,000,000	38,500,000	361,000	450,000
South China and Yunnan stations	579	603	12,000,000	20,000,000	302,000	288,000
TOTAL	1,626	2,096	76,000,000	113,000,000	1,132,000	1,383,000

REPORT

ON THE

WORKING OF THE POST OFFICE.

The development of the Postal Service, reported as steady and continued during the last two years, was particularly accentuated in 1906. To the 1,626 localities open to postal business at the end of 1905, 470 have been added, making the total 2,096. Articles dealt with have jumped from 76 to nearly 113 millions. Parcels, which were just over the million, have now reached 1,383,000, while money order transactions, from a total sum of *Tls.* 820,000, have risen to *Tls.* 1,539,000. Revenue itself shows the largest advance yet recorded, and although naturally a large expenditure corresponds to it, due proportion has been kept, and the financial year ends, like the two previous ones, with results both satisfactory and promising.

Another pleasant feature to notice is a fall of over a million in the number of letters in the clubbed mails carried for native postal agencies. The operations of these agencies were somewhat unsettled at Canton owing to the sudden enforcement, in July, by the Hongkong Administration, of the full rate—4 cents instead of 2 cents—on their letters between Canton and the British Colony; but, elsewhere also, their business remains stationary or is declining, an observation which, seeing the rapid strides made from year to year by the Imperial Post Office at the same places, confirms the fact that agencies are losing ground. Two new measures sanctioned by the Government towards the end of the year enforce, one, payment of part postage on all clubbed mails, the other, universal registration for all *min-chü*, and materially improve the position of the Imperial establishment in its dealings with these agencies: the two measures may be expected to tell favourably on general operations in the near future.

Conditions for the transport of mails have much improved in Southern Manchuria. Towards the middle of the year a Japanese joint stock company took over from the military the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway system, and, by means of an understanding with the Japanese Postal Administration, the Imperial Post Office now avails itself again of the railway for the transmission of its mails. All Chinese establishments functioning before the war that had to be closed have now reopened as far as Kwanchengtze and Kirin and are welcomed everywhere by the Chinese. Business is brisk again in Manchuria, as shown by the rise from 1 to 4 millions in the number of articles dealt with. An important improvement took place by the opening, in August, of the Siumiafu branch line, which, by establishing a direct railway connexion between Moukden and Shanhaikwan, saves for mails to and from Tientsin and Peking the roundabout trip by way of Newchwang, a clear gain of 24 hours. A narrow-gauge line has also been started by the Japanese from Moukden to Antung, extending quick postal communications to quite a new field in Eastern Manchuria. In the north the Siberian trains between Vladivostock and Moscow, through Harbin, have long since resumed their regular runnings. Unfortunately a short break in the line past Kwanchengtze still separates the southern and northern railway systems, which, besides, have not both the same gauge. But even if there are difficulties for through traffic, the Transsiberian route can be reopened for mails to and from Europe. Negotiations with that object in view are now in progress between the various administrations concerned, and there is good prospect of seeing before long some arrangement arrived at: it will be particularly welcomed by all foreign communities in North China,

CHINA.

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