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Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1909

BEING VIII. & XIX. OF KING EDWARD VII

XXXIV. of Kwang-sü, being Wú-shin, or the 45th Year of the Cycle, and First of Hsuan-T'ung, being Ki-yu, or the 46th Year of the Cycle

光緒三十四年歲次戊申宣統元年歲次己酉

JANUARY (31 Days)			FEBRUARY (28 Days)			MARCH (31 Days)			APRIL (30 Days)			MAY (31 Days)			JUNE (30 Days)			JULY (31 Days)			AUGUST (31 Days)			SEPTEMBER (30 Days)			OCTOBER (31 Days)			NOVEMBER (30 Days)			DECEMBER (31 Days)		
Days of the Week	Date	12 & 1 Moon	Days of the Week	Date	1 & 2 Moon	Days of the Week	Date	2 & 3 Moon	Days of the Week	Date	2 & 3 Moon	Days of the Week	Date	3 & 4 Moon	Days of the Week	Date	4 & 5 Moon	Days of the Week	Date	5 & 6 Moon	Days of the Week	Date	6 & 7 Moon	Days of the Week	Date	7 & 8 Moon	Days of the Week	Date	8 & 9 Moon	Days of the Week	Date	9 & 10 Moon	Days of the Week	Date	10 & 11 Moon
Fri.	1	XII 16	Mon.	1	I 11	Mon.	1	II 10	Thur.	1	II 11	Sat.	1	III 12	Tues.	1	IV 14	Thur.	1	V 14	S.	1	VI 16	Wed.	1	VII 17	Fri.	1	IIX 18	Mon.	1	IX 19	Wed.	1	X 19
Sat.	2	11	Tues.	2	12	Tues.	2	11	Fri.	2	12	S.	2	13	Wed.	2	15	Fri.	2	15	Mon.	2	17	Thur.	2	18	Sat.	2	19	Tues.	2	20	Thur.	2	20
S.	3	12	Wed.	3	13	Wed.	3	12	Sat.	3	13	Mon.	3	14	Thur.	3	16	Sat.	3	16	Tues.	3	18	Fri.	3	19	S.	3	20	Wed.	3	21	Fri.	3	21
Mon.	4	13	Thur.	4	14	Thur.	4	13	S.	4	14	Tues.	4	15	Fri.	4	17	S.	4	17	Wed.	4	19	Sat.	4	20	Mon.	4	21	Thur.	4	22	Sat.	4	22
Tues.	5	14	Fri.	5	15	Fri.	5	14	Mon.	5	15	Wed.	5	16	Sat.	5	18	Mon.	5	18	Thur.	5	20	S.	5	21	Tues.	5	22	Fri.	5	23	S.	5	23
Wed.	6	15	Sat.	6	16	Sat.	6	15	Tues.	6	16	Thur.	6	17	S.	6	19	Tues.	6	19	Fri.	6	21	Mon.	6	22	Wed.	6	23	Sat.	6	24	Mon.	6	24
Thur.	7	16	S.	7	17	S.	7	16	Wed.	7	17	Fri.	7	18	Mon.	7	20	Wed.	7	20	Sat.	7	22	Tues.	7	23	Thur.	7	24	S.	7	25	Tues.	7	25
Fri.	8	17	Mon.	8	18	Mon.	8	17	Thur.	8	18	Sat.	8	19	Tues.	8	21	Thur.	8	21	S.	8	23	Wed.	8	24	Fri.	8	25	Mon.	8	26	Wed.	8	26
Sat.	9	18	Tues.	9	19	Tues.	9	18	Fri.	9	19	S.	9	20	Wed.	9	22	Fri.	9	22	Mon.	9	24	Thur.	9	25	Sat.	9	26	Tues.	9	27	Thur.	9	27
S.	10	19	Wed.	10	20	Wed.	10	19	Sat.	10	20	Mon.	10	21	Thur.	10	23	Sat.	10	23	Tues.	10	25	Fri.	10	26	S.	10	27	Wed.	10	28	Fri.	10	28
Mon.	11	20	Thur.	11	21	Thur.	11	20	S.	11	21	Tues.	11	22	Fri.	11	24	S.	11	24	Wed.	11	26	Sat.	11	27	Mon.	11	28	Thur.	11	29	Sat.	11	29
Tues.	12	21	Fri.	12	22	Fri.	12	21	Mon.	12	22	Wed.	12	23	Sat.	12	25	Mon.	12	25	Thur.	12	27	S.	12	28	Tues.	12	29	Fri.	12	30	S.	12	30
Wed.	13	22	Sat.	13	23	Sat.	13	22	Tues.	13	23	Thur.	13	24	S.	13	26	Tues.	13	26	Fri.	13	28	Mon.	13	29	Wed.	13	30	Sat.	13	X 1	Mon.	13	XI 1
Thur.	14	23	S.	14	24	S.	14	23	Wed.	14	24	Fri.	14	25	Mon.	14	27	Wed.	14	27	Sat.	14	29	Tues.	14	IIX 1	Thur.	14	IX 1	S.	14	2	Tues.	14	2
Fri.	15	24	Mon.	15	25	Mon.	15	24	Thur.	15	25	Sat.	15	26	Tues.	15	28	Thur.	15	28	S.	15	30	Wed.	15	2	Fri.	15	2	Mon.	15	3	Wed.	15	3
Sat.	16	25	Tues.	16	26	Tues.	16	25	Fri.	16	26	S.	16	27	Wed.	16	29	Fri.	16	29	Mon.	16	VII 1	Thur.	16	3	Sat.	16	3	Tues.	16	4	Thur.	16	4
S.	17	26	Wed.	17	27	Wed.	17	26	Sat.	17	27	Mon.	17	28	Thur.	17	30	Sat.	17	VI 1	Tues.	17	2	Fri.	17	4	S.	17	4	Wed.	17	5	Fri.	17	5
Mon.	18	27	Thur.	18	28	Thur.	18	27	S.	18	28	Tues.	18	29	Fri.	18	V 1	S.	18	2	Wed.	18	3	Sat.	18	5	Mon.	18	5	Thur.	18	6	Sat.	18	6
Tues.	19	28	Fri.	19	29	Fri.	19	28	Mon.	19	29	Wed.	19	IV 1	Sat.	19	2	Mon.	19	3	Thur.	19	4	S.	19	6	Tues.	19	6	Fri.	19	7	S.	19	7
Wed.	20	29	Sat.	20	II 1	Sat.	20	29	Tues.	20	III 1	Thur.	20	2	S.	20	3	Tues.	20	4	Fri.	20	5	Mon.	20	7	Wed.	20	7	Sat.	20	8	Mon.	20	8
Thur.	21	30	S.	21	2	S.	21	30	Wed.	21	2	Fri.	21	3	Mon.	21	4	Wed.	21	5	Sat.	21	6	Tues.	21	8	Thur.	21	8	S.	21	9	Tues.	21	9
Fri.	22	I 1	Mon.	22	3	Mon.	22	II 1	Thur.	22	3	Sat.	22	4	Tues.	22	5	Thur.	22	6	S.	22	7	Wed.	22	9	Fri.	22	9	Mon.	22	10	Wed.	22	10
Sat.	23	2	Tues.	23	4	Tues.	23	2	Fri.	23	4	S.	23	5	Wed.	23	6	Fri.	23	7	Mon.	23	8	Thur.	23	10	Sat.	23	10	Tues.	23	11	Thur.	23	11
S.	24	3	Wed.	24	5	Wed.	24	3	Sat.	24	5	Mon.	24	6	Thur	24	7	Sat.	24	8	Tues.	24	9	Fri.	24	11	S.	24	11	Wed.	24	12	Fri.	24	12
Mon.	25	4	Thur.	25	6	Thur.	25	4	S.	25	6	Tues.	25	7	Fri.	25	8	S.	25	9	Wed.	25	10	Sat.	25	12	Mon.	25	12	Thur.	25	13	Sat.	25	13
Tues.	26	5	Fri.	26	7	Fri.	26	5	Mon.	26	7	Wed.	26	8	Sat.	26	9	Mon.	26	10	Thur.	26	11	S.	26	13	Tues.	26	13	Fri.	26	14	S.	26	14
Wed.	27	6	Sat.	27	8	Sat.	27	6	Tues.	27	8	Thur.	27	9	S.	27	10	Tues.	27	11	Fri.	27	12	Mon.	27	14	Wed.	27	14	Sat.	27	15	Mon.	27	15
Thur.	28	7	S.	28	9	S.	28	7	Wed.	28	9	Fri.	28	10	Mon.	28	11	Wed.	28	12	Sat.	28	13	Tues.	28	15	Thur.	28	15	S.	28	16	Tues.	28	16
Fri.	29	8	..	..	..	Mon.	29	8	Thur.	29	10	Sat.	29	11	Tues.	29	12	Thur.	29	13	S.	29	14	Wed.	29	16	Fri.	29	16	Mon.	29	17	Wed.	29	17
Sat.	30	9	..	..	..	Tues.	30	9	Fri.	30	11	S.	30	12	Wed.	30	13	Fri.	30	14	Mon.	30	15	Thur.	30	17	Sat.	30	17	Tues.	30	18	Thur.	30	18
S.	31	10	..	..	..	Wed.	31	10	..	..	..	Mon.	31	13	..	..	..	Sat.	31	15	Tues.	31	16	..	..	..	S.	31	18	..	..	..	Fri.	31	19

Chinese New Year's Day in 1910 falls on February 10th.

JANUARY—31 DAYS

	Sunrise	Sunset
1st	7h. 05m.	5h. 49m.
15th	7h. 07m	5h. 58m.

Moon's Phases

	d.	h.	m.	
Full Moon	6	10	13	P.M.
Last Quarter	15	2	11	A.M.
New Moon	22	8	12	A.M.
First Quarter	28	11	07	P.M.

Hongkong Temperature

	1907	1908
Maximum	66.3	66.8
Minimum	57.0	58.1
Mean	61.4	62.0

Barometer, 1908.

Mean 30.19

1907	Rainfall	1908
3.445 inches		2.640 inches

Days of Week	Days of Month	12 & 1 Moon	Chronology of Remarkable Events
Frid.	1	10	Kobe and Osaka opened, 1868. Overland Telegraph through Russia opened, 1872. Russians surrender Port Arthur to the Japanese, with 878 officers, 23,491 men, 546 guns and vast stores of ammunition, also 4 battleships, 2 cruisers, 14 gunboats and destroyers, 10 steamers and 35 small vessels, 1905.
Sat.	2	11	First election by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce of a member of the Legislative Council, 1884. Evacuation of Shanghai completed, 1903.
Sun.	3	12	2nd After Christmas. First election by the Hongkong Justices of the Peace of a member of the Legislative Council, 1884.
Mon.	4	13	
Tues.	5	14	Decree of Emperor Tao-kwang prohibiting trade with England, 1840. Commissioner Yeh captured, 1858.
Wed.	6	15	Epiphany. Fearful fire at Tientsin, 1,400 famine refugees burnt to death, 1878.
Thur.	7	16	Forts at Chuenpi taken with great slaughter, 1841.
Frid.	8	17	Ice one-fourth inch thick at Canton, 1852. British str. "Namchow" sank off Cup Chi, near Swatow; about 350 lives lost, 1892. The French evacuated Chantaboon, 1905.
Sat.	9	18	Murder of Mr. Holworthy at the Peak, Hongkong, 1869. Marriage of the Mikado of Japan, 1869.
Sun.	10	19	1st after Epiphany. Murder of a Chinese Reformer in Gage Street, Hongkong, 1901.
Mon.	11	20	Seamen's Church, West Point, opened, 1872. New Union Church, Hongkong, opened 1891. Two Americans and one Finn hanged in Hongkong gaol, 1905.
Tues.	12	21	Tung-chi, Emperor of China died, in the nineteenth year of hisage, 1875.
Wed.	13	22	Ki-ying, Viceroy of Two Kwang, issues a proclamation intimating the intention to opening up Canton according to the Treaties, 1846.
Thur.	14	23	Secretary of United States Legation murdered at Tokyo, 1871.
Frid.	15	24	Bread poisoning in Hongkong by Chinese baker, 1857. Indo-China str. *Yik Sing* lost at The Brothers, 1908.
Sat.	16	25	Severe frost in Hongkong, 1893. Chinese Imperial Court returned to Peking, 1902.
Sun.	17	26	2nd after Epiphany. The Tai-wo gate at the Palace, Peking, destroyed, 1889.
Mon.	18	27	Great Gunpowder explosion in Hongkong harbour, 1867.
Tues.	19	28	Elliot and Kishen treaty, ceding Hongkong, 1841. Sailors' Home at Hongkong formally opened, 1863.
Wed.	20	29	Attempt to set fire to the C. N. Co.'s steamer "Pekin" at Shanghai, 1891. Collision near Woosung between P. & O. steamer "Nepaul" and Chinese transport "Wan-nien-ching"; latter sunk and eighty lives lost, 1887. Hongkong ceded to Great Britain 1841. Celebration of Hongkong's Jubilee, 1891.
Thur.	21	30	Death of Queen Victoria, 1901. The first Chinese Ambassadors arrived in London, 1877.
Frid.	22	**N.Y.**	P. & O. steamer "Niphon" lost off Amoy, 1868. King Edward's Accession, 1902.
Sat.	23	2	
Sun.	24	3	3rd after Epiphany. Matheus Ricci, the Jesuit Missionary, enters Peking, 1601. U.S. corvette "Oneida" lost through collision with P. & O. steamer "Bombay," near Yokohama, 1870. Decree announcing resignation of Emperor Kwang Hsu, 1900
Mon.	25	4	
Tues.	26	5	Hongkong taken possession of, 1841. S. Paul's Church at Macao burnt, 1835. Terrific fire at Tokyo; 10,000 houses destroyed and many lives lost, 1881.
Wed.	27	6	
Thur.	28	7	Decree from Yung-ching forbidding, under pain of death, the propagation of the Christian faith in China, 1733.
Frid.	29	8	
Sat.	30	9	Lord Saltoun left China with $3,000,000 ransom money, 1846. British gunboat patrol withdrawn from West River, 1908
Sun.	31	10	4th After Epiphany. Outer forts of Weihaiwei captured by Japanese, 1894.

FEBRUARY—28 DAYS

	Sunrise	Sunset
1st	7h. 04m.	6h. 10m.
15th	6h. 56m	6h. 19m.

Moon's Phases

	d.	h.	m.	
Full Moon	5	4	25	P.M.
Last Quarter	13	8	47	P.M.
New Moon	20	6	52	P.M.
First Quarter	27	10	49	A.M.

Hongkong Temperature

	1908	1909
Maximum	61.8	62.3
Minimum	55.2	54.9
Mean	58.7	58.3

Barometer, 1908

Mean.....30.12

Rainfall

1907 0.165 inches — 1908 2.820 inches

Days of Week	Days of Month	1 & 2 Moons	Chronology of Remarkable Events
Mon.	1	11	Inhabitants of Hongkong declared British subjects, 1841. The Additional Article to Chefoo Convention came into force, 1887. Mrs. Carew sentenced to death at Yokohama for the murder of her husband; sentence commuted to penal servitude, 1897.
Tues.	2	12	The German Club at Hongkong opened, 1872. Weihaiwei citadel captured by Japanese, 1895.
Wed.	3	13	
Thur.	4	14	Great robbery in the Central Bank, Hongkong, discovered, 1865. Agreement opening West River signed, 1897.
Frid.	5	15	Anti-foreign riot at Chinkiang, foreign houses burned and looted, 1889.
Sat.	6	16	The Spanish Envoy Halcon arrived at Macao to demand satisfaction from the Chinese for the burning of the Spanish brig "Bilbaino," 1840. Japan broke off diplomatic relations with Russia, 1904. Japanese str. *Tatsu Maru* seized by Chinese gunboats near Macao for alleged smuggling arms, 1908
Sun.	7	17	Septuagesima. Suez Canal adopted as the regular route for the Eastern Mails, 1888.
Mon.	8	18	The Spanish fleet leaves the port of Cavite, by order of the Governor of Manila, for the purpose of taking Formosa, 1626. Hostilities between Russia and Japan begun by Russian gunboat off Chemulpo, 1904. Japanese made a successful torpedo attack at midnight on Russia's Port Arthur squadron, 1904.
Tues.	9	19	The "Henrietta Maria" was found drifting about in the Palawan Passage, captain, crew, and 250 coolies missing, 1857. Murder of Messrs. Kiddle and Sutherland at Mengka on Yunnan border, 1900. Naval fight at Port Arthur between Japanese and Russian fleets with disastrous consequences to the latter, 1904.
Wed.	10	20	
Thur.	11	21	The Japanese constitution granting representative government proclaimed by the Emperor in person at Tokyo, 1889.
Frid.	12	22	
Sat.	13	23	Accession of the Emperor of Japan, 1867. Outbreak of convicts in Singapore Gaol, 1875. Surrender to Liukungtao Island forts and remainder of the Chinese fleet to the Japanese, 1895.
Sun.	14	24	Sexagesima. S. Valentine's Day. Tung Wa Hospital, Hongkong, opened by Sir R. G. MacDonnell, 1872.
Mon.	15	25	Ports of Hongkong and Tinghai declared free, 1841. The Chinese frigate "Yu-yuen" and corvette "Chin-cheng" sunk by the French in Sheipoo harbour, 1885.
Tues.	16	26	Insurgents evacuated Shanghai, 1855. Stewart scholarship at Central School, Hongkong, founded, 1884. Alice Memorial Hospital, Hongkong, opened, 1887.
Wed.	17	27	
Thur.	18	28	The U.S. paddle man-of-war "Ashuelot" wrecked on the East Lammock Rock, near Swatow, 1883.
Frid.	19	29	Lord Amherst's Embassy, returning from China, shipwrecked in the Java Sea 1817.
Sat.	20	1	
Sun.	21	2	Quinquagesima Mr. A. R. Margary, of H.B.M.'s Consular Service, was murdered at Manwyne, Yunnan, by Chinese, 1875. Statue of Li Hung Chang unveiled at Shanghai 1906.
Mon.	22	3	The Emperor Tao-kwang died, 1850 (reigned 30 years). Massacre of missionaries at Nanchang, 1906
Tues.	23	4	Hostilities between England and China recommenced, 1841. Steamer "Queen" captured and burnt by pirates, 1857. First stone of the Hongkong City Hall laid, 1867.
Wed.	24	5	Ash Wednesday. Chusan evacuated by the British troops, 1841. Explosion of boiler of the str., "Yotsai" between Hongkong and Macao; six Europeans and thirteen Chinese killed and vessel destroyed, 1884.
Thur.	25	6	Captain Da Costa and Lieut. Dwyer murdered at Wong-ma-kok, in Hongkong, 1849.
Frid.	26	7	Bogue Forts Canton destroyed by Sir Gordon Bremer, 1841. Hongkong police chop burnt, 1884. Marriage of the Emperor Kwang Hsu, 1889.
Sat	27	8	Treaty of peace between Japan and Corea signed at Kokwa, 1876. Evacuation of Port Hamilton by the British forces, 1887
Sun.	28	9	First Sunday in Lent. Capture of the Sulu capital by the Spaniards, 1876.

MARCH—31 DAYS

	Sunrise	Sunset
1st	6h. 46m.	6h. 25m.
15th	6h. 33m.	6h. 31m.

Moon's Phases

	d.	h.	m.	
Full Moon	7	10	56	A.M.
Last Quarter	15	11	42	A.M.
New Moon	22	4	11	A.M.
First Quarter	29	0	49	A.M.

Hongkong Temperature

	1907	1908
Maximum	68.4	65.9
Minimum	59.7	7.50
Mean	63.8	61.2

Barometer, 1908.

Mean 30.09

1907	Rainfall	1908
0.335 inches		0.765 inches

Days of Week	Days of Month	2 and 2 Moons	Chronology of Remarkable Events
Mon	1	10	S. David's Day. Bombardment of the Chinhai forts by French men-of war, 1885.
Tues.	2	11	First Dutch Embassy left China, 1657.
Wed.	3	12	Foreign Ministers received in audience by the Emperor at the Tsz Kuang Po, 1891.
Thur.	4	13	Emperor Kwang Hsu assumes the government, 1889.
Frid.	5	14	Expulsion of Chinese Custom House from Macao by Governor Amaral, 1849.
Sat.	6	15	Hostilities at Canton recommenced. Fort Napier taken by the English, 1841.
Sun.	7	16	2nd in Lent. Departure of Governor Sir J. P. Hennessy from Hongkong, 1882. Kongmoon opened to Foreign trade.
Mon.	8	17	Arrival in Hongkong of Prince Henry of Prussia, 1898. Russo-Chinese Manchurian Convention signed, 1902.
Tues.	9	18	Attack on Messrs. Farnham and Rohl at Shanghai, 1872.
Wed.	10	19	Lin arrived in Canton, 1839. 12,000 Chinese troops attacked the English in Ningpo and Chinhai and were repulsed with great slaughter, 1842. The Japanese army after a sanguinary battle lasting several days occupied Moukden, and pursued the retreating Russians, whose losses in the battle were estimated at 20,000, 1905.
Thur.	11	20	Governor Sir R. G. MacDonnell arrived in Hongkong, 1866.
Frid.	12	21	Imperial Commissioner Ki-chen, degraded by the Emperor, left Canton as a prisoner, 1841 Capture of Bacninh, by the French, 1884.
Sat.	13	22	
Sun.	14	23	3rd in Lent. 8,000 Chinese troops routed by the English at Tze-hi with great slaughter, 1842. New Law Courts at Yokohama opened, 1890. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Peking burnt down, 1900.
Mon.	15	24	Governor Sir H. Robinson left Hongkong for Ceylon, 1865.
Tues.	16	25	Chinese Envoy Ping and suite left Shanghai for Europe, 1866. Japanese Diet resolved to nationalise the railway. China released the Japanese str. *Tatsu Maru* at Canton, 1908.
Wed.	17	26	S. Patrick's Day. Lord Macartney's Embassy left China, 1794. Severe earthquake in Formosa, 1906.
Thur.	18	27	Edict of Commissioner Lin to surrender all opium in Canton, 1839. Chungking declared open to foreign trade, 1891.
Frid.	19	28	Governor Sir G. Bonham landed at Hongkong, 1848.
Sat.	20	29	Wreck of the steamer "Nanzing," near Hongkong, 1891.
Sun.	21	30	4th in Lent. British ship "Sarah," first free-trader, sailed from Whampoa, 1834.
Mon.	22	1	Death, at Peking, of Sir Harry Parkes, H.B.M. Minister to China, 1885. Sir Robert Hart left Peking for Home, 1908
Tues.	23	2	Captain Elliot forced his way to Canton, 1839. Aguinaldo captured by the Americans in the Philippines, 1901
Wed.	24	3	First Section of Manila-Dagupan railway opened, 1891. Attempted assassination of Li Hung-chang at Shimonoseki, 1895.
Thur.	25		Captain Elliot demands passports for himself and all the British subjects imprisoned in Canton, 1839.
Frid.	26	4	Great flood at Foochow, 1874. Newchwang placed under Russian martial law.
Sat.	27	5	Death of the widow of the Emperor Tung-chi, 1873. Protocol of Convention between China and Portugal signed at Lisbon, 1887.
Sun.	28	6	5th in Lent. 20,289 chests of opium burned by Lin at Canton, 1839.
Mon.	29	7	Seizure and occupation of the Pescadores by the French fleet, 1885.
Tues.	30	8	Arrival of Governor Sir George Bowen, G.C.M.G., 1883. Chinese Regiment at Weihaiwei disbanded. Cantonese resolved on a boycott of Japanese products which lasted throughout the year, 1908
Wed.	31	9	Abolition of the coolie trade at Macao, 1874. Arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in Hongkong, 1890.

APRIL—30 DAYS

	Sunrise	Sunset
1st	6h. 18m.	6h. 37m.
15th	6h. 04m.	6h. 32m.

Moon's Phases

	d.	h.	m.	
Full Moon	6	4	28	A.M.
Last Quarter	13	10	30	P.M.
New Moon	20	0	51	P.M.
First Quarter	27	4	39	P.M.

Hongkong Temperature

	1907	1908
Maximum	72.9	71.7
Minimum	65.7	65.5
Mean	69.2	68.5

Barometer, 1908

Mean 29.94

1907 Rainfall	1908
11.755 inches	11.150 inches

Days of Week	Days of Month	2 and 3 Moons	Chronology of Remarkable Events
Thur.	1	11	The port of Hoihow, Hainan, opened, 1876. The ports of Pakhoi, Wenchow, Wuhu and Ichang opened, 1877. B.N. Borneo adopted the Straits Settlements currency, 1905.
Frid.	2	12	French Flag hoisted at Kwangchauwan, 1898. Belilios Reformatory opened at Hongkong, 1900.
Sat.	3	13	
Sun.	4	14	Palm Sunday. Protocol arranging the preliminaries of peace between France and China signed at Paris, 1885. The Tsarevitch and Prince George of Greece arrive in Hongkong, 1891.
Mon.	5	15	Bogue Forts destroyed by General D'Aguilar, 1847. Wheelbarrow Riot at Shanghai, 1897.
Tues.	6	16	Convention between Sir John Francis Davis and the Viceroy Ki-ying for the admission of Europeans into the city of Canton within two months, 1842.
Wed.	7	1	Hongkong Mint opened, 1866. Indignation Meeting at Shanghai respecting Wheelbarrow Riot, 1897. Great powder explosion at Canton, 1903.
Thur.	8	18	Arrival of M. Paul Bert at Hanoi, 1886.
Frid.	9	19	Terrific tornado in Canton; 2,000 houses destroyed and 10,000 lives lost, 1878.
Sat.	10	20	37,000 Christians butchered in Japan, 1738. Death at Peking of Marquis Tseng, 1890.
Sun.	11	21	Easter Sunday.
Mon.	12	22	Presentation of colours to Hongkong Regiment, 1895. Russian flagship *Petropavlovsk* sunk by a mine off Port Arthur, nearly every man drowned including Admiral Makaroff, 1904
Tues.	13	23	Soldiers' Club opened at Honghong, 1900. Imperial Palace, Seoul, destroyed by fire, 1904
Wed.	14	24	S. Francis Xavier left Goa for China, 1552.
Thur.	15	25	British Flag hoisted at Taipohu, Kowloon New Territory, 1899. Governor Sir Arthur Kennedy arrived in Hongkong, 1872. Junk Bay Flour mills, Hongkong, suspended operations, 1908,
Frid.	16	26	
Sat.	17	27	Good Friday. Telegraph to Shanghai opened, 1871. Execution at Kowloon city of nineteen pirates (including "Namoa" pirates), 1891. Treaty of Peace between China and Japan signed at Shimonoseki, 1895.
Sun.	18	28	1st after Easter. Convention between China and Japan settling Corean differences signed at Tientsin, 1885. The O.& O. steamer "San Pablo" wrecked near Turnabout, 1888. One-fourth of the opium divans at Shanghai closed, 1908.
Mon.	19	29	The "Sir Charles Forbes," the first steamer in China waters, arrived, 1830. The Tsarevitch arrived at Hankow, 1891.
Tues.	20	1	
Wed.	21	2	Resignation of Shanghai Municipal Council, 1897.
Thur.	22	3	East India Company ceased trade with China, 1834. Arrival of Governor J. Pope Hennessy in Hongkong, 1877.
Frid.	23	4	S. George's Day.
Sat.	24	5	Chinese Imperial Edict issued disranking Roman Catholic missionaries 1908.
Sun.	25	6	2nd After Easter. Capture of the citadel at Hanoi, Tonkin, by the French forces, 1882. Departure of Sir William Marsh, acting Governor of Hongkong, 1887. First sod of the Shanghai-Nanking railway cut at Shanghai 1905
Mon.	26	7	Foundation stone of Queen's College, Hongkong, laid, 1884
Tues.	27	8	
Wed.	28	9	Ratifications of Corean Treaty with England exchanged, 1884. Privy Council for Japan constituted by Imperial decree, 1888.
Thur.	29	10	Battle of the Yalu (Russo-Japan War), Russians defeated with great slaughter, 1904
Frid.	30	11	Arrival of General Grant in Hongkong 1879.

MAY—31 DAYS

	Sunrise	Sunset
1st	5h. 52m.	6h. 48m.
15th	5h. 44m.	6h. 54m.

Moon's Phases

	d.	h.	m.	
Full Moon	8	8	08	P.M.
Last Quarter	13	5	45	A.M.
New Moon	19	8	42	P.M.
First Quarter	27	9	28	A.M.

Hongkong Temperature

	1907	1908
Maximum	80.6	80.8
Minimum	73.0	72.1
Mean	76.2	76.1

Barometer, 1908

Mean.....29.85

Rainfall

1907 11.280 inches — 1908 11.325 inches

Days of Week	Days of Month	3 & 4 Moons	Chronology of Remarkable Events
Sat.	1	12	First number of "Hongkong Gazette" published, 1841. Telegraphic communication established between Hongkong and the Philippines, 1880. Spanish fleet destroyed by U.S. fleet at Cavite, 1898.
Sun.	2	13	3rd After Easter. Ratification at Tientsin of the Treaty between Portugal & China, 1888.
Mon.	3	14	Suspension of Oriental Bank, 1884.
Tues.	4	15	Riot in French Concession at Shanghai, 1874. Roman Catholic Cathedral at Peking inaugurated, 1884.
Wed.	5	16	British troops evacuated Ningpo, 1842. Imperial Government ordered steps to be taken at Hongkong to close opium divans, 19 8.
Thur.	6	17	Attack on Mr. Wood at the British Legation at Tokyo, 1874.
Frid.	7	18	Departure of Governor Sir William Des Vœux from Hongkong, 1891.
Sat.	8	19	H.M.S. "Terrible" arrived at Hongkon from South Africa, 1900.
Sun.	9	20	4th After Easter. New Town Hall at Tientsin opened, 1890. Waglan Lighthouse opened, 1893.
Mon.	10	21	Hongkong declared infected with plague, 1894. Colonel Gordon with the Imperial troops captured Chang-chow, the rebel city, 1864. Occupation of Port Hamilton by the British Squadron, 1885. Meeting of Chinese merchants at Shanghai instituted a boycott of American products as a protest against the Chinese Immigration Act, the movement eventually spreading extensively in China, 1905.
Tues.	11	22	Attempted assassination of the Tsarevitch by a Japanese at Otsu, Japan, 1891. Execution of fifteen pirates (including leader of "Namoa" pirates) at Kowloon, 1891.
Wed.	12	23	East India Company's garden at Canton destroyed by the Mandarins, 1831.
Thur.	13	24	A corporal of the British Legation murdered by Chinese soldiers at Peking, 1864. Anti-foreign riot at Wuhu, 1891.
Frid.	14	25	Arrival of Sir John Walsham, Bart., in Hongkong, on his way to Peking to assume the functions of British Minister, 1886.
Sat.	15	26	Ratification at Peking of the amended Treaty between Russia and China, 1881. Anti-foreign riot in the Hochow district, 1891.
Sun.	16	27	5th After Easter. Kowloon walled city occupied, 1899.
Mon.	17	28	Loss off Amoy of the French war steamer "Izere," 1860. Arrival of General Grant in Shanghai, 1879.
Tues.	18	29	The city of Chapu taken by the British troops, 1842. Anti-foreign riot at Nanking, 1891,
Wed.	19	1	Disastrous surprise of a French sortie in Tonkin led by Commandant Riviere and death of the latter, 1883. "Hongkong Daily Press" enlarged, 1900.
Thur.	20	2	Ascension Day. Forts at mouth of Peiho captured by British and French forces, 1858. The Canton Mint commenced striking silver coins, 1890.
Frid.	21	3	Loss of M.M. str. "Menzaleh" while on her passage from Hongkong to Yokohama, 1887. Imperial Edict respecting anti-Christian literature, 1892. Ministers' Joint Note to Chinese Government on the Boxer agitation, 1900.
Sat.	22	4	Foreign factories at Canton pillaged, 1841.
Sun.	23	5	1st After Ascension. U.S. Legation at Tokyo burned down, 1863.
Mon.	24	6	Empire Day. Captain Elliot and all the British subjects left Canton for Macao 1839 British flag hoisted at Weihaiwei, 1898.
Tues.	25	7	The city of Canton invested by British troops, 1841. Anti-foreign riot at Nanking, 1891 Formosa Republic declared, 1895.
Wed.	26	8	Death of Grand Secretary Wen-siang, 1876.
Thur.	27	9	Canton ransomed for $6,000,000, 1841. Boxers burn station on Lu-Han line, 1900. Battle of Kinchau (Russo-Japan War); Japanese storm Nanshan and capture 78 guns, 1904, Battle of the Japan Sea, Admiral Togo practically annihilates Admiral Roshdesvensky's fleet, 1905.
Frid.	28	10	Queen's Statue, Hongkong, unveiled, 1896. Great rain storm in Hongkong, serious damage, 1889. Anti-foreign riots in Szechuen, 1895.
Sat.	29	11	
Sun.	30	12	Whit Sunday. H.B.M. screw sloop "Reynard" lost on the Pratas shoal in trying to rescue remainder of crew of "Velocipede," 1851. Opening of the Peak Tramway, Hongkong, 1888
Mon.	31	13	Typhoon at Hongkong and Macao; loss of the "Poyang," with 100 lives near Macao 1874.

JUNE—30 DAYS

	Sunrise	Sunset
1st	5h. 39m.	6h. 51m.
15th	5h. 39m.	6h. 07m.

Moon's Phases

	d.	h.	m.	
Full Moon	4	2	25	A.M.
Last Quarter	11	10	43	A.M.
New Moon	18	7	28	A.M.
First Quarter	26	2	43	A.M.

Hongkong Temperature

	1907	1908
Maximum	84.3	83.6
Minimum	76.4	77.2
Mean	79.9	80.2

Barometer, 1908

Mean.....29.78

1907 Rainfall	1908
13.170 inches	15.245 inches

Days of Week	Days of Month	4 and 5 Moons	Chronology of Remarkable Events
Tues	1	14	Attempt to blow up the Hongkong Hotel, 1878. New Opium Agreement between Hongkong and China came into force, 1887. Anti-foreign riot at Tanyang, 1891 Canton-Samshui Railway completed
Wed.	2	15	Hongkong connected with London by wire, 1871. Formal transfer of Formosa from China to Japan, 1895. Revs. Norman and Robinson murdered, 1900.
Thur.	3	16	Earthquake at Manila, killing more than 2,000 persons, 1863. Death of Sir Arthur Kennedy, 1883. Russell & Co. suspend payment, 1891. Kelung taken possession of by Japanese, 1895.
Frid.	4	17	Treaty between France and Corea signed at Seoul, 1886. West River opened, 1897.
Sat.	5	18	Departure of the first O. & O. steamer from Hongkong to San Francisco, 1875. Messrs. Argent and Green murdered in an anti-foreign riot at Wuhsueh, 1891. Communication with Peking cut off, 1900.
Sun.	6	19	Trinity Sunday. Heavy rains in Hongkong, property to the value of $500,000 destroyed, and many lives lost, 1864.
Mon.	7	20	Attempted anti-foreign riot at Kiukiang, 1891, Hongkong-Canton steamer *Powon* wrecked, 1908.
Tues.	8	21	Destruction of Mission premises at Wusieh by anti-foreign mob, 1891.
Wed.	9	22	Suspension of New Oriental Bank, 1892. The P. & O. steamer "Aden" wrecked off Socotra, 78 lives lost, 1897
Thur.	10	23	Typhoon at Formosa; loss of several vessels, 1876. Admiral Seymour starts for Peking, 1900.
Fri.	11	24	Portuguese prohibited trading at Canton, 1640.
Sat.	12	25	Opening of the first railway in Japan, 1872.
Sun.	13	26	1st after Trinity. British steamer "Carisbrooke" fired into and captured by Chinese Customs cruiser 1875. Imperial Edict condemning attacks on Foreigners, 1891. Baron von Ketteler, German Minister, murdered in Peking, 1900.
Mon.	14	27	Russo-Chinese Treaty, 1728. Battle of Telissu (Russo-Japan War) Russians defeated with a loss of 7,000 men and 16 guns, 1904.
Tues.	15	28	Tidal Wave, Japan, 28,000 lives lost, 1896. British barque "Cæsar" and Danish schooner "Carl" taken by pirates off Pedro Blanco, 1866. Hope Dock opened at Aberdeen 1867. Russian squadron sank Japanese transport *Hitachi*, badly injured *Sado*, 1904.
Wed.	16	29	Woosung taken, 1842.
Thur.	17	30	First foreign-owned junk leaves Chungking, 1891. Capture of Taku Forts by Allies, 1900.
Frid.	18	1	Explosion of the "Union Star" at Shanghai, 17 persons killed and 10 wounded, 1862. Disastrous inundation at Foochow, 2,000 lives lost, 1877.
Sat.	19	2	Shanghai occupied by British forces, 1842.
Sun.	20	3	2nd after Trinity. Macartney's embassy arrived in China, 1793. Attack on mission premises at Haiman city, 1891. Unprecedented floods in the West River, 1908.
Mon.	21	4	Massacre at Tientsin, 1870.
Tues.	22	5	Canton blockaded by English forces, 1840. Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee celebration, 1897.
Wed.	23	6	Ki-ying visits Hongkong, 1843 Shock of Earthquake in Hongkong, 1874. French troops surprised by Chinese near Langson, 1884. Russian Baltic Fleet, after remaining six weeks in Tonkin waters sailed from Kamranh Bay northward, 1905.
Thur.	24	7	Assassination of M. Carnot, President of the French Republic, 1894. Treaty of Nanking exchanged, 1843. Attack on British Legation at Tokyo, 1862.
Frid.	25	8	
Sat.	26	9	Treaty between England and China signed at Tientsin, 1858. Additional Convention between France and China signed at Peking, 1887.
Sun.	27	10	3rd after Trinity. Treaty between France and China signed, 1858. Confiscation of the str. "Prince Albert" by the British Consul and Customs at Canton, 1863.
Mon.	28	11	Agreement effected between Great Britain and the United States for reciprocal protection of British and American Trade Marks in China, 1905.
Tues.	29	12	The Foreign Ministers admitted to an audience of the Emperor of China at Peking, 1873. Indian Mints closed to silver, 1893.
Wed.	30	13	British expedition to China arrived, 1840. Opening of a section of the Shanghai and Woosung Railway, 1876. Flooding of the Takasima coal mines, 1891.

JULY—31 DAYS

	Sunrise	Sunset
1st	5h. 43m.	7h. 00m.
15th	5h. 48m.	7h. 08m.

Moon's Phases

	d.	h.	m.	
Full Moon	3	8	17	P.M.
Last Quarter	10	2	58	P.M.
New Moon	17	6	45	P.M.
First Quarter	25	7	45	P.M.

Hongkong Temperature

	1907	1908
Maximum	87.1	87.0
Minimum	79.1	78.7
Mean	82.5	823.

Barometer, 1908

Mean 29.73

1907	Rainfall	1908
7.385 inches		22.265 inches

Day of Week	Day of Month	5 and 6 Moons	Chronology of Remarkable Events
Thur.	1	14	Hakodate, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki (Japan) opened to trade, 1857. Two Swedish missionaries murdered at Sungpu, 1893.
Frid.	2	15	Amoy forts and many junks destroyed by H.M.S. "Blode," 1840. French Expedition from the Hoongkiang arrived in Hongkong, 1873.
Sat.	3	16	Steamer "Don Juan" burnt at sea near Philippines; 145 persons perished, 1893. Hongkong low level electric tram service opened, 1904.
Sun.	4	17	4th After Trinity. Declaration American Independence, 1776. Telegraph cable laid between Hongkong and Macao, 1884. U. S. Pacific Cable opened to Manila.
Mon.	5	18	Tinghai first taken, 1840. Attack on British Embassy at Tokyo, 1886. Duke of Connaught's Statue unveiled in Hongkong, 1902.
Tues.	6	19	Order of nobility instituted in Japan, 1884.
Wed.	7	20	Canton factories attacked by Chinese, 1846. Japanese occupy Sakhalin, 1905.
Thur.	8	21	
Frid.	9	22	First Dutch embassy arrived at Tientsin, 1656.
Sat.	10	23	Portuguese fleet left Malacca for China, 1522. The Yangtsze blockaded by British fleet, 1840. First Bazaar by Chinese held at Hongkong in aid of relief of distress caused by West River floods, 1908
Sun.	11	24	5th after Trinity. Engagement between the U. S. Naval Forces and the Coreans; the Expedition leaves to await instructions, 1871. Amherst's embassy arrived in China, 1816.
Mon.	12	25	Foreign Inspectorate of Customs established in Shanghai, 1854. Suspension of Hongkong Police Officers for accepting bribes, 1807.
Tues.	13	26	First English ship reached China, 1635. French gunboats fired on by Siamese at Paknam, 1803. Pirates attacked S. S. "Sainam" on West River, killing Rev. Dr. MacDonald and injuring several of the crew, 1906.
Wed.	14	27	statue of Paul Baul unveiled at Hanoi, 1890. Tientsin native city captured by Allies 1900. Chinese Imperial Edict declared bow & arrow obsolete arms, 1905.
Thur.	15	28	Shimonoseki forts bombarded by the English, French, and American squadrons, 1874; Eruption of Bandai-san volcano, Japan; 500 persons killed, 1888.
Frid.	16	29	British trade with China re-opened, 1842. The King of Cambodia arrived on a visit to Hongkong, 1872.
Sat.	17	1	Ningpo Joss-house Riots, Shanghai; 15 killed and many wounded, 1898. State of war between Russia and China on Amur River, 1900.
Sun.	18	2	6th after Trinity. Terrible earthquake at Manila, 1880. Additional Article to Chefoo Convention signed in London, 1885. Li Hung-chang passed through Hongkong on his way North, 1900.
Mon.	19	3	Nanking captured by the Imperialists, 1864. Indo-China S.S. *Hapsang* sunk by Russians, Pechili Gulf, 1904.
Tues.	20	4	Wreck of the C. M. S. N. Co.'s str. "Pautah" on Shantang Promontory 1887.
Wed.	21	5	Yellow River burst its bank at Chang-kiu, Shangtung; great inundation 1889. Typhoon in Hongkong, 1902.
Thur.	22	6	Armed attack on Japanese Legation at Seoul, Corea, and eight inmates killed, 1882.
Frid.	23	7	British trade prohibited at Canton 1834. Anglo-Chinese Burmah Convention signed at Peking, 1886.
Sat.	24	8	
Sun.	25	9	7th after Trinity. "Kowshing," British steamer, carrying Chinese troops, sunk by Japanese, with loss of about 1,000 lives, 1894. Defeat of British forces at Taku, Admiral Hope wounded, 1850. First visit of Prince Chun, the Emperor's brother, to Hongkong, 1901. Japanese occupy Newchwang, 1904.
Mon.	26	10	Great flood at Chefoo kills 1,000, 1903.
Tues.	27	11	Canton opened to British trade, 1843. Terrific typhoon at Canton, Macao, Hongkong, and Whampoa; loss of life estimated at 40,000 persons, 1862. Disastrous typhoon at Hongkong, 1908
Wed.	28	12	Nanking re-taken by Imperialists, 1864. Sir Matthew Nathan arrived Hongkong, 1904.
Thur.	29	13	German gunboat "Iltis" wrecked off Shantung Promontory, all but eleven of the crew perished, 1896. Outbreak of rebellion at Manila, 1896.
Frid.	30	14	Severe typhoon at Macao, 1836.
Sat.	31	15	Hongkong low level electric tram service started, 1904.

AUGUST—31 DAYS

	Sunrise	Sunset
1st	5h. 56m.	7h. 02m.
15th	6h. 01m.	6h, 53m.

Moon's Phases

	d.	h.	m	
Full Moon	2	5	14	A.M.
Last Quarter	8	8	10	P.M.
New Moon	16	7	55	A.M.
First Quarter	24	11	55	A.M.
Full Moon	31	1	08	P.M.

Hongkong Temperature

	1907	1908
Maximum	86.7	87.3
Minimum	78.3	78.5
Mean	81.9	82.1

Barometer, 19 8

Mean.....29.72

1907 Rainfall	1908
14.855 inches	12.065 inches

Days of Week	Days of Month	6 and 7 Moons	Chronology of Remarkable Events
Sun.	1	16	8th after Trinity. Both China and Japan declare war, 1894. Kucheng massacre, 1895.
Mon.	2	17	Victims of massacre at Tientsin buried, 1870.
Tues.	3	18	10th after Trinity. British fleet arrived before Nanking, 1842. First Chinese Bazaar held at Canton, 1908
Wed.	4	19	Macartney's Embassy entered Peiho, 1796. Bombardment of Kelung by French, 1884. Allied march on Peking starts, 1900. Li Hung Chang visited Queen Victoria, 1896.
Thur.	5	20	Serious flood at Tientsin, 1871.
Frid.	6	21	British Squadron arrived off the Peiho, 1840.
Sat.	7	22	
Sun.	8	23	9th after Trinity. Assassination of Mr. Haber, German Consul, at Hakodate, 1874.
Mon.	9	24	British troops landed at Nanking, 1842. King Edward VII's Coronation celebrated at Hongkong, 1902.
Tues.	10	25	Sir H. Pottinger arrived at Hongkong, 1841. Destructive typhoon at Foochow, 1888.
Wed.	11	26	First public meeting of British merchants in Canton, called by Lord Napier, who suggested the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce, 1834.
Thur.	12	27	174 British prisoners executed in Formosa, 1842. Manila occupied by U.S. Troops, 1898.
Frid.	13	28	Tong-ur-ku taken, 1860. House collapse, causing 43 deaths, in Cochrane Street Hongkong, 1901. Japanese squadron sinks Russian cruiser *Rurik* near Tsushima, 1904.
Sat.	14	29	
Sun.	15	30	10th after Trinity. Great fire on French Concession, Shanghai; 991 houses destroyed; loss Tls. 1,500,000, 1879. Total loss of the E. & A. steamer "Gatterthun" near Sydney, 1895. Peking Legations rescued, 1900. Murder of Messrs. Bruce and Lowis at Chengchow, Hunan, 1902. Prince and Princess Arisugawa entertained at Hongkong, 1904.
Mon.	16	1	British trade of Canton stopped by Hong merchants, 1834. French Treaty with Siam signed, 1856.
Tues.	17	2	*Empress of India* sinks Chinese cruiser *Wong Tai* in collision near Swatow, 1903.
Wed.	18	3	Lord Napier ordered by the Viceroy to leave Canton, 1834. Great fire in Hongkong, 1868. Indian troops landed in Shanghai, 1900
Thur.	19	4	First conference between Sir Henry Pottinger and Ki-ying on board the "Cornwallis," at Nanking, 1842. Taku forts taken by the Allied forces, 1860.
Frid.	20	5	Emperor Hien Fung died, 1861. Palace Revolution at Peking, Empress Dowager again assumes the Regency, 1898.
Sat.	21	6	
Sun.	22	7	11th after Trinity. Governer Amaral (Macao) assassinated, 1849. Ma, Viceroy of Nanking, stabbed, 1870. Seizure of steamer "Spark" by pirates between Canton and Macao, 1874. Telegraph line to Peking opened, 1884.
Mon.	23	8	Large meeting in Hongkong to protest against the military contribution, 1864. Chinese fleet at Pagoda Anchorage destroyed by French, 1884.
Tues.	24	9	Wreck of the C. N. Co.'s str. "Tientsin" near Swatow, 1887. Disturbances at Amoy, Japanese landed marines, 1900.
Wed.	25	10	British Chamber of Commerce established at Canton, 1834. Treaty between Great Britain and Japan signed, 1858.
Thur.	26	11	British left Macao, 1839. British steamer *Dunearn* foundered in a typhoon off Goto Islands, 1908
Frid.	27	12	Amoy taken by the English, 290 guns captured, 1841.
Sat.	28	13	Lord Amherst's Embassy left for Yuen-ming-yuen, 1816. Slavery abolished in British possessions, 1833. Kimpai forts silenced by French, 1884.
Sun.	29	14	12th. after Trinity Treaty of Nanking signed, 1842.
Mon.	30	15	Wreck of "Futami Maru" off Cape Calavite, 1900.
Tues.	31	16	Severe typhoon on coast of China, many lives lost, and much damage done to shipping at Hongkong, Macao, and Whampoa, 1848.

SEPTEMBER—30 DAYS

	Sunrise	Sunset
1st	6h. 07m,	6h. 39m.
15th	6h. 01m.	6h. 25m.

Moon's Phases

	d.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	7	3	44	A.M.
New Moon	14	11	09	P.M.
First Quarter	23	2	31	A.M.
Full Moon	29	9	05	P.M.

Hongkong Temperature

	1907	1908
Maximum	85.1	85.7
Minimum	76.6	77.3
Mean	80 6	80.9

Barometer, 1908

Mean.....29.86

Rainfall

1907 19.456 inches — 1908 13.720 inches

Days of Week	Days of Month	7 and 8 Moons	Chronology of Remarkable Events
Wed.	1	17	Ma, Viceroy of Nanking, died of the wounds inflicted by an assassin, 1870. Foundation stone of Gap Rock lighthouse, near Hongkong, laid, 1890. Chinese Imperial Decree published announcing a decision to grant Constitutional Government.
Thur.	2	18	Arrival of the "Vega" at Yokohama, after having discovered the North-East Passage, 1879. Kiaochau declared a free port, 1898. Japanese occupied Liou-yang, capturing vast stores of ammunition and provisions, 1894.
Frid.	3	19	Hongkong Plague proclamation revoked, 1894. Disastrous floods at Shanghai, 1904.
Sat.	4	20	Attack on the forts at Shimonoseki, Japan, by the allied fleets under Admiral Kuper, 1864. Death of Tso Tsung-tang at Foochow, 1885. Anglo-Chinese Commercial Treaty signed. 1902.
Sun.	5	21	13th after Trinity.
Mon.	6	22	H.R.H. Prince Alfred received by the Mikado of Japan, 1860. Chinese Court left Hsianfu on the way to Peking, 1901. Assassination of Mr. McKinley President of the U.S.A., 1901. Sir James Mackay's Treaty with China signed, 1902.
Tues.	7	23	Attack on Dr. Greig, near Kirin, by soldiers, 1891.
Wed.	8	24	Great typhoon in Hongkong, 1867.
Thur.	9	25	Sir Hercules Robinson assumed the government of Hongkong, 1859.
Frid.	10	26	Riot by Chinese mob at Canton; great destruction of houses and property in Shameen, 1883. British gunboat "Wasp" left Singapore for Hongkong and seen no more, 1887.
Sat.	11	27	Public meeting of foreign residents at Yokohama to protest against proposed new Treaty with Japan 1890. Japanese flagship *Mikasa* foundered as the result of an explosion in Sasebo harbour, with a loss 599 men, 1905.
Sun.	12	28	14th after Trinity. Convention signed at Chefoo by Sir Thomas Wade and Li Hung-chang, 1876.
Mon.	13	29	Public Meeting in Hongkong, with reference to the blockade of the port by the Chinese Customs' cruisers, 1874. Severe typhoon in Southern Japan, 1891.
Tues.	14	1	Chinese transport "Waylee" driven ashore on Pescadores; upwards of 370 lives lost, 1887. Pingyang captured by the Japanese, 1894.
Wed.	15	2	New Convention between Germany and China ratified at Peking, 1881.
Thur.	16	3	The battle of the Yalu, in which the Chinese were defeated by the Japanese, losing five vessels, 1894.
Frid.	17	4	Destruction by fire of the Temple of Heaven, Peking, 1889. Loss in Kii Channel, near
Sat.	18	5	Kobe, of the Turkish frigate "Ertogrul," with 567 lives, 1890. Count von Waldersee,
Sun.	19	6	15th after Trinity. Allied Generalissimo, reached Hongkong, 1900. Typhoon at Hongkong the most disastrous in the Colony's history, 1906. Riots at Kumchuk, Kwangtung, 1900.
Mon.	20	7	
Tues.	21	8	Count von Waldersee reached Shanghai, 1900.
Wed.	22	9	Typhoon at Swatow, 1891.
Thur.	23	10	U. S. brig "Lubra" taken by pirates, 1866. Terrific typhoon in Hongkong and Macao, many thousands of lives lost, 1874. Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association inaugurated 1904.
Frid.	24	11	H.M.S. "Rattler" lost off Japan, 1868. Piratical attack on the German barque "Apenrade," near Macao, 1869. The Satsuma rebels in Japan routed with Great slaughter, their leader, Saigo, killed, and the insurrection suppressed 1877. Bomb thrown at Chinese Commissioners when about to leave Peking for Europe, 1905.
Sat.	25	12	Daring attack upon a Chinese shop in Wing Lok Street, Hongkong, by armed robbers, 1878. Arrival of Governor Sir Henry A. Blake in Hongkong, 1898. Jubilee of Dr. A. H. Graves' missionary labours at Canton celebrated, 1906.
Sun.	26	13	16th after Trinity. Lord Napier arrived at Macao dangerously ill, 1834.
Mon.	27	14	Commissioner Lin degraded, 1840.
Tues.	28	15	Yellow River burst its banks in Honan; calamitous inundation, 1887. Death of Hon. Stewart, Colonial Secretary, at Hongkong, 1889.
Wed.	29	16	Michaelmas Day. Hurricane at Manila, causing immense damage to shipping, 1865. S. S. "Charterhouse" foundered in a typhoon off Hainan Head, 70 persons drowned, 1906.
Thur.	30	17	All the Bogue forts destroyed by the British fleet, 1841. S. S. *Hsiesho* sank after striking a mine in Pechili Gulf, 1905.

OCTOBER—31 DAYS

	Sunrise	Sunset
1st	6h. 16m.	6h. 10m.
15th	6h. 11m.	5h. 57m.

Moon's Phases

	d.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	6	2	44	P.M.
New Moon	14	4	31	A.M.
First Quarter	22	3	04	A.M.
Full Moon	29	6	07	P.M.

Hongkong Temperature

	1907	1908
Maximum	83.4	80.8
Minimum	75.4	73.4
Mean	79.0	76.8

Barometer, 1908

Mean 29.92

Rainfall

1907 — 8.965 inches

1908 — 5.440 inches

Days of Week	Days of Month	8 & 9 Moons	Chronology of Remarkable Events
Frid.	1	18	The "Hongkong Daily Press" started, 1857. Inauguration of Hongkong College of Medicine, 1887. Hyogo declared an open port, 1892. Gold Standard adopted in Japan, 1897.
Sat.	2	19	Confucius born, B.C. 562. Tamsui bombarded by French, 1884.
Sun.	3	20	17th after Trinity. Serious riot at Hongkong, 1884. Treaty between France and Siam signed at Bangkok 1893. Withdrawal of British steamers from West River, 1900.
Mon.	4	21	Attack on foreigners at Wenchow, 1884. Terrible fire at Amoy 1902. Typhoon at Hongkong, 1894.
Tues.	5	22	French expedition left Chefoo for Corea, 1866. Arrival in Hongkong of Governor Sir William Des Vœux, K.C.M.G., 1887. Liu Kung-yi, Viceroy of the Liang-kiang, died at Nanking, 1902.
Wed.	6	23	Hongkong Government agreed to lend the Viceroy of Wuchang £1,100,000 to repurchase from an American syndicate the Canton-Hankow railway concession, 1905. H.R.H. Prince Alfred visited Peking, but not received by the Emperor, 1869. Great public meeting at Hongkong to consider increase of crime in Colony, 1878. Chinese Court left Kaifengfu on its way to Peking, 1901.
Thur.	7	24	
Frid.	8	25	Supplementary Treaty signed at the Bogue, 1848. French landing party at Tamsui repulsed, 1884. Death of Lady Robinson, wife of the Governor of Hongkong, 1894. Battle of Shaho Russo-Japanese War commenced, ended 25th in disastrous defeats of Russians; casualties 45,800 Russian; 15,879 Japanese, 1904.
Sat.	9	26	Shanghai captured, 1841. Chinhai taken, 1841. Official inspection of Tientsin-Kaiping Railway, 1888. Wreck off the Pescadores of the Norwegian str. "Normand," with loss of all on board except two, 1892. Shanghai-Woosung Railway placed under Chinese control, 1904.
Sun.	10	27	18th after Trinity. Lord Napier died at Macao, 1834. Wreck off the Pescadores of the P. & O. str. "Bokhara," with loss of 125 lives, 1892.
Mon.	11	28	The first Chinese merchant steamer (the "Meifoo") left Hongkong for London with passengers to establish a Chinese firm there, 1881.
Tues.	12	29	Revolt in the Philippines, 1872.
Wed.	13	30	Ningpo occupied by British forces, 1841. First railway in Japan officially opened by the Mikado, 1872. Allies capture Paotingfu, 1900. "Flora Templet" lost in the China Sea, with upwards of 800 coolies on board, 1859. "Hankow" burnt at her wharf, Hongkong, 75 deck passengers perishing, 1906.
Thur.	14	1	
Frid.	15	2	
Sat.	16	3	Explosion on the Chinese trooper "Kungpai," loss of 500 lives, 1895. Khanghoa, in Corea, taken by the French, 1866.
Sun.	17	4	19th after Trinity. St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, dedicated, 1842. Daring piracy on board the British str. "Greyhound," 1885. Tao Mu, Viceroy at Canton, died, 1902.
Mon.	18	5	At a meeting of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, a scheme of reconstruction was approved, 1892.
Tues.	19	6	Great fire in Hongkong, 1859. Great typhoon at Formosa, 1861. Japanese Government welcomed American Battleship Fleet. 1908
Wed.	20	7	Terrific typhoon at Manila; enormous damage to property, 1882.
Thur.	21	8	The Shanghai and Woosung railway closed by the Chinese Government, 1877.
Frid.	22	9	H.R.H. Prince Alfred arrived at Shanghai, 1869. Cosmopolitan Dock opened, 1875. Death at Saigon of M. Filippini, Governor of Cochin-China, 1887.
Sat.	23	10	53 piratical vessels destroyed by Captains Hay and Wilcox, H.M. ships "Columbine and "Fury," 1849.
Sun.	24	11	20th after Trinity. Japanese cross the Yalu, 1894.
Mon.	25	12	Treaty of Whampoa between France and China signed, 1844. Kahding recaptured by the Allies, 1862. Sir Claude Macdonald leaves Peking, succeeded by Sir E. Satow, 1900.
Tues	26	13	Chin-lien-cheng taken by the Japanese, 1894.
Wed.	27	14	Serious earthquake in Central Japan, 7,500 persons killed, 1891. Attempted insurrection at Canton, 1895. Prince Adalbert of Prussia visited Hongkong, 1904. Massacre of four American Missionaries and a child at Lienchow, 1905.
Thur.	28	15	
Frid.	29	16	Portuguese frigate "D. Maria II." blown up at Macao, 1850. Great fire in Hongkong, 1866. Fenghuang taken by the Japanese, 1894. Chinese Government welcomed American Battleship Fleet at Amoy, 1908.
Sat.	30	17	
Sun.	31	18	21st after Trinity. H.R.H. Prince Alfred arrived at Hongkong, 1869. Talienwan and Kinchow taken by the Japanese, 1894.

NOVEMBER—30 DAYS

	Sunrise	Sunset
1st	6h. 29m.	5h. 45m.
15th	6h. 37m.	5h. 39m.

Moon's Phases

	d.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	5	5	38	A.M.
New Moon	13	10	18	A.M.
First Quarter	21	1	29	A.M.
Full Moon	27	4	52	P.M.

Hongkong Temperature

	1907	1908
Maximum	76.0	75.8
Minimum	67.5	65.6
Mean	71.5	70.2

Barometer, 1907

Mean.....30.09

1907	Rainfall	1908
1.265 inches		0.145 inches

Days of Week	Days of Month	9 and 10 Moons	Chronology of Remarkable Events
Mon.	1	19	20th after Trinity. The port of Quinhon, Annam, opened to foreign trade, 1876. Death of Alexander II Czar of Russia, 1894. Riotous disturbances at Hongkong connected with the boycott of Japanese goods, 1908.
Tues.	2	20	Wreck of the U.S. cruiser "Charleston" off North Luzon.
Wed.	3	21	Great Britain commenced the first war with China by the Naval action of Chuen-pee 1839.
Thur.	4	22	Hongkong Jockey Club formed, 1884.
Frid.	5	23	Great fire at Macao, 500 houses burnt, 1834. Peking evacuated by the Allies, 1860.
Sat.	6	24	English and French Treaties promulgated in the "Peking Gazette," 1860.
Sun.	7	25	22nd after Trinity. Death of Li Hung-chang, 1901.
Mon.	8	26	
Tues.	9	27	The French repulsed in Corea, 1866. Celebration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee in Hongkong, 1887. Typhoon at Hongkong, 190), H.M.S. "Sandpiper" and "Canton City" sunk.
Wed.	10	28	Statue of Sir Arthur Kennedy unveiled in the Botanic Gardens, Hongkong, 1887.
Thur.	11	29	H.M.S. "Racehorse" wrecked off Chefoo in 1864. Death of M. Paul Bert Resident General of Annam and Tonkin, 1886. New Chinese Tariff came into force, 1901.
Fri.	12	30	Hongkong first lighted by gas, 1864. The Foreign Ministers had audience within the Palace, Peking, 1894.
Sat.	13	1	Earthquake at Shanghai, 1847.
Sun.	14	2	23rd after Trinity. Convention signed between Russia and China, 1860. Celebration of Shanghai Jubilee, 1893. Germans took possession of Kiaochau Bay, 1897. Death of the Chinese Emperor Kwang Hsu, 1908.
Mon.	15	3	H. M. gunboat "Gnat" lost on the Palawan, 1868. Destruction of the str. "Wah
Tues.	16	4	Yeung" by fire in the Canton river; upwards of 400 lives lost, 1887. Opening of Canton-Fatshan Railway, 1903. Death of the Chinese Empress Dowager Tze Au, 1908.
Wed.	17	5	Shanghai opened to foreign commerce, 1843. Celebration of Shanghai Jubilee, 1893.
Thur.	18	6	Great fire in Hongkong, 1867. First section Shanghai-Nanking railway to Naziang opened.
Frid.	19	7	Terrific gunpowder explosion at Amoy; upwards of 800 houses destroyed and
Sat.	20	8	several hundred lives lost, 1887. Portuguese Custom House at Macao closed, 1845. Lord Elgin died, 1863.
Sun.	21	9	24th after Trinity. Major Baldwin and Lieut. Bird, of H.M.'s 20th Regt., murdered in Japan, 1864. PortArthur taken by the Japanese, 1894. Departure of Governor Sir Henry Blake from Hongkong, 1903; acting appointment of Hon. F. H. May.
Mon.	22	10	Terrible boiler explosion on board the steamer "Yesso" in Hongkong harbour, 86 lives lost, 1877.
Tues.	23	11	Arrival of the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales in the "Bacchante" at Woosung, 1881.
Wed.	24	12	
Thur.	25	13	Capture of Anping, Formosa, 1868. Treaty between Portugal and China signed, 1871, Imperial Diet of Japan met for the first time, 1890.
Frid.	26	14	Edict issued by the Viceroy of Canton forbidding trade with British ships, 1839.
Sat.	27	15	M. Thiers accepts the apology of Ch'ung How, the Chinese Ambassador, for the murder of the French at Tientsin (June 21st, 1870), 1871.
Sun.	28	16	1st in Advent. Foreign factories burnt at Canton, 1856. Great fire in Hongkong, 1867. Blake Pier Hongkong, opened 1900.
Mon.	29	17	Murder of captain and four men of the British barque "Crofton," near Ku-lan, 1869. Opening of the Japanese Diet at Tokyo by the Emperor in person 1890.
Tues.	30	18	S. Andrew's Day. S. Joseph's Church, Hongkong, consecrated 1872. The Japanese cruiser "Chishima Kan" sunk in collision with the P. & O. steamer "Raavenna" in the Inland Sea, 61 lives lost, 1892

DECEMBER—31 DAYS

	Sunrise	Sunset
1st	6h. 48m.	5h. 35m.
15th	6h. 57m.	5h. 40m.

Moon's Phases

	d.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	5	0	12	A.M.
New Moon	13	3	59	A.M.
First Quarter	20	10	18	A.M.
Full Moon	12	5	30	A.M.

Hongkong Temperature

	1907	1908
Maximum	67.0	67.9
Minimum	57.2	59.5
Mean	61.9	63.3

Barometer, 1908

Mean.....30.13

Rainfall

1907	1908
1.460 inches	4.285 inches

Days of Week	Days of Month	10 and 11 Moons	Chronology of Remarkable Events
Wed.	1	19	
Thur.	2	20	
Frid.	3	21	S. Francis Xavier died on Sanchoan, 1552.
Sat.	4	22	First census of Hongkong taken, population 15,000, 1841.
Sun.	5	23	2nd in Advent. Six foreigners killed at Wang-chuh-ki, 1847. Soochow re-taken by the Imperialists under General Gordon, 1863. The Japanese warship Unebi-kan" left Singapore and not heard of again, 1886.
Mon.	6	24	Confucius died, B.C. 490.
Tues.	7	25	European factories at Canton destroyed by a mob, 1842.
Wed.	8	26	
Thur.	9	27	Ningpo captured by the Taipings, 1861. Consecration of new Pei-tang Cathedral Peking, 1888.
Frid.	10	28	Piracy on board the Douglas str. "Namoa," five hours after leaving Hongkong. Captain Pocock and three others murdered and several seriously wounded, 1890. Arrival in Hongkong of Governor Sir William Robinson, 1891.
Sat.	11	29	Indemnity paid by Prince of Satsuma, 1863. Admiral Bell, U.S.N., drowned at Osaka, 1867.
Sun.	12	30	3rd in Advent. Imperial Decree stating that the Foreign Ministers at Peking are to be received in audience every New Year, 1890.
Mon.	13	1	French flag hauled down from the Consulate at Canton by Chinese, 1832. First Reception of foreign ladies by the Empress Dowager of China, 1898.
Tues.	14	2	
Wed.	15	3	All Roman Catholic Priests (not Portuguese) expelled from Macao, 1838.
Thur.	16	4	
Frid.	17	5	The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer "Japan" burnt, 1 European passenger, the cook, and 389 Chinese drowned, 1874. United States District Court for China opened at Shanghai 1906.
Sat.	18	6	
Sun.	19	7	4th in Advent. Sir Hugh Gough and the Eastern Expedition left China, 1842.
Mon.	20	8	Arrival of Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales at Hongkong in the "Bacchante, 1881. Two cotton mills destroyed by fire at Osaka, 120 persons burnt to death, 1893.
Tues.	21	9	Steam navigation first attempted, 1736.
Wed.	22	10	Two Mandarins arrived at Macao with secret orders to watch the movements of Plenipotentiary Elliot, 1836.
Thur.	23	11	
Frid.	24	12	British Consulate at Shanghai destroyed by fire, 1870.
Sat.	25	13	Christmas Day. Great fire in Hongkong; 368 houses destroyed, immense destruction of property, 1878.
Sun.	26	14	1st after Christmas. Great fire at Tokyo, 11,000 houses destroyed, 263 lives lost, 1897. The N. C. Company steamer "Shanghai" destroyed by fire on the Yangtsze, over 300 lives lost.
Mon.	27	15	Dedication of Hongkong Masonic Hall, 1865.
Tues.	28	16	Canton bombarded by Allied forces of Great Britain and France, 1857.
Wed.	29	17	
Thur.	30	18	
Frid.	31	19	

1909.	Mo-San Yr.	
Jan.	XII. Moon.	
21	30	Great Cold.
11	20	Festival of Lu Pan, the patron saint of carpenters and masons. He is said to have been a contemporary of Confucius. Among the many stories related of his ingenuity, it is said that, on account of his father having been put to death by the men of Wu, he carved the effigy of one of the genii with one of its hands stretched towards Wu, when, in consequence, drought prevailed for three years. On being supplicated and presented with gifts from Wu, he cut off the hand, and rain immediately fell. On this day carpenters refuse to work.
14	23	Worship of the god of the hearth at nightfall.
15	24	The god of the hearth reports to heaven.
	Ki-Yau Yr.	
	I. Moon.	
22	1	Chinese New Year's Day.
31	10	Fête day of the Spirits of the Ground.
Feb.		
4	14	Beginning of Spring.
5	15	Feast of Lanterns, Fête of Shang-yuen, ruler of heaven.
6	16	Fête of Shen and Ts'ai, the two guardians of the door. Auspicious day for praying for wealth and offspring, as well as for rain.
	II. Moon.	
20	1	Fête day of the Supreme Judge in the Courts of Hades.
21	2	Mencius born, B.C. 371. Spring worship of the gods of the land and grain.
22	3	Fête of the god of literature, worshipped by students.
28	9	Vernal Equinox
Mar.		
4	13	Fête day of Hung-shing, god of the Canton river, powerful to preserve people from drowning, and for sending rain in times of drought.
6	15	Birthday of Lao Tsze, founder of Tauism, B.C. 604.
10	19	Fete of Kwanyin, goddess of mercy.
	Inter. II. M.	
5	15	Tsing-ming or Tomb Festival
April	III. Moon.	
22	3	Fête of Hiuen T'ien Shang-ti, the supreme ruler of the Sombre heavens and of Peh-te, Tauist god of the North Pole.
May		
4	15	Fête of I-ling, a deified physician, and of the god of the Sombre Altar, worshipped on behalf of sick children.
7	18	Fête of Heu Tu, the goddess worshipped behind graves; of the god of the Central mountain, and of the three brothers.
11	23	Fête of Tien Heu, Queen of Heaven, Holy mother goddess of sailors
6	17	Beginning of Summer.
15	26	Fête of Tsz Sun, goddess of progeny.
17	28	National Festival of Ts'ang Kieh, inventor of writing.
	IV. Moon.	
22	4	Fête of the Bodhisattva Mandjushri; worshipped on behalf of the dead.
26	8	Fête of San Kai, ruler of heaven, of earth, and of hades; also a fête of Buddha.
28	10	Fête of the dragon spirits of the ground.
29	11	Anniversary of the death of Confucius
June		
1	14	Fête of Lü Sien, Tauist patriarch, worshipped by barbers.
4	17	Fête of Kin Hwa, the Cantonese goddess of parturition.
7	20	Fête of the goddess of the blind.
15	28	Fête of Yoh Wong, the Tauist god of medicine.
	V. Moon.	
18	1	Fête of the god of the South Pole.
22	5	National fête day. Dragon boat festival and boat races. On this day the Cantonese frantically paddle about in long narrow boats much ornamented. The festival is called Pa Lung Shun or Tiu Wat Uen, and is held to commemorate the death of the Prince of Tsoo, who, neglecting the advice of his faithful Minister Wat Uen, drowned himself about B.C. 500.
22	5	Summer Solstice.
28	11	National fête of Sheng Wang, the tutelary god of walled towns.
30	13	National fête of Kwân Ti, god of war, and of his son General Kwan.
July		
3	16	Anniversary of the Formation of Heaven and Earth. Fête of Chang Tao-ling (A.D. 34), ancient head of the Tauist sect. His descendants still continue

		to claim theh eadship. It is said "the succession is perpetuated by the transmigration of the soul of each successor for Chang Tao-ling, on his decease, to the body of some youthful member of the family, whose heirship is supernaturally revealed as soon as the miracle is effected." Fête
July	V. Moon.	of Shakyamuni Buddha, the founder of Buddhism.
7	21	Slight Heat.
	VI. Moon.	
29	7	Great Heat.
23	13	Fête of Lu Pan, the god of carpenters and masons.
Aug.		
4	19	Fête of the goddess of mercy.
8	23	Beginning of Autumn.
9	24	Anniversary of Kwan Ti's ascent to heaven. Fête of Chuh Yung, the spirit of fire; and of the god of thunder.
	VII. Moon.	
16	1	*First day of the seventh moon.* During this moon is held the festival of all souls, when Buddhist and Tauist priests read masses to release souls from purgatory, scatter rice to feed starving ghosts, recite magic incantations accompanied by finger play imitating mystic Sanskrit characters which are supposed to comfort souls in purgatory, burn paper clothes for the benefit of the souls of the drowned, and visit family shrines to pray on behalf of the deceased members of the family. Exhibitions of groups of statuettes, dwarf plants, silk festoons, and ancestral tablets are combined with these ceremonies, which are enlivened by music and fireworks. Fete day of Lao Tszu, the founder of Tauism.
22	7	Fête of the god of Ursa Major, worshipped by scholars, and of the seven goddesses of the Pleiades, worshipped by women.
30	15	Fête of Chung Yuen, god of the element earth.
Sept.		
2	18	Fête of the three gods of heaven, of earth, and of water, and of the five attendant sacrificial spirits.
4	20	Fête of Chang Fi, A.D. 220. A leader of the wars during the Three Kingdoms. He is said have been at first a butcher and wine seller. After many heroic exploits, he perished by the hand of an assassin.
6	22	Fête of the god of wealth.
8	24	Fête of Hü Sün-ping, a Tauist eremite. White Dew.
13	29	Fête of Ti Ts'ang-wang, the patron of departed spirits.
	VIII. Moon.	
14	1	Fête of Hü Sun, a deified physician, worshipped by doctors, and of Kin Kiah (god of the golden armour) worshipped by the literati.
15	2	Fête of the gods of land and grain.
16	3	Descent of the star god of the northern measure, and fête of the god of the hearth.
24	11	Autumnal Equinox.
28	15	National fête day. Worship of the moon, and Feast of Lanterns.
Oct.		
8	25	Fête of the god of the Sun.
9	26	Cold Dew.
10	27	Fête of Confucius (born 551 B.C.), the founder of Chinese ethics and politics.
	IX. Moon.	
14	1	Descent of the Star gods of the northern and southern measures from the 1st to the 9th day inclusive.
22	9	Fête of Kwan Ti, the god of war; kite-flying day. Fête of Tung, a ruler in Hades
24	11	Fête of Yen Hwui, the favourite disciple of Confucius.
28	15	National fête of Shu Hi (A.D. 1130-1200), the most eminent of the later Chinese philosophers whose commentaries on the Chinese classics have formed for centuries the recognized standard of orthodoxy.
29	16	Fête of the god of the loom.
30	17	Fêtes of the god of wealth; of Koh Hung, one of the most celebrated of Tauist doctors and adepts in alchemy; and of the golden dragon king.
31	18	Fête of Tsü Shêng, one of the reputed inventors of writing. Frost's Descent.
Nov.		
10	28	Fête day of Hwa Kwang, the god of fire, and Ma, a deified physician.
	X. Moon	
14	3	Fête of the three brothers San Mao. Beginning of Winter.
27	15	Fêtes of Ha Yuen, the god of water; of the god of small-pox; and of the god and goddess of the bedstead.
Dec.	XI. Moon.	
16	4	National fête of Confucius (born 551 B.C.), founder of Chinese ethics & politics.
18	6	Fête day of Yuh Hwang, the higher god of the Tauist pantheon.
22	10	Winter Solstice.

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Rome ... .BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA.
St. Petersburg..CREDIT LYONNAIS.
Samarang .....INTERNATIONALE CREDIET EN HANDELS-VEREENIGING "ROTTERDAM.
Sandakan .....Messrs. BEHN, MEYER & Co.
Suez.....GEORG MEINECKE.
Smyrna .....IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.
Swatow .....Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Talienwan .....CORNABE, ECKFORD & Co.
Trieste.....K. K. PRIV. OESTERREICHISCHEN CREDIT ANSTALT FÜR HANDEL & GEWERBE.
Valencia.....Sres. SANCHO Y COMPANIA.
Venice.....BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA.
Vienna.....K. K. PRIV. OESTERREICHISCHEN CREDIT ANSTALT FÜR HANDEL & GEWERBE.
Vladivostock...O. W. LINDHOLM & Co.
Wei-hai-wei ...CORNABE, ECKFORD & Co.
Iloilo .....Messrs. SMITH, BELL & Co.
Zanzibar.....Messrs. HANSING & Co.

QUEEN'S ROAD, Hongkong, 1st Jan., 1909.

J. ARMSTRONG, *Manager, Hongkong*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 60, Wall Street, NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	Gold	$ 3,250,000
Reserve Fund	,,	3,250,000

LONDON OFFICE:—Threadneedle House,

Bishopsgate St. Within, E.C.

LONDON AND CONTINENTAL BANKERS:

Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd.
The Capital and Counties Bank, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
Credit Lyonnais,
Dresdener Bank, etc., etc.

BRANCHES:

LONDON	MANILA	YOKOHAMA	BOMBAY
SAN FRANCISCO	CEBU	KOBE	CALCUTTA
WASHINGTON	HONGKONG	SHANGHAI	COLON
CITY of MEXICO	CANTON	SINGAPORE	PANAMA

&c, &c., &c.

Agents and Correspondents in all parts of the World.

The Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money on Current Account, and accepts Fixed Deposits at Rates which may be ascertained on application.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

No. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

W. M. ANDERSON, *Manager.*

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP ... ... Shanghai Taels 7,500,000

Head Office: — SHANGHAI

Board of Directors:—*BERLIN*

BRANCHES:

Berlin	Calcutta	Hamburg	Hongkong
Kobe	Peking	Singapore	Hankow
Tsinanfu	Tsingtau	Yokohama	Tientsin

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS & BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)... Berlin
Direction der Disconto—Gesellschaft ... ... ,,
Deutsche Bank ... ... ,,
S. Bleichroeder ... ... ,,
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft ... ... ,,
Bank fuer Handel and Industrie ... ... ,,
Robert Warschauer & Co. ... ... ,,
Mendelssohn & Co. ... ... ,,
M. A. von Rothschild and Soehne ... ...Frankfort o/M
Jacob S. H. Stern ... ... ,,
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg ... ...Hamburg
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co. ... ...Cologne
Bayerische Hypotheken and Wechsel Bank ... ...Munich

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

THE UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE (BANK BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

BANQUE SINO-BELGE.

(SINO-BELGIAN BANK)

Head Office: Brussels, Belgium . . . .
Branches: Shanghai and Tientsin

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP:
FRS. 15,000,000 - - (£600,000)

Chairman:

BARON F. BAEYENS, Governor of the Societe Generale de Belgique

Agents and Correspondents in all the Principal Cities

Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business Transacted

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AT SPECIAL RATES

Special Exchange Facilities with Belgium and France

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund	210,000

HEAD OFFICE: 40 THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON, E.C.

BANKERS:—

Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank, Limited

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Singapore and Penang.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance

The Bank receives Current and Fixed Deposits on terms which may be learned on application

Telegraphic Address: "PARADISE"

EVAN ORMISTON,

HONGKONG, 1ST JANUARY, 1909. *Manager.*

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1880. ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP	Yen	24,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	„	15,100,000.00

President:—BARON KOREKIYO TAKAHASHI.

Directors:—

NAGATANE SOMA, Esq.
ROKURO HARA, Esq.
IPPEI WAKAO, Esq.
MASNOSKE ODAGIRI, Esq.
TCHUNOSUKE KAWASHIMA, Esq.
RIYEMON KIMURA, Esq.
KOKICHI SONODA, Esq.
YUKI YAMAKAWA, Esq.
VISCOUNT YATARO MISHIMA.
HYOKICHI BEKKEY, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:—

ANTUNG-HSIEN
BOMBAY
CHANGCHUN
CHEFOO
DAIREN (Dalny)
FENGTIEN (Mukden)
HANKOW
HONOLULU
HONGKONG
KOBE
LIAO YANG
LONDON
LYONS
NAGASAKI
NEWCHWANG
NEW YORK
OSAKA
PEKING
RYOJUN
CHEFOO (Port Arthur)
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
TIEHLING
TIENTSIN
TOKYO

Correspondents at all the Chief Cities in the World.

The Bank buys and Receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on above places and elsewhere, and transacts General Banking Business.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

YUKI YAMAKAWA,
General Manager.

The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Limited

(FORMERLY THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK)

ESTABLISHED 1873

Subscribed Capital (all paid up) - - -	Yen	10,000,000.00
Reserve Fund - - - - - - - -	,,	4,000,000.00
Bank Notes Circulated in Korea (June 30th 1908)	,,	8,352,749.90

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

BARON E. SHIBUSAWA, CHAIRMAN.

Y. SASAKI, ESQ. | T. KUMAGAI, ESQ.
H. MITSUI, ESQ. | Y. KUSAKA, ESQ.
M. ICHIHARA, PH. D.

AUDITORS

T. DOKI, ESQ. | J. ODAKA, ESQ.

HEAD OFFICE

No. 1, KABUTOCHO, NIHONBASHIKU, TOKYO

HOME BRANCHES

OSAKA	KOBE	SHIMONOSEKI	HYOGO
YOKOHAMA	NAGOYA	SHINOSAKACHO (IN TOKYO)	NISHIKU (IN OSAKA)
KYOTO	YOKKAICHI		FUSHIMI

BRANCHES IN COREA AND MANCHURIA

SEOUL	PYNGYANG	MASAN	HAMHONG
CHEMULPO	CHINNAMPO	TAIKO	KYONSON
FUSAN	MOKPO	SHOGDO	ANTUNG (IN MANCHURIA)
GENSAN	KUNSAN	SONGCHIN	

CORRESPONDENTS

The Bank, in addition to its own Branches, has Correspondents in the Principal Cities and Towns of the Empire, Formosa, Corea, and also several Correspondents abroad; and is able to give every facility for the transmission and collection of money.

Our Bank is priviledged to issue bank notes in Corea authorized as legal tender to an unlimited amount both for official and general transaction, and is entrusted by the Government with the Management of the Treasury Funds and Customs duty.

Every description of Banking Business is cordially and promptly transacted in our Bank.

The One Hundredth Bank, Ltd.

(DAI HYAKU GINKO)

ORIGINAL CHARTER DATED 1878

Subscribed Capital	2,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	1,650,000.00
Reserve Fund	5,480,000.00
Deposits	15,813,500.75

Head Office:—YORODZUCHO, TOKYO

PRESIDENT:—K. TAKATA, ESQ. | MANAGING DIRECTOR:—K. IKEDA, ESQ.

Branch Offices:—

YOKOHAMA:
Nos, 53, 54, & 55, Honcho Shichome.
MANAGER:—S. OKUBO, ESQ.

KYOTO:
Karasumaru Rokaku
MANAGER:—N. OKAZAKI, ESQ.

TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS. CONDUCTS TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.

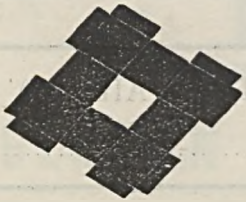
Issues *Travellers letters of Credit Available in all parts of the World.* ***Opens*** *Commercial Credits and* ***Sells*** *Drafts and Cable Transfers.*

OFFERS GREAT FACILITIES TO THE FOREIGN CAPITALISTS DESIROUS OF INVESTING IN JAPAN. ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS, AS WELL AS THOSE OF BANKS AND BANKERS, ARE SOLICITED, AND WILL RECEIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY MADE & REMITTED. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

SAFE DEPOSIT INSTITUTION IN THE YOKOHAMA OFFICE AFFORDS SAFE CUSTODY TO VALUABLES.

THE SUMITOMO BANK.



Capital Allotted - - - - - -	*Yen*	*1,000,000*
Reserve Fund - - - - - -	"	*4,000,000*
Deposits - - - - - -	"	*34,960,000*

K. SUMITOMO, Esq., ... PROPRIETOR.
T. SHIDACHI, Esq., ... MANAGER.

HEAD OFFICE:— *OSAKA.*

CITY OFFICES: — KAWAGUCHI, DOTONBORI, NAKANOSHIMA, SENBA.

BRANCHES:

TOKYO	YOKOHAMA	HAKATA	ONOMICHI
KYOTO	MOJI	HIROSHIMA	NIHAMA
KOBE	WAKAMATSU	KURE	HYOGO

AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Paris, Hamburg, New York, San Francisco, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Bombay, Calcutta, etc.

Letters of Credit issued available in all the chief centres of the world.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

臺灣銀行

The Bank of Taiwan, Limited.

(Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL (PAID UP) .....Yen 5,000,000.

RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 1,140,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

K. YAGIU, Esq., *President;* T. SHIMOSAKA, Esq., *Vice-President;* M. TATSUNO, Esq., I. KAJIWARA, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEH, TAIWAN (FORMOSA).

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY	KOBE	TAINAN
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TOKYO
HONGKONG	OSAKA	YOKOHAMA
KEELUNG	SHANGHAI	SWATOW

HONGKONG OFFICE:

3, Des Vœux Road.

Interest allowed

On Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Drafts granted

On the Chief Commercial Places in CHINA, JAPAN, COREA and FORMOSA.

Norddeutscher = Lloyd =

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

The Steamers of the above Line convey Passengers and Cargo every fortnight to and from the following ports, viz:—BREMEN, HAMBURG, ANTWERP, SOUTHAMPTON, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, GENOA, NAPLES, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO *and* YOKOHAMA, *having Regular Connections at* PENANG *for* RANGOON *and* SUMATRA; *at* SINGAPORE *for* SUMATRA, BANGKOK, BORNEO, *and* PORTS *in* JAVA; *at* SHANGHAI *for* TSINGTAU, CHEFOO *and* TIENTSIN; *at* HONGKONG *for* BORNEO *and the* PHILIPPINE ISLANDS; *and further Monthly to and from the following ports, viz:*—BREMEN, ANTWERP, SOUTHAMPTON, GENOA, NAPLES, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO, FREMANTLE, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE *and* SYDNEY, *and a Regular Mail Line between* JAPAN, CHINA *and* AUSTRALIA *calling at* YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI, HONGKONG, MANILA, YAP, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, SIMPSONHAFEN, BRISBANE, SYDNEY *and* MELBOURNE.

The above Company has a bi-weekly Twin Screw Express Service (S.S. "KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE," "KAISER WILHELM II.," "KRONPRINZ WILHELM," "KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE"), *and a Bi-Weekly Twin Screw Passenger Service (Steamers of the* "BARBAROSSA" *Class) of fast boats plying between* BREMEN, SOUTHAMPTON *or* PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG *and* NEW YORK, *and further regular Mail Services between* BREMEN and BALTIMORE *direct;* BREMEN and CHARLESTON S.C. *direct;* BREMEN and GALVESTON *via* NEW YORK *or* BALTIMORE; BREMEN and HAVANA, CIENFUEGOS *and* MANZANILLO *via* ANTWERP; BREMEN and PHILADELPHIA and SAVANNAH *(freight only);* BREMEN and PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO *and* SANTOS *via* ANTWERP, OPORTO *and* LISBON; BREMEN *and* MONTEVIDEO *and* BUENOS AIRES *via* ANTWERP, CORUNA, VILLAGARCIA *or* VIGO; BREMEN *and* PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY *and* MELBOURNE *(freight only).*

Regular Passenger Service between MARSEILLES, NAPLES *and* ALEXANDRIA; MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, PIRAEUS, SMYRNA, CONSTANTINOPLE, ODESSA, NICOLAJEFF *and* BATOUM, ALEXANDRIA, SMYRNA, CONSTANTINOPLE *and* CONSTANZA, *and Special fast Steamer Cruises between* ALEXANDRIA, NAPLES, GENOA *and* NEW YORK.

A regular Service of fast Mail Steamers has also been established between GENOA, *via* NAPLES, *and* GIBRALTAR *to* NEW YORK.

Particulars regarding dates of Sailing, Rates of Passage Money, Freight, etc., may be obtained on Application at the Office of:—

Messrs. MELCHERS & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY AT
HONGKONG AND CHINA.

Telegraphic-Address: "NORDLLOYD."

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

HAMBURG

EAST-ASIATIC SERVICE.

To and from Europe.

Regular Freight Service from HAMBURG, BREMEN, EMDEN, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP, to STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and back from YOKOHAMA AND KOBE, via SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, COLOMBO, TO HAVRE, BREMEN, AND HAMBURG.

Frequent direct steamers between HAMBURG, &c., and BANGKOK, MANILA, HANKOW, TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN, DALNY, VLADIVOSTOCK, &c.

Taking Cargo for all Continental and Baltic Ports.

To and from U.S.A.

Regular Freight Service between NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, &c., and EAST ASIATIC PORTS via SUEZ.

Coast Service.

Regular Weekly Sailings between SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAU; also

Regular Weekly Sailings between SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAU - CHEFOO - TIENTSIN.

Imperial German Mail Service, OPERATING THE FINE NEW PASSENGER STEAMERS "ADMIRAL V. TIRPITZ", "STAATSSEKRETAER KRAETKE", "GOUVERNEUR JAESCHKE", "SIKIANG" AND "TSINTAU".

Regular Coast Lines between:—

Canton-Hongkong and Shanghai; Hongkong and Vladivostock
Yangtse-Ports and Hongkong-Canton; Shanghai and Hankow

SHANGHAI OFFICE:—2, Kiukiang Road.
HONGKONG OFFICE:—3, Queen's Building, Chater Road.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

DE FRANCE.

Telegraphic Address:

LICORNE..... LONDON. PARIS. LYONS. MARSEILLES.

MESSAGERIE . . . . PORTS OF GALL.

OFFICES:

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Marseilles.. Direction: Passenger Office: Place Sadi-Carnot No. 3.

Bordeaux .. 29, Alleess d'Orleans.

London .... 97, Cannon Street, E.C. 51, Pall Mall, S.W.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT,

REGULAR SERVICES

FROM MARSEILLES

To INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN

MAIN LINE. ..... Port Said, Suez, Djibouti, Aden, Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama..... *Every fortnight.*

BRANCH LINES.
- Colombo to Pondichery, Calcutta ..... *Every 28 days.*
- Singapore to Batavia ..... *Every Mail.*
- Saigon to Tonquin Ports ..... *Weekly.*
- Saigon to Singapore ..... *Every Mail.*

CARGO-BOATS LINE. ..... Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Marseilles to China and Japan ..... *Every 45 days.*

To BOMBAY, AUSTRALIA and NEW CALEDONIA

MAIN LINE. Connecting at Colombo with the China Main Line every 28 days. Port Said, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Noumea and Hebrides ..... *Every 28 days.*

To ZANZIBAR, MADAGASCAR, REUNION, MAURITIUS, SEYCHELLES.
To EGYPT, SYRIA, GREECE, TURKEY, BLACK SEA PORTS
To HAVRE and LONDON, Cargo only (Weekly).

FROM BORDEAUX

To PORTUGAL, SENEGAL, BRESIL, LA PLATA

Particulars regarding dates of sailing, rates of passage money, freight, etc., may be obtained on application at the Office.

HONGKONG AGENCY:

No. 3, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2nd Floor.

CABLE ADDRESS:

"SHOSEN" OSAKA.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

A. 1. & A. B. C.
5th Edition,
Codes Used.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(SHOSEN OSAKA MERCANTILE S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Capital, Yen 16,500,000
Reserved - - - „ 1,000,000
Fleet: 142 Steamers, - - 160,000 Tons.

HEAD OFFICE, OSAKA, JAPAN

Telephone Nos. 148, 269, 917 and 1,164 (NISHI)

BRANCHES:—Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Dairen, Keelung, Hongkong, Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Tadotsu, Ujina, Nagasaki, Fusan, Chemulpo, Anping, Tamsui, Pescadores, Takao, &c,

AGENCIES:—Tokio, Yokohama, Niigata, Hakodate, Otaru, Masampo, Mokpo, Kunsan, Yuensan, Port Arthur, Newchwang, Tientsin, Chefoo, Swatow, Saigon, Manila, Canton, Rangoon, Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore, Bangkok and all other principal ports in Japan.

REGULAR SERVICES.

Japan Inland Sea and Coasting Lines:—65 steamers are maintained on 25 different routes.

Trans Pacific Line (in Connection with the Chicago, Milwaukie and St. Paul Railway) Fortnightly.

TSURUGA-VLADIVOSTOCK LINE (direct), *Every Tuesday.*
YOKOHAMA-TAKAW LINE (via Ports), *Fortnightly.*
KOBE-KEELUNG LINE (via Moji), *Every 10 days.*
OSAKA-KEELUNG LINE (via Okinawa), *Monthly.*
FORMOSA-COASTING LINE (Eastern route), *Every 10 days.*
FORMOSA COASTING LINE (Western route), *Every 10 days.*
HONGKONG-SHANGHAI LINE (via Swatow, Amoy and Foochow), *Thrice a Month.*
HONGKONG-TAMSUI LINE (via Swatow and Amoy), *Fortnightly.*
HONGKONG-ANPING LINE (via Swatow and Amoy), *Thrice a Month.*
TAMSUI-FOOCHOW LINE (via Amoy), *Thrice a Month.*
OSAKA-TIENTSIN LINE (via Moji and Chefoo), *Fortnightly.*
OSAKA-DAIREN LINE (via Kobe and Moji), *Twice a Week.*
NAGASAKI-DAIREN LINE (via Ports), *Weekly.*
CHEMULPO-KUNSAN LINE (direct), 3 *Sailings a day*
OSAKA-ANTUNG LINE (via Ports), *Weekly.*
OSAKA-CHEMULPO LINE (via Ports), *Weekly.*
OSAKA-JOSHIN LINE (via Ports), *Weekly.*

Besides, there are frequent services between the Coast Ports of Japan, China, etc.

The Company's steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, are subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered in the highest class at Lloyd's.

On all the steamers of the Formosa run a duly qualified surgeon will attend gratis to passengers in case of illness.

For further information in regard to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at any of the Branches or Agencies as above, where full particulars on all points may be obtained.

Cable Ad.:—"IWASAKI"
Which also applies to all
Branch Offices.

A1, A.B.C. 5th Edition,
and
Western Union Codes used.

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT

HEAD OFFICE: — MARUNO - UCHI, TOKIO.

BRANCH OFFICES:— NAGASAKI, MOJI, WAKAMATSU, KOBE, KARATSU, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND HANKOW. - - - - - - -

All Letters Addressed:—MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO., with Name of Place above.

AGENCIES:

YOKOHAMA:—M. ASADA, ESQ. | CHINKIANG:—Messrs. GEARING & Co.
MANILA:—Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASHIMA, OCHI, SHINNEW, NAMAZUTA and KAMI-YAMADA COLLIERIES, and also HOJO COLLIERY which now being completed produces on a large scale the best BUZEN COAL.

The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries.

South Manchuria Railway Co.

SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE
BETWEEN
CHINA & EUROPE
VIA DAIREN (DALNY).

STEAMSHIP SERVICE—Regular Direct Weekly Service by the fast Passenger Steamer "KOBE MARU" (2,877 tons) sailing from Dairen every Monday and from Shanghai every Friday, in connection with the South Manchurian Express and Trans-Siberian Route (International Train de Luxe).

MAIN RAILWAY LINE—Semi-Weekly Express Service from Dairen to Kwanchengtzu (in connection with Siberian Express trains at Harbin) by a train composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and First Class Cars expressly built for the Company by the Pullman Car Co.

BRANCH RAILWAY LINES:—

RYOJUN LINE—For Ryojun (Port Arthur), 2 hours from Dairen.

YINGKOU LINE—For Yingkou (Newchwang), ¾ hour from Tasbihchiao Junction.

FUSHUN LINE—For the famous Fushun Collieries from Suchiatun Junction.

ANTUNG-HSIEN LINE—A light railway from Mukden to Antung-Hsien connecting with the Korean Government Railway.

RAILWAY HOTELS—"YAMATO" HOTEL (Tel. Add.: "YAMATO") At DAIREN (Dalny), PORT ARTHUR and CHANGCHUN (KWANCHENGTZU), all managed by the Company and provided with every convenience, luxury, and comfort.

FUSHUN COLLIERIES—Fushun Steam Coal is supplied at Dairen, Newchwang, &c. Fresh stock always on hand.

For Particulars apply to:—

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

Tel. Add: "MATNETSU." Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed., AI. and Lieber's.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY)

General Office:

KAIGAN-DORI, -
- - YOKOHAMA

Branch Offices:

HONGKONG: YORK BUILDING.

KOBE: 7, KAIGAN-DORI.

San Francisco = Hongkong Line.

s.s. "TENYO MARU" s.s. "CHIYO MARU"
s.s. "NIPPON MARU" s.s. "AMERICA MARU"
s.s. "HONGKONG MARU"

Finest and Fastest First Class Passenger and Mail Steamers.

UP TO DATE IN EVERY RESPECT.

Unsurpassed Cuisine. Excellent Service. Well Ventilated Staterooms.

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Agents:— { **Hongkong, Shanghai, Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, SanFrancisco,**

For full Information, Apply to:—

General Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branch Offices:—HONGKONG and KOBE.

TRANSHIPMENT AT HONGKONG

THE

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.,

LIMITED.

UNDERTAKE THE

Transhipment, Storage

AND

Forwarding of Cargo

At specially low rates. Railway Material and Machinery forwarded to Canton and neighbouring riverine Treaty Ports in the Company's Lighters, registered under the British Flag, thus avoiding Lekin duty.

Tel. Address: "GODOWNS, HONGKONG." A.B.C. 5th Ed.

SUZUKI & CO.

KOBE, JAPAN.

Importers and Exporters of Sugar, Refiners and Manufacturers and Exporters of Camphor, Camphor Oil, Menthol Crystals, Peppermint Oil and Fish Oil.

Exporters of Vegetable Wax, Ginger, Gallnuts, Isinglass and other produce.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

KOBE STEEL WORKS.

STEEL WORKS, CAMPHOR, PEPPERMINT AND FISH OIL REFINERIES AT KOBE.

Branch Offices:—SHANGHAI AND MOJI.

Agencies:

OSAKA, TOKYO, NAGOYA, | OTARU, CHEFOO, HANKOW, | INKOW, TIENTSIN, DAIREN (DALNY), &c.

BEST

COALS IN JAPAN

HOKKAIDO TANKO KISEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA

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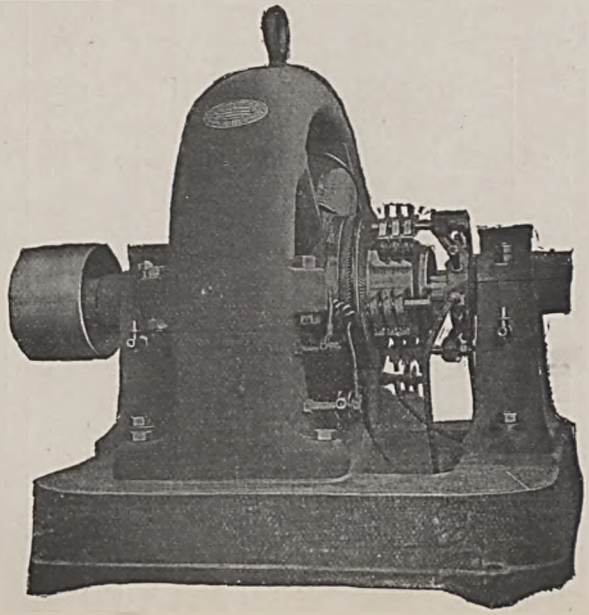

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TREATIES WITH CHINA

GREAT BRITAIN

NANKING TREATY, 1842

Ratifications Exchanged at Hongkong, 26th June, 1843

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being desirous of putting an end to the misunderstandings and consequent hostilities which have arisen between the two countries, have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose, and have therefore named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., a Major-General in the Service of the East India Company, &c.; and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, the High Commissioners Ke-ying, a Member of the Imperial House, a Guardian of the Crown Prince, and General of the Garrison of Canton: and Ilipoo, of the Imperial Kindred, graciously permitted to wear the insignia of the first rank, and the distinction of a peacock's feather, lately Minister and Governor-General, &c., and now Lieut.-General commanding at Chapoo—Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I.—There shall henceforward be peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Emperor of China, and between their respective subjects, who shall enjoy full security and protection for their persons and property within the dominions of the other.

Art. II.—His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees that British subjects, with their families and establishments, shall be allowed to reside, for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits, without molestation or restraint, at the cities and towns of Canton, Amoy, Foochow-fu, Ningpo and Shanghai; and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., will appoint superintendents, or consular officers, to reside at each of the above-named cities or towns, to be the medium of communication between the Chinese authorities and the said merchants, and to see that the just duties and other dues of the Chinese Government, as hereinafter provided for, are duly discharged by Her Britannic Majesty's subjects.

Art. III.—It being obviously necessary and desirable that British subjects should have some port whereat they may careen and refit their ships when required, and keep stores for that purpose, His Majesty the Emperor of China cedes to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., the Island of Hongkong to be possessed in perpetuity by Her Britannic Majesty, her heirs, and successors, and to be governed by such laws and regulations as Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., shall see fit to direct.

Art. IV.—The Emperor of China agrees to pay the sum of six millions of dollars, as the value of the opium which was delivered up at Canton in the month of March, 1839, as a ransom for the lives of Her Britannic Majesty's Superintendent and subjects who had been imprisoned and threatened with death by the Chinese high officers.

Art. V.—The Government of China having compelled the British merchants trading at Canton to deal exclusively with certain Chinese merchants, called Hong merchants (or Co-Hong), who had been licensed by the Chinese Government for this purpose, the Emperor of China agrees to abolish that practice in future at all ports where British merchants may reside, and to permit them to carry on their mercantile transactions with whatever persons they please; and His Imperial Majesty further agrees to pay to the British Government the sum of three millions of dollars, on account of debts due

to British subjects by some of the said Hong merchants, or Co-Hong, who have become insolvent, and who owe very large sums of money to subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

Art. VI.—The Government of Her Britannic Majesty having been obliged to send out an expedition to demand and obtain redress for the violent and unjust proceedings of the Chinese high authorities towards Her Britannic Majesty's officers and subjects, the Emperor of China agrees to pay the sum of twelve millions of dollars, on account of expenses incurred; and Her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary voluntarily agrees, on behalf of Her Majesty, to deduct from the said amount of twelve millions of dollars, any sums which may have been received by Her Majesty's combined forces, as ransom for cities and towns in China, subsequent to the 1st day of August, 1841.

Art. VII.—It is agreed that the total amount of twenty-one millions of dollars, described in the three preceding articles, shall be paid as follows :—

Six millions immediately.

Six millions in 1843; that is, three millions on or before the 30th June, and three millions on or before 31st of December.

Five millions in 1844; that is, two millions and a half on or before the 30th of June, and two millions and a half on or before the 31st of December.

Four millions in 1845; that is, two millions on or before 30th of June, and two millions on or before the 31st of December.

And it is further stipulated that interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, shall be paid by the Government of China on any portion of the above sums that are not punctually discharged at the periods fixed.

Art. VIII.—The Emperor of China agrees to release, unconditionally, all subjects of Her Britannic Majesty (whether natives of Europe or India), who may be in confinement at this moment in any part of the Chinese Empire.

Art. IX.—The Emperor of China agrees to publish and promulgate, under his imperial sign manual and seal, a full and entire amnesty and act of indemnity to all subjects of China, on account of their having resided under, or having had dealings and intercourse with, or having entered the service of Her Britannic Majesty, or of Her Majesty's officers; and His Imperial Majesty further engages to release all Chinese subjects who may be at this moment in confinement for similar reasons.

Art. X.—His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to establish at all the ports which are, by Article II. of this Treaty, to be thrown open for the resort of British merchants, a fair and regular tariff of export and import customs and other dues, which tariff shall be publicly notified and promulgated for general information; and the Emperor further engages that, when British merchandise shall have once paid at any of the said ports the regulated customs and dues, agreeable of the tariff to be hereafter fixed, such merchandise may be conveyed by Chinese merchants to any province or city in the interior of the empire of China, on paying a further amount as transit duties, which shall not exceed —— per cent. on the tariff value of such goods.

Art. XI.—It is agreed that Her Britannic Majesty's chief high officer in China shall correspond with the Chinese high officers, both at the capital and in the provinces, under the term "communication;" the subordinate British officers and Chinese high officers in the provinces under the term "statement," on the part of the former, and on the part of the latter, "declaration," and the subordinates of both countries on a footing of perfect equality; merchants and others not holding official situations, and therefore not included in the above, on both sides to use the term "representation" in all papers addressed to, or intended for, the notice of the respective Governments.

Art. XII.—On the assent of the Emperor of China to this Treaty being received, and the discharge of the first instalment of money, Her Britannic Majesty's forces will retire from Nanking and the Grand Canal, and will no longer molest or stop the trade of China. The military post at Chinhae will also be withdrawn; but the island of Koolangsoo, and that of Chusan, will continue to be held by Her Majesty's forces until the money payments, and the arrangements for opening the ports to British merchants, be completed.

Art. XIII.—The ratifications of this Treaty by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, etc., and His Majesty the Emperor of China, shall be exchanged as soon as the great distance which separates England from China will admit; but, in the meantime, counterpart copies of it, signed and sealed by the plenipotentiaries on behalf of their respective sovereigns, shall be mutually delivered, and all its provisions and arrangements shall take effect.

Done at Nanking, and signed and sealed by the plenipotentiaries on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Cornwallis*, this 29th day of August, 1842; corresponding with the Chinese date, twenty-fourth day of the seventh month, in the twenty-second year of Taou Kwang.

HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

And signed by the seals of four Chinese Commissioners.

TIENTSIN TREATY, 1858

Ratifications exchanged at Peking, 24th October, 1860.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being desirous to put an end to the existing misunderstanding between the two countries and to place their relations on a more satisfactory footing in future, have resolved to proceed to a revision and improvement of the Treaties existing between them; and, for that purpose, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, a Peer of the United Kingdom, and Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, the High Commissioner Kweiliang, a Senior Chief Secretary of State, styled of the East Cabinet, Captain-General of the Plain White Banner of the Manchu Banner force, Superintendent-General of the Administration of Criminal Law; and Hwashana, one of His Imperial Majesty's Expositors of the Classics, Manchu President of the Office for the Regulation of the Civil Establishment, Captain-General of the Bordered Blue Banner of the Chinese Banner Force, and Visitor of the Office of Interpretation:

Who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I.—The Treaty of Peace and Amity between the two nations signed at Nanking on the twenty-ninth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, is hereby renewed and confirmed.

The supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade having been amended and improved, and the substance of their provisions having been incorporated in this Treaty, the said Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade are hereby abrogated.

Art. II.—For the better preservation of harmony in future, Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and His Majesty the Emperor of China mutually agree that, in accordance with the universal practice of great and friendly nations, Her Majesty the Queen may, if she see fit, appoint Ambassadors, Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents to the Court of Peking; and His Majesty the Emperor of China may, in like manner, if he see fit, appoint Ambassadors, Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents to the Court of St. James.

Art. III.—His Majesty the Emperor of China hereby agrees that the Ambassador, Minister, or other Diplomatic Agent, so appointed by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, may reside, with his family and establishment, permanently at the capital, or may visit it occasionally at the option of the British Government. He shall not be called upon to perform any ceremony derogatory to him as representing the Sovereign of an independent nation on a footing of equality with that of China. On the other hand, he shall use the same forms of ceremony and respect to His Majesty the Emperor as are employed by the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Diplomatic Agents of Her Majesty towards the Sovereigns of independent and equal European nations.

It is further agreed, that Her Majesty's Government may acquire at Peking a site for building, or may hire houses for the accommodation of Her Majesty's Mission, and the Chinese Government will assist it in so doing.

Her Majesty's Representative shall be at liberty to choose his own servants and attendants, who shall not be subject to any kind of molestation whatever.

Any person guilty of disrespect or violence to Her Majesty's Representative, or to any member of his family or establishment, in deed or word, shall be severely punished.

Art. IV.—It is further agreed that no obstacle or difficulty shall be made to the free movements of Her Majesty's Representative, and that he and the persons of his suite may come and go, and travel at their pleasure. He shall, moreover, have full liberty to send and receive his correspondence to and from any point on the sea-coast that he may select, and his letters and effects shall be held sacred and inviolable. He may employ, for their transmission, special couriers, who shall meet with the same protection and facilities for travelling as the persons employed in carrying despatches for the Imperial Government; and, generally, he shall enjoy the same privileges as are accorded to officers of the same rank by the usage and consent of Western nations.

All expenses attending the Diplomatic Mission of Great Britain shall be borne by the British Government.

Art. V.—His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to nominate one of the Secretaries of State, or a President of one of the Boards, as the high officer with whom the Ambassador, Minister, or other Diplomatic Agent of Her Majesty the Queen shall transact business, either personally or in writing, on a footing of perfect equality.

Art. VI.—Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain agrees that the privileges hereby secured shall be enjoyed in her dominions by the Ambassador, Minister, or Diplomatic Agent of the Emperor of China, accredited to the Court of Her Majesty.

Art. VII.—Her Majesty the Queen may appoint one or more Consuls in the dominions of the Emperor of China; and such Consul or Consuls shall be at liberty to reside in any of the open ports or cities of China as Her Majesty the Queen may consider most expedient for the interests of British commerce. They shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese authorities, and enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consular Officers of the most favoured nation.

Consuls and Vice-Consuls in charge shall rank with Intendants of Circuit; Vice-Consuls, Acting Vice-Consuls, and Interpreters, with Prefects. They shall have access to the official residences of these officers, and communicate with them, either personally or in writing, on a footing of equality, as the interests of the public service may require.

Art. VIII.—The Christian religion, as professed by Protestants or Roman Catholics, inculcates the practice of virtue, and teaches man to do as he would be done by. Persons teaching it or professing it, therefore, shall alike be entitled to the protection of the Chinese authorities, nor shall any such, peaceably pursuing their calling and not offending against the laws, be persecuted or interfered with.

Art. IX.—British subjects are hereby authorised to travel, for their pleasure or for purposes of trade, to all parts of the interior under passports which will be issued by their Consuls, and countersigned by the local authorities. These passports, if demanded, must be produced for examination in the localities passed through. If the passport be not irregular, the bearer will be allowed to proceed, and no opposition shall be offered to his hiring persons, or hiring vessels for the carriage of his baggage or merchandise. If he be without a passport, or if he commit any offence against the

law, he shall be handed over to the nearest Consul for punishment, but he must not be subjected to any ill-usage in excess of necessary restraint. No passport need be applied for by persons going on excursions from the ports open to trade to a distance not exceeding 100 *li*, and for a period not exceeding five days.

The provisions of this Article do not apply to crews of ships, for the due restraint of whom regulations will be drawn up by the Consul and the local authorities.

To Nanking, and other cities, disturbed by persons in arms against the Government, no pass shall be given, until they shall have been recaptured.

Art. X.—British merchant ships shall have authority to trade upon the Great River (Yangtsze). The Upper and Lower Valley of the river being, however, disturbed by outlaws, no port shall be for the present opened to trade, with the exception of Chinkiang, which shall be opened in a year from the date of the signing of this Treaty.

So soon as peace shall have been restored, British vessels shall also be admitted to trade at such ports as far as Hankow, not exceeding three in number, as the British Minister, after consultation with the Chinese Secretary of State, may determine shall be ports of entry and discharge.

Art. XI.—In addition to the cities and towns of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai, opened by the Treaty of Nanking, it is agreed that British subjects may frequent the cities and ports of Newchwang, Tangchow (Chefoo), Taiwan (Formosa), Chao-chow (Swatow), and Kiung chow (Hainan).

They are permitted to carry on trade with whomsover they please, and to proceed to and fro at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise.

They shall enjoy the same privileges, advantages, and immunities at the said towns and ports as they enjoy at the ports already open to trade, including the right of residence, buying or renting houses, of leasing land therein, and of building churches, hospitals, cemeteries.

Art. XII.—British Subjects, whether at the ports or at other places, desiring to build or open houses, warehouses, churches, hospitals, or burial grounds, shall make their agreement for the land or buildings they require, at the rates prevailing among the people, equitably and without exaction on either side.

Art. XIII.—The Chinese Government will place no restrictions whatever upon the employment, by British subjects, of Chinese subjects in any lawful capacity.

Art. XIV.—British subjects may hire whatever boats they please for the transport of goods or passengers, and the sum to be paid for such boats shall be settled between the parties themselves, without the interference of the Chinese Government. The number of these boats shall not be limited, nor shall a monopoly in respect either of the boats or of the porters or coolies engaged in carrying the goods be granted to any parties. If any smuggling takes place in them the offenders will, of course, be punished according to law.

Art. XV.—All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between British subjects, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

Art. XVI.—Chinese subjects who may be guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects shall be arrested and punished by the Chinese authorities according to the laws of China.

British subjects who may commit any crime in China shall be tried and punished by the Consul, or other public functionary authorised thereto, according to the laws of Great Britain.

Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

Art. XVII.—A British subject, having reason to complain of Chinese, must proceed to the Consulate, and state his grievance. The Consul will inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a British subject, the Consul shall no less listen to his complaint, and endeavour to settle it in a friendly manner. If disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of the Chinese authorities, that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably.

Art. XVIII.—The Chinese authorities shall at all times afford the fullest protection to the persons and property of British subjects, whenever these shall have been subjected to insult or violence. In all cases of incendiarism or robbery, the local authorities shall at once take the necessary steps for the recovery of the stolen property, the suppression of disorder, and the arrest of the guilty parties, whom they will punish according to law.

Art. XIX.—If any British merchant-vessel, while within Chinese waters, be plundered by robbers or pirates, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities to use every endeavour to capture and punish the said robbers or pirates and to recover the stolen property, that it may be handed over to the Consul for restoration to the owner.

Art. XX.—If any British vessel be at any time wrecked or stranded on the coast of China, or be compelled to take refuge in any port within the dominions of the Emperor of China, the Chinese authorities, on being apprised of the fact, shall immediately adopt measures for its relief and security; the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment and shall be furnished, if necessary, with the means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station.

Art. XXI.—If criminals, subjects of China, shall take refuge in Hongkong or on board the British ships there, they shall, upon due requisition by the Chinese authorities, be searched for, and, on proof of their guilt, be delivered up.

In like manner, if Chinese offenders take refuge in the houses or on board the vessels of British subjects at the open ports, they shall not be harboured or concealed, but shall be delivered up, on due requisition by the Chinese authorities, addressed to the British Consul.

Art. XXII.—Should any Chinese subject fail to discharge debts incurred to a British subject, or should he fraudulently abscond, the Chinese authorities will do their utmost to effect his arrest and enforce recovery of the debts. The British authorities will likewise do their utmost to bring to justice any British subject fraudulently absconding or failing to discharge debts incurred by him to a Chinese subject.

Art. XXIII.—Should natives of China who may repair to Hongkong to trade incur debts there, the recovery of such debts must be arranged for by the English Court of Justice on the spot; but should the Chinese debtor abscond, and be known to have property real or personal within the Chinese territory, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities on application by, and in concert with, the British Consul, to do their utmost to see justice done between the parties.

Art. XXIV.—It is agreed that British subjects shall pay, on all merchandise imported or exported by them, the duties prescribed by the tariff; but in no case shall they be called upon to pay other or higher duties than are required of the subjects of any other foreign nation.

Art. XXV.—Import duties shall be considered payable on the landing of the goods, and duties of export on the shipment of the same.

Art. XXVI.—Whereas the tariff fixed by Article X. of the Treaty of Nanking, and which was estimated so as to impose on imports and exports a duty of about the rate of five per cent. *ad valorem*, has been found, by reason of the fall in value of various articles of merchandise therein enumerated, to impose a duty upon these considerably in excess of the rate originally assumed, as above, to be a fair rate, it is agreed that the said tariff shall be revised, and that as soon as the Treaty shall have been signed, application shall be made to the Emperor of China to depute a high officer of the Board of Revenue to meet, at Shanghai, officers to be deputed on behalf of the British Government, to consider its revision together, so that the tariff, as revised, may come into operation immediately after the ratification of this Treaty.

Art. XXVII.—It is agreed that either of the high contracting parties to this Treaty may demand a further revision of the tariff, and of the Commercial Articles of this Treaty, at the end of ten years; but if no demand be made on either side within six months after the end of the first ten years, then the tariff shall remain in force for ten years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding ten years, and so it shall be at the end of each successive ten years.

Art. XXVIII.—Whereas it was agreed in Article X. of the Treaty of Nanking

that British imports, having paid the tariff duties, should be conveyed into the interior, free of all further charges, except a transit duty, the amount whereof was not to exceed a certain percentage on tariff value; and whereas, no accurate information having been furnished of the amount of such duty, British merchants have constantly complained that charges are suddenly and arbitrarily imposed by the provincial authorities as transit duties upon produce on its way to the foreign market, and on imports on their way into the interior, to the detriment of trade; it is agreed that within four months from the signing of this Treaty, at all ports now open to British trade, and within a similar period at all ports that may hereafter be opened, the authority appointed to superintend the collection of duties shall be obliged, upon application of the Consul, to declare the amount of duties leviable on produce between the place of production and the port of shipment upon imports between the Consular port in question and the inland markets named by the Consul; and that a notification thereof shall be published in English and Chinese for general information.

But it shall be at the option of any British subject desiring to convey produce purchased inland to a port, or to convey imports from a port to an inland market, to clear his goods of all transit duties, by payment of a single charge. The amount of this charge shall be leviable on exports at the first barrier they may have to pass, or, on imports, at the port at which they are landed; and on payment thereof a certificate shall be issued, which shall exempt the goods from all further inland charges whatsoever.

It is further agreed that the amount of the charge shall be calculated, as nearly as possible, at the rate of two and a half per cent. *ad valorem,* and that it shall be fixed for each article at the conference to be held at Shanghai for the revision of the tariff.

It is distinctly understood that the payment of transit dues, by commutation or otherwise, shall in no way affect the tariff duties on imports or exports, which will continue to be levied separately and in full.

Art. XXIX.—British merchant vessels, of more than one hundred and fifty tons burden, shall be charged tonnage-dues at the rate of four mace per ton; if of one hundred and fifty tons and under, they shall be charged at the rate of one mace per ton.

Any vessel clearing from any of the open ports of China for any other of the open ports, or for Hongkong, shall be entitled, on application of the master, to a special certificate from the Customs, on exhibition of which she shall be exempted from all further payment of tonnage dues in any open ports of China, for a period of four months, to be reckoned from the port-clearance.

Art. XXX.—The master of any British merchant vessel may, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of his vessel, but not later, decide to depart without breaking bulk, in which case he will not be subject to pay tonnage-dues. But tonnage-dues shall be held due after the expiration of the said forty-eight hours. No other fees or charges upon entry or departure shall be levied.

Art. XXXI.—No tonnage-dues shall be payable on boats employed by British subjects in the conveyance of passengers, baggage, letters, articles of provision, or other articles not subject to duty, between any of the open ports. All cargo-boats, however, conveying merchandise subject to duty shall pay tonnage-dues once in six months, at the rate of four mace per register ton.

Art. XXXII.—The Consuls and Superintendents of Customs shall consult together regarding the erection of beacons or lighthouses and the distribution of buoys and lightships, as occasion may demand.

Art. XXXIII.—Duties shall be paid to the bankers authorised by the Chinese Government to receive the same in its behalf, either in sycee or in foreign money, according to the assay made at Canton on the thirteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

Art. XXXIV.—Sets of standard weights and measures, prepared according to the standard issued to the Canton Custom-house by the Board of Revenue, shall be delivered by the Superintendent of Customs to the Consul at each port to secure uniformity and prevent confusion.

Art. XXXV.—Any British merchant vessel arriving at one of the open ports shall be at liberty to engage the services of a pilot to take her into port. In like

manner, after she has discharged all legal dues and duties and is ready to take her departure, she shall be allowed to select a pilot to conduct her out of port.

Art. XXXVI.—Whenever a British merchant vessel shall arrive off one of the open ports, the Superintendent of Customs shall depute one or more Customs officers to guard the ship. They shall either live in a boat of their own, or stay on board the ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their food and expenses shall be supplied them from the Custom-house, and they shall not be entitled to any fees whatever from the master or consignee. Should they violate this regulation, they shall be punished proportionately to the amount exacted.

Art. XXXVII.—Within twenty-four hours after arrival, the ship's papers, bills of lading, etc., shall be lodged in the hands of the Consul, who will within a further period of twenty-four hours report to the Superintendent of Customs the name of the ship, her registered tonnage, and the nature of her cargo. If, owing to neglect on the part of the master, the above rule is not complied with within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival, he shall be liable to a fine of fifty taels for every day's delay; the total amount of penalty, however, shall not exceed two hundred taels.

The master will be responsible for the correctness of the manifest, which shall contain a full and true account of the particulars of the cargo on board. For presenting a false manifest, he will subject himself to a fine of five hundred taels; but he will be allowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it to the customs officers, any mistake he may discover in his manifest without incurring this penalty.

Art. XXXVIII.—After receiving from the Consul the report in due form, the Superintendent of Customs shall grant the vessel a permit to open hatches. If the master shall open hatches, and begin to discharge any goods without such permission, he shall be fined five hundred taels, and the goods discharged shall be confiscated wholly.

Art. XXXIX.—Any British merchant who has cargo to land or ship must apply to the Superintendent of Customs for a special permit. Cargo landed or shipped without such permit will be liable to confiscation.

Art. XL.—No transhipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission, under pain of confiscation of the goods so transhipped.

Art. XLI.—When all dues and duties shall have been paid, the Superintendent of Customs shall give a port-clearance, and the Consul shall then return the ship's papers, so that she may depart on her voyage.

Art. XLII.—With respect to articles subject, according to the tariff, to an *ad valorem* duty, if the British merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in affixing its value, then each party shall call two or three merchants to look at the goods, and the highest price at which any of these merchants would be willing to purchase them shall be assumed as the value of the goods.

Art. XLIII.—Duties shall be charged upon the net weight of each article, making a deduction for the tare, weight of congee, &c. To fix the tare of any articles, such as tea, if the British merchant cannot agree with the Custom-house officer, then each party shall choose so many chests out of every hundred, which being first weighed in gross, shall afterwards be tared, and the average tare upon these chests shall be assumed as the tare upon the whole; and upon this principle shall the tare be fixed upon other goods and packages. If there should be any other points in dispute which cannot be settled, the British merchant may appeal to his Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the case to the Superintendent of Customs, that it may be equitably arranged. But the appeal must be made within twenty-four hours or it will not be attended to. While such points are still unsettled, the Superintendent of Customs shall postpone the insertion of the same in his books.

Art. XLIV.– Upon all damaged goods a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed proportionate to their deterioration. If any disputes arise, they shall be settled in the manner pointed out in the clause of this Treaty having reference to articles which pay duty *ad valorem.*

Art. XLV.—British merchants who may have imported merchandise into any of the open ports, and paid the duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same, shall be entitled to make application to the Superintendent of Customs, who, in order to

prevent fraud on the revenue, shall cause examination to be made by suitable officers, to see that the duties paid on such goods, as entered in the Custom-house books, correspond with the representation made, and that the goods remain with their original marks unchanged. He shall then make a memorandum of the port-clearance of the goods, and of the amount of duties paid, and deliver the same to the merchant, and shall also certify the facts to the officers of Customs of the other ports. All which being done, on the arrival in port of the vessel in which the goods are laden, everything being found on examination there to correspond, she shall be permitted to break bulk, and land the said goods, without being subject to the payment of any additional duty thereon. But if, on such examination, the Superintendent of Customs shall detect any fraud on the revenue in the case, then the goods shall be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

British merchants desiring to re-export duty-paid imports to a foreign country shall be entitled, on complying with the same conditions as in the case of re-exportation to another port in China, to a drawback certificate, which shall be a valid tender to the Customs in payment of import or export duties.

Foreign grain brought into any port of China in a British ship, if no part thereof has been landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

Art. XLVI.—The Chinese authorities at each port shall adopt the means they may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering from fraud or smuggling.

Art. XLVII.—British merchant-vessels are not entitled to resort to other than the ports of trade declared open by Treaty; they are not unlawfully to enter other ports in China, or to carry on clandestine trade along the coast thereof. Any vessel violating this provision shall, with her cargo, be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

Art. XLVIII.—If any British merchant-vessel be concerned in smuggling, the goods, whatever their value or nature, shall be subject to confiscation by the Chinese authorities, and the ship may be prohibited from trading further, and sent away as soon as her account shall have been adjusted and paid.

Art. XLIX.—All penalties enforced, or confiscations made, under this Treaty shall belong and be appropriated to the public service of the Government of China.

Art. L.—All official communications addressed by the Diplomatic and Consular Agent of Her Majesty the Queen to the Chinese Authorities, shall, henceforth, be written in English. They will for the present be accompanied by a Chinese version, but it is understood that, in the event of there being any difference of meaning between the English and Chinese text, the English Government will hold the sense as expressed in the English text to be the correct sense. This provision is to apply to the Treaty now negotiated, the Chinese text of which has been carefully corrected by the English original.

Art. LI.—It is agreed that henceforward the character 夷 "*I*" (barbarian) shall not be applied to the Government or subjects of Her Britannic Majesty in any Chinese official document issued by the Chinese authorities, either in the capital or in the provinces.

Art. LII.—British ships of war coming for no hostile purpose, or being engaged in the pursuit of pirates, shall be at liberty to visit all ports within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and shall receive every facility for the purchase of provisions, procuring water, and, if occasion require, for the making of repairs. The commanders of such ships shall hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities on terms of equality and courtesy.

Art. LIII.—In consideration of the injury sustained by native and foreign commerce from the prevalence of piracy in the seas of China, the high contracting parties agree to concert measures for its suppression.

Art. LIV.—The British Government and its subjects are hereby confirmed in all privileges, immunities, and advantages conferred on them by previous Treaties: and it is hereby expressly stipulated that the British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities and advantages that may have been, or may be hereafter, granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

Art. LV.—In evidence of her desire for the continuance of a friendly understanding, Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain consents to include in a Separate Article, which shall be in every respect of equal validity with the Articles of this

Treaty, the condition affecting indemnity for expenses incurred and losses sustained in the matter of the Canton question.

Art. LVI.—The ratifications of this Treaty, under the hand of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Majesty the Emperor of China, respectively, shall be exchanged at Peking, within a year from this day of signature.

In token whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Treaty. Done at Tientsin, this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; corresponding with the Chinese date, the sixteenth day, fifth moon, of the eighth year of Hien Fung.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

SIGNATURE OF 1ST CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARY. SIGNATURE OF 2ND CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Separate Article annexed to the Treaty concluded between Great Britain and China on the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight.

It is hereby agreed that a sum of two millions of taels, on account of the losses sustained by British subjects through the misconduct of the Chinese authorities at Canton, and a further sum of two millions of taels on account of the Military expenses of the expedition which Her Majesty the Queen has been compelled to send out for the purpose of obtaining redress, and of enforcing the observance of Treaty provisions, shall be paid to Her Majesty's Representatives in China by the authorities of the Kwangtung Province.

The necessary arrangements with respect to the time and mode of effecting these payments shall be determined by Her Majesty's Representative, in concert with the Chinese authorities of Kwangtung.

When the above amounts shall have been discharged in full, the British forces will be withdrawn from the city of Canton. Done at Tientsin this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, corresponding with the Chinese date, the sixteenth day, fifth moon, of the eighth year of Hien Fung.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

SIGNATURE OF 1ST CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARY. SIGNATURE OF 2ND CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARY.

PEKING CONVENTION, 1860

SIGNED AT PEKING, 24TH OCTOBER, 1860

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, being alike desirous to bring to an end the misunderstanding at present existing between their respective Governments, and to secure their relations against further interruption, have for this purpose appointed Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung; who having met and communicated to each other their full powers, and finding these to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following Convention, in Nine Articles:—

Art. I.—A breach of friendly relations having been occasioned by the act of the Garrison of Taku, which obstructed Her Britannic Majesty's Representative when on his way to Peking, for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Tientsin in the month of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China expresses his deep regret at the misunderstanding so occasioned.

Art. II.—It is further expressly declared, that the arrangement entered into at Shanghai, in the month of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, between Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, and His Imperial Majesty's Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana, regarding the residence of Her Britannic Majesty's Representative in China, is hereby cancelled, and that, in accordance with Article III. of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, Her Britannic Majesty's Representative will henceforward reside, permanently or occasionally, at Peking, as Her Britannic Majesty shall be pleased to decide.

Art. III.—It is agreed that the separate Article of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight is hereby annulled, and that in lieu of the amount of indemnity therein specified, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall pay the sum of eight millions of taels, in the following proportions or instalments, namely —at Tientsin, on or before the 30th day of November, the sum of five hundred thousand taels; at Canton, on or before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, three hundred and thirty-three thousand and thirty-three taels, less the sum which shall have been advanced by the Canton authorities toward the completion of the British Factory site of Shameen; and the remainder at the ports open to foreign trade, in quarterly payments, which shall consist of one-fifth of the gross revenue from Customs there collected; the first of the said payments being due on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty for the quarter terminating on that day. It is further agreed that these moneys shall be paid into the hands of an officer whom Her Britannic Majesty's Representative shall specially appoint to receive them, and that the accuracy of the amount shall, before payment, be ascertained by British and Chinese officers appointed to perform this duty.

In order to prevent future discussion, it is moreover declared that of the eight millions of taels herein guaranteed, two millions will be appropriated to the indemnification of the British Mercantile Community at Canton for losses sustained by them; and the remaining six millions to the liquidation of war expenses.

Art. IV.—It is agreed that on the day on which this Convention is signed, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall open the port of Tientsin to trade, and that it shall be thereafter competent to British subjects to reside and trade there under the same conditions as at any other port of China by treaty open to trade.

Art. V.—As soon as the ratifications of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall have been exchanged, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China will, by decree, command the high authorities of every province to proclaim throughout their jurisdictions that Chinese, in choosing to take service in British Colonies or other parts beyond sea, are at perfect liberty to enter into engagements with British subjects for that purpose, and to ship themselves and their families on board any British vessels at the open ports of China; also that the high authorities aforesaid shall, in concert with Her Britannic Majesty's Representative in China, frame such regulations for the protection of Chinese emigrating as above as the circumstances of the different open ports may demand.

Art. VI.—With a view to the maintenance of law and order in and about the harbour of Hongkong, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to cede to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Her heirs and successors, to have and to hold as a dependency of Her Britannic Majesty's Colony of Hongkong, that portion of the township of Kowloon, in the province of Kwangtung, of which a lease was granted in perpetuity to Harry Smith Parkes, Esquire, Companion of the Bath, a Member of the Allied Commission at Canton, on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government by Lau Tsung-kwang, Governor-General of the Two Kwang.

It is further declared that the lease in question is hereby cancelled, that the claims of any Chinese to property on the said portion of Kowloon shall be duly investigated by a mixed Commission of British and Chinese officers, and that compensation shall be awarded by the British Government to any Chinese whose claim shall be by that said Commission established, should his removal be deemed necessary by the British Government.

Art. VII.—It is agreed that the provisions of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, except in so far as they are modified by the present Convention, shall without delay come into operation as soon as the ratifications of the Treaty aforesaid shall have been exchanged. It is further agreed, that no separate ratification of the present Convention shall be necessary, but that it shall take effect from the date of its signature, and be equally binding with the Treaty above mentioned on the high contracting parties.

Art. VIII.—It is agreed that, as soon as the ratifications of the Treaty of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall have been exchanged, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall, by decree, command the high authorities in the capital, and in the provinces, to print and publish the aforesaid Treaty and the present Convention for general information.

Art. IX.—It is agreed that, as soon as the Convention shall have been signed, the ratifications of the Treaty of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall have been exchanged, and an Imperial Decree respecting the publication of the said Convention and Treaty shall have been promulgated, as provided for by Article VIII. of the Convention, Chusan shall be evacuated by Her Britannic Majesty's troops there stationed, and Her Britannic Majesty's force now before Peking shall commence its march towards the city of Tientsin, the forts of Taku, the north coast of Shantung, and the city of Canton, at each or all of which places it shall be at the option of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland to retain a force until the indemnity of eight millions of taels, guaranteed in Article III., shall have been paid.

Done at Peking, in the Court of the Board of Ceremonies, on the twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

SEAL OF CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARY. SIGNATURE OF CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARY.

AGREEMENT IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLES XXVI. AND XXVIII. OF THE TREATY OF TIENTSIN *

SIGNED AT SHANGHAI, 8TH NOVEMBER, 1858

Whereas it was provided, by the Treaty of Tientsin, that a conference should be held at Shanghai between Officers deputed by the British Government on the one part and by the Chinese Government on the other part, for the purpose of determining the amount of tariff duties and transit dues to be henceforth levied, a conference has been held accordingly; and its proceedings having been submitted to the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty the Queen on the one part; and to Kweiliang, Hwashana, Ho Kwei-tsing, Ming-shen, and Twan Ching-shih, High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor, on the other part, these High Officers have agreed and determined upon the revised Tariff hereto appended, the rate of transit dues therewith declared, together with other Rules and Regulations for the better explanation of the Treaty aforesaid; and do hereby agree that the said Tariff and Rules—the latter being in ten Articles, thereto appended—shall be equally binding on the Governments and subjects to both countries with the Treaty itself.

In witness whereof they hereto affix their Seals and Signatures.

Done at Shanghai, in the province of Kiangsu, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, being the third day of the tenth moon of the eighth year of the reign of Hien Fung.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

SEAL OF CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARIES. SIGNATURES OF THE FIVE CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

*The Import Tariff has been superseded by one arranged in 1902.

RULES FOR JOINT INVESTIGATION IN CASES OF CONFISCATION AND FINE BY THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AUTHORITIES*

Agreed to and Promulgated by the British Minister at Peking, 31st May, 1868

RULE I.—It shall be the Rule for all business connected with the Custom House Department to be in the first instance transacted between the Commissioner of Customs and the Consul, personally or by letter; and procedure in deciding cases shall be taken in accordance with the following Regulations.

RULE II.—Whenever a ship or goods belonging to a foreign merchant is seized in a port in China by the Custom-house officers, the seizure shall be reported without delay to the Kien-tuh, or Chinese Superintendent of Customs. If he considers the seizure justifiable, he will depute the Shwui-wu-sze, or foreign Commissioner of Customs, to give notice to the party to whom the ship or goods are declared to belong that they have been seized because such or such an irregularity has been committed, and that they will be confiscated, unless, before noon on a certain day being the sixth day from the delivery of the notice, the Custom-house authorities receive from the Consul an official application to have the case fully investigated.

The merchant to whom the ship or goods belong, if prepared to maintain that the alleged irregularity has not been committed, is free to appeal, within the limited time, directly to the Commissioner, who is to inform the Superintendent. If satisfied with his explanation, the Superintendent will direct the release of the ship or goods; otherwise, if the merchant elect not to appeal to the Customs, or if after receiving his explanation the Superintendent still declines to release the ship or goods, he may appeal to his Consul, who will inform the Superintendent of the particulars of this appeal, and request him to name a day for them both to investigate and try the case publicly.

RULE III.—The Superintendent, on receipt of the Consul's communication, will name a day for meeting at the Custom-house; and the Consul will direct the merchant to appear with his witnesses there on the day named and will himself on that day proceed to the Custom-house. The Superintendent will invite the Consul to take his seat with him on the bench; the Commissioner of Customs will also be seated to assist the Superintendent.

Proceedings will be opened by the Superintendent, who will call on the Customs employés who seized the ship or goods to state the circumstances which occasioned the seizure, and will question them as to their evidence. Whatever the merchant may have to advance in contradiction of their evidence he will state to the Consul who will cross-examine them for him. Such will be the proceedings in the interest of truth and equity. The Consul and Superintendent may, if they see fit, appoint deputies to meet at the Custom-house in their stead, in which case the order of proceeding will be the same as if they were present in person.

RULE IV.—Notes will be taken of the statements of all parties examined, a copy of which will be signed and sealed by the Consul and Superintendent. The room will then be cleared, and the Superintendent will inform the Consul of the course he proposes to pursue. If he proposes to confiscate the vessel or goods, and the Consul dissents, the merchant may appeal, and the Consul having given notice of the appeal to the Superintendent, they will forward certified copies of the above notes to Peking —the former to his Minister, and the latter to the Foreign Office—for their decision.

If the Consul agrees with the Superintendent that the ship or goods ought to be confiscated, the merchant will not have the right of appeal; and in no case will the release of ship or goods entitle him to claim indemnity for their seizure, whether they be released after the investigation at the Custom House, or after the appeal to the high authorities of both nations at Peking.

* Substituted for the Rules agreed upon in 1863 between the Chinese Government and Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Rule V.—The case having been referred to superior authority, the merchant interested shall be at liberty to give a bond, binding himself to pay the full value of the ship or goods attached should the ultimate decision be against him; which bond being sealed with the Consular seal and deposited at the Custom-house, the Superintendent will restore to the merchant the ship or goods attached; and when the superior authorities shall have decided whether so much money is to be paid, or the whole of the property seized be confiscated, the merchant will be called on to pay accordingly. If he decline to give the necessary security, the ship or merchandise attached will be detained. But whether the decision of the superior authorities be favourable or not, the appellant will not be allowed to claim indemnity.

Rule VI.—When the act of which a merchant at any port is accused is not one involving the confiscaton of ship or cargo, but is one which, by Treaty or Regulation, is punished by fine, the Commissioner will report the case to the Superintendent, and at the same time cause a plaint to be entered in the Consular Court. The Consul will fix the day of the trial, and inform the Commissioner that he may then appear with the evidence and the witnesses in the case. And the Commissioner either personally or by deputy, shall take his seat on the bench, and conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution.

When the Treaty or Regulations affix a specific fine for the offence, the Consul shall on conviction give judgment for that amount, the power of mitigating the sentence resting with the Superintendent and Commissioner. If the defendant is acquitted, and the Commissioner does not demur to the decision, the ship or goods, if any be under seizure, shall at once be released, and the circumstances of the case be communicated to the Superintendent. The merchant shall not be put to any expense by delay, but he shall have no claim for compensation on account of hindrance in his business, for loss of interest, or for demurrage. If a difference of opinion exist between the Commissioner and Consul, notice to that effect shall be given to the Superintendent, and copies of the whole proceeding forwarded to Peking for the consideration of their respective high authorities. Pending their decision, the owner of the property must file a bond in the Consular Court to the full value of the proposed fine, which will be sent to the Custom-house authorities by the Consul, and the goods or ship will be released.

Rule VII.—If the Custom-house authorities and Consul cannot agree as to whether certain duties are leviable or not, action must be taken as Rule V. directs, and the merchant must sign a bond for the value of the duties in question. The Consul will affix his seal to this document, and send it to the Custom-house authorities, when the Superintendent will release the goods without receiving the duty; and these two functionaries will respectively send statements of the case to Peking—one to his Minister, the other to the Foreign Office. If it shall be decided there that no duty shall be levied the Custom-house authorities will return the merchant's bond to the Consul to be cancelled; but it if be decided that a certain amount of duty is leviable, the Consul shall require the merchant to pay it in at the Custom-house.

Rule VIII.—If the Consul and the Custom-house authorities cannot agree as to whether confiscation of a ship, or a cargo, or both of them together, being the property of a foreign merchant, shall take place, the case must be referred to Peking for the decision of the Foreign Office and the Minister of his nation. Pending their decision, the merchant must, in accordance with Rule V., sign a bond for the amount, to which the Consul will affix his seal, and send it for deposit to the Custom-house.

As difference of opinion as to the value [of ship or goods] may arise, the valuation of the merchant will be decisive; and the Custom-house authorities may, if they see fit, take over either at the price aforesaid. If after such purchase it be decided that the property seized ought to be confiscated, the merchant must redeem his bond by paying in at the Custom-house the original amount of the purchase-money. If the decision be against confiscation, the bond will be returned to the Consul for transmission to the merchant, and the case then be closed. The sum paid by the Custom-house authorities for ship or goods being regarded as their proper price, it will not be in the merchant's power by a tender of the purchase-money to recover them.

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION, 1876

WITH ADDITIONAL ARTICLE THERETO FOR REGULATING THE TRAFFIC IN OPIUM

Ratifications exchanged at London, 6th May, 1886

Agreement negotiated between Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of China and Li, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China, Senior Grand Secretary, Governor-General of the Province of Chihli, of the First Class of the Third Order of Nobility.

The negotiation between the Ministers above named has its origin in a despatch received by Sir Thomas Wade, in the Spring of the present year, from the Earl of Derby, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated 1st January, 1876. This contained instructions regarding the disposal of three questions: first, a satisfactory settlement of the Yünnan affair; secondly, a faithful fulfilment of engagements of last year respecting intercourse between the high officers of the two Governments; thirdly, the adoption of a uniform system in satisfaction of the understanding arrived at in the month of September, 1875 (8th moon of the 1st year of the reign Kwang Su), on the subject of rectification of conditions of trade. It is to this despatch that Sir Thomas Wade has referred himself in discussions on these questions with the Tsung-li Yamên, further reference to which is here omitted as superfluous. The conditions now agreed to between Sir Thomas Wade and the Grand Secretary are as follows:—

SECTION I.—*Settlement of the Yünnan Case*

1.—A Memorial is to be presented to the Throne, whether by the Tsung-li Yamên or by the Grand Secretary Li is immaterial, in the sense of the memorandum prepared by Sir Thomas Wade. Before presentation the Chinese text of the Memorial is to be shown to Sir Thomas Wade.

2.—The Memorial having been presented to the Throne, and the Imperial Decree in reply received, the Tsung-li Yamên will communicate copies of the Memorial and Imperial decree of Sir Thomas Wade, together with copy of a letter from the Tsung-li Yamên to the Provincial Governments, instructing them to issue a proclamation that shall embody at length the above Memorial and Decree. Sir Thomas Wade will thereon reply to the effect that for two years to come officers will be sent by the British Minister to different places in the provinces to see that the proclamation is posted. On application from the British Minister or the Consul of any port instructed by him to make application, the high officers of the provinces will depute competent officers to accompany those so sent to the places which they go to observe.

3.—In order to the framing of such regulations as will be needed for the conduct of the frontier trade between Burmah and Yünnan, the Memorial submitting the proposed settlement of the Yünnan affair will contain a request that an Imperial Decree be issued directing the Governor-General and Governor, whenever the British Government shall send officers to Yünnan, to select a competent officer of rank to confer with them and to conclude a satisfactory arrangement.

4.—The British Government will be free for five years, from the 1st January next, being the 17th day of the 11th moon of the 2nd year of the reign of Kwang Su to station officers at Ta-li Fu, or at some other suitable place in Yünnan, to observe the conditions of trade; to the end that they may have information upon which to

base the regulations of trade when these have to be discussed. For the consideration and adjustment of any matter affecting British officers or subjects, these officers will be free to address themselves to the authorities of the province. The opening of the trade may be proposed by the British Government as it may find best at any time within the term of five years, or upon expiry of the term of five years.

Passports having been obtained last year for a Mission from India into Yünnan, it is open to the Viceroy of India to send such Mission at any time he may see fit.

5.—The amount of indemnity to be paid on account of the families of the officers and others killed in Yünnan, on account of the expenses which the Yünnan case has occasioned, and on account of claims of British merchants arising out of the action of officers of the Chinese Government up to the commencement of the present year, Sir Thomas Wade takes upon himself to fix at two hundred thousand taels, payable on demand.

6.—When the case is closed an Imperial letter will be written expressing regret for what has occurred in Yünnan. The Mission bearing the Imperial letter will proceed to England immediately. Sir Thomas Wade is to be informed of the constitution of this Mission for the information of this Government. The text of the Imperial letter is also to be communicated to Sir Thomas Wade by the Tsung-li Yamên.

Section II.—*Official Intercourse*

Under this heading are included the conditions of intercourse between high officers in the capital and the provinces, and between Consular officers and Chinese officials at the ports; also the conduct of judicial proceedings in mixed cases.

1.—In the Tsung-li Yamên's Memorial of the 28th September, 1875, the Prince of Kung and the Ministers stated that their object in presenting it had not been simply the transaction of business in which Chinese and Foreigners might be concerned; missions abroad and the question of diplomatic intercourse lay equally within their prayer.

To the prevention of further misunderstanding upon the subject of intercourse and correspondence, the present conditions of both having caused complaint in the capital and in the provinces, it is agreed that the Tsung-li Yamên shall address a circular to the Legations, inviting Foreign Representatives to consider with them a code of etiquette, to the end that foreign officials in China, whether at the ports or elsewhere, may be treated with the same regard as is shown them when serving abroad in other countries and as would be shown to Chinese agents so serving abroad.

The fact that China is about to establish Missions and Consulates abroad renders an understanding on these points essential.

2.—The British Treaty of 1858, Article XVI., lays down that "Chinese subjects who may be guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects shall be arrested and punished by Chinese authorities according to the laws of China.

"British subjects who may commit any crime in China shall be tried and punished by the Consul, or any other public functionary authorised thereto, according to the laws of Great Britain.

"Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides."

The words "functionary authorised thereto" are translated in the Chinese text "British Government."

In order to the fulfilment of its Treaty obligation, the British Government has established a Supreme Court at Shanghai, with a special code of rules, which it is now about to revise. The Chinese Government has established at Shanghai a Mixed Court; but the officer presiding over it, either from lack of power or dread of unpopularity, constantly fails to enforce his judgments.

It is now understood that the Tsung-li Yamên will write a circular to the Legation, inviting Foreign Representatives at once to consider with the Tsung-li Yamen the measures needed for the more effective administration of justice at the Ports open to Trade.

3.—It is agreed that, whenever a crime is committed affecting the person or property of a British subject, whether in the interior or at the open ports, the British Minister shall be free to send officers to the spot to be present at the investigation.

To the prevention of misunderstanding on this point, Sir Thomas Wade will write a Note to the above effect, to which the Tsung-li Yamên will reply, affirming that this is the course of proceeding to be adhered to for the time to come.

It is further understood that so long as the laws of the two countries differ from each other, there can be but one principle to guide judicial proceedings in mixed cases in China, namely, that the case is tried by the official of the defendant's nationality; the official of the plaintiff's nationality merely attending to watch the proceedings in the interest of justice. If the officer so attending be dissatisfied with the proceedings, it will be in his power to protest against them in detail. The law administered will be the law of the nationality of the officer trying the case. This is the meaning of the words *hui t'ung*, indicating combined action in judicial proceedings, in Article XVI. of the Treaty of Tientsin; and this is the course to be respectively followed by the officers of either nationality.

Section III.—*Trade*

1.—With reference to the area within which, according to the Treaties in force, *lekin* ought not to be collected on foreign goods at the open ports, Sir Thomas Wade agrees to move his Government to allow the ground rented by foreigners (the so-called Concessions) at the different ports, to be regarded as the area of exemption from *lekin*; and the Government of China will thereupon allow Ich'ang, in the province of Hu-pi; Wu-hu, in An-hui; Wên-chow, in Che-kiang; and Pei-hai (Pak-hoi), in Kwang-tung to be added to the number of ports open to trade and to become Consular stations. The British Government will, further, be free to send officers to reside at Chung-k'ing to watch the conditions of British trade in Szechuen; British merchants will not be allowed to reside at Chung-k'ing, or to open establishments or warehouses there, so long as no steamers have access to the port. When steamers have succeeded in ascending the river so far, further arrangements can be taken into consideration.

It is further proposed as a measure of compromise that at certain points on the shore of the Great River, namely, Tat'ung and Ngan-Ching in the province of An-hui; Ho-Kou, in Kiang-si; Wu-such, Lu-chi kou, and Sha-shih in Hu-Kwang, these being all places of trade in the interior, at which, as they are not open ports, foreign merchants are not legally authorised to land or ship goods, steamers shall be allowed to touch for the purpose of landing or shipping passengers or goods; but in all instances by means of native boats only, and subject to the regulations in force affecting native trade.

Produce accompanied by a half-duty certificate may be shipped at such points by the steamers, but may not be landed by them for sale. And at all such points, except in the case of imports accompanied by a transit duty certificate or exports similarly certificated, which will be severally passed free of *lekin* on exhibition of such certificates, *lekin* will be duly collected on all goods whatever by the native authorities. Foreign merchants will not be authorised to reside or open houses of business or warehouses at the places enumerated as ports of call.

2.—At all ports open to trade, whether by earlier or later agreement at which no settlement area has been previously defined, it will be the duty of the British Consul, acting in concert with his colleagues, the Consuls of other Powers, to come to an understanding with the local authorities regarding the definition of the foreign settlement area.

3.—On Opium, Sir Thomas Wade will move his Government to sanction an arrangement different from that affecting other imports. British merchants, when opium is brought into port, will be obliged to have it taken cognisance of by the Customs, and deposited in bond, either in a warehouse or a receiving hulk, until such time as there is a sale for it. The importer will then pay the tariff duty upon it,

and the purchasers the *lekin*, in order to the prevention of evasion of the Treaty. The amount of *lekin* to be collected will be decided by the different Provincial Governments according to the circumstances of each.

4.—The Chinese Government agree that Transit Duty Certificates shall be framed under one rule at all ports, no difference being made in the conditions set forth therein; and that, so far as imports are concerned, the nationality of the person possessing and carrying these is immaterial. Native produce carried from an inland centre to a port of shipment, if *bona fide* intended for shipment to a foreign port, may be, by treaty, certified by the British subject interested, and exempted by payment of the half duty from all charges demanded upon it *en route*. If produce be not the property of a British subject, or is being carried to a port not for exportation, it is not entitled to the exemption that would be secured it by the exhibition of a transit duty certificate. The British Minister is prepared to agree with the Tsung-li Yamên upon rules that will secure the Chinese Government against abuse of the privilege as affecting produce.

The words *nei-ti* (inland) in the clause of Article VII. of the Rules appended to the Tariff, regarding carriage of imports inland, and of native produce purchased inland, apply as much to places on the sea coasts and river shores, as to places in the interior not open to foreign trade; the Chinese Government having the right to make arrangements for the prevention of abuses thereat.

5.—Article XLV. of the Treaty of 1858 prescribed no limit to the term within which a drawback may be claimed upon duty-paid imports. The British Minister agrees to a term of three years, after expiry of which no drawback shall be claimed.

6.—The foregoing stipulation, that certain ports are to be opened to foreign trade, and that landing and shipping of goods at six places on the Great River is to be sanctioned, shall be given effect to within six months after receipt of the Imperial Decree approving the memorial of the Grand Secretary Li. The date for giving effect to the stipulations affecting exemption of imports from *lekin* taxation within the foreign settlements and the collection of *lekin* upon opium by the Customs Inspectorate at the same time as the Tariff Duty upon it, will be fixed as soon as the British Government has arrived at an understanding on the subject with other foreign Governments.

7.—The Governor of Hongkong having long complained of the interference of the Canton Customs Revenue Cruisers with the junk trade of that Colony, the Chinese Government agrees to the appointment of a Commission, to consist of a British Consul, an officer of the Hongkong Government, and a Chinese official of equal rank, in order to the establishment of some system that shall enable the Chinese Government to protect its revenue without prejudice to the interests of the Colony.

Separate Article

Her Majesty's Government having it in contemplation to send a Mission of Exploration next year by way of Peking through Kan-su and Koko-Nor, or by way of Ssu-chuen, to Thibet, and thence to India, the Tsung-li Yamên, having due regard to the circumstances, will, when the time arrives, issue the necessary passports, and will address letters to the high provincial authorities and to the Resident in Thibet. If the Mission should not be sent by these routes, but should be proceeding across the Indian frontier to Thibet, the Tsung-li Yamên, on receipt of a communication to the above effect from the British Minister, will write to the Chinese Resident in Thibet, and the Resident, with due regard to the circumstances, will send officers to take due care of the Mission; and passports for the Mission will be issued by the Tsung-li Yamên, that its passage be not obstructed.

Done at Chefoo, in the province of Shan-tung, this Thirteenth Day of September, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six.

[L.S.] Thomas Francis Wade.
[L.S.] Li Hung-chang.

Additional Articles to the Agreement between Great Britain and China Signed at Chefoo on the 13th September, 1876

SIGNED AT LONDON, 18TH JULY, 1885

The Governments of Great Britain and of China, considering that the arrangements proposed in Clauses 1 and 2 of Section III. of the Agreement between Great Britain and China, signed at Chefoo on the 13th September, 1876 (hereinafter referred to as the "Chefoo Agreement"), in relation to the area within which *lekin* ought not to be collected on foreign goods at the open ports, and to the definition of the Foreign Settlement area, require further consideration; also that the terms of Clause 3 of the same section are not sufficiently explicit to serve as an efficient regulation for the traffic in opium, and recognizing the desirability of placing restrictions on the consumption of opium, have agreed to the present Additional Article.

1.—As regards the arrangements above referred to and proposed in Clauses 1 and 2 of Section III. of the Chefoo Agreement, it is agreed that they shall be reserved for further consideration between the two Governments.

2.—In lieu of the arrangement respecting opium proposed in Clause 3 of Section II. of the Chefoo Agreement, it is agreed that foreign opium, when imported into China, shall be taken cognizance of by the Imperial Maritime Customs, and shall be deposited in bond, either in warehouses or receiving-hulks which have been approved of by the Customs, and that it shall not be removed thence until there shall have been paid to the Customs the Tariff duty of 30 taels per chest of 100 catties, and also a sum not exceeding 80 taels per like chest as *lekin*.

3.—It is agreed that the aforesaid import and *lekin* duties having been paid, the owner shall be allowed to have the opium repacked in bond under the supervision of the Customs, and put into packages of such assorted sizes as he may select from such sizes as shall have been agreed upon by the Customs authorities and British Consul at the port of entry.

The Customs shall then, if required, issue gratuitously to the owner a transit certificate for each such package, or one for any number of packages, at option of the owner.

Such certificates shall free the opium to which it applies from the imposition of any further tax or duty whilst in transport in the interior, provided that the package has not been opened, and that the Customs seals, marks, and numbers on the packages have not been effaced or tampered with.

Such certificate shall have validity only in the hands of Chinese subjects, and shall not entitle foreigners to convey or accompany any opium in which they may be interested into the interior.

4.—It is agreed that the Regulations under which the said certificates are to be issued shall be the same for all the ports, and that the form shall be as follows:—

"*Opium Transit Certificate.*

"This is to certify that Tariff and *lekin* duties at the rate of——taels per chest of 100 catties have been paid on the opium marked and numbered as under; and that, in conformity with the Additional Article signed at London the 18th July, 1885, and appended to the Agreement between Great Britain and China signed at Chefoo the 13th September, 1876, and approved by the Imperial Decree printed on the back thereof, the production of this certificate will exempt the opium to which it refers, wherever it may be found, from the imposition of any further tax or duty whatever, provided that the packages are unbroken, and the Customs seals, marks, and numbers have not been effaced or tampered with.

"Mark, No.
X — 00 packages
"Port of entry,
"Date "*Signature of Commissioner of Customs.*"

5.—The Chinese Government undertakes that when the packages shall have been opened at the place of consumption, the opium shall not be subjected to any tax or

contribution, direct or indirect, other than or in excess of such tax or contribution as is or may hereafter be levied on native opium.

In the event of such tax or contribution being calculated *ad valorem*, the same rate, value for value, shall be assessed on foreign and native opium, and in ascertaining for this purpose the value of foreign opium the amount paid on it for *lekin* at the port of entry shall be deducted from its market value.

6.—It is agreed that the present Additional Article shall be considered as forming part of the Chefoo Agreement, and that it shall have the same force and validity as if it were therein inserted word for word. It shall come into operation six months after its signature, provided the ratifications have then been exchanged, or if they have not, then on the date at which such exchange takes place.

7.—The arrangement respecting opium contained in the present Additional Article shall remain binding for four years, after the expiration of which period either Government may at any time give twelve months' notice of its desire to determine it, and such notice being given, it shall terminate accordingly. It is, however, agreed that the Government of Great Britain shall have the right to terminate the same at any time should the transit certificate be found not to confer on the opium complete exemption from all taxation whatsoever whilst being carried from the port of entry to the place of consumption in the interior. In the event of the termination of the present Additional Article the arrangement with regard to opium now in force and the regulations attached to the Treaty of Tientsin shall revive.

8.—The High Contracting Parties may, by common consent, adopt any modifications of the provisions of the present Additional Article which experience may show to be desirable.

9.—It is understood that the Commission provided for in Clause 7 of Section III. of the Chefoo Agreement to inquire into the question of prevention of smuggling into China from Hongkong shall be appointed as soon as possible.

10.—The Chefoo Agreement, together with, and as modified by, the present Additional Article, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the Undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Additional Article, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London, in quadruplicate (two in English and two in Chinese), this 18th day of July, 1885, being the seventh day of the sixth moon in the eleventh year of the reign of Kwang Hsu.

(L.S.) SALISBURY.
(L.S.) TSENG.

The Marquis Tseng to the Marquis of Salisbury.

Chinese Legation, London, 18th July, 1885.

My Lord—In reply to your Lordship's note of this date, I have the honour to state that the Imperial Government accept the following as the expression of the understanding which has been come to between the Governments of Great Britain and China in regard to the Additional Article to the Chefoo Agreement relative to opium, which has been signed this day:—

1.—It is understood that it shall be competent for Her Majesty's Government at once to withdraw from this new arrangement, and to revert to the system of taxation for opium at present in operation in China, in case the Chinese Government shall fail to bring the other Treaty Powers to comform to the provisions of the said Additional Article.

2.—It is further understood that, in the event of the termination of the said Additional Article, the Chefoo Agreement, with the exception of Clause 3 of Section III., and with the modification stipulated in Clause 1 of the said Additional Article, nevertheless remain in force.

THE OPIUM CONVENTION

Memorandum of the basis of Agreement arrived at after discussion between Mr. James Russell, Puisne Judge of Hongkong; Sir Robert Hart, K.C.M.G., Inspector-General of Customs, and Shao Taotai, Joint Commissioners for China; and Mr. Byron Brenan, Her Majesty's Consul at Tientsin, in pursuance of Article 7, Section III. of the Agreement between Great Britain and China, signed at Chefoo on the 15th September, 1876, and of Section 9 of the Additional Article to the said Agreement, signed at London on the 18th July, 1885.

Mr. Russell undertakes that the Government of Hongkong shall submit to the Legislative Council an Ordinance * for the regulation of the trade of the Colony in Raw Opium subject to conditions hereinafter set forth and providing:—

a.—For the prohibition to the import and export of Opium in quantities less than 1 chest. †

b.—For rendering illegal the possession of Raw Opium, its custody or control in quantities less than one chest, except by the Opium Farmer.

c.—That all Opium arriving in the Colony be reported to the Harbour Master, and that no Opium shall be transhipped, landed, stored or moved from one store to another, or re-exported without a permit from the Harbour Master, and notice to the Opium Farmer.

d.—For the keeping by Importers, Exporters, and Godown Owners, in such form as the Governor may require, books shewing the movements of Opium.

e.—For taking stock of quantities in the stores, and search for deficiencies by the Opium Farmer, and for furnishing to the Harbour Master returns of stocks.

f.—For amendment of Harbour Regulations, as to the night clearances of junks.

The conditions on which it is agreed to submit the Ordinance are —

a.—That China arranges with Macao for the adoption of equivalent measures.

b.—That the Hongkong Government shall be entitled to repeal the Ordinance if it be found to be injurious to the Revenue or to the legitimate trade of the Colony.

c.—That an Office under the Foreign Inspectorate shall be established on Chinese Territory at a convenient spot on the Kowloon side for sale of Chinese Opium Duty Certificates, which shall be freely sold to all comers, and for such quantities of Opium as they may require.

d.—That Opium accompanied by such certificates, at the rate of not more than Tls. 110 per picul, shall be free from all further imposts of every sort, and have all the benefits stipulated for by the Additional Article on behalf of Opium on which duty has been paid at one of the ports of China, and that it may be made up in sealed parcels at the option of the purchaser.

e.—That junks trading between Chinese ports and Hongkong and their cargoes shall not be subject to any dues or duties in excess of those leviable on junks and their cargoes trading between Chinese ports and Macao, and that no dues whatsoever shall be demanded from junks coming to Hongkong from ports in China, or proceeding from Hongkong to ports in China, over and above the dues paid or payable at the ports of clearance or destination.

f.—That the Officer of the Foreign Inspectorate, who will be responsible for the management of the Kowloon Office, shall investigate and settle any complaints made by the junks trading with Hongkong against the Native Customs Revenue Stations or Cruisers in the neighbourhood, and that the Governor of Hongkong, if he deems it advisable, shall be entitled to send a Hongkong Officer to be present at and assist in the investigation and decision. If, however, they do not agree a reference may be made to the Authorities at Peking for joint decision.

Sir Robert Hart undertakes on behalf of himself and Shao Taotai (who was compelled by unavoidable circumstances to leave before the sittings of the Commission were terminated) that the Chinese Government shall agree to the above conditions.

The undersigned are of opinion that if these arrangements are fully carried out, a fairly satisfactory solution of the questions connected with the so-called "Hongkong Blockade" will have been arrived at.

Signed in triplicate at Hongkong, this 11th day of September, 1886.

* See Ordinance 22 of 1887. † A modification allowing export in smaller quantities than one chest was subsequently agreed to.

THE CHUNGKING AGREEMENT, 1890

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA OF SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1876

Ratifications Exchanged at Peking, 18th January, 1891

The Governments of Great Britain and China, being desirous of settling in an amicable spirit the divergence of opinion which has arisen with respect to the First Clause of the Third Section of the Agreement concluded at Chefoo in 1876, which stipulates that "The British Government will be free to send officers to reside at Chungking to watch the conditions of British trade in Szechuan, that British merchants will not be allowed to reside at Chungking, or to open establishments or warehouses there, so long as no steamers have access to the port, and that when steamers have succeeded in ascending the river so far, further arrangements can be taken into consideration," have agreed upon the following Additional Article.:—

I.—Chungking shall forthwith be declared open to trade on the same footing as any other Treaty port. British subjects shall be at liberty either to charter Chinese vessels or to provide vessels of the Chinese type for the traffic between Ichang and Chungking.

II.—Merchandise conveyed between Ichang and Chungking by the above class of vessels shall be placed on the same footing as merchandise carried by steamers between Shanghai and Ichang, and shall be dealt with in accordance with Treaty Tariff Rules, and the Yangtsze Regulations.

III.—All regulations as to the papers and flags to be carried by vessels of the above description, as to the repackage of goods for the voyage beyond Ichang and as to the general procedure to be observed by those engaged in the traffic between Ichang and Chungking with a view to insuring convenience and security, shall be drawn up by the Superintendent of Customs at Ichang, the Taotai of the Ch'uan Tung Circuit, who is now stationed at Chungking, and the Commissioners of Customs in consultation with the British Consul, and shall be liable to any modifications that may hereafter prove to be desirable and may be agreed upon by common consent.

IV.—Chartered junks shall pay port dues at Ichang and Chungking in accordance with the Yangtsze Regulations; vessels of Chinese type, if and when entitled to carry the British flag, shall pay tonnage dues in accordance with Treaty Regulations. It is obligatory on both chartered junks and also vessels of Chinese type, even when the latter may be entitled to carry the British flag, to take out at the Maritime Custom-house special papers and a special flag when intended to be employed by British subjects in the transport of goods between Ichang and Chungking, and without such papers and flag no vessels of either class shall be allowed the privileges and immunities granted under this Additional Article. Provided with special papers and flag, vessels of both classes shall be allowed to ply between the two ports, and they and their cargoes shall be dealt with in accordance with Treaty Rules and the Yangtsze Regulations. All other vessels shall be dealt with by the Native Customs. The special papers and flag issued by the Maritime Customs must alone be used by the particular vessel for which they were originally issued, and are not transferable from one vessel to another. The use of the British flag by vessels the property of Chinese is strictly prohibited. Infringement of these Regulations will, in the first instance, render the offender liable to the penalties in force at the ports hitherto opened under Treaty, and should the offence be subsequently repeated, the vessel's special papers and flag will be withdrawn, and the vessel herself refused permission thenceforward to trade between Ichang and Chungking.

V.—When once Chinese steamers carrying cargo run to Chungking, British steamers shall in like manner have access to the said port.

VI.—It is agreed that the present Additional Article shall be considered as forming part of the Chefoo Agreement, and as having the same force and validity as if it were inserted therein word for word. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Peking, and it shall come into operation six months after its signature, provided the ratifications have then been exchanged, or if they have not, then on the date at which such exchange takes place.

Done at Peking in triplicate (three in English and three in Chinese), this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, being the eleventh day of the Second Intercalary Moon of the sixteenth year of Kuang Hsü.

(L.S.) JOHN WALSHAM. (L.S.) SIGNATURE OF CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARY.

THE THIBET-SIKKIM CONVENTION, 1890

Ratified in London, 17th August, 1890

Art. I.—The boundary of Sikkim and Thibet shall be the crest of the mountain range separating the waters flowing into the Sikkim Teesta and its affluents from the waters flowing into the Thibetan Machu and northwards into other rivers of Thibet. The line commences at Mount Gipmochi on the Bhutan frontier, and follows the above-mentioned water-parting to the point where it meets Nepaul territory.

Art. II.—It is admitted that the British Government, whose protectorate over the Sikkim State is hereby recognised, has direct and exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of that State, and except through and with the permission of the British Government neither the ruler of the State nor any of its officers shall have official relations of any kind, formal or informal, with any other country.

Art. III.—The Government of Great Britain and Ireland and the Government of China engage reciprocally to respect the boundary as defined in Article I. and to prevent acts of aggression from their respective sides of the frontier.

Art. IV.—The question of providing increased facilities for trade across the Sikkim-Thibet frontier will hereafter be discussed with a view to a mutually satisfactory arrangement by the high contracting powers.

Art. V.—The question of pasturage on the Sikkim side of the frontier is reserved for further examination and future adjustment.

Art. VI.—The high contracting powers reserve for discussion and arrangement the method in which official communications between the British authorities in India and the authorities in Thibet shall be conducted.

Art. VII.—Two Joint Commissioners shall within six months from the ratification of this Convention be appointed, one by the British Government in India, the other by the Chinese Resident in Thibet. The said Commissioners shall meet and discuss the questions which by the last three preceding articles have been reserved.

Art. VIII.—The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London, as soon as possible after the date of the signature thereof.

THE BURMAH CONVENTION

SIGNED AT PEKING, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1897

In consideration of the Government of Great Britain consenting to waive its objections to the alienation by China, by the Convention with France of June 20th, 1895, of territory forming a portion of Kiang Hung, in derogation of the provision

of the Convention between Great Britain and China of March 1st, 1894, it has been agreed between the Governments of Great Britain and China that the following additions and alterations shall be made in the last named Convention, hereinafter referred to as the Original Convention.

(Articles I. to XI. refer to the Burmah Frontier and trade across it between Burma and Yunnan.)

Art. XII. (Providing for the free navigation of the Irrawady by Chinese vessels). — Add as follows:— The Chinese Government agree hereafter to consider whether the conditions of trade justify the construction of railways in Yunnan, and in the event of their construction, agrees to connect them with the Burmese lines.

Art. XIII.—Whereas by the Original Convention it was agreed that China might appoint a Consul in Burmah to reside at Rangoon, and that Great Britain might appoint a Consul to reside at Manwyne, and that the Consuls of the two Governments should each within the territories of the other enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consuls of the most favoured nation, and further that in proportion as the commerce between Burmah and China increased, additional Consuls might be appointed by mutual consent to reside at such places in Burmah and Yunnan as the requirements of trade might seem to demand.

It has now been agreed that the Government of Great Britain may station a Consul at Momein or Shunning Fu as the Government of Great Britain may prefer, instead of at Manwyne as stipulated in the Original Convention, and also to station a Consul at Szumao.

British subjects and persons under British protection may establish themselves and trade at these places under the same conditions as at the Treaty Ports in China.

The Consuls appointed as above shall be on the same footing as regards correspondence and intercourse with Chinese officials as the British Consuls at the Treaty Ports.

Art. XIV. (Providing for issue of passports by the Consuls on each side of the frontier).—Instead of "Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Manwyne" in the Original Convention read "Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Shunning 'or Momein,'" in accordance with the change made in Article XIII.

Failing agreement as to the terms of revision the present arrangement shall remain in force.

Special Article.

Whereas on the twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, the Tsung-li Yamen addressed an official despatch to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, informing him that on the thirtieth day December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, they had submitted a Memorial respecting the opening of ports on the West River to foreign trade, and had received an Imperial Decree in approval of which they officially communicated a copy.

It has now been agreed that the following places, namely, Wuchow Fu in Kwangsi, and Samshui city and Bongkun Market in Kwangtung, shall be opened as Treaty Ports and Consular Stations with freedom of navigation for steamers between Samshui and Wuchow and Hongkong and Canton by a route from each of these latter places to be selected and notified in advance by the Maritime Customs, and that the following four places shall be established as ports of call for goods and passengers under the same regulations as the ports of call on the Yangtsze River namely, Kongmoon, Kamchuk, Shiuhing and Takhing.

It is agreed that the present Agreement, together with the Special Article, shall come into force within four months of the date of signature, and that the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Peking as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the undersigned duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments have signed the present agreement.

Done at Peking in triplicate (three copies in English and three in Chinese), the fourth day of February in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

(Sd.) CLAUDE M. MACDONALD. (Seal)

(Hieroglyphic) LI HUNG-CHANG (Seal)

KOWLOON EXTENSION AGREEMENT, 1898

Whereas it has for many years past been recognised that an extension of Hongkong territory is necessary for the proper defence and protection of the colony.

It has now been agreed between the Governments of Great Britain and China that the limits of British territory shall be enlarged under lease to the extent indicated generally on the annexed map.

The exact boundaries shall be hereafter fixed when proper surveys have been made by officials appointed by the two Governments. The term of this lease shall be ninety-nine years.

It is at the same time agreed that within the City of Kowloon the Chinese officials now stationed there shall continue to exercise jurisdiction, except so far as may be inconsistent with the military requirements for the defence of Hongkong. Within the remainder of the newly-leased territory Great Britain shall have sole jurisdiction. Chinese officials and people shall be allowed, as heretofore, to use the road from Kowloon to Hsinan,

It is further agreed that the existing landing-place near Kowloon city shall be reserved for the convenience of Chinese men-of-war, merchant and passengers vessels, which may come and go and lie there at their pleasure; and for the convenience of movements of the officials and people within the city.

When, hereafter, China constructs a railway to the boundary of the Kowloon territory under British control, arrangements shall be discussed.

It is further understood that there will be no expropriation or expulsion of the inhabitants of the district included within the extension, and that if land is required for public offices, fortifications, or the like official purposes, it shall be bought at a fair price.

If cases of extradition of criminals occur they shall be dealt with in accordance with the existing treaties between Great Britain and China and the Hongkong Regulations.

The area leased by Great Britain includes the waters of Mirs Bay and Deep Bay, but it is agreed that Chinese vessels of war, whether neutral or otherwise, shall retain the right to use those waters.

This Convention shall come into force on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, being the thirteenth day of the fifth moon of the twenty-fourth year of Kwang Hsü. It shall be ratified by the Sovereigns of the two countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments; have signed the present agreement.

Done at Peking in quadruplicate (four copies in English and in Chinese) the ninth day of June, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, being the twenty-first day of the fourth moon of the twenty-fourth year of Kwang Hsü.

CLAUDE M. MACDONALD.

LI HUNG-CHANG, } Members of
HSU TING K'UEI, } Tsung-li Yamen.

THE WEIHAIWEI CONVENTION, 1898

Ratifications exchanged in London, 5th October, 1898

In order to provide Great Britain with a suitable naval harbour in North China, and for the better protection of British commerce in the neighbouring seas, the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to lease to the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Weihaiwei, in the province of Shantung, and the adjacent waters for so long a period as Port Arthur shall remain in the occupation of Russia.

The territory leased shall comprise the island of Liukung and all other islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei, and a belt of land ten English miles wide along the entire coast line of the Bay of Weihaiwei. Within the above-mentioned territory leased Great Britain shall have sole jurisdiction.

Great Britain shall have, in addition, the right to erect fortifications, station troops, or take any other measures necessary for defensive purposes, at any points on or near the coast of the region east of the meridian 121 degrees 40 min. E. of Greenwich, and to acquire on equitable compensation within that territory such sites as may be necessary for water supply, communications, and hospitals. Within that zone Chinese administration will not be interfered with, but no troops other than Chinese or British shall be allowed therein.

It is also agreed that within the walled city of Weihaiwei Chinese officials shall continue to exercise jurisdiction, except so far as may be inconsistent with naval and military requirements for the defence of the territory leased.

It is further agreed that Chinese vessels of war, whether neutral or otherwise, shall retain the right to use the waters herein leased to Great Britain.

It is further understood that there will be no expropriation or explusion of the inhabitants of the territory herein specified, and that if land is required for fortifications, public offices, or any official or public purpose, it shall be bought at a fair price.

This Convention shall come into force on signature. It shall be ratified by the Sovereigns of the two countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present agreement.

Claude M. Macdonald.
Prince Ching, Senior Member of the Tsung-li Yamên.
Liao Shou Heng, President of Board of Punishments.

Done at Peking in quadruplicate (four copies in English and four in Chinese) the first day of July, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, being the thirteenth day of the fifth moon of the twenty-fourth year of Kuang Hsü.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH CHINA

Signed at Shanghai, 5th September, 1902

Ratifications exchanged at Peking, 28th July, 1903.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, having resolved to enter into negotiations with a view to carrying out the provisions contained in Article XI. of the Final Protocol signed at Peking on the 7th of September, 1901, under which the Chinese Government agreed to negotiate the amendments deemed useful by the Foreign Governments to the Treaties of Commerce and Navigation and other subjects concerning commercial relations with the object of facilitating them, have for that purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty's Special Commissioner, Sir James Lyle Mackay, Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, etc.

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, the Imperial Commissioners Lü Hai-huan, President of the Board of Public Works, etc., and Sheng Hsuan-huai, Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Senior Vice-President of the Board of Public Works, etc.

Who having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I.—Delay having occurred in the past in the issue of Drawback Certificates owing to the fact that those documents have to be dealt with by the Superintendent of Customs at a distance from the Customs Office, it is now agreed that Drawback Certificates shall hereafter in all cases be issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs within three weeks of the presentation to the Customs of the papers entitling the applicant to receive such Drawback Certificates.

These Certificates shall be valid tender to the Customs Authorities in payment of any duty upon goods imported or exported (transit dues excepted), or shall, in the case of Drawbacks on foreign goods re-exported abroad within three years from the date of importation, be payable in cash without deduction by the Customs Bank at the place where the import duty was paid.

But if, in connexion with any application for a Drawback Certificate, the Customs Authorities discover an attempt to defraud the revenue, the applicant shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five times the amount of the duty whereof he attempted to defraud the Customs, or to a confiscation of the goods.

Art. II.—China agrees to take the necessary steps to provide for a uniform national coinage which shall be legal tender in payment of all duties, taxes and other obligations throughout the Empire by British as well as Chinese subjects.

Art. III.—China agrees that the duties and *lekin* combined levied on goods carried by junks from Hongkong to the Treaty Ports in the Canton Province and *vice versa,* shall together not be less than the duties charged by the Imperial Maritime Customs on similar goods carried by steamer.

Art. IV.—Whereas questions have arisen in the past concerning the right of Chinese subjects to invest money in non-Chinese enterprises and companies, and whereas it is a matter of common knowledge that large sums of Chinese capital are so invested, China hereby agrees to recognise the legality of all such investments past, present and future.

It being, moreover, of the utmost importance that all shareholders in a Joint Stock Company should stand on a footing of perfect equality as far as mutual obligations are concerned, China further agrees that Chinese subjects who have or may become shareholders in any British Joint Stock Company shall be held to have accepted, by the very act of becoming shareholders, the Charter of Incorporation or Memorandum and Articles of Association of such Company and regulations framed thereunder as interpreted by British Courts, and that Chinese Courts shall enforce compliance therewith by such Chinese shareholders, if a suit to that effect be entered, provided always that their liability shall not be other or greater than that of British shareholders in the same Company.

Similarly the British Government agree that British subjects investing in Chinese Companies shall be under the same obligations as the Chinese shareholders in such companies.

The foregoing shall not apply to cases which have already been before the Courts and been dismissed.

Art. V.—The Chinese Government undertakes to remove within the next two years the artificial obstructions to navigation in the Canton River. The Chinese Government also agree to improve the accommodation for shipping in the harbour of Canton and to take the necessary steps to maintain that improvement, such work to be carried out by the Imperial Maritime Customs and the cost thereof to be defrayed by a tax on goods landed and shipped by British and Chinese alike according to a scale to be arranged between the merchants and the Customs Authorities.

The Chinese Government are aware of the desirability of improving the navigability by steamer of the waterway between Ichang and Chungking, but are also fully aware that such improvement might involve heavy expense and would affect the interests of the population of the provinces of Szechuen, Hunan, and Hupeh. It is, therefore, mutually agreed that until improvements can be carried out steamship owners shall be allowed, subject to approval by the Imperial Maritime Customs, to erect, at their own expense, appliances for hauling through the rapids. Such appliances shall be at the disposal of all vessels, both steamers and junks, subject to regulations to be drawn up by the Imperial Maritime Customs. These appliances shall not obstruct the waterway or interfere with the free passage of junks. Signal stations and channel marks where and when necessary shall be erected by the Imperial Maritime Customs. Should any practical scheme be presented for improving the waterway and assisting navigation without injury to the local population or cost to the Chinese Government, it shall be considered by the latter in a friendly spirit.

Art. VI.—The Chinese Government agree to make arrangements to give increased facilities at the open ports for bonding and for repacking merchandise in bond, and, on official representation being made by the British Authorities, to grant the privileges of a bonded warehouse to any warehouse which, to the satisfaction of the Customs Authorities, affords the necessary security to the revenue.

Such warehouses will be subject to regulations, including a scale of fees according to commodities, distance from Custom-house and hours of working, to be drawn up by the Customs Authorities who will meet the convenience of merchants so far as is compatible with the protection of the revenue.

Art. VII.—Inasmuch as the British Government affords protection to Chinese trade marks against infringement, imitation, or colourable imitation by British subjects, the Chinese Government undertake to afford protection to British trade marks against infringement, imitation, or colourable imitation by Chinese subjects.

The Chinese Government further undertake that the Superintendents of Northern and of Southern trade shall establish offices within their respective jurisdictions under control of the Imperial Maritime Customs where foreign trade marks may be registered on payment of a reasonable fee.

Art. VIII.—*Preamble.* The Chinese Government, recognising that the system of levying *lekin* and other dues on goods at the place of production, in transit, and at

destination, impedes the free circulation of commodities and injures the interests of trade, hereby undertake to discard completely those means of raising revenue with the limitation mentioned in Section 8.

The British Government, in return, consent to allow a surtax, in excess of the Tariff rates for the time being in force to be imposed on foreign goods imported by British subjects and a surtax in addition to the export duty on Chinese produce destined for export abroad or coastwise.

It is clearly understood that after *lekin* barriers and other stations for taxing goods in transit have been removed, no attempt shall be made to revive them in any form or under any pretext whatsoever; that in no case shall the surtax on foreign imports exceed the equivalent of one and a half times the import duty leviable in terms of the Final Protocol signed by China and the Powers on the 7th day of September, 1901; that payment of the import duty and surtax shall secure for foreign imports, whether in the hands of Chinese or non-Chinese subjects, in original packages or otherwise, complete immunity from all other taxation, examination or delay; that the total amount of taxation leviable on native produce for export abroad shall, under no circumstances, exceed 7½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

Keeping these fundamental principles steadily in view, the High Contracting Parties have agreed upon the following methods of procedure.

Section 1.—The Chinese Government undertake that all barriers of whatsoever kind, collecting *lekin* or such like dues or duties, shall be permanently abolished on all roads, railways, and waterways in the Eighteen Provinces of China and the Three Eastern Provinces. This provision does not apply to the Native Custom-houses at present in existence on the seaboard or waterways, at Open Ports, on land routes, and on land frontiers of China.

Section 2.—The British Government agree that foreign goods on importation, in addition to the effective 5 per cent. import duty as provided for in the Protocol of 1901, shall pay a special surtax equivalent to one and a half times the said duty to compensate for the abolition of *lekin*, of transit dues in lieu of *lekin*, and of all other taxation on foreign goods, and in consideration of the other reforms provided for in this Article; but this provision shall not impair the right of China to tax salt, native opium and native produce as provided for in Sections 3, 5, 6 and 8.

The same amount of surtax shall be levied on goods imported into the Eighteen Provinces of China and the Three Eastern Provinces across the land frontiers as on goods entering China by sea.

Section 3.—All Native Custom-houses now existing, whether at the Open Ports, on the seaboard, on rivers, inland waterways, land routes or land frontiers, as enumerated in the Hu Pu and Kung Pu *Tse Li* (Regulations of the Boards of Revenue and Works) and *Ta Ch'ing Hui Tien* (Dynastic Institutes), may remain; a list of the same, with their location, shall be furnished to the British Government, for purposes of record.

Wherever there are Imperial Maritime Custom-houses, or wherever such may be hereafter placed, Native Custom-houses may be also established; as well as at any points either on the seaboard or land frontiers.

The location of Native Custom-houses in the Interior may be changed as the circumstances of trade seem to require, but any change must be communicated to the British Government, so that the list may be corrected; the originally stated number of them shall not, however, be exceeded.

Goods carried by junks or sailing-vessels trading to or from Open Ports shall not pay lower duties than the combined duties and surtax on similar cargo carried by steamers.

Native produce, when transported from one place to another in the Interior, shall, on arrival at the first Native Custom-house, after leaving the place of production, pay duty equivalent to the export surtax mentioned in Section 7.

When this duty has been paid, a certificate shall be given which shall describe the nature of the goods, weight, number of packages, etc., amount of duty paid and

intended destination. This certificate, which shall be valid for a fixed period of not less than one year from date of payment of duty, shall free the goods from all taxation, examination, delay, or stoppage at any other Native Custom-houses passed *en route*.

If the goods are taken to a place not in the foreign settlements or concessions of an Open Port, for local use, they become there liable to the Consumption Tax described in Section 8.

If the goods are shipped from an Open Port, the certificate is to be accepted by the Custom-house concerned, in lieu of the Export Surtax mentioned in Section 7.

Junks, boats, or carts shall not be subjected to any taxation beyond a small and reasonable charge, paid periodically at a fixed annual rate. This does not exclude the right to levy, as at present, tonnage (Chuan Chao) and port dues (Chuan Liao) on junks.

Section 4.—Foreign opium duty and present *lekin*—which latter will now become a surtax in lieu of *lekin*—shall remain as provided for by existing Treaties.

Section 5.—The British Government have no intention whatever of interfering with China's right to tax native opium, but it is essential to declare that, in her arrangements for levying such taxation, China will not subject other goods to taxation, delay, or stoppage.

China is free to retain at important points on the borders of each province—either on land or water—offices for collecting duty on native opium, where duties or contributions leviable shall be paid in one lump sum; which payment shall cover taxation of all kinds within that province. Each cake of opium will have a stamp affixed as evidence of duty payment. Excise officers and police may be employed in connection with these offices; but no barriers or other obstructions are to be erected, and the excise officers or police of these offices shall not stop or molest any other kinds of goods, or collect taxes thereon.

A list of these offices shall be drawn up and communicated to the British Government for record.

Section 6.—*Lekin* on salt is hereby abolished and the amount of said *lekin* and of other taxes and contributions shall be added to the salt duty, which shall be collected at place of production or at first station after entering the province where it is to be consumed.

The Chinese Government shall be at liberty to establish salt reporting offices at which boats conveying salt which is being moved under salt passes or certificates may be required to stop for purposes of examination and to have their certificates *vised*, but at such offices no *lekin* or transit taxation shall be levied and no barriers or obstructions of any kind shall be erected.

Section 7.—The Chinese Government may recast the Export Tariff with specific duties as far as practicable on a scale not exceeding five per cent. *ad valorem*; but existing export duties shall not be raised until at least six months' notice has been given.

In cases where existing export duties are above five per cent. they shall be reduced to not more than that rate.

An additional special surtax of one half the export duty payable for the time being, in lieu of internal taxation and *lekin*, may be levied at time of export on goods exported either to foreign countries or coastwise.

In the case of silk, whether hand or filature reeled, the total export duty shall not exceed a specific rate equivalent to not more than five per cent. *ad valorem*. Half of this specific duty may be levied at the first Native Custom House in the interior which the silk may pass and in such case a certificate shall be given as provided for in Section 3, and will be accepted by the Custom-house concerned at place of export in lieu of half the export duty. Cocoons passing Native Custom-houses shall be liable to no taxation whatever. Silk not exported but consumed in China is liable to the Consumption Tax mentioned in Section 8.

Section 8.—The abolition of the *lekin* system in China and the abandonment of all other kinds of internal taxation on foreign imports and on exports will diminish the revenue materially. The surtax on foreign imports and exports and on coastwise exports is intended to compensate in a measure for this loss of revenue, but there

remains the loss of *lekín* revenue on internal trade to be met, and it is therefore agreed that the Chinese Government are at liberty to impose a Consumption Tax on articles of Chinese origin not intended for export.

This tax shall be levied only at places of consumption and not on goods while in transit, and the Chinese Government solemnly undertake that the arrangements which they may make for its collection shall in no way interfere with foreign goods or with native goods for export. The fact of goods being of foreign origin shall of itself free them from all taxation, delay, or stoppage, after having passed the Custom-house.

Foreign goods which bear a similarity to native goods shall be furnished by the Custom-house, if required by the owner, with a protective certificate for each package, on payment of import duty and surtax, to prevent the risk of any dispute in the interior.

Native goods brought by junks to Open Ports, if intended for local consumption—irrespective of the nationality of the owner of the goods—shall be reported at the Native Custom-house only, where the consumption tax may be levied.

China is at liberty to fix the amount of this (consumption) tax, which may vary according to the nature of the merchandise concerned, that is to say, according as the articles are necessaries of life or luxuries; but it shall be levied at a uniform rate on goods of the same description, no matter whether carried by junk, sailing-vessel, or steamer. As mentioned in Section 3, the Consumption Tax is not to be levied within foreign settlements or concessions.

Section 9.—An excise equivalent to double the import duty as laid down in the Protocol of 1901 is to be charged on all machine-made yarn and cloth manufactured in China, whether by foreigners at the Open Ports or by Chinese anywhere in China.

A rebate of the import duty and two-thirds of the Import Surtax is to be given on raw cotton imported from foreign countries, and of all duties, including Consumption Tax, paid on Chinese raw cotton used in mills in China.

Chinese machine-made yarn or cloth having paid excise is to be free of Export Duty, Export Surtax, Coast Trade Duty, and Consumption Tax. This Excise is to be collected through the Imperial Maritime Customs.

The same principle and procedure are to be applied to all other products of foreign type turned out by machinery, whether by foreigners at the Open Ports or by Chinese anywhere in China.

This stipulation is not to apply to the out-turn of the Hanyang and Ta Yeh Iron Works in Hupeh and other similar existing Government Works at present exempt from taxation; or to that of Arsenals, Government Dockyards, or establishments of that nature for Government purposes which may hereafter be erected.

Section 10.—A member or members of the Imperial Maritime Customs Foreign Staff shall be selected by each of the Governors-General and Governors, and appointed, in consultation with the Inspector-General of Imperial Maritime Customs, to each province for duty in connection with Native Customs affairs, Consumption Tax, Salt and Native Opium Taxes. These officers shall exercise an efficient supervision of the working of these departments, and in the event of their reporting any case of abuse, illegal exaction, obstruction to the movement of goods, or other cause of complaint, the Governor-General or Governor concerned will take immediate steps to put an end to same.

Section 11.—Cases where illegal action as described in this Article is complained of shall be promptly investigated by an officer of the Chinese Government of sufficiently high rank, in conjunction with a British officer and an officer of the Imperial Maritime Customs, each of sufficient standing; and in the event of its being found by a majority of the investigating officers that the complaint is well founded and loss has been incurred, due compensation is to be at once paid from the Surtax funds, through the Imperial Maritime Customs at the nearest open port. The High Provincial Officials are to be held responsible that the officer guilty of the illegal action shall be severely punished and removed from his post.

If the complaint turns out to be without foundation, complainant shall be held responsible for the expenses of the investigation.

His Britannic Majesty's Minister will have the right to demand investigation where from the evidence before him he is satisfied that illegal exactions or obstructions have occurred.

Section 12.—The Chinese Government agree to open to foreign trade, on the same footing as the places opened to foreign trade by the Treaties of Nanking and Tientsin, the following places, namely:—

Changsha in Hunan;
Wanhsien in Szechuen;
Nganking in Anhui;
Waichow (Hui-chow) in Kuangtung; and
Kongmoon (Chiang-mên) in Kuangtung.

Foreigners residing in these Open Ports are to observe the Municipal and Police Regulations on the same footing as Chinese residents, and they are not to be entitled to establish Municipalities and Police of their own within the limits of these Treaty Ports except with the consent of the Chinese authorities.

If this Article does not come into operation the right to demand under it the opening of these ports, with the exception of Kongmoon, which is provided for in Article 10, shall lapse.

Section 13.—Subject to the provisions of Section 14, the arrangements provided for in this Article are to come into force on 1st January, 1904.

By that date all *lekin* barriers shall be removed and officials employed in the collection of taxes and dues prohibited by this Article shall be removed from their posts.

Section 14.—The condition on which the Chinese Government enter into the present engagement is that all Powers entitled to most favoured nation treatment in China enter into the same engagements as Great Britain with regard to the payment of surtaxes and other obligations imposed by this Article on His Britannic Majesty's Government and subjects.

The conditions on which His Britannic Majesty's Government enter into the present engagement are:—

(1.) That all Powers who are now or who may hereafter become entitled to most favoured nation treatment in China enter into the same engagements;

(2.) And that their assent is neither directly nor indirectly made dependent on the granting by China of any political concession, or of any exclusive commercial concession.

Section 15.—Should the Powers entitled to most favoured nation treatment by China have failed to agree to enter into the engagements undertaken by Great Britain under this Article by the 1st January, 1904, then the provisions of the Article shall only come into force when all the Powers have signified their acceptance of these engagements.

Section 16.—When the abolition of *lekin* and other forms of internal taxation on goods as provided for in this Article has been decided upon and sanctioned, an Imperial Edict shall be published in due form on yellow paper and circulated, setting forth the abolition of all *lekin* taxation, *lekin* barriers and all descriptions of internal taxation on goods, except as provided for in this Article.

The Edict shall state that the Provincial High Officials are responsible that any official disregarding the letter or spirit of its injunction shall be severely punished and removed from his post.

Art. IX.—The Chinese Government, recognising that it is advantageous for the country to develop its mineral resources, and that it is desirable to attract Foreign as well as Chinese capital to embark in mining enterprises, agree within one year from the signing of this Treaty to initiate and conclude the revision of the existing Mining Regulations. China will, with all expedition and earnestness, go into the whole question of Mining Rules and, selecting from the rules of Great Britain, India, and other countries, regulations which seem applicable to the condition of China, she will recast her present Mining Rules in such a way as while promoting the interests of

Chinese subjects and not injuring in any way the sovereign rights of China, shall offer no impediment to the attraction of foreign capital, or place foreign capitalists at a greater disadvantage than they would be under generally accepted foreign regulations.

Any mining concession granted after the publication of these new Rules shall be subject to their provisions.

Art. X.—Whereas in the year 1898 the Inland Waters of China were opened to all such steam vessels, native or foreign, as might be especially registered for that trade at the Treaty Ports, and whereas the Regulations dated 28th July, 1898, and Supplementary Rules dated September, 1898, have been found in some respects inconvenient in working, it is now mutually agreed to amend them and to annex such new Rules to this Treaty. These Rules shall remain in force until altered by mutual consent.

It is further agreed that Kongmoon shall be opened as a Treaty Port, and that, in addition to the places named in the special Article of the Burmah Convention of 4th February, 1897, British steamers shall be allowed to land or ship cargo and passengers, under the same regulations as apply to the "Ports of Call" on the Yangtze River, at the following "Ports of Call": Pak Tau Hau (Pai-t'u k'ou), Lo Ting Hau (Lo-ting k'ou), and Do Sing (Tou-ch'eng); and to land or discharge passengers at the following ten passenger landing stages on the West River:—Yung Ki (Jung-chi), Mah Ning (Ma-ning), Kau Kong (Chiu-chiang), Kulow (Ku-lao), Wing On (Yung-an), How Lik (Houli), Luk Pu (Lu-pu), Yuet Sing (Yüeh-ch'eng), Luk To (Lu-tu) and Fung Chuen (Fêng-ch'uan).

Art. XI.—His Britannic Majesty's Government agree to the prohibition of the general importation of morphia into China, on condition, however, that the Chinese Government will allow of its importation, on payment of the Tariff import duty and under special permit, by duly qualified British medical practitioners and for the use of hospitals, or by British chemists and druggists who shall only be permitted to sell it in small quantities and on receipt of a requisition signed by a duly qualified foreign medical practitioner.

The special permits above referred to will be granted to an intending importer on his signing a bond before a British Consul guaranteeing the fulfilment of these conditions. Should an importer be found guilty before a British Consul of a breach of his bond, he will not be entitled to take out another permit. Any British subject importing morphia without a permit shall be liable to have such morphia confiscated.

This Article will come into operation on all other Treaty Powers agreeing to its conditions, but any morphia actually shipped before that date will not be affected by this prohibition.

The Chinese Government on their side undertake to adopt measures at once to prevent the manufacture of morphia in China.

Art. XII.—China having expressed a strong desire to reform her judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations, Great Britain agrees to give every assistance to such reform, and she will also be prepared to relinquish her extra-territorial rights when she is satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangement for their administration and other considerations warrant her in so doing.

Art. XIII.—The missionary question in China being, in the opinion of the Chinese Government, one requiring careful consideration, so that, if possible, troubles such as have occured in the past may be averted in the future, Great Britain agrees to join in a Commission to investigate this question, and, if possible, to devise means for securing permanent peace between converts and non-converts, should such a Commission be formed by China and the Treaty Powers interested.

Art. XIV.—Whereas under Rule V. appended to the Treaty of Tientsin of 1858. British merchants are permitted to export rice and all other grain from one port of China to another under the same conditions in respect of security as copper "cash," it is now agreed that in cases of expected scarcity or famine from whatsoever cause in any district, the Chinese Government shall, on giving twenty-one days' notice, be at liberty to prohibit the shipment of rice and other grain from such district.

Should any vessel specially chartered to load rice or grain previously contracted for have arrived at her loading port prior to or on the day when a notice of prohibition to export comes into force, she shall be allowed an extra week in which to ship her cargo.

If during the existence of this prohibition, any shipment of rice or grain is allowed by the authorities, the prohibition shall, *ipso facto*, be considered cancelled and shall not be re-imposed until six weeks' notice has been given.

When a prohibition is notified, it will be stated whether the Government have any Tribute or Army Rice which they intend to ship during the time of prohibition, and if so, the quantity shall be named.

Such rice shall not be included in the prohibition, and the Customs shall keep a record of any Tribute or Army Rice so shipped or landed.

The Chinese Government undertake that no rice, other than Tribute or Army Rice belonging to the Government, shall be shipped during the period of prohibition.

Notifications of prohibitions, and of the quantities of Army or Tribute Rice for shipment shall be made by the Governors of the Province concerned.

Similarly, notifications of the removals of prohibitions shall be made by the same authorities.

The export of rice and other grain to foreign countries remains prohibited.

Art. XV.—It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties to this Treaty may demand a revision of the Tariff at the end of 10 years; but if no demand be made on either side within 6 months after the end of the first 10 years, then the Tariff shall remain in force for 10 years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding 10 years, and so it shall be at the end of each successive 10 years.

Any Tariff concession which China may hereafter accord to articles of the produce or manufacture of any other State shall immediately be extended to similar articles of the produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions by whomsoever imported.

Treaties already existing between the United Kingdom and China shall continue in force in so far as they are not abrogated or modified by stipulations of the present Treaty.

Art. XVI.—The English and Chinese Texts of the present Treaty have been carefully compared, but in the event of there being any difference of meaning between them, the sense as expressed in the English text shall be held to be the correct sense.

The ratifications of this Treaty, under the hand of His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and of His Majesty the Emperor of China respectively shall be exchanged at Peking within a year from this day of signature.

In token whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Treaty, two copies in English and two in Chinese.

Done at Shanghai this fifth day of September in the year of Our Lord, 1902, corresponding with the Chinese date, the fourth day of the eighth moon of the twenty-eighth year of Kwang Hsu.

(L.S.) JAS. L. MACKAY.

ANNEX A.—(I)

(TRANSLATION.)

LU, President of the Board of Works;

SHENG, Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Vice-President of the Board of Works;

Imperial Chinese Commissioners for dealing with questions connected with the Commercial Treaties, to

Sir JAMES MACKAY, His Britannic Majesty's Special Commissioner for the discussion of Treaty matters.

Shanghai: K. H. XXVIII., 7th moon, 11th day
(Received August 15, 1902*)*

We have the honour to inform you that we have received the following telegram from His Excellency Liu, Governor General of the Liang Chiang, on the subject of Clause II. mutually agreed upon by us:

"As regards this clause, it is necessary to insert therein a clear stipulation, to the "effect that, no matter what changes may take place in the future, all Customs' duties "must continue to be calculated on the basis of the existing higher rate of the Haikwan "Tael over the Treasury Tael, and that 'the touch' and weight of the former must be "made good."

As we have already arranged with you that a declaration of this kind should be embodied in an Official Note, and form an annex to the present Treaty, for purposes of record, we hereby do ourselves the honour to make this communication.

ANNEX A—(2.)

Shanghai, August 18th, 1902.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 14th instant forwarding copy of a telegram from His Excellency Liu, Governor-General of the Liang Chiang, on the subject of Article II. of the new Treaty, and in reply I have the honour to state that His Excellency's understanding of the Article is perfectly correct.

I presume the Chinese Government will make arrangements for the coinage of a national silver coin of such weight and touch as may be decided upon by them. These coins will be made available to the public in return for a quantity of silver bullion of equivalent weight and fineness plus the usual mintage charge.

The coins which will become the national coinage of China will be declared by the Chinese Government to be legal tender in payment of Customs duty and in discharge of obligations contracted in Haikwan taels, but only at their proportionate value to the Haikwan tael, whatever that may be.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) JAS. L. MACKAY.

Their Excellencies
LU HAI-HUAN and SHENG HSUAN-HUAI,
etc., etc., etc.

ANNEX B—(1.)

(TRANSLATION.)

LU, President of the Board of Works;

SHENG, Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Vice-President of the Board of Works;

Imperial Chinese Commissioners for dealing with questions connected with the Commercial Treaties, to

SIR JAMES L. MACKAY, His Britannic Majesty's Special Commissioner.

Shanghai, September 2nd, 1902.

We have the honour to inform you that on the 22nd of August, we, in conjunction with the Governors-General of the Liang Chiang and the Hu-kuang Provinces, Their Excellencies Liu and Chang, addressed the following telegraphic Memorial to the Throne:—

"Of the revenue of the different Provinces derived from *lekin* of all kinds, a "portion is appropriated for the service of the foreign loans, a portion for the Peking "Government, and the balance is reserved for the local expenditure of the Provinces "concerned.

"In the negotiations now being conducted with Great Britain for the amendment "of the Commercial Treaties, a mutual arrangement has been come to providing for "the imposition of additional taxes, in compensation for the abolition of all kinds of "*lekin* and other imposts on goods, prohibited by Article VIII. After payment of "interest and sinking fund on the existing foreign loan, to the extent to which *lekin* "is thereto pledged, these additional taxes shall be allocated to the various Provinces "to make up deficiencies and replace revenue, in order that no hardships may be "entailed on them. With a view to preserving the original intention underlying the "proposal to increase the duties in compensation for the loss of revenue derived from "*lekin* and other imposts on goods, it is further stipulated that the surtaxes shall not "be appropriated for other purposes, shall not form part of the Imperial Maritime "Customs revenue proper, and shall in no case be pledged as security for any new "foreign loan.

"It is therefore necessary to memorialize for the issue of an Edict, giving effect "to the above stipulations and directing the Board of Revenue to find out what "proportion of the provincial revenues derived from *lekin* of all kinds, now about "to be abolished, each Province has hitherto had to remit, and what proportion it "has been entitled to retain, so that, when the Article comes into operation, due "apportionment may be made accordingly, thus providing the Provinces with funds "available for local expenditure and displaying equitable and just treatment towards "all,"

On the 1st instant an Imperial Decree "Let action, as requested, be taken," was issued, and we now do ourselves the honour reverently to transcribe the same for your information.

ANNEX B—(2).

Shanghai, September 5th, 1902.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 2nd instant forwarding the text of the Memorial and Decree dealing with the disposal of the surtaxes.

I understand that the surtaxes in addition to not being pledged for any new foreign loan are not to be pledged to, or held to be security for, liabilities already contracted by China except in so far as *lekin* revenue has already been pledged to an existing loan.

I also understand from the Memorial that the whole of the surtaxes provided by Article VIII. of the New Treaty goes to the Provinces in proportions to be agreed upon between them and the Board of Revenue, but that out of these surtaxes each Province is obliged to remit to Peking the same contribution as that which it has hitherto remitted out of its *lekin* collections, and that the Provinces also provide as hitherto out of these surtaxes whatever funds may be necessary for the service of the foreign loan to which *lekin* is partly pledged.

I hope Your Excellencies will send me a reply to this despatch and that you will agree to this correspondence forming part of the Treaty as an Annex.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JAS. L. MACKAY

Their Excellencies,
LU HAI-HUAN and SHENG HSUAN-HUAI,
etc., etc., etc.

ANNEX B—(3.)

(TRANSLATION.)

LU, President of the Board of Works;

SHENG, Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Vice-President of the Board of Works;

Imperial Chinese Commissioners for dealing with questions connected with the Commercial Treaties, to

SIR JAMES L. MACKAY, His Britannic Majesty's Special Commissioner.

Shanghai, September 5th, 1902.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of to-day's date with regard to the allocation of the surtax funds allotted to the Provinces, and to inform you that the views therein expressed are the same as our own.

We would, however, wish to point out that, were the whole amount of the allocation due paid over to the Provinces, unnecessary expense would be incurred in the retransmission by them of such portions thereof as would have to be remitted to Peking in place of the contributions hitherto payable out of *lekin* revenue. The amount, therefore, of the allocation due to the Provinces, arranged between them and the Board of Revenue, will be retained in the hands of the Maritime Customs, who will await the instructions of the Provinces in regard to the remittance of such portion thereof as may be necessary to fulfil their obligations, and (on receipt of these instructions) will send forward the amount direct. The balance will be held to the order of the Provinces.

In so far as *lekin* is pledged to the service of the 1898 loan, a similar method of procedure will be adopted.

As you request that this correspondence be annexed to the Treaty, we have the honour to state that we see no objection to this being done.

ANNEX C.

INLAND WATERS STEAM NAVIGATION

ADDITIONAL RULES.

1.—British steamship owners are at liberty to lease warehouses and jetties on the banks of waterways from Chinese subjects for a term not exceeding 25 years, with option of renewal on terms to be mutually arranged. In cases where British merchants are unable to secure warehouses and jetties from Chinese subjects on satisfactory terms, the local officials, after consultation with the Minister of Commerce, shall arrange to provide these on renewable lease as above mentioned at current equitable rates.

2.—Jetties shall only be erected in such positions that they will not obstruct the inland waterway or interfere with navigation, and with the sanction of the nearest Commissioner of Customs; such sanction, however, shall not be arbitrarily withheld.

3.—British merchants shall pay taxes and contributions on these warehouses and jetties on the same footing as Chinese proprietors of similar properties in the neighbourhood. British merchants may only employ Chinese agents and staff to reside in warehouses so leased at places touched at by steamers engaged in inland traffic to carry on their business; but British merchants may visit these places from time to time to look after their affairs. The existing rights of Chinese jurisdiction over Chinese subjects shall not by reason of this clause be diminished or interfered with in any way.

4.—Steam vessels navigating the inland waterways of China shall be responsible for loss caused to riparian proprietors by damage which they may do to the banks or works on them and for the loss which may be caused by such damage. In the event of China desiring to prohibit the use of some particular shallow waterway by

launches, because there is reason to fear that the use of it by them would be likely to injure the banks and cause damage to the adjoining country, the British authorities, when appealed to, shall, if satisfied of the validity of the objection, prohibit the use of that waterway by British launches, provided that Chinese launches are also prohibited from using it.

Both Foreign and Chinese launches are prohibited from crossing dams and weirs at present in existence on inland waterways where they are likely to cause injury to such works, which would be detrimental to the water service of the local people.

5.—The main object of the British Government in desiring to see the inland waterways of China opened to steam navigation being to afford facilities for the rapid transport of both foreign and native merchandise, they undertake to offer no impediment to the transfer to a Chinese company and the Chinese flag of any British Steamer which may now or hereafter be employed on the inland waters of China should the owner be willing to make the transfer.

In event of a Chinese company registered under Chinese law being formed to run steamers on the inland waters of China the fact of British subjects holding shares in such a company shall not entitle the steamers to fly the British flag.

6.—Registered steamers and their tows are forbidden, just as junks have always been forbidden, to carry contraband goods. Infraction of this rule will entail the penalties prescribed in the Treaties for such an offence, and cancellation of the Inland Waters Navigation Certificate carried by the vessels, which will be prohibited from thereafter plying on inland water.

7.—As it is desirable that the people living inland should be disturbed as little as possible by the advent of steam vessels to which they are not accustomed, inland waters not hitherto frequented by steamers shall be opened as gradually as may be convenient to merchants and only as the owners of steamers may see prospects of remunerative trade.

In cases where it is intended to run steam vessels on waterways on which such vessels have not hitherto run, intimation shall be made to the Commissioner of Customs at the nearest open port who shall report the matter to the Ministers of Commerce. The latter in conjunction with the Governor-General or Governor of the Province, after careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, shall at once give their approval.

8.—A registered steamer may ply within the waters of a port, or from one open port or ports to another open port or ports, or from one open port or ports of places inland, and thence back to such port or ports. She may, on making due report to the Customs, land or ship passengers or cargo at any recognised places of trade passed in the course of the voyage; but may not ply between inland places exclusively except with the consent of the Chinese Government.

9.—Any cargo and passenger boats may be towed by steamers. The helmsman and crew of any boat towed shall be Chinese. All boats, irrespective of ownership, must be registered before they can proceed inland.

10.—These Rules are supplementary to the Inland Steam Navigation Regulations of July and September, 1898. The latter, where untouched by the present Rules, remain in full force and effect: but the present Rules hold in the case of such of the former Regulations as the present Rules affect. The present Rules, and the Regulations of July and September, 1898, to which they are supplementary, are provisional and may be modified, as circumstances require, by mutual consent.

Done at Shanghai this fifth day of September, in the year of Our Lord, 1902, corresponding with the Chinese date, the fourth day of the eighth moon of the twenty-eighth year of Kwang Hsu.

(L.S.) JAS. L. MACKAY.

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF CHINA

The following is the Chinese Tariff of Import Duties as agreed upon in 1920 between the British Special Commissioner for commercial negotiations in China and the Chinese Commissioners. The Tariff is now in operation, but negotiations are still proceeding with the representatives of other Powers, and until these negotiations are completed the Tariff cannot be corrected with authority.

Note.—If any of the articles enumerated in this Tariff are imported in dimensions exceeding those specified, the Duty is to be calculated in proportion to the measurements as defined.

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty.	
	Per	*T. m. c. c.*
Agar-agar	Picul	0 3 0 0
Agaric. *See* Fungus.		
Amber	Catty	0 3 2 5
Aniseed, Star, 1st Quality (value Tls. 15 and over per picul)	Picul	1 0 0 0
Aniseed, Star, 2nd Quality (value under Tls. 15 per picul)	,,	0 4 4 0
Apricot Seed	,,	0 9 0 0
Arrowroot and Arrowroot Flour	Value	5 p. cent.
Asafœtida	Picul	1 0 0 0
Asbestos Boiler Composition	,,	0 2 0 0
Asbestos Fibre	,,	5 0 0 0
Asbestos Millboard	,,	0 5 0 0
Asbestos Packing, including Sheets and Blocks.	,,	3 5 0 0
Asbestos Packing, Metallic	,,	5 0 0 0
Asbestos Yarn	,,	2 2 5 0
Awabi	,,	1 5 0 0
Bacon and Ham	Value	5 p. cent.
Bags, Grass	Thousand	1 2 5 0
Bags, Gunny	,,	4 2 5 0
Bags, Gunny Old	Value	5 p. cent.
Bags, Hemp	Thousand	4 2 5 0
Bags, Hemp Old	Value	5 p. cent.
Bags, Straw	Thousand	1 2 5 0
Baking Powder :—		
4 oz. bottles or tins	Dozen	0 0 8 3
6 ,, ,, ,,	,,	0 1 1 0
8 ,, ,, ,,	,,	0 1 4 5
12 ,, ,, ,,	,,	0 2 2 3
1 lb. ,, ,,	,,	0 3 0 0
3 ,, ,, ,,	,,	0 8 1 0
5 ,, ,, ,,	,,	1 3 5 3
Bark, Mangrove	Picul	0 0 7 0
Bark, Plum-tree	,,	0 1 2 0
Bark, Yellow (for dyeing)	Value	5 p. cent.
Bark, Yellow (Medicinal)	Picul	0 8 0 0
Barley, Pearl	,,	0 3 0 0

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty.	
	Per	*T. m. c. c.*
Basins, Tin (Common)	Gross	0 2 5 0
Basins, Iron, Enamelled :		
Up to 9 ins. in diameter, Decorated or Undecorated	Dozen	0 0 5 0
Over 9 ins. in diameter, Agate, Blue & White, Grey or Mottled, Undecorated	,,	0 0 9 0
Over 9 ins. in diameter, Decorated (with Gold)	,,	0 1 7 5
Over 9 ins. diameter, decorated (without Gold)	,,	0 1 2 0
Beads, Coral	Catty	0 7 5 5
Beads, Cornelian	Picul	7 0 0 0
Beads, Glass, of all kinds.	Value	5 p. cent.
Beer. *See* Wines, etc.		
Beeswax, Yellow	Picul	1 6 0 0
Belting	Value	5 p. cent.
Betel-nut Husk, Dried	Picul	0 0 7 7
Betel-nut Husk, Fresh	,,	0 0 1 8
Betel-nut Leaves, Dried	,,	0 0 4 5
Betel-nuts, Dried	,,	0 2 2 5
Betel-nuts, Fresh	,,	0 0 1 8
Bezoar, Cow, Indian	Value	5 p. cent.
Biche de Mer, Black	Picul	1 6 0 0
Biche de Mer, White	,,	0 7 0 0
Bicycle Materials	Value	5 p. cent.
Bicycles	Each	3 0 0 0
Birds' Nests, 1st Quality.	Catty	1 4 0 0
Birds' Nests, 2nd Quality	,,	0 4 5 0
Birds' Nests, 3rd Quality.	,,	0 1 5 0
Blue, Paris	Picul	1 5 0 0
Blue, Prussian	,,	1 5 0 0
Bones, Tiger	,,	2 5 0 0
Books, Chinese	...	*Free.*
Books (Printed), Charts, Maps, Newspapers and Periodicals	...	*Free.*
Borax, Crude	Picul	0 6 1 0
Borax, Refined	,,	1 4 6 0
Braid, Llamas	,,	5 0 0
Bricks, Fire	Value	5 p. cent.

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty. Per	T. m. c. c.
Bronze Powder	Picul	2 2 0 0
Butter, in tins, jars, and other Packages	,,	2 0 0 0
Buttons, Agate and Porcelain	12 Gross	0 0 1 0
Buttons, Brass, and other kinds (not Jewellery)	Gross	0 0 2 0
Byrrh, See Wines, etc.		
Camphor	Picul	1 6 5 0
Camphor Baroos, Clean	Catty	2 0 4 5
Camphor Baroos, Refuse	Value	5 p. cent.
Candles, 9 oz.	Case of 25 packages 6 Candles	0 0 7 5
Candles, 12 oz.	,,	0 1 0 0
Candles, 16 ,,	,,	0 1 3 3
(*Other weights, duty in proportion.*)		
Candles, of all kinds differently packed	Picul	0 7 5 0
Canes, Bamboo	Thousand	0 4 0 0
Canes, Coir 1 ft. long	Picul	0 2 0 0
Canes, Coir 5 ,, long	Thousand	0 3 0 0
Canned Fruits, Vegetables, etc. (all weights and measures approximate):—		
Apples, Apricots, Grapes — Table Fruits.	Dozen 2½ lb. cans	0 0 6 5
Peaches, Pears, Plums — Pie Fruits.	,,	0 0 5 7
Preserved Fruits in glass bottles, jars, cardboard or wooden boxes, including weight of immediate package	Picul	0 6 5 0
Asparagus	Dozen 2½ lb. tins	0 1 1 8
Corn	,,	0 0 5 4
Peas	,,	0 0 6 0
String Beans	,,	0 0 5 4
Tomatoes	,,	0 0 5 4
All other Vegetables preserved in tins, bottles, or jars, including weight of immediate package	Picul	0 5 2 5
Tomato Sauce and Catsup:—		
½ pint bottles	Dozen	0 0 5 4
1 ,, ,,	,,	0 0 8 7
Jams and Jellies:—		
1 lb. tins, bottles, or jars	,,	0 0 6 0
2 ,, ,,	,,	0 1 1 8
Milk (including Condensed)	Case of 4 dozen 1 lb. tins	0 2 5 0
Cream, Evaporated:—		
4 dozen pints (family size)	Case	0 2 3 0
2 dozen quarts (hotel size)	,,	0 2 6 0

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty. Per	T. m. c. c.
Canned Meats:—		
Bacon or ham, Sliced:—		
½ lb. tins	Dozen	0 0 7 7
1 ,, ,,	,,	0 1 4 4
Dried Beef, Sliced	Dozen 1 lb. jars	0 1 4 4
Mincemeat:		
1½ lbs. pails	Dozen	0 1 0 0
3 ,,	,,	0 1 8 1
Kits, ½ barrels and barrels	Picul	0 7 2 9
Pork and Beans Plain or with Tomato Sauce:—		
1 lb. tins	Dozen	0 0 4 0
2 ,, ,,	,,	0 0 7 5
3 ,, ,,	,,	0 0 8 5
Potted and Devilled Meat:—		
¼ lb. tins	,,	0 0 2 2
½ ,, ,,	,,	0 0 4 2
Potted and Devilled Poultry and Meat combined:—		
¼ lb. tins	,,	0 0 4 2
½ ,, ,,	,,	0 0 7 2
Soups and Bouilli:—		
2 lbs. tins	,,	0 1 0 1
6 ,, ,,	,,	0 2 4 4
Tamales Chicken:—		
½ lb. tins	,,	0 0 5 1
1 ,, ,,	,,	0 0 8 0
Tongues of every description:—		
½ lb. tins	,,	0 0 9 8
1 ,, ,,	,,	0 2 0 4
1½ ,, ,,	,,	0 2 8 7
2 ,, ,,	,,	0 3 3 3
2½ ,, ,,	,,	0 4 4 5
3 ,, ,,	,,	0 5 1 5
3½ ,, ,,	,,	0 5 4 5
All other Canned Meats, including Game of every description, with or without Vegetables:—		
½ lb. tins	,,	0 0 5 2
1 ,, ,,	,,	0 0 6 3
2 ,, ,,	,,	0 1 2 0
4 ,, ,,	,,	0 2 1 0
6 ,, ,,	,,	0 3 7 0
14 ,, ,,	,,	0 8 1 0
Canvas and Cotton Duck, not exceeding 36 inches wide	Yard	0 0 1 0
Capoor Catchery	Value	5 p. cent.
Cardamoms, Superior, and Amomums	Picul	10.0 0 0
Cardamoms, Inferior, or Grains of Paradise	,,	1 0 0 0
Cardamoms, Husk	,,	0 2 5 0
Cards, Playing	Value	5 p. cent.
Cassia Buds	Picul	0 7 5 0
Cassia Lignea	,,	0 9 2 0
Cassia Twigs	,,	0 1 7 0

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty.	
	Per	*T. m. c. c.*
Cement	Cask of 3 piculs.	0 1 5 0
Cereals and Flour		
Including Barley, Maize, Millet, Oats, Paddy, Rice, Wheat, and Flour made therefrom; also Buckwheat and Buckwheat Flour, Cornflour and Yellow Corn Meal, Rye Flour, and Hovis Flour	...	*Free*
But not including Arrowroot and Arrowroot Flour, Cracked Wheat, Germea, Hominy, Pearl Barley, Potato Flour, Quaker Oats, Rolled Oats, Sago and Sago Flour, Shredded Wheat, Tapioca and Tapioca Flour, and Yam Flour	...	*Free*
Chairs, Vienna Bent-wood	Dozen	0 8 0 0
Charcoal	Picul	0 0 3 0
Cheese	Value	5 p. cent.
Chestnuts	Picul	0 1 8 0
China-root, Whole, Sliced, or in Cubes	Picul	0 6 5 0
Chinaware, Coarse and Fine	Value	5 p. cent.
Chloride of Lime	Picul	0 3 0 0
Chocolate, Sweetened	Pound	0 0 1 2
Cigarettes, 1st Quality (value exceeding Tls. 4.50 per 1,000)	Thousand	0 5 0 0
Cigarettes, 2nd Quality (value not exceeding Tls. 4.50 per 1,000)	,,	0 0 9 0
Cigars	,,	0 5 0 0
Cinnabar	Picul	3 7 5 0
Cinnamon	,,	4 0 0 0
Clams, Dried	,,	0 5 5 0
Clocks of all kinds	Value	5 p. cent.
Cloves	Picul	0 6 3 0
Cloves, Mother	,,	0 3 6 0
Coal, Asiatic	Ton	0 2 5 0
Coal, other kinds	,,	0 6 0 0
Coal, Asiatic, Briquetts	,,	0 5 0 0
Cochineal	Value	5 p. cent.
Cockles, Dried	Picul	0 5 0 0
Cockles, Fresh	,,	0 5 0 0
Cocoa	,,	3 6 0 0
Coffee	,,	1 0 0 0
Coir Canes, 1 ft. long	,,	0 2 0 0
Coir Canes, 5 ft. long	Thousand	0 3 0 0
Coke, Asiatic	Ton	0 5 0 0
Coke, other kinds	,,	0 9 0 0
Compoy	Picul	2 0 0 0
Coral	Catty	1 1 1 0

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty.	
	Per	*T. m. c. c.*
Coral Beads	Catty	0 7 5 0
Coral, Broken and Refuse	,,	0 5 5 0
Cornelian Beads	Picul	7 0 0 0
Cornelian Stones, Rough	Hundred	0 3 0 0
Corundum Sand	Picul	0 1 9 5
Cotton Piece Goods:—		
Grey Shirtings or Sheetings: not exceeding 40 ins. wide and not exceeding 40 yds. long:		
a. Weight 7 lb. and under	Piece	0 0 5 0
b. Over 7 lb. and not over 9 lb.	,,	0 0 8 0
c. Over 9 lb. and not over 11 lb.	,,	0 1 1 0
d. Over 11 lb.	,,	0 1 2 0
Imitation Native Cotton Cloth (handmade) Grey or Bleached:		
a. Not exceeding 20 ins. wide and not exceeding 20 yds. long; weight 3 pounds and under	,,	0 0 2 7
b. Exceeding 20 ins. wide	Value	5 p. cent.
White Shirtings, White Irishes, White Sheetings, White Brocades, and White Striped or Spotted Shirtings: not exceeding 37 ins. wide and not exceeding 42 yds. long	Piece	0 1 3 5
Drills, Grey or White not exceeding 31 ins. wide and not exceeding 40 yds. long:		
a. Weight 12¾ lb. and under.	Piece	0 1 0 0
b. Weight over 12¾ lb.	,,	0 1 2 5
Jeans, Grey or White:		
a. Not exceeding 31 ins. wide and not exceeding 30 yds. long	,,	0 9 0 0
b. Not exceeding 31 ins. wide and not exceeding 40 yds. long	,,	0 1 2 0
T-Cloths, Grey or White:		
a. Not exceeding 34 ins. wide and not exceeding 24 yds. long	,,	0 0 7 0
b. Not exceeding 34 ins. wide and exceeding 24 yds. but not exceeding 40 yds. long	,,	0 1 3 5
c. Exceeding 34 ins. but not exceeding 37 ins. wide and not exceeding 24 yds. long.	,,	0 0 8 0

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty. Per	T. m. c. c.
Crimp Cloth and Crape, Plain		
a. Not exceeding 30 ins. wide and not exceeding 6 yds. long	Piece	0 0 2 7
b. Not exceeding 30 ins. wide, exceeding 6 yds. but not exceeding 10 yds. long	"	0 0 3 5
c. Not exceeding 30 ins. wide but exceeding 10 yds. long	"	0 0 0 3½
White Muslins, White Lawns, and White Cambrics: not exceeding 46 ins. wide and not exceeding 12 yds. long.	Piece	0 0 3 2
Mosquito Netting, White or Coloured: not exceeding 90 ins. wide	Yard	0 0 1 0
Lenos and Balzarines, White, Dyed or Printed: not exceeding 31 ins. wide and not exceeding 30 yds. long .	Piece	0 0 6 0
Leno Brocades and Balzarine Brocades, Dyed Prints:	Value	5 p. cent.
a. Printed Cambrics, Lawns or Muslins: not exceeding 46 ins. wide and not exceeding 12 yds. long	Piece	0 0 3 7
b. Printed Chintzes, Printed Crapes, Printed Drills, Printed Furnitures, Printed Shirtings, Printed *T*-Cloth (including those goods known as Blue and White Painted *T*-Cloths, Printed Twills; but not including goods mentioned in (*e*) (*h*):		
1. Not exceeding 20 ins. wide	Value	5 p. cent.
2. Exceeding 20 ins. but not exceeding 31 ins. wide and not exceeding 30 yds. long ...	Piece	0 0 8 0
c. Printed Crimp Cloth:		
1. Not exceeding 30 ins. wide and not exceeding 6 yds. long	"	0 0 2 7
2. Not exceeding 30 ins. wide, exceeding 6 yds. but not exceeding 10 yds. long		0 0 3 5
3. Not exceeding 30 ins. wide but exceeding 10 yds. long	Yard	0 0 0 3½
d. Printed Lenos and Balzarines: not exceeding 31 ins. wide and not exceeding 30 yds. long	Piece	0 0 9 0
e. Printed Sheetings: not exceeding 36 ins. wide and not exceeding 43 yds. long ...	"	0 1 8 0
f. Printed Turkey Reds, of all kinds: not exceeding 31 ins. wide and not exceeding 25 yds. long	"	0 1 0 0
g. Printed Sateens, Printed Satinets, Printed Reps, Printed Cotton Lastings, including all Cotton Piece Goods which are both Dyed and Printed, except those specified in (*f*) and (*h*), and including any special finish, such as Mercerised Finish, Schreiner Finish, Gassed Finish, silk Finish or Electric Finish, not exceeding 32 ins. wide or 32 yds. long.....	"	0 2 5 0
Coloured Woven Cottons, *i.e.*, dyed in the Yarn except Crimp Cloth.....	Value	5 p. cent.
Silk Finish, or Electric Finish: not exceeding 32 ins. wide and not exceeding 32 yds. long	Piece	0 2 5 0
h. Duplex Prints or Reversible Cretonnes (not including those goods known as Blue and White Printed *T*-Cloths)	Value	5 p. cent.
Dyed Cottons:		
a. Dyed Plain Cottons. *i.e., without woven or embossed figures* (including Plain Italians, Lastings, Reps, and Ribs, and all other Dyed Plain Cottons not otherwise enumerated, and including any special finish, such as Mercerised Finish, Schreiner Finish, Gassed Finish, Silk Finish, or Electric Finish): not exceedg. 36 ins. wide and not exceedg. 33 yds. long	Piece	0 2 4 0

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty. Per	T. m. c. c.
b. Dyed Figured Cottons, *i.e., with woven or embossed figures* (including Figured Italians and Lastings, Figured Reps, and Figured Ribs, and all other Dyed Figured Cotton not otherwise enumerated, and including any special finish, such as Mercerised Finish, Schreiner Finish, Gassed Finish, Silk Finish, or Electric Finish): not exceeding 36 ins. wide and not exceeding 33 yds. long	Piece	0 1 5 0
c. Dyed Crimp Cloth:		
1. Not exceeding 30 ins. wide and not exceeding 6 yds. long	"	0 0 2 7
2. Not exceeding 30 ins. wide, exceeding 6 yds. but not exceeding 10 yds. long	"	0 0 3 5
3. Not exceeding 30 ins. wide but exceeding 10 yds. long	Yard	0 0 0 3½
d. Dyed Drills: not exceeding 31 ins. wide and not exceeding 43 yds. long ...	Piece	0 1 7 0
e. Dyed Lenos and Balzarines: not exceeding 31 ins. wide and not exceeding 30 yds. long	"	0 0 9 0
f. Dyed Leno Brocades.	Value	5 p. cent.
g. Dyed Muslins, Lawns, and Cambrics: not exceeding 46 ins. wide and not exceeding 12 yds. long	Piece	0 0 3 7
h. Dyed Shirtings and Sheetings: not exceeding 36 ins. wide and not exceeding 43 yds. long.....	"	0 1 5 0
i. Hongkong-dyed Shirtings: not exceeding 36 ins. wide and not exceeding 20 yds. long	"	0 1 0 0
j. Dyed Cotton Cuts: not exceeding 36 ins. wide and not exceeding 5¼ yds. long..... N. B.—The *pro rata* rule does not apply.)	Piece	0 0 2 2½
k. Dyed *T*-Cloths including Dyed Alpacianos), Dyed Real and Imitation Turkey Reds of all kinds; not exceeding 32 ins. wide and not exceeding 25 yds. long:		
1. Weight 3¼ lb. and under	Piece	0 0 6 0
2. Weight over 3¼ lb.	"	0 1 0 0
Flannelettes and Cotton Spanish Stripes:		
a. Cotton Flannel, Canton Flannel, Swansdowns, Flannelettes, and Raised Cotton Cloths of all kinds, Plain, Dyed, and Printed:		
1. Not exceeding 36 ins. wide and not exceeding 15 yds. long.....	"	0 0 6 5
2. Not exceeding 36 ins. wide, exceeding 15 yds. but not exceeding 30 yds. long	"	0 1 3 0
b. Dyed Cotton Spanish Stripes:		
1. Not exceeding 32 ins. wide and not exceeding 20 yds. long.....	"	0 0 8 5
2. Exceeding 32 ins. but not exceeding 64 ins. wide and not exceeding 20 yds. long.....	"	0 1 7 0
Cordage, of all kinds	Value	5 p. cent.
Crimp Cloth:		
a. Not exceeding 30 ins wide and not exceeding 6 yds. long.....	Piece	0 0 2 7
b. Not exceeding 30 ins. wide and exceeding 6 yds., but not exceeding 10 yds. long	"	0 0 3 0
c. Not exceeding 30 ins. wide but exceeding 10 yds. long	Yard	0 0 0 3½
Velvets and Velveteens, Velvet Cords, and Fustians:		
a. Velvets and Velveteens: Plain:		
1. Not exceeding 18 ins. wide.....	"	0 0 0 6
2. Exceeding 18 ins. but not exceeding 22 ins. wide	"	0 0 0 7
3. Exceeding 22 ins. but not exceeding 26 ins. wide	"	0 0 0 8

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty.	
	Per	T. m. c. c.
b. Velvets and Velveteens, Printed or Embossed, not exceeding 30 ins. wide	Yard	0 0 1 5
c. Dyed Velvet Cords, Dyed Velveteen Cords, Dyed Corduroys, Dyed Fustians of any description: not exceeding 30 ins. wide	"	0 0 1 5
Blankets, Cotton, Plain, Printed or Jacquard	Piece	0 0 3 0
Handkerchiefs, Cotton:		
a. Plain, Dyed, or Printed, not Embroidered, Hemstitched, or Initialled: not exceeding 1 yd. square	Dozen	0 0 2 0
b. All other Handkerchiefs	Value	5 p. cent.
Singlets or Drawers, Cotton	Dozen	0 1 2 5
Socks, Cotton, including Lisle Thread:		
1st Quality, *i.e.* valued at Tls. 1 or over per dozen pairs	Pairs	0 0 7 5
2nd Quality, *i.e.* valued at less than Tls. 1 per dozen pairs	Dozen	0 4 3 2
Towels, Cotton:		
a. Honeycomb or Huckaback, Plan or Printed dimensions exclusive of fringe:		
1. Not exceeding 18 ins. wide and not exceeding 40 ins. long	"	0 0 2 0
2 Exceeding 19 ins. wide and not exceeding 50 ins. long	"	0 0 3 0
b. All other Towels	Value	5 p. cent.
Cottons, Unclassed	"	"
Cotton, Raw	Picul	0 6 0 0
Cotton, Thread: —		
Ball Thread, Dyed or Undyed	"	3 0 0 0
On Spools, 50 yds.	Gross	0 0 4 0
On " 100 yds.	"	0 0 8 0
On " 200 yds.	"	0 1 6 0
Cotton Yarn, Grey or Bleached	Picul	0 9 5 0
Cotton Yarn, Dyed	Value	5 p. cent.
Cotton Yarn, Gassed	"	"
Cotton Yarn, Mercerised	"	"
Cotton Yarn, Wooloa or Berlinette	Picul	3 5 0 0
Cow Bezoar, Indian	Value	5 p. cent.
Crabs, Fresh	Picul	0 6 0 0
Crocodile (including Armadillo) Scales	"	2 7 2 5
Currants	"	0 5 0 0
Cutch	"	0 3 0 0
Cuttle-fish	"	0 6 6 7

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty.	
	Per	T. m. c. c.
Dyes, Colours, and Paints: —		
Aniline	Value	5 p. cent.
Blue, Paris	Picul	1 5 0 0
Blue, Prussian	"	1 5 0 0
Bronze Powder	"	2 2 0 0
Carthamin	Value	5 p. cent.
Chrome, Yellow	"	"
Cinnabar	Picul	3 7 5 0
Gambodge	"	2 7 0 0
Green, Emerald	"	1 0 0 0
Green, Schweinfurt, or Imitation	"	1 0 0 0
Indigo, Dried, Artificial or Natural	Value	5 p. cent.
Indigo, Liquid, Artificial	Picul	2 0 2 5
Indigo, Liquid, Natural	"	0 2 1 5
Indigo, Paste, Artificial	"	2 0 2 5
Lead, Red, Dry or mixed with Oil	"	0 4 5 0
Lead White, Dry or mixed with Oil	"	0 4 5 0
Lead Yellow, Dry or mixed with Oil	"	0 4 5 0
Logwood Extract	"	0 6 0 0
Ochre	"	0 6 0 0
Smalt	"	1 6 0 0
Ultramarine	"	0 5 0 0
Vermilion	"	4 0 0 0
Vermilion Imitation	Value	5 p. cent.
White Zinc	"	"
Paints, Unclassed	"	"
Elephants's Teeth (other than Tusks) and Jaws, Whole or Parts	Picul	3 0 0 0
Elephants Tusks, Whole or Parts	Catty	0 1 7 0
Emery Cloth and Sandpaper (sheets not exceeding 144 square ins.)	Ream	0 2 5 0
Emery Powder	Value	5 p. cent.
Enamelled Ironware: —		
Mugs, Cups, Basins, and Bowls, 9 ins. or under in diameter, Decorated or Undecorated	Dozen	0 0 5 0
Basins and Bowls, over 9 ins. in diameter. Agate, Blue and White, Grey, Mottled —Undecorated	"	0 0 9 0
Basins and Bowls, over 9 ins. in diameter, Decorated (with Gold)	"	0 1 7 5
Basins and Bowls, over 9 ins. diameter, Decorated (without Gold)	"	0 1 2 5
Enamelware, Unclassed	Value	5 p. cent.
Fans, Palm-leaf, Coarse	Thousand	0 2 8 0
Fans, Palm-leaf, Fine	"	0 4 5 0
Fans, Palm-leaf, Fancy	"	1 0 0 0
Fans, Paper or Cotton of all kinds	"	1 4 0 0

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty.	
	Per	*T. m. c. c.*
Fans, Silk	Value	5 p. cent.
Feathers, Kingfisher, Part Skins (*i.e.*, Wings, Tails) or Backs)	Hundred	0 2 5 0
Feathers, Kingfisher, Whole Skins	"	0 6 0 0
Feathers, Peacock	Value	5 p. cent.
Files. *See* Tools.		
Fireclay	Picul	0 0 5 0
Firewood	"	0 0 1 0
Fish, Cuttle	"	0 6 6 7
Fish, Dried or Smoked, in bulk (including Stock-fish but not including Cuttle-fish)	"	0 3 1 5
Fish, Fresh	"	0 1 3 7
Fish Maws	"	4 2 5 0
Fish, Salt	"	0 1 6 0
Fish, Stock	"	0 3 1 5
Flints	"	0 0 4 0
Flour. *See* Cereals.		
Flour, Arrowroot, Potato, Sago, Tapioca, Yam	Value	5 p. cent.
Fungus, or Agaric	Picul	1 7 1 5
Fungus, White	Catty	0 2 5 0
Galangal	Picul	0 1 7 0
Gambier	"	0 3 0 0
Gambier False, or Cunao (Yamroot Dye-stuff)	"	0 1 5 0
Camboge	"	2 7 0 0
Gasolene or Stove Naphtha	10 gallon drum	0 1 5 0
Ginseng, Crude, 1st Quality (value exceeding Tls. 2 per catty)	Catty	0 2 2 0
Ginseng, Crude, 2nd Quality (value not exceeding Tls. 2 per catty	"	0 0 7 2
Ginseng, Clarified or Cleaned, 1st Quality (value exceeding Tls. 11 per catty)	"	1 1 0 0
Ginseng, Clarified or Cleaned, 2nd Quality (value exceeding Tls. 6 but not exceeding Tls. 11 per catty)	"	0 3 7 5
Ginseng, Clarified or Cleaned, 3rd Quality (value exceeding Tls. 2 but not exceeding Tls. 6 per catty)	"	0 2 2 0
Ginseng, Clarified or Cleaned, 4th Quality (value not exceeding Tls. 2 per catty)	"	0 0 8 0
Glass, Plate, Silvered	Square foot	0 0 2 5
Glass, Plate, Unsilvered	Value	5 p. cent.
Glass Powder (*see* Match-Making Materials)	Picul	0 1 1 0
Glass, Window, Coloured, Stained, Ground, or obscured	Box of 100 sq. feet.	0 3 5 0

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty.	
	Per	*T. m. c. c.*
Glass, Window, Common, not Stained, Coloured, or otherwise Obscured.	Box of 100 sq. feet.	0 1 7 0
Glue	Picul	0 8 3 0
Gold Thread, Imitation. *See* Thread.		
Ground nuts	"	0 1 5 0
Gum Arabic	"	1 0 0 0
Gum Benjamin	"	0 6 0 0
Gum Benjamin, Oil of	Value	5 p. cent.
Gum Dragon's Blood	Picul	4 0 0 0
Gum Myrrh	"	0 4 6 5
Gum Olibanum	"	0 4 5 0
Gum Resin	"	0 1 8 7
Gutta-percha. *See* India-rubber		
Hair, Horse	"	1 4 0 0
Hair, Horse, Tails	"	2 5 0 0
Hams	Value	5 p. cent.
Handkerchiefs. *See* Cotton Piece Goods.		
Hartall or Orpiment	Picul	0 4 5 0
Hemp	Value	5 p. cent.
Hessians or Burlaps, all weights	1,000 Yds.	2 8 5 0
Hide Poison or Specific	Value	5 p. cent.
Hides, Buffalo and Cow	Picul	0 8 0 0
Hollow-ware, Cast: Coated or Tinned	"	0 5 0 0
Hoofs, Animal	"	0 1 2 5
Hops	Value	5 p. cent.
Horns, Buffalo and Cow	Picul	0 3 5 0
Horns, Deer	Value	5 p. cent.
Horns, Rhinoceros	Catty	2 4 0 0
Hosiery. *See* Cotton Piece Goods (Socks).		
India-rubber and Gutta-percha Articles (other than Boots and Shoes)	Value	5 p. cent.
India-rubber and Gutta-percha, Crude	Picul	3 1 4 0
India-rubber Boots	Pair	0 0 8 0
India-rubber Shoes	"	0 0 2 0
India-rubber, Old (fit only for remanufacture)	Picul	0 2 5 0
Indigo, Dried, Artificial or Natural	Value	5 p. cent.
Indigo, Liquid, Artificial	Picul	2 0 2 5
Indigo, Liquid, Natural	"	0 2 1 5
Indigo, Paste, Artificial	"	2 0 2 5
Ink, Printing	Value	5 p. cent.
Isinglass (Fish) Glue	Picul	4 0 0 0
Isinglass, Vegetable	"	1 7 5 0
Jams and Jellies, 1 lb. tins, bottles, or jars	Dozen	0 0 6 0
Jams and Jellies, 2 lb. tins, bottles, or jars	"	1 1 8 0
Joss Sticks	Picul	0 6 4 0
Kerosene Oil Cans and Cases, Empty	2 cans in 1 case	0 0 0 5
Lace, Open-work or Insertion-work of Cotton, Machine made:— (*a.*) Not exceeding 1 in. wide, outside measurement		0 0 0 0

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty. Per	T. m. c. c.
(b.) Exceeding 1 in. but not exceeding 2 ins. wide, outside measurement	12 dozen yards	0 1 0 0
(c.) Exceeding 2 ins. but not exceeding 3 ins. wide, outside measurement	"	0 1 6 6
(d.) Exceeding 3 ins. wide, outside measurement	"	0 2 1 6
Lace Open-work or Insertion-work of any fibrous material except Silk or Cotton or imitation Gold or Silver Thread:—		
(a.) Machine made	Catty	0 5 0 0
(b.) Hand made (including Cotton)	"	2 4 0 0
Lacquerware	Value	5 p. cent.
Lamps and their Accessories	"	"
Lampwick	Picul	2 6 0 0
Lard, Pure or Compound.	"	0 6 0 0
Lead, Red, White, Yellow, Dry or mixed with Oil.	"	0 4 5 0
Leather Belting	Value	5 p. cent.
Leather, Calf	Picul	7 0 0 0
Leather, Coloured	"	7 0 0 0
Leather, Cow	"	2 5 0 0
Leather, Harness (not including Enamelled or Pigskin)	"	3 0 0 0
Leather, Kid	"	7 0 0 0
Leather, Sole	"	2 5 0 0
Leather, Patent	"	7 0 0 0
Leather, all other kinds	Value	5 p. cent.
Lichees, Dried	Picul	0 4 5 0
Lily Flowers, Dried	"	0 3 2 5
Lily Seed (*i.e.*, Lotus-nuts *without* Husks)	"	1 0 0 0
Lime, Chloride of	"	0 3 0 0
Linen	Value	5 p. cent.
Liqueurs. *See* Wines, etc.		
Liquorice	Picul	0 5 0 0
Logwood Extract	"	0 6 0 0
Lotus-nuts (*i.e.*, Lily Seed *with* Husks)	"	0 4 0 0
Lucraban Seed	"	0 3 5 0
Lung-ngan Pulp	"	0 5 5 0
Lung-ngans, Dried	"	0 4 5 0
Macaroni and Vermicelli, and similar Paste	"	0 3 2 5
Mace	Value	5 p. cent.
Machines, Sewing, Hand or Foot	"	"
Madeira. *See* Wines, etc. (Vins de Liqueur.)		
Malaga. *See* Wines, etc. (Vins de Liqueur.)		
Malt	Picul	0 3 7 0
Mangrove Bark	"	0 0 7 3
Manure, Chemical	Value	5 p. cent.
Margarine, in tins, jars or kegs.	Picul	1 4 0 0

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty. Per	T. m. c. c.
Marsala. *See* Wines, etc. (Vin de Liqueur).		
Matches, Rainbow or Brilliant	50 gross boxes	1 5 0 0
Matches, Wax Vestas: not exceeding 100 in a box	10 gross boxes	1 6 0 0
Matches, Wood, Safety or other; Large: boxes not exceeding 2¼ ins. by 1¼ ins. by ¾ in.	50 gross boxes	0 6 3 0
Matches, Wood, Safety or other; Small: boxes not exceeding 2 ins. by 1⅜ ins. by ⅝ ins.	100 gross boxes	0 9 2 0
Matches, Wood, Safety or other, boxes exceeding above sizes	Value	5 p. cent.
Match-making Materials:—		
Glass Powder	Picul	0 1 1 0
Phosphorus	"	4 1 2 5
Splints	"	0 0 8 8
Wax, Paraffin	"	0 5 0 0
Wood Shavings	"	1 1 1 0
Mats, Coir Door	Dozen	1 0 0 0
Mats, Formosa, Grass Bed	Each	0 0 5 0
Matches, Rush	Hundred	0 5 0 0
Matches, Straw	"	0 2 2 5
Matches, Tatami	Each	0 0 4 5
Matting, Coir, not exceeding 36 ins. wide	Roll of 100 yards	2 7 5 0
Matting, Straw: not exceeding 36 ins. wide	Roll of 40 yards	0 2 5 0
Meats, in bulk:—		
Beef, Corned, Pickled, in barrels	Picul	0 3 7 5
Dry Salted Meat, in boxes and barrels	"	0 4 7 5
Dry Sausages	"	0 8 0 8
Ham and Breakfast Bacon; in boxes or barrels	Value	5 p. cent.
Lard, Pure or Compound	Picul	0 6 0 0
Melon Seeds	"	0 2 5 0
Metals:—		
Anti-friction	Value	5 p. cent.
Antimony	Picul	0 7 0 0
Brass & Yellow Metal:—		
Bars and Rods	"	1 1 5 0
Bolts and Nuts and Accessories	"	1 1 5 0
Foil	"	1 6 7 5
Nails	"	1 1 5 0
Screws	Value	5 p. cent.
Sheets, Plates, and Ingots	Picul	1 1 5 0
Tubes	"	1 1 5 0
Wire	"	1 1 5 0
Copper:—		
Bars and Rods	"	1 3 0 0
Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, and Washers	Value	5 p. cent.

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty.	
	Per	T. m. c. c.
Ingots	Picul	1 1 7 5
Nails	,,	1 3 0 0
Sheets and Plates	,,	1 3 0 0
Slabs	,,	1 1 7 5
Tacks	Value	5 p. cent.
Tubes	,,	,,
Wire	Picul	1 3 0 0
Dross, Iron	,,	0 1 6 0
Dross, Iron and Tin	,,	0 3 0 0
Dross, Tin	,,	0 5 0 0
German Silver, Sheets	,,	2 2 0 0
German Silver, Wire	,,	1 5 0 0
Iron & Mild Steel, New:—		
Anchors, and Parts thereof, Mill Iron, Mill and Ships' Cranks, and Forgings for Vessels, Steam-engines, and Locomotives weighing each 25 lbs. or over	,,	0 2 6 5
Angles	,,	0 1 4 0
Anvils, and Parts of	,,	0 4 0 0
Bar	,,	0 1 4 0
Bolts and Nuts	Value	5 p. cent.
Castings, Rough	Picul	0 1 4 0
Chains, and Parts of	,,	0 2 6 5
Cobbles and Wire Shorts	,,	0 1 3 0
Hoops	,,	0 1 4 0
Kentledge	,,	0 0 7 5
Nail-rod	,,	0 1 4 0
Nails, Wire	,,	0 2 0 0
Nails, other kinds	Value	5 p. cent.
Pig	Picul	0 0 7 5
Pipes and Tubes	Value	5 p. cent.
Plate Cuttings	Picul	0 1 0 0
Plates and Sheets	,,	0 1 4 0
Rails	,,	0 1 2 5
Rivets	,,	0 2 5 0
Screws	Value	5 p. cent.
Sheets and Plates	Picul	0 1 4 0
Tacks, Blue, of all sizes	,,	0 4 0 0
Wire	,,	0 2 5 0
Iron, Galvanized:—		
Bolts and Nuts	Value	5 p. cent.
Cobbles and Wire Shorts	Picul	0 1 3 0
Sheets, Corrugated	,,	0 2 7 5
Sheets, Plain	,,	0 2 7 5
Tubes	Value	5 p. cent.
Wire	Picul	0 2 5 0
Wire Shorts	,,	0 1 3 0
Iron, Old, and Scrap, of any description fit only for re-manufacture	,,	0 0 9 0
Lead, in Pigs	,,	0 2 8 5
Lead, in Sheets	,,	0 3 3 0
Lead, Pipes	,,	0 3 7 5
Nickel, Unmanufactured	,,	2 6 0 0
Quicksilver	,,	4 2 8 0
Spelter	,,	0 3 7 5
Steel, Bamboo	,,	2 5 0 0
Steel Bars	,,	0 2 5 0

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty.	
	Per	T. m. c. c.
Steel, Plates and Sheets	Picul	0 2 5 0
Steel, Tool and Cast	,,	0 7 5 0
Steel, Wire and Wire Rope	,,	0 7 5 0
Steel, Mild. *See* Iron.		
Tin Compound	Value	5 p. cent.
Tin Foil	Picul	,,
Tin Sheets and Pipes	,,	1 7 2 5
Tin Slabs	,,	1 5 0 0
Tin Tacks, Blue, of all sizes	,,	0 4 0 0
Tinned Plates, Decorated	,,	0 3 5 0
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	0 2 9 0
White Metal, Sheets	,,	2 2 0 0
White Metal, Wire	,,	1 5 0 0
Yellow Metal. *See* Brass.		
Zinc Boiler Plates	,,	0 6 0 0
Zinc Powder	,,	0 4 0 0
Zinc Sheets, including Perforated	,,	0 5 2 0
Milk, Condensed, in tins	Case of 4 dozen 1 lb. tins.	0 2 5 0
Mineral Waters	12 b'tles. or 24 ½-bottles	0 0 5 0
Mirrors	Value	5 p. cent.
Morphia, in all forms	Ounce	3 0 0 0
Moulding	1,000 feet	1 0 5 0
Mushrooms	Picul	1 8 0 0
Musical Boxes	Value	5 p. cent.
Musk	Catty	9 0 0 0
Mussels, Dried	Picul	4 0 0 0
Needles, No. 7/0	100 mille	1 8 0 0
,, No. 3/0	,,	1 5 0 0
,, Assorted, not including 7/0	,,	0 9 8 5
Nutgalls	Picul	0 8 7 0
Nutmegs	,,	1 5 0 0
Oakum	,,	0 5 0 0
Oil, Castor, Lubricating	,,	0 5 1 0
Oil, ,, Medicinal	,,	1 0 0 0
Oil, Clove	Catty	0 1 5 0
Oil, Cocoa-nut	Picul	0 4 0 0
Oil, Colza	Amern. gallon	0 0 5 0
Oil, Engine:—		
(*a.*) Wholly or partly of mineral origin	American gallon	0 0 1 5
(*b.*) All other kinds (except Castor).	,,	0 0 2 5
Oil, Ginger	Picul	6 7 5 0
Oil, Kerosene	Case of 10 Amern. gallons	0 0 7 0
Oil, ,, in bulk	10 Amern. gallons	0 0 5 0
Oil, ,, Cans and Cases, Empty	2 Cans in 1 Case	0 0 0 5
Oil, Olive	Imperial gallon	0 0 6 2
Oil, Sandalwood	Catty	0 2 4 0
Oil, Wood	Picul	0 5 0 0
Olives Fresh, Pickled, or Salted	,,	0 1 8 3

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty. Per	T. m. c. c.
Opium ..... Picul	Duty	30 0 0 0
	Likin	80 0 0 0
Opium, Husk	Catty	0 0 6 2
Orange Peel	Picul	8 0 0 0
Oysters, Dried	Value	5 p. cent.
Packing, Asbestos. *See* Asbestos.		
Packing, Engine and Boiler, all other kinds.	"	"
Paints. *See* Dyes, Colours, and Paints.....		
Paper, Cigarette: not exceeding 2 ins. by 4 ins.	100,000 leaves	0 1 2 5
Paper, Printing, Calendered and/or Sized	Picul	0 7 0 0
Paper, printing, Uncalendered or Unsized.....	"	0 3 0 0
Paper, Writing or Foolscap	"	1 2 0 0
Paper, all other kinds.....	Value	5 p. cent.
Peel, Orange	Picul	0 8 0 0
Pepper, Black	"	0 7 6 0
Pepper, White	"	1 3 3 0
Perfumery	Value	5 p. cent.
Phosphorus	Picul	4 1 2 5
Pitch	"	0 1 2 5
Plushes and Velvets:—		
a. Plushes and Velvets of pure Silk	Catty	0 6 5 0
b. Silk Seal (with *Cotton* back)	"	0 2 0 0
c. Plushes and Velvets of silk mixed with other fibrous materials (with *Cotton* back)	"	0 1 5 0
d. Plushes, all Cotton (including Mercerised)	"	0 1 1 0
e. Velvets, Cotton, *See* Cotton Piece Goods		
Pork Rind	Picul	0 5 0 0
Prawns, Dried (*see also* Shrimps)	"	1 0 0 0
Preserved Fruits, in glass bottles, jars, cardboard or wooden boxes, including weight of immediate package	"	0 6 5 0
Purses, Leather (not including Silver or Gold mounted)	Gross	0 5 0 0
Putchuck	Picul	0 7 1 5
Raisins and Currants	"	0 5 0 0
Rattan Chairs	Value	5 p. cent.
Rattan Core	Picul	0 2 2 5
Rattan Skin	"	0 7 5 0
Rattans, Split	"	0 3 2 5
Rattans, Whole	"	0 2 2 5
Resin	"	0 1 8 7
Ribbons, Silk, Silk and Cotton, Silk and other fibres, with or without Imitation Gold or Silver Thread	Catty	0 5 5 0
Rope	Value	5 p. cent.

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty. Per	T. m. c. c.
Rose Malloes	Picul	1 0 0 0
Safflower	"	0 5 2 5
Saké, in barrels	"	0 4 0 0
Saké, in bottles	12 bots. or 24 ½-bots.	0 1 1 0
Saltpetre and Nitrate of Soda	Picul	0 3 2 5
Sand, Red	"	0 0 4 5
Sandalwood	"	0 4 0 0
Sapanwood	"	0 1 1 2
Seahorse Teeth	Value	5 p. cent.
Seaweed, Cut	Picul	0 1 5 0
Seaweed, Long.....	"	0 1 0 0
Seaweed, Prepared	"	1 0 0 0
Seed, Lily (*i.e.*, Lotus-nuts *without* Husks)	"	1 0 0 0
Seed, Lotus-nuts (*i.e.*, Lily Seeds *with* Husks)	"	0 4 0 0
Seed, Lucraban	"	0 3 5 0
Seed, Melon	"	0 2 5 0
Seed, Pine or Fir-nuts ...	"	0 2 0 0
Seed, Sesamum	"	0 2 0 0
Sharks' Fins, Black.....	"	1 6 0 8
Sharks' Fins, Clarified or Prepared	"	6 0 0 0
Sharks' Fins, white.....	"	4 6 0 0
Shellac	"	2 5 0 0
Shells, Mother-of-pearl ...	"	0 7 0 0
Shells, other kinds	Value	5 p. cent.
Sherry. *See* Wines, etc. (Vins de Liqueur).		
Shoes and Boots, India-rubber, for Chinese:—		
Boots	Pair	0 0 8 0
Shoes	"	0 0 2 0
Shrimps, Dried (*see also* Prawns)	Picul	0 6 3 2
Silk Piece Goods, all Silk (including Crape:—)		
a. Plain	Catty	0 3 2 5
b. Brocaded or otherwise Figured	"	0 7 0 0
Silk Piece Goods Mixtures (*i.e.*, Silk and Cotton, or Silk and other materials) including Crape but not including Mixtures with Real or Imitation Gold or Silver Thread:—		
a. Plain	"	0 2 5 0
b. Brocaded or otherwise Figured	"	0 5 0 0
Silver Thread, Imitation. *See* Thread.		
Sinews, Buffalo and Cow...	Picul	0 5 5 0
Sinews, Deer.....	"	1 0 5 0
Singlets or Drawers, Cotton	Dozen	0 1 2 5
Singlets or Drawers, Mixture	Value	5 p. cent.
Skins, Fish	Picul	0 6 0 0
Skins, Sharks	Value	5 p. cent.
Smalt	Picul	1 6 0 0
Snuff	Value	5 p. cent.

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty. Per	T. m. c. c.
Soap, Household and Laundry (including Blue Mottled), in bulk, bars and doublets weighing not less than ½lb. each	Picul	0 2 4 0
Soap, Toilet and Fancy	Value	5 p. cent.
Socks, Cotton (including Lisle Thread) :—		
1st Quality (*i.e.*, valued at Tls. 1 or over per dozen pairs.)	Dozen pairs	0 0 7 5
2nd Quality (*i.e.*, valued at less than Tls. 1 per dozen pairs)	,,	0 0 3 2
Soda Ash	Picul	0 1 5 0
Soda Bicarbonate	,,	0 1 5 0
Soda Caustic	,,	0 2 2 5
Soda Crystals	,,	0 1 2 0
Soda Crystals, Concentrated	,,	0 1 4 0
Soy	,,	0 2 5 0
Spirits. *See* Wines, etc.		
Spirits of Wine. *See* Wines, etc.		
Sticklac	,,	0 7 0 0
Stout. *See* Wines, etc.		
Sugar, Brown, up to No. 10 Dutch Standard	Picul	0 1 9 0
Sugar Candy	,,	0 3 0 0
Sugar, White, No. 11 Dutch Standard and over, including Cube and Cefined	,,	0 2 4 0
Sulphur and Brimstone, Crude	,,	0 1 5 0
Sulphur and Brimstone, Refined	,,	0 2 5 0
Sulphuric Acid	,,	0 1 8 7
Sunshades. *See* Umbrellas		
Telescopes, Binoculars, and Mirrors	Value	5 p. cent.
Thread, Cotton :—		
Balls, Dyed or Undyed	Picul	3 0 0 0
Spools, 50 yards	Gross	0 0 4 0
Thread, Gold and Silver, Imitation, on Silk	Value	5 p. cent.
Thread, Gold and Silver, Real	,,	,,
Thread, Gold Imitation, on Cotton	Catty	0 1 2 5
Thread, Silver, Imitation, on Cotton	,,	0 0 9 0
Tiles, 6 ins. square	Hundred	0 6 0 0
Timber :—		
Beams, Hard-wood	Cubic foot	0 0 2 0
Beams, Soft-wood, including Oregon Pine and Californian Red-wood, of a thickness of 1 in.	1,000 sup. feet	1 1 5 0
Beams, Teak-wood	Cubic foot	0 0 8 1
Laths	Thousand	0 2 1 0
Masts and Spars, Hard-wood	Value	5 p. cent.
Masts and Spars, Soft-wood	Value	5 p. cent.
Piles and Piling, including Oregon Pine and Californian Red-wood, of a thickness of 1 in.	1,000 sup. feet	1 1 5 0
Planks, Hard wood	Cubic foot	0 0 2 0
Planks, and Flooring, Soft-wood, including Oregon Pine and Californian Red-wood, and allowing 10 per cent. of each shipment to be Tongued and Grooved: of a thickness of 1 in.	1,000 sup. feet	1 1 5 0
Planks, and Flooring, Soft-wood, Tongued and Grooved, in excess of above 10 per cent.	Value	5 p. cent
Planks, Teak-wood	Cubic foot	0 0 8 1
Railway Sleepers	Value	5 p. cent
Teak-wood Lumber, of all lengths and descriptions,	Cubic foot	0 0 8 1
Tinder	Picul	0 3 5 0
Tin-foil	Value	5 p. cent.
Tobacco Leaf	Picul	0 8 0 0
Tobacco, Prepared, in bulk	,,	0 9 5 0
Tobacco, Prepared, in tins or packages under 5 lbs. each	Value	5 p. cent.
Tools :—		
Axes and Hatches	Dozen	0 5 0 0
Files, File Blanks, Rasps and Floats, of all kinds :—		
Not exceeding 4 ins. long	,,	0 0 4 0
Exceeding 4 ins. and not exceeding 9 ins. long	,,	0 0 7 2
Exceeding 9 ins. and not exceeding 14 ins. long	,,	0 1 6 8
Exceeding 14 ins. long	,,	0 2 2 4
Tortoiseshell	Catty	0 4 5 0
Trimmings, Bead	Value	5 p. cent.
Trimmings, of Cotton, pure or mixed with other materials but not Silk	,,	,,
Trimmings, of Cotton, mixed with Silk and Imitation Gold or Silver Thread	,,	,,
Turmeric	Picul	0 1 8 5
Turpentine	Gallon	0 0 3 6
Twine	Value	5 p. cent.
Ultramarine	Picul	0 5 0 0
Umbrella Frames	Dozen	0 0 8 0
Umbrellas, Parasols, and Sunshades :—		
With Handles wholly or partly of Precious Metals, Ivory, Mother-of-pearl, Tortoiseshell, Agate, etc., or Jewelled	Value	5 p. cent.

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty. Per	T. m. c. c.
With all other Handles, all Cotton	Each	0 0 2 0
With all other Handles, Mixtures, not Silk	"	0 0 3 0
With all other Handles, Silk and Silk Mixtures	"	0 0 8 0
Varnish, Crude Lacquer, Gum Lacquer, or Oil Lacquer	Value	5 p. cent.
Vaseline	"	"
Vegetables, Dried and Salted or Pickled, in bulk	"	"
Vermicelli	Picul	0 3 2 5
Vermilion	"	4 0 5 0
Vermouth. *See* Wines, etc.		
Watches, of all kinds	Value	5 p. cent.
Waters, Aerated and Mineral	12 bots. or 24 ½-bots.	0 0 5 0
Wax, Bees, Yellow	Picul	0 6 0 0
Wax, Japan	"	0 6 5 0
Wax, Paraffin	"	0 5 0 0
Wax, Sealing	Value	5 p. cent.
Wax, White	"	"
Wines, etc.:—		
Champagnes and all other Sparkling Wines, in bottles	Case of 12 bots. or 24 ½-bots.	0 6 5 0
Still Wines, Red or White, exclusively the produce of the natural fermentation of grapes:		
a. Having less than 14 degrees of alcohol:		
1. In bottles	Case of 12 bots. or 24 ½-bots.	0 3 0 0
2. In bulk	Imperial gallon	0 0 2 5
b. Having 14 degrees or more of alcohol; also Vins de Liqueur other than Port		
1. In bottles	Case of 12 bots. or 24 ½-bots.	0 5 0 0
2. In bulk	Imperial gallon	0 1 5 0
Port Wine, in bottle	Case of 12 bots. or 24 ½-bots.	0 7 0 0
Port Wine, in bulk	Imperial gallon	0 1 7 5
Vermouth and Byrrh	Case 12 litres	0 2 5 0
Sake, in barrels	Picul	0 4 0 0
Sake, in bottles	Case of 12 bots. or 24 ½-bots.	0 1 1 0
Brandies and Whiskies, in bulk	Imperial gallon	0 1 2 5

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty. Per	T. m. c. c.
Brandy and Cognac, in bottles	Case of 12 reputed quarts	0 5 0 0
Whisky, in bottles	"	0 3 5 0
Other Spirits (Gin, Rum, etc.), in bottles	"	0 2 0 0
Other Spirits (Gin, Rum, etc.), in bulk	Imperial gallon	0 0 9 0
Spirits of Wine, in packages of any description	"	0 0 2 8
Ales, Beers, Cider, Perry, in bottles	Case of 12 reputed quarts or 24 reputed pints	0 0 8 5
Ales, Beers, Cder, Perry, in casks	Imperial gallon	0 0 2 0
Porters and Stouts, in bottles	Case of 12 reputed quarts or 24 reputed pints	0 1 0 0
Porters and Stouts, in casks	Imperial gallon	0 0 2 5
Liqueurs	Value	5 p. cent.
Wood, Camagon	Picul	0 0 9 0
Wood, Ebony	"	0 2 0 0
Wood, Fragrant	Value	5 p. cent.
Wood, Garoo	Catty	0 1 0 0
Wood, Kranjee	Value	5 p. cent.
Wood, Laka	Picul	0 1 2 5
Wood, Lignum-vitæ	Value	5 p. cent.
Wood, Purn	Picul	0 0 7 5
Wood, Red	"	0 2 0 0
Wood, Rose	"	0 2 0 0
Wood, Sandal	"	0 4 0 0
Wood, Sapan	"	0 1 1 2
Wood, Scented	Value	5 p. cent.
Wood, Shavings, Hinoki.	Picul	1 0 0 0
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures:—		
Flannel (Woollen and Cotton): not exceeding 33 inches wide	Yard	0 0 1 5
Italian Cloth, Plain or Figured, having warp entirely Cotton and all one colour, and weft entirely Wool and all one Colour: not exceeding 32 ins. wide and not exceeding 32 yards long	Piece	0 3 7 2
Poncho Cloth: not exceeding 76 ins. wide.	Yard	0 0 3 0
Spanish Stripes (Woollen and Cotton). not exceeding 64 ins. wide.	"	0 0 1 4
Union Cloth: not exceeding 76 ins. wide.	"	0 0 3 0

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty.	
	Per	*T. m. c. c.*
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures, Unclassed, including Alpacas, Lustres, Orleans, Sicilians, etc.	Value	5 p. cent.
Woollen Manufactures:		
Blankets and Rugs ...	Pound	0 0 2 0
Broadcloth: not exceeding 76 ins. wide	Yard	0 0 4 7 ½
Bunting: not exceeding 24 ins. wide and not exceeding 40 yds. long.	Piece	2 0 0 0
Camlets, Dutch: not exceeding 33 ins. wide and not exceeding 61 yards long	"	1 0 0 0
Camlets, English: not exceeding 31 ins. wide and not exceeding 61 yards long	"	0 5 0 0
Flannel: not exceeding 33 ins. wide.....	Yard	0 0 1 5
Habit Cloth: not exceeding 76 ins. wide.	"	0 0 4 7 ½
Lastings, Plain, Figured or Creped: not exceeding 31 ins. wide and not exceeding 32 yards long	Piece	0 4 5 0
Llama Braid	Picul	5 0 0 0

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty.	
	Per	*T. m. c. c.*
Long Ells: not exceeding 31 ins. wide and not exceeding 25 yds. long	Piece	0 2 5 0
Medium Cloth: not exceeding 76 ins. wide.	Yard	0 0 4 7 ½
Russian Cloth: not exceeding 76 ins. wide.	"	0 0 4 7 ½
Spanish Stripes: not exceeding 64 ins. wide	"	0 0 2 1
Woollens, Unclassed...	Value	5 p. cent.
Woollen and Worsted Yarns and Cords (not including Berlin Wool).	Picul	5 3 0 0
Berlin Wool	"	4 0 0 0
Woolon or Berlinette.....	"	3 5 0 0
Worm Tablets, in bottles, not exceeding 60 pieces	Dozen	0 0 5 5
Yarn, Asbestos.....	Picul	2 2 5 0
Yarn, Coir.....	Value	5 p. cent.
Yarn, Cotton, Bleached or Grey.....	Picul	0 9 5 0
Yarn, Cotton, Dyed	Value	5 p. cent.
Yarn, Cotton, Grey.....	Picul	5 9 5 0
Yarn, Cotton, Mercerised or Gassed.....	Value	5 p. cent.
Yarn, Cotton, Woolon or Berlinette	Picul	3 5 0 0
Yarn, Wool, Berlin.....	"	4 0 0 0
Yarn, Woollen and Worsted (not including Berlin Wool)	"	5 3 0 0

RULES

Rule I.—Imports unenumerated in this Tariff will pay Duty at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*; and the value upon which Duty is to be calculated shall be the market value of the goods in local currency. This market value when converted into Haikwan Taels shall be considered to be 12 per cent. higher than the amount upon which Duty is to be calculated.

If the goods have been sold before presentation to the Customs of the Application to pay Duty, the gross amount of the *bona fide* contract will be accepted as evidence of the market value. Should the goods have been sold on c. f. and i. terms, that is to say, without inclusion in the price of Duty and other charges, such c. f. and i. price shall be taken as the value for Duty-paying purposes without the deduction mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

If the goods have not been sold before presentation to the Customs of the application to pay Duty, and should a dispute arise between Customs and importer regarding the value or classification of goods, the case will be referred to a Board of Arbitration composed as follows:—

An official of the Customs;

A merchant selected by the Consul of the importer; and

A merchant, differing in nationality from the importer, selected by the Senior Consul.

Questions regarding procedure, etc., which may arise during the sittings of the Board shall be decided by the majority. The final finding of the majority of the Board, which must be announced within fifteen days of the reference (not including holidays), will be binding upon both parties. Each of the two merchants on the Board will be entitled to a fee of ten Haikwan Taels. Should the Board sustain the Customs valuation, or, in the event of not sustaining that valuation, should it decided that the goods have been undervalued by the importer to the extent of not less than 7½ per cent., the importer will pay the fees; if otherwise, the fees will be paid by the Customs. Should the Board decide that the correct value of the goods is 20 per cent. (or more) higher than that upon which the importer originally claimed to pay Duty, the Customs authorities may retain possession of the goods until full Duty has been paid and may levy an additional Duty equal to four times the Duty sought to be evaded.

In all cases invoices, when available, must be produced if required by the Customs.

Rule II.—The following will not be liable to Import Duty: Foreign Rice, Cereals, and Flour; Gold and Silver, both Bullion and Coin; Printed Books, Charts, Maps, Periodicals and Newspapers.

A freight or part freight of Duty-free commodities (Gold and Silver Bullion and Foreign Coins excepted) will render the vessel carrying them, though no other cargo be on board, liable to Tonnage Dues.

Drawbacks will be issued for Ship's Stores and Bunker Coal when taken on board.

Rule III.—Except at the requisition of the Chinese Government, or for sale to Chinese duly authorised to purchase them, Import trade is prohibited in all Arms, Ammunition, and Munitions of War of every description. No Permit to land them will be issued until the Customs have proof that the necessary authority has been given to the Importer. Infraction of this rule will be punishable by confiscation of all the goods concerned. The import of Salt is absolutely prohibited.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

Notification issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs at Canton on the 14th November, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that:—

1. On and after the 11th inst., the Tariff of Import Duties hitherto existing and the list of Duty-free Goods cease to be operative and, until further notice, whatever is imported with certain exceptions, is to pay an effective 5 per cent. *ad valorem* Duty.

2. The exceptions are as follows:—

(*a.*) Foreign Rice, Cereals and Flour, as well as Gold and Silver, coined and uncoined, are exempt from Duty.

(*b.*) The Import Duty on Opium remains unchanged at thirty taels, that and *lekin* at the rate of eighty taels, or one hundred and ten taels in all, per picul, being payable simultaneously as at present.

(*c.*) Foreign Goods on the way to China or which shall have been despatched to China within six days after the signature of the Protocol—that is, on or before the 13th September—are to pay Import Duty according to the old Tariff, a fixed Duty if enumerated, and an *ad valorem* 5 per cent. Duty if unenumerated, and are to be exempt from Duty if on the Duty-free list. Goods despatched after the 13th September are to pay an effective 5 per cent. according to the new rule.

(*d.*) Merchandise taken out of bond is to pay Duty according to its liability on the day of bonding—that is, if already in bond, or if bonded on any future day, but forming part of a cargo now on the way to China, or despatched to China on or before the 13th September, it is to be treated according to the old Tariff and Tariff Rules. All other bonded imports are to pay an effective 5 per cent.

(*e.*) Whatever is imported for the use of Legations at Peking is exempt from Import Duty—applications for Exemption Permits, etc., to be countersigned and sealed by the Consulate of the Legation concerned.

(*f.*) Whatever is shipped or discharged for the use of Foreign forces, military or naval, is exempt from Import Duty—applications for Exemption Permits, etc., to be countersigned and sealed by the Consulate of the flag concerned.

3. The values on which the new Tariff is to fix Duties will be the average values for the three years 1897, 1898, 1899. Where the valuation . . . . is questioned, the market value of the day *minus* Duty and charges, or where that cannot be ascertained, invoice value *plus* 10 per cent. will rule instead; but as this will involve detention of goods concerned at owner's risk and expense till such market, or failing market, invoice value can be ascertained and settled, it is hoped the valuation . . . . will be acquiesced in.

4. Goods exported pay Duty according to the Tariff hitherto existing.

5. Coast Trade Duty, which is not an Import Duty, but a Coast Duty on Native produce inwards, remains as before, and is not affected by the effective 5 per cent. rules.

TARIFF ON EXPORTS

(As annexed to the Tientsin Treaty of 1858)

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty.	
	Per	*T. m. c. c.*
Alum	Picul	0 0 4 5
„ Green or Copperas	„	0 1 0 0
Aniseed, Star	„	0 5 0 0
„ Broken	„	0 2 5 0
„ Oil	„	5 0 0 0
Apricot Seeds, or Almonds	„	0 4 5 0
Arsenic	„	0 4 5 0
Artificial Flowers	„	1 5 0 0
Bamboo Ware	„	0 7 5 0
Bangles, or Glass Armlets	„	0 5 0 0
Beans and Peas	„	0 0 6 0
Bean Cake	„	0 0 3 5
Bone and Horn Ware	„	1 5 0 0
Brass Buttons	„	3 0 0 0
„ Foil	„	1 5 0 0
„ Ware	„	1 0 0 0
„ Wire	„	1 1 5 0
Camphor	„	0 7 5 0
Canes	Thousand	0 5 0 0
Cantharides	Picul	2 0 0 0
Capoor Cutchery	„	0 3 0 0
Carpets and Druggets	Hundred	3 5 0 0
Cassia Lignea	Picul	0 6 0 0
„ Buds	„	0 8 0 0
„ Twigs	„	0 1 5 0
„ Oil	„	9 0 0 0
Castor Oil	„	0 2 0 0
Chestnuts	„	0 1 0 0
China Roots	„	0 1 3 0
Chinaware, Fine	„	0 9 0 0
„ Coarse	„	0 4 5 0
Cinnarbar	„	0 7 5 0
Clothing, Cotton	„	1 5 0 0
„ Silk	„	10 0 0 0
Coal	„	0 0 4 0
Coir	„	0 1 0 0
Copper Ore	„	0 5 0 0
„ Sheathing, Old	„	0 5 0 0
„ and Pewter Ware	„	1 1 5 0
Corals, False	„	0 3 5 0
Cotton, Raw	„	0 3 5 0
„ Rags	„	0 0 4 5
Cow Bezoar	Catty	0 3 6 0
Crackers, Fireworks	Picul	0 5 0 0
Cubebs	„	1 5 0 0
Curiosities, Antiques	*ad valorem*	5 p. cent.
Dates, Black	Picul	0 1 5 0
„ Red	„	0 0 9 0
Dye, Green	Catty	0 8 0 0
Eggs, Preserved	Thousand	0 3 5 0
Fans, Feather	Hundred	0 7 5 0
„ Paper	„	0 0 4 5
„ Palm Leaf, trimmed	Thousand	0 3 6 0
„ Palm Leaf, untrimmed	„	0 2 0 0
Felt Cuttings	Picul	0 1 0 0
„ Caps	Hundred	1 2 5 0
Fungus, or Agaric	Picul	0 6 0 0

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty.	
	Per	*T. m. c. c*
Galangal	Picul	0 1 0 5
Garlic	„	0 0 3 0
Ginseng, Native	*ad valorem*	5 p. cent.
„ Corean or Japan, 1st quality	Catty	0 5 0 0
„ „ 2nd quality	„	0 3 5 0
Glass Beads	Picul	0 5 0 0
Glass or Vitrified Wire	„	0 5 0 0
Glasscloth, Fine	„	2 5 0 0
„ Coarse	„	0 7 5 0
Ground-nuts	„	0 1 0 0
„ Cake	„	0 0 3 0
Gypsum, Ground, or Plaster of Paris	„	0 0 3 0
Hair, Camels	„	1 0 0 0
Hair, Goats	„	0 1 8 0
Hams	„	0 5 5 0
Hartall, or Orpiment	„	0 3 5 0
Hemp	„	0 3 5 0
Honey	„	0 9 0 0
Horns, Deers', Young	Pair	0 9 0 0
„ „ Old	Picul	1 3 5 0
India Ink	„	4 0 0 0
Indigo, Dry	„	1 0 0 0
Ivory Ware	Catty	0 1 5 0
Joss-sticks	Picul	0 2 0 0
Kittysols, or Paper Umbrellas	Hundred	0 5 0 0
Lacquered Ware	Picul	1 0 0 0
Lamp wicks	„	0 6 0 0
Lead, Red, *(Minium)*	„	0 3 5 0
„ White, *(Ceruse)*	„	0 3 5 0
„ Yellow, *(Massicot)*	„	0 3 5 0
Leather Articles, as Pouches, Purses	„	1 5 0 0
„ Green	„	1 8 0 0
Lichees	„	0 2 0 0
Lily Flowers, Dried	„	0 2 7 0
„ Seeds or Lotus Nuts	„	0 5 0 0
Liquorice	„	0 1 3 5
Lung-ngan	„	0 2 5 0
„ without Stone	„	0 3 5 0
Manure Cakes, or Poudrette	„	0 0 9 0
Marble Slabs	„	0 2 0 0
Mats of all kinds	Hundred	0 2 0 0
Matting	roll of 40 yards	0 2 0 0
Melon Seeds	Picul	0 1 0 0
Mother-o'-Pearl Ware	Catty	0 1 0 0
Mushrooms	Picul	1 5 0 0
Musk	Catty	0 9 0 0
Nankeen and Native Cotton Cloths	Picul	1 5 0 0
Nutgalls	„	0 5 0 0
Oil, as Bean, Tea, Wood, Cotton & Hemp Seed	„	0 3 0 0
Oiled Paper	„	0 4 5 0

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty. Per	T. m. c. c.
Olive Seed	Picul	0 3 0 0
Oyster-shells, Sea-shells	"	0 0 9 0
Paint, Green	"	0 4 5 0
Palampore, or Cotton Bed Quilts	Hundred	2 7 5 0
Paper, 1st quality	Picul	0 7 0 0
" 2nd "	"	0 4 0 0
Pearls, False	"	2 0 0 0
Peel, Orange	"	0 3 0 0
" Pumelo, 1st quality	"	0 4 5 0
" " 2nd "	"	0 1 5 0
Peppermint Leaf	"	0 1 0 0
" Oil	"	3 5 0 0
Pictures and Paintings	Each	0 1 0 0
Pictures on Pith or Rice Paper	Hundred	0 1 0 0
Pottery, Earthenware	Picul	0 0 5 0
Preserves, Comfits, and Sweetmeats	"	0 5 0 0
Rattans, Split	"	0 2 5 0
Rattan Ware	"	0 3 0 0
Rhubarb	"	1 2 5 0
Rice or Paddy, Wheat, Millet, and other Grains	"	0 1 0 0
Rugs of Hair or Skin	Each	0 0 9 0
Samshoo	Picul	0 1 5 0
Sandalwood Ware	Catty	0 1 0 0
Seaweed	Picul	0 1 5 0
Sessamun Seed	"	0 1 3 5
Shoes and Boots, Leather or Satin	Pairs	3 0 0 0
Shoes, Straw	"	0 1 8 0
Silks, Raw and Thrown	Picul	10 0 0 0
" Yellow, from Szechuen	"	7 0 0 0
" Reeled from Dupions	"	5 0 0 0
Silk, Wild Raw	"	2 5 0 0
" Refuse	"	1 0 0 0
" Cocoons	"	3 0 0 0
" Floss, Canton	"	4 3 0 0
" from other Provinces	"	10 0 0 0

Name of Article.	Tariff Unit and Duty. Per	T. m. c. c.
Silk, Ribbons and Thread	Picul	10 0 0 0
" Piece Goods,—Pongees, Shawls, Scarves, Crape, Satin, Gauzes, Velvet and Embroidered Goods	"	12 0 0 0
" Piece Goods,—Szechuen, Shantung	"	4 5 0 0
" Tassels	"	10 0 0 0
" Caps	Hundred	0 9 0 0
Silk and Cotton Mixtures	Picul	5 0 0 0
Silver and Gold Ware	"	10 0 0 0
Snuff	"	0 8 0 0
Soy	"	0 4 0 0
Straw Braid	"	0 7 0 0
Sugar, Brown	"	0 1 2 0
" White	"	0 2 0 0
" Candy	"	0 2 5 0
Tallow, Animal	"	0 2 0 0
" Vegetable	"	0 3 0 0
Tea (see Note at the end of the Tariff)	"	2 5 0 0
Tin Foil	"	1 2 5 0
Tobacco, Prepared	"	0 4 5 0
Tobacco, Leaf	"	0 1 5 0
Tortoiseshell Ware	Catty	0 2 0 0
Trunks, Leather	Picul	1 5 0 0
Turmeric	"	0 1 0 0
Twine, Hemp, Canton	"	0 1 5 0
" " Soochow	"	0 5 0 0
Turnips, Salted	"	0 1 8 0
Varnish, or Crude Lacquer	"	0 5 0 0
Vermicelli	"	0 1 8 0
Vermillion	"	2 5 0 0
Wax, White or Insect	"	1 5 0 0
Wood—Piles, Poles, & Joists	Each	0 0 3 0
Wood Ware	Picul	1 1 5 0
Wool	"	0 3 5 0

TEA.—*Coarse unfired Japanese Tea imported for local consumption.*—Since February, 1861, it has been the practice of the Shanghai Customs to charge duty *ad valorem* on Tea of this description.

Tea imported from Japan for the purpose of being refired and re-exported to a Foreign country.—Since the 1st of April, 1861, Japanese Tea imported for re-exportation has been dealt with at Shanghai according to the following rule:—

"Tea imported into this port from Japan for the purpose of being refired and re-exported to a Foreign country will be allowed a reduction on the actual weight imported of Twenty per cent. on the Import duty, and when re-exported a Drawback Certificate for the entire amount of duty paid will be granted on application in the usual manner, provided that the terms of Article XLV. of the Treaty between Great Britain and China be complied with, and that the weights, &c., &c., be correctly declared."

Brick Tea.—In the Tariff appended to the Russian Regulations of 1862, the Export duty on Brick is fixed at 6 Mace per picul.

RULES

(*Annexed to the Tariff of* 1858.)

RULE I.—*Unenumerated Goods.*—Articles not enumerated in the list of exports, but enumerated in the list of imports, when exported, will pay the amount of duty set against them in the list of imports; and, similarly, articles not enumerated in the list of imports, but enumerated in the list of exports, when imported, will pay the amount of duty set against them in the list of exports.

Articles not enumerated in either list, nor in the list of duty-free goods, will pay an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent., calculated on their market value.

RULE II.—*Duty-free Goods.*—Gold and silver bullion, foreign coins, flour, Indian meal, sago, biscuits, preserved meats and vegetables, cheese, butter, confectionery, foreign clothing, jewellery, plated-ware, perfumery, soap of all kinds, charcoal, firewood, candles (foreign), tobacco (foreign), cigars (foreign), wine, beer, spirits, household stores, ship's stores, personal baggage, stationery, carpeting, druggeting, cutlery, foreign medicines, glass, and crystal ware.

The above pay no import or export duty, but, if transported into the interior will, with the exception of personal baggage, gold and silver bullion, and foreign coins, pay a transit duty at the rate of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

A freight, or part freight, of duty-free commodities (personal baggage, gold and silver bullion, and foreign coins, excepted) will render the vessel carrying them, though no other cargo be on board, liable to tonnage dues.

RULE III.—*Contraband Goods.*—Import and export trade is alike prohibited in the following articles: Gunpowder, shot, cannon, fowling-pieces, rifles, muskets, pistols, and all other munitions and implements of war; and salt.

RULE IV.—*Weights and Measures.*—In the calculation of the Tariff, the weight of a picul of one hundred catties is held to be equal to one hundred and thirty-three and one-third pounds avoirdupois; and the length of a chang of ten Chinese feet to be equal to one hundred and forty-one English inches.

One Chinese chih is held to be equal to fourteen and one-tenth inches English; and four yards English, less three inches, to equal one chang.

RULE V.—*Regarding Certain Commodities Heretofore Contraband.*—The restrictions affecting trade in opium, cash, grain, pulse, sulphur, brimstone, saltpetre, and spelter are relaxed, under the following conditions;—

1.—*Opium will henceforth pay thirty Taels per picul import duty. The importer will sell it only at the port. It will be carried into the interior by Chinese only, and only as Chinese property; the foreign trader will not be allowed to occompany it. The provisions of Article IX. of the Treaty of Tientsin, by which British subjects are authorized to proceed into the interior with passports to trade, will not extend to it, nor will those of Article XXVII. of the same treaty, by which the transit dues are regulated. The transit dues on it will be arranged as the Chinese Government see fit: nor in future revisions of the Tariff is the same rule of revision to be applied to opium as to other goods.

2.—*Copper Cash.*—The export of cash to any foreign port is prohibited; but it shall be lawful for British subjects to ship it at one of the open ports of China to another, on compliance with the following Regulation:—The shipper shall give notice of the amount of cash he desires to ship, and the port of its destination, and shall bind himself either by a bond, with two sufficient sureties, or by depositing

* For duty Opium see Convention signed in 1885, also the Treaty of 1902.

such other security as may be deemed by the Customs satisfactory, to return, within six months from the date of clearance, to the collector at the port of shipment, the certificate issued by him, with an acknowledgment thereon of the receipt of the cash at the port of destination by the collector at that port, who shall thereto affix his seal; or failing the production of the certificate, to forfeit a sum equal in value to the cash shipped. Cash will pay no duty inwards or outwards; but a freight or part freight of cash, though no other cargo be on board, will render the vessel carrying it liable to pay tonnage dues.

3.—The export of rice and all other grain whatsoever, native or foreign, no matter where grown or whence imported, to any foreign port, is prohibited; but these commodities may be carried by British merchants from one of the open ports of China to another, under the same conditions in respect of security as cash, on payment at the port of shipment of the duty specified in the Tariff.

No import duty will be leviable on rice or grain; but a freight or part freight of rice or grain, though no other cargo be on board, will render the vessel importing it liable to tonnage dues.

4.—* The export of pulse and beancake from Tung-chau and Newchwang, under the British flag, is prohibited. From any other of the ports they may be shipped, on payment of the tariff duty, either to other ports of China, or to foreign countries.

5.—Saltpetre, sulphur, brimstone, and spelter, being munitions of war, shall not be imported by British subjects, save at the requisition of the Chinese Government, or for sale to Chinese duly authorized to purchase them. No permit to land them will be issued until the Customs have proof that the necessary authority has been given to the purchase. It shall not be lawful for British subjects to carry these commodities up the Yang-tsze-kiang, or into any port other than those open on the seaboard, nor to accompany them into the interior on behalf of Chinese. They must be sold at the ports only, and, except at the ports they will be regarded as Chinese property.

Infractions of the conditions, as above set forth, under which trade in opium, cash, grain, pulse, saltpetre, brimstone, sulphur, and spelter may be henceforward carried on, will be punishable by confiscation of all the goods concerned.

Rule VI.—*Liability of Vessels Entering Port.* For the prevention of misunderstanding, it is agreed that the term of twenty-four hours, within which British vessels must be reported to the Consul under Article XXXVII. of the Treaty of Tientsin, shall be understood to commence from the time a British vessel comes within the limits of the port; as also the term of forty-eight hours allowed her by Article XXX. of the same Treaty to remain in port without payment of tonnage dues.

The limits of the ports shall be defined by the Customs, with all consideration for the convenience of trade compatible with due protection of the revenue; also the limits of the anchorages within which lading and discharging is permitted by the Customs; and the same shall be notified to the Consul for public information.

Rule VII.—*Transit Dues.*—It is agreed that Article XXXVIII. of the Treaty of Tientsin shall be interpreted to declare the amounts of transit dues legally leviable upon merchandise imported or exported by British subjects to be one-half of the tariff duties, except in the case of the duty-free goods liable to a transit duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*, as provided in Article II. of these Rules. Merchandise shall be cleared of its transit dues under the following conditions:—

In the case of Imports.—Notice being given at the port of entry, from which the Imports are to be forwarded inland, of the nature and quantity of the goods, the ship

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* NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate, Shanghai, 24th March, 1862.

Article IV. of Rule No. 5 appended to the Tariff of 1858 is rescinded.

Pulse and bean-cake may be henceforth exported from Tungchow and Newchwang, and from all other ports in China open by Treaty, on the same terms and conditions as are applied to other Native produce by the Regulation bearing date the 5th December last; that is to say, they may be shipped on payment of Tariff duty at the port of shipment, and discharged at any Chinese port on payment of half-duty, with power to claim drawback of the half-duty if re-exported.

By order, WALTER H. MEDHURST, Consul.

from which they have been landed, and the place inland to which they are bound, with all other necessary particulars, the Collector of Customs will, on due inspection made, and on receipt of the transit duty due, issue a transit duty certificate. This must be produced at every barrier station, and *vised*. No further duty will be leviable upon imports so certificated, no matter how distant the place of their destination.

In the Case of Exports.—Produce purchased by a British subject in the interior will be inspected, and taken account of, at the first barrier it passes on its way to the port of shipment. A memorandum showing the amount of the produce and the port at which it is to be shipped, will be deposited there by the person in charge of the produce; he will then receive a certificate, which must be exhibited and *vised* at every barrier, on his way to the port of shipment. On the arrival of the produce at the barrier nearest the port notice must be given at the Customs at the port, and the transit dues due thereon being paid, it will be passed. On exportation the produce will pay the tariff duty*.

Any attempt to pass goods inwards or outward otherwise than in compliance with the rule here laid down will render them liable to confiscation.

Unauthorised sale, *in transitu*, of goods that have been entered as above for a port, will render them liable to confiscation. Any attempt to pass goods in excess of the quantity specified in the certificate will render all the goods of the same denomination, named in the certificate, liable to confiscation. Permission to export produce, which cannot be proved to have paid its transit dues, will be refused by the Customs until the transit dues shall have been paid. The above being the arrangement agreed to regarding the transit dues, which will thus be levied once and for all, the notification required under Article XXVIII. of the Treaty of Tientsin, for the information of British and Chinese subjects, is hereby dispensed with.

Rule VIII.—*Peking not Open to Trade.*—It is agreed that Article IX. of the Treaty of Tientsin shall not be interpreted as authorising British subjects to enter the capital city of Peking for purposes of trade.

Rule IX.—*Abolition of the Meltage Fee.*—It is agreed that the percentage of one Tael two Mace, hitherto charged in excess of duty payments to defray the expenses of melting by the Chinese Government, shall be no longer levied on British subjects.

Rule X.—*Collection of Duties Under One System at all Ports.*—It being by Treaty at the option of the Chinese Government to adopt what means appear to it best suited to protect its revenue accruing on British trade, it is agreed that one uniform system shall be enforced at every port.

The high officer appointed by the Chinese Government to superintend foreign trade will, accordingly from time to time, either himself visit, or will send a deputy to visit the different ports. The said high officer will be at liberty, of his own choice, and independently of the suggestion or nomination of any British authority, to select any British subject he may see fit to aid him in the administration of the Customs Revenue, in the prevention of smuggling, in the definition of port boundaries, or in discharging the duties of harbour master; also in the distribution of lights, buoys, beacons, and the like, the maintenance of which shall be provided for out of the tonnage dues.

The Chinese Government will adopt what measures it shall find requisite to prevent smuggling upon the Yang-tsze-kiang, when that river shall be opened to trade.

Done at Shanghai, in the province of Kiang-su, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, being the third day of the tenth moon of the eighth year of the reign of Hien Fung.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Seal of Chinese Plenipotentiaries. Signatures of Five Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

* See Chefoo Convention, Section III., Article 4.

EMIGRATION CONVENTION

Between the United Kingdom and China respecting the Employment of Chinese Labour in British Colonies and Protectorates

(*Signed in London, 13th May,* 1904.)

Whereas a Convention between Her Majesty Queen Victoria and His Majesty the Emperor of China was signed at Peking on the 24th October, 1860, by Article V. of which His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China consented to allow Chinese subjects, wishing to take service in British Colonies or other parts beyond the seas, to enter into engagements with British subjects, and to ship themselves and their families on board of British vessels at the open ports of China in conformity with Regulations to be drawn up between the two Governments for the protection of such emigrants:

And whereas the aforesaid Regulations have not hitherto been framed, His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of China have accordingly appointed the following as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, the Most Honourable Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, Marquess of Lansdowne, His Majestys' Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and

His Majesty the Emperor of China, Chang Têh-Yih, Brevet Lieutenant-General of the Chinese Imperial Forces, His Imperial Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

And the said Plenipotentiaries having met and communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I.—As the Regulations to be framed under the above-mentioned Treaty were intended to be of a general character, it is hereby agreed that on each occasion when indentured emigrants are required for a particular British Colony or Protectorate beyond the seas, His Britannic Majesty's Minister in Peking shall notify the Chinese Government, stating the name of the Treaty port at which it is intended to embark them, and the terms and conditions on which they are to be engaged; the Chinese Government shall thereupon, without requiring further formalities, immediately instruct the local authorities at the specified Treaty port to take all the steps necessary to facilitate emigration. The notification herein referred to shall only be required once in the case of each Colony or Protectorate, except when emigration under indenture to that Colony or Protectorate from the specified Treaty port has not taken place during the preceding three years.

Art. II.—On the receipt of the instructions above referred to, the Taotai at the port shall at once appoint an officer, to be called the Chinese Inspector; who, together with the British Consular Officer at the port, or his Delegate, shall make known by Proclamation and by means of the native press the text of the Indenture which the emigrant will have to sign, and any particulars of which the Chinese officer considers it essential that the emigrant shall be informed, respecting the country to which the emigrant is to proceed, and respecting its laws.

Art. III.—The British Consular officer at the port, or his Delegate, shall confer with the Chinese Inspector as to the location and installation of the offices and other necessary buildings hereinafter called the Emigration Agency, which shall be erected or fitted up by the British Government, and at their expense, for the purpose of carrying on the business of the engagement and shipment of the emigrants, and in which the Chinese Inspector and his staff shall have suitable accommodation for carrying on their duties.

Art. IV.—(1.) There shall be posted up in conspicuous places throughout the Emigration Agency, and more especially in that part of it called the Depôt, destined for the reception of intending emigrants, copies of the Indenture to be entered into with the emigrant, drawn up in the English and Chinese languages, together with copies of the special Ordinance, if any, relating to immigration into the particular Colony or Protectorate for which the emigrants are required.

(2.) There shall be kept a Register in English and in Chinese, in which the names of intending indentured emigrants shall be inscribed, and in this Register there shall not be inscribed the name of any person who is under 20 years of age, unless he shall have produced proof of his having obtained the consent of his parents or other lawful guardians to emigrate, or, in default of these, of the Magistrate of the district to which he belongs. After signature of the Indenture according to the Chinese manner, the emigrant shall not be permitted to leave the Depôt previously to his embarkation, without a pass signed by the Chinese Inspector, and countersigned by the British Consular Officer or his Delegate, unless he shall have, through the Chinese Inspector, renounced his agreement and withdrawn his name from the register of emigrants.

(3.) Before the sailing of the ship each emigrant shall be carefully examined by a qualified Medical officer nominated by the British Consular Officer or his Delegate. The emigrants shall be paraded before the British Consular Officer or his Delegate and the Chinese Inspector or his Delegate, and questioned with a view to ascertain their perfect understanding of the Indenture.

Art. V.—All ships employed in the conveyance of indentured emigrants from China under this Convention shall engage and embark them only at a Treaty port, and shall comply with the Regulations contained in the Schedule hereto annexed and forming part of the Convention.

Art. VI.—For the better protection of the emigrant, and of any other Chinese subject who may happen to be residing in the Colony or Protectorate to which the emigration is to take place, it shall be competent to the Emperor of China to appoint a Consul or Vice-Consul to watch over their interests and well-being, and such Consul or Vice-Consul shall have all the rights and privileges accorded to the Consuls of other nations.

Art. VII.—Every Indenture entered into under the present Articles shall clearly specify the name of the country for which the labourer is required, the duration of the engagement, and, if renewable, on what terms, the number of hours of labour per working day, the nature of the work, the rate of wages and mode of payment, the rations, clothing, the grant of a free passage out, and, where such is provided for therein, a free passage back to the port of embarkation in China for himself and family, right to free medical attendance and medicines, whether in the Colony or Protectorate, or on the voyage from and to the port of embarkation in China, and any other

advantages to which the emigrant shall be entitled. The Indenture may also provide that the emigrant shall, if considered necessary by the medical authorities, be vaccinated on his arrival at the Depot, and in the event of such vaccination being unsuccessful, revaccinated on board ship.

Art. VIII.—The Indenture shall be signed, or in cases of illiteracy marked, by the emigrant after the Chinese manner, in the presence of the British Consular Officer or his Delegate and of the Chinese Inspector or his Delegate, who shall be responsible to their respective Governments for its provisions having been clearly and fully explained to the emigrant previous to signature. To each emigrant there shall be presented a copy of the Indenture drawn up in English and Chinese. Such Indenture shall not be considered as definitive or irrevocable until after the embarkation of the emigrant.

Art. IX.—In every British Colony or Protectorate to which indentured Chinese emigrants proceed, an officer or officers shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to insure that the emigrant shall have free access to the Courts of Justice to obtain the redress for injuries to his person and property which is secured to all persons irrespective of race, by the local law.

Art. X.—During the sojourn of the emigrant in the Colony or Protectorate in which he is employed, all possible postal facilities shall be afforded to him for communicating with his native country and for making remittances to his family.

Art. XI.—With regard to the repatriation of the emigrant and his family, whether on the expiration of the Indenture or from any legal cause, or in event of his having been invalided from sickness or disablement, it is understood that this shall always be to the port of shipment in China, and that in no case shall it take place by any other means than actual conveyance by ship, and payment of money to the returning emigrant in lieu of passage shall not be admissible.

Art. XII.—Nothing in any Indenture framed under these Articles shall constitute on the employer a right to transfer the emigrant to another employer of labour without the emigrant's free consent and the approval of his Consul or Vice-Consul; and should any such transfer or assignment take place, it shall not in any way invalidate any of the rights or privileges of the emigrant under the Indenture.

Art. XIII.—It is agreed that a fee on each indentured emigrant shipped under the terms of this convention shall be paid to the Chinese Government for expenses of inspection, but no payment of any kind shall be made to the Chinese Inspector or any other official of the Chinese Government at the port of embarkation. The above fee shall be paid into the Customs bank previous to the clearance of the ship, and shall be calculated at the following rate:—3 Mexican dollars per head for any number of emigrants not exceeding 10,000, and 2 dollars per head for any number in excess thereof, provided they are shipped at the same Treaty port, and that not more than twelve months have elapsed since the date of the last shipment.

Should the port of embarkation have been changed, or a space of more than twelve months have elapsed since the date of the last shipment, inspection charges shall be paid as in the first instance.

Art. XIV.—The English and Chinese text of the present Convention have been carefully compared, but in the event of there being any difference of meaning between them, the sense as expressed in the English text shall be held to be the correct sense,

Art. XV.—The present Convention shall come into force on the date of its signature and remain in force for four years from that date, and after such period of four years it shall be terminable by either of the High Contracting Parties on giving one year's notice.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London in four copies (two in English and two in Chinese), this thirteenth day of May of the year 1904.

(Signed) LANSDOWNE.
T. Y. CHANG.

SCHEDULE

Regulations

Ships employed in the transport of indentured emigrants from China under this Convention must be seaworthy, clean, and properly ventilated, and with regard to the following matters, shall comply with conditions as far as possible equivalent to those in force in British India with reference to the emigration of natives from India:—

Accommodation required on board (*vide* Section 57 of "The Indian Emigration Act, 1883").

Sleeping accommodation consisting of wooden sheathing to the decks or sleeping platforms (*vide* rule regarding "iron decks," as amended the 16th August, 1902, in Schedule "A" to the rules under "The Indian Emigration Act, 1883").

Rules as to space on board (*vide* Section 58 of "The Indian Emigration Act, 1883").

Carriage of qualified surgeon, with necessary medical stores.

Storage of drinking water (*vide* Rule 113, as amended the 24th February, 1903, under "The Indian Emigration Act, 1883").

Provision of adequate distilling apparatus (*vide* Schedule "C" to the rules under "The Indian Emigration Act, 1883").

The dietary for each indentured emigrant on board ship shall be as follows per day:—

Rice, not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb., or flour or bread stuffs	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Fish (dried or salt) or meat (fresh or preserved)	$0\frac{1}{3}$,,
Fresh vegetables of suitable kinds	$1\frac{1}{3}$,,
Salt	1 oz.
Sugar	$1\frac{1}{2}$,,
Chinese tea	$0\frac{1}{3}$,,
Chinese condiments in sufficient quantities.	
Water, for drinking and cooking	1 gallon

or such other articles of food as may be substituted for any of the articles enumerated in the foregoing scale as being in the opinion of the doctor on board equivalent thereto.

Notes Exchanged Between the Marquess of Lansdowne and the Chinese Minister on Signing Convention of May 13th, 1904

Foreign Office, London, May 13th, 1904.

Sir,—By Article VI. of the Convention about to be concluded between Great Britain and China with regard to Chinese subjects leaving the Treaty ports of China under Indenture for service in British Colonies or Protectorates, it is provided that:—

"For the better protection of the emigrant and of any other Chinese subject who may happen to be residing in the Colony or Protectorate to which the emigration is to take place, it shall be competent to the Emperor of China to appoint a Consul or Vice-Consul to watch over their interests and well-being, and such Consul or Vice-Consul shall have all the rights and privileges accorded to the Consul of other nations."

His Majesty's Government consider it specially important that the persons appointed to occupy, for the purpose named, the position of Consul or Vice-Consul should be experienced officers of Chinese nationality, that they should be exclusively in the service of the Emperor of China, and that in each case the name of the person selected should be communicated to His Majesty's Government, and their agreement to the appointment obtained.

I have the honour to inquire whether the Chinese Government are prepared to meet the wishes of His Majesty's Government in the matter. If so, and if you will inform me accordingly, this note and your reply might be attached to the Conve..tion in order to place on formal record the arrangement concluded.—I have, &c.

(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

Chang Ta-Jen, &c., &c., &c.

Chinese Legation, London,

May 13th, 1904.

My LORD MARQUESS,—In reply to your Lordship's note of this date, I have the honour to state that the Chinese Government are in entire accord with His Britannic Majesty's Government as to the great importance they attach to the Consuls and Vice-Consuls to be appointed under Article VI. of the Convention about to be concluded between the two Governments being men of great experience, and will consider it a duty which they owe to the emigrant to confine the selection of these officers to such as in all respects conform to the requirements specified in the note above referred to, which, together with the present one, it has been mutually agreed shall, in proof of that understanding, be appended to the said Convention.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. Y. CHANG.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, K. G.,

&c., &c., &c.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND RUSSIA WITH REGARD TO THEIR RESPECTIVE RAILWAY INTERESTS IN CHINA

No. 1

Sir C. Scott to Count Mouravieff

The Undersigned, British Ambassador, duly authorized to that effect, has the honour to make the following declaration to his Excellency Count Mouravieff, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs :—

Great Britain and Russia, animated by a sincere desire to avoid in China all cause of conflict on questions where their interests meet, and taking into consideration the economic and geographical gravitation of certain parts of that Empire, have agreed as follows :—

1. Great Britain engages not to seek for her own account, or on behalf of British subjects or of others, any railway concessions to the north of the Great Wall of China, and not to obstruct, directly or indirectly, applications for railway concessions in that region supported by the Russian Governent.

2.—Russia, on her part, engages not to seek for her own account, or on behalf of Russian subjects or of others, any railway concessions in the basin of the Yangtze and not to obstruct, directly or indirectly, applications for railway concessions in that region supported by the British Government.

The two Contracting Parties, having nowise in view to infringe in any way the sovereign rights of China or existing Treaties, will not fail to communicate to the Chinese Government the present arrangement, which, by averting all cause of complications between them, is of a nature to consolidate peace in the Far East, and to serve the primordial interests of China herself.

(Signed) Charles S. Scott.

St. Petersburg, April 28, 1899.

The Undersigned, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, duly authorized to that effect, has the honour to make the following declaration to his Excellency Sir Charles Scott, British Ambassador :—

Russia and Great Britain, animated by the sincere desire to avoid in China all cause of conflict on questions where their interests meet, and taking into consideration the economic and geographical gravitation of certain parts of that Empire, have agreed as follows —

1.—Russia engages not to seek for her own account, or on behalf of Russian subjects or of others, any railway concessions in the basin of the Yangtze, and not to obstruct, directly or indirectly, applications for railway concessions in thatregion supported by the British Government.

2.—Great Britain, on her part, engages not to seek for her own account, or on behalf of British subjects or of others, any railway concessions to the north of the Great Wall of China, and not to obstruct, directly or indirectly, applications for railway concessions in that region supported by the Russian Government.

The two Contracting Parties, having nowise in view to infringe in any way the sovereign rights of China or of existing Treaties, will not fail to communicate to the Chinese Government the present arrangement, which, by averting all cause of complication between them, is of a nature to consolidate peace in the Far East, and to serve the primordial interests of China herself.

The Undersigned, etc. (Signed) Count MOURAVIEFF.

St. Petersburg, April 16 (28), 1899.

No. 3

Sir C. Scott to Count Mouravieff

In order to complete the notes exchanged this day respecting the partition of spheres for concessions for the construction and working of railways in China, it has been agreed to record in the present additional note the arrangement arrived at with regard to the line Shanhaikuan-Newchwang, for the construction of which a loan has been already contracted by the Chinese Government with the Shanghai-Hongkong Bank, acting on behalf of the British and Chinese Corporation.

The general arrangement established by the above-mentioned notes is not to infringe in any way the rights acquired under the said Loan Contract, and the Chinese Government may appoint both an English engineer and an European accountant to supervise the construction of the line in question, and the expenditure of the money appropriated to it.

But it remains understood that this fact cannot be taken as constituting a right of property or foreign control, and that the line in question is to remain a Chinese line, under the control of the Chinese Government, and cannot be mortgaged or alienated to a non-Chinese Company.

As regards the branch line from Siaoheichan to Sinminting, in addition to the aforesaid restrictions, it has been agreed that it is to be constructed by China herself, who may permit European—not necessarily British—engineers to periodically inspect it, and to verify and certify that the work is being properly executed.

The present special Agreement is naturally not to interfere in any way with the right of the Russian Government to support, if it thinks fit, applications of Russian subjects or establishments for Concessions for railways, which, starting from the main Manchurian line in a south-westerly direction, would traverse the region in which the Chinese line terminating at Sinminting and Newchwang is to be constructed.

(Signed) CHARLES S. SCOTT.

St. Petersburg, April 28th, 1899.

No. 4

Count Mouravieff to Sir C. Scott

In order to complete the notes exchanged this day respecting the partition of spheres for concessions for the construction and working of railways in China, it has been agreed to record in the present additional note the Agreement arrived at with regard to the line Shanhaikuan-Newchwang, for the construction of which a loan has been already contracted by the Chinese Government with the Shanghai-Hongkong Bank, acting on behalf of the British and Chinese Corporation.

The general arrangement established by the above-mentioned notes is not to infringe in any way the rights acquired under the said Loan Contract, and the Chinese Government is at liberty to appoint both an English engineer and a European accountant to supervise the construction of the line in question and the expenditure of the money appropriated to it. But it remains well understood that this fact cannot be taken as constituting a right of property or foreign control, and that the line in question is to remain a Chinese line, subject to the control of the Chinese Government, and cannot be mortgaged or alienated to a non-Chinese Company.

As regards the branch line from Siaoheïchan to Sinminting, in addition to the aforesaid restrictions, it has been agreed that it is to be constructed by China herself, who may permit European—not necessarily British—engineers to periodically inspect it, and to verify and certify that the works are being properly executed.

The present special Agreement is naturally not to interfere in any way with the right of the Russian Government to support, if it thinks fit, applications of Russian subjects or establishments for Concessions for railways, which, starting from the main Manchurian line in a south-westerly direction, would traverse the region in which the Chinese line terminating at Sinminting and Newchwang is to be constructed.

The Undersigned, etc.

(Signed) Count Mouravieff.

St. Petersburg, April 16 (28), 1899.

AGREEMENTS RESPECTING TIBET

Signed at Peking, April 27th, 1906

To Which is Annexed the Convention Between the United Kingdom and Tibet, Signed at Lhasa, September 7th, 1904

Ratifications exchanged at London July 23rd, 1906

Whereas His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of China are sincerely desirous to maintain and perpetuate the relations of friendship and good understanding which now exist between their respective Empires;

And whereas the refusal of Tibet to recognise the validity of or to carry into full effect the provisions of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of March 17th, 1890, and Regulations of December 5th, 1893, placed the British Government under the necessity of taking steps to secure their rights and interests under the said Convention and Regulations;

And whereas a Convention of ten articles was signed at Lhasa on September 7th, 1904, on behalf of Great Britain and Tibet, and was ratified by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on behalf of Great Britain on November 11th, 1904, a declaration on behalf of Great Britain modifying its terms under certain conditions being appended thereto;

His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the Emperor of China have resolved to conclude a Convention on this subject and have for this purpose named Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland:

Sir Ernest Mason Satow, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, His said Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of China; and His Majesty the Emperor of China:

His Excellency Tong Shoa-yi, His said Majesty's High Commissioner Plenipotentiary and a Vice-President of the Board of Foreign Affairs;

Who having communicated to each other their respective full powers and finding them to be in good and true form have agreed upon and concluded the following Convention in six articles:—

Art. I.—The Convention concluded on September 7th, 1904, by Great Britain and Tibet, the texts of which in English and Chinese are attached to the present Convention as an annexe, is hereby confirmed, subject to the modification stated in the declaration appended thereto, and both of the High Contracting Parties engage to take at all times such steps as may be necessary to secure the due fulfilment of the terms specified therein.

Art. II.—The Government of Great Britain engages not to annex Tibetan territory or to interfere in the administration of Tibet. The Government of China also undertakes not to permit any other foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet.

Art. III.—The concessions which are mentioned in Article 9 (*d*) of the Convention concluded on September 7th, 1904, by Great Britain and Tibet are denied to any state or to the subject of any state other than China, but it has been arranged with China that at the trade marts specified in Article 2 of the aforesaid Convention Great Britain shall be entitled to lay down telegraph lines connecting with India.

Art. IV.—The provisions of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890 and Regulations of 1893 shall, subject to the terms of this present Convention and annexe thereto, remain in full force.

Art. V.—The English and Chinese texts of the present Convention have been carefully compared and found to correspond, but in the event of there being any difference of meaning between them the English text shall be authoritative.

Art. VI.—This Convention shall be ratified by the Sovereigns of both countries and ratifications shall be exchanged in London within three months after the date of signature by the Plenipotentiaries of both Powers.

In token whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Convention, four copies in English and four in Chinese.

Done at Peking this twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand nine hundred and six, being the fourth day of the fourth month of the thirty-second year of the reign of Kuang Hsü.

(L.S.) ERNEST SATOW.
(Signature and Seal of the Chinese Plenipotentiary.)

Signed at Lhasa, 7th September, 1904.

Whereas doubts and difficulties have arisen as to the meaning and validity of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890, and the Trade Regulations of 1893, and as to the liabilities of the Tibetan Government under these agreements; and whereas recent occurrences have tended towards a disturbance of the relations of friendship and good understanding which have existed between the British Government and the Government of Tibet; and whereas it is desirable to restore peace and amicable relations and to resolve and determine the doubts and difficulties as aforesaid, the said Governments have resolved to conclude a Convention with these objects, and the following articles have been agreed upon by Colonel F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E., in virtue of full powers vested in him by His Britannic Majesty's Government and on behalf of that said Government, and Lo-Sang Gyal-Tsen, the Ga-den Ti-Rimpoche, and the representatives of the Council of the three monasteries Se-ra, Dre-pung, and Ga-den, and of the ecclesiastical and lay officials of the National Assembly on behalf of the Government of Tibet:—

I.—The Government of Tibet engages to respect the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890 and to recognise the frontier between Sikkim and Tibet, as defined in Article I. of the said Convention, and to erect boundry pillars accordingly.

II.—The Tibetan Government undertakes to open forthwith trade marts to which all British and Tibetan subjects shall have free right of access at Gyangtse and Gartok, as well as at Yatung.

The Regulations applicable to the trade mart at Yatung, under the Anglo-Chinese Agreement of 1893, shall, subject to such amendments as may hereafter be agreed upon by common consent between the British and Tibetan Governments, apply to the marts above mentioned.

In addition to establishing trade marts at the places mentioned, the Tibetan Government undertakes to place no restrictions on the trade by existing routes, and to consider the question of establishing fresh trade marts under similar conditions if development of trade requires it.

III.—The question of the amendment of the Regulations of 1893 is reserved for separate consideration, and the Tibetan Government undertakes to appoint fully authorised delegates to negotiate with representatives of the British Government as to the details of the amendments required.

IV.—The Tibetan Government undertakes to levy no dues of any kind other than those provided for in the tariff to be mutually agreed upon.

V.—The Tibetan Government undertakes to keep the roads to Gyangtse and Gartok from the frontier clear of all obstruction and in a state of repair suited to the needs of the trade, and to establish at Yatung, Gyangtse and Gartok, and at each of the other trade marts that may hereafter be established, a Tibetan Agent who shall receive from the British Agent appointed to watch over British trade at the marts in question any letter which the latter may desire to send to the Tibetan or to the Chinese authorities. The Tibetan Agent shall also be responsible for the due delivery of such communications and for the transmission of replies.

VI.—As an indemnity to the British Government for the expense incurred in the despatch of armed troops to Lhasa, to exact reparation for breaches of treaty obligations, and for the insults offered to and attacks upon the British Commissioner and his following and escort, the Tibetan Government engages to pay a sum of Pounds five hundred thousand, equivalent to Rupees seventy-five lakhs, to the British Government.

The indemnity shall be payable at such place as the British Government may from time to time, after due notice, indicate, whether in Tibet or in the British districts of Darjeeling or Jalpaiguri, in seventy-five annual instalments of Rupees one lakh each on the 1st January in each year, beginning from the 1st January, 1906.

VII.—As security for the payment of the above-mentioned indemnity, and for the fulfilment of the provisions relative to trade marts specified in Articles II., III., IV., V.

the British Government shall continue to occupy the Chumbi Valley until the indemnity has been paid and until the trade marts have been effectively opened for three years, whichever date may be the later.

VIII.—The Tibetan Government agrees to raze all forts and fortifications and remove all armaments which might impede the course of free communications between the British frontier and the towns of Gyangtse and Lhasa.

IX.—The Government of Tibet engages that, without the previous consent of the British Government—

(*a*) No portion of Tibetan territory shall be ceded, sold, leased, mortgaged, or otherwise given for occupation, to any foreign Power;

(*b*) No such Power shall be permitted to intervene in Tibetan affairs;

(*c*) No representatives or agents of any foreign Power shall be admitted to Tibet;

(*d*) No concessions for railways, roads, telegraphs, mining or other rights, shall be granted to any foreign Power, or the subject of any foreign Power. In the event of consent to such concessions being granted, similar or equivalent concessions shall be granted to the British Government;

(*e*) No Tibetan revenues, whether in kind or in cash, shall be pledged or assigned to any foreign Power, or the subject of any foreign Power.

X.—In witness whereof the negotiators have signed the same, and affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done in quintuplicate at Lhasa, this 7th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four, corresponding with the Tibetan date, the 27th day of the seventh month of the Wood Dragon year.

Arrangement Between Great Britain and Russia Concerning Tibet.

The Governments of Britain and Russia recognizing the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, and considering the fact that Great Britain, by reason of her geographical position, has a special interest in the maintenance of the *status quo* in the external relations of Tibet, have made the following Arrangement:—

I.—The two High Contracting Parties engage to respect the territorial integrity of Tibet and to abstain from all interference in its internal administration.

II.—In conformity with the admitted principle of the suzerainty of China over Tibet, Great Britain and Russia engage not to enter into negotiations with Tibet except through the entermediary of the Chinese Government. This engagement does not exclude the direct relations between British Commercial Agents and the Tibetan authorities provided for in Article V. of the Convention between Great Britain and Tibet of September 7th, 1904, and confirmed by the Convention between Great Britain and China of April 27th, 1906; nor does it modify the engagements entered into by Great Britain and China in Article I. of the said Convention of 1906.

It is clearly understood that Buddhists, subjects of Great Britain or of Russia, may enter into direct relations on strictly religious matters with the Dalai Lama and the other representatives of Buddhism in Tibet; the Governments of Great Britain and Russia engage, as far as they are concerned, not to allow those relations to infringe the stipulations of the present arrangement.

III.—The British and Russian Governments respectively engage not to send representatives to Lhassa.

IV.—The two High Contracting Parties engage neither to seek nor to obtain, whether for themselves or their subjects, any concessions for railways, roads, telegraphs and mines, or other rights in Tibet.

V.—The two Governments agree that no part of the revenues of Tibet, whether in kind or in cash, shall be pledged or assigned to Great Britain or Russia or to any of their subjects.

ANNEX.

Great Britain reaffirms the Declaration, signed by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and appended to the ratification of the Convention of September 7th, 1904, to the effect that the occupation of the Chumbi Valley by British forces shall cease after the payment of three annual instalments of the indemnity of 25,000,000 Rupees, provided that the trade marts mentioned in Article II. of that Convention have been effectively opened for three years, and that in the meantime the Tibetan authorities have faithfully complied in all respects with the terms of the said Convention of 1904. It is clearly understood that if the occupation of the Chumbi Valley by the British forces has, for any reason, not been terminated at the time anticipated in the above Declaration, the British and Russian Governments will enter upon a friendly exchange of views on this subject.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at St. Petersburg as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at St. Petersburg, the 18th (31st) August, 1907.

(L.S.) A. NICOLSON.
(L.S.) ISWOLSKY.

St. Petersburg, August 18th (31st), 1907.

M. le Ministre,—With reference to the Arrangement regarding Tibet, signed today, I have the honour to make the following Declaration to your Excellency :—

"His Britannic Majesty's Government think it desirable, so far as they are concerned, not to allow, unless by a previous agreement with the Russian Government for a period of three years from the date of the present communication, the entry into Tibet of any scientific mission whatever, on condition that a like assurance is given on the part of the Imperial Russian Government.

"His Britannic Majesty's Government propose, moreover, to approach the Chinese Government with a view to induce them to accept a similiar obligation for a corresponding period ; the Russian Government will, as a matter of course, take similar action.

"At the expiration of the term of three years above mentioned His Britannic Majesty's Government will, if necessary, consult with the Russian Government as to the desirability of any ulterior measures with regard to scientific expeditions to Tibet."

I avail, etc ,

A. NICOLSON.

St. Petersburg, August 18th (31st), 1907.

M. l'Ambassadeur.—In reply to your Excellency's note of even date, I have the honour to declare that the Imperial Russian Government think it desirable, so far as they are concerned, not to allow, unless by a previous agreement with the British Government, for a period of three years from the date of the present communication, the entry into Tibet of any scientific mission whatever.

Like the British Government, the Imperial Government propose to approach the Chinese Government with a view to induce them to accept a similar obligation for a corresponding period.

It is understood that at the expiration of the term of three years the two Governments will, if necessary, consult with each other as to the desirability of any ulterior measures with regard to scientific expeditions to Tibet.

I have, etc.,

ISWOLSKY.

FRANCE

TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA

SIGNED, IN THE FRENCH AND CHINESE LANGUAGES, AT TIENTSIN, 27TH JUNE, 1858

Ratifications Exchanged at Peking, 25th October, 1860

His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being desirous to put an end to the existing misunderstanding between the two Empires, and wishing to re-establish and improve the relations of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the two powers, have resolved to conclude a new Treaty based on the common interest of the two countries, and for that purpose have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, Baron Gros, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of the Saviour of Greece, Commander of the Order of the Conception of Portugal, &c., &c., &c.

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, Kweiliang, Imperial High Commissioner of the Ta-Tsing Dynasty, Grand Minister of the East Palace, Director-General of the Council of Justice, &c., &c., &c.; and Hwashana, Imperial High Commissioner of the Ta-Tsing Dynasty, President of the Board of Finance, General of the Bordered Blue Banner of the Chinese Banner Force, &c., &c., &c.;

Who, having exchanged their full powers, which they have found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Art. I.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of China, and between the subjects of the two Empires, who shall enjoy equally in the respective states of the high contracting parties full and entire protection for their persons and property.

Art. II.—In order to maintain the peace so happily re-established between the two empires it has been agreed between the high contracting parties that, following in this respect the practice amongst Western nations, the duly accredited diplomatic agents of His Majesty the Emperor of the French of His Majesty the Emperor of China shall have the right of resorting to the capital of the empire when important affairs call them there. It is agreed between the high contracting parties that if any one of the powers having a treaty with China obtains for its diplomatic agents the right of permanently residing at Peking, France shall immediately enjoy the same right.

The diplomatic agents shall reciprocally enjoy, in the place of their residence, the privileges and immunities accorded to them by international law, that is to say, that their persons, their families, their houses, and their correspondence, shall be inviolable, that they may take into their service such employés, couriers, interpreters, servants, &c., &c., as shall be necessary to them.

The expense of every kind occasioned by the diplomatic mission of France in China shall be defrayed by the French Government. The diplomatic agents whom

it shall please the Emperor of China to accredit to His Majesty the Emperor to the French, shall be received in France with all the honours and prerogatives which the diplomatic agents of other nations accredited to the court of His Majesty the Emperor of the French enjoy.

Art. III.—The official communications of the French diplomatic and consular agents with the Chinese authorities shall be written in French, but shall be accompanied, to facilitate the service, by a Chinese translation, as exact as possible, until such time as the Imperial Government at Peking, having interpreters speaking and writing French correctly, diplomatic correspondence shall be conducted in this language by the French agents and in Chinese by the officers of the Empire. It is agreed that until then, and in case of difference in the interpretation, in reference to the French text and Chinese text of the clauses heretofore agreed upon in the conventions made by common accord, it shall always be the original text and not the translation which shall be held correct. This provision applies to the present Treaty, and in the communications between the authorities of the two countries it shall always be the original text, not the translation, which shall be held correct.

Art. IV.—Henceforth the official correspondence between the authorities and the officers of the two countries shall be regulated according to their respective ranks and conditions and upon the basis of the most absolute reciprocity. This correspondence shall take place between the high French officers and high Chinese officers, in the capital or elsewhere, by dispatch or communication; between the French subordinate officers and the high authorities in the provinces, on the part of the former by statement, and on the part of the latter by declaration.

Between the officers of lower rank of the two nations, as above provided, on the footing of a perfect equality.

Merchants and generally all persons not having an official character shall on both sides use the form of representation in all documents addressed to or intended for the notice of the respective authorities.

Whenever a French subject shall have recourse to the Chinese authority, his representation shall first be submitted to the Consul, who, if it appears to him reasonable and properly addressed, shall forward it; if it be otherwise, the Consul shall cause the tenour to be modified or refuse to transmit it. The Chinese, on their part, when they have to address a Consulate, shall follow a similar course towards the Chinese authority, who shall act in the same manner.

Art. V.—His Majesty the Emperor of the French may appoint Consuls or Consular Agents in the coast and river ports of the Chinese empire named in Article VI. of the present Treaty to conduct the business between the Chinese authorities and French merchants and subjects and to see to the strict observance of the stipulated rules. These officers shall be treated with the consideration and regard which are due to them. Their relations with the authorities of the place of their residence shall be established on the footing of the most perfect equality. If they shall have to complain of the proceedings of the said authorities, they may address the superior authority of the province direct, and shall immediately advise the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor thereof.

In case of the absence of the French Consul, captains and merchants shall be at liberty to have recourse to the intervention of the Consul of a friendly power, or, if this be impossible, they shall have recourse to the chief of the Customs, who shall advise as to the means of assuring to the said captains and merchants the benefits of the present Treaty.

Art. VI.—Experience having demonstrated that the opening of new ports to foreign commerce is one of the necessities of the age, it has been agreed that the forts of Kiung-chow and Chao-chow in the province of Kwangtung, Taiwan and Tamsui in the island of Formosa (province of Fohkien), Tang-chow in the province of Shantung, and Nanking in the province of Kiangsu, shall enjoy the same privileges as Canton, Shanghai, Ningpo, Amoy, and Foochow. With regard to

Nanking, the French agents in China shall not deliver passports to their nationals for this city until the rebels have been expelled by the Imperial troops.

Art. VII.—French subjects and their families may establish themselves and trade or pursue their avocations in all security, and without hindrance of any kind in the ports and cities enumerated in the preceding article.

They may travel freely between them if they are provided with passports, but it is expressly forbidden to them to trade elsewhere on the coast in search of clandestine markets, under pain of confiscation of both the ships and goods used in such operations, and this confiscation shall be for the benefit of the Chinese Government, who, however, before the seizure and confiscation can be legally pronounced, must advise the French Consul at the nearest port.

Art. VIII.—French subjects who wish to go to interior towns, or ports not open to foreign vessels, may do so in all security, on the express condition that they are provided with passports written in French and Chinese, legally delivered by the diplomatic agents or consuls of France in China and *visêd* by the Chinese authorities.

In case of the loss of his passport, the French subject who cannot present it when it is legally required of him, shall, if the Chinese authorities of the place refuse him permission to remain a sufficient time to obtain another passport from the Consul, be conducted to the nearest consulate and shall not be maltreated or insulted in any way.

As is stipulated in the former Treaties, French subjects resident or sojourning in the ports open to foreign trade may travel without passports in their immediate neighbourhood and there pursue their occupations as freely as the natives, but they must not pass certain limits which shall be agreed upon between the Consul and the local authority. The French agents in China shall deliver passports to their nationals only for the places where the rebels are not established at the time the passport shall be demanded.

These passports shall be delivered by the French authorities only to persons who offer every desirable guarantee.

Art. IX.—All changes made by common consent with one of the signatory powers of the treaties with China on the subject of amelioration of the tariff now in force, or which may hereafter be in force, as also all rights of customs, tonnage, importation, transit, and exportation, shall be immediately applicable to French trade and merchants by the mere fact of their being placed in execution.

Art. X.—Any French subject who, conformably to the stipulations of Article VI. of the present Treaty, shall arrive at one of the ports open to foreign trade, may, whatever may be the length of his sojourn, rent houses and warehouses for the disposal of his merchandise, or lease land and himself build houses and warehouses. French subjects may, in the same manner, establish churches, hospitals, religious houses, schools, and cemeteries. To this end the local authority, after having agreed with the Consul, shall designate the quarters most suitable for the residence of the French and the sites on which the above mentioned structures may have place.

The terms of rents and leases shall be freely discussed between the interested parties and regulated, as far as possible, according to the average local rates.

The Chinese authorities shall prevent their nationals from exacting or requiring exorbitant prices, and the Consul on his side shall see that French subjects use no violence or constraint to force the consent of the proprietors. It is further understood that the number of houses and the extent of the ground to be assigned to French subjects in the ports open to foreign trade shall not be limited, and that they shall be determined according to the needs and convenience of the parties. If Chinese subjects injure or destroy French churches or cemeteries, the guilty parties shall be punished with all the rigour of the laws of the country.

Art. XI.—French subjects in the ports open to foreign trade may freely engage, on the terms agreed upon between the parties, or by the sole intervention of the Consul, compradores, interpreters, clerks, workmen, watermen, and servants. They shall also have the right of engaging teachers in order to learn to speak and write

the Chinese language and any other language or dialect used in the empire, as also to secure their aid in scientific or literary works. Equally they may teach to Chinese subjects their own or foreign languages and sell without obstacle French books or themselves purchase Chinese books of all descriptions.

Art. XII.—Property of any kind appertaining to French subjects in the Chinese empire shall be considered by the Chinese inviolable and shall always be respected by them. The Chinese authorities shall not, under any circumstances whatever, place French vessels under embargo nor put them under requisition for any service, be it public or private.

Art. XIII.—The Christian religion having for its essential object the leading of men to virtue, the members of all Christian communities shall enjoy entire security for their persons and property and the free exercise of their religion, and efficient protection shall be given the missionaries who travel peaceably in the interior furnished with passports as provided for in Article VIII.

No hindrance shall be offered by the authorities of the Chinese Empire to the recognised right of every individual in China to embrace, if he so pleases, Christianity, and to follow its practices without being liable to any punishment therefor.

All that has previously been written, proclaimed, or published in China by order of the Government against the Christian religion is completely abrogated and remains null and void in all provinces of the Empire.

Art. XIV.—No privileged commercial society shall henceforward be established in China, and the same shall apply to any organised coalition having for its end the exercise of a monopoly of trade. In case of the contravention of the present article the Chinese Authorities, on the representations of the Consul or Consular Agent, shall advise as to the means of dissolving such associations, of which they are also bound to prevent the existence by the preceding prohibitions, so as to remove all that may stand in the way of free competition.

Art. XV.—When a French vessel arrives in the waters of one of the ports open to foreign trade she shall be at liberty to engage any pilot to take her immediately into the port, and, in the same manner, when, having discharged all legal charges she shall be ready to put to sea, she shall not be refused pilots to enable her to leave the port without hindrance or delay.

Any individual who wishes to exercise the profession of pilot for French vessels may, on the presentation of three certificates from captains of ships, be commissioned by the French Consul in the same manner as shall be in use with other nations.

The remuneration payable to pilots shall be equitably regulated for each particular port by the Consul or Consular Agent, who shall fix it having regard to the distance and circumstances of the navigation.

Art. XVI.—After the pilot has brought a French trading ship into the port, the Superintendent of Customs shall depute one or two officers to guard the ship and prevent fraud. These officers may, according to their convenience, remain in their own boat or stay on board the ship.

Their pay, food, and expenses shall be a charge on the Chinese Customs, and they shall not demand any fee or remuneration whatever from the captain or consignee. Every contravention of this provision shall entail a punishment proportionate to the amount exacted, which also shall be returned in full.

Art. XVII.—Within the twenty-four hours following the arrival of a French merchant vessel in one of the ports open to foreign trade, the captain, if he be not unavoidably prevented, and in his default the supercargo or consignee, shall report at the French Consulate and place in the hands of the Consul the ship's papers the bills of lading, and the manifest. Within the twenty-four hours next following the Consul shall send to the Superintendent of Customs a detailed note indicating the name of the vessel, the articles, the tonnage, and the nature of the cargo; if, in consequence of the negligence of the captain this cannot be accomplished within the forty-eight hours following the arrival of the vessel, the captain shall be liable to a penalty of 50 Dollars for each day's delay, to the profit of the Chinese Government, but the said penalty shall in no case exceed the sum of 200 Dollars.

Immediately after the reception of the consular note the Superintendent of Customs shall give a permit to open hatches. If the captain, before having received the said permit, shall have opened hatches and commenced to discharge, he may be fined 500 Dollars, and the goods discharged may be seized, the whole to the profit of the Chinese Government.

Art. XVIII.—French captains and merchants may hire whatever boats and lighters they please for the transport of goods and passengers, and the sum to be paid for such boats shall be settled between the parties themselves, without the intervention of the Chinese authority, and consequently without its guarantee in case of accident, fraud, or disappearance of the said boats. The number of these boats shall not be limited, nor shall a monopoly in respect either of the boats or of the carriage of merchandise by porters be granted to any one.

Art. XIX.—Whenever a French merchant shall have merchandise to load or discharge he shall first remit a detailed note of it to the Consul or Consular Agent, who will immediately charge a recognised interpreter to the Consulate to communicate it to the Superintendent of Customs. The latter shall at once deliver a permit for shipping or landing the goods. He will then proceed to the verification of the goods in such manner that there shall be no chance of loss to any party.

The French merchant must cause himself to be represented (if he does not prefer to attend himself) at the place of the verification by a person possessing the requisite knowledge to protect his interest at the time when the verification for the liquidation of the dues is made; otherwise any after claim will be null and of no effect.

With respect to goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty, if the merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officers as to their value, then each party shall call in two or three merchants to examine the goods, and the highest price which shall be offered by any of them shall be assumed as the value of the said goods.

Duties shall be charged on the net weight; the tare will therefore be deducted.

If the French merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer on the amount of tare, each party shall choose a certain number of chests and bales from among the goods respecting which there is a dispute; these shall be first weighed gross, then tared and the average tare of these shall be taken as the tare for all the others.

If during the course of verification any difficulty arises which cannot be settled, the French merchant may claim the intervention of the Consul, who will immediately bring the subject of dispute to the notice of the Superintendent of Customs, and both will endeavour to arrive at an amicable arrangement, but the claim must be made within twenty-four hours; otherwise it will not receive attention. So long as the result of the dispute remains pending, the Superintendent of Customs shall not enter the matter in his books, thus leaving every latitude for the examination and solution of the difficulty.

On goods imported which have sustained damage a reduction of duties proportionate to their depreciation shall be made. This shall be equitably determined, and if necessary, in the manner above stipulated for the fixing of *ad valorem* duties.

Art. XX.—Any vessel having entered one of the ports of China, and which has not yet used the permit to open hatches mentioned in Article XIX., may within two days of arrival quit that port and proceed to another without having to pay either tonnage dues or customs duties, but will discharge them ultimately in the port where sale of the goods is effected.

Art. XXI.—It is established by common consent that import duties shall be discharged by the captains or French merchants after the landing and verification of the goods. Export duties shall in the same manner be paid on the shipment of the goods. When all tonnage dues and Customs duties shall have been paid in full by a French vessel the Superintendent of Customs shall give a general quittance, on the exhibition of which the Consul shall return the ship's papers to the captain and permit him to depart on his voyage. The Superintendent of Customs shall name one or several banks, which shall be authorised to receive the sum due by French merchants on account of the Government, and the receipts of these banks for all payments which have been made to them shall be considered as receipts of the

Chinese Government. These payments may be made in ingots or foreign money, the relative value of which to sycee shall be determined by agreement between the Consul or Consular Agent and the Superintendent of Customs in the different ports, according to time, place, and circumstances.

Art. XXII.—*After the expiration of the two days named in Art. XX., and before proceeding to discharge her cargo, every vessel shall pay tonnage-dues according to the following scale:—Vessels of one hundred and fifty tons and upwards at the rate of four mace per ton; vessels of less than one hundred and fifty tons measurement at the rate of one mace per ton.

Any vessel clearing from any of the open ports of China for any other of the open ports, or trading between China and such ports in Cochin-China as belong to France, or any port in Japan, shall be entitled, on application of the master, to a special certificate from the Superintendent of Customs, on exhibition of which the said vessel shall be exempted from all further payment of tonnage-dues in any open port of China for a period of four months, to be reckoned from the date of her port-clearance; but after the expiration of four months she shall be required to pay tonnage-dues again.

Small French vessels and boats of every class, whether with or without sails, shall be reckoned as coming within the category of vessels of one hundred and fifty tons and under, and shall pay tonnage-dues at the rate of one mace per ton once in every four months.

Native craft chartered by French merchants shall in like manner pay tonnage-dues once in every four months.

Art. XXIII.—All French goods, after having discharged the Customs duties according to the tariff in one of the ports of China, may be transported into the interior without being subjected to any further charge except the transit dues according to the amended scale now in force, which dues shall not be augmented in the future.

If the Chinese Customs Agents, contrary to the tenor of the present Treaty, make illegal exactions or levy higher dues, they shall be punished according to the laws of the empire.

Art. XXIV.—Any French vessel entered at one of the ports open to foreign trade and wishing to discharge only a part of its goods there, shall pay Customs dues only for the part discharged; it may transport the remainder of its cargo to another port and sell it there. The duty shall then be paid.

French subjects having paid in one port the duties on their goods, wishing to re-export them and send them for sale to another port, shall notify the Consul or Consular Agent. The latter shall inform the Superintendent of Customs, who, after having verified the identity of the goods and the perfect integrity of the packages, shall send to the claimants a declaration attesting that the duties on the said goods have been paid. Provided with this declaration, the French merchants on their arrival at the other port shall only have to present it through the medium of the Consul or Superintendent of Customs, who will deliver for this part of the cargo, without deduction or charge, a permit for discharge free of duty; but if the authorities discover fraud or anything contraband amongst the goods re-exported, these shall be, after verification, confiscated to the profit of the Chinese Government.

Art. XXV.—Transhipment of goods shall take place only by special permission and in case of urgency; if it be indispensable to effect this operation, the Consul shall be referred to, who will deliver a certificate, on view of which the transhipment shall be authorised by the Superintendent of Customs. The latter may always delegate an employé of his administration to be present.

Every unauthorised transhipment, except in case of peril by delay, will entail the confiscation, to the profit of the Chinese Government, of the whole of the goods illicitly transhipped.

Art. XXVI.—In each of the ports open to foreign trade the superintendent of Customs shall receive for himself, and shall deposit at the French Consulate, legal

* Substituted for the original article in 1865.

scales for goods and silver, the weights and measures agreeing exactly with the weights and measures in use at the Canton Custom-house, and bearing a stamp and seal certifying this authority. These scales shall be the base of all liquidations of duties and of all payments to be made to the Chinese Government. They shall be referred to in case of dispute as to the weights and measures of goods, and the decree shall be according to the results they show.

Art. XXVII.—Import and export duties levied in China on French commerce shall be regulated according to the tariff annexed to the present Treaty under the seal and signature of the respective plenipotentiaries. This tariff may be revised every seven years in order to be in harmony with the changes brought about by time in the value of the products of the soil or industry of the two empires.

By the payment of these duties, the amount of which it is expressly provided shall not be increased nor augmented by any kind of charge or surtax whatever, French subjects shall be free to import into China, from French or foreign ports, and equally to export from China, to any destination, all goods which shall not be, at the date of the signing of the present Treaty and according to the classification of the annexed tariff, the object of a special prohibition or of a special monopoly. The Chinese Government renouncing therefore the right of augmenting the number of articles reputed contraband or subjects of a monopoly, any modification of the tariff shall be made only after an understanding has been come to with the French Government and with its full and entire consent.

With regard to the tariff, as well as every stipulation introduced or to be introduced in the existing Treaties, or those which may hereafter be concluded, it remains well and duly established that merchants and in general all French subjects in China shall always have the same rights and be treated in the same way as the most favoured nation.

Art. XXVIII.—The publication of the regular tariff doing away henceforth with all pretext for smuggling, it is not to be presumed that any act of this nature may be committed by French vessels in the ports of China. If it should be otherwise, all contraband goods introduced into these ports by French vessels or merchants whatever their value or nature, as also all prohibited goods fraudulently discharged, shall be seized by the local authority and confiscated to the profit of the Chinese Government. Further, the latter may, if it see fit, interdict the re-entry to China of the vessel taken in contravention and compel it to leave immediately after the settlement of its accounts.

If any foreign vessel fraudulently makes use of the French flag the French Government shall take the necessary measures for the repression of this abuse.

Art. XXIX.—His Majesty the Emperor of the French may station a vessel of war in any principal port of the empire where its presence may be considered necessary to maintain good order and discipline amongst the crews of merchant vessels and to facilitate the exercise of the Consular authority; all necessary measures shall be taken to provide that the presence of these vessels of war shall entail no inconvenience, and their commanders shall receive orders to cause to be executed the provisions of Article XXXIII. in respect of the communications with the land and the policing of the crews. Vessels of war shall be subject to no duty.

Art. XXX.—Every French vessel of war cruising for the protection of commerce shall be received as a friend and treated as such in all the ports of China which it shall enter. These vessels may there procure the divers articles of refitting and victualling of which they shall have need, and, if they have suffered damage, may repair there and purchase the materials necessary for such repair, the whole without the least opposition.

The same shall apply to French trading ships which in consequence of great damage or any other reason may be compelled to seek refuge in any port whatsoever of China.

If a vessel be wrecked on the coast of China, the nearest Chinese authority, on being informed of the occurrence, shall immediately send assistance to the crew provide for their present necessities, and take the measures immediately necessary,

for the salvage of the ship and the preservation of the cargo. The whole shall then be brought to the knowledge of the nearest Consul or Consular Agent, in order that the latter, in concert with the competent authority, may provide means for the relief of the crew and the salvage of the *debris* of the ship and cargo.

Art. XXXI.—Should China be at war with another power, this circumstance shall not in any way interfere with the free trade of France with China or with the opposing nation. French vessels may always, except in the case of effective blockade, sail without obstacle from the ports of the one to the ports of the other, trade in the ordinary manner, and import and export every kind of merchandise not prohibited.

Art. XXXII.—Should sailors or other persons desert from French ships-of-war, or leave French trading vessels, the Chinese authority, on the requisition of the Consul, or failing the Consul that of the captain, shall at once use every means to discover and restore the aforesaid fugitives into the hands of one or the other of them.

In the same manner, if Chinese deserters or persons accused of any crime take refuge in French houses or on board of French vessels, the local authority shall address the Consul, who, on proof of the guilt of the accused, shall immediately take the measures necessary for their extradition. Each party shall carefully avoid concealment and connivance.

Art. XXXIII.—When sailors come on shore they shall be under special disciplinary regulations framed by the Consul and communicated to the local authority, in order to prevent as far as possible all occasion of quarrel between French sailors and the people of the country.

Art. XXXIV.—In case of French trading vessels being attacked or pillaged by pirates within Chinese waters, the civil and military authorities of the nearest place, upon learning of the occurrence, shall actively pursue the authors of the crime and shall neglect nothing to secure their arrest and punishment, according to law. The pirated goods, in whatever place or state they may be found, shall be placed in the hands of the Consul, who shall restore them to the owners. If the criminals cannot be seized, or the whole of the stolen property cannot be recovered, the Chinese officials shall suffer the penalty inflicted by the law in such circumstances, but they shall not be held pecuniarily responsible.

Art. XXXV.—When a French subject shall have a complaint to make or claim to bring against a Chinese, he shall first state his case to the Consul, who, after having examined the affair, will endeavour to arrange it amicably. In the same manner, when a Chinese has to complain of a French subject, the Consul shall attentively hear his claim and endeavour to bring about an amicable arrangement. But if in either case this be impossible, the Consul shall invoke the assistance of a competent Chinese official, and these two, after having conjointly examined the affair shall decide it equitably.

Art. XXXVI.—If hereafter French subjects suffer damage, or are subjected to any insult or vexation by Chinese subjects, the latter shall be pursued by the local authority, who shall take the necessary measures for the defence and protection of French subjects; if illdoers or any vagrant part of the population commence to pillage, destroy, or burn the houses or warehouses of French subjects or any other of their establishments, the same authority, either on the requisition of the Consul or of its own motion, shall send as speedily as possible an armed force to disperse the riot and to arrest the criminals, and shall deliver the latter up to the severity of the law; the whole without prejudice of the claims of the French subjects to be indemnified for proved losses.

Art. XXXVII.—If Chinese become, in future, indebted to French captains or merchants and involve them in loss by fraud or in any other manner, the latter shall no longer avail themselves of the combination which existed under the former state of things; they may address themselves only through the medium of their Consul to the local authority, who shall neglect nothing after having examined the affair to compel the defaulters to satisfy their engagements according to the laws of the country. But, if the debtor cannot be found, if he be dead, or bankrupt, and is not able to pay, the French merchants cannot claim against the Chinese authority.

In case of fraud or non-payment on the part of French merchants, the Consul shall, in the same manner, afford every assistance to the claimants, but neither he nor his Government shall in any manner be held responsible.

Art. XXXVIII.—If unfortunately any fight or quarrel occurs between French and Chinese subjects, as also if during the course of such quarrel one or more persons be killed or wounded, by firearms or otherwise, the Chinese shall be arrested by the Chinese authority, who will be responsible, if the charge be proved, for their punishment according to the laws of the country. With regard to the French, they shall be arrested at the instance of the Consul, who shall take the necessary measures that they may be dealt with in the ordinary course of French law in accordance with the forms and practice which shall be afterwards decided by the French Government.

The same course shall be observed in all similar circumstances not enumerated in the present convention, the principle being that for the repression of crimes and offences committed by them in China French subjects shall be dealt with according to the laws of France.

Art. XXXIX.—Disputes or differences arising between French subjects in China shall, equally, be settled by the French authorities. It is also stipulated that the Chinese authorities shall not in any manner interfere in any dispute between French subjects and other foreigners. In the same way they shall not exercise any authority over French vessels; these are responsible only to the French authorities and the captain.

Art. XL.—If the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of the French shall consider it desirable to modify any of the clauses of the present Treaty it shall be at liberty to open negotiations to this effect with the Chinese Government after an interval of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications. It is also understood that no obligation not expressed in the present convention shall be imposed on the Consuls or Consular Agents, nor on their nationals, but, as is stipulated, French subjects shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, immunities, and guarantees whatsoever which have been or shall be accorded by the Chinese Government to other powers.

Art. XLI.—His Majesty the Emperor of the French, wishing to give to His Majesty the Emperor of China a proof of his friendly sentiments, agrees to stipulate in separate articles, having the same force and effect as if they were inserted in the present Treaty, the arrangements come to between the two governments on the matters antecedent to the events at Canton and the expense caused by them to the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

Art. XLII.—The ratifications of the present Treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation shall be exchanged at Peking within one year after the date of signature or sooner if possible.

After the exchange of ratifications, the Treaty shall be brought to the knowledge of all the superior authorities of the Empire in the provinces and in the capital, in order that its publication may be well established.

In token whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Tientsin, in four copies, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, corresponding to the seventeenth day of the fifth moon of the eighth year of Hien Fung.

(Signed)	[L.S.]	BARON GROS.
,,	[L.S.]	KWEI-LIANG.
,,	[L.S.]	HWASHANA.

CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA

Signed at Peking, 25th October, 1860

His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of China being desirous to put an end to the difference which has arisen between the two Empires, and to re-establish and assure for ever the relations of peace and amity which before existed and which regrettable events have interrupted, have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries :—

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, Sieur Jean Baptiste Louis, Baron Gros, Senator of the Empire, Ambassador and High Commissioner of France in China, Grand Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, Knight Grand Cross of several Orders, etc., etc., etc. ;

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, Prince Kung, a member of the Imperial Family and High Commissioner ;

Who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles :—

Art. I.—His Majesty the Emperor of China has regarded with pain the conduct of the Chinese military authorities at the mouth of the Tientsin river, in the month of June last year, when the Ministers Plenipotentiary of France and England arrived there on their way to Peking to exchange the ratifications of the Treaties of Tientsin.

Art. II.—When the Ambassador, the High Commissioner of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, shall be in Peking for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the Treaty of Tientsin, he shall be treated during his stay in the capital with the honours due to his rank, and all possible facilities shall be given him by the Chinese Authorities in order that he may without obstacle fulfil the high mission confided to him.

Art. III.—The treaty signed at Tientsin on the 27th June, 1858, shall be faithfully placed in execution in all its clauses immediately after the exchange of the ratifications referred to in the preceding article, subject to the modifications introduced by the present Convention.

Art. IV.—Article IV. of the Secret Treaty of Tientsin, by which His Majesty the Emperor of China undertook to pay to the French Government an indemnity of two mllion Taels, is annulled and replaced by the present Article, which increases the amount of the indemnity to eight million Taels.

It is agreed that the sum already paid by the Canton Customs on account of the sum of two million Taels stipulated by the Treaty of Tientsin shall be considered as having been paid in advance and on account of the eight million Taels referred to in the present article.

The provisions of the article of the Secret Treaty of Tientsin as to the mode of payment of the two million Taels are annulled. Payment of the remainder of the sum of eight million taels to be paid by the Chinese Government as provided by the present Convention shall be made in quarterly instalments consisting of one-fifth of the gross Customs revenues at the ports open to foreign trade, the first term commencing on the 1st October of the present year, and finishing on the 31st December following. This sum, specially reserved for the payment of the indemnity due to France, shall be paid into the hands of the Minister for France or of his delegates in Mexican dollars or in bar silver at the rate of the day of payment.

A sum of five hundred thousand Taels shall, however, be paid on account in advance at one time, and at Tientsin, on the 30th November next, or sooner if the Chinese Government judges it convenient.

A Mixed Commission, appointed by the Minister of France and by the Chinese Authorities, shall determine the rules to be followed in effecting the payment of the whole of the indemnity, the verification of the amount, the giving of receipts, and in short fulfilling all the formalities required in such case.

Art. V.—The sum of eight million Teals is allowed to the French Government to liquidate the expenses of its armament against China, as also for the indemnification of French subjects and protégés of France who sustained loss by the burning of the factories at Canton, and also to compensate the Catholic missionaries who have suffered in their persons or property. The French Government will divide this sum between the parties interested, after their claims shall have been legally established, in satisfaction of such claims, and it is understood between the contracting parties that one million of Taels shall be appropriated to the indemnification of French subjects or protégés of France for the losses they have sustained or the treatment to which they have been subjected, and that the remaining seven million Taels shall be applied to the liquidation of the expenses occasioned by the war.

Art. VI.—In conformity with the Imperial edict issued on the 20th March, 1856, by the August Emperor Tao Kwang, the religious and charitable establishments which have been confiscated during the persecutions of the Christians shall be restored to their proprietors through the Minister of France in China, to whom the Imperial Government will deliver them, with the cemeteries and edifices appertaining to them.

Art. VII.—The town and port of Tientsin, in the province of Pechili, shall be opened to foreign trade on the same conditions as the other towns and ports of the Empire where such trade is permitted, and this from the date of the signature of the present Convention, which shall be obligatory on the two nations without its being necessary to exchange ratifications, and which shall have the same force as if it were inserted word for word in the Treaty of Tientsin.

The French troops now occupying this town shall, on the payment of the five hundred thousand taels provided by Article IV. of the present Convention, evacuate it and proceed to occupy Taku and the north-east coast of Shantung, whence they shall retire on the same conditions as govern the evacuation of the other points occupied on the shores of the Empire. The Commanders-in-Chief of the French force shall, however, have the right to winter their troops of all arms at Tientsin, if they judge it convenient, and to withdraw them only when the indemnities due by the Chinese Government shall have been entirely paid, unless the Commanders-in-Chief shall think it convenient to withdraw them before that time.

Art. VIII.—It is further agreed that when the present Convention shall have been signed and the ratifications of the Treaty of Tientsin exchanged, the French forces which occupy Chusan shall evacuate that island, and that the forces before Peking shall retire to Tientsin, to Taku, to the north coast of Shantung, or to the town of Canton, and that in all these places or in any of them the French Government may, if it thinks fit, leave troops until such time as the total sum of eight million taels shall have been fully paid.

Art. IX.—It is agreed between the high contracting parties that when the ratifications of the Treaty of Tientsin shall have been exchanged an Imperial edict shall order the high authorities of all the provinces to permit any Chinese who wishes to go to countries beyond the sea to establish himself there or to seek his fortune, to embark himself and his family, if he so wishes, on French ships in the ports of the empire open to foreign trade. It is also agreed, in the interest of the emigrants, to ensure their entire freedom of action and to safeguard their rights, that the competent Chinese authorities shall confer with the Minister of France in China for the making of regulations to assure for these engagements, always voluntary, the guarantees of morality and security which ought to govern them.

Art. X.—It is well understood between the contracting parties that the tonnage dues which by error were fixed in the French Treaty of Tientsin at five mace per ton for vessels of 150 tons and over, and which in the Treaties with England and the United States signed in 1858 were fixed at four mace only, shall not exceed this same sum of four mace, and this without the invocation of the last paragraph of Art. XXXII., of the Treaty of Tientsin, which gives to France the formal right to claim the same treatment as the most favoured nation.

The present Convention of Peace has been made at Peking, in four copies, on the 25th October, 1860, and has been signed by the respective plenipotentiaries.

TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, AND COMMERCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA

SIGNED AT TIENTSIN, 9TH JUNE, 1885

The President of the French Republic and His Majesty the Emperor of China each animated by an equal desire to bring to an end the difficulties which have given rise to their simultaneous intervention in the affairs of Annam, and wishing to re-establish and improve the relations of friendship and commerce which previously existed between France and China, have resolved to conclude a new Treaty to further the common interest of both nations on the basis of the preliminary Convention signed at Tientsin on the 11th May, 1884, and ratified by an Imperial decree of the 13th April, 1885.

For that purpose the two high contracting parties have appointed as their plenipotentiaries the following, that is to say:—

The President of the French Republic, M. Jules Patenôtre, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for France in China, Officer of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Swedish Order of the Pole Star, &c., &c.

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, Li Hung-chang, Imperial Commissioner, Senior Grand Secretary of State, Grand Honorary Preceptor of the Heir Presumptive; Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Ports, Governor-General of the Province of Chihli, of the First degree of the Third Order of Nobility, with the title of Sou-yi;

Assisted by Hsi Chen, Imperial Commissioner, Member of the Tsung-li Yamen, President of the Board of Punishments, Administrator of the Treasury at the Ministry of Finance, Director of Schools for the Education of Hereditary Officers of the Left Wing of the Yellow Bordered Banner;

And Teng Chang-su, Imperial Commissioner, Member of the Tsung-li Yamen, Director of the Board of Ceremonies;

Who having communicated their full powers, which have been found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Art. I.—France engages to re-establish and maintain order in those provinces of Annam which border upon the Chinese empire. For this purpose she will take the necessary measures to disperse or expel the bands of pirates and vagabonds who endanger the public safety, and to prevent their collecting together again. Nevertheless the French troops shall not, under any circumstances, cross the frontier which separates Tonkin from China, which frontier France promises both to respect herself and to guarantee against any aggression whatsoever.

On her part China undertakes to disperse or expel such bands as may take refuge in her provinces bordering on Tonkin and to disperse those which it may be attempted to form there for the purpose of causing disturbances amongst the populations placed under the protection of France; and, in consideration of the guarantees which have been given as to the security of the frontier, she likewise engages not to send troops into Tonkin.

The high contracting parties will fix, by a special convention, the conditions under which the extradition of malefactors between China and Annam shall be carried out.

The Chinese, whether colonists or disbanded soldiers, who reside peaceably in Annam, supporting themselves by agriculture, industry, or trade, and whose conduct shall give no cause of complaint, shall enjoy the same security for their persons and property as French protégés.

Art. II.—China, being resolved to do nothing which may imperil the work of pacification undertaken by France, engages to respect, both in the present and in the future, the Treaties, Conventions, and Arrangements concluded directly between France and Annam, or which may hereafter be concluded.

As regards the relations between China and Annam, it is understood they shall be of such a nature as shall in no way injure the dignity of the Chinese empire or give rise to any violation of the present Treaty.

Art. III.—Within a period of six months from the signature of the present Treaty commissioners appointed by the high contracting parties shall proceed to the spot in order to define the frontier between China and Tonkin. They shall place landmarks wherever necessary to render the line of demarcation clear. In those cases where they may not be able to agree as to the location of these landmarks or on such rectifications of detail as it may be desirable to make, in the interest of the two nations, in the existing frontier of Tonkin, they shall refer the difficulty to their respective Governments.

Art. IV.—When the frontier shall have been agreed upon, French or French protégés and foreign residents of Tonkin who may wish to cross it in order to enter China shall not be allowed to do so unless they shall have previously provided themselves with passports issued by the Chinese frontier authorities on the requisition of the French authorities. For Chinese subjects an authorisation given by the Imperial frontier authorities shall be sufficient.

Chinese subjects wishing to proceed from China to Tonkin by the land route shall be obliged to provide themselves with regular passports, issued by the French authorities on the requisition of the Imperial authorities.

Art. V.—Import and export trade shall be permitted to French or French-protected traders and to Chinese traders across the land frontier between China and Tonkin. It shall, however, be carried on through certain spots which shall be settled later, and both the selection and number of which shall correspond with the direction and importance of the traffic between the two countries. In this respect the Regulations in force in the interior of the Chinese Empire shall be taken into account.

In any case, two of the said spots shall be marked out on the Chinese frontier, the one above Lao-kai, the other beyond Lang-son. French traders shall be at liberty to settle there under the same conditions, and with the same advantages, as in the ports open to foreign trade. The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of China shall establish Custom-houses there, and the Government of the French Republic shall be at liberty to maintain Consuls there whose powers and privileges shall be identical with those of Agents of the same rank in the open ports.

On his part, His Majesty the Emperor of China shall be at liberty, with the concurrence of the French Government, to appoint Consuls in the principal towns of Tonkin.

Art. VI.—A special code of Regulations, annexed to the present Treaty, shall define the conditions under which trade shall be carried on by land between Tonkin and the Chinese provinces of Yünnan, of Kwang-si, and of Kwang-tung. Such Regulations shall be drawn up by Commissioners, who shall be appointed by the High Contracting Parties, within three months from the signature of the present Treaty.

All goods dealt with by such trade shall be subject, on import and export between Tonkin and the provinces of Yünnan and Kwang-si, to duties lower than those laid down by the prensent Tariff for foreign trade. The reduced Tariff shall not, however, be applied to goods transported by way of the land frontier between Tonkin and Kwang-tung, and shall not be enforced within the ports already open by Treaty.

Trade in arms, engines, supplies, and munitions of war of any kind whatsoever shall be subject to the Laws and Regulations issued by each of the Contracting States within its own territory.

The export and import of opium shall be governed by special arrangements to be inserted in the above-mentioned code of Regulations.

Trade by sea between China and Annam shall likewise be dealt with by a separate code of Regulations. In the meanwhile, the present practice shall remain unaltered.

Art. VII.—With a view to develop under the most advantageous conditions the relations of commerce and of good neighbourship, which it is the object of the present Treaty to re-establish between France and China, the Government of the Republic shall construct roads in Tonkin, and shall encourage the construction of railways there.

When China, on her part, shall have decided to construct railways, it is agreed that she shall have recourse to French industry, and the Government of the Republic shall afford every facility for procuring in France the staff that may be required. It is, moreover, understood that this clause shall not be looked upon as constituting an exclusive privilege in favour of France.

Art. VIII.—The commercial stipulations of the present Treaty and the Regulations to be agreed upon shall be liable to revision after an interval of ten complete years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty. But in case six months before it expires neither one nor other of the High Contracting Parties shall have expressed a wish to proceed to a revision, the commercial stipulations shall remain in force for a fresh period of ten years, and so further in like manner.

Art. IX.—As soon as the present Treaty shall have been signed, the French forces shall receive orders to retire from Kelung and to cease search, &c., on the high seas. Within one month from the signature of the present Treaty the Island of Formosa and Pescadores shall be entirely evacuated by the French troops.

Art. X.—All stipulations of former Treaties, Agreements, and Conventions between France and China, which are not modified by the present Treaty, remain in full force.

The present Treaty shall be ratified at once by His Majesty the Emperor of China, and after it shall have been ratified by the President of the French Republic, the exchange of ratifications shall take place at Peking with the least possible delay.

Done in quadruplicate at Tientsin, this ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, corresponding to the twenty-seventh day of the fourth moon of the eleventh year of Kwang-Hsu.

(Signed)	[L.S.]	PATENOTRE.
,,	[L.S.]	HSI CHEN.
,,	[L.S.]	LI HUNG-CHANG.
,,	[L.S.]	TENG CHANG-SU.

TRADE REGULATIONS FOR THE TONKIN FRONTIER JOINTLY DETERMINED ON BY FRANCE AND CHINA

SIGNED AT PEKING, 25TH APRIL, 1886

[*Translated from the French Text*]

Whereas in Article VI. of the Treaty between the President of the French Republic and His Majesty the Emperor of China, signed the 9th day of June, 1885, it is stated that "Regulations for the conduct of overland trade between Tonkin and the Chinese provinces of Yunnan, Kwang-si, and Kwang-tung shall be jointly discussed and concluded by Commissioners appointed by the two Powers, and will form a supplement to the present Treaty"; and whereas in Article X. of that Agreement it is set forth that "provisions of former Treaties and Regulations agreed to by France and China, except in so far as they are modified by the present agreement, will continue to retain their original validity," the two High Contracting Parties have for this purpose named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

The President of the French Republic, G. Cogordan, Minister Plenipotentiary of France to China, Officer of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy, &c., &c., together with E. Bruwaert, Consul of the first class, Assistant Commissioner for Treaty negotiations, Knight of the Order of Gustav of Sweden, and of the Order of Leopold of Belgium;

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, Li, Grand Preceptor of the Heir Apparent, Grand Secretary of State, Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Seaboard, Joint Commissioner of Admiralty, Governor of Chihli, and a member of the first degree of the third order of the hereditary nobility, with the title of Sou-yi;

Who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in due form, have concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I.—In accordance with the terms of Article V. of the Treaty of the 19th June, 1885, the high contracting parties agree that for the present two places shall be opened to trade, one to the north of Langson and the other above Laa-kai. China will establish Custom-houses there, and France shall have the right to appoint Consuls, who shall enjoy all rights and privileges conceded in China to the Consuls of the most favoured nation.

The work of the Commission charged with the delimitation of the two countries not being completed at the time of the signature of the present Convention, the place to be opened to trade north of Langson shall be selected and determined in the course of the present year by arrangement between the Imperial Government and the representative of France at Peking. As to the place to be opened to trade above Lao-kai, this will also be determined by common accord when the frontier between the two countries shall have been defined.

Art. II.—The Imperial Government may appoint Consuls at Hanoi and at Haiphong. Chinese Consuls may also be sent later on to other large towns in Tonkin by arrangement with the French Government.

The agents shall be treated in the same manner and have the same rights and privileges as the Consuls of the most favoured nation in France. They shall maintain official relations with the French authorities charged with the Protectorate.

Art. III.—It is agreed, on the one side and the other, that in the places where Consuls are appointed the respective authorities will facilitate the installation of these agents in suitable residences.

Frenchmen may establish themselves in the places opened to trade on the frontier of China under the conditions set forth in the Articles VII., X., XI., XII., and others of the Treaty of the 27th June, 1858.

Annamites shall enjoy in these places the same privileged treatment.

Art. IV.—Chinese shall have the right of possessing land, erecting buildings, opening commercial houses, and having warehouses throughout Annam.

They shall receive for their persons, their families, and their goods the same protection as the most favoured European nation, and, like the latter, may not be made the object of any ill-treatment. The official and private correspondence and telegrams of Chinese officials and merchants shall be freely transmitted through the French postal and telegraphic administrations.

Frenchmen will receive from China the same privileged treatment.

Art. V.—Frenchmen, French protégés, and foreigners residing in Tonkin may cross the frontiers and enter China on condition of being furnished with passports. These passports will be given by the Chinese authorities at the frontier, on the requisition of the French authorities, who will ask for them only for respectable persons; they will be surrendered to be cancelled on the holder's return. In the case of those who have to pass any place occupied by aborigines or savages, it will be mentioned in the passport that there are no Chinese officials there who can protect them.

Chinese who wish to come from China to Tonkin by land must in the same way be furnished with passports granted by the French authorities on the requisition of the Chinese authorities, who will ask for them only on behalf of respectable persons.

The passports so granted on the one side or the other shall serve only as titles to travel and shall not be considered as certificates of exemption from taxes for the transport of merchandise.

Chinese authorities on Chinese soil and French authorities in Tonkin shall have the right to arrest persons who have crossed the frontier without passports and send them back to their respective authorities to be tried and punished if necessary.

Chinese residing in Annam may return from Tonkin to China on simply obtaining from the Imperial authorities a pass permitting them to cross the frontier.

Frenchmen and other persons established in the open places on the frontier may travel without passports to a distance of 50 *li* (578 metres to the *li*) around such places.

Art. VI.—Merchandise imported into the places opened to trade on the frontier of China by French merchants and French protégés may, after payment of the import duties, be conveyed to the interior markets of China under the conditions fixed by Rule VII. annexed to the Treaty of the 27th June, 1858, and by the general rules of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs with regard to import transit passes.

When foreign merchandise is imported into these places a declaration shall be made at the Custom House of the nature and quantity of the merchandise, as well as of the name of the person by whom it is accompanied. The Customs authorities will proceed to verification, and will collect the duty according to the general tariff of the Imperial Maritime Customs, diminished by one-fifth. Articles not mentioned in the tariff will remain subject to the duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Until this duty has been paid the goods may not be taken out of the warehouses to be sent away and sold.

A merchant wishing to send foreign merchandise into the interior shall make a fresh declaration at the Custom House, and pay, without reduction, the transit dues fixed by the general rules of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

After this payment the Customs will deliver a transit pass which will enable the carriers to go to the localities mentioned in the pass for the purpose of disposing of the said merchandise.

Under these conditions, no new duties will be levied at the interior barriers or lekin stations.

Merchandise for which transit passes have not been obtained will be liable to all the barrier and lekin duties imposed upon indigenous products in the interior of the country.

Art. VII.—Merchandise bought by Frenchmen and persons under French protection in the interior markets of China may be brought into the open places on the frontier, for the purpose of being from thence exported to Tonkin, under the conditions fixed by Rule VII. annexed to the Treaty of the 27th June, 1858, with regard to the transit of merchandise for export.

When Chinese merchandise for export arrives at these places, declaration shall be made at the Custom-house as to the nature and quantity of the merchandise, as well as the name of the person accompanying it.

The Customs authorities will proceed to verification.

Such of this merchandise as shall have been bought in the interior by a merchant furnished with a transit pass, and which consequently has not paid any lekin or barrier duty, shall in the first place pay the transit duty fixed by the general tariff of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

It shall then pay the export duty diminished by one-third. Articles not named in the tariff will remain subject to the duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*

After payment of these duties the merchandise will be allowed to pass free, and to be sent beyond the frontier.

The merchant who, not being furnished with a transit pass, has bought goods in the interior, shall pay the duties levied at the barriers and *lekin* stations; receipts shall be delivered to him, and on arriving at the Custom-house he shall be exempted from payment of the transit dues on presentation of these receipts.

French merchants and persons under French protection importing or exporting merchandise through the Customs offices on the frontiers of Yunnan and Kwangsi, and Chinese merchants importing or exporting merchandise to or from Tonkin, will not have to pay any toll on their carriages or beasts of burden. On the navigable water-courses on the frontier, vessels may, on the one side and the other, be subjected to the payment of tonnage-dues, conformably to the rules of the Maritime Customs of the two countries.

As regards the provisions of the present article and the preceding one, it is agreed by the high contracting parties that if a new customs tariff should be established by common accord between China and a third Power, for trade by land on the south-western frontiers of the Chinese Empire, France shall obtain the application of it.

Art. VIII.—Foreign merchandise which, not having been sold within a period of thirty-six months after having paid the import duty at one of the Chinese frontier Customs stations, is forwarded to the other frontier Customs station, shall be examined at the first of these stations, and if the wrappings are found intact, and if nothing has been disturbed or changed, a certificate of exemption for the amount of the first duty collected will be given. The bearer of this certificate will deliver it to the other frontier station, in payment of the new duty which he will have to pay. The Customs may in like manner give bonds which will be available for payment of duties at the Custom-house by which they are issued any time within three years. Money will never be returned.

If the same merchandise is re-despatched to one of the open ports of China, it will there, conformably to the general rules of the Chinese Maritime Customs, be subjected to payment of the import duties, and the certificates or bonds given at the frontier Customs shall not there be made use of. Neither will it be allowed to present there, in payment of duties, the quittances delivered by the frontier Customs on the first payment. As to transit dues, conformably to the rules in force at the open ports, when once they have been paid, bonds or exemption certificates will never be given in respect of these.

Art. IX.—Chinese merchandise which, after having paid transit and export dues at one of the frontier Customs stations, may be sent to the other frontier Customs station to be sold, shall be subjected on its arrival at the second station only to a payment—called a re-importation duty—of one-half the export duty already collected. The merchandise conformably to the rules established in the open ports may not be transported into the interior by foreign merchants.

If this Chinese merchandise be transported to one of the open ports of China, it will be assimilated to foreign merchandise, and shall pay a new import duty in full, conformably to the general tariff of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

This merchandise will be allowed to pay transit duty on being sent into the interior. Chinese merchandise imported from a Chinese seaport into an Annamite port in order to be transported to the land frontier and then to re-enter Chinese territory, will be treated as foreign merchandise and will pay the local import dues. This merchandise will be allowed to pay the transit duty on being sent into the interior.

Art. X.—Declarations to the Chinese Customs must be made within thirty-six hours of the arrival of the goods under a penalty of Tls. 50 for each day's delay; but the fine shall not exceed Tls. 200. An inexact declaration of the quantity of the goods, if it is proved that it has been made with the intention of evading payment of the duties, will entail upon the merchant confiscation of his goods. Goods not provided with a permit from the chief of the Customs, which are clandestinely introduced by by-ways, and unpacked or sold, or which are intentionally smuggled, shall be entirely confiscated. In every case of false declaration or attempt to deceive the Customs as regards the quality or the real origin or real destination of goods for which transit passes have been applied the goods shall be liable to confiscation. The penalties shall be adjudged according to the conditions and procedure fixed by the Rules of 31st May, 1868. In all cases where confiscation shall have been declared, the merchant shall be at liberty to recover his goods on payment of a sum equivalent to their value, to be duly settled by arrangement with the Chinese authorities. The Chinese authorities shall have every liberty to devise measures to be taken in China, along the frontier, to prevent smuggling.

Merchandise descending or ascending navigable rivers in French, Annamite, or Chinese vessels will not necessarily have to be landed at the frontier, unless there is an appearance of fraud, or a divergence between the nature of the cargo and the declaration of the manifest. The Customs will only send on board the said vessels agents to visit them.

Art. XI.—Produces of Chinese origin imported into Tonkin by the land frontier shall pay the import duty of the Franco-Annamite tariff. They will pay no export duty on leaving Tonkin. The Imperial Government will be notified of the new tariff which France will establish in Tonkin. If taxes of excise, of consumption, or of guarantee be established in Tonkin on any articles of indigenous production, similar Chinese productions will be subjected, on importation, to equivalent taxes.

Art. XII.—Chinese merchandise transported across Tonkin from one of the two frontier Customs stations to the other, or to an Annamite port to be from thence exported to China, shall be subjected to a specific transit duty which shall not exceed two per cent. of the value. At the point where it leaves Chinese territory this merchandise will be examined by the French Customs authorities on the frontier, who will specify its nature, quantity, and destination in a certificate which shall be produced whenever required by the French authorities during its transport across Tonkin, as well as at the port of shipment.

In order to guarantee the Franco-Annamite Customs against any possible fraud, such Chinese produce, on entering Tonkin, shall pay the import duty.

A transit permit will accompany the goods to the place of leaving the country whether this be the port of transhipment or the land frontier, and the sum paid by the proprietor of the merchandise will, after deducting the transit dues, be then restored to him in exchange for the receipt delivered to him by the Tonkin Customs.

Every false declaration or act evidently intended to deceive the French administration as to the quality, quantity, real origin, or real destination of merchandise

on which the special treatment applicable to Chinese products traversing Tonkin in transit is asked, will entail the confiscation of such merchandise. In every case where confiscation has been declared, the merchant shall be free to recover his goods on payment of a sum equivalent to their value, which shall be duly determined by an arrangement with the French authorities.

The same rules and the same transit duty will be applicable in Annam to Chinese merchandise despatched from a Chinese port to an Annamite port in order to get to the Chinese frontier Customs by crossing Tonkin.

Art. XIII.—The following articles, that is to say, gold and silver ingots, foreign money, flour, Indian meal, sago, biscuits, preserved meats and vegetables, cheese, butter, confectionery, foreign clothing, jewellery, plated ware, perfumery, soaps of all kinds, charcoal, firewood, candles (foreign), tobacco, wine, beer, spirits, household stores, ship's stores, personal baggage, stationery, carpeting, cutlery, drugs, foreign medicines, and glassware, shall be verified by the Chinese Customs on their entry and clearance; if they are really of foreign origin and intended for the personal use of foreigners, and if they arrive in moderate quantity, a duty exemption certificate will be given which will pass them free at the frontier. If these articles are withheld from declaration or the formality of an exemption certificate, their clandestine introduction will render them subject to the same penalty as smuggled goods.

With the exception of gold, silver, money, and luggage, which will remain exempt from duty, the above-mentioned articles destined for the personal use of foreigners and imported in moderate quantity, will pay, when they are transported into the interior of China a duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on their value.

The Franco-Annamite frontier Customs shall collect no duty on the following articles of personal use which Chinese carry with them, either on entering or leaving Tonkin, that is to say, money, luggage, clothes, women's head ornaments, paper, hair pencils, Chinese ink, furniture, or food, or on articles ordered by the Chinese Consuls in Tonkin for their personal consumption.

Art. XIV.—The high contracting parties agree to prohibit trade in and transport of opium of whatsoever origin by the land frontier between Tonkin on the one side and Yünnan, Kwang-si, and Kwangtung on the other side.

Art. XV.—The export of rice and of cereals from China is forbidden. The import of these articles shall be free of duty.

The import of the following articles into China is forbidden:—Gunpowder, projectiles, rifles and guns, saltpetre, sulphur, lead, spelter, arms, salt, and immoral publications.

In case of contravention these articles shall be entirely confiscated.

If the Chinese authorities have arms or munitions bought or if merchants receive express authority to buy them, the importation will be permitted under the special surveillance of the Chinese Customs. The Chinese authorities may, furthermore, by arrangement with the French Consuls, obtain for the arms and munitions which they wish to have conveyed to China through Tonkin exemption from all the Franco-Annamite duties.

The introduction into Tonkin of arms, munitions of war, and immoral publications is also prohibited.

Art. XVI.—Chinese residing in Annam shall be placed under the same conditions, with regard to criminal, fiscal, or other jurisdiction, as the subjects of the most favoured nation. Law-suits which may arise in China, in the open markets on the frontier, between Chinese subjects and Frenchmen or Annamites shall be decided in a Mixed Court by Chinese and French officers.

With reference to crimes or offences committed by Frenchmen or persons under French protection in China, in the places opened to trade, the procedure shall be in conformity with the stipulations of Articles XXXIII. and XXXIV. of the treaty of the 27th June, 1858.

Art. XVII.—If in the places opened to trade on the frontier of China, Chinese deserters or persons accused of crimes against the Chinese law shall take refuge in the houses or on board the vessels of Frenchmen or persons under French protection

the local authority shall apply to the Consul, who, on proof of the guilt of the accused, shall immediately take the necessary measures in order that they may be given up and delivered to the regular course of the law.

Chinese guilty or accused of crimes or offences who seek refuge in Annam shall, on the request of the Chinese authorities and on proof of their guilt, be sought for, arrested, and extradited in all cases where the subjects of the countries enjoying the most liberal treatment in the matter of extradition might be extradited from France.

Frenchmen guilty or accused of crimes or offences, who seek refuge in China, shall, at the request of the French authorities and on proof of their guilt, be arrested and delivered up to the said authorities to be tried according to the regular process of law.

On both sides all concealment and connivance shall be avoided.

Art. XVIII.—In any difficulty not provided for in the preceding provisions, recourse shall be had to the rules of the Maritime Customs, which, in conformity with existing Treaties, are now applied in the open towns or ports.

In case these rules are insufficient the representatives of the two countries shall refer the matter to their respective Governments.

In accordance with the terms of Article VIII. of the treaty of the 9th June, 1885, the present stipulations may be revised ten years after the exchange of the ratifications.

Art. XIX.—The present Convention of Trade, after having been ratified by the Governments, shall be promulgated in France, in China, and in Annam.

The exchange of the ratifications shall take place at Peking within one year from the date of the signature of the Convention, or earlier if possible.

Done at Tientsin, in four copies, the 25th April, 1886, corresponding to the 22nd day of the third moon of the twelfth year of Kwang Hsu.

(Signed)	[L.S.]	G. Cogordan.
,,	[L.S.]	E. Bruwaert.
,,	[L.S.]	Li Hung-chang.

CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA, 1887

[*Translated from the Chinese Text*]

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China and the President of the French Republic, desiring to strengthen the commercial relations between the two countries and also to ratify and give effect to the Treaty signed at Tientsin on the 25th April, 1886, have appointed Plenipotentiaries to take the necessary steps thereto. H.I.M. the Emperor of China has specially appointed H.I.H. Prince Ching and H.E. Sun Yu-wen, member of the Tsung-li Yamen and Vice-President of the Board of Works. The President of the Republic has appointed His Excellency Constans, Deputy, ex-Minister of the Interior, and Minister Plenipotentiary in China. Who, having exchanged their full powers and established their authenticity in due form, have agreed on the following Articles:—

Art. I.—Such articles of the Treaty signed at Tientsin as are not affected by this Convention shall on the exchange of the ratifications be put in force at once.

Art. II.—Whereas it was agreed by the Treaty of 1886 that Lungchow in Kwangsi and Mengtzu in Yunnan should be opened to trade, and whereas Manghao, which lies between Paosheng and Mengtzu, is in the direct road between the two places by water, it is agreed that this also should be opened to trade on the same conditions as the other ports, and that a deputy of the Consul at Mengtzu shall be allowed to reside there.

Art. III.—In order to develop the trade between China and Tonkin as rapidly as possible the tariff rules laid down in Articles VI. and VII. of the Treaty of 1886 are temporarily altered, and it is agreed that foreign goods imported to Yunnan and Kwangsi from Tonkin shall pay 70 per cent. of the import duties collected by the Customs at the Coast Ports in China, and that produce exported from China to Tonkin, shall pay 60 per cent. of the export duties in force at the Treaty Ports.

Art. IV.—Chinese produce which has paid import duties under Art. XI. of the Treaty of 1886, and is transported through Tonkin to a port of shipment in Cochin-China, shall, if exported thence to any other place than China, pay export duties according to the Franco-Annamite tariff.

Art. V.—Trade in Chinese native opium by land is allowed on payment of an export duty of Tls. 20 per picul, but French merchants or persons under French protection may only purchase it at Lungchow, Mengtzu, and Manghao, but no more than Tls. 20 per picul shall be exacted from the Chinese merchants as inland dues. When opium is sold the seller shall give the buyer a receipt showing that the inland dues have been paid, which the exporter will hand to the Customs when paying export duty. It is agreed that opium re-imported to China by the Coast Ports cannot claim the privileges accorded other re-imports of goods of native origin.

Art. VI.—French and Tonkinese vessels other than men-of-war and vessels carrying troops and Government stores plying on the Songkat and Caobang Rivers between Langshan and Caobang shall pay a tonnage due of 5 candareens per ton at Lungchow, but all goods on board shall pass free. Goods may be imported to China by the Songkat and Caobang Rivers or overland by the Government road, but until the Chinese Government establishes Custom-houses on the frontier goods taken overland must not be sold at Lungchow until they have paid duty there.

Art. VII.—It is agreed that should China enter into treaties with regard to commercial relations on her southern and south-western frontiers all privileges accorded by her to the most favoured nation are at once without further formality accorded to France.

Art. VIII.—The above Articles having been agreed to and translated into Chinese, H.I.H. the Prince on behalf of China and H.E. the Minister on behalf of France have signed duplicate copies and affixed their seals hereto.

Art. IX.—When the ratifications of this Convention and of the Treaty of 1886 shall have been exchanged they shall be put in force as if they were one Treaty.

Art. X.—The ratifications of the Convention shall be exchanged at Peking when the assent of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China and of His Excellency the President of the French Republic shall have been signified.

Signed at Peking on the 26th June, 1887.

E. Constans.

Prince Chi'ng.

Sun Yu-wen.

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA

Signed at Peking, 20th June, 1895

Art. I.—It is agreed, to assure the policing of the frontier, that the French Government will have the right of maintaining an agent of the Consular order at Tonghing opposite Monkay on the frontier of Kwantung. A further regulation will determine the conditions under which these should be exercised in accordance with the French and Chinese authorities and the communal police of the Sino-Annamite frontier.

Art. II.—Article 2 of the Convention, signed at Peking, June 26th, 1887, is modified and completed as follows:—It is agreed between the high contracting parties that the town of Lungchow in Kwangsi and that of Mengtse in Yunnan are open to French-Annamite commerce. It is intended besides that the port open to commerce on the river route of Laokay to Mengtse will no longer be Manhao, but Hokow, and that the French Government have the right of maintaining at Hokow an agent under the Consul at Mengtse, at the same time the Chinese Government can maintain a Customs agent.

Art. III.—It is agreed that the town of Szemao in Yunnan shall be open to French-Annamite commerce, like Lungchow and Mengtse, and that the French Government will have the right as in the other open port of maintaining a Consul at the same time that the Chinese Government can maintain a Customs agent. The local authorities will employ themselves to facilitate the installation of the French Consul in the proper residence. Frenchmen and protected French subjects may establish themselves at Szemao under conditions of the Articles 7, 10, 11, 12, and others of the Treaty of June 27th, 1858; also by Article 3 of the Convention of April 25th, 1886. Goods destined for China can be transported by the rivers, particularly the Loso and the Mekong as well as by land routes, and particularly by the Mandarin-road, which leads either from Mongle or Ipang to Szemao and Puerh, the duties which these goods will be subject to being paid at Szemao.

Art. IV.—Article 9 of the Commercial Convention of April 25th, 1886, is modified as follows:—(1) Chinese goods in transit from one of the other four towns open to commerce on the frontier, Lungchow, Mengtse, Szemao, and Hokow, in passing by Annam, will pay on leaving the reduced duties of four-tenths. A special certificate will be delivered stating the payment of this duty, and destined to accompany the goods. When they have come to another town they shall be exempt from payment and import duty. (2) Chinese goods which shall be exported from the four above-named localities and transported to Chinese ports, maritime or fluvial, open to commerce, shall be freed on leaving the frontier by payment of the reduced export duty of four-tenths. A special certificate will be delivered stating the payment of this duty, and destined to accompany the goods. When they shall arrive at one of the ports, maritime or fluvial, open to commerce, they shall be freed the half-duty of re-importation in conformity with the general rule for all such goods in the maritime or fluvial ports open to commerce. (3) Chinese goods which shall be transported from Chinese ports, maritime or fluvial, open to commerce, by way of Annam, towards the four above-named localities, shall be freed on leaving of all duty. A special certificate will be delivered, stating the payment of this duty, and destined to accompany the goods. When they shall have arrived at one of the frontier Customs they shall be freed on entry by half duty of re-importation based on the reduction of four-tenths. (4) The Chinese goods above mentioned, accompanied by the special certificate

above mentioned, shall be, before passing the export Customs, or after passing Customs re-importation, submitted to the regulations governing native Chinese goods.

Art. V.—It is understood that China, for the exploitation of its mines in the provinces of Yunnan, Kwangsi, and Kwangtung, will address itself, in the first instance, to French commerce and engineers, the exploitation remaining otherwise subject to the rules and the edicts by the Imperial Government which affects national industry. It is understood that railways already in existence or projected in Annam can, after mutual agreement, and under conditions to be defined, be prolonged on Chinese territory.

Art. VI.—Article 2 of the Telegraphic Convention between France and China, signed at Chefoo, December 1, 1888, is completed as follows:—D.—A union shall be established between the secondary prefecture of Szemao and Annam by two stations, which shall be Szemao in China and Muang Hahin in Annam, midway between Laichow and Luang Prabang. The tariff shall be fixed in conformity with Article 6 of the Telegraphic Convention of Chefoo.

Art. VII.—It is agreed that the commercial stipulations contained in the present Convention being of a special nature, and the result of mutual concessions determined by the necessities of the relations between Lungchow, Hokow, Mêngtse, Szemao, and Annam, the advantages which result therefrom cannot be invoked by the subjects and protected subjects of the two high contracting parties, but on these points as well as on the fluvial and land ways here determined of the frontier.

Art. VIII.—The present stipulations shall be put in force as if they were inserted in the text of the additional convention of June 26th, 1887.

Art. IX.—The terms of former Treaties, Agreements, and Conventions between France and China not modified by the present Treaty remain in full force. The present complementary Convention shall be ratified immediately by His Majesty the Emperor of China, and after it has been ratified by the President of the French Republic the exchange of ratifications shall be made at Peking with the least delay possible.

Done at Peking in four copies, June twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, corresponding to the twenty-eighth day of the fifth moon of the twenty-first year Kwang Hsu.

(Signed) A. Gerard.

" Ching.

" Siu.

GERMANY

TREATY BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND CHINA

SIGNED IN THE GERMAN, FRENCH AND CHINESE LANGUAGES AT TIENTSIN, 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1861

Ratifications Exchanged at Shanghai, 14th January, 1863

Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between the States of the German Customs Union, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the free Hanseatic Towns of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg on the one part, and China on the other part.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, for himself, as also on behalf of the other members of the German Zollverein, that is to say:—The Crown of Bavaria, the Crown of Saxony, the Crown of Hanover, the Crown of Wurtemburg, the Grand Duchy of Baden, the Electorate of Hesse, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the Duchy of Brunswick, the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, the Grand Duchy of Saxony, the Duchies of Saxe Meiningen, Saxe Altenburg, Saxe Coburg Gotha, the Duchy of Nassau, the Principalities Waldeck and Pyrmont, the Duchies Anhalt, Dessau, Koethen, and Anhalt Bernburg, the Principalities Lippe, the Principalities Schwarzburg Sondershausen and Schwarzburg Rudolfstadt, Reuss the Elder Line, and Reuss the Younger Line, the Free City of Frankfort, the Grand Baillewick Meisenheim of the Landgravate Hesse, the Baillewick Hamburg of the Landgravate Hesse, also the Grand Duchies Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Senates of the Hanseatic Towns, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, *of the one part,* and His Majesty the Emperor of China *of the other part* being sincerely desirous to establish friendly relations between the said States and China, have resolved to confirm the same by a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce, mutually advantageous to the subjects of both High Contracting Parties, and for that purpose have named for their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the King of Prussia, Frederick Albert Count of Eulenburg, Chamberlain, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Knight of the Red Eagle, Knight of St. John, &c., &c., &c.; and His Majesty the Emperor of China, Cheong-meen, a member of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking, Director-General of Public Supplies, and Imperial Commissioner: and Chong-hee, Honorary Under-Secretary of State, Superintendent of the three Northern Ports, and Deputy Imperial Commissioner, who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found the same in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I.—There shall be perpetual peace and unchanging friendship between the contracting States. The subjects of both States shall enjoy full protection of person and property.

Art. II.—His Majesty the King of Prussia may, if he see fit, accredit a diplomatic agent to the Court of Peking, and His Majesty the Emperor of China may, in like manner, if he see fit, nominate a diplomatic agent to the Court of Berlin.

The diplomatic agent nominated by His Majesty the King of Prussia shall also represent the other contracting German States, who shall not be permitted to be represented at the Court of Peking by diplomatic agents of their own. His Majesty the Emperor of China hereby agrees that the diplomatic agent, so appointed by His Majesty the King of Prussia, may, with his family and establishment, permanently reside at the capital, or may visit it occasionally, at the option of the Prussian Government.

Art. III.—The diplomatic agents of Prussia and China shall, at their respective residences, enjoy the privileges and immunities accorded to them by international law.

Their persons, their families, their residence, and their correspondence shall be held inviolable. They shall be at liberty to select and appoint their own officers, couriers, interpreters, servants, and attendants without any kind of molestation.

All expenses occasioned by the diplomatic missions shall be borne by the respective Governments.

The Chinese Government agrees to assist His Prussian Majesty's diplomatic agent, upon his arrival at the capital, in selecting and renting a suitable house and other buildings.

Art. IV.—The contracting German States may appoint a Consul-General, and for each port or city opened to foreign commerce a Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent, as their interests may require.

These officers shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese authorities, and enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consular officers of the most favoured nations.

In the event of the absence of a German Consular Officer, the subjects of the contracting German States shall be at liberty to apply to the Consul of a friendly Power, or in case of need to the Superintendent of Customs, who shall use all efforts to secure to them the privileges of this Treaty.

Art. V.—All official communications addressed by the diplomatic agents of His Majesty the King of Prussia, or by the Consular officers of the contracting German States, to the Chinese authorities, shall be written in German. At present and until otherwise agreed, they shall be accompanied by a Chinese translation; but it is hereby mutually agreed that, in the event of a difference of meaning appearing between the German and Chinese texts, the German Government shall be guided by the sense expressed in the German text.

In like manner shall all official communications addressed by the Chinese authorities to the Ambassadors of Prussia, or to the Consuls of the contracting German States, be written in Chinese, and the Chinese authorities shall be guided by this text. It is further agreed that the translations may not be adduced as a proof in deciding difference.

In order to avoid future differences, and in consideration that all diplomatists of Europe are acquainted with the French language, the present Treaty has been executed in the German, the Chinese, and the French languages. All these versions have the same sense and signification; but the French text shall be considered the original text of the Treaty, and shall decide wherever the German and Chinese versions differ.

Art. VI.—The subjects of the contracting German States may, with their families, reside, frequent, and carry on trade or industry in the ports, cities, and towns of Canton, Swatow or Chao-chow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Tangchow or Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Chinkiang, Kiukiang; Hankow, Kiungchow (Hainan), and at Taiwan and Tamsui in the Island of Formosa. They are permitted to proceed to and from these places with their vessels and merchandise, and within these localities to purchase, rent, or let houses or land, build, or open churches, churhyards, and hospitals.

Art. VII.—Merchant vessels belonging to any of the contracting German States may not enter other ports than those declared open in this Treaty. They must not, contrary to law, enter other ports, or carry on illicit trade along the coast. All vessels detected in violating this stipulation shall, together with their cargo, be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

Art. VIII.—Subjects of the contracting German States may make excursions in the neighbourhood of the open ports to a distance of one hundred li, and for a time not exceeding five days.

Those desirous of proceeding into the interior of the country must be provided with a passport, issued by their respective Diplomatic or Consular authorities, and countersigned by the local Chinese authorities. These passports must upon demand be exhibited.

The Chinese authorities shall be at liberty to detain merchants and travellers, subjects of any of the contracting German States, who may have lost their passports

until they have procured new ones, or to convey them to the next Consulate, but they shall not be permitted to subject them to ill-usage or allow them to be ill-used.

It is, however, distinctly understood that no passport may be given to places at present occupied by the rebels until peace has been restored.

Art. IX.—The subjects of the contracting German States shall be permitted to engage compradores, interpreters, writers, workmen, sailors, and servants from any part of China, upon a remuneration agreed to by both parties, as also to hire boats for the transport of persons and merchandise. They shall also be permitted to engage Chinese for acquiring the Chinese language or dialects, or to instruct them in foreign languages. There shall be no restriction in the purchasing of German or Chinese books

Art. X.—Persons professing or teaching the Christian religion shall enjoy full protection of their persons and property, and be allowed free exercise of their religion.

Art. XI.—Any merchant-vessel of any of the contracting German States arriving at any of the open ports shall be at liberty to engage the services of a pilot to take her to port. In like manner, after she has discharged all legal dues and duties, and is ready to take her departure, she shall be permitted to select a pilot to conduct her out of port.

Art. XII.—Whenever a vessel belonging to any of the contracting German States has entered a harbour, the Superintendent of Customs may, if he see fit, depute one or more Customs officers to guard the ship, and to see that no merchandise is smuggled. These officers shall live in a boat of their own, or stay on board the ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their salaries, food, and expenses shall be defrayed by the Chinese Customs authorities, and they shall not be entitled to any fees whatever from the master or consignee. Every violation of this regulation shall be punished proportionally to the amount exacted, which shall be returned in full.

Art. XIII.—Within twenty-four (24) hours after the arrival of the ship, the master, unless he be prevented by lawful causes, or in his stead the supercargo or the consignee, shall lodge in the hands of the Consul the ship's papers and copy of the manifest.

Within a further period of twenty-four (24) hours the Consul will report to the Superintendent of Customs the name of the ship, the number of the crew, her registered tonnage, and the nature of the cargo.

If owing to neglect on the part of the master the above rule be not complied with within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival he shall be liable to a fine of fifty (50) Dollars for every day's delay; the total amount of penalty, however, shall not exceed two hundred (200) Dollars.

Immediately after the receipt of the report, the Superintendent of Customs shall issue a permit to open hatches.

If the master shall open hatches and begin to discharge the cargo without said permit, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, and the goods so discharged without permit shall be liable to confiscation.

Art. XIV.—Whenever a merchant, a subject of any of the contracting German States, has cargo to land or ship, he must apply to the Superintendent of Customs for a special permit. Merchandise landed or shipped without such permit shall be subject to forfeiture.

Art. XV.—The subjects of the contracting German States shall pay duties on all goods imported or exported by them at the ports open to foreign trade according to the tariff appended to this Treaty; but in no case shall they be taxed with higher duties than, at present or in future, subjects of the most favoured nations are liable to.

The commercial stipulations appended to this Treaty shall constitute an integral part of the same, and shall therefore be considered binding upon both the high contracting parties.

Art. XVI.—With respect to articles subject to an *ad valorem* duty, if the German merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officers as to their value, then each party shall call in two or three merchants to examine and appraise the goods, and the highest price at which any of these merchants may declare himself willing to purchase them shall be assumed as the value of the goods.

Art. XVII.—Duties shall be charged upon the net weight of each article; tare therefore to be deducted. If the German merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officers on the exact amount of tare, then each party shall choose from among the goods respecting which there is a difference a certain number of chests or bales, which being first weighted gross, shall afterwards be tared and the tare fixed accordingly. The average tare upon these chests or bales shall constitute the tare upon the whole lot of packages.

Art. XVIII.—If in the course of verification there arise other points of dispute, which cannot be settled, the German merchant may appeal to his Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the differences of the case to the Superintendent of Customs, and both will endeavour to bring about an amicable arrangement. But the appeal to the Consul must be made within twenty-four hours, or it will not be attended to.

As long as no settlement be come to, the Superintendent of Customs shall not enter the matter at issue in his books, in order that a thorough investigation and the final settlement of the difference be not prejudiced.

Art. XIX.—Should imported goods prove to be damaged, a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, in proportion to their deterioration. If any disputes arise, they shall be settled in the same manner as agreed upon in Art. XVI. of this Treaty having reference to articles which pay duty *ad valorem*.

Art. XX.—Any merchant vessel belonging to one of the contracting German States having entered any of the open ports, and not yet opened hatches, may quit the same within forty-eight hours after her arrival, and proceed to another port without being subject to the payment of tonnage-dues, duties, or any other fees or charges; but tonnage-dues must be paid after the expiration of the said forty-eight hours.

Art. XXI.—Import duties shall be considered payable on the landing of the goods, and duties of export on the shipping of the same. When all tonnage-dues and duties shall have been paid, the Superintendent of Customs shall give a receipt in full (port-clearance), which being produced at the Consulate, the Consular officer shall then return to the captain the ship's papers and permit him to depart on the voyage.

Art. XXII.—The Superintendent of Customs will point out one or more bankers authorized by the Chinese Government to receive the duties on his behalf. The receipts of these bankers shall be looked upon as given by the Chinese Government itself. Payment may be made in bars or in foreign coin, whose relative value to the Chinese Sycee silver shall be fixed by special agreement, according to circumstances, between the Consular Officers and the Superintendent of Customs.

Art. XXIII.—Merchant-vessels belonging to the contracting German States of more than one hundred and fifty tons burden shall be charged four mace per ton; merchant-vessels of one hundred and fifty tons and under shall be charged at the rate of one mace per ton.

The captain or consignee having paid the tonnage-dues the Superintendent of Customs shall give them a special certificate, on exhibition of which the ship shall be exempted from all further payment of tonnage-dues in any open port of China which the captain may visit for a period of four months, to be reckoned from the date of the port clearance mentioned in Art. XXI.

Boats employed by subjects of the contracting German States in the conveyance of passengers, baggage, letters, articles of provisions, or articles not subject to duties shall not be liable to tonnage dues. Any boat of this kind, however, conveying merchandise subject to duty, shall come under the category of vessels under one hundred and fifty tons, and pay tonnage-dues at the rate of one mace per register ton.

Art. XXIV.—Goods on which duties have been paid in any of the ports open to foreign trade, upon being sent into the interior of the country shall not be subject to any but transit duty. The same shall be paid according to the tariff now existing, and may not be raised in future. This also applies to goods sent from the interior of the country to any of the open ports.

All transit duties on produce brought from the interior to any of the open ports, or importations sent from any of the open ports into the interior of China may be paid once for all.

If any of the Chinese officers violate the stipulations of this article by demanding illegal or higher duties than allowed by law, they shall be punished according to Chinese law.

Art. XXV.—If the master of a merchant vessel belonging to any of the contracting German States, having entered any of the open ports, should wish to land only a portion of his cargo, he shall only pay duties for the portion so landed. He may take the rest of the cargo to another port, pay duties there, and dispose of the same.

Art. XXVI.—Merchants of any of the contracting German States, who may have imported merchandise into any of the open ports and paid duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same, shall be entitled to make application to the Superintendent of Customs, who shall cause examination to be made to satisfy himself of the identity of the goods and of their having remained unchanged.

On such duty-paid goods the Superintendent of Customs shall, on application of the merchant wishing to export them to any other open port, issue a certificate, testifying to the payment of all legal duties thereon.

The Superintendent of Customs of the port to which such goods are brought, shall, upon presentation of said certificate, issue a permit for the discharge and landing of them free of all duty, without any additional exactions whatever. But if, on comparing the goods with the certificate, any fraud on the revenue be detected, then the goods shall be subject to confiscation.

But if the goods are to be exported to a foreign port, the Superintendent of Customs of the port from which they are exported shall issue a certificate stating that the merchant who exports the goods has a claim on the Customs equal to the amount of duty paid on the goods. The certificate shall be a valid tender to the Customs in payment of import or export duties.

Art. XXVII.—No transhipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission of the Superintendent of Customs, under pain of confiscation of the goods so transhipped, unless it be proved that there was danger in delaying the transhipment.

Art. XXVIII.—Sets of standard weights and measures, such as are in use at the Canton Custom-house, shall be delivered by the Superintendent of Customs to the Consul at each port open to foreign trade. These measures, weights, and balances shall represent the ruling standard on which all demands and payments of duties are made and in case of any dispute they shall be referred to.

Art. XXIX.—Penalties enforced or confiscations made for violation of this Treaty, or of the appended regulations, shall belong to the Chinese Government.

Art. XXX.—Ships-of-war belonging to the contracting German States cruising about for the protection of trade, or being engaged in the pursuit of pirates, shall be at liberty to visit, without distinction, all ports within the dominions of the Emperor of China. They shall receive every facility for the purchase of provisions, the procuring of water, and for making repairs. The commanders of such ships shall hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities on terms of equality and courtesy. Such ships shall not be liable to payment of duties of any kind.

Art. XXXI.—Merchant vessels belonging to any of the contracting German States, from injury sustained, or from other causes, compelled to seek a place of refuge, shall be permitted to enter any port within the dominions of the Emperor of China without being subject to the payment of tonnage dues or duties on the goods, if only landed for the purpose of making the necessary repairs of the vessel, and remaining under the supervision of the Superintendent of Customs. Should any such vessel be wrecked or stranded on the coast of China, the Chinese authorities shall immediately adopt measures for rescuing the crew and for securing the vessel and cargo. The crew thus saved shall receive friendly treatment, and, if necessary, shall be furnished with means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station.

Art. XXXII.—If sailors or other individuals of ships-of-war or merchant vessels belonging to any of the contracting German States desert their ships and take refuge in the dominions of the Emperor of China, the Chinese authorities shall, upon due requisition by the Consular Officer, or by the captain, take the necessary steps for the detention of the deserter, and hand him over to the Consular Officer or to the captain.

In like manner, if Chinese deserters or criminals take refuge in the houses or on board ships belonging to subjects of the contracting German States, the local Chinese authorities shall apply to the German Consular Officer, who will take the necessary measures for apprehending the said deserter or criminal, and deliver him up to the Chinese authorities.

Art. XXXIII.—If any vessel belonging to any of the contracting German States, while within Chinese waters, be plundered by pirates, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities to use every means to capture and punish the said pirates, to recover the stolen property where and in whatever condition it may be, and to hand the same over to the Consul for restoration to the owner. If the robbers or pirates cannot be apprehended, or the property taken cannot be entirely recovered, the Chinese authorities shall then be punished in accordance with the Chinese law, but they shall not be held pecuniarily responsible.

Art. XXXIV.—If subjects of any of the contracting German States have any occasion to address a communication to the Chinese authorities, they must submit the same to their Consular Officer, determine if the matter be just, and the language be proper and respectful, in which event he shall transmit the same to the proper authorities, or return the same for alterations. If Chinese subjects have occasion to address a Consul of one of the contracting German States, they must adopt the same course, and submit their communication to the Chinese authorities, who will act in like manner.

Art. XXXV.—Any subjects of any of the contracting German States having reason to complain of a Chinese, must first proceed to the Consular Officer and state his grievance. The Consular Officer, having inquired into the merits of the case, will endeavour to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a subject of any of the contracting German States, the Consular Officer shall listen to his complaint and endeavour to bring about a friendly settlement. If the dispute, however, is of such a nature that the Consul cannot settle the same amicably, he shall then request the assistance of the Chinese authorities, that they may conjointly examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably.

Art. XXXVI.—The Chinese authorities shall at all times afford the fullest protection to the subjects of the contracting German States, especially when they are exposed to insult or violence. In all cases of incendiarism, robbery, or demolition, the local authorities shall at once dispatch an armed force to disperse the mob, to apprehend the guilty, and to punish them with the rigour of the law. Those robbed or whose property has been demolished shall have a claim upon the despoilers of their property for indemnification, proportionate to the injury sustained.

Art. XXXVII.—Whenever a subject of His Majesty the Emperor of China fails to discharge the debts due to a subject of one of the contracting German States, or fraudulently absconds, the Chinese authorities, upon application by the creditor, will do their utmost to effect his arrest and to enforce payment of the debt. In like manner the authorities of the contracting German States shall do their utmost to enforce the payment of debts of their subjects towards Chinese subjects, and to bring to justice any who fraudulently abscond. But in no case shall either the Chinese Government or the Government of the contracting German States be held responsible for the debts incurred by their respective subjects.

Art. XXXVIII.—Any subject of His Majesty the Emperor of China having committed a crime against a subject of one of the contracting German States, shall be apprehended by the Chinese authorities and punished according to the laws of China.

In like manner, if a subject of the contracting German States is guilty of a crime against a subject of His Majesty the Emperor of China, the Consular Officer shall arrest him and punish him according to the laws of the State to which he belongs.

Art. XXXIX.—All questions arising between subjects of the contracting German States in reference to the rights of property or person shall be submitted to the jurisdiction of the authorities of their respective States. In like manner will the Chinese authorities abstain from interfering in differences that may arise between subjects of one of the contracting German States and foreigners.

Art. XL.—The contracting parties agree that the German States and their subjects shall fully and equally participate in all privileges, immunities, and advantages that have been, or may be hereafter, granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the government or subjects of any other nation. All changes made in favour of any nation in the tariff, in the Customs duties, in tonnage and harbour dues, in import, export, or transit duties, shall as soon as they take effect, immediately and without a new Treaty, be equally applied to the contracting German States and to their merchants, shipowners, and navigators.

Art. XLI.—If in future the contracting German States desire a modification of any stipulation contained in this Treaty, they shall be at liberty, after the lapse of ten years, dated from the day of the ratification of this Treaty, to open negotiations to that effect. Six months before the expiration of the ten years it must be officially notified to the Chinese Government that modifications of the Treaty are desired, and in what these consist. If no such notification is made the Treaty remains in force for another ten years.

Art. XLII.—The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications be exchanged within one year, dated from the day of signature, the exchange of the ratifications to take place at Shanghai or Tientsin, at the option of the Prussian Government. Immediately after the exchange of ratifications has taken place, the Treaty shall be brought to the knowledge of the Chinese authorities, and be promulgated in the capital and throughout the provinces of the Chinese Empire, for the guidance of the authorities.

In faith whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries of the high contracting powers, have signed and sealed the present Treaty.

Done in four copies, at Tientsin, this second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, corresponding with the Chinese date of the twenty-eighth day of the seventh moon of the eleventh year of Hien Fung.

(Signed)	[L.S.]	COUNT EULENBURG.
"	[L.S.]	CHONG MEEN.
"	[L.S.]	CHONG HEE.

SEPARATE ARTICLE

In addition to a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation concluded this day between Prussia, the other states of the German Customs Union, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Hanseatic towns of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg of the one part, and China of the other part, which Treaty shall take effect after exchange of the ratifications within twelve months from its signature, and which stipulates that His Majesty the King of Prussia may nominate a diplomatic agent at the Court of Peking with a permanent residence at that capital, it has been covenanted between the respective Plenipotentiaries of these States, that, owing to and in consideration of the disturbances now prevailing in China, His Majesty the King of Prussia shall wait the expiration of five years after the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty before he deputes a diplomatic agent to take his fixed residence at Peking.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their signatures and affixed their seals.

Done in four copies at Tientsin, this second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, corresponding to the Chinese date of the twenty-eighth day of the seventh moon of the eleventh year of Hien Fung.

(Signed)	[L.S.]	COUNT EULENBURG.
"	[L.S.]	CHONG MEEN.
"	[L.S.]	CHONG HEE.

Separate Article

In addition to a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded between Prussia, the other States of the German Customs Union, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Hanseatic towns of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg on the one part, and China on the other part;

It has been separately agreed that the Senates of the Hanseatic towns shall have the right to nominate for themselves a Consul of their own at each of the Chinese ports open for commerce and navigation.

This Separate Article shall have the same force and validity as if included word for word in the above-mentioned Treaty.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this present Separate Article and affixed their seals.

Done in four copies at Tientsin, the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, corresponding to the Chinese date of the twenty-eighth day of the seventh moon of the eleventh year of Hien Fung.

(Signed)	[L.S.]	Count Eulenburg.
,,	[L.S.]	Chong Meen.
,,	[L.S.]	Chong Hee.

SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION BETWEEN GERMANY AND CHINA, 1880

Ratified 16*th September*, 1881

[*Translated from the German Text*]

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, &c., in the name of the German Empire, and his Majesty the Emperor of China, wishing to secure the more perfect execution of the Treaty of the 2nd September, 1861, have, in conformity with Article XLI. of that Treaty, according to the terms of which the High Contracting German States are entitled, after a period of ten years, to demand a revision of the Treaty, decided to conclude a Supplementary Convention.

With this view they have appointed their Plenipotentiaries—*viz.*, His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, &c., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Max August Scipio von Brandt; and His Majesty the Emperor of China, the Minister of the Tsung-li Yamen, the Secretary of State, &c., Shen Kue-fen; and the Secretary of State, &c., Chin Lien;

Who, after communicating to each other their full powers, and finding them in due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Art. I.—*Chinese concession.*—The harbours of Ichang, in Hupei; Wuhu, in Anhui; Wenchow, in Chekiang; and Pakhao, in Kwangtung, and the landing-places Tat'ung and Anking in Anhui; Huk'ow, in Kiangsi; Wusueh, Luchikow, and Shah-shih, in Hukuang, having already been opened, German ships are in future also to be permitted to touch at the harbour of Woosung, in the province of Kiangsu, to take in or discharge merchandise. The necessary Regulations are to be drawn up by the Taotai of Shanghai and the competent authorities.

German concession.—In the event of special regulations for the execution of concessions which the Chinese Government may make to foreign Governments being attached to such concessions, Germany, while claiming these concessions for herself and for her subjects, will equally assent to the regulations attached to them.

Art. XI. of the Treaty of the 2nd September, 1861, is not affected by this regulation, and is hereby expressly confirmed.

Should German subjects, on the strength of this article, claim privileges, immunities, or advantages which the Chinese Government may further concede to another Power, or the subject of such Power, they will also submit to the regulations which have been agreed upon in connection with such concession.

Art. II.—*Chinese concession.*—German ships, which have already paid tonnage dues in China, may visit all other open ports in China, as well as all ports not Chinese, without exception, without being again obliged to pay tonnage dues, within the given period of four months.

German sailing-vessels which remain in the same Chinese harbour for a longer period than fourteen days shall only pay for time over and above this period half of the tonnage dues stipulated by Treaty.

German concession.—The Chinese Government shall have the right of appointing Consuls to all towns of Germany in which the Consuls of other States are admitted, and they shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as the Consuls of the most favoured nation.

Art. III.—*Chinese concession.*—The Chinese Commissioner of Customs, and the other competent authorities, shall, after agreeing upon the necessary regulations, themselves take measures for the establishment of bonded warehouses in all the open ports of China in which they are required in the interests of foreign commerce, and where local circumstances would admit of such an arrangement being made.

German concession.—German ships, visiting the open ports of China, shall deliver a manifest containing an exact statement as to the quality and quantity of their cargoes. Mistakes which may have occurred in the manifests can be rectified in the course of twenty-four hours (Sundays and holidays excepted). False statements as to the quantity and quality of cargo are punishable by confiscation of the goods and also by a fine, to be imposed upon the captain, but not to exceed the sum of Tls. 500.

Art. IV.—*Chinese concession.*—The export duty on Chinese coal, exported by German merchants from the open ports, is reduced to 3 mace per ton. In those ports in which a lower duty on the export of coal has already been fixed upon, the lower duty remains in force.

German concession.—Any one acting as pilot for any kind of craft whatever, without being furnished with the regulation certificate, is liable to a fine not to exceed Tls. 100 for each separate case.

Regulations with a view to exercising a proper control over sailors are to be introduced with the least possible delay.

Art. V.—*Chinese concession.*—German ships in want of repairs in consequence of damages sustained within or without the port are not required to pay tonnage dues during the period necessary for repairs, which is to be fixed by the Inspectorate of Customs.

German concession.—Ships belonging to Chinese may not make use of the German flag, nor may German ships make use of the Chinese flag.

Art. VI.—*Chinese concession.*—In the event of German ships, no longer fit for sea, being broken up in any open port of China, the material may be sold without any import duty being levied upon it. But if the materials are to be brought ashore a "permit of discharge" must first be obtained for them from the Customs Inspectorate, in the same manner as in the case of merchandise.

German concession.—If German subjects travel into the interior for their own pleasure without being in possession of a passport issued by the Consul and stamped by the proper Chinese authority, the local authorities concerned are entitled to have them taken back to the nearest German Consulate, in order that the requisite supervision may be exercised over them. The offender is, in addition to this, liable to a fine up to 300 Taels.

Art. VII.—*Chinese concession.*—Materials for German docks are free of duty. A list of articles which may be imported free of duty in conformity with this stipulation is to be drawn up and published by the Inspector-General of Customs.

German concession.—Passes issued to German subjects for conveying foreign merchandise into the interior, as well as passports for the purpose of travelling issued to German subjects, are only to remain in force for a period of thirteen Chinese months from the day on which they were issued.

Art. VIII.—The settlement of the question relating to judicial proceedings in mixed cases, the taxation of foreign merchandise in the interior, the taxation of Chinese goods in the possession of foreign merchants in the interior, and intercourse between foreign and Chinese officials are to become the subject of special negotiations which both Governments hereby declare themselves ready to enter upon.

Art. IX.—All the provisions of the former Treaty of the 2nd September, 1861, which have not been altered by this agreement, are hereby confirmed anew, as both parties now expressly declare.

In the cases of those articles, on the other hand, which are affected by the present Treaty, the new interpretation of them is to be considered as binding.

Art. X.—The present Supplementary Convention shall be ratified by their Majesties, and the ratifications exchanged at Peking, within a year from the date of its signature.

The provisions of the agreement come into force on the day of the exchange of the ratifications.

In witness whereof the plenipotentiaries of both the High Contracting Powers have signed and sealed with their seals the above agreement in four copies, in the German and Chinese texts, which have been compared and found to correspond.

Done at Peking the thirty-first March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, corresponding to the twenty-first day of the second month of the sixth year Kwang Hsu.

(Signed)	[L.S.]	M. von Brandt.
,,	[L.S.]	Shen Kue-Fen.
,,	[L.S.]	Ching Lien.

Special Stipulations to the Supplementary Convention

For the sake of greater clearness and completeness, it has seemed fitting to append a number of special stipulations to the Supplementary Convention.

The following stipulations must be observed by the subjects of both the Contracting Parties, in the same way as the stipulations of the Treaty itself. In proof whereof the plenipotentiaries of the two States have thereto set their seals and signatures:—

1.—In accordance with the newly granted privileges for the port of Woosung in the province of Kiangsu, German ships shall be at liberty to take in and to unload there merchandise which is either intended for Shanghai or comes from Shanghai; and for this purpose the competent authorities there shall have the right of devising regulations in order to prevent frauds on the taxes and irregularities of every kind; which regulations shall be binding for the merchants of both countries, German merchants are not at liberty to construct landing-places for ships, merchants' houses, or warehouses at the said place.

2.—An experiment to ascertain whether bonded warehouses can be established in the Chinese open ports shall first be made at Shanghai. For this purpose the Customs Director at the said place, with the Customs Inspector-General, shall forthwith draw up regulations suitable to the local conditions, and then the said Customs Director and his colleagues shall proceed to the establishment of such bonded warehouse.

3.—If any goods found on board a German ship, for the discharge whereof a written permit from the Customs Office is required, are not entered in the manifest, this shall be taken as proof of a false manifest, no matter whether a certificate of the reception of such goods on board, bearing the captain's signature, be produced or not.

4.—If a German ship, in consequence of damages received in one of the open Chinese ports, or outside thereof, needs repair, the time required for such repair shall be reckoned in addition to the term after the lapse of which tonnage-dues are to be paid. The Chinese authorities have the right to make the necessary arrangements for this purpose. But if it appears therefrom that this is only a pretext and a design to evade the legal payments to the Customs, the ship therein concerned shall be fined in double the amount of the tonnage-dues whereof it has tried to evade the payment.

5.—No ships of any kind which belong to Chinese subjects are allowed to make use of the German flag. If there are definite grounds for suspicion that this has nevertheless been done, the Chinese authority concerned is to address an official communication thereon to the German Consul, and if it should be shown, in consequence of the investigation instituted by him, that the ship was really not entitled to bear the German flag, the ship as well as the goods found therein, so far as they belong to Chinese merchants, shall be immediately delivered over to the Chinese authorities for further disposal. If it be ascertained that German subjects were aware of the circumstances, and took part in the commission of the irregularity, the whole of the goods belonging to them found in the ship are liable to confiscation, and the people themselves to punishment according to law.

In case a German ship carries the Chinese flag without authority to do so, then, if it be ascertained through the investigation made by the Chinese authorities that the ship was really not entitled to bear the Chinese flag, the ship, as well as the goods found therein, so far as they belong to German merchants, shall be immediately delivered over to the German Consul for further disposal and the punishment of the guilty. If it be shown that German owners of goods were aware of the circumstance and took part in the commission of this irregularity, all the goods belonging to them found in the ship shall incur the penalty of confiscation by the Chinese authorities. The goods belonging to Chinese may be immediately seized by the Chinese authorities.

6.—If on the sale of the materials of a German ship which, from unseaworthiness, has been broken up in one of the open Chinese ports, an attempt be made to mix up with them goods belonging to the cargo, these goods shall be liable to confiscation, and, moreover, to a fine equal to double the amount of the import duty which they would otherwise have had to pay.

7.—If German subjects go into the interior with foreign goods, or travel there, the passes or certificates issued to them shall only be valid for thirteen Chinese months, reckoned from the day of their issue, and after the lapse of that term must no longer be used. The expired passes and certificates must be returned to the Customs authorities in whose official district they were issued in order to be cancelled.

N.B.—If a pleasure excursion be undertaken into regions so distant that the term of a year appears insufficient, this must be noted on the pass by reason of an understanding between the Consul and the Chinese authority at the time it is issued.

If the return of the passport be omitted, no further pass shall be issued to the person concerned until it has taken place. If the pass be lost, no matter whether within the term or after its expiration, the person concerned must forthwith make a formal declaration of the fact before the nearest Chinese authority. The Chinese official applied to will then do what else may be necessary for the invalidation of the pass. If the recorded declaration prove to be untrue, in case the transport of goods be concerned, they will be confiscated; if the matter relate to travelling, the traveller will be taken to the nearest Consul, and be delivered up to him for punishment.

8.—Materials for German docks only enjoy, in so far as they are actually employed for the repair of ships, the favour of duty-free importation in open ports. The Customs authority has the right to send inspectors to the dock to convince themselves on the spot as to the manner and way in which the materials are being used. If the construction of a new ship be concerned, the materials employed for this, in so far as they are specially entered in the import or export tariff, will be

reckoned at the tariff duty, and those not entered in the tariff at a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, and the merchant concerned will be bound to pay this duty subsequently.

Any one who wishes to lay out a dock is to get from the Customs Office a gratis Concession certificate, and to sign a written undertaking, the purport and wording whereof is to be settled in due form by the Customs office concerned.

9.—Art. XXIX. of the Treaty of the 2nd September, 1861, shall be applicable to the fines established by this present Supplementary Convention.

Done at Peking the thirty-first March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, corresponding with the twenty-first day of the second month of the sixth year of Kwang Hsu.

(Signed)	[L.S.]	M. von Brandt.
,,	[L.S.]	Shen Kue-Fen.
,,	[L.S.]	Ching Lien.

The Prince of Kung and the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamen to Herr von Brandt

Kwang Hsu, 6th year, 2nd month, 21st day.
(Peking, March 31st, 1880.)

With regard to the stipulation contained in the second Article of the Supplementary Convention concluded on occasion of the Treaty revision, that German sailing-ships which lie for a longer time than fourteen days in Chinese ports shall only pay for the time beyond that term the moiety of the tonnage dues settled by Treaty, the Plenipotentiaries of the two contracting parties have agreed and declared that the said stipulation shall first of all be introduced by way of trial, and that in case, on carrying it out, practical difficulties should arise, another stipulation may be put in its place on the basis of a renewed joint discussion by both parties.

Protocol

The undersigned, who have been expressly empowered by their Government to make the following arrangements, have agreed that the term settled by the Plenipotentiaries of the German Empire and of China in the Supplementary Convention concluded at Peking on the 31st March this year, for the exchange of the Ratification of the Convention, shall be prolonged till the 1st December, 1881.

The other stipulations of the Supplementary Convention of the 31st March, this year, are not affected by this alteration.

In witness whereof the undersigned have subscribed with their own hands and affixed their seals to this Agreement, in two copies of each of the German and Chinese texts, which have been compared with each other and found to correspond.

Done at Peking the twenty-first August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, corresponding with the sixteenth day of the seventh month of the sixth year Kwang Hsu.

(Signed)	[L.S.]	M. von Brandt.
,,	[L.S.]	Shen Kue-Fen.
,,	[L.S.]	Ching Lien.
,,	[L.S.]	Wang Neen-Shou.
,,	[L.S.]	Lin Shu.
,,	[L.S.]	Chung Li.

THE KIAOCHOW CONVENTION

I.—His Majesty the Emperor of China, being desirous of preserving the existing good relations with His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, and of promoting an increase of German power and influence in the Far East, sanctions the acquirement under lease by Germany of the land extending for 100 *li*, at high tide (at Kiaochow).

His Majesty the Emperor of China is willing that German troops should take possession of the above-mentioned territory at any time the Emperor of Germany chooses. China retains her sovereignty over this territory, and should she at any time wish to enact laws or carry out plans within the leased area, she shall be at liberty to enter into negotiations with Germany with reference thereto; provided always that such laws or plans shall not be prejudicial to German interests. Germany may engage in works for the public benefit, such as water-works, within the territory covered by the lease, without reference to China. Should China wish to march troops or establish garrisons therein she can only do so after negotiating with and obtaining the express permission of Germany.

II.—His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, being desirous, like the rulers of certain other countries, of establishing a naval and coaling station and constructing dockyards on the coast of China, the Emperor of China agrees to lease to him for the purpose all the land on the southern and northern sides of Kiaochow Bay for a term of ninety-nine years. Germany is to be at liberty to erect forts on this land for the defence of her possessions therein.

III.—During the continuance of the lease China shall have no voice in the government or administration of the leased territory. It will be governed and administered during the whole term of ninety-nine years solely by Germany, so that the possibility of friction between the two Powers may be reduced to the smallest magnitude. The lease covers the following districts:—

(*a*)—All the land in the north-east of Lienhan, adjacent to the north-eastern mouth of the Bay, within a straight line drawn from the north-eastern corner of Yintao to Laoshan-wan.

(*b.*)—All the land in the south-west of Lienhan, adjacent to the southern mouth of the Bay, within a straight line drawn from a point on the shore of the Bay bearing south-west by south from Tsi-pe-shan-to.

(*c.*)—Tsi-pe-shan-to and Yintao.

(*d.*)—The whole area of the Bay of Kiaochow covered at high-water.

(*e.*)—Certain islands at the entrance of the Bay which are ceded for the purpose of erecting forts for the defence of the German possessions. The boundaries of the leased territory shall hereafter be more exactly defined by a commission appointed jointly by the Chinese and German Governments, and consisting of Chinese and German subjects. Chinese ships of war and merchant-ships, and ships of war and merchant-ships of countries having treaties and in a state of amity with China shall receive equal treatment with German ships of war and merchant ships in Kiaochow Bay during the continuance of the lease. Germany is at liberty to enact any regulations she desires for the government of the territory and harbour, provided such regulations apply impartially to the ships of all nations, Germany and China included.

IV.—Germany shall be at liberty to erect whatever lighthouses, beacons, and other aids to navigation she chooses within the territory leased, and along the islands and coasts approaching the entrance to the harbour. Vessels of China and vessels of other countries entering the harbour shall be liable to special duties for the repair and maintenance of all lighthouses, beacons and other aids to navigation which Germany may erect and establish. Chinese vessels shall be exempt from other special duties.

V.—Should Germany desire to give up her interest in the leased territory before the expiration of ninety-nine years, China shall take over the whole area, and pay

Germany for whatever German property may at the time of surrender be there situated. In cases of such surrender taking place Germany shall be at liberty to lease some other point along the coast. Germany shall not cede the territory leased to any other Power than China. Chinese subjects shall be allowed to live in the territory leased, under the protection of the German authorities, and there carry on their avocations and business as long as they conduct themselves as peaceable and law-abiding citizens. Germany shall pay a reasonable price to the native proprietors for whatever lands her Government or subjects require. Fugitive Chinese criminals taking refuge in the leased territory shall be arrested and surrendered to the Chinese authorities for trial and punishment, upon application to the German authorities, but the Chinese authorities shall not be at liberty to send agents into the leased territory to make arrests. The German authorities shall not interfere with the *lekin* stations outside but adjacent to the territory.

THE RAILWAY AND MINING CONCESSION

I.—The Chinese Government sanctions the construction by Germany of two lines of railway in Shantung. The first will run from Kiaochow and Tsinan-fu to the boundary of Shantung province *viâ* Wei-hsien, Tsinchow, Pashan, Tsechuen and Suiping. The second line will connect Kiaochow with Chinchow, whence an extension will be constructed to Tsinan through Laiwu-hsien. The construction of this extension shall not be begun until the first part of the line, the main line, is completed, in order to give the Chinese an opportunity of connecting this line in the most advantageous manner with their own railway system. What places the line from Tsinan-fu to the provincial boundary shall take in *en route* is to be determined hereafter.

II.—In order to carry out the above mentioned railway work a Chino-German Company shall be formed, with branches at whatever places may be necessary, and in this Company both German and Chinese subjects shall be at liberty to invest money if they so choose, and appoint directors for the management of the undertaking.

III.—All arrangements in connection with the works specified shall be determined by a future conference of German and Chinese representatives. The Chinese Government shall afford every facility and protection and extend every welcome to representatives of the German Railway Company operating in Chinese territory. Profits derived from the working of these railways shall be justly divided *pro rata* between the shareholders without regard to nationality. The object of constructing these lines is solely the development of commerce. In inaugurating a railway system in Shantung Germany entertains no treacherous intention towards China, and undertakes not to unlawfully seize any land in the province.

IV.—The Chinese Government shall allow German subjects to hold and develop mining property for a distance of 30 li from each side of these railways and along the whole extent of the lines. The following places where mining operations may be carried on are particularly specified along the northern railway from Kiaochow to Tsinan, Weihsien, Pa-shan-hsien and various other points; and along the Southern Kiaochow-Tsinan-Chinchow line, Chinchow-fu, Luiwuhsien, etc. Chinese capital may be invested in these operations and arrangements for carrying on the work shall hereafter be made by a joint conference of Chinese and German representatives. All German subjects engaged in such works in Chinese territory shall be properly protected and welcomed by the Chinese authorities and all profits derived shall be fairly divided between Chinese and German shareholders according to the extent of the interest they hold in the undertakings. In trying to develop mining property in China, Germany is actuated by no treacherous motives against this country, but seeks alone to increase commerce and improve the relations between the two countries.

If at any time the Chinese should form schemes for the development of Shantung, for the execution of which it is necessary to obtain foreign capital, the Chinese

Government, or whatever Chinese may be interested in such schemes, shall, in the first instance, apply to German capitalists. Application shall also be made to German manufacturers for the necessary machinery and materials before the manufacturers of any other Power are approached. Should German capitalists or manufacturers decline to take up the business the Chinese shall then be at liberty to obtain money and materials from sources of other nationality than German.

This convention requires the sanction of His Majesty the Emperor of China and His Majesty the Emperor of Germany. When the sanction of His Majesty the Emperor of China reaches Berlin the agreement approved by His Majesty the Emperor of Germany shall be handed to the Chinese Ambassador. When the final draft is agreed to by both parties four clean copies of it shall be made, two in Chinese and two in German, which shall be duly signed by the Chinese and German Minister at Berlin and Peking. Each Power shall retain one Chinese copy and one German copy, and the agreement shall be faithfully observed on either side.

Dated, the fourteenth day of the second moon of the twenty-fourth year of Kuang Hsu. (March 6th, 1898).

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND GERMANY RELATIVE TO CHINA

October 16th, 1900.

No. 1.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Count Hatzfeldt.

Foreign Office, October 16th, 1900.

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to inform you that Her Majesty's Government approve the Agreement, annexed hereto, which has been negotiated between your Excellency and myself with regard to the principles on which the mutual policy of Great Britain and Germany in China should be based.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) Salisbury.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Agreement Signed on the 16th October, 1900.

Her Britannic Majesty's Government and the Imperial German Government being desirous to maintain their interests in China and their rights under existing Treaties, have agreed to observe the following principles in regard to their mutual policy in China:—

1. It is a matter of joint and permanent international interest that the ports on the rivers and littoral of China should remain free and open to trade and to every other legitimate form of economic activity for the nationals of all countries without distinction; and the two Governments agree on their part to uphold the same for all Chinese territory as far as they can exercise influence.

2. Her Britannic Majesty's Government and the Imperial German Government will not, on their part, make use of the present complication to obtain for themselves any territorial advantages in Chinese dominions, and will direct their policy towards maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese Empire.

3. In case of another Power making use of the complications in China in order to obtain under any form whatever such territorial advantages, the two Contracting Parties reserve to themselves to come to a preliminary understanding as to the eventual steps to be taken for the protection of their own interests in China.

4. The two Governments will communicate this Agreement to the other Powers interested, and especially to Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Japan, Russia, and the United States of America, and will invite them to accept the principles recorded in it.

No. 2.

COUNT HATZFELDT TO THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

(RECEIVED OCTOBER 16TH.)

(*Translation.*)

GERMAN EMBASSY, LONDON,

October 16th, 1900.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that my Government have concurred in the following points agreed to between your Excellency and myself:—

The Imperial German Government and Her Britannic Majesty's Government, being desirous to maintain their interests in China and their rights under existing Treaties, have agreed to observe the following principles in regard to their mutual policy in China:

1. It is a matter of joint and permanent international interest that the ports on the rivers and littoral of China should remain free and open to trade and to every other legitimate form of economic activity for the nationals of all countries without distinction; and the two Governments agree on their part to uphold the same for all Chinese territory as far as they can exercise influence.

2. The Imperial German Government and Her Britannic Majesty's Government will not, on their part, make use of the present complication to obtain for themselves any territorial advantages in Chinese dominions, and will direct their policy towards maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese Empire.

3. In case of another Power making use of the complications in China in order to obtain under any form whatever such territorial advantages, the two Contracting Parties reserve to themselves to come to a preliminary understanding as to the eventual steps to be taken for the protection of their own interests in China.

4. The two Governments will communicate this Agreement to the other Powers interested, and especially to Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Japan, Russia, and the United States of America, and will invite them to accept the principles recorded in it.

With the highest respect, &c., &c.,

(Signed) HATZFELDT.

RUSSIA

TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA

Signed, in the Russian, Chinese, and French Languages, at St. Petersburg, 12th February, 1881
Ratifications exchanged at St. Petersburg, 19th August, 1881

[*Translated from the French Text*]

His Majesty the Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias and His Majesty the Emperor of China, desiring to regulate some questions of frontier and trade touching the interests of the two Empires, in order to cement the relations of friendship between the two countries, have named for their plenipotentiaries, to the effect of establishing an agreement on these questions:—

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias: His Secretary of State Nicholas de Giers, senator, actual privy councillor, directing the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and his envoy extraordinary and ministry plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of China, Eugène de Buzow, actual councillor of state.

And His Majesty the Emperor of China: Tseng, Marquess of Neyong, vice-president of the high court of justice, his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, furnished with special powers to sign the present Treaty in quality of ambassador extraordinary:—

The above named plenipotentiaries, furnished with full powers, which have been found sufficient, have agreed upon the following stipulations:—

Art. I.—His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias consents to the re-establishment of the Chinese Government in the country of Ili, temporarily occupied since 1871 by the Russian Armies. Russia remains in possession of this country within the limits indicated by Article VII. of the present Treaty.

Art. II.—His Majesty the Emperor of China engages to decree the proper measures to shelter the inhabitants of the country of Ili, of whatever race and to whatever religion they belong, from all persecution, in their goods or in their persons, from acts committed during or after the troubles that have taken place in that country,

A proclamation in conformity with this engagement will be addressed by the Chinese authorities, in the name of His Majesty the Emperor of China, to the population of the country of Ili, before the restoration of this country to the said authorities.

Art. III.—The inhabitants of the country of Ili will be free to remain in the places of their actual residence as Chinese subjects, or to emigrate to Russia and to adopt Russian dependence. They will be called to pronounce themselves on the subject before the re-establishment of Chinese authority in the country of Ili, and a delay of one year, from the date of the restoration of the country to the Chinese authorities, will be accorded to those who show a desire to emigrate to Russia. The Chinese will oppose no impediment to their emigration or to the transportation of their moveable property.

Art. IV.—Russian subjects possessing land in the country of Ili will keep their rights of property, even after the re-establishment of the authority of the Chinese Government in that country.

This provision is not applicable to the inhabitants of the country of Ili who shall adopt Russian nationality upon the re-establishment of Chinese authority in this country.

Russian subjects whose lands are situated without places appropriated to Russian factories, in virtue of Article XIII. of the Treaty of Kuldja of 1851, ought to discharge the same taxes and contributions as Chinese subjects.

Art. V.—The two governments will appoint commissioners of Kuldja, who will proceed to the restoration on the one part, to the resumption on the other, of

the administration of the province of Ili, and who will be charged, in general, with the execution of the stipulations of the present Treaty relating to the re-establishment, in this country, of the Chinese Government.

The said commissioners will fulfil their commission, in conforming to the understanding which will be established as to the mode of restoration on the one part and of resumption on the other, of the administration of the country of Ili, between the Governor-General of Turkestan and the Governor-General of Shansi and Kansuh, charged by the two governments with the high direction of the affair.

The resumption of the country of Ili should be finished within a delay of three months or sooner, if it can be done, dating from the day of the arrival at Tashkend of the functionary who will be delegated by the Governor-General of Shansi and Kansuh to the Governor-General of Turkestan to notify to him the ratification and the promulgation of the present Treaty by His Majesty the Emperor of China.

Art. VI.—The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of China will pay to the Russian Government the sum of *nine millions of metallic roubles*, designed to cover the expenses occasioned by the occupation of the country of Ili by the Russian troops since 1871, to satisfy all the pecuniary claims arising from, up to the present day, the losses which Russian subjects have suffered in their goods pillaged on Chinese territories, and to furnish relief to the families of Russian subjects killed in armed attacks of which they have been victims on Chinese territory.

The above mentioned sum of nine millions of metallic roubles will be paid within the term of two years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, according to the order and the conditions agreed upon between the two governments in the special Protocol annexed to the present Treaty.

Art. VII.—The western portion of the country of Ili is incorporated with Russia, in order to serve as a place of establishment for the inhabitants of this country who shall adopt the Russian dependence and who, by this action, will have had to abandon the lands which they possessed there.

The frontier between the possessions of Russia and the Chinese province of Ili will follow, starting from the mountains Bedjin-taou, the course of the river Khorgos, as far as the place where this river falls into the river Ili, and, crossing the latter, will take a direction to the south, towards the mountains Ouzoun-taou, leaving to the west the village of Koldjat. Proceeding from this point it will follow, whilst being directed to the south, the delineation fixed by the protocol signed at Tchugtubhack in 1864.

Art. VIII.—A part of the frontier line, fixed by the protocol signed at Tchugtuchack in 1864, at the east of the Lake Zaisan, having been found defective, the two governments will name commissioners who will modify, by a common agreement, the ancient delineation in such a manner as to remove the defects pointed out and to establish an effective separation between the Kirghiz tribes submitted to the two Empires.

To the new delineation will be given, as much as possible, an intermediate direction between the old frontier and a straight line leading from the Kouitoun hill towards the Saour hills, crossing the Tcherny-Irtysh.

Art. IX.—The commissioners to be named by the two contracting parties will proceed to place posts of demarcation, as well on the delineation fixed by the preceding Articles VII. and VIII., as on the parts of the frontier where posts have not yet been placed. The time and the place of meeting of these commissioners shall be fixed by an understanding between the two Governments.

The two Governments will also name commissioners to examine the frontier and to place posts of demarcation between the Russian province of Ferganah and the western part of the Chinese province of Kashgar. The commissioners will take for the base of their work the existing frontier.

Art. X.—The right recognised by the Treaties of the Russian Government to nominate Consuls to Ili, to Tarbagatai, to Kashgar, and to Ourga is extended, from the present time, to the towns of Soutcheou (Tsia-yu-kwan) and of Turfan. In the following towns: Kobdo, Uliassoutai, Khami, Urumtsi, and Goutchen, the Russian

Government will establish consulates in proportion to the development of commerce, and after an understanding with the Chinese Government.

The Consul of Soutcheou (Tsia-yu-kwan) and of Turfan will exercise consular functions in the neighbouring districts, where the interests of Russian subjects demand their presence.

The dispositions contained in Articles V. and VI. of the Treaty concluded at Peking in 1860, and relative to the concession of land for the houses for the consulates, for cemeteries, and for pasturage, will apply equally to the towns of Soutcheou (Tsia-yu-kwan) and of Turfan. The local authorities will aid the Consul to find provisional habitations until the time when the houses of the consulates shall be built.

The Russian Consuls in Mongolia and in the districts situated on the two slopes of the Tien-shan will make use of, for their journeys and for their correspondence, the postal institutions of the government, conformably to the stipulations of Article XI. of the Treaty of Tientsin and of Article XII. of the Treaty of Peking. The Chinese authorities, to whom they will address themselves for this purpose, will lend them aid and assistance.

The town of Turfan not being a locality open to foreign trade, the right of establishing a consulate will not be invoked as a precedent to obtain a right analogous to the ports of China for the provinces of the interior and for Manchuria.

Art. XI.—Russian Consuls will communicate, for affairs of service, either with the local authorities of the town of their residence, or with the superior authorities of the circuit or of the province, according as the interests which are respectively confided to them, the importance of the affairs to be treated of, and their prompt expedition shall require. As to the rules of etiquette to be observed at the time of their interviews and, in general, in their relations, they will be based upon the respect which the functionaries of two friendly Powers reciprocally owe each other.

All the affairs which may arise on Chinese territory, on the subject of commercial or other transactions, between those under the jurisdiction of the two States, will be examined and regulated, by a common agreement, by the Consuls and the Chinese authorities.

In lawsuits on commercial matters, the two parties will terminate their difference amicably by means of arbitrators chosen by one side and the other. If agreement is not established in this way, the affair will be examined and regulated by the authorities of the two States.

Engagements contracted in writing, between Russian and Chinese subjects, relative to orders for merchandise, to the transport of it, to the location of shops, of houses, and of other places, or relating to other transactions of the same kind, may be presented for legalisation by the Consulates and by the superior local administrations, who are bound to legalize the documents which are presented to them. In case of non-execution of the engagements contracted, the Consul and the Chinese authorities will consult as to the measures necessary to secure the execution of these obligations.

Art. XII.—Russian subjects are authorized to carry on, as in the past, trade free of duties in Mongolia subject to China, as well as in places and *aimaks* where there is a Chinese administration as in those where there in none.

Russian subjects will equally enjoy the right of carrying on trade free of duties in the towns and other localities of the provinces of Ili, of Tarbagatai, of Kashgar, of Urumtsi, and others situated on the slopes north and south of the chain of the Tien-shan as far as the Great Wall. This immunity will be abrogated when the development of the trade necessitates the establishment of a customs tariff, conformable to an understanding to be come to by the two Governments.

Russian subjects can import into the above-named provinces of China and export from them every description of produce, of whatever origin they may be. They may make purchases and sales, whether in cash, or by way of exchange; they will have the right to make their payments in merchandise of every description.

Art. XIII.—In the places where the Russian Government will have the right to establish consulates, as well as in the town of Kalgan, Russian subjects may construct houses, shops, warehouses, and other buildings on the lands which they will acquire by means of purchase, or which may be conceded to them by the local authorities, conformably to that which has been established for Ili and Tarbagatai, by Article XIII. of the Treaty of Kuldja of 1851.

The privileges granted to Russian subjects, in the town of Kalgan, where there will not be a consulate, constitute an exception which cannot be extended to any other locality of the interior provinces.

Art. XIV.—Russian merchants who may wish to dispatch merchandise from Russia, by land, into the interior provinces of China, can, as formerly, direct it by the towns of Kalgan and Tungchow, to the port of Tientsin, and from there to the other ports and interior markets, and sell it in those different places.

Merchants will use this same route to export to Russia the merchandise purchased, as well in the towns and ports above named as in the interior markets.

They will equally have the right to repair, for matters of trade, to Soutcheou (Tsia-yu-kwan), the terminal point of the Russian caravans, and they will enjoy there all the rights granted to Russian trade at Tientsin.

Art. XV.—Trade by land, exercised by Russian subjects in the interior and exterior provinces of China, will be governed by the Regulations annexed to the present Treaty.

The commercial stipulations of the present Treaty, as well as the Regulations which serve as a supplement to it, can be revised after an interval of ten years has elapsed from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty; but if, in the course of six months before the expiration of this term, neither of the contracting parties manifest a desire to proceed to the revision, the trade stipulations as well as the Regulations will remain in force for a new term of ten years.

Trade by sea route of Russian subjects in China will be subject to the general regulations established for foreign maritime commerce in China. If it becomes necessary to make modifications in these regulations, the two Governments will establish an understanding on this subject.

Art. XVI.—If the development of Russian overland trade provokes the necessity of the establishment, for goods of export and import in China, of a Customs tariff, more in relation than the tariffs actually in force to the necessities of that trade, the Russian and Chinese Governments will proceed to an understanding on this subject, by adopting as a base for settling the duties of entry and exit the rate of five per cent. of the value of the goods.

Until the establishment of this tariff, the export duties on some kinds of teas of inferior quality, actually imposed at the rates established for the tea of superior quality, will be diminished proportionately to their value. The settling of these duties will be proceeded with, for each kind of tea, by an understanding between the Chinese Government and the envoy of Russia to Peking, within the term of one year, at the latest, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

Art. XVII.—Some divergencies of opinion having arisen hitherto as to the application of Article X. of the Treaty concluded at Peking, in 1860, it is established by these presents, that the stipulations of the above-named article, relative to the recoveries to be effected, in case of theft and the harbouring of cattle beyond the frontier, will be for the future interpreted in this sense, that at the time of the discovery of the individuals guilty of theft or the harbouring of cattle, they will be condemned to pay the real value of the cattle which they have not restored. It is understood that in case of the insolvency of the individuals guilty of theft of cattle, the indemnity to be paid cannot be placed to the charge of the local authorities.

The frontier authorities of the two States will prosecute with all the rigour of the laws of their country, the individuals guilty of the harbouring of or theft of cattle, and should take the measures in their power for the restitution to whom they belong of cattle diverted, or which may have passed the frontier.

The traces of cattle turned aside or which may have passed the frontier may be indicated, not only to the guards of the frontier posts, but also to the elders of the nearest villages.

Art. XVIII.—The stipulations of the Treaty concluded at Aigoun the 16th May, 1858, concerning the rights of the subjects of the two Empires to navigate the Amoor, the Sungari, and the Oussouri, and to carry on trade with the populations of the riverine localities, are and remain confirmed.

The two Governments will proceed to the establishment of an understanding concerning the mode of application of the said stipulations.

Art. XIX—The stipulations of the old Treaties between Russia and China, not modified by the present Treaty, remain in full vigour.

Art. XX.—The present Treaty, after having been ratified by the two Emperors, will be promulgated in each Empire, for the knowledge and governance of each one. The exchange of ratifications will take place at St. Petersburg, within a period of six months counting from the day of the signature of the Treaty.

Having concluded the above Article, plenipotentiaries of the two contracting parties have signed and sealed two copies of the present Treaty, in the Russian, Chinese, and French languages. Of the three texts, duly compared and found in agreement, the French text will be evidence for the interpretation of the present Treaty.

Done at St. Petersburg, the twelfth of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

(Signed)	[L.S.]	NICOLAS DE GIERS.
,,	[L.S.]	EUGENE BUTZOW.
,,	[L.S.]	TSENG.

PROTOCOL

In virtue of Article VI. of the Treaty signed to-day by the plenipotentiaries of the Russian and Chinese Governments, the Chinese Government will pay to the Russian Government the sum of *nine millions of metallic roubles*, designed to cover the expenses of the occupation of the country of Ili by the Russian troops and to satisfy divers pecuniary claims of Russian subjects. This sum shall be paid within a period of two years counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty.

Desiring to fix the mode of payment of the aftermentioned sum the undersigned have agreed as follows:—

The Chinese Government will pay the equivalent of the sum of nine millions of metallic roubles in pounds sterling, say one million four hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred and sixty-four pounds sterling two shillings to Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. in London, in six equal parts, of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand six hundred and ten pounds sterling thirteen shillings and eightpence each, less the customary bank charge which may be occasioned by the transfer of these payments to London.

The payments shall be scheduled at four months' distance the one from the other; the first shall be made four months after the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty signed to-day, and the last two years after that exchange.

The present Protocol will have the same force and value as if it had been inserted word for word in the Treaty signed to-day,

In faith of which the plenipotentiaries of the two Governments have signed the present Protocol and have placed their seals to it.

Done at St. Petersburg, the twelfth of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

REGULATIONS FOR THE LAND TRADE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA

Art. I.—A trade by free exchange and free of duty (free trade) between Russian and Chinese subjects is authorised within a zone extending for fifty versts (100 li) on either side of the frontier. The supervision of this trade will rest with the two Governments, in accordance with their respective frontier regulations.

Art. II.—Russian subjects proceeding on business to Mongolia and to the districts situated on the northern and southern slopes of the Tian-shan mountains may only cross the frontier at certain points specified in the list annexed to those regulations. They must procure from the Russian authorities permits in the Russian and Chinese languages, with Mongolian and Tartar translation. The name of the owner of the goods, or that of the leader of the caravan, a specification of the goods, the number of packages, and the number of heads of cattle may be indicated in the Mongolian or Tartar languages, in the Chinese text of these permits. Merchants, on entering Chinese territory, are bound to produce their permits at the Chinese post nearest to the frontier, where, after examination, the permit is to be countersigned by the chief of the post. The Chinese authorities are entitled to arrest merchants who have crossed the frontier without permit, and to deliver them over to the Russian authorities nearest to the frontier, or to the competent Russian Consul, for the infliction of a severe penalty. In case of the permit being lost, the owner is bound to give notice to the Russian Consul, in order that a fresh one may be issued to him, and inform the local authorities, in order to obtain a temporary certificate which will enable him to pursue his journey. Merchandise introduced into Mongolia and the districts situated on the slopes of the Tian-shan, but which have found no sale there, may be forwarded to the towns of Tientsin and Soutcheou (Tsia-yu-kwan), to be sold or to be sent farther into China. With regard to the duties on such merchandise, to the issue of permits for its carriage, and to other Customs formalities, proceedings shall be taken in accordance with the following provisions.

Art. III.—Russian merchants forwarding goods from Kiachta and the Nertchinsk country to Tientsin must send them by way of Kalgan, Dounba, and Toun-tcheou. Merchandise forwarded to Tientsin from the Russian frontier by Kobdo and Kouihoua-tchen is to follow the same route. Merchants must be provided with transport permits issued by the Russian authorities, and duly *visèd* by the competent Chinese authorities, which must give, in the Chinese and Russian languages, the name of the owner of the goods, the number of packages, and a description of the goods they contain. The officials of the Chinese Custom-houses situated on the road by which merchandise is forwarded will proceed, without delay, to verify the number of the packages, and to examine the goods, which they will allow to pass onwards, after fixing a *visa* to the permit. Packages opened in the course of the Customs examinations will be closed again at the Custom-house, the number of packages opened being noted on the permit. The Customs examination is not to last more than two hours. The permits are to be presented within a term of six months at the Tientsin Custom-house to be cancelled. If the owner of the goods finds this term insufficient, he must at the proper time and place give notice to the Chinese authorities. In case of the permit being lost the merchant must give notice to the authorities who delivered it to him to obtain a duplicate and must for that purpose

make known the number and date of the missing permit. The nearest Custom-house on his road, after having ascertained the accuracy of the merchant's declarations, will give him a provisional certificate, accompanied by which his goods may proceed on their journey. An inaccurate declaration of the quantity of the goods, if it be proved that it was intended to conceal sales effected on the road, or to escape payment of duty, will render the merchant liable to the infliction of the penalties laid down by Art. VIII. of the present regulations.

Art. IV.—Russian merchants who may wish to sell at Kalgan any portion of the goods brought from Russia must make a declaration to that effect to the local authorities within the space of five days. Those authorities, after the merchant has paid the whole of the entrance duties, will furnish him with a permit for the sale of the goods.

Art. V.—Goods brought by Russian merchants by land from Russia to Tientsin will pay an entrance duty equivalent to two-thirds of the rate established by the tariff. Goods brought from Russia to Sou-tcheou (Tsia-yu-kwan) will pay in that town the same duties and be subject to the same regulations as at Tientsin.

Art. VI.—If the goods left at Kalgan, having paid the entrance duties, are not sold there, their owner may send them on to Toun-tcheou, or to Tientsin, and the Customs authorities, without levying fresh duties, will repay to the merchant one-third of the entrance duty paid at Kalgan, a note to that effect being made on the permit issued by the Kalgan Custom-house. Russian merchants, after paying transit dues, *i.e.*, one-half of the duty specified in the tariff, may forward to the internal markets goods left at Kalgan which have paid the entrance dues, subject only to the general regulations established for foreign trade in China. A transport permit, which is to be produced at all the Custom-houses and barriers on the road, will be delivered for these goods. Goods not accompanied by such permit will have to pay duty at the Custom-houses they pass, and *lekin* at the barriers.

Art. VII.—Goods brought from Russia to Sou-tcheou (Tsia-yu-kwan) may be forwarded to the internal markets under the conditions stipulated by Art. IX. of these Regulations for goods forwarded from Tientsin destined for the internal market.

Art. VIII.—If it be ascertained, when the Customs examination of goods brought from Russia to Tientsin takes place, that the goods specified in the permit have been withdrawn from the packages and replaced by others, or that their quantity (after deducting what has been left at Kalgan) is smaller than that indicated in the permit, the whole of the goods included in the examination will be confiscated by the Customs authorities. It is understood that packages damaged on the road, and which, consequently, have been repacked, shall not be liable to confiscation, provided always that such damage has been duly declared at the nearest Custom-house, and that a note to such effect has been made by the office after it has ascertained the untouched condition of the goods as at first sent off. Goods concerning which it is ascertained that a portion has been sold on the road will be liable to confiscation. If goods have been taken by by-ways in order to evade their examination at the Custom-houses established on the routes indicated in Art. III., the owner will be liable to a fine equal in amount to the whole entrance duty. If a breach of the aforesaid regulations has been committed by the carriers, without the knowledge or connivance of the owner of the goods, the Customs authorities will take this circumstance into consideration in determining the amount of the fine. This provision only applies to localities through which the Russian land trade passes, and is not applicable to similar cases arising at the ports and in the interior of the provinces. When goods are confiscated the merchant is entitled to release them by paying the equivalent of their value, duly arrived at by an understanding with the Chinese authorities.

Art. IX.—On the exportation by sea from Tientsin to some other Chinese port opened to foreign trade by Treaty of goods brought from Russia by land, the Tientsin Customs will levy on such goods one-third of the tariff duty, in addition to the two-thirds already paid. No duty shall be levied on these goods in other ports. Goods sent from Tientsin or the other ports to the internal markets are subject to

transit dues (*i.e.*, half of the tariff duty) according to the general provisions laid down for foreign trade.

Art. X.—Chinese goods sent from Tientsin to Russia by Russian merchants must be forwarded to Kalgan by the route indicated under Art. III. The entire export duty will be levied on these goods when they leave the country. Nevertheless, re-imported goods bought at Tientsin, as well as those bought in another port and forwarded *in transitu* to Tientsin to be exported to Russia, if accompanied by a Customs receipt for the export duty, shall not pay a second time, and the half re-importation duty (coasting duty) paid at Tientsin will be repaid to the merchant if the goods upon which it has been paid are exported to Russia a year from the time of such payment. For the transport of goods in Russia the Russian Consul will issue a permit indicating in the Russian and Chinese languages the name of the owner of the goods, the number of packages, and the nature of the goods they contain. These permits will be *viséd* by the Port Customs authorities, and must accompany the goods for production when they are examined at the Custom-houses on the road. The rules given in detail in Article III. will be observed as to the term within which the permit is to be presented to the Custom-house to be cancelled, and as to the proceedings in case of the permit being lost. Goods will follow the route indicated by Article III., and are not to be sold on the road; a breach of this rule will render the merchant liable to the penalties provided for under Article VIII. Goods will be examined at the Custom-houses on the road in accordance with the rules laid down under Article III. Chinese goods bought by Russian merchants at Sou-tcheou (Tsia-yu-kwan), or brought by them from the internal markets to be forwarded to Russia, on leaving Sou-tcheou for Russia will have to pay the duty leviable upon goods exported from Tientsin, and will be subject to the regulations established for that port.

Art. XI.—Goods bought at Toun-tcheou, on leaving that place for Russia by land, will have to pay the full export duty laid down by the tariff. Goods bought at Kalgan will pay in that town, on leaving for Russia, a duty equivalent to half the tariff rate. Goods bought by Russian merchants in the internal markets, and brought to Toun-tcheou and Kalgan to be forwarded to Russia, will moreover be subject to transit dues, according to the general rules established for foreign trade in the internal markets. The local Custom-houses of the aforesaid towns after levying the duties will give the merchant a transport permit for the goods. For goods leaving Toun-tcheou this permit will be issued by the Dounba Customs authorities, to whom application is to be made for it, accompanied by payment of the duties to which the goods are liable. The permit will mention the prohibition to sell goods on the road. The rules given in detail in Article III. relative to permits, the examination of goods, &c., will apply in like manner to goods exported from the places mentioned in this Article.

Art. XII.—Goods of foreign origin sent to Russia by land from Tientsin, Tour-tcheou, Kalgan, and Sou-tcheou (Tsia-yu-kwan) will pay no duty if the merchant produces a Customs receipt acknowledging payment of the import and transit duties on those goods. If they have only paid entrance duties the competent Custom-house will call upon the merchant for the payment of the transit dues fixed by the tariff.

Art. XIII.—Goods imported into China by Russian merchants, or exported by them, will pay Custom duties according to the general tariff for foreign trade with China, and according to the additional tariff drawn up for Russian trade in 1862.

Goods not enumerated in either of those tariffs will be subject to a 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty.

Art. XIV.—The following articles will be admitted free of export and import duty:—Gold and silver ingots, foreign coins, flour of all kinds, sago, biscuits, preserved meats and vegetables, cheese, butter, confectionery, foreign clothes, jewellery and silver plate, perfumery and soaps of all kinds, charcoal, firewood, handles of foreign manufacture, foreign tobacco and cigars, wine, beer, spirits household stores and utensils to be used in houses and on board ship, travellers, luggage, official stationery, tapestries, cutlery, foreign medicines, glassware, and

ornaments. The afore-mentioned articles will pass free of duty on entering and on leaving by land; but if they are sent from the towns and ports mentioned in these regulations to the internal markets they will pay a transit duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem.* Travellers' luggage, gold and silver ingots, and foreign coins will, however, not pay this duty.

Art. XV.—The exportation and importation of the following articles is prohibited under penalty of confiscation in case of smuggling:—Gunpowder, artillery ammunition, cannon, muskets, rifles, pistols, and all firearms, engines, and munitions of war, salt, and opium. Russian subjects going to China may, for their personal defence have one musket or one pistol each, of which mention will be made in the permit they are provided with. The importation by Russian subjects of saltpetre, sulphur, and lead is allowed only under special licence from the Chinese authorities, and those articles may only be sold to Chinese subjects who hold a special purchase-permit. The exportation of rice and of Chinese copper coin is forbidden. On the other hand, the importation of rice and of all cereals may take place duty free.

Art. XVI.—The transport of goods belonging to Chinese merchants is forbidden to Russian merchants attempting to pass them off as their own property.

Art. XVII.—The Chinese authorities are entitled to take the necessary measures against smuggling.

Done at St. Petersburg, the 12th-24th February, 1881.

(Signed) [L.S.] NICOLAS DE GIERS.
" [L.S.] EUGENE BUTZOW.
" [L.S.] TSENG.

PROTOCOL

The undersigned Nicolas de Giers, secretary of state, actual privy councillor directing the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Tseng, Marquess of Nevong vice-president of the high court of justice, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China to His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, have met at the hotel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to proceed to the exchange of the acts of ratification of the Treaty between Russia and China, signed at St. Petersburg, the 12/24 February, 1881.

After perusal of the respective instruments, which have been acknowledged textually conformable to the original act, the exchange of the act ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of Russia the 4/16 August, 1881, against the act ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of China the 3/15 May, 1881, has taken place according to custom.

In faith of which the undersigned have drawn up the present *procés-verbal*, and have affixed to it the seal of their arms.

Done at St. Petersburg, the 7th August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

(Signed) [L.S.] NICOLAS DE GIERS.
" [L.S.] TSENG.

UNITED STATES

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CHINA

SIGNED, IN THE ENGLISH AND CHINESE LANGUAGES, AT TIENTSIN, 18TH JUNE, 1858

Ratifications exchanged at Pehtang, 16th August, 1859

The United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire desiring to maintain firm, lasting, and sincere friendship, have resolved to renew, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a Treaty or general Convention of Peace, Amity, and Commerce, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries; for which most desirable object the President of the United States and the August Sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire have named for their Plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States of America, William B. Reed, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China; and His Majesty the Emperor of China, Kweiliang, a member of the Privy Council and Superintendent of the Board of Punishments, and Hwashana, President of the Board of Civil Office and Major-General of the Bordered Blue Banner Division of the Chinese Bannermen, both of them being Imperial Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries: And the said Ministers, in virtue of the respective full powers they have received from their governments, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art I.—There shall be, as there has always been, peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, and between their people respectively. They shall not insult or oppress each other for any trifling cause, so as to produce an estrangement between them; and if any other nation should act unjustly or oppressively, the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question, thus showing their friendly feelings.

Art. II.—In order to perpetuate friendship, on the exchange of ratifications by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by His Majesty the Emperor of China, this Treaty shall be kept and sacredly guarded in this way, *viz.:* The original Treaty, as ratified by the President of the United States, shall be deposited at Peking, the capital of His Majesty the Emperor of China, in charge of the Privy Council; and, as ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of China, shall be deposited at Washington, the capital of the United States, in charge of the Secretary of State.

Art. III.—In order that the people of the two countries may know and obey the provisions of this Treaty, the United States of America agree, immediately on the exchange of ratifications, to proclaim the same and publish it by proclamation in the Gazettes where the laws of the United States of America are published by authority; and His Majesty the Emperor of China, on the exchange of ratifications, agrees immediately to direct the publication of the same at the capital and by the Governors of all the provinces.

Art. IV.—In order further to perpetuate friendship, the Minister or Commissioner, or the highest diplomatic representative of the United States of America in China, shall at all times have the right to correspond on terms of perfect equality and confidence with the officers of the Privy Council at the capital, or with the Governor-General of the Two Kwang, of Fohkien and Chekiang, or of the Two Kiang; and whenever he desires to have such correspondence with the Privy Council at the capital he shall have the right to send it through either of the said Governors-General, or by general post; and all such communications shall be most carefully respected. The Privy Council and Governors-General, as the case may be, shall in all cases consider and acknowledge such communications promptly and respectfully.

Art. V.—The Minister of the United States of America in China, whenever he has business, shall have the right to visit and sojourn at the capital of His Majesty the

Emperor of China and there confer with a member of the Privy Council or any other high officer of equal rank deputed for that purpose, on matters of common interest and advantage. His visits shall not exceed one in each year, and he shall complete his business without unnecessary delay. He shall be allowed to go by land or come to the mouth of the Pei-ho, in which he shall not bring ships-of-war, and he shall inform the authorities of that place in order that boats may be provided for him to go on his journey. He is not to take advantage of this stipulation to request visits to the capital on trivial occasions. Whenever he means to proceed to the capital he shall communicate in writing his intention to the Board of Rites at the capital, and thereupon the said Board shall give the necessary direction to facilitate his journey, and give him necessary protection and respect on his way. On his arrival at the capital he shall be furnished with a suitable residence prepared for him, and he shall defray his own expenses; and his entire suite shall not exceed twenty persons exclusive of his Chinese attendants, none of whom shall be engaged in trade.

Art. VI.—If at any time His Majesty the Emperor of China shall, by Treaty voluntarily made, or for any other reason, permit the representative of any friendly nation to reside at his capital for a long or short time, then, without any further consultation or express permission, the representative of the United States in China shall have the same privilege.

Art. VII.—The superior authorities of the United States and of China in corresponding together shall do so on terms of equality and in form of mutual communication (*chau-hwui*). The Consuls and the local officers, civil and military, in corresponding together shall likewise employ the style and form of mutual communication (*chau-hwui*). When inferior officers of the one government address the superior officers of the other they shall do so in the style and form of memorial (*shin-chin*). Private individuals, in addressing superior officers, shall employ the style of petition (*pin-ching*). In no case shall any terms or style be used or suffered which shall be offensive or disrespectful to either party. And it is agreed that no present, under any pretext or form whatever, shall ever be demanded of the United States by China, or of China by the United States.

Art. VIII.—In all future personal intercourse between the representative of the United States of America and the Governors-General or Governors the interviews shall be had at the official residence of the said officers, or at their temporary residence, or at the residence of the representative of the United States of America, whichever may be agreed upon between them; nor shall they make any pretext for declining these interviews. Current matters shall be discussed by correspondence so as not to give the trouble of a personal meeting.

Art. IX.—Whenever national vessels of the United States of America, in cruising along the coast and among the ports opened for trade for the protection of the commerce of their country, or the advancement of science, shall arrive at or near any of the ports of China, the commanders of said ships and the superior local authorities of government shall, if it be necessary, hold intercourse on terms of equality and courtesy, in token of the friendly relations of their respective nations; and the said vessels shall enjoy all suitable facilities on the part of the Chinese Government in procuring provisions or other supplies, and making necessary repairs. And the United States of America agree that in case of the shipwreck of any American vessel and its being pillaged by pirates, or in case any American vessel shall be pillaged or captured by pirates on the seas adjacent to the coast, without being shipwrecked, the national vessels of the United States shall pursue the said pirates, and if captured deliver them over for trial and punishment.

Art. X.—The United States of America shall have the right to appoint Consuls and other commercial agents for the protection of trade, to reside at such places in the dominions of China as shall be agreed to be opened, who shall hold official intercourse and correspondence with the local officers of the Chinese Government (a Consul or a Vice-Consul in charge taking rank with an intendant of circuit or a prefect), either personally or in writing, as occasion may require, on terms of equality and reciprocal respect. And the Consuls and local officers shall employ the style of mutual

communication. If the officers of either nation are disrespectfully treated, or aggrieved in any way by the other authorities, they have the right to make representation of the same to the superior officers of their respective Governments, who shall see that full inquiry and strict justice shall be had in the premises. And the said Consuls and agents shall carefully avoid all acts of offence to the officers and people of China. On the arrival of a Consul duly accredited at any port in China, it shall be the duty of the Minister of the United States to notify the same to the Governor-General of the province where such port is, who shall forthwith recognize the said Consul and grant him authority to act.

Art. XI.—All citizens of the United States of America in China, peaceably attending to their affairs, being placed on a common footing of amity and good-will with subjects of China, shall receive and enjoy for themselves and everything appertaining to them the protection of the local authorities of Government, who shall defend them from all insult or injury of any sort. If their dwellings or property be threatened or attacked by mobs, incendiaries, or other violent or lawless persons, the local officers, on requisition of the Consul, shall immediately despatch a military force to disperse the rioters, apprehend the guilty individuals, and punish them with the utmost rigour of the law. Subjects of China guilty of any criminal act towards citizens of the United States shall be punished by the Chinese authorities according to the laws of China, and citizens of the United States, either on shore or in any merchant vessel, who may insult, trouble, or wound the persons or injure the property of Chinese, or commit any other improper act in China, shall be punished only by the Consul or other public functionary thereto authorized, according to the laws of the United States. Arrests in order to trial may be made by either the Chinese or United States authorities.

Art. XII.--Citizens of the United States, residing or sojourning at any of the ports open to foreign commerce, shall be permitted to rent houses and places of business or hire sites on which they can themselves build houses or hospitals, churches, and cemeteries. The parties interested can fix the rents by mutual and equitable agreement; the proprietors shall not demand an exorbitant price, nor shall the local authorities interfere, unless there be some objections offered on the part of the inhabitants respecting the place. The legal fees to the officers for applying their seal shall be paid. The citizens of the United States shall not unreasonably insist on particular spots, but each party shall conduct themselves with justice and moderation. Any desecration of the cemeteries by natives of China shall be severely punished according to law. At the places where the ships of the United States anchor, or their citizens reside, the merchants, seamen, or others can freely pass and repass in the immediate neighbourhood; but in order to the preservation of the public peace, they shall not go into the country to the villages and marts to sell their goods unlawfully, in fraud of the revenue.

Art. XIII.—If any vessel of the United States be wrecked or stranded on the coast of China and be subjected to plunder or other damage, the proper officers of the Government, on receiving information of the fact, shall immediately adopt measures for its relief and security; the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and be enabled to repair at once to the nearest port, and shall enjoy all facilities for obtaining supplies of provisions and water. If the merchant vessels of the United States, while within the waters over which the Chinese Government exercises jurisdiction, be plundered by robbers or pirates, then the Chinese local authorities civil and military, on receiving information thereof, shall arrest the said robbers or pirates, and punish them according to law, and shall cause all the property which can be recovered to be restored to the owners, or placed in the hands of the Consul. If by reason of the extent of territory and numerous population of China it shall in any case happen that the robbers cannot be apprehended, and the property only in part recovered, the Chinese Government shall not make indemnity for the goods lost; but if it shall be proved that the local authorities have been in collusion with the robbers, the same shall be communicated to the superior authorities for memorializing the Throne, and these officers shall be severely punished and their property be confiscated to repay the losses.

Art. XIV.—The citizens of the United States are permitted to frequent the ports and cities of Canton and Chau-chau, or Swatow, in the province of Kwangtung; Amoy, Foochow, and Tai-wan in Formosa, in the province of Fuhkien; Ningpo in the province of Chekiang; and Shanghai in the province of Kiangsu, and any other port or place hereafter by Treaty with other powers or with the United States opened to commerce; and to reside with their families and trade there, and to proceed at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise from any of these ports to any other of them. But said vessels shall not carry on a clandestine or fraudulent trade at other ports of China, not declared to be legal, or along the coasts thereof; and any vessel under the American flag violating this provision shall, with her cargo, be subject to confiscation to the Chinese Government; and any citizen of the United States who shall trade in any contraband article of merchandise shall be subject to be dealt with by the Chinese Government, without being entitled to any countenance or protection from that of the United States; and the United States will take measures to prevent their flag from being abused by the subjects of other nations as a cover for the violation of the laws of the Empire.

Art. XV.—At each of the ports open to commerce, citizens of the United States shall be permitted to import from abroad, and sell, purchase, and export all merchandise of which the importation or exportation is not prohibited by the laws of the Empire. The tariff of duties to be paid by the citizens of the United States, on the export and import of goods from and into China, shall be the same as was agreed upon at the Treaty of Wanghia, except so far as it may be modified by Treaties with other nations, it being expressly agreed that citizens of the United States shall never pay higher duties than those paid by the most favoured nation.

Art. XVI.—Tonnage duties shall be paid on every merchant vessel belonging to the United States entering either of the open ports at the rate of four mace per ton of forty cubic feet, if she be over one hundred and fifty tons burden; and one mace per ton of forty cubic feet if she be of the burden of one hundred and fifty tons or under, according to the tonnage specified in the register; which, with her other papers, shall, on her arrival, be lodged with the Consul, who shall report the same to the Commissioner of Customs. And if any vessel, having paid tonnage duty at one port, shall go to any other port to complete the disposal of her cargo, or being in ballast, to purchase an entire or fill up an incomplete cargo, the Consul shall report the same to the Commissioner of Customs, who shall note on the port-clearance that the tonnage duties have been paid, and report the circumstance to the collectors at the other Custom-houses; in which case the said vessel shall only pay duty on her cargo, and not be charged with tonnage duty a second time. The collectors of Customs at the open ports shall consult with the Consuls about the erection of beacons or light-houses, and where buoys and lightships should be placed.

Art. XVII.—Citizens of the United States shall be allowed to engage pilots to take their vessels into port, and, when the lawful duties have all been paid, take them out of port. It shall be lawful for them to hire at pleasure servants, compradores, linguists, writers, labourers, seamen, and persons for whatever necessary service, with passage or cargo-boats, for a reasonable compensation, to be agreed upon by the parties or determined by the Consul.

Art. XVIII. Whenever merchant vessels of the United States shall enter a port the Collector of Customs shall, if he see fit, appoint Custom-house officers to guard said vessels, who may live on board the ship or their own boats, at their convenience. The local authorities of the Chinese Government shall cause to be apprehended all mutineers or deserters from on board the vessels of the United States in China on being informed by the Consul, and will deliver them up to the Consuls or other officers for punishment. And if criminals, subjects of China, take refuge in the houses, or on board the vessels of citizens of the United States, they shall not be harboured, but shall be delivered up to justice on due requisition by the Chinese local officers, addressed to those of the United States. The merchants, seamen, and other citizens of the United States shall be under the superintendence of the appropriate officers of their government. If individuals of either nation commit acts of violence or disorder, use arms to the injury of others, or create disturbances endangering life, the officers of

the two governments will exert themselves to enforce order and to maintain the public peace, by doing impartial justice in the premises.

Art. XIX.—Whenever a merchant vessel belonging to the United States shall cast anchor in either of the said ports, the supercargo, master, or consignee, shall, within forty-eight hours, deposit the ship's papers in the hands of the Consul or person charged with his functions, who shall cause to be communicated to the Superintendent of Customs a true report of the name and tonnage of such vessel, the number of her crew, and the nature of her cargo, which being done, he shall give a permit for her discharge. And the master, supercargo, or consignee, if he proceed to discharge the cargo without such permit, shall incur a fine of five hundred Dollars, and the goods so discharged without permit shall be subject to forfeiture to the Chinese Government. But if a master of any vessel in port desire to discharge a part only of the cargo, it shall be lawful for him to do so, paying duty on such part only, and to proceed with the remainder to any other ports. Or if the master so desire, he may within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the vessel, but not later, decide to depart without breaking bulk; in which case he shall not be subject to pay tonnage or other duties or charges, until, on his arrival at another port, he shall proceed to discharge cargo when he shall pay the duties on vessel and cargo, according to law. And the tonnage duties shall be held due after the expiration of the said forty-eight hours. In case of the absence of the Consul or person charged with his functions, the captain or supercargo of the vessel may have recourse to the consul of a friendly Power; or, if he please, directly to the Superintendent of Customs, who shall do all that is required to conduct the ship's business.

Art. XX.—The Superintendent of Customs, in order to the collection of the proper duties, shall, on application made to him through the Consul, appoint suitable officers, who shall proceed, in the presence of the captain, supercargo, or consignee to make a just and fair examination of all goods in the act of being discharged for importation, or laden for exportation, on board any merchant vessel of the United States. And if disputes occur in regard to the value of goods subject to *ad valorem* duty, or in regard to the amount of tare, and the same cannot be satisfactorily arranged by the parties, the question may, within twenty-four hours, and not afterwards, be referred to the said Consul to adjust with the Superintendent of Customs.

Art. XXI.—Citizens of the United States who may have imported merchandise into any of the free ports of China, and paid the duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same in part or in whole to any other of the said ports, shall be entitled to make application, through their Consul, to the Superintendent of Customs, who, in order to prevent fraud on the revenue, shall cause examination to be made, by suitable officers, to see that the duties paid on such goods as are entered on the Custom-house books correspond with the representation made, and that the goods remain with their original marks unchanged, and shall then make a memorandum in the port-clearance of the goods and the amount of duties paid on the same, and deliver the same to the merchant, and shall also certify the facts to the officers of Customs at the other ports; all which being done, on the arrival in port of the vessel in which the goods are laden, and everything being found, on examination there, to correspond, she shall be permitted to break bulk, and land the said goods without being subject to the payment of any additional duty thereon. But if, on such examination, the Superintendent of Customs shall detect any fraud on the revenue in the case, then the goods shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation to the Chinese Government. Foreign grain or rice brought into any port of China in a ship of the United States, and not landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

Art. XXII.—The tonnage duty on vessels of the United States shall be paid on their being admitted to entry. Duties of import shall be paid on the discharge of the goods, and duties of export on the lading of the same. When all such duties shall have been paid, and not before, the Collector of Customs shall give a port-clearance, and the Consul shall return the ship's papers. The duties shall be paid to the shroffs authorized by the Chinese Government to receive the same. Duties shall be paid and received either in sycee silver or in foreign money, at the rate of the day. If the

Consul permits a ship to leave the port before the duties and tonnage dues are paid he shall be held responsible therefor.

Art. XXIII.—When goods on board any merchant vessel of the United States in port require to be transhipped to another vessel application shall be made to the Consul, who shall certify what is the occasion therefor to the Superintendent of Customs, who may appoint officers to examine into the facts and permit the transhipment. And if any goods be transhipped without written permits, they shall be subject to be forfeited to the Chinese Government.

Art. XXIV.—Where there are debts due by subjects of China to citizens of the United States, the latter may seek redress in law; and on suitable representation being made to the local authorities through the Consul, they will cause due examination in the premises, and take proper steps to compel satisfaction. And if citizens of the United States be indebted to subjects of China, the latter may seek redress by representation through the Consul, or by suit in the Consular Court; but neither government will hold itself responsible for such debts.

Art. XXV.—It shall be lawful for the officers or citizens of the United States to employ scholars and people of any part of China, without distinction of persons, to teach any of the languages of the Empire, and assist in literary labours, and the persons so employed shall not for that cause be subject to any injury on the part either of the Government or individuals; and it shall in like manner be lawful for citizens of the United States to purchase all manner of books in China.

Art. XXVI.—Relations of peace and amity between the United States and China being established by this Treaty, and the vessels of the United States being admitted to trade freely to and from the ports of China open to foreign commerce, it is further agreed that, in case at any time hereafter China should be at war with any foreign nation whatever, and should for that cause exclude such nation from entering her ports, still the vessels of the United States shall none the less continue to pursue their commerce in freedom and security, and to transport goods to and from the ports of the belligerent powers, full respect being paid to the neutrality of the flag of the United States, provided that the said flag shall not protect vessels engaged in the transportation of officers or soldiers in the enemy's service, nor shall said flag be fraudulently used to enable the enemy's ships, with their cargoes, to enter the ports of China; but all such vessels so offending shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation to the Chinese Government.

Art. XXVII.—All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China, shall be subject to the jurisdiction and be regulated by the authorities of their own government; and all controversies occurring in China between citizens of the United States and the subjects of any other government shall be regulated by the Treaties existing between the United States and such governments respectively, without interference on the part of China.

Art. XXVIII.—If citizens of the United States have special occasion to address any communication to the Chinese local officers of Government, they shall submit the same to their Consul or other officer, to determine if the language be proper and respectful, and the matter just and right, in which event he shall transmit the same to the appropriate authorities for their consideration and action in the premises. If subjects of China have occasion to address the Consul of the United States they may address him directly, at the same time they inform their own officers, representing the case for his consideration and action in the premises; and if controversies arise between citizens of the United States and subjects of China, which cannot be amicably settled otherwise, the same shall be examined and decided conformably to justice and equity by the public officers of the two nations, acting in conjunction. The extortion of illegal fees is expressly prohibited. Any peaceable persons are allowed to enter the Court in order to interpret, lest injustice be done.

Art. XXIX.—The principles of the Christian Religion, as professed by the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, are recognised as teaching men to do good, and to do to others as they would have others to do to them. Hereafter those who

quietly profess and teach these doctrines shall not be harassed or persecuted on account of their faith. Any person, whether citizen of the United States or Chinese convert, who, according to those tenets, peaceably teaches and practises the principles of Christianity, shall in no case be interfered with or molested.

Art. XXX.—The contracting parties hereby agree that should at any time the Ta-Tsing Empire grant to any nation, or the merchants or citizens of any nation, any right, privilege, or favour, connected either with navigation, commerce, political or other intercourse, which is not conferred by this Treaty, such right, privilege, and favour shall at once freely enure to the benefit of the United States, its public officers, merchants, and citizens.

The present Treaty of Peace, Amity, and Commerce shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, within one year, or sooner, if possible, and by the August Sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire forthwith; and the ratifications shall be exchanged within one year from the date of the signature thereof.

In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the Ta-Tsing Empire, as aforesaid, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at Tientsin, this eighteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-second, and in the eighth year of Hien Fung, fifth moon, and eighth day.

[L.S.] William B. Reed.
[L.S.] Kweiliang.
[L.S.] Hwashana.

[Appended to the foregoing Treaty are Tariff and Rules identical with those annexed to the British Treaty of Tientsin.]

ADDITIONAL TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA

Signed, in the English and Chinese Languages, at Washington, 28th July, 1868

Ratifications Exchanged at Peking, 23rd November, 1869

Whereas, since the conclusion of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire (China) of the 18th June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto: the President of the United States and the August Sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire have named for their Plenipotentiaries: to wit, the President of the United States of America, William R. Seward, Secretary of State; and His Majesty the Emperor of China, Anson Burlingame, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chih-kang and Sun-chia-ku, of the second Chinese rank, associated high Envoys and Ministers of his said Majesty; and the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I.—His Majesty the Emperor of China, being of the opinion that in making concessions to the citizens or subjects of foreign Powers, of the privilege of residing on certain tracts of land, or resorting to certain waters of that Empire, for purposes of trade, he has by no means relinquished his right of eminent domain or dominion over the said lands and waters, hereby agrees that no such concession or grant shall be construed to give to any power or party which may be at war with or hostile to

the United States, the right to attack the citizens of the United States, or their property, within the said lands or waters: And the United States for themselves hereby agree to abstain from offensively attacking the citizens or subjects of any power or party, or their property, with which they may be at war, on any such tract of land or water of the said Empire. But nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the United States from resisting an attack by any hostile power or party upon their citizens or their property.

It is further agreed that if any right or interest in any tract of land in China, has been, or shall hereafter be, granted by the Government of China to the United States or their citizens for purposes of trade or commerce, that grant shall in no event be construed to divest the Chinese Authorities of their right of jurisdiction over persons and property within said tract of land except so far as the right may have been expressly relinquished by Treaty.

Art. II.—The United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of China, believing that the safety and prosperity of commerce will thereby best be promoted, agree that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominions which may not have been stipulated for by Treaty, shall be subject to the discretion of the Chinese Government, and may be regulated by it accordingly, but not in a manner or spirit incompatible with the Treaty stipulations of the parties.

Art. III.—The Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint Consuls at ports of the United States, who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those which are enjoyed by public law and Treaty in the United States by the Consuls of Great Britain and Russia, or either of them.

Art. IV.—The 29th article of the Treaty of the 18th June, 1858, having stipulated for the exemption of the Christian citizens of the United States and Chinese converts from persecution in China on account of their faith, it is further agreed that citizens of the United States in China of every religious persuasion, and Chinese subjects in the United States, shall enjoy entire liberty of conscience, and shall be exempt from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country. Cemeteries for sepulture of the dead, of whatever nativity or nationality, shall be held in respect and free from disturbance or profanation.

Art. V.—The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from the one country to the other for the purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents. The High Contracting Parties, therefore, join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes. They consequently agree to pass laws, making it a penal offence for a citizen of the United States, or a Chinese subject, to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country; or for a Chinese subject or citizen of the United States to take citizens of the United States to China, or to any other foreign country, without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

Art. VI.—Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, or exemptions, in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation. And reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation. But nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of the United States in China, nor upon the subjects of China in the United States.

Art. VII.—Citizens of the United States shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the Government of China; and reciprocally Chinese subjects shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the Government of the United States, which are enjoyed in the respective countries by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation. The citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools within the Empire of China at those places where foreigners are by Treaty permitted

to reside; and reciprocally, Chinese subjects may enjoy the same privileges and immunities in the United States.

Art. VIII.—The United States, always disclaiming and discouraging all practices of unnecessary dictation and intervention by one nation in the affairs or domestic administration of another, do hereby freely disclaim and disavow any intention or right to intervene in the domestic administration of China in regard to the construction of railroads, telegraphs, or other material internal improvements. On the other hand, His Majesty the Emperor of China reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions. With this mutual understanding it is agreed by the contracting parties that, if at any time hereafter his Imperial Majesty shall determine to construct, or cause to be constructed, works of the character mentioned within the Empire, and shall make application to the United States or any other Western Power for facilities to carry out that policy, the United States will in that case designate or authorize suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese Government, and will recommend to other nations an equal compliance with such applications; the Chinese Government in that case protecting such engineers in their persons and property, and paying them a reasonable compensation for their services.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty and thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

[L.S.]	(Signed)	WILLIAM H. SEWARD.	[L.S.]	(Signed)	CHIH KANG.
[L.S.]	,,	ANSON BURLINGAME.	[L.S.]	,,	SUN CHIAKU.

IMMIGRATION AND COMMERCIAL TREATIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA

SIGNED AT PEKING, IN THE ENGLISH AND CHINESE LANGUAGES, ON THE 17TH NOVEMBER, 1880

THE IMMIGRATION TREATY

Whereas, in the eighth year of Hien Fung, Anno Domini 1858, a Treaty of Peace and Friendship was concluded between the United States of America and China, and to which were added in the seventh year of Tung Chi, Anno Domini 1868, certain supplementary articles to the advantage of both parties, which supplementary articles were to be perpetually observed and obeyed; and

Whereas the Government of the United States, because of the constantly increasing immigration of Chinese labourers to the territory of the United States, and the embarrassments consequent upon such immigration, now desires to negotiate a modificaton of the existing Treaties which will not be in direct contravention of their spirit; now, therefore, the President of the United States of America appoints James B. Angell, of Michigan; John F. Swift, of California; and William H. Trescott, of South Carolina, as his Commissioners Plenipotentiary; and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China has appointed Pao Chun, a member of His Imperial Majesty's Privy Council and Superintendent of the Board of Civil Office, and Li Hung Tsao, a member of His Imperial Majesty's Privy Council, as his Commissioners Plenipotentiary; and the said Commissioners Plenipotentiary, having conjointly examined their full powers, and having discussed the points of possible modifications in existing Treaties, have agreed upon the following articles in modification:—

Art. I.—Whenever, in the opinion of the Government of the United States, the coming of Chinese labourers to the United States, or their residence therein, affects,

or threatens to affect, the interests of that country, or to endanger the good order of any locality within the territory thereof, the Government of China agrees that the Government of the United States may regulate, limit, or suspend such coming or residence, but may not absolutely prohibit it. The limitation or suspension shall be reasonable, and shall apply only to Chinese who may go to the United States as labourers, other classes not being included in the limitation. Legislation in regard to Chinese labourers will be of such a character only as is necessary to enforce the regulation, limitation, or suspension, of immigration, and immigrants shall not be subject to personal maltreatment or abuse.

Art. II.—Chinese subjects, whether proceeding to the United States as traders or students, merchants, or from curiosity, together with their body and household servants, and Chinese labourers who are now in the United States, shall be allowed to go and come of their own free will and accord and shall be accorded all the rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions which are accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most favoured nations.

Art. III.—If Chinese labourers, or Chinese of any other class, now either permanently or temporarily residing in the territory of the United States, meet with ill-treatment at the hands of any other persons, the Government of the United States will exert all its power to devise measures for their protection, and secure to them the same rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation, and to which they are entitled by Treaty.

Art. IV.—The high contracting Powers, having agreed upon the foregoing Articles, whenever the Government of the United States shall adopt legislative measures in accordance therewith, such measures will be communicated to the Government of China, and if the measures, as effected, are found to work hardship upon the subjects of China, the Chinese Minister at Washington may bring the matter to the notice of the Secretary of State of the United States, who will consider the subject with him, and the Chinese Foreign Office may also bring the matter to the notice of the U.S. Minister at Peking and consider the subject with him, to the end that mutual and unqualified benefit may result. In faith whereof, the Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the foregoing at Peking, in English and Chinese, there being three originals of each text of even tenor and date, the ratifications of which shall be exchanged at Peking within one year from the date of its execution.

Done at Peking, this 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Kuang Hsu sixth year, tenth moon, fifteenth day. Signed and sealed by the above-named Commissioners of both Governments.

The Commercial Treaty

The President of the United States of America and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, because of certain points of incompleteness in the existing Treaties between the two Governments, have named as their Commissioners Plenipotentiary: The President of the United States of America, James B. Angell, of Michigan; John F. Swift, of California; and William H. Trescott, of South Carolina, as his Commissioners Plenipotentiary; and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China has appointed Pao Chun, a member of His Imperial Majesty's Privy Council and Superintendent of the Board of Civil Office; and Li Hung Tsao, a member of His Imperial Majesty's Privy Council, as his Commissioners Plenipotentiary; and the said Commissioners Plenipotentiary, having conjointly examined their full powers, and having discussed the points of possible modification in existing Treaties, have agreed upon the following Additional Articles:—

Art. I.—The Governments of the United States and China, recognizing the benefits of their past commercial relations, and in order to still further promote such relations between the citizens and subjects of the two Powers, mutually agree to give the most careful and favourable attention to the representations of either as to such special extension of commercial intercourse as either may desire.

Art. II.—The Governments of China and of the United States mutually agree and undertake that Chinese subjects shall not be permitted to import opium in any of the ports of the United States, and citizens of the United States shall not be permitted to import opium into any of the open ports of China, or transport from one open port to any other open port, or to buy and sell opium in any of the open ports in China. This absolute prohibition, which extends to vessels owned by the citizens or subjects of either Power, to foreign vessels employed by them, or to vessels owned by the citizens or subjects of either Power and employed by other persons for the transportation of opium, shall be enforced by appropriate legislation on the part of China and the United States, and the benefits of the favoured nation clauses in existing Treaties shall not be claimed by the citizens or subjects of either Power as against the provisions of this article.

Art. III.—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China hereby promises and agrees that no other kind or higher rate of tonnage dues or duties for imports or exports or coastwise trade shall be imposed or levied in the open ports of China upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the same from the United States, or from any foreign country, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise exported in the same to the United States, or any foreign country, or transported in the same from one open port of China to another, than are imposed or levied on vessels or cargoes of any other nation, or on those of Chinese subjects. The United States hereby promises and agrees that no other kind or higher rate of tonnage duties and dues for imports shall be imposed or levied in the ports of the United States upon vessels wholly belonging to the subjects of his Imperial Majesty, coming either directly or by way of any foreign port from any of the ports of China which are open to foreign trade to the ports of the United States, or returning therefrom either directly or by way of any foreign port to any of the open ports of China, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the same from China, or from any foreign country, than are imposed or levied on vessels of any other nations which make no discrimination against the United States in tonnage dues or duties on imports, exports, or coastwise trade, or than are imposed or levied on vessels and cargoes of citizens of the United States.

Art. IV.—When controversies arise in the Chinese Empire between citizens of the United States and subjects of His Imperial Majesty, which need to be examined and decided by the public officer of the two nations, it is agreed between the Governments of the United States and China that such cases shall be tried by the proper official of the nationality of the defendant. The properly authorized official of the plaintiff's nationality shall be freely permitted to attend the trial, and shall be treated with the courtesy due to his position. He shall be granted all proper facilities for watching the proceedings in the interest of justice, and if he so desire he shall have the right to be present and to examine and to cross-examine witnesses. If he is dissatisfied with the proceedings, he shall be permitted to protest against them in debate. The law administered will be the law of the nationality of the officer trying the case.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the foregoing, at Peking, in English and Chinese there being three originals of each text, of even tenor and date, the ratifications of which shall be exchanged at Peking within one year from the date of its execution.

Done at Peking, this seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Kuang Hsu sixth year, tenth moon, fifteenth day.

(Signed)	James B. Angell.	(Signed)	Pao Chun.
,,	John F. Swift.	,,	Li Hung-tsao.
,,	William H. Trescott.		

IMMIGRATION PROHIBITION TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CHINA, 1894

Ratifications Exchanged at Washington, 7th December, 1894

Whereas, on the 17th of November, A. D. 1880, and of Kwang Hsu, the sixth year, the tenth month, and the 15th day, a Treaty was concluded between the United States and China for the purpose of regulating, limiting, or suspending the coming of Chinese labourers to and their residence in the United States, and, whereas, the Government of China, in view of the antagonism and much depreciated and serious disorders to which the presence of Chinese labourers has given rise in certain parts of the United States, desires to prohibit the emigration of such labourers from China to the United States; and, whereas, the two Governments desire to co-operate in prohibiting such emigration and to strengthen in many other ways the bonds of relationship between the two countries; and, whereas, the two Governments are desirous of adopting reciprocal measures for the better protection of the citizens or subjects of each within the jurisdiction of the other; now, therefore, the President of the United States has appointed Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State, as his Plenipotentiary, and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China has appointed Yang Yui, Officer of the Second Rank, Sub-director of the Court of Sacrificial Worship and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and the said Plenipotentiaries having exhibited their respective full powers, found to be in due form and good faith, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I.—The high contracting parties agree that for a period of ten years, beginning with the date of the ratifications of this Convention, the coming, except under the conditions hereinafter specified, of Chinese labourers to the United States shall be absolutely prohibited.

Art. II.—The preceding article shall not apply to the return to the United States of any registered Chinese labourer who has a lawful wife, child, or parent in the United States or property therein of the value of $1,000, or debts of like amount due to him and pending settlement. Nevertheless, every such Chinese labourer shall, before leaving the United States, deposit, as a condition of his return, with the collector of customs of the district from which he departs, a full description in writing of his family or property or debts as aforesaid, and shall be furnished by the said collector with such certificate of his right to return under this Treaty as the laws of the United States may now or hereafter prescribe, and not inconsistent with the provisions of the Treaty; and, should the written description aforesaid be proved to be false, the rights of return thereunder, or of continued residence after return, shall in each case be forfeited. And such right of return to the United States shall be exercised within one year from the date of leaving the United States; but such right of return to the United States may be extended for an additional period, not to exceed one year, in cases where by reason of sickness or other cause of disability beyond his control, such Chinese labourer shall be rendered unable sooner to return, which facts shall be fully reported to the Chinese Consul at the port of departure, and by him certified to the satisfaction of the collector of the port at which such Chinese subject shall land in the United States. And no such Chinese labourer shall be permitted to enter the United States by land or sea without producing to the proper officer of the Customs the return certificate herein required.

Art. III.—The provisions of the convention shall not affect the right at present enjoyed of Chinese subjects, being officials, teachers, students, merchants, or travellers for curiosity or pleasure, but not labourers, of coming to the United States and residing therein. To entitle such Chinese subjects as are above described to admission into the United States they may produce a certificate either from their Government or from the Government of the country where they last resided, *visèd* by the diplomatic or consular representative of the United States in the country or port whence they depart. It is also agreed that Chinese labourers shall continue to enjoy the privilege of transit across the territory of the United States in the course of their journey to or from other countries, subject to such regulations by the Government of the United States as may be necessary to prevent the said privilege of transit from being abused.

Art. IV.—In pursuance of Article 3 of the Immigration Treaty between the United States and China, signed at Peking on the 17th day of November, 1880, it is hereby understood and agreed, that Chinese labourers or Chinese of any other class, either permanently or temporarily residing in the United States, shall have for the protection of their persons and property all rights that are given by the laws of the United States to citizens of the more favoured nations, excepting the right to become naturalized citizens. And the Government of the United States reaffirms its obligations, as stated in the said Article 3, to exert all its power to secure the protection to the person and property of all Chinese subjects in the United States.

Art. V.—The Government of the United States having, by an Act of Congress, approved May 5th, 1892, as amended and approved November 3rd, 1893, required all Chinese labourers lawfully within the United States, before the passage of the first-named Act, to be registered, as in the said Acts provided, with a view of affording them better protection, the Chinese Government will not object to the enforcement of the said Acts, and reciprocally the Government of the United States recognises the right of the Government of China to enact and enforce similar laws and regulations, for the registration, free of charge, of all labourers, skilled or unskilled (not merchants, as defined by the said Acts of Congress), citizens of the United States in China whether residing within or without the Treaty Ports. And the Government of the United States agrees that within twelve months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Convention, and annually thereafter, it will furnish to the Government of China registers or reports showing the full name, age, occupation, and number or place of residence of all other citizens of the United States, including missionaries residing both within and without the Treaty Ports of China, not including, however, diplomatic and other officers of the United States residing or travelling in China upon official business, together with their body and household servants.

Art. VI.—This convention shall remain in force for a period of ten years, beginning with the date of the exchange of ratifications, and, if six months before the expiration of the said period of ten years neither Government shall have formally given notice of its final termination to the other, it shall remain in full force for another like period of ten years.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this Convention and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done, in duplicate, at Washington, the 17th day of March, A.D. 1894.

WALTER Q. GRESHAM,
Secretary of State.

YANG YUI,
Chinese Minister to the United States.

COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA

SIGNED AT SHANGHAI, 8TH OCTOBER, 1903

[*Translation*]

The United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being animated by an earnest desire to extend further the commercial relations between them and otherwise to promote the interests of the peoples of the two countries, ni view of the provisions of the first paragraph of Article XI. of the Final Protocol signed at Peking on the 7th day of September, A.D. 1901, whereby the Chinese Government agreed to negotiate the amendments deemed necessary by the foreign Governments to the Treaties of Commerce and Navigation and other subjects concerning commercial relations, with the object of facilitating them, have for that purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries:—

The United States of America—Edwin H. Conger, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to China; John Goodnow, Consul-General of the United States of America at Shanghai; John F. Seaman, a Citizen of the United States of America resident at Shanghai;

And His Majesty the Emperor of China—Lu Hai-huan, President of the Board of Public Works; Sheng Hsuan-huai, Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, formerly Senior Vice-President of the Board of Public Works; Wu Ting Fang, Senior Vice-President of the Board of Commerce;

Who, having met and duly exchanged their full powers which were found to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following amendments to existing Treaties of Commerce and Navigation previously concluded between the two countries, and upon the subjects hereinafter expressed connected with commercial relations, with the object of facilitating them.

Art. I.—In accordance with international custom, and as the diplomatic representative of China has the right to reside in the Capital of the United States, and to enjoy there the same prerogatives, privileges and immunities as are enjoyed by the similar representative of the most favoured nation, the diplomatic representative of the United States shall have the right to reside at the capital of His Majesty the Emperor of China. He shall be given audience of His Majesty the Emperor whenever necessary to present his letters of credence or any communication from the President of the United States. At all such times he shall be received in a place and in a manner befitting his high position, and on all such occasions the ceremonial observed toward him shall be that observed toward the representatives of nations on a footing of equality, with no loss of prestige on either side.

The diplomatic representatives of the United States shall enjoy all the prerogatives, privileges and immunities accorded by international usage to such representatives, and shall in all respects be entitled to the treatment extended to similar representatives of the most favoured nation.

The English text of all notes or despatches from United States officials to Chinese officials, and the Chinese text of all from Chinese officials to United States officials shall be authoritative.

Art. II.—As China may appoint consular officers to reside in the United States and to enjoy there the same attributes, privileges and immunities as are enjoyed by consular officers of other nations, the United States may appoint, as its interests may require, consular officers to reside at the places in the Empire of China that are now or that may hereafter be opened to foreign residence and trade. They shall hold direct official intercourse and correspondence with the local officers of the Chinese Government within their consular districts, either personally or in writing as the case may require, on terms of equality and reciprocal respect. These officers shall be treated with proper respect by all Chinese authorities, and they shall enjoy all the attributes, privileges and immunities, and exercise all the jurisdiction over their nationals which are or may hereafter be extended to similar officers of the nation the most favoured in these respects. If the officers of either government are disrespectfully treated or aggrieved in any way by the authorities of the other, they shall have the right to make representation of the same to the superior officers of their own government, who shall see that full inquiry and strict justice be had in the premises. And the said consular officers of either nation shall carefully avoid all acts of offence to the officers and people of the other nation.

On the arrival of a consul properly accredited at any place in China opened to foreign trade, it shall be the duty of the Minister of the United States to inform the Board of Foreign Affairs, which shall, in accordance with international usage, forthwith cause the due recognition of the said consul and grant him authority to act.

Art. III.—Citizens of the United States may frequent, reside, and carry on trade, industries and manufactures, or pursue any lawful avocation, in all the ports or localities of China which are now open or may hereafter be opened to foreign trade and residence; and, within the suitable localities at those places which have been or may be set apart for the use and occupation of foreigners, they may rent or purchase houses, places of business and other buildings, and rent or lease in perpetuity land and build thereon. They shall generally enjoy as to their persons and property all such rights, privileges and immunities as are or may hereafter be granted to the subjects or citizens of the nation the most favoured in these respects.

Art. IV.—The Chinese Government, recognising that the existing system of levying dues on goods in transit,, and especially the system of taxation known as *lekin*, impedes the free circulation of commodities to the general injury of trade, hereby undertakes to abandon the levy of *lekin* and all other transit dues throughout the empire and to abolish the offices, stations and barriers maintained for their collection and not to establish other offices for levying dues on goods in transit. It is clearly understood that, after the offices, stations and barriers for taxing goods in transit have been abolished, no attempt shall be made to re-establish them in any form or under any pretext whatsoever.

The Government of the United States, in return, consents to allow a surtax, in excess of the tariff rates for the time being in force, to be imposed on foreign goods imported by citizens of the United States and on Chinese produce destined for export abroad or coastwise. It is clearly understood that in no case shall the surtax on foreign imports exceed one and one-half times the import duty leviable in terms of the final Protocol signed by China and the Powers on the seventh day of September, A.D. 1901; that the payment of the import duty and surtax shall secure for foreign imports, whether in the hands of Chinese or foreigners, in original packages or otherwise, complete immunity from all other taxation, examination or delay; that the total amount of taxation, inclusive of the tariff export duty leviable on native produce for export abroad shall, under no circumstances, exceed seven and one-half per cent. *ad valorem*.

Nothing in this article is intended to interfere with the inherent right of China to levy such other taxes as are not in conflict with its provisions.

Keeping these fundamental principles in view, the High Contracting Parties have agreed upon the following method of procedure:

The Chinese Government undertakes that all offices, stations and barriers of whatsover kind for collecting *lekin*, duties, or such like dues on goods in transit, shall

be permanently abolished on all roads, railways and waterways in the nineteen Provinces of China and the three Eastern Provinces. This provision does not apply to the native Customs offices at present in existence on the seaboard, at open ports where there are offices of the Imperial Maritime Customs, and on the land frontiers of China embracing the nineteen Provinces and the three Eastern Provinces.

Wherever there are offices of the Imperial Maritime Customs, or wherever such may be hereafter placed, native Customs offices may also be established, as well as at any point either on the seaboard or land frontiers.

The Government of the United States agrees that foreign goods on importation, in addition to the effective five per cent. import duty as provided for in the Protocol of 1901, shall pay a special surtax of one and one-half times the amount of the said duty to compensate for the abolition of *lekin*, of other transit dues besides *lekin*, and of all other taxation on foreign goods and in consideration of the other reforms provided for in this article.

The Chinese Government may recast the foreign export tariff with specific duties as far as practicable, on a scale not exceeding five per cent. *ad valorem;* but existing export duties shall not be raised until at least six months' notice has been given. In cases where existing export duties are above five per cent., they shall be reduced to not more than that rate. An additional special surtax of one-half the export duty payable for the time being, in lieu of internal taxation of all kinds, may be levied at the place of original shipment, or at the time of export on goods exported either to foreign countries or coastwise.

Foreign goods which bear a similarity to native goods shall be furnished by the Customs officers, if required by the owner, with a protective certificate for each package, on the payment of import duty and surtax, to prevent the risk of any dispute in the interior.

Native goods brought by junks to open ports, if intended for local consumption, irrespective of the nationality of the owner of the goods, shall be reported at the native Customs offices only, to be dealt with according to the fiscal regulations of the Chinese Government.

Machine-made cotton yarn and cloth manufactured in China, whether by foreigners at the open ports or by Chinese anywhere in China, shall as regards taxation be on a footing of perfect equality. Such goods upon payment of the taxes thereon shall be granted a rebate of the import duty and of two-thirds of the import surtax paid on the cotton used in their manufacture, if it has been imported from abroad, and of all duties paid thereon if it be Chinese grown cotton. They shall also be free of export duty, coast-trade duty and export surtax. The same principle and procedure shall be applied to all other products of foreign type turned out by machinery in China.

A member or members of the Imperial Maritime Customs foreign staff shall be selected by the Governors-General and Governors of each of the various provinces of the Empire for their respective provinces, and appointed in consultation with the Inspector-General of Imperial Maritime Customs, for duty in connection with native Customs affairs to have a general supervision of their working.

Cases where illegal action is complained of by citizens of the United States shall be promptly investigated by an officer of the Chinese Government of sufficiently high rank, in conjunction with an officer of the United States Government, and an officer of the Imperial Maritime Customs, each of sufficient standing; and, in the event of it being found by the investigating officers that the complaint is well founded and loss has been incurred, due compensation shall be paid through the Imperial Maritime Customs. The high provincial officials shall be held responsible that the officer guilty of the illegal action shall be severely punished and removed from his post. If the complaint is shown to be frivolous or malicious, the complainant shall be held responsible for the expenses of the investigation.

When the ratifications of this Treaty shall have been exchanged by the High Contracting Parties hereto, and the provisions of this Article shall have been accepted by the Powers having Treaties with China, then a date shall be agreed upon when

the provisions of this Article shall take effect, and an Imperial Edict shall be published in due form on yellow paper and circulated throughout the Empire of China setting forth the abolition of all *lekin* taxation, duties on goods in transit, offices, stations and barriers for collecting the same, and of all descriptions of internal taxation on foreign goods, and the imposition of the surtax on the import of foreign goods and on the export of native goods, and the other fiscal changes and reforms provided for in this Article, all of which shall take effect from the said date. The Edict shall state that the provincial high officials are responsible that any official disregarding the letter or the spirit of its injunction shall be severely punished and removed from his post.

Art. V.—The tariff duties to be paid by citizens of the United States on goods imported into China shall be as set forth in the schedule annexed hereto and made part of this Treaty, subject only to such amendment and changes as are authorised by Article IV. of the present Convention, or as may hereafter be agreed upon by the present High Contracting Parties. It is expressly agreed, however, that citizens of the United States shall at no time pay other or higher duties than those paid by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation.

Conversely, Chinese subjects shall not pay higher duties on their imports into the United States than those paid by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation.

Art. VI.—The Government of China agrees to the establishment by citizens of the United States of warehouses approved by the proper Chinese authorities as bonded warehouses at the several open ports of China, for storage, re-packing, or preparation for shipment of lawful goods, subject to such needful regulations for the protection of the revenue of China, including a reasonable scale of fees according to commodities, distance from the Custom-house, and hours of working, as shall be made from time to time by the proper officers of the Government of China.

Art. VII.—The Chinese Government, recognising that it is advantageous for the country to develop its mineral resources, and that it is desirable to attract foreign as well as Chinese capital to embark in mining enterprises, agrees, within one year from the signing of this Treaty, to initiate and conclude the revision of the existing mining regulations. To this end China will, with all expedition and earnestness, go into the whole question of mining rules; and, selecting from the rules of the United States and other countries, regulations which seem applicable to the condition of China, will recast its present mining rules in such a way as, while promoting the interests of Chinese subjects and not injuring in any way the sovereign rights of China, will offer no impediment to the attraction of foreign capital nor place foreign capitalists at a greater disadvantage than they would be under generally accepted foreign regulations; and will permit citizens of the United States to carry on in Chinese territory mining operations and other necessary business relating thereto, provided they comply with the new regulations and conditions which may be imposed by China on its subjects and foreigners alike, relating to the opening of mines, the renting of mineral land, and the payment of royalty, and provided they apply for permits, the provisions of which in regard to necessary business relating to such operations shall be observed. The residence of citizens of the United States in connection with such mining operations shall be subject to such regulations as shall be agreed upon between the United States and China.

Any mining concession granted after the publication of such new rules shall be subject to their provisions.

Art. VIII.—Drawback certificates for the return of duties shall be issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs to citizens of the United States within three weeks of the presentation to the Customs of the papers entitling the applicant to receive such drawback certificates, and they shall be receivable at their face value in payment of duties of all kinds (tonnage dues excepted) at the port of issue; or shall, in the case of drawbacks on foreign goods re-exported within three years from the date of importation, be redeemable by the Imperial Maritime Customs in full in ready money at the port of issue, at the option of the holders thereof. But if, in conection with any application for a drawback certficate, the Customs authorities discover an

attempt to defraud the revenue, the applicant shall be dealt with and punished in accordance with the stipulations provided in the Treaty of Tientsin, Article XXI. in the case of detected frauds on the revenue. In case the goods have been removed from Chinese territory, then the Consul shall inflict on the guilty party a fine to be paid to the Chinese Government.

Art. IX.—Whereas the United States undertakes to protect the citizens of any country in the exclusive use within the United States of any lawful trade-marks, provided that such country agrees by Treaty or Convention to give like protection to citizens of the United States :—

Therefore the Government of China, in order to secure such protection in the United States for its subjects, now agrees to fully protect any citizen, firm or corporation of the United States in the exclusive use in the Empire of China of any lawful trade-mark to the exclusive use of which they are entitled in the United States, or which they have adopted and used, or intend to adopt and use as soon as registered, for exclusive use within the Empire of China. To this end the Chinese Government agrees to issue by its proper authorites proclamations having the force of law, forbidding all subjects of China from infringing on, imitating, colourably imitating, or knowingly passing off an imitation of trade marks belonging to citizens of the United States, which shall have been registered by the proper authorities of the United States at such offices as the Chinese Government will establish for such purpose, on payment of a reasonable fee, after due investigation by the Chinese authorities, and in compliance with reasonable regulations.

Art. X.—The United States Government allows subjects of China to patent their inventions in the United States and protects them in the use and ownership of such patents. The Government of China now agrees that it will establish a Patent Office. After this office has been established and special laws with regard to inventions have been adopted it will thereupon, after the payment of the legal fees, issue certificates of protection, valid for a fixed term of years, to citizens of the United States on all their patents issued by the United States, in respect of articles the sale of which is lawful in China, which do not infringe on previous inventions of Chinese subjects, in the same manner as patents are to be issued to subjects of China.

Art. XI.—Whereas the Government of the United States engages to give the benefits of its copyright laws to the citizens of any foreign State which gives to the citizens of the United States the benefits of copyrights on an equal basis with its own citizens :—

Therefore the Government of China, in order to secure such benefits in the United States for its subjects, now agrees to give full protection, in the same way and manner and subject to the same conditions upon which it agrees to protect trade-marks, to all citizens of the United States who are authors, designers or proprietors of any book, map, print or engraving especially prepared for the use and education of the Chinese people, or translation into Chinese of any book, in the exclusive right to print and sell such book, map, print, engraving or translation in the Empire of China during ten years from the date of registration. With the exception of the books, maps, etc., specified above, which may not be reprinted in the same form, no work shall be entitled to copyright privileges under this article. It is understood that Chinese subjects shall be at liberty to make, print and sell original translations into Chinese of any works written or of maps compiled by a citizen of the United States. This article shall not be held to protect against due process of law any citizen of the United States or Chinese subject who may be author, proprietor or seller of any publication calculated to injure the well-being of China.

Art. XII.—The Chinese Government having in 1898 opened the navigable inland waters of the Empire to commerce by all steam vessels, native or foreign, that may be specially registered for the purpose, for the conveyance of passengers and lawful merchandise, citizens, firms and corporations of the United States may engage in such commerce on equal terms with those granted to subjects of any foreign power.

In case either party hereto considers it advantageous at any time that the rules and regulations then in existence for such commerce be altered or amended, the

Chinese Government agrees to consider amicably, and to adopt such modifications thereof as are found necessary for trade and for the benefit of China.

The Chinese Government agrees that, upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, Mukden and Antung, both in the province of Sheng-king, will be opened by China itself as places of international residence and trade. The selection of fitting localities to be set apart for international use and occupation, and the regulations for these places set apart for foreign residence and trade shall be agreed upon by the Governments of the United States and China after consultation together.

Art. XIII.—China agrees to take the necessary steps to provide for a uniform national coinage which shall be legal tender in payment of all duties, taxes and other obligations throughout the Empire of China by the citizens of the United States as well as Chinese subjects. It is understood, however, that all Customs duties shall continue to be calculated and paid on the basis of the Haikuan Tael.

Art. XIV.—The principles of the Christian religion, as professed by the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, are recognised as teaching men to do good and to do to others as they would have others do to them. Those who quietly profess and teach these doctrines shall not be harassed or persecuted on account of their faith. Any person, whether citizen of the United States or Chinese convert, who, according to these tenets, peaceably teaches and practises the principles of Christianity shall in no case be interfered with or molested therefor. No restrictions shall be placed on Chinese joining Christian Churches. Converts and non-converts, being Chinese subjects, shall alike conform to the laws of China; and shall pay due respect to those in authority, living together in peace and amity; and the fact of being converts shall not protect them from the consequences of any offence they may have committed before or may commit after their admission into the Church, or exempt them from paying legal taxes levied on Chinese subjects generally, except taxes levied and contributions for the support of religious customs and practices contrary to their religion. Missionaries shall not interfere with the exercise by the native authorities of their jurisdiction over Chinese subjects; nor shall the native authorities make any distinction between converts and non-converts, but shall administer the laws without partiality so that both classes can live together in peace.

Missionary societies of the United States shall be permitted to rent and to lease in perpetuity, as the property of such societies, buildings or lands in all parts of the Empire for missionary purposes and, after the title deeds have been found in order and duly stamped by the local authorities, to erect such suitable buildings as may be required for carrying on their good work.

Art. XV.—The Government of China having expressed a strong desire to reform its judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations, the United States agrees to give every assistance to this reform, and will also be prepared to relinquish extraterritorial rights when satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration, and other considerations warrant it in so doing.

Art. XVI.—The Government of the United States consents to the prohibition by the Government of China of the importation into China of morphia and of instruments for its injection, excepting morphia and instruments for its injection imported for medical purposes, on payment of tariff duty, and under regulations to be framed by China which shall effectually restrict the use of such import to the said purposes. This prohibition shall be uniformly applied to such importation from all countries. The Chinese Government engages to adopt at once measures to prevent the manufacture in China of morphia and of instruments for its injection.

Art. XVII.—It is agreed between the High Contracting Parties hereto that all the provisions of the several Treaties between the United States and China which were in force on the first day of January A.D. 1900, are continued in full force and effect except in so far as they are modified by the present Treaty or other Treaties to which the United States is a party.

The present Treaty shall remain in force for a period of ten years beginning with the date of the exchange of ratifications and until a revision is effected as hereinafter provided.

It is further agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties may demand that the tariff and the articles of this convention be revised at the end of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications hereof. If no revision is demanded before the end of the first term of ten years, then these articles in their present form shall remain in full force for a further term of ten years reckoned from the end of the first term and so on for successive periods of ten years.

The English and Chinese texts of the present Treaty and its three Annexes have been carefully compared; but, in the event of there being any difference of meaning between them, the sense as expressed in the English text shall be held to be the correct one.

This Treaty and its three Annexes shall be ratified by the two High Contracting Parties in conformity with their respective constitutions, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington not later than twelve months from the present date.

In testimony whereof, we, the undersigned, by virtue of our respective powers, have signed this Treaty in duplicate in the English and Chinese languages, and have affixed our respective seals.

Done at Shanghai, this eighth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three, and in the twenty-ninth year of Kuang Hsü eighth month and eighteenth day.

Annex I.

As citizens of the United States are already forbidden by Treaty to deal in or handle opium, no mention has been made in this Treaty of opium taxation.

As the trade in salt is a Government monopoly in China, no mention has been made in this Treaty of salt taxation.

It is, however, understood, after full discussion and consideration, that the collection of inland duties on opium and salt and the means for the protection of the revenue herefrom and for preventing illicit traffic therein are left to be administered by the Chinese Government in such manner as shall in no wise interfere with the provision of Article IV. of this Treaty regarding the unobstructed transit of other goods.

Annex II.

Article IV. of the Treaty of Commerce between the United States and China of this date provides for the retention of the native Customs offices at the open ports. For the purpose of safeguarding the revenue of China at such places, it is understood that the Chinese Government shall be entitled to establish and maintain such branch native Customs offices at each open port within a reasonable distance of the main native Customs offices at the port, as shall be deemed by the authorities of the Imperial Maritime Customs at that port necessary to collect the revenue from the trade into and out of such port. Such branches, as well as the principal native Customs offices at each open port, shall be administered by the Imperial Maritime Customs as provided by the Protocol of 1901.

Annex III.

The schedule of tariff duties on imported goods annexed to this Treaty under Article V. is hereby mutually declared to be the schedule agreed upon between the representatives of China and of the United States and signed by John Goodnow for the United States and Their Excellencies Lü Hai-huan and Sheng Hsüan-huai for China at Shanghai on the sixth day of September, A.D. 1902, according to the Protocol of the seventh day of September, A.D. 1901.

PORTUGAL

PROTOCOL, TREATY, CONVENTION AND AGREEMENT BETWEEN PORTUGAL AND CHINA

Art. 1st.—A Treaty of friendship and commerce with the most favoured nation clause will be concluded and signed at Peking.

Art. 2nd.—China confirms perpetual occupation and government of Macao and its dependencies by Portugal, as any other Portuguese possession.

Art. 3rd.—Portugal engages never to alienate Macao and its dependencies without agreement with China.

Art. 4th.—Portugal engages to co-operate in opium revenue work at Macao in the same way as England in Hongkong.

Done at Lisbon, the 26th March, 1887.

HENRIQUE DE BARROS GOMES.
JAMES DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

THE TREATY

Ratifications Exchanged at Peking 28th April, 1888

His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, desiring to draw closer and to consolidate the ties of friendship which have subsisted for more than three hundred years between Portugal aad China, and having agreed in Lisbon on the 26th day of March, 1887, 2nd day of 3rd moon of the 13th year of the reign of the Emperor Kwang Hsu, through their representatives, on a Protocol of four Articles, have now resolved to conclude a Treaty of Amity and Commerce to regulate the relations between the two States; for this end they have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal, Thomas de Souza Roza, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Peking, Knight of the Order of Nossa Senhora de Conceicao de Villa Vicosa, Grand Cross of the Order of the Rising Sun of Japan and of the Crown of Siam, Commander of the Order of Charles II. and of Isabella the Catholic of Spain, and Knight of the Iron Crown of Austria:

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, His Highness Prince Ching, President of the Tsung-li Yamên, and Sun, Minister of the Tsung-li Yamên and Senior Vice-President of the Board of Public Works;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Art. I.—There shall continue to exist constant peace and amity between His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, whose respective subjects shall equally enjoy in the dominions of the High Contracting Parties the most complete and decided protection for their persons and property.

Art. II.—China confirms in its entirety the second article of the Protocol of Lisbon, relating to the perpetual occupation and government of Macao by Portugal.

It is stipulated that Commissioners appointed by both Governments shall proceed to the delimitation of the boundaries, which shall be determined by a special convention; but so long as the delimitation of the boundaries is not concluded, everything in respect to them shall continue as at present, without addition, diminution, or alteration by either of the parties.

Art. III.—Portugal confirms the third article of the Protocol of Lisbon, relating to the engagement never to alienate Macao without previous agreement with China.

Art. IV.—Portugal agrees to co-operate with China in the collection of duties on opium exported from Macao into China ports, in the same way, and as long as England co-operates with China in the collection of duties on opium exported from Hongkong.

The basis of this co-operation will be established by a convention appended to this Treaty, which shall be as valid and binding to both the High Contracting Parties as the present Treaty.

Art. V.—His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal may appoint an Ambassador, Minister, or other diplomatic agent to the Court of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, and this agent, as well as the persons of his suite and their families, will be permitted, at the option of the Portuguese Government, to reside permanently in Peking, to visit that Court, or to reside at any other place where such residence is equally accorded to the diplomatic representative of other nations. The Chinese Government may also, if it thinks fit, appoint an Ambassador, Minister, or other diplomatic agent to reside at Lisbon, or to visit that Court when his Government shall order.

Art. VI.—The diplomatic agents of Portugal and China shall reciprocally enjoy in the place of their residence all the prerogatives and immunities accorded by the laws of nations; their persons, families, and houses, as well as their correspondence shall be inviolate.

Art. VII.—The official correspondence addressed by the Portuguese authorities to the Chinese authorities shall be written in the Portuguese language accompanied by a translation in Chinese, and each nation shall regard as authoritative the document written in its own language.

Art. VIII.—The form of correspondence between the Portuguese and the Chinese authorities will be regulated by their respective rank and position, based upon complete reciprocity. Between the high Portuguese and Chinese functionaries at the capital or elsewhere, such correspondence will take the form of dispatch (*Chau-hoei*); between the subordinate functionaries of Portugal and the chief authorities of the provinces, the former shall make use of the form of exposition (*Xen-chen*) and the latter that of declaration (*Cha-hsing*); and the subordinate officers of both nations shall correspond together on terms of perfect equality. Merchants and generally all others who are not invested with an official character shall adopt, in addressing the authorities, the form of representation or petition (*Pin-ching*).

Art. IX.—His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents in the ports or other places where it is allowed to other nations to have them. These functionaries will have powers and attributes similar to those of the Consuls of other nations, and will enjoy all the exemptions, privileges, and immunities which at any time the consular functionaries of the most favoured nation may enjoy.

The Consuls and the local authorities will show to each other reciprocal civilities and correspond with each other on terms of perfect equality.

The Consuls and acting Consuls will rank with Tao-tais, Vice-Consuls, acting Vice-Consuls, Consular agents and interpreters-translators, with Prefects. The Consuls must be officials of the Portuguese Government and not merchants. The Chinese Government will make no objection in case the Portuguese Government should deem it unnecessary to appoint an official Consul at any port and choose to entrust a Consul of some other nation, for the time being, with the duties of Portuguese Consul at that port.

Art. X.—All the immunities and privileges, as well as all the advantages concerning commerce and navigation, such as any reduction in the duties of navigation importation, exportation, transit or any other, which may have been or may be hereafter granted by China to any other State or to its subjects, will be immediately extended to Portugal and its subjects. If any concession is granted by the Chinese Government to any foreign Government under special conditions, Portugal, on claiming the same concession for herself and for her own subjects, will equally assent to the conditions attached to it.

Art XI.—Portuguese subjects are allowed to reside at, or frequent, the ports of China opened to foreign commerce and there carry on trade or employ themselves freely. Their boats may navigate without hindrance between the ports open to foreign

commerce, and they may import and export thier merchandise, enjoying all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the subjects of the most favoured nation.

Art. XII.—Portuguese subjects shall pay import and export duties on all merchandise according to the rates specified in the tariff of 1858, adopted for all the other nations; and in no instance shall higher duties be exacted from them than those paid by the subjects of any other foreign nation.

Art. XIII.—Portuguese subjects are permitted to hire any description of boats they may require for the conveyance of cargo or passengers, and the price of said hire will be fixed by the contracting parties alone, without interference by the Chinese Government. No limit shall be put to the number of boats, neither will it be permitted to any one to establish a monopoly of such boats or of the service of coolies employed in the carriage of merchandise.

Should contraband articles be on board any such boats, the guilty parties shall immediately be punished according to law.

Art. XIV.—Portuguese subjects residing in the open ports may take into their service Chinese subjects, and employ them in any lawful capacity in China, without restraint or hindrance from the Chinese Government; but shall not engage them for foreign countries in contravention of the laws of China.

Art. XV.—The Chinese authorities are bound to grant the fullest protection to the persons and to the property of Portuguese subjects in China, whenever they may be exposed to insult or wrong. In case of robbery or incendiarism, the local authorities will immediately take the necessary measures to recover the stolen property, to terminate the disorder, to seize the guilty, and punish them according to the law. Similar protection will be given by Portuguese authorities to Chinese subjects in the possessions of Portugal.

Art. XVI.—Whenever a Portuguese subject intends to build or open houses, shops or warehouses, churches, hospitals, or cemeteries, at the Treaty ports or at other places, the purchase, rent, or lease of these properties shall be made out according to the current terms of the place, with equity, without exaction on either side, without offending against the usages of the people, and after due notice given by the proprietors to the local authority. It is understood, however, that the shops or warehouses above mentioned shall only be allowed at the ports open to trade, and not in any place in the interior.

Art. XVII.—Portuguese subjects conveying merchandise between open ports shall be required to take certificates from the Superintendent of Customs such as are specified in the regulations in force with reference to other nationalities.

But Portuguese subjects, who, without carrying merchandise, would like to go to the interior of China, must have passports issued by their Consuls and countersigned by the local authorities. The bearer of the passport must produce the same when demanded, and the passport not being irregular, he will be allowed to proceed and no opposition shall be offered, especially to his hiring persons or vessels for the carriage of his baggage or merchandise.

If he be without a passport, or if he commits any offence against the law, he shall be handed over to the nearest Consul of Portugal to be punished, but he must not be subjected to an oppressive measure. No passport need be applied for by persons going on excursions from the ports open to trade to a distance not exceeding 100 *li* and for a period not exceeding five days.

The provisions of this article do not apply to crews of ships, for the due restraint of whom regulations will be drawn up by the Consul and the local authorities.

Art. XVIII.—In the event of a Portuguese merchant vessel being plundered by pirates or thieves within Chinese waters, the Chinese authorities are to employ their utmost exertions to seize and punish the said robbers and to recover the stolen goods, which, through the Consul, shall be restored to whom they belong.

Art. XIX.—If a Portuguese vessel be shipwrecked on the coast of China, or be compelled to take refuge in any of the ports of the Empire, the Chinese authorities, on receiving notice of the fact, shall provide the necessary protection, affording

prompt assistance and kind treatment to the crews and, if necessary, furnishing them with the means to reach the nearest Consulate.

Art. XX.—Portuguese merchant vessels of more than one hundred and fifty tons burden will pay tonnage dues at the rate of four mace per ton; if of one hundred and fifty tons and under they shall be charged at the rate of one mace per ton. The Superintendent of Customs shall grant a certificate declaring that the tonnage dues have been paid.

Art. XXI.—Import duties shall be paid on the landing of goods; and export duties upon the shipment of the same.

Art. XXII.—The captain of a Portuguese ship may, when he deems convenient, land only a part of his cargo at one of the open ports, paying the duties due on the portion landed, the duties on the remainder not being payable until they are landed at some other port.

Art. XXIII.—The master of a Portuguese ship has the option, within forty-eight hours of his arrival at any of the open ports of China, but not later, to decide whether he will leave port without opening the hatches, and in such case he will not have to pay tonnage dues. He is bound, however, to give notice of his arrival for the legal registering as soon as he comes into port, under penalty of being fined in case of non-compliance within the term of two days.

The ship will be subject to tonnage dues forty-eight hours after her arrival in port, but neither then nor at her departure shall any other impost whatsoever be exacted.

Art. XXIV.—All small vessels employed by Portuguese subjects in carrying passengers, baggage, letters, provisions or any other cargo which is free of duty, between the open ports of China, shall be free from tonnage dues; but all such vessels carrying merchandise subject to duty shall pay tonnage dues every four months at the rate of one mace per ton.

Art. XXV.—Portuguese merchant vessels approaching any of the open ports will be at liberty to take a pilot to reach the harbour; and likewise to take a pilot to leave it, in case the said ship shall have paid all the duties due by her.

Art. XXVI.—Whenever a Portuguese merchant ship shall arrive at any of the open ports of China, the Superintendent of Customs will send off one or more Custom-house officers, who may stay on board of their boat or on board of the ship as best suits their convenience. These officers will get their food and all necessaries from the Custom-house, and will not be allowed to accept any fee from the captain of the ship or from the consignee, being liable to a penalty proportionate to the amount received by them.

Art. XXVII.—Twenty-four hours after the arrival of a Portuguese merchant ship at any of the open ports, the papers of the ship, manifest, and other documents, shall be handed over to the Consul, whose duty it will be also to report to the Superintendent of Customs within twenty-four hours, the name, the registered tonnage, and the cargo brought by the said vessel. If, through negligence or for any other motive, this stipulation be not complied with within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the ship, the captain shall be subject to a fine of fifty taels for each day's delay over and above that period, but the total amount of the fine shall not exceed two hundred taels.

The captain of the ship is responsible for the correctness of the manifest, in which the cargo shall be minutely and truthfully described, subject to a fine of five hundred Taels as penalty in case the manifest should be found incorrect. This fine, however, will not be incurred if, within twenty-four hours after the delivery of the manifest to the Custom-house officers, the captain expressed the wish to rectify any error which may have been discovered in the said manifest.

Art. XXVIII.—The Superintendent of Customs will permit the discharging of the ship as soon as he shall have received from the Consul the report drawn up in due form. If the captain of the ship should take upon himself to commence discharging without permission, he shall be fined five hundred Taels and the goods so discharged shall be confiscated.

Art. XXIX.—Portuguese merchants having goods to ship or to land will have to obtain a special permission from the Superintendent of Customs to that effect, without which all goods shipped or landed shall be liable to confiscation.

Art. XXX.—No transhipment of goods is allowed from ship to ship without special permission, under penalty of confiscation of all the goods so transhipped.

Art. XXXI.—When a ship shall have paid all her duties, the Superintendent of Customs will grant her a certificate and the Consul will return the papers, in order that she may proceed on her voyage.

Art. XXXII.—When any doubt may arise as to the value of goods which by the tariff are liable to an *ad valorem* duty, and the Portuguese merchants disagree with the Custom-house officers as regards the value of said goods, both parties will call two or three merchants to examine them, and the highest offer made by any of the said merchants to buy the goods will be considered as their just value.

Art. XXXIII.—Duties will be paid on the net weight of every kind of merchandise. Should there be any difference of opinion between the Portuguese merchant and the Custom-house officer as to the mode by which the tare is to be fixed, each party will choose a certain number of boxes or bales from among every hundred packages of the goods in question, taking the gross weight of said packages, then the tare of each of the packages separately, and the average tare resulting therefrom will be adopted for the whole parcel.

In case of any doubt or dispute not mentioned herein, the Portuguese merchant may appeal to the Consul, who will refer the case to the Superintendent of Customs; this officer will act in such a manner as to settle the question amicably. The appeal, however, will only be entertained if made within the term of twenty-four hours; and in such a case no entry is to be made in the Custom-house books in relation to the said goods until the question shall have been settled.

Art. XXXIV.—Damaged goods will pay a reduced duty proportionate to their deterioration; any doubt on this point will be solved in the way indicated in the clause of this Treaty with respect to duties payable on merchandise *ad valorem.*

Art. XXXV.—Any Portuguese merchant who, having imported foreign goods into one of the open ports of China and paid the proper duties thereon, may wish to re-export them to another of the said ports, will have to send to the Superintendent of Customs an account of them, who, to avoid fraud, will direct his officers to examine whether or not the duties have been paid, whether the same have been entered on the books of the Customs, whether they retain their original marks, and whether the entries agree with the account sent in. Should everything be found correct, the same will be stated in the export permit together with the total amount of duties paid, and all these particulars will be communicated to the Custom-house officers at other ports.

Upon arrival of the ship at the port to which the goods are carried, permission will be granted to land without any new payment of duties whatsoever if, upon examination, they are found to be the identical goods; but if during the examination any fraud be detected, the goods may be confiscated by the Chinese Government.

Should any Portuguese merchant wish to re-export to a foreign country any goods imported, and upon which duties have been already paid, he will have to make his application in the same form as required for the re-exportation of goods to another port in China, in which case a certificate of drawback or of restitution of duties will be granted, which will be accepted by any of the Chinese Custom-houses in payment of import or export duties.

Foreign cereals imported by Portuguese ships into the ports of China may be re-exported without hindrance if no portion of them has been discharged.

Art. XXXVI.—The Chinese authorities will adopt at the ports the measures which they may deem the most convenient to avoid fraud or smuggling.

Art. XXXVII.—The proceeds of fines and confiscations inflicted on Portuguese subjects, in conformity to this Treaty, shall belong exclusively to the Chinese Government.

Art. XXXVIII.—Portuguese subjects carrying goods to a market in the interior of the country, on which the lawful import duties have already been paid at any of the open ports, or those who buy native produce in the interior to bring to the ports on the Yang-sze-kiang, or to send to foreign ports, shall follow the regulations adopted towards the other nations.

Custom-house officers who do not comply with the regulations, or who may exact more duties than are due, shall be punished according to the Chinese law.

Art. XXXIX.—The Consuls and local authorities shall consult together, when necessary, as to the construction of Light-houses and the placing of Buoys and Light-ships.

Art. XL.—Duties shall be paid to the bankers authorized by the Chinese Government to receive them in *sycee* or in foreign coin, according to the official assay made at Canton on the 15th July, 1843.

Art. XLI.—In order to secure the regularity of weights and measures and to avoid confusion, the Superintendent of Customs will hand over to the Portuguese Consul at each of the open ports standards similar to those given by the Treasury Department for collection of public dues to the Customs at Canton.

Art. XLII.—Portuguese merchant ships may resort only to those ports of China which are declared open to commerce. It is forbidden to them, except in the case of *force majeure* provided for in Article XIX., to enter into other ports, or to carry on a clandestine trade on the coast of China, and the transgressor of this order shall be subject to confiscation of his ship and cargo by the Chinese Government.

Art. XLIII.—All Portuguese vessels despatched from one of the open ports of China to another, or to Macao, are entitled to a certificate of the Custom-house, which will exempt them from paying new tonnage dues, during the period of four months reckoned from the date of clearance.

Art. XLIV.—If any Portuguese merchant ship is found smuggling, the goods smuggled, no matter of what nature or value, will be subject to confiscation by the Chinese authorities, who may send the ship away from the port, after settlement of all her accounts, and prohibit her to continue to trade.

Art. XLV.—As regards the delivery of Portuguese and Chinese criminals, with the exception of the Chinese criminals who take refuge in Macao, and for whose extradition the Governor of Macao will continue to follow the existing practice, after the receipt of a due requisition from the Viceroy of the Kwangs, it is agreed that, in the Chinese ports open to foreign trade, the Chinese criminals who take refuge at the houses or on board ships of Portuguese subjects, shall be arrested and delivered to the Chinese authorities on their applying to the Portuguese Consul; and likewise the Portuguese criminals who take refuge in China shall be arrested and delivered to the Portuguese authorities on their applying to the Chinese authorities; and by neither of the parties shall the criminals be harboured nor shall there be delay in delivering them.

Art. XLVI.—It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties to this Treaty may demand a revision of the Tariff, and of the commercial articles of this Treaty, at the end of ten years; but if no demand be made on either side within six months after the end of the first ten years, then the tariff shall remain in force for ten years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding ten years; and so it shall be, at the end of each successive ten years.

Art. XLVII.—All disputes arising between Portuguese subjects in China with regard to rights, either of property or person, shall be submitted to the jurisdiction of the Portuguese authorities.

Art. XLVIII.—Whenever Chinese subjects become guilty of any criminal act towards Portuguese subjects, the Portuguese authorities must report such acts to the Chinese authorities in order that the guilty be tried according to the laws of China.

If Portuguese subjects become guilty of any criminal act towards Chinese subjects, the Chinese authorities must report such acts to the Portuguese Consul in order that the guilty may be tried according to the laws of Portugal.

Art. XLIX.—If any Chinese subject shall have become indebted to a Portuguese subject and withholds payment, or fraudulently absconds from his creditors, the

Chinese authorities shall use all their efforts to apprehend him and to compel him to pay, the debt being previously proved and the possibility of its payment ascertained. The Portuguese authorities will likewise use their efforts to enforce the payment of any debt due by any Portuguese subject to a Chinese subject.

But in no case will the Portuguese Government or the Chinese Government be considered responsible for the debts of their subjects.

Art. L.—Whenever any Portuguese subject shall have to petition the Chinese authority of a district, he is to submit his statement beforehand to the Consul, who will cause the same to be forwarded should he see no impropriety in so doing, otherwise he will have it written out in other terms, or decline to forward it. Likewise, when a Chinese subject shall have occasion to petition the Portuguese Consul he will only be allowed to do so through the Chinese authority who shall proceed in the same manner.

Art. LI.—Portuguese subjects who may have any complaint or claim against any Chinese subject, shall lay the same before the Consul, who will take due cognizance of the case and will use all his efforts to settle it amicably. Likewise, when a Chinese subject shall have occasion to complain of a Portuguese subject, the Consul will listen to his complaint and will do what he possibly can to re-establish harmony between the two parties.

If, however, the dispute be of such a nature that it cannot be settled in that conciliatory way, the Portuguese Consul and Chinese authorities will hold a joint investigation of the case, and decide it with equity, applying each the laws of his own country according to the nationality of the defendant.

Art. LII.—The Catholic religion has for its essential object the leading of men to virtue. Persons teaching it and professing it shall alike be entitled to efficacious protection from the Chinese authorities; nor shall such persons pursuing peaceably their calling and not offending against the laws be prosecuted or interfered with.

Art. LIII.—In order to prevent for the future any discussion, and considering that the English language, among all foreign languages, is the most generally known in China, this Treaty, with the Convention appended to it, is written in Portuguese, Chinese, and English, and signed in six copies, two in each language. All these versions have the same sense and meaning, but if there should happen to be any divergence in the interpretation of the Portuguese and Chinese versions, the English text will be made use of to resolve the doubts that may have arisen.

Art. LIV.—The present Treaty, with the Convention appended to it, shall be ratified by His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China. The exchange of the ratifications shall be made, within the shortest possible time, at Tientsin, after which the Treaty, with the Convention appended, shall be printed and published in order that the functionaries and subjects of the two countries may have full knowledge of their stipulations and may fulfil them.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done in Peking, this first day of the month of December in the year of Our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, corresponding to the Chinese date of the seventeenth day of the tenth moon of the thirteenth year of Kwang-Hsu.

[L.S.] (Signed) THOMAS DE SOUZA ROZA.
[Chinese Seal]

Signatures of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries. PRINCE CH'ING.
SUN-IU-UEN.

CONVENTION

It having been stipulated in the Art. IV. of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, concluded between Portugal and China on the 1st day of the month of December

1887, that a Convention shall be arranged between the two High Contracting Parties in order to establish a basis of co-operation in collecting the revenue on opium exported from Macao to Chinese ports, the undersigned Thomas de Souza Roza, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, in special mission to the Court of Peking, and His Highness the Prince Ching, President of the Tsung-li Yamen, and Sun, Minister of the Tsung-li Yamen and Senior Vice-President of the Board of Public Works, Ministers Plenipotentiary of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, have agreed on the following Convention in three articles:—

Art. I.—Portugal will enact a law subjecting the opium trade of Macao to the following provisions:—

1.—No opium shall be imported into Macao in quantities less than one chest.

2.—All opium imported into Macao must, forthwith on arrival, be reported to the competent department under a public functionary appointed by the Portuguese Government, to superintend the importation and exportation of opium in Macao.

3.—No opium imported into Macao shall be transhipped, landed, stored, removed from one store to another, or exported, without a permit issued by the Superintendent.

4.—The importers and exporters of opium in Macao must keep a register, according to the form furnished by the Government, showing with exactness and clearness the quantity of opium they have imported, the number of chests they have sold, to whom and to what place they were disposed of, and the quantity in stock.

5.—Only the Macao opium farmer, and persons licensed to sell opium at retail, will be permitted to keep in their custody raw opium in quantities inferior to one chest.

6.—Regulations framed to enforce in Macao the execution of this law will be equivalent to those adopted in Hongkong for similar purposes.

Art. II.—Permits for the exportation of opium from Macao into Chinese ports, after being issued, shall be communicated by the Superintendent of Opium to the Commissioner of Customs at Kung-pac-uan.

Art. III.—By mutual consent of both the High Contracting Parties the stipulations of this Convention may be altered at any time.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Convention.

Done in Peking this first day of December in the year of Our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, corresponding to the Chinese date of the seventeenth day of the tenth moon of the thirteenth year of Kwang Hsu.

[L.S.] (Signed) THOMAS DE SOUZA ROZA.
[Chinese Seal]

Signature of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

PRINCE CH'ING.
SUN-IU-UEN.

AGREEMENT

The basis of the co-operation to be given to China by Portugal in the collection of duties on opium conveyed from Macao to Chinese ports, having been fixed by a Convention appended to the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, concluded between China and Portugal on the 1st December, 1887, and it being now convenient to come to an understanding upon some points relating to the said co-operation as well as to fixed rules for the treatment of Chinese junks trading with Macao, Bernardo Pinheiro Correa de Mello, Secretary of the Special Mission of His Most Faithful Majesty in Peking, duly authorized by His Excellency Thomas de Souza Roza, Chief of the said Mission, and Sir Robert Hart, K.C.M.G., Inspector-General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, provided with the necessary instructions from the Chinese Government, have agreed on the following:

1.—An office under a Commissioner appointed by the Foreign Inspectorate of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, shall be established at a convenient spot on

Chinese territory, for the sale of opium duty certificates, to be freely sold to merchants and for such quantities of opium as they may require. The said Commissioner will also administer the Customs stations near Macao.

2.—Opium accompanied by such certificates, at the rate of not more than 110 Taels per picul, shall be free from all other imposts of every sort, and have all the benefits stipulated for by the Additional Article of the Chefoo Convention between China and Great Britain on behalf of opium on which duty has been paid at one of the ports of China, and may be made up in sealed parcels at the option of the purchaser.

3.—The Commissioner of Customs responsible for the management of the Customs stations shall investigate and settle any complaint made by Chinese merchants of Macao against the Customs stations or revenue cruisers; and the Governor of Macao, if he deems it advisable, shall be entitled to send an officer of Macao to be present and assist in the investigation and decision. If, however, they do not agree, a reference may be made to the Authorities at Peking for a joint decision.

4.—Junks trading between Chinese ports and Macao, and their cargoes, shall not be subject to any dues or duties in excess of those leviable on junks and their cargoes trading between Chinese ports and Hongkong, and no dues whatsoever shall be demanded from junks proceeding to Macao from ports of China, or coming from Macao to ports in China, over and above the dues paid, or payable, at the ports of clearance or destination. Chinese produce which has paid Customs duties and *lekin* tax before entering Macao may be re-exported from Macao to Chinese ports without paying Customs duties and *lekin* tax again, and will be only subject to the payment of the tax named *Siao-hao.*

In witness whereof, this agreement has been written in Portuguese and English and signed in duplicate at Peking this the first day of December, 1887.

(Signed) Bernardo Pinheiro Correa de Mello,
Secretary of the Special Mission of His Most Faithful Majesty.
(Signed) Sir Robert Hart,
Inspector-General of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs.

COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN CHINA AND PORTUGAL

Signed at Shanghai, November, 1904

Art. I.—The Treaty of Amity and Commerce between China and Portugal dated the first day of December, 1887 (17th day, 10th moon, 13th year of Kwang Hsu) continues in force except in so far as modified by the present Treaty.

Art. II.—Portugal accepts the increase in the import duties stipulated for in Article VI of the Peking protocol of 7th September, 1901, from the date of the ratification of this Treaty. Portugal will enjoy the privileges of the most favoured nation, and in no case shall Portuguese subjects pay higher or lower duties than those paid by the subjects of any other foreign nation. Article XII. of the Treaty of First December, 1887, is therefore rendered null and void.

Art. III.—The duty and *lekin* on foreign opium will continue as provided for in existing Treaties. The Government of His Most Faithful Majesty agrees to continue as heretofore to co-operate with the Government of His Imperial Chinese Majesty in the collection of the duty and *lekin* on opium exported from Macao to China, and also to co-operate in the repression of smuggling in accordance with the Treaty and Special Opium Convention of 1st December, 1887. In order to render this co-operation effective, it is clearly stipulated that all opium imported into Macao

shall, on arrival, be registered at the Special Government Bureau provided for this purpose, and the Portuguese Government will take the necessary steps, in order to have all this opium stored under its exclusive control in a depôt from which it will be removed as required by the demands of trade. The quantity of opium required for consumption in Macao and its dependencies will be fixed annually by the Government of Macao in agreement with the Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs referred to in Article II. of the above mentioned Convention, and under no pretext will removal from the Portuguese Government depôt be permitted of any quantity of opium for local consumption in excess of that fixed by the said agreement, and necessary measures will be taken to prevent opium removed from the depôt for re-export to any port other than a port in China being sent fraudulently to Chinese territory. The removal from the depot of opium for export will not be permitted except on production of proof that such opium has already paid all dues and duties leviable thereon by China. The rules for the carrying out of this Article shall be arranged by delegates from the Government of Macao and the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs.

Art. IV.—Such steps as are necessary for the repression of smuggling in the territory and waters of Macao shall be taken by the local Portuguese Government in concert with the Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs, and similar steps in the Chinese territory and waters near Macao shall be taken by the Imperial Maritime Customs in concert with the Portuguese Government of Macao. This co-operation is intended to render such steps effective on all points in respect of which co-operation is needed, and to avoid at the same time any injury to the sovereign rights of either of the High Contracting Parties. Special delegates from the local Government of Macao and the Imperial Maritime Customs shall proceed to fix the respective zones of operations, and shall devise practical means for the repression of smuggling.

Art. V.—With a view to the development of trade between Macao and neighbouring ports in the Kwangtung Province, the High Contracting Parties have agreed as follows:—

1.—Portuguese steamers desirous of proceeding for the purposes of trade from Macao to any of the ports of call and passenger stages on the West River, enumerated in the Special Article of the English-Burmah Convention of 1897, and Article X of the British Treaty of Commerce of 1902, shall be permitted to do so, provided they comply with the Special Regulations to be framed for this purpose by the two High Contracting Parties.

2.—Steamers specially registered for trade under the Inland Waters Steam Navigation Rules shall be permitted to ply between Macao and places in the Department of Kwang-chow-fu other than those mentioned in Section 1, provided they report to the Kungpei-kuan Customs for examination of cargo and payment of duties in accordance with Special Regulations to be framed for this purpose by the two High Contracting Parties. Such vessels may engage in all lawful trade, including the towage of junks and conveyance of passengers and cargo, subject to the regulations for the time being in force.

The privileges hereby granted are granted on the express understanding that Special Regulations shall be framed defining in detail the conditions under which such traffic may be carried on. Until then, the said Regulations have been agreed upon and published, the Article shall not become operative; and subsequently only on compliance with the said Regulations.

Art. VI.—Portugal having the right of most favoured nation treatment, it is clearly stipulated that any advantages China may think fit to grant to any nation in the importation of agricultural products, specially wines and oil, or in the importation of industrial products, specially woollen and cotton goods and preserved food stuffs, shall be extended to similar Portuguese goods on exactly the same conditions It is also clearly understood that Portuguese wine of all kinds proved by means of certificate of origin, issued by Portuguese Consuls, to have been imported from Portugal, direct or otherwise, shall when their alcoholic strength exceeds 14° pay the duty leviable according to the annexed tariff on wines exceeding 14° of alcholic

strength. Wine passed through the Chinese Customs under designation "Port Wine" shall not be entitled to the benefit of this Article unless accompanied by a certificate of origin as above.

Art. VII.—Portuguese subjects may frequent, reside at, and carry on trade, industries and manufactures, and pursue any other lawful avocation in all the ports and localities in China which have already been or may hereafter be opened to foreign residence and trade; and wherever in any such ports or localities a special area has been or may hereafter be set apart for the use and occupation of foreigners, Portuguese subjects may therein lease land, erect buildings, and in all respects enjoy the same privileges and immunities as are granted to subjects of the most favoured nations.

Art. VIII.—Whereas China, with the object of reforming its fiscal system, proposes to levy a surtax in addition to the tariff duties on all goods passing through the Custom-houses, whether maritime or inland and frontier, in order to make good the loss incurred by the complete abolition of *lekin*, the Portuguese Government agrees that foreign goods imported into China by Portugeuse subjects shall on entry pay an import surtax equivalent to one and a half times the duty fixed by the Import Tariff as now revised, and that Chinese produce exported abroad by Portuguese subjects shall pay export duties, inclusive of the tariff export duty, not exceeding seven and a half per cent. *ad valorem*, provided always that such import surtax and export duties have been accepted by all the Powers having Treaties with China. With regard to the produce tax, consumption tax, and excise, as well as the duties on native opium and salt, leviable by China, Portugal further agrees to accept the same arrangements as shall be agreed upon between all the Treaty Powers and China. It is, however, understood that the commerce, rights, and privileges of Portugal shall not, in consequence of this undertaking, be placed in any way at a disadvantage as compared with the commerce, rights, and privileges of any other power.

Art. IX.—Drawback certificates for the return of duties shall be issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs to Portuguese subjects within twenty-one days from the date of presentation to the Customs of the papers entitling the applicant to receive such drawback certificates. These certificates will be accepted at their face value by the Customs authorities at the port of issue in payment of duties of all kinds, tonnage dues excepted; or shall, in the case of drawbacks for duty paid on foreign goods re-exported abroad within three years from the date of importation, be redeemable in full in ready money by the Imperial Maritime Customs at the port of issue, at the option of the holders thereof. But if, in connection with any application for a drawback certificate, the Customs authorities discover an attempt on the part of a Portuguese subject to defraud the revenue, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five times the amount of the duty whereof he attempted to defraud the Customs, or to a confiscation of the goods. In case the goods have been removed, from Chinese territory, then the Consul shall inflict on the guilty party a suitable fine to be paid to the Chinese Government.

Art. X.—China agrees to herself establish a system of uniform national coinage and provide for a uniform national currency, which shall be freely used as legal tender in payment of all duties, taxes, and other obligations by Portuguese subjects as well as by Chinese subjects in the Chinese Empire. It is understood, however, that all Customs duties shall continue to be calculated and paid on the basis of the Hai-Kwan Tael.

Art. XI.—The Government of His Most Faithful Majesty agrees to the prohibition by the Chinese Government of the importation into China of morphia and of instruments for its injection, on condition, however, that the Chinese Government will allow the importation of morphia and of instruments for its injection for medical purposes by Portuguese doctors, chemists, and druggists, on payment of the prescribed duty and under special permit which will only be granted to an intending importer upon his signing at the Portuguese Consulate a suitable bond undertaking not to sell morphia except in small quantities and on receipt of a requisition signed by a duly qualified foreign medical practitioner. If fraud in connection with such importation be discovered by the Customs authorities the morphia and instrument

for its injection will be seized and confiscated, and the importer will be denied the right to import these articles.

Art. XII.—The Chinese Government recognizing that it is advantageous for the country to develop its mineral resources, and that it is desirable to attract foreign as well as Chinese capital to embark in mining enterprise, agrees to revise its existing mining regulations in such manner, by the selection of those rules in force in other nations which seem applicable to conditions in China, that the revision while promoting the interests of Chinese subjects and in no way prejudicing the sovereign rights of China, will offer no impediment to the employment of foreign capital, nor place foreign capitalists at a greater disadvantage than they would be under generally accepted foreign regulations, and will permit Portuguese subjects to carry on in Chinese territory mining operations and other necessary business relating thereto, provided they comply with the new regulations and conditions which will be imposed by China on its subjects and foreigners alike, relating to the opening of mines, the renting of mineral land, and payment of royalty, and provided they apply for permits, the provisions of which, in regard to necessary business relating to such operations, shall be observed. The residence of Portuguese subjects in connection with such mining operations shall be agreed upon between Portugal and China. Any mining concession granted after the publication of such new rules shall be subject to these provisions.

Art. XIII.—It being only right that the shareholders of any joint stock company, or the partners in any commerical undertaking, should all be on a footing of equality as regards division of profits and payment of obligations, according to the partnership agreement or memorandum and articles of association, the Chinese Government agrees that Chinese subjects joining with Portuguese subjects in the organisation of a joint stock company or commercial undertaking, legally constituted, shall be liable to the fulfilment of the obligations imposed by said agreement or memorandum and articles of association, and that Chinese Courts will enforce fulfilment of such obligations, if a suit to that effect be entered; provided always that their liability shall not be other or greater than that of Portuguese shareholders or partners in the same company or partnership. Similarly Portuguese subjects who invest their capital in Chinese enterprises shall be bound to fulfil the obligations imposed by the partnership agreement or memorandum, and articles of association, and their liability shall be the same as that of the Chinese subjects engaged in the same undertaking. But as existing Treaty stipulations do not permit foreign merchants to reside in the interior of China for purpose of trade, such joint stock companies and commercial undertakings may be established in the interior by Portuguese and Chinese subjects conjointly.

Art. XIV.—As Portugal affords protection to trademarks used by subjects of any other nationality, provided a like protection is reciprocated for trademarks used by Portuguese subjects, China, in order to obtain this protection for its subjects in Portuguese territory, agrees to grant protection to Portuguese trademarks against unlawful use, falsification or imitation by Chinese subjects. To this end the Chinese Government will enact the necessary laws and regulations, and will establish registration offices at which foreign trademarks may be registered on payment of reasonable fees. Further, the Chinese Government agrees that, as soon as a Patent Office has been established, and special laws with regard to inventions have been adopted, it will, after payment of the prescribed fees, issue certificates, valid for a fixed term of years, to Portuguese inventors, extending to their inventions the same protection as shall be given to Chinese patents in Portugal, provided that such inventions do not infringe on previous inventions by subjects of China. Any Chinese or Portuguese subject who is the author, proprietor, or seller of any publication injurious to the peace and good government of China shall be dealt with in accordance with the laws of his own country.

Art. XV.—The Government of China having expressed a strong desire to reform its judicial system, and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations, Portugal agrees to give every assistance to such reform, and will also be prepared to relinquish

extraterritorial rights when satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration, and other considerations warrant it in so doing.

Art. XVI.—The missionary question in China demands, in the opinion of ths Chinese Government, careful consideration, so as to avert in the future troublee which have occurred in the past. Portugal, as a nation specially interested in th protection of its Catholic missions in Chinese territory, agrees to join in a commission to investigate this question and, if possible, to devise means for securing permanent peace between converts and non-converts, should such a commission be formed by China and the Treaty Powers interested. No person, whether Portuguese subject or Chinese convert who, according to the tenets of Christianity, peaceably teaches or practises the principles of that religion, which aims at teaching men to do good, shall be persecuted or harassed on account of his faith. But converts and non-converts, being alike subjects of China, shall conform to her laws, and shall pay due respect to those in authority, living together in peace and amity; and the fact of his being a convert shall protect no one from the consequence of any offence he may have committed before or may commit after his admission into the Church, or exempt him from paying legal taxes and contributions levied for the support of religious customs and practices contrary to his faith. Missionaries shall not interfere with the exercise by the native authorities of their jurisdiction over Chinese subjects, nor shall the native authorities make any distinction between converts and non-converts, but shall administer the law without partiality, so that both classes may live together in peace. Portuguese missions shall be permitted to rent and lease in perpetuity, as the property of the mission, buildings or lands in all parts of the Empire for mission purposes and, after the title deeds have been found in order and duly stamped by the local authorities, to erect such suitable buildings as may be required for carrying out their good work.

Art. XVII.—The present Treaty shall remain in force for a period of ten years beginning with the date of the exchange of ratifications and until a revision is effected as hereinafter provided.

It is further agreed that either of the two High Contracting Parties may demand revision of the Tariff and the Articles of the Treaty six months before the end of ten years from the date of the exchange of ratifications thereof. If no revision is demanded before the end of the first term of the ten years, then these articles in their present form shall remain in full force for a further term of ten years reckoned from the end of the first term and so on for successive periods of ten years.

Art. XVIII.—In order to prevent in the future any discussion, this Treaty is written in Portuguese, Chinese and English, and signed in six copies, two in each language. All these versions have the same sense and meaning, but if there should happen to be any divergence in the interpretation of the Portuguese and Chinese versions, the English text will be made use of to resolve the doubts that may have arisen.

Art. XIX.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and Algarves and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China. The exchange of the ratifications shall be made within the shortest possible time, and the Treaty will be printed and published, in order that the functionaries and subjects of the respective countries may have full knowledge of its stipulations and may fulfil them.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed their seals thereto.

JAPAN

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA

SIGNED AT SHIMONOSEKI (BAKAN), JAPAN, ON THE 17TH APRIL, 1895
Ratifications Exchanged at Chefoo, China, on the 8th May, 1895

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of China desiring to restore the blessings of peace to their countries and subjects, and to remove all cause for future complications, have named as their Plenipotentiaries for the purpose of concluding a Treaty of Peace, that is to say:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Count Ito Hirobumi, Junii, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of Paullownia, Minister-President of State, and Viscount Mutsu Munemitsu, Junii, First Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs;

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, Li Hung Chang, Senior Tutor to the Heir Apparent, Senior Grand Secretary of State, Minister Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Ports of China, Viceroy of the Province of Chihli, and Earl of the First Rank, and Li Ching Fong, ex-Minister of the Diplomatic Service of the Second Official Rank;

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in good and proper form, have agreed to the following Articles:—

Art. I.—China recognizes definitely the full and complete independence and autonomy of Corea, and, in consequence, the payment of tribute and the performance of ceremonies and formalities by Corea to China in derogation of such independence and autonomy shall wholly cease for the future.

Art. II.—China cedes to Japan in perpetuity and full sovereignty the following territories, together with all fortifications, arsenals, and public property thereon:—

(a.) The southern portion of the Province of Feng-tien, within the following boundaries—

The line of demarcation begins at the mouth of the River Yalu, and ascends that stream to the mouth of the River An-ping; from thence the line runs to Feng Huang; from thence to Haicheng; from thence to Ying Kow, forming a line which describes the southern portion of the territory. The places above named are included in the ceded territory. When the line reaches the River Liao at Ying Kow it follows the course of that stream to its mouth, where it terminates. The mid-channel of the River Liao shall be taken as the line of demarcation.

This cession also includes all islands appertaining or belonging to the Province of Feng Tien situated in the eastern portion of the Bay of Liao Tung, and in the northern part of the Yellow Sea.

(*b.*) The Island of Formosa, together with all islands appertaining or belonging to the said Island of Formosa.

(*c.*) The Pescadores Group, that is to say all islands lying between the 119th and 120th degrees of longitude east of Greenwich and the 23rd and 24th degrees of north latitude.

Art. III.—The alignments of the frontiers described in the preceding Article, and shown on the annexed map, shall be subject to verification and demarcation on the spot by a Joint Commission of Delimitation, consisting of two or more Japanese and two or more Chinese Delegates, to be appointed immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this Act. In case the boundaries laid down in this Act are found to be defective at any point, either on account of topography or in consideration of good administration, it shall also be the duty of the Delimitation Commission to rectify the same.

The Delimitation Commission will enter upon its duties as soon as possible, and will bring its labours to a conclusion within the period of one year after appointment.

The alignments laid down in this Act shall, however, be maintained until the ractifications of the Delimitation Commission, if any are made, shall have received the approval of the Governments of Japan and China.

Art. IV.—China agrees to pay to Japan as a war indemnity the sum of 200,000,000 Kuping taels. The said sum to be paid in eight instalments. The first instalment of 50,000,000 taels to be paid within six months, and the second instalment of 50,000,000 taels to be paid within twelve months after the exchange of the ratifications of this Act. The remaining sum to be paid in six equal annual instalments as follows: the first of such equal annual instalments to be paid within two years, the second within three years, the third within four years, the fourth within five years, the fifth within six years, and the sixth within seven years after the exchange of the ratifications of this Act. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum shall begin to run on all unpaid portions of the said indemnity from the date the first instalment falls due.

China shall, however, have the right to pay by anticipation at any time any or all of said instalments. In case the whole amount of the said indemnity is paid within three years after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Act, all interest shall be waived, and the interest for two years and a half, or for any less period if then already paid, shall be included as a part of the principal amount of the indemnity.

Art. V.—The inhabitants of the territories ceded to Japan who wish to take up their residence outside the ceded districts shall be at liberty to sell their real property and retire. For this purpose a period of two years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Act shall be granted. At the expiration of that period those of the inhabitants who shall not have left such territories shall, at the option of Japan, be deemed to be Japanese subjects.

Each of the two Governments shall, immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present Act, send one or more Commissioners to Formosa to effect a final transfer of that province, and within the space of two months after the exchange of the ratifications of this Act such transfer shall be completed.

Art. VI.—All Treaties between Japan and China having come to an end in consequence of war, China engages, immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Act, to appoint Plenipotentiaries to conclude with the Japanese Plenipotentiaries a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, and a Convention to regulate frontier intercourse and trade. The Treaties, Conventions, and Regulations, now subsisting between China and European Powers, shall serve as a basis for the said Treaty and Convention between Japan and China. From the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Act until the said Treaty and Convention are brought into actual operation the Japanese Government, its officials, commerce, navigation, frontier intercourse and trade, industries, ships and subjects, shall in every respect be accorded by China most favoured-nation treatment.

China makes, in addition, the following concessions, to take effect six months after the date of the present Act:—

1. The following cities, towns, and ports, in addition to those already opened shall be opened to the trade, residence, industries, and manufactures of Japanese subjects under the same conditions, and with the same privileges and facilities as exist at the present open cities, towns, and ports of China.

(*a.*) Shashih, in the Province of Hupeh.

(*b.*) Chung King, in the Province of Szechuan,

(*c.*) Suchow, in the Province of Kiang Su.

(*d.*) Hangchow, in the Province of Chekiang.

The Japanese Government shall have the right to station Consuls at any or all of the above-named places.

2. Steam navigation for vessels under the Japanese flag for the conveyance of passengers and cargo shall be extended to the following places:—

(*a.*) On the Upper Yangtsze River, from Ichang to Chung King.

(*b.*) On the Woosung River, and the Canal, from Shanghai to Suchow and Hangchow.

The Rules and Regulations which now govern the navigation of the inland waters of China by foreign vessels, shall, so far as applicable, be enforced in respect of the above-named routes, until new Rules and Regulations are conjointly agreed to.

3. Japanese subjects purchasing goods or produce in the interior of China or transporting imported merchandise into the interior of China, shall have the right temporarily to rent or hire warehouses for the storage of the articles so purchased or transported, without the payment of any taxes or exactions whatever.

4. Japanese subjects shall be free to engage in all kinds of manufacturing industries in all the open cities, towns, and ports of China, and shall be at liberty to import into China all kinds of machinery, paying only the stipulated import duties thereon.

All articles manufactured by Japanese subjects in China, shall in respect of inland transit and internal taxes, duties, charges, and exactions of all kinds and also in respect of warehousing and storage facilities in the interior of China, stand upon the same footing and enjoy the same privileges and exemptions as merchandise imported by Japanese subjects into China.

In the event of additional Rules and Regulations being necessary in connection with these concessions, they shall be embodied in the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation provided for by this Article.

Art. VII.—Subject to the provisions of the next succeeding Article, the evacuation of China by the armies of Japan, shall be completely effected within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Act.

Art. VIII.—As a guarantee of the faithful performance of the stipulations of this Act, China consents to the temporary occupation by the military forces of Japan, of Wei-hai-wei, in the Province of Shantung.

Upon the payment of the first two instalments of the war indemnity herein stipulated for and the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, the said place shall be evacuated by the Japanese forces, provided the Chinese Government consents to pledge, under suitable and sufficient arrangements the Customs Revenue of China as security for the payment of the principal and interest of the remaining instalments of said indemnity. In the event of no such arrangement being concluded, such evacuation shall only take place upon the payment of the final instalment of said indemnity.

It is, however, expressly understood that no such evacuation shall take place until after the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.

Art. IX.—Immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Act, all prisoners of war then held shall be restored, and China undertakes not to ill-treat or punish prisoners of war so restored to her by Japan. China also engages to at once

release all Japanese subjects accused of being military spies or charged with any other military offences. China further engages not to punish in any manner, nor to allow to be punished, those Chinese subjects who have in any manner been compromised in their relations with the Japanese army during the war.

Art. X.—All offensive military operations shall cease upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Act.

Art. XI.—The present Act shall be ratified by their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of China, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Chefoo on the eighth day of the fifth month of the twenty-eighth year of Meiji, corresponding to fourteenth day of the fourth month of twenty-first year of Kuang Hsü.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Shimonoseki, in duplicate, this seventeenth day of the fourth month of the twenty-eighth year of Meiji, corresponding to twenty-third of the third month of the twenty-first year of Kuang Hsü.

(L.S.) Count ITO HIROBUMI, *Junii, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of Paullownia, Minister-President of State, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.*

(L.S.) Viscount MUTSU MUNEMITSU, *Junii, First Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.*

(L.S.) LI HUNG-CHANG, *Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China, Senior Tutor to the Heir Apparent, Senior Grand Secretary of Northern Ports of China, Viceroy of the Province of Chihli, and Earl of the First Rank.*

(L.S.) LI CHING-FONG, *Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China, Ex-Minister of the Diplomatic Service, of the Second Official Rank.*

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

Made at Peking, July 21st, 1896

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of China having resolved, in pursuance of the provisions of Article VI. of the Treaty signed at Shimonoseki on the 17th day of the 4th month of the 28th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 23rd day of the 3rd month of the 21st year of Kwang-Hsü, to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, have for that purpose, named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Baron Hayashi Tadasu, Shoshii, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, Grand Officer of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary; and His Majesty the Emperor of China, Chang Yin-hoon, Minister of the Tsung-li Yamên, holding the rank of the President of a Board and Senior Vice-President of the Board of Revenue.

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles.

Art. I.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of China, and between their respective subjects who shall enjoy equally in the respective countries of the High Contracting Parties full and entire protection for their persons and property.

Art. II.—It is agreed by the High Contracting Parties that His Majesty the Emperor of Japan may, if he see fit, accredit a Diplomatic Agent to the Court of Peking and His Majesty the Emperor of China may, if he see fit, accredit a Diplomatic Agent to the Court of Tokyo.

The Diplomatic Agents thus accredited shall respectively enjoy all the prerogatives, privileges and immunities accorded by international law to such Agents and they shall also in all respects be entitled to the treatment extended to similar Agents of the most favoured nation.

Their persons, families, suites, establishments, residences and correspondence shall be held inviolable. They shall be at liberty to select and appoint their own officers, couriers, interpreters, servants, and attendants without any kind of molestation.

Art. III.—His Majesty the Emperor of Japan may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents to reside at such of the ports, cities, and towns of China which are now or may hereafter be opened to foreign residence and trade, as the interests of the Empire of Japan may require.

These officers shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese Authorities, and they shall enjoy all the attributes, authority, jurisdiction, privileges and immunities which are or may hereafter be extended to similar officers of the nation most favoured in these respects.

His Majesty the Emperor of China may likewise appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents to reside at any or all of those places in Japan where Consular Officers of other nations are now or may hereafter be admitted, and, saving in the matter of jurisdiction in respect of Chinese subjects and property in Japan which is reserved to the Japanese Judicial Courts, they shall enjoy the rights and privileges that are usually accorded to such officers.

Art. IV.—Japanese subjects may, with their families, employés and servants, frequent, reside and carry on trade, industries and manufactures or pursue any other lawful avocations, in all the ports, cities and towns of China, which are now or may

hereafter be opened to foreign residence and trade. They are at liberty to proceed to or from any of the open ports with their merchandise and effects, and within the localities at those places which have already been or may hereafter be set apart for the use and occupation of foreigners, they are allowed to rent or purchase houses, rent or lease land and to build churches, cemeteries and hospitals, enjoying in all respects the same privileges and immunities as are now or may hereafter be granted to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

Art. V.—Japanese vessels may touch for the purpose of landing and shipping passengers and merchandise, in accordance with the existing Rules and Regulations concerning foreign trade there, at all those places in China which are now ports of call, namely, Ngan-ching, Ta-tung, Hu-kow, Wu-sueh, Lu-chi-kow and Woosung and such other places as may hereafter be made ports of call also. If any vessel should unlawfully enter ports other than open ports and ports of call in China or carry on clandestine trade along the coast or rivers, the vessel with her cargo shall be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

Art. VI.—Japanese subjects may travel, for their pleasure or for purpose of trade, to all parts of the interior of China, under passports issued by Japanese Consuls and countersigned by the Local Authorities. These passports, if demanded, must be produced for examination in the localities passed through. If the passports be not irregular, the bearers will be allowed to proceed and no opposition shall be offered to their hiring of persons, animals, carts or vessels for their own conveyance or for the carriage of their personal effects or merchandise. If they be without passports or if they commit any offence against the law, they shall be handed over to the nearest Consul for punishment but they shall only be subject to necessary restraint and in no case to ill-usage. Such passports shall remain in force for a period of 13 Chinese months from the date of issue. Any Japanese subject travelling in the interior without a passport shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 300 Taels. Japanese subjects may, however, without passports go on excursions from any of the ports open to trade, to a distance not exceeding 100 Chinese *li* and for a period not exceeding five days. The provisions of this Article do not apply to crews of ships.

Art. VII.—Japanese subjects residing in the open ports of China may take into their service Chinese subjects and employ them in any lawful capacity without restraint or hindrance from the Chinese Government or Authorities.

Art. VIII.—Japanese subjects may hire whatever boats they please for the conveyance of cargo or passengers and the sum to be paid for such boats shall be settled between the parties themselves, without the interference of the Chinese Government or Officers. No limit shall be put upon the number of boats, neither shall a monopoly, in respect either of the boats or of the porters or coolies engaged in carrying goods, be granted to any parties. If any smuggling takes place in them the offenders will of course be punished according to law.

Art. IX.—The Tariffs and Tariff Rules now in force between China and the Western Powers shall be applicable to all articles upon importation into China by Japanese subjects or from Japan, or upon exportation from China by Japanese subjects or to Japan. It is clearly understood that all articles, the importation or exportation of which is not expressly limited or prohibited by the Tariffs and Tariff Rules existing between China and the Western Powers, may be freely imported into and exported from China, subject only to the payment of the stipulated import or export duties. But in no case shall Japanese subjects be called upon to pay in China other or higher import or export duties than are or may be paid by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation; nor shall any article imported into China from Japan or exported from China to Japan, be charged upon such importation or exportation, other or higher duties than are now or may hereafter be imposed in China on the like article when imported from or exported to the nation most favoured in those respects.

Art. X.—All articles duly imported into China by Japanese subjects or from Japan shall, while being transported, subject to the existing Regulations, from one open port to another, be wholly exempt from all taxes, imposts, duties, *lekin*, charges

and exactions of every nature and kind whatsoever, irrespective of the nationality of the owner or possessor of the articles, or the nationality of the conveyance or vessel in which the transportation is made.

Art. XI.—It shall be at the option of any Japanese subject desiring to convey duly imported articles to an inland market, to clear his goods of all transit duties by payment of a commutation transit tax or duty, equal to one-half of the import duty in respect of dutiable articles, and two and a half per cent. upon the value in respect of duty-free articles; and on payment thereof a certificate shall be issued which shall exempt the goods from all further inland charges whatsoever.

It is understood that this Article does not apply to imported Opium.

Art. XII.—All Chinese goods and produce purchased by Japanese subjects in China elsewhere than at an open port thereof and intended for export abroad, shall in every part of China be freed from all taxes, imposts, duties, *lekin*, charges and exactions of every nature and kind whatsoever, saving only export duties when exported, upon the payment of a commutation transit tax or duty calculated at the rate mentioned in the last preceding Article, substituting export duty for import duty, provided such goods and produce are actually exported to a foreign country within the period of 12 months from the date of the payment of the transit tax All Chinese goods and produce purchased by Japanese subjects at the open ports of China and of which export to foreign countries is not prohibited, shall be exempt from all internal taxes, imposts, duties, *lekin*, charges and exactions of every nature and kind whatsoever, saving only export duties upon exportation, and all articles purchased by Japanese subjects in any part of China, may also, for the purposes of export abroad, be transported from open port to open port subject to the existing Rules and Regulations.

Art. XIII.—Merchandise of a *bonâ fide* foreign origin, in respect of which full import duty shall have been paid, may at any time within three years from the date of importation, be re-exported from China by Japanese subjects to any foreign country, without the payment of any export duty, and the re-exporters shall, in addition, be entitled forthwith to receive from the Chinese Customs drawback certificates for the amount of import duty paid thereon, provided that the merchandise remains intact and unchanged in its original packages. Such drawback certificates shall be immediately redeemable in ready money by the Chinese Customs Authorities at the option of the holders thereof.

Art. XIV.—The Chinese Government consents to the establishment of Bonded Warehouses at the several open ports of China. Regulations on the subject shall be made hereafter.

Art. XV.—Japanese merchant vessels of more than 150 tons burden, entering the open ports of China, shall be charged tonnage dues at the rate of 4 mace per registered ton; if of 150 tons and under, they shall be charged at the rate of 1 mace per registered ton. But any such vessel taking its departure within 48 hours after arrival, without breaking bulk, shall be exempt from the payment of tonnage dues.

Japanese vessels having paid the above specified tonnage dues shall thereafter be exempt from all tonnage dues in all the open ports and ports of call of China, for the period of four months from the date of clearance from the port where the payment of such tonnage dues is made. Japanese vessels shall not, however, be required to pay tonnage dues for the period during which they are actually undergoing repairs in China.

No tonnage dues shall be payable on small vessels and boats employed by Japanese subjects in the conveyance of passengers' baggage, letters, or duty-free articles between any of the open ports of China. All small vessels and cargo boats, however, conveying merchandise which is, at the time of such conveying, subject to duty, shall pay tonnage dues once in four months at the rate of 1 mace per ton.

No fee or charges, other than tonnage dues, shall be levied upon Japanese vessels and boats, and it is also understood that such vessels and boats shall not be required to pay other or higher tonnage dues than the vessels and boats of the most favoured nation.

Art. XVI.—Any Japanese merchant vessel arriving at an open port of China shall be at liberty to engage the services of a pilot to take her into port. In like manner, after she has discharged all legal dues and duties and is ready to take her departure, she shall be allowed to employ a pilot to take her out of port.

Art. XVII.—Japanese merchant vessels compelled on account of injury sustained or any other cause, to seek a place of refuge, shall be permitted to enter any nearest port of China, without being subject to the payment of tonnage dues or duties upon goods landed in order that repairs to the vessel may be effected, provided the goods so landed remain under the supervision of the Customs authorities. Should any such vessel be stranded or wrecked on the coast of China, the Chinese authorities shall immediately adopt measures for rescuing the passengers and crew and for securing the vessel and cargo. The persons thus saved shall receive friendly treatment, and, if necessary, shall be furnished with means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station. Should any Chinese merchant vessel be compelled on account of injury sustained or any other cause to seek a place of refuge in the nearest port of Japan, she shall likewise be treated in the same way by the Japanese authorities.

Art. XVIII.—The Chinese authorities at the several open ports shall adopt such means as they judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering from fraud or smuggling.

Art. XIX.—If any Japanese vessel be plundered by Chinese robbers or pirates, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities to use every endeavour to capture and punish the said robbers or pirates and to recover and restore the stolen property.

Art. XX.—Jurisdiction over the persons and property of Japanese subjects in China is reserved exclusively to the duly authorized Japanese authorities, who shall hear and determine all cases brought against Japanese subjects or property by Japanese subjects or by the subjects or citizens of any other Power, without the intervention of the Chinese authorities.

Art. XXI.—If the Chinese authorities or a Chinese subject make any charge or complaint of a civil nature against Japanese subjects or in respect of Japanese property in China, the case shall be heard and decided by the Japanese authorities. In like manner all charges and complaints of a civil nature brought by Japanese authorities or subjects in China against Chinese subjects or in respect of Chinese property, shall be heard and determined by the Chinese authorities.

Art. XXII.—Japanese subjects, charged with the commission of any crimes or offences in China, shall be tried and, if found guilty, punished by the Japanese authorities according to the laws of Japan.

In like manner Chinese subjects charged with the commission of any crimes or offences against Japanese subjects in China, shall be tried and, if found guilty, punished by the Chinese authorities according to the laws of China.

Art. XXIII.—Should any Chinese subject fail to discharge debts incurred to a Japanese subject or should he fraudulently abscond, the Chinese authorities will do their utmost to effect his arrest, and enforce recovery of the debts. The Japanese Authorities will likewise do their utmost to bring to justice any Japanese subject who fraudulently absconds or fails to discharge debts incurred by him to a Chinese subject.

Art. XXIV.—If Japanese subjects in China who have committed offences or have failed to discharge debts and fraudulently abscond, should flee to the interior of China or take refuge in houses occupied by Chinese subjects or on board of Chinese ships, the Chinese authorities shall, at the request of the Japanese Consul, deliver them to the Japanese authorities.

In like manner if Chinese subjects in China who have committed offences or have failed to discharge debts and fraudulently abscond, should take refuge in houses occupied by Japanese subjects in China or on board of Japanese ships in Chinese waters, they shall be delivered up at the request of the Chinese authorities made to the Japanese authorities.

Art. XXV.—The Japanese Government and its subjects are hereby confirmed in all privileges, immunities and advantages conferred on them by the Treaty stipulations between Japan and China which are now in force; and it is hereby expressly stipulated that the Japanese Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities and advantages that may have been or may be hereafter granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

Art. XXVI.—It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties may demand a revision of the Tariffs and of the Commercial Articles of this Treaty at the end of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications; but if no such demand be made on either side and no such revision be effected within six months after the end of the first ten years then the Treaty and Tariffs, in their present form, shall remain in force for ten years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding ten years, and so it shall be at the end of each successive period of ten years.

Art. XXVII.—The High Contracting Parties will agree upon Rules and Regulations necessary to give full effect to this Treaty. Until such Rules and Regulations are brought into actual operation the Arrangements, Rules and Regulations subsisting between China and the Western Powers, so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Treaty, shall be binding between the Contracting Parties.

Art. XXVIII.—The present Treaty is signed in the Japanese, Chinese and English languages. In order, however, to prevent future discussions, the Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties have agreed that in case of any divergencies in the interpretation between the Japanese and Chinese Texts of the Treaty, the difference shall be settled by reference to the English Text.

Art. XXIX.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of China and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and the ratification thereof shall be exchanged at Peking not later than three months from the present date.

In Witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Peking this twenty-first day of the seventh month of the twenty-ninth year of Meiji, corresponding to the eleventh day of the sixth month of the twenty-second year of Kuang Hsü (July 21st, 1896).

[L.S.] CHANG YIN-HOON.
[L.S.] HAYASHI TADASU.

PROTOCOL REGARDING NEW PORTS

MADE AT PEKING, 19TH OCTOBER, 1896

Baron Hayashi Tadasu, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the Emperor of China have agreed upon the following stipulations supplementary to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation:—

Art. I.—It is hereby agreed that special Japanese settlements shall be formed at the places newly opened to commerce, and that affairs relating to roads and police shall be under the control of the Japanese Consul.

Art. II.—Regulations with respect to steamers or ships owned or chartered by Japanese subjects at Suchow, Hangchow, and Shanghai shall be determined after conference with Japan, on the basis of the Provisional Regulations for the conduct of business by foreign merchants at those places, issued by the Shanghai Customs on August third of the twenty-second year of Kwang Hsü.

Art. III.—The Government of Japan concedes the right of the Chinese Government to impose upon articles manufactured by Japanese subjects in China such a tax as may seem expedient, provided that the said tax shall not differ from, or exceed, the tax paid by Chinese subjects; and provided that the Chinese Government shall, when the Japanese Government so desires, immediately provide sites for the formation of special Japanese Settlements in Shanghai, Tientsin, Amoy, and Hankow.

Art. IV.—Instructions shall be issued in Sunfu, in Shantung, that no Chinese troops shall approach, or take possession of any position, within 5 Japanese *ri*, that is to say, about 40 Chinese *li*, of the limits of any positions held by Japanese forces in accordance with Treaty stipulations.

The above Protocol shall be drawn up in the Chinese and Japanese languages and after comparison, the two copies shall be signed and sealed, each side taking one of the copies.

[Signed] HAYASHI TADASU.
,, PRINCE KING.
,, YIN LU.
,, CHANG YIN-WHAN.

Nineteenth day, tenth month, twenty-ninth year of Meiji; thirteenth day, ninth month, twenty-second year of Kuang Hsü.

SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA

SIGNED AT SHANGHAI, 8th OCTOBER, 1903

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of China, in order to give full effect to the provisions of Article XI. of the Final Protocol signed at Peking on the seventh day of the ninth month of the thirty-fourth year of Meiji, corresponding to the twenty-fifth day of seventh moon of the twenty-seventh year of Kuang-hsü, have resolved to conclude a Supplementary Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, designed to facilitate and promote the commercial relations between Japan and China, and have for that purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:—Hioki Eki, Jugoi, Fifth Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, First Secretary of Legation, and Odagiri Masnoske, Shorokui, Fifth Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, Consul-General; and

His Majesty the Emperor of China:—Lü Hai-huan, President of the Board of Public Works; Sheng Hsüan-huai, Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent formerly Senior Vice-President of the Board of Public Works; and Wu T'ing-fang, Senior Vice-President of the Board of Commerce.

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I.—Whereas China, with the object of reforming its fiscal system, proposes to levy a surtax in excess of the tariff rates on all goods passing through the Custom-houses, whether maritime, or inland and frontier, in order to compensate, in a measure, for the loss incurred by the complete abolition of *lekin*, Japan consents to pay the same surtax as is agreed upon between China and all the Treaty Powers. With

regard to the production tax, consumption tax, and excise, and the taxes on native opium and salt, leviable by China, Japan also consents to accept the same arrangements as are agreed upon between all the Treaty Powers and China. It is understood however that the commerce, rights and privileges of Japan shall not, on account of the above, be placed at any disadvantage as compared with the commerce, rights and privileges of other Powers.

Art. II.—The Chinese Government agrees to permit Japanese steamship-owners to erect, at their own expense, appliances for hauling through the rapids of that part of the Yangtzekiang between Ichang and Chungking; but as the interests of the population of the provinces of Szechuen, Hunan and Hupeh are involved, it is therefore necessary that the approval of the Imperial Maritime Customs be obtained before such appliances may be so erected. These appliances, which shall be at the disposal of all vessels, both steamers and junks, shall not obstruct the waterway nor interfere with the free passage of junks or of persons on the banks on the river. Such appliances shall be subject to special regulations to be drawn up by the Imperial Customs.

Art. III.—The Chinese Government agrees that any Japanese steamer capable of navigating the inland waterways, upon reporting at the Imperial Maritime Customs, may proceed for the purpose of trade from a Treaty Port to places inland so reported, on complying with the Original and Supplementary Regulations for Steam Navigation Inland.

Art. IV.—In case Chinese subjects conjointly with Japanese subjects organise a partnership or company for a legitimate purpose, they shall equitably share the profits and losses with all the members according to the terms of the agreement or memorandum and articles of association and the regulations framed thereunder, and they shall be liable to the fulfilment of the obligations imposed by the said agreement or memorandum and articles of association and the regulations framed thereunder, as accepted by them and as interpreted by the Japanese Courts. Should they fail to fulfil the obligations so imposed and legal action be taken against them in consequence, Chinese Courts shall at once enforce fulfilment of such obligations. It is understood that in case Japanese subjects conjointly with Chinese subjects organise a partnership or company, they shall also equitably share the profits and losses with all the members according to the terms of the agreement or memorandum and articles of association and the regulations framed thereunder. Should such Japanese subjects fail to fulfil any of the obligations imposed by the said agreement or memorandum and articles of association, or by the regulations framed thereunder, Japanese Courts shall in like manner at once enforce fulfilment of such obligations by them.

Art. V.—The Chinese Government agrees to make and faithfully enforce such regulations as are necessary for preventing Chinese subjects from infringing registered trade-marks held by Japanese subjects. The Chinese Government likewise agrees to make such regulations as are necessary for affording protection to registered copyrights held by Japanese subjects in the books, pamphlets, maps and charts written in the Chinese language and specially prepared for the use of Chinese people. It is further agreed that the Chinese Government shall establish registration offices where foreign trade-marks and copyrights held by Japanese subjects in protection of the Chinese Government, shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of the regulations to be hereafter framed by the Chinese Government for the purpose of protecting trade-marks and copyrights. It is understood that Chinese trade-marks and copyrights properly registered according to the provisions of the laws and regulations of Japan, will receive similar protection against infringement in Japan.

This Article shall not be held to protect against due process of law any Japanese or Chinese subject who may be the author, proprietor, or seller of any publication calculated to injure the well-being of China.

Art. VI.—China agrees to establish itself, as soon as possible, a system of uniform national coinage, and provide for a uniform national currency, which shall be

freely used as legal tender in payment of all duties, taxes and other obligations by Japanese subjects as well as by Chinese subjects in the Chinese Empire. It is understood, however, that all Customs duties shall continue to be calculated and paid on the basis of the Haikwan tael.

Art. VII.—As the weights and measures used by the mercantile and other classes for general and commercial purposes in the different provinces of China vary and do not accord with the standards fixed by the Imperial Government Boards, thus resulting in detriment to the trade of Chinese and foreigners, the Governors-General and Governors of all the provinces, after careful inquiry into existing conditions, shall consult together and fix upon uniform standards which, after a Memorial to the Throne for sanction, shall be adopted and used in all transactions by officials and people throughout all the Empire. These standards shall be first used in the places opened to foreign trade and gradually extended to inland places. Any differences resulting from divergence between the new weights and measures and those now in vogue shall be equitably settled, whether by way of increase or decrease, according to the amount of such difference.

Art. VIII.—The Regulations for Steam Navigation Inland of the fifth moon of the twenty-fourth year of Kuang Hsu and the Supplementary Rules of the seventh moon of the same year, having been found in some respects inconvenient in working, the Chinese Government hereby agrees to amend them, and to annex such new Rules to this Treaty. These Rules shall remain in force until altered by mutual consent.

Art. IX.—The provisions of all Treaties and Engagements now subsisting between Japan and China, in so far as they are not modified of repealed by this Act, are hereby expressly stipulated in addition, that the Japanese Government, Officers, Subjects, Commerce, Navigation, Shipping, Industries and Property of all kinds shall be allowed free and full participation in all privileges, immunities and advantages which have been or may hereafter be granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China or by the Chinese Government or by the Provincial or Local Administrations of China to the Government, Officers, Subjects, Commerce, Navigation, Shipping, Industries or Property of any other nation. The Japanese Government will do its utmost to secure to Chinese Officers and Subjects resident in Japan the most favourable treatment compatible with the laws and regulations of the Empire.

Art. X.—The High Contracting Parties hereto agree that, in case of and after the complete withdrawal of the foreign troops stationed in the province of Chihli and of the Legation guards, a place of international residence and trade in Peking will be forthwith opened by China itself. The detailed regulation relating thereto shall be settled in due time after consultation. The Chinese Government agrees to open to foreign trade, within six months from the exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, Ch'angsha-fu in the province of Hunan on the same footing as the ports already opened to foreign trade. Foreigners residing in this open port are to observe the Municipal and Police Regulations on the same footing as Chinese residents, and they are not to be entitled to establish a Municipality and Police of their own within the limits of this Treaty Port, except with the consent of the Chinese authorities. The Chinese Government agrees that, upon the exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, Moukden and Tatungkow, both in the province of Shengking, will be opened by China itself as places of international residence and trade. The selection of suitable localities to be set apart for international use and occupation and the regulations for these places set apart for foreign residence and trade shall be agreed upon by the Governments of Japan and China, after consultation together.

Art. XI.—The Government of China having expressed a strong desire to reform its judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Japan and Western nations, Japan agrees to give every assistance to such reform, and will also be prepared to relinquish its extraterritorial rights when satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration, and other considerations warrant it in so doing.

Art. XII.—The present Treaty is signed in the Japanese, Chinese and English languages. In order, however, to prevent future discussions, the Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties have agreed that in case of any divergence in the interpretation between the Japanese and Chinese texts of the Treaty, the difference shall be settled by reference to the English text.

Art. XIII.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of China, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Peking as soon as possible, and not later than six months from the present date. In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Shanghai, this eighth day of the tenth month of the thirty-sixth year of Meiji, corresponding to the eighteenth day of the eighth moon of the twenty-ninth year of Kuang Hsü.

[L.S.]	HIOKI EKI.
[L.S.]	ODAGIRI MASNOSKE.
(Signed)	LU HAI-HUAN.
,,	SHENG HSUAN-HUAI.
,,	WU T'ING-FANG.

ANNEX 1

INLAND WATERS STEAM NAVIGATION

ADDITIONAL RULES

1.—Japanese steamship owners are at liberty to lease warehouses and jetties on the banks of waterways from Chinese subjects for a term not exceeding twenty-five years, with option of renewal on terms to be mutually arranged. In cases where Japanese merchants are unable to secure warehouses and jetties from Chinese subjects on satisfactory terms, the local officials, after consultation with the Governor or Governor-General or Minister of Commerce, shall arrange to provide these on renewable lease, as above mentioned, at current equitable rates.

2.—Jetties shall only be erected in such positions that they will not obstruct the inland waterway or interfere with navigation, and with the sanction of the nearest Commissioner of Customs; such sanction, however, shall not be arbitrarily withheld.

3.—Japanese merchants shall pay taxes and contributions on these warehouses and jetties on the same footing as Chinese proprietors of similar properties in the neighbourhood. Japanese merchants may only employ Chinese agents and staff to reside in warehouses so leased at places touched at by steamers engaged in inland traffic to carry on their business; but Japanese merchants may visit these places from time to time to look after their affairs. The existing rights of Chinese jurisdiction over Chinese subjects shall not by reason of this clause be diminished or interfered with in any way.

4.—Steam vessels navigating the inland waterways of China shall be responsible for loss caused to riparian proprietors by damage which they may do to the banks or works on them, and for the loss which may be caused by such damage. In the event of China desiring to prohibit the use of some particular shallow waterway by launches, because there is reason to fear that the use of it by them would be likely to injure the banks and cause damage to the adjoining country, the Japanese authorities, when appealed to, shall, if satisfied of the validity of the objection, prohibit the use of that waterway by Japanese launches, provided that Chinese launches are also prohibited from using it. Both Foreign and Chinese

launches are prohibited from crossing dams and weirs at present in existence on inland waterways where they are likely to cause injury to such works, which would be detrimental to the water service of the local people.

5.—The main object of the Japanese Government in desiring to see the inland waterways of China opened to steam navigation being to afford facilities for the rapid transport of both foreign and native merchandise, they undertake to offer no impediment to the transfer to a Chinese company and the Chinese flag of any Japanese steamer which may now or hereafter be employed on the inland waters of China, should the owner be willing to make the transfer. In the event of a Chinese company registered under Chinese law being formed to run steamers on the inland waters of China, the fact of Japanese subjects holding shares in such a company shall not entitle the steamer to fly the Japanese flag.

6.—Registered steamers and their tows are forbidden, just as junks have always been forbidden, to carry contraband goods. Infraction of this rule will entail the penalties prescribed in the Treaties for such an offence and cancellation of the Inland Waters Navigation Certificate carried by the vessels, which will be prohibited from thereafter plying on inland waters.

7.—As it is desirable that the people living inland should be disturbed as little as possible by advent of steam vessels to which they are not accustomed, inland waters not hitherto frequented by steamers shall be opened as gradually as may be convenient to merchants and only as the owners of steamers may see prospect of remunerative trade. In cases where it is intended to run steam vessels on waterways on which such vessels have not hitherto run, intimation shall be made to the Commissioner of Customs at the nearest open port, who shall report the matter to the Ministers of Commerce. The latter, in conjunction with the Governor-General or Governor of the province, after careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, shall at once give their approval.

8.—A registered steamer may ply within the waters of a port, or from one open port or ports to another open port or ports, or from one open port or ports to places inland, and thence back to such port or ports. She may, on making due report to the Customs, land or ship passengers or cargo at any recognised places of trade passed in the course of the voyage; but may not ply between inland places exclusively except with the consent of the Chinese Government.

9.—Any cargo and passenger boats may be towed by steamers. The helmsman and crew of any boat towed shall be Chinese. All boats, irrespective of ownership, must be registered before they can proceed inland.

10.—The above Rules are supplementary to the Regulations published in the fifth and seventh moons of the twenty-fourth year of Kuang Hsü, which remain in full force and effect in so far as they are not modified by the Rules now agreed upon. The present Rules and the Regulations of the fifth and seventh moons of the twenty-fifth year of Kuang Hsü may hereafter be modified, as circumstances require, by mutual consent.

Done at Shanghai this eighth day of the tenth moon of the thirty-sixth year of Meiji, corresponding to the eighteenth day of the eighth moon of the twenty-fifth year of Kuang Hsü.

[L.S.]	HIOKI EKI.
[L.S.]	ODAGIRI MASNOSKE
(Signed)	LU HAI-HUAN.
,,	SHENG HSUAN-HUA
,,	WU T'ING-FANG

Annex 2

Imperial Japanese Commissioners for Treaty Revision to Imperial Chinese Commissioners for Treaty Revision

Shanghai, the 8th Day of the 10th Month of the 36th Year of Meiji.

Gentlemen.—According to Article III. of present Treaty, the Chinese Government agree that any Japanese steamer capable of navigating the Inland Waterways, upon reporting at the Imperial Maritime Customs, may proceed for purpose of trade from a treaty port to places inland, so reported, on complying with the Original and Supplementary Regulations for Steam Navigation Inland.

It is understood that all classes of Japanese steamers, whatever their size, provided they are capable of navigating the Inland Waterways, may, on complying with the Regulations, receive an Inland Waters Certificate, and carry on trade with Inland places, and the Chinese Government will in no case raise difficulties and stop such steamers from plying to and from Inland places.

We have the honour, in order to prevent future misunderstandings, to address this despatch to Your Excellencies and to request that instructions be sent to the Inspector General of Maritime Customs to act in accordance with this understanding.

We have further the honour to request a reply from Your Excellencies.

We have the honour &c.,

(Signed) Hioki Eki.
" Odagiri Masnoske.

Annex 3

Imperial Chinese Commissioners for Treaty Revision to Imperial Japanese Commissioners for Treaty Revision

Shanghai, the 18th Day of the 8th Moon of the 26th Year of Kuang Hsu.

Gentlemen,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellencies' despatch of this date, written with a view of preventing future misunderstandings, to the effect that, in accordance with the provisions of Article III. of the present Treaty, all classes of Japanese steamers, whatever their size, provided they are capable of navigating the Inland Waterways, may on complying with the Regulations receive an Inland Waters Certificate, and ply to and from inland places, and that the Chinese Government will in no case raise difficulties and stop them.

During the negotiations of this Article, we received a list from Your Excellencies of the Japanese steamers, viz:—Sanyo Maru, Setagawa Maru, Hiuga Maru, Urato Maru, Neisei Maru, Heian Maru, Taiko Maru, Yoshino Maru, Meiko Maru, Fukuju Maru, Hijikawa Maru, Nagata Maru, Kyodo Maru, Horai Maru, Kwanko Maru, Keiko Maru, Kinriu Maru, Zensho Maru and Kohei Maru, ranging from one hundred and twenty-one tons to four hundred and ten tons register—plying from Chefoo to inland places in Manchuria, under Inland Waters Certificate and in accordance with the Regulations for Steam Navigation Inland, which vessels have not been prevented from doing so on account of their class.

At that time we instructed the Deputy Inspector General of Customs to make inquiries into the records of the Custom-houses, and he reported that the circumstances were in accordance with Your Excellencies' statement.

In consequence of the receipt of Your Excellencies' despatch we shall communicate with the Waiwupu and request that instructions be sent to the Inspector General of Customs to take these circumstances into consideration and to act accordingly, and we have the honour to write this despatch for purposes of record.

We have the honour to be,

(Signed) Lu Hai-Huan.
" Sheng Hsuan-Huan.
" Wu T'ing-Fang.

Annex 4

Imperial Japanese Commissioners for Treaty Revision to Imperial Chinese Commissioners for Treaty Revision

Shanghai, the 8th Day of the 10th Month of the 26th Year of Meiji.

Gentlemen,—The provision contained in No. 9 of the Supplementary Rules governing steam navigating on Inland Waters, published in the seventh moon of the twenty-fourth year of Kuang Hsü, regarding the appointment of an officer to collect dues and duties, not having in all cases been given effect to, we have the honour to request that Your Excellencies' Government will again issue instructions to all provinces to give strict effect to this provision, as it is a matter of importance.

We trust that Your Excellencies will comply with the request contained in this despatch and that you will favour us with a reply.

We have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) Hioki Eki.

,, Odagiri Masnoske.

Annex 5

Imperial Chinese Commissioners for Treaty Revision to Imperial Japanese Commissioners for Treaty Revision

Shanghai, the 18th Day of the 8th Moon of the 29th Year Kuang-Hsü.

Gentlemen,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellencies' despatch of this date to the effect that, the provision contained in No. 9 of the Supplementary Rules governing steam navigation on Inland Waters, published in the seventh moon of the twenty-fourth year of Kuang Hsü, regarding the appointment of an officer to collect dues and duties, not having in all cases been given effect to, you request that instructions be again issued to all provinces to give strict effect to this provision, as it is a matter of importance.

We have noted the above and have communicated with proper authorities in order that action may be taken, and have now the honour to write this reply for Your Excellencies' information.

We have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) Lu Hai-Huan.

,, Sheng Hsuan-Huai.

,, Wu T'ing Fang.

Annex 6

Imperial Chinese Commissioners for Treaty Revision to Imperial Japanese Commissioners for Treaty Revision

Shanghai, the 18th Day of the 8th Moon of the 29th Year of Kuang Hsü.

Gentlemen,—According to the provision of Article X. of this Treaty, regarding the establishment in Peking of a place of international residence and trade, it is agreed that in case of, and after, the complete withdrawal of the foreign troops, now guarding the Legations and communications, a place in Peking outside the Inner City, convenient to both parties and free from objections, shall be selected and set apart as a place where merchants of all nationalities may reside and carry on trade.

Within the limits of this place merchants of all nationalities shall be at liberty to lease land, build houses and warehouses, and establish places of business; but as to the leasing of houses and land belonging to Chinese private individuals, there must be willingness on the part of the owners, and the terms thereof must be equitably arranged without any force or compulsion. All roads and bridges in this place will be under the jurisdiction and control of China. Foreigners residing in this place are to observe the Municipal and Police Regulations on the same footing as Chinese residents, and they are not to be entitled to establish a Municipality and Police of their own within its limits except with the consent of the Chinese authorities. When such place of international residence and trade shall have been opened and its limits properly defined, the foreigners who have been residing scattered both within and without the city walls, shall all be required to remove their residence thereto and they shall not be allowed to remain in separate places, and thereby cause inconvenience in the necessary supervision by the Chinese authorities. The value of the land and buildings held by such foreigners shall be agreed upon equitably, and due compensation therefore shall be paid. The period for such removal shall be determined in due time, and those who do not remove before the expiry of this period shall not be entitled to compensation.

We have considered it to be to our mutual advantage to come to the present basis of understanding in order to avoid future unnecessary negotiations, and we beg that Your Excellencies will consider and agree to it, and will favour us with a reply.

We have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) Lu Hai-Huan.
" Sheng Hsuan-Huai.
" Wu T'ing-Fang.

Annex 7

Imperial Japanese Commissioners for Treaty Revision to Imperial Chinese Commissioners for Treaty Revision

Shanghai, the 8th Day of the 10th Month of the 36th Year of Meiji.

Gentlemen,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellencies' despatch of the 18th day of the 8th moon of the 29th year of Kuang Hsu.

In reply we beg to inform you that we agree generally to all the terms contained in the despatch under acknowledgment. As to the detailed regulations, these shall in due time be considered and satisfactorily settled in accordance with Article X. of this Treaty; but it is understood that such regulations shall not differ in any respect to our prejudice from those which may be agreed upon between China and other Powers. We have the honour to send Your Excellencies this communication in reply and for your information.

We have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) Hioki Eki.
" Odagiri Masnoske.

TREATY BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN RELATING TO MANCHURIA

SIGNED AT PEKING, 22ND DECEMBER, 1905.

I.—The Chinese Government agrees to all the transfers made to Japan by Russia by Articles V. and VI. of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia.

II.—The Japanese Government agrees to observe as much as possible the existing Treaties in regard to the lease of land for the construction of railways, which have been concluded between China and Russia.

In case of any question arising in future, the Japanese Government will consult with the Chinese Government before settlement.

III.—This present Treaty will take effect from the date of signing, and will be ratified by his Imperial Japanese Majesty and his Imperial Chinese Majesty, and ratifications will be exchanged in Peking as early as possible within two months from the date of signing.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the two contracting parties have signed and affixed their respective seals on the Treaty done in duplicate in Japanese and Chinese.

Done at Peking, 22nd December, 1905.

KOMURA JUTARO,
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Special Ambassador;
UCHIDA KOSAI,
Minister Plenipotentiary;
PRINCE CHING,
Minister Plenipotentiary;
KU KO-KI,
Minister Plenipotentiary;
YUAN SHI-KAI,
Minister Plenipotentiary.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT

The Governments of the two contracting parties have decided on the following matters in which both parties are interested in Manchuria and agreed upon the following stipulations for their guidance:—

I.—The Chinese Government agrees to open the following cities in Manchuria to the residence of foreigners and foreign trade with as little delay as possible after the evacuation of Manchuria by the Japanese and Russian armies:—

Shingking Province:—Whangfengcheng, Liaoyang, Sinminting, Tieling, Tungkiangtze, and Fakumen.

Kirin Province:—Changchun (Kwangchengtze), Kirin, Harbin, Ninguta, Hongchun and Sanchin.

Heilunking Province:—Tsitsikar, Hailar, Aihon and Manjuri.

II.—The Chinese Government having expressed its earnest desire for the speedy withdrawal of the Japanese and Russian armies and railway guards in Manchuria, and the Japanese Government being desirous of complying with the desire of the Chinese Government, agrees to make similar arrangements in case of the Russian Government agreeing to the withdrawal of its railway guards, or of any special understanding having been arrived at between China and Russia in the matter. When order has been perfectly established in Manchuria and the Chinese authorities have become able to fully protect the life and property of foreigners in Manchuria, the Japanese Government, in common with the Russian Government, will withdraw the railway guards.

III.—The Japanese Government will immediately inform the Chinese Government of any locality in Manchuria which is evacuated by the Japanese troops, and

on receiving such information the Chinese Government is authorised to send a force of troops necessary for the maintenance of the public security and order to the locality evacuated by the Japanese troops, even before the expiration of the term specified in the Japanese-Russian Treaty for the withdrawal of the troops. In case of bandits molesting villages in the district still under occupation of the Japanese troops, the Chinese local authorities may send troops to arrest the bandits, but Chinese troops dispatched on this work shall not be allowed to enter within twenty Chinese miles of the place where Japanese troops are stationed.

IV.—The Japanese Government agrees to return to their respective owners all the Government or private property in Manchuria occupied or taken possession of by the Japanese army for military purposes, as Manchuria is evacuated by the troops. Even before the evacuation such property, when useless for the needs of the troops, will be returned to the respective owners.

V.—The Chinese Government agrees to take all measures necessary for protecting the tombs of the Japanese soldiers killed in battle in Manchuria, and the monuments erected in commemoration of their loyalty.

VI.—The Chinese Government agrees to the military railway constructed between Antongcheng and Mukden being transformed into a line for the transmission of merchandise of all nationals and conducted by the Japanese Government. The term in which the railway will be conducted by the Japanese to be fifteen years from the date on which the transformation of the line is completed. Upon the expiry of the term, the railway will be sold to the Chinese Government, its value being decided by two experts, one to be appointed by each of the contracting parties. During the time the line is under the control of the Japanese, Chinese troops, arms, and provisions will be transported according to the terms of the Chinese Eastern Railway Treaty. In effecting the transformation of the railway, the Japanese authorities in charge will consult with commissioners to be appointed by the Chinese Government. Rates of freight on goods belonging to the Chinese Government or private individuals will be specially arranged.

VII.—The two contracting parties agree to make arrangements as soon as possible for connecting the service of railways in South Manchuria and those in China proper, in order to promote and facilitate the communications and transport of goods.

VIII.—The Chinese Government agrees to exempt materials required for the railways in South Manchuria from all duties and *lekin*.

IX.—At Yingkow (Newchwang), which is already opened to foreign trade, and also in Antongcheng, Mukden, and other places in the Shingking province, which it is agreed to open to foreign trade, settlements for the exclusive use of Japanese will be established, and the provision for this purpose made by the Japanese and Chinese authorities in a special agreement.

X.—The Chinese Government agrees to a joint-stock lumber company of Japanese and Chinese being formed with a view to carrying on a business of cutting lumber in the forests on the right bank of the Yalu. The Chinese Government further agrees that the area of land where the business will be carried on, the term of the charter, the process of the formation of the company, and the articles of the business, will be determined upon in a special agreement. The interest in the company of the Japanese and Chinese shareholders will be equally divided.

XI.—In regard to the trade on the frontier of Manchuria and Corea, treatment according to most-favoured-nation principle will be extended to each contracting party.

XII.—The Governments of the two contracting parties agree that in all the matters specified in the Articles of the Treaty signed this day, and in the supplementary agreement, each party will give the most considerate treatment to the other.

This agreement will take effect from the date of signing and is to be considered as ratified with the ratification of the Treaty signed this day.

In witness whereof the contracting parties have signed and affixed their seals in duplicate in Japanese and Chinese, with due authority entrusted to them by their respective Governments.

FINAL PROTOCOL MADE BETWEEN CHINA AND ELEVEN POWERS, 1901

[*Translation*]

The Plenipotentiaries of Germany, Monsieur A. Mumm von Schwartzenstein; Austria-Hungary, Baron M. Czikann; Belgium, Monsieur Jocstens; Spain, Monsieur B. J. de Cologan; United States, Mr. W. W. Rockhill; France, Monsieur Beau; Great Britain, Sir Ernest Satow; Italy, Marquiss Salvago Raggi; Japan, Monsieur Jutaro Komuro; Netherlands, Monsieur F. M. Knobel; Russia, Monsieur Michael de Giers; and the Plenipotentaries of China, His Highness Yi-K'uang, Prince of the first rank; Ch'ing, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs; and His Excellency Li Hung-chang, Count of the first rank, Su-Yi, Tutor of the Heir Apparent, Grand Secretary of the Wên-Hua Throne Hall, Minister of Commerce, Superintendent of Trade for the North, Governor-General of Chihli, have met for the purpose of declaring that China has complied with the conditions laid down in the Note of the 22nd of December, 1900, and which were accepted in their entirety by His Majesty the Emperor of China in a Decree dated the 27th of December, 1900 (Annex No 1).

Art. I.—By an Imperial Edict of the 9th of June last (Annex No. 2) Tsai-Fêng, Prince of the first rank, Chun, was appointed Ambassador of His Majesty the Emperor of China and directed in that capacity to convey to His Majesty the Emperor of Germany the expression of the regrets of His Majesty the Emperor of China and of the Chinese Government at the assassination of His Excellency the late Baron von Ketteler, German Minister. Prince Chun left Peking the 12th of July last to carry out the orders which had been given him.

Art. II.—The Chinese Government has stated that it will erect on the spot of the assassination of H. E. the late Baron von Ketteler, a commemorative monument, worthy of the rank of the deceased, and bearing an inscription in the Latin, German and Chinese languages, which shall express the regrets of H. M. the Emperor of China for the murder committed.

The Chinese Plenipotentiaries have informed H. E. the German Plenipotentiary, in a letter dated the 22nd of July last (Annex No. 3) that an arch of the whole width of the street would be erected on the said spot, and that work on it was begun the 25th of June last.

Art. II*a*.—Imperial Edicts of the 13th and 21st of February, 1901 (Annexes Nos. 4, 5 and 6), inflicted the following punishments on the principal authors of the attempts and crimes committed against the Foreign Governments and their nationals:—

Tsai-I, Prince Tuan, and Tsai-Lan, Duke Fu-kuo, were sentenced to be brought before the Autumnal Court of Assize for execution and it was agreed that if the Emperor saw fit to grant them their lives, they should be exiled to Turkestan and there imprisoned for life, without the possibility of commutation of these punishments.

Tsai Hsün, Prince Chuang, Ying-Nien, President of the Court of Censors; and Chao Shu-chiao, President of the Board of Punishments, were condemned to commit suicide.

Yü Hsien, Governor of Shansi; Ch'i Hsiu, President of the Board of Rites; and Hsü Ch'êng-yü, formerly senior Vice-President of the Board of Punishments, were condemned to death.

Posthumous degradation was inflicted on K'ang Yi, Assistant Grand Secretary President of the Board of Works; Hsu T'ung, Grand Secretary; and Li Ping-hêng former Governor-General of Szu-ch'uan.

Imperial Edict of February 13th, 1901 (Annex No. 7), rehabilitated the memories of Hsü Yung-yi, President of the Board of War; Li Shan, President of the Board of Works; Hsü Ching-ch'eng, Senior Vice-President of the Board of Civil Office; Lien Yüan, Vice-Chancellor of the Grand Council; and Yüan Ch'ang. Vice-President of the Court of Sacrifices, who had been put to death for having protested against the outrageous breaches of International Law of last year.

Prince Chuang committed suicide on the 21st of February, 1901: Ying Nien and Chao Shu-chiao the 24th, Yü-Hsien was executed the 22nd, Ch'i-Hsiu and Hsü Ch'eng-yü on the 26th, Tung Fu-hsiang, General in Kansu, has been deprived of his office by Imperial Edict of the 13th of February, 1901, pending the determination of the final punishment to be inflicted on him.

Imperial Edicts dated the 29th April and the 19th August, 1901, have inflicted various punishments on the provincial officials convicted of the crimes and outrages of last summer.

Art. II*b*.—An Imperial Edict promulgated the 19th August, 1901 (Annex No. 8) ordered the suspension of official examinations for five years in all cities where foreigners were massacred or submitted to cruel treatment.

Art. III.—So as to make honourable reparation for the assassination of Mr. Sugiyama, Chancellor of the Japanese Legation; H.M. the Emperor of China by an Imperial Edict of the 18th of June, 1901 (Annex No. 9), appointed Na T'ung Vice-President of the Board of Finances, to be his Envoy Extraordinary, and specially directed him to convey to H.M. the Emperor of Japan the expression of the regret of H.M. the Emperor of China and of his Government at the assassination of Mr. Sugiyama.

Art. IV.—The Chinese Government has agreed to erect an expiatory monument in each of the foreign or international cemeteries which were desecrated or in which the tombs were destroyed.

It has been agreed with the Representatives of the Powers that the Legations interested shall settle the details for the erection of these monuments, China bearing all the expenses thereof, estimated at ten thousand Taels for the cemeteries at Peking and in its neighbourhood, and at five thousand Taels for cemeteries in the Provinces. The amounts have been paid and the list of these cemeteries is enclosed herewith (Annex No. 10).

Art. V.—China has agreed to prohibit the importation into its territory of arms and ammunition as well as of materials exclusively used for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

An Imperial Edict has been issued on the 25th of August, 1901 (Annex No. 11), forbidding said importation for a term of two years. New Edicts may be issued subsequently extending this by other successive terms of two years in case of necessity recognised by the Powers.

Art. VI.—By an Imperial Edict dated the 22nd of May, 1901 (Annex No. 12), H. M. the Emperor of China agreed to pay the Powers an indemnity of four hundred and fifty millions of Haikwan Taels.

This sum represents the total amount of the indemnities for States, Companies, or Societies, private individuals and Chinese referred to in Artlcle VI of the Note of December 22nd, 1900.

(*a*) These four hundred and fifty millions constitute a gold debt calculated at the rate of the Haikwan Tael to the gold currency of each country as indicated below.

Haikwan Tael—Mark	... ...	3.055
	Austro-Hungary crown	3.595
	Gold dollar	0.742
	Franc	3.740
	Pound sterling	£0. 3s. 0d.
	Yen	1.407
	Netherlands florin	1.796
	Gold rouble	1.412

This sum in gold shall bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, and the capital shall be reimbursed by China in thirty-nine years in the manner indicated in the annexed plan of amortization. (Annex No. 13). Capital and interest shall be payable in gold or at the rates of exchange corresponding to the dates at which the different payments shall fall due.

The amortization shall commence the 1st of January, 1902, and shall finish at the end of the year 1940. The amortizations are payable annually, the first payment being fixed on the first of January, 1903.

Interest shall run from the first of July, 1901, but the Chinese Government shall have the right to pay off within a term of three years, beginning January, 1902, the arrears of the first six months ending the 31st of December, 1901, on condition, however, that it pays compound interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the sums, the payments of which shall have been thus deferred.

Interest shall be payable semi-annually, the first payment being fixed on the 1st of July, 1902.

(*b*) The service of the debt shall take place in Shanghai in the following manner:—

Each Power shall be represented by a delegate on a commission of bankers authorised to receive the amount of interest and amortization which shall be paid to it by the Chinese Authorities designated for that purpose, to divide it among the interested parties and to give a receipt for the same.

(*c*) The Chinese Government shall deliver to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking a bond for the lump sum, which shall subsequently be converted into fractional bonds bearing the signature of the delegates of the Chinese Government designated for that purpose. This operation and all those relating to issuing of the bonds shall be performed by the above-mentioned Commission, in accordance with the instructions which the Powers shall send their delegates.

(*d*) The proceeds of the revenues assigned to the payment of the bonds shall be paid monthly to the Commission.

(*e*) The revenues assigned as security for the bonds are the following:—

(1.) The balance of the revenues of the Imperial Maritime Customs after payment of the interest and amortization of preceding loans secured on those revenues, plus the proceeds of the raising to five per cent. effective of the present tariff on maritime imports, including articles until now on the free list, but exempting rice, foreign cereals and flour, gold and silver bullion and coin.

(2.) The revenues of the native Customs, administered in the open ports by the Imperial Maritime Customs.

(3.) The total revenues of the salt gabelle, exclusive of the fraction previously set aside for other foreign loans.

The raising of the present tariff on imports to five per cent. effective is agreed to on conditions mentioned below. It shall be put in force two months after the signing of the present protocol, and no exceptions shall be made except for merchandise in transit not more than ten days after the said signing.

(1.) All duties levied on imports *ad valorem* shall be converted as far as possible and as soon as may be into specific duties.

This conversion shall be made in the following manner: The average value of merchandise at the time of their landing during the three years 1897, 1898 and 1899, that is to say, the market price less the amount of import duties and incidental expenses, shall be taken as the basis for the valuation of merchandise.

Pending the result of the work of conversion, duties shall be levied *ad valorem*.

(2.) The beds of the rivers Whangpoo and Peiho shall be improved with the financial participation of China.

Art. VII.—The Chinese Government has agreed that the quarter occupied by the Legations shall be considered as one specially reserved for their use and placed under their exclusive control, in which Chinese shall not have the right to reside and which may be made defensible.

The limits of this quarter have been fixed as follows on the annexed plan (Annex No. 14.)—

On the East, Ketteler Street (10, 11, 12).
On the North, the line 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
On the West, the line 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
On the South, the line 12-1 drawn along the exterior base of the Tartar wall and following the line of the bastions.

In the Protocol annexed to the letter of the 16th of January, 1901, China recognised the right of each Power to maintain a permanent guard in the said quarter for the defence of its Legation.

Art. VIII.—The Chinese Government has consented to raze the forts of Taku and those which might impede free communication between Peking and the sea. Steps have been taken for carrying this out.

Art. IX.—The Chinese Government conceded the right to the Powers in the Protocol annexed to the letter of the 16th of January, 1901, to occupy certain points, to be determined by an agreement between them for the maintenance of open communication between the capital and the sea. The points occupied by the Powers are:—Huang-ts'un, Lang-fang, Yang-ts'un, Tientsin, Chün-liang-Ch'êng, Tong-ku, Lu-t'ai, Tong-shan, Lan-chou, Chang-li, Ch'in-wang Tao, Shanhai-kwan.

Art. X.—The Chinese Government has agreed to post and to have published during two years in all district cities the following Imperial Edicts:—

(*a*) Edict of the 1st of February, 1901 (Annex No. 15), prohibiting for ever, under pain of death, membership in an anti-foreign society.

(*b*) Edicts of the 13th and 21st of February, 29th of April and 19th of August, 1901, enumerating the punishments inflicted on the guilty.

(*c*) Edict of the 19th of August, 1901, prohibiting examinations in all cities where foreigners were massacred or subjected to cruel treatment.

(*d*) Edict of the 1st of February, 1901 (Annex No. 16), declaring all Governors-general, Governors and Provincial or local officials responsible for order in their respective districts, and that in case of new anti-foreign troubles or other infractions of the Treaties which shall not be immediately repressed and the authors of which shall not have been punished, these officials shall be immediately dismissed without possibility of being given new functions or new honours.

The posting of these Edicts is being carried on throughout the Empire.

Art. XI.—The Chinese Government has agreed to negotiate the amendments deemed necessary by the Foreign Governments to the Treaties of Commerce and Navigation and the other subjects concerning commercial relations with the object of facilitating them.

At present, and as a result of the stipulation contained in Article VI concerning the indemnity, the Chinese Government agrees to assist in the improvement of the courses of the rivers Peiho and Whangpoo, as stated below.

(*a*) The works for the improvement of the navigability of the Peiho, begun in 1898 with the co-operation of the Chinese Government, have been resumed under the direction of an International Commission. As soon as the administration of Tientsin shall have been handed back to the Chinese Government it will be in a position to be represented on this Commission, and will pay each year a sum of 60,000 Haikwan Taels for maintaining the works.

(*b*) A Conservancy Board, charged with the management and control of the works for straightening the Whangpoo and the improvement of the course of that river, is hereby created.

This Board shall consist of members representing the interests of the Chinese Government and those of foreigners in the shipping trade of Shanghai.

The expenses incurred for the works and the general management of the undertaking are estimated at the annual sum of 460,000 Haikwan Taels for the first twenty years. This sum shall be supplied in equal portions by the Chinese Government and the foreign interests concerned. Detailed stipulations concerning the composition, duties and revenues of the Conservancy Board are embodied in Annex No. 17.

Art. XII.—An Imperial Edict of the 24th of July, 1901 (Annex No. 18), reformed the Office of Foreign Affairs, Tsungli Yamen, on the lines indicated by the Powers, that is to say, transformed it into a Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Wai Wu Pu, which takes precedence over the six other Ministries of State: the same Edict appointed the principal members of this Ministry.

An agreement has also been reached concerning the modification of Court Ceremonial as regards the reception of the Foreign Representatives, and has been the subject of several notes from the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, the substance of which has been embodied in a memorandum herewith annexed. (Annex No. 19.)

Finally it is expressly understood that as regards the declarations specified above and the annexed documents originating with the Foreign Plenipotentiaries, the French Text only is authoritative.

The Chinese Government having thus complied to the satisfaction of the Powers with the conditions laid down in the above-mentioned Note of December 22nd, 1900, the Powers have agreed to accede to the wish of China to terminate the situation created by the disorders of the summer of 1900. In consequence thereof the Foreign Plenipotentiaries are authorised to declare in the names of their Governments that, with the exception of the Legation guards mentioned in Article VII, the International troops will completely evacuate the city of Peking on the 17th of September, 1901, and, with the exception of the localities mentioned in Article IX, will withdraw from the Province of Chihli on the 22nd of September, 1901.

The present Final Protocol has been drawn up in twelve identical copies and signed by all the Plenipotentiaries of the contracting countries. One copy shall be given to each of the Foreign Plenipotentiaries, and one copy shall be given to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

(Signed)

A. von Mumm
M. Czikann
Joostens
B. J. de Cologan
W. W. Rockhill
Beau
Ernest Satow
Salvago Raggi
Jutaro Komura
F. M. Knobel
M. de Giers
Yi K'uang
Li Hung-chang

Certified copy.

(Signed)

A. d'Anthouard
B. Kroupensky
Reginald Tower
Von Bohlenund Halback

TREATIES WITH COREA

GREAT BRITIAN

TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND COREA

SIGNED, IN THE ENGLISH AND CHINESE LANGUAGES, AT HANYANG (SEOUL) ON THE 26TH NOVEMBER, 1883

Ratifications exchanged at Hanyang on the 28th April, 1884

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the King of Corea, being sincerely desirous of establishing permanent relations of Friendship and Commerce between their respective dominions, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and have therefore named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Sir Harry Smith Parkes, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of The Bath, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of China;

His Majesty the King of Corea, Min Yŏng-mok, President of His Majesty's Foreign Office, a Dignitary of the First Rank, Senior Vice-President of the Council of State, Member of His Majesty's Privy Council, Junior Guardian of the Crown Prince;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, her heirs and successors, and His Majesty the King of Corea, his heirs and successors, and between their respective dominions and subjects, who shall enjoy full security and protection for their persons and property within the dominions of the other.

2.—In case of difference arising between one of the High Contracting Parties and a third Power, the other High Contracting Party, if requested to do so, shall exert its good offices to bring about an amicable arrangement.

Art. II.—The High Contracting Parties may each appoint a Diplomatic Representative to reside permanently or temporarily at the Capital of the other, and may appoint a Consul-General, Consuls or Vice-Consuls, to reside at any or all of the ports or places of the other which are open to foreign commerce. The Diplomatic Representatives and Consular functionaries of both countries shall freely enjoy the same facilities for communication personally or in writing with the authorities of the country where they respectively reside, together with all other privileges and immunities, as are enjoyed by Diplomatic or Consular functionaries in other countries.

2.—The Diplomatic Representative and the Consular functionaries of each Power and the members of their official establishments shall have the right to travel freely in any part of the dominions of the other, and the Corean authorities shall furnish passports to such British officers travelling in Corea, and shall provide such escort for their protection as may be necessary.

3.—The Consular officers of both countries shall exercise their functions on receipt of due authorisation from the Sovereign or Government of the country in which they respectively reside, and shall not be permitted to engage in trade.

Art. III.—Jurisdiction over the persons and property of British subjects in Corea shall be vested exclusively in the duly authorised British Judicial authorities, who shall hear and determine all cases brought against British subjects by any British or other foreign subject or citizen without the intervention of the Corean authorities.

2.—If the Corean authorities or a Corean subject make any charge or complaint against a British subject in Corea the case shall be heard and decided by the British Judicial authorities.

3.—If the British authorities or a British subject make any charge or complaint against a Corean subject in Corea, the case shall be heard and decided by the Corean authorities.

4.—A British subject who commits any offence in Corea shall be tried and punished by the British Judicial authorities according to the laws of Great Britain.

5.—A Corean subject who commits in Corea any offence against a British subject shall be tried and punished by the Corean authorities according to the laws of Corea.

6.—Any complaint against a British subject involving a penalty or confiscation, by reason of any breach either of this Treaty or of any Regulation annexed thereto, or of any Regulation that may hereafter be made in virtue of its provisions, shall be brought before the British Judicial authorities for decision, and any penalty imposed, and all property confiscated in such cases, shall belong to the Corean Government.

7.—British goods, when seized by the Corean authorities at an open port, shall be put under the seals of the Corean and the British Consular authorities and shall be detained by the former until the British Judicial authorities shall have given their decision. If this decision is in favour of the owner of the goods, they shall be immediately placed at the Consul's disposal. But the owner shall be allowed to receive them at once on depositing their value with the Corean Authorities pending the decision of the British Judicial authorities.

8.—In all cases, whether civil or criminal, tried either in Corean or British Courts in Corea, a properly authorised official of the nationality of the plaintiff or prosecutor shall be allowed to attend the hearing, and shall be treated with the courtesy due to his position. He shall be allowed, whenever he thinks it necessary, to call, examine, and cross-examine witnesses, and to protest against the proceedings or decision.

9.—If a Corean subject who is charged with an offence against the laws of his country takes refuge on premises occupied by a British subject or on board a British merchant vessel, the British Consular authorities, on receiving an application from the Corean authorities, shall take steps to have such person arrested and handed over to the latter for trial. But without the consent of the proper British Consular authority no Corean officer shall enter the premises of any British subject without his consent, or go on board any British ship without the consent of the officer in charge.

10.—On the demand of any competent British Consular authority, the Corean authorities shall arrest and deliver to the former any British subject charged with a criminal offence, and any deserter from a British ship of war or merchant vessel.

Art. IV.—The port of Chemulpo (Jenchuan), Wonsan (Gensan), and Pusan (Fusan), or, if the latter port should not be approved, then such other port as may be selected in its neighbourhood, together with the city of Hanyang and the town of Yanghwa Chin, or such other place in that neighbourhood as may be deemed desirable, shall, from the day on which this Treaty comes into operation, be opened to British commerce.

2.—At the above-named places British subjects shall have the right to rent or to purchase land or houses, and to erect dwellings, warehouses, and factories. They shall be allowed the free exercise of their religion. All arrangements for the selection, determination of the limits, and laying out of the sites of the Foreign settlements,

and for the sale of land at the various ports and places in Corea open to foreign trade shall be made by the Corean authorities in conjunction with the competent Foreign authorities.

3.—These sites shall be purchased from the owners and prepared for occupation by the Corean Government, and the expenses thus incurred shall be a first charge on the proceeds of the sale of the land. The yearly rental agreed upon by the Corean authorities in conjunction with the Foreign authorities shall be paid to the former, who shall retain a fixed amount thereof as a fair equivalent for the land tax, and the remainder, together with any balance left from the proceeds of land sales, shall belong to a Municipal fund to be administered by a Council, the constitution of which shall be determined hereafter by the Corean authorities in conjunction with the competent Foreign authorities.

4.—British subjects may rent or purchase land or houses beyond the limits of the foreign settlements, and within a distance of ten Corean *li* from the same. But all land so occupied shall be subject to such conditions as to the observance of Corean local regulations and payment of land tax as the Corean authorities may see fit to impose.

5.—The Corean authorities will set apart, free of cost, at each of the places open to trade, a suitable piece of ground as a foreign cemetery, upon which no rent, land tax, or other charges shall be payable, and the management of which shall be left to the Municipal Council above mentioned.

6.—British subjects shall be allowed to go where they please without passports within a distance of one hundred Corean *li* from any of the ports and places open to trade, or within such limits as may be agreed upon between the competent authorities of both countries. British subjects are also authorised to travel in Corea for pleasure or for purposes of trade, to transport and sell goods of all kinds, except books and other printed matter disapproved of by the Corean Government, and to purchase native produce in all parts of the country, under passports which will be issued by their Consuls and countersigned or sealed by the Corean local authorities. These passports, if demanded, must be produced for examination in the districts passed through. If the passport be not irregular, the bearer will be allowed to proceed, and he shall be at liberty to procure such means of transport as he may require. Any British subject travelling beyond the limits above named without a passport, or committing when in the interior any offence, shall be arrested and handed over to the nearest British Consul for punishment. Travelling without a passport beyond the said limits will render the offender liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Mexican Dollars, with or without imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

7.—British subjects in Corea shall be amenable to such municipal, police, and other regulations for the maintenance of peace, order, and good government as may be agreed upon by the competent authorties of the two countries.

Art. V.—At each of the ports or places open to Foreign trade, British subjects shall be at full liberty to import from any Foreign port or from any Corean open port, to sell or to buy from any Corean subjects or others, and to export to any Foreign or Corean open port, all kinds of merchandise not prohibited by the Treaty, on paying the duties of the Tariff annexed thereto. They may freely transact their business with Corean subjects or others without the intervention of Corean officials or other persons, and they may freely engage in any industrial occupation.

2.—The owners or consignees of all goods imported from any Foreign port upon which the duty of the aforesaid Tariff shall have been paid shall be entitled on re-exporting the same to any foreign port at any time within thirteen Corean months from the date of importation, to receive a drawback certificate for the amount of such import duty, provided that the original packages containing such goods remain intact. These drawback certificates shall either be redeemed by the Corean Customs on demand, or they shall be received in payment of duty at any Corean open port.

3.—The duty paid on Corean goods, when carried from one Corean open port to another, shall be refunded at the port of shipment on production of a Customs

certificate shewing that the goods have arrived at the port of destination, or on satisfactory proof being produced of the loss of the goods by shipwreck.

4.—All goods imported into Corea by British subjects, and on which the duty of the Tariff annexed to this Treaty shall have been paid, may be conveyed to any Corean open port free of duty, and, when transported into the interior, shall not be subject to any additional tax, excise, or transit duty whatsoever in any part of the country. In like manner, freedom shall be allowed for the transport to the open ports of all Corean commodities intended for exportation, and such commodities shall not, either at the place of production, or when being conveyed from any part of Corea to any of the open ports, be subject to the payment of any tax, excise, or transit duty whatsoever.

5.—The Corean Government may charter British merchant vessels for the conveyance of goods or passengers to unopened ports in Corea, and Corean subjects shall have the same right, subject to the approval of their own authorities.

6.—Whenever the Government of Corea shall have reason to apprehend a scarcity of food within the kingdom, His Majesty the King of Corea may, by Decree, temporarily prohibit the export of grain to foreign countries from any or all of the Corean open ports, and such prohibition shall become binding on British subjects in Corea on the expiration of one month from the date on which it shall have been officially communicated by the Corean Authorities to the British Consul at the port concerned, but shall not remain longer in force than is absolutely necessary.

7.—All British ships shall pay tonnage dues at the rate of thirty cents (Mexican) per register ton. One such payment will entitle a vessel to visit any or all of the open ports in Corea during a period of four months without further charge. All tonnage dues shall be appropriated for the purposes of erecting lighthouses and beacons and placing buoys on the Corean coast, more especially at the approaches to the open ports, and in deepening or otherwise improving the anchorages. No tonnage dues shall be charged on boats employed at the open ports in landing or shipping cargo.

8.—In order to carry into effect and secure the observance of the provisions of this Treaty, it is hereby agreed that the Tariff and Trade Regulations hereto annexed shall come into operation simultaneously with this Treaty. The competent authorities of the two countries may, from time to time, revise the said Regulations with a view to the insertion therein, by mutual consent, of such modifications or additions as experience shall prove to be expedient.

Art. VI.—Any British subject who smuggles, or attempts to smuggle, goods into any Corean port or place not open to foreign trade shall forfeit twice the value of such goods, and the goods shall be confiscated. The Corean local authorities may seize such goods, and may arrest any British subject concerned in such smuggling or attempt to smuggle. They shall immediately forward any person so arrested to the nearest British Consul for trial by the proper British Judicial authority, and may detain such goods until the case shall have been finally adjudicated.

Art. VII.—If a British ship be wrecked or stranded on the coast of Corea, the local authorities shall immediately take such steps to protect the ship and her cargo from plunder, and all the persons belonging to her from ill-treatment, and to render such other assistance as may be required. They shall at once inform the nearest British Consul of the occurrence, and shall furnish the shipwrecked persons, if necessary, with means of conveyance to the nearest open port.

2.—All expenses incurred by the Government of Corea for the rescue, clothing, maintenance, and travelling of shipwrecked British subjects, for the recovery of the bodies of the drowned, for the medical treatment of the sick and injured, and for the burial of the dead, shall be repaid by the British Government to that of Corea.

3.—The British Government shall not be responsible for the repayment of the expenses incurred in recovery or preservation of a wrecked vessel, or the property belonging to her. All such expenses shall be a charge upon the property saved. and shall be paid by the parties interested therein upon receiving delivery of the same,

4.—No charge shall be made by the Government of Corea for the expenses of the Government officers, local functionaries, or police who shall proceed to the wreck, for the travelling expenses of officers escorting the shipwrecked men, nor for the expenses of official correspondence. Such expenses shall be borne by the Corean Government.

5.—Any British merchant ship compelled by stress of weather or by want of fuel or provisions to enter an unopened port in Corea shall be allowed to execute repairs, and to obtain necessary supplies. All such expenses shall be defrayed by the master of the vessel.

Art. VIII.—The ships of war of each country shall be at liberty to visit all the ports of the other. They shall enjoy every facility for procuring supplies of all kinds or for making repairs, and shall not be subject to trade or harbour regulations, nor be liable to the payment of duties or port charges of any kind.

2.—When British ships of war visit unopened ports in Corea, the officers and men may land, but shall not proceed into the interior unless they are provided with passports.

3.—Supplies of all kinds for the use of the British Navy may be landed at the open ports of Corea, and stored in the custody of a British officer, without the payment of any duty. But if any such supplies are sold, the purchaser shall pay the proper duty to the Corean authorities.

4.—The Corean Government will afford all the facilities in their power to ships belonging to the British Government which may be engaged in making surveys in Corean waters.

Art. IX.—The British authorities and British subjects in Corea shall be allowed to employ Corean subjects as teachers, interpreters, servants, or in any other lawful capacity, without any restriction on the part of the Corean Authorities; and, in like manner, no restrictions shall be placed upon the employment of British subjects by Corean Authorities and subjects in any lawful capacity.

2.—Subjects of either nationality who may proceed to the country of the other to study its language, literature, laws, arts, or industries, or for the purpose of scientific research, shall be afforded every reasonable facility for doing so.

Art. X.—It is hereby stipulated that the Government, public officers, and subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall, from the day on which this Treaty comes into operation, participate in all privileges, immunities, and advantages, especially in relation to import or export duties on goods and manufactures, which shall then have been granted or may thereafter be granted by His Majesty the King of Corea to the Government, public officers, or subjects of any other power.

Art. XI.—Ten years from the date on which this Treaty shall come into operation, either of the High Contracting Parties may, on giving one year's previous notice to the other, demand a revision of the Treaty or of the Tariff annexed thereto, with a view to the insertion therein, by mutual consent, of such modifications as experience shall prove to be desirable.

Art. XII.—This Treaty is drawn up in the English and Chinese languages, both of which versions have the same meaning, but it is hereby agreed that any difference which may arise as to interpretation shall be determined by reference to the English text.

2.—For the present all official communications addressed by the British Authorities to those of Corea shall be accompanied by a translation into Chinese.

Art. XIII.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and by His Majesty the King of Corea, under their hands and seals; the ratifications shall be exchanged at Hanyang (Seoul) as soon as possible, or at latest within one year from the date of signature, and the Treaty, which shall be published by both Governments, shall come into operation on the day on which the ratifications are exchanged.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries above named have signed the present Treaty, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in triplicate at Hanyang, this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, corresponding to the twenty-seventh day of the tenth month of the four hundred and ninety-second year of the Corean era, being the ninth year of the Chinese reign Kuang Hsü.

[L.S.] HARRY S. PARKES.
[L.S.] MIN YONG-MOK.

REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH BRITISH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN COREA

I.—*Entrance and Clearance of Vessels*

1.—Within forty-eight hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) after the arrival of a British ship in a Corean port, the master shall deliver to the Corean Customs authorities the receipt of the British Consul showing that he has deposited the ship's papers at the British Consulate, and he shall then make an entry of this ship by handing in a written paper stating the name of the ship, of the port from which she comes, of her master, the number, and, if required, the names of her passengers, her tonnage, and the number of her crew, which paper shall be certified by the master to be a true statement, and shall be signed by him. He shall, at the same time, deposit a written manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages and their contents as they are described in the bills of lading, with the names of the persons to whom they are consigned. The master shall certify that this description is correct, and shall sign his name to the same. When a vessel has been duly entered, the Customs authorities will issue a permit to open hatches, which shall be exhibited to the Customs officer on board. Breaking bulk without having obtained such permission will render the master liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Mexican Dollars.

2.—If any error is discovered in the manifest, it may be corrected within twenty-four hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) of its being handed in, without the payment of any fee; but for alteration or post entry to the manifest made after that time a fee of five Mexican dollars shall be paid.

3.—Any master who shall neglect to enter his vessel at the Corean Custom-house within the time fixed by this Regulation shall pay a penalty not exceeding fifty Mexican Dollars for every twenty-four hours that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

4.—Any British vessel which remains in port for less than forty-eight hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) and does not open her hatches, also any vessel driven into port by stress of weather, or only in want of supplies, shall not be required to enter or pay tonnage dues so long as such vessel does not engage in trade.

5.—When the master of a vessel wishes to clear, he shall hand in to the Customs authorities an export manifest containing similar particulars to those given in the import manifest. The Customs authorities will then issue a clearance certificate and return the Consul's receipt for the ship's papers. These documents must be handed into the Consulate before the ship's papers are returned to the master.

6.—Should any ship leave the port without clearing outwards in the manner above prescribed, the master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Mexican Dollars.

7.—British steamers may enter and clear on the same day, and they shall not be required to hand in a manifest except for such goods as are to be landed or transhipped at the port of entry.

II.—*Landing and Shipping Cargo and Payment of Duties*

1.—The importer of any goods who desires to land them shall make and sign an application to that effect at the Custom-house, stating his own name, the name of the ship in which the goods have been imported, the marks, numbers, and contents of the packages and their values, and declaring that this statement is correct. The Customs authorities may demand the production of the invoice of each consignment of

merchandise. If it is not produced, or if its absence is not satisfactorily accounted for, the owner shall be allowed to land his goods on payment of double the Tariff duty, but the surplus duty so levied shall be refunded on the production of the invoice.

2.—All goods so entered may be examined by the Customs officers of the places appointed for the purpose. Such examination shall be made without delay or injury to the merchandise, and the packages shall be at once re-sorted by the Customs authorities to their original condition, in so far as may be practicable.

3.—Should the Customs authorities consider the value of any goods paying an *ad valorem* duty as declared by the importer or exporter insufficient, they shall call upon him to pay duty on the value determined by an appraisement to be made by the Customs appraiser. But should the importer or exporter be dissatisfied with that appraisement, he shall within twenty-four hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) state his reasons for such dissatisfaction to the Commissioner of Customs, and shall appoint an appraiser of his own to make a re-appraisement. He shall then declare the value of the goods as determined by such re-appraisement. The Commissioner of Customs will thereupon, at his option, either assess the duty on the value determined by this re-appraisement, or will purchase the goods from the importer or exporter at the price thus determined, with the addition of five per cent. In the latter case the purchase money shall be paid to the importer or exporter within five days from the date on which he has declared the value determined by his own appraiser.

4.—Upon all goods damaged on the voyage of importation a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, proportionate to their deterioration. If any disputes arise as to the amount of such reduction, they shall be settled in the manner pointed out in the preceding clause.

5.—All goods intended to be exported shall be entered at the Corean Custom-house before they are shipped. The application to ship shall be made in writing, and shall state the name of the vessel by which the goods are to be exported, the marks and number of the packages, and the quantity, description, and value of the contents. The exporter shall certify in writing that the application gives a true account of all the goods contained herein, and shall sign his name thereto.

6.—No goods shall be landed or shipped at other places than those fixed by the Corean Customs authorities, or between the hours of sunset and sunrise, or on Sundays or holidays, without the special permission of the Customs authorities, who will be entitled to reasonable fees for the extra duty thus performed.

7.—Claims by importers or exporters for duties paid in excess, or by the Customs authorities for duties which have not been fully paid, shall be entertained only when made within thirty days from the date of payment.

8.—No entry will be required in the case of provisions for the use of British ships, their crews and passengers, nor for the baggage of the latter which may be landed or shipped at any time after examination by the Customs officers.

9.—Vessels needing repairs may land their cargo for that purpose without the payment of duty. All goods so landed shall remain in charge of the Corean Authorities, and all just charges for storage, labour, and supervision shall be paid by the master. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the duties of the Tariff shall be paid on the portion so disposed of.

10.—Any person desiring to tranship cargo shall obtain a permit from the Customs authorities before doing so.

III.—*Protection of the Revenue*

1.—The Customs authorities shall have the right to place Customs officers on board any British merchant vessel in their ports. All such Customs officers shall have access to all parts of the ship in which cargo is stowed. They shall be treated with civility, and such reasonable accommodation shall be allowed to them as the ship affords.

2.—The hatches and all other places of entrance into that part of the ship where cargo is stowed may be secured by the Corean Customs officers between the hours of sunset and sunrise, and on Sundays and holidays, by affixing seals, locks, or other

fastenings, and if any person shall, without due permission, wilfully open any entrance that has been so secured, or break any seal, lock, or other fastening that has been affixed by the Corean Customs officers, not only the person so offending, but the master of the ship also, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Mexican Dollars.

3.—Any British subject who ships, or attempts to ship, or discharges, or attempts to discharge, goods which have not been duly entered at the Custom-house in the manner above provided, or packages containing goods different from those described in the import or export permit application, or prohibited goods, shall forfeit twice the value of such goods, and the goods shall be confiscated.

4.—Any person signing a false declaration or certificate with the intent to defraud the revenue of Corea shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Mexican dollars.

5.—Any violation of any provision of these Regulations, to which no penalty is specially attached therein, may be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred Mexican dollars.

Note.—All documents required by these Regulations, and all other communications addressed to the Corean Customs authorities, may be written in the English language.

[L.S.] HARRY S. PARKES.
[L.S.] MIN YONG-MOK.

PROTOCOL

The above-named Plenipotentiaries hereby make and append to this Treaty the following three Declarations:—

I.—With reference to Article III. of the Treaty, it is hereby declared that the right of extra-territorial jurisdiction over British subjects in Corea granted by this Treaty shall be relinquished when, in the judgment of the British Government, the laws and legal procedure of Corea shall have been so far modified and reformed as to remove the objections which now exist to British subjects being placed under Corean jurisdiction, and Corean Judges shall have attained similar legal qualifications and a similar independent position to those of British Judges.

II.—With reference to Article IV. of this Treaty, it is hereby declared that if the Chinese Government shall hereafter surrender the right of opening commercial establishments in the city of Hanyang, which was granted last year to Chinese subjects, the same right shall not be claimed for British subjects, provided that it be not granted by the Corean Government to the subjects of any other Power.

III.—It is hereby declared that the provisions of this Treaty shall apply to all British Colonies, unless any exception shall be notified by Her Majesty's Government to that of Corea within one year from the date on which the Ratifications of this Treaty shall be exchanged.

And it is hereby further stipulated that this Protocol shall be laid before the High Contracting Parties simultaneously with this Treaty, and that the ratification of this Treaty shall include the confirmation of the above three declarations for which, therefore, no separate act of ratification will be required.

In faith of which the above-named Plenipotentiaries have this day signed this Protocol, and have hereto affixed their seals.

Done at Hanyang this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, corresponding to the twenty-seventh day of the tenth month of the four hundred and ninety-second year of the Corean era, being the ninth year of the Chinese reign Kuang Hsu.

[L.S.] HARRY S. PARKES.
[L.S.] MIN YONG-MOK.

IMPORTS

No.	Article.	Ad valorem Rate of Duty. Per cent.
1	Agricultural implements	Free
2	Alum	5
3	Amber	20
4	Anchors and chains	5
5	Arms, ammunition, fire-arms, fowling-pieces, or sidearms imported under special permit of the Corean Government for sporting purposes or for self-defence	20
6	Artificial flowers	20
7	Bamboo, split or not	5
8	Bark for tanning	5
9	Beans, peas, and pulse, all kinds ...	5
10	Beer, porter, and cider	10
11	Beverages, such as lemonade, ginger-beer, soda and mineral waters ...	7½
12	Birds' nests	20
13	Blankets and rugs	7½
14	Bones	5
15	Books, maps, and charts	Free
16	Bricks and tiles	5
17	Bullion, being gold or silver refined ...	Free
18	Buttons, buckles, hooks and eyes, &c.	7½
19	Camphor, crude	5
20	,, refined	10
21	Candles	7½
22	Canvas	7½
23	Carmine	10
24	Carpets of jute, hemp, or felt, patent tapestry	7½
25	Carpets, superior quality, as Brussels, Kidderminster, and other kinds not enumerated	10
26	Carpets, velvet	20
27	Carriages...	20
28	Cement, as Portland and other kinds	7½
29	Charcoal...	7½
30	Chemicals, all kinds...	7½
31	Clocks and parts thereof	10
32	Clothing and wearing apparel, all kinds, hats, boots and shoes, &c.	7½
33	Clothing and wearing apparel made wholly of silk...	10
34	Coal and coke	5
35	Cochineal	20
36	Cocoons	7½
37	Coins, gold and silver	Free
38	Confectioneries and sweetmeats, all kinds	10
39	Coral, manufactured or not	20
40	Cordage and rope, all kinds and sizes...	7½
41	Cotton, raw	5
42	Cotton manufacture, all kinds... ...	7½
43	Cotton and woollen mixtures, all kinds	7½
44	Cotton and silk mixtures, all kinds ...	7½
45	Cutlery, all kinds	7½
46	Drugs, all kinds	5
47	Dyes, colours, and paints, paint oils, and materials used for mixing paints	7½
48	Earthenware	7½
49	Embroideries in gold, silver, or silk	20
50	Enamel-ware	20
51	Explosives used for mining, &c., and imported under special permit ...	10
52	Fans, all kinds	7½
53	Feathers, all kinds	7½
54	Felt	7½
55	Fire engines	Free
56	Fireworks	20
57	Fish, fresh	5
58	,, dried and salted	7½
59	Flax, hemp, and jute...	5
60	Flints	5
61	Floor rugs, all kinds	7½
62	Flour and meal, all kinds	7½
63	Foil, gold and silver	10
64	,, tin, copper, and all other kinds...	7½
65	Fruit, fresh, all kinds	5
66	,, dried, salted, or preserved ...	7½
67	Furniture of all kinds	10
68	Furs, superior, as sable, sea otter, seal, otter, beaver, &c.	20
69	Gamboge	7½
70	Ginseng, red, white, crude, and clarified	20
71	Glass, window, plain and coloured, all qualities	7½
72	Glass, plate, silvered or unsilvered, framed or unframed...	10
73	Glassware, all kinds...	10
74	Glue	5
75	Grain and corn, all kinds	5
76	Grasscloth, and all textiles in hemp, jute, &c.	7½
77	Guano and manures, all kinds ...	5
78	Hair, all kinds except human	7½
79	,, human...	10
80	,, ornaments, gold and silver ...	20
81	Hides and skins, raw and undressed	5
82	,, ,, tanned and dressed ...	7½
83	Horns and hoofs all kinds not otherwise provided for	5
84	Incense sticks	20
85	India-rubber, manufactured or not ...	10
86	Isinglass, all kinds	7½
87	Ivory, manufactured or not	20
88	Jade-ware	20
89	Jewellery, real or imitation	20
90	Kerosine, or petroleum, and other minerial oils	5
91	Lacquered-ware, common	10
92	,, superior	20
93	Lamps, all kinds	7½
94	Lanterns, paper...	5
95	Leather, all ordinary kinds, plain...	7½
96	,, superior kinds, and stamped, figured, or coloured...	10
97	Leather manufactures, all kinds ...	1
98	Lime	5
99	Linen, linen and cotton, linen and woollen mixtures, linen and silk mixtures, all kinds	7½
100	Matches	5
101	Matting, floor, Chinese, Japanese, coir, &c., common qualities	5
102	Matting, superior qualities, Japanese "tatamis," &c.	7½
103	Meat, fresh...	5

No.	Article.	Ad valorem Rate of Duty. Per cent.
104	Meat, dried and salted...	7½
105	Medicines, all kinds not otherwise provided for	5
106	Metals, all kinds, in pig, block, ingot, slab, bar, rod, plate, sheet, hoop, strip, band and flat, T and angle-iron, old and scrap iron...	5
107	Metals, all kinds, pipe or tube, corrugated or galvanized, wire, steel, tin-plates, quicksilver, nickel, platina, German silver, yellow metal, tutenauge or white copper, unrefined gold and silver	7½
108	Metal manufactures, all kinds, as nails, screws, tools, machinery, railway plant, and hardware...	7½
109	Models of inventions	Free
110	Mosquito netting, not made of silk ...	7½
111	,, ,, made of silk...	10
112	Musical boxes...	10
113	Musical instruments, all kinds ...	10
114	Musk	20
115	Needles and pins...	7½
116	Oil-cake	5
117	Oils, vegetable, all kinds	7½
118	Oil, wood (*Tung-yu*)...	5
119	Oil, and floor cloth, all kinds ...	7½
120	Packing bags, packing matting, tea-lead, and ropes for packing goods	Free
121	Paper, common qualities	5
122	,, all kinds, not otherwise provided for	7½
123	Paper, coloured, fancy, wall and hanging	10
124	Pearls	20
125	Pepper, unground	5
126	Perfumes and scent	20
127	Photographic apparatus	10
128	Pictures, prints, photographs, engravings, all kinds framed or unframed...	10
129	Pitch and tar	5
130	Planks, soft	7½
131	,, hard	10
132	Plants, trees and shrubs, all kinds ...	Free
133	Plate, gold and silver	20
134	Plated-ware, all kinds...	10
135	Porcelain, common qualities ...	7½
136	,, superior qualities	10
137	Precious stones, all kinds, set or unset	20
138	Rattans, split or not	5
139	Rhinoceros horns	20
140	Resin	7½
141	Saddlery and harness	10
142	Salt	7½
143	Samples in reasonable quantities ...	Free
144	Sapanwood	7½
145	Scales and balances	5
146	Scented wood, all kinds	20
147	Scientific instruments, as physical, mathematical, meteorological, and surgical, and their appliances	Free
148	Seals, materials for...	10
149	Sea products, as seaweed, bêche-de-mer, &c.	7½
150	Seeds, all kinds	5
151	Silk, raw, reeled, thrown, floss or waste	7½
152	Silk manufactures, as gauze, crape, Japanese amber lustrings, satins, satin damasks, figured satins, Japanese white silk ("habutai")	10
153	Silk manufactures not otherwise provided for	10
154	Silk thread and floss silk in skein...	10
155	Soap, common qualities	10
156	Soap, superior qualities	71
157	Soy, Chinese and Japanese	5
158	Spectacles	7½
159	Spices, all kinds	20
160	Spirits, in jars	7½
161	Spirits and liqueurs, in wood or bottle, all kinds	20
162	Stationery and writing materials, all kinds, blank books, &c.	7½
163	Stones and slate, cut and dressed...	7½
164	Sugar, brown and white, all qualities, molasses, and syrups...	7½
165	Sugar candy	10
166	Sulphur	7½
167	Table stores, all kinds, and preserved provisions	7½
168	Tallow	7½
169	Tea	7
170	Telescopes and binocular glasses ...	10
171	Tobacco, all kinds and forms... ...	200
172	Tortoise shell, manufactured or not	20
173	Tooth powder...	10
174	Travellers' baggage...	Free
175	Trunks and portmanteaux	10
176	Twine and thread, all kinds, excepting in silk	5
177	Types, new and old	Free
178	Umbrellas, paper	5
179	,, cotton	7½
180	,, silk	10
181	Umbrella frames	7½
182	Varnish	7½
183	Vegetables, fresh, dried, and salted ...	5
184	Velvet, silk...	20
185	Vermicelli	7½
186	Vermilion	10
187	Watches, and parts thereof in common metal, nickel, or silver	10
188	Watches, in gold or gilt	20
189	Wax, bees' or vegetable	7½
190	,, cloth...	7½
191	Wines in wood or bottle, all kinds ...	10
192	Wood or timber, soft	7½
193	,, ,, hard	10
194	Wool, sheep's, raw...	5
195	Woollen manufactures, all kinds ...	7½
196	Woollen and silk mixtures, all kinds	7½
197	Works of art	20
198	Yarns, all kinds, in cotton, wool, hemp, &c.	5
	All unenumerated articles, raw or unmanufactured...	5
	All unenumerated articles, partly manufactured	7½
	All unenumerated articles, completely manufactured...	10

Foreign ships, when sold in Corea, will pay a duty of 25 cents per ton on sailing vessels, and 50 cents per ton on steamers.

Prohibited Goods.

Adulterated drugs or medicines.

Arms, munitions, and implements of war, as ordnance, or cannon, shot and shell, firearms of all kinds, cartridges, side-arms, spears or pikes, saltpetre, gunpowder, guncotton, dynamite, and other explosive substances.

The Corean authorities will grant special permits for the importation of arms, firearms, and ammunition for purposes of sport or self-defence on satisfactory proof being furnished to them of the *bonâ fide* character of the application.

Counterfeit coins, all kinds.

Opium, except medicinal opium.

EXPORTS

Class I.

Duty-Free Export Goods.

Bullions, being gold and silver refined,
Coins, gold and silver, all kinds,
Plants, trees, and shrubs, all kinds.
Samples in reasonable quantity.
Traveller's baggage.

Class II.

All other native goods or productions not enumerated in Class I. will pay an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent.

The exportation of red ginseng is prohibited.

RULES

I.—In the case of imported articles the *ad valorem* duties of this Tariff will be calculated on the actual cost of the goods at the place of production or fabrication, with the addition of freight, insurance, etc. In the case of export articles the *ad valorem* duties will be calculated on market values in Corea.

II.—Duties may be paid in Mexican dollars or Japanese silver *yen*.

III.—The above Tariff of import and export duties shall be converted, as soon as possible and as far as may be deemed desirable, into specific rates by agreement between the competent authorities of the two countries.

[L.S.] Harry S. Parkes.

[L.S.] Min Yong-mok.

UNITED STATES

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND COREA (CHOSEN)

SIGNED AT GENSAN, 22ND MAY, 1882
Ratifications Exchanged at Hanyang, 19th May, 1883

Art. I.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the President of the United States and the King of Chosen and the citizens and subjects of their respective Governments. If other Powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either government the other will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement, thus showing their friendly feelings.

Art. II.—After the conclusion of this Treaty of Amity and Commerce the high contracting Powers may each appoint diplomatic representatives to reside at the Court of the other, and may each appoint consular representatives at the ports of the other which are open to foreign commerce, at their own convenience.

The officials shall have relations with the corresponding local authorities of equal rank upon a basis of mutual equality. The Diplomatic and Consular representatives of the two Governments shall receive mutually all the privileges, rights, and immunities, without discrimination, which are accorded to the same classes of representatives from the most favoured nations.

Consuls shall exercise their functions only on receipt of an exequatur from the Government to which they are accredited. Consular authorities shall be *bonâ fide* officials. No merchants shall be permitted to exercise the duties of the office, nor shall consular officers be allowed to engage in trade.

At ports to which no consular representatives have been appointed the consuls of other Powers may be invited to act, provided that no merchant shall be allowed to assume consular functions, or the provisions of this Treaty may be, in such case, enforced by the local authorities.

If consular representatives of the United States in Chosen conduct their business in an improper manner their exequaturs may be revoked, subject to the approval, previously obtained, of the diplomatic representative of the United States.

Art. III.—Whenever United States vessels, either because of weather or by want of fuel or provisions, cannot reach the nearest open port in Chosen, they may enter any port or harbour either to take refuge therein or to get wood, coal, and other necessaries or to make repairs; the expenses incurred thereby being defrayed by the ship's master. In such event the officers and people of the locality shall display their sympathy by rendering full assistance, and their liberality by furnishing the necessities required.

If a United States vessel carries on a clandestine trade at a port not open to foreign commerce, such vessel with her cargo shall be seized and confiscated.

If a United States vessel be wrecked on the coast of Chosen, the coast authorities, on being informed of the occurrence, shall immediately render assistance to the crew, provide for their present necessities, and take the measures necessary for the salvage of the ship and the preservation of the cargo. They shall also bring the matter to the knowledge of the nearest consular representative of the United States, in order

that steps may be taken to send the crew home and save the ship and cargo. The necessary expenses shall be defrayed either by the ship's master or by the United States.

Art. IV.—All citizens of the United States of America in Chosen, peaceably attending to their own affairs, shall receive and enjoy for themselves and everything appertaining to them the protection of the local authorities of the Government of Chosen, who shall defend them from all insult and injury of any sort. If their dwellings or property be threatened or attacked by mobs, incendiaries, or other violent or lawless persons, the local officers, on requisition of the Consul, shall immediately dispatch a military force to disperse the rioters, apprehend the guilty individuals, and punish them with the utmost rigour of the law.

Subjects of Chosen guilty of any criminal act towards citizens of the United States, shall be punished by the authorities of Chosen according to the laws of Chosen; and citizens of the United States, either on shore or in any merchant vessel, who may insult, trouble, or wound the persons or injure the property of the people of Chosen shall be arrested and punished only by the Consul or other public functionary of the United States thereto authorized, according to the laws of the United States.

When controversies arise in the kingdom of Chosen, between citizens of the United States and subjects of His Majesty, which need to be examined and decided by the public officers of the two nations, it is agreed between the two governments of the United States and Chosen that such case shall be tried by the proper official of the nationality of the defendant according to the law of that nation. The properly authorized official of the plaintiff's nationality shall be freely permitted to attend the trial and shall be treated with the courtesy due to his position. He shall be granted all proper facilities for watching the proceedings in the interests of justice. If he so desire he shall have the right to be present, to examine and cross-examine witnesses. If he is dissatisfied with the proceedings he shall be permitted to protest against them in detail.

It is, however, mutually agreed and understood between the high contracting Powers that whenever the King of Chosen shall have so far modified and reformed the statutes and the judicial procedure of his kingdom that, in the judgment of the United States, they conform to the laws and course of justice in the United States, the right of exterritorial jurisdiction over United States citizens in Chosen shall be abandoned, and thereafter United States citizens, when within the limits of the kingdom of Chosen, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the native authorities.

Art. V.—Merchants and merchant vessels of Chosen visiting the United States for the purpose of traffic shall pay duties and tonnage dues and fees according to the customs regulations of the United States, but no higher or other rates of duties and tonnage dues shall be exacted of them than are levied upon citizens of the United States or upon citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation.

Merchants and merchant vessels of the United States visiting Chosen for purposes of traffic shall pay duties upon all merchandise imported and exported. The authority to levy duties is of right vested in the Government of Chosen. The tariff of duties upon exports and imports, together with the customs regulations for the prevention of smuggling and other irregularities, will be fixed by the authorities of Chosen and communicated to the proper officials of the United States, to be by the latter notified to their citizens and duly observed.

It is, however, agreed in the first instance, as a general measure, that the tariff upon such imports as are articles of daily use shall not exceed an *ad valorem* duty of ten per cent.; that the tariff upon such imports as are luxuries—as for instance foreign wines, foreign tobacco, clocks and watches—shall not exceed an *ad valorem* duty of thirty per cent., and that native produce exported shall pay a duty not to exceed five per cent. *ad valorem*. And it is further agreed that the duty upon foreign imports shall be paid once for all at the port of entry, and that no other dues, duties, fees, taxes, or charges of any sort shall be levied upon such imports either in the interior of Chosen or at the ports.

United States merchant vessels entering the ports of Chosen shall pay tonnage dues at the rate of five mace per ton, payable once in three months on each vessel, according to the Chinese calendar.

Art. VI.—Subjects of Chosen who may visit the United States shall be permitted to reside and to rent premises, purchase land, or to construct residences or warehouses in all parts of the country. They shall be freely permitted to pursue their various callings and avocations, and to traffic in all merchandise, raw and manufactured, that is not declared contraband by law. Citizens of the United States who may resort to the ports of Chosen which are open to foreign commerce shall be permitted to reside at such open ports within the limits of the concession and to lease buildings or land, or to construct residences or warehouses therein. They shall be freely permitted to pursue their various callings and avocations within the limits of the ports and to traffic in all merchandise, raw and manufactured, that is not declared contraband by law.

No coercion or intimidation in the acquisition of land or buildings shall be permitted, and the land rent as fixed by the authorities of Chosen shall be paid. And it is expressly agreed that land so acquired in the open ports of Chosen still remains an integral part of the kingdom, and that all rights of jurisdiction over persons and property within such areas remain vested in the authorities of Chosen, except in so far as such rights have been expressly relinquished by this Treaty.

American citizens are not permitted either to transport foreign imports to the interior for sale or to proceed thither to purchase native produce, nor are they permitted to transport native produce from one open port to another open port.

Violation of this rule will subject such merchandise to confiscation, and the merchants offending will be handed over to the consular authorities to be dealt with.

Art. VII.—The Governments of the United States and of Chosen mutually agree and undertake that subjects of Chosen shall not be permitted to import opium into any of the ports of the United States, and citizens of the United States shall not be permitted to import opium into any of the open ports of Chosen, to transport it from one open port to another open port, or traffic in it in Chosen. This absolute prohibition, which extends to vessels owned by the citizens or subjects of either Power, to foreign vessels employed by them, and to vessels owned by the citizens or subjects of either Power and employed by other persons for the transportation of opium, shall be enforced by appropriate legislation on the part of the United States and of Chosen, and offenders against it shall be severely punished.

Art. VII.—Whenever the Government of Chosen shall have reason to apprehend a scarcity of food within the limits of the kingdom, His Majesty may by decree temporarily prohibit the export of all breadstuffs, and such decree shall be binding upon all citizens of the United States in Chosen upon due notice having been given them by the authorities of Chosen through the proper officers of the United States; but it is to be understood that the exportation of rice and breadstuffs of every description is prohibited from the open port of Yin-Chuen.

Chosen having of old prohibited the exportation of red ginseng, if citizens of the United States clandestinely purchase it for export it shall be confiscated and the offenders punished.

Art. IX.—Purchase of cannon, small arms, swords, gunpowder, shot, and all munitions of war is permitted only to officials of the Government of Chosen, and they may be imported by citizens of the United States only under written permit from the authorities of Chosen. If these articles are clandestinely imported they shall be confiscated and the offending party shall be punished.

Art. X.—The officers and people of either nation residing in the other shall have the right to employ natives for all kinds of lawful work.

Should, however, subjects of Chosen, guilty of violation of the laws of the kingdom, or against whom any action has been brought, conceal themselves in the residences or warehouses of United States citizens or on board United States merchant vessels, the Consular authorities of the United States, on being notified of the fact by the local authorities, will either permit the latter to despatch constables to make

the arrests, or the persons will be arrested by the Consular authorities and handed over to the local constables.

Officials or citizens of the United States shall not harbour such persons.

Art. XI.—Students of either nationality who may proceed to the country of the other in order to study the language, literature, laws, or arts, shall be given all possible protection and assistance, in evidence of cordial goodwill.

Art. XII.—This being the first Treaty negotiated by Chosen, and hence being general and incomplete in its provisions, shall, in the first instance, be put into operation in all things stipulated herein. As to stipulations not contained herein, after an interval of five years, when the officers and people of the two Powers shall have become more familiar with each other's language, a further negotiation of commercial provisions and regulations in detail, in conformity with international law and without unequal discriminations on either part, shall be had.

Art. XIII.—This Treaty and future official correspondence between the two contracting governments shall be made on the part of Chosen in the Chinese language.

The United States shall either use the Chinese language, or if English be used it shall be accompanied with a Chinese version in order to avoid misunderstanding.

Art. XIV.—The high contracting Powers hereby agree that should at any time the King of Chosen grant to any nation or to the merchants or citizens of any nation any right, privilege, or favour connected either with navigation, commerce, political or other intercourse, which is not conferred by this Treaty, such right, privilege, and favour shall freely enure to the benefit of the United States, its public officers, merchants, and citizens; provided always, that whenever such right, privilege, or favour is accompanied by any condition or equivalent concession granted by the other nation interested, the United States, its officers and people, shall only be entitled to the benefit of such right, privilege, or favour upon complying with the conditions or concessions connected therewith.

In faith whereof the respective Commissioners Plenipotentiary have signed and sealed the foregoing at Yin-Chuen, in English and Chinese, being three originals of each text of even tenor and date, the ratifications of which shall be exchanged at Yin-Chuen within one year from the date of its execution, and immediately hereafter this Treaty shall be, in all its provisions, publicly proclaimed and made known by both governments in their respective countries in order that it may be obeyed by their citizens and subjects respectively.

R. W. Shufeldt,
Commodore United States Navy, Envoy of the United States to Chosen.

Shin Chen,
Chin Hong Chi,
Members of the Royal Cabinet of Chosen.

JAPAN

TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN JAPAN AND COREA (CHOSEN)

Signed at Kokwa, 26th February, 1876

The Governments of Japan and Chosen being desirous to resume the amicable relations that of yore existed between them and to promote the friendly feelings of both nations to a still firmer basis have, for this purpose, appointed their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—The Government of Japan, Kuroda Kiyotaka, High Commissioner Extraordinary to Chosen, Lieutenant-General and Member of the Privy Council, Minister of the Colonization Department, and Inouyé Kaoru, Associate High Commissioner Extraordinary to Chosen, Member of the Genrô In; and the Government of Chosen, Shin Ken, Han-Choo-Su-Fu, and In-Jishô, Fu-So-Fu, Fuku-sô-Kwan, who, according to the powers received from their respective Governments, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I.—Chosen being an independent state enjoys the same sovereign rights as does Japan.

In order to prove the sincerity of the friendship existing between the two nations, their intercourse shall henceforward be carried on in terms of equality and courtesy, each avoiding the giving of offence by arrogance or manifestations of suspicion.

In the first instance, all rules and precedents that are apt to obstruct friendly intercourse shall be totally abrogated, and, in their stead, rules, liberal and in general usage fit to secure a firm and perpetual peace, shall be established.

Art. II.—The Government of Japan, at any time within fifteen months from the date of signature of this Treaty, shall have the right to send an Envoy to the Capital of Chosen, where he shall be admitted to confer with the Rei-sohan-sho on matters of a diplomatic nature. He may either reside at the capital or return to his country on the completion of his mission.

The Government of Chosen in like manner shall have the right to send an Envoy to Tokyo, Japan, where he shall be admitted to confer with the Minister for Foreign Affairs on matters of a diplomatic nature. He may either reside at Tokyo or return home on the completion of his mission.

Art. III.—All official communications addressed by the Government of Japan to that of Chosen shall be written in the Japanese language, and for a period of ten years from the present date they shall be accompanied by a Chinese translation. The Government of Chosen will use the Chinese language.

Art. IV.—Sorio in Fusan, Chosen, where an official establishment of Japan is situated, is a place originally opened for commercial intercourse with Japan, and trade shall henceforward be carried on at that place in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, whereby are abolished all former usages, such as the practice of Sai-ken-sen (junk annually sent to Chosen by the late Prince of Tsushima to exchange a certain quantity of articles between each other).

In addition to the above place, the Government of Chosen agrees to open two ports, as mentioned in Article V. of this Treaty, for commercial intercourse with Japanese subjects.

In the foregoing places Japanese subjects shall be free to lease land and to erect buildings thereon, and to rent buildings the property of subjects of Chosen.

Art. V.—On the coast of five provinces, *viz:*—Keikin, Chiusei, Jenra, Kensho, and Kankio, two ports, suitable for commercial purposes, shall be selected, and the time for opening these two ports shall be in the twentieth month from the second month of the ninth year of Meiji, corresponding with the date of Chosen, the first moon of the year Hei-shi.

Art. VI.—Whenever Japanese vessels either by stress of weather or by want of fuel and provisions cannot reach one or the other of the open ports in Chosen they

may enter any ports or harbour either to take refuge therein, or to get supplies of wood, coal, and other necessaries, or to make repairs; the expenses incurred thereby are to be defrayed by the ship's master. In such events both the officers and the people of the locality shall display their sympathy by rendering full assistance, and their liberality in supplying the necessaries required.

If any vessel of either country be at any time wrecked or stranded on the coasts of Japan or of Chosen, the people of the vicinity shall immediately use every exertion to rescue her crew, and shall inform the local authorities of the disaster, who will either send the wrecked persons to their native country or hand them over to the officer of their country residing at the nearest port.

Art. VII.—The coasts of Chosen, having hitherto been left unsurveyed, are very dangerous for vessels approaching them, and in order to prepare charts showing the positions of islands, rocks, and reefs, as well as the depth of water, whereby all navigators may be enabled safely to pass between the two countries, any Japanese mariners may freely survey said coasts.

Art. VIII.—There shall be appointed by the Government of Japan an officer to reside at the open ports in Chosen for the protection of Japanese merchants resorting there, provided that such arrangement be deemed necessary. Should any question interesting both nations arise, the said officer shall confer with the local authorities of Chosen and settle it.

Art. IX.—Friendly relations having been established between the two contracting parties, their respective subjects may freely carry on their business without any interference from the officers of either Government, and neither limitation nor prohibition shall be made on trade.

In case any fraud be committed, or payment of debt be refused by any merchant of either country, the officer of either one or of the other Government shall do their utmost to bring the delinquent to justice and to enforce recovery of the debt.

Neither the Japanese nor the Chosen Government shall be held responsible for the payment of such debt.

Art. X.—Should a Japanese subject residing at either of the open ports of Chosen commit any offence against a subject of Chosen, he shall be tried by the Japanese authorities. Should a subject of Chosen commit any offence against a Japanese subject, he shall be tried by the authorities of Chosen. The offenders shall be punished according to the laws of their respective countries. Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

Art. XI.—Friendly relations having been established between the two contracting parties, it is necessary to prescribe trade relations for the benefit of the merchants of the respective countries.

Such trade regulations, together with detailed provisions, to be added to the Articles of the present Treaty, to develop its meaning and facilitate its observance, shall be agreed upon at the capital of Chosen, or at Kokwa Fu in the country, within six months from the present date, by Special Commissioners appointed by the two countries.

Art. XII.—The foregoing eleven articles are binding from the date of the signing hereof, and shall be observed by the two contracting parties, faithfully and invariably, whereby perpetual friendship shall be secured to the two countries.

The present Treaty is executed in duplicate and copies will be exchanged between the two contracting parties.

In faith whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries of Japan and Chosen, have affixed our seals hereunto this twenty-sixth day of the second month of the ninth year of Meiji, and the two thousand five hundred and thirty-sixth since the accession of Jimmu Tenno; and, in the era of Chosen, the second day of the second moon of the year Heishi, and of the founding of Chosen the four hundred and eighty-fifth.

(Signed) KURODA KIYOTAKA.
,, INOUYE KAORU.
,, SHIN KEN.
,, IN JI-SHO.

NEW PROTOCOL BETWEEN JAPAN AND COREA

Concluded February 23rd, 1904

Art. I.—For the purpose of maintaining a permanent and solid friendship between Japan and Corea, and firmly establishing peace in the Far East, the Imperial Government of Corea shall place full confidence in the Imperial Government of Japan, and adopt the advice of the latter in regard to improvements in administration.

Art. II.—The Imperial Government of Japan shall, in a spirit of firm friendship, ensure the safety and repose of the Imperial House of Corea.

Art. III.—The Imperial Government of Japan definitively guarantees the independence and territorial integrity of the Corean Empire.

Art. IV.—In case the welfare of the Imperial House of Corea, or the territorial integrity of Corea, is endangered by the aggression of a third Power or internal disturbances, the Imperial Government of Japan shall immediately take such necessary measures as circumstances require, and, in such case, the Imperial Government of Corea shall give full facilities to promote all action of the Imperial Japanese Government. The Imperial Government of Japan may, for the attainment of the above-mentioned object occupy, when the circumstances require it, such places as may be necessary from strategic points of view.

Art. V.—The Government of the two countries shall not, in the future, without mutual consent, conclude with a third Power such an arrangement as may be contrary to the principles of the present Protocol.

Art. VI.—Details in connection with the present Protocol shall be arranged as circumstances may demand, between the Representative of Japan and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Corea.

TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND COREA

Signed November 17th, 1905

[*Translated from the Japanese official text.*]

The Japanese and Corean Governments, being desirous of strengthening the identity of interests which unite the two Empires, have, with the same end in view, agreed upon the following Articles, which will remain binding until the power and prosperity of Corea are recognised as having been firmly established:—

I.—The Japanese Government, through the Foreign Office at Tokyo, will henceforward take control and direct the foreign relations and affairs of Corea, and Japanese diplomatic representatives and Consuls will protect the subjects and interests of Corea abroad.

II.—The Japanese Government will take upon itself the duty of carrying out the existing Treaties between Corea and foreign countries; and the Corean Government binds itself not to negociate any Treaty or Agreement of a diplomatic nature without the intermediary of the Japanese Government.

III.—(*a*) The Japanese Government will appoint under his Majesty the Emperor of Corea a Resident-General as its representative, who will remain in Seoul chiefly to administer diplomatic affairs with the prerogative of having private audience with his Majesty the Emperor of Corea.

(*b*) The Japanese Government is entitled to appoint a Resident to every Corean open port and other places where the presence of such Resident is considered necessary. These Residents, under the supervision of the Resident-General, will administer all the duties hitherto appertaining to Japanese Consulates in Corea and all other affairs necessary for the satisfactory fulfilment of the provisions of this Treaty.

IV.—All the existing Treaties and Agreements between Japan and Corea, within limits not prejudical to the provisions of this Treaty, will remain in force.

V.—The Japanese Government guarantees to maintain the security and respect the dignity of the Corean Imperial House.

In witness whereof the undersigned, with due power granted by their respective Governments, have signed this Treaty and affixed their seals.

HAYASHI GONSUKE,
Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary.

PAK CHAI SYUL,
Corean Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

JAPANESE IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 240 RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENCY-GENERAL AND RESIDENCY OFFICES IN COREA.

In accordance with Article III. of the Treaty concluded on November 17th, 1905, between the Imperial Japanese and Corean Governments, the office of the Residency-General shall be established at Seoul, and Residency Offices in Seoul, Chemulpo, Fusan, Gensan, Chinnampo, Mokpo, Masan, and other places where such offices are required for the administration of all affairs relating to the Treaty.

The duties of the Resident-General will be conducted by the existing Japanese Legation, and duties of the Residents by the existing Japanese Consulates for the time being.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN

GREAT BRITAIN

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN

SIGNED AT LONDON, 16TH JULY, 1894
Ratifications Exchanged at Tokyo, 25th August, 1894

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, being equally desirous of maintaining the relations of good understanding which happily exist between them, by extending and increasing the intercourse between their respective States, and being convinced that this object cannot better be accomplished than by revising the Treaties hitherto existing between the two countries, have resolved to complete such a revision, based upon principles of equity and mutual benefit, and, for that purpose, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Right Honourable John, Earl of Kimberley, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c., &c., Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

And His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Viscount Aoki Siuzo, Junii, First Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James';

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Article I.—The subjects of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other Contracting Party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property.

They shall have free and easy access to the Courts of Justice in pursuit and defence of their rights; they shall be at liberty equally with native subjects to choose and employ lawyers, advocates, and representatives to pursue and defend their rights before such Courts, and in all other matters connected with the administration of justice they shall enjoy all the rights and privileges enjoyed by native subjects.

In whatever relates to rights of residence and travel; to the possession of goods and effects of any kind; to the succession to personal estate, by will or otherwise, and the disposal of property of any sort in any manner whatsoever which they may lawfully acquire, the subjects of each Contracting Party shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other the same privileges, liberties, and rights, and shall be subject to no higher imposts, or charges in these respects than native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other entire liberty of conscience, and, subject to the Law, Ordinances, and Regulations, shall enjoy the right of private or public exercise of their worship, and also the right of burying their respective countrymen, according to their religious customs, in such suitable and convenient places as may be established and maintained for that purpose.

They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are, or may be, paid by native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

Article II.—The subjects of either of the Contracting Parties residing in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether in the army, navy, national guards, or militia,

from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service; and from all forced loan or military exactions or contributions.

Article III.—There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties may trade in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other by wholesale or retail in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandize of lawful commerce, either in person or by agents, singly, or in partnerships with foreigners or native subjects: and they may there own or hire and occupy the houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises which may be necessary for them, and lease land for residential and commercial purposes, conforming themselves to the Laws, Police, and Customs Regulations of the country like native subjects.

They shall have liberty to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, and shall enjoy, respectively, the same treatment, in matters of commerce and navigation, as native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, without having to pay taxes, imposts, or duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, other or greater than those paid by native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, subject always to the Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations of each country.

Article IV.—The dwellings, manufactories, warehouses, and shops of the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto destined for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected.

It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a search of, or a domiciliary visit to, such dwellings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations for subjects of the country.

Article V.—No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty of any article, the produce or manufacture of dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, from whatever place arriving; and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, from whatever place arriving than on the like article produced or manufactured in any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties, into the dominions and possessions of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other country. This last provision is not applicable to the sanitary and other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of protecting the safety of persons, or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.

Article VI.—No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other than such as are, or may be, payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country.

Article VII.—The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other exemptions from all transit duties and a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities, and drawbacks.

Article VIII.—All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan in Japanese vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in British vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in Japanese vessels; and reciprocally, all articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in British vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in Japanese vesssels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in British vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other places.

In the same manner there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed in the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Japanese or in British vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of either of the Contracting Parties or of any third Power.

Article IX.—No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profits of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of the dominions and possessions of either country upon the vessels of the other country which shall not equally and under the same conditions be imposed in the like cases on national vessels in general, or vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their place of destination.

Article X.—In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the dominions and possessions of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to national vessels which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the High Contracting Parties being that in this respect also the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

Article XI.—The coasting trade of both the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to the Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations of Japan and of Great Britain respectively. It is, however, understood that Japanese subjects in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, and British subjects in the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, shall enjoy in this respect the rights which are or may be granted under such Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations to the subjects or citizens of any other country.

A Japanese vessel laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, and a British vessel laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports in the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, may discharge a portion of her cargo at one port, and continue her voyage to the other port or ports of destination where foreign trade is permitted, for the purpose of landing the remainder of her original cargo there, subject always to the Laws and Custom-house Regulations of the two countries.

The Japanese Government, however, agrees to allow British vessels to continue, as heretofore, for the period of the duration of the present Treaty, to carry cargo between the existing open ports of the Empire, excepting to or from the ports of Osaka, Niigata, and Ebisu-minato.

Article XII.—Any ship of war or merchant vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by reason of any other distress, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit

therein, to procure all necessary supplies, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable by national vessels. In case, however, the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his cargo in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the Regulations and Tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any ship of war or merchant vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coast of the other, the local authorities shall inform the Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of the district of the occurrence, or if there be no such Consular officer, they shall inform the Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of the nearest district.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of Japanese vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of Her Britannic Majesty shall take place in accordance with the Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations of Great Britain, and, reciprocally, all measures of salvage relative to British vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan shall take place in accordance with the Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations of Japan.

Such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture, and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including those which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents, when claimed by them. If such owners or agents are not on the spot, the same shall be delivered to the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents upon being claimed by them within the period fixed by the laws of the country, and such Consular officers, owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the case of a wreck of a national vessel.

The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all the duties of Customs unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the ordinary duties.

When a ship or vessel belonging to the subjects of one of the Contracting Parties is stranded or wrecked in the territories of the other, the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents shall be authorized, in case the owner or master, or other agent of the owner, is not present, to lend their official assistance in order to afford the necessary assistance to the subjects of the respective states. The same rule shall apply in case the owner, master, or other agent is present, but requires such assistance to be given.

Article XIII.—All vessels which, according to Japanese law, are to be deemed Japanese vessels, and all vessels which, according to British law, are to be deemed British vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed Japanese and British vessels respectively.

Article XIV.—The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents of each of the Contracting Parties, residing in the dominions and possessions of the other, shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of deserters from the vessels of their respective countries.

It is understood that this stipulation shall not apply to the subjects of the country where the desertion takes place.

Article XV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce and navigation, any privilege, favour, or immunity which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant to the Government, ships, subjects, or citizens of any other State, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the Government, ships, subjects, or citizens of the other Contracting Party, it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed, in all respects, by the other on the footing of the most favoured nation.

Article XVI.—Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Pro-Consuls, and Consular Agents in all the ports,

cities, and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers.

This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to every other Power.

The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Pro-Consuls, and Consular Agents may exercise all functions, and shall enjoy all privileges, exemptions, and immunities which are or may hereafter be granted to Consular officers of the most favoured nation.

Article XVII.—The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other the same protection as native subjects in regard to patents, trade marks, and designs, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law.

* Article XVIII.—Her Britannic Majesty's Government, so far as they are concerned, give their consent to the following arrangement:—

The several foreign Settlements in Japan shall be incorporated with the respective Japanese Communes, and shall thenceforth form part of the general municipal system of Japan.

The competent Japanese authorities shall thereupon assume all municipal obligations and duties in respect thereof, and the common funds and property, if any, belonging to such Settlements, shall at the same time be transferred to the said Japanese authorities.

When such incorporation takes place existing leases in perpetuity under which property is now held in the said Settlements shall be confirmed, and no conditions whatsoever other than those contained in such existing leases shall be imposed in respect of such property. It is, however, understood that the Consular authorities mentioned in the same are in all cases to be replaced by the Japanese authorities.

All lands which may previously have been granted by the Japanese Government free of rent for the public purposes of the said Settlements shall, subject to the right of eminent domain, be permanently reserved free of all taxes and charges for the public purposes for which they were originally set apart.

Article XIX.—The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable, so far as the laws permit, to all the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, excepting to those hereinafter named, that is to say, except to—

India.	The Dominion of Canada. †	Newfoundland.
The Cape.	Natal.	New South Wales.
Victoria.	Queensland.	Tasmania.
South Australia.	Western Australia.	New Zealand.

Provided always that the stipulations of the present Treaty shall be made applicable to any of the above-named Colonies or foreign possessions on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given to the Japanese Government by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative at Tokyo within two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the present Treaty.

* Owing to serious difference of opinion which arose between Japan of the one part and Great Britain, France and Germany of the other part regarding the interpretation of this clause with regard to leases held in perpetuity, an Arbitration Tribunal was appointed. The Governments of Germany, France and Great Britain named as Arbitrator M. Louis Renault, Professor of Law in the University of Paris and Legal Adviser to the Department of Foreign Affairs, and Japan named as Arbitrator His Excellency Itchiro Motono, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, at Paris, Doctor of Law. M. Gregers Gram, formerly Norwegian Minister of State, was chosen by the Arbitrators as Umpire. The Tribunal sat at the Hague, and on May 22nd, 1905, decided by a majority of votes and declared that: "The provisions of the Treaties and other engagements mentioned in the Protocols of Arbitration exempt not only the land held in virtue of the leases in perpetuity granted by or on behalf of the Government of Japan, but they exempt the land and buildings of every description constructed or which may hereafter be constructed on such land from all imposts, taxes, charges, contributions or conditions whatsoever, other than those expressly stipulated in the leases in question." Mr. Motono recorded his entire disagreement with the decision.

† On January 31st, 1906, an agreement was signed in Tokyo making the Stipulations of this Treaty applicable to the Dominion of Canada.

Article XX.—The present Treaty shall, from the date it comes into force, be substituted in place of the Conventions respectively of the 23rd day of the 8th month of the 7th year of Kayai, corresponding to the 14th day of October, 1854, and of the 13th day of the 5th month of the 2nd year of Keiou, corresponding to the 25th day of June, 1866, the Treaty of the 18th day of the 7th month of the 5th year of Ansei, corresponding to the 26th day of August, 1858, and all Arrangements and Agreements subsidiary thereto concluded or existing between the High Contracting Parties; and from the same date such Conventions, Treaty, Arrangements and Agreements shall cease to be binding, and, in consequence, the jurisdiction then exercised by British Courts in Japan, and all the exceptional privileges, exemptions, and immunities then enjoyed by British subjects, as a part of or appurtenant to such jurisdiction, shall absolutely and without notice cease and determine, and thereafter all such jurisdiction shall be assumed and exercised by Japanese Courts.

Article XXI.—The present Treaty shall not take effect until at least five years after its signature. It shall come into force one year after His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government shall have given notice to Her Britannic Majesty's Government of its wish to have the same brought into operation. Such notice may be given at any time after the expiration of four years from the date hereof. The Treaty shall remain in force for the period of twelve years from the date it goes into operation.

Either High Contracting Party shall have the right, at any time after eleven years shall have elapsed from the date this Treaty takes effect, to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, and at the expiration of twelve months after such notice is given this Treaty shall wholly cease and determine.

Article XXII.—The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible, and not later then six months from the present date.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, in duplicate, this sixteenth day of the seventh month of the twenty-seventh year of Meiji.

[L.S.] KIMBERLEY.
[L.S.] AOKI.

PROTOCOL.

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, deeming it advisable in the interests of both countries to regulate certain special matters of mutual concern, apart from the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed this day have, through their respective Plenipotentiaries, agreed upon the following stipulations:—

1.—It is agreed by the Contracting Parties that one month after the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed this day, the Import Tariff hereunto annexed shall, subject to the provisions of Article XXIII. of the Treaty of 1858 at present subsisting between the Contracting Parties, as long as the said Treaty remains in force and thereafter, subject to the provisions of Articles V. and XV. of the Treaty signed this day, be applicable to the articles therein enumerated, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, upon importation into Japan. But nothing contained in this Protocol, or the Tariff hereunto annexed, shall be held to limit or qualify the right of the Japanese Government to restrict or to prohibit the importation of adulterated drugs, medicines, food, or beverages, indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, photographs, or any other indecent or obscene articles; articles in violation of patent, trade-mark, or copy-right laws of Japan, or any other article which for sanitary reasons, or in view of public security or morals, might offer any danger.

The *ad valorem* duties established by the said Tariff shall, so far as may be deemed practicable, be converted into specific duties by a supplementary Convention, which shall be concluded between the two Governments within six months from the date of this Protocol; the medium prices, as shown by the Japanese Customs Returns during the six calendar months preceding the date of the present Protocol, with the addition of the cost of insurance and transportation from the place of purchase, production or fabrication, to the port of discharge, as well as commission, if any, shall be taken as the basis for such conversion. In the event of the Supplementary Convention not having come into force at the expiration of the period for the said Tariff to take effect, *ad valorem* duties in conformity with the rule recited at the end of the said Tariff shall, in the meantime, be levied.

In respect of articles not enumerated in the said Tariff, the General Statutory Tariff of Japan for the time being in force shall, from the same time, apply, subject, as aforesaid, to the provisions of Article XXIII. of the Treaty of 1858 and Articles V. and XV. of the Treaty signed this day respectively.

From the date the Tariffs aforesaid take effect, the Import tariff now in operation in Japan in respect of goods and merchandise imported into Japan by British subjects shall cease to be binding.

In all other respects the stipulations of the existing Treaties and Conventions shall be maintained unconditionally until the time when the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed this day comes into force.

2.—The Japanese Government, pending the opening of the country to British subjects, agrees to extend the existing passport system in such a manner as to allow British subjects, on the production of a certificate of recommendation from the British Representative in Tokyo, or from any of Her Majesty's Consuls at the open ports in Japan, to obtain upon application passports available for any part of the country, and for any period not exceeding twelve months, from the Imperial Japanese Foreign Office in Tokyo, or from the chief authorities in the Prefecture in which an open port is situated; it being understood that the existing Rules and Regulations governing British subjects who visit the interior of the Empire are to be maintained.

3.—The Japanese Government undertakes, before the cessation of British Consular jurisdiction in Japan, to join the International Conventions for the Protection of Industrial Property and Copyright.

4.—It is understood between the two High Contracting Parties that, if Japan thinks it necessary at any time to levy an additional duty on the production or manufacture of refined sugar in Japan, an increased customs duty equivalent in amount may be levied on British refined sugar when imported into Japan, so long as such additional excise tax or inland duty continues to be raised.

Provided always that British refined sugar shall in this respect be entitled to the treatment accorded to refined sugar being the produce or manufacture of the most favoured nation.

5.—The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed that this Protocol shall be submitted to the two High Contracting Parties at the same time as the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed this day, and that when the said Treaty is ratified the agreements contained in the Protocol shall also equally be considered as approved, without the necessity of a further formal ratification.

It is agreed that this Protocol shall terminate at the same time the said Treaty ceases to be binding.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, in duplicate, this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

[L.S.] KIMBERLEY. [L.S.] AKOI.

[*In place of the Tariff above referred to we give in the following pages the Tariff officially promulgated in* 1906, *which embodies all the changes effected by Treaties with other Powers.*]

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF OF JAPAN

ENFORCED FROM THE 1ST OCTOBER, 1906.

Article I.—Upon articles imported from foreign countries import duties shall be imposed according to the annexed tariff.

Article II.—With regard to those articles in respect of which it is found advisable to replace the *ad valorem* duties by specific duties, such duties may be converted on the basis of the average values for a period of not less than six months and determined by Imperial Ordinance.

The rates of the specific duties mentioned in the preceding paragraph may be determined by subdividing the articles, or by gross weight.

Article III.—With regard to the productions of regions to which Conventional Tariff rates are not applicable, such regions and articles may, in case of necessity, be named by Imperial Ordinance and rates of duty fixed in respect thereof within limits not falling below the Conventional Tariff rates.

Article IV.—With respect to the productions of a country in which Japanese vessels or productions are subjected to a more disadvantageous treatment than the vessels or productions of other countries, the articles may be named by Imperial Ordinance, whereby may be imposed on dutiable articles a surtax not exceeding in amount the rate of duty prescribed in the present Law, and upon duty-free articles an import duty not exceeding fifty per cent. *ad valorem*.

Article V.—In respect of articles on which an export bounty is granted in foreign countries a surtax of the same amount as the said bounty may be imposed by Imperial Ordinance.

Article VI.—The dutiable value of an article subject to *ad valorem* duty shall be the actual cost thereof at the place of production or purchase with the addition of packing charges, cost of transportation, insurance, and all other charges incurred up to its arrival at the port of importation; however, in case of doubt respecting the actual cost and the various charges, the balance after deducting the import duty from the price of the article at the port of importation shall be taken as the dutiable value thereof.

Article VII.—The following articles are exempted from import duty:

1.—Articles imported for Imperial use;

2.—Articles belonging to chiefs of foreign states visiting this country, their families and suites;

3.—Arms, ammunition, and explosives imported by the Army or the Navy;

4.—Warships;

5.—Articles intended for the personal use of Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to this country;

6.—Orders or decorations, medals, and badges sent to persons resident in this country;

7.—Records, documents, and other papers;

8.—Articles imported as specimens or objects for the purpose of reference which are to be exhibited in Government or public schools, museums, commercial museums, and other institutions;

9.—Articles contributed for purposes of charity or relief;

10.—Government monopoly articles imported by the Government;

11.—Samples of merchandise which are only fit as such;

12.—Travellers' effects and tools and instruments of professional necessity to travellers, which, however, must correspond to the social status of such travellers and be recognised as suited thereto by the Customs;

13.—Articles sent back by forces and warships abroad;

14.—Personal effects in course of removal, which, however, must have already been used;

15.—Exported articles which are imported within five years without any change in the character and form which they possessed at the time of exportation, with the

exception, however, of alcohol, alcoholic liquors, sugar, and articles which enjoyed exemption from import duty, or a drawback thereof under Arts. VIII and IX;

16.—Receptacles of exported goods named by Ordinance when such receptacles are re-imported;

17.—Fish, shellfish, mollusca, sea-animals, see-weeds, and other aquatic products caught or gathered by vessels which set out for the purpose from this country, and manufactures thereof which are simple in workmanship; they must, however, be imported by the said vessel or vessels attached thereto;

18.—Articles for ship's use delivered in an open port to warships and vessels bound for foreign countries;

19.—Wreckages and equipments of Japanese vessels which have been shipwrecked;

20.—Exported goods shipped by vessels clearing ports in this country, which are brought back on account of the shipwreck of such vessels;

21.—Horses, cattle, and swine for breeding imported by the State and prefectures, horses for breeding imported by horse-breeding associations, and cattle for breeding imported by cattle-breeding associations.

Article VIII.—The following articles are exempted from import duty if they are to be re-exported within one year from the date of importation; but security corresponding in amount to the duty must be tendered at the time of importation:—

1.—Articles imported for the purpose of having work done thereto, which are named by Imperial Ordinance;

2.—Articles imported for repair;

3—Articles imported for the use of travellers engaged in scientific research;

4—Articles imported for the purpose of trial;

5—Articles imported for use in theatrical and other performances.

Article IX.—When articles named by Ordinance have been manufactured with imported raw materials and exported to foreign countries, the whole or part of the import duty on such materials may be refunded in a manner to be determined by Ordinance.

When manures named by Ordinance have been manufactured with imported raw materials, the whole or part of the import duty on such materials may be refunded in a manner to be determined by Ordinance.

Any person who obtains or attempts to obtain by fraud or dishonest action the refundment mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs shall be dealt with according to the provision of Art. LXXV of the Customs Duties Law.

Article X.—The importation of the articles specified hereunder is prohibited:—

1.—Opium and utensils for smoking opium (excepting such as are imported by the Government).

2.—Coins, bank-notes, and Imperial Government certificates, which are counterfeit, altered, or imitations;

3.—Books, pictures, carvings, and other articles, which are considered injurious to public security or morals;

4.—Articles which infringe patents, new devices for practical use, designs, trademarks, and copyrights;

5.—Articles the importation of which has been prohibited by laws and Ordinances.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Article XI.—The date at which the present Law will be put in operation shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

Article XII.—The provisions relating to import duties in Arts. II and III of the Extraordinary Special Tax Law and Law No. 85 of the Thirty-third Year of Meiji (1900), are abolished.

Imperial Ordinance No. 52 of the 39th year of Meiji (1906).

The Customs Tariff Law shall be put into force on and after the 1st of October of the 39th year of Meiji (1906).

IMPORT TARIFF

No.	Articles.	Unit.	Rates of Duty.
			Yens.
	GROUP I.—*Plants and Animals (living).*		
1	Plants, roots and bulbs, fit only for replanting		free
2	Horses	*ad val.*	5%
3	Bulls, oxen and cows	„	10 „
4	Sheep and goats	„	25 „
5	Pigs and hogs	„	25 „
6	Poultry	„	25 „
7	Fish, shellfish and mollusca	„	30 „
8	Bees...	„	10 „
9	All other live animals...	„	25 „
	GROUP II.—*Grains and Seeds.*		
10	Rice and paddy	100kins	0.64
11	Barley	„	0.45
12	Wheat	„	0.57
13	Oats	„	0.47
14	Millet, Italian and German	„	0.41
15	Beans, soja	„	0.43
16	„ red or white (*Phaseolus Subtrilobata*)	„	0.45
17	„ (*Victa faba*)	„	0.37
18	„ green small (*Phaseolus Radiatus*)...	„	0.44
19	Peas (*Pisum Sativum*)	„	0.38
20	Sesame seed	„	0.79
21	Seeds of *Perila Ocimoides*	„	0.86
22	Rape seed	„	0.51
23	Cotton seed	„	0.20
24	All other grains and seeds	*ad val.*	15%
	GROUP III.—*Beverages and Comestibles.*		
25	Vegetables (excluding those preserved with sugar, molasses, syrup or honey) :		
	1. Preserved in tins ... ...including receptacles	100 kins	7.30
	2. Preserved in bottles or jars	*ad val.*	40%
	3. Not preserved in tins, bottles or jars :		
	A. Fresh	100 kins	1.15
	B. Dried	„	4.10
	C. Others	*ad val.*	30%
26	Fruits and nuts (excluding those preserved with sugar, molasses, syrup or honey) :		
	1. Preserved in tins, bottles or jars	„	45%
	2. Not preserved in tins, bottles or jars :		
	A. Fruits, fresh	100 kins	4.00
	B. „ dried	„	8.10
	C. Nuts...	„	6.50
	D. Others	*ad val.*	40%
27	Tea :		
	1. Black tea	100 kins	20.00
	2. „ „ dust	„	2.70
	3. All other	*ad val.*	45%
28	Coffee	100 kins	15.00
29	Chicory	*ad val.*	45%
30	Cocoa	„	45%

No.	Articles.	Unit.	Rates of Duty.
			Yens.
31	Spices:		
	1. Pepper:		
	A. In the seed	100 kins	13.00
	B. Ground ... ...including receptacles	"	18.00
	2. Curry powder ... ... "	"	23.00
	3. Mustard	*ad val.*	45%
	4. All other	"	45%
32	Flours, meals and groats of grains and starches:		
	1. Wheat flour	100 kins	1.45
	2. Oatmeal	"	4.42
	3. Indian corn meal	"	3.87
	4. Tapioca or manioca	"	1.80
	5. All other	*ad val.*	30%
33	Biscuits (excluding fancy or sweetened biscuits)	100 kins	11.00
34	Macaroni, vermicelli and the like	"	6 60
35	Fruit juice (not sugared) ... ...including receptacles	"	12.00
36	Sauce ... ... "	"	8.20
37	Vinegar	1 litre	0.18
	Note.—Vinegar containing more than 10 grammes of pure acetic acid in 100 cubic centimeters at 15° C is subject to an additional duty at the rate of 3 sen per litre for every additional one gramme of pure acetic acid.		
38	Meat, poultry, game, fish, shellfish and mollusca...		
	1. Fresh:		
	A. Mutton	100 kins	7.30
	B. Others	*ad val.*	30%
	2. Preserved in tins, bottles or jars:		
	A. Meat, poultry and game ...including receptacles	100 kins	9.75
	B. Fish, shellfish and mollusca "	"	4.30
	3. All other:		
	A. Ham and bacon	"	14.00
	B. Salted meat	"	5.50
	C. Salted whale:		
	a. Tail	"	4.50
	b. Others...	"	1.40
	D. Salted fish	"	2.00
	E. Others	*ad val.*	30%
39	Condensed milk ... ...including receptacles	100 kins	10.00
40	Butter	"	27.00
41	Artificial butter	"	23.00
42	Cheese	"	17.00
43	Extract of meat ... ...including receptacles	"	77.00
44	Peptone, somatose, hemoglobin, infant food and other similar nutritious food	*ad val.*	35%
45	Eggs, fresh	100 kins	5.80
46	Mineral water, soda water & other non-alcoholic beverages:		
	1. In bottles, not exceeding ½ litre each	1 doz.	0.55
	2. " " exceeding ½ litre each	"	1.10
47	All other comestibles	*ad val.*	40%
	GROUP IV.—*Sugar, Confectioneries and Sweetmeats.*		
48	Sugar:		
	1. Below Dutch standard No. 8	100 kins	1.65
	2. From Dutch standard No. 8 to No. 15, exclusive... ...	"	2.25
	3. From Dutch standard No. 15 to No. 20, exclusive ...	"	3.25
	4. Dutch standard No. 20 and above	"	3.50
49	Molasses	"	0.85
50	Fruit juice (sugared) and syrup	*ad val.*	45%
51	Grape sugar, malt sugar and the like	100 kins	7.25

No.	Articles.	Unit.	Rates of Duty.
			Yens.
52	Milk sugar	100 kins	8.80
53	Honey	*ad val.*	50%
54	Sugar, rock candy	100 kins	4.90
55	Confectioneries, fancy biscuits and other cakes } including	"	20.00
56	Jam, fruit jelly and the like ... ... } receptacles	"	13.00
57	Vegetables and fruits preserved with sugar, molasses, syrup or honey... ... ... including receptables	"	8.00
	GROUP V.—*Alcoholic Liquors and Alcohol.*		
58	*Sake*	1 litre	0.15
59	Chinese liquors, fermented	"	0.15
60	Beer, ale, porter and stout	"	0.10
61	Wines of all kinds:		
	1. In bottles	"	0.80
	2. In casks or barrels	"	0.30
62	Champagne	"	2.00
63	All other alcoholic liquors:		
	1. In bottle	"	0.90
	2. In other receptacles*	"	0.50
	* *Note.*—Alcoholic liquors containing more than 50% by volume of pure alcohol, specific gravity 0.7947 at 15° C. are subject to an additional duty at the rate of 1 sen per litre for every additional 1% of pure alcohol.		
64	Alcohol	"	0.65
	GROUP II.—*Skins, Hairs, Bones, Horns, Teeth, Tusks, Shells, &c.*		
65	Furs	*ad val.*	50%
66	Hides and skins, raw:		
	1. Of bull, ox, cow and buffalo	100 kins	1.20
	2. Of deer	"	4.00
	3. Of red deer (*Cervus Elaphus*)	"	2.10
	4. All other	*ad val.*	10%
67	Waste hides and skins (fit only for glue manufacture or manure)...		free
68	Leather:		
	1. Of bull, ox, cow and buffalo:		
	A. Sole leather...	100 kins	13.30
	B. Tanned hide, known as "*Indian blood leather*" ...	"	7.60
	C. Others:		
	a. Lacquered or varnished	"	22.40
	b. Not lacquered or vanished	"	17.00
	2. Of sheep and goat	"	22.40
	3. Of chamois	"	55.00
	4. Of alligator	"	98.20
	5. Roller leather	"	69.20
	6. Waste	"	8.40
	7. All other	*ad val.*	20%
69	Hair, animal (excluding wool, goat's hair and camel's hair)		
	1. Bristles, pig or hog	100 kins	free
	2. Of badger	"	33.50
	3. Of horse	"	5.85
	4. All other	*ad val.*	10%
70	Feathers, quills and down...	"	50%
71	Bones, animal		free

No.	Articles.	Unit.	Rates of Duty.
			Yens.
72	Tusks or ivory, animal:		
	1. Of elephant	100 kins	45.20
	2. „ „ waste	„	9.00
	3. Of walrus or seahorse	„	20.40
	4. All other	*ad val.*	20 %
73	Horns, animal:		
	1. Of bull, ox, cow and buffalo	100 kins	2.00
	2. Of deer	„	4.10
	3. Of rhinoceros	„	14.80
	4. All other	*ad val.*	20 %
74	Hoofs, animal	100 kins	0.70
75	Sinews, animal	*ad val.*	10 %
76	Shells of shellfish		free
77	Tortoise-shells:		
	1. Shells and marginal scales known as "*Claws*"	100 kins	150.00
	2. Waste	„	7.30
	3. All other	„	20.00
78	Corals	*ad val.*	40 %
79	Pearls	„	60%
80	Sponges;		
	1. Prepared	100 kins	103.00
	2. Unprepared	„	8.50
81	All other skins, hairs, bones, horns, teeth, tusks, shells, &c. (excluding wool, goat's hair and camel's hair)	*ad val.*	20 %
	GROUP VII.—*Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines and Medicial Preparations.*		
82	Hops	100 kins	28.90
83	Liquorice	„	2.36
84	Saffron	1 kin	4.26
85	Ipecacuanha roots	100 kins	77.10
86	Ginseng—		
	1. Not exceeding 30 roots per kin	1 kin	3.60
	2. All other	„	0.70
87	Cassia and cinnamon bark	100 kins	3.50
88	Cinchona bark	„	6.50
89	Gentian roots...	„	2.70
90	Nard or Spikenard	„	3.50
91	Rhubarb	„	2.90
92	Semen cyna or wormseeds	„	6.90
93	Senega roots	„	22.50
94	Ergot of rye	„	18.40
95	Musk	1 kin	150.00
96	Artificial musk	„	16.50
97	Cloves	100 kns	7.20
98	Agalwood or aloeswood	„	62.70
99	Sandal wood	„	4.60
100	Rosin	„	0.60
101	Catechu and gambier	„	2.00
102	Galls	„	3.75
103	Gum arabic	„	2.90
104	„ tragacanth	„	15.20
105	„ shellac	„	17.90
106	Glue...	„	2.58
107	Gelatine	„	18.70
108	Isinglass	*ad val.*	20 %
109	Dextrine	„	15 %
110	Phosphorus, yellow and red or amorphous		free
111	Acid, boric	100 kins	2.90
112	„ acetic	„	5.60
113	„ tartaric	„	13.10

No.	Articles.	Unit.	Rates of Duty.
			Yens.
114	Acid, salicylic	100 kins	11.80
115	„ carbolic	„	6.10
116	„ citric	„	13.00
117	„ pyrogallic	„	134.00
118	„ tannic	„	14.20
119	Soda, caustic	„	0.65
120	„ carbonate of (soda ash)	„	0.35
121	„ bicarbonate of	„	0.52
122	Soda, nitrate of (Chili saltpetre or cubic nitre)—		
	1. Crude		free
	2. Refined	*ad val.*	20 %
123	Soda, borate of (borax)	100 kins	1.32
124	„ salicylate of	„	12.70
125	Potash, nitrate of (saltpetre)	„	1.88
126	„ chlorate of, and cyanide of, and soda, cyanide of ...		free
127	„ bichromate of	100 kins	2.53
128	„ bromide of	„	18.80
129	Magnesia, carbonate of	„	2.73
130	Alum	„	0.44
131	Bismuth, subnitrate of	„	86.90
132	Ammonia, chloride of	„	2.28
133	„ sulphate of—		
	1. Crude		free
	2. Refined	*ad val.*	20 %
134	Ammonia, carbonate of	100 kins	3.89
135	Formaline	„	6.90
136	Wood spirit or methyl alcohol	„	3.31
137	Alcohol, denatured	1 litre	0.65
138	Glycerine	100 kins	6.50
139	Chloroform	„	22.00
140	Saccharin and other similar sweet substances	1 kin	60.00
141	Camphor, Borneo and blumea or ngai	„	3.00
142	Antifebrine	100 kins	9.50
143	Antipyrine	1 kin	0.80
144	Santonine	„	3.07
145	Quinine, hydrochlorate of, and sulphate of	„	2.03
146	Morphine, hydrochlorate of, and sulphate of	„	8.90
147	Cocaine, hydrochlorate of, and sulphate of	„	25.00
148	Cinchonine, hydrochlorate of, and sulphate of	100 kins	38.50
149	Creosote, carbonate of	„	52.40
150	Guaiacol, carbonate of	„	98.60
151	Aniline salt or aniline, hydrochlorate of	„	3.55
152	Insect powder	„	15.80
153	Alcoholic medicinal preparations (excluding tincture of opium)	1 litre	0.65
154	Plasters	*ad val.*	30 %
155	Lints and bandages	„	30%
156	Gelatine capsules and wafers	„	20%
157	All other drugs, chemicals and medicines	„	20%
158	Pills, powders, ointments and other medicinal preparations	„	30%
	GROUP VIII.—*Oils, Fats and Waxes.*		
159	Volatile or essential oils, vegetable:		
	1. Of cassia and cinnamon	100 kins	45.00
	2. Of citronella	„	32.30
	3. Of lavender and bergamot	„	120.00
	4. Of turpentine:		
	A. In cans or barrels	10 Am. gals.	2.48
	B. In other receptacles	*ad val.*	20 %
	5. All other		30%

No.	Articles.	Unit.	Rates of Duty.
			Yens.
160	Oil, linseed:		
	1. In cans or barrels	100 kins	1.00
	2. In other receptacles	*ad val.*	20 %
161	Oil, castor:		
	1. In cans, barrels or jars	100 kins	2.00
	2. In other receptacles	*ad val.*	20 %
162	Oil, olive:		
	1. In cans or barrels	100 kins	4.10
	2. In other receptacles	*ad val.*	30 %
163	Oil, palm:	100 kins	1.50
164	„ arachis or groundnut	„	3.90
165	„ cotton seed	„	3.30
166	Cocoa butter (obtained from *Theobroma Cacao*)	*ad val.*	20 %
167	Oil, cod-liver	„	30%
168	„ fish and whale	„	30%
169	Fats, animal:		
	1. Lard	100 kins	5.80
	2. All other	„	1.34
170	Stearin	„	2.10
171	Olein	„	2.00
172	Mineral oils (excluding crude oil):		
	1. Light oils (specific gravity less than 0.730 at 15° C.) ...	*ad val.*	20 %
	2. Illuminating oils (specific gravity not exceeding 0.875 at 15° C.)	10 Am. gals.	0.96
	3. Heavy oils (specific gravity exceeding 0.875 at 15° C.)	100 kins	1.23
173	Vaseline	„	2.95
174	Paraffin wax:		
	1. Melting point below 50° C.		free
	2. All other	100 kins	1.30
175	Candles	„	7.70
176	All other oils, fats and waxes	*ad val.*	20 %
	GROUP IX.—*Dyes, Pigments and Paints.*		
177	Indigo, natural:		
	1. Dry	100 kins	55.80
	2. Liquid or paste	*ad val.*	30 %
178	Artificial indigo:		
	1. Dry	100 kins	63.40
	2. Liquid or paste	*ad val.*	30 %
179	Indigo carmine	„	20%
180	Mangrove bark	100 kins	0.20
181	Safflower:		
	1. In cake	„	8.90
	2. All other	„	3.20
182	Turmeric	„	0.80
183	Logwood extract	„	3.30
184	Aniline dyes	„	12.30
185	Alizarine dyes:		
	1. Dry	„	27.80
	2. Liquid or paste	„	9.50
186	Cobalt, oxide of	„	85.00
187	Gold, silver and platinum, liquid	1 kin	18.00
188	Prussian blue	100 kins	10.00
189	Ultramarine blue...	„	2.85
190	Lead pigments	„	1.80
191	Zinc white	„	2.00
192	Vermillion and cinnabar	„	28.20
193	Paints	„	4.10
194	Lacquer (juice of *Rhus Vernicifera*)	„	6.30
195	Varnish	„	13.00

No.	Articles.	Unit.	Rates of Duty.
			Yens.
196	Wood tar and coal tar...	100 kins	1.10
197	Pitch	"	0.45
198	Asphaltum ... ...Including receptacles	*ad val.*	15 %
199	Shoe polish	100 kins	8.30
200	Pencils (excluding those in metallic case):		
	1. Cased in wood	1 gross	0.50
	2. All other	*ad val.*	30 %
201	Inks:		
	1. For copying or writing ... ...Including receptacles	100 kins	10.00
	2. For printing:		
	A. Liquid or paste:		
	a. For lithograph	100 kins	15.00
	b. Others	"	2.50
	B. Solid	*ad val.*	15 %
	3. All other	"	30 %
202	Solid inks, black or red, Chinese	"	30 %
203	Artist's colours and artist's paints	"	30 %
204	Anti-fouling composition, anti-corrosive paint and the similar ship's bottom paints	100 kins	6.40
205	Patent dryers...	"	3.00
206	Copper paint	"	5.90
207	All other dyes and pigments	*ad val.*	15 %
208	All other paints	"	30 %
	GROUP X.—*Yarns, Threads, Twines, Cordages and Materials Thereof.*		
209	Cotton, in the seed and ginned		free
210	Waste and old cotton		free
211	Cotton yarns:		
	1. Gassed, mercerized and the like	100 kins	21.50
	2. All other	"	12.00
212	Cotton threads ... ... Including spools	100 kins	29.40
213	Waste cotton yarns		free
214	Flax, hemp, china grass, ramie and other vegetable fibres...		free
215	Linen yarns	100 kins	18.50
216	" threads	"	42.20
217	Hemp, china grass, ramie or jute yarns	*ad val.*	20 %
218	" " " " " " threads	"	30 %
219	Wool, goat's hair and camel's hair		free
220	Woollen yarns:		
	1. Fit only for weaving	100 kins	21.00
	2. All other	"	26.00
221	Cocoons		free
222	Curlies, knubs and other waste silk		free
223	Silk, floss	*ad val.*	15 %
224	" raw, dupion and thrown	100 kins	164.00
225	" wild...	"	31.00
226	" yarns, spun	*ad val.*	30 %
227	" threads	"	30 %
228	Artificial silk	"	30 %
229	All other yarns and threads:		
	1. Of silk in part	"	30 %
	2. All other	"	20 %
230	Small ropes or cords (not exceeding 5 m. m. in diameter) and twines:		
	1. Of cotton	100 kins	12.90
	2. All other	"	5.90
231	Cordages or ropes (exceeding 5 m. m. in diameter)	"	6.25
232	Old cords twines, cordages and ropes	*ad val.*	10 %

No.	Articles.	Unit.	Rates of Duty.
	GROUP XI—*Textile Fabrics and Manufactures thereof.*		Yens.
233	Shirtings and sheetings, gray	10 sq. yd.	0.31
234	„ „ „ white...	„	0.41
235	„ twilled	„	0.37
236	„ dyed and turkey and cambrics	„	0.39
237	T-cloths...	„	0.43
238	Cotton drills...	„	0.63
239	„ ducks	„	1.56
240	„ satins and cotton italians	„	0.76
241	„ prints	„	0.49
242	„ flannels	„	0.73
243	„ velvets and plush	„	1.36
244	„ victoria-lawns...	„	0.21
245	„ mosquito mettings...	„	0.41
246	„ lace curtainings	*ad val.*	30%
247	„ tissues, pure, not otherwise provided for	„	30%
248	Linen damasks	10 sq. yd.	2.33
249	„ tissues, not otherwise provided for	*ad val.*	30%
250	Hemp cloth	„	30%
251	China grass and ramie cloths	„	30%
252	Canvas	10 sq. yd.	1.18
253	Elastic canvas	„	0.57
254	Gunny cloth...	*ad val.*	10%
255	Bamboo cloth or *Chikufu* and pineapple cloth	10 sq. yd.	0.77
256	Woollen cloths and serges:		
	1. Of wool:		
	A. Not exceeding 250 grammes per square yard	„	1.60
	B. Others	„	3.20
	2. Of wool and cotton:		
	A. Not exceeding 250 grammes per square yard	„	1.00
	B. Others	„	1.60
257	Alpacas, orleans and lustres	„	1.46
258	Mousseline de laine (including wool and cotton mixture):		
	1. Gray	„	0.87
	2. All other	„	1.10
259	Italian cloth	„	1.22
260	Flannels:		
	1. Of wool	„	1.64
	2. Of wool and cotton	„	1.43
261	Buntings...	„	0.98
262	Woollen damasks...	„	2.50
263	Velvets and plush (of wool or of wool and cotton)	„	2.40
264	Roller cloths...	„	4.20
265	Woollen feltings	„	1.34
266	„ tissues, pure, not otherwise provided for	*ad val.*	30%
267	Silk crapes	10 sq. yd.	6.76
268	„ pongees	„	1.55
269	„ satins, figured	„	5.61
270	„ „ unfigured...	„	9.50
271	Satins of silk and cotton	10 sq. yd.	3.04
272	Velvets and plush (of silk, wholly or partly)	„	4.90
273	Silk tissues, pure, not otherwise provided for	*ad val.*	40%
274	Mixed tissues, not otherwise provided for:		
	1. Of silk in part	„	40%
	2. All other	„	30%
275	Embroidered tissues	„	40%
276	Handkerchief:		
	1. In piece:		
	A. Of cotton	10 sq. yd.	0.37
	B. Of silk, wholly or partly	*ad val.*	45%
	C. Other	„	30%

No.	Articles.	Unit.	Rates of Duty.
			Yens.
	2. Single:		
	A. Of cotton...	1 doz.	0.22
	B. Of flax	"	0.88
	C. Of cotton and flax...	"	0.46
	D. Of silk, wholly or partly	*ad val.*	50 %
	E. Others	"	40 %
277	Towels	"	40 %
278	Blankets and blanketing:		
	1. Of wool or of wool and cotton...	100 kins	32.80
	2. All other	*ad val.*	30 %
279	Carpets and carpetings:		
	1. Of hemp or jute...	10 sq. yds.	1.60
	2. Brussels	"	7.30
	3. Patent tapestry...	"	3.70
	4. Velvet...	*ad val.*	40 %
	5. Felt	10 sq. yds.	1.30
	6. All other	*ad val.*	40 %
280	Travelling rugs:		
	1. Of silk, wholly or partly...	"	50 %
	2. All other	"	40 %
281	Table cloths:		
	1. Of silk, wholly or partly...	"	50 %
	2. All other	"	40 %
282	Curtains:		
	1. Of silk, wholly or partly...	"	50 %
	2. All other	"	40 %
283	Mosquito nets	"	40 %
284	Hammocks	"	40 %
285	Fishing nets...	"	25 %
286	Elastic webbings, for boots and shoes:		
	1. Of silk in part	10 sq. yds.	15.80
	2. All other	"	8.87
287	Bookbinder's cloth	"	0.42
288	Leather or oil cloths	"	1.07
289	Oil cloths and linolium for floors	"	1.83
290	Elastic braids and cords	*ad val.*	30 %
291	Insulating tapes	100 kins	17.90
292	Lamp wicks	*ad val.*	30 %
293	Gunny bags	100 pcs.	1.39
294	Old gunny bags		free
295	Rags...		free
296	All other tissues	*ad val.*	30 %
297	All other manufactures of tissues, not otherwise provided for:		
	1. Of silk, wholly or partly...	"	50 %
	2. All other	"	40 %
	GROUP XII.—*Clothings and Accessories.*		
298	Waterproof coats...	"	40 %
299	Shirts, collars and cuffs	"	40 %
300	Under shirts and drawers:		
	1. Of cotton, knit...	1 doz.	4.00
	2. Of wool, knit	"	7.00
	3. Of wool and cotton, knit...	"	4.20
	4. All other	*ad val.*	40 %
301	Gloves:		
	1. Of leather	1 doz.	4.40
	2. Of silk, wholly or partly...	"	3.00
	3. All other	"	1.40
302	Stockings and socks:		
	1. Of silk, wholly or partly...	1 kin	2.50
	2. All other	"	0.80

No.	Articles.	Unit.	Rates of Duty.
			Yens.
303	Shawls, comforters and mufflers:		
	1. Of silk, feather or fur, wholly or partly	*ad val.*	50 %
	2. All other	„	40 %
304	Neckties:		
	1. Of silk, wholly or partly	1 kin	5.50
	2. All other	„	2.00
305	Braces or suspenders:		
	1. Of silk, wholly or partly	*ad val.*	50 %
	2. All other	1 doz.	1.20
306	Arm-suspenders, stocking suspenders and the like	*ad val.*	40 %
307	Hats, caps, bonnets and hoods	„	40 %
308	Boots, shoes, slippers, sandals, clogs and the like	„	40 %
309	Buttons (excluding ornamental buttons):		
	1. Covered ... ... including inner packings	100 kins	87.50
	2. Of metal ... ... „	„	34.00
	3. Of porcelain or glass ... ... „	„	10.70
	4. Of ivory nuts (including imitation) „	„	52.40
	5. All other	*ad val.*	35 %
310	Buckles, hooks, eyes and the like:		
	1. Buckles	100 kins	13.60
	2. Hooks	„	23.10
	3. Shoe eyelets	„	36.20
	4. All other	*ad val.*	35 %
311	Jewelry:		
	1. Of precious metals or precious stones, wholly or partly	„	60 %
	2. All other	„	50 %
312	Trimmings (ribbons, tapes, braids, cords, laces, fringes, tassels, knots, stars, metallic threads and braids, and the like):		
	1. Of gold, silver or silk, wholly or partly	„	50 %
	2. All other	„	40 %
313	All other clothings and accessories:		
	1. Of silk, feather of fur, or of silk, fur, gold or silver in part, or embroidered	„	50 %
	2. All other	„	40 %
	GROUP XIII.—*Papers, Paper Manufactures, Books and Pictures.*		
314	Paper, printing:		
	1. Weighing not more than 45 lbs. per 500 sheets and measuring not less than 1086 sq. inches per sheet ...	100 kins	1.00
	2. All other	„	1.95
315	Paper, writing	„	2.42
316	„ drawing	„	3.08
317	„ blotting	„	2.15
318	„ filtering	„	19.70
319	„ fancy	„	3.45
320	„ bookbinder's	„	3.65
321	„ packing (including match paper)...	„	1.26
322	„ cigarette	„	12.30
323	„ wall	„	5.06
324	„ pasteboard or cardboard	„	2.40
325	„ Chinese	„	5.60
326	„ imitation Japanese...	„	4.30
327	„ imitation parchment	„	4.15
328	„ all other	*ad val.*	30 %
329	Books and forms, blank	„	30 %
330	Note paper (with envelopes in boxes) ... including boxes	100 kins	15.80
331	Albums	*ad val.*	40 %
332	Photographic papers, albuminized and sensitized:		
	1. Albuminized... ... ... including inner packings	100 kins	65.90
	2. Bromide and platinum ... „	„	112.00
	3. All other ... ... „	„	89.40

No.	Articles.	Unit.	Rates of Duty.
			Yens.
333	Labels	100 kins	30.70
334	Playing cards...	*ad val.*	60 %
335	Photographs, caligraphies and pictures	"	50 %
336	Printed matters and pictures for advertisement		free
337	Illustrated postal cards, Christmas cards and the like ...	"	50 %
338	Printed books and pamphlets, copy books, drawing books with designs, music books, newspapers, magazines and other periodicals		free
339	Plans, architectural and engineering		"
340	Geographical atlases and maps, charts and scientific diagrams...		"
341	Paper money, bank notes, coupons, share certificates and other negotiable papers		"
342	Waste paper		"
343	All other paper manufactures, not otherwise provided for...	"	30 %
	Group XIV.—*Ores and Minerals.*		
344	Metallic ores		free
345	Precious stones:		
	1. Unworked	*ad val.*	40 %
	2. Worked, not otherwise provided for	"	50 %
346	Stones:		
	1. Unworked	"	10 %
	2. Worked, not otherwise provided for	"	30 %
347	Amber:		
	1. Unworked	"	40 %
	2. Worked, not otherwise provided for	"	50 %
348	Plumbago or black-lead		free
349	Asbestos	"	10 %
350	Mica:		
	1. Sheets	100 kins	28.90
	2. All other	*ad val.*	10 %
351	Gpysum	100 kins	0.12
352	Plaster of Paris	"	0.27
353	Phosphorite		free
354	Kainite, kieserite, carnallite and other similar salts		"
355	Cryolite		"
356	Clay...		"
357	Coal		"
358	Cokes	1 Eng. ton	2.18
359	Brick coal or briquettes	*ad val.*	10 %
360	Chalk and whiting	100 kins	0.54
361	Emery sands		free
362	Grindstones or whetstones...	*ad val.*	15 %
363	All other raw mineral materials	"	10 %
	Group XV.—*Metals.*		
	Platinum:		
364	1. Blocks, ingots and slabs	*ad val.*	7½ %
	2. Wire, plates and sheets	1 kin	150.00
	Gold bullion		free
365	Silver bullion...		free
366	Iron and steel:		
367	1. Pigs, ingots, slabs and blooms:		
	A. Pigs...	100 kins	0.10
	B. Others	"	0.60
	2. Bars and rods, exceeding ¼ inch in diameter	*ad val.*	30 %
	3. Bars and rods, not exceeding ¼ inch in diameter and wire	100 kins	2.00
	4. Galvanized wire	"	1.80
	5. Hoop and band	"	0.72
	6. Ribbons	*ad val.*	10 %

No.	Articles.	Unit.	Rates of Duty.
			Yens.
	7. Paragon wire...	100 kins	4.05
	8. Wire rope:		
	A. Galvanized	,,	4.50
	B. Others	,,	6.00
	9. Tinned plates and sheets:		
	A. Plain	,,	1.34
	B. Others	,,	3.60
	10. Plates and Sheets:		
	A. Galvanized	,,	2.60
	B. Others	*ad val.*	30 %
	11. T. angle and the like	100 kins	1.10
	12. Rails	,,	1.00
	13. Fish plates for rails	,,	1.20
	14. Pipes and tubes	*ad val.*	30 %
	15. Scrap and old (fit only for remanufacturing)	100 kins	0.17
368	Spiegeleisen	,,	0.16
369	Copper:		
	1. Pigs, ingots and slabs...	*ad val.*	7½ %
	2. Bars and rods	100 kins	10 20
	3. Wire	,,	11.20
	4. Plates and sheets...	,,	11.00
	5. Pipes and tubes	,,	13.00
	6. Old (fit only for remanufacturing)	,,	1.66
370	Lead:		
	1. Pigs, ingots and slabs...	,,	0.38
	2. Wire, plates and sheets	,,	1.60
	3. Tea lead...		free
	4. Tubes	,,	1.90
	5 Old (fit only for remanufacturing)	*ad val.*	7½ %
371	Tin:		
	1. Blocks, ingots and slabs	100 kins	3.74
	2. Plates and sheets...	*ad val.*	20 %
	3. Tubes	,,	20 %
372	Zinc or spelter:		
	1. Blocks, ingots and slabs	100 kins	0.72
	2. Plates and sheets:		
	A. Nickeled	,,	3.82
	B. Others:		
	a. Sheet No. 2		free
	b. Others...	,,	2.27
	3. Old (fit only for remanufacturing)	,,	0.57
373	Nickel:		
	1. Grains, cubes, blocks and ingots	,,	4.65
	2. Bars, rods, wire, plates, sheets and tubes	*ad val.*	20 %
374	Mercury or quicksilver...	100 kins	7.20
375	Aluminium:		
	1. Blocks, ingots and slabs	,,	3.96
	2. Bars, wire, plates, sheets and tubes...	,,	18.80
376	Antimony	*ad val.*	7½ %
377	Brass and yellow metal:		
	1. Bars and rods	100 kins	6.70
	2. Wire, plates and sheets	,,	7.40
	3. Pipes and tubes	,,	9.40
	4. Old (fit only for remanufacturing)	,,	2.06
378	German silver (bars, rods, wire, plates and sheets)	,,	14.50
379	Solder	*ad val.*	7½ %
380	Babitts metal and other anti-friction metals...	100 kins	3.50
381	All other metals and forementioned metals of non-specified forms and qualities:		
	1. Pigs, blocks, ingots, and slabs	*ad val.*	7½ %
	2. Bars, rods, ribbons, bands, wires, plates, sheets, pipes, tubes, angles and the like (excluding those for trimming)	,,	20 %
	3. Scrap and old (fit only for remanufacturing)	,,	7½ %

No.	Articles.	Unit.	Rates of Duty.
	GROUP XVI.—*Metal Manufactures.*		Yens.
382	Coins:		
	1. Home currencies and foreign gold and silver coins ...		free
	2. All other	*ad val.*	10 %
383	Metallic foils and powders:		
	1. Tin foil	100 kins	19.60
	2. Bronze powder	"	19.80
	3. All other	*ad val.*	25 %
384	Capsules for bottles	1000 pcs.	0.63
385	Crown-corks	1 gross	0.10
386	Sewing needles, knitting needles and pins:		
	1. Needles, hand sewing	1 kin	0.45
	2. " for sewing machines	"	3.90
	3. All other	*ad val.*	30 %
387	Pen nibs:		
	1. Of gold	"	60 %
	2. All other	1 gross	0.16
388	Nails, rivets, screws, bolts, nuts and the like:		
	1. Nails (of iron or copper):		
	A. Of iron:		
	a. Galvanized	100 kins	4.20
	b. Others...	"	1.60
	B. Of copper	"	13.50
	2. Screws (of iron and brass):		
	A. Of iron	*ad val.*	20 %
	B. Of brass	100 kins	20.60
	3. Bolts, nuts and washers (of iron)	*ad val.*	30 %
	4. Rivets (of iron)	100 kins	2.00
	5. Dog-spikes (of iron)	"	1.80
	6. Boots-protectors (of iron)	"	5.40
	7. All other	*ad val.*	30 %
389	Materials for building and bridge construction, posts for electric wires and the like materials	"	25 %
390	Submarine and underground cables and other insulated electric wire and cables	"	20 %
391	Metallic fittings for doors and furnitures:		
	1. Door locks (of iron and brass):		
	A. Of iron	100 kins	9 12
	B. Of brass	"	36.50
	2. Door hinges (of iron and brass)		
	A. Of iron	"	7.65
	B. Of brass	"	25.60
	3. All other	*ad val.*	30 %
392	Mechanic's tools and agricultural implements and parts thereof:		
	1. Anvils	100kins	2.35
	2. Hammers	"	4.65
	3. Wrenches	"	10.90
	4. Vices	"	4.00
	5. Shovels and scoops, with handles	"	3.27
	6. All other	*ad val.*	20 %
393	Cutlery (excluding those of gold or silver, gilt or silvered, and otherwise provided for)	"	40 %
394	Anchors and anchor chains	100 kins	1.68
395	Iron chains	"	2.03
396	Watch chains:		
	1. Of gold or platinum	*ad val.*	60 %
	2. Gilt...	1 kin	14.30
	All other	*ad val.*	50 %
397	Stoves	"	30 %
398	Enamelled iron wares	100 kins	9.48
399	Coffee-mills and meat-choppers...	*ad val.*	30%

No.	Articles.	Unit.	Rates of Duty.
			Yens.
400	Cocks and valves:		
	1. Of iron	100 kins	9.55
	2. Of brass	"	26.70
	3. All other	*ad val.*	30%
401	Alarm-bells for vehicles and call-bells	100 kins	46.60
402	Gold ware, not otherwise provided for	*ad val.*	60%
403	Silver wares and gilt or silvered wares, not otherwise provided for	"	50%
404	Copper and brass manufactures, not otherwise provided for	100 kins	30.80
405	Aluminium manufactures, not otherwise provided for	"	60.00
406	All other metal manufactures, not otherwise provided for	*ad val.*	30%
	GROUP XVII.—*Earthenware. Porcelain, Glass and Glass Manufactures.*		
407	Bricks and tiles:		
	1. Fire-bricks	100 kins	0.38
	2. Tiles:		
	A. Enamelled	"	2.93
	B. Others	"	1.50
	3. All other	*ad val.*	20%
408	Earthenware and porcelain, not otherwise provided for ...	"	40%
409	Glass or vitrifications in lumps	"	20%
410	" rods and tubes	"	20%
411	" plates and sheets:		
	1. Uncoloured or unstained (flat surface):		
	A. Not exceeding 4 m. m. in thickness:		
	a. Not exceeding 10 sq. ft. in surface	100 sq. ft.	0.95
	b. Others	"	1.18
	B. Exceeding 4 m. m. in thickness:		
	a. Not exceeding 1 sq. ft. in surface	"	1.52
	b. Others	"	3.90
	2. Silvered:		
	A. Not exceeding 1 sq. ft. in surface	"	13.80
	B. Others	"	15.80
	3. Coloured, stained or ground:		
	A. Not exceeding 10 sq. ft. in surface	"	3.25
	B. Others	"	3.71
	4. All other	*ad val.*	30%
412	Side-light glass and skylight glass...	"	30%
413	Watch glass	"	30%
414	Photographic dry-plates:		
	1. Undeveloped ... ... Including inner pakings	100 kins	18.20
	2. Developed	*ad val.*	40%
415	Looking glasses or mirrors	"	40%
416	Lenses and other optical glasses, without frames or handles	"	30%
417	Glass cullet and powdered glass		free
418	All other glass manufactures, not otherwise provided for...	*ad val.*	40%
	GROUP XVIII,—*Vehicles, Vessels, Scientific Instruments, Clocks, Watches and Machinery.*		
419	Locomotives and locomotive tenders	*ad val.*	20
420	Parts of locomotives and locomotive tenders:		
	1. Wheels and axles	100 kins	4.70
	2. Tyres	"	1.54
	3. All other	*ad val.*	20%
421	Railway passenger cars and freight wagons...	"	20%

No.	Articles.	Unit.	Rates of duty.
			Yens.
422	Parts of railway passenger cars and freight wagons:		
	1. Wheels and axles	100 kins	1.51
	2. Tyres	"	1.32
	3. Buffers	"	2.33
	4. Springs	"	2.00
	5. All other	*ad val.*	20%
423	Electric, horse and other tramway cars and parts thereof...	"	20%
424	Carriages, perambulators, automobiles, and parts thereof...	"	50%
425	Bicycles and tricycles...	"	40%
426	Parts of bicycles and tricycles:		
	1. Tyres	102 kins	95.60
	2. All other	*ad val.*	40%
427	Carts and drays	"	20%
428	Dredging machines and parts thereof	"	15%
429	Steam and sailing vessels and boats	"	10%
430	Instruments, physical, chemical, surgical, drawing, surveying and other scientifical	"	20%
431	Spectacles or eyeglasses	"	40%
432	Microscopes and parts thereof	"	20%
433	Binoculars	"	40%
434	Telescopes	"	20%
435	Compasses and chronometers, mariners' and parts thereof...	"	10%
436	Clocks, standing and hanging	"	40%
437	Parts of clocks, standing and hanging:		
	1. Movements	100 kins	40.10
	2. Springs	"	3.15
	3. Hair springs...	*ad val.*	10%
	4. All other	"	30%
438	Watches:		
	1. Of gold or platinum cases...	"	50%
	2. All other	"	40%
439	Parts of Watches:		
	1. Cases:		
	A. Of gold or platinum	"	50%
	B. Others	"	40%
	2. Springs	100 pcs.	1.10
	3. Hair springs	"	0.80
	4. Dials	"	4.10
	5. All other	*ad val.*	40%
440	Balances, steelyards and measuring scales	"	10%
441	Thermometers and barometers...	"	20%
442	Water-meters, gas-meters, pressure-gauges, amperemeters, voltmeters and other similar gauges or meters	"	20%
443	Musical instruments and parts and accessories thereof ...	"	40%
444	Magic lanterns and parts thereof	"	50%
445	Photographic instruments and parts thereof	"	50%
446	Phonographic instruments and parts thereof	"	50%
447	Sewing machines:		
	1. Hand moving	100 kins	11.10
	2. Foot moving	100 kins	8.25
448	Parts of sewing machines	*ad val.*	20%
449	Diving apparatus and parts thereof	"	20%
450	Typewriters	"	20%
451	Telegraphic and telephonic instruments and parts thereof...	"	20%
452	Boilers	"	15%
453	Steam engines, gas engines, petroleum engines, electric engines and other motive power machines, and parts thereof	"	15%
454	Machine tools and wood working machinery, and parts thereof	"	15%
455	Spinning and weaving machinery, and parts thereof... ...	"	15%
456	All other machinery and parts thereof	"	15%

No.	Articles.	Unit.	Rates of Duty.
	GROUP XIX.—*Miscellaneous Articles.*		Yens.
457	Copra		free
458	*Funori (Gloiopeltis)*		free
459	*Sekkasai (Gelidium Corneum)*		free
460	Tan-bark...	100 kins	0.42
461	Rattans:		
	1. Split	"	1.32
	2. All other	"	0.94
462	Bamboos...	*ad val.*	20 %
463	Cork:		
	1. Bark	100 kins	1.66
	2. Stoppers...	"	8.92
	3. All other	*ad val.*	10 %
464	Wood:		
	1. *Kwarin (Cydonia Sinensis), Tagayasan* or ironwood, *Tsuge* or boxwood, red or rose wood, and santalum and ebony wood...	100 kins	0.63
	2. Lignum vitæ...	"	0.60
	3. Teak	100 cub. ft.	11.80
	4. Oregon pine, fir and cedar:		
	A. Board	100 super. ft.	0.60
	B. Timber, round, squared or sided	100 cub. ft.	4.56
	5. *Kiri (Paulownia Tomentosa)*	100 kins	0.52
	6. All other	*ad val.*	15 %
465	Fire-wood	100 kins	0.05
466	Charcoal	*ad val.*	15 %
467	" animal	100 kins	0.79
468	Carbon rods for electric light	"	6.86
469	Pulp for paper manufacture	"	0.25
470	Spalteries	*ad val.*	20 %
471	Straw braids or plaits:		
	1. Not exceeding ¼ inch in breadth	100 kins	20.30
	2. " ⅜ " "	"	7.76
	3. All other...	"	3.35
472	Hat bodies, felt	"	19.70
473	Sweat bands or hat leather (including imitation)	"	30.50
474	Mats and mattings:		
	1. Packing		free
	2. Of rush	*ad val.*	30 %
	3. Of coir	10 sq. yds.	1.61
	4. All other	*ad val.*	30 %
475	Oakum	100 kins	0.66
476	Tarred felt, tarred paper, malthoid and other similar roofing and sheathing materials:		
	1. Tarred felt	100 kins	2.10
	2. All other	*ad val.*	20 %
477	Yeast	"	15 %
478	Malt...	100 kins	2.00
479	Fodders:		
	1. Hay...	"	0.16
	2. All other	*ad val.*	5 %
480	Fishing guts	100 kins	108.00
481	Sealing wax	*ad val.*	20 %
482	Putty	100 kins	0.97
483	Roller composition	"	9.19
484	India rubber or caoutchouc:		
	1. Crude or raw...		free
	2. Plates and sheets:		
	A. Soft:		
	a. Not exceeding 1 m. m. in thickness	100 kins	87.80
	b. Others	"	35.90
	B. Hard	"	37.80

No.	Articles.	Unit.	Rates of Duty.
			Yens.
	3. Rods	100 kins	31.60
	4. Tubes:		
	A. Soft	"	84.20
	B. Hard	"	63.20
	5. All other	*ad val.*	20 %
485	Guttapercha:		
	1. Crude or raw...		free
	2. Plates and sheets...	100 kins	39.40
	3. All other	*ad val.*	20 %
486	Caoutchouc and guttapercha manufactures, not otherwise provided for:		
	1. Combs ... ... including inner packings	100 kins	161.00
	2. Teats ... ... "	100 kins	171.00
	3 All other	*ad val.*	40 %
487	Dental rubber	"	20 %
488	India rubber solution ... ...including receptacles	100 kins	18.00
489	Waste or old caoutchouc (fit only for re-manufacturing) ...		free
490	Hard fibres (rods, plates, sheets, tubes, &c.)	100 kins	10.90
491	Celluloid (bars, bands, rods, plates, sheets, tubes, &c.) ...	"	25.60
492	Celluloid manufactures, not otherwise drovided for:		
	1. Combs ... ... including inner packings	100 kins	67.50
	2. All other	*ad val.*	40 %
493	Brushes and brooms	"	40 %
494	Emery cloth	100 kins	2.67
495	Sand paper	"	1.86
496	Emery wheels	"	6.16
497	Crucibles...	*ad val.*	20 %
498	Portland cement	100 kins	0.33
499	Asbestos boards or sheets	"	2.05
500	Packings for engines	"	7.51
501	Beltings and hoses for machinery:		
	1. Of leather	"	25.30
	2. Of caoutchouc	"	12.50
	3. Of canvas	"	13.50
	4. All other	*ad val.*	15 %
502	Saddles, bridles and harness	"	40 %
503	Trunks, portmanteaux, satchels, knapsacks and travelling or courier bags	"	40 %
504	Leather manufactures, not otherwise provided for	"	40 %
505	Picture frames and mouldings	"	50 %
506	Wood manufactures, not otherwise provided for	"	40 %
507	Cane and rattan manufactures, not otherwise provided for	"	40 %
508	Lamps, lanterns and parts thereof:		
	1. Incandescent electric lamps:		
	A. Not exceeding 32 candle power...	100 pcs.	5.80
	B. Others	"	10.20
	2. Asbestos mantles	"	5.10
	3. All other	*ad val.*	30 %
509	Walking sticks, whips and umbrella or parasol sticks:		
	1. With fittings, of gold or silver and gilt or silvered ...	"	50 %
	2. All other	"	40 %
510	Umbrellas and parasols:		
	1. Of silk, wholly or partly	"	50 %
	2. All other	"	40 %
511	Handles of umbrellas, parasols, stocks or whips:		
	1. Of gold or silver and gilt or silvered	"	50 %
	2. All other	"	40 %
512	Photographic films:		
	1. Undeveloped	"	40 %
	2. Developed	"	40 %
513	Artificial flowers	"	50 %
514	Statues, human and animal (excluding those of gold) ...	"	50 %
515	Ivory manufactures, not otherwise provided for	"	50 %

No.	Articles.	Unit.	Rates of Duty.
			Yens.
516	Tortoise-shell manufactures, not otherwise provided for ...	*ad val.*	50 %
517	Coral manufactures, not otherwise provided for	"	50 %
518	Imitation precious stones and pearls	"	50 %
519	Toilet or dressing cases	"	50 %
520	Toilet or perfumed waters and oils, dentifrices and all other cosmetics and perfumery	"	60 %
521	Soaps:		
	1. Toilet	100 kins	24.70
	2. Washing:		
	A. Marseille soap	"	3.92
	B. Others	"	3.54
	3. All other	*ad val.*	30 %
522	Articles for billiards, tennis, cricket, chess and other games and accessories thereof	"	50 %
523	Articles for gymnastics	"	30 %
524	Toys...	"	50 %
525	Tobacco, prepared or manufactured...	"	250 %
526	Joss sticks ... ...including inner packings	100 kins	4.14
527	Matches	*ad val.*	40 %
528	Fire works	100 kins	6.41
529	Explosives:		
	1. Gunpowder (excluding smokeless gunpowder)	"	6.30
	2. Dynamite	"	5.90
	3. Detonators ... ... including inner packings	"	30.30
	4. Fuses	"	22.80
	5. All other	*ad val.*	25 %
530	Cartridges and projectiles for fire-arms	"	40 %
531	Sporting guns	"	40 %
532	Muskets, revolvers, cannon, bayonets, side-arms and other arms...	"	40 %
533	Models		free
534	Sign boards		free
535	Manures (bran, oil cake, dried fish unfit for food, bone dust, dried blood, bone ash, guano, superphosphate of lime, &c.)		free
536	All other articles, raw, crude or unmanufactured	"	10 %
537	All other articles, partly manufactured	"	20 %
538	All other articles, wholly manufactured:		
	1. Coarse	"	30 %
	2. Fine	"	40 %

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN.

(See the Regulations for execution of the Customs Duties Law, Imperial Ordinance No. 319, dated 29th June, 1899.)

Certain articles when imported from countries to which special conventions are applicable, are subject to a rate of duty different to that imposed under the general tariff. To secure the application of this different, and usually but not always, lower scale of duties, it is necessary for the importer to produce a certificate of the original place of produce or manufacture; such certificate must be made by the Japanese Consul or Commercial Agent at the locality of produce or manufacture, or shipment of the goods. If, however, there is neither a Japanese Consul nor Commercial Agent, a certificate made by the Custom House or any other Government or public office authorities or Chamber of Commerce of the locality will be accepted. Postal matter and goods of which the dutiable amount does not exceed Yen 100, are excepted.

In the certification mentioned in the preceding paragraph, there shall be stated the marks, numbers, nature, and quantity of the goods, number of packages, and the territory of produce or manufacture.

The attention of shippers abroad is specially directed to these requirements. It is absolutely necessary that the certificates of origin should reach the consignees before arrival of the vessel carrying the goods to which they refer.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND JAPAN FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

SIGNED AT TOKYO, APRIL 26TH, 1900

Ratifications exchanged at Tokyo, 25th October, 1900

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, being equally desirous of maintaining the relations of good understanding which happily exist between them, by laying down rules for the protection of the estates of deceased persons, have agreed to conclude a Convention, and for that purpose have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Sir Ernest Mason Satow Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Viscount Aoki Siüzo, Junü, First Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Imperial Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs—Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Art. I.—Whenever a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties shall die within the dominions of the other, and there shall be no person present at the time of such death who shall be rightly entitled to administer the estate of such deceased person, the following rules shall be observed:

1. When the deceased leaves, in the above-named circumstances, heirs of his or her own nationality only, or who may be qualified to enjoy the civil status of their father or mother, as the case may be, the Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of the country to which the deceased belonged, on giving notice to the proper authorities, shall take possession and have custody of the property of the said deceased, shall pay the expenses of the funeral, and retain the surplus for the payment of his or her debts, and for the benefit of the heirs to whom it may rightly belong.

But the said Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular Agent shall be bound immediately to apply to the proper Court for letters of administration of the effects left by the deceased, and these letters shall be delivered to him with such limitations and for such time as to such Court may seem right.

2. If, however, the deceased leaves in the country of his or her decease and in the above-named circumstances, any heir or universal legatee of other nationality than his or her own, or to whom the civil status of his or her father or his or her mother, as the case may be, cannot be granted, then each of the two Governments may determine whether the proper Court shall proceed according to law, or shall confide the collection and administration to the respective Consular officers under the proper limitations. When there is no Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent, in the locality where the decease has occurred (in the case contemplated by the first rule of this Article) upon whom devolves the custody and administration of the estate, the proper authority shall proceed in these acts until the arrival of the respective Consular officer.

Art. II.—The stipulations of the present Convention shall be applicable, so far as the laws permit, to all the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, excepting to those hereinafter named, that is to say, except to

India	Natal	Tasmania
The Dominion of Canada	New South Wales	South Australia
Newfoundland	Victoria	Western Australia
The Cape	Queensland	New Zealand

Provided always that the stipulations of the present Convention shall be made applicable to any of the above-named Colonies or foreign possessions, on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given to the Japanese Government by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative at Tokyo, within two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the present Convention.

Art. III.—The present Convention shall come into force immediately after the exchange of the ratifications thereof, and shall remain in force until the 17th July, 1911.

Either High Contracting Power shall have the right at any time after the 16th July, 1910, to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, and at the expiration of twelve months after such notice is given, this Convention shall wholly cease and determine.

Art. IV.—The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible, and not later than six months from the present date.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Tokyo, in duplicate, this 26th day of April, nineteen hundredth year of the Christian era.

(L.S.) ERNEST MASON SATOW.

(L.S.) SIUZO VICOMTE AKOI.

CONVENTION REGARDING THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND INDIA

SIGNED AT TOKYO ON THE 29TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1904.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being equally desirous of facilitating the commercial relations between Japan and India have resolved to conclude a Convention to that effect, and have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Baron Jutaro Komura, Jusammi, First Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Imperial Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; and

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary;

Who, having reciprocally communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

Art. I.—Any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan shall enjoy, upon importation into India, the lowest customs duties applicable to similar products of any other foreign origin.

Art. II.—Reciprocally any article, the produce or manufacture of India shall enjoy, upon importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the lowest customs duties applicable to similar products of any other foreign origin.

Art. III.—The privileges and engagements of the present Convention shall extend to Native States of India which by treaty with His Britannic Majesty or otherwise may be entitled to be placed with regard to the stipulations of the Convention on the same footing as British India.

His Britannic Majesty's Government shall communicate from time to time to the Imperial Government of Japan a list of these States.

Art. IV.—The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible. It shall come into effect immediately after the exchange of ratifications, and shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the day on which one of the High Contracting Parties shall have announced the intention of terminating it.

In witness whereof the above mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Tokyo, in the Japanese and English languages, this 29th day of 8th month of the 37th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 29th day of August of the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.] Baron Jutaro Komura,
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

[L. S.] Claude M. Macdonald,
His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND JAPAN

Signed at London, August 12th, 1905

The Governments of Great Britain and Japan, being desirous of replacing the Agreement concluded between them on the 30th January, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon the following Articles, which have for their object—

(*a.*) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India;

(*b.*) The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China;

(*c.*) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions:—

Art. I.—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights of interests.

Art. II.—If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers either Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, the other Contracting Party, will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

Art. III.—Japan possessing paramount political, military, and economic interests in Corea, Great Britain recognizes the right of Japan to take such measures of guidance, control, and protection in Corea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests, provided always that such measures are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

Art. IV.—Great Britain having a special interest in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier, Japan recognizes her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions.

Art. V.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this Agreement.

Art. VI.—As regards the present war between Japan and Russia, Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality unless some other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against Japan, in which case Great Britain will come to the assistance of Japan, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

Art. VII.—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

Art. VIII.—The present Agreement shall, subject to the provisions of Article VI, come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed thereto their Seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the 12th day of August, 1905.

(L.S.) LANSDOWNE,
His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

(L.S.) TADASU HAYASHI,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the Court of St. James.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND JAPAN

SIGNED AT TOKYO, ON THE 29TH APRIL, 1886
Ratified at Tokyo, on the 27th September, 1886

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the President of the United States of America having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crime within the two countries and their jurisdictions, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes or offences hereinafter named, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, they have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Count Inouye Kaoru, Jiusammi, His Imperial Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, First Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, &c., &c., &c., and the President of the United States of America, Richard B. Hubbard, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

Art. I.—The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty, all persons who, being accused or convicted of one of the crimes or offences named below in Article II. and committed within the jurisdiction of the one party, shall be found within the jurisdiction of the other party.

Art. II.—1.—Murder and assault with intent to commit murder.

2.—Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money, counterfeiting certificates or coupons of public indebtedness, bank notes, or other instruments of public credit of either of the parties, and the utterance or circulation of the same.

3.—Forgery, or altering and uttering what is forged or altered.

4.—Embezzlement or criminal malversation of the public funds committed within the jurisdiction of either party, by the public officers or depositaries.

5.—Robbery.

6.—Burglary, defined to be the breaking and entering by night-time into the house of another person with the intent to commit a felony therein; and the act of breaking and entering the house of another, whether in the day or night time, with the intent to commit a felony therein.

7.—The act of entering, or of breaking and entering, the offices of the Government and public authorities, or the offices of banks, banking-houses, savings-banks, trust companies, insurance or other companies, with the intent to commit a felony therein.

8.—Perjury or the subornation of perjury.

9.—Rape.

10.—Arson.

11.—Piracy by the law of nations.

12.—Murder, assault with intent to kill, and manslaughter committed on the high seas, on board a ship bearing the flag of the demanding country.

13.—Malicious destruction of, or attempt to destroy, railways, trams, vessels, bridges, dwellings, public edifices, or other buildings, when the act endangers human life.

Art. III.—If the person demanded be held for trial in the country on which the demand is made, it shall be optional with the latter to grant extradition or to proceed with the trial: Provided that, unless the trial shall be for the crime for which the fugitive is claimed, the delay shall not prevent ultimate extradition.

Art. IV.—If it be made to appear that extradition is sought with a view to try or punish the person demanded for an offence of a political character, surrender shall not take place, nor shall any person surrendered be tried or punished for any political offence committed previously to his extradition, or for any offence other than that in respect of which the extradition is granted.

Art. V.—The requisition for extradition shall be made through the diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or in the event of the absence of these from the country or its seat of Government, by superior consular officers.

If the person whose extradition is requested shall have been convicted of a crime, a copy of the sentence of the Court in which he was convicted, authenticated under its seal, and an attestation of the official character of the judge by the proper executive authority, and of the latter by the Minister or Consul of Japan or of the United States, as the case may be, shall accompany the requisition.

When the fugitive is merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest in the country making the demand and of depositions on which such warrant may have been issued, must accompany the requisition.

The fugitive shall be surrendered only on such evidence of criminality as according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed.

Art. VI.—On being informed by telegraph, or other written communication through the diplomatic channel, that a lawful warrant has been issued by competent authority upon probable cause for the arrest of a fugitive criminal charged with any of the crimes enumerated in Article II. of this Treaty, and on being assured from the same source that a request for the surrender of such criminal is about to be made in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, each Government will endeavour to procure, so far as it lawfully may, the provisional arrest of such criminal, and keep him in safe custody for a reasonable time, not exceeding two months, to await the production of the documents upon which claim for extradition is founded.

Art. VII.—Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own subjects or citizens under the stipulations of this convention, but they shall have the power to deliver them up if in their discretion it be deemed proper to do so.

Art. VIII.—The expenses of the arrest, detention, examination, and transportation of the accused shall be paid by the Government which has requested the extradition.

Art. IX.—The present Treaty shall come into force sixty days after the exchange of the ratifications thereof. It may be terminated by either party, but shall remain in force for six months after notice has been given of its termination.

The Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty in duplicate and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the city of Tokyo, the twenty-ninth day of the fourth month of the nineteenth year of Meiji, corresponding to the twenty-ninth day of April in the eighteen hundred and eighty-sixth year of the Christian era.

(Signed) [L.S.] INOUYE KAORU.
" [L.S.] RICHARD B. HUBBARD.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN JAPAN AND RUSSIA

SIGNED AT PORTSMOUTH U.S.A., AUGUST 23RD, 1905
Ratified November, 5th, 1905.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan on the one part, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias on the other part, animated by the desire to restore the blessings of peace to Their countries and peoples, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Peace, and have, for this purpose, named Their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.—

His Excellency Baron Komura Jutaro, *Jusammi,* Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Minister for Foreign Affairs, and

His Excellency M. Takahira Kogoro, *Jusammi,* Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias—

His Excellency M. Serge Witte, His Secretary of State and President of the Committee of Ministers of the Empire of Russia, and

His Excellency Baron Roman Rosen, Master of the Imperial Court of Russia and His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America;

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I.—There shall henceforth be peace and amity between Their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of all the Russias, and between Their respective States and subjects.

Art. II.—The Imperial Russian Government, acknowledging that Japan possesses in Korea paramount political, military, and economical interests, engage neither to obstruct nor interfere with the measures of guidance, protection, and control which the Imperial Government of Japan may find it necessary to take in Korea.

It is understood that Russian subjects in Korea shall be treated exactly in the some manner as the subjects or citizens of other foreign Powers, that is to say, they shall be placed on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

It is also agreed that, in order to avoid all cause of misunderstanding, the two High Contracting Parties will abstain, on the Russo-Korean frontier, from taking any military measure which may menace the security of Russian or Korean territory.

Art. III.—Japan and Russia mutually engage—

(1.) To evacuate completely and simultaneously Manchuria except the tierritory affected by the lease of the Liaotung Peninsula, in conformity with the provsions of additional Article I. annexed to this Treaty; and

(2.) To restore entirely and completely to the exclusive administration of China all portions of Manchuria now in the occupation or under the control of the Japanese or Russian troops, with the exception of the territory above mentioned.

The Imperial Government of Russia declare that they have not in Manchuria any territorial advantages or preferential or exclusive concessions in impairment of Chinese sovereignty or inconsistent with the principle of equal opportunity.

Art. IV.—Japan and Russia reciprocally engage not to obstruct any general measures common to all countries, which China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

Art. V.—The Imperial Russian Government transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan, with the consent of the Government of China, the lease of Port Arthur, Talien, and adjacent territory and territorial waters, and all rights, privileges, and concessions connected with or forming part of such lease, and they also transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan all public works and properties in the territory affected by the above mentioned lease.

The two High Contracting Parties mutually engage to obtain the consent of the Chinese Government mentioned in the foregoing stipulation.

The Imperial Government of Japan on their part undertake that the proprietary rights of Russian subjects in the territory above referred to shall be perfectly respected.

Art. VI.—The Imperial Russian Government engage to transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan, without compensation and with the consent of the Chinese Government, the railway between Chang-chun (Kuan-cheng-tzu) and Port Arthur and all its branches, together with all rights, privileges, and properties appertaining thereto in that region, as well as all coal mines in the said region belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway.

The two High Contracting Parties mutually engage to obtain the consent of the Government of China mentioned in the foregoing stipulation.

Art. VII.—Japan and Russia engage to exploit their respective railways in Manchuria exclusively for commercial and industrial purposes and in no wise for strategic purposes.

It is understood that restriction does not apply to the railway in the territory affected by the lease of the Liaotung Peninsula.

Art. VIII.—The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia, with a view to promote and facilitate intercourse and traffic, will as soon as possible conclude a separate convention for the regulation of their connecting railway services in Manchuria.

Art. IX.—The Imperial Russian Government cede to the Imperial Government of Japan in perpetuity and full sovereignty, the southern portion of the Island of Saghalien and all islands adjacent thereto, and all public works and properties thereon. The fiftieth degree of North latitude is adopted as the northern boundary of the ceded territory. Exact alignment of such territory shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of additional Article II. annexed to this Treaty.

Japan and Russia mutually agree not to construct in their respective possessions on the Island of Saghalien or the adjacent islands, any fortifications or other similar military works. They also respectively engage not to take any military measures which may impede the free navigation of the Straits of La Perouse and Tartary.

Art. X.—It is reserved to the Russian subjects, inhabitants of the territory ceded to Japan, to sell their real property and retire to their country; but, if they prefer to remain in the ceded territory, they will be maintained and protected in the full exercise of their industries and rights of property, on condition of submitting to Japanese laws and jurisdiction. Japan shall have full liberty to withdraw the right of residence in, or to deport from, such territory, any inhabitants who labour under political or administrative disability. She engages, however, that the proprietary rights of such inhabitants shall be fully respected.

Art. XI.—Russia engages to arrange with Japan for granting to Japanese subjects rights of fishery along the coasts of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk, and Behring Seas.

It is agreed that the foregoing engagement shall not affect rights already belonging to Russian or foreign subjects in those regions.

Art. XII.—The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and Russia having been annulled by the war, the Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia engage to adopt as the basis of their commercial relations, pending the conclusion of a new Treaty of Commerce and Navigation on the basis of the Treaty

which was in force previous to the present war, the system of reciprocal treatment on the footing of the most-favoured nation, in which are included import and export duties, Customs formalities, transit and tonnage dues, and the admission and treatment of the agents, subjects, and vessels of one country in the territories of the other.

Art. XIII.—As soon as possible after the present Treaty comes into force, all prisoners of war shall be reciprocally restored. The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia shall each appoint a special Commissioner to take charge of prisoners. All prisoners in the hands of one Government shall be delivered to and received by the Commissioner of the other Government or by his duly authorised representative, in such convenient numbers and at such convenient ports of the delivering State as such delivering State shall notify in advance to the Commissioner of the receiving State.

The Governments of Japan and Russia shall present to each other as soon as possible after the delivery of prisoners has been completed, a statement of the direct expenditures respectively incurred by them for the care and maintenance of prisoners from the date of capture or surrender up to the time of death or delivery. Russia engages to repay to Japan, as soon as possible after the exchange of the statements as above provided, the difference between the actual amount so expended by Japan and the actual amount similarly disbursed by Russia.

Art. XIV.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by Their Majesties, the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of all the Russias. Such ratification shall, with as little delay as possible and in any case not later than fifty days from the date of the signature of the Treaty, be announced to the Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia respectively through the French Minister in Tokyo and the Ambassador of the United States in St. Petersburg, and from the date of the later of such announcements this Treaty shall in all its parts come into full force.

The formal exchange of the ratifications shall take place at Washington as soon as possible.

Art. XV.—The present Treaty shall be signed in duplicate in both the English and French languages. The texts are in absolute conformity, but in case of discrepancy in interpretation, the French text shall prevail.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed their seals to the present Treaty of Peace.

Done at Portsmouth (New Hampshire) this fifth day of the ninth month of the thirty-eighth year of Meiji, corresponding to the twenty-third day of August (fifth September N. S.) one thousand nine hundred and five.

SERGE WITTE.
ROSEN.
JUTARO KOMURA.
K. TAKAHIRA.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT

In conformity with the provisions of Articles III. and IX. of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia of this date, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have concluded the following additional Articles:—

I. To Art. III.—The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia mutually engage to commence the withdrawal of their military forces from the territory of Manchuria simultaneously and immediately after the Treaty of Peace comes into operation; and within a period of eighteen months from that date the armies of the two countries shall be completely withdrawn from Manchuria, except from the leased territory of the Liaotung Peninsula.

The forces of the two countries occupying the front positions shall be first withdrawn.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right to maintain guards to protect their respective railway lines in Manchuria. The number of such guards shall not exceed fifteen per kilometre, and within that maximum number the Commanders of the Japanese and Russian armies shall, by common accord, fix the number of such guards to be employed, as small as possible having in view the actual requirements.

The Commanders of the Japanese and Russian forces in Manchuria shall agree upon the details of the evacuation in conformity with the above principles, and shall take by common accord the measures necessary to carry out the evacuation as soon as possible and in any case not later than the period of eighteen months.

II. To Art. IX.—As soon as possible after the present Treaty comes into force, a Commission of Delimitation, composed of an equal number of members to be appointed respectively by the two High Contracting Parties, shall on the spot mark in a permanent manner the exact boundary between the Japanese and Russian possessions on the Island of Saghalien. The Commission shall be bound, so far as topographical considerations permit, to follow the fiftieth parallel of North latitude as the boundary line, and in case any deflections from that line at any points are found to be necessary, compensation will be made by correlative deflections at other points. It shall also be the duty of the said Commission to prepare a list and description of the adjacent islands included in the cession, and finally the Commission shall prepare and sign maps showing the boundaries of the ceded territory. The work of the Commission shall be subject to the approval of the High Contracting Parties.

The foregoing additional Articles are to be considered as ratified with the ratification of the Treaty of Peace to which they are annexed.

Portsmouth, the 5th day, 9th month, 38th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 23rd August (5th September N.S.) 1905.

SERGE WITTE. JUTARO KOMURA.
ROSEN. K. TAKAHIRA.

AGREEMENT RELATING TO CHINA, 1907

The Government of his Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of his Majesty the Tsar of all the Russias, being desirous of strengthening the peaceful, friendly, and neighbourly relations now happily restored between Japan and Russia, and also of removing all possible future cause of misunderstanding in the relations of the two Powers, have entered into the following agreements:—

Art. I.—Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to respect the present territorial integrity of the other, as well as all the rights arising out of Treaties, Conventions, and Contracts now in force between them and China, copies of which have been exchanged between the Contracting Parties, so far as the said rights are not incompatible with the principle of equal opportunity enunciated in the Treaty signed at Portsmouth on September 5th, 1905, *i.e.* August 23rd in the Russian Calendar, and other special conventions concluded between Japan and Russia.

Art. II.—The two High Contracting Parties agree to recognise the independence and the territorial integrity of the Chinese Empire, and the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in the said Empire, and they engage to uphold and defend the maintenance of the *status quo* and the respect of that principle by all the peaceful means possible to them.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at St. Petersburg, the 30th day of the seventh month of the 40th year of Meiji, corresponding to 17th of July, 1907 (Russian Calendar July 30th, 1907).

(L.S.) ICHIRO MOTONO.
(L.S.) ISWOLSKY.

RUSSO-JAPANEE RAILWAY CONVENTION

[Signed at St. Petersburg, May, 1907]

The Imperial Government of Japan and the Imperial Government of Russia, having resolved to conclude a Convention concerning the connection of the Japanese and the Russian Railways in Manchuria, conformably to the provisions of Art. VIII of the Treaty of Peace signed at Portsmouth on September 5 (August 23, 1905, o.s.), the undersigned, Itchiro Motono, Docteur en Droit, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan, and le Maitre de la Cour Imperial Alexandre Iswolsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, being duly authorized for the purpose by their respective Governments, have agreed and concluded the following articles, under the title of Provisionary.

Regarding the provisions of this Convention which concern the South Manchuria Railway Company on the one part and the Chinese Eastern Railway Company on the other, the two Governments engage mutually to take necessary measures to ensure their prompt execution by the said Companies.

Art. I.—The junction of the sections of the two railways will be made at the boundary line of the Kuanchengtze station of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Southern Manchurian Railway Company shall prolong its line at the gauge adopted by that Company from the Tchantchun station of the said Company to the limit of the Kuanchengtze station of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the Chinese Eastern Railway shall construct a line of the same gauge in continuation to the Japanese line constructed by the Southern Manchurian Railway to the platform of the Russian Kuanchengtze station. The Chinese Eastern Railway shall construct in prolongation of its line, a railway of the gauge of 1 meter 524 (Russian gauge of 5 English feet) from the platform of the Russian Kuanchengtze station to the limit of that station, and the Southern Manchurian Railway Company shall construct a line of the same guage in continuation to the prolongation of the Russian railway constructed by the Chinese Eastern Railway Company to the Japanese Tchantchun station.

The point of junction of the two sections of the Japanese and Russian railways and the plans of that junction shall be resolved upon in common accord between the two companies.

Art. II.—The Southern Manchurian Railway Company as well as the Chinese Eastern Railway Company shall establish, besides the junction of their lines, direct communication for passengers and for merchandise, and also all the necessary installations, in order to effect in the shortest time and with the least expense possible, the transport of the merchandise at the terminal stations, made necessary by the difference in the width of the gauges.

Each Company reserves the right to decide on the plans of construction within the limits of its own ground.

Art. III.—Each Company takes charge of all the undertakings mentioned in Articles I and II of the present Convention which entails on them respectively, and the undertakings shall be executed by the companies with the least possible delay and as far as possible simultaneously.

Art. IV.—The maintenance of the tracks, of the installations for transmission and transport, and all the other accessories upon the ground of each railway shall respectively be taken charge of by the companies.

Art. V.—The traffic between the Southern Manchurian Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway shall be established conformably to the following conditions:

The passenger trains of the Southern Manchurian Railway, with passengers, their baggage, and other objects transported by those trains, proceed on the Japanese track to the Russian station of Kuanchengtze, and the passenger trains of the Chinese Eastern Railway, with passengers, their baggage, and other objects transported by those trains, proceed on the Russian track to the Japanese station of Tchantchun.

The freight trains of the Southern Manchuria Railway to proceed on the Chinese Eastern line come on the Japanese track to the Russian station of Kuanchengtze, where the delivery and transport of the merchandise to the Russian railway are effected, and the freight trains of the Chinese Eastern Railway to proceed on the Southern Manchurian line come by the Russian track to the Japanese station of Tchantchun, where the delivery and transport of the merchandise to the Japanese railway are effected.

Art. VI.—The time schedule for the movement of trains, having in view the connection of the two railways, shall be arranged in common accord by the managements of the two Railway Companies.

Art. VII.—The passenger fares and freight charges for travelling between the terminal stations shall be collected: those going from south to north, conformatory to the tariffs in force on the Southern Manchurian line, and those going from north to south, conformatory to the tariffs in force on the Chinese Eastern line.

The distribution of the fees collected for transport on the lines of the two Companies shall be made in accordance with an agreement to be concluded between the managements of the two Companies.

Art. VIII.—Each Company enjoys the right gratuitously and reciprocally to make use of the connecting line and the installations attached to the service of transport appertaining to the other.

Art. IX.—The two railway Companies shall organize a train service mutually co-ordinating and sufficient to ensure regular passenger and merchandise traffic, and establish regulations and provisions for the service of exploitation, all in conformity with the interests of that service.

Art. X.—All the provisions to be later adopted on the basis of the present Convention and concerning the train service, the transportation of passengers, the transport of merchandise, the signal service, etc., shall be regulated by special arrangement between the two Companies, with due approval of the respective Governments. The mutual use of the means of transportation, the relations between employees of the two railways, as well as the mode of apportioning the quota to each administration in the distribution of the receipts, shall be regulated subsequently by similar arrangement.

Art. XI.—In all cases where the management of the two railways cannot agree on points covered by the present Convention or in general upon all the other points concerning their reciprocal relations mentioned in the said Convention, the differences shall be regulated by the decision of the two respective Governments, arrived at in common after the exchange of views between them on the subject.

In witness whereof the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia have signed the present Provisionary Convention and affixed their seals thereto.

Done at St. Petersburg in duplicate on the 13th day of the sixth month of the 40th of Meiji corresponding to May 31 (June 13) 1907.

(Signed) Iswolsky.
(Signed) I. Motono.

Protocol

At the moment of proceeding to the signature of the Provisionary Convention for the connexion of the Japanese and Russian railways in Manchuria, the two High Contracting Parties, judging it useful to settle certain questions relative to the

terminus of Kuanchengtze and to the coal-mines of Shibelin and Taokiatun, the undersigned, Ichiro Motono, Docteur en Droit, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan, and le Maître de la Cour Imperial, Alexandre Iswolsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, have concluded the following:—

Art. I.—It has been agreed between the two High Contracting Parties that in principle the terminus of Kuanchengtze and its appendages are the common property of Japan and Russia, but that, for the sake of practical convenience, the exclusive ownership of the said terminus and of its appendages shall remain with Russia and that for it the Russian Government shall pay to the Japanese Government a sum of 560,393 roubles in virtue of compensation for the renunciation by Japan of her rights of co-ownership of the Kuanchengtze terminus and its appendages.

Art. II.—The Russian Government shall remit to the Japanese Government, with the briefest possible delay, after the signature of the Provisionary Convention of the railway connection, in their actual state, all the railways and all the objects belonging to these railways which are to the South of the point marked N. 2,223 in the plan here annexed, as well as the coal mines at Shibelin and Taokiatun with all their appendages. Immediately after the signing of the said Convention, the necessary instructions shall be sent by the two Governments of Japan and Russia, on the one part, to the South Manchurian Railway Company, and on the other part, to the Chinese Eastern Railway, directing the transfer of the said railways and of the appendages of these railways as well as the aforementioned coal mine.

Art. III.—It is agreed between the two High Contracting Parties that the Japanese Government shall subsequently choose a site where shall be constructed the Japanese terminus of Changchun, between the Russian terminus of Kuanchengtse and the town of Changchun.

In the event of the construction of the Kirin railway line, the Japanese Government shall exert itself to cause the construction by the railway company, outside the limits of the Changchun terminus, of crossings and viaducts to the points of the said line and the principal roads between the Russian station of Kuanchengtze and the town of Changchun.

Art. IV.—The detailed regulations relative to the transfer of passengers and merchandise from one railway to the other, shall be discussed and concluded between the railway companies interested, with the briefest possible delay, after the signing of the Provisional Convention relating to railway connection. The place and the date of the meeting of the Delegates appointed to make these arrangements shall be subsequently determined in the manner most agreeable to the Parties.

Art. V.—It is agreed between the two High Contracting Parties that the Convention signed this day shall be put in force immediately after the construction of the provisional Japanese station mentioned in Article 3 of the Additional Articles of the said Convention shall have been completed.

In testimony whereof, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia have signed the present Protocol and affixed thereto their seals.

Done at St. Petersburg in duplicate, this 13th day of the 6th month of the 40th year of Meiji, corresponding to May 31 (June 13), 1907.

(Signed) I. Motono.
(Signed) Iswolsky.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES

NOTES EXCHANGED AT WASHINGTON 30TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

Letter from Sir Kogoro Takahira, Japanese Minister at Washington, to the Hon. Elihu Root, American Secretary of State.

SIR,—The exchange of views between us which has taken place at the several interviews which I have recently had the honour of holding with you, has shown that Japan and the United States, holding important outlying insular possessions in the region of the Pacific Ocean, the Governments of the two countries are animated by a common aim, policy and intention in the region.

Believing that a frank avowal of that aim, policy and intention would not only tend to strengthen the relations of friendship and good neighbourhood which have immemorially existed between Japan and the United States, but would materially contribute to the preservation of the general peace, the Imperial Government have authorised me to present to you an outline of their understanding of that common aim, policy and intention.

1. It is the wish of the two Governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean.

2. The policy of both Governments, uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies, is directed to the maintenance of the existing *status quo* in the region above mentioned, and to the defence of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.

3. They are accordingly firmly resolved reciprocally to respect the territorial possessions belonging to each other in the said region.

4. They are also determined to preserve the common interests of all Powers in China by supporting by all pacific means at their disposal, the independence and integrity of China, and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that empire.

5. Should any event occur threatening the *status quo* as above described, or the principle of equal opportunity as above defined, it remains for the two Governments to communicate with each other in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it useful to take.

If the foregoing outline accords with the view of the Government of the United States, I shall be gratified to receive your confirmation.

From Hon. Elihu Root, American Secretary of State, to Sir Kogoro Takahira, Japanese Minister at Washington.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of to-day setting forth the result of the exchange of views between us in our recent interviews defining the understanding of the two Governments in regard to their policy in the region of the Pacific Ocean.

It is a pleasure to inform you that this expression of mutual understanding is welcome to the Government of the United States as appropriate to the happy relations of the two countries, and as the occasion for a concise mutual affirmation of that accordant policy respecting the Far East which the two Governments have so frequently declared in the past.

I am happy to be able to confirm to Your Excellency, on behalf of the United States, the declaration of the two Governments embodied in the following words.

[Then follow the five points mentioned in Japan's Note which are repeated in exactly the same wording.]

TREATIES WITH SIAM

GREAT BRITAIN

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE

Ratifications Exchanged at Bangkok, 15*th April,* 1856

Art. I.—There shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty and her successors, and Their Majesties the Kings of Siam and their successors. All British subjects coming to Siam shall receive from the Siamese Government full protection and assistance to enable them to reside in Siam in full security, and trade with every facility, free from oppression or injury on the part of the Siamese, and all Siamese subjects going to an English country shall receive from the British Government the same complete protection and assistance that shall be granted to British subjects by the Government of Siam.

Art. II.—The interests of all British subjects coming to Siam shall be placed under the regulation and control of a Consul, who will be appointed to reside at Bangkok; he will himself conform to, and will enforce the observance by British subjects of all the provisions of this Treaty, and such portions of the former Treaty negotiated by Captain Burney, in 1826, as shall still remain in operation. He shall also give effect to all rules or regulations that are now or may hereafter be enacted for the government of British subjects in Siam, and conduct of their trade, and for the prevention of violations of the laws of Siam. Any disputes arising between British and Siamese subjects shall be heard and determined by the Consul, in conjunction with the proper Siamese officers; and criminal offences will be punished, in the case of English offenders, by their own laws, through the Siamese authorities. But the Consul shall not interfere in any matters referring solely to Siamese, neither will the Siamese authorities interfere in questions which only concern the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

It is understood, however, that the arrival of the British Consul at Bangkok shall not take place before the ratification of this Treaty, nor until ten vessels owned by British subjects sailing under British colours and with British papers shall have entered the port of Bangkok for the purposes of trade, subsequent to the signing of this Treaty.

Art. III.—If Siamese in the employ of British subjects offend against the law of their country, or if any Siamese having so offended, or desiring to desert, take refuge with a British subject in Siam, they shall be searched for, and upon proof of their guilt or desertion, shall be delivered up by the Consul to the Siamese authorities. In like manner any British offenders resident or trading in Siam, who may desert, escape to, or hide themselves in Siamese territory, shall be apprehended and delivered over to the British Consul on his requisition. Chinese not able to prove themselves to be British subjects, shall not be considered as such by the British Consul, nor be entitled to his protection.

Art. IV.—British subjects are permitted to trade freely in all the seaports of Siam, but may reside permanently only at Bangkok, or within the limits assigned by this Treaty. British subjects coming to reside at Bangkok may rent land, buy or build houses, but cannot purchase land within a circuit of 200 *sen* (not more than 4 miles English) from the city walls, until they shall have lived in Siam for ten years, or shall obtain special authority from the Siamese Government to enable them to do so. But with the exception of this limitation, British residents in Siam may at any time buy or rent houses, lands, or plantations, situated anywhere within a distance of twenty-four hours' journey from the city of Bangkok, to be computed by the rate at which boats of the country can travel. In order to obtain possession of such land or houses, it will be necessary that the British subject shall, in the first place, make application through the Consul to the proper Siamese officers; and the Consul having satisfied himself of the honest intention of the applicant, will assist him in settling, upon equitable terms, the amount of the purchase money, will mark out and fix the boundaries of the property, and will convey the same to the British purchaser under sealed deeds. Whereupon he and his property shall be placed under the protection of the Governor of the district and that of the particular local authorities; he shall conform, in ordinary matters, to any just directions given him by them, and will be subject to the same taxation that is levied on Siamese subjects. But if through negligence and want of capital or other cause, a British subject should fail to commence the cultivation or improvement of the land so acquired within a term of three years from the date of receiving possession thereof, the Siamese Government shall have the power of resuming the property, upon returning to the British subject the purchase-money paid by him for the same.

Act. V.—All British subjects intending to reside in Siam shall be registered at the British Consulate. They shall not go out to sea, nor proceed beyond the limits assigned by this Treaty for the residence of British subjects, without a passport from the Siamese authorities, to be applied for by the Britsh Consul; nor shall they leave Siam, if the Siamese authorities show to the British Consul that legitimate objection exists to their quitting the country. But within the limits appointed under the preceding article, British subjects are at liberty to travel to and fro under protection of a pass, to be furnished them by the British Consul and counter-sealed by the proper Siamese officer, stating, in the Siamese characters, their names, calling, and description. The Siamese officers of the Government stations in the interior may, at any time, call for the production of this pass, and immediately on its being exhibited, they must allow the parties to proceed; but it will be their duty to detain those persons who, by travelling without a pass from the Consul, render themselves liable to the suspicion of their being deserters; and such detention shall be immediately reported to the Consul.

Art. VI.—All British subjects visiting or residing in Siam shall be allowed the free exercise of the Christian religion and liberty to build churches in such localities as shall be consented to by the Siamese authorities. The Siamese Government will place no restriction upon the employment by the English of Siamese subjects as servants, or in any other capacity. But whenever a Siamese subject belongs to or owes service to some particular master, the servant who engages himself to a British subject without the consent of his master may be reclaimed by him; and the Siamese Government will not enforce an agreement between a British subject and any Siamese in his employ, unless made with the knowledge and consent of the master who has a right to dispose of the services of the person engaged.

Art. VII.—British ships of war may enter the river and anchor at Paknam, but they shall not proceed above Paknam, unless with the consent of the Siamese authorities, which shall be given when it is necessary that a ship shall go into dock for repairs. Any British ship of war conveying to Siam a public functionary accredited by Her Majesty's Government to the Court of Bangkok shall be allowed to come up to Bangkok, but shall not pass the forts called Pong Phrachamit and Pit-patch-nuck, unless expressly permitted to do so by the Siamese Government; but in the absence of a British ship of war, the Siamese authorities engage to furnish the Consul with a force sufficient to enable him to give effect to his authority over British subjects, and to enforce discipline among British shipping.

Art. VIII.—The measurement duty hitherto paid by British vessels trading to Bangkok under the Treaty of 1826 shall be abolished from the date of this Treaty coming into operation, and British shipping and trade will henceforth be only subject to the payment of import and export duties on the goods landed or shipped. On all articles of import the duties shall be three per cent., payable at the option of the importer, either in kind or money, calculated upon the market value of the goods. Drawback of the full amount of duty shall be allowed upon goods found unsaleable and re-exported. Should the British merchant and the Custom-house officers disagree as to the value to be set upon imported articles, such disputes shall be referred to the Consul and proper Siamese officer, who shall each have the power to call in an equal number of merchants as assessors, not exceeding two on either side, to assist them in coming to an equitable decision.

Opium may be imported free of duty, but can only be sold to the opium farmer or his agents. In the event of no arrangement being effected with them for the sale of the opium, it shall be re-exported, and no impost or duty shall be levied thereon. Any infringement of this regulation shall subject the opium to seizure and confiscation.

Articles of export from the time of production to the date of shipment shall pay one import duty, whether this be levied under the name of inland tax, transit duty, or duty on exportation. The tax or duty to be paid on each article of Siamese produce previous to or upon exportation is specified in the tariff attached to this Treaty; and it is distinctly agreed that goods or produce which pay any description of tax in the interior shall be exempted from any further payment of the duty on exportation.

English merchants are to be allowed to purchase directly from the producer the articles in which they trade, and in like manner to sell their goods directly to the parties wishing to purchase the same, without the interference, in either case, of any other person.

The rates of duty laid down in the tariff attached to this Treaty are those that are now paid upon goods or produce shipped in Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks; and it is agreed that British shipping shall enjoy all the privileges now exercised by, or which hereafter may be granted to, Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks.

British subjects will be allowed to build ships in Siam, on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

Whenever a scarcity may be apprehended of salt, rice, or fish, the Siamese Government reserve to themselves the right of prohibiting, by public proclamation, the exportation of these articles.

Bullion or personal effects may be imported free of charge.

Art. IX.—The code of regulations appended to this Treaty shall be enforced by the Consul, with the co-operation of the Siamese authorities; and they, the said authorities and Consul, shall be enabled to introduce any further regulations which may be necessary in order to give effect to the objects of this Treaty.

All fines and penalties inflicted for infraction of the provisions and regulations of this Treaty shall be paid to the Siamese Government.

Until the British Consul shall arrive at Bangkok, and enter upon his functions the consignees of British vessels shall be at liberty to settle with the Siamese authorities all questions relating to their trade.

Art. X.—The British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been, or may hereafter be, granted by the Siamese Government to the government or subject of any other nation.

Art. XI.—After the lapse of ten years from the date of the ratification of this Treaty, upon the desire of either the British or Siamese Government, and on twelve months' notice being given by either party, the present and such portions of the Treaty of 1826 as remain unrevoked by this Treaty, together with the Tariff and the Regulations hereunto annexed, or those that may hereafter be introduced, shall be subject to revision by Commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on and insert therein such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

GENERAL REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH BRITISH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN SIAM

Art. I.—The master of any English ship coming to Bangkok to trade must, either before or after entering the river, as may be found convenient, report the arrival of his vessel at the Custom-house at Paknam, together with the number of his crew and guns, and the port from whence he comes. Upon anchoring his vessel at Paknam, he will deliver into the custody of the Custom-house officers all his guns and ammunition; and a Custom-house officer will then be appointed to the vessel, and will proceed in her to Bangkok.

Art. II.—A vessel passing Paknam without discharging her guns and ammunition as directed in the foregoing regulation will be sent back to Paknam to comply with its provisions, and will be fined eight hundred ticals for having so disobeyed. After delivery of her guns and ammunition she will be permitted to return to Bangkok to trade.

Art. III.—When a British vessel shall have cast anchor at Bangkok, the master, unless a Sunday should intervene, will within four and twenty hours after arrival proceed to the British Consulate, and deposit there his ship's papers, bills of lading &c., together with a true manifest of his import cargo; and upon the Consuls, reporting these particulars to the Custom-house, permission to break bulk will at once be given by the latter.

For neglecting so to report his arrival or for presenting a false manifest, the master will subject himself, in each instance, to a penalty of four hundred ticals; but he will be allowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it to the Consul, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring the above-mentioned penalty.

Art. IV.—A British vessel breaking bulk, and commencing to discharge, before due permission shall be obtained, or smuggling, either when in the river or outside the bar, shall be subject to the penalty of eight hundred ticals and confiscation of the goods so smuggled or discharged.

Art. V.—As soon as a British vessel shall have discharged her cargo, and completed her outward lading, paid all her duties and delivered a true manifest of her outward cargo to the British Consul, a Siamese port-clearance shall be granted her on application from the Consul, who in the absence of any legal impediment to her departure, will then return to the master his ship's papers, and allow the vessel to leave. A Custom-house officer will accompany the vessel to Paknam; and on arriving there she will be inspected by the Custom-house officers of that station, and will receive from them the guns and ammunition previously delivered into their charge. The above regulations, numbered from 1 to 5, are obligatory under the Treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam; those which follow, numbered from 6 to 14, are equally to be observed by masters of British vessels and their crews.

Art. VI.—Masters of British vessels, when reporting their arrival at Her Majesty's Consulate at the port of Bangkok, as directed by the fourth regulation above quoted, shall notify in writing the names of all passengers and persons not forming part of the registered crew.

Notice must likewise be given of the number and names of persons, who, as passengers or in any other capacity (seamen borne on the muster-roll excepted), intend to leave Siam in a British vessel.

Art. VII.—Seamen, lascars, and others belonging to British vessels in the port are strictly prohibited to wear side knives and other weapons while on shore.

Art. VIII.—Should any seaman or apprentice absent himself without leave, the master will report his absence, if such exceeds twenty-four hours, at the Consulate offices.

Art. IX.—Any British subject who entices a seaman or apprentice to desert, incurs, according to the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, paragraph 257, a penalty not exceeding ten pounds; or any such subject who wilfully harbours or secretes a person deserted from his ship incurs a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, if it be proved that he had knowledge of his being a deserter.

In default of the payment of such fines, the offender is to be imprisoned in the Consular gaol for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour.

Art. X.—All cases of death, and especially of sudden death, occurring on board of British vessels in the port of Bangkok must be immediately reported at the Consulate.

Art. XI.—The discharge of guns from vessels anchored in the port of Bangkok, without notice having been previously given, and permission obtained through H.M. Consul from the proper Siamese authority, is forbidden, under a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Act. XII.—It is strictly prohibited to shoot birds within the precincts of the Wats or Temples, either in Bangkok or elsewhere within the Siamese dominions, or to injure or damage any of the statues or figures, the trees or shrubs in such localities of Siamese worship; any British subject or seaman of a British vessel guilty of such an act renders himself liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or in default thereof to an imprisonment in the Consular gaol for a period of not more than one month.

Art. XIII.—When a vessel under the British flag is ready to leave the port of Bangkok, the master will give notice at the Consulate office, and hoist a blue peter twenty-four hours before departure, which is to fly until she breaks anchorage.

Art. XIV.—Should any vessel take in or discharge cargo subsequent to the issue of the Siamese port clearance, as directed by the fifth regulation above quoted, the master, as in a case of smuggling, subjects himself to a penalty of 600 ticals (equal to £100), and goods so taken or discharged will be liable to confiscation.

Art. XV.—Every fine or penalty levied under these regulations is (if not paid in sterling money) at the rate of eight ticals Siamese currency for one pound.

Tariff of Export and Inland Duties to be levied on Articles of Trade

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I.—The undermentioned Articles shall be entirely free from Inland or other taxes, on production of transit pass, and shall pay Export Duty as follows:—

		Tical	Salung	Fuang	Hun	
1	Ivory	10	0	0	0	per picul
2	Gamboge	6	0	0	0	,,
3	Rhinoceros' horns	50	0	0	0	,,
4	Cardamons, best	14	0	0	0	,,
5	Cardamons, bastard	6	0	0	0	,,
6	Dried mussels	1	0	0	0	,,
7	Pelicans' quills	2	2	0	0	,,
8	Betel nut, dried	1	0	0	0	,,
9	Krachi wood	0	2	0	0	,,
10	Sharks' fins, white	6	0	0	0	,,
11	Sharks' fins, black	3	0	0	0	,,
12	Lukkraban seed	0	2	0	0	,,
13	Peacocks' tails	10	0	0	0	per 100 taels
14	Buffalo and cow bones	0	0	0	3	per picul
15	Rhinoceros' hides	0	2	0	0	,,
16	Hide cuttings	0	1	0	0	,,
17	Turtle shell	1	0	0	0	,,
18	Soft ditto	1	0	0	0	,,
19	Beche-de-mer	3	0	0	0	,,
20	Fish maws	3	0	0	0	,,
21	Birds' nests, uncleaned	20 per cent.	0			
22	Kingfishers' feathers	6	0	0	0	per 100
23	Cutch	0	2	0	0	per picul
24	Beyche seed *(Nux Vomica)*	0	2	0	0	,,
25	Pungtarai seed	0	2	0	0	,,
26	Gum Benjamin	4	0	0	0	,,
27	Angrai bark	0	2	0	0	,,
28	Agilla wood	2	0	0	0	,,
29	Ray skins	3	0	0	0	,,
30	Old deers' horns	0	1	0	0	,,
31	Soft, or young ditto	10 per cent.			0	
32	Deer hides, fine	8	0	0		per 100 hides
33	Deer hides, common	3	0	0	0	,,
34	Deer sinews	4	0	0	0	per picul
35	Buffalo and cow hides	1	0	0	0	,,

		Tical	Salung	Fuang	Hun	
36	Elephants' bones	1	0	0	0	per picul
37	Tigers' bones	5	0	0	0	,,
38	Buffalo horns	0	1	0	0	,,
39	Elephants' hides	0	1	0	0	per skin
40	Tigers' skin	0	1	0	0	
41	Armadillo skins	4	0	0	3	per picul
42	Sticklac	1	1	0	0	,,
43	Hemp	1	2	0	0	,,
44	Dried Fish, *Plaheng*	1	2	0	0	,,
45	Dried Fish. *Plusalit*	1	0	6	8	,,
46	Sapanwood	0	2	1	0	,,
47	Salt meat	2	0	0	0	,,
48	Mangrove bark	0	1	0	0	,,
49	Rosewood	3	2	0	0	,,
50	Ebony	1	1	0	0	,,
51	Rice	4	4	0	0	per koyan

II.—The undermentioned Articles being subject to the Inland or Transit duties herein named, and which shall not be increased, shall be exempt from export duty.

		Tical	Salung	Fuang	Hun	
52	Sugar, White	0	2	0	0	per picul
53	Sugar, Red	0	1	0	0	,,
54	Cotton, clean and uncleaned	10 per cent				
55	Paper	1	0	0	0	,,
56	Salt fish, *Plat*	1	0	0	0	p. 1,000 fish
57	Beans and Peas	one twelfth				
58	Dried Prawns	one twelfth				
59	Tilseed	one twelfth				
60	Silk, raw	one twelfth				
61	Bees' wax	one fifteenth				
62	Tawool	1	0	0	0	per picul
63	Salt	6	0	0	0	per koyan
64	Tobacco	1	2	0	0	p. 1,000 bdles

III.—All goods or produce unenumerated in this Tariff shall be free of Export Duty, and shall only be subject to one Inland Tax or Transit Duty, not exceeding the rate now paid.

AGREEMENT RELATIVE TO THE REGISTRATION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN SIAM

Signed at Bangkok, November 29th, 1899

The Governments of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and of His Majesty the King of Siam recognizing the necessity of having a satisfactory arrangement for the registration of British subjects in Siam, the Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Resident and His Siamese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, duly authorized to that effect, have agreed as follows:—

Art. I.—The registration according to Article V of the Treaty of April 18th, 1855, of British subjects residing in Siam, shall comprise the following categories:

(1.) All British natural born or naturalized subjects, other than those of Asiatic descent.

(2.) All children and grandchildren born in Siam of persons entitled to be registered under the first category, who are entitled to the status of British subjects in contemplation of English law.

Neither great-grandchildren nor illegitimate children born in Siam of persons mentioned in the first category are entitled to be registered.

(3.) All persons of Asiatic descent, born within the Queen's dominions, or naturalized within the United Kingdom, or born within the territory of any Prince or State in India under the suzerainty of, or in alliance with, the Queen,

Except natives of Upper Burmah or the British Shan States who became domiciled in Siam before January 1st, 1886.

(4.) All children born in Siam of persons entitled to be registered under the third category.

No grandchildren born in Siam of persons mentioned in the third category are entitled to be registered for protection in Siam.

(5.) The wives and widows of any persons who are entitled to be registered under the foregoing categories.

Art. II.—The lists of such registration shall be open to the inspection of a properly authorized Representative of the Siamese Government on proper notice being given.

Art. III.—If any question arises as to the right of any person to hold a British certificate of registration or as to the validity of the certificate itself, a joint inquiry shall be held by the British and Siamese authorities and decided according to the conditions laid down in this Agreement, upon evidence to be adduced by the holder of the certificate, in the usual way.

Art. IV.—Should any action, civil or criminal, be pending while such inquiry is going on, it shall be determined conjointly in what Court the case shall be heard.

Art. V.—If the person, in respect of whom the inquiry is held, come within the conditions for registration laid down in Article I, he may, if not yet registered, forthwith be registered as a British subject and provided with a certificate of registration at Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate; otherwise he shall be recognized as falling under Siamese jurisdiction, and, if already on the lists of Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, his name shall be erased.

In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed the same in duplicate and have affixed thereto their seals at Bangkok, on the 29th day of November, 1899, of the Christian era, corresponding to the 118th year of Ratanakosindr.

[SEAL.]	(Signed)	GEORGE GREVILLE.
[SEAL.]	(Signed)	DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

FRANCE

TREATY AND CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND SIAM

SIGNED AT BANGKOK, 3RD OCTOBER, 1893

Art. I.—The Siamese Government renounces all pretension to the whole of the territories on the left bank of the Mekong and to the islands in the river.

Art. II.—The Siamese Government undertakes not to place or navigate any armed boats or vessels on the waters of the great Tonle-Sap Lake, the Mekong, or their tributaries situated in the territory indicated in the next article.

Art. III.—The Siamese Government will construct no fortified post or military establishment in the provinces of Battambang and Siem-Reap, or within a radius of 15 miles from the right bank of the Mekong.

Art. IV.—In the zones mentioned in Article III the police service will be carried on as usual by the local authorities with the contingent forces that are strictly necessary. No regular or irregular armed force is to be maintained.

Art. V.—The Siamese Government binds itself to open negotiations with the French Government, within six months, with a view to regulating the customs and commercial system of the territories mentioned in Article III and to the revision of the Treaty of 1865. Until the conclusion of that agreement no customs duties will be established in the zone referred to in Article III. Reciprocity will continue to be granted by the French Government to the products of the said zone.

Art. VI.—As the development of the navigation of the Mekong may render necessary certain works on the right bank or the establishment of relay stations for boats for wood and coal depôts, the Siamese Government binds itself to give, on the request of the French Government, all the necessary facilities for this purpose.

Art. VII.—French citizens, whether actual subjects or political dependents, may travel about freely and carry on their business in the territories mentioned in Article III on being provided with a pass from the French authorities. Reciprocity will be accorded to the inhabitants of the said zone.

Art. VIII.—The French Government reserves the right of establishing Consulates where it shall think proper in the interest of its citizens, subjects, or dependents, and particularly at Khorat and at Muang Nam. The Siamese Government will grant the sites necessary for the erection of the said Consulates.

Art. IX.—In case of difficulties, the French text will be the sole authority.

Art. X.—The present Treaty must be ratified within four months from the date of its signature.

Convention

The Siamese military posts established on the left bank of the Mekong and on the islands in the river must be evacuated within a month from the date of the signing of the present Convention. Those situated in the province of Angkor and Battambang, or on the right bank of the river within 15 miles thereof, must be evacuated at the same time and the fortifications razed.

The authors of the incidents of Tong-Kieng-Khan and Cammon will be judged by the Siamese authorities. A representative of France will be present at the trial, and will see that the sentences pronounced are carried out. The French Government reserves the right of judging whether the penalties are sufficient, and, if necessary, of demanding a fresh trial before a mixed tribunal, the composition of which it will itself determine.

The Siamese Government will deliver up to the French Minister at Bangkok or to the French authorities on the frontier all French subjects, whether Annamites, Cambodians, or Loatians of the left bank now detained for any cause whatever. It will throw no obstacle in the way of the return to the left bank of the former inhabitants of that region.

The Bang-Bien of Tong-Kieng-Khan and his suite will be taken by a delegate of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the French Legation, and also the arms and the French flag seized by the Siamese authorities.

The French Government will continue to occupy Chantaboon until the execution of the stipulations of the present Convention, and particularly until the complete and pacific evacuation of the Siamese posts established both on the left bank of the Mekong and on the islands in the river, as well as those in the provinces of Battambong and Siem-Reap, and within 15 miles of the right bank of the Mekong.

TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND SIAM

Signed at Paris, February, 1904

I.—The frontier between Siam and Cambodia starts on the left bank of the Great Lake, from the mouth of the River Stung Ruolos. It follows the parallel of this point in an Eastward direction till it meets the River Preak Kompung Tiam; then, turning Northward, it corresponds to the meridian of that point till it reaches the Pnom Dong-rek Mountains. Thence it follows the watershed between the basins of the Nam-Seu and the Mekong on the one side, and of the Nam-Mun on the other, and joins the Pnon Padang range, the crest of which it follows towards the East as far as the Mekong. Above that point the Mekong remains the frontier of the Kingdom of Siam, in conformity with Clause I. of the Treaty of October 3, 1893.

II.—With regard to the frontier between Louang-Prabang, on the right bank of the Mekong, and the Provinces of Muang-Phichai and Muang-Nan, it starts from the Mekong at its confluence with the Nam-Huong, and follows the *thalweg* of that river to its confluence with the Nam-Tang. Then, ascending the course of the said River Nam-Tang, it reaches the watershed between the basins of the Mekong and the Menan, at a point situated near Pou-Dene-Dene. From that spot it turns Northward, following the watershed between the two basins to the sources of the River Nam-Kop, the course of which it follows till it meets the Mekong.

III.—The delimitation of the frontier between the Kingdom of Siam and the territories forming French Indo-China shall be carried out. That delimitation shall be made by mixed Commissions, composed of officers appointed by the two contracting countries. The duties of those Commissions shall concern the frontier determined by Clauses I. and II., as well as the region comprised between the Great Lake and the sea. With the object of facilitating the work of the Commissions and of avoiding every possible difficulty in the delimitation of the frontier in the region comprised between the Great Lake and the sea, the two Governments will come to an agreement before nominating the mixed Commissions, fixing the principal points of the delimitation in that region, and especially the point at which the frontier will reach the sea. The mixed Commissions shall be appointed and begin their work within four months after the notification of the present Convention.

IV.—The Siamese Government renounces all Sovereign rights over the territories of Louang-Prabang, situated on the right bank of the Mekong. Merchant boats and wood rafts belonging to the Siamese shall have the right to navigate freely that portion of the Mekong traversing the territory of Louang-Prabang.

V.—As soon as the Agreement stipulated for in Paragraph 2 of Clause III., relative to the delimitation of the frontier between the Great Lake and the sea, shall have been established, and as soon as it has been officially notified to the French authorities that the territory involved in this Agreement, and the territories situated to the East of the frontier, as indicated in Clauses I. and II. of the present Treaty, are at their disposal, the French troops which provisionally occupied Chantabun, in virtue of the Convention of October 3, 1893, shall leave that town.

VI.—The stipulations of Clause IV. of the Treaty of October 3, 1893, shall be replaced by the following:—"His Majesty the King of Siam undertakes that the troops he sends or keeps throughout the whole of the Siamese Basin of the Mekong shall always be troops of Siamese nationality, commanded by officers of that nationality. The only exception to this rule is made in favour of the Siamese Gendarmerie, at present commanded by Danish officers. Should the Siamese Government wish to substitute for these officers foreign officers belonging to another nationality, it must previously come to an understanding with the French Government. So far as the Provinces of Siem-Reap, Battambang, and Sesupon are

concerned, the Siamese Government undertakes to keep there none but the Police Contingents necessary for the maintenance of order. These contingents shall be recruited exclusively on the spot, from among the native inhabitants."

VII.—In future, in the Siamese portion of the Mekong Basin, if the Royal Government wishes to construct ports, canals, railways (especially railways intended to connect the Capital with any point in that basin), it will come to an agreement with the French Government, if such works cannot be exclusively executed by Siamese and with Siamese capital. The same would naturally apply to the working of the said enterprises. With regard to the use of the ports, canals, and railways in the Siamese portion of the Mekong Basin, as well as in the rest of the Kingdom, it is understood that no differential rights shall be established, contrary to the principle of commercial equality included in the Treaties signed by Siam.

VIII.—In execution of Clause VI. of the Convention of October 3, 1893, plots of land of a superficial area to be determined shall be ceded by the Siamese Government to the Government of the Republic at the following points situated on the right bank of the Mekong:—Xieng-Kheng, Mong-Kheng, Mong-Sing; on the right or left bank—Mong-Dahan, Kemmarat, and the mouth of the Nam-Mong. The two Governments will come to an understanding to clear the course of the Nam-Moun, between its confluents with the Mekong and Pimun, of the obstacles which hinder navigation. In case of those works being found impossible to execute, or too costly, the two Governments will concert together for the establishment of communication by land between Pimun and Mekong. They will also come to an understanding for the construction between Bassak and the frontier of Louang-Prabang, of the railway lines which may be recognised as necessary owing to the innavigability of the Mekong.

IX.—It is from the present moment agreed that the two Governments will facilitate the establishment of a railway connecting Pnom Penh and Battanbang. The construction and working shall be undertaken either by the Governments themselves, each undertaking the portion which is on its territory, or by a Franco-Siamese Company accepted by the two Governments. The two Governments are agreed on the necessity of carrying out work for the improvement of the course of the river between the Great Lake and Battanbang. With that object in view, the French Government is ready to place at the disposal of the Siamese Government the technical agents it may require, both for the execution and maintenance of the said works.

X.—The Government of his Majesty the King of Siam accepts the list of the French *proteges* such as they exist at the present moment, with the exception of the persons whose licences may be recognised by both Parties as having been illegally obtained. A copy of these lists will be communicated to the Siamese authorities by the French authorities. The descendents of the *proteges* thus maintained under French jurisdiction shall not have the right to claim their licence if they do not belong to the category of persons described in the following Clause of the present Convention:—

XI.—Persons of Asiatic origion born in a territory subject to the direct domination, or placed under the Protectorate of France, except those who took up their residence in Siam previous to the time when the territory on which they were born was placed under that domination, or that Protectorate, shall have the right to French protection. French protection will be granted to the children of those persons, but it shall not extend to their grandchildren.

XII.—So far as concerns the jurisidicton to which, for the future and without exception, all French subjects and all French *proteges* shall be subjected to in Siam, the two Governments agree to substitute for the existing regulations the following:—

1. In criminal matters, French subjects or French *proteges* shall only be amenable to French judicial authority.

2. In civil matters, all actions brought by a Siamese against a Frenchman or French *protege*, shall be heard before the French Consular Court. All actions in which the Defendant is a Siamese shall be heard before the Siamese Court of Foreign Causes, instituted at Bangkok. Except in the provinces of Xieng Mai, Lakhon, Lampoun, and Nan, all civil and criminal cases involving

French subjects and *proteges* shall be heard before the International Siamese Court. But it is understood that in all these cases the French Consul shall have the right of being present at the trial, or of being represented by a duly authorised deputy, and of making all observations which may appear to him to be required in the interest of justice. In the case of the Defendent being French or a French *protege*, the French Consul may, at any time during the proceedings if he thinks fit, and upon a written requisition, claim to hear the case. The case shall then be transferred to the French Consular Court, which, from this moment, shall alone he competent, and to which the Siamese authorities are bound to give their assistance and good offices. Appeals against the judgments delivered both by the Court of Foreign Causes, as well as the International Court, shall be taken before the Court of Appeal at Bangkok.

XIII.—With regard to the future admission to French protection of Asiatics who are not born on territory under the direct authority or the protectorate of France, or who may not find themselves legally naturalised, the Government of the Republic shall enjoy rights equal to those which Siam may accord to any other Power.

XIV.—The Regulations under former Treaties, Agreements, and Conventions between France and Siam, which are not modified by the present Convention, remain in full force.

XV.—In case of difficulties in the interpretation of the present Convention, which is drawn up in French and Siamese, the French text alone shall stand.

XVI.—The present Convention shall be ratified within four months from the day of the signature, or earlier if possible.

ADDITIONAL TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND SIAM

[Signed at Bangkok, March 23rd, 1907]

(*Translation.*)

The President of the French Republic, and His Majesty the King of Siam, in continuation of the work of delimitation undertaken with a view to carrying out the Convention of the 13th February, 1904, being desirous on the one hand of assuring the final settlement of all questions relative to the common frontiers of Indo-China and Siam, by a reciprocal and rational system of exchanges, and being desirous on the other hand of facilitating the relations between the two countries by the progressive introduction of an uniform system of jurisdiction, and by the extension of the rights of French nationals established in Siam, have decided to conclude a fresh Treaty, and have appointed for this purpose as their Plenipotentiaries, namely:

The President of the French Republic, M. Victor Emile Marie Joseph Collin (de Plancy), Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic in Siam, Officer of the Legion of Honour and of Public Instruction;

His Majesty the King of Siam, His Royal Highness Prince Devawongse Varoprakar, Chevalier of the Order of Maha-Chakrkri, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, &c., Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Who, furnished with full powers, which have been found in good and due form, have resolved upon the following provisions:—

Art. I.—The Siamese Government cedes to France the territories of Battambang, Siem-Reap, and Sisophon, the frontiers of which are defined by Clause I of the Protocol of Delimitation annexed herewith.

Art. II.—The French Government cedes to Siam the territories of Dan-Sai and Kratt, the frontiers of which are defined by Clauses I and II of the said Protocol, as well as all the islands situated to the south of Cape Lemling as far as and inclusive of Koh-Kut.

Art. III.—The handing over of these territories shall take place on one side and the other not less than twenty days after the date on which the present Treaty is ratified.

Art. IV.—A mixed Commission, composed of French and Siamese officers and officials, shall be appointed by the two contracting countries, not less than four months after the ratification of the present Treaty, and shall be charged with delimiting the new frontiers. It shall commence its operations as soon as the season shall permit, and shall carry them out in conformity with the Protocol of Delimitation annexed to the present Treaty.

Art. V.—All French Asiatic subjects and protected persons who shall be registered at the French Consulates in Siam after the signature of the present Treaty, by application of Article XI of the Convention of the 13th February, 1904, shall be under the jurisdiction of the ordinary Siamese Tribunals.

The jurisdiction of the International Siamese Courts, the institution of which is arranged for by Article XII of the Convention of the 13th February, 1904, shall, subject to the conditions given in the Protocol of Jurisdiction annexed herewith, be extended, throughout the whole kingdom of Siam, to the French Asiatic subjects and protected persons alluded to in Articles X and XI of the same Convention, and who are actually registered at the French Consulates in Siam.

This régime shall terminate and the jurisdiction of the International Courts shall be transferred to the ordinary Siamese Tribunals, after the promulgation and the bringing into force of the Siamese Codes (Penal Code, Civil and Commercial Code, Codes of Procedure, Law of Judicial Organization).

Art. VI.—French Asiatic subjects and protected persons shall enjoy throughout the whole kingdom of Siam the same rights and privileges which the natives of the country possess, notably rights of property, of free residence, and of free circulation.

They shall be subject to the ordinary taxes and "prestations."

They shall be exempt from military service and shall not be subjected to extraordinary requisitions and duties.

Art. VII.—The provisions of the old Treaties, Agreements, and Conventions between France and Siam, which are not modified by the present Treaty, remain in full force.

Art. VIII.—In the event of any difficulty arising in connection with the interpretation of the present Treaty drawn up in French and Siamese, the French text shall be binding.

Art. IX.—The present Treaty shall be ratified in not less than four months from the date of signature or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty, and have affixed their seals.

Done at Bangkok, in duplicate, the 23rd March, 1907.

(Signed) V. Collin (de Plancy).
Devawongse Varoprakar.

Protocol concerning the Delimitation of the Frontiers, and annexed to the Treaty of March 23rd, 1907.

With a view to facilitating the labours of the Commission arranged for in Article IV of the Treaty of to-day's date, and with a view to avoiding any possible difficulties arising in regard to the delimitation, the Government of the French Republic and the Government of His Majesty the King of Siam have agreed upon the following:—

Clause I.—The frontier between French Indo-China and Siam starts from the sea at a point situated opposite the highest summit of the Island of Koh-Kut. It follows from this point a north-easterly direction to the crest of Pnom-Krevanh. It is formally agreed that, in all cases, the east slopes of these mountains, including the whole of the basin of the Klong-Kopo, should continue to form part of French Indo-China.

The frontier follows the crest of the Pnom-Krevanh in a northerly direction as far as Pnom-Thom, which is situated on the main line of the watershed, between

the rivers which flow towards the gulf of Siam, and those which flow towards the Great Lake. From Pnom-Thom, the frontier follows at first in a north-westerly direction, then in a northerly direction, the actual frontier between the Province of Battambang on the one hand, and that of Chantaboum and Kratt on the other, as far as the point where this frontier joins the river called Nam-Sai. It then follows the course of this river as far as its confluence with the River of Sisophon, and the latter river to a point situated 10 kilom. below the town of Aranh. Lastly, from this latter point, it continues in a straight line to a point situated on the Dang-Reck, halfway between the passes called Chong-Ta-Koh and Chong-Sa-Met. It is understood that this latter line must leave in Siamese territory the direct route between Aranh and Chong-Ta-Koh.

From the above-mentioned point, situated on the crest of Dang-Reck, the frontier follows the watershed between the basin of the Great Lake and the Mekong on the one side, and the basin of the Nam-Moun on the other, and touches the Mekong below Pak-Moun, at the month of the Huei-Doue, in conformity with the sketch map adopted by the last Commission of Delimitation on the 18th January, 1907.

Clause II.—From the side of Luang-Prabang, the frontier quits the Mekong, in the south, at the month of the Nam-Huong, and follows the *thalweg* of that river as far as its source which is situated at the Phu-Khao-Mieng. Thence the frontier follows the watershed between the Mekong and the Menam and terminates in the Mekong, at the point called Keng-Pha-Dai, in conformity with the sketch map adopted by the last Commission of Delimitation of the 16th January, 1906.

Clause III.—The Commission of Delimitation arranged for in Article IV of the Treaty of to-day's date shall determine and trace if necessary, on the spot, that portion of the frontier which is described in Clause I of the present Protocol. If, in the course of the work of delimitation, the French Government should wish to obtain a rectification of the frontier with a view to substituting natural lines for conventional lines, this rectification cannot be made, in any case, to the detriment of the Siamese Government.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol, and have affixed their seals.

Done at Bangkok, in duplicate, the 23rd March, 1907.

(Signed) V. Collin (de Plancy).
Devawongse Varoprakar.

Protocol concerning the jurisdiction applicable in the Kingdom of Siam to French Asiatic subjects and protected persons, and annexed to the Treaty of the 23rd March, 1907.

In fulfilment of Article V of the Treaty of to-day's date, the Government of the French Republic and the Government of His Majesty the King of Siam, being desirous of regulating the organization and working of the International Courts, have agreed upon the following:—

Clause I.—International Courts shall be created, wherever the requirements of justice shall make such a course necessary, after an understanding has been arrived at between the Minister of the French Republic and the Siamese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Clause II.—The jurisdiction of International Courts extends:

1. In civil matters; to all civil or commercial matters in which French Asiatic subjects and protected persons are involved.

2. In criminal matters: to infractions of every kind committed either by or against French Asiatic subjects or protected persons.

lause III.—In the Provinces of Udorn and Isarn, the jurisdiction of the International Courts shall extend provisionally to all French Asiatic subjects and protected persons, whatever may be the date of their registration at the French Consulates.

Clause IV.—The right of removing a cause shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of Article XII of the Convention of the 13th February, 1904.

This right, however, shall no longer be exercised in regard to all matters which form the subject of Codes or Laws regularly promulgated, after the said Codes or Laws have been communicated to the French Legation, and have been brought into force.

An understanding shall be arrived at between the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the French Legation for the settlement of outstanding questions whenever the said Codes or Laws shall come into force.

Clause V.—All appeals against the decisions of the International Courts of First Instance shall be communicated to the French Consul, who shall be entitled to furnish on the subject a written opinion, which shall be added to the dossier.

The appeal must bear the siguature of two European Judges.

Clause VI.—Appeal shall lie from the decisions of the Courts of Appeal. Such appeal can be exercised on the ground of want of jurisdiction, and on account of abuse of power, and, in general, all violations of the law.

The appeal shall be determined by the Supreme Court, or San Dika.

Clause VII.—Before whatever Court a civil or criminal cause may be brought, the plea of want of jurisdiction, pursuant to the rules laid down by the Treaty of to-day's date, must be raised before the defence on the merits.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol and have attached their seals.

Done at Bangkok, in duplicate, the 23rd March, 1907.

(Signed) V. Collin (de Plancy).
Devawongse Varoprakar.

Agreement regulating the régime of Concessions allotted to the Government of the French Republic on the right bank of the Mekong, in pursuance of Article VIII of the Convention of the 13th February, 1904.

Clause I.—In fulfilment of Article VIII of the Convention of the 13th February, 1904, the Siamese Government leases to the Government General of Indo-China, which agrees to the lease, territories exempt from all servitude, active or passive, situated at Xieng-Khan, Nong-Khay, Muong-Saniabouri, mouth of the Nam-Khan, Ban-Mouk-Dahan, Kenmarat and Pak-Mam.

Clause II.—The leases are made for a period of fifty years, renewable for the same period if the Government General of Indo-China so desires.

Clause III.—The Government General of Indo-China shall pay annually to the Siamese Government, from the 1st January, 1908, a nominal rent of 1 tical per hectar and part of a hectar.

Clause IV.—In accordance with Article IV of the Treaty of the 3rd October, 1893, and with Article VIII of the Convention of the 13th February, 1904, the Concessions are exclusively framed with a view to facilitating commercial navigation.

The following establishments can be created there:

Depôts of fuel and coal;

Depôts of material, such as timber, iron, bamboo, dynamite, &c.;

Warehouses for goods in transit;

Quarters for passengers and for the crews of pirogues and launches;

Quarters and offices for the staff of navigation companies and public works;

Commercial establishments, on the express understanding that there shall be no trade in spirituous liquors, opium, arms, and ammunition,

The territory ceded is under Siamese jurisdiction, as exercised in the rest of the kingdom in accordance with the Treaties concluded between France and Siam.

Done at Bangkok, in duplicate, the 23rd March, 1907.

(Signed) Chatidej.
Bernard
V. Collin (de Plancy).
Devawongse.

JAPAN

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN JAPAN AND SIAM

SIGNED AT BANGKOK, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1898

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the King of Siam, being equally animated by a desire to promote the relations of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation which happily exist between their respective states and subjects, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Manjiro Inagaki, Shogoi, His Majesty's Minister Resident at the Court of His Majesty the King of Siam, and His Majesty the King of Siam, His Royal Highness Prince Krom Luang Devawongse Varoprakar, Knight of the Order of Chakrakri, First Class of the Order of Rising Sun, &c., Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of Siam.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles.

Art. I.—There shall be constant peace and perpetual friendship between Japan and Siam and the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other, full and entire protection for their persons and property according to the established law of the country.

Art. II.—It shall be free to each of the Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents to reside in the towns and ports of the dominions and possessions of the other, where similar officers of other Powers are permitted to reside. Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent. They shall enjoy all the honours, privileges, exemptions and immunities which are or may be granted to Consuls of the most favoured nation.

Art. III.—The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties may enter, remain and reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other, where the subjects and citizens of the nation most favoured in these respects are permited to enter, remain and reside; they may there hire and occupy houses, manufactories shops and warehouses, and they may there engage in trade by wholesale and retail in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandise, paying no other or higher taxes, imposts, charges or exactions of any kind than are now or may hereafter be paid by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

In all that relates to travel, trade and residence; to the acquisition, possession and disposal of property of all kinds, and to the right to engage in all kinds of business, occupation and enterprise, the subjects of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other, shall at all times enjoy the treatment accorded to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nations.

Art. IV.—There shall be reciprocally full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation between the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties. The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties shall have liberty freely and securely to come and go with their ships and cargoes to and from all places, ports and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other, which are now or may hereafter be opened to foreign commerce and navigation.

Art. V.—The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other, a perfect equality of treatment with the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation in all that relates to transit duties, warehousing, bounties, the examination and appraisement of merchandise and drawbacks.

Art. VI.—No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions, and possessions of His Majesty the King of Siam of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, from whatever place arriving, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of Siam, from whatever place arriving, than on the like article produced or manufactured in any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufactures of the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties into the dominions and possessions of the other from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like article being the produce or manufacture of any other country. This last provision is not applicable to the sanitary and other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of protecting the safety of persons, or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.

Art. VII.—No other or higher duties, taxes, or charges of any kind shall be imposed in the domioions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties in respect of any article exported to the dominions and possessions of either of the other than such as are or may be payable in respect of the like article exported to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country.

Art. VIII.—All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan in Japanese vessels or vessels of the most favoured nation, may likewise be imported into those ports in Siamese vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in Japanese vessels or vessels of the most favoured nation, and reciprocally, all articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of Siam in Siamese vessels or in vessels of the most favoured nation, may likewise be imported into those ports in Japanese vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in Siamese vessels or vessels of the most favoured nation. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other place.

In the same manner there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same internal and export duties shall be paid and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed in the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom whether such exportation shall take place in Japanese or Siamese vessels or in vessels of a third Power and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of either of the Contracting Parties, or of any third Power.

Art. IX.—No other higher duties or charges on account of tonnage, light or harbour dues, pilotage, quarantine, salvage in case of damage or shipwreck or any other local charges, shall be imposed in any ports of Japan on Siamese vessels nor in any of the ports of Siam on Japanese vessels than are now or may hereafter be payable in the like cases in the same ports on national vessels in general or vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels from whatever port or place they may arrive and whatever may be their place of destination.

Art. X.—In all that concerns the entering, clearing, stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the dominions and possessions of the two countries no privilege shall be granted by one country to national vessels or vessels of any third Power, which shall not be equally granted in similar cases to vessels of the other country.

Art. XI.—Any ship of war or merchant vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by reason of any other distress, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary supplies, and to put to sea again, without paying any duties other, than such as would be payable by national vessels. In case, however, the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his cargo in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may come.

If any ship of war or merchant vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furnitures and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including those which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, shall be given up to the owners, master or their agents, when claimed by them. If such owners, master or agents are not on the spot, the same shall be delivered to the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents upon being claimed by them within the period fixed by the laws of the country, and such consular officers, owners, master or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the case of a wreck of a national vessel.

The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all the duties of the customs unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the ordinary duties.

In the case of a ship or vessel belonging to the subjects of either of the Contracting Parties being driven in by stress of weather, run aground or wrecked in the dominions and possessions of the other, the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents shall, if the owner or master or other agent of the owner is not present, or is present but requires it, be authorized to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to the subjects of the respective States.

Art. XII.—The vessels of war of each of the High Contracting Parties may enter, remain, and make repairs in those ports and places of the other, to which the vessels of war of the most favoured nation are accorded access; they shall there submit to the same regulations and enjoy the same honours, advantages, privileges and exemptions as are now or may hereafter be conceded to vessels of war of the most favoured nation.

Art. XIII.—The High Contracting Parties agree that in all that concerns commerce, industry and navigation, any privilege, favour, or immunity which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the Government, subjects, citizens, ships or merchandise of any other State shall be extended immediately, and unconditionally to the Government, subjects, ships or merchandise of the other Contracting Party; it being their intention that the trade, industry and navigation of each country shall be placed, in all respects, by the other on the footing of the most favoured nation.

Art. XIV.—The present Treaty shall come into force immediately after the exchange of ratifications, and shall remain in force for ten years, and thereafter until the expiration of a year from the day on which one or the other of the Contracting Parties shall have repudiated it.

Art. XV.—The present Treaty is signed in duplicate in the Japanese, Siamese and English languages, and in case there should be found any discrepancy between the Japanese and Siamese texts, such discrepancy shall be decided in conformity with the English text.

Art. XVI.—The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications there to shall be exchanged at Bangkok as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Bangkok in sextuplicate, this twenty-fifth day of the second month of the thirty-first year of Meiji, corresponding to the twenty-fifth day of February, of the one hundred and sixteenth year of Ratanakosindr Sok and the eighteen hundred and ninety-eighth year of the Christian era.

MANJIRO INAGAKI. (L.S.)

DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR. (L.S.)

PROTOCOL

At the moment of proceeding this day to the signature of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Japan and Siam, the Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have declared as follows:

I.—The Siamese Government consents that Japanese Consular officers shall exercise jurisdiction over Japanese subjects in Siam until the judicial reforms of Siam shall have been completed; that is, until a Criminal Code, a Code of Criminal Procedure, a Civil Code (with exception of Law of Marriage and Succession), a Code of Civil Procedure and a Law of Constitution of the Courts of Justice will come into force.

II.—The Japanese Government accept as binding upon Japanese subjects and vessels resorting to Siam the Trade Regulations and Customs Tariffs now in force in Siam in respect of the subjects, citizens and vessels of the Powers having Treaties with Siam.

Such Regulations and Tariffs shall be subject to revision at any time upon twelve months' previous notice, on demand of either Japan or Siam.

All fines and penalties imposed for infractions of the said Regulations or of the Treaty signed this day, shall be paid to the Siamese Government.

III.—Any controversies which may arise respecting the interpretation or the execution of the Treaty signed this day or the consequences of any violation thereof, shall be submitted, when the means of settling them directly by amicable agreement are exhausted, to the decision of Commissions of Arbitration, and that the result of such arbitration shall be binding upon both Governments.

The members of such Commissions shall be selected by two Governments by common consent, failing which each of the Parties shall nominate an Arbitrator or an equal number of Arbitrators, and the Arbitrators thus appointed shall select an Umpire.

The procedure of the Arbitration shall in each case be determined by the Contracting Parties, failing which the Commission of Arbitration shall be itself entitled to determine it beforehand.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed that this Protocol shall be submitted to the High Contracting Parties at the same time as the Treaty, and that when the Treaty is ratified, the agreements contained in this Protocol shall also equally be considered as approved, without the necessity of a further formal ratification.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Bangkok in sextuplicate, this twenty-fifth day of the second month of the thirty-first year of Meiji, corresponding to the twenty-fifth day of February of the one hundred and sixteenth year of Ratanakosindr Sok and the eighteen hundred and ninety-eighth year of the Christian era.

MANJIRO INAGAKI. (L.S.)

DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR. (L.S.)

RUSSIA

DECLARATION EXCHANGED BETWEEN RUSSIA AND SIAM

SIGNED AT BANGKOK, 23RD JUNE, 1899

The Imperial Government of Russia and the Royal Government of Siam, being desirous to facilitate the relations between the two countries, have, awaiting the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce and Amity, agreed as follows:—

That for everything relating to jurisdiction, commerce, and navigation, Russian subjects on Siamese territory and Siamese subjects on Russian territory shall henceforth enjoy, till the expiration of the present arrangement, all the rights and privileges granted to the subjects of other nations respectively in Siam and in Russia by the Treaties now in existence and by Treaties that may be concluded in the future.

This arrangement shall be applied by the two contracting parties from the day of its signature and till the expiration of six months after the day on which the one or the other of the high contracting parties shall have denounced it.

The present declaration having been drawn up in the Russian, Siamese and French languages, and the three versions having the same scope and the same meaning, the French text shall be regarded as official and legal in all respects.

In faith of which the undersigned, duly authorised for that purpose, have drawn up the present declaration, to which they have affixed their signatures and seals.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE

DECLARATION SIGNED BY GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE RESPECTING SPHERES OF INFLUENCE

SIGNED AT LONDON, 15TH JANUARY, 1896

The undersigned, duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed the following Declaration:—

I.—The Governments of Great Britain and France engage to one another that neither of them will, without the consent of the other, in any case, or under any pretext, advance their armed forces into the region which is comprised in the basins of the Petcha Bouri, Meiklong, Menam, and Bang Pa Kong (Petriou) rivers and their respective tributaries, together with the extent of coast from Muong Bang Tapan to Muong Pase, the basins of the rivers on which those two places are situated, and the basins of the other rivers, the estuaries of which are included in that coast; and including also the territory lying to the north of the basin of the Menam and situated between the Anglo-Siamese frontier, the Mekong River, and the Eastern watershed of the Me Ing. They further engage not to acquire within this region any special privilege or advantage which shall not be enjoyed in common by, or equally open to, Great Britain and France and their nationals and dependents. These stipulations, however, shall not be interpreted as derogating from the special clauses which, in virtue of the Treaty concluded on Oct. 3, 1893, between France and Siam, apply to a zone of 25 kilom. on the right bank of the Mekong and to the navigation of that river.

II.—Nothing in the foregoing clause shall hinder any action on which the two Powers may agree, and which they shall think necessary in order to uphold the independence of the Kingdom of Siam. But they engage not to enter into any separate agreement permitting a third Power to take any action from which they are bound by the present declaration themselves to abstain.

III.—From the mouth of the Nam Huok northwards as far as the Chinese frontier the *thalweg* of the Mekong shall form the limit of the possessions or spheres of influence of Great Britain and France. It is agreed that the nationals and dependents of each of the two countries shall not exercise any jurisdiction or authority within the possessions or sphere of influence of the other.

The police of the islands in this part of the river, which are separated from the British shore by a branch of the river, shall, so long as they are thus separated, be entrusted to the French authorities. The fishery shall be open to the inhabitants of both banks.

IV.—The two Governments agree that all commercial and other privileges and advantages conceded in the two Chinese provinces of Yunnan and Szechuen either to Great Britain or France, in virtue of their respective Conventions with China of March 1, 1894, and June 20, 1895, and all privileges and advantages of any nature which may in the future be conceded in these two Chinese provinces, either to Great Britain or France, shall, as far as rests with them, be extended and rendered common to both Powers and to their nationals and dependents, and they engage to use their influence and good offices with the Chinese Government for this purpose.

THE MALAY STATES FEDERATION AGREEMENT, 1896

Agreement between the Governor of the Straits Settlements, acting on behalf of the Government of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and the Rulers of the following Malay States, that is to say, Perak, Selangor, Pahang, and Negri Sembilan.

Art. I.—In confirmation of various previous Agreements, the Sultan of Perak, the Sultan of Selangor, the Sultan of Pahang, and the Chiefs of the States which form the territory known as the Negri Sembilan, hereby severally place themselves and their States under the protection of the British Government.

Art. II.—The above-named Rulers and Chiefs of the respective States hereby agree to constitute their countries a Federation, to be known as the Protected Malay States, to be administered under the advice of the British Government.

Art. III.—It is to be understood that the arrangement hereby agreed upon does not imply that any one Ruler or Chief shall exercise any power or authority in respect of any State other than that which he now possesses in the State of which he is the recognised Ruler or Chief.

Art. IV.—The above-named Rulers agree to accept a British Officer, to be styled the Resident-General, as the agent and representative of the British Government under the Governor of the Straits Settlements. They undertake to provide him with suitable accommodation, with such salary as is determined by Her Majesty's Government, and to follow his advice in all matters of administration other than those touching the Mohammedan religion. The appointment of the Resident-General will not affect the obligations of the Malay Rulers towards the British Residents now existing or to be hereafter appointed to offices in the above-mentioned Protected States.

Art. V.—The above-named Rulers also agree to give to those States in the Federation which require it such assistance in men, money, or other respects as the British Government, through its duly appointed officers, may advise; and they further undertake, should war break out between Her Majesty's Government and that of any other Power, to send, on the requisition of the Governor, a body of armed and equipped Indian troops for service in the Straits Settlements.

Art. VI.—Nothing in this Agreement is intended to curtail any of the powers or authority now held by any of the above-named Rulers in their respective States, nor does it alter the relations now existing between any of the States named and the British Empire.

TREATY PORTS, PORTS OF CALL, AND PLACES OPEN TO FOREIGN TRADE IN THE FAR EAST.

[Note.—E.O. signifies "effectively opened."]

I.—CHINA.

(*a*) Treaty ports and places opened by China to foreign trade:—

Aigun (Sino-Japanese Treaty, 1905; actually opened, June 28, 1907).
Amoy (Nanking), 1842.
Antung (United States' Treaty, 1903; actually opened, May 1, 1906).
Canton (Nanking, 1842).
Changchun (Japanese Treaty, 1905, E.O. January 14, 1907).
Changsha (Japanese Treaty of October 8, 1903, E.O. July 1, 1904).
Chefoo (Yentai or Tangchow) (Tientsin, 1858, E.O. 1861). *a*
Chinan (Imperial Decree, 1904, E.O. January 20, 1906).
Ching-wang-tao (Imperial Decree, 1898).
Chinkiang (Tientsin, 1858, E.O. 1861).
Choutsun (Imperial Decree, 1904, E.O. January 20, 1906).
Chungking (Additional Article, Peking, 1890; Shimonoseki, 1895).
Dairen (Dalny) (by Japan, E.O. September 1, 1906).
Fakumen (Japanese Treaty, 1905, E.O. September 10, 1906).
Feng Huang Cheng (Sino-Japanese Treaty, 1905; actually opened, June 28, 1907).
Foochow (Nanking, 1842).
Hailar (Sino-Japanese Treaty, 1905; actually opened, June 28, 1907).
Hangchow (Shimonoseki, 1895).
Hankow (Tientsin, 1858, E.O. 1861). *b*
Harbin (Japanese Treaty, 1905, E.O. January 14, 1907).
Hun Chun (Sino-Japanese Treaty, 1905; actually opened, June 28, 1907).
Ichang (Chefoo, 1876, E.O. 1877).
Kiao-chau (leased to Germany, 1898).
Kirin (Japanese Treaty, 1905, E.O. January 14, 1907).
Kiukiang (Tientsin, 1858, E.O. 1861). *b*
Kiungchow (or Hoihow-in-Hainan) (Tientsin, 1858).
Kong Kung Market (Special Article, 1897, modifying Burmah Convention 1894).
Kongmoon (Shanghai Treaty, 1902).
Kowloon, port of entry for Canton.
Kuang-chouwan (leased to France).
Lappa, port of entry for Canton.
Liao Yang (Sino-Japanese Treaty, 1905; actually opened, June 28, 1907),
Lungchow (French Treaty, 1886).
Mandchourie (Manchuli) (Japanese Treaty, 1905, E.O. January 14, 1907).
Mengtze (French Treaty, 1886).
Mukden (United States' Treaty, 1903; actually opened, June 1, 1906).
Nanking (French Treaty, 1858, E.O. 1899).
Nanning (Note from Tsung-li Yamen to Sir C. MacDonald of February 4, 1897, supplementing Treaty of 1897 modifying Burmah Convention of 1894, E.O. January 1, 1907).
Newchwang (or Yingkou) (Tientsin, 1858, E.O. 1861). *c*
Ningpo (Nanking, 1842).
Ninguta (Sino-Japanese Treaty, 1905; actually opened, June 28, 1907).
Pakhoi (or Pei-hai) (Chefoo, 1876, E.O. 1877).
Samshui (Special Article, 1897, modifying Burmah Convention, 1894).

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a Tangchow is the port named in the Treaty, but Chefoo is the port actually opened.

b Hankow and Kiukiang were selected, by arrangement with the Chinese Government, in November, 1860, as ports to be opened under Article X of the Treaty of Tientsin.

c Yingkou is the port of Newchwang.

Sanhsing (Sino-Japanese Treaty, 1905 ; actually opened, June 28, 1907).
Santuao (or Funing) (Imperial Decree, 1898).
Shanghae (Nanking, 1842).
Shashi (Shimonoseki, 1895).
Sinmintin (Japanese Treaty, 1905, E.O. October 10, 1906).
Soochow (Shimonoseki, 1895).
Swatow (or Chao-Chow) (Tientsin, 1858, E.O. 1860). *a*
Szemao (French Additional Convention, 1895).
Ta-tung-kou (Japanese Treaty, 1903).
Tengyueh (Momein) (Agreement of 1897, modifying Burmah Convention 1894).
Tiehling (Japanese Treaty, 1905, E.O. September 10, 1906).
Tientsin (Peking, 1860).
Tsi-tsi-har (Japanese Treaty, 1905. E.O. January 14, 1907).
Tungchiangtzu (Japanese Treaty, 1905, E.O. September 10, 1906).
Weihaiwei (leased to Great Britian).
Wei-hsien (Imperial Decree, 1904, E.O. January 20, 1906).
Wenchow (Chefoo, 1876, E.O. 1877).
Wuchow (Special Article, 1897, modifying Burmah Convention, 1894).
Wuhu (Chefoo, 1876, E.O. 1877).
Wusung (Imperial Decree, 1898).
Yochow (Imperial Decree, 1898).

(*b*) Ports of call :—

(1.) On the Yang-tsze, for passengers and cargo—
Ho-kou (Chefoo Convention, 1876).
Luchikou (Chefoo Convention, 1876).
Nganking (Anking) (Chefoo Convention, 1876).
Tatung (Chefoo Convention, 1876).
Wu-Sueh (Chefoo Convention, 1876).

(2.) On the Yang-tsze, for passengers—
Hwangchow (Yang-tsze Regulations, 1898).
Hwang-tze-kang (Yang-tsze Regulations, 1898).
I-chang *b* (Yang-tsze Regulations, 1898).
Kiang-yin (Yang-tsze Regulations 1898).

(3.) On the West River, for passenger and cargo—
Do-Sing *c d* (by Shanghae Treaty, 1902).
Komchuk (Burmah Convention, 1897).
Lo-ting hau (by Shanghae Treaty, 1902). *d*
Pak-tau hau (by Shanghai Treaty, 1902). *d*
Shiu-hing (Burmah Convention, 1897).
Takhing (Burmah Convention, 1897).

(4.) On the West River, for passengers—
Fung-chuen (Shanghae Treaty, 1902). *d*
How-lik (Shanghae Treaty, 1902). *c d*
Kau Kong (Shanghae Treaty, 1902). *c d*
Kulow (Shanghae Treaty, 1902). *d*
Luk Pu (Shanghae Treaty, 1902). *c d*
Luk To (Shanghae Treaty, 1902). *c d*
Mah-ning (Shanghae Treaty, 1902). *c d*
Wing-on (Shanghae Treaty, 1902). *d*
Yuet Sing (Shanghae Treaty, 1902). *c d*
Yungki (Shanghae Treaty, 1902). *c d*

a Chao-Chow is the port named in the Treaty.

b Not to be confounded with Ichang the Treaty port.

c Opened for passenger traffic in January, 1903, by the Viceroy of Canton, at the suggestion of His Majesty's Consul-General prior to ratification of Treaty.

d Canton Consulate reported, June 20, 1904, by telegram that all had been declared open by Customs notification of March 1, 1904.

II.—JAPAN.

(*a.*) Treaty ports:—

Hakodate.....opened in 1859	Hiogo .....opened in 1868
Nagasaki.....opened in 1859	Osaka *b* .....opened in 1868
Yokohama or Kanagawa..opened in 1859	Niigata *b* (or Ebisumi-nato) .....opened in 1869
Tokio *a* .....opened in 1867	

(*b.*) Ports in Formosa opened to subjects of Powers having Commerical Treaties with Japan for residence and trade:—*c*

Anping.....opened in 1896	Tamsui.....opened in 1896
Kelung.....opened in 1896	Tainan (or Taiwan-foo) (opened in 1896; to foreign vessels and their cargo only).
Takao .....opened in 1896	

(*c.*) Opened with a proviso as to closing at three months' notice:—

	Opened in		Opened in
Shimizu *d* (Province of Suruga)	1899	Miyazu *d* (Province of Tango)	1899
Taketoyo *d* (Province of Owari)	1899	Tsuruga *d* (Province of Echizen)	1899
Nagoya *e* (Province of Owari)	1907	Nanao *d* (South Bay) (Province of Noto)	1899
Yokkaichi *d* (Province of Ise)	1899	Fushiki *d* (Province of Etchu)	1899
Shimonoseki *d* (Province of Nagato)	1899	Otaru *d* (Porvince of Shiribeshi)	1899
Moji *d* (Province of Buzen)	1899	Kushiro *d* (Province of Kushiro)	1899
Hakata *d* (Province of Chikzen)	1899	Muroran *f h* (Province of Iburi)	1899
Karatsu *d* (Province of Hizen)	1899	Itozaki (Province of Bingo)	1900
Kuchinotsu *d* (Province of Hizen)	1899	Wakamatsu *i* (Province of Chikuzen)	1904
Misumi *d* (Province of Higo)	1899	Shishimi *d* (Island of Tsushima)	1899
Izuhara *d* (Island of Tsuhima)	1899	Naha *d* (Loochoo Islands)	1899
Sasuna *d* (Island of Tsushima)	1899	Suminoye *j* (Province of Hizen)	1906
Hamada *d* (Province of Iwami)	1899	Awomori *f g* (Province of Mutsu)	1906
Sakai *d* (Province of Hoki)	1899		

a Tokio was never a shipping port, but simply a place open to foreign trade and residence.

b These ports are under Article XI of the Treaty of 1894 excluded from the category of ports between which coasting trade is permitted to British vessels.

c Opening notified by departmental notice issued by Foreign Office in Tokio (February, 1896),

d Article 3 of Imperial Ordinance No. 342 (published in "Official Gazette" of the 13th July, 1899), by which the opening of these ports was notified, reads as follows:—

"When the imports and exports together at any of the ports mentioned in Article 1 for any two years in succession do not reach the value of 50,000 yen, they shall be closed.

"When in cases where, in consequence of the development of communications, new ports are established in the vicinity of any of the ports enumerated in Article 1, the further maintenance of any such port, as an open port, is considered unnecessary, it may be closed, notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding clause.

"The date of the closing shall be notified three months beforehand by the Minister of Finance."

e Opened by Imperial Ordinance No. 330 (published in "Official Gazette" of the 28th October, 1907), under same conditions as ports under 4.

f The following articles only may be imported at the ports of Muroran and Awomori:—

Grains and seeds.
Beverages and comestibles (articles in Group 3 of the Import Tariff attached to the Customs Tariff Law).
Sugar, confectionery, and sweetmeats (articles included in Group 4 of the said Tariff).
Furs.
Hides and skins (articles included in Group 6, No. 66 of the above-mentioned Tariff).
Oils, fats, and waxes.
Iron—
T, angle, and the like.
Rails and fishplates for rails.
Bolts, nuts, washers, rivets, and dogspikes (all made of iron).
Materials for bridging and building (made of metal).
Mechanics' stool, and agricultural implements and parts thereof.
Locomotives, locomotive tenders, and parts thereof.
Railway passenger cars, freight waggons, and parts thereof.
Duty free articles.
Articles exempted from import duty (articles included in Article 7 of Customs Tariff Law).

(d.) Ports in Formosa and the Pescadores open, for the present, only to junk traffic:—*k*

(1.) Formosa—*l*

	Opened in
Gosei (or Tokaku) *m* Taichu Prefecture	1899
Koro (or Oulong) Taichu Prefecture	1899
Rokko (or Lukong) Taichu Prefecture	1899
Kiuko (or Kiukong) Taihoku Prefecture	1899
Toko (or Tongkong), Tainan Prefecture	1899
Tosekiko (or Toncho), Tainan Prefecture	1899

(2.) The Pescadores—
Makiu (or Makung), opened in 1899.

III.—COREA.

Treaty ports:—
Chemulpo (opened 1880 under Japanese Treaty 1876).
Chinnampo (opened October 1, 1897).
Chungchin (opened April 1, 1908).
Fusan (Japanese Treaty, 1876).
Kunsan (May 1, 1899).
Masampo (May 1, 1899).
Mokpo (October 1, 1897).
Seoul (Hanyang) (British Treaty, 1833).
Songchin (May 1, 1899).
Wonsan (or Gensan) (opened 1880 under Japanese Convention, 1879).
Ping-yang (held to be open by Agreement among foreign Representatives at Seoul, November, 1899).
Yang-wha-chin (opened 1883 under Japanese Convention, 1882).
Yongampo (date of opening not yet fixed).
Wiju (date of opening not yet fixed).

N.B.—Though the opening of the ports of Yongampo and Wiju has not yet been officially announced, the Customs opened offices at these ports in July, 1906, and foreign steamers call there without objection on the part of the authorities.

IV.—SIAM.

Article IV of the Treaty of April 18, 1855, stipulates that:—

"British subjects are permitted to trade freely in all the seaports of Siam, but may reside permanently only at Bangkok or within the limits assigned by this Treaty."

g At the port of Awomori the following additional goods may be imported from the 1st December, 1907:—
Tinplates, iron tubes, solder.

h At the port of Muroran all articles may be imported after the 1st December, 1907, with the exception of those prohibited by Article 10 of the Customs Tariff Law.

i At the port of Wakamatsu the following goods may be imported:—
Fresh eggs.
Rice, unhulled rice, barley, wheat, oats, Indian corn and beans.
Iron ore.
Pig iron.
Manure.
And from the 1st December, 1907:—
Coke, manganese ore, ferro-manganese, and spiegleisen.

j At the Port of Suminoye only the export of commodities is permitted.

k Opening notified by Decree of Formosan Government, dated August, 1899.

l The Port of Kakoko (or Hokkokei), opened with the others in 1899, was closed from the 1st July, 1907, by Decree of Formosan Government, dated May, 1907.

m The name in brackets in this case, as in the case of each of the ports of Formosa and of the port in the Pescadores, is the local Chinese name of the port in question.

THE FOREIGN JURISDICTION ACT, 1890

53 and 54 Victoria, Chapter 37

An Act to Consolidate the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts

[4th August, 1890]

Whereas by treaty, capitulation grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty the Queen has jurisdiction within divers foreign countries, and it is expedient to consolidate the Acts relating to the exercise of Her Majesty's jurisdiction out of Her dominions:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Exercise of jurisdiction in foreign country.

1.—It is and shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen to hold, exercise, and enjoy any jurisdiction which Her Majesty now has or may at any time hereafter have within a foreign country in the same and as ample a manner as if Her Majesty had acquired that jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory.

Exercise of jurisdiction over British subjects in countries without regular governments.

2.—Where a foreign country is not subject to any government from whom Her Majesty the Queen might obtain jurisdiction in the manner recited by this Act, Her Majesty shall by virtue of this Act have jurisdiction over Her Majesty's subjects for the time being resident in or resorting to that country, and that jurisdiction shall be jurisdiction of Her Majesty in a foreign country within the meaning of the other provisions of this Act.

Validity of acts done in pursuance of jurisdiction.

3.—Every act and thing done in pursuance of any jurisdiction of Her Majesty in a foreign country shall be as valid as if it had been done according to the local law then in force in that country.

Evidence as to existence or extent of jurisdiction in foreign country.

4.—(1.) If in any proceeding, civil or criminal, in a court in Her Majesty's dominions or held under the authority of Her Majesty, any question arises as to the existence or extent of any jurisdiction of Her Majesty in a foreign country, a Secretary of State shall, on the application of the court, send to the court within a reasonable time his decision on the question, and his decision shall for the purposes of the proceeding be final.

(2.) The court shall send to the Secretary of State, in a document under the seal of the court, or signed by a judge of the court, questions framed so as properly to raise the question, and sufficient answers to those questions shall be returned by the Secretary of State to the court, and those answers shall, on production thereof, be conclusive evidence of the matters therein contained.

Power to extend enactments in First Schedule.

5.—(1.) It shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen in Council, if She thinks fit, by Order to direct that all or any of the enactments described in the First Schedule to this Act, or any enactments for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, shall extend, with or without any exceptions, adaptations, or modifications in the Order mentioned, to any foreign country in which for the time being Her Majesty has jurisdiction.

(2) Thereupon those enactments shall, to the extent of that jurisdiction, operate as if that country were a British possession, and as if Her Majesty in Council were the Legislature of that possession.

Power to send persons charged with offences for trial to a British possession.

6.—(1.) Where a person is charged with an offence cognizable by a British court in a foreign country, any person having authority derived from Her Majesty in that behalf may, by warrant, cause the person so charged to be sent for trial to any British possession for the time being appointed in that behalf by Order in Council, and upon the arrival of the person so charged in that British possession, such criminal court of that possession as is authorised in that behalf by Order in Council, or, if no court is so authorised, the supreme criminal court of that possession may cause him to be kept in safe and proper custody, and so soon as conveniently may be may inquire of, try, and determine the offence, and on conviction punish the offender according to the laws in force in that behalf within that possession in the same manner as if the offence had been committed within the jurisdiction of that criminal court.

Provided that—

(*a.*) A person so charged may, before being so sent for trial, tender for examination to a British court in the foreign country where the offence is alleged to have been committed any competent witness whose evidence he deems material for his defence and whom he alleges himself unable to produce at the trial in the British possession:

(*b.*) In such case the British court in the foreign country shall proceed in the examination and cross-examination of the witness as though he had been tendered at a trial before that court, and shall cause the evidence so taken to be reduced into writing, and shall transmit to the criminal court of the British possession by which the person charged is to be tried a copy of the evidence, certified as correct under the seal of the court before which the evidence was taken, or the signature of a judge of that court:

(*c.*) Thereupon the court of the British possession before which the trial takes place shall allow so much of the evidence so taken as would have been admissible according to the law and practice of that court, had the witness been produced and examined at the trial, to be read and received as legal evidence at the trial:

(*d.*) The court of the British possession shall admit and give effect to the law by which the alleged offender would have been tried by the British court in the foreign country in which his offence is alleged to have been committed, as far as that law relates to the criminality of the act alleged to have been committed, or the nature or degree of the offence, or the punishment thereof, if the law differs in those respects from the law in force in that British possession.

(2.) Nothing in this section shall alter or repeal any law, statute, or usage by virtue of which any offence committed out of Her Majesty's dominions may, irrespectively of this Act, be inquired of, tried, determined and punished within Her Majesty's dominions, or any part thereof.

Provision as to place of punishment of persons convicted.

7. Where an offender convicted before a British court in a foreign country has been sentenced by that court to suffer death, penal servitude, imprisonment, or any other punishment, the sentence shall be carried into effect in such place as may be directed by Order in Council or be determined in accordance with directions given by Order in Council, and the conviction and sentence shall be of the same force in the place in which the sentence is so carried into effect as if the conviction had been made and the sentence passed by a competent court in that place.

Validity of acts done under Order in Council.

8. Where, by Order in Council made in pursuance of this Act, any British court in a foreign country is authorised to order the removal or deportation of any person from that country, that removal or deportation, and any detention for the purposes thereof, according to the provisions

of the Order in Council, shall be as lawful as if the order of the court were to have effect wholly within that country.

Power to assign jurisdiction to British courts in cases within Foreign Jurisdiction Act.

9. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen in Council, by Order, to assign to or confer on any court in any British possession, or held under the authority of Her Majesty, any jurisdiction, civil or criminal, original or appellate, which may lawfully by Order in Council be assigned to or conferred on any British court in any foreign country, and to make such provisions and regulations as to Her Majesty in Council seem meet respecting the exercise of the jurisdiction so assigned or conferred, and respecting the enforcement and execution of the judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences of any such court, and respecting appeals therefrom.

Power to amend Orders in Council.

10. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen in Council to revoke or vary any Order in Council made in pursuance of this Act.

Laying before Parliament, and effect of Orders in Council.

11. Every Order in Council made in pursuance of this Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament forthwith after it is made, if Parliament be then in session, and if not, forthwith after the commencement of the then next session of Parliament, and shall have effect as if it were enacted in this Act.

In what cases Orders in Council void for repugnancy.

12.—(1.) If any Order in Council made in pursuance of this Act as respects any foreign country is in any respect repugnant to the provisions of any Act of Parliament extending to Her Majesty's subjects in that country, or repugnant to any order or regulation made under the authority of any such Act of Parliament, or having in that country the force and effect of any such Act, it shall be read subject to that Act, order, or regulation, and shall, to the extent of such repugnancy, but not otherwise, be void.

(2.) An Order in Council made in pursuance of this Act shall not be, or be deemed to have been, void on the ground of repugnancy to the law of England unless it is repugnant to the provisions of some such Act of Parliament, order, or regulation as aforesaid.

Provisions for protection of persons acting under Foreign Jurisdiction Acts.

13.—(1.) An action, suit, prosecution, or proceeding against any person for any act done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Act, or of any enactment repealed by this Act, or of any Order in Council made under this Act, or of any such jurisdiction of Her Majesty as is mentioned in this Act, or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in the execution of this Act, or of any such enactment, Order in Council, or jurisdiction as aforesaid, shall not lie or be instituted:

(*a.*) in any court within Her Majesty's dominions, unless it is commenced within six months next after the act, neglect, or default complained of, or in case of a continuance of injury or damage within six months next after the ceasing thereof, or where the cause of action arose out of Her Majesty's dominions within six months after the parties to the action, suit, prosecution, or proceeding have been within the jurisdiction of the court in which the same is instituted; nor

(*b.*) in any of Her Majesty's courts without Her Majesty's dominions unless the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction of that court, and the action is commenced within six months next after the act, neglect or default complained of, or, in case of a continuance of injury, or damage, within six months next after the ceasing thereof.

(2.)—In any such action, suit, or proceeding, tender of amends before the same was commenced may be pleaded in lieu of or in addition to any other plea. If the action, suit, or proceeding was commenced after such tender, or is proceeded with after payment into court of any money in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, and the plaintiff does not recover more than the sum tendered or paid, he shall not recover any costs

incurred after such tender or payment, and the defendant shall be entitled to costs, to be taxed as between solicitor and client, as from the time of such tender or payment; but this provision shall not affect costs on any injunction in the action, suit, or proceeding.

Jurisdiction over ships in certain Eastern seas.

14.—It shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen in Council to make any law that may seem meet for the government of Her Majesty's subjects being in any vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China or of Japan, as fully and effectual as any such law might be made by Her Majesty in Council for the Government of Her Majesty's subjects being in China or in Japan.

Provision as to subjects of Indian princes.

15.—Where any Order in Council made in pursuance of this Act extends to persons enjoying Her Majesty's protection, that expression shall include all subjects of the several princes and states in India.

Definitions.

16.—In this Act,—

The expression "foreign country" means any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions:

The expression "British court in a foreign country" means any British court having jurisdiction out of Her Majesty's dominions in pursuance of an Order in Council whether made under any Act or otherwise:

The expression "jurisdiction" includes power.

Power to repeal or vary Acts in Second Schedule.

17.—The Acts mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act may be revoked or varied by Her Majesty by Order in Council.

Repeal.

18.—The Acts mentioned in the Third Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned: Provided that,—

(1) Any Order in Council, commission, or instructions made or issued in pursuance of any enactment repealed by this Act, shall, if in force at the passing of this Act, continue in force, until altered or revoked by Her Majesty as if made in pursuance of this Act; and shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been made or issued under and in pursuance of this Act; and

(2) Any enactment, Order in Council, or document referring to any enactment repealed by this Act shall be construed to refer to the corresponding enactment of this Act.

Short title.

19.—(1.) This Act may be cited as the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890.

(2.) The Acts whereof the short titles are given in the First Schedule to this Act may be cited by the respective short titles given in that schedule.

SCHEDULES

FIRST SCHEDULE (Sections 5 and 19)

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Enactments which may be extended by Order in Council.	Short Title.
12 & 13 Vict. c. 96.	An Act to provide for the Prosecution and Trial in Her Majesty's Colonies of Offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty.	The whole Act.	Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849.
14 & 15 Vict. c. 99.	An Act to amend the law of evidence.	Sections seven and eleven.	Evidence Act, 1851
17 & 18 Vict. c. 104.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.	Part X.	
19 & 20 Vict. c. 113.	An Act to provide for taking evidence in Her Majesty's Dominions in relation to civil and commercial matters pending before Foreign tribunals.	The whole Act.	Foreign Tribunals Evidence Act, 1856.
22 Vict. c. 20.	An Act to provide for taking evidence in Suits and Proceedings pending before Tribunals in Her Majesty's Dominions, in places out of the jurisdiction of such tribunals.	The whole Act.	Evidence by Commission Act, 1859
22 & 23 Vict. c. 63.	An Act to afford Facilities for the more certain Ascertainment of the Law administered in one Part of Her Majesty's Dominions, when pleaded in the Courts of another Part thereof.	The whole Act.	British Law Ascertainment Act, 1859.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 122.	An Act to enable the Legislatures of Her Majesty's Possessions Abroad to make Enactments similar to the Enactment of the Act ninth, George the Fourth, chapter thirty-one, section eight.	The whole Act.	Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1860.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 11.	An Act to afford facilities for the better Ascertainment of the Law of Foreign Countries when pleaded in Courts within Her Majesty's Dominions.	The whole Act.	Foreign Law Ascertainment Act, 1861.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 124.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1867.	Section eleven.	
37 & 38 Vict. c. 94.	The Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874.	Section fifty-one.	
44 & 45 Vict. c. 69.	The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881.	The whole Act.	
48 & 49 Vict. c. 74.	The Evidence by Commission Act, 1885.	The whole Act.	

SECOND SCHEDULE (Section 17)

Acts which may be revoked or varied by Order in Council

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 31.	An Act for the prevention and punishment of offences committed by Her Majesty's subjects within certain territories adjacent to the colony of Sierra Leone.	The whole Act.
26 & 27 Vict. c. 35.	An Act for the prevention and punishment of offences committed by Her Majesty's subjects in South Africa.	The whole Act.

THIRD SCHEDULE (Section 18)

Enactments repealed

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
26 & 7 Vict. c. 94	The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1843	The whole Act.
20 & 21 Vict. c. 75	An Act to confirm an Order in Council concerning the exercise of jurisdiction in matters arising within the kingdom of Siam.	The whole Act.
28 & 29 Vict. c. 116	The Foreign Jurisdiction Act Amendment Act, 1865.	The whole Act.
29 & 30 Vict. c. 87	The Foreign Jurisdiction Act Amendment Act, 1866.	The whole Act.
33 & 34 Vict. c. 55	The Siam and Straits Settlements Jurisdiction Act, 1870.	The whole Act.
38 & 39 Vict. c. 85	The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1875.	The whole Act.
39 & 40 Vict. c. 46	An Act for more effectually punishing offences against the laws relating to the slave trade.	Sections four and six.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 67	The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1878.	The whole Act.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL

ORDER OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING IN COUNCIL FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA AND COREA

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 24TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1904

PRESENT:—

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

LORD PRESIDENT. LORD WINDSOR.

MR. SECRETARY BRODRICK. MR. A. GRAHAM MURRAY.

WHEREAS by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, His Majesty the King has jurisdiction within the dominions of the Emperor of China and of the Emperor of Corea;

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased by and with the advice of his Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

I.—PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL.

1. This Order is divided into parts, as follows:— Division Order.

PARTS.	SUBJECT.	ARTICLES.
I	Preliminary and General	1-6
II	Constitution and Powers of Courts	7-34
III	Criminal Matters	35-88
IV	Civil Matters	89-117
V	Procedure, Criminal and Civil	118-128
VI	Mortgages and Bills of Sale...	129-150
VII	Foreign Subjects and Tribunals	151-154
VIII	Regulations	155-159
IX	Miscellaneous...	160-171
	Schedule of Repealed Orders.	

2. The limits of this Order are the dominions of the Emperor of China and of the Emperor of Corea, including the territorial waters of those dominions respectively; but, except as provided in this Order, the said limits do not include places within the limits of the Wei-hai-wei Order in Council, 1901. Limits of Order.

Interpretation.

3. In the construction of this Order the following words and expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant thereto, that is to say:—

"Administration" means letters of administration, including the same with will annexed or granted for special or limited purposes or limited in duration.

"British ship" means a merchant-ship being a British ship within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and includes any ship provided with sailing letters from the Governor of Hongkong, or from His Majesty's Minister in China or Corea.

"British possession" means any part of His Majesty's dominions exclusive of the United Kingdom.

"British subject" includes a British protected person, that is to say, a person who either (*a*) is a native of any Protectorate of His Majesty, and is for the time being in China or Corea; or (*b*) by virtue of Section 15 of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise enjoys His Majesty's protection in China and Corea.

"China" means so much of the Empire of China as is within the limits of this Order.

"Consular district" means the district in and for which a Consular officer usually acts, or for which he may be authorized to act, for all or any of the purposes of this Order by authority of the Secretary of State.

"Consular officer" means a Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul Consular Agent, or Pro-Consul of His Majesty resident in China or Corea, including a person acting temporarily, with the approval of the Secretary of State, as or for a Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of His Majesty so resident.

"Commissioned Consular officer" means a Consular officer holding a commission of Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul from His Majesty, including a person acting temporarily, with the approval of the Sercetary of State, or of His Majesty's Minister in China or Corea, as or for such a commissioned Consular officer.

"Consulate" and "Consular office" refer to the Consulate and office of a Consular officer.

"The Court," except when the reference is to a particular Court, means any Court established under this Order, subject, however, to the provisions of this Order with respect to powers and local jurisdictions.

"Foreigner" means a subject or citizen of a State in amity with His Majesty, including China and Corea.

"Judge," except where the context intends a reference to the Judge of the Supreme Court only, includes Assistant Judge, and, except where the context intends a reference in the Supreme Court only, includes the officer for the time being holding a Provincial Court.

"Legal practitioner" includes barrister-at-law, advocate, solicitor, writer to the Signet, and any person possessing similar qualifications.

"Lunatic" means idiot or person of unsound mind.

"Master," with respect to any ship, includes every person (except a pilot) having command or charge of that ship.

"Minister" means His Majesty's Minister in China or in Corea, as the case may be, and includes Charge d'Affaires or other chief Diplomatic Representative.

"Month" means calendar month.

"Oath" and "affidavit," in the case of persons for the time being allowed by law to affirm or declare, instead of swearing, include affirmation and declaration, and the expression "swear," in the like case, includes affirm and declare.

"Offence" includes crime, and any act or omission punishable criminally in a summary way or otherwise.

"Person" includes Corporation.

"Prescribed" means prescribed by Regulations or Rules of Court.

"Prosecutor" means complainant or any person appointed or allowed by the Court to prosecute.

"Proved" means shown by evidence on oath, in the form of affidavit, or other form, to the satisfaction of the Court or Consular officer acting or having jurisdiction in the matter, and "proof" means the evidence adduced in that behalf.

"Rules of Court" means rules of Court made under the provisions of this Order.

"Secretary of State" means one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

"Ship" includes any vessel used in navigation, however propelled, with her tackle, furniture and apparel, and any boat or other craft.

"The Treasury" means the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

"Treaty" includes any Convention, Agreement, or Arrangement, made by or on behalf of His Majesty with any State or Government, whether the Government of China or of Corea is a party thereto or not.

"Will" means will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument.

Expressions used in any rules, regulations, or orders made under this Order shall, unless a contrary intention appears, have the same respective meanings as in this Order.

Rules of Construction.

4.—(1) In this Order, words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing, or to more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to the feminine (as the case may require).

(2) Where this Order confers any power or imposes any duty, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed from time to time as occasion requires.

(3) Where this Order confers a power, or imposes a duty on, or with respect to, a holder of an office, as such, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed by, or with respect to, the holder for the time being of the office or the person temporarily acting for the holder.

(4) Where this Order confers a power to make any rules, regulations, or orders, the power shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be construed as including a power exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like consent and conditions, if any, to rescind, revoke, vary, or amend the rules, regulations, or orders.

(5) This Article shall apply to the construction of any rules, regulations, or orders made under this Order, unless a contrary intention appears.

Extent of Jurisdiction.

5. The jurisdiction conferred by this Order extends to the persons and matters following, in so far as by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty has jurisdiction in relation to such matters and things, that is to say:—

(1) British subjects, as herein defined, within the limits of this Order.

(2) The property and all personal or proprietary rights and liabilities within the said limits of British subjects, whether such subjects are within the said limits or not.

(3) Foreigners in the cases and according to the conditions specified in this Order and not otherwise.

(4) Foreigners, with respect to whom any State, King, Chief, or Government, whose subjects, or under whose protection they are, has by any Treaty as herein defined or otherwise agreed with His Majesty for, or consents to, the exercise of power or authority by His Majesty.

(5) British ships with their boats, and the persons and property on board thereof, or belonging thereto, being within the limits of this Order.

Exercise of Jurisdiction.

6. All His Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable in China or Corea for the hearing and determination of criminal or civil matters, or for the maintenance of order, or for the control or administration of persons or property, or in relation thereto, shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, and not otherwise.

II.—Constitution and Powers of Courts.

(i) *Supreme Court.*

Constitution of Supreme Court.

7.—(1) There shall be a Court styled "His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Corea" (in this Order referred to as the Supreme Court, and comprised in the term "the Court").

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Order, there shall be a Judge, and as many Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court as may from time to time be required, who shall respectively be appointed by His Majesty by warrant under His Royal sign manual.

Every Judge shall be at the time of his appointment a member of the Bar of England, Scotland, or Ireland, of not less than seven years' standing.

(3) The Judges, or any two of them, shall sit together for the purposes described in this Order, and the Supreme Court so constituted is hereinafter in this Order referred to as "the Full Court."

(4) When the Full Court consists of not more than two Judges, and there is a difference of opinion, the opinion of the Judge, or, in his absence, the Senior Assistant Judge, shall prevail.

(5) Subject to any Rules of Court, the Judge shall make any such arrangements as he thinks fit for the distribution of the business of the Court.

(6) If the Chief Justice in office at the passing of this Order becomes the Judge of the Supreme Court under this Order, he shall retain the title of Chief Justice during his tenure of office.

Acting Judge.

8. During a vacancy in the office of Judge, or in case of the illness or incapacity of the Judge, or of his absence from the district of the Consulate of Shanghai, the Secretary of State may appoint a fit person to act as Judge, but unless or until such appointment is made, the Assistant Judge or Senior Assistant Judge shall act as Judge.

An Acting Judge shall, during the continuance of his appointment, have all the power and authority of the Judge.

Acting Assistant Judge.

9. During a vacancy or temporary vacancy in the office of Assistant Judge, or in case of the absence, or illness, or other incapacity of an Assistant Judge, the Judge may, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, appoint any fit person, approved by the Secretary of State, or by His Majesty's Minister in China, to act as and for such Assistant Judge for the time therein mentioned or during the vacancy, as the case may be; but every such appointment shall be revocable, at pleasure, by the Judge, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, or by the Secretary of State.

The person so appointed shall, during the continuance of his appointment, have all the power and authority of an Assistant Judge.

Additional Assistant Judge.

10. The Secretary of State may appoint either a person qualified as provided in Article 7, or a Consular officer to act as an additional Assistant Judge, and any person so appointed shall, during the continuance of his appointment, have all the power and authority of an Assistant Judge.

Seal of Supreme Court.

11. The Supreme Court shall have a seal, bearing the style of the Court and such device as the Secretary of State approves, but the seal in use at the commencement of this Order shall continue to be used until a new seal is provided,

Officers of Supreme Court.

12.—(1) There shall be attached to the Supreme Court a Sheriff, a Crown Advocate, a Registrar, a Chief Clerk, a Marshal, and such other officers and clerks under such designations as the Secretary of State thinks fit.

(2) The Secretary of State, or His Majesty's Minister in China or Corea, as the case may be, may temporarily attach to the Supreme Court such persons, being Consular officers, as he thinks fit.

(3) Every officer, clerk, and other person thus attached shall discharge such duties in connection with the Court as the Judge may direct, subject to any instructions of the Secretary of State.

Sheriff.

13. The Sheriff shall have all the powers and authorities of the Sheriff of a county in England, with all the privileges and immunities of the office, and shall be charged with the execution of all decrees, orders and sentences made and passed by the Supreme Court, on the requisition in that behalf of the Supreme Court.

He shall be entitled to such fees and costs as the Supreme Court may direct.

Registrar.

14. The Registrar shall be appointed by His Majesty.

He shall be either a member of the Bar of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or a Solicitor of the Supreme Court in England or Ireland, or a Writer to His Majesty's Signet, or a Solicitor in the Supreme Courts of Scotland.

He may also, with the approval of the Secretary of State, hold the office of Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.

In case of the absence from Shanghai or of the illness of the Registrar, or during a vacancy in the office of Registrar, or during the employment of the Registrar in another capacity, or on emergency, the Judge may, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, appoint any fit person to act as Registrar for the time therein mentioned, or until the appointment is revoked by the Judge or disapproved or revoked by the Secretary of State.

Tenure of Judges and Registrar.

15. The Judge, each Assistant Judge, and the Registrar shall hold office during the pleasure of His Majesty.

Revocation of Appointments

16. In case at any time His Majesty thinks fit by warrant under his Royal sign manual to revoke the warrant appointing any person to be Judge, Assistant Judge, or Registrar, or while there is a Judge, Assistant Judge, or Registrar in office, thinks fit by warrant under his Royal sign manual to appoint another person to be Judge, Assistant Judge, or Registrar (as the case may be), then, and in every such case, until the warrant of revocation or of new appointment is notified by His Majesty's Minister in China to the person holding office, all powers and authorities vested in that person shall continue and be deemed to have continued in as full force—and he shall continue, and be deemed to have continued, entitled to all the privileges and emoluments of the office as fully, and all things done by him shall be and be deemed to have been as valid in law—as if such warrant of revocation or new appointment had not been made.

Sittings of Supreme Court.

17. The Supreme Court shall ordinarily sit at Shanghai; but may, if it seems expedient, sit at any other place within the limits of this Order, and may at any time transfer its ordinary sittings to any such place as the Secretary of State approves. Under this Article the Judges may sit at the same time at different places, and each sitting shall be deemed to be a sitting of the Supreme Court.

Visitation of Judges.

18. The Judge or under his directions an Assistant Judge may visit, in a magisterial or judicial capacity, any place in China or Corea, and there inquire of, or hear and determine, any case, civil or criminal, and may examine any records or order documents in any Provincial Court, and give directions as to the keeping thereof.

(ii) *Provincial Courts.*

Constitution of Provincial Courts.

19.—(1) Every commissioned Consular officer, with the exception of those at Shanghai and with such other exceptions (if any) as the Secretary of State thinks fit to make, shall for and in his Consular district hold and form a Court, in this Order referred to as a Provincial Court.

(2) Where His Majesty's Minister in China or Corea, as the case may be, appoints any person to be Acting Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul at any port or place in China or Corea, which is for the time being open to foreign trade, and at which no commissioned Consular officer is resident, that person shall hold and form a Provincial Court for the district for which he is appointed to act.

(3) Every Provincial Court shall be styled "His Britannic Majesty's Court at Canton," (or as the case may be).

(4) Every Provincial Court may, with the approval of the Judge of the Supreme Court, appoint a competent person, or persons, to perform such duties and to exercise such powers in and for that Court as are by this Order and any Rules of Court imposed or conferred upon the Registrar and Marshal respectively, and any person so appointed shall perform such duties and exercise such powers accordingly.

(5) Every Provincial Court shall have a seal bearing its style and such device as the Secretary of State from time to time directs; but where such a seal is not provided, the seal of the Consular officer holding the Court may be used.

(iii) *Jurisdiction of Courts.*

Courts of Record.

20. The Supreme Court, and each Provincial Court, shall, in the exercise of every part of its jurisdiction, be a Court of Record.

Jurisdiction of Supreme Court at Shanghai.

21. All His Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, including any jurisdiction by this Order conferred expressly on a Provincial Court, shall for and within the district of the Consulate of Shanghai be vested exclusively in the Supreme Court as its ordinary original jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction of Provincial Courts.

22. All His Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, not under this Order vested exclusively in the Supreme Court, shall to the extent and in the manner provided by this Order be vested in the Provincial Courts.

Concurrent jurisdiction of Supreme Court.

23. The Supreme Court shall have in all matters, civil and criminal, an original jurisdiction, concurrent with the jurisdiction of the several Provincial Courts, to be exercised subject and according to the provisions of this Order.

Jurisdiction of Registrar.

24.—(1) The Registrar of the Supreme Court shall, subject to any directions of the Judge, hold preliminary examinations, and shall hear and determine such criminal cases in that Court as are not, under this Order, required to be heard and determined on a charge.

(2) The Registrar shall also have authority to hear and determine such civil actions as may be assigned to him by the Judge, but actions

which under this Order are required or directed to be heard with a jury or assessors shall not be so assigned.

(3) For the purposes of this Article the Registrar shall exercise all the powers and jurisdiction of a Provincial Court, and the provisions of this Order with respect to appeal and reserved case in criminal matters and to appeal in civil matters shall apply accordingly.

Case reported or removed to Supreme Court.

25.—(1) Where any case, civil or criminal, commenced in a Provincial Court, appears to that Court to be beyond its jurisdiction, or to be one which for any other reason ought to be tried in the Supreme Court, the Provincial Court shall report the case to the Supreme Court for directions.

(2) The Supreme Court may of its own motion, or upon the report of a Provincial Court, or on the application of any party concerned require any case, civil or criminal, pending in any Provincial Court to be transferred to, or tried in, the Supreme Court, or may direct in what Court and in what mode, subject to the provisions of this Order, any such case shall be tried.

Courts to be auxiliary to one another.

26. The Supreme Court and every Provincial Court shall be auxiliary to one another in all particulars relative to the administration of justice, civil or criminal.

Conciliation.

27. Every Judge and Officer of Courts established under this Order shall, as far as there is proper opportunity, promote reconciliation and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way and without recourse to litigation, of matters in difference between British subjects, or between British subjects and foreigners in China or Corea.

Modes of trial.

28. Subject to the provisions of this Order, criminal and civil cases may be tried as follows:—

(*a*) In the case of the Supreme Court, by the Court itself, or by the Court with a jury, or with assessors.

(*b*) In the case of a Provincial Court by the Court itself, or by the Court with assessors.

Process of Supreme Court of Hongkong

29. Any of His Majesty's Courts in China or Corea may cause any summons, order, or judgment issuing from the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in any civil proceeding, and accompanied by a request in writing under the seal of that Court, to be served in China or Corea.

Immunity of Legation.

30.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Order, the Court shall not exercise any jurisdiction in any proceeding whatsoever over His Majesty's Minister, or over his official or other residences, or his official or other property.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Order, the Court shall not exercise, except with the consent of the Minister signified in writing to the Court, any jurisdiction in any proceeding over any person attached to or being a member of, or in the service of, the Legation. The consent of the Minister may be given, either specially with respect to any person, or generally with respect to any class of persons so attached.

(3) If in any case under this Order it appears to the Court that the attendance of the Minister, or of any person attached to or being a member of the Legation, or being in the service of the Legation, to give evidence before the Court is requisite in the interest of justice, the Court may address to the Minister a request in writing for such attendance.

(4) A person attending to give evidence before the Court shall not be compelled or allowed to give any evidence or produce any document, if, in the opinion of the Minister, signified by him personally or in writing to the Court, the giving or production thereof would be injurious to His Majesty's service.

Operation of Imperial Acts, &c.

31. Where, by virtue of any Imperial Act, or of this Order, or otherwise, any provisions of any Imperial Acts, or of any law of a British

possession, or of any Orders in Council other than this Order, are applicable in China or Corea, or any forms, regulations, or procedure prescribed or established by or under any such Act, Law or Order, are made applicable for any purpose of this Order or any other order relating to China or Corea, such Acts, Laws, Orders, Forms, Regulations, or procedure may be construed or used with such alterations and adaptations not affecting the substance as may be necessary having regard to local circumstances, and anything required to be done by, to, or before any Court, Judge, officer, or authority may be done by, to, or before a Court, Judge, officer, or authority having the like or analogous functions, or by, to, or before any officer designated by the Secretary of State or by the Court (as the case may require) for that purpose; and the seal of the Supreme or Provincial Court (as the case may be) may be substituted for any other seal, and in case any difficulty occurs in the application it shall be lawful for a Secretary of State to direct by, to, or before whom and in what manner anything is to be done, and such Act, Law, Order, Form, Regulation, or Procedure shall be construed accordingly.

Where under any such Imperial Act, Law, or Order any publication is required to be made, as respects any judicial proceeding in any Gazette or otherwise, such publication shall in China or Corea be made in such newspaper or by such other mode as the Court shall think fit to direct.

Jurors and Assessors.

Jury.

32.—(1) Every male resident British subject—being of the age of 21 years upwards—having a competent knowledge of the English language—having or earning a gross income at such rate as may be fixed by Rules of Court—not having been attainted of treason or felony, or convicted of any crime that is infamous (unless he has obtained a free pardon) and not being under outlawry—shall be qualified to serve on a jury

(2) All persons so qualified shall be liable so to serve, except the following persons, who shall nevertheless be competent to serve, that is to say:—

Persons in His Majesty's Diplomatic, Consular, or other Civil Service, in actual employment;

Officers, clerks, keepers of prisons, messengers, and other persons attached to or in the service of the Court;

Officers and others on full pay in His Majesty's navy or army, or in actual employment in the service of any Department connected therewith;

Persons holding appointments in the civil, naval, or military service of China or Corea;

Clergymen and other ministers of religion in the actual discharge of professional duties;

Legal practitioners in actual practice;

Physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries in actual practice;

Persons who are over 60 years of age or are disabled by mental or bodily infirmity.

(3) A jury shall consist of such number of jurors, not more than twelve nor less than five, as may be determined in accordance with Rules of Court; and in such Rules different provisions may be made with respect to the several places at which the Supreme Court may sit, regard being had to the number of available jurors and any other considerations.

(4) In civil and in criminal cases the like challenges shall be allowed as in England—with this addition, that in civil cases each party may challenge three jurors peremptorily.

(5) A jury shall be required to give an unanimous verdict; provided that, with the consent of parties, the verdict of a majority may be taken in civil cases.

Assessors

33.—(1) An Assessor shall be a competent and impartial British subject, of good repute, nominated and summoned by the Court for the purpose of acting as Assessor.

(2) In the Supreme Court there may be one, two, or three Assessors, as the Court thinks fit.

(3) In a Provincial Court there shall ordinarily be not fewer than two, and not more than four, Assessors. Where, however, by reason of local circumstances, the Court is able to obtain the presence of one Assessor only, the Court may, if it thinks fit, sit with one Assessor only: and where, for like reasons, the Court is not able to obtain the presence of an Assessor, the Court may, if it thinks fit, sit without an Assessor—the Court in every case, recording in the Minutes its reasons for sitting with one Assessor only or without an Assessor.

(4) An Assessor shall not have any voice in the decision of the Court in any case, civil or criminal; but an Assessor dissenting, in a civil case, from any decision of the Court, or, in a criminal case, from any decision of the Court or the conviction or the amount of punishment awarded, may record in the Minutes his dissent, and the grounds thereof, and shall be entitled to receive without payment a certified copy of the Minutes.

Penalty for non-attendance.

34.—(1) Any person failing to attend as juror or Assessor according to a summons shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £10, but a person shall not be liable to fine for non-attendance unless he is resident in the Consular district in which the Court sits.

(2) Any such fine shall not be levied until after the expiration of fourteen days. The proper officer of the Court shall forthwith give to the person fined notice in writing of the imposition of the fine, and require him within six days after receipt of the notice to file an affidavit excusing non-attendance (if he desire to do so). The Court shall consider the affidavit, and may, if it seems proper, remit or reduce the fine.

III.—Criminal Matters.

Application criminal law of England.

35.—(1) Except as regards offences made or declared such by this or any other Order relating to China or Corea, or by any Rules or Regulations made under any Order;

Any act that would not by a Court of Justice having criminal jurisdiction in England be deemed an offence in England, shall not, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order, be deemed an offence, or be the subject of any criminal proceeding under this Order.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Order, criminal jurisdiction under this Order shall, as far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of, and in conformity with English law for the time being, and with the powers vested in the Courts of Justice and Justices of the Peace in England, according to their respective jurisdiction and authority.

Local Jurisdiction in Criminal Matters.

Power to summon Offenders

36. Every Court may cause to be summoned or arrested, and brought before it, any person subject to and being within the limits of its jurisdiction, and accused of having committed an offence cognizable under this Order, and may deal with the accused according to the jurisdiction of the Court and in conformity with the provisions of this Order.

Place of offence for purposes of trial.

37. For the purposes of criminal jurisdiction every offence and cause of complaint committed or arising within the limits of this Order shall be deemed to have been committed or to have arisen, either in the place where the same actually was committed or arose, or in any place where the person charged or complained of happens to be at the time of the institution or commencement of the charge or complaint.

Escape and arrest in another district.

38. Where a person accused of an offence escapes or removes from the Consular district within which the offence was committed, and is found within another Consular district, the Court within whose district he is found may proceed in the case to trial and punishment, or to preliminary examination (as the case may require), in like manner as if the offence had been committed in its own district; or may, on the requisition or with the consent of the Court within whose district the offence was committed, send him in custody to that Court, or require him to give security for his surrender to that Court, there to be dealt with according to law.

Where any person is to be so sent in custody, a warrant shall be issued by the Court within whose district he is found, and that warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up to the Court within whose district the offence was committed, according to the warrant.

Admiralty offences, &c.

39.—(1) In cases of murder or manslaughter if either the death, or the criminal act which wholly or partly caused the death, happened within the jurisdiction of a Court acting under this Order, that Court shall have the like jurisdiction over any British subject who is accused either as the principal offender, or as accessory before the fact to murder, or as accessory after the fact to murder or manslaughter, as if both the criminal act and the death had happened within that jurisdiction.

(2) In the case of any offence committed on the high seas, or within the Admiralty jurisdiction, by any British subject on board a British ship, or on board a foreign ship to which he did not belong, the Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, have jurisdiction as if the offence had been committed within the jurisdiction of that Court. In cases tried under this Article no different sentence can be passed from the sentence which could be passed in England if the offence were tried there.

(3) The foregoing provisions of this Article shall be deemed to be adaptations, for the purposes of this Order and of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, of the following enactments, that is to say:—

The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849.

The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1860.

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, Part. XIII.

And those enactments shall apply accordingly and be administered in China and Corea.

Apprehension and Custody of Accused Persons.

Bringing accused before Court.

40.—(1) Where a person accused of an offence is arrested on a warrant issuing out of any Court, he shall be brought before the Court within forty-eight hours after the arrest, unless in any case circumstances unavoidably prevent his being brought before the Court within that time, which circumstances shall be recorded in the Minutes.

(2) In every case, he shall be brought before the Court as soon as circumstances reasonably admit, and the time and circumstances shall be recorded in the Minutes.

Remand.

41.—(1) Where an accused person is in custody, he shall not be remanded at any time for more than seven days, unless circumstances

appear to the Court to make it necessary or proper that he should be remanded for a longer time, which circumstances, and the time of remand, shall be recorded in the Minutes.

(2) In no case shall a remand be for more than fourteen days at one time, unless in case of illness of the accused or other case of necessity.

Detention of ship.

42. Where the Supreme Court or a Provincial Court issues a summons or warrant against any person on complaint of an offence committed on board of, or in relation to, a British ship, then, if it appears to the Court that the interests of public justice so require, the Court may issue a warrant or order for the detention of the ship, and may cause the ship to be detained accordingly, until the charge is heard and determined, and the order of the Court thereon is fully executed, or for such shorter time as the Court thinks fit; and the Court shall have power to make all such orders as appears to it necessary or proper for carrying this provision into effect.

Execution of writs of Supreme Court.

43. Every Provincial Court shall execute any writ, order, or warrant issuing from the Supreme Court, and may take security from any person named therein for his appearance personally or by attorney, according to the writ, order, or warrant; or may cause such person to be taken in custody or otherwise to the Supreme Court or elsewhere in China or Corea, according to the writ, order, or warrant.

Bail.

44.—(1) The Court may, in its discretion, admit to bail persons accused of any of the following offences, namely :—

Any felony.

Riot.

Assault on any officer in the execution of his duty, or on any person acting in his aid.

Neglect or breach of duty by an officer.

But a person accused of treason or murder shall not be admitted to bail except by the Supreme Court.

(2) In all other cases the Court shall admit the accused to bail unless the Court, having regard to the circumstances, sees good reason to the contrary, which reason shall be recorded in the Minutes.

(3) The Supreme Court may admit a person to bail, although a Provincial Court has not thought fit to do so.

(4) The accused who is to be admitted to bail, either on remand or on or after trial ordered, shall produce such surety or sureties as, in the opinion of the Court, will be sufficient to insure his appearance as and when required, and shall with him or them enter into a recognizance accordingly.

Trial with Jury or Assessors.

Trial with jury or assessors.

45.—(1) Where the offence charged is treason or murder the case must be tried on a charge before the Supreme Court with a jury.

(2) In each of the two following cases, namely :—

(i) Where the offence charged is rape, arson, housebreaking, robbery with violence, piracy, forgery, or perjury; or

(ii) Where the offence charged is any other than as aforesaid, but it appears to the Court at any time before the trial, the opinion of the Court being recorded in the Minutes, that the offence charged, if proved, would not be adequately punished by imprisonment for three months with hard labour, or by a fine of £20, or both such imprisonment and fine—

The offence shall be tried on a charge with a jury or assessors (according to the provisions of this Order applicable to the Court); but may, with the consent of the accused, be tried without assessors or jury.

In the Supreme Court, when the accused does not so consent, the charge shall be tried with a jury, unless the Court is of opinion that a jury cannot be obtained.

(3) The Supreme Court may, for any special reason, direct that any case shall be tried with assessors or a jury, and a Provincial Court may, for any special reason, direct that any case shall be tried with assessors. In each such case the special reason shall be recorded in the Minutes.

Speedy trial.

46.—(1) Where an accused person is ordered to be tried before a Court with a jury or with assessors, he shall be tried as soon after the making of the order as circumstances reasonably admit.

(2) As long notice of the time of trial as circumstances reasonably admit shall be given to him in writing, under the seal of the Court, which notice, and the time thereof, shall be recorded in the Minutes.

Report of sentences.

47.—(1) The Supreme Court shall, when required by the Secretary of State, send to him a report of the sentence of the Court in any case tried before that Court with a jury or assessors, with a copy of the Minutes and notes of evidence, and with any observations which the Court thinks fit to make.

(2) Every Provincial Court shall, in accordance with Rules of Court, send to the Supreme Court a report of the sentence of the Court in every case tried by the Court with assessors, with such Minutes, notes of evidence, and other documents as such Rules may direct, and with any observations which the Court thinks fit to make.

Summary Trial.

Summary trial.

48.—Where the complaint discloses an offence which is not required or directed to be heard on a charge, the accused may be tried summarily on the complaint: Provided that where an offence is tried summarily no greater punishment shall be awarded than imprisonment for three months or a fine of £20, or both.

Preliminary Examination.

Preliminary Examination.

49.—(1) Where the accused is before the Court, and it appears to the Court that the complaint discloses an offence—

(*a*) Which ought to be tried in or reported to another Court; or

(*b*) Which ought to be tried before the same Court with a jury or assessors;

the Court shall proceed to make a preliminary examination in the prescribed manner.

(2) On the conclusion of the preliminary examination, the Court shall bind by recognizance the prosecutor and every witness to appear at the trial to prosecute, or to prosecute and give evidence, or to give evidence (as the case may be), and if the case is to be tried in or reported to another Court, shall forthwith send the depositions, with a minute of other evidence (if any) and a report, to the Court before which the trial is to take place.

Trial before Court in His Majesty's dominions.

50. Where a British subject is accused of an offence the cognizance whereof appertains to any Court established under this Order, and it is expedient that the offence be inquired of, tried, determined, and punished in a British possession, the accused may (under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, Section 6) be sent for trial to Hongkong or to Burma; and the Supreme Court of Hongkong and the Sessions Court at Mandalay shall respectively be the authorized Courts for the purposes of that enactment.

The Court may, where it appears so expedient, by warrant under the hand of a Judge and the seal of the Court, cause the accused to be sent for trial to Hongkong or to Mandalay accordingly.

The warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up at Hongkong or Mandalay, according to the warrant.

Where any person is to be so sent to Hongkong or to Burma, the Court before which he is accused shall take the preliminary examination, and if it seems necessary and proper shall bind over such of the proper witnesses as are British subjects in their own recognizances to appear and give evidence on the trial.

Refusal to enter into recognizance.

51.—(1) If a British subject, having appeared as prosecutor or witness at a preliminary examination, refuses to enter into a recognizance to appear at the trial to prosecute or give evidence, the Court may send him to prison, there to remain until after the trial, unless in the meantime he enters into a recognizance.

(2) But if afterwards, from want of sufficient evidence or other cause, the accused is discharged, the Court shall order that the person imprisoned for so refusing be also discharged.

(3) Where the prosecutor or witness is not a British subject, the Court may require him either to enter into a recognizance or to give other security for his attendance at the trial, and if he fails to do so may in its discretion dismiss the charge.

Expenses of witnesses, jurors, &c.

52. Subject to Rules of Court made under this Order, the Court may order payment of allowances in respect of their reasonable expenses to any complainant or witness attending before the Court on the trial of any criminal case by a jury or with assessors, and also to jurors, assessors, interpreters, medical practitioners, or other persons employed in or in connection with criminal cases.

Charges.

Trial on charge.

53.—(1) The charge upon which an accused person is tried shall state the offence charged, with such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence, and the person (if any) against whom or the thing (if any) in respect of which it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give the accused notice of the matter with which he is charged.

(2) The fact that a charge is made is equivalent to a statement that every legal condition required by law to constitute the offence charged was fulfilled in the particular case.

(3) Where the nature of the case is such that the particulars above mentioned do not give such sufficient notice as aforesaid, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will give such sufficient notice.

(4) For the purposes of the application of any Statute law, a charge framed under the provisions of this Order shall be deemed to be an indictment.

Separate charges for separate offences.

54. For every distinct offence of which any person is accused there shall be a separate charge, and every such charge shall be tried separately, except in the cases following, that is to say:—

(*a*) Where a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind committed within the space of twelve months from the first to the last of such offences, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for any number of them not exceeding three.

(*b*) If in one series of acts so connected together as to form the same transaction more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried at one trial for every such offence.

(*c*) If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more definitions or descriptions of offences in any law or laws,

the accused may be charged with, and tried at one trial for each of such offences.

(*d*) If several acts constitute several offences, and also when combined, a different offence, the accused may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, the offence constituted by such acts when combined, or one or more of the several offences, but in the latter case shall not be punished with more severe punishment than the Court which tries him could award for any one of those offences.

(*e*) If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences, and any number of such charges may be tried at once; or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the offences; and if it appears in evidence that he has committed a different offence for which he might have been charged, he may be convicted of that offence, although not charged with it.

Trial of co-defendants.

55. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one is accused of committing an offence and another of abetting or attempting to commit that offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately, as the Court thinks fit.

Alteration of charges.

56.—(1) Any Court, if sitting with a jury or assessors, may alter any charge at any time before the verdict of the jury is returned or the opinions of the assessors are expressed; if sitting without jury or assessors, at any time before judgment is pronounced.

(2) Every such alteration shall be read and explained to the accused.

(3) If the altered charge is such that proceeding with the trial immediately is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused or the prosecutor, the Court may either direct a new trial or adjourn the trial for such period as may be necessary.

Errors and variances

57.—(1) No error or omission in stating either the offence or the particulars shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the accused was misled by such error or omission.

(2) When the facts alleged in certain particulars are proved and constitute an offence, and the remaining particulars are not proved the accused may be convicted of the offence constituted by the facts proved, although not charged with it.

(3) When a person is charged with an offence, and the evidence proves either the commission of a minor offence or an attempt to commit the offence charged, he may be convicted of the minor offence or of the attempt.

Charge of previous conviction.

58.—(1) If the accused has been previously convicted of any offence, and it is intended to prove such conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which the Court is competent to award, the fact, date, and place of the previous conviction shall be stated in the charge.

(2) If such statement is omitted, the Court may add it at any time before sentence is passed.

(3) The part of the charge stating the previous convictions shall not be read out in Court, nor shall the accused be asked whether he has been previously convicted, as alleged in the charge, unless and until he has either pleaded guilty to, or been convicted of, the subsequent offence.

(4) If he pleads guilty to, or is convicted of, the subsequent offence, he shall then be asked whether he has been previously convicted, as alleged in the charge.

(5) If he answers that he has been so previously convicted, the Court may proceed to pass sentence on him accordingly, but, if he denies that he has been so previously convicted, or refuses to, or does not, answer such question, the Court shall then inquire concerning such previous conviction, and in such case (where the trial is by jury) it shall not be necessary to swear the jurors again.

Punishments.

Limitation of powers of Courts.

59. The powers of the Courts with respect to punishments are limited as follows:—

(1) The Supreme Court may award in respect of an offence any punishment which may in respect of a similar offence be awarded in England: provided that (*a*) imprisonment with hard labour shall be substituted for penal servitude, and (*b*) the Supreme Court shall not award a fine exceeding £500; or, in case of a continuing offence, in addition to imprisonment or fine, or both, a fine exceeding £1 for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(2) A Provincial Court may award imprisonment, not exceeding twelve months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding £100; or a fine not exceeding £100, without imprisonment; or in case of a continuing offence, in addition to imprisonment or fine, or both, a fine not exceeding 10*s*. for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(3) But nothing in this Article shall be deemed to empower any Court to award for any offence any punishment not authorized by law in relation to that offence.

Offences against this Order.

60.—(1) If any person is guilty of an offence against this Order not distinguished as a grave offence against this Order, he is liable:—

(i) To a fine not exceeding £5, without any imprisonment; or

(ii) To imprisonment not exceeding one month, without fine; or

(iii) To imprisonment not exceeding fourteen days, with a fine not exceeding 50*s*.

(2) Imprisonment under this Article is without hard labour.

Grave offences against this Order.

61.—(1) If any person is guilty of an offence against this Order, distinguished as a grave offence against this Order, he is liable:—

(i) To a fine not exceeding £10, without imprisonment; or

(ii) To imprisonment not exceeding two months, without fine; or

(iii) To imprisonment not exceeding one month, with a fine not exceeding £5.

(2) Imprisonment under this Article is, in the discretion of the Court, with or without hard labour.

Damages for assault.

62.—(1) The Court may, if it thinks fit, order a person convicted of an assault to pay to the person assaulted by way of damages any sum not exceeding £10.

(2) Damages so ordered to be paid may be either in addition to or in lieu of a fine, and shall be recoverable in like manner as a fine.

(3) Payment of such damages shall be a defence to an action for the assault.

Expenses of prosecution.

63.—(1) The Court may, if it thinks fit, order a person convicted before it to pay all or part of the expenses of his prosecution, or of his imprisonment or other punishment or of both, the amount being specified in the order.

(2) Where it appears to the Court that the charge is malicious, or frivolous and vexatious, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the

complainant to pay all or part of the expenses of the prosecution, the amount being specified in the order.

(3) In these respective cases the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that the whole or such portion as the Court thinks fit of the expenses so paid be paid over to the complainant or to the accused (as the case may be).

(4) In all cases the reasons of the Court for making any such order shall be recorded in the Minutes.

Punishment of death.

64. Where any person is sentenced by the Supreme Court to suffer the punishment of death, the Judge shall forthwith send a report of the sentence, with a copy of the Minutes of Proceedings and notes of evidence in the case, and with any observations he thinks fit, to His Majesty's Minister in China or Corea as the case may be.

The sentence shall not be carried into execution without the direction of His Majesty's Minister in writing under his hand

If His Majesty's Minister does not direct that the sentence of death be carried into execution, he shall direct what punishment in lieu of the punishment of death is to be inflicted on the person convicted, and the person convicted shall be liable to be so punished accordingly.

Prisons and punishments.

65.—(1) The Judge of the Supreme Court may by general order, approved by the Secretary of State, prescribe the manner in which and the prisons in China or Corea at which punishments passed by any Court or otherwise awarded under this Order are to be carried into execution.

(2) The warrant of any Court shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named in any prison so prescribed.

(3) For the purposes of this Article "China" includes places within the limits of the Wei-hai-Wei Order in Council, 1901.

Imprisonment in His Majesty's dominions.

66.—(1) Where an offender is sentenced to imprisonment, and the Supreme Court thinks it expedient that the sentence be carried into effect within His Majesty's dominions, and the offender is accordingly, under Section 7 of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, sent for imprisonment to a place in His Majesty's dominions, the place shall be either Hongkong, or a place in some other part of His Majesty's dominions, the Government whereof consents that offenders may be sent thither under this Article.

(2) The Supreme Court may, by warrant under the hand of a Judge and the seal of the Court, cause the offender to be sent to Hongkong, or other such place as aforesaid, in order that the sentence may be there carried into effect accordingly.

(3) The warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up at the place named, according to the warrant.

Mitigation of punishments.

67.—(1) A Judge of the Supreme Court may, if he thinks fit, report to the Secretary of State or to the Minister in China or in Corea, as the case may be, recommending a mitigation or remission of any punishment awarded by any Court, and thereupon the punishment may be mitigated or remitted by the Secretary of State or Minister.

(2) Nothing in this Order shall affect His Majesty's prerogative of pardon.

Inquests.

Inquests.

68.—(1) The Court shall have and discharge all the powers and duties appertaining to the office of Coroner in England, in relation to deaths of British subjects happening in the district of the Court.

(2) The Court may also exercise the said powers in relation to deaths of any persons having happened at sea on board British ships

arriving in the district, and to deaths of British subjects having happened at sea on board foreign ships so arriving.

(3) The jurisdiction of the Court under this Article shall be exercised subject to the following provisions:—

(*a*) Where a British subject is charged with causing the death, the Court may, without holding an inquest, proceed forthwith with the preliminary examination.

(*b*) Where a British subject is not charged with causing the death, the Court shall, without any jury, hold an inquest, taking the depositions of those who know the facts. If, during or after the inquest, a British subject is so charged, the depositions shall be read over in the presence of the witnesses and of the accused, who shall be entitled to cross-examine each witness, and the procedure shall be as in other cases of preliminary examination. If after the inquest the Court does not see fit to cause any person to be charged, the Court shall certify its opinion of the cause of the death. When the inquest is held by a Provincial Court, the certificate and the depositions shall be sent forthwith to the Supreme Court, and that Court may give any directions which may seem proper in the circumstances.

(4) In this Article the expression" the Court "includes the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

Statutory or other Offences.

Patents and trade-marks.

69. Any act which, if done in the United Kingdom, or in a British possession, would be an offence against any of the following Statutes of the Imperial Parliament or Orders in Council, that is to say :—

The Merchandize Marks Act, 1887;

The Patents, Designs and Trade-marks Act, 1883 to 1888;

Any Act, Statute, or Order in Council for the time being in force relating to copyright, or to inventions, designs, or trade-marks;

Any Statute amending, or substituted for, any of the above-mentioned Statutes;

Shall, if done by a British subject in China or Corea, be punishable as a grave offence against this Order, whether such act is done in relation to any property or right of a British subject, or of a foreigner, or native, or otherwise howsoever;

Provided—

(1) That a copy of any such Statute or Order in Council shall be published in the public office of the Consulates at Shanghai and Seoul, and shall be there open for inspection by any person at all reasonable times; and a person shall not be punished under this Article for anything done before the expiration of one month after such publication, unless the person offending is proved to have had express notice of the Statute or Order in Council.

(2) That a prosecution by or on behalf of a prosecutor who is not a British subject shall not be entertained unless the Court is satisfied that effectual provision exists for the punishment in Consular or other Courts in China or Corea of similar acts committed by the subjects of the State or Power of which such prosecutor is a subject, in relation to, or affecting the interests of, British subjects.

Smuggling.

70.—(1) If a British subject—

(i) Smuggles, or attempts to smuggle, out of China or Corea any goods on exportation whereof a duty is payable t o the Chinee or Corean Government;

(ii) Imports or exports, or attempts to import or export, into or out of China or Corea, any goods, intending and attempting to evade payment of duty payable thereon to the Chinese or Corean Government;

(iii) Imports or exports, or attempts to import or export, into or out of China or Corea any goods the importation or exportation whereof, into or out of China or Corea, is prohibited by law;

(iv) Without a proper licence, sells, or attempts to sell, or offers for sale, in China or Corea, any goods whereof the Chinese or Corean Government has by law a monopoly;

In each of the four cases aforesaid he shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and on conviction shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six months, and with or without a fine not exceeding £100, or to a fine not exceeding £100 without imprisonment.

(2) Where a person is charged with such an offence as in this Article is mentioned, the Court may seize the goods in relation to which the alleged offence was committed, and may hold the same until after the hearing of the charge.

(3) If a person so charged is convicted, then those goods, whether they have been so seized or not, shall be forfeited to His Majesty the King, and the Court shall dispose of them, subject to any general or special directions of the Secretary of State as the Court thinks fit.

Levying war, etc.

71.—(1) If any British subject, without His Majesty's authority, proof whereof shall lie on the party accused, does any of the following things, that is to say:—

(*a*) Levies war or takes any part in any operation of war against, or aids or abets any person in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against the Government of China or of Corea; or,

(*b*) Takes part in any operation of war in the service of the Government of China or of Corea against any persons engaged in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against those respective Governments he shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and, on conviction thereof, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two years, and with or without a fine not exceeding £500, or to a fine not exceeding £500 without imprisonment.

(2) In addition to any such punishment every conviction under the provisions of this Article shall of itself, and without further proceedings, make the person convicted liable to deportation, and the Court may order him to be deported from China or Corea in manner provided by this Order.

(3) Where a person accused of an offence against this Article is brought before a Provincial Court, that Court shall report the case to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and the case shall be heard and determined accordingly.

Piracy.

72. Any British subject being in China or Corea may be proceeded against, tried, and punished under this Order for piracy wherever committed.

If a person accused of piracy is brought before a Provincial Court, that Court shall report the case to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court shall thereupon give such directions as it may think fit with respect to the trial.

Violation of Treaties.

73. If any British subject in China or in Corea violates or fails to observe any stipulation of any Treaty between His Majesty, His predecessors, heirs, or successors, and the Emperor of China or of Corea

for the time being in force, in respect of the violation whereof any penalty is stipulated for in the Treaty, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Treaty, and on conviction thereof under this Order shall be liable to the penalty stipulated in the Treaty.

International Regulations.

74.—(1) Where, by agreement among the Diplomatic or Consular representatives in China and Corea of foreign States, or some of them, in conjunction with the Chinese or Corean authorities, Sanitary, or Police, or Port, or Game, or other Regulations are established, and the same, as far as they affect British subjects, are approved by the Secretary of State, the Court may, subject and according to the provisions of this Order, entertain any complaint made against a British subject for a breach of those Regulations, and may enforce payment of any fine incurred by that subject or person in respect of that breach, in like manner, as nearly as may be, as if that breach were by this Order declared to be an offence against this Order.

(2) In any such case the fine recovered shall, notwithstanding anything in this Order, be disposed of and applied in manner provided by those Regulations.

Seditious conduct.

75. Every person subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the Court who prints, publishes, or offers for sale any printed or written newspaper or other publication containing matter calculated to excite tumult or disorder, or to excite enmity between His Majesty's subjects, and the Government of China or Corea, as the case may be, or between that Government and its subjects, shall be guilty of a grave offence against this Order, and may, in addition to, or in lieu of, any other punishment, be ordered to give security for good behaviour, and in default thereof, or on a further conviction for the like offence, he may be ordered to be deported.

An offence against this Article shall not be tried except by the Supreme Court.

Offences against religions.

76.—(1) If a British subject—

(i) Publicly derides, mocks, or insults any religion established or observed within China or Corea; or

(ii) Publicly offers insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in any part of those dominions, or to any place of worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any religion established or observed within those dominions, or to the ministers or professors thereof; or

(iii) Publicly and wilfully commits any act tending to bring any religion established or observed within those dominions, or its ceremonies, mode of worship, or observances, into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace;

he shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof, liable to imprisonment not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding £50, or to a fine alone not exceeding £50.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Order, every charge under this Article shall be heard and determined by the Court alone, without jury or assessors, and any Provincial Court shall have power to impose the punishment aforesaid.

(3) Consular officers shall take such precautionary measures as seem to them proper and expedient for the prevention of such offences.

Contempt of Court.

77.—(1) If any person, subject to the criminal jurisdiction of a Court, does any of the following things, namely:—

(a) Wilfully, by act or threat, obstructs an officer of, or person executing any process of, the Court in the performance of his duty; or

(*b*) Within or close to the room or place where the Court is sitting wilfully misbehaves in a violent, threatening, or disrespectful manner, to the disturbance of the Court, or to the intimidation of suitors or others resorting thereto; or

(*c*) Wilfully insults any member of the Court, or any assessor or juror, or any person acting as clerk or officer of the Court, during his sitting or attendance in Court, or in his going to or returning from Court; or

(*d*) Does any act in relation to the Supreme Court or a Provincial Court or a matter pending therein, which, if done in relation to the High Court in England, would be punishable as a contempt of that Court,—

he shall be guilty of a grave offence against this Order;

Provided that the Court, if it thinks fit, instead of directing proceedings as for an offence against this Order, may order the offender to be apprehended forthwith, with or without warrant, and on inquiry and consideration, and after the hearing of any defence which such person may offer, without further process or trial, may adjudge him to be punished with a fine not exceeding £10, or with imprisonment not exceeding twenty-four hours, at the discretion of the Court.

(2) A Minute shall be made and kept of every such case of punishment, recording the facts of the offence, and the extent of the punishment. In the case of a Provincial Court, a copy of the Minute shall be forthwith sent to the Supreme Court.

(3) Nothing herein shall interfere with the power of the Court to remove or exclude persons who interrupt or obstruct the proceedings of the Court.

Negligence of officers.

78.—(1) If an officer of the Court employed to execute an order loses by neglect or omission the opportunity of executing it, then, on complaint of the person aggrieved, and proof of the fact alleged, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the officer to pay the damages sustained by the person complaining, or part thereof.

(2) The order shall be enforced as an order directing payment of money.

Extortion.

79.—(1) If a clerk or officer of the Court, acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court, is charged with extortion, or with not paying over money duly levied, or with other misconduct, the Court, if it thinks fit, may inquire into the charge in a summary way, and may for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons, as in an action, and may make such order for the repayment of any money extorted, or for the payment over of any money levied, and for the payment of such damages and costs, as the Court thinks fit.

(2) The Court may also, if it thinks fit, on the same inquiry, impose on the clerk or officer such fine, not exceeding £5 for each offence, as the Court thinks fit.

(3) A clerk or officer against whom an order has been made or who has been acquitted under this Article shall not be liable to an action in respect of the same matter; and any such action, if begun, shall be stayed by the Court in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Authority within 100 *miles of Coast.*

Offences within 100 miles of the coast.

80.—(1) Where a British subject, being in China or Corea, is charged with having committed, either before or after the commencement of this Order, any offence within a British ship at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China, or within a Chinese or Corean ship at such a distance as aforesaid, or within a ship not lawfully entitled to claim the protection of the flag of any State, at such a distance as

aforesaid, any of His Majesty's Courts in China or Corea within the jurisdiction whereof he is found may cause him to be apprehended and brought before it, and may take the preliminary examination and commit him for trial.

(2) If the Court before which the accused is brought is a Provincial Court, the Court shall report to the Supreme Court the pendency of the case.

The Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode, and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

(3) The provisions of this Order relative to offences, and proceedings in criminal matters, shall in all respects, as far as may be, extend and apply to every such case, in like manner as if the offence had been committed in China or Corea.

Jurisdiction Supreme Court at Honkgong.

81. Where a British subject, being in Hongkong, is charged with having committed, either before or after the commencement of this Order, any crime or offence within any British, Chinese, or Corean ship at such a distance as aforesaid, the Supreme Court at Hongkong shall have and may exercise authority and jurisdiction with respect to the crime or offence as fully as if it had been committed in Hongkong.

Apprehension of deserters.

82. His Majesty's Minister in China or Corea, any Judge of the Supreme Court, any Consular officer in China or Corea, or the Governor of Hongkong, on receiving satisfactory information that any soldier, sailor, marine, or other person belonging to any of His Majesty's military or naval forces, has deserted therefrom, and has concealed himself in any British ship at such a distance as aforesaid, may, in pursuance of such information, issue his warrant for a search after and apprehension of such deserter, and on being satisfied on investigation that any person so apprehended is such a deserter, shall cause him to be, with all convenient speed, taken and delivered over to the nearest military station of His Majesty's forces, or to the officer in command of a ship of war of His Majesty serving in China or Corea, as the case may require.

Deportation.

Deportation.

83.—(1) Where it is proved that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that a British subject is about to commit a breach of the public peace—or that the acts or conduct of a British subject are or is likely to produce or excite to a breach of the public peace—the Court may, if it thinks fit, cause him to be brought before it, and require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court, to keep the peace, or for his future good behaviour, as the case may require.

(2) Where a British subject is convicted of an offence before the Court, the Court may, if it thinks fit, require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour, and for that purpose may (if need be) cause him to be brought before the Court.

(3) In either of the foregoing cases, if the person required to give security fails to do so, the Court may order that he be deported from China or Corea to such place as the Court directs.

(4) The place shall be a place in some part (if any) of His Majesty's dominions to which the person belongs, or the Government of which consents to the reception of persons deported under this Order.

(5) A Provincial Court shall report to the Supreme Court any order of deportation made by it and the grounds thereof, before the order is executed. The Supreme Court may reverse the order, or may confirm it with or without variation, and in case of confirmation, shall direct it to be carried into effect.

(6) The person to be deported shall be detained in custody until a fit opportunity for his deportation occurs.

(7) He shall, as soon as is practicable, and in the case of a person convicted, either after execution of the sentence or while it is in course of execution be embarked in custody under the warrant of the Supreme Court on board one of His Majesty's ships of war, or, if there is no such ship available, then on board any British or other fit ship bound to the place of deportation.

(8) The warrant shall be sufficient authority to the commander or master of the ship to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up at the place named according to the warrant.

(9) The Court may order the person to be deported to pay all or any part of the expenses of his deportation. Subject thereto, the expenses of deportation shall be defrayed in such manner as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Treasury, may direct.

(10) The Supreme Court shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State any order of deportation made or confirmed by it and the grounds thereof, and shall also inform His Majesty's Minister in China or Corea as the case may require.

(11) If any person deported under this or any former Order returns to China or Corea without permission in writing of the Secretary of State (which permission the Secretary of State may give), he shall be deemed guilty of a grave offence against this Order; and he shall also be liable to be forthwith again deported.

Dealing with deported persons at Hongkong.

84. Where any person is deported to Hongkong, he shall on his arrival there be delivered, with the warrant under which he is deported, into the custody of the Chief Magistrate of Police of Hongkong, who, on receipt of the person deported, with the warrant, shall detain him and shall forthwith report the case to the Governor of Hongkong, who shall either by warrant (if the circumstances of the case appear to him to make it expedient) cause the person so deported to be taken to England, and in the meantime to be detained in custody (so that the period of such detention do not exceed three months), or else shall discharge him from custody.

Appeal and Reserved Case.

Appeal and reserved case.

85.—(1) Where a person is convicted of any offence before any Court—

(*a*) If he considers the conviction erroneous in law, then, on his application, within the prescribed time (unless it appears merely frivolous, when it may be refused); or

(*b*) If the Judge thinks fit to reserve for consideration of the full Supreme Court any question of law arising on the trial;

the Judge shall state a case, setting out the facts and the grounds of the conviction, and the question of law, and send or deliver it to the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

Procedure case stated.

86.—(1) Where a case is stated under the last preceding Article, the Court, before whom the trial was had, shall, as it thinks fit, either postpone judgment on the conviction, or respite execution of the judgment, and either commit the person convicted to prison, or take security for him to appear and receive judgment, or to deliver himself for execution of the judgment (as the case may require), at an appointed time and place.

(2) The full Supreme Court, sitting without a jury or assessors, shall hear and determine the matter, and thereupon shall reverse, affirm, or amend the judgment given, or set it aside, and order an entry to be

made in the Minutes that, in the judgment of the Supreme Court, the person ought not to have been convicted, or order judgment to be given at a subsequent sitting of the Provincial Court, or order a new trial, or make such other order as the Supreme Court thinks just, and shall also give all necessary and proper consequential directions.

(3) The judgment of the full Court shall be delivered in open Court, after the public hearing of any argument offered on behalf of the prosecutor or of the person convicted.

(4) Before delivering judgment, the full Court may, if necessary, cause the case to be amended by the Provincial Court.

(5) The full Court shall not annul a conviction or sentence, or vary a sentence, or order a new trial on the ground—

(*a*) Of any objection which, if stated during the trial, might, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, have been properly met by amendment at the trial; or

(*b*) Of any error in the summoning of assessors; or

(*c*) Of any person having served as assessor who was not qualfied; or

(*d*) Of any objection to any person as assessor which might have been raised before or at the trial; or

(*e*) Of any informality in the swearing of any witness; or

(*f*) Of any error or omission in the charge, or any informality in procedure which, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, did not affect the substance of the case or subject the convicted person to any undue prejudice.

Appeal to Privy Council.

87. There shall be no appeal in a criminal case to His Majesty the King in Council from a decision of the Supreme Court, except by special leave of His Majesty in Council.

Fugitive Offenders.

Fugitive offenders.

88. The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, and the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884, shall apply to China and Corea, as if those places were a British possession and part of His Majesty's dominions.

Subject as follows:—

(*a*) His Majesty's Minister in China or Corea, as the case may require, is hereby substituted for the Governor or Government of a British possession; and

(*b*) The Supreme Court is hereby substituted for a Superior Court of a British possession.

(*c*) The Supreme Court and each Provincial Court is substituted for a Magistrate of any part of His Majesty's dominions.

(*d*) For the purposes of Part II of the said Act of 1881, and of this Article in relation thereto, China, Corea, Weihaiwei, and Hongkong shall be deemed to be one group of British possessions.

IV.—Civil Matters.

General provision as to civil jurisdiction.

89. Subject to the provisions of this Order, the civil jurisdiction of every Court acting under this Order shall, as far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of, and in conformity with, English law for the time being in force.

Procedure.

All proceedings to be by action.

90.—(1) Every civil proceeding in the Court shall be taken by action, and not otherwise, and shall be designated an action.

(2) For the purposes of any statutory enactment or other provision applicable under this Order to any civil proceeding in the Court, an

action under this Order shall comprise and be equivalent to a suit, cause, or petition, or to any civil proceeding, howsoever required by any such enactment or provision to be instituted or carried on.

Commencement of action.

91.—(1) Every action shall commence by a summons issued from the Court, on the application of the plaintiff, and served on the defendant (in this Order referred to as an original summons); but notwithstanding this provision, proceedings may be taken in and applications may be made to the Court in particular classes of cases, in such manner as may be prescribed by Rules of Court, or where such manner is not so prescribed, in such manner as like proceedings and applications are taken and made in England.

Trial by jury in Supreme Court.

92.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Order, every action in the Supreme Court which involves the amount or value of £150 or upwards shall, on the demand of either party in writing, filed in the Court seven days before the day appointed for the hearing, be heard with a jury.

(2) Any other suit may, on the suggestion of any party, at any stage, be heard with a jury, if the Court thinks fit.

(3) Any suit may be heard with a jury if the Court, of its own motion, at any stage, thinks fit.

Trial by assessors.

93.—(1) The Supreme Court may, if it thinks fit, hear any action with assessors.

(2) A Provincial Court shall (subject to the provisions of this Order) hear with assessors every action which involves the amount or value of £150 or upwards.

(3) In all other cases a Provincial Court may, as it thinks fit, hear the action either with or without assessors.

Special case.

94.—(1) After the issue of a summons by any Court, the decision of that Court may be given upon a special case submitted to the Court by the parties.

(2) Any decision of a Provincial Court may be given subject to a case to be stated by, or under the direction of, that Court for the opinion or direction of the Supreme Court.

Costs.

95. Subject to the provisions of this Order and the Rules of Court, the costs of and incident to all proceedings in the Court shall be in the discretion of the Court, provided that if the action is tried with a jury the costs shall follow the event, unless the Court shall for good cause (to be entered in the Minutes) otherwise order.

Arbitration.

Arbitration.

96.—(1) Any agreement in writing between any British subjects or between British subjects and foreigners to submit present or future differences to arbitration, whether an Arbitrator is named therein or not, may be filed in the Court by any party thereto, and, unless a contrary intention is expressed therein, shall be irrevocable, and shall have the same effect as an order of the Court.

(2) Every such agreement is in this Order referred to as a submission.

(3) If any action is commenced in respect of any matter covered by a submission, the Court, on the application of any party to the action, may by order stay the action.

Reference of actions to special referees.

97.—(1) In any action—

(*a*) If all parties consent, or

(*b*) If the matters in dispute consist wholly or partly of matters of account, or require for their determination prolonged examination of documents or any scientific or local examination:

the Court may at any time refer the whole action, or any question or issue arising therein, for inquiry and report, to the Registrar or any special Referee.

(2) The report of the Registrar or special Referee may be adopted wholly or partially by the Court, and if so adopted may be enforced as a judgment of the Court.

(3) The Court may also in any case, with the consent of both parties to an action, or of any parties between whom any questions in the action arise (such consent being signified by a submission) refer the action or the portions referred to in the submission to arbitration, in such manner and upon such terms as it shall think reasonable or just.

(4) In all cases of reference to a Registrar, special Referee, or Arbitrator, under any order of the Court, the Registrar, special Referee, or Arbitrator shall be deemed to be an officer of the Court, and shall have such powers and authority, and shall conduct the reference or arbitration in such manner as may be prescribed by any Rules of Court, and subject thereto as the Court may direct.

Enforcement of submission or award.

98. Subject to Rules of Court, the Court shall have authority to enforce any submission, or any award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award, in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Bankruptcy.

Bankruptcy.

99. Each Court shall, as far as circumstances admit, have, for and within its own district, with respect to the following classes of persons being either resident in China or Corea, or carrying on business there, namely, resident British subjects and their debtors and creditors, being British subjects, or foreigners submitting to the jurisdiction of the Court, all such jurisdiction in bankruptcy as for the time being belongs to the High Court and the County Courts in England

Admiralty.

Admiralty jurisdiction.

100.—(1) The Supreme Court shall have Admiralty jurisdiction for and within the limits of this Order, and over vessels and persons coming within the same.

(2) The following enactments of the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890, that is to say, Section 2, Sub-sections (2) to (4); Sections 5 and 6; Section 16, Sub-section (3); shall apply to the Supreme Court as if that Court were a Colonial Court of Admiralty, and as if China and Corea were a British possession; and for the purpose of this application the expressions "judgment" and "appeal" shall in the enactments so applied have the same respective meanings as are assigned thereto in Section 15 of the said Act.

Matrimonial.

Matrimonial jurisdiction.

101. The Supreme Court shall, as far as circumstances admit, have for and within China and Corea, with respect to British subjects, all such jurisdiction in matrimonial causes except the jurisdiction relative to dissolution or nullity or jactitation of marriage, as for the time being belongs to the High Court in England.

Lunacy.

Lunacy jurisdiction.

102.—(1) The Supreme Court shall, as far as circumstances admit, have for and within China and Corea, in relation to British subjects, all such jurisdiction relative to the custody and management of the persons and estates of lunatics, as for the time being belongs to the Lord Chancellor or other Judge or Judges in England intrusted by virtue of His Majesty's sign manual with the care and commitment of the custody of the persons and estates of lunatics, and also such jurisdiction as may be

exercised in England by a judicial authority under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, or any Act amending the same.

(2) A Provincial Court shall, as far as circumstances permit, have in relation to British subjects, such jurisdiction relative to the custody and management of the persons and estates of lunatics as for the time being may be prescribed by Rules of Court, and until such Rules are made, and so far as such Rules do not apply, as may be exercised in England by a judicial authority and by the Masters in Lunacy under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, or any Act amending the same.

(3) In any such case the Provincial Court may, of its own motion, or on the application of any person interested, take or authorise such steps as to the Court may seem necessary or expedient for the person and property of any person appearing to the Court to be a lunatic, and may from time to time, revoke, or vary, or supplement any order or proceeding taken in the matter.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Article and to any Rules of Court, a Provincial Court shall not proceed in any such matter except under and according to the directions of the Supreme Court.

(5) Sections 5 to 7 of the Lunatics Removal (India) Act, 1851 (14 and 15 Vict., cap. 81), shall apply to China and Corea, with the substitution of "the Supreme Court" for "the Supreme Court of Judicature at any of the Presidencies of India." Provided that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under those sections may be exercised in and for Corea by the Provincial Court at Seoul.

Probate and Administration.

Real property to devolve as personal estate.

103. All real or immovable property situate in China or Corea, and belonging at the time of his death to any British subject dying after the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to be personal estate, and the devolution thereof, in case of intestacy, shall be regulated according to the law of England for the time being relating to personal estate.

Jurisdiction of Courts.

104.—(1) The Supreme Court shall, as far as circumstances admit, have, for and within China and Corea, with respect to the wills and the property in China and Corea of deceased British subjects, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to the High Court in England.

(2) A Provincial Court shall have power to grant probate or letters of administration where there is no contention respecting the right to the grant.

(3) Probate or administration granted by a Court under this Order shall have effect over all the property of the deceased within China or Corea, and shall effectually discharge persons dealing with an executor or administrator thereunder, notwithstanding that any defect afterwards appears in the grant.

Enactment applied.

105. Section 51 of the Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to China and Corea with the adaptation following, namely:—

The Supreme Court is hereby substituted for a Court of Probate in a Colony.

Sealing of British or Colonial probate, &c.

106.—(1) Where a Court of Probate in the United Kingdom or in any British Possession to which the Colonial Probates Act, 1892, for the time being extends, has granted probate or letters of administration or confirmation in respect of the estate of a deceased person, the probate letters or confirmation so granted may, on being produced to, and a copy thereof deposited with, the Supreme Court, be sealed with the seal of that Court, and thereupon shall be of the like force and effect and have the same operation as if granted by that Court.

(2) Provided that the Supreme Court shall, before sealing any probate letters or confirmation under this section, be satisfied either that all probate or estate duty has been paid in respect of so much of the estate, situated in China or Corea, as is liable to such duty, or that security has been given in a sum sufficient to cover the property (if any) in China or Corea, and may require such evidence, if any, as it thinks fit as to the domicile of the deceased person.

(3) The Supreme Court may, also, if it thinks fit, on the application of any creditor, require before sealing that adequate security be given for the payment of debts due from the estate to creditors residing in China or Corea.

(4) For the purposes of this Article, a duplicate of any probate letters of administration, or confirmation sealed with the seal of the Court granting the same, or a copy thereof certified as correct by or under the authority of the Court granting the same, shall have the same effect as the original.

Custody of property of intestate.

107.—(1) Where a British subject dies in China or Corea, or elsewhere, intestate, then, until administration is granted, his property in China or Corea shall be vested in the Judge of the Supreme Court.

(2) The Court within whose jurisdiction any property of the deceased is situated shall, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, forthwith on his death, or as soon after as may be, take possession of his property within the particular jurisdiction, or put any such property under the seal of the Court (in either case if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require, making an inventory), and so keep it until it can be dealt with according to law.

Executor failing to obtain probate.

108. If any person named executor in the will of the deceased takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the property of the deceased, and does not obtain probate within one month after the death, or after the termination of any suit or dispute respecting probate or administration, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £50.

Administering estate without authority.

109. If any person, other than the person named, administrator or an executor or an officer of the Court, takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the property of a deceased British subject, whether resident or not, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £50.

Death or failure of executor.

110. Where a person appointed executor in a will survives the testator, but either dies without having taken probate, or, having been called on by the Court to take probate, does not appear, his right in respect of the executorship wholly ceases: and without further renunciation the representation to the testator and administration of his property shall go and may be committed as if that person had not been appointed executor.

Testamentary papers to be deposited in Court.

111.—(1) Where a British subject dies in China or Corea, any other such subject having in his possession, or under his control, any paper or writing of the deceased, being, or purporting to be testamentary, shall forthwith bring the original to the Court within whose particular jurisdiction the death happens, and deposit it there.

If any person fails to do so for fourteen days after having knowledge of the death of the deceased, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding £50.

(2) Where it is proved that any paper of the deceased, being or purporting to be testamentary, is in the possession or under the control of a British subject, the Court may, whether a suit or proceeding respecting probate or administration is pending or not, order him to produce the paper and bring it into Court.

(3) Where it appears to the Court that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has knowledge of any paper being, or purporting to be, testamentary (although it is not shown that the paper is in his possession or under his control), the Court may, whether a suit or proceeding for probate or administration is pending or not, order that he be examined respecting it before the Court or elsewhere, and that he do attend for that purpose, and after examination order that he do produce the paper and deposit it in Court.

Administration of small estates.

112. Where it appears to the Court that the value of the property or estate of a deceased person does not exceed £50, the Court may, without any probate or letters of administration, or other formal proceeding, pay thereout any debts or charges, and pay, remit, or deliver any surplus to such persons, subject to such conditions (if any) as the Court thinks proper, and shall not be liable to any action, suit, or proceedings in respect of anything done under this Article. Provided that a Provincial Court shall not exercise the powers of this Article except with the approval of the Supreme Court. Every proceeding of the Court under this Article shall be recorded in the Minutes.

Appeals and Rehearings.

Appeal to Supreme Court.

113.—(1) Where an action in a Provincial Court involves the amount for value of £25 or upwards, any party aggrieved by any decision of that Court, with or without assessors, in the action shall have the right to appeal to the Supreme Court against the same, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by Rules of Court.

(2) In any other case, the Provincial Court may, if it seems just and expedient, give leave to appeal on like terms.

(3) In any case the Supreme Court may give leave to appeal on such terms as seem just.

Rehearing in Supreme Court.

114.—(1) The Supreme Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of any party or of its own motion, order a rehearing of an action, or of an appeal, or of any arguments on a verdict or on any other question of law.

(2) The provisions of this Order respecting a hearing with a jury or assessors shall extend to a rehearing of an action.

(3) The Supreme Court may, if it thinks fit, direct any rehearing to be before the full Court.

(4) If the party applying for a rehearing has by any order been ordered to pay money or do any other thing, the Court may direct either that the order be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended pending the rehearing, as it thinks fit.

(5) If the Court directs the order to be carried into execution, the party in whose favour it is given shall before the execution give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the performance of such order as shall be made on the rehearing.

(6) If the Court directs the execution of the order to be suspended, the party against whom it is given shall, before an order for suspension is given, give security to the satisfaction of the Judge for performance of such order as shall be made on the rehearing.

(7) An application for a rehearing shall be made within the prescribed time.

Appeals to His Majesty in Council.

Appeal to Privy Council.

115.—(1) Where a final judgment or order of the Supreme Court made in a civil action involves the amount or value of £500 or upwards, any party aggrieved thereby may, within the prescribed time, or, if no

time is prescribed, within fifteen days after the same is made or given, apply by motion to the Supreme Court for leave to appeal to His Majesty the King in Council.

(2) The applicant shall give security to the satisfaction of the Court to an amount not exceeding £500 for prosecution of the appeal, and for such costs in the event of the dismissal of the appeal for want of prosecution as the Supreme Court may award, and for payment of all such costs as may be awarded to any respondent by His Majesty in Council, or by the Lords of the Judicial Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council.

(3) He shall also pay into the Supreme Court a sum estimated by that Court to be the amount of the expense of the making up and transmission to England of the transcript of the record.

(4) If security and payment are so given and made within two months from the filing of the motion-paper for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the Supreme Court shall give leave to appeal, and the appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his appeal to His Majesty in Council according to the rules for the time being in force respecting appeals to His Majesty in Council from His Colonies, or such other rules as His Majesty in Council from time to time thinks fit to make concerning appeals from the Supreme Court.

(5) In any case the Supreme Court, if it considers it just or expedient to do so, may give leave to appeal on the terms and in the manner aforesaid.

Execution pending appeal.

116.—(1) Where leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council is applied for by a person ordered to pay money or do any other act, the Supreme Court shall direct either that the order appealed from be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended pending the appeal, as the Court thinks just.

(2) If the Court directs the order to be carried into execution, the person in whose favour it is made shall, before the execution of it, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for performance of such order as His Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

(3) If the Court directs the execution of the order to be suspended the party against whom it is given shall, before an order for suspension is made, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for performance of such order as His Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

Appeal by special leave.

117. This Order shall not affect the right of His Majesty in Council at any time, on the humble petition of a person aggrieved by a decision of the Supreme Court, to admit his appeal thereon on such terms and in such manner as His Majesty in Council may think fit, and to deal with the decision appealed from in such manner as may be just.

V.—Procedure, Criminal and Civil.

Minutes of proceedings.

118.—(1) In every case, civil or criminal, Minutes of the proceedings shall be drawn up, and shall be signed by the Judge before whom the proceedings are taken, and shall, where the trial is held with assessors, be open for their inspection and for their signature if concurred in by them.

(2) These Minutes, with the depositions of witnesses, and the notes of evidence taken at the hearing or trial by the Judge, shall be preserved in the public office of the Court.

Rules of Court.

119. The Judge of the Supreme Court may make Rules of Court—

(a) For regulating the pleading practice and procedure in the Courts established under this Order with respect to all matters within the jurisdiction of the respective Courts;

(*b*) For regulating the means by which particular facts may be proved in the said Courts;

(*c*) For prescribing any forms to be used;

(*d*) For prescribing or regulating the duties of the officers of the said Courts;

(*e*) For prescribing scales of costs and regulating any matters in connection therewith;

(*f*) For prescribing and enforcing the fees to be taken in respect of any proceedings under this Order, not exceeding, as regards any matters provided for by the Consular Salaries and Fees Act, 1891, fees fixed and allowed from time to time by any Order in Council made under that Act;

(*g*) For prescribing the allowances to be made in criminal cases to complainants, witnesses, jurors, assessors, interpreters, medical practitioners, and other persons employed in the administration of Justice and the conditions upon which an order may be made by the Court for such allowances;

(*h*) For taking and transmitting depositions of witnesses for use at trials in a British possession or in the United Kingdom;

(*i*) For regulating the mode in which legal practitioners are to be admitted to practise as such, and for withdrawing or suspending the right to practise on grounds of misconduct, subject to a right of appeal to His Majesty in Council.

Where under any Act of Parliament which is applicable to China and Corea, Rules may or are required to be made in England by the Lord Chancellor or any Judicial authority, the powers of this Article shall include a power to make such Rules for the purposes of that Act so far as applicable.

Rules framed under this Article shall not have effect until approved by the Secretary of State and, so far as they relate to fees and costs, sanctioned by the Treasury; but in case of urgency declared in any such Rules with the approval of His Majesty's Minister, the same shall have effect unless and until they are disapproved by the Secretary of State and notification of such disapproval is recorded and published by the Judge of the Supreme Court.

Until such rules have been made, or in relation to matters to which they do not extend, a Court may adopt and use any procedure or forms heretofore in use in the Consular Courts in China or Corea, or any Regulations or Rules made thereunder and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, with any modifications or adaptations which may be necessary.

Power to dispense with payment of Court fees.

120.—(1) The Court may, in any case, if it thinks fit, on account of the poverty of a party, or for any other reason, to be recorded in the Minutes, dispense with or remit the payment of any fee in whole or in part.

(2) Payment of fees payable under any Rules to be made in pursuance of this Order, and of costs and of charges and expenses, of witnesses, prosecutions, punishments, and deportations and of other charges and expenses, and of fines respectively payable under this Order, may be enforced under order of the Court by seizure and sale of goods, and in default of sufficient goods, by imprisonment as a civil prisoner for a term not exceeding one month, but such imprisonment shall not operate as a satisfaction or extinguishment of the liability.

(3) Any bill of sale or mortgage, or transfer of property made with a view of avoiding seizure or sale of goods or ship under any provision of this Order, shall not be effectual to defeat the provisions of this Order.

121.—(1) Every person doing an act or taking a proceeding in the Court as plaintiff in a civil case, or as making a criminal charge against another person, or otherwise, shall do so in his own name and not otherwise, and either— Appearances.

(*a*) By himself; or

(*b*) By a legal practitioner; or

(*c*) By his attorney or agent thereunto lawfully authorized in writing and approved by the Court.

(2) Where the act is done or proceeding taken by an attorney or by an agent (other than a legal practitioner), the power of attorney, or instrument authorizing the agent, or an authenticated copy thereof, shall be first filed in the Court.

(3) Where the authority has reference only to the particular proceeding, the original document shall be filed.

(4) Where the authority is general, or has reference to other matters in which the attorney or agent is empowered to act, an authenticated copy of the document may be filed.

(5) Any person doing any act or taking any proceeding in the Court in the name or on behalf of another person, not being lawfully authorized thereunto, and knowing himself not to be so authorized, is guilty of a contempt of Court.

122.—(1) In any case, criminal or civil, and at any stage thereof, the Court either of its own motion or on the application of any party, may summon a British subject to attend to give evidence, or to produce documents, or to be examined: but a Provincial Court shall have power so to summon British subjects in its own district only. Witnesses.

(2) If the person summoned, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, and (in civil cases) his reasonable expenses having been paid or tendered, fails to attend and be sworn, and give evidence, or produce documents or submit to examination accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Order.

(3) Persons of Chinese, Corean, or other Asiatic origin or nationality shall be deemed to be persons allowed by law to affirm or declare instead of swearing.

(4) Any person appearing before the Court to give evidence in any case, civil or criminal, may be examined or give evidence in the form or with the ceremony that he declares to be binding on his conscience.

(5) If in any case, civil or criminal, a British subject wilfully gives false evidence in the Court, or on a reference, he shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

123. Whenever under this Order any person is to be taken for trial or imprisonment or by way of deportation or for any other purpose, to the Supreme Court or elsewhere in China or Corea, or to Hongkong, England, or elsewhere, the Court or other authority by this Order authorized to cause him to be so taken, may for that purpose (if necessary) cause him to be embarked on board one of His Majesty's ships of war, or if there is no such ship available, then on board any British or other fit ship, at any port or place whether within or beyond the particular jurisdiction or district of that Court or authority, and in order to such embarkment may (if necessary) cause him to be taken, in custody or otherwise, by land or by water, from any place to the port or place of embarkment. Conveyance of accused persons.

The writ, order, or warrant of the Court, by virtue whereof any person is to be so taken, shall be sufficient authority to every constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and to the commander or master of any ship of war, or other ship (whether the constable, officer,

or other person, or the ship or the commander or master thereof, is named therein or not), to receive, detain, take, and deliver up such person, according to the writ, order, or warrant.

Where the writ, order, or warrant is executed under the immediate direction of the Court or authority issuing it, the writ, order or warrant shall be delivered to the constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and a duplicate thereof shall be delivered to the commander or master of any ship in which the person to whom the writ, order, or warrant relates is embarked.

Where the writ, order, or warrant issues from the Supreme Court, and is executed by a Provincial Court, a copy thereof certified under the seal of the Court executing the same shall be delivered to the constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and to the commander or master of any ship in which the person taken is embarked; and any such copy shall be for all purposes conclusive evidence of the order of which it purports to be a copy.

Expenses of removal.

124. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, all expenses of removal of prisoners and others from or to any place in China or Corea, or from or to Hongkong, and the expenses of deportation and of the sending of any person to England, shall be defrayed in such manner as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

Any master of a British ship when required shall be bound to take such persons for a reasonable remuneration, to be determined by a Judge of the Supreme Court, and in case of non-compliance shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50.

Application of enactments as to evidence.

125. The following Acts, namely:—

The Foreign Tribunals Evidence Act, 1856;
The Evidence by Commission Act, 1859;
The Evidence by Commission Act, 1885;

or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to China and Corea, with the adaptation following, namely:—

In the said Acts the Supreme Court is hereby substituted for a Supreme Court in a Colony.

The following Acts, namely.

126. The following Acts, namely:—

The British Law Ascertainment Act, 1859;
The Foreign Law Ascertainment Act, 1861;

or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to China and Corea, with the adaptation following, namely:—

In the said Acts the Supreme Court is hereby substituted for a Superior Court in a Colony.

Protection of public officers.

127. The Public Authorities Protection Act, 1893, shall extend and apply to China and Corea, as if China and Corea were therein mentioned in place of the United Kingdom, and as if this Order and any other Order relating to China or Corea, and any Regulations or Rules made under any such Order were therein referred to, in addition to any Act of Parliament.

Evidence by Commission.

128. The Supreme Court may, if it thinks fit, order that a Commission do issue for examination of witnesses at any place out of China and Corea on oath, by interrogatories or otherwise, and may by order, give such directions touching the time, place, and manner of the examination, or anything connected therewith, as to the Court appear reasonable and just.

VI.—Mortgages and Bills of Sale.

Mortgages.

129. A deed or other instrument of mortgage, legal or equitable, of lands or houses in China or Corea, executed by a British subject, may be registered at any time after its execution at the Consulate of the Consular district wherein the property mortgaged is situate. Registration of mortgage.

130.—Registration is made as follows:—The original and a copy of the deed or other instrument of mortgage, and an affidavit verifying the execution and place of execution thereof, and verifying the copy, are brought into the Consulate and the copy and affidavit are left there. Mode of registration.

131. If a deed or other instrument of mortgage is not registered at the Consulate aforesaid within the respective time following (namely):— Time for registration.

(1) Within fourteen days after its execution, where it is executed in the Consular district wherein the property mortgaged is situate;

(2) Within two months after its execution, where it is executed in China or Corea, elsewhere than in that Consular district, or in Wei-hai-Wei or Hongkong;

(3) Within six months after its execution, where it is executed elsewhere than in China, Corea, Wei-hai-Wei or Hongkong

then, and in every such case, the mortgage debt secured by the deed or other instrument and the interest thereon shall not have priority over judgment or simple contract debts contracted before the registration of that deed or other instrument.

132. Registered deeds or other instruments of mortgage, legal or equitable, of the same lands or houses have, as among themselves, priority in order of registration. Priority.

133. His Majesty's Minister may, with the approval of the Secretary of State, make Rules for prescribing and regulating the making and keeping of indexes, and of a general index, to the register of mortgages, and searches in those indexes, and other particulars connected with the making, keeping, and using of those registers and indexes, and for authorizing and regulating the unregistering of any deed or other instrument of mortgage, or the registering of any release or satisfaction in respect thereof. Rules for indexes of mortgages.

Bill of Sale.

134. The provisions of this Order relating to bills of sale:— To what bill of sale this Order applies.

(1) Apply only to such bills of sale executed by British subjects as are intended to affect chattels in China or Corea;

(2) Do not apply to bills of sale given by sheriffs or others under or in execution of process authorizing seizure of chattels.

135.—(1) Every bill of sale must conform with the following rules (namely):— Contents of bill of sale.

(a) It must state truly the name, description, and address of the grantor.

(b) It must state truly the consideration for which it is granted.

(c) It must have annexed thereto or written thereunder an inventory of the chattels intended to be comprised therein.

(d) Any defeasance, condition, or declaration of trust affecting the bill not contained in the body of the bill must be written on the same paper as the bill.

(e) The execution of the bill must be attested by a credible witness, with his address and description.

(2) Otherwise, the bill is void in China and in Corea to the extent following, but not further (that is to say):—

(*a*) In the case of failure to conform with the rule respecting an inventory, as far as regards chattels omitted from the inventory; and

(*b*) In any other case, wholly.

(3) The inventory, and any defeasance, condition, or declaration as aforesaid, respectively, is for all purposes deemed part of the bill.

Time for registration of bill.

136. A bill of sale conforming, or appearing to conform, with the foregoing rules, may be registered, if it is intended to affect chattels in China or Corea, at the Supreme Court or at the Consulate of the Consular district wherein the chattels are; within the respective time following and not afterwards (namely):—

(1) Within fourteen days after its execution, where it is executed in the Consular district wherein the chattels are;

(2) Within two months after its execution, where it is executed in China or in Corea elsewhere than in that Consular district, or in Wei-hai-Wei or Hongkong;

(3) Within six months after its execution, where it is executed elsewhere than in China, Corea, Wei-hai-Wei, or Hongkong.

Mode of registering bill.

137. Registration is made as follows:—The original and a copy of the bill of sale, and an affidavit verifying the execution, and the time and place of execution, and the attestation thereof, and verifying the copy, are brought into the proper office of the Court or the Consulate; and the copy and affidavit are left there.

Penalty for failure to register.

138. If a bill of sale is not registered at a place and within the time by this Order appointed and allowed for registration thereof, it is, from and after the expiration of that time, void in China or in Corea, according as that place is in China or in Corea, to the extent following, but not further (that is to say):—

(1) As against trustees or assignees of the estate of the grantor, in or under bankruptcy, liquidation, or assignment for the benefit of creditors; and

(2) As against all sheriffs and others seizing chattels under process of any Court, and any person on whose behalf the seizure is made; but only

(3) As regards the property in, or right to, the possession of such chattels comprised in the bill as, at or after the filing of the petition for bankruptcy or liquidation, or the execution of the assignment, or the seizure, are in the grantor's possession, or apparent possession.

Priority.

139. Registered bills of sale affecting the same chattels have as among themselves priority in order of registration.

Effect of bill in case of bankruptcy.

140. Chattels comprised in a registered bill of sale, are not in the possession, order, or disposition of the grantor within the law of bankruptcy.

Subsequent bill covering same goods.

141. If in any case there is an unregistered bill of sale, and within or on the expiration of the time by this Order allowed for registration thereof, a subsequent bill of sale is granted affecting the same or some of the same chattels, for the same or part of the same debt, then the subsequent bill is, to the extent to which it comprises the same chattels and is for the same debt absolutely void, unless the Court is satisfied that the subsequent bill is granted in good faith for the purpose of correcting some material error in the prior bill, and not for the purpose of unlawfully evading the operation of this Order.

Time for renewal.

142. The registration of a bill of sale must be renewed once at least every five years.

Mode of renewal.

143. Renewal of registration is made as follows:—An affidavit stating the date of and parties to the bill of sale, and the date of the original

registration, and of the last renewal, and that the bill is still a subsisting security, is brought in to the proper office of the Court or the Consulate of original registration, and is left there.

144. If the registration of a bill of sale is not so renewed in any period of five years, then on and from the expiration of that period the bill is deemed to be unregistered. Failure to renew.

145. The provisions of this Order relating to renewal apply to bills of sale registered under the Orders in Council repealed by this Order. Application to subsistin ills.

146. A transfer or assignment of a registered bill of sale need not be registered; and renewal of registration is not necessary by reason only of such a transfer or assignment. Transfer of ills.

147. Where the time for registration or renewal of registration of a bill of sale expires on a Sunday, or other day on which the office for registration is closed, the registration or renewal is valid if made on the first subsequent day on which the office is open. Expiration of time on Sunday.

148. If in any case the Court is satisfied that failure to register or to renew the registration of a bill of sale in due time, or any omission or mis-statement connected with registration or renewal, was accidental or inadvertent, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the failure, omission, or mis-statement to be rectified in such manner and on such terms, if any, respecting security, notice by advertisement or otherwise, or any other matter, as the Court thinks fit. Failure to register may be rectified.

149. The provisions of this Order apply to a bill of sale executed before the commencement of this Order. Bills executed before this Order comes into force.

150. The power conferred on the Judge of the Supreme Court by this Order of framing Rules from time to time, extends to the framing of Rules for prescribing and regulating the making and keeping of indexes, and of a general index, to the registers of bills of sale and searches in those indexes, and other particulars connected with the making, keeping, and using of those registers and indexes, and for authorizing and regulating the unregistering of any bill of sale, or the registering of any release or satisfaction in repect thereof. Rules for indexes to register of bills.

VII.—Foreign Subjects and Tribunals.

151.—(1) Where a foreigner desires to institute or take in the Court an action against a British subject, or a British subject desires to institute or take in the Court an action against a foreigner, the Court shall entertain the same, and shall hear and determine it, according to the ordinary course of the Court. Actions by and against foreigners.

(2) Provided that the foreigner, if so required by the Court, first obtains and files in the Court the consent in writing of the competent authority on behalf of his own nation to his submitting, and does submit, to the jurisdiction of the Court, and, if required by the Court, give security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such reasonable amount as the Court thinks fit, by deposit or otherwise, to pay fees, damages, costs, and expenses, and abide by and perform such decision as shall be given by the Court or on appeal.

(3) A cross-action or counter-claim shall not be brought in the Court against a plaintiff, being a foreigner.

(4) Where a foreigner obtains in the Court an order against a defendant being a British subject, and in another suit that defendant is plaintiff and the foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subject, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one suit aganist any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit.

(5) Where a plaintiff, being a foreigner, obtains an order in the Court against two or more defendants being British subjects jointly, and in another action one of them is plaintiff and the foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subject, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other action, and may set off any amount ordered to by paid by one party in one action against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other action, without prejudice to the right of the British subject to require contribution from his co-defendants under the joint liability.

(6) Where a foreigner is co-plaintiff in a suit with a British subject who is within the particular jurisdiction, it shall not be necessary for the foreigner to give security for costs, unless the Court so directs, but the co-plaintiff British subject shall be responsible for all fees and costs.

Attendance of British subjects before Chinese or foreign Tribunals.

152.—(1) Where it is proved that the attendance within the particular jurisdiction of a British subject to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of justice, is required in a Court of China or Corea, or before a Chinese or Corean judicial officer, or in a Court or before a judicial officer of a State in amity with His Majesty, the Court may, if it thinks fit, in a case and in circumstances in which the Court would require his attendance before the Court, order that he do attend in such Court, or before such judicial officer, and for such purpose as aforesaid.

(2) A Provincial Court, however, cannot so order attendance at any place beyond its particular jurisdiction.

(3) If the person ordered to attend, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall (independently of any other liability) be guilty of an offence against this Order.

Actions by British subjects in Chinese or foreign Court.

153. When a British subject invokes of submits to the jurisdiction of a Chinese, Corean, or foreign Tribunal, and engages in writing to abide by the decision of that Tribunal, or to pay any fees or expenses ordered by such Tribunal to be paid by him, the Supreme Court, or any Provincial Court may, on such evidence as it thinks fit to require, enforce payment of such fees and expenses in the same manner as if they were fees payable in a proceeding by such person in that Court, and shall pay over or account for the same when levied to the proper Chinese, Corean, or foreign authority, as the Court may direct.

Garnishee proceedings in aid of judgment of foreign Court.

154.—(1) The Supreme Court may, upon the application of any British subject or foreigner who has obtained a judgment or order for the recovery or payment of money in a foreign Court in China or Corea against a person subject to the jurisdiction of that Court, and upon a certificate by the proper officer of the foreign Court that such judgment has been recovered or order made (specifying the amount), and that it is still unsatisfied, and that a British subject is alleged to be indebted to such debtor and is within the jurisdiction, order that all debts owing or accruing from such British subject (hereinafter called the garnishee) to such debtor shall be attached to answer the judgment or order; and by the same or a subsequent order, may order the garnishee to pay his debt or so much as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment or order of the foreign Court.

(2) The proceedings for the summoning of the garnishee, for the ascertainment of his liability, and for the payment of money ordered by the Court to be paid, and all matters for giving effect to this Article, may be regulated by Rules of Court.

(3) An order shall not be made under this Article unless the Court is satisfied that the foreign Court is authorized to exercise similar power

in the case of a debt due from a person subject to the jurisdiction of that Court to a British subject against whom a judgment has been obtained in a Court established under this Order.

VIII.—Regulations.

155. His Majesty's Ministers in China and Corea shall have power collectively with respect to China and Corea or any parts thereof, or severally with respect to China or Corea, or any parts thereof as the case may be, to make Regulations (to be called King's Regulations) for the following purposes, that is to say:— King's Regulations.

(*a*) For the peace, order, and good government of British subjects in relation to matters not provided for by this Order, and to matters intended by this Order to be prescribed by Regulation.

(*b*) For securing the observance of any Treaty for the time being in force relating to any place or of any native or local law or custom whether relating to trade, commerce, revenue, or any other matter.

(*c*) For regulating or preventing the importation or exportation in British ships or by British subjects of arms or munitions of war, or any parts or ingredients thereof, and for giving effect to any Treaty relating to the importation or exportation of the same.

(*d*) For requiring returns to be made of the nature, quantity, and value of articles exported from or imported into his district, any part thereof, by or on account of any British subject who is subject to this Order, or in any British ship, and for prescribing the times and manner at or in which, and the persons by whom, such returns are to be made.

(2) Any Regulations made under this Article may provide for forfeiture of any goods, receptacles, or things in relation to which, or to the contents of which, any breach is committed of such Regulations, or of any Treaty or any native or local law or custom, the observance of which is provided for by such Regulations.

(3) Any person committing a breach of any such Regulations shall, in addition to any forfeiture prescribed thereby, be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment, for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine, or to both.

(4) Any fine imposed for a breach of Regulations shall not exceed £50: Provided that where the breach is of any Regulation relating to customs law, or to the importation or exportation of any goods, the fine may extend to a sum equivalent to treble the value of the goods in relation to which the breach is committed.

156. His Majesty's Ministers in China and Corea respectively, in the exercise of the powers aforesaid, may, if they think fit, join with the Ministers of any foreign Powers in amity with His Majesty in making or adopting Regulations for the municipal government of any foreign concession or settlement in China or Corea as the case may be; and as regards British subjects, such joint Regulations shall be as valid and binding as if they related to British subjects only. Municipal Regulations.

157.—(*a*) Regulations made or adopted under this Order shall not have effect as respects British subjects unless and until they are approved by His Majesty the King, that approval being signified through the Secretary of State—save that, in case of urgency declared in any such Regulations, the same shall take effect before that approval, and shall continue to have effect unless and until they are disapproved by His Majesty the King, and until notification of that disapproval has been received and published by His Majesty's Minister in China or Corea as the case may be. Approval of Regulation

(*b*) Any Regulations when so approved, and published as provided by this Order, shall have effect as if contained in this Order.

Publication of Regulation

158.—(1) All Regulations approved under this Order, whether imposing penalties or not, shall be printed, and a printed copy thereof shall be affixed, and be at all times kept exhibited conspicuously in the public office of each Consulate in China and Corea.

(2) Printed copies of the Regulations shall be kept on sale at such reasonable price as His Majesty's Minister from time to time directs.

(3) A printed copy of any Regulations purporting to be made under this Order, and to be certified under the hand of His Majesty's Minister in China or Corea, or under the hand and Consular seal of one of His Majesty's Consular officers in China and Corea, shall be conclusive evidence of the due making of such Regulations.

Prison Regulations.

159. The respective powers aforesaid extend to the making of Regulations for the governance, visitation, care, and superintendence of prisons in China or in Corea, for the removal of prisoners from one prison to another, and for the infliction of corporal or other punishment on prisoners committing offences against the rules or discipline of a prison; but the provisions of this Order respecting penalties, and respecting the printing, affixing, exhibiting, and sale of Regulations, and the mode of trial of charges of offences against Regulations, do not apply to Regulations respecting prisons and offences of prisoners.

IX.—Miscellaneous.

Customs may be observed.

160. Nothing in this Order shall deprive the Court of the right to observe, and to enforce the observance of, or shall deprive any person of the benefit of, any reasonable custom existing in China or Corea, unless this Order contains some express and specific provision incompatible with the observance thereof.

Customary powers of Consular officers.

161. Nothing in this Order shall prevent any Consular officer in China or Corea from doing anything which His Majesty's Consuls in the dominions of any other State in amity with His Majesty are, for the time being, by law, usage, or sufferance, entitled or enabled to do.

Registration of British subjects.

162.—(1) Every British subject resident shall, in January in every year, register himself at the Consulate of the Consular district within which he is resident: Provided that—

(*a*) The registration of a man shall comprise the registration of his wife, if living with him; and

(*b*) The registration of the head of a family shall be deemed to comprise the registration of all females and minors being his relatives, in whatever degree, living under the same roof with him at the time of his registration.

(2) The Consular officer may, without fee, register any British subjects being minors living in the houses of foreigners.

(3) Every British subject arriving at a place in China or Corea where there is a Consular office, unless borne on the muster-roll of a British ship there arriving, shall, on the expiration of one month after arrival, be deemed, for the purposes of this article, to be resident, and shall register himself accordingly.

(4) A person shall not be required to register himself oftener than once in a year, reckoned from the 1st January.

(5) The Consular officer shall yearly give to each person registered by him a certificate of registration, signed by him and sealed with his Consular seal.

(6) The name of a wife, if her registration is comprised in her husband's, shall, unless in any case the Consular officer sees good reason to the contrary, be indorsed on the husband's certificate.

(7) The names and descriptions of females and minors whose registration is comprised in that of the head of the family shall, unless in any case the Consular officer sees good reason to the contrary, be indorsed on the certificate of the head of the family.

(8) It shall be lawful by King's Regulations to require that every person shall, on every registration of himself, pay such fee as may therein be prescribed, not exceeding 2 dollars in China and 2 yen in Corea; and such Regulations may provide that any such fee may either be uniform for all persons, or may vary according to the position and circumstances of different classes.

(9) The mode of registration may be prescribed by King's Regulations, but if no other mode is so prescribed, every person by this Order required to register himself or herself shall, unless excused by the Consular officer, attend personally for that purpose at the Consulate on each occasion of registration.

(10) If any person fails to comply with the provisions of this Order respecting registration, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Consular officer, he or she shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and any Court or authority may, if it thinks fit, decline to recognize him as a British subject.

Deposit of powers of attorney.

163. Section 48 of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881 (which relates to the deposit of instruments creating powers of attorney in the Central Office of the Supreme Court in England or Ireland), shall apply to China and Corea with these modifications, that is to say: the Office of the Supreme Court is substituted for the Central Office, and Rules of Court under this order are substituted for General Rules.

Rates of exchange for payment of fees, fines, &c.

164. All fees, fines, penalties, and other sums of money which, under the provisions of this Order or any Regulations or Rules of Court, are stated or imposed in terms of British currency, shall, if not paid in British gold, be paid in China in British or Mexican dollars at the rate of exchange fixed periodically by the Treasury; in Corea, in Japanese currency at the rate of 10 yen to the pound sterling.

The said rates of exchange shall apply to the ascertainment of the value of any income for any purpose of qualification or of any limitation or security, in any case where this Order or any Rule or Regulation contains a reference to British currency.

Accounting of fines, fees, &c.

165. Except as in this Order otherwise provided, all fees, dues, fines, and other receipts under this Order shall be carried to the public account, and shall be accounted for and paid as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Treasury, directs.

Report by Judge of the Supreme Court.

166. Not later than the 31st March in each year, the Judge of the Supreme Court shall send to the Secretary of State a report on the operation of this Order up to the 31st December of the preceding year, showing for the then last twelve months the number and nature of the proceedings, criminal and civil, taken in the Court under this Order, and the result thereof, and the number and amount of fees received, and containing an abstract of the registration list, and such other information, and being in such form as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

Report by Provincial Court

167. Each Provincial Court shall at such time as may be fixed by Rules of Court furnish to the Supreme Court an annual report of every case, civil and criminal, brought before it, in such form as the Supreme Court directs.

Publication Order.

168.—(1) A printed copy of this Order shall be always kept exhibited in a conspicuous place in each Consular office and in each Court-house.

(2) Printed copies shall be sold at such reasonable price as the Supreme Court directs.

(3) Judicial notice shall be taken of this Order, and of the commencement thereof, and of the appointment of Consuls, and of the constitution and limits of the Courts and districts, and of Consular seals and signatures, and of any Rules made or in force under this Order, and no proof shall be required of any of such matters.

The provisions of the Evidence Act, 1851 (14 & 15 Vict., cap. 99), Secs. 7 and 11, relating to the proof of judicial and other documents, shall extend and be applied for all purposes as if the Courts, districts, and places to which this Order applies were in a British Colony.

Repeal.

169.—(1) The Orders in Council mentioned in the Schedule to this Order are hereby repealed, but this appeal shall not—

(a) Affect the past operation of those Orders, or any of them, or any appointment made, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued, or the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered under any of those Orders, before the making of this Order;

(b) Interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding or action, criminal or civil, in respect of any offence committed against, or forfeiture incurred or liability accrued under or in consequence of any provision of any of those Orders, or any Regulation confirmed by any such Order or made thereunder;

(*c*) Take away or abridge any protection or benefit given or to be enjoyed in relation thereto.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Orders aforesaid, all Rules and Regulations approved or confirmed by or under any Order so repealed, shall continue and be as if this Order had not been made; but so that the same may be revoked, altered, or otherwise dealt with under this Order, as if they had been made under this Order.

(3) Criminal or civil proceedings begun under any of the Orders repealed by this Order, and pending at the time when this Order comes into operation, shall, from and after that time, be regulated by the provisions of this Order, as far as the nature and circumstances of each case admits.

(4) Lists of jurors and assessors in force at the passing of this Order shall continue in force until revised and settled under the provisions of this Order.

Commencement of Order.

170.—(1) This Order shall take effect on such day not less than one month nor more than three months after it is first exhibited in the public office of the Supreme Court at Shanghai, as the Minister shall by public notification appoint.

(2) The day on which this Order so takes effect is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.

(3) For the purposes of this Article the Judge of the Supreme Court shall forthwith, on the receipt by him from the Minister in China of a certified printed copy of this Order, cause the same to be affixed and exhibited conspicuously in that office, together with the said notification.

(4) He shall also keep the same so affixed and exhibited until the commencement of this Order.

(5) A copy of the said notification shall, as soon as practicable, be published at each of the Provincial Consulates in such manner as the Supreme Court may direct.

(6) A certified printed copy of this Order shall also be affixed and exhibited in the public offices of the Provincial Court at Seoul, at the same time (or as near as circumstances admit) at which it is first exhibited at Shanghai.

(7) Proof shall not in any proceeding or matter be required that the provisions of this Article have been complied with, nor shall any act or proceeding be invalidated by any failure to comply with any of such provisions.

(8) Where this Order confers power to make any appointment, Rules, or Regulations, or to do any other thing for the purposes of this Order, that power may be exercised at any time after the passing of this Order, so, however, that any such appointment, Rules, or Regulations shall not take effect before the commencement of this Order.

171. This Order may be cited as "The China and Corea Order in Council, 1904." Short title.

A. W. Fitz Roy.

SCHEDULE.

ORDERS REPEALED.

The China and Japan Order in Council, 1865.
The China and Japan Order in Council, 1877.
The China and Japan Order in Council, 1878.
The China and Japan Order in Council, 1881.
The China, Japan, and Corea Order in Council, 1884.
The China, Japan, and Corea Order in Council, 1884 (Supplemental).
The China, Japan, and Corea Order in Council, 1886.
The China, Japan, and Corea Order in Council, 1886 (No. 2).
The China and Japan Order in Council, 1898.
The China, Japan, and Corea (Supreme Court) Order in Council, 1899.

THE CHINA AND COREA (AMENDMENT) ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1907

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 11TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1907

PRESENT:—

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, His Majesty the King has jurisdiction within the dominions of the Emperor of China and the Emperor of Corea.

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as "The China and Corea (Amendment) Order in Council, 1907," and shall be read as one with "The China and Corea Order in Council, 1904," hereinafter referred to as the "Principal Order."

2.—(1.) Where one or more commissioned Consular officers are stationed in a Consular district assigned to another commissioned Consular officer, the Minister may, if he think fit, appoint such commissioned Consular officer or officers to whom no district is assigned to be an additional Judge or additional Judges of the Provincial Court of the district.

(2.) Where an officer is so appointed he shall hear and determine such matters, civil and criminal, being within the jurisdiction of a Provincial Court, as the Consular officer to whom the district is assigned, with the sanction of the Judge of the Supreme Court, directs.

(3.) Where an officer is appointed under this Article he may sit at the same time and place as the Consular officer to whom the district is assigned, or in a different place, and each sitting shall be deemed a sitting of the Provincial Court of the district.

3. The following Article shall be substituted for Article 69 of the Principal Order:—

Any act which, if done in the United Kingdom, or in a British Possession, would be an offence against any of the following Statutes of the Imperial Parliament or Orders in Council, that is to say:—

(*a*.) "The Merchandize Marks Act, 1887";

(*b*.) "The Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Acts, 1883 to 1902";

(*c*.) "The Trade Marks Act, 1905";

(*d*.) "Any Statute amending or substituted for any of the above mentioned Statutes;

(*e*.) Any Statute, or Order in Council for the time being relating to copyright, or to inventions, designs, or trade-marks, of which a copy is kept exhibited in the public offices of the Consulates at Shanghai and Seoul, and is there open for inspection by any person at all reasonable times;

shall, if done by a British subject in China or Corea, be punishable as a grave offence against the Principal Order, whether such act is done in relation to any property or right of a British subject, or of a foreigner or native, or otherwise howsoever.

Provided:—

(1.) That no person shall be punished under this Order for an act which would be an offence against any Act, Statute, or Order in Council, the exhibition of which is required by paragraph (*e*) above, unless such exhibition had commenced not less than one month before the act took place, or unless the person offending is proved to have had express notice of such Act, Statute, or Order in Council.

(2.) That a prosecution by or on behalf of a prosecutor who is not a British subject shall not be entertained, unless either (*a*) an arrangement is in force between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the State or Power to which the prosecutor belongs, or (*b*) the Court is satisfied that effectual provision exists, for the punishment in Consular or other Courts in China or Corea of similar acts committed by the subjects of such State or Power in relation to or affecting the interests of British subjects. Where such an arrangement is in force the Minister may issue a notification to that effect, and the Court shall take judicial notice thereof.

4. No action shall be brought for the protection of any copyright, trade-mark, patent, or design by any person who is not a British subject, unless either (*a*) an arrangement is in force between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the State or Power to which the plaintiff belongs, or (*b*) the Court is satisfied that effectual provision exists, for the protection in Consular or other Courts in China or Corea of the rights and interests of British subjects in copyrights, trade-marks, patents, and designs infringed by the subjects of such State or Power.

Where such an arrangement is in force the Minister may issue a notification to that effect, and the Court shall take judicial notice thereof.

5. The following Article shall take effect instead of Article 75 of the Principle Order:—

(1.) Every person subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the Court who prints, publishes, or offers for sale any printed or written newspaper or other publication containing seditious matter shall be guilty of a grave offence against the Principal Order, and may, in addition to, or in lieu of, any other punishment, be ordered to give security for good behaviour, and in default thereof, or on a further conviction for the like offence, he may be ordered to be deported.

(2.) Where any printed or written newspaper or other publication containing seditious matter is printed, published, or offered for sale within the limits of the Order by a Company registered in the United Kingdom or in a British possession, the Court may, after notice to the Company, and on proof of the facts, require the Company to give security to abstain from such printing, publishing, or offering for sale in future. If the Company fail to give security, or if the Company is shown to have again printed, published, or offered for sale such newspaper or other publication containing seditious matter after giving such security, the Court may make an order prohibiting the Company from carrying on business within the limits of the Order, and may make such other orders as to the Court may seem just. The Court may also declare all the property of the Company within the limits of the Order to be forfeited to His Majesty the King, and shall dispose of it, subject to any general or special directions of the Secretary of State, as it thinks fit.

(3.) Matter calculated to excite tumult or disorder, or to excite enmity between His Majesty's subjects and the Government of China or the Government of Corea, or the authorities or subjects of any Power in amity with His Majesty, being within the limits of this Order, or between the Government of China and its subjects, or the Government of Corea and its subjects, shall be deemed to be seditious matter within the meaning of this Article.

(4.) Jurisdiction under this Article shall not be exercised except by the Supreme Court.

6. The following Article shall be substituted for Art. 84 of the Principal Order:—

Where any person is deported to any place to which he can most conveniently be sent through Hongkong, and it is necessary to land and tranship him at Hongkong, he shall, on his arrival there, be delivered, with the warrant under which he is deported, into the custody of a Magistrate of Police at Hongkong, who, on receipt of the person deported and of the warrant, shall detain him, and shall forthwith report the case to the Governor of Hongkong, who shall, by warrant, cause the person so deported to be detained in custody until a convenient opportunity occurs for sending him to the place to which he has been deported, and shall then send him to that place.

7. Where a case is stated under Article 85 of the Principal Order, the Judge shall have power, save where the case has been stated by himself, to order that it shall be heard and determined in the manner provided by Article 86 by himself alone, instead of by the full Court.

8. The following Article shall be substituted for Article 108 of the Principal Order:—

If any person named executor in a will takes possession of, and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the property of the deceased, and does not obtain probate within one month after the death or after the termination of any proceedings respecting probate or administration, he shall be liable to pay double the amount of any fees chargeable on obtaining probate, and he shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

9. Article 112 of the Principal Order shall be amended by the substitution of the sum of one hundred pounds for the sum of fifty pounds therein mentioned.

10. Any person desirous of levying a distress for rent may apply to the Court to appoint a bailiff to levy such distress, and the Court may thereupon, and upon the applicant giving sufficient security to answer for any misconduct on the part of such bailiff, appoint a person to act as bailiff to levy such distress.

11. The following Articles shall be substituted for Article 114 of the Principal Order:—

(1.) Any party to an action in the Supreme Court, other than an Admiralty action, or to an appeal to the Supreme Court, aggrieved by the decision of that Court or by the verdict of a jury, may move the Supreme Court to rehear such action or appeal.

(2.) The motion shall be heard by the full Court unless the Judge of the Supreme Court otherwise orders.

(3.) On such motion the Supreme Court may make any order that may be made by the Court of Appeal in England in the exercise of its ordinary appellate jurisdiction.

(4.) An application for a rehearing shall be made within the prescribed time.

12. The following provision shall be substituted for Article 151 (1) of the Principal Order:—

(1.) Where a foreigner desires to institute or take in the Conrt an action against a British subject, or a British subject desires to institute or take in the Court an action against a foreigner the Court shall entertain the same, and the action shall be heard and determined either by the Judge sitting alone or, if all parties consent or the Court so directs, with a jury or assessors, but in all other respects according to the ordinary procedure of the Court.

13. The following provision shall be substituted for Article 155 (3) of the Order:—

Any person committing a breach of any such Regulations shall, on conviction, be liable to the punishment, forfeiture, or fine therein prescribed, or if no such punishment or fine is prescribed, he shall be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine, or to both. Regulations imposing penalties shall be so framed as to allow in every case of part only of the highest penalty being imposed.

14. The following Article shall take effect instead of Article 157 of the Principal Order:—

King's Regulations and Municipal Regulations made or adopted under Articles 155 and 156 of the Principal Order shall not have effect unless and until they are approved by a Secretary of State, save that in case of urgency declared in any such Regulations, the same shall take effect before that approval, and shall continue to have effect unless and until they are disapproved by a Secretary of State, and until notice of that disapproval has been received and published by the Minister.

15. Every Consular officer shall, as far as there is proper opportunity, promote reconciliation and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way, and without recourse to litigation, of matters in difference between British subjects, or between British subjects and foreigners in China or Corea.

16. "The China, Japan, and Corea (Patents) Order in Council, 1899," "The China and Corea (Supreme Court) Order in Council, 1900," and the following Articles of the Principal Order are hereby repealed, viz.: Articles 27, 69, 75, 84, 108, 114, 151 (1), 155 (3), 157; but this repeal shall not (*a*) affect the past operation of such Orders or such Articles, or any right, title, obligation, or liability thereunder, or (*b*) interfere with the institution or prosecution of any legal proceedings thereunder.

And the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Bart., one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary direction herein.

A. W. Fitzroy.

Note.—His Majesty having ceased to be represented in Corea by a Minister, an amending Order in Council, 1907, directs that all references in the Principal Order to the minister shall be deemed to be references to the Consul-General.

TABLES OF CONSULAR AND MARRIAGE FEES.

To be taken in China and Corea in pursuance of the Consular Salaries and Fees Act, 1891, the Foreign Marriage Act, 1892, the Foreign Marriages Order in Council, 1892, the China and Corea (Shipping Registry) Order in Council, 1904, and the China and Corea (Consular and Marriage Fees) Order in Council, 1906.

Part I.

Fees to be taken in respect of Matters in which the Interposition of a Consular Officer is required by Law.

Matter in respect of which the Fee is to be taken.

	£.	s.	d.
1.—For every declaration taken or recorded under the Merchant Shipping Acts, with a view to the registry, transfer and transmission of ships, interests in ships, or mortgages on ships	0	5	0
2.—For endorsing a memorandum of change of master upon the certificate of registry, and initialing his signature on agreement with crew, if required	0	4	0
3.—For granting a provisional certificate of registry (this fee to be exclusive of fees on declarations)	1	0	0
4.—For recording a mortgage of a ship, or shares in a ship	1	0	0
5.—For recording the transfer of a mortgage of a ship, or shares in a ship	1	0	0
6.—For recording the discharge of a mortgage of a ship, or shares in a ship	1	0	0
7.—For every sale of a ship, or shares in a ship, made before a Consular officer	1	0	0
8.—For inspection of the register book of transactions in ships, kept in pursuance of Merchant Shipping Acts	0	1	0
9.—For certified copy of extract from register book of transactions in ships	0	2	6
9A.—Certificate of registry	1	10	0
9B.—Certificate of sale or mortgage	0	4	0
9C.—Indorsing ownership on certificate of registry	0	4	0
9D.—Transfer of registry to another port	0	4	0
9E.—Pass for ship	0	10	0
9F.—Alteration in register of name, rig, or tonnage	0	4	0
9G.—For measurement of tonnage as under :—			
For ships of 15 tons, and under 500 tons, gross ton.	1	10	0
,, 500 ,, 1,000 ,,	2	5	0
,, 1,000 ,, 2,000 ,,	2	14	0
,, 2,000 ,, 3,000 ,,	3	3	0
,, 3,000 ,, 4,000 ,,	3	12	0
,, 4,000 ,, 5,000 ,,	4	0	0
,, 5,000 ,, and upwards ,,	4	10	0
9H.—For the inspection of the berthing or sleeping accommodation of the crew :—			
For each visit to the ship	0	10	0

Provided as follows :—

(*a*) The aggregate amount of the fees for any such inspection shall not exceed £1 whatever be the number of separate visits.

(*b*) When the accommodation is inspected at the same time with the measurement of the tonnage, no separate fee shall be charged for the inspection.

For the inspection of light and fog signals :—

	£.	s.	d.
For each visit made to the ship on the application of the owner, and for each visit made where the lights or fittings are found defective	0	10	0

Provided that the aggregate amount of fees for any such inspection shall not exceed £1 whatever be the number of separate visits.

For the inspection of the marking of a ship :—

	£.	s.	d.
For each visit made to the ship on the application of the owner, and for each visit made where the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts with respect thereto have not been complied with	0	5	0

Provided as follows :—

(*a*) The aggregate amount of the fees for any such inspection shall not exceed 10s. whatever be the number of separate visits.

(*b*) When the marking of a ship is inspected at the same time with the inspection of light and fog signals, no separate fee shall be charged for the inspection.

[N.B.—Fees 1 to 9H are to be taken under the provisions of the China and Corea (Shipping Registry) Order in Council, 1904.]

	£.	s.	d.
10.—For every seaman engaged before a Consular officer	0	2	0
11.—For every alteration in agreements with seamen made before a Consular officer	0	2	0
12.—For every seaman discharged or left behind with the sanction of the Consular officer	0	2	0
13.—For every desertion certified by a Consular officer	0	2	0
14.—For indorsing a ship's agreement with respect to the death of any person on board	0	2	0
15.—For attesting a seaman's will (see No. 102)	0	2	0
16.—For certification of form of claim for wages, &c., of a deceased seaman	0	1	0
17.—For examination of provisions or water, to be paid by the party who proves to be in default, in addition to cost of survey	0	10	0
18.—For every salvage bond made in pursuance of Section 560 (1) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 to be paid by the master or owner of the property salved	2	0	0
19.—For making endorsement on ship's papers as required by Section 257 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894" ... (To include the fee for inspection of ship's papers, See No. 46.)	0	2	6

N.B.—A payment of £5 shall free the ship from the payment of Fees Nos. 19 and 40 at every port in China during the following three months.

Marriage Fees to be taken by Marriage Officers acting under the Foreign Marriage Act 1892 and the Foreign Marriages Order in Council 1892.

	£.	s.	d.
20.—For receiving notice of an intended marriage	0	10	0
21.—For receiving notice of a caveat	1	0	0
22.—For every marriage solemnised by or in the presence of a Marriage officer, and registered by him	0	10	0
23.—For certificate by Marriage officer of notice having been given and posted up, Art. 6 of the Foreign Marriages Order in Council 1892	0	5	0
24.—For registration by a Consular officer of a marriage solemnised in accordance with the local law, in addition to the fee for attendance (Fee 92) see Art. 8 of the Foreign Marriages Order in Council 1892.	0	10	0

Part II.

Fees to be taken in respect of Matters in which the Interposition of a Consular Officer is to be given when required by the Parties interested.

Matter in respect of which the Fee is to be taken.

	£.	s.	d.
25.—For noting a marine protest and furnishing one certified copy if required	0	7	6
26.—For every other copy	0	2	6
27.—For filing a request for survey and issuing order of survey	0	10	0
28.—For receiving report of survey, filing original in archives, if not exceeding 200 words, and furnishing, if required, one certified copy of request, order, and report of survey	1	0	0
29.—For extending marine protest, if not exceeding 200 words, filing original, and furnishing one certified copy if required. This is to be exclusive of fee for oaths or declarations (see No. 51), or for drawing, if required, the body of the protest (see No. 90)	1	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
30.—For any other protest [except bill of exchange (see No. 50)], if not exceeding 200 words, filing original, and furnishing one certified copy, if required. This to be exclusive of fee for drawing, if required, the body of the protest (see No. 96)	1	0	0
31.—If the protest or report of survey exceed 200 words, for every additional 100 words or fraction thereof	0	2	6
32.—For attesting average, bottomry or arbitration bond, each copy (see No. 95)	0	5	0
33.—For preparing a fresh agreement with the crew of a British vessel on new articles of agreement being opened at a foreign port, and for furnishing the copy which the Merchant Shipping Acts require should be made accessible to the crew	0	10	0
34.—Bill of health	0	10	0
35.—Certifying to a foreign bill of health	0	10	0
36.—Certificate of origin of goods and filing copy	0	5	0
37.—Certificate of due landing of goods exported from a British port	0	5	0
38.—For application addressed to local authorities for arrest or imprisonment of a seaman, if granted pursuant to the request of the master	0	5	0
39.—Ditto, for release of a seaman	0	5	0
40.—For each certificate granted as to the number of the crew of a vessel, or as to any other matter required by local authorities for the clearance inwards and outwards of a vessel (see Nos. 19 and 41)	0	5	0

N.B.—A payment of £5 shall free the ship from the payment of Fees 19 and 40 at every port in China during the following three months.

	£.	s.	d.
41.—For drawing up in form and language required by local authorities, a muster-roll, or detailed list, giving the names, &c., of each member of the crew of a vessel (to be charged in addition to No. 40)	0	2	6
42.—For affixing Consular signature and seal, if required, to a ship's manifest	0	10	0
43.—For affixing Consular seal or signature to any entry in the official log-book of a British vessel, if not required by the Merchant Shipping Act	0	5	0
44.—For attesting the execution of a bill of sale of a ship, or shares in a ship	0	5	0
45.—For any document required from Consular office by foreign authorities as a preliminary to the engagement of a British seaman in a foreign vessel, including official seal and signature	0	1	0
46.—For inspecting ship's papers when their production is required to enable a Consular officer to perform any specific service on the ship's behalf	0	2	6

N.B.—This Fee not to be charged when Fee No. 19 is leviable, or commuted, nor in addition to fee 19, unless the agreement has been withdrawn from the Consular Officer in the interval.

	£.	s.	d.
47.—For granting any certificate not otherwise provided for, if not exceeding 100 words	0	5	0
48.—If exceeding 100 words, for every additional 100 words or fraction thereof	0	5	0
49.—For noting a bill of exchange	0	5	0
50.—For protest of a bill of exchange and copy	1	0	0
51.—For administering an oath, or receiving a declaration or affirmation without attestation of signature	0	2	6
52.—For administering an oath, or receiving a declaration or affirmation with attestation of signature	0	5	0
53.—For each Consular signature attached to an exhibit referred to in an affidavit or declaration	0	2	6
54.—For each alteration or interlineation initialed by the Consular officer in any document not prepared by him	0	0	6
55.—For each signature to a transfer of shares or stock attested by the Consular officer	0	2	0
56.—For each signature to a transfer of shares or stock attested by the Consular officer when executed in the presence of one or more witnesses besides the Consular officer	0	5	0
57.—For each execution of a power of attorney attested by the Consular officer (see No. 104)	0	5	0

N.B.—When more than four persons execute a power at the same time a fee of £1 only is to be charged.

	£.	s.	d.
58.—For attesting the execution of a will of any person not being a British seaman (see Nos. 15 & 102)	0	10	0
59.—For each execution of a deed, bond, or conveyance under seal, attested by the Consular officer where the value of the property in question does not exceed £1	0	1	0
Ditto, ditto, £5	0	2	6
Ditto, exceeds, £5	0	7	6

N.B.—When more than four persons execute an instrument at the same time, the fee must not be more than four times 1s., 2s. 6d., or 7s. 6d., as the case may be.

	£.	s.	d.
60.—For each signature to an application for a patent attested by a Consular officer	0	5	0
61.—For attaching Consular signature, and seal if required, to quarterly or monthly declarations for Government-pay, half-pay, or pension	0	1	0
62.—For attaching Consular signature to any other declaration of existence	0	2	6
63.—Ditto, if drawn up by a Consular officer	0	5	0
64.—For certificate of a person's identity	0	5	0
65.—For attesting the signature of a foreign authority	0	5	0
66.—For each signature attested by the Consular officer in any document not otherwise provided for	0	5	0

N.B.—No fee is to be charged for attesting a signature to an document required for the deposit or withdrawal of money in or from the Post Office Savings Bank, or in connection with Savings Bank annuities.

	£.	s.	d.
67.—For registration of a birth or death (except the death of a seaman)	0	2	6
68.—For any registration not otherwise provided for	0	2	6

N.B.—No fee is to be charged for the registration of a British subject at a Consular office, where such registration is not compulsory under Order in Council.

	£.	s.	d.
69.—For issue of certificate of British registration, when such registration is not compulsory under Order in Council	0	2	6
70.—For each search in the register books of births, marriages, or deaths kept at the Consulate provided no other fee is chargeable	0	1	0
71.—For furnishing a certified copy of an entry in register books of births, marriages, or deaths (see No. 70)	0	2	6
72.—For certifying to a copy of any document or part of a document, if not exceeding 100 words	0	5	0
73.—If exceeding 100 words, for every additional 100 words or fraction thereof	0	1	0

N.B.—An additional fee is to be charged when the copy is made by the Consular officer (see No. 99).

	£.	s.	d.
74.—Passport	0	5	0
75.—Visa of a passport	0	2	0
76.—For issue of certificate of nationality	0	2	6
77.—Consular request to local authorities for a passport, pass, or visa	0	2	0
77A.—For transit pass	0	3	0
78.—Opening the will of a British subject, not being a seaman, including Consular signature to minute of proceedings	1	0	0
79.—For the administration and distribution, or for either administration or distribution, of the property, situate in the country of the Consular officer's residence, of a British subject, not being a seaman, dying intestate, or if not intestate, when undertaken in the absence of legally competent representatives of the deceased	2½ per cent. on gross value.		
80.—For uniting documents and attaching Consular seal to the fastening	0	2	6
81.—For directing search for, or obtaining from Public Record Office or elsewhere, extracts from local registers, or copies of wills, deeds, or other matters, in addition to expenses incurred and any fees for attestation	0	5	0
82.—For affixing Consular signature, and seal if required, to any document not otherwise provided for by this Table	0	5	0

N.B.—No charge is to be made for an order or letter sending a seaman to hospital.

	£.	s.	d.
83.—For each Consular seal affixed to a document, packet, or article, when no signature is required	0	2	6
83A.—For new title-deeds of land, including registration, ½ per cent. on value of the property, with a minimum fee of £1 10s. and a maximum of £10.			
83B.—For notifying to authorities loss of owner's copy of title-deed, and requesting issue of copy to replace it	1	0	0
83C.—For transfer of land, ¼ per cent. on value of the property, with a minimum fee of £1 10s. and a maximum of £10.			
83D.—For cancelment of title deeds	1	0	0
83E.—For registration of title-deeds issued by local authorities	1	0	0
83F.—For registration or discharge of mortgage	1	0	0
83G.—For registration of foreclosure of mortgage	2	0	0
83H.—For any entry, not otherwise provided for, made in land register at the request of the parties interested	0	6	0
83I.—For reference to land, mortgage, or other registers (except those under Nos. 8 and 70)	0	6	0

Part III.

Fees to be taken for certain Attendances in addition to any other Fee chargeable under the present Table, and to travelling and other Expenses (See Notes 3 and 4)

Attendance in respect of which the Fee is to be taken.

	£.	s.	d.
84.—At a shipwreck, or for the purpose of assisting a ship in distress, per day	2	0	0
85.—At a shipwreck, at request of parties interested, to assist or advise as to salvage, per day	3	0	0
86.—At request of parties interested, or of local authorities, at the affixing or removing of seals on property of deceased persons, if absent less than two hours	1	0	0
87.—Ditto, ditto, for each additional hour, or fraction thereof, 10s. with a maximum per day of	4	0	0
88.—At request of parties interested, or of local authorities, at a valuation, if absent less than two hours	1	0	0
89.—Ditto, ditto, for each additional hour, or fraction thereof, 10s. with a maximum per day of	4	0	0
90.—At request of parties interested, or of local authorities, at a sale, if absent less than two hours	2		0
91.—Ditto, ditto, or each additional hour, or fraction thereof, 10s. with a maximum per day of	4		0
92.—At request of parties interested, or of local authorities, for the transaction elsewhere than at the Consular Office of any of the duties for which a fee is provided in the Table of Consular Fees, for each hour, or fraction thereof, 10s. with a maximum per day of	4	0	0
92A.—At request of parties interested, or of local authorities, at a measurement of land, for each hour, or fraction thereof, 10s., with a minimum of	1	0	0
93.—At the request of parties interested, for the transaction of any duty for which a fee is leviable under this order, whether at the Consular office or at the Consular officer's residence, in addition to such fee, for each half-hour, or fraction thereof, if in the daytime, that is to say, between the hours of 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. but not during the customary business hours of the place	0	5	0

N.B.—This fee is leviable for any attendance on Sundays.

Part IV.

Fees to be taken in respect of certain other Services which may be rendered by a Consular officer at his discretion at the request of Parties interested

Service in respect of which the Fee is to be taken.

	£.	s.	d.
94.—For the transaction of any duty for which a fee is leviable under this Order, whether at the Consular office or at the Consular officer's residence, in addition to such fee, for each half-hour, or fraction thereof, if in the night time, that is to say, between the hours of 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.	0	10	0
95.—For preparing average, bottomry or arbitration bond (see No. 32)	1	0	0
96.—For drawing a declaration or other document, or the body of a protest, or for taking down in writing verbal declarations or depositions of persons made before a Consular officer or for reducing into writing agreements made before him by contracting parties, exclusive of fees for attestation, &c. (see Part II.), if not exceeding 100 words	0	5	0
97.—If exceeding that number, for each subsequent 100 words, or fraction thereof	0	2	6
98.—For assisting in drawing up petitions, applications, or other documents not specified, each	0	5	0
99.—For making a copy of a document, if not exceeding 100 words, exclusive of fee for certificate (see No. 72)	0	1	6
100.—If exceeding that number for every subsequent 100 words, or fraction thereof	0	1	0

N.B.—If the copy is in any foreign language double the above fees (99 and 100) are to be charged.

	£.	s.	d.
101.—For making or verifying a translation of a document, in any European language, for every 100 words, or fraction thereof, exclusive of fee for certificate (see No. 47)	0	5	0
101A.—For making or verifying a translation of a document in the Chinese, Corean or other Oriental language, for first 100 characters	2	10	0
101B.—For making or verifying a translation of a document in the Chinese, Corean or other Oriental language, for every subsequent 100 characters, or fraction thereof	0	15	0
102.—For drawing a will, if not exceeding 200 words (see Nos. 15 and 58)	1	0	0
103.—If exceeding that number, for every subsequent 100 words, or fraction thereof	0	5	0
104. For drawing a power of attorney, if not exceeding 200 words (see No. 57)	0	10	0
105.—If exceeding that number, for every subsequent 100 words, or fraction thereof	0	5	0
106.—In cases where one or more attesting witnesses, besides a Consular officer are required, for each witness supplied by him at the request of the parties interested	0	2	6
107.—Attendance elsewhere than at Consular office, at the request, and on behalf, of private persons, for the transaction of business which a Consular officer is permitted, but is not bound, to undertake under the Consular Regulations, for each hour, or fraction thereof, 10s. with a maximum per day of (see Notes 3 and 4 and Form A)	4	0	0
108.—In cases where a Consular officer acts as arbitrator, provided the parties interested declare in writing in the reference to arbitration that they are aware of the nature and rate of the fee chargeable for such service, and agree to pay the same, a commission on the value of the property or amount in dispute of 2½ per cent., with a minimum of	2	0	0

N.B.—The value of the property or amount in dispute must be ascertained and agreed by the parties to the arbitration, and stated in the reference to arbitration.

Notes.—1.—If the Consular officer shall be named Commissioner to examine witnesses under a Commission issued by a British Court of Justice he is allowed to act as such, charging and retaining the customary fees for so doing. A Consular officer should, however, before undertaking the office, come to an arrangement with the parties at whose instance the Commission is being issued as to the exact scale of fees to be charged.

2.—No fee is to be charged for drafting or receiving depositions, &c., taken *ex officio* under the Merchant Shipping Acts, except in cases specially provided for.

3.—In cases of attendances (Parts III. and IV.) the fee per day is to cover a period not exceeding twelve hours.

4.—In cases of attendances away from the Consular office or the Consular officer's residence (Parts III. and IV.), if the Consular officer finds it necessary to be accompanied by a clerk, the fee will be increased by one-half, or if a clerk only is sent, half the fees are to be charged.

5.—The above fees, if not paid in British gold, are to be paid in China it Mexican dollars at the rate of exchange fixed periodically by the Treasury; in Corea, in Japanese currency at the rate of 10 yen to the £ sterling.

RULES OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT IN CHINA AND COREA

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RULES OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURTS IN CHINA AND COREA

Part 1.—General.

1. The interpretations contained in Article 3 of the Principal Order shall apply to these Rules, with the following additions:— Interpretation.

"Clear days" shall mean that in all cases in which any particular number of days is prescribed for the doing of any act, or for any other purpose, the same shall be reckoned exclusively both of the first and the last days.

"Marshal" means any officer of the Court discharging for the time being the duties of that office.

"Matter" means every proceeding commenced otherwise than by writ of summons, and whether in an action or not.

"Official Seal" means a seal authorized to be used in the particular Court, or by the particular officer.

"Ordinary summons" means a summons which is not required by Statute to be served personally.

"Party" means party to any action or matter, or a person served with a notice of or in any action or matter, and shall include body politic or corporate.

"Principal Order" means the China and Corea Order in Council, 1904.

"Proper Officer" means such officer as may from time to time be directed by the Court to discharge any duty.

"Registrar" includes any officer discharging for the time being the duties of Registrar.

"Resident" means having a fixed place of abode in China or Corea.

"Return day" means the day appointed in any summons for the appearance of the defendant, or any other day fixed for the trial of any action or matter.

"Statute" includes Imperial Act and Order in Council applicable to China or Corea as the case may be.

"Trial" means any trial of the action, or the hearing of any matter before the Court.

Any references to "the Rules" shall include a reference to any Rules of Court made in addition to these, or in substitution for any of them.

2. The Rules in this Part, unless where otherwise expressly provided, apply to all proceedings, whether civil or criminal. Application.

3. Where by the Principal Order or these Rules any limited time from or after any date or event if appointed or allowed for the doing of any act, or the taking of any proceeding, and the time is not limited by hours, the following Rules shall apply:— Computation of time.

(i.) The limited time does not include the day of the date or of the happening of the event, but commences at the beginning of the day next following that day;

(ii.) The act or proceeding must be done or taken at latest on the last day of the limited time;

(iii.) Where the limited time is less than 6 days, the following days shall not be reckoned as part of the time, namely, Sunday, Good Friday, Monday and Tuesday in Easter week, Christmas Day, and the day next before and the day next after Christmas Day;

(iv.) Where the time expires on one of those days, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards not being one of those days.

Sealing of documents.

4.—(1.) Summonses, orders, and other documents issuing from the Supreme Court, shall be sealed with the seal of that Court.

(2.) Those issuing from a Provincial Court shall be sealed with the official seal of that Court or of the Consular officer by whom they are issued.

Evidence and Witnesses.

Oaths and declarations.

5.—(1.) All witnesses (except those objecting or incompetent to take an oath) shall be examined upon oath, which shall be administered by the Court in the following form:—

"The evidence you shall give touching this charge [*or* this case *or* the matter in question, *or as the case may be*] shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

"So help you God."

(2.) If any witness shall object to take an oath, or shall be objected to as being incompetent to take an oath, the Court may administer a declaration in the following form:—

"I, *A. B.*, solemnly promise and declare, &c."

(3.) These forms may be varied in conformity with the religious belief of the witness into any form which he shall declare or admit to be binding on his conscience.

Examination of witness.

6.—(1.) Every witness is first examined-in-chief by the party calling him, during which examination no leading questions are admissible. If, however, the witness appears to be hostile to the party who has called him, he may, by leave of the Court, be asked leading questions as in cross-examination.

(2.) After the conclusion of the examination-in-chief, the other side has a right to cross-examine the witness. In cross-examination leading questions may be asked.

(3.) After the cross-examination, the party who called the witness has the right to re-examine him if any new fact arises out of the cross-examination, or in explanation of any part of his cross-examination, but the re-examination must be strictly confined to matters arising out of the cross-examination.

(4.) After the re-examination no further questions shall be asked of any witness, except by leave of and through the Court: but the Court is at liberty, at any stage of the proceedings, to put all such questions to any witness as may be necessary, in order to elicit all the facts of the case.

Written evidence, when to be read.

7. Written evidence, such as affidavits, depositions, and documents of any description may be read at any convenient time before the conclusion of the case of the party by whom it is produced.

Court may order a witness to give evidence without tender of expenses.

8. In civil cases, when a person summoned as a witness appears in Court, the Court may order him to give evidence, although his expenses may not have been tendered or paid to him; but the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the proper allowances to be paid to any witness by the party calling him.

Deposition of person dangerously ill and unable to travel.

9. When the Court is satisfied in a criminal case that some person dangerously ill and unlikely to recover is able and willing to give evidence, it shall cause reasonable notice in writing to be served upon the

accused of its intention to take such person's statement, in order that such accused (who, if in prison, is to be brought to the place), or his legal practitioner, may have full opportunity of attending and cross-examining; and shall, at the appointed time and place, take down the statement on oath of such sick person, and sign it, and add thereto by way of heading a statement of the reason for taking the deposition. Then, if at the trial of the offender or offence to which the statement relates, the deponent is proved to be dead, or that there is no reasonable probability of his ever being able to attend and give evidence, and that the defendant had notice and the opportunity of cross-examination, the statement may be read in evidence, either for or against the accused, without further proof.

In case of death, &c., of witness, his deposition may be read at the trial.

10. When a witness has been examined and his deposition taken down and signed, as prescribed by these Rules, and it shall be proved upon the trial, by the oath of any credible witness, that such witness is dead, or out of the jurisdiction, or so ill as not to be able to travel, and if it also be proved that the deposition was taken in the presence of the accused, and that he or his legal practitioner had a full opportunity of cross-examining the witness, then if the deposition purport to be signed by the Court before which it was taken, it shall be lawful to read such deposition as evidence at the trial, without further proof, unless it shall be proved that the deposition was not in fact signed by the Court purporting to have signed the same.

Dying declaration.

11. In any case in which a person is dying, in consequence of injuries received from another, he may make a declaration orally or in writing to any officer of the Court, surgeon, minister of religion, or other competent person, who may subsequently prove the declaration, which may then, in case of the death of the declarant, be used as evidence in any trial arising out of the injuries inflicted on him.

In order to render this declaration admissible, three material points must be insisted on, viz:—

(1.) The inquiry must relate to the cause of the death of the declarant;

(2.) The circumstances leading to the death must be the subject of the declaration; and

(3.) At the time of making the declaration, the declarant must be perfectly aware of his danger, and entertain no hope of recovery.

Such a declaration is not to be on oath.

Evidence in civil case of person dead or insane.

12. In a civil case, where a person whose evidence would have been admissible is dead or insane, or for any reason appearing sufficient to the Court is not present to give evidence, the Court may, if it thinks fit, receive proof of any evidence given by him in any former judicial proceeding; provided that the subject-matter of the former proceeding was substantially the same as that of the pending proceeding, and that the parties to the pending proceeding were parties to the former proceeding or bound by it, and had an opportunity in it of cross-examining the person of whose evidence proof is so to be given.

Statements of accused; evidence against himself.

13. In a criminal case, any statement made by the accused at a preliminary examination, in answer to the questions put to him by the Court, as prescribed by these Rules, may be given in evidence against him at the trial; but nothing in these Rules shall prevent the prosecutor from giving in evidence at the trial any admission or confession, or other statement of the accused made at any time, which would, by law, be admissible as evidence against him.

Evidence in civil cases before trial.

14.—(1.) In a civil case, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, for reasons recorded in the Minutes, the

Court may, when an action is pending, take the evidence of any witness at any time as preparatory to the hearing, and the evidence so taken may be used at the hearing, subject to just exceptions.

(2.) Any Court or Consular officer shall, on the request in writing of any Court before which an action is pending, so take evidence for purposes of the action.

(3.) The evidence shall be taken in like manner, as nearly as may be, as evidence at the hearing of an action is to be taken, and then the note of the evidence shall be read over to the witness and tendered to him for signature, and if he refuses to sign it the Court or officer shall add a note of his refusal, and the evidence may be used as if he had signed it.

(4.) Evidence may be taken in like manner on the application of any person, although no action is pending, where it is proved that the person applying has good reason to apprehend that a proceeding will be taken against him in the Court, and that some person within the particular jurisdiction at the time of application can give material evidence respecting the subject of the apprehended proceeding, but that he is about to leave the particular jurisdiction, or that from some other cause the person applying will lose the benefit of his evidence if it is not at once taken.

Mode of drawing affidavits.

15.—(1.) All affidavits are to be expressed in the first person, and drawn up in numbered paragraphs, and shall be entitled in the action or matter in which they are sworn.

(2.) All affidavits, other than those for which forms are given in the Second Schedule, are to state the deponent's age (if he is not of full age), his occupation, quality, and place of residence, and also what facts or circumstances deposed to are within the deponent's own knowledge, and what facts or circumstances deposed to are known to or believed by him, by reason of information derived from other sources than his own knowledge.

(3.) The costs of affidavits not in conformity with the last two preceding sections shall be disallowed on taxation, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

Requirements of affidavits.

16.—(1.) The officers before whom affidavits may be sworn are Judges of Courts, Consular officers, and the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

(2.) The affidavit when sworn shall be signed by the witness (or, if he cannot write, marked by him with his mark) in the presence of an officer authorized as aforesaid.

(3.) The jurat shall be written without interlineation, alteration, or erasure, immediately at the foot of the affidavit, and towards the left side of the paper, and shall be signed by the officer, and be sealed by him with the official seal.

(4.) The jurat shall state the date of the swearing, the place where it is sworn, and shall name or designate the officer before whom it is sworn.

(5.) Where the witness is blind or illiterate, the jurat shall state that fact, and that the affidavit was read over to him in the presence of the officer, and that the witness appeared to understand it.

(6.) Where the witness makes a mark instead of signing, the jurat shall state that fact, and that the mark was made in the presence of the officer.

(7.) Where two or more persons join in making an affidavit, their several names shall be written in the jurat, and it shall appear by the jurat that each of them has been sworn to the truth of the several matters stated by him in the affidavit.

(8.) An affidavit shall not be admitted if it is proved that it has been sworn before a person on whose behalf it is offered, or before his legal practitioner, or before a partner or clerk of his legal practitioner.

(9.) An affidavit may be used, notwithstanding any defect in form, if it is proved that it has been sworn before a person duly authorized, and that the form thereof and that of the attestation thereto are in accordance with the law and custom of the place where it has been sworn.

(10.) A defective or erroneous affidavit may be amended and re-sworn, by leave of the Court in which it is to be used.

(11.) The Court may, if it thinks fit, for reasons recorded in the Minutes, admit an affidavit in evidence, although it is shown that the party against whom the affidavit is offered in evidence had no opportunity of cross-examining the person making the affidavit.

(12.) No affidavit or other document which is blotted so as to obliterate any words, and which is illegibly written or so altered as to cause it to be illegible, nor any affidavit in which there is any interlineation (unless the person before whom the same is sworn shall have duly initialled such interlineation), nor any affidavit in which there is a knife erasure (unless the person before whom such affidavit is sworn shall have rewritten and initialled in the margin the words or figures appearing to be written on the erasure), nor any affidavit or other document which is so imperfect upon the face or by reason of having blanks thereon that it cannot easily be read or understood, shall be filed or used in any action or proceeding, unless the Court shall otherwise order.

Alteration of affidavit.

17.—(1.) The officer before whom an affidavit is sworn shall not allow an affidavit, when sworn, to be altered in any manner without being re-sworn.

(2.) If the jurat has been added and signed, he shall add a new jurat on the affidavit being re-sworn; and in the new jurat he shall mention the alteration.

(3.) He may refuse to allow the affidavit to be re-sworn, and may require a fresh affidavit.

Affidavits made out of the jurisdiction and by foreigners.

18. An affidavit sworn before a Consular officer of His Majesty authorized to take affidavits in any country, or before a Judge or other person in the United Kingdom or in a British possession authorized to take affidavits, or before a Mayor or other Magistrate in a foreign country authorized to administer an oath, or in the case of a foreigner in China or Corea before his own proper Consular authority, may be used in the Court, subject to the rules of evidence.

Rules for using affidavits.

19.—(1.) Before any affidavit is used it shall be filed in the office of the Registrar, but the Court may make an order in an urgent case, upon the undertaking of the applicant to file any affidavit sworn before the making of the order, provided that the order be not issued until after the affidavit has been filed.

(2.) The original affidavit or an office copy shall alone be recognized for any purpose in the Court.

Documentary evidence.

20. In a civil case—

(1.) Every document offered as evidence, and not objected to, shall be put in and read, or taken as read by consent.

(2.) Every document put in evidence shall be marked by the Court at the time, and shall be retained by the Court during the hearing and returned to the party who put it in, or from whose custody it came, immediately after the judgment, unles it is impounded by order of the Court.

Objections to evidence.

21. All objections to the reception of evidence shall be made when the evidence is offered, and shall be argued and decided at the time, and the Court shall, unless it shall consider it to be frivolous, take a note of every objection and the decision thereon.

Witnesses may be kept out of Court.

22. In every case the Court may order witnesses to be kept out of Court and out of hearing; this, however, does not apply to the parties in any case.

Validity in evidence of seals and signatures.

23. Every signature or seal affixed to any instrument purporting to be the signature of the Judge of any Court, or of any Consular officer, or to be the seal of any of His Majesty's Courts in China or Corea, shall, without any proof thereof, be presumed to be genuine, and shall be taken as genuine until the contrary is proved.

Notes of evidence.

24.—(1.) Notes of evidence should generally be taken by the Court in a narrative form, but any question and answer may be set down at length if it appear necessary to do so.

(2.) No person is entitled as of right, at any time or for any purpose, to inspect or to take a copy of the notes of evidence of the Court. But the Court may give permission for this to be done if it thinks fit.

Cases reported or transferred to Supreme Court.

Documents to be transmitted on report or transfer of case.

25. Where a civil case is reported or transferred to the Supreme Court, the following documents, or certified copies thereof, are to be forwarded under cover to the Registrar of the Supreme Court:—

The Summons.

Minutes of Evidence (if any) taken by the Provincial Court.

Notes of any interlocutory proceedings, accompanied by a short statement under the hand of the Court of the reasons (if any) for which it is deemed necessary to report the case, and, if possible, a suggestion of the time when it may be most convenient for parties and witnesses to attend the Supreme Court.

Juries and Assessors.

Jury lists.

26.—(1.) The jury list for each district shall be revised and settled in the month of January in each year, and when settled shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Court, and be there exhibited during not less than two months.

(2.) The list, as settled, shall be brought into use in every year on the 1st of February and shall be used as the jury list of the district for the twelve months then next ensuing.

(3.) The rate of gross income for a juror's qualification shall be 50*l.* per annum.

Number of Jury.

27.—In trials for capital offences before the Supreme Court at Shanghai the jury shall consist of twelve jurors; in all other cases, civil and criminal, five jurors.

Number of jurors to be summoned.

28.—When there is to be a hearing with a jury, the Court shall summon such number of persons comprised in the jury list, not less than thirty if the trial is at Shanghai for a capital offence, nor less than twelve in any other case, as may seem requisite.

Juries in civil actions.

29.—(1.) The remuneration of each juryman in a civil action shall ordinarily be at the rate of 10*s.* for each day, but the Court, if it thinks that owing to the importance of the case or the length of time occupied at each sitting a larger sum ought to be paid, may order a sum not exceeding 1*l.* a day to be paid to each juryman.

(2.) In a civil action to be tried before the Supreme Court, a party demanding a jury shall, on filing the demand, deposit in Court for the

first day's attendance of jurors such sum, not exceeding 5*l.*, as the Court may require, and in default thereof his demand shall have no effect.

(3.) If the Court of its own motion orders that and action be heard with a jury, the plaintiff shall make the deposit.

(4.) Where a trial with a jury is begun and adjourned, the party who has made the deposit shall, on each successive day of the trial, and before the trial is proceeded with, make a further deposit of 2*l.* 10*s.* or such larger sum, not exceeding 5*l.*, as the Court may require.

(5.) In default of any successive deposit being so made, the other party may make the deposit; but if neither party makes it, the trial may, if the Court thinks fit, be adjourned generally.

(6.) The costs of remuneration of jurors shall be costs in the cause.

Assessors.

30.—(1.) The Consular officer in each district shall, in the month of January in each year, make a list of the persons within his district qualified under the Principal Order to be Assessors, and shall be at liberty from time to time to add any name thereto, or to expunge any name therefrom.

(2.) When Assessors are required the Court shall, from its list of Assessors, select a sufficient number of competent persons, and shall give the selected persons notice in writing of their selection, and may, for cause appearing to be sufficient, excuse any person so selected, and select another person in his stead.

(3.) The names and addresses of the persons selected shall in civil cases be communicated to the parties three days, and in a criminal case to the accused one day, before the day fixed for the trial.

(4.) If either party or the accused object to an Assessor so selected by the Court, he shall forthwith signify his objection, with the grounds thereof, to the Court, and the Court, if it sustains the objection, shall select another duly qualified person to sit as Assessor in place of the person objected to.

(5.) If any selected person dies or becomes unable to act, the Court shall select another duly qualified person.

(6.) The remuneration of an Assessor for sitting in the Court shall be at the rate of 2*l.* a day in civil cases, and 1*l.* a day in criminal cases. Where the sitting in a civil case does not exceed one hour, the Court may reduce the remuneration for such sitting to 1*l.* In civil cases the remuneration shall be costs in the cause.

Legal Practitioners.

Admission to practise.

31.—(1.) A person desiring to practise as a legal practitioner within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall make a written application to that Court, stating his qualifications. The Supreme Court may require proof of the qualifications to be submitted, and may grant or refuse the application. The Supreme Court may at any time for good cause revoke any such grant.

(2.) A person admitted to practise in the Supreme Court may practise in any Provincial Court.

(3.) The Supreme Court may in its discretion in the case of any person who, at the coming into operation of these Rules, is enrolled as a practitioner in that Court, dispense with the application and proof of qualifications.

(4.) Foreign legal practitioners admitted to practise in a foreign Consular Court in China or Corea may be allowed to appear in any case before the Court, if the Court is satisfied that qualified British legal practitioners would be allowed in similar circumstances to appear before the foreign Court.

Part II.—Criminal Proceedings.

Enforcing Appearance.

Complaint. Form 1.

32.—(1.) A prosecution for an offence shall be commenced by a complaint made to the Court, or by the issue of process by the Court itself.

(2.) When a complaint is made, the Court shall at once examine the complainant on oath or not on oath as it thinks fit, and the substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing, and be signed by the complainant and also by the Court.

Issue of process.

33.—(1.) The appearance of a person accused of an offence is enforced by summons or warrant of arrest issued by the Court.

(2.) The Court before issuing a summons may, and before issuing a warrant of arrest must, require the complaint to be made on oath.

(3.) If the Court sees reason to distrust the truth of a complaint, it may, for reasons recorded in the Minutes, postpone the issue of process, and make such inquiry by itself or any officer of the Court as seems fit for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint.

(4.) After examining the complainant, and considering the result of such inquiry (if any), the Court may, if in its judgment there is no sufficient ground for a prosecution, dismiss the complaint, recording its reasons in the Minutes.

Summons. Form 2

34.—(1.) A summons shall be under the hand and seal of the Court addressed to the accused; it shall shortly set out the nature of the offence complained of, and require the accused to appear at a certain time and place before the Court to answer the same, and to be dealt with according to law.

(2.) No objection shall be allowed to any summons for any defect in substance or form, or for any variance therein with the evidence adduced in support thereof, unless the Court considers that the accused has been deceived or misled thereby, in which case it may adjourn the hearing on any terms it shall think fit.

Service of summons.

35.—(1.) Every summons, notice, or other like document shall, unless the Court shall otherwise direct, be served by an officer of the Court, who shall deliver a copy to the person to whom it is directed, at the same time showing the original, or, if the person is not conveniently to be found, shall leave a copy at his usual place of abode, or at his place of business, with some person apparently not less than 15 years of age, who undertakes to deliver it to the person to whom it is addressed.

(2.) When the person to whom the document is directed is on board any vessel, such document may be delivered to any person on board who is apparently in charge of the vessel.

(3.) When such person is in prison, the document may be delivered to the Governor, or any one seeming to be head officer.

(4.) When such person is in a hospital or public asylum, the document may be delivered to the gate-keeper or lodge-keeper.

(5.) When such person keeps his house or place of business closed in order to prevent service, it is sufficient to affix the document to the door.

(6.) When such person, or another with him, uses violence or threats to prevent service, the document may be left as near to him as practicable.

(7.) Service on a Company may be effected by delivering the document to a clerk or employé at the office of the Company.

(8.) The person who serves any document shall indorse on the orginal the time, date, and manner of service before returning it to the Registrar.

36. When there is a complaint on oath the Court may issue a warrant to arrest the accused, and to bring him before the Court. Rules for issue of warrant.

(*a.*) in the first instance, without any previous summons:

(*b.*) at any time before or after the time mentioned in the summons for appearance: Forms 3 and 4.

(*c.*) if the accused does not appear according to the summons, and it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons has been duly served, or that the accused is evading service.

37.—(1.) Every warrant of arrest must be under the hand of a Judge or the Registrar, and under the seal of the Court, and directed to the person or persons who are to execute the same. It shall state shortly the matter on which it is founded, and name or otherwise describe the person against whom it is issued. Warrant of arrest.

(2.) It shall order the person to whom it is directed to arrest the accused and bring him before the Court to answer the complaint, and be dealt with according to law.

(3.) Every warrant shall remain in force until it is executed. A warrant of the Supreme Court may be executed at any place within the limits of the Principal Order. A warrant of a Provincial Court may be executed at any place within its jurisdiction, but in case of fresh pursuit may be executed at any place in another district; in cases other than that of fresh pursuit, the warrant must be indorsed by the Consular officer of the district in which it is executed, and on arrest the accused must be brought before the Court for that district, and that Court shall, on being satisfied that the prisoner is the person named in the warrant, remand him to the issuing Court.

(4.) No objection shall be allowed to any warrant for any defect in substance or form, or for any variance therein with the evidence adduced in support of the charge, unless the Court considers that the accused has been deceived or misled thereby, in which case it may adjourn the hearing, and in the meantime commit the accused by warrant into such custody as it may think fit, or discharge him on his entering into a recognizance, with or without sureties, to appear at the time and place to which the hearing is adjourned. Form 6. Form 7.

(5.) In all cases where an accused, having been discharged on recognizances, does not appear as aforesaid, the Court may, in addition to issuing a fresh warrant, certify the non-appearance on the back of the recognizance. Form 34.

(6.) A warrant may be issued and executed as well upon Sundays or holidays as upon any other day, and at night as well as by day.

38.—(1.) If at the trial for any offence punishable with fine, or where if convicted the accused may be ordered to pay money, or at any adjournment of such trial, the accused does not appear, the Court may either go on with the case in his absence (after being satisfied that the summons has been duly served), or may issue a warrant to compel his attendance in the manner above mentioned. But at the trial of every other offence and at every preliminary examination the accused must always be present. Non-appearance of accused, or complainant, at the hearing. Form 3.

(2.) If in like case the complainant, after having received notice of the hearing, does not appear, either in person or by a legal practitioner, and the accused does, the Court shall dismiss the case, unless for some reason it thinks fit to adjourn the hearing to another day upon such terms as it may think fit to impose; and may in either case, if it think proper, make an order against the complainant for the costs of the day and such reasonable expenses as the accused may have been put to. If the hearing is so adjourned, the Court may either let the accused go at Form 16. Forms 6, 7, 8.

large or remand him back to custody until the further day appointed for the hearing, or may discharge him on recognizances to appear on such day

(3.) But if on the day appointed for the hearing both parties appear by themselves or by a legal practitioner, the Court shall proceed to hear and determine the case.

Compelling appearance of witness. Form 9.

39.—(1.) Whenever it is made to appear to the Court that any one subject to the jurisdiction of the Court is likely to be able to give material evidence on either side, but will not voluntarily appear to be examined, the Court may issue a summons under its hand and seal requiring such person to appear at the hearing of the case for the purpose of giving evidence, or to bring with him and to produce for examination such accounts, papers, or documents as he may have in his power. If the person so summoned omits, without a valid excuse, to appear at the appointed time and place, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was served upon him personally or by leaving it with some person at his last or most usual place of abode, and that a reasonable sum was tendered him for his costs and expenses (if any), the Court may issue a warrant to bring such witness before the Court to give evidence.

Form 10.

(2.) When from any cause a summons cannot be served personally on a witness, a notice may be left with the summons, to the effect that a sum sufficient for the reasonable expenses of the witness will be paid to him on application at an address to be set out in the notice, and such notice shall have all the effect of a tender.

(3.) Or if the Court is satisfied on oath that a person able to give evidence on either side will not appear, or will not bring with him any accounts, papers, or documents, unless compelled to do so, it may issue a warrant in the first instance.

Form 11.

(4.) And if on the appearance of a witness, whether in obedience to a summons or on a warrant, such witness shall, without just excuse, refuse to be examined or to take an oath, or having taken the oath, to reply to such questions as may be put to him, or shall neglect or refuse to produce any accounts, documents, and papers as aforesaid, the Court may adjourn the proceedings for any period not exceeding seven days, and may in the meantime by warrant commit the witness to prison, unless he shall sooner consent to be examined and to answer, or to produce such accounts, papers, or documents as aforesaid; and if upon the adjourned hearing he shall still refuse, the Court may again adjourn and commit the witness for a like period, and so again from time to time until he consent, provided that such imprisonment shall not exceed one month in the whole.

Form 12.

(5.) But the Court may, notwithstanding, proceed with and dispose of the case, or send it for trial without the examination of the witness, if it has received sufficient evidence. But in such case, when the case is to be sent up to another Court, the name of such witness, with particulars of his default, shall accompany the depositions.

Search warrants.

40.—(1.) When any credible witnesses shall prove on oath before the Court a reasonable cause to suspect that any person, subject to the provisions of the Principal Order, has in his possession or on his premises any property that has been stolen, or any property whatever on or with respect to which any offence, punishable either upon indictment or upon summary conviction, shall have been committed, or upon a representation by any Chinese, Corean, or foreign Tribunal, of competent jurisdiction in China or Corea, that a person accused of an offence of a non-political

Form 38.

character is concealed on the premises of a person subject to the provisions of the Principal Order, the Court may grant a warrant to search for such property or person. Form 39.

(2.) A search-warrant may be issued and executed as well on Sundays and holidays as on other days, and by night as well as by day.

(3.) The person to whom a search-warrant is addressed alone has the power to execute it, but may take with him as many persons as are necessary to assist him.

(4.) If the house or place is kept closed after the person executing the warrant has demanded admission and declared his authority and the object of his visit, he may break it open.

(5.) When the alleged offence is one within Article 70 (as to Smuggling) of the Principal Order, a search-warrant may be granted by the Court of its own motion, without a sworn information.

Preliminary Examination.

41. At every preliminary examination the accused person must be present. Presence of accused person.

42. A preliminary examination may be held in any convenient place, and such place shall not be deemed an open Court, and the Court may, at its discretion, for reasons to be recorded in the Minutes, order that no person shall be admitted or allowed to remain without permission, except the witnesses of the prosecutor and accused and their legal practitioners. Preliminary examination need not be in open Court.

43. At a preliminary examination the Court shall take down in writing, and in the presence of the accused, the depositions on oath of those who know anything of the facts of the case, and the cross-examination of such witnesses by or on behalf of the accused, and the re-examination, and either at the completion of each deposition or at any time before committing the accused for trial, the depositions must be read over to the several deponents, who are to sign them. If after hearing them read they desire to add to or to vary their deposition in any way, they must do so before signing and in the presence of the accused, who, in the event of any material alteration being made, may cross-examine upon that particular point. The Court must initial every alteration, and sign and date each deposition on completion. Depositions to be taken. Form 28.

44. At the conclusion of the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, if the Court is of opinion that it is not sufficient to put the accused party on his trial for any indictable offence, it shall forthwith order the accused to be discharged as to the complaint then under inquiry; but if the Court is of opinion that there is sufficient evidence, it shall frame in writing a charge against the accused, which shall be read over to him. Discharge or committal on conclusion of evidence.

45. After the charge is read to the accused the Court must address him to the following effect: "Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so, but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you upon your trial. You have nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat that may have been held out to you to induce you to make any admission, but whatever you may say will be taken down, and may be used as evidence against you at your trial." And whatever the accused may say in reply must be written down and read to him, and afterwards signed by the Court and kept among the depositions. And the fact of the caution having been administered and the words used Statement of the accused. Form 29.

must always appear before the statement of the accused. If the accused declines to make any statement the fact of his doing so must be recorded in the same way.

Depositions of witnesses for the defence.

46. After hearing the statement of the accused (if any), the Court shall inquire if he desires to call any witnesses, and if he does their depositions must be taken in the same way as prescribed for witnesses for the prosecution, and if the accused himself is called as a witness the provisions of the Criminal Evidence Act, 1898, shall be observed.

Committal of the accused.

Form 30.

Form 31.

47. If the Court is of opinion on the evidence that the accused should be put upon his trial, the Court will proceed to commit the accused by warrant to prison to await his trial, or may admit him to bail in the manner described in the Principal Order.

Prosecutor and witnesses bound over to prosecute, &c.

Form 32.

Form 33.

48.—(1.) After the accused has been committed for trial the Court shall, if it has not been done at the conclusion of each deposition, bind by recognizance the complainant and every witness to appear at the Court at which the trial is to take place, to prosecute, or to prosecute and give evidence, or to give evidence, as the case may be, for the prosecution or defence; and after the recognizance has been duly acknowledged by the person entering into it, it must be signed by the Court, and a notice of it, also signed by the Court, must be given at the same time to the person bound by it.

Form 35 and 36.

(2.) If any witness or the prosecutor refuses to be bound over, the Court may by warrant commit him to prison until the trial, unless in the meantime he shall consent to be bound over, or unless in the meantime the Court shall decide not to commit the accused for trial.

Forwarding of recognizances, depositions, &c.

49. The several recognizances so taken, together with the written information (if any), the depositions, the statement of the accused, and the recognizance of bail of the accused (if any), are to be at once forwarded to the Registrar or other proper officer of the Court of trial, and as soon as the day of trial is fixed that Court shall give notice thereof to the Court of examination; the latter Court will then take such steps as may be necessary to insure the attendance of all parties concerned.

Accused entitled to copy of the depositions.

50. A person who has been committed for trial shall be entitled to receive on application, and on prepayment at the rate of sixpence per folio, or, if the Court thinks fit, without payment, copies of the depositions on which he has been committed. The Court, at the time of committing him for trial, shall inform him of this provision.

Subsequent evidence.

51. When new evidence is obtained against an accused person after the completion of the depositions, the prosecutor should give notice to the accused or his solicitor of the names of the witnesses and the substance of their proof, but the Court by whom the preliminary examination was held has no power to administer an oath or take an examination after the accused has been committed.

Accused to be sent to Court of trial.

Form 37.

52. On receiving notice of the day appointed for the trial, the Court shall do all that is necessary to insure the attendance of the prosecutor and his witnesses and the accused and his witnesses (when they have been bound over) at the Court of trial on that day. When the accused is in custody, he must be sent in custody to the Court of trial, and there handed over to the keeper of the prison (if any) or to the Consular officer, who will give a receipt for him.

Trial.

Court of trial an open Court.

53. At every trial of a criminal offence, the Court shall be deemed an open Court, and shall be held in a room or place to which the public generally may have access so far as it will conveniently contain them.

54. The charge upon which the accused shall be tried may be amended at any time before the trial by leave or direction of the Court. After the commencement of a trial the charge shall not be altered except in manner provided by the Principal Order. Charge to be framed. Form 5.

When the accused appears or is brought before the Court for trial, and no formal charge has already been framed, the Court shall frame in writing a charge against the accused.

55.—(1.) At the trial the charge is in the first instance to be read over to the accused, who is then to be asked whether he is guilty or not guilty. Procedure trial.

(2.) If he pleads guilty the Court may proceed to sentence him or make an order against him.

(3.) If the accused pleads not guilty the Court shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he may call and their cross-examination (if any) by the accused, and re-examination by the complainant, and such other evidence as he may adduce in support of the charge.

(4.) After the case for the prosecution is concluded, the accused is asked if he calls witnesses; if he does not, or only to character, the complainant may sum up, and the accused may reply on the whole case.

(5.) If the accused calls witnesses, he may open his case, call his witnesses, and then sum up, after which the complainant may reply.

(6.) If the accused himself is called as a witness, the provisions of the Criminal Evidence Act, 1898, shall be observed.

(7.) The Court will then, if sitting alone, consider and determine the whole matter, or if sitting with Assessors consult the Assessors, or if sitting with a jury sum up the case to the jury and take their verdict, and then proceed to sentence the accused or make an order against him, or dismiss the charge (as the case may be).

(8.) When a charge is dismissed the Court shall, if desired by the accused, make out an order of dismissal and give the accused a certificate thereof, which without further proof shall be a bar to any subsequent proceedings in the same matter. Forms 16 and 17.

(9.) In the Supreme Court the prosecution shall be conducted by the Crown Advocate. No other legal practitioner shall take part therein without the consent of the Crown Advocate, and no prosecution shall be withdrawn or abandoned without his consent, given in open Court.

56.—(1.) In every case in which the Court is authorized to order the accused to pay a fine or other sum of money, it may either order it to be paid forthwith, or at such time as the Court may fix, whether by instalments or otherwise, and if by instalments the accused shall enter into such security, whether with or without sureties, for the payment of such instalments as the Court may think fit. Fines and orders for payment of money. Form 19.

(2.) Where the Court imposes a fine or orders a sum of money to be paid, and the enactment under which the conviction or order is made provides no statutory mode of raising, levying, or enforcing the payment of such fine or sum, the Court may issue a warrant of distress under its hand and seal, for the purpose of levying the same. Form 13.

(3.) But if it appears to the Court that the issuing of a warrant of distress would be ruinous to the accused and his family, or that the accused has no goods or chattels on which to levy, the Court may, instead of issuing the distress, commit the accused, with or without hard labour, for a term in accordance with the scale set out in this Rule, unless the amount be sooner paid.

(4.) When, at the return time of the warrant of distress, the officer charged with the execution of it returns that he could not find any

or sufficient goods and chattels to satisfy the distress and costs, the Court may commit the accused to prison, with or without hard labour, for a term in accordance with the scale set out in this Rule unless the amount be sooner paid.

Form 24.

(5.) No warrant of distress may issue when the enactment under which the fine is imposed or order made on a conviction does not allow of the amount being levied by distress, but prescribes a sentence of imprisonment if the same is not paid. In that case, if the amount is not paid forthwith, or within such time as the Court may prescribe, the Court may issue a warrant of commitment for a term in accordance with the following scale, unless the money be sooner paid:—

Form 25.

For any Fine or Sum.	Imprisonment not to exceed—
Not exceeding ten shillings	Seven days.
Exceeding ten shillings and not exceeding one pound	Fourteen days.
Exceeding one pound and not exceeding two pounds	One month.
Exceeding two pounds and not exceeding five pounds	Two months.
Exceeding five pounds and not exceeding twenty pounds	Three months.

Conviction where prescribed punishment is imprisonment without option of fine.

Forms 14 and 15.

57.—(1.) When the enactment under which a conviction is made does not prescribe any fine, but orders the accused to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, or when an order is made directing the performance of any act other than the payment of money, and ordering the accused to be imprisoned in default of performance of such act, and the accused neglects or refuses to obey such order, the Court may issue a warrant of committment for such time as is prescribed by the enactment under which the conviction or order is made.

Form 22.

(2.) If, in a conviction or order such as above described, a sum for costs is adjudged to be paid by the accused to the complainant, the Court may issue a warrant of distress for the amount of such costs, and, in default of distress, may further commit the accused to prison for a term of one month, to commence at the termination of the former sentence, unless the amount due for costs, and all costs and expenses of the distress and of the commitment, and conveying the accused to prison, be sooner paid.

Costs upon dismissal of the information. How levied.

Forms 26 and 27.

58. When any charge is dismissed with costs, the amount of costs may be levied by distress on the complainant's goods, and in default of distress or payment, the complainant may be committed to prison for a term of one month, unless the amount due for costs, together with all costs and charges of the distress, and of the commitment and conveying the complainant to prison (which charges are to be assessed by the Court, and stated in the warrant), be sooner paid.

Imprisonment for a second offence. From what time to date.

59. If the Court adjudges any accused to be imprisoned, and the accused is at the time undergoing imprisonment on another conviction, the warrant of commitment for the second conviction shall be delivered

to the keeper of the prison in which the accused is at the time confined, and the Court may, if it thinks fit, order in the warrant that the imprisonment under it shall begin at the expiration of the former term.

60. When a person against whom a warrant of distress has been issued tenders to the officer executing the warrant the sum named therein, together with the amount of the expenses up to the time of tender, to be named in the warrant, the officer shall cease to execute the same.

On payment of the penalty, &c; the distress not to be levied, or the defendant, if in prison, to be discharged therefrom.

When any person is imprisoned for non-payment of any penalty or sum of money he may tender to the keeper of the prison the sum named in the warrant of commitment, together with the amount of all costs, charges, and expenses also mentioned therein, and the keeper shall receive and give a receipt for the same, and forthwith discharge the prisoner.

61. In every case in which a person shall be accused under Article 83 (as to Deportation) of the Principal Order, the provisions of Article 63 of the Principal Order as to payment of expenses, malicious charges, payment of expenses to parties, and Minutes, shall apply.

Provisions of Article 63 of the Order are to apply to cases under Article 83.

62. If, upon the hearing of any case, the Court think that, though the charge is proved, the offence was in the particular case of so trifling a nature that it is inexpedient to award any punishment, or any other than a nominal punishment:—

Conviction for trivial offences.

1. The Court, without proceeding to conviction, may dismiss the charge, and, if the Court think fit, may order the accused to pay such damages, not exceeding 40*s.*, and such costs of the proceeding or either of them as the Court thinks reasonable; or

2. The Court, upon convicting the accused, may discharge him conditionally on his giving security, with or without sureties, to appear for sentence when called upon, or to be of good behaviour, and either without payment of damages or costs, or subject to the payment of such damages and costs, or either of them, as the Court may think reasonable.

Provisions applicable to both Preliminary Examination and Trial.

63. In all proceedings the complainant and accused respectively shall be at liberty to conduct their own cases and examine and cross-examine the witnesses, or to employ a legal practitioner to conduct their cases and examine and cross-examine the witnesses on their behalf.

Conduct of prosecution and defence.

Provided that where a legal practitioner is instructed to appear for the Crown the prosecution shall be conducted by him and not by any complainant.

Subject to the foregoing provision, the prosecution may be conducted by the Registrar or any other officer of the Court.

64. Careful Minutes are to be kept by the Court, in which are to be entered the issue of all summonses and warrants, the appearances thereupon, all adjournments, remands, recognizances, convictions, and orders, with notes of the evidence taken in each case, statements of objections, rejection of evidence, and all the matters material to the issues. All such entries shall be dated the date of the issue of any document or the occurrence of the proceeding to which they refer, and those relating to each particular case are to be kept together so as to form a history of the case.

Minutes to be kept by Court.

65.—(1.) If from the absence of a witness or other reasonable cause it is necessary or advisable to postpone or adjourn the hearing of any charge, the Court may either admit the accused to bail, or remand him to prison by warrant for such time not exceeding such period as is provided for by Article 41 of the Principal Order as may be expedient.

Disposal of accused on adjournment or remand.

Form C.

(2.) In any case the Court may order the accused to be brought before it at any time before the expiration of the period for which he shall have been remanded.

Forfeited recognizance.

Forms 18, 20 21.

66. In all cases in which recognizances, whether conditioned to appear, to keep the peace, or for any other purpose, are forfeited, the non-appearance or other default shall be certified by the Court on the back of the recognizance, which shall then be estreated and recovered by distress.

Appeal and Reserved case (Order, Article 85.)

Applications under Article 85 of the Order.

67. Any application under Article 85 of the Principal Order by a person convicted must be given in writing to the Court within four days after the conviction. Such notice must set forth generally the grounds on which the applicant considers the conviction erroneous in point of law, and may contain an application that time be allowed for filing an argument in support of the application. When the person convicted declares his intention of appealing within the four days, but from any cause is unable to make out an application in writing, the application shall be prepared for him by an officer of the Court.

Documents to be forwarded to Registrar of the Supreme Court; who shall give notice of hearing.

68. The case stated, together with all necessary documents, including any argument, shall be forwarded or delivered to the Registrar of the Supreme Court within fourteen days after the recognizances shall have been completed, and shall thereupon be set down for hearing; and the Registrar of the Supreme Court shall give notice of the day appointed for the hearing to the person convicted and other proper parties (if any), either directly or through the proper Provincial Court as the case may require.

Warrant of distress or commitment.

Costs.

69. Where, on a case stated, a conviction has been affirmed, the Court may issue a warrant of distress or commitment, as the case may be, as though no appeal had been brought, and if the Supreme Court orders any party to pay costs, the order shall state to whom and within what time the costs are to be paid, and if such costs are not paid within the time so limited, the Court may enforce payment by warrant of distress.

Part III.—Civil Procedure.

General.

Sittings for hearing of actions.

70.—(1.) The sittings of the Court for the hearing of actions shall, where the amount of business so requires, be held on stated days.

(2.) The sittings shall ordinarily be public, but the Court may for reasons recorded in the Minutes, hear any particular case in the presence only of the parties and their legal advisers and the officers of the Court.

Modes of taking evidence.

71. The evidence on either side may, subject to the direction of the Court, be wholly or partly oral, or on affidavit, or by deposition.

Application.

72. Every application in the course of an action may be made to the Court orally, and without previous formality, unless in any case the Court otherwise directs.

As to amendments, adjournments, errors, &c.

73.—(1,) The Court (for reasons recorded in the Minutes) may at any time do any of the following things as the Court thinks just:—

(i.) Defer or adjourn the hearing or determination of any action, proceeding, or application;

(ii.) Order or allow any amendment of any pleading or other document;

(iii.) Appoint or allow a time for, or enlarge or abridge the time appointed or allowed for, or allow further time for, the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding.

(2.) No action or proceeding shall be treated by the Court as invalid on account of any technical error or mistake in form or in words.

(3.) All errors and mistakes may be corrected and times may be extended by the Court in its discretion.

Orders of the Court.

74. Any order within the discretion of the Court may be made on such terms respecting time, costs, and other matters, as the Court thinks fit.

Entry of Action.

Entry of action in Action Book.

75.—(1.) Upon the application of any person desirous of bringing an action, the Registrar shall enter, in a book to be kept for the purpose, the names, descriptions and places of residence of the parties, and address for service of the plaintiff.

(2.) Each action shall be numbered consecutively in every year.

(3,) The Registrar shall issue all summonses (in duplicate) forthwith after the actions are entered.

Infant suing.

76. When a person under the age of 21 years desires to commence an action (other than for wages, or piece-work, or for work as a servant) he must secure the attendence of a "next friend" before the Registrar at the time of entering the action, who shall undertake (by signing a Memorandum to that effect, or, if a foreigner, by complying with the requirements of Article 151 (2) of the Principal Order) to be responsible for costs. On entering into this undertaking, the "next friend" becomes liable in the same manner and to the same extent as if he were a plaintiff, and the action shall proceed in the name of the infant "by *X. Y.*, his next friend," and, in the event of the infant becoming liable for costs, proceedings may, in default of payment, be taken for the recovery of the amount against the "next friend."

Form 40.

Married women suing.

77.—When an action is entered by a married woman in which her husband is not joined she shall state the name, and, as far as she can, the address and description of her husband: and, except in those cases to which the Married Women's Property Act, 1882, applies, shall, unless the Court shall otherwise order, also procure the attendance of a "next friend," who shall give the undertaking and incur all the liability provided in the case of an infant plaintiff in the last preceding Rule.

Report of action or difficult points of law.

78.—Where an action is commenced in a Provincial Court, and involves an amount in dispute of more than 500*l.*, or appears to involve difficult questions of law, the Court shall forthwith report the commencement and nature of such action to the Supreme Court.

Parties.

Plaintiffs and Defendants.

79.—(1.) All persons may be joined as plaintiffs in whom the right to any relief claimed is alleged to exist, whether jointly, severally, or in the alternative, and judgment may be given in favour of one or more of the plaintiffs for such relief as he or they may be found entitled to without any amendment.

(2.) All persons may be joined as defendants against whom any relief is sought, whether jointly, severally, or in the alternative, and judgment may be given against one or more of the defendants, according to their respective liabilities, without any amendment.

Trustees, &c.

(3.) Trustees, executors, and administrators may sue and be sued on behalf of or as representing the property or estate in which they are so interested without joining any of the persons beneficially interested in the trust or estate, and shall be considered as representing such persons; but the Court may at any stage of the proceedings order such persons to be made parties either in addition to or instead of the previously existing parties.

Persons having same interest.

80. Where many persons have the same interest in one action, one or more of such persons may sue or be sued on behalf of all persons so interested.

Non-joinder or mis-joinder of parties.

81. No action shall be defeated by reason of the mis-joinder or non-joinder of parties, and the Court may in any case either (*a*) deal with the issues raised so far as regards the rights and interests of the parties before it; or (*b*) strike out the names of parties improperly joined; or (*c*), with a view to effectually settling all questions involved, add parties, whether as plaintiffs or defendants.

Service on new defendant.

82. Where a defendant is added or substituted the plaintiff shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, take out an amended writ of summons and file a copy thereof, and shall serve such writ upon the new defendant in the same manner as if he were an original defendant, but the proceedings as against such new defendant shall be deemed to have commenced only with the service of such writ.

Infants, married women, and lunatics.

83.—(1.) An infant may sue as plaintiff by his next friend, and may defend by his guardian appointed for that purpose.

(2.) A married women may sue and be sued as provided by the Married Women's Property Act, 1882.

(3.) A person of unsound mind may sue as plaintiff by his committee or next friend, and may defend by his committee or guardian appointed for that purpose.

Guardian for infant defendant.

84. Every infant defendant served with a summons in an action shall appear at the hearing by a guardian *ad litem* in all cases in which the appointment of special guardian is not provided for. An order for the appointment of such guardian is unnecessary; but the guardian must file a consent in writing to act as guardian, and the Court may require to be satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that he is a fit and proper person to act as guardian.

Next friend.

85. Before the name of any person is used in any action as next friend of any infant or other party, such person shall sign a written consent to act as next friend, which consent shall be filed in the Court.

Effect of consent of next friend, &c.

86. Any consent as to the mode of taking evidence or to any other procedure, given with the consent of the Court by a next friend, guardian, committee, or other person acting on behalf of a party under disability, shall be of the same effect as if the party were under no disability and had given such consent.

Class of person interested.

87. Where any class of persons shall be interested in an action the Court, if having regard to the nature and extent of the interest of such persons it appears expedient on account of the difficulty of ascertaining such persons or in order to save expense, may appoint one or more persons to represent the class, and the judgment of the Court shall be binding upon the persons so represented.

Administration action against representative.

88. An action for administration of an estate or for the execution of trusts may be brought against any one legatee, next of kin, or *cestui-que* trust.

Service of judgment or order on persons interested.

89. Where, in an action for administration or the execution of the trusts of any instrument, a judgment or order has been made affecting the rights or interests of persons not parties to the action, the Court may

direct that any persons whose rights or interests are so affected shall be served with notice of the judgment or order; and after such notice such persons shall be bound by the proceedings in the same manner as if they had been originally parties, and shall be at liberty to attend the proceedings under the judgment or order. Any person so served may within one month after such service apply to the Court to discharge, vary, or add to the judgment or order.

Third party procedure. Form 48.

90.—(1.) When a defendant claims to be entitled to contribution or indemnity against any person not a party to the action, he may at any time before the hearing apply to the Court for leave to serve such person with a summons requiring him to appear before the Court to show cause why he should not be made a party, and also with a copy of the original summons and statement of claim (if any).

(2.) On granting such leave the Court may make such order for the postponement of the trial and for notifying the same to the plaintiff as it thinks fit.

(3.) If the third party does not appear pursuant to the summons, or fails to show cause, the Court may give such directions as it thinks fit for the trial of the question as to the liability of the third party, either at or after the trial of the action, and may by such directions give leave to the third party to defend the action or appear and take part at the hearing in such manner as may appear to be just or otherwise order in what manner the liability of the third party is to be determined.

(4.) The Court may decide all questions of costs as between a third party and the other parties to the action, and may order any one or more to pay the costs of any other or give such directions as to costs as the justice of the case may require.

(5.) Where a defendant claims to be entitled to contribution or indemnity against any other defendant to the action, the same procedure, as nearly as may be, shall be adopted for the determination of such questions as in the case of third parties.

Actions by and against firms.

91.—(1.) Any two or more persons claiming or being liable as co-partners, and carrying on business within China or Corea, may sue or be sued in the name of the firms whereof they were partners at the time of the accruing of the cause of action.

Form 47.

(2.) When an action is brought in the name of a firm, and the defendant desires to know the names of the persons who are co-partners in the firm, he may give notice in writing to the plaintiff within three days after service of the summons that he requires such names, and the plaintiff shall forthwith send the names and addresses of the co-partners to the defendant and to the Registrar. The Court may at any time order the plaintiff to give to the defendant the names of the co-partners without such notice.

(3.) If, owing to the plaintiff not giving the names of the co-partners before entering the action, or from any delay in furnishing them after the notice above-mentioned, the defendant is prevented or unduly delayed in making his defence, the Court may adjourn the hearing upon such terms as it may think fit.

(4.) The Court may, on the application of a plaintiff, require a defendant firm to give to the plaintiff the names of the co-partners of the defendant firm.

(5.) The names of partners to be given under this rule are the names of the partners in the firm at the time of the accruing of the cause of action.

(6.) Notwithstanding the disclosure of partners' names under this rule, all subsequent proceedings in the action shall be in the name of the firm.

Paupers.

92.—(1.) The Court may admit a person to sue or defend as a pauper on his poverty being proved; when he is plaintiff he must show that he has a proper case for relief.

(2.) The Court may by order assign a legal practitioner to appear on behalf of such pauper, and such legal practitioner is not entitled to refuse his services unless he satisfies the Court of some good reason for refusing.

(3.) If any such pauper gives or agrees to give any fee, profit, or reward for the conduct of his business in Court, he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall also be forthwith dispaupered, and shall not be afterwards admitted to sue or defend as a pauper in the same proceedings or action.

(4.) A person admitted as a pauper may be dispaupered by order of the Court, on its being proved that he was not when admitted, or no longer is, of sufficient poverty, or that he is abusing his privilege by vexatious proceedings.

Joinder of Causes of Action.

Several causes of action may be joined.

93. A plaintiff may unite in the same action several causes of action without leave of the Court, except in the following case, in which leave of the Court is required, viz., the joinder of claims by a trustee or assignee in bankruptcy with any claim by him in another capacity.

Claims by or against separate persons.

94.—(1.) Claims by or against husband and wife may be joined with claims by or against either of them separately.

(2.) Claims by or against an executor or administrator as such may be joined with claims by or against him personally, if the last-mentioned claims are alleged to arise with reference to the estate in respect of which he sues or is sued as executor or administrator.

(3.) Claims by plaintiffs jointly may be joined with claims by them, or any of them separately, against the same defendant.

Separate trials may be ordered.

95. If at any time it appears to the Court that the causes of action or claims joined in any action cannot conveniently be tried and disposed of together, it may order separate trials or may exclude any such cause of action or claim, and may order the proceedings to be amended accordingly, and may make such order as to costs as may be just.

Writ of Summons and Procedure.

Form of summons.

Form 41.

96. Every action shall be commenced by a writ of summons, the formal parts of which shall be filled up in duplicate by the Registrar at the time of entering the action. Every summons, except where otherwise specially provided, shall bear date on the day of issue, and shall be tested in the name of the member of the Court by which it is issued.

Indorsement of claim.

97. Every writ of summons shall be indorsed with a statement sufficient to give notice of the nature of the claim or of the relief or remedy required in the action, and, when damages are claimed, with a statement of the amount of such damages. Such indorsement shall be made and signed by one of the persons mentioned in Article 121 (1) of the Principal Order.

Capacity of plaintiff and defendant to be stated.

Form 42.

98. If a plaintiff sues or a defendant is sued in a representative capacity, the indorsement shall show in what capacity the plaintiff or defendant sues or is sued.

Plaintiff out of jurisdiction.

99. Where a plaintiff suing out a writ of summons, either alone or jointly with any other person, is ordinarily resident out of the particular jurisdiction (or in the case of an action in the Supreme Court, out of the district of the Consulate of Shanghai), he shall file in the Court, at or

before the issue of the summons, a written statement of a fit place within the particular jurisdiction (or within such district as aforesaid), where notices and other papers issuing from the Court may be served on him.

He shall also give security for costs by deposit of a sum not exceeding 50*l.*, or by bond in a penal sum not exceeding 100*l.*

The Court may at any time, either of its own motion or on the application of any defendant, order the plaintiff to give further or better security to the amount aforesaid for costs, and may direct proceedings to be stayed in the meanwhile.

Special indorsement.

100.—(1.) In all actions where the plaintiff seeks only to recover a debt or liquidated demand in money payable by the defendant with or without interest, arising—

(*a.*) Upon a contract expressed or implied (as, for instance, on a bill of exchange, promissory note or cheque, or other simple contract debt); or

(*b.*) On a bond or contract under seal for payment of a liquidated amount of money; or

(*c.*) On a Statute where the sum sought to be recovered is a fixed sum of money, or in the nature of a debt other than a penalty; or

(*d.*) On a guaranty, whether under seal or not, where the claim against the principal is in respect of a debt or liquidated demand only; or

(*e.*) On a trust;

he may, besides stating the nature of the claim, state the amount claimed for debt or in respect of such demand and for costs respectively, and shall further state that upon payment thereof within four days after service further proceedings will be stayed.

(2.) The defendant may notwithstanding such payment have the costs taxed, and if more than one-sixth shall be disallowed the plaintiff shall pay the costs of taxation.

Summary judgment on specially indorsed writ.

101. Where the plaintiff proceeds under Rule 100, he may, on the return day, and whether the defendant appears or not, on affidavit made by himself or by any other person who can swear positively to the facts verifying the cause of action and the amount claimed, and stating that in his belief there is no defence to the action, apply to the Court for final judgment for the amount indorsed upon the writ of summons, together with interest, if any, and costs. The Court may thereupon, unless the defendant shall by affidavit or by *viva voce* evidence on oath satisfy the Court that he has a good defence to the action on the merits, or disclose such facts as may be deemed sufficient to entitle him to defend, give final judgment for the plaintiff accordingly.

In cases of account.

102. In all cases where the plaintiff in the first instance desires to have an account taken, the indorsement shall contain a claim that such account be taken.

Where assignee sues. Form 42.

103. In all cases where the assignee of any debt or other legal chose in action sues, he shall state in the indorsement the name and description of the assignor.

Where more than one cause of action.

104. Where the plaintiff seeks to obtain redress upon more than one cause of action or claim, he shall state in the indorsement the grounds of each claim separately, and shall also state separately the redress he claims in respect of each.

Duration of summons.

105.—(1.) An original summons shall not be in force for more than twelve months from the day of its date (including that day).

(2.) If any defendant named therein is not served therewith, the plaintiff may, before the end of the twelve months, apply to the Court for renewal thereof.

(3.) The Court, if satisfied that reasonable efforts have been made

to serve the defendant, or for other good reason, may order that the summons be renewed for six months from the date of renewal, and so, from time to time, during the currency of the renewed summons.

(4.) The summons shall be renewed by being resealed with the seal of the Court, and a note being made thereon by the Registrar, stating the renewal and the date thereof.

(5.) A summons so renewed shall remain in force and be available to prevent the operation of any statute of limitation, and for all other purposes, as from the date of the original summons.

(6.) The production of a summons purporting to be so renewed shall be sufficient evidence of the renewal and of the commencement of the action, as of the date of the original summons, for all purposes.

Dismissal for non-prosecution.

106. If an action is not proceeded with and disposed of within twelve months from service of the original summons, the Court may, if it thinks fit, without application by any party, order the same to be dismissed for failure to proceed.

Service.

When returnable.

107. Every summons shall be returnable at a Court to be held not less than seven clear days after the service.

But a summons may be issued returnable at any shorter period on the production to the Registrar of an affidavit by the plaintiff or some one aware of the fact that the defendant is about to remove out of the jurisdiction of the Court, and the Court may, on the return day, on the proof of the service of the writ of summons, proceed with the trial of the action.

Mode of service.

108.—(1.) With the original summons the Registrar shall issue a copy for service, which shall also bear the seal of the Court.

(2.) Service of a summons shall be made by an officer of the Court, unless in any case the Court thinks fit otherwise to direct.

(3.) Service shall not be made except under an order of the Court indorsed on or subscribed or annexed to the summons, which order is part of the summons to be served.

(4.) Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, and unless the Court thinks it just and expedient otherwise to direct, service shall be personal, that is, the summons shall be delivered to the person to be served himself.

(5.) An order for service may be varied from time to time with respect to the mode of service directed by the order.

(6.) Service not required to be personal shall be made before 5 o'clock in the evening; if made after that hour it shall be considered as made on the following day, and if after that hour on Saturday as made on the following Monday.

(7.) Service shall not be made on Sunday, Christmas Day or Good Friday.

(8.) Ordinarily service shall not be made out of the particular jurisdiction, except under an order for that purpose made by the Court within whose jurisdiction service is to be made, which order may be made on the request of the Court issuing the summons.

(9.) Where, however, the urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to any Court so to require (for reasons recorded in the Minutes), the Court may order that service be made out of its particular jurisdiction.

Service on representatives and others.

109. When the summons is addressed to:—

1. An infant—service shall be effected by delivering the summons to his father or guardian, or, if none, to the person with whom he

resides, or under whose care he is. But the Court may order the service on the infant himself shall be good service.

2. A lunatic—service shall be effected by delivering the summons to his committee, if he has one, or, if not, to the person with whom he resides or under whose care he is.

3. Partners sued in the name of their firm—service shall be effected either upon any one or more of the partners, or by delivering the summons to any person at the principal place of business of the partnership, who, at the time of the service, apparently has the control or management of the partnership business there; but if the partnership has to the knowledge of the plaintiff been dissolved before the commencement of the action, service must be effected upon every person within the jurisdiction sought to be made liable.

4. A person living or serving on board any ship, or vessel, or hulk—service shall be effected by delivering the summons to any person on board, who, at the time of service, is apparently in charge of the ship, vessel, or hulk.

5. A prisoner in gaol—service shall be effected by delivering the summons to the Governor, or any person appearing to be head officer in charge.

6. A corporation—service shall be effected by delivering the summons to a secretary or clerk of the defendants within the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court.

When service prevented.

110.—(1.) When a defendant keeps his house or place of dwelling or of business closed in order to prevent the service of the summons, it shall be sufficient service to affix the summons on the door of the house or place of dwelling or of business.

(2.) When the Marshal is prevented by the violence or threats of the defendant, or of any other persons in concert with him, from personally serving the summons, it shall be sufficient service to leave the summons as near to the defendant as practicable.

Substituted service. Forms 43-45.

111. Where it appears to the Court (either after or without an attempt at personal service) that for any reason personal service cannot be conveniently effected, the Court may order that service be effected, either—

(*a.*) By delivery of the summons to some adult inmate at the usual or last known place of abode or business of the person to be served: or

(*b.*) By delivery thereof to some person being an agent of the person to be served or to some other person within the jurisdiction of the Court on its being proved that there is reasonable probability that the document will, through that agent or other person, come to the knowledge of the person to be served: or

(*c.*) By advertisement in such newspaper as the Court may order: or

(*d.*) By notice put up at the Court or at some other place of public resort within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Provided that where the person to be served is not within the limits of the Principal Order, an order under this Rule shall not be made by a Provincial Court, except such order as is authorized by paragraph (*b*).

Where service has not been personal.

112. When the summons, though not served personally, has been delivered at the house or place of dwelling or business of the defendant, and he does not appear in person or by his legal practitioner or agent on the return day, the action may proceed, if the Court is satisfied on the

evidence before it that the service has come to the knowledge of the defendant before the return day, but no such evidence shall be necessary in the cases mentioned in Rules Nos. 109 (sections 4, 5, and 6) and 110.

Service in pursuance of Statute.

113. Whenever, by any Statute, provision is made for service of any summons or other process upon any corporation, society, fellowship, or any body or number of persons, whether corporate or otherwise, the summons may be served in the manner provided.

Where defendant knows of summons less than five clear days before return day.

114. When a summons has been served in one of the modes before mentioned, but is proved to have come to the knowledge of the defendant less than five clear days before the return day, the action may, at the discretion of the Court, proceed or be adjourned, whether the defendant appears or not.

Service of summonses generally.

115. The foregoing Rules as to the mode, but not those as to the time of service of summonses to appear to an action, shall apply to the mode of service of all summonses or other process whatsoever, except where otherwise directed by Statute or by these Rules.

Renewal of summons.

116. No summons shall be renewed if the non-service has been caused by the fact of the defendant having removed before the entry of the action from the address given, or of the plaintiff having given a wrong or insufficient address; but in every such case a fresh action must be entered and a new summons issued.

Special Defences.

Where plaintiff sues on behalf of others.

117. Where a plaintiff sues on behalf of others having the same interest, the defendant may avail himself of any defence in respect of each of the persons on whose behalf the plaintiff is suing, which he would have had had such person been plaintiff.

Where defendant desires to defend on behalf of others.

118.—(1.) When a defendant desires to defend on behalf of others having the same interest, he shall, within seven clear days of the service of the summons, apply to the Court for leave so to defend, and shall file an affidavit of the facts on which he relies to obtain such leave, together with the names, addresses, and occupations of such persons, and the Court may thereupon make an order for the defendant so to defend, and shall add the names to that of the defendant, and a copy of the order shall be personally served on each of such persons, and notice sent to the plaintiff.

(2.) The plaintiff, or any of the persons whose names have been so added, may at the trial object to the defendant defending on behalf of the persons included in the order, and the Court may, if it thinks fit, strike the name of all or any of such persons out of the proceedings, and order the defendant to pay such costs as it shall think fit.

Notice of special defence.
Form 46.

119.—(1.) When the defendant intends to rely upon any of the grounds of defence hereinafter mentioned, or upon any counterclaim, he shall file a notice stating therein his name and address together with a concise statement of such grounds two days before the return day of the summons; the Registrar shall thereupon send a copy of such notice and particulars to the plaintiff.

(2.) If this rule has not been complied with, and the plaintiff does not consent at the hearing to allow the defendant to avail himself of the special defence, the Court may adjourn the trial on such terms as it may think fit to enable the defendant to give the required notice.

(3.) The notice to be given by the defendant under this Rule shall contain particulars as stated below:—

No.	Nature of Special Defence.	Particulars required in the Notice.	
1	Counter claim against plaintiff's claim	Particulars of counter-claim.	Counter-claim.
2	Infancy	The place and date of birth as far as he is able.	Infancy.
3	Coverture	The place and date of marriage, together with the Christian and surname of her husband, and his address and description so far as known.	Coverture.
4	Statute of Limitations	The date from which he relies that the Statute begins to run.	Statute of limitations.
5	Release under any Statute relating to bankrupts or for the relief of insolvent debtors	The date of his certificate, discharge, or final order, and the Court by which such certificate, discharge, or final order was granted or made.	Release.
6	Statutory defence in an action of tort	The year, chapter, and section of the Statute on which he relies, or the short title thereof.	Statutory defence.
7	Tender	Amount of tender, and in respect of what portion of the claim. NOTE.—This defence is not available unless at the time of filing the notice the defendant pays into Court (which may be without costs) the amount alleged to have been tendered.	Tender.
8	Any equitable estate, or right of relief on any equitable ground	The circumstances which give rise to such defence, and each of the grounds of equitable defence set forth separately.	Equitable estate.

Pleadings and Issues.

120. There shall ordinarily be no written pleadings; but the Court may at any time, if it thinks fit, order the plaintiff to put in a written statement of his claim, or a defendant to put in a written statement of his defence. Pleadings.

121. In all cases in which the party pleading relies on any misrepresentation, fraud, breach of trust, wilful, or undue influence, particulars thereof shall be delivered to the other side before the return day, or such other day as the Court may fix. Particulars in certain cases

Order for pleadings or particulars.

122.—(1.) On the return day or on the day when the parties are first before the Court, on the application of either party or of its own motion, may make an order for

(*a.*) Pleadings;

(*b.*) Particulars of the plaintiff's claim or of the defendant's counterclaim or special defence raised under Rule 119.

(2.) Either party may at any time apply by motion to the Court for an order for pleadings or particulars.

(3.) When the Court makes an order for pleadings or particulars, then, unless the Court otherwise order, the pleadings or particulars which in ordinary course should be first delivered shall be delivered within fifteen days of the making of the order, and subsequent pleadings or particulars within fifteen days of the delivery to the opposite party of the previous pleadings or particulars.

(4.) Copies of pleadings or particulars, with a statement of the day on which they were delivered to the opposite party, shall be forthwith filed.

Settlement of issues.

123. When, in any action, it appears to the Court that the issues of fact in dispute are not sufficiently defined, the parties may be directed to prepare issues, and such issues shall, if the parties differ, be settled by the Court

Interlocutory and Interim Orders and Proceedings.

Mode of application for interlocutory and interim order.

124. When any party desires before trial an order upon any of the matters following, viz.:—

(1.) For the production of any deed;

(2.) To secure the possession, detention, or preservation of any property;

(3.) To obtain security from any person for any moneys in his possession, or to enforce the payment into Court or deposit thereof pending litigation;

(4.) The sale of any goods, wares, or merchandize which may be of a perishable nature, or which the Court may think desirable to be sold at once, and the payment of the price thereof into Court;

(5.) The inspection or taking samples of any goods, wares, or merchandize;

(6,) For measuring, weighing, or making any experiment upon any goods, wares, or merchandize by some person named in the order;

(7.) For surveying, measuring, or making any plan, model, level, or section of any building or place;

(8.) For a view of any premises that may be in dispute;

(9.) The taking of any accounts, or making any inquiries, or for any other interlocutory or interim order or proceeding;

he may file an application for such order, and apply *ex parte* (*i.e.* without notice to the other side) to the Court, with affidavits showing the facts rendering such order immediately necessary, and upon this application the Court may either make an order absolute in the first instance, or make an order to become absolute at any period to be named by the Court, unless before that period cause is shown to the contrary, or may make such other order, or give such other directions in the matter as the Court may think fit, and may order immediate execution. But affidavits are not necessary in the first instance unless the Court so orders.

Where specific property other than land is sought to be recovered.

125. Where an action is brought to recover, or a defendant in his defence seeks to recover by way of counter-claim, specific property other than land, and the party from whom it is claimed does not dispute the title of the claimant, but claims to retain the property by virtue of a lien

or otherwise as security for any sums of money, the Court, upon being satisfied by affidavit or otherwise of the existence of such lien or security, may order that the claimant shall be at liberty to pay into Court, to abide the event of the action, the amount of money in respect of which the lien or security is claimed, and such further sum (if any) for interest and costs as the Court shall direct, and that upon such payment being made into Court the property shall be given up to the party claiming it.

Draft order to be settled by Court.

126. The drafts of all orders under the two preceeding Rules shall be prepared beforehand by the party applying, and if the Court approves of the application it shall settle and sign the draft, which shall be delivered by the applicant to the Registrar, who shall draw up the order in conformity with the draft, and seal and file same, and issue a copy under the seal of the Court to the Marshal for service.

Where from any cause the party is unable to prepare the draft order, it shall be prepared by the Court.

Orders under Rule 124, sections 5, 6, and 7.

127. When orders under sections 5, 6, and 7 of Rule 124 specify the performance of an act by a person named in the order, they may include an order for the Registrar, or some other person named in the order, to examine upon oath and take the deposition of the person first named as to the measure, weight, or inspection, or the correctness of the survey, or the result of the experiment, or the fairness of the samples, or the accuracy of the plan or model, and such order may also empower any or either party to give the deposition so taken in evidence upon any trial or proceeding.

Orders under Rule 124, section 7.

128. An order under Rule 124, section 7, may also give authority to a person to be named in the order to enter, with such persons as may be necessary for his assistance, upon any lands or tenements to be described in the order in the possession of any party to the action for the purpose of executing the order.

Discontinuance and Disclaimer.

Discontinuance of action. Form 49.

129. A plaintiff who desires to discontinue the action or matter against all or any of the parties thereto shall give written notice to the Registrar and to the parties as to whom he wishes to discontinue the action or matter, and thereupon the party may apply *ex parte* for an order against the plaintiff for the costs incurred before the receipt of the notice and of attending to obtain the order.

Disclaimer, admission, and other statements by defendant. Form 50.

130. A defendant may file a statement—

(1.) Disclaiming any interest in the subject-matter of the action;

(2.) Admitting or denying any of the statements in plaintiff's particulars;

(3.) Raising any question of law in any such statement without admitting its truth;

(4.) Stating concisely any new fact or document upon which he intends to rely as a defence or to bring to the notice of the Court; and a copy thereof shall be transmitted by the Rigistrar to the plaintiff.

The fact of a defendant having or not having availed himself of this Rule shall be taken into account in the consideration of the question of costs.

Admissions.

Admission of truth of plaintiff's statement. Form 51.

131. When a defendant desires to admit the truth of the statement in the plaintiff's particulars and to submit to the judgment of the Court thereon, he may, at any time before the return day, sign an admission in the presence of the Registrar, and such admission shall be filed at least

two clear days before the return day, and the Registrar shall transmit a copy thereof to the plaintiff or his legal practitioner.

Unless by order of the Court, the plaintiff shall not be allowed any costs incurred in relation to the proof of the matter so admitted, after the service upon him of such admission.

Notice to admit documents.
Form 59.

132. Either party may call upon the other party to admit any document saving all just exceptions; and if the other party refuses or neglects to admit after this notice he shall pay the costs of proving the document in any event unless the Court certifies that the refusal to admit was reasonable. And no costs of proving any document shall be allowed unless such notice be given, except in cases where the omission to give the notice is, in the opinion of the taxing officer, a saving of expense.

Notice to admit facts.

133.—(1.) Any party may give notice to another party by his pleading, or otherwise in writing, that he admits the truth of the whole or any part of the case of that other party.

Form 60.

(2.) Any party may, by notice in writing, at any time not less than three clear days before the hearing, call on any other party to admit for the purpose of the action or matter only any specific fact mentioned in the notice. In case the other party refuses or neglects to admit the fact within three days, or such further time as the Court may allow, he shall pay the costs of proving the fact in any event, unless at the hearing the Court certify that the refusal was reasonable or otherwise order.

Judgment on admissions.

134. At any stage of an action or matter where admissions of facts have been made any party may apply to the Court for such judgment or order as upon such admissions he may be entitled to, without waiting for the determination of any other question between the parties. And the Court, upon such application, may make such order or give such judgment as it may think fit.

Notice to produce documents.
Form 61.

135. Any party may, by notice in writing, at any reasonable time before the trial of an action or matter, call upon any other party to produce any document at the trial, and if after receipt of such notice the other party does not produce the document required, the party requiring it may, on proof of service of the notice and that the document is in the possession of the other party, give secondary evidence respecting it.

Payment into Court.

Payment into Court before judgment; how made.
Form 52.

136.—(1.) When a defendant desires to pay money into Court on an ordinary summons, except under a defence of tender, he shall do so at least two clear days before the return day with Court fees proportionate to the amount paid in and the legal practitioner's costs, if any, and the Registrar shall immediately send to the plaintiff notice thereof.

(2.) When such payment is made less than two clear days before the return day or without the costs, the Registrar shall in the same way send notice to the plaintiff, but the Court may order the defendant to pay such fees and costs as the plaintiff shall have incurred in issuing the summons, preparing for trial and attending the Court, but no hearing fee shall be charged.

Form 53.

(3.) If the plaintiff elects to accept the money paid into Court in full satisfaction of his claim including costs, and gives the Registrar and defendant notice before the return day, within reasonable time after the payment, the action shall abate and the plaintiff shall not be liable to further costs; but if he does not give such notice the action may proceed.

(4.) When a defendant pays into Court any sum admitted by him to be due after deducting any amount claimed by him as a counter-claim, he shall pay therewith Court fees proportionate to the total amount of the sum paid in and the sum claimed as counter-claim.

(5.) When a defendant pays into Court in part payment of the amount claimed, or under the defence of tender, and the plaintiff does not accept the sum paid in satisfaction of the action, the money shall not be paid out until after the judgment, and then, if any costs have been awarded to the defendant, the amount of such costs shall be deducted from the amount paid in and delivered to the defendant.

Paying money into Court and searches.

137.—(1.) Money to be paid into Court under an order of the Court, or otherwise, may be so paid during office hours, on every day on which the office is open.

(2.) Whenever money is paid into or deposited in Court, whether before or after judgment, an acknowledgment in print or in writing, signed by the proper officer, of such payment or deposit shall be given to the person by whom the money is paid or deposited.

(3.) Searches may be made and the money to which suitors are entitled shall be paid out on demand on two days at least in each week, such days to be fixed by the Court and to be printed or written on the summons.

(4.) No officer of the Court shall on account of suitors, sign the ledger or any other book, or receive money, or otherwise act as an agent.

Discovery and Inspection.

Interrogatories. Form 54.

138.—(1.) In any action either party may, by leave of the Court, deliver interrogatories in writing for the examination of the opposite parties, or any one or more of such parties, in which latter case they shall have a note at the foot stating which of the interrogatories each person is required to answer.

(2.) Neither party shall deliver more than one set of interrogatories to the same party without an order of the Court.

(3.) No interrogatory which does not relate to any matter in question in the action or matter shall be allowed.

(4.) On an application for leave to deliver interrogatories the particular interrogaties proposed to be delivered shall be be submitted to the Court. In deciding upon such application the Court shall take into account any offer which may be made by the party sought to be interrogated to deliver particulars, or to make admissions, or to produce documents, and leave shall be given to deliver only such interrogatories as seem necessary.

(5.) When the party sought to be interrogated is a company, partnership, or other body of persons, the name of the officer, member, or person by whom it is proposed that the interrogatories shall be answered must be inserted in the interrogatories, and an order allowing the interrogatories may be made accordingly.

(6.) Any interrogatories may be set aside on the ground that they are unreasonable or vexatious, or struck out on the ground that they are prolix, oppressive, unnecessary or scandalous.

Answer to interrogatories. Form 55.

139.—(1.) Interrogatories shall be answered by affidavit within eight days, or such time as the Court may allow.

(2.) Any objection to answering any interrogatory, on the ground that it is scandalous or irrelevant, or not *bonâ fide* for the purpose of the action or matter, or on any other ground, may be taken in the affidavit in answer.

Form 56.

(3.) If any person interrogated omits to answer, or answers insufficiently, the party interrogating may apply to the Court for an order requiring him to answer or to answer further, as the case may be.

(4.) Such answer or further answer may be either by affidavit or in *vivâ voce* examination, as the Court shall direct.

Discovery of documents.
Form 57.

140.—(1.) Any party may, without affiavit, apply to the Court for an order directing any other party to an action or matter to make discovery on oath of the documents which are or have been in his possession or power relating to any matter in question. On the hearing of the application the Court may adjourn or refuse the same, if it is satisfied that this discovery is unnecessary, or not necessary at that stage of the cause or matter, or make such order either generally or limited to certain classes of documents as may in its discretion be thought fit.

Form 58.

(2.) The affidavit to be made by a party against whom such an order of discovery has been made shall specify which (if any) of the documents he objects to produce and the grounds for his objection.

(3.) At any time during the pendency of an action or matter the Court may order the production on oath, by any party thereto, of such of the documents in his possession or power relating to any matter in question in the action or matter as the Court may think right, and may deal with such documents, if produced, in such manner as shall appear just.

Disobedience to order.

141.—(1.) If any party fails to comply with an order to answer interrogatories or for discovery or inspection of documents, he shall be liable to attachment under Rule 176.

(2.) He shall also, if a plaintiff, be liable to have his action dismissed for want of prosecution, and if a defendant, to be placed in the same position as if he had not defended. And the party interrogating may apply to the Court for an order to that effect, and the order may be made accordingly.

Single answers, or portions of answers, may be used.

142. Any one or more of the answers, or any part of an answer, to interrogatories, may be used by the opposite party in evidence without putting in the others or the whole of the answer. But in any case the Court may look at the whole of the answers, and may direct others to be put in, if it be of opinion that any of them are so connected with those already put in that they should not be left out.

Witnesses.

Summonses to witnesses.
Forms 62 and 63.

143.—(1.) Summonses to witnesses may be issued by the Registrar without leave of the Court, and may, by leave of the Court, be issued in blank and served by the party applying for them or his legal practitioner, but only one name shall be inserted in each summons.

(2.) It shall be sufficient if a summons to a witness be served a reasonable time before the return day.

Evidence to be taken *viva voce*, except where otherwise provided.

144. Except where otherwise provided by the Principal Order or these Rules, the evidence of witnesses shall be taken *vivâ voce* on oath. Where evidence is permitted to be taken by affidavit, such evidence may be taken *vivâ voce* on oath if the Court shall so direct.

Where documents not produced order for production may be made.
Form 64.

145.—(1.) When a witness served with a summons to produce does not at the trial produce the document required, the Court, upon admission or proof of the service of the summons within a reasonable time, and that the documents are in the possession or power or under the control of the witness, and that they relate to the matter then pending before the Court, may make an order for their production by the witness, and may deal with them when produced and with all costs occasioned by their non-production as may seem just.

(2.) Nothing in this Rule shall prevent the Court form receiving secondary evidence, where admissible, of any document the production of which has been required as above.

Documents produced from proper custody to be read.

146. When any document is produced to the Court from proper custody, it shall be read without further proof if no objection be taken and if it appears genuine; if the admission of any document so produced

be objected to, the Court may adjourn the hearing for the proof of the document, and the party objecting shall pay the costs caused by the objection in case the document shall be afterwards proved, unless the Court shall otherwise order.

Notice of desire to use affidavit.

Form 65.

147. When a party desires to use at the trial an affidavit by any particular witness or regarding any particular facts, he may, five clear days before the hearing, give a notice, with a copy of the affidavit annexed, to the party against whom the affidavit is to be used, and unless the last-named party shall, within two clear days, give notice to the other party that he objects to the use of such affidavit, he shall be taken to have consented to the use of it, unless the Court otherwise order.

But the Court may allow an affidavit to be used in any case.

Evidence by deposition or de bene esse.

Form 66.

148.—(1.) Whenever it shall be made to appear to the Court upon the affidavit of any party to an action or matter, or of any credible person, that it is likely that any witness or person by reason of great age and infirmity, illness, or any other sufficient cause may not be able to appear to give evidence at the trial, the Court may make an order, notice of which shall be served on the other side, for the examination on oath of such witness or person by the Court at any place, and may empower any party to the action or matter to give the deposition so taken in evidence on such terms, if any, as the Court may direct.

(2.) Such deposition shall not be used at the trial if it shall then be made to appear to the Court that the witness is able to appear and be examined *viva voce*.

Affidavits; evidence of persons using them.

149. All affidavits and depositions shall be read as the evidence of the person by whom they are used.

Change of Parties.

Notice to be given of change of party.

Form 67.

Form 68.

150.—(1.) When by reason of any event occurring after the commencement of any action or matter, there shall be any assignment, creation, or transfer of the interest, estate, or title of any plaintiff before judgment, the person to or upon whom the interest estate, or title has come may give notice of the fact to the Registrar, with his name and address, together with an affidavit of the truth of the fact. The Registrar shall at once cause a copy of the notice to be served upon the defendant in the action or matter, and a further notice stating that unless by a certain date he appears and shows cause against it the person to or upon whom the interest, estate, or title has come will be substituted for or made a joint plaintiff with the original plaintiff.

(2.) In the same manner with regard to any defendant such defendant may give a similar notice to the Registrar, who shall take the like proceedings, and a defendant may be substituted or added, as the case may be, in the same manner as in the case of the substitution or addition of a plaintiff.

(3.) When a plaintiff or defendant is substituted or added under this Rule the title of the action shall be altered, and all subsequent proceedings carried on under the altered title.

Abatement.

151. No action or matter shall abate on account of the marriage, death, or bankruptcy of any of the parties, if the cause of action survives or continues, and no action or matter shall become defective on account of the assignment, creation, or transfer of any estate or title while the action or matter is proceeding. And whether the cause of action survives or not, there shall be no abatement if either party die between the verdict or the finding of the issues of fact and the judgment may be entered in such case notwithstanding the death.

Power to add parties owing to change or transmission of interest.

152. When by reason of marriage, death, or bankruptcy, or any other event occurring after the commencement of an action and causing a change or transmission of interest or liability, or by reason of any person coming into existence after such commencement, it becomes necessary or desirable that any person not already a party should be made a party, the Court may on application make an order that the action shall be carried on between the continuing parties and the new party or parties.

Execution by and against persons not parties.

153.—(1.) By leave of the Court, execution on any judgment may issue to any person not a party to the action, if such person proves his title to the benefit of the judgment. The Registrar shall substitute the name of such person for that of the original plaintiff with a statement of his title, and shall give notice of having done so to the defendant, and execution shall not issue upon the judgment until three clear days after the service of the notice.

(2.) When execution is required of any judgment against any person not a party to the action, the plaintiff shall take out a summons on the judgment directed to the person against whom it is proposed to issue execution, calling upon him to show cause why the judgment should not be enforced against him under the circumstance stated in the summons.

(3.) When a judgment has been given against a deceased person, his executors or administrators may be sued upon the judgment in the manner provided by this Rule.

Trial.

When defendant does not appear.

154.—(1.) If at the hearing the plaintiff appears but the defendant or any of the defendants does not appear, the Court shall, before hearing the action, inquire into the service of the summons and of notice of hearing on the absent party.

(2.) The Court, if not satisfied as to the service, may order further service to be made as the Court directs, and in that case shall adjourn the hearing for the purpose, but, if so satisfied, may proceed to hear the action notwithstanding the absence of the defendant or any defendant.

(3.) If the Court hears an action in the defendant's absence the Court may afterwards, on proof that the absence was excusable and that the defendant has a defence on the merits, re-hear the action on such terms as it thinks fit.

When plaintiff does not appear.

155. If at any trial or at any continuation or adjournment the plaintiff does not appear and the defendant does appear and does not admit the plaintiff's claim, the Court may in its discretion dismiss the action and award to the defendant costs in the same manner and to the same amount as if the action had been tried, but no hearing fee shall be charged. The plaintiff may subsequently commence a fresh action on such terms as to costs and otherwise as to the Court shall seem fit.

Appointment of guardian *ad litem* for infant defendant.

156. When an infant defendant appears at the trial and names a person who then consents to act as guardian, such person shall be appointed guardian accordingly, but, if the defendant does not name a guardian, the Court may appoint any person in Court willing to become a guardian, or if there is no such person, the Court shall appoint the Registrar to be guardian, and the name of the guardian so appointed shall be entered, and the action shall then proceed, but no responsibility shall attach to any person appointed guardian at the instance of the Court.

Action pending in another Court for same cause.

157. When at the trial it appears that an action by the same plaintiff for the same cause is pending in any other Court, whether

within or without the jurisdiction, the Court shall order the action to be struck out unless the plaintiff undertakes to discontinue the action in the other Court before a certain date to which the trial shall be adjourned, and if the action in the other Court has not been discontinued by that date, the action shall then be struck out.

General jurisdiction of Court on trial of action.

158. At the trial the Court may try the whole matter of the action and give judgment thereon, or grant any relief, redress, or remedy, or may make any order and give any direction it may consider necessary to enable it to give a final judgment upon a future day (to which the trial shall be adjourned), and may also make such order as to costs as shall be authorized by these Rules and as the Court may think fit.

Absent parties may be added at the hearing.

159. When at the trial the Court considers that the action cannot be adjudicated upon by reason of all the proper parties not being before the Court, it may order such parties to be made plaintiffs or defendants upon such terms as to adjournment notices and costs as it shall think fit.

Separate judgments against more then one defendant.

160. When two or more defendants are joined, and judgment is given separately against each with costs, the costs shall be apportioned according to the respective amounts of each judgment, unless the Court shall otherwise order.

Judgment on counter claim may be given for balance.

161. When a counter-claim is established against a plaintiff's claim, the Court may, if the balance is in favour of the defendant, give judgment for the defendant for such balance, or may adjudge to the defendant otherwise such relief as he may be entitled to on the merits of the case.

Amendments.

Amendment.

162. The Court may at any stage of the proceedings and in such manner and on such terms as may be just, allow all such amendments to be made as may be necessary for the purpose of determining the real questions in controversy between the parties.

Neglect to amend within time.

163. If a party who has obtained leave to amend does not amend accordingly within the time limited for that purpose, or, if no time is specified, within eight days from the date of the order, the order shall become *ipso facto* void, unless the Court shall think fit to extend the time.

Amended documents to be marked.

164. Whenever any document is amended it shall be marked with the date of the order of amendment, and of the day on which the amendment is made, in manner following, viz.:—

Amended day of , pursuant to order of
, dated the day of , 19 .

Time for delivery.

165. Whenever any document is amended it shall be delivered to the opposite party within the time allowed for the amendment, and when the document is one which is required to be filed the amended document shall be filed also in the same manner.

Judgments and Orders.

Formal orders.

166.—(1.) A Minute of every order, whether interlocutory or final, shall be made by the Court in the Minutes of Proceedings at the time when the judgment or order is given or made.

(2.) Every such Minute shall have the full force and effect of a formal order, and shall form part of the Record.

(3.) The Court may at any time order a formal order to be drawn up on the application of any party.

(4.) Where the Court delivers a decision in writing, the original or a copy thereof signed by the Judge or officer holding the Court shall be filed in the proper office of the Court with the papers in the action.

(5.) An order shall not be drawn up in form except on the application of some party to the action, or by direction of the Court, and shall than be passed and be certified by affixing thereto the seal of the Court, and it shall then be deemed to form part of the record in the action.

(6.) An order shall not be enforced or appealed from nor shall an office copy of it be granted until it forms part of the record.

(7.) An order shall bear the date of the day of the delivery of the decision on which the order is founded.

(8.) Any party to an action or proceeding is entitled to have an office copy of any order made therein.

Entry of judgment.

167. All orders of adjournment or for the payment of costs and all judgments for the payment of any debt or damages or costs shall be entered by the Registrar in the Minutes; but all special judgments or orders in the nature of Decrees shall be settled by the Court and shall be sealed with the seal of the Court and filed with the rest of the documents in the action or matter, and the Minute of the filing, with an abstract of such judgment or order and the date thereof, shall be entered in the Minutes.

Forms 69 and 70.

Service of order for payment of money or of adjournment.

168. Orders for payment of money or costs or both and orders of adjournment when directed to be served shall in all cases be prepared by the Registrar, and, unless the Court shall otherwise order, shall be delivered to the Marshal, who shall immediately send them to the parties on whom they are directed to be served. But it shall not be necessary for a party in whose favour any order has been made to prove, previously to his taking proceedings thereon, that it has reached the other party.

Consents.

169. Any consent in writing signed by or on behalf of the parties may, by leave of the Court, be filed, and shall thereupon have the effect of an order of the Court.

Orders for payment of money.

170.—(1.) When the Court orders the payment of a sum of money such money shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be payable forthwith.

(2.) The Court may order the amount of a judgment and the costs to be paid by instalments as it may think fit.

(3.) When the amount in dispute does not exceed 50*l.* the Court may at the time of giving judgment award a lump sum for costs, not exceeding 5*l.* and Court fees, and such sum shall become payable forthwith unless the Court otherwise orders.

(4.) The rate of interest on judgment debts shall be 5 per cent.

Form 71

(5.) All payments may be made into Court.

(6.) The Registrar shall give notice to the party in whose favour it is made of every payment made into Court when the payment exceeds 10*s.*

Injunction.

Form 72.

171. In any action or matter in which an injunction has been or might have been claimed the plaintiff may, before or after judgment, apply for an injunction to restrain the defendant from the repetition or continuance of the wrongful act or breach of contract complained of, or from the commission of any wrongful act or breach of contract of a like kind relating to the same property or right, or arising out of the same contract, and the Court may, in addition to giving judgment for such damages and costs as the plaintiff may be entitled to, grant the injunction either upon or without terms as may be just.

Where an order directs a deed to be prepared.

172. Where a judgment or order directs any deed to be prepared and executed, it shall state by what party the deed is to be prepared and to whom it shall be submitted for approval, and if the parties cannot agree upon the form of it the Court may, upon the application of either party, either settle the deed itself, or name a competent person by whom he deed shall be settled subject to the final approval of the Court.

173. Where an order directs any personal Property to be sold, it shall be sold by public auction under the superintendence of the Marshal, unless the Court shall otherwise direct. Sale of personal property.

174.—(1.) On proof of great urgency or other peculiar circumstances, the Court may, if it thinks fit, before service of a writ of summons in an action, and without notice, make an order of injunction, or an order to sequester money or goods, or to stop the clearance of a vessel, or to hold to bail, or to attach property, Urgent orders.

(2.) Before making the order the Court shall require the person applying for it to enter into a recognizance, with or without a surety or sureties, as the Court thinks fit, as security for his being answerable in damages to the person against whom the order is sought.

(3.) The order shall not remain in force more than twenty-four hours, and shall at the end of that time wholly cease to be in force, unless within that time an action is regularly brought by the person obtaining the order.

(4.) The order shall be dealt with in the action as the Court thinks fit.

175.—(1.) Where an action is brought for the recovery of a sum exceeding 5*l*., and it is proved that the defendant is about to abscond for the purpose of defeating the plaintiff's claim, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that he be arrested and delivered into safe custody to be kept until he gives bail or security with a surety or sureties in such sum, expressed in the order, as the Court thinks fit not exceeding the probable amount of debt, or damages, and costs to be recovered in the action, that he will appear at any time when called on, while the action is pending, and until execution or satisfaction of any order made against him, and that, in default of appearance, he will pay any money and costs which he is ordered to pay in the action. Orders to hold to bail.

(2.) The expenses incurred for the subsistence of the defendant while under arrest shall be paid by the plaintiffs in advance at such rate and in such amounts as the Court directs; and the total amount so paid may be recovered by the plaintiff in the action, unless the Court otherwise directs.

(3.) The Court may at any time, on reasonable cause shown, discharge or vary the order.

(4.) An order to hold to bail shall state the amount, including costs, for which bail is required.

(5.) It shall be executed forthwith.

(6.) The person arrested under it shall be entitled to be discharged from custody under it on bringing into Court the amount stated in the order to abide the event of such action as may be brought, or on entering into a recognizance, without or with a surety or sureties as the Court thinks fit, as security that he will abide by the orders of the Court in any action brought.

(7.) He shall be liable to be detained in custody under the order for not more than seven days, if not sooner discharged; but the Court may from time to time, if it thinks fit, renew the order.

(8.) No person, however, shall be kept in custody under any such order and renewed order for a longer time than thirty days.

176.—(1.) Where the order of the Court is one ordering some act to be done other than payment of money, there shall be indorsed on the copy of it served on the person required to obey it a memorandum in the words or to the effect following:— Orders other than for payment of money.

If you, the within-named *A. B.*, neglect to obey this order within the time therein appointed, you will be liable to be arrested and your property may be sequestered.

(2.) Where the person directed to do the act fails to do it according

to the order, the person prosecuting the order may apply to the Court for another order for the arrest of the disobedient person.

(3.) Thereupon the Court may make an order ordering and empowering an officer of the Court therein named to take the body of the disobedient person and detain him in custody until further order.

(4.) He shall be liable to be detained in custody until he has obeyed the order in all things that are to be immediately performed, and given such security as the Court thinks fit to obey the order in other respects (if any) at the future times thereby appointed.

Removal of property.

177.—(1.) Where it is proved that the defendant, with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any order obtained or to be obtained against him, is about to remove any property out of the jurisdiction of the Court, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the plaintiff order that property to be forthwith seized and secured.

(2.) The Court may at any time on reasonable cause shown discharge or vary the order.

Compensation in case order improperly obtained.

178,—(1.) If it appears to the Court that any order made under any of the last four foregoing Rules was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if the plaintiff's action fails, or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise, and it appears to the Court that there was no sufficient ground for his bringing the action, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the defendant, order the plaintiff to pay to the defendant such amount as appears to the Court to be a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense and injury occasioned to him by the execution of the order.

(2.) Payment of compensation under this Rule is a bar to any action for damages in respect of anything done in pursuance of the order, and any such action, if begun, shall be stayed by the Court in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Seamen's wages.

179. Where money ordered by the Court to be paid is due for seamen's wages, or is other money recoverable under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, or other law relating to ships, and the person ordered to pay is master or owner of a ship, and the money is not paid as ordered, the Court, in addition to other powers for compelling payment, shall have power to direct that the amount unpaid be levied by seizure and sale of that ship.

Accounts, how to be taken.

180. When a judgment or order directs that any account be taken or inquiry made, such account shall be taken and inquiry made by such person as the Court shall direct, and all parties shall have the same power of summoning witnesses, including as witnesses any party in the action, and of examining them on such accounts or inquiries, and of compelling the production of documents, as they would have upon the trial of an action, and all Rules as to summoning, swearing, and examining of witnesses and the production of documents at the trial, shall be applicable (so far as may be) to the summoning, swearing, examining, and production on taking any such accounts or prosecuting any such inquiries.

The Registrar to appoint time and place for inquiries and taking accounts.

181. Where an order is issued for making inquiries or taking accounts, the Registrar shall direct all parties entitled to attend at the appointed place for the purpose of proceeding with such inquiries or accounts by summons returnable not less than three days after date; and upon the day appointed and at any adjourned sitting the person appointed shall sit at the time and place appointed and hear all parties interested, or their legal practitioners.

Books of account to be taken as *prima facie* evidence.

182. Where an order directs accounts to be taken, any book of account in which the accounts required to be taken or any or them have been kept shall, unless the Court shall otherwise direct, be taken as *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of the matters therein contained, with

liberty to the parties interested to take such objection thereto as they may be advised.

183.—(1.) Where the Registrar or any other person has been ordered to certify to the Court on any matter he shall present to the Court a certificate in writing signed by him; such certificate shall be prepared seven days before the day appointed for presenting the same, and the Registrar shall give notice to all parties to the action that the certificate lies in his office for the inspection of any parties interested therein or affected thereby; and he shall deliver a copy thereof to any person requiring the same upon payment of the costs of such copy at the rate of sixpence per folio of seventy-two words. Registrar's certificate.

(2.) Where any person interested in or affected by the certificate of the Registrar or person appointed under Rule 180 desires to have the same varied, he shall apply to the Court on the day appointed for presenting the certificate, and the Court shall thereupon hear and determine such application, and shall confirm or vary the certificate, and make such further order thereupon as it may think fit.

(3.) If no application shall be made to vary the certificate it shall be confirmed by the Court, unless the Court thinks fit to otherwise order.

184. Where the Registrar, Marshal, or any other person, has by any order been directed to do any act, and it may be found necessary to have further directions or an order of the Court for carrying the same into effect, he may apply to the Court for such direction or order, and thereupon the Court may give such directions or make such order as it may think fit, or may appoint a time to hear all parties, and if the Court shall made such appointment for hearing, it shall operate as a stay of proceedings in the action until the day so appointed, if the Court shall so direct. Further directions.

Enforcement of Judgments and Orders.

185. When a person against whom a warrant of arrest is issued cannot be found, or being in custody, refuses or neglects to comply with the order made against him, a warrant of sequestration may be issued against his goods on the application of the other party. Warrant of sequestration. Form 73.

186. When a defendant has made default in payment of the amount awarded by the judgment or of any instalment thereof, a warrant of execution may issue without leave of the Court for the whole amount of the judgment and costs then remaining unsatisfied, unless, in the case of instalments, the Court shall otherwise specially direct. In case of default execution may issue.

187. The Registrar shall indorse on every warrant of execution the amount to be levied, distinguishing the amount adjudged to be paid and the amount of the fee for issuing the warrant, and shall prepare and deliver to the Marshal a notice in the proper form, and the Marshal, when he levies, shall deliver such notice to the party against whom the execution has been issued or leave it at the place when the execution is levied. Indorsement on warrant. Form 74.

188. Every warrant of execution against the goods shall bear date on the day which it was issued and shall continue in force for twelve calendar months from such date and no longer. Date and duration of warrant. Form 75.

Extension of Judgment.

189.—(1.) Where a judgment has been obtained for any debt, damages or costs the Court, after the expiration of the time limited for appealing against such judgment or if, on appeal, the judgment is not reversed or execution is not stayed, may, on the application of the Extension of judgment.

judgment creditor, and upon proof that the judgment has not been satisfied, grant a certificate under the official seal of the validity of the judgment.

Form 76.

(2.) On the production of the certificate to any other Court established under the Principal Order it shall be registered in that Court, and all reasonable costs and charges attendant upon such registration shall be added to and recovered in like manner as if they were part of the original judgment.

(3.) When a certificate has been registered in a Court under this rule, proceedings may be taken in execution or by judgment summons in like manner as if the judgment had been obtained in that Court.

(4.) On proof of the setting aside or satisfaction of a judgment of which a certificate has been registered the Court in which the certificate has been registered may order the registration to be cancelled.

Summons to Judgment Debtor.

Judgment summons.

Forms 77 and 78.

190.—(1.) Where an order ordering payment of money remains wholly or in part unsatisfied, whether an execution order has been made or not, the person prosecuting the order (in these Rules called the judgment creditor) may apply to the Court for a summons ordering a person by whom payment is to be made (in this Order called the judgment debtor) to appear and be examined respecting his ability to make the payment; and the Court shall, unless it see good reason to the contrary, grant a summons accordingly.

(2.) Every judgment summons under this Rule shall be issued and be served personally five clear days at least before the day on which the judgment debtor is required to appear, except in the case provided for by section (3) of this Rule.

(3.) Where the applicant shall state to the Registrar that the judgment debtor is about to remove from his dwelling or place of business, or is keeping out of the way to avoid service, then the judgment summons may be issued and served at any time before the hearing. But the Court shall not act upon a summons issued under this Rule unless at the hearing it is satisfied by evidence on oath that at the time of the application the facts were as stated by the applicant.

(4.) A judgment summons may issue without leave of the Court, except where the judgment is more then six years old.

(5.) The hearing of a judgment summons may be adjourned from time to time.

(6.) Upon the issue of a judgment summons against a party, the Marshal shall return into Court any warrant of execution against the goods of such party which may have been issued in the action.

(7.) Any witness may be summoned to prove the means of a judgment debtor in the same manner as witnesses are summoned to give evidence at a trial.

Examination of judgment debtor.

191.—(1.) On the appearance of the judgment debtor, he may be examined on oath by or on behalf of the judgment creditor and by the Court respecting his ability to pay the money ordered to be paid, and for discovery of property applicable thereto, and respecting his disposal of any property.

(2.) He shall produce, on oath or otherwise, all books, papers and documents in his possession or power relating to any property applicable to payment.

(3.) Whether the judgment debtor appears, or not, the judgment creditor and any witness whom the Court thinks requisite, may be examined on oath or otherwise, respecting the same matters.

(4.) The Court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the examination from time to time and require from the judgment debtor such security for his appearance as the Court thinks fit; and, in default of his finding security, may, by order, commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, there to remian until the adjourned hearing unless sooner discharged.

Committal for non-payment.

192. If it appears to the Court, by the examination of the judgment debtor or other evidence, that the judgment debtor then has sufficient means to pay the money directed to be paid by him, and he refuses or neglects to pay the same according to the order, then and in any such case the Court may, if it thinks fit, by order, commit him to prison for any time not exceeding forty days.

Amendment of order.

193. On the examination, the Court, if it thinks fit, whether it makes an order for commitment or not, may rescind or alter any order for the payment of money by instalments or otherwise, and may make any further or other order, either for the payment of the whole amount forthwith, or by instalments, or in any other manner, as the Court thinks fit.

Bankrupt not to be committed.

194. When on the return day of a judgment summons the judgment debtorshall satisfy the Court that he has been adjudicated a bankrupt and that the debt was provable in the bankruptcy, or that, in respect of the debts, resolutions have been duly registered under any bankruptcy law for the time being in force, no order of commitment shall be made.

Where, after commitment, the judgment debtor shall file in Court an affidavit to the same effect and at the same time give notice to the judgment creditor of the filing of the affidavit, the order of commitment shall not issue or, if issued, shall be recalled.

Commitment of debtor.

Forms 79 and 80.

195.—(1.) An order of commitment of a judgment debtor shall bear date on the day on which it was made, and shall continue in force from one year from such date and no longer, unless the Court thinks fit to enlarge the time by an extension indorsed on the order of commitment.

(2.) When an order of commitment for non-payment of money is issued, the defendant may—

(*a.*) Before being delivered into the custody of the gaoler pay to the Marshal the amount indorsed on the order, on receipt of which the Marshal shall discharge the defendant, and shall, within twenty-four hours, pay over to such person as the Court may from time to time appoint the amount received; or

Form 81.

(*b.*) After being delivered into the custody of the gaoler, pay the amount indorsed on the order of commitment into Court or to the gaoler in whose custody he is. When the money is paid into Court, the Registrar shall sign and seal a certificate of payment, upon receipt of which the gaoler shall forthwith discharge the judgment debtor; when it is paid to the gaoler he shall sign a certificate of payment, and forthwith discharge the judgment debtor, and shall pay over the amount so received to the proper officer within twenty-four hours.

Costs on default of appearance of judgment creditor.

196. If a judgment debtor appears on the return day of a judgment summons but the judgment creditor fails to appear, the Court may award costs to the judgment debtor.

Prison expenses of debtor.

197.—(1.) The expenses of the judgment debtor's maintenance in prison shall be defrayed in the first instance by the judgment creditor, and may be recovered by him from the judgment debtor, as the Court directs.

(2.) The expenses shall be estimated by the Court, and shall be paid by the judgment creditor at such time and in such manner as the Court directs.

(3.) In default of payment the judgment debtor may be discharged, if the Court thinks fit.

Effect of imprisonment of debtor.

198. Imprisonment of a judgment debtor under the foregoing provisons does not operate as a satisfaction or extinguishment of the debt or liability to which the order relates, or protect the debtor from being anew imprisoned for any new default making him liable to be imprisoned, or deprive the judgment creditor of any right to have execution against his goods as if there had not been such imprisonment.

Discharge of debtor.

199. The judgment debtor, on paying at any time the amount ordered to be paid and all costs and expenses, shall be discharged.

Costs of enforcing a payment.

200. All costs incurred by a plaintiff in endeavouring to procure or enforce an order or judgment, shall be deemed to be due in pursuance of such order or judgment, unless the Court shall otherwise order.

No proceedings to be taken on judgment after six years without leave.

201. No warrant against the goods or judgment summons shall issue on a judgment more than six years old, unless some payment has been made by the judgment debtor into Court within twelve calendar months previously, or unless by leave of the Court; but no notice need be given to the debtor before applying for such leave, and such leave shall be expressed on the warrant or judgment summons under the seal of the Court.

Orders within local jurisdiction.

202.—(1.) Ordinarily, an order of a Provincial Court shall not be enforced out of the Consular district of the Consular officer making the order.

(2.) Where, however, a Provincial Court thinks that the urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case so require, that Court may, for reasons recorded in the Minutes, order that any particular order be enforced out of the particular district.

Interpleader.

Interpleader summons.
Form 82.

203. Where a person seeking relief is under liability for any debt money, goods or chattels, for or in respect of which he is or expects to be sued by two or more parties making adverse claims thereto, he may apply for an interpleader summons calling on the claimants to appear and state the nature and particulars of their claims and either maintain or relinquish them.

Before issuing the summons the Court must be satisfied by affidavit or otherwise—

(a.) that the applicant claims no interest in the subject-matter in dispute other than for charges and costs;

(b.) that the applicant does not collude with any of the claimants;

(c.) that the applicant is willing to pay or transfer the subject-matter into Court or dispose of it as the Court may direct.

On the return day of the summons, whether the claimants appear or not, the Court may direct in what manner the dispute between the claimants shall be tried, and shall proceed to or adjourn the trial as may seem most expedient.

If the original applicant is the defendant in an action which has already been commenced, the Court may stay all future proceeding in such action.

Interpleader in execution proceedings.
Form 83.

204. Where any claim is made to or in respect of anything taken in execution under the process of the Court or in respect of the proceeds or value thereof, the Marshal shall apply to the Court for an interpleder summons, and the Registrar shall issue such summons without leave of the Court.

The case shall then proceed as if claimant were the plaintiff and the execution creditor the defendant.

Particulars and grounds of claim.

205. Two clear days before the return day of the summons under the preceding Rule the claimant shall deliver to the Marshal or leave at

the office of the Registrar particulars of the goods or chattels he alleges to be his property and the ground of his claim, or, in case of a claim for rent, of the amount of such rent, and for what period and in respect of what premises the rent is claimed to be due, and the name, address, and description of the claimant shall be fully set out in such particulars, and any money paid into Court under the execution shall be retained by the Registrar until the claim has been adjudicated upon; but by order of the Court or with the consent of all parties an interpleader claim may be tried although this Rule has not been complied with.

Claim for damages.

206. Where a claimant to goods taken in execution claims damages from the execution creditor or from the Marshal for or in respect of the seizure of the goods, he shall, in the particulars of his claims, state the amount he claims for damages, and the ground upon which he claim, such damages. And where he claims damages from the Marshal arising out of the execution of any process, he shall, three clear days before the return day, deliver to the Marshal a notice of his claim stating the grounds for and the amount of such claim.

Payment into Court of damages claimed.

207. Where a claim for damages is made against the Marshal and execution creditor, or either of them, they or either of them may pay into Court an amount in full satisfaction of such claim, and such payment into Court shall be made in the same manner, and have the same effect, and the parties respectively shall have the same rights and remedies as they would have by the practice of the Court if the proceedings had been an action in which the claimant was plaintiff and the Marshal and judgment creditor were defendants.

Marshal's costs where decision against claimant

208. Where the claim under any interpleader summons shall be decided against the claimant, the costs of the Marshal allowed by the Court shall be retained by the Marshal out of the amount levied, unless the Court shall otherwise order, but without prejudice to the right of the execution creditor against the claimant for the sum so retained.

Service of interpleader summons.

209. An interpleader summons shall be served in the same time and mode as has been directed for the service of a summons in an action.

Where assignor disputes an assignment.

210. Where the defendant in an action brought by assignee of a debt or chose in action has had notice that the assignment is disputed by the assignor or any one claiming under him or has had notice of any other opposing or conflicting claim to such debt or chose in action, he may, within five days after service of the summons, apply to the Registrar for a summons against the assignor, or the person making such conflicting claim, and the Registrar shall thereupon issue an interpleader summons, returnable as soon as conveniently may be, and upon the return day the Court shall hear the case of the defendant and of the plaintiff in the action, and also of the assignor disputing such assignment, or of the person making such opposing or conflicting claim, and shall give such judgment therein as shall finally determine the rights and claims of all parties as if the same had been an ordinary action into which a third party had been introduced by counterclaim.

Defendant in an action by assignee may pay money into Court.

211. Where the defendant in an action brought by the assignee of a debt or chose in action has had notice as in the last preceeding Rule mentioned, and thinks fit to pay the debt and costs into Court to abide its decision, he shall, upon such payment into Court, give to the Registrar the name of the person against whose dispute of the assignment or conflicting claim he desires to be protected, and the Registrar shall thereupon give notice to such person, and on the return day the Court shall determine the rights of the parties, and may, if it thinks fit, order the defendant to pay all or any part of the costs.

Arbitration.

Arbitrators and Umpires.
From 84,

212.—(1.) Unless the submission otherwise provides the reference shall be to a single Arbitrator.

(2.) If the reference is to two Arbitrators, the two Arbitrators may appoint an Umpire at any time within the period during which they have power to make an award.

(3). When the parties do not concur in the appointment of a single Arbitrator, or when one party makes default in appointing one or two Arbitrators, or when an Arbitrator or Umpire refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting or dies, any party may serve the other parties or the Arbitrators (as the case may be) with notice to make such appointment or supply such vacancy, and if the appointment is not made within seven clear days after the service of the notice, the Court may, on application by the party who gave the notice, appoint an Arbitrator or Umpire, who shall act in like manner as if he had been appointed by consent of all parties.

(4.) The parties to the reference, and all persons claiming under them, shall, subject to any legal objection, submit to be examined by the Arbitrators or Umpire in relation to the matters in dispute, and shall, subject as aforesaid, produce all such books, papers, and other documents as may be required of them.

Award.
Form 85.

213.—(1.) The Arbitrators shall make their award within three months after entering on the reference or being called on to act by a notice in writing, unless the order for reference contains a different limit of time.

(2.) The Court may, if it thinks fit, on application, enlarge the time for making an award, the reasons for enlargement being on each occasion entered in the Minutes.

(3.) If the Arbitrators have allowed their time to expire without making an award or cannot agree, an Umpire may enter on the reference in lieu of the Arbitrators.

(4.) The Umpire shall make his award within one month after the expiration of the time fixed for the making of award at the time when he entered on the reference. The award shall be in writing, signed by the Arbitrators or Umpire making it.

(5.) It shall contain a conclusive finding, and not find on the contingency of any matter of facts afterwards substantiated or deposed to.

(6.) It shall comprehend a finding on each of the several matters referred.

(7.) The award shall be final and binding on the parties and the persons claiming through them respectively.

Questions of law.

214.—(1.) Where it appears to the Arbitrators or Umpire that any difficult question of law is involved in or raised by the facts as finally ascertained by them or him, they or he may, if it seems to them or him fit, state the award as to the whole or any part thereof in the form of a case for the opinion of the Court.

(2.) The Court shall consider and deliver judgment of the case as with any other special case.

Costs.

215.—(1.) The Arbitrators or Umpire shall have power to award the costs of the reference in the whole or in part.

(2.) But an award respecting costs shall not preclude a party against whom costs are awarded from applying to the Court to tax the costs, and on that application the costs, including the remuneration (if any) of the Arbitrators and Umpire or any of them, shall be taxed at a reasonable rate by the Court, and the Court shall make such order respecting the costs of taxation as the Court thinks fit.

216.—(1.) The Arbitrators or Umpire making an award shall, within the time limited, deposit the award in the proper office of the Court inclosed in a sealed cover and indorsed with the names of the parties to the reference and with a note of the amount claimed by the Arbitrators and Umpire for remuneration. Confirmation of award. From 86.

(2.) Notice of the award having been deposited shall be served by the Court on the parties, who shall be at liberty to read the award and to have copies of it.

(3.) Any person interested may, within fourteen days after notice of the award, apply to the Court to prevent the execution of the award or of any specified part of it.

(4.) In default of any such application the award shall be entered as the judgment in the cause, and shall be as binding and effectual to all intents as if given by the Court, and execution may issue and all things be done thereupon as upon a judgment of the court.

217. The Court may at any time remit the matters referred or any of them to the reconsideration and redetermination of the Arbitrators or Umpire, or may, in case the Arbitrators refusing or neglecting to act, or with the consent of both parties, revoke the reference, or order another reference to be made in the same manner on such terms as to costs and other matters as the Court thinks fit. Matter may be remitted for reconsideration.

218. The Court shall not refuse to execute an award merely on the ground of irregularity in the submission or during the reference, where the irregularity has not been substantially prejudicial to any party objecting. Irregularity.

Attachment of Debts.

219. Where a plaintiff is desirous that the defendant shall be orally examined after judgment has been given against him as to what debts are due and owing or accruing to him, the plaintiff shall, before such examination, give the Registrar a statement in writing of the name, address, and description of the persons within the jurisdiction of the Court whom he considers to be indebted to the defendant. Examination of the defendant as to debts owing to him.

220. When such a statement has been lodged, the defendant, after judgment has been given against him, may be examined before the Court as to any debts due, owing, or accruing to him from any persons mentioned in the statement, and if any such person be then present, he may be required forthwith, if he admits the debt, to show cause why he should not be ordered to pay into Court for the benefit of the judgment creditor the amount of such debts or such portion of it as will satisfy the judgment debt, and the Court may make an order for the payment of such debt or such portion as will satisfy the judgment debt, and such order may be enforced in the same manner as any other order of the Court, and when such person pays the money so ordered he shall not be liable for any costs. A receipt shall be given for the same to the person paying the same, which shall be a sufficient discharge and acquittance for such amount as between the person paying and the judgment debtor. Order for examination of defendant as to debts due to him. Form 87.

221. A plaintiff who has not previously lodged such a statement as required by Rule 219, and who has obtained a judgment or order for the recovery and payment of money, or a defendant who has obtained such judgment against the plaintiff, may at any time lodge with the Registrar an affidavit that the judgment or order is unsatisfied, and that a third person (hereafter alluded to as the Garnishee) is indebted to the judgment debtor, and is within the jurisdiction of the Court as regards such debt, and the Registrar shall thereupon issue a summons to the garnishee at the suit of the judgment creditor for the Proceedings against garnishee. From 88.

amount due by the garnishee to the judgment debtor or such portion of it as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment or order.

Service of garnishee summons.

222. The summons shall be personally served on the garnishee, and shall have the effect of preventing his parting with or disposing of any debt due, owing or accruing from him to the judgment debtor.

No costs where garnishee pays.

223. Where the garnishee shall pay into Court three clear days before the return day of the summons the amount due from him to the judgment debtor or an amount equal to the judgment or order, he shall not be liable for any costs.

Order on garnishee summons.

224. Upon the return day of the summons the Court shall determine as to the liability of the garnishee and as to the party by whom the costs of the proceedings shall be paid, and make an order in accordance with such decision.

Appeal to Supreme Court.

Applications for leave to appeal.

225. Where an application for leave to appeal is made in a Provincial Court or in the Supreme Court it shall be made by motion in open Court, and if leave is given the appellant shall file his motion-paper of appeal in the Provincial Court within seven days after leave given by the Provincial Court, and within fourteen days after leave given by the Supreme Court, as the case my be.

Notice of appeal.

226.—(1.) An appeal to the Supreme Court shall not lie from an order of a Provincial Court made on the application of one party without notice to the other party.

(2.) But, if any person thinks himself aggrieved by such an order, he may, on notice to the other party, apply to the Provincial Court to vary or discharge the order, and an appeal shall lie from the decision on that application.

Security for costs.

227.—(1.) The appellant shall give security to the satisfaction of the Provincial Court to an amount not exceeding 50*l.* for prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of any costs that may be ordered by the Supreme Court on the appeal to be paid by the appellant to any person;

(2.) The appellant shall pay to the Provincial Court such sum as the Provincial Court thinks reasonable to defray the expense of the making up and transmission of the record to the Supreme Court.

Time for appeal.

228.—(1.) After three months from the date of a decision of the Provincial Court an appeal against it shall not lie except by leave of the Supreme Court.

(2.) After six months from the date of a decision of the Provincial Court application for leave to appeal against it shall not be entertained by the Supreme Court.

Execution pending appeal.

229.—(1.) Where a person ordered to pay money or to do any other thing appeals, the Provincial Court shall direct either that the decision appealed from be carried into execution or that the execution thereof be suspended pending the appeal, as that Court thinks fit.

(2.) If the Provincial Court directs the decision to be carried into execution the person in whose favour it is given shall, before the execution of it, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for performance of any order to be made on appeal.

(3.) If the Provincial Court directs the execution of the decision to be suspended, the person against whom it is given shall, before an order for suspension is made, give security to the satisfaction of the Provincial Court for performance of such order as shall be made on appeal.

Appeal motion.

230.—(1.) In every appeal the appellant shall file an appeal motion-paper in the Provincial Court.

(2.) He may at the same time file any argument which he desires to submit to the Supreme Court in support of the appeal.

(3.) Copies of the motion-paper and the argument (if any) shall be served on such persons as respondents as the Provincial Court directs.

Cross appeal.

231.—(1.) A respondent may, within fourteen days after service of the motion-paper, file in the Provincial Court a motion-paper of cross-appeal and such argument as he desires to submit to the Supreme Court on the appeal and cross-appeal, if any.

(2.) Copies thereof shall be furnished by the Provincial Court to to such persons as that Court thinks fit.

Record of appeal.

232.—(1.) On the expiration of the prescribed time last referred to the Provincial Court shall, without the application of any party, make up the record of appeal, which shall consist of the writ of summons, particulars, statements of claim and defence (if any), orders, and proceedings, all written and documentary evidence admitted or tendered or a certified copy thereof, and the notes of the oral evidence, the appeal and cross-appeal motion-paper, and the arguments (if any.)

(2.) The several pieces shall be fastened together, consecutively numbered; and the whole shall be secured by the seal of the Court, and be forthwith forwarded by it to the Supreme Court.

(3.) The Provincial Court shall not, except for some special cause, take on itself the responsibility of the charge or of the transmission to the Supreme Court of original letters or documents produced in evidence. They shall be returned to the parties producing them; and those parties shall produce the originals, if required by the Supreme Court, at or before the hearing of the appeal.

Exclusive powers of Supreme Court after record transmitted.

233.—(1.) After the record of appeal is transmitted, until the appeal is disposed of, the Supreme Court shall be in exclusive possession of the whole action as between the parties to the appeal.

(2.) Every application in the action, as between the parties to the appeal, shall be made to the Supreme Court and not to the Provincial Court; but any application may be made through the Provincial Court.

Appointment of day for hearing appeal.

234.—(1.) The Supreme Court shall, after receiving the record of appeal, fix a day for the hearing of the appeal, and shall give notice thereof through the Provincial Court to the parties to the appeal, such a day being fixed as will allow of the parties attending in person or by a legal practitioner, if they so desire.

(2.) But if all the separate parties to an appeal appear in person before the Supreme Court, or appoint persons there to represent them as their legal practitioners in the appeal, and cause the appearance or appointment to be notified to the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court may dispose of the appeal without being required to give notice through the Provincial Court to the parties to the appeal of the day fixed for the hearing thereof.

Personal appearance.

235. The Supreme Court may, if it thinks fit, require a party to an appeal to appear personally before it on the hearing of the appeal or on any occasion pending the appeal.

New evidence.

236. It is not open, as of right, to a party to an appeal to adduce new evidence in support of his original case, but a party may allege any material facts that have come to his knowledge after the decision of the Provincial Court, and the Supreme Court may in any case, if it thinks fit, allow or require new evidence to be adduced.

General powers of Supreme Court on appeal.

237.—(1.) The Supreme may make any orders necessary for determining the real question in controversy in the action as among the parties to the appeal, and for that purpose may amend any defect or error in the record of appeal, and may enlarge the time for any proceeding except as otherwise by this Order expressly provided.

(2.) The Supreme Court may direct the Provincial Court to inquire into and certify its finding on any question as between the parties to the

appeal or any of them, which the Supreme Court thinks fit to determine before final judgment is given in the appeal.

(3.) Generally, the Supreme Court shall, as among the parties to the appeal, have as full jurisdiction over the whole action as if it had been originally instituted and prosecuted in the Supreme Court by parties subject to the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

(4.) The Supreme Court may, if it thinks fit, remit the action to the Prrvincial Court to be re-heard or to be otherwise dealt with as the Supreme Court directs.

(5.) The powers of the Supreme Court may be exercised notwithstanding that the appeal is brought against part only of the decision of the Provincial Court.

(6.) Those powers may be exercised in favour of all or any of the parties to the action, although they have not appealed from or complained of the decision.

Re-hearing in Supreme Court.

Time for application for re-hearing.

238. Where a final order has been made, an application for a re-hearing in the Supreme Court shall be made within fourteen days after the making of the final order.

Security.

Security by bond.

Forms 89 and 90.

239.—(1.) In all cases where a party proposes to give a bond by way of security, he shall serve on the opposite party and on the Registrar at his office notice of the proposed sureties in the proper form; and the Registrar shall forthwith give notice to both parties of the day and hour on which he proposes that the bond should be executed, and shall state in the notice to the person in whose favour the security is given that he must at that time be prepared to make any valid objection he may have to the sureties or either of them.

Form 91.

(2.) The sureties shall make an affidavit of their sufficiency whenever the opposite party shall give notice that the same is required.

(3.) The bond shall be executed in the presence of the Court or of the Registrar, and shall be deposited with the Registrar until the cause is finally disposed of.

(4.) No officer of the Court shall, under any circumstances, become surety in any case where by the practice of the Court security is required.

Deposit in lieu of bond.

240. Where a party makes a deposit of money in lieu of giving a bond, he shall forthwith give notice to the opposite party of such a deposit having been made.

Security for costs by foreign plaintiff.

241. When a foreign plaintiff has made a deposit or given security for costs, he may give notice to the defendant, if successful, to tax costs, within a certain time to be named in such notice, being not less than seven clear days after judgment, and if the defendant fails, without good reason, to send in his bill of costs for taxation by the time named in the notice, the deposit shall be returned to the plaintiff or the security cancelled.

But the return or cancellation shall not derogate from the right of the defendant to recover such costs from the plaintiff in such manner as may be open to him.

Costs.

Taxation of costs.

242.—(1,) All costs shall be taxed by the Registrar subject to revision by the Court.

(2.) On receipt of the bill of costs of the party entitled thereto the Registrar shall fix a day for taxation, and give notice thereof to the parties.

(3.) At the appointed time the Registrar shall proceed to tax the costs according to the Rules and the Schedules of costs, setting down in the column reserved for that purpose against each item the amount (if any) which he disallows. At the conclusion of the taxation the disallowance column is to be added up, and the sum deducted from the original amount of the bill; the difference so obtained is the sum at which the bill is taxed. The Registrar shall make a Memorandum at the foot of the bill as follows :—

"Taxed at

"A. B.,
"*Registrar.*"

"(4.) All bills of costs are to be dated and entitled in the action to which they refer, and are to be distinguished as "plaintiff's costs" or "defendent's costs" as the case may be. They must be ruled on the right-hand side with double money columns, only one of which is to be filled up, the other being reserved for the entry by the Registrar of his disallowance.

Costs of witnesses.

243. The costs of witnesses, whether they have been examined or not, may be allowed though they have not been summoned, unless the Court otherwise orders. In such cases the Court shall give special directions as to the amounts to be allowed.

Appropriation of moneys paid into Court.

244. Money paid into Court on a judgment shall be appropriated first in satisfaction of the Court fees and costs, and afterwards in satisfaction of the original demand.

Costs of warrant against goods.

245.—(1.) Costs of warrants against the goods, whether executed or unexecuted or unproductive, shall be allowed against the party against whose goods the warrant is issued, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

(2.) On the hearing of a judgment summons, where a warrant against the goods has been issued, the costs of such warrant shall not be allowed against the judgment debtor unless the Court is satisfied that there was a reasonable cause for issuing the warrant.

No costs of judgment summons unless order made.

246. The costs of a judgment summons shall not be allowed against the judgment debtor unless some order shall have been made thereon; but where an order is made on a judgment summons the Court may, in its discretion, allow the costs against the judgment debtor of any previous judgment summonses which have not been served through the judgment debtor having evaded service.

Costs of commitment.

247. Costs of warrants of commitment, whether executed or unexecuted, shall be allowed against the defendant, unless the Court shall otherwise order.

Possession fee.

248. No possession fee shall be payable where an execution is paid out at the time of the levy; but if the officer shall necessarily remain in possession more than half-an-hour and the execution shall be paid out on the day of levy, the possession fee for that day shall be charged.

Appraisement.

249. No appraisement is to be made until the fifth day of the Marshal holding possession of the goods under an execution unless where the goods are of a perishable nature, or are sold at the request of the party before the expiration of four days, or unless the goods are removed.

Practice.

Change of legal practitioner.

250. Where any party changes his legal practitioner he shall give notice in writing of such change to the Registrar, stating the name and place of business of the new legal practitioner, and the Registrar shall file the notice.

Copies of documents.

251. Copies of all proceedings or documents to be prepared by the Registrar shall be prepared by him for any party requiring the same upon prepayment of the costs of such copies.

Folios.

252. A folio is to comprise seventy-two words; every figure or uninterrupted group of figures being counted as one word.

Service on legal practitioner deemed service on party.

253. Where a party acts by a legal practitioner, service of any proceeding or document upon such legal practitioner, or delivery of the same at his office, shall be deemed to be good service upon the party for whom the legal practitioner acts except in cases where personal service is required.

Practice on service by legal practitioner.

254. Where a party or his legal practitioner undertakes a service of any process, he shall make the necessary copies of such process and deliver them to the Registrar with the amount of the fees payable thereon, and the Registrar shall seal the process and return them to the legal practitioner for service.

Notice of interlocutory proceedings may be served by party.

255. Any notice relating to any interlocutory proceedings may, by leave of the Registrar, be served by the party or his legal practitioner requiring to effect such service, but the costs of such service and the proof thereof shall not be allowed except by the order of the Court.

No service of order of adjournment.

256. Where any action is adjourned no order of adjournment shall be served on either party unless by direction of the Court.

Postponement of trial.

257. Where it appears to the Court that, from the course of proceedings in any action, the trial cannot be held on the return day of the summons, the Court may postpone the trial until such other day as the state of the proceeding requires, and give notice of such postponement to all parties and persons interested.

Filing of documents.

258. Where any particulars or other documents are directed to be filed they shall be filed with the Registrar, together with as many copies thereof as there are parties to be served, and the names, addresses, and description of such parties, and an additional copy for the use of the Court if required.

Issue of documents.

259. Before any summons, notice, or other document, or any copy thereof shall be issued by the Registrar, the fees shall be fully paid by the party requiring the same, and the document shall be sealed with the seal of the Court.

Computation of period of time.

260. In all cases where anything is required by the rules of practice to be done within a period of twenty-four hours, or within a period of forty-eight hours, no part of Sunday or any day on which the offices of the Court shall be lawfully closed shall be included in the computation of such period.

Detinue.

Judgment in detinue.

Form 92.

261. The judgment in detinue, if for the plaintiff, shall be for the value of the goods detained together with the sum to be stated in the judgment by way of damages for the detention and costs, but it may be made part of the order that, on the payment of damages for the detention and costs and return of the goods on or before a date to be named, satisfaction shall be entered.

Execution for delivery of property.

Form 93.

262. Where it is sought to enforce a judgment or order for the recovery of any property other than land or money the Court may, upon the application of the plaintiff, order that a warrant of delivery shall issue for the delivery of the property, and that if the property cannot be found the Marshall shall distrain the defendant of all his goods and chattels within the jurisdiction of the Court till the defendant deliver the property, or, at the plaintiff's option, that the Marshal shall cause to be made of the defendant's goods the assessed value (if any) of the property,

Special Case.

263. The parties to an action may, at any time after the summons has been issued, agree in stating any questions of law in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court, and may agree in writing that on the judgment of the Court being given in the affirmative or negative of the question of law raised, a sum of money, agreed upon by the parties or to be ascertained in such manner as the Court may direct, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them either with or without costs, and the judgment of the Court may, on the decision of the special case, be entered for the sum so agreed or ascertained, with or without costs, as the case may be, and execution may issue thereupon. Special case. Form 94.

264. If the action is in a Provincial Court, the parties may by Agreement state the question in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Supreme Court, and Rule 263 shall apply. Special case for the opinion of the Supreme Court.

265. When during the hearing of any case a difficulty in point of law arises which a Provincial Court deems expedient to refer to the Supreme Court the Provincial Court is to decide upon the facts and enter its verdict thereon subject to a special case to be determined by the Supreme Court. Reference of a point of law to the Supreme Court.

266.—(1.) When the parties are represented by legal practitioners, the case should be drawn by the legal adviser of the plaintiff, and settled by the legal adviser of the defendant, and if any difference arises between them as to the form of the case the Court will finally settle it. Mode of drawing case.

(2.) If the plaintiff and defendant are unrepresented, and from any reason are unable to draw a case, the Court will do so in consultation with the parties.

(3.) Every special case shall be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively, and shall concisely state such facts and documents as may be necessary to enable the Court to decide the questions raised thereby, and shall be signed by the parties. The argument of the case shall be subject to the Rules on that behalf for the time being in force in the Supreme Court.

267. If either party refuses to proceed with the settlement of the special case, the party desirous of proceeding shall prepare the case and serve a copy of it on the other side, and if he refuses or neglects to proceed with the settlement of it within seven days, a summons may be taken out by the proceeding party calling on the other party to show cause why the Court shall not settle the case. On the return day of the summons the Court shall settle the case whether the opposite party be present or not. When settlement of case not proceeded with, Court to settle it.

268. When a special case for the opinion of the Supreme Court is ready, the Provincial Court shall, on receipt of the legal fees, forward it under cover to the Registrar of the Supreme Court together with all documents alluded to in the case, and the Supreme Court will, upon receipt of the case, fix a day for the argument and give notice thereof to the Provincial Court, and thereupon that Court shall take all requisite steps to acquaint the parties. Transmission of special case for Supreme Court.

The Provincial Court may, if it considers it necessary to do so, before forwarding the case to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, cause either or both parties to enter into recognizance to abide the decision of the Supreme Court and to pay all costs arising out of the special case.

Bankruptcy Proceedings.

269. Proceedings in bankruptcy subsequent to an act of bankruptcy are originated by a bankruptcy petition presented either by a creditor or Commencement of proceedings.

by the debtor under the provisions of the Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

Appointment and duties of Receiver.

270.—(1.) On the hearing of a bankruptcy petition the Court may make a receiving order and appoint a Receiver of the property of the debtor.

(2.) The Receiver, unless he is an officer of the Court, shall give such security as the Court may direct.

(3.) Save as provided by these Rules the Receiver shall exercise the power and perform the duties of an Official Receiver under the Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890. He may be removed by the Court.

(4.) In the case of the death, incapacity, or removal of a Receiver the Court shall appoint another Receiver in his place.

(5.) The remuneration of the Receiver shall be fixed at the first meeting of creditors, and shall be approved by the Court. If it is not so fixed or if it appears to be inadequate, the Court may, on the application of the Receiver, fix his remuneration.

Appointment of Special Manager.

271. The powers of an Official Receiver with respect to the appointment of a Special Manager under section 12 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, shall be exercised by the Court, and any Special Manager may be removed by the Court.

Appointment and duties of Trustee.

272.—(1.) The appointment by the creditors of a Trustee under section 21 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, shall be subject to the approval of the Court, and if the Trustee is so approved he shall give security to the satisfaction of the Court.

(2.) The Receiver may be appointed Trustee.

(3.) The Court may disapprove the appiontment on any ground on which the Board of Trade may object to the appointment of a Trustee under section 21 (2) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883.

(4.) The Trustee shall furnish to the Court such a report with respect to the bankrupt's conduct and affairs as is required to be made by the Official Receiver under section 8 (2) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1890. The report shall be filed in the Registry, and shall be considered by the Court at the hearing of the bankrupt's application for discharge.

(5.) If a vacancy occurs in the office of Trustee, the Court may appoint a fit person, who may be an officer of the Court, to act as Receiver and Manager until another Trustee is appointed. The person so appointed shall forthwith call a meeting of creditors for the purpose of filling the vacancy.

Duties as to debtor's conduct and estate.

273. Save as provided in these Rules it shall be the duty of the Receiver or Trustee, as the case may be, to perform the duties of the Official Receiver under sections 69 and 70 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883.

Modification of provisions of Bankruptcy Acts.

274.—(1.) The powers of the Board of Trade or of the Court on the application or representation of the Board of Trade shall in China and Corea be exercised by the Court itself.

(2.) Any notice required under the Bankruptcy Acts or Rules to be published in the London Gazette shall be deemed to be duly published if it is published in such manner as the Court may direct in China or Corea, Hongkong, the United Kingdom, or elsewhere.

Probate and Administration.

Probate.

275. Probate may be granted to the executors of any person having property within the jurisdiction of the Court who shall die leaving a will.

Administration.

276. Letters of administration may be granted to the next-of-kin being of the age of 21 years of any person having property within the jurisdiction of the Court, or, failing the next-of-kin or if the next-of-kin shall not appear on citation, then to the Registrar or some other person to be appointed by the Court.

277. Letters of administration with will annexed may be granted in the case of persons who shall die leaving a will in which no executor is named resident within the jurisdiction of the Court, or where the executors shall not appear on citation, or shall renounce or from any legal disability are not competent to take out probate. Administration with will annexed. Form 106.

278. When administration with will annexed is granted, full power is to be reserved to revoke the administration and grant probate to any executor who shall appear and demand it. Power of revocation to be reserved.

279. All probates and administrations must be limited to property of the deceased existing within the limits of the Principal Order. Limitations.

280. As soon as convenient after the death the executor or executors named in the will or the next-of-kin or other person desiring administration may file a petition in the Court, and thereupon the Court shall issue a citation, which may either be posted up in some public place, or advertised in such newspapers in China or Corea or elsewhere as the Court shall think necessary to insure due publicity. Petition for probate or administration. Forms 95, 96, 102, and 103.

281. If no person appears to the citation, the Court may, after the expiration of ten days from the date of publication of the citation if in China or Corea, or if elsewhere then within such reasonable time as the Court shall appoint, proceed to grant probate or administration, as the case may be. If no appearance to citation grant may issue.

282. If any person appears to the citation, the Court shall fix a day for the consideration of the claims of the several applicants. Forms 104 and 105.

283. The Court may, of its own motion or on the application of any person claiming an interest under a will, give notice to the executors (if any) therein named to come in and prove the will or to renounce probate, and they, or some or one of them, shall within fourteen days notice come in and prove or renounce accordingly. Appearance to citation.

284. Where in a Provincial Court a dispute or question arises in relation to the grant or the application for it, or it appears to the Court doubtful whether or not the grant should be made, the Court shall communicate with the Supreme Court. Notice to executors to come in and prove.

The Supreme Court shall either direct the proceedings of the Provincial Court in the matter, or shall by order remove the matter to the Supreme Court. Reference to Supreme Court.

285. Before any administration is granted the person to whom it is to be committed shall enter into a bond, with or without sureties, in double the amount of the sworn gross value of the estate, unless the Court shall think fit for any reason to diminish the amount. The bond shall be conditioned to make an inventory of the property of the deceased, to exhibit such inventory in the Court, to well and truly administer the estate, and to make an account of the administration when required to do so; such bond is to be deposited with the Court. Administration bond. Form 109.

286. The Court, on granting letters of administration, may fix a certain time for the administrator to pass his accounts. Time for passing accounts.

287. The Court may, in its discretion, allow to any executor or administrator such a commission, not exceeding in the whole 5 per cent. calculated on the assets, as may be a reasonable compensation for his loss of time and trouble, but no allowance shall, under any circumstances, be made to any executor or administrator who shall neglect to file his accounts or to perform any other duty attaching to his office as such executor or administrator within the time fixed by the Court. Commission to executors and administrators.

288. In the event of any executor or administrator neglecting to file his accounts or to perform any duty within the time fixed by the Court, the Court may charge him or them with interest at the current rate on all moneys belonging to the estate then in his or their hands. Interest to be charged to negligent executors and administrators.

289. Where application for probate or administration is, for the first time, made to a Provincial Court after three years from the death of the Application for probate, &c., after three years.

deceased, a grant shall not be made except under the direction of the Supreme Court.

Evidence to be required by Court.

290.—(1.) A Provincial Court, before proceeding on an application shall ascertain where the deceased was resident at the time of his death, and whether he was possessed of property within the jurisdiction of the Court, and shall not for this purpose consider itself bound to rest satisfied with the evidence offered by the applicant.

(2.) The Court shall require evidence, in addition to that offered by the applicant, of the identity of the deceased, or of the applicant, where additional evidence in that behalf seems to the Court necessary or desirable.

(3.) The Court shall ascertain the value of the property of the deceased as correctly as circumstances allow.

(4.) In no case shall the Court issue probate or letters of administration until all inquiries which the Court sees fit to institute have been answered to its satisfaction.

(5.) The Court shall, however, afford as great facility for the obtaining of probate or administration as is consistent with due regard to the prevention of error and fraud.

When grant not to issue from Provincial Court.

291. In the following cases a grant shall not be made by a Provincial Court, except under the direction of the Supreme Court, namely:—

(*a.*) Probate or administration with will annexed, where the will is the will of a married woman;

(*b.*) Administration for the use or benefit of a minor or infant or of a lunatic;

(*c.*) Administration (with or without will annexed) of the property of a bastard dying either a bachelor or a spinster, or a widower or widow without issue, or of a person dying without known relative;

(*d.*) Administration to be granted to a person not resident.

(*e.*) Probate or administration in the case of a person dying elsewhere than in China or Corea.

(*f.*) Probate or administration in the case of a person who at the time of his death was not ordinarily resident within the particular jurisdiction.

(*g.*) Probate or administration limited to specified property of the deceased or for a special period.

Revocation or alteration of grant by Provincial Court.

292. Revocation or alteration of a grant of probate or administration shall not be made by a Provincial Court except under the immediate direction of the Supreme Court.

Objections to grant of probate.

293.—(1.) A notice to prohibit a grant of probate or administration may be filed in the Supreme or a Provincial Court,

Form 112.

(2.) Immediately on such a notice being filed in the Supreme Court a copy thereof shall be sent to the Court of the district (if any) in which it is alleged the deceased was resident at his death, and to any other Court to which it appears expedient to send a copy.

(3.) Immediately on such a notice being filed in a Provincial Court that Court shall send a copy thereof to the Supreme Court, and also to the Court of any other district in which it is known or alleged the deceased had at his death place of abode.

(4.) The notice shall remain in force for three months only from the day of filing, but it may be renewed from time to time.

(5.) The notice shall not affect a grant made on the day on which the notice is filed or on which a copy thereof is received, as the case may be.

Form 113.

(6.) The person filing the notice shall be warned by a warning in writing under the seal of the Court delivered at the place mentioned in the notice as his address.

(7.) After the notice has been filed in, or a copy thereof has been received by, a Provincial Court, a grant of probate or administration shall be made only by the Supreme Court.

Administration under direction of Court.

294.—(1.) A person claiming to be a creditor or legatee, or the next-of-kin, or one of the next-of-kin, of a deceased person may apply for and obtain a summons from the Court requiring the executor or administrator (as the case may be) of the deceased to attend before the Court and show cause why an order should not be made for the administration of the property under the direction of the Court.

(2.) On proof of service of the summons, or on appearance of the executor or administrator, and on proof of all such other things as the Court thinks fit, the Court may make an immediate order for such administration.

(3.) The Court shall have full discretionary power to make or refuse any such order, or to give any special directions respecting the carriage or execution of it, and in the case of applications for such an order by two or more different persons or classes of persons, to grant the same to such one or more of the claimants or classes of claimants, as the Court thinks fit.

(4.) The carriage of the order may subsequently be given to such person, and on such terms, as the Court thinks fit.

(5.) On making such an order, or at any time afterwards, the Court may make any further or other order for compelling the executor or administrator to bring into Court for safe custody all or any part of the money, or securities, or other property of the deceased from time to time coming to his hands, or otherwise for securing the safe keeping of the property of the deceased or any part thereof.

(6.) If the extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require (for reasons recorded in the Minutes), the Court may of its own motion issue such a summons, and make such an order or such orders and cause proper proceedings to be taken thereon.

Grant of administration to officer of Court.

295.—(1.) In a case of apparent intestacy, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require (for reasons recorded in the Minutes), the Court may, of its own motion, grant administration to an officer of the Court.

(2.) The officer so appointed shall act under the direction of the Court, and shall be indemnified thereby.

(3.) He shall publish such notices as the Court thinks fit, in China, Corea, the United Kingdom, and elsewhere.

(4) The Court shall require and compel him to file in the Court accounts of his administration at intervals not exceeding three months.

(5.) The accounts shall be in all cases audited by the Supreme Court; for which purpose every Provincial Court shall, during the months of January and July in every year, send to the Supreme Court all accounts so filed in the then last preceding half-year.

(6.) A commission of 5 per cent., or such less amount as the Secretary of State directs, may be charged on an estate administered under this Rule, and the amount thereof shall be calculated and applied as the Secretary of State directs.

(7.) All expenses incurred on behalf of the Court in the execution of this Rule and the said commission shall be the first charge on the property of the deceased in China or Corea, and the Court shall, by sale of part of that property or otherwise, provide for the discharge of those expenses and the payment of the said commission.

Original will and probate copy.

296.—(1.) Every original will, of which probate or administration with will annexed is granted, shall be filed and kept in the public office

of the Court from which the grant issues, in such manner as to secure at once the due preservation and the convenient inspection of the same.

(2.) No original will shall be delivered out for any purpose without the direction in writing of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

(3.) An office copy of the whole or of any part of a will, or an official certificate of a grant of administration, may be obtained from the Court where the will is proved or the administration granted on payment of the proper fees.

Lists and copies of grants.

297. During the months of January and July in every year, every Provincial Court shall send to the Supreme Court—

A list of the grants of probate and administration made by the Provincial Court up to the last preceeding 31st of December and 30th of June respectively not included in any previous list;

And a copy, certified by the Court to be a correct copy, of every will to which each probate or administration relates.

Wills.

Wills and copies to be marked.

298. Every will or copy of a will to which an executor or administrator with will annexed is sworn shall be marked by the executor or administrator and by the person before whom he is sworn.

Blind or illiterate testator.

299.—(1.) Where the testator was blind or illiterate the Court shall not grant probate or administration with will annexed, unless the Court is first satisfied, by proof or by what appears on the face of the will, that the will was read over to the deceased before its execution, or that he had at that time knowledge of its contents.

(2.) Where in a Provincial Court this information is not forthcoming, the Court shall communicate with the Supreme Court for directions.

Interlineations, erasures, &c.

300.—(1.) The Court, on being satisfied that the will was duly executed, shall carefully inspect it to see whether there are any interlineations or alterations or erasures or obliterations appearing in it and requiring to be accounted for.

(2.) Interlineations, alterations, erasures, and obliterations are invalid, unless they existed in the will at the time of its execution, or unless, if made afterwards, they have been duly signed and witnessed in the mode required for a will, or unless they have been made valid by the re-execution of the will, or by the subsequent execution of some codicil thereto

(3.) Where interlineations, alterations, erasures, or obliterations appear in the will unless they are duly signed and witnessed, or recited in or otherwise identified by the attestation clause, an affidavit, in proof of their having existed in the will before its execution, shall be filed.

(4.) If it is not proved at what time an erasure or obliteration was made, and the words erased or obliterated are not entirely effaced, and can, on inspection of the will, be read, they shall form part of the probate.

(5.) Where words have been erased which might have been of importance, an affidavit shall be required.

(6.) If a Provincial Court has any doubt in regard to any interlineation, alteration, erasure or obliteration, the Court shall communicate with the Supreme Court for directions.

Collateral documents.

301.—(1.) Where a will contains such a reference to some other paper as to raise a question whether that paper is not a constituent part of the will, the Court shall require the production of the paper with a view to ascertain whether or not it is entitled to probate, and if it is not produced a satisfactory account of its non-production shall be proved.

(2.) A paper cannot form part of a will unless it was in existence at the time when the will was executed.

(3.) If there are vestiges of sealing-wax or wafers or other marks on the will leading to the inference that some paper has been at some time annexed or attached thereto, a satisfactory account of those marks shall be proved, or the production of the paper shall be required; if it is not produced, a satisfactory account of its non-production shall be proved.

(4.) If a Provincial Court is in doubt whether or not a particular paper is entitled to probate as a constituent part of a will, the Court shall communicate with the Supreme Court for directions.

Fair copies of wills.

302. The Court shall take care that the copies of wills to be annexed to probates or letters of administration are fairly and properly written, and shall reject any not so written.

Deposit wills.

303. A British subject may in his lifetime deposit for safe custody in the Court his own will sealed up under his own seal and the seal of the Court.

Intestacy.

Application by one of several equally entitled.

304. When administration is applied for by one or some only of the next-of-kin, there being another or others equally entitled thereto, the Court shall require proof that notice of the application has been given to such other or others.

The Registrar.

Registrar to keep books, &c.

305.—(1.) The Registrar shall keep books in such forms as may be appointed by the Supreme Court; and every entry in such books shall have a number prefixed corresponding with the number of the action or matter to which the entry relates.

(2.) He shall file all relevant documents delivered to him in any action or matter, and shall distinguish them by the number of the action or matter in respect of which they are filed.

(3.) He shall, subject to the directions of the Court, keep Minutes of all proceedings in the Court.

(4.) When, under these Rules, any application is to be made to, or any notice or other document is to be delivered to, filed with, or served on the Registrar, such application, delivery, filing, or service shall be effected by leaving during office hours the application in writing or the document in the Registry, and not otherwise.

Registrar to keep a special book for documents issuing from Supreme Court.

306.—(1.) The Registrar of a Provincial Court shall keep a special book for the entry of documents and warrants for service and execution proceeding from the Supreme Court. On the receipt of any such document or warrant he shall enter in his book its number and nature together with the date of its receipt and of its delivery to the Marshal for service or execution; also whether any special instructions have been given by the Supreme Court respecting the service or execution and the nature of such instructions. He shall also enter from time to time in the book what has been done respecting the service or execution as reported to him by the Marshal and the date of its return to the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

(2.) On receipt from the Marshal of the indorsed original he shall forward it to the Registrar of the Supreme Court forthwith together with an extract from the entries in his book respecting it.

The Marshal.

Service of process by Marshal.

307. The Marshal is the officer of the Court for serving all such summonses, warrants, notices, or other documents as are required, by or under the Principal Order, to be served by an officer of the Court, but

the Court may direct service by any other officer or person, and in that case the provisions of these Rules shall apply to service by such other officer or person.

Marshal to keep books and make returns.

308. The Marshal shall keep books and make Returns to Court in such forms as shall be appointed by the Supreme Court; and every entry in such books shall have a number prefixed corresponding with the number of the action or matter to which it relates.

Order for payment of money.

309.—(1.) The Marshal shall enter in an Order Book all orders for the payment of money or costs or both which he shall have received from the Registrar, and the date on which he shall have caused them to be served.

(2.) The Marshal shall, within twenty-four hours from the receipt of the same, pay over to such person as the Court shall designate any money which he shall have levied or received by virtue of any process issued out of the Court, and the proper officer shall indorse upon the warrant a memorandum of having received the same, and deliver to the Marshal a copy of the memorandum under the seal of the Court, and the Marshal shall file such copy and retain the same in his custody as his voucher.

Execution of warrants.

310. The Marshal shall execute every warrant issued to him as soon as possible, and enter in the proper book every warrant which he has been required to execute with the date and hour of its delivery to him, and shall state from time to time therein what he shall have done under each warrant, and, if the same is not executed within one month from the day of its delivery to him, why it has not been executed; and shall at all reasonable times give to a suitor, his legal practitioner or agent every information he may reasonably require as to the execution or non-execution of any warrant issued at the instance of such suitor.

Sales and detention of goods.

311.—(1.) Where any personal property is directed to be sold by auction, detained, or preserved, the Marshal shall, if the Court shall so direct, superintend such sale, detention, or preservation, and where the property is to be sold by private contract he shall carry out the directions of the Court in respect of such sale.

(2.) Where a warrant directs the Marshal to detain and preserve any goods or chattels he shall take and retain possession of them until he receives further orders from the Court concering them.

(3.) Where a warrant directs the Marshal to take possession of any goods and chattels until good security is given by some party for the safe keeping or for the payment of the value of them in default of safe keeping, but shall not specify the amount of the security, he shall make, or cause to be made, an inventory or appraisement of the goods or chattels which he may take into his possession, and upon receiving as a deposit the amount of the appraisement or sufficient security, to be approved by the Court, for the safe custody and for delivery up of possession, upon request, of the goods and chattles, he may relinguish the possession of them on condition that they shall be redelivered to him or held to abide the order of the Court. If the warrant specifies the amount of security, no less deposit or security shall be sufficient.

Rules to apply to service of documents, &c. issuing out of Supreme Court.

312. In the service of documents and execution of warrants proceeding from the Supreme Court in the district of a Provincial Court these Rules shall be observed, unless any special directions are given by the Supreme Court, in which case such directions are to be strictly followed.

Part IV.—General.

Fees.

313. The fees specified in the First Schedule to these Rules shall be paid.

314. The forms set forth in the Second Schedule to these Rules, or forms to the like effect, shall be used with such variations as circumstances may require. Forms.

315, Where in regard to any matter of practice or procedure no provision is made in the Principal Order or these Rules, the practice and procedure of the High Court and other Courts in England in regard to similar matters shall be observed, as far as circumstances admit. Where no provision made, English procedure to be observed.

316. The annual reports mentioned in Article 167 of the Principal Order shall be presented to the Supreme Court in the month of February of each year, and shall be in the form given in the Second Schedule to these Rules. Annual reports to Supreme Court. Forms 116 and 117.

317. The expenses of a complainant and of witnesses and of juries and of assessors that may be ordered by a Court under Article 52 of the Principal Order shall be according to the scale specified in the First Schedule to these Rules. Scale of expenses of witnesses, &c.

318. The report mentioned in Article 47 (2) of the Principal Order shall in every case be sent to the Supreme Court within one month after the passing of the sentence, with a full copy of the Minutes of the trial and of the notes of evidence. Report of cases under Article 47 (2).

319. The following Rules and Tables of Fees are hereby repealed except as to pending proceedings, that is to say:— Repeal.

Rules of the Supreme Court of the 4th May, 1865.

Rules of the Supreme Court in Criminal Cases of the 7th November, 1878.

Table of Fees of the 13th March, 1899.

Rules of the Supreme Court of the 25th April, 1905.

320. These Rules may be cited as "The China and Corea Rules of Court, 1905." Short title.

Approved:

LANSDOWNE,

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

FEES IN H.B.M. SUPREME COURTS IN CHINA AND COREA

Notes

(*i*) Article 164 of the Principal Order provides that all fees and other sums of money which, in any Rules of Court made under that Order, are stated in British currency shall, if not paid in British gold, be paid in China in British or Mexican dollars at the rate of exchange fixed periodically by the Treasury; in Corea, in Japanese currency at the rate of 10 yen to the £ sterling. In making such payments in China, all fractions of 25 cents shall be counted as 25 cents, and in Corea all fractions of 25 sen shall be counted as 25 sen.

(*ii*) The same Article provides that the said rates of exchange shall apply to the ascertainment of the value of any property for the purpose of any limitation or security, in any case where the Order or any Rules contain a reference to British currency.

(*iii*) In estimating the sterling value of the estate of a deceased person for the payment of any fee on probate or administration, taels or dollars shall be estimated at the sight rate of exchange on London at the time when the fee is paid.

(*iv*) 75 Shanghai taels shall be reckoned as equivalent to 100 British or Mexican dollars.

(*v*) For the purpose of calculating poundage or percentage, any fraction of a £ shall be treated as an entire £.

(*vi*) All poundage or percentage, except where otherwise herein specified, shall be estimated upon the amount or value of the subject-matter of the proceeding upon which it is payable. In any case where any poundage or percentage cannot be estimated by these Rules, it shall be estimated on 50*l*.

(*vii*) The hearing fees in interpleader shall be estimated on the amount of the money or the value of the goods claimed, which value, in case of dispute, shall be assessed by the Court, who at the hearing shall direct by whom and when and how such fee shall be paid.

(*viii*) Poundage on judgment summonses under Rule 190 is to be calculated on so much of the amount of the original demand as, under the order of the Court, is payable at the time of the issue of the summons.

(*ix*) All fractions of 6*d*. in the amount of a fee shall be treated and charged as 6*d*.

Special Case

	£	s.	d.
On summons or application by party for special case	1	0	0
On special case where stated or settled by the Court	0	10	0
On hearing	1	0	0

Fee No. 3 is not to be levied when Fee No. 55 exceeds 1*l*. and is levied.

Summary Orders before Suit (Rule 174)

On application for order	0	10	0
On recognizance	0	10	0
On order	0	5	0

Bankruptcy Proceedings

On a summons	1	0	0
On taking possession	0	10	0
On making an inventory, per hour	0	5	0
On a bond with sureties	0	10	0
On filing an affidavit other than proof of debts	0	2	0
On a subpœna or summons under section 27 of the Bankruptcy Act. 1883	0	1	0
On every proof of debt over 2*l*	0	1	0
On the appointment of a Receiver or Manager	1	0	0
In addition to fee No. 14, when an Officer of the Court is appointed Receiver, such further sum as the Court directs, not exceeding	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
On the approval or appointment of a Trustee by the Court	0	10	0
On application for an order of discharge	1	0	0
And in addition the cost of such advertisements as the Court directs			
In addition to fee No. 17, for every creditor to be notified by the Court	0	1	0

On every application to the Court to approve a composition, a fee computed at the following rate on the gross amount of the composition, viz., 1*l.* on every 100*l.* or fraction of 100*l.* up to 5,000*l.* and 10*s.* on every 100*l.* or faction of 100*l.* beyond 5,000*l.*

On every application to the Court to approve a scheme of arrangement, a fee computed at the following rates on the gross amount of the estimated assets (but not exceeding the gross amount of the unsecured liabilities), viz., 1*l.* on every 100*l.* or fraction of 100*l.* up to 5,000*l.*, 10*s.* on every 100*l.* or fraction of 100*l.* beyond 5,000*l.*

Provided that where a fee has been taken on a previous application to the Court to approve a composition or scheme, seven-eighths of the amount thereof shall be deducted from the fee payable on an application to approve a composition or scheme.

Probate and Administration

In all case (except under Article 106 or under Article 112 of the Principal Order) where the value of the estate does not exceed 200*l.*, the fees to be taken for probate and administration shall not exceed in the aggregate 5 per cent. on the value of the estate.

In all cases (except those to which Fee No. 21, applies) the fees shall be regulated according to the following scale:—

	£	s.	d.
On application for probate or administration	1	0	0
On oath for every executor and administrator and surety	0	10	0
On every security	1	0	0
On probate or administration			
Where the value of the estate is—			
From 100*l.* to 500*l.*, for every 50*l.* or fraction thereof	1	0	0
From 500*l.* to 1,000*l.*, for every 50*l.* or fraction thereof	1	5	0
Above 1,000*l.*, for every 100*l.* or fraction thereof	3	0	0
Where the Court appoints as administrator an officer of the Court ... ... — In addition to the foregoing 2½ per cent. on the value of the estate and effects,			
On registering a will under Rule 296	0	10	0
On sealing summons under Rule 294	1	0	0
On order under Rule 294	1	0	0
Registering probate or letters of administration	0	10	0
Copy of Decree (if required)	0	10	0
Copy of Decree, if above six folios, per folio beyond six	0	1	0
In the case provided for in Article 106 of the Principal Order fees Nos. 22, 23, 24, 36, 37 are also payable, so far as they are applicable			
Certificate under seal	0	10	0
Filing bond	0	5	0
Filing any account	0	10	0
Passing any account	1	0	0

Ordinary Suits

On sealing a writ of summons for the commencement of an action:—
6*d.* in the £, not exceeding a total fee of 25*l.*, but in no case less than 2*s.* 6*d.*

On sealing every judgment summons under Rule 190, 2*d.* in the £ on so much of the amount of the original demand as, under the order of the Court, is payable at the time of issue of the summons, not exceeding a total fee of 10*s.*, but in no case less than 2*s.* 6*d.*

	£	s.	d.
On sealing a concurrent, renewed, or amended writ of summons for the commencement of an action	0	2	6
On sealing a third party notice under Rule 90	0	2	6
On sealing a writ of mandamus	0	10	0
On sealing a writ of subpœna for witnesses, not exceeding three persons	0	5	0
On sealing a subpœna pursuant to the Court of Probate Act. 1858, section 23, and every writ not otherwise specified	0	5	0
On sealing a writ of execution against goods for less than 50*l.*	0	5	0
On sealing a writ of excution against goods for 50*l.* and upward	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
On sealing any originating summons	0	10	0
On amending same	0	5	0
On motion for a new trial	1	0	0
On sealing or issuing any summons not particularly charged, or Registrar's warrant	0	2	6

No fee shall be payable on any application for or on the hearing of any application to set aside proceedings, or for a summons in interpleader.

Examination of Witnesses

On every witnesses examined in Court	0	2	0
On every memorandum of appointment for an examination	0	5	0
On every witness sworn and examined by an officer of the Court in his office, unless otherwise provided, including oath, for each hour or part of an hour	0	10	0
On an examination of witnesses by any such officer away from the office (in addition to reasonable travelling and other expenses) for each hour or part of an hour ...	1	0	0

The officer may, before going to the place of examination, require a deposit, or an undertaking in writing to pay any fees and expenses which may become payable, and, in case of a deposit, shall make a memorandum thereof and deliver the same to the party making the deposit.

Hearing

On entering or setting down, or re-entering or re-setting down any cause, including hearing, whether on summons adjoured from Chambers to Court, or otherwise, and including special case or matter by which a proceeding is commenced, 6*d.* in the £, not exceeding a total fee of 25*l.*, but in no case less than 2*s.* 6*d.*

This fee is not to be levied when Fee No. 3 is levied, unless the total fee leviable under Fee No. 55 exceeds 1*l.*

On an order for adjournment of hearing rendered necessary by default or request of either party (to be paid by that party)	0	7	6

In all cases where the defendant shall, either personally or by his legal practitioner or agent, admit the claim, one-half of the hearing fee paid by the plaintiff shall be returned to him by the Registrar, though the Court may have been required to decide upon the terms and conditions upon which the claim is to be paid

An addititional hearing fee shall be taken for every new trial.

On the hearing of a judgment summons under Rule 190, 3*d.* in the £ on the amount on which the fee for the summons is calculated, not exceeding a total fee of 10*s.* but in no case less than 2*s.* 6*d.*

On the hearing of any summons in Chambers other than an originating summons ...	0	5	0

Interlocutory Proceedings, Orders

On filing any motion where not otherwise provided	0	5	0
On drawing up any Order	0	5	0
Order for accounts, on every 100*l.* or fraction thereof found to have been received, without deducting any payment	0	1	0
On a certificate of the Registrar of the result of any proceeding or taxation of costs before him, including one or any number of matters	0	10	0

Judgments, Decrees, and Orders

On entering any order in the Order Book	0	2	6
If made in Court on the original hearing or hearing on further consideration of a cause, or on the hearing of a special case or petition, unless otherwise provided ...	0	5	0

Judgment by consent, or default judgment, 3*d.* in the £ on the amount claimed in the summons, but in no case less than 2*s.* 6*d.*

Order for sale,or purchase of lands, for every 100*l.* or fractien thereof involved ...	0	2	6
Order for accounts, on every 100*l.* or fraction thereof found to have been received, without deducting any payment	0	1	0
On a certificate of the Registrar of the result of any proceeding or taxation of costs before him, including one or any number of matters	0	10	0

Appeal to Supreme Court

On motion for leave to appeal or for a re-hearing	0	10	0
On motion for leave to appeal against adjudication of bankruptcy	5	0	0
On motion for leave to appeal against allowance, suspension, or refusal of order of discharge in bankruptcy	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
On every security	0	10	0
On order for leave to appeal or for re-hearing	1	0	0
On hearing of—			
(a) Any appeal or on any re-hearing in the Supreme Court, ½ per cent. on the amount involved, not exceeding a total fee of 25*l*,			
(b) Any appeal referred to in No. 71 or No. 72...	2	0	0
(c) Any other appeal, where the recovery of money is not involved... ...	3	0	0

Appeal to His Majesty in Council

On motion for leave to appeal	2	0	0
On every security	2	0	0
On order for leave to appeal	5	0	0
For preparing record of appeal, such sum as the Court directs (not exceeding 6*d*. per folio)			
For certifying record of appeal, per folio	0	0	6

Filing

On filing or transmitting to the Supreme Court a special case	1	0	0
On filing any document	0	5	0
On depositing, pursuant to an order in any cause or matter, any documents for safe custody or production, if the number does not exceed five...	0	5	0
If exceeding five...	0	10	0
On a receipt for any document or documents to which the last two fee apply, when delivered out	0	2	6

Copies

On making a copy of any document, or extract therefrom, for each folio	0	1	0
On examining a written or printed copy, and making or sealing same as an office copy, for each folio	0	0	6
On a copy in a foreign language, doubt the above fees			
For an official certified translation of any document, for first folio	0	7	6
For every further folio	0	5	0
On a copy of a plan, map, section, drawing, photograph, or diagram, the actual cost.			

Attendances

On an application for any officer to attend a foreign Court as a witness, or to produce records or documents to be given in evidence (in addition to the reasonable expenses of the officer), for each day or part of a day he shall necessarily be absent from his office, not exceeding two hours	1	0	0
For every additional hour or part of an hour ... ... (Not exceeding a total fee of 4*l*.)	0	10	0
The officer may, before leaving his office, require a deposit or a guarantee in writing to pay any fees or expenses which may become payable.			
On a verbal application to a local authority, for any purpose whatever relating to any proceeding under the Principal Order	0	10	0
For attendance at a sale—			
At request of parties interested or of local authorities, if absent less than two hours	2	0	0
At request of parties interested, for each additional hour or fraction thereof, 10s., with a maximum per day of	4	0	0
For attendance of interpreter at Consular Court, if required by a party in an action ... ... } Such sum as the Court directs, not exceeding 3*l*. per diem			

Oaths, &c.

For taking an affidavit or an affirmation, or an attestation upon honour in lieu of an affidavit or declaration	0	5	0
And in addition thereto, for every exhibit therein referred to and required to be marked	0	2	6

Certificate

On a certificate of an affidavit or proceeding having been entered, filed, or taken, or of the negative thereof unless otherwise provided	0	2	6
Or if required for use in a foreign country...	0	10	0

Searches and Inspections

	£	s.	d.
On an application to search for an affidavit and inspecting the same	0	1	0
On an application to search an index, and inspect a Judgment, Decree. Order or other record, or will or copy of a will, and to inspect scripts filed, or documents deposited pursuant to an order for safe custody or production, for each hour or part of an hour occupied	0	5	0
Not exceeding in one day	1	0	0
On reference to archives	0	2	6

Registration of Documents, &c.

On registering bill of sale and affidavit therewith when the consideration (including further advances) does not exceed 100*l.*	0	5	0
When the consideration exceeds 100*l.*, for every 100*l.* or part thereof	0	5	0
On filing under the Bills of Sale Acts, 1878 and 1882, any other documents to which the Fees Nos. 105 and 106 do not apply	0	10	0
Registering any mortgage deed, conveyance, letters patent, will or document requiring registration (other than a bill of sale), and comparing and certifying the same under seal, in addition to the certificate fee of 10s.	0	15	0
Ditto, if above ten folios, for every folio of seventy-two words above that number	0	1	0

Taxation of Costs.

Taxation of practitioner's bill of costs, not exceeding ten folios	0	10	0
For every folio beyond ten	0	1	0
Taxation of Marshal's bill of fees	0	5	0

Acknowledgments by Married Women to Deeds.

Taking the acknowledgment of a married woman to any deed	1	0	0
Filing certificate...	0	5	0

Miscellaneous

On taking an inventory, per diem	1	0	0
For communications between two Consular Courts	0	10	0
For communications in writing to foreign or local authority and filing reply ...	0	15	0
For application to local authority for permission to sell or purchase realty	1	0	0
Application to local authority for any other purpose	0	10	0
For despatch to accompany same	0	10	0
On deposit of will for safe custody (including receipt for same)	0	10	0
On deposit of money (other than in pursuance of a Judgment or Order) 1 per cent.			
Poundage on moneys paid into Court for care, risk or responsibility, ½ per cent.			
For any service performed under any Act of Parliament, the like fee as is chargeable in England			

References to the Registrar

On every reference, investigation, or inquiry (other than in Admiralty causes), including the examination of witnesses, for every hour or part of an hour occupied ...	0	10	0

Interpreter

For interpreting in any language in the Court, per day or part of a day	0	10	0
For attendance at Supreme Court, if required by a party to the suit (in addition to reasonable expenses), such sum as the Court shall allow, not exceeding per day	3	0	0

Marshal

Service of summons, orders, or other documents not otherwise specified, if within a mile of the Court	0	2	6
Every additional mile or part of a mile	0	1	0
Arresting any party, and taking bail to appear	0	5	0
Drawing and assigning (where required) bail bond	0	5	0
Where parties settle action without bail, and defendant is discharged on payment of the debt...	0	5	0
For copy of warrant of arrest when required by defendant	0	2	0
Executing warrant of arrest, attachment, or execution on property	0	5	0
If execution be withdrawn before sale	0	7	6
Attending trial of each cause...	0	2	6
Issuing and serving each subpœna, including copy for service	0	2	6
Serving notice on jurors or assessors, each...	0	2	6
For every prisoner discharged by consent indorsed on bail bond	0	5	0

	£	s.	d.
For sale of personal property under execution when amount under 10*l.*	0	10	0
For sale of personal property under execution when amount above 10*l.*, for every additional 10*l.* or part thereof	0	2	6

In every case when the duty to be performed is more than 1 mile from the Court, an additional fee of 1s. per mile is to be charged

Keeper of the Gaol

For attending Court with a prisoner as a witness...	0	5	0
For every prisoner discharged by consent indorsed on bail bond	0	5	0

Criminal Matters

On every summons or warrant	0	2	6
On hearing in summary case	0	2	6
On warrant of commitment	0	1	6
On recognizance...	0	1	0
For service of notice on each juror or assessor	0	2	6
On trial with a jury	0	10	0
On record of sentence on trial with a jury	0	10	0

The Court may suspend or remit any of the above fees (in criminal matters) when it shall deem it to be in the interest of justice to do so

Scale of Allowances under Article 52 of the Principal Order

Assessors, not exceeding 2*l.* per diem, for each day or part of a day on which they attend			
Jurors, for each day or part of a day on which they serve, such sum as the Court may direct, not exceeding	0	10	0
Witnesses and complainants. For professional men, merchants, and the like, not exceeding per day...	1	0	0
For other persons, not exceeding per day	0	10	0

Travelling expenses for assessors, jurors, complainants, and witnesses, and fees to medical practitioners for analysis, &c., may be allowed in addition to the above.

RULES OF THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURTS IN HIS MAJESTY'S POSSESSIONS ABROAD

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1. In the construction of these rules, the following terms shall (if not inconsistent with the context or subject matter) have the respective meanings hereinafter assigned to them; that is to say,—

"Possession" shall mean any colony, plantation, settlement, island or territory, being a part of His Majesty's dominions, but not being within the limits of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;

"Court" shall mean any Vice-Admiralty Court now existing or which shall hereafter be established in any Possession;

"Registry" shall mean registry of the Court, or any district registry thereof;

"Judge" shall mean the judge of the Court, or any person lawfully authorised to act as judge thereof;

"Registrar" shall mean the registrar of the Court, or any deputy or assistant registrar thereof;

"Marshal" shall mean the marshal of the Court, or any deputy or assistant marshal thereof;

"Action" shall mean any action, cause, suit, or other proceeding insituted in the Court;

"Counsel" shall mean any advocate, barrister-at-law, or other person entitled to practise in the Court;

"Solicitor" shall mean any proctor, solicitor, or attorney entitled to practise in the Court;

"Plaintiff" shall include the plaintiff's solicitor, if he sues by a solicitor;

"Defendant" shall include defendant's solicitor, if he appears by a solicitor;

"Party" shall include the party's solicitor, if he sues or appears by a solicitor;

"Ship" shall include every description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars only;

"Month" shall mean calendar month.

Actions

2. Actions shall be of two kinds, actions *in rem* and actions *in personam*.

3. Actions for condemnation of any ship, boat, cargo, proceeds, slaves, or effects, or for recovery of any pecuniary forfeiture or penalty, shall be instituted in the name of the Crown.

4. All actions shall be numbered in the order in which they are instituted, and the number given to any action shall be the distinguishing number of the action, and shall be written or printed on all documents in the action as part of the title thefore.

Writ of Summons

5. Every action shall be commenced by a writ of summons, which before being issued, shall be indorsed with a statement of the nature of the claim, and of the relief or remedy required, and of the amount claimed, if any.

6. In an action for seaman's or master's wages, or for bottomry, or in any action in which the plaintiff desires an account, the indorsement on the writ of summons may include a claim to have an account taken.

7. The writ of summons shall be indorsed with the name and address of the plaintiff, and with an address, to be called an address for service, not more than three miles from the registry, at which it shall be sufficient to leave all documents required to be served upon him.

8. The writ of summons shall be prepared and indorsed by the plaintiff, and shall be issued under the seal of the Court, and a copy of the writ and of all the indorsements thereon, signed by the plaintiff, shall be left in the registry at the time of sealing the writ.

9. The judge may allow the plaintiff to amend the writ of summons and the indorsements thereon in such manner and on such terms as to the judge shall seem fit.

Service of Writ of Summons

10. In an action *in rem*, the writ of summons shall be served—

(*a*) Upon ship, or upon cargo, freight, or other property, if the cargo or other property is on board a ship, by attaching the writ for a short time to the mainmast or the single mast, or to some other conspicuous part of the ship, and by leaving a copy of the writs attached thereto.

(*b*) Upon cargo, freight, or other property, if the cargo or other property is not on board a ship, by attaching the writ for a short time to such cargo or property, and leaving a copy of the writ attached thereto.

(*c*) Upon freight in the hands of any person, by showing the writ to him and by leaving with him a copy thereof.

(*d*) Upon proceeds in Court, by showing writ to the registrar and by leaving with him a copy thereof.

11. If access cannot be obtained to the property on which it is to be served, the writ may be served by showing it to any person appearing to be in charge of such property, and by leaving with him a copy of the writ.

12. In an action *in personam*, the writ of summons shall be served by showing it to the defendant, and by leaving with him a copy of the writ.

13. A writ of summons against a firm may be served upon any member of the firm, or upon any person appearing at the time of service to have the management of the business of the firm.

14. A writ of summons against a corporation or a public company may be served in the mode, if any, provided by law for service of any other writ or legal process upon such corporation or company.

15. Where no such provision exists, a writ of summons against a corporation may be served upon the mayor or other head officer, or upon the town clerk, clerk, treasurer, or secretary of the corporation, and a writ of summons against a public company may be served upon the secretary of the company, or may be left at the office of the company.

16. If the person to be served is under disability, or if for any cause personal service cannot, or cannot promptly, be effected, or if in any action, whether *in rem* or *in personam*, there is any doubt or difficulty as to the person to be served, or as to the mode of service, the judge may order upon whom, or in what manner service is to be made, or may order notice to be given in lieu of service.

17. The writ of summons, whether *in rem* or *in personam*, may be served by the plaintiff or his agent within *six months* from the date thereof, and shall, after service, be filed with a certificate of service indorsed thereon.

18. The certificate shall state the date and mode of service, and shall be signed by the person who served the writ.

Appearance

19. A party appearing to a writ of summons shall file an appearance at the place directed in the writ.

20. A party not appearing within the time limited by the writ may, by consent of the other parties or by permission of the judge, appear at any time on such terms as the judge shall order.

21. If the party appearing has a set-off or counterclaim against the plaintiff, he may indorse on his appearance a statement of the nature thereof, and of the relief or remedy required, and of the amount, if any, of the set-off or counterclaim. But if in the opinion of the judge such set-off or counterclaim cannot be conveniently disposed of in the action, the judge may order it to be struck out.

22. The appearance shall be signed by the party appearing, and shall state his name and address, and an address, to be called an address for service, not more than three miles from the registry, at which it shall be sufficient to leave all documents required to be served upon him.

Parties

23. Any number of persons having interests of the same nature arising out of the same matter may be joined in the same action whether as plaintiffs or as defendants.

24. The judge may order any person who is interested in the action, though not named in the writ of summons, to come in either as plaintiff or as defendant.

25. For purposes of the last preceding rule an underwriter or insurer shall be deemed to be a person interested in the action.

26. The judge may order upon what terms any person shall come in, and what notices and documents, if any, shall be given to and served upon him, and may give such further directions in the matter as to him shall seem fit.

Consolidation of Actions

27. Two or more actions in which the questions at issue are substantially the same, or for matters which might properly be combined in one action, may be consolidated by order of the judge upon such terms as to him shall seem fit.

28. The judge, if he thinks fit, may order several actions, to be tried at the same time, and on the same evidence, or the evidence in one action to be used as evidence in another, or may order one of several actions to be tried as a test action, and the other actions to be stayed to abide the result.

Warrants

29. In an action *in rem*, a warrant for the arrest of property may be issued by the registrar at the time of, or at any time after the issue of the writ of summons, on an affidavit being filed, as prescribed by the following rules.

30. The affidavit shall state the nature of the claim, and that the aid of the Court is required.

31. The affidavit shall also state—

(*a.*) In an action for wages, the national character of the ship, and if the ship is foreign, that notice of the action has been served upon a consular officer of the State to which the ship belongs, if there is one resident in the Possession:

(*b.*) In an action for necessaries, or for building, equipping, or repairing any ship, the national character of the ship, and that, to the best of the deponent's belief, no owner or part owner of the ship was domiciled in the Possession at the time when the necessaries were supplied or the work was done:

(*c.*) In an action between co-owners relating to the ownership, possession, employment, or earnings of any ship registered in the Possession, the port at which the ship is registered and the number of shares in the ship owned by the party proceeding.

32. In an action for bottomry, the bottomry bond in original, and, if it is in a foreign language, a translation thereof, shall be produced for the inspection and perusal of the Registrar, and a copy of the bond, or of the translation thereof, certified to be correct, shall be annexed to the affidavit.

33. The Registrar, if he thinks fit, may issue a warrant, although the affidavit does not contain all the prescribed particulars, in an action for bottomry, although the bond had not been produced; or he may refuse to issue a warrant without the order of the judge.

34. The warrant shall be prepared in the registry, and shall be signed by the Registrar, and issued under the seal of the Court.

35. The warrant shall be served by the Marshal, or his officer in the manner prescribed by these rules for the service of a writ of summons in an action *in rem* and thereupon the property shall be deemed to be arrested.

36. The warrant may be served on Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day, as well as on any other day.

37. The warrant shall be filed by the Marshal within *one week* after service thereof has been completed, with a certificate of service indorsed thereon.

38. The certificate shall state by whom the warrant has been served, and the date and mode of service, and shall be signed by the Marshal.

Bail

39. Whenever bail is required by these rules, it shall be given by filing one or more bail bonds, each of which shall be signed by two sureties, unless the judge shall, on special cause shown, order that one surety shall suffice.

40. Every bail bond shall be prepared in the registry and shall be signed before the registrar, or by his direction before a clerk in the registry, or before a commissioner appointed by the Court, to take bail.

41. Sureties may attend to sign a bond either separately or together.

42. If bail is taken before a commissioner, the sureties shall justify by affidavit.

43. The commission to take bail and the affidavits justification shall be prepared in the registry, and issued with the bail bond, and shall with the bail bond, when executed, be returned to the registry by the commissioner.

44. No commissioner shall be entitled to take bail in any action in which he, or any person in partnership with him, is acting as solicitor or agent.

45. Before filing a bail bond, notice of bail shall be served upon the adverse party, and a certificate of such service shall be indorsed on the bond by the party filing it.

46. If the adverse party is not satisfied with the sufficiency of any surety, he may file a notice objecting to such surety, or requiring him to justify, if he has not already done so.

Releases

47. A release for property arrested by warrant may be issued by order of the judge.

48. A release may also be issued by the registrar, unless there is a caveat outstanding against the release of the property—

(*a.*) On payment into court of the amount claimed, or of the appraised value of the property arrested, or, where cargo is arrested for freight only, of the amount of the freight verified by affidavit:

(*b.*) On one or more bail bonds being filed for the amount claimed, or for the appraised value of the property arrested; and on proof that *twenty-four hours'* notice of the names and addresses of the sureties has been previously served on the party at whose instance the property has been arrested:

(*c.*) On the application of the party at whose instance the property has been arrested:

(*d.*) On a consent in writing being filed signed by the party at whose instance the property has been arrested:

(*e.*) On discontinuance or dismissal of the action in which the property has been arrested.

49. Where property has been arrested for salvage, the release shall not be issued under the foregoing rule, except on discontinuance or dismissal of the action, until the value of the property arrested has been agreed upon between the parties or determined by the judge.

50. The registrar may refuse to issue a release without the order of the judge.

51. The release shall be prepared in the registry, and shall be signed by the registrar; and issued under the seal of the Court.

52. The release shall be served on the Marshal, either personally, or by leaving it at his office, by the party by whom it is taken out.

53. On service of the release and on payment to the Marshal of all fees due to and charges incurred by him in respect of the arrest and custody the property shall be at once released from arrest.

Preliminary Acts

54. In an action for damage by collision, each party shall, within *one week* from an appearance being entered, file a Preliminary Act, sealed up, signed by the party, and containing a statment of the following particulars:—

(1.) The names of the ships which came into collision, and the names of their masters;
(2.) The time of the collision;
(3.) The place of the collision;
(4.) The direction and force of the wind;
(5.) The state of the weather;
(6.) The state and force of the tide;
(7.) The course and speed of the ship when the other was first seen;
(8.) The lights, if any, carried by her;
(9.) The distance and bearing of the other ship when first seen;
(10.) The lights, if any, of the other ship which were first seen;
(11.) The lights, if any, of the other ship, other than those first seen, which came into view before the collision;
(12.) The measures which were taken, and when, to avoid the collision;
(13.) The parts of each ship which first came into collision;
(14.) What fault or default, if any, is attributed to the other ship.

Pleadings

55. Every action shall be heard without pleadings, unless the judge shall otherwise order.

56. If an order is made for pleadings, the plaintiff shall, within *one week* from the date of the order, file his petition, and, within *one week* from the filing of the petition, the defendant shall file his answer, and within *one week* from the filing of the answer the plaintiff shall file his reply, if any; and there shall be no pleading beyond the reply, except by permission of the judge.

57. The defendant may, in his answer, plead any set-off or counterclaim. But if, in the opinion of the judge, such set-off or counterclaim cannot be conveniently disposed of in the action, the judge may order it to be struck out.

58. Every pleading shall be divided into short paragraphs, numbered consecutively, which shall state concisely the facts on which the party relies; and shall be signed by the party filing it.

59. It shall not be necessary to set out in any pleading the words of any document referred to therein, except so far as the precise words of the document are material.

60. Either party may apply to the judge to decide forthwith any question of fact or of law raised by any pleading, and the judge shall thereupon make such order as to him shall seem fit.

61. Any pleading may at any time be amended, either by consent of the parties or by order of the judge.

Interrogatories

62. At any time before the action is set down for hearing any party desirous of obtaining the answers of the adverse party on any matters material to the issue, may apply to the judge for leave to administer interrogatories to the adverse party to be answered on oath, and the judge my direct within what time and in what way they shall be answered, whether by affidavit or by oral examination.

63. The judge may order any interrogatory that he considers objectionable to be amended or struck out; and if the party interrogated omits to answer or answers insufficiently, the judge may order him to answer further, either by affidavit or by oral examination.

Discovery and Inspection

64. The judge may order any party to an action to make discovery, on the oath, of all documents which are in his possession or power relating to any matter in question therein.

65. The affidavit of discovery shall specify which, if any, of the documents therein mentioned the party objects to produce.

66. Any party to an action may file a notice to any other party to produce, for inspection or transcription, any document in his possession or power relating to any matter in question in the action.

67. If the party served with notice to produce omits or refuses to do so within the time specified in the notice, the adverse party may apply to the judge for an order to produce.

Admission of Documents and Facts

68. Any party may file a notice to any other party to admit any document or fact (saving all just exceptions), and a party not admitting it after such notice shall be liable for the costs of proving the document or fact, whatever the result of the action may be, unless the taxing officer is of opinion that there was sufficient reason for not admitting it.

69. No costs of proving any document shall be allowed, unless notice to admit shall have been previously given, or the taxing officer shall be of opinion that the mission to give such notice was reasonable and proper.

Special Case

70. Parties may agree to state the question at issue for the opinion of the judge in the form of a special case.

71. If it appears to the judge that there is in any action a question of law which it would be convenient to have decided in the first instance, he may direct that it shall be raised in a special case or in such other manner as he may deem expedient.

72. Every special case shall be divided into paragraphs, numbered consecutively, and shall state concisely such facts and documents as may be necessary to enable the judge to decide the question at issue.

73. Every special case shall be signed by the parties, and may be filed by any party.

Motion

74. A party desiring to obtain an order from the judge shall file a notice of motion with the affidavits, if any, on which he intends to rely.

75. Notice of motion shall state the nature of the order desired, the day on which the motion is to be made, and whether in Court or in Chambers.

76. Except by consent of the adverse party, or by order of the judge, the notice of motion shall be filed *twenty-four hours* at least before the time at which the motion is made.

77. When the motion comes on for hearing, the judge, after hearing the parties, or, in the absence of any of them, on proof that the notice of motion has been duly served, may make such order as to him shall seem fit.

78. The judge may, on due cause shown, vary or rescind any order previously made.

Tenders

79. A party desiring to make a tender in satisfaction of the whole or any part of the adverse party's claim, shall pay into Court the amount tendered by him, and shall file a notice of the terms on which the tender is made.

80. Within *a week* from the filing of the notice the adverse party shall file a motion, stating whether he accepts or rejects the tender, and if he shall not do so he shall be held to have rejected.

81. Pending the acceptance or rejection of a tender, the proceedings shall be suspended.

Evidence

82. Evidence shall be given either by affidavit or by oral examination, or partly in one mode, partly in another.

83. Evidence on a motion shall in general be given by affidavit, and at the hearing by the oral examination of witnesses; but the mode or modes in which evidence shall be given, either on any motion or at the hearing, may be determined either by consent of the parties, or by order of the judge.

84. The judge may order any person who has made an affidavit in an action to attend for cross-examination thereon before the judge, or the registrar, or a commissioner specially appointed.

85. Witnesses examined orally before the judge, the registrar, or a commissioner, shall be examined, cross-examined, and re-examined in such order as the judge, registrar, or commissioner may direct; and questions may be put to any witness by the judge, registrar, or commissioner, as the case may be.

86. If any witness is examined by interpretation, such interpretation shall be made by a sworn interpreter of the Court, or by a person previously sworn according to the prescribed form.

Oaths

87. The Judge may appoint any person to administer oaths in Vice-Admiralty proceedings.

88. If any person tendered for the purpose of giving evidence objects to take an oath, or is objected to as imcompetent to take an oath, or is by reason of any defect of religious knowledge or belief incapable of comprehending the nature of an oath, the judge or person authorised to administer the oath shall, if satisfied that the taking of an oath would have no binding effect on his conscience, permit him, in lieu of an oath, to make a declaration.

Affidavits

89. Every affidavit shall be divided into short paragraphs numbered consecutively, and shall be in the first person.

90. The name, address and, description of every person making an affidavit shall be inserted therein.

91. The names of all the persons making an affidavit, and the dates when, and the places where it is sworn, shall be inserted in the jurat.

92. When an affidavit is made by any person who is blind, or who from his signature or otherwise appears to be illiterate, the person before whom the affidavit is sworn shall certify that the affidavit was read over to the deponent, and that the deponent appeared to understand the same, and made his mark or wrote his signature thereto in the presence of the person before whom the affidavit was sworn.

93. When an affidavit is made by a person who does not speak the English language, the affidavit shall be taken down and read over to the deponent by interpretation either of a sworn interpreter of the Court, or of a person previously sworn faithfully to interpret the affidavit.

94. Affidavits may, by permission of the judge, be used as evidence in an action, saving all just exceptions:

(1.) If sworn to, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any Possession, before any person authorised to administer oaths in the said United Kingdom or in such Possession respectively;

(2.) If sworn to, in any place not being a part of Her Majesty's dominions before a British minister, consul, vice-consul, or notary public, or before a judge, or magistrate, the signature of such judge or magistrate being authenticated by the official seal of the Court to which he is attached.

95. The reception of any affidavit as evidence may be objected to, if the affidavit has been sworn before the solicitor for the party on whose behalf it is offered, or before a partner or clerk of such solicitor.

Examination of Witness before Trial

96. The judge may order that any witness, who cannot conveniently attend at the trial of the action, shall be examined previously thereto, before either the judge, or the registrar, who shall have power to adjourn the examination from time to time and from place to place, if he shall think necessary.

97. If the witness cannot be conveniently examined before the judge or the registrar, or is beyond the limits of the Possession, the judge may order that he shall be examined before a commissioner specially appointed for the purpose.

98. The commissioner shall have power to swear any witnesses produced before him for examination, and to adjourn, if necessary, the examination from time to time and from place to place.

99. The parties, their counsel and solicitors, may attend the examination, but, if counsel attend, the fees of only one counsel on each side shall be allowed on taxation, except by order of the judge.

100. The evidence of every witness shall be taken down in writing, and shall be certified as correct by the judge, or registrar, or by the commissioner, as the case may be.

101. The certified evidence shall be lodged in the registry, or, if taken by commission, shall forthwith be transmitted by the commissioner to the registry, together with his commission.

102. As soon as the certified evidence has been received in the registry, it may be used as evidence in the action, saving all just exceptions.

Shorthand Writer

103. The judge may order the evidence of the witnesses whether examined before the judge, or the registrar, or a commissioner, to be taken down by a shorthand writer, who shall have been previously sworn faithfully to report the evidence, and a transcript of the shorthand writer's notes, certified by him to be correct and approved by the judge, registrar, or commissioner, as the case may be, shall be lodged in or transmited to the registry as the certified evidence of such witnesses.

Printing

104. The judge may order that the whole of the pleadings and written proofs, or any part thereof, shall be printed before the trial; and the printing shall be in such manner and form as the judge shall order.

105. Preliminary Acts, if printed, shall be printed in parallel columns.

Assessors

106. The judge, on the application of any party, or without any such application if he considers that the nature of the case requires it, may appoint one or more assessors to advise the Court upon any matters requiring nautical or other professional knowledge.

107. The fees of the assessors shall be paid in the first instance by the Plaintiff, unless the judge shall otherwise order.

Setting down for Trial

108. An action shall be set down for trial by filing a notice of trial.

109. If there has not been any appearance, the Plaintiff may set down the action for trial, on obtaining from the judge leave to proceed *ex-parte*—

(*a.*) In an action *in personam*, or an action against proceeds in Court, after the expiration of *two weeks* from the service of the writ of summons;

(*b*) In an action *in rem* (not being an action against proceeds in court), after the expiration of *two weeks* from the filing of the warrant.

110. If there has been an appearance, either party may set down the action for trial—

(*a.*) After the expiration of *one week* from the entry of the appearance, unless an order has been made for pleadings, or an application for such an order is pending;

(*b.*) If pleadings have been ordered, when the last pleading has been filed, or when the time allowed to the adverse party for filing any pleading has expired without such pleading having been filed.

In collision cases the Preliminary Acts may be opened as soon as the action has been set down for trial.

111. When the writ of summons has been indorsed with a claim to have an account taken, or the liability has been admitted or determined, and the question is simply as to the amount due, the judge may, on the application of either party, fix a time within which the accounts and vouchers, and the proofs in support thereof, shall be filed, and at the expiration of that time either party may have the matter set down for trial.

Trial

112. After the action has been set down for trial, the registrar shall send notice to the parties of the day on which it will be tried.

113. At the trial of a contested action the Plaintiff shall in general begin. But if the burden of proof lies on the Defendant, the judge may direct the Defendant to begin.

114. If there are several Plaintiffs or several Defendants, the judge may direct which Plaintiff or which Defendant shall begin.

115. The party beginning shall first address the Court, and then produce his witnesses, if any. The other party or parties shall then address the Court, and produce their witnesses, if any, in such order as the judge may direct, and shall have a right to sum up their evidence. In all cases the party beginning shall have the right to reply, but shall not produce further evidence except by permission of the judge.

116. Only one counsel shall in general be heard on each side; but the judge, if he considers that the nature of the case requires it, may allow two counsel to be heard on each side.

117. If the action is uncontested, the judge may, if he thinks fit, give judgment on the evidence adduced by the Plaintiff.

References

118. The judge may, if he thinks fit, refer the assessment of damages and the taking of any account to the registrar either alone, or assisted by one or more merchants as assessors.

119. The rules as to evidence, and as to the trial, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a reference to the registrar, and the registrar may adjourn the proceedings from time to time, and from place to place, if he shall think necessary.

120. Counsel may attend the hearing of any reference, but the costs so incurred shall not be allowed on taxation unless the registrar shall certify that the attendance of counsel was necessary.

121. When a reference has been heard, the registrar shall draw up a report in writing of the result, showing the amount, if any, found due, and to whom, together with any further particulars that may be necessary.

122. When the report is ready notice shall be sent to the parties, and either party may thereupon take up and file the report.

123. Within *two weeks* from the filing of the registrar's report, either party may file a notice of motion to vary the report, specifying the items objected to.

124. At the hearing of the motion the judge may make such order thereto as to him shall seem fit, or may remit the matter to the registrar for further inquiry or report.

125. If no notice of motion to vary the report is filed within *two weeks* from filing the registrar's report, the report shall stand confirmed.

Costs

126. In general costs shall follow the result; but the judge may in any case make such order as to the costs as to him shall seem fit.

127. The judge may direct payment of a lump sum in lieu of taxed costs.

128. If any Plaintiff (other than a seaman suing for his wages or for the loss of his clothes and effects in a collision), or any Defendant making a counterclaim is not resident in the Possession, the judge may, on the application of the adverse party, order him to give bail for costs.

129. A party claiming an excessive amount, either by way of claim, or of set-off or counterclaim, may be condemned in all costs and damages thereby occasioned.

130. If a tender is rejected, but is afterwards accepted or is held by the judge to be sufficient, the party rejecting the tender shall, unless the judge shall otherwise order, be condemned in the costs incurred after tender made.

131. A party, who has not admitted any fact which in the opinion of the judge he ought to have admitted, may be condemned in all costs occasioned by the non-admission.

132. Any party pleading at unnecessary length or taking any unnecessary proceeding in an action may be condemned in all costs thereby occasioned.

Taxation of Costs

133. A party desiring to have a bill of costs taxed, shall file the bill, and, as soon as conveniently may be, the registrar shall send to the parties notice of the time at which the taxation will take place.

134. At the time appointed, if either party is present, the taxation shall be proceeded with.

135. Within *one week* from the completion of the taxation application may be made to the judge to review the taxation.

136. Costs may be taxed either by the judge or by registrar, and as well between solicitor and client, as between party and party.

137. If in a taxation between solicitor and client more than *one-sixth* of the bill is struck off, the solicitor shall pay all the costs attending the taxation.

Appraisement and Sale, &c.

138. The judge may, either before or after final judgment, order any property under the arrest of the court to be appraised, or to be sold with or without appraisement, and either by public auction or by private contract.

139. If the property is deteriorating in value, the judge may order it to be sold forthwith.

140. If the property to be sold is of small value, the judge may, if he thinks fit, order it to be sold without a commission of sale being issued.

141. The judge may, either before or after final judgment, order any property under arrest of the Court to be removed, or any cargo under arrest on board ship to be discharged.

142. The appraisement, sale, and removal of property, the discharge of cargo, and the demolition and sale of a vessel condemned under any Slave Trade Act, shall be effected under the authority of a commission addressed to the marshal.

143. The commission shall, as soon as possible after its execution, be filed by the marshal, with a return setting forth the manner in which it has been executed.

144. As soon as possible after the execution of a commission of sale, the marshal shall pay into Court the gross proceeds of the sale, and shall with the commission file his accounts and vouchers in support thereof.

145. The registrar shall tax the marshal's account, and shall report the amount at which he considers it should be allowed; and any party who is interested in the proceeds may be heard before the registrar on the taxation.

146. Application may be made to the judge on motion to review the registrar's taxation.

147. The judge may, if he thinks fit, order any property under the arrest of the Court to be inspected.

Discontinuance

148. The Plaintiff may, at any time, discontinue his action by filing a notice to that effect, and the Defendant shall thereupon be entitled to have judgment entered for his costs of action on filing a notice to enter the same. The discontinuance of an action by the Plaintiff shall not prejudice any action consolidated therewith or any counterclaim previously set up by the Defendant.

Consents

149. Any consent in writing signed by the parties may, by permission of the registrar, be filed, and shall thereupon become an order of Court.

Appeals*

150. A party desiring to appeal shall, within *one month* from the date of the decree or order appealed from, file a notice of appeal, and give bail in such sum, not exceeding 3000*l.*, as the judge may order, to answer the costs of the appeal.

151. Notwithstanding the filing of the notice of appeal, the judge may, at any time before service of the inhibition, proceed to carry the decree or order appealed from into effect, provided that the party in whose favour it has been made gives bail to abide the event of the appeal, and to answer the costs thereof, in such sum as the judge may order.

152. An appellant desiring to prosecute his appeal is to cause the registrar to be served with an inhibition and citation, and a monition for process, or is to take such other steps as may be required by the practice of the Appellate Courts.

153. On service of the inhibition and citation all proceedings in the action will be stayed.

154. On service of the monition for process, the registrar shall forthwith prepare the process at the expense of the party ordering the same.

155. The process, which shall consist of a copy of all the proceedings in the action, shall be signed by the registrar and sealed with the seal of the Court, and shall be transmitted by the registrar to the registrar of the Appellate Court.

Payments into Court

156. All money to be paid into Court shall be paid, upon receivable orders to be obtained in the registry, to the account of the registrar at some bank in the Possession to be approved by the judge, or, with the sanction of the local government, into the Treasury of the Possession.

157. A bank receipt for the amount shall be filed, and thereupon the payment into Court shall be deemed to be complete.

Payments out of Court

158. No money shall be paid out of Court except upon an order signed by the judge. On signing a receipt to be prepared in the registry, the party to whom the money is payable under the order will receive a cheque for the amount, signed by the registrar, upon the bank in which the money has been lodged, or an order upon the Treasury in such form as the local government shall direct.

Caveats

159. Any person desiring to prevent the arrest of any property may file a motion undertaking, within *three days* after being required to do so, to give bail to any

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* Under the Act, 26 & 27 Vict. c. 24. by S. 22. "The appeal from a decree or order of a Vice-Admiralty Court lies to His Majesty in Council; but no appeal shall be allowed, save by permission of the judge, from any decree or order not having the force or effect of a definitive sentence or final order."

By S. 23. "The time for appealing from any decree or order of a Vice-Admiralty Court shall, notwithstanding any existing enactment to the contrary, be limited to six months from the date of the decree or order appealed from; and no appeal shall be allowed where the petition of appeal to Her Majesty shall not have been lodged in the registry of the High Court of Admiralty and of Appeals within that time, unless His Majesty in Council shall, on the report and recommendation of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, be pleased to allow the appeal to be prosecuted, notwithstanding that the petition of appeal has not been lodged within the time prescribed.

Rules (Nos. 148-53) relate only to the proceedings to be taken in the Vice-Admiralty Courts. The procedure in the Appellate Court is regulated by the Rules for appeals in ecclesiastical and maritime causes established by Order in Council of the 11th December 1865.

action or counter claim that may have been, or may be, brought against the property, and thereupon the registrar shall enter a caveat in the caveat warrant book hereinafter mentioned.

160. Any person desiring to prevent the release of any property under arrest, shall file a notice and thereupon the registrar shall enter a caveat in the caveat book hereinafter mentioned.

161. Any person desiring to prevent the payment of money out of court shall file a notice, and thereupon the registrar shall enter a caveat in the caveat payment book hereinafter mentioned.

162. If the person entering a caveat is not a party to the action, the notice shall state his name and address, and an address within three miles of the registry at which it shall be sufficient to leave all documents required to be served upon him.

163. The entry of a caveat warrant shall not prevent the issue of a warrant, but a party at whose instance a warrant shall be issued for the arrest of any property in respect of which there is a caveat warrant outstanding, shall be condemned in all costs and damages occasioned thereby, unless he shall show to the satisfaction of the judge good and sufficient reason to the contrary.

164. The party at whose instance a caveat release or caveat payment is entered shall be condemned in all costs and damages occasioned thereby, unless he shall show to the satisfaction of the judge good and sufficient reason to the contrary.

165. A caveat shall not remain in force for more than *six months* from the date of entering the same.

166. A caveat may at any time be withdrawn by the person at whose instance it has been entered, on his filing a notice withdrawing it.

167. The judge may overrule any caveat.

Subpœnas

168. Any party desiring to compel the attendance of a witness shall serve him with a subpœna, which shall be prepared by the party and issued under the seal of the Court.

169. A subpœna may contain the names of any number of witnesses, or may be issued with the names of the witnesses in blank.

170. Service of the subpœna must be personal, and may be made by the party or his agent, and shall be proved by affidavit.

Orders for Payment

171. On application by a party to whom any sum has been found due, the judge may order payment to be made out of any money in Court applicable for the purpose.

If there is no such money in Court, or if it is insufficient, the judge may order that the party liable shall pay the sum found due, or the balance thereof, as the case may be, within such time as to the judge shall seem fit. The party to whom the sum is due may then obtain from the registry and serve upon the party liable an order for payment under seal of the Court.

Attachments

172. If any person disobeys an order of the Court, or commits a contempt of Court, the judge may order him to be attached.

173. The person attached shall without delay be brought before the judge, and if he persists in his disobedience or contempt, the judge may order him to be committed.

The order for committal shall be executed by the marshal.

Execution

174. Any decree or order of the Court may be enforced in the same manner as a decree or order of the Supreme Court of the Possession may be enforced.

Instruments, &c.

175. Every warrant, release, commission, attachment, and other instrument to be executed by any officer of, or commissioner acting under the authority of the Court, shall be prepared in the registry and signed by the registrar, and shall be issued under the seal of the Court.

176. Every document issued under the seal of the Court shall bear date on the day of sealing, and shall be deemed to be issued at the time of the sealing thereof.

177. Every document requiring to be served shall be served within *six months* from the date thereof, otherwise the service shall not be valid.

178. Every instrument to be executed by the marshal shall be left with the marshal by the party at whose instance it is issued, with written instructions for the execution thereof.

Notices from the Registry

179. Any notice from the registry may be either left at, or sent by post to the address for service of the party to whom notice is to be given.

Filing

180. Documents shall be filed by leaving the same in the registry, with a minute stating the nature of the document, and the date of filing.

181. Any number of documents in the same action may be filed with one and the same minute.

182. No document, except preliminary acts, bail bonds, documents issued from the registry, and minutes, shall be filed without a certificate indorsed thereon, signed by the party filing the same, that a copy thereof has been served upon the adverse party, if any.

Time

183. If the time for doing any act or taking any proceeding in an action expires on a Sunday, or on any other day on which the registry is closed, and by reason thereof such act or proceeding cannot be done or taken on that day, it may be done or taken on the next on which the registry is open.

184 Where, by these rules or by any other made under them, any act or proceeding is ordered or allowed to be done within or after expiration of a time limited from or after any date or event, such time, if not limited by hours, shall not include the day of such date or of the happening of such event, but shall commence on the next following day.

185. The judge may, on the application of either party, enlarge or abridge the time prescribed by these rules or forms or by any order made under them for doing any act or taking any proceeding, upon such terms as to him shall seem fit, and any such enlargement may be ordered although the application for the same is not made until after the expiration of the time prescribed.

Sittings of the Court

186. The judge shall appoint proper and convenient times for sittings in Court and in Chambers, and may adjourn the proceedings from time to time and from place be place as to him shall seem fit.

Registry

187. The registry shall be open to suitors during fixed hours to be appointed by the judge.

188. The registrar shall obey all the lawful directions of the judge. He shall attend all sittings whether in Court or in Chambers, and shall take minutes of all the proceedings. He shall have the custody of all records of the Court. He shall collect for the judge's use the fees payable to him. He shall not act as counsel or solicitor in the Court.

Marshal

189. The marshal shall execute by himself or his officer all instruments issued from the Court which are addressed to him, and shall make returns thereof.

190. Whenever, by reason of distance or other sufficient cause, the marshal cannot conveniently execute any instrument in person, he shall employ some competent person as his officer to execute the same.

Holidays

191. The registry and the marshal's office shall be closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Easter Tuesday, and Christmas Day, and on such days as are appointed by law or by the Governor of the Possession to be kept as holidays or fast days.

Records of the Court

192. There shall be kept in the registry a book, to be called the minute book, in which the registrar shall enter in order of date, under the head of each action, and on a page numbered with the number of the action, a record of the commencement of the action, of all appearances entered, all documents issued or filed, all acts done, and all orders and decrees of the Court, whether made by the judge, or by the registrar, or by consent of the parties in the action.

193. There shall be kept in the registry a caveat warrant book, a caveat release book, and a caveat payment book, in which all such caveats respectively and the withdrawal thereof shall be entered by the registrar.

194. Any solicitor may, free of charge, inspect the minute and caveat books.

195. The parties to an action may, while the action is pending, and for *one year* after its termination, inspect, free of charge, all the records in the action.

196. Except as provided by the two last preceding rules, no person shall be entitled to inspect the records in a pending action without the permission of the registrar.

197. In an action which is terminated, any person may, on payment of a search fee, inspect the records in the action.

Copies

198. Any person entitled to inspect any document in an action shall, on payment of the proper charges for the same, be entitled to an office copy thereof under seal of the Court.

Forms

199. The forms to these rules shall be followed with such variations as the circumstances may require, and any party using any other forms shall be liable for any costs occasioned thereby.

Fees

200. Subject to the following rules the prescribed fees shall be allowed on taxation.

201. Where the fee is per folio, the folio shall be counted at the rate of 72 words, and every numeral, whether contained in columns or otherwise written, shall be counted and charged for as a word.

202. Where the sum in dispute does not exceed 50*l.*, or the value of the *res* does not exceed 100*l.*, one half only of the customary fees shall be charged and allowed.

203. Where costs are awarded to a Plaintiff, the expression "sum in dispute" shall mean the sum recovered by him in addition to the sum, if any, counter-claimed from him by the Defendant; and where costs are awarded to a Defendant, it shall mean the sum claimed from him in addition to the sum, if any, recovered by him.

204. The judge may in any action order that half fees only shall be allowed.

205. If the same practitioner acts as both counsel and solicitor in an action, he shall not for any proceeding be allowed to receive fees in both capacities, nor to receive a fee as counsel where the act of a solicitor only is necessary.

Repealing Clause

206. From and after the 1st day of January, 1884, except in regard to actions commenced before that day, the under-mentioned rules and regulations, together with all forms thereto annexed, and all tables of fees now in force in any Court shall be repealed; viz.:

(*a.*) The rules and regulations touching the practice to be observed in suits and proceedings in the several Courts of Vice-Admiralty abroad, established by an Order in Council of the 27th June, 1832.

(*b.*) Twenty-fifth section of rules and regulations touching the practice to be observed in suits and proceedings in the several Courts of Vice-Admiralty abroad, substituted in lieu of Section 25 in the former rules and regulations, and established by an Order in Council of the 25th June, 1861.

(*c.*) The additional rules and regulations for the several Courts of Vice-Admiralty abroad, established by an Order in Council of the 6th July, 1859.

(*d.*) Any of the above-mentioned Rules and Regulations, as extended by subsequent Orders in Council to other Vice-Admiralty Courts.

Cases not Provided for

207. In all cases not provided for by these Rules the practice of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice of England shall be followed.

Commencement of Rules

208. These rules shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1884, and shall apply to all actions commenced on or after that day. Actions commenced before that day may, by consent of parties, and with permission of the judge, be continued under these rules on such terms as to the judge shall seem fit.

FEES IN H.B.M. SUPREME COURT IN HONGKONG

Order Made 3rd April, 1903

SCHEDULE 1

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

Writ of Summons, Subpœnas, and Appearance

	$	cts.
Sealing every Writ of Summons for commencement of a Cause (except a concurrent, renewed, or amended Writ) and sealing a Writ of Injunction, Certiorari, Mandamus, or Habeas Corpus	5	00
Interpleader Summons	5	00
Sealing a concurrent, renewed or amended Writ of Summons...	1	50
Sealing a Subpœna	3	00
Sealing a Subpœna for each Witness in addition to the first	0	50
Entering an Appearance (each Defendant)	1	50
Certificate of Non-Appearance	1	50

Writs of Execution, &c.

Sealing a Warrant for arrest of a Defendant, or for arrest and detention of a Ship or for Attachment of Property before Judgment	15	00
Sealing a Writ of Executiou or Writ of Possession	15	00
Order for Release of Defendant from Custody	1	00
Sealing a Prohibitory Order...	3	00
Each Copy, Prohibitory Order	1	50

Foreign Attachment

Sealing a Writ of Foreign Attachment	15	00
Settling Bond	4	00
Filing same	2	00
Certificate of Dissolution of Foreign Attachment or Satisfaction of the Judgment..	5	00
Registrar's Order for seizure of Property	5	00

Pleadings, Issues, References, &c.

Filing any Pleading and Sealing Copy	6	00
Filing any amended Pleading and Sealing Copy...	3	00
Filing any Petition of Right or Special Case	10	00
Filing any issue	15	00
Filing any Agreement under Section 239 of Code	15	00
Order of Reference of Accounts, &c.	10	00
Filing same	1	50
Order of Reference to Arbitration	5	00
Filing same	1	50
Application to file Award in Court, when Arbitration has been without the intervention of the Court	7	50

Taking Evidence, Affidavits, &c.

Administering any Oath or taking any Declaration in the Registry...	1	00
Filing any Affidvait or Declaration	1	00
Administering any Oath or taking any Declaration outside the Registry (other than Oath or Declaration of Debtor in Gaol)	10	00
Marking every Exhibit	0	50
For every Witness examined *de bene esse* by the Judge, Registrar or other Officer, in the Court House, including Oath	10	00
For every Witness examined *de bene esse* by the Judge, Registrar or other Officer, outside the Court House, including Oath	20	00

	$	cts.
Attendance of any Officer of Court to give evidence in the Supreme Court or to produce any record or document	5	00
Attendance by the Registrar or Officer outside the Supreme Court	10	00
Commission to examine Witnesses and Seal	10	00
Setting down Hearing, Decree, Order, &c.		
Setting down every Cause or Issue or set of Issues for Trial or Hearing including Order	15	00
Setting down every Appeal for hearing before the Full Court	15	00
Setting down every Appeal from a Magistrate or Magistrates	15	00
Application for Review of Judgment or for a new Trial	5	00
Issuing Judge's Summons, filing *ex-parte* Application or Notice of Motion	3	00
Order for Judgment or Decree under Sub-sections 22, 23, or 24 of the Code ...	15	00
Drawing up and entering a Judgment or Decree or Decretal Order, whether on the orignal hearing of a cause or on further consideration	5	00
Drawing up and entering any other Order, whether made in Court or in Chambers	4	00
Report or Certificate by Registrar or other Officer	10	00
Copies, Translations, Receipts and Searches		
Copy of any Document made in Registry and certifying same per folio	0	40
Translation of any Document made in the Registry and Certificate, per folio ...	1	00
Certifying Translation made elsewhere, per folio	0	50
Every Receipt for a Document or Documents	0	25
Every Search in the Registry, for each file or document referred to or required ...	1	00
Service		
Each Service of any Document by Bailiff...	1	00
Arresting any person	3	00
Arresting a ship	5	00
Juries		
Summoning Special or common Jury including Service	15	00
Copy Panel	5	00
Bailiff's Expenses		
Possession Money, per diem (to be paid in cash)	1	50
When more than one man in possession if directed by Registrar or Party, per diem (to be paid in cash)	1	50
Ricksha, Launch or Boat-hire, according to distance (to be paid in cash), ...		
Taxation of Costs		
Signing Appointment to tax Bill of Costs, ...	1	50
Taxing every Bill of Costs not exceeding $100	3	00
On every $100 or part of $100 charged in such Bill in excess of the first $100 ...	1	00
Miscellaneous		
Filing any Notice or Document not hereinbefore referred to	1	00
Sealing any Document not hereinbefore referred to	2	00
Settling any Bond for Security for Costs or otherwise	5	00
Settling any Notice or Advertisement, per folio	0	50
Bills of Sale		
Fees in addition to those provided by Section 25 of the Bills of Sale Ordinance, 1886.		
Petition to enter Satisfaction	1	00
Memorandum of Satisfaction	1	00

SCHEDULE II

SUMMARY JURISDICTION

Writ of Summons, Subpœnas, &c.

Writ of Summons (including service, setting down and hearing):—		
Where Claim does not exceed $50	1	50
Where Claim exceeds $50 but does not exceed $100	2	50
Where Claim exceeds $100 but does not exceed $500	3	55
Where Claim exceeds $500	4	00
In any Suit in Equity within Section 19 of Ordinance 14 of 1873	4	00

	$	cts.
Interpleader Summons (including service, hearing and Order)—		
Where the value of the property claimed does not exceed $50...	1	50
Where the value of the property claimed exceeds $50 but does not exceed $100 ...	2	00
Where the value of the property claimed exceeds $100 but does not exceed $500 ...	3	50
Where the value of the property claimed exceeds $500...	4	50
Subpœna and Copy, including Service, each Witness, where the claim does not exceed $50	1	00
Subpœna and Copy including service, each Witness, where the claim exceeds $50 but does not exceed $100	1	50
Subpœna and Copy iucludiug Service, each Witness, where the Claim exceeds $100	2	00

Writ of Execution, &c.

Any Writ of Execution (including service)—		
Where the Judgment Debt does not exceed $50	2	50
Where the Judgment Debt exceeds $50 but does not exceeds $100	3	00
Where the Judgment Debt exceeds $100 but does not exceed $500	4	50
Where the Judgment Debt exceeds $500	6	00
Prohibitory Order and Copy (including service)...	3	00
Each additional Copy	1	50
Order for release of a defendant from Custody	1	00
Warrant before Judgment for Arrest of a defendant or for arrest and Detention of a Ship or for Attachment of property, including Service	5	00
Writ of Foreign Attachment and Copy, including Service (one Garnishee)... ...	4	00
Each additional Garnishee	1	50
Settling and filing Bond	1	50
Certificate of Dissolution of Foreign Attachment on Satisfaction of the Judgment ...	2	00
Registrar's Order for Seizure of Property	2	00

Application, Order, &c.

Issuing Judge's Summons, filling *ex parte* Application or Notice of Motion including Service when necessary, and Order	3	00
Application to Judge for review of Judgment or for a new Trial	3	00
Drawing up and entering any Decree or Order, including Copy	2	00

Pleadings, Issues, References, &c.

Half the Fees charged under this head in Schedule I, but such Half Fees to include Service when required.

Notice of Equitable or Special Defence) including Service.	1	00

Taking Evidence, Affidavits, &c.

Half the Fees charged under this head in Schedule I.

Copies, Translations, Receipts, Searches.

The same Fees as are charged under this head in Schedule I, except that Translations ordered by the Judge may be made without Fee if the Judge shall so order.

Juries

Summoning Special or Common Jury including Service	8	00
Striking and reducing	4	00
Copy Panel	1	00

Bailiff's Expenses

The same Fees as are charged under this head in Schedule I.

Taxation of Costs

Taxing every Bill including Appointment—if Bill does not exceed $100	2	50
For every $100 or part of $100 charged in excess of the first $100	1	00

Miscellaneous

Filing any Notice or Document not hereinbefore mentioned or referred to	1	00
Sealing any Document not hereinbefore mentioned or referred to	2	00
Settling any Notice or Advertisement, per folio	0	50

Any other Matter or Proceeding not hereinbefore mentioned or referred to—
Half the Fees charged in respect of a similar Matter or Proceeding in the Original Jurisdiction.

III.—Schedule

PROBATE JURISDICTION

		cts.
Filing Petition for Probate or Letters of Administration	2	00
Grants of Probate or Letters of Administration (other than Grants under Section 61 of Ordinance of 1897).—		
If the Personal Estate is sworn under the value of ... ... 500...	2	00
" " " ... ... 1,000...	3	00
" " " ... ... 1,500...	4	00
" " " ... ... 2,000...	5	00
" " " ... ... 3,000...	8	00
" " " ... ... 4,000...	12	00
" " " ... ... 5,000...	16	00
" " " ... ... 6,000...	20	00
" " " ... ... 7,000...	24	00
" " " ... ... 8,000...	28	00
" " " ... ... 9,000...	34	00
" " " ... ... 10,000...	40	00
" " " ... ... 12,000...	44	00
" " " ... ... 14,000...	48	00
" " " ... ... 16,000...	52	00
" " " ... ... 18,000...	56	00
" " " ... ... 20,000...	60	00
" " " ... ... 25,000...	64	00
" " " ... ... 30,000...	68	00
" " " ... ... 35,000...	72	00
" " " ... ... 40,000...	76	00
" " " ... ... 45,000...	80	00
" " " ... ... 50,000...	84	00
" " " ... ... 60,000...	88	00
" " " ... ... 70,000...	92	00
" " " ... ... 80,000...	96	00
" " " ... ... 90,000...	98	00
" " " ... ... 100,000...	100	00
" " " ... ... 120,000...	110	00
" " " ... ... 140,000...	120	00
" " " ... ... 160,000...	130	00
" " " ... ... 180,000...	140	00
" " " ... ... 200,000...	150	00
" " " ... ... 250,000...	170	00
" " " ... ... 300,000...	190	00
" " " ... ... 350,000...	210	00
" " " ... ... 400,000...	240	00
" " " ... ... 500,000...	280	00
" " " ... ... 600,000...	320	00
" " " ... ... 800,000...	360	00
" " " ... ... 1,000,000...	400	00
And $40 for every additional $100,000 or fractional part of $100,000.		
Double or Cessate Probate or Letters of Administration *de bonis non* or Cessate and duplicate and triplicate Probates or Letters of Administration when the Personal Estate is under $3,000—The same Fees as on a first grant under the same sum.		
When the Personal Estate is of the sum of $3,000 and over	10	00
Probate of a Codicil or Letters of Administration with a Codicil annexed being a Codicil to a Will already proved—Same Fees as on a duplicate or triplicate Probate or Letters of Administration with the Will annexed.		
Exemplification of a Probate or Letters of Administration, in addition to the Fees for engrossing, ...	10	00
Engrossing Wills and other Documents, per folio, ...	0	40
Every Search, ...	1	00
Commission of Appraisement, ...	2	00
Caveat, each, ...	2	00
Warning to Caveat, ...	4	00
Service of Warning, ...	2	00
Removing Caveat, ...	1	00
Settling Administrator's Bond and filing, ...	2	00
Making alteration in grant pursuant to Order, ...	2	00
Every Citation...	2	00

	$	cts.
Settling Citation or Abstract of Citation for Advertisement, per folio, ...	0	40
Filing Inventory, ...	2	00
Writ of Attachment, ...	4	00
Writ of Sequestration, ...	20	00
Writ of Fi Fa, ...	20	00

Commission of Official Administrator including Appraisement if necessary, 5 per cent. of the gross value of the Estate (to be deducted therefrom).

Any other Matter or Proceeding not herein specified—The same Fee as is charged in the Original Jurisdiction in respect of a similar Matter or Proceeding.

Schedule IV

BANKRUPTCY

In addition to the Fees mentioned in the Scale contained in Schedule B of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1891 :—

In any Matter or Proceeding not mentioned in the said last mentioned Scale—The same Fee as is provided for a similar Matter or Proceeding in the Original Jurisdiction.

Instructions

	$	cts.		$	cts.
1. To sue or defend	6	00	to	10	00
2. To retain Counsel	5	00			
3. For a Statement of Claim not indorsed on Writ, Petition or Special Case...	7	00	to	20	00
4. For Statement of Defence	10	00			
5. For Counter Claim	10	00			
6. For Reply	10	00			
7. For Interrogatories for examination of any party or witness ...	7	00	to	12	00
8. To amend any pleadings	7	00	to	12	00
9. For Affidavit in answer to Interrogatories, or any other affidavit .	4	00	to	6	00
10. To appeal against any Order of Court or Judge and to appear thereon	6	00	to	10	00
11. For Counsel to advise on evidence	6	00	to	14	00
12. For Counsel to make any application to a Court or Judge where no other brief	6	00			
13. For brief on motion for injunction	12	50	to	20	00
14. For brief on the hearing of an action or appeal	15	00	to	75	00
15. Any other necessary instructions	6	00	to	10	00
Drawing Pleading and other Documents including printed portion					
16. Engrossing any prœcipe...	3	00			
17. Writ of Summons for commencement of action	6	00			
18. Special endorsement, per folio...	0	75			
19. Subpoena *ad test*, or *duces tecum*	5	00			
20. If more than four folios, for each folio beyond four...	0	75			
21. Writ of Execution to enforce any Judgment or Order or Decree, Prohibitory Order, Foreign Attachment, Habeas Corpus, Interim Prohibitory Order, Injunction, Registrar's Certificate .	5	00			
22. If more than four folios, for each folio beyond four	0	75			
23 Endorsing service on writ	2	00			
24. Summons to attend Judge's Chambers, ...	4	00			
25. If more than four folios, for each folio, beyond four	0	75			
26. Originating Summons, per folio	0	75			
27. Drawing any pleading if not settled by Counsel	25	00	to	35	00
28. If by Counsel, per folio	0	75			
29. Brief, Particulars, Instructions to Counsel, Bills of Costs and any other necessary documents, per folio	0	75			
30. Marking any exhibit	1	50			
Appearances					
31. Appearance...	4	00			
32. For every defendant beyond the first...	1	00			

Services and Notices

	$	cts	$	cts.
33. Service of any Writ of Summons, Warrant, Interrogatories, Petition, Order, or Notice, or any other document, on a party, where no Solicitor employed at time of service	4	00		
34. For service out of the jurisdiction, such allowance as the Registrar shall think proper				
35. Service where appearance has been entered, on the Solicitor or party, where an address for service has been given	3	00		
36. As to Writs and Notice of Writ, for each copy for service, per folio	0	35		
37. As to Summons to attend at Judge's Chambers, for each copy to serve	1	0		
38. Or per folio	0	35		
39. For preparing notice to admit, or produce documents	5	00		
40. Or per folio	0	75		
41. And for each copy, per folio	0	35		
42. For drawing any notice to admit facts	5	00		
43. Or per folio	0	75		
44. And for each copy, per folio	0	35		
45. For drawing notice of motion	6	00		
46. Or per folio	0	75		
47. And for each copy, per folio	0	35		

Copies

48. Of Pleadings, Briefs, and other documents, where no other provision is made, per folio	0	35		

Perusals

49. Statement of Claim, Statement of Defence, Reply and other Pleadings, by the Solicitor of the party to whom the same are delivered	8	00		
50. Or per folio...	0	40		
51. Of amendment of any such Pleading in writing	5	00		
52. Or per folio	0	40		
53. Of Interrogatories to be answered by a party or by his Solicitor...	8	00		
54. Or per folio	0	40		
55. Of special case, by Solicitor of any party except the one by whom it is prepared...	8	00		
56. Or per folio...	0	40		
57. Of copy of any Order or Interlocutory proceedings...	1	50		
58. Or per folio...	0	40		
59. Of notice to produce or admit documents, by Solicitor of a party served...	5	00		
60. Or per folio	0	40		
61. Of notice to admit facts, per folio	0	75		
62. Of any other document or writing, per folio...	0	40		

Attendances

63. To issue writ or other process	3	00		
64. To deliver or serve any pleading, or special case	4	00		
65. To inspect or produce for inspection documents, pursuant to notice to admit or order for discovery or referred to in any pleading or affidavit...	7	00		
66. Or per hour	6	00		
67. To search	3	00 to	7	00
68. Attending being served with any document...	3	00		
69. Attending receipt of order from Court for approval	2	00		
70. To obtain or give any necessary or proper consent...	5	00		
71. On vouching accounts before the Registrar, per day	10	00 to	30	00
72. On examination of witness before the Registrar, Commissioner or other person, if without Counsel, per day, not exceeding ...	50	00		
73. If with Counsel, per day...	30	00		
74. On deponent being sworn, or by a Solicitor or his clerk to be sworn to any affidavit	4	00		
75. Ditto. Outside the Court	7	00		
76. On each necessary witness, for the purpose of taking his statement	6	00		
77. Or if the attendance exceeds 1 hour, for every or part of hour ...	6	00		

	$	cts.
78. On any summons, motion, or other proceeding at Chambers with or without Counsel (order made or adjourned)	6 00 to 15	00
79. To file Registrar's Certificate or Affidavilt, Order or other document in Court	4 00	
80. To inspect any premises or ship, with or without Jury, or with or without Solicitor of opposite party, or attending sale... ...	7 50 to 30	00
81. On Counsel with Brief or other papers	6 00	
82. On consultation or conference with Counsel...	7 00 to 15	00
83. To get a day specially fixed for hearing of suit	4 00	
84. On hearing of any trial of any cause or matter or motion or petition or issue of fact, whether before a Judge or before the Full Court or referee, or on assessment of damages, per day..	20 00 to 45	00
85. To hear Judgment when same reserved	15 00	
86. On taxation of Bill of Costs, per hour	10 00	
87. To obtain or giva an undertaking to appear	5 00	
88. On printer to insert advertisement in any newspaper that may be necessary	5 00	
89. For obtaining and drawing up any order made at Chambers ...	5 00	
90. To issue execution	5 00	
91. Every other attendances not hereinbefore referred to and which shall, in the opinion of the Registrar, be necessary, such sum as the Registrar may think proper.		

Miscellaneous.

92. Translating any documents or writing from any language into English, per folio	1	50
93. Attending Court Translator to certify	3	00
94. Writing any necessary letter	2	50
95. Or according to circumstances, per folio	0	75
96. The Registrar may allow such fee as he thinks proper in respect of every other matter or thing not hereinbefore specifically mentioned.		

RULES MADE BY THE CHIEF JUSTICES UNDER SECTION 24 OF THE SUPREME COURT ORDINANCE 1873 (NO. 12 OF 1873) FOR TAXING OF COSTS IN THE SUMMARY JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT

1. In the following Rules the expressions "exceeding" and "not exceeding" refer in the case of a plantiff to the amount recovered, and in the case of a Defendant to the amount claimed.

2. In actions or proceedings other than those for the recovery of money, and in actions where claims for the recovery of money are joined with other claims, the Judge, having regard to the value and nature of the subject matter of the action or proceeding, shall direct under which of the scales hereinafter set forth the costs (if any) shall be taxed.

3. Notwithstanding anything in these Rules to the contrary, the Judge, if of opinion that the action involved a novel or difficult point of law, or that the question litigated was of importance to some class or body of persons, or of general or public interest, may award costs under Scale III to the Plaintiff on any amount recovered however small, or to the Defendant who successfully defends an action brought for any amount however small; and in actions other than those for the recovery of a debt or liquidated demand in money the Judge, if he shall think that the preparation or conduct of the case has involved unusual trouble or difficulty, or for other good cause shown, may, in awarding costs, direct that they shall be taxed on any scale higher than that hereinafter made applicable.

4. Subject as aforesaid, no costs shall be allowed in actions not exceeding ten dollars, and in other actions costs shall be taxed and allowed in accordance with the following scales as well between solicitor and client as between party and party; Provided that where a client shall have paid or agreed to pay a sum of money for the conduct of any suit or proceeding, or has agreed to pay costs and charges beyond those provided for in these Rules, the taxing officer may, in his discretion, as between solicitor and client, allow any costs or charges not exceeding the amount which may have been paid or agreed to be paid.

5. Occasional costs shall only be allowed where from the nature of the case it was reasonable and necessary that they should be incurred.

6. In awarding the costs of any action or proceeding, the Judge may at the hearing, for good cause shown, disallow the costs of any particular matter in connection with such action or proceeding.

7. These Rules shall come into force on the 1st day of June, 1903, and shall apply only to actions and other proceedings brought and commenced on or after the said date.

Scale I

Actions exceeding $10, but not exceeding $50

	$	cts.	$	cts.
1. Instructions for and preparing Summons, attending and entering	2	00		
2. Each copy for service	0	50		
3. Instructions to defend	2	00		
4. Attending in Court and conducting case	5	00 to	20	00
5. Attending Court when Judgment entered by consent without hearing	5	00		
6. Costs of the day on adjournment of hearing (if certified by Judge)	5	00		
7. Attending to hear Judgment	2	00		
8. Taxing (including all costs connected therewith)	4	00		

Scale II

Actions exceeding $50 but not exceeding $200

	$	cts.	$	cts.
9. Letter before action	2	00		
10. Instructions for, and preparing Summons, attending and entering	4	00		
11. Each copy for service	0	50		
12. Instructions to defend	2	00		
13. Attending in Court if Counsel instructed, per day	10	00 to	20	00
14. Drawing Brief for Counsel, per folio (if Counsel certified for by Judge)	0	50		
15. Attending in Court if Counsel not instructed, per day (of 5 hours)	15	00 to	30	00
16. Counsel (if certified for by Judge)	60	00		
17. Refresher, after every 5 hours of hearing	15	00 to	25	00
18. Attending Court when Judgment entered by consent without hearing	10	00		
C19. osts of the day on adjournment of hearing (if certified for by Judge)	7	00		
20. Attending to hear Judgment	3	00		
21. Taxing (including all costs connected therewith)	5	00		

Scale III

Actions exceeding $200

	$	cts.	$	cts.
22. Letter before action	2	00		
23. Instructions to sue or defend	4	00		
24. Preparing Writ of Summons and attending issuing	6	00		
25. Drawing Brief for Counsel, per folio	0	50		
26. Attending Counsel therewith	2	00		
27. Fee for Counsel (if certified by Judge)	25	00 to	80	00
28. Conference fee to Counsel	10	00 to	20	00
29. Attending Court on trial with Counsel per day (5 hours)	35	00		
30. Attending Court and conducting case where no Counsel employed, per day (5 hours)	20	00 to	50	00
31. Attending Court when Judgment entered by consent without trial	15	00		
32. Costs of the day on adjourment of hearing if certified for by the Judge...	10	00		
33. Attending to hear Judgment :—				
Solicitor	4	00		
Counsel	10	00		
34. Taxing Costs (including all costs connected therewith)	6	00		
or where the bill exceeds 8 folios, per folio extra	0	50		

Occasional Costs applicable to all the above Scales

	$	cts.	$	cts.
35. Drawing and Engrossing Application for substituted service of service out of jurisdiction...	2	50		
36. Drawing and Engrossing Affidavit of service	2	50		

	$	cts.	$	cts
37. Attending to file same	2	00		
38. Drawing and Engrossing Notice of special defence	4	00		
39. Attending taking Minutes of evidence of each witness	3	00		
40. If more than 6 folios, every additional folio	0	50		
41. Conference with Counsel	7	00		
42. Serving any notice or other document	2	00		
43. Drawing and Engrossing Notice to produce, notice to admit, notice of application for a new trial or to set aside proceedings including copies, service and attending the Registrar therewith	5	00		
44. Receiving any of the above notices and advising thereon... ...	2	00 to	4	00
45. All attendances in Court on applications, or motions, or on summons in Chambers, or per hour	4	00		
46. Drawing and Engrossing all necessary Affidavits not exceeding 5 folios including filing	2	50		
47. For every a dditional folio	0	50		
48. Any necessary attendances at the Registry or upon the oppcsite party or on client	2	00		
49. All necessary letters	2	00		
50. Drawing and Engrossing Pleadings signed by party	15	00		
51. Or per folio	0	50		
52. Counsel's fee for any pleading	20	00		
53. Perusal of document, per folio	0	25		
54. Certified translations including obtaining certificate, per folio ...	0	50		
55. Drawing accounts and other documents not included in the foregoing costs but allowed upon taxation of costs to be necessary, per folio	0	40		
56. Engrossing or copying, per folio, ...	0	20		
57. Judge's Summons or ex-parte application	2	00		
58. Or per folio	0	50		

Any other matter or proceeding

Half the costs allowed for Solictor's charges in respect of a similar matter or proceeding in Original Jurisdiction.

Expert witnesses—Half the Allowance in Original Jurisdiction.

HUANGPU CONSERVANCY CONVENTION

The Chinese Government, being desirous of substituting for the terms of the Protocol of 1901, having reference to the establishment of a River Board for the Huangpu and the functions and revenue of such Board, a new method of procedure whereby the Chinese Government itself will undertake the work and defray the whole of the expense thereof, and the Powers signatory to the final Protocol having assented to this proposition, the following conditions have been agreed upon:—

Art. I.—The Customs Taotai and the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai are entrusted with the general management of the work of improving the course of the Huangpu and of ameliorating the condition of the bar, both at this and the other side of Woosung, as well as of the maintenance of such works.

With regard to the river and sanitary police, lighting and buoying, pilot service etc., the former regulations will continue to be in force.

Art. II.—Three months after signature of the present agreement China will herself select an engineer experienced in matters of river conservancy, and if a majority of the representatives of the Powers signatory to the final Protocol consider that the engineer thus chosen possesses the requisite qualifications, China will immediately appoint him to undertake the work.

In case, after commencement of the work, it should be necessary, for reasons considered valid by a majority of the Ministers interested, to take steps to replace him, the selection and appointment of the new engineer would be effected in the same manner as above mentioned.

Art. III.—All contracts for undertaking the whole or part of the river conservancy works, for purchase of material or of machinery, etc., shall be submitted to public tender and awarded to the party offering the most advantageous terms.

Art. IV.—Every three months a detailed report upon the work done and a statement of expenses incurred will be drawn up and submitted for examination to the Consular Body at Shanghai.

Art. V.—The sanction of the Taotai and of the Commissioner of Customs in Shanghai will be required for constructing wharves and jetties as well as for the establishment of all pontoons or floating houses in the river.

Art. VI.—The Taotai, and the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai will have the right to expropriate the existing permanent moorings and to establish a system of public moorings in the river.

Art. VII.—The sanction of the Taotai and of the Commissioner of Customs will be necessary for the prosecution of all dredging and other work.

Art. VIII.—The Taotai and Commissioner of Customs will have the right to acquire all land, situated outside the foreign concessions, necessary for the execution of the work of improving and conserving the Huangpu and to dispose of the said land. If, in this connection, it should be considered necessary to expropriate land, and if such land should be the property of foreigners, the price therefor will be determined by a Commission composed of:—

(1.)—A person selected by the Consular authority having jurisdiction over the owner.

(2.)—A person selected by the Taotai and the Commissioner of Customs.

(3.)—A person selected by the Doyen of the Consular Body.

Should the Doyen of the Consular Body be also the Consul of the proprietor the third member of the Commission would be chosen by the Consul next in seniority to the Doyen.

The Consul having jurisdiction over the party interested will give effect to the decision of the Commission.

In case of Chinese property, the Customs will proceed to estimate and settle the price, and will carry out the decision under analogous conditions.

Riparian landowners, Chinese as well as foreigners, will have the right of pre-emption in the case of all accretions of land in front of their properties by the deposits effected in improving the river channel. The price at which such lands may be acquired will be fixed by a Commission constituted similarly to that described in the preceding paragraph, or according to the case, by the Customs authorities.

Art. IX.—The Chinese Government takes upon itself the whole of the expense of the river improvement, without levying any tax or contribution either upon riparian property or upon trade or navigation.

Art. X.—China specifies, and gives as guarantee for the total expense of the river improvement works, the whole of the duty on opium of Szechuen and of Soochoufu in Kiangsu. In conformity with the provisions of the Protocol of 1901, she will devote annually to these works, and for twenty years, the sum of 460,000 Haikwan Taels.

If during the course of any year after commencement of the works, the purchase of material or machines, etc., should necessitate exceptional expenditure, China, in order to meet it, may raise a loan by means of bonds on the revenue derived from the above-mentioned opium duty.

For the amortisation and the service of this loan as well as for expenses of all kinds connected with the execution of the works or with the maintenance of the works already completed, China will furnish annually a minimum of 460,000 Haikwan teals.

The provincial authorities concerned will remit this sum by equal monthly payments into the hands of the Taotai and Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai.

Should the revenues indicated become insufficient, the Chinese Government must provide the sum specified from other sources.

Art. XI.—If the works are not prosecuted with diligence, care, and economy the Consular Body, acting upon a majority of votes, may notify the Taotai and the Commissioner of Customs of the fact and request them to instruct the engineer to take the necessary remedial measures. Should the execution of the work continue to be unsatisfactory, the Consular Body, in the same way, may recommend the dismissal of the engineer as well as the election and appointment of another in the manner set forth in Article II.

In case the Taotai and the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai should not act upon these representations, the Consular Body may lay the matter before the representatives of the Powers interested.

Art. XII.—When the present articles have been discussed, agreed upon and signed, the regulations contained in Paragraph B. of Article XI, and in Annex 17 of the Protocol of 1901, shall be suspended, but, if China should fail to furnish annually sufficient funds, in such manner that the execution of the works should be thereby impeded, or, should she omit to conform to any other essential stipulation of the present arrangement, the original provisions of the Protocol of 1901 and of Annex 17 thereto, will immediately come again into force.

Peking, 27th September, 1905.

A. von Mumm (Chinese date).
A. von Rosthorn
E. de Gaffier
Manuel de Carcer
W. W. Rockhill (Signature of Prince Ching.)
G. Dubail
Ernest Satow
C. Baroli
Y. Uchida
A. von Citters (Seal of the Waiwupu.)
G. Gozakow

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COURT OF CONSULS SHANGHAI

Approved by the Consular Body, 10th July, 1882

Rule 1.—Every petition and other pleading filed in the Court and all notices and other documents issuing from the Court shall be entitled "In the Court of Consuls."

Rule 2.—The Court will appoint a Secretary whose name and address will be made public and who shall hold the office until the Court otherwise directs. The Secretary shall have charge of all records and, under the direction of the Court, issue and serve or cause to be served all notices and other documents. He shall also be the medium of all correspondence.

Rule 3.—Suits shall be commenced and proceeded with in person or by attorney, and suitors may be heard with or without counsel.

Rule 4.—The language of the Court will be English.

Rule 5.—All proceedings shall be commenced by a petition to the Court, to be filed in quadruplicate and to state all facts material to the issue in distinct paragraphs.

Rule 6.—The petition will be served upon the defendant with notices to file an answer in quadruplicate within fourteen days from the date of service. A copy of the answer will be served on the plaintiff or his counsel under the direction of the Court.

Rule 7.—Amendments and other proper pleadings will be admitted upon such terms as the Court may impose, and such interim order may be made prior to the hearing of the cause as the Court may consider necessary.

Rule 8.—When it appears to the Court that a cause is ready to be heard such cause will be set down for hearing, and notice of the date and place of hearing will be given to the parties.

Rule 9.—Sittings of the Court will be public and its proceedings recorded by the Secretary.

Rule 10.—The onus of producing witnesses shall be with the parties, but the Court will, as far as practicable, aid in procuring the attendance of witnesses. Evidence will be taken on oath or otherwise as the witness may consider binding. The examination of witnesses will be conducted as the Court may direct.

Rule 11.—A failure to respond to any order or notice issued by the Court will entitle the adverse party to judgment by default, and the Court shall be empowered to give judgment accordingly.

Rule 12.—In any case upon application within sixty days after judgment the Court may order re-hearing upon such terms as seem just.

Rule 13.—Special cases where the facts are admitted may be submitted in writing to the Court for decision without appearance of the parties.

Rule 14.—A minute of all orders shall be drawn up and shall be signed by the Consuls forming the Court or a majority of them, and all orders shall be expressed to be made "By the Court" and shall be signed by the Secretary.

Rule 15.—Judgments will be given in writing by the Judges of the Court, and either read in Court after notice or served upon the parties.

Rule 16.—The fee shall be for hearing $10—for each notice issued and served $3—and such fees for recording the proceedings shall be allowed as the Court may direct. A deposit in such sum as the Court may think sufficient to secure payment of fees will be required of each petitioner. The costs, including those of counsel, in the discretion of the Court, shall be paid as the Court directs.

Rule 17.—All fees shall be at the disposal of the Court for the remuneration of the Secretary.

RULES OF THE SHANGHAI MIXED COURT

The following Provisional Rules for defining the respective jurisdictions of the Mixed Courts of the International and French Settlement adopted by the Consular Body of Shanghai 10th June, 1902, for reference to the Diplomatic Body at Peking were approved by the Diplomatic Body at Peking on 28th June, 1902.

1.—In all civil cases between Chinese the plaintiff will follow the defendant, and will sue him before the Mixed Court of his, the defendant's residence.

2.—In all criminal cases where foreigners are not concerned and in all police cases against Chinese residents in the Settlements the Mixed Court of the Settlements in which the crime of contravention has been committed is alone competent.

N. B.—The above two clauses include clauses where the defendant or accused is in the employ of a foreigner, the countersignature of the Consular representative of the national concerned being as heretofore to be obtained.

3.—In Mixed Civil cases—

a.—If the plaintiff is a foreigner—not of French nationality—and the Chinese defendant is a resident of the International Settlement, he is to be sued before the Mixed Court of the International Settlement.

b.—If the plaintiff is French and the Chinese defendant is a resident of the French Settlement, he is to be sued before the Mixed Court of the French Settlement.

c.—If the plaintiff is a foreigner—not of French nationality—and the Chinese defendant is a resident of the French Settlement, the latter shall be sued before the Mixed Court of the International Settlement, whose warrant or summons for his appearance after countersignature by the French Consul-General will be executed or served by the runners of the International Mixed Court with the assistance of the Police of the French Settlement, without previous hearing in the Mixed Court of the French Settlement.

d.—If the plaintiff is French and the Chinese defendant is a resident of the International Settlement the latter shall be sued before the Mixed Court of the French Settlement, whose warrant or summons for his appearance after countersignature by the Senior Consul will be executed or served by the runners of the French Mixed Court with the assistance of the Police of the International Settlement, without previous hearing in the Mixed Court of the International Settlement.

4.—In criminal cases where a foreigner—not of French nationality—is complainant the Mixed Court of the International Settlement is competent; if a Frenchman is the complainant the Mixed Court of the French Settlement is competent.

The provisions under Clause 3, *c* and *d*, as to executing warrants, also apply under this clause.

This does not affect or change in any way the present system whereby all warrants of the Mixed Court of the International Settlement are to be countersigned by the Senior Consul before their execution by the yamen runners with the assistance of the Police.

JOHN GOODNOW,

Senior Consul.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONSULAR COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA

In pursuance of Sec. 5th of the Act of Congress, approved 22nd June, 1860, entitled "An Act to Carry into Effect Certain Provisions in the Treaties between the United States, China, Japan, Siam, Persia, and other Countries, giving certain Judicial Powers to Ministers and Consuls, or other Functionaries of the United States in those Countries, and for other Purposes," I, Anson Burlingame, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States to the Empire of China, do hereby decree the following rules and regulations, which shall have the force of law in the Consular Courts of China.

1.—Every citizen of the United States residing within the limits of the ports open to foreign trade in the dominion of the Empire of China, is required to be enrolled in the Consular register, and shall apply in person at the Consulate within thirty days after the publication of this decree. Every American citizen who may arrive within the limits of the port, save and except any one who may be borne on the muster-roll of an American vessel, shall apply within ten days at the Consulate to be enrolled. An American citizen neglecting to be so enrolled will not be entitled to claim the protection or intervention of the authorities, unless he can furnish a valid reason for not so doing.

2.—In all cases where an applicant to be enrolled cannot furnish a passport or other legal proof of his citizenship, he shall make oath that he is a citizen of the United States; and, if the Consul deem desirable, be required to bring such further evidence as he shall consider satisfactory.

ANSON BURLINGAME.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Peking, 22nd April, 1864.

1.—ORDINARY CIVIL PROCEDURE

1.—*How commenced.*—Civil proceedings between American citizens must commence by written petition, verified by oath before the Consul.

2.—*Three classes of action.*—Ordinary personal civil actions are of three classes, *viz*: Contract, comprising all cases of contract or debt; Wrong, when damages are claimed for wrong; Replevin, when possession of a specific article is claimed.

3.—*Demand necessary in Contract and Replevin.*—In contract, the petition must aver that payment, or a performance of the conditions of the contract, has been demanded and withheld; and in replevin, that the articles to be replevined have been demanded.

4.—*Petitioner must deposit money.*—The petitioner shall be required to deposit a reasonable sum to defray the probable expenses of court and defendant's costs; subsequent deposits may be required if found necessary.

5.—*Notice to Defendant.*—Upon deposit of the money, the Consul shall order notice of the petition, in writing, directing defendant to appear before the court at a given day and hour to his written answer on oath.

6.—*Service.*—Notice must be served on each defendant at least five days before return day, by delivery of an attested copy of the petition and order, and of any accompanying account or paper.

7.—Personal service should always be required when practicable.

8.—*Default.*—On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his answer as required; but the default may be taken off for good cause within one day after, exclusive of Sunday.

9.—*Damages.*—But in actions of wrong, and all other where the damages are in their nature unliquidated and indefinite, so that they cannot be calculated with precision from the statement of the petition, the amount of the judgment shall be ascertained by evidence, notwithstanding the default.

10.—*Answer.*—If defendant appears and answers, the Consul, having both parties before him, shall before proceeding further encourage a settlement by mutual agreement, or by submission of the case to referees agreed on by the parties, a majority of whom shall decide it.

11.—*Amendments.*—Parties should, at the trial, be confined as closely as may be to the averments and denials of the statement and answer, which shall not be altered after filing except by leave granted in open Court.

12.—*American witnesses compelled to attend.*—On application of either party and advance of the fees, the Consul shall compel the attendance of any witness within his jurisdiction before himself, referees, or commissioners.

13.—*Parties are witnesses.*—Each party is entitled, and may be required to testify.

14.—*Decrees to be obeyed.*—Judgment may be given summarily against either party failing to obey any order or decree of the Consul.

15.—*Attachment and arrest.*—For sufficient cause and on sufficient security, the Consul, on filing a petition, may grant a process of attachment of any defendant's property to sufficient amount, or of arrest of any defendant not a married woman, nor in the service of the United States, under commission from the President.

16.—*Dissolution of attachment.*—Defendant may at any time have the attachment dissolved by depositing such sum, or giving such security, as the Consul may require.

17.—*Sale of perishable property.*—Perishable property, or such as is liable to serious depreciation under attachment, may, on petition of either party, be sold by the Consul's order, and its proceeds deposited in the Consulate.

18.—*Release of Debtor.*—Any defendant arrested or imprisoned on civil petition shall be released on tender of a sufficient bond, deposit of a sufficient sum, or assignment of sufficient property.

19.—*Debtor's disclosure.*—Any person under civil arrest or imprisonment may have his creditor cited before the Consul to hear a disclosure of the prisoner's affairs under oath, and to question thereon; and if the Consul shall be satisfied of its truth and thoroughness, and of the honesty of the debtor's conduct towards the creditor, he shall for ever discharge him from arrest upon that debt; provided that the prisoner shall offer to transfer and secure to his creditor the property disclosed, or sufficient to pay the debt, at the Consul's valuation.

20.—*Debtor's board.*—The creditor must advance to the jailer his fees and payment for his prisoner's board until the ensuing Monday, and afterwards weekly, or the debtor will be discharged from imprisonment and future arrest.

21.—*Execution.*—On the second day after judgment (exclusive of Sunday) execution may issue, enforcing the same with interest at 12 per cent. a year against the property and person of the debtor, returnable in thirty days and renewable.

22.—*Seizure and sale of property.*—Sufficient property to satisfy the execution and all expenses may be seized and sold at public auction by the officer, after due notice.

23.—Property attached on petition, and not advertised for sale within ten days after final judgment, shall be returned to the defendant.

24.—*Final judgment for defendant.*—When final judgment is given in favour of the defendant, his person and property are at once freed from imprisonment or attachment and all security given by him discharged. And the Consul may, at his discretion, award him compensation for any damage necessarily and directly sustained by reason of such attachment, arrest, or imprisonment.

25.—*Offset.*—In action of contract, defendant may offset petitioner's claim by a counter claim, filing his own claim, under oath, with his answer. Petitioner shall be notified to file his answer reasonably, on oath, and the two claims shall then be tried

together, and but one judgment given for the difference, if any be proved in favour of either party, otherwise for defendant's costs.

26.—*Costs.*—Except as hereinafter provided, the party finally prevailing recovers costs, to be taxed by him and revised by the Consul.

27.—*Trustee process.*—In contract, the Consul may order defendant's property or credits in third party's hands to be attached on the petition, by serving him with due notice as trustee, provided petitioner secures trustee his costs by adequate special deposit.

28.—*Trustee costs.*—If adjudged trustee the third party may retain his costs from the amount for which he is adjudged trustee, if sufficient; otherwise the balance of trustee's costs must be paid out of petitioner's special deposit, as must the whole of his costs if not adjudged.

29.—*Demand on trustee upon execution.*—The amount for which a trustee is charged must be inserted in the execution, and demanded of him by the Officer within ten days after judgment, or all claim ceases. Process against the property or person of the trustee may issue ten days after demand.

30.—*Debt must be at least ten dollars.*—If petitioner recovers judgment for less than ten dollars, or if less than ten dollars of the defendant's property or credit is proved in the party's hands, in either case the third party must be discharged with costs against petitioner.

31.—*Replevin.*—Before granting a writ of replevin, the Consul shall require petitioner to file a sufficient bond, with responsible sureties, for double the value of the property to be replevined, one an American citizen, or petitioner may deposit the required amount.

II.—Tender, &c.

32.—Before a creditor files his petition in contract, his debtor may make an absolute and unconditional offer of the amount he considers due, by tendering the money in the sight of the creditor or his legal representative.

33.—*Deposit.*—If not accepted, the debtor shall, at his own risk and on paying the charges, deposit the money with the Consul, who shall receipt to him, and notify the creditor.

34.—*Demand or withdrawal.*—It shall be paid to the creditor at any time if demanded, unless previously withdrawn by the depositor.

35.—*Costs.*—If the depositor does not withdraw his deposit, and upon trial is not adjudged to have owed petitioner at the time of the tender more than its amount, he shall recover all his costs.

36.—*Offer to be defaulted.*—At any stage of a suit in contract or wrong defendant may file an offer to be defaulted for a specific sum and the costs up to that time; and if petitioner chooses to proceed to trial and does not recover more than the sum offered and interest, he shall pay all defendant's costs arising after the offer, execution issuing for the balance only.

III.—Reference

37.—When parties agree to reference they shall immediately file a rule, and the case be marked "referred"; a commission shall then issue to the referees, with a copy of all papers filed in the case.

38.—*Award and acceptance.*—The referees shall report their award to the Consul, who shall accept the same, and give judgment, and issue execution thereon, unless satisfied of fraud, perjury, corruption, or gross error in the proceedings.

39.—*When transmitted to Minister.*—In cases involving more than five hundred dollars, if his acceptance is withheld, the Consul shall at once transmit the whole case with a brief statement of his reasons, and the evidence thereon, to the Minister who shall give judgment on the award, or grant a new trial before the Consul.

IV—Appeal

40.—*Must be within one day.*—Appeals must be claimed before three o'clock in the afternon of the day after judgment (excluding Sunday); but in civil cases, only upon sufficient security.

41.—*To be perfected within five days.*—Within five days after judgment, the appellant must set forth his reasons by petition filed with the Consul, which shall be transmitted as soon as may be to the Minister, with a copy of docket entries and of all papers in the case.

V.—New Trial

42.—*Because of perjury.*—On proof of the perjury of any important witness of the prevailing party, upon a material point, affecting the decision of a suit, the Consul who tried it may, within a year after final judgment, grant a new trial on such terms as he may deem just.

43.—*Generally.*—Within one year after final judgment in any suit not involving more than five hundred dollars, the Consul who tried it, or his successor, may, upon sufficient security, grant a new trial where justice manifestly requires it; if exceeding five hundred dollars, with the concurrence of the Minister.

VI.—Habeas Corpus

44.—*Slaves not to be held.*—No Consul shall recognise the claim of any American citizen arising out of a violation of the provision of the Act of Congress approved February 19th, 1862, relating to the "coolie trade" so called, for any claim which involves the holding of any person in slavery.

45.—*Habeas Corpus.*—Upon application of any person in writing and under oath, representing that he or any other person is enslaved, unlawfully imprisoned, or deprived of his liberty by any American citizen within the jurisdiction of the Consul, such Consul may issue his writ of Habeas Corpus, directing such citizen to bring said person if in his custody, or under his control, before him, and the question shall be determined summarily, subject to appeal.

VII.—Divorce

46.—Libels for divorce must be signed and sworn to before the Consul, and on the trial each party may testify.

47.—*Attachment.*—The Consul, for good cause, may order the attachment of the libeller's property to such an amount and on such terms as he may think proper.

48.—*Husband to advance money.*—He may also, at his discretion, order the husband to advance his wife, or pay in Court, a reasonable sum to enable her to defend the libel, with reasonable monthly allowance for her support pending the proceedings.

49.—*Alimony.*—Alimony may be awarded or denied the wife on her divorce at his discretion.

50.—Custody of the minor children may be decreed to such party as justice and the children's good may require.

51.—*Release of both.*—Divorce releases both parties, and they shall not be remarried to each other.

52.—*Costs.*—Costs are at the discretion of the Consul.

VIII.—Marriage

53.—*Record and return.*—Each Consul shall record all marriages solemnized by him or in his official presence.

IX.—Births and Deaths

54.—The birth and death of every American citizen within the limits of the jurisdiction shall likewise be recorded.

X.—Bankruptcy, Partnerships, Probate, &c.

55.—Until promulgation of further regulations, Consuls will continue to exercise their former lawful jurisdiction and authority in bankruptcy, partnerships, probate of wills, administration of estates, and other matters of equity, admiralty, ecclesiastical and common law, not especially provided for in previous decrees, according to such reasonable rules, not repugnant to the Constitution, Treaties, and Laws of the United States, as they may find necessary or convenient to adopt.

XI.—Seamen

56.—In proceedings or prosecutions instituted by or against American seamen, the Consul may, at his discretion, suspend any of these rules in favour of the seamen, when, in his opinion, justice, humanity, and public policy require it.

XII.—Criminal Proceedings

57.—*How commenced.*—Complaints and information against American citizens should always be signed and sworn to before the Consul when the complainant or informant is at or near the Consul's port.

58.—*How authenticated.*—All complaints and informations not so signed and sworn to by a citizen of the United States, and all complaints and informations in capital cases, must be authenticated by the Consul's certificate of his knowledge or belief of the substantial truth or enough of the complaint or information to justify the arrest of the party charged.

59.—*Copy of accusation.*—No citizen shall be arraigned for trial until the offence charged is distinctly made known to him by the Consul in respondent's own language. In cases of magnitude and in all cases when demanded, an attested copy (or translation) of the complaint, information, or statement, authenticated by the Consul, shall be furnished him in his own language, as soon as may be after his arrest.

60.—*Presence of accuser.*—The personal presence of the accuser is indispensable throughout the trial.

61.—*May testify.*—He shall be informed of his right to testify, and cautioned that if he choose to offer himself as a witness, he must answer all questions that may be propounded by Consul or his order, like any other witness.

62.—*American witnesses compelled to attend.*—The Government and the accused are equally entitled to compulsory process for witness within their jurisdiction; and if the Consul believes the accused to be unable to advance the fees, his necessary witnesses shall be summoned at the expense of the United States.

63.—*Fine and costs.*—When punishment is by fine, costs may be included or remitted at the Consul's discretion. An alternative sentence of thirty days' imprisonment shall take effect on non-payment of any part of the fine or costs adjudged in any criminal proceeding.

64.—Any prisoner, before conviction, may be admitted to bail by the Consul who tries him, except in capital cases.

65.—*Capital cases.*—No prisoner charged with a capital offence shall be admitted to bail where the proof is evident, or the presumption of his guilt great.

66.—*After conviction.*—After conviction and appeal the prisoner may be admitted to bail only by the Minister.

67.—*American bail.*—Any citizen of the United States offering himself as bail shall sign and swear, before the Consul, to a schedule of unincumbered property of a value at least double the amount of the required bail.

68.—*Foreign bail.*—Any other proposed bail or security shall sign and swear, before the Consul, to a similar schedule of unincumbered personal property within the local jurisdiction of the Consulate, or he may be required to deposit the amount in money or valuables with the Consul.

69.—*The sureties.*—Unless such sufficient citizen becomes bail, or such deposit is made, at least two sureties shall be required.

70.—*Surrender.*—Any American bail may have leave of the Consul to surrender his principal on payment of all costs and expenses.

71.—*Prosecutor may be required to give security.*—Any complainant, informant, or prosecutor may be required to give security for all costs of the prosecution, including those of the accused; and every complainant, &c., not a citizen of the United States, shall be so required unless, in the Consul's opinion, justice will be better promoted otherwise; and when such security is refused the prosecution shall abate.

72.—*Honourable acquittal.*—When the innocence of the accused, both in law and in intention, is manifest, the Consul shall add to the usual judgment of acquittal the word "honourable."

73.—*Costs.*— In such case judgment may be given and execution issued summarily against any informer, complainant, or prosecutor for the whole costs of the trial, including those of the accused or for any part of either or both, if the proceeding appears to have been groundless and vexatious, originating in corrupt, malicious or vindictive motives.

74.—*Minor offences.*—Consuls will ordinarily encourage the settlement of all prosecutions not of a heinous character by the parties aggrieved or concerned.

XIII.—Oaths

75.—*Oaths.*—Oaths shall be administered in some language that the witness understands.

76.—*Not Christian.*—A witness not a Christian shall be sworn according to his religious belief.

77.—*Atheist.*—An avowed atheist shall not be sworn, but may affirm, under the pains and penalties of perjury; the credibility of his evidence being for the consideration of the Consul.

78.—*Affirmation.*—A Christian conscientiously scrupulous of an oath may affirm under the pains and penalties of perjury.

XIV.—Dockets, Records, &c.

79.—*Civil docket.*—Each Consul shall keep a regular docket or calendar of all civil actions and proceedings, entering each case separately, numbering it consecutively, to the end of his term of office, with the date of filing, the names of the parties in full, their nationality, the nature of the proceeding, the sum or thing claimed, with minute and dates of all orders, decrees, continuance, appeals, and proceedings until final judgment.

80.—*Criminal.*—He shall keep another regular docket for all criminal cases, with sufficient similar memoranda.

81.—*Filing papers.*—All original papers shall be filed at once and never removed; no person, but an officer of the Consulate or Minister, should be allowed access to them. All papers in each case must be kept together in one inclosure, and numbered as in the docket with the parties' names, the nature of the proceeding, the year of filing the petition, and of final judgment, conspicuously marked on the inclosure, and each year's cases kept by themselves in their order.

XV.—Limitation of Actions and Prosecutions

82.—*Criminal.*—Heinous offences, not capital, must be prosecuted within six years; minor offences within two.

83.—*Civil.*—Civil actions based on written promises, contract, or instrument must be commenced within six years after the cause of action accrues; others within two.

84.—*Absence; fraudulent concealment.*—In prosecutions for heinous offences not capital, and in civil cases involving more than $500, any absence of respondent or defendant for more than three months at a time from China shall be added to the limitations; and in civil cases involving more than $100, the period during which the cause of action may be fraudulently concealed by defendant shall likewise be added.

XVI.—General Provisions

85.—*Trials public.*—All trials and proceedings in the United States Consular Courts in China shall be open and public.

86.—*Interpreting and translating.*—Papers and testimony in a foreign language shall be translated into English by a sworn interpreter, appointed by the consul, in civil cases to be paid by petitioner. Oaths and questions shall be translated by the interpreter from the English for any witness who does not understand English.

87.—*Testimony.*—Parties may be required to file their petitions, answers, complaints, informations, and all other papers addressed to the Court, in English; or they may be translated by the interpreter at the Consul's discretion. All testimony must be taken in writing in open Court by the Consul or his order, signed by the witness, after being read over to him for his approval and correction, and it shall form part of the papers in the case.

88.—*Adjournment.*—The Consul may adjourn his Court from time to time, and place to place, within his jurisdiction, always commencing proceedings and giving judgment at the Consulate.

89.—*Officer.*—All processes not served by the Consul personally must be executed by an officer of the Consulate, who shall sign his return, specifying the time and mode of service, and annexing an account of his fees.

90.—*Copies on appeal.*—On appeal, copies of all the papers must be paid for in advance by the appellant, except in criminal cases where respondent is unable to pay.

91.—*Copies.*—Any person interested is entitled to a copy of any paper on file, on prepayment of the fee.

92.—Reasonable clearness, precision, and certainty should be required in the papers; and substantial justice and all practicable dispatch are expected in the decisions.

93.—*Definition of Consul.*—The word "Consul" is intended to include the Consul-General, and any Vice-Consul or Deputy-Consul actually exercising the Consular power at any Consulate, unless the sense requires a more limited construction.

94.—*Associates.*—Each associate in a Consular trial shall, before entering on his duties, be sworn by his Consul. Before taking the oath, he may be challenged by either party, and for sufficient cause excused, and another drawn.

95.—*Contempt.*—Consuls will always preserve order in Court, punishing summarily any contempt committed in their presence, or any refusal to obey their lawful summons or order, by imprisonment not exceeding 24 hours, or by fine not exceeding fifty dollars and costs.

96.—*Attorney.*—Every party to a civil or criminal proceeding may be heard in person, or by attorney of his choice, or by both; but the presence of counsel shall be under the exclusive control and discretion of the Consul.

97.—*Accounts.*—The accounts of the Consular Courts shall be kept in United States' currency, and every order of deposit, decree of costs, taxation of fees, and generally every paper issuing originally from the Court, shall be expressed in dollars and cents, and satisfied in the United States' metallic currency, or its equivalent.

XVII.—Fees*

98—*In Consular Court.*

In all cases and estates where the amount in question is not more than $500	$ 5.00
In all cases and estates where it is over $500	15.00

In all cases where no specific damages are sought the fee shall be $5 for minor and $15 for greater cases.

99—*Clerk's Fees.*

For issuing all writs, warrants, attachments, or other compulsory process	1 50
For docketing every suit commenced	1.00
For executions	1.00
For all summonses	50
For all subpœnas and notices	25
For filing and entering every declaration, plea, or other paper	10
For administering an oath or affirmation, except to an associate	10
For taking an acknowledgement	25
For taking and certifying depositions to file (for each folio of 100 words): for the first 100 words, 50 cents; for each succeeding folio	20
For a copy of such deposition, furnished to a party on request, per folio	15
For entering any return, rule, order, continuance, judgment, decree, or recognizance, or drawing any bond, or making any record, certificate, return, or report: for each folio	15
For a copy of any entry or of any paper on file: for each folio	10

The docket fee of $1, hereinbefore allowed, shall cover all charges for making dockets and indexes issuing *venire* for associates, taxing costs, and all other services not specified herein, in all cases where the amount involved is $100 or less; where the amount involved exceeds $100 the clerk shall be allowed for the services specified in the foregoing paragraph, in all cases up to $500, inclusive, a fee of 2.00

In all cases involving more than $500 the clerk shall be allowed for like services 3.00

For causes where issue is joined but no testimony is given, for causes, dismissed or discontinued, the clerk shall be allowed, for like services, one-half of the above fees, respectively

For affixing the seal of the court to any instrument, when required	20
For every search for any particular mortgage, or other lien	15
For searching the records of the court for judgments, decrees, or other instruments constituting a lien on any property and certifying the result of such search: for each person against whom such search is required to be made	1.00

For receiving, keeping, and paying out money in pursuance of any statute or order of court, 1 *per centum* of the amount so received, kept, and paid.

For travelling made necessary by the duties of his office: for going, 5 cents a mile, and 5 cents a mile for returning.

All books in the clerk's office containing public records shall, during office hours, be open to the inspection of any person desiring to examine the same without any fees or charge therefor.

In case of escheat the clerk shall receive for publication to heirs	2.00
For service as escheator	10.00
For every office found	2.50
For recording proceedings of inquest, per folio	15
For an affidavit in attachment	50
For approving bond in attachment	1.00
For affidavit in distress cases	50
For affidavit in replevin cases	50
For approving replevin bond	1.00
For affidavit in trials of right of property	50
Where bond is given in trial of right of property, for approving it	1.00

100—*Marshal's Fees.*

For apprehending a deserter and delivering him on board the vessel deserted from, to be paid by the vessel before leaving port	5.00
For searching for the same, and, if not found, to be certified by the consul, and on his order to be paid by the ship	2.00

* Scale substituted for the original scale, 15th March, 1889.

For serving any writ, warrant, attachment, or other compulsory process, each person ... $2.00
For serving summonses ... 1.00
For returning all notices, writs, attachments, warrants, and summonses, each ... .50
For each bail bond ... 1.00
On every commitment or discharge of Prisoner ... 2.00
For subpœnas, for each witness summoned ... .50
For returning subpœna ... .25
For each day's attendance upon court ... 3.00
For levying execution ... 1.00
For advertising property for sale ... 2.00
For releasing property under execution by order of plaintiff ... 3.00
For selling property under execution, when the amount collected does not exceed $1,000 ... 5 per cent.
If over $1,000 and not exceeding $5,000 ... 3 per cent.
If over $5,000 ... 2 per cent.
For making collections under $200, in cases where no adjudication has taken place ... 5 per cent.
If the amount exceeds $200 ... 2½ per cent.
For travelling fees in serving all processes, each mile ... .10
For serving every notice not heretofore provided for, in addition to the usual travelling fees ... .50
If an execution be paid and satisfied while in the hands of the marshal, and after he has made a levy on property to satisfy the same, he shall receive one-half the fees fixed for selling property under execution or attachment.
For executing a deed prepared by a party or his attorney ... 1.00
For drawing and executing a deed ... 5.00
For copies of writs or papers, furnished on request, per folio ... 25
For every proclamation in admiralty ... .30
For serving an attachment *in rem*, or a libel in admiralty ... 2.00
For the necessary expenses of keeping boats, vessels, or other property, attached or libelled in admiralty, a compensation to be fixed by the court.
When the debt, or claim in admiralty, is settled by the parties, without a sale of the property, the marshal shall be entitled to a commission of 1 per cent. on the first $500 of the claim or decree, and one-half of 1 per cent. on the excess of any sum over $500: *Provided*, that when the value of the property is less than the claim such commission shall be allowed on the appraised value thereof.
For sale of vessels, or other property, under process in admiralty, or under the order of a court of admiralty, and for receiving and paying over the money, 2½ per cent. on any sum under $500, and 1¼ per cent. on the excess of any sum over $500.

101—*Interpreter's Fees.*

For each day's attendance upon court ... 3.00
For making translations ... 2.00
If more than 200 words for each additional 100 ... 1.00

102—*Witnesses' Fees.*

For each day's attendance upon court ... 1.50
For each mile travelled in going to and returning from court ... .15

103—*Crier's Fees.*

On trial of every suit ... 1.00

104—*Chitizen Associates' Fees.*

For each day's attendance ... 3.00

105—*Costs for Prevailing Party.*

All necessary Court fees paid out.

106—*Consul's Fees.*

The following fees shall be allowed in arbitration proceedings:
Where the amount in question is $500, or less ... 5.00
Where it exceeds $500, and up to $1,000 ... 10.00
Where it exceeds $1,000, for each $1,000 or fraction thereof ... 10.00
In cases of libel, slander, and all proceedings not requiring money judgments ... 10.00
In all arbitration proceedings judgment may be entered for costs, and execution issued thereon.
For issuing a search warrant ... 3.00
For holding an inquest ... 10.00
Fees for inquests are payable out of the estate of the descendent.

107—*Fees in Probate Matters.*

(1) The administrator shall present to the court a bill of particulars of the services rendered by him, and the court shall allow him a reasonable compensation, to be determined by the court.
(2) The consul, when salaried officer (drawing fixed compensation), shall not be allowed any fees in any judicial proceeding whatsover appertaining to probate matters heard and decided by him as a consular court.
(3) If, in any case, a consul shall be appointed for any of the open ports of China and Japan, to whose office there is no fixed salary, and whose compensation depends on collection of consular fees, and who is vested with judical authority (as the consuls who have fixed compensation) then such consul shall be allowed the following fees:

For passing on current reports of executor, administrator, or guardian ... 5.00
For passing on final reports of same ... 5.00
For a final order of discharge ... 5.00
For hearing application for distribution of estates ... 5.00
For making order of distribution ... 5.00

The clerk shall receive the following fees:

For a citation in administration ... .50
For preparing and administering the oath to an executor, administrator, or guardian ... 1.00
For issuing and recording letters of administration and guardian's certificate ... 1.00
For docket fee ... 1.00
For filing papers ... .25
For seal to letters of appointment of appraisers of estate ... 1.00
For seal to letters of administration ... 1.00
For all other services, such as entering orders, copying and recording orders, etc., and such like acts, the clerk shall receive the same fees as are allowed under the general schedule for like services, and subject to such reasonable compensation as may be allowed by the consular court.
The marshal shall receive for any services rendered by him in matters of probate, the same fees that are provided in the general schedule for services of the same nature.

108—*Fees in Ministerial Court.*

The fees of the court and its officers shall be the same as hereinbefore prescribed for the consular courts, except in cases brought before said court upon appeal, in all of which cases a court fee shall be charged of ... 15.00
In addition to which, the same fees as consuls are allowed to charge shall be allowed for the issuance, filing, etc., of all papers and process, and also administering oaths, etc.
The fees of the clerk, marshal, interpreters, etc., in a ministerial court, shall be the same in appellate as in other cases

XVIII.—Proviso

109.—All decrees heretofore issued by authority of the Commissioners and Minister of the United States to China, which are inconsistent in whole or in part with the provisions of this Decree, are hereby annulled, and those portions are henceforth void and of no effect; and the promulgation of these rules abrogates no authority hitherto lawfully exercised by Consuls in China not inconsistent herewith.

Additional Regulations

These regulations have been decreed, as having the force of law in the Consular Court of the United States in China, by James B. Angell, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and dated May 26th, 1881. They have been assented to by the various United States Consuls in China and are as follows:—

1.—In civil proceedings between American citizens in the Consular Courts in China, the service of summons upon the defendant, if he is found within the Empire of China, shall be personal. That is, the copy of the complaint and summons duly certified by a Marshal of any Consular Court in China shall be delivered into the hands of the person to be served. The officer serving the summons shall certify the same to the Consul before whom the suit is brought.

2.—When the defendant has removed from or is absent from the Empire, or conceals himself therein to avoid the service of summons, and the fact appears by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Consul, and it also appears by such affidavit or by the verified complaint on file that a good cause of action exists against the defendant, or that he is a necessary party to the action, such Consul may make an order that the service be made by publication of the summons. Such order shall direct the publication to be made in a newspaper of general circulation (to be named) for such length of time as may be reasonable, in not less than six issues of such paper, if a daily, and in not less than four issues, if a weekly. Such publication shall be made in a newspaper published nearest to the Consulate where the suit or proceeding is pending, at least five months before the time fixed for the trial by the Consul. In case of publication, when the residence of a non-resident or absent defendant is unknown, the Consul shall direct a copy of the complaint and summons, duly certified, and addressed to the person to be served at his supposed place of residence to be deposited in the Post Office by the Marshal of the said Court.

Additional Regulations

In accordance with Section 5 of the Act of Congress approved June 22nd, 1860, entitled "An Act to Carry into Effect certain Provisions in the Treaties between the United States, China, Japan, Siam, Persia, and other Countries, giving certain Judicial Powers to Ministers and Consuls, or other Functionaries of the United States in those Countries, or for other Purposes," I, Charles Denby, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Empire of China, do hereby decree the following regulations, which shall have the force of law in the Consular Courts of China.

1.—Judgments by confession may be rendered in the Consular Courts of the United States in China upon compliance with the following rules.

2.—The party desiring to confess judgment should file in the Consular Court a statement substantially as follows:

The United States Court
for the Consular District } ss.
of .....China

A. B., Plaintiff, } Statement and
against } Confession of judgment
C. D., Defendant } without action.

I, C. D., the defendant in the above entitled action, do hereby confess judgment therein in favour of A. B., the plaintiff, in the said action for the sum of.....

and do authorize judgment to be entered therefor against me, with legal interest thereon from this date, and with costs.

This confession of judgment is for a debt justly due and owing to the said plaintiff to wit;.....(here give the particulars of the debt).

(Signed) C. D.

C. D., being duly sworn, says that he is the identical person who signed the above statement, and that he is indebted to the said plaintiff, A. B., in the sum of .....in said statement mentioned, and that the facts stated in the above confession and statement are true.

(Signed) C. D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this..... day of.....A.D. .....

(Signed)..... ..

Consul.

3.—The foregoing statement and affidavit shall be spread in full upon the record, and judgment in the following form shall be entered thereon.

A. B., Plaintiff,) Entry of judgment
against > on the foregoing
C. D., Defendant) Confession.

In this action the defendant, C. D., having filed his confession of judgment wherein he authorizes and consents that judgment be entered against him and in favour of the plaintiff, A. B., in the sum of.....together with accruing interest and costs: It is, therefore, considered that plaintiff recover of and from the defendant the sum of..... together with accruing interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum and costs, taxed at five dollars.

4.—Costs shall be taxed as follows

Docketing case	$ 1.00
Affidavit and seal.....	2.00
Entering judgment	2.00

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

PEKING 18th August, 1888.

CHARTER OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG

Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies.

Dated 19th January, 1888.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India: To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Preamble.

Whereas, by our Charter under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the fifth day of April, 1843, we did erect our Island of Hongkong and its dependencies into a separate Colony, to be known and designated as the Colony of Hongkong, and did make provision for the Government of our said Colony:

Recites Charter of 5th April, 1843.

And whereas by our Order in our Privy Council, bearing date the fourth day of February, 1861, in the twenty-fourth year of our reign, it was ordered that the Kowloon district therein described should be part and parcel of our said Colony:

Recites Order in Council of 4th February, 1861.

And whereas we did, by certain Letters Patent under our said Great Seal, bearing date Westminster the ninth day of April, 1877, constitute, order, and declare that there should be a Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over our Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies:

Recites Letters Patent of 9th April, 1877.

And whereas we are minded to make further provision for the government of our said Colony:

Revokes Charter and Letters Patent recited.

Now we do by these presents revoke our said Charter and our said Letters Patent, but without prejudice to anything lawfully done thereunder.

Office of Governor constituted.

II.—We do declare that there shall be a Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over our Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies (thereinafter called the Colony), and that appointments to the said office shall be made by Commission under our sign manual and signet.

Governor's powers and authorities.

III.—We do hereby authorize, empower, and command our said Governor and Commander-in-chief (hereinafter called the Governor) to do and execute all things that belong to his said office, according to the tenor of these our Letters Patent and of such Commission as may be issued to him under our sign manual and signet, and according to such instructions as may from time to time be given to him under our sign manual and signet, or by our Order in our Privy Council, or by us through one of our principal Secretaries of State, and to such laws as are now or shall hereafter be in force in the Colony.

Instructions.

IV.—And we do by these our Letters Patent declare our will and pleasure as follows:—

Publication of Governor's Commission.

V.—Every person appointed to fill the office of Governor of the Colony shall with all due solemnity, before entering upon any of the duties of his office, cause the commission appointing him to be Governor to be read and published in the presence of the Chief Justice or other judge of the Supreme Court, and of such members of the Executive Council of the Colony as can conveniently attend; which being done he shall then and there take before them the Oath of Allegiance in the form provided by an Act passed in the session holden in the thirty-first and thirty-second years of our reign, intitled "An Act to amend the law relating to Promissory Oaths"; and likewise the usual oath for the due execution of the office of Governor, and for the due and impartial administration of justice; which oaths the said Chief Justice or judge, or if they be unavoidably absent, the senior member of the Executive Council then present, is hereby required to administer.

Oaths to be taken by Governor.

Imperial Act 31 & 32 Vict., cap. 72.

Public Seal.

VI.—The Governor shall keep and use the public seal of the Colony for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the said public seal.

Constitution of Executive Council.

VII.—The Executive Council of the Colony shall consist of such persons as we shall direct by any instructions under our sign manual and signet, and all such persons shall hold their places in the said Council during our pleasure.

Constitution of Legislative Council.

VIII.—The Legislative Council of the Colony shall consist of such persons as we shall direct by any instructions under our sign manual and signet, and such persons shall hold their places in the said Council during our pleasure.

Governor, with advice and consent of Council, to make Laws.

IX.—The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, may make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Colony.

Disallowance of Laws.

X.—We do hereby reserve to ourselves, our heirs and successors, full power and authority to disallow, through one of our principal Secretaries of State, any such law as aforesaid. Every such disallowance shall take effect from the time when the same shall be promulgated by the Governor in the Colony.

Power of Legislation reserved to the Crown.

XI.—We do also reserve to ourselves, our heirs and successors, our and their undoubted right, with advice of our or their Privy Council, to make all such laws as may appear necessary for the peace, order, and good government of the Colony.

Land grants.

XII.—The Governor, in our name and on our behalf, may make and execute, under the public seal of the Colony, grants and dispositions of any lands which may be lawfully granted or disposed of by us. Provided that every such grant or disposition be made in conformity either with some law in force in the Colony or with some instructions addressed to the Governor under our sign manual and signet, or through one of our principal Secretaries of State, or with some regulations in force in the Colony.

Governor empowered to appoint Judges and other officers.

XIII. —The Governor may constitute and appoint all such judges commissioners, justices of the peace, and other necessary officers and ministers in the Colony, as may lawfully be constituted or appointed by us, all of whom, unless otherwise provided by law, shall hold their offices during our pleasure.

Grant of pardon.

XIV.—When any crime has been committed within the Colony, or for which the offender may be tried therein, the Governor may, as he shall see occasion, in our name and our behalf, grant a pardon to any accomplice in such crime who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the principal offender, or of any one of such offenders, if more than one; and further, may grant to any offender convicted in any Court, or before any judge, or other magistrate within the Colony, a pardon either free or subject to lawful conditions, or any remission of the sentence passed on any such offender, or any respite of the execution of such sentence for such period as the Governor thinks fit, and may remit the payment of any fines, penalties, or forfeitures due or accrued to us. Provided always that the Governor shall in no case, except when the offence has been of a political nature unaccompanied by any other grave crime, make it a condition of any pardon or remission of sentence that the offender shall be banished from or shall absent himself or be removed from the Colony.

And remission of fines.

Political offences

Proviso Banishment prohibited.

Suspension of officers.

XV.—The Governor may, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, suspend from the exercise of his office any person holding any office within the Colony, whether appointed by any commission or warrant from us or in our name, or by any other mode of appointment. Every such suspension shall continue and have effect only until our pleasure therein shall be signified to the Governor. In proceeding to any such suspension the

Governor is strictly to observe the directions in that behalf given to him by any instructions as aforesaid.

XVI.—Whenever the office of Governor is vacant, or if the Governor become incapable, or be absent from the Colony, our Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony, or if there shall be no such officer therein, then such person or persons as we have appointed or may hereafter appoint under our sign manual and signet, and in default of any such appointment, the person lawfully discharging the functions of Colonial Secretary, shall, during our pleasure, administer the government of the Colony, first taking the oaths hereinbefore directed to be taken by the Governor and in the manner herein prescribed; which being done, we do hereby authorize, empower, and command our Lieutenant-Governor, or any other such administrator as aforesaid, to do and execute, during our pleasure, all things that belong to the office of Governor and Commander-in-chief, according to the tenor of these our Letters Patent, and according to our instructions as aforesaid, and the laws of the Colony.*

Succession to Government.

Proviso. Oaths of Office.

Powers, &c., of Administrator.

XVII.—And we do hereby require and command all our officials and ministers, civil and military, and all other inhabitants of the Colony, to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto the Governor and to any person for the time being administering the Government of the Colony.

Officers and others to obey and assist Governor.

XVIII.—In these our Letters Patent the term "the Governor" shall include every person for the time being administering the government of the Colony.

Term "Governor" explained.

XIX.—And we do hereby reserve to ourselves, our heirs and successors, full power and authority, from time to time, to revoke, alter, or amend these Letters Patent as to us or them shall seem meet.

Power reserved to Her Majesty to revoke, alter or amend present Letters Patent.

XX.—And we do further direct and enjoin that these our Letters Patent shall be read and proclaimed at such place or places within the Colony as the Governor shall think fit.

Publication of Letters Patent.

In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. Witness ourself at Westminster, the nineteenth day of January in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual,

MUIR MACKENZIE.

CONSTITUTION OF THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Executive Council of the Colony consists of such persons as may be directed by the Queen by any instructions under Her Majesty's sign manual and signet, and they hold their places in the Council during Her Majesty's pleasure.

Letters Patent, 19th January, 1888, Art. VII.

According to the Queen's recent Instructions the Council is to consist of—

The Governor's instructions, 19th January, 1888, Art. III.

The Governor (President).

The Lieutenant-Governor (if any).

* A dormant commission passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, dated 31st January 1896, appoints the Senior Military Officer in command of the regular forces in the Colony to administer the Government when the office of Governor is vacant or the Governor is incapacitated or absent, and there is no Lieutenant-Governor in the Colony.

The Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of Her Majesty's regular troops.

The persons for the time being lawfully discharging the functions of—

Colonial Secretary,
Attorney-General,
Colonial Treasurer,

and of such other persons as, at the date of the receipt of the Instructions in the Colony, are members of the Council, or as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint.

At present (1908) the Council consists of—

The Governor (*ex-officio*).
The Senior Military Officer in Command (*ex-officio*).
The Colonial Secretary (*ex officio*).
The Attorney-General (*ex-officio*).
The Colonial Treasurer (*ex-officio*).
The Director of Public Works (*ex-officio*).
The Principal Civil Medical Officer (*ex-officio*).
Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The constitution of the Legislative Council is fixed by the following instructions:—

Instructions, 29th May, 1896.

VICTORIA R.

Additional Instructions to our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Colony of Hongkong, and its Dependencies, and to Our Lieutenant Governor or other Officer for the time being administering the Government of Our said Colony and its Dependencies.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this Seventh day of July, 1896, in the Sixtieth year of Our Reign.

Whereas by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the Nineteenth day of January, 1888, constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Colony of Hongkong, and its Dependencies, We did, amongst other things, declare that the Legislative Council of the Colony should consist of such persons as We should direct by any Instructions under Our Sign Manual and Signet;

And whereas by the Thirteenth Clause of Our Instructions under Our Sign Manual and Signet, bearing date the Nineteenth day of January, 1888, accompanying Our said Letters Patent, We did constitute Our said Legislative Council as therein is set forth; and by the Sixteenth Clause of Our said Instructions We did provide for the precedence of the Members of Our said Legislative Council;

And whereas We are minded to reconstruct Our said Legislative Council:

I.—Now therefore We do, by these Our Additional Instructions under Our Sign Manual and Signet, revoke the aforesaid Thirteenth and Sixteenth Clauses of Our said Instructions of the Nineteenth day of January, 1888, but without prejudice to anything lawfully done thereunder, and instead thereof We do declare Our pleasure as follows:—

II.—The Legislative Council of the Colony shall consist of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor (if any), the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of Our Regular Troops within the Colony, the persons for the time being lawfully discharging the functions of Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, and Treasurer of the Colony, and such other persons holding offices in the Colony, and not exceeding three in number at any one time, as at the time of the receipt of these Our

additional Instructions in the Colony are Official Members of the said Council, or as We may from time to time appoint by any Instructions or Warrants under Our Sign Manual and Signet, and all such persons shall be styled Official Members of the Legislative Council; and further of such persons, not exceeding six in number at any one time, as at the time of the receipt of these Our Additional Instructions in the Colony are Unofficial Members of the said Council, or as the Governor, in pursuance of any Instructions from Us, through one of Our principal Secretaries of State, may from time to time appoint by any Instrument under the Public Seal of the Colony, and all such persons shall be styled Unofficial Members of the Legisative Council.

Every person who at the time of the receipt of these Our Additional Instructions in the Colony is an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council may retain his seat until the end of six years from the date of his appointment, and every Unofficial Member appointed after the receipt of these Additional Instructions shall vacate his seat at the end of six years from the date of the Instrument by which he is appointed.

III.—The Official Members of the Legislative Council shall take precedence of the Unoffical Members; and among themselves shall take precedence as We may specially assign, and, in default thereof, first the above-mentioned Officers in the Order in which their offices are mentioned (except the Senior Military Officer, if below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in Our Army, shall take precedence after the person lawfully discharging the functions of Attorney-General), then other Official Members according to the priority of their respective appointments, or if appointed by the same Instrument according to the order in which they are named therein.

Appointment of Members

By a Despatch from the Secretary of State, the following course is followed in the appointment of unofficial members:— C. O. Despatch 7th August, 1883 and 29th May, 1896.

Appointed by the Governor (one at least of whom being a member of the Chinese community).....	4
Elected by the Chamber of Commerce.....	1
Elected by the Justices of the Peace.....	1
Total.....	6

STANDING RULES AND ORDERS

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HONGKONG

Passed in pursuance of Article XIX. of the Royal Instructions of the 19th day of January, 1888, and agreed to by the Legislative Council on the 9th day of June, 1890

Meetings

Ordinary meetings.

1.—The ordinary meetings of the Legislative Council shall be held on Mondays at 3 p.m.; but this shall not prevent the adjournment of the Council for more than one week or to any other day or hour.

Special meetings.

2.—Special meetings of the Council shall be held when summoned by order of the Governor.

Notice of special meetings.

3.—Notice of a special meeting shall be given by the Clerk to each Member of the Council, at least two clear days before the day of meeting; except in case of emergency, when as long notice as possible shall be given.

Council may transact business notwithstanding vacancies.

4.—The Legislative Council shall not be disqualified from the transaction of business on account of any vacancies among the Members thereof; but the said Council shall not be competent to act in any case unless (including the Governor or the Member presiding) there be present at and throughout the meetings of the Council five Members at the least.

Adjournments.

5.—At any time during a meeting, the Council may, on motion to that effect being carried, adjourn to any other hour or day; and, should the adjournment be to another day, notice of such adjournment shall be given to the Members by the Clerk.

Governor to preside at all meetings.

6.—The Governor shall preside at all meetings of the Legislative Council unless prevented by illness or other grave cause, and in his absence that Member shall preside who is first in precedence of those present.

Suspension or adjournment of of meeting.

7.—The President may at any time suspend or adjourn any meeting.

Confirmation Minutes.

8.—When a quorum has been formed, the minutes of the last preceding meeting shall be read, and the question of their confirmation shall be put; but no debate shall be allowed thereupon, except as to any proposed amendment or as to the accuracy of the minutes.

Order of business.

9.—The minutes having been confirmed, the order of business shall be as follows:—

(a.) Messages or Minutes of the Governor;
(b.) Reports from Committees;
(c.) Petitions and written observations;
(d.) Notices;
(e.) Questions.

After which the orders of the day shall be read by the Clerk, and business shall be proceeded with accordingly.

Petitions.

10.—Petitions addressed to the Council may be sent to the Clerk of the Council, or they may be presented by any Member of the Council.

No Petition shall be received which is not properly and respectfully worded, or which does not relate to matters of Legislation.

It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Council, or of the Member presenting a Petition, to inform the Council if there be any doubt as to a Petition coming under these prohibitions.

Petitions not coming within the above prohibitions shall be received as of course without question.

Petitions relating to any Bills before a Committee shall be referred by the Clerk on receipt to the Committee, by whom they will be presented to the Council with their Report. Other petitions after being received, if it be so resolved, may be read, or may be printed, or may be referred to a Committee for consideration and report.

Governor's Messages or Minutes.

11.—Messages or Minutes of the Governor may be read any time during a meeting.

Notice of motion at meeting.

12.—A Member may give notice of motion, during a meeting mentioning the day or the meeting on which it is intended to bring forward the motion.

Notice of motion not given at a meeting.

13.—Notice of motion, if not given at a meeting, must be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Council at least three days before the meeting at which it is intended that the motion should be brought forward.

Motions without notice.

14.—The following motions may be made without notice:—

(a.) Any motion for the confirmation or amendment of the minutes of the Council, or for the adoption, modification, or rejection of the report of any Committee.

(b.) Any motion that a petition, or order paper, do lie on the table, or be printed.

(c.) Any motion for the adjournment of the Council, or of a debate.

(d.) Any motion for the suspension of the Standing Orders.

(e.) Any motion for the reference of any matter to a Committee.

(f.) Any motion for the withdrawal of Strangers.

(g.) Any motion made when the Council is in Committee.

(h.) Any motion the urgency of which is admitted by the President and two-thirds of the Members present.

Notice of Question.

15.—Notice of intention to ask a question of any Member, if not given at a meeting, must, at least three clear days before the meeting of the Council at which such question is to be asked, be sent in writing to the Clerk, who shall communicate the same to the President and to the Member of whom the question is to be asked two clear days before the question is asked. Nothing in this rule shall prevent a member from putting a question without full notice, if the President so permit.

Rules of Debate

Questions, &c., for debate.

16.—It shall be competent for any Member of the Legislative Council to propose any question for debate therein; and such question, if seconded by any other Member, shall be debated and disposed of according to the standing Rules and Orders. Provided always, that every ordinance, vote, resolution, or question, the object or effect of which may be to dispose of or charge any part of the revenue arising within the Colony, shall be proposed by the Governor, unless the proposal of the same shall have been expressly allowed or directed by him.

Members speaking to address President.

17.—Every Member shall speak standing, and shall address himself to the President.

No Member to be referred to by name.

18.—No Member shall refer to any other Member by name except in the case of reference to an un-official Member and then only where it is necessary for the purpose of the debate.

Interruptions.

19.—No Member shall interrupt another when speaking except by *rising to order*. A Member *rising to order* shall simply direct attention to the point which he desires to bring to notice, and submit it to the decision of the President.

Precedence when two Members rise together.

20.—If two Members rise to speak at the same time, the President shall call upon one of them to address the Council.

Speech not to be read.

A Member may not read his speech, but he may read extracts from written or printed papers in support of his argument.

President's authority.

21.—It shall be the duty of the President on his own authority to enforce all these Rules: and when the President addresses the Council, any Member speaking shall immediately resume his seat.

Speech on petition.

22.—No speech shall be made on presenting a petition, beyond such as may be necessary to explain its nature and object.

No debate on question answered.

23.—When a question has been asked and answered, no further debate thereon shall be permitted.

How often Members may speak.

24.—No Member may speak more than once on any question, except when the Council is in Committee.

The Mover of any motion may, however, reply at the close of a debate, and any Member may explain himself if he has been misapprehended in any essential statement.

Motion or amendment should be seconded.

25.—The Mover of any motion or amendment may speak in support thereof; but no further debate shall be allowed, whether the Council be in Committee or not, until the motion or amendment be duly seconded.

Order in which amendments should be entertained.

26.—If any amendment be proposed and seconded, it shall be considered before the original question.

If any amendment of a proposed amendment be moved and duly seconded, it shall be considered as if such previous amendment were an original question.

Proposed amendments to be committed to writing.

27.—Any amendment moved and seconded may be required by the President to be committed to writing by the Mover and delivered to the Clerk.

Clauses of Bills.

28.—When a Bill is in Committee each Clause shall be read by the Clerk and shall then be put from the Chair, without Motion, by this Question:—"That this Clause shall stand part of the Bill," and the Clause shall be treated as a Motion, except that a Clause may be amended portion by portion, the earlier amendments having precedence of the later.

Filling Blanks.

29.—In filling up blanks in Bills, and in putting Questions of Amendment respecting Amounts of Money, or Periods of Time, the Question of the lowest Amount of Money or shortest Period of Time proposed shall be first put.

Question to be decided by majority. Governor to have original and casting vote.

30.—All questions proposed for debate in the Legislative Council shall be decided by the majority of votes, and the Governor or the Member presiding shall have an original vote in common with the other Members of the Council, as also a casting vote, if upon any question the votes shall be equal.

Manner of voting.

31.—On a division, the votes shall be taken by the Clerk.

The roll of Members present shall be read by the Clerk, beginning with the Junior Member.

Each Member shall in his turn declare whether he is *for* or *against* the motion made.

The Clerk shall then read out the result, mentioning the total number of votes *for* and *against* respectively.

Dissent.

32.—If any Member dissenting from the opinion of the majority wish to have his dissent recorded, he shall state so forthwith; and the reasons of his dissent may be laid on the table either at the same or at the following ordinary meeting.

No discussion after question put.

33.—After a question has been put by the President no further discussion thereupon shall be allowed.

Suspension Standing Orders

34.—The Standing Orders of the Council may be suspended by the consent of the President and a majority of the Members present.

35.—The matter under discussion and any business not disposed of at the time of any adjournment shall stand as *An Order of the Day* for the next meeting of the Council. Business not disposed of.

36.—Strangers may be present in the Council Chamber during debates; but must withdraw when called upon to do so by the President on any Member taking notice of their presence. Strangers.

Any stranger expressing approbation or disapprobation shall be immediately removed.

Ordinances

37.—In the making of Laws the Governor and the Council shall observe, as far as practicable, the following Rules:— Rules and Regulations under which Ordinances are to be enacted.

1. All Laws shall be styled "Ordinance," and the enacting words shall be, "enacted by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof." Form of enacting Ordinances.
2. All Ordinances shall be distinguished by titles and shall be divided into successive clauses or paragraphs, numbered consecutively, and to every such clause there shall be annexed in the margin a short summary of its contents. The Ordinances of each year shall be distinguished by consecutive numbers, commencing in each year with the number one. Ordinances to be numbered and methodically arranged.

38.—A printed copy of every Bill shall, if possible, be sent to each Member by the Clerk at least two clear days before it is read a first time. Bills to be sent to Members.

39.—After having been read a first time, every Bill shall be published in the *Government Gazette* for general information. Publication after first reading.

40.—When a Bill has been read a second time, the Council shall resolve itself into Committee to consider it clause by clause, and amend it as may be deemed necessary, unless at this stage of the proceedings the Bill be referred to a Special or Standing Committee. Council to go into Committee after second reading.

41.—When a Bill shall have been referred to, and reported on by, one of the Standing Committees appointed under Rule 48, and it shall be certified by the Chairman of such Standing Committee that such Bill has been considered clause by clause in the presence of all the Members of such Standing Committee at least, and that, in the opinion of the Committee, such Bill may be dealt with by the Council in the same manner as a Bill reported on by a Committee of the whole Council, such Bill may be dealt with accordingly if no Member object, but if any Member object the Bill shall be dealt with in the same manner as a Bill reported on by a Special Committee. Bill reported by Standing Committee.

42.—If no material alteration be made in any Bill so committed, it may be read a third time, and passed, at the same meeting, if no Member object; but, if any material alteration be made, or any Member object to proceed immediately with the third reading, it shall be postponed till the next ensuing meeting. Third reading.

43.—If on the third reading any Member desire to omit or amend any provision contained in the Bill, or to introduce any fresh provision thereinto, he may move that the Bill be recommitted; and if the motion be carried, marginal notes of the different clauses of the Bill shall be read *seriatim* by the Clerk, and any alteration proposed shall be discussed in its proper place; after which the Council shall resume, and the third reading may be moved. Recommittal on third reading.

44.—A Bill may be referred either to a Special Committee, or to a Standing Committee at any stage of its progress. Reference of Bill to a Committee.

45.—When a Bill has been read a third time, the question "that this Bill do pass" shall immediately be put. Passing of Bills.

Committees

Nomination of Special Committees.

46.—The Members of the Special Committees shall be chosen by the Council.

Number of Members.

47.—Every Special Committee shall consist of at least three Members.

Nomination of Standing Committees.

48.—At the first Meeting of the Council subsequent to the first day of October in each year, the President may appoint the following Standing Committees:—

a. A Finance Committee—consisting of the Colonial Secretary (Chairman), and the other Members of Council except the Governor.

b. A Law Committee—consisting of the Attorney-General (Chairman), and four other Members.

c. A Public Works Committee—consisting of the Surveyor-General (Chairman), and four other Members.

Committees to be open.

49.—The Standing Committees of Council shall be open to all Members.

Quorum of Special and Standing Committees.

50.—No Special or Standing Committee shall be competent to act unless at least three of its Members be present.

Report by whom to be signed.

51.—The report of every Committee shall be signed by the Chairman, or, in his absence, by the Senior Member present.

Private Rights

Petition to be heard.

52.—In any case where individual rights or interests of property may be peculiarly affected by any proposed Bill, all parties interested may, upon petition for that purpose, and on motion made, seconded, and carried, be heard before the Council, or any Committee thereof, either in person, or by Counsel.

Examination Witnesses.

53.—When it is intended to examine any Witnesses, the Member, or the Petitioner, requiring such Witnesses, shall deliver to the Clerk a list containing the names and residences of such Witnesses, at least two days before the day appointed for their examination. The evidence of every such witness shall be taken down by the Clerk and be signed by the Witness.

Notification of Private Bill in the *Gazette*.

54.—Before any Private Bill, whereby the property of any private person may be affected, is introduced, notification of the intention of the parties to apply for such Private Bill shall be given by the parties, by two advertisements in the *Gazette*, and two in some daily Newspaper circulating in the Colony, and in one Chinese Newspaper, and by publication of the proposed Bill once at least in the *Gazette*. No Private Ordinance shall be passed whereby the property of any private person may be affected in which there is not a saving of the rights of Her Majesty the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors, and of all bodies politic or corporate and of all other persons except such as are mentioned in the Ordinance and those claiming by, from, and under them. (Art. XXIII., Royal Instructions.)

Clerk of the Council

Order Book.

55.—The Clerk of the Council shall keep an Order Book, in which he shall enter and number in succession the subjects intended to be brought under discussion at each meeting.

Minute of proceedings.

56.—The Clerk of the Council shall also keep Minutes of the proceedings of the Council; and shall, two clear days at least before each meeting, send a copy of the Minutes of the previous meeting to each Member.

Order of the day.

57.—The Clerk shall also send to each Member, two clear days at least before each meeting, a copy of the *Order of the Day* for such meeting.

Attendance on Committees.

58.—The Clerk of the Council shall attend upon any Special or Standing Committee if required to do so.

CHINESE EMIGRATION IN BRITISH SHIPS

Emigration

Under the Imperial Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855, any vessel clearing with more than twenty Asiatics on a voyage of more than seven days' duration is a Chinese passenger ship.

Proclamations of 26th January, 1856, and 17th November, 1858, declare the length of certain voyages.

Ordinance 1 of 1889, Sections 3 and 4, give the legal definition of a voyage.

Section 46 of the same Ordinance provides that all ships proceeding on a voyage of not more than thirty days' duration shall be subject to the regulations contained in the following Schedule:—

1. No ship shall clear out or proceed to sea unless the master thereof shall have received from an Emigration Officer a copy of these regulations and a certificate in the form contained in schedule *K*, nor until the master shall have entered into the bond prescribed by Section IV. of "The Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855."

2. No Emigration Officers shall be bound to give such certificate till seven days after receiving an application in writing for the same from the owners or charterers of the ship, or if absent, from their respective agents, specifying the name of the ship, her tonnage, the port of destination, the proposed day of departure, the number of passengers intended to be carried, and whether such passengers or any of them are under contracts of service.

3. After receiving such application, the Emigration Officer, and any person authorized by him in that behalf shall be at liberty at all times to enter and inspect the ship, and the fittings, provisions, and stores therein, and any person impeding such entry or inspection, or refusing to allow of the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence.

4. The following conditions as to the accommodation of passengers shall be observed to the satisfaction of the Emigration Officer:—

(1.) The space appropriated to the passengers between decks shall be properly ventilated, and shall contain at the least 9 superficial and 54 cubical feet of space for every adult on board; that is to say, for every passenger above twelve years of age, and for every two passengers between the ages of one and twelve years. The height between decks shall be at least six feet.

(2.) The accommodation for female passengers between decks shall be separate from that provided for male passengers.

(3.) A space of four superficial feet per adult shall be left clear on the upper deck for the use of the passengers.

(4.) A reasonable space shall be set apart properly divided and fitted up as a sick bay, and sufficient latrines, both as to condition and number, shall be provided in suitable parts of the ship.

5. The Emigration Officer may, in his discretion, permit deck passengers to be carried, upon such conditions as may, from time to time, be prescribed under instructions from one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and until and subject to such instructions, upon the conditions following:—

(1.) A suitable awning with screen shall be provided on deck, sufficient for the protection of the passengers from the sun and from rain.

(2.) The space appropriated to such deck passengers shall contain at the least sixteen superficial feet for every adult, that is to say, for every passenger above twelve years of age, and for every two passengers between the ages of one and twelve.

(3.) In case deck passengers shall be carried in addition to other passengers for whom accommodation between decks shall be provided, the space to be appropriated for deck passengers shall be reckoned exclusively of the space of four superficial feet per adult required to be left clear on th upper deck for the use of such other passengers.

6. The following conditions as to provisions shall be observed to the satisfaction of the Emigration Officer:—

(1.) Provisions, fuel, and water shall be placed on board of good quality, properly packed and sufficient for the use and consumption of the passengers, over and above the victualling of crew during the intended voyage, according to the following scale:—

For every Passenger per diem:—

Rice or Bread Stuff	lb.	1¼.
Dried and/or Salt Fish	lb.	0¼.
Chinese Condiments and Curry Stuffs	oz.	1.
Fresh Vegetables which will keep for short voyages, such as Sweet Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, and Pumpkins	lb.	1½
Fire wood	lb.	1½.
Water (to be carried in tanks or sweet casks)	1	gallon.

(2,) The last preceding condition as to provisions shall be deemed to have been complied with in any case where by the special authority of the Emigration Officer any other articles of food shall have been substituted for the articles enumerated in the foregoing scale, as being equivalent thereto.

(3.) The passengers may supply their own provisions for the voyage and proper accommodation for the stowage and sufficient cabooses for the cooking of such provisions must be allowed.

7. The Emigration Officer shall not give his certificate unless he shall been satisfied:—

(1.) That the ship is seaworthy, and properly manned, equipped, fitted, and ventilated, and has not on board any cargo likely, from its quality, quantity, or mode of stowage, to prejudice the health or safety of the passengers.

(2.) That suitable medicines and medical stores, provisions, fuel and water have been placed on board, of good quality, properly packed and sufficient in quantity to supply the passengers on board during the intended voyage.

(3.) That all the requirements of Section 46 of this Ordinance have been complied with.

8. The Emigration Officer may, in his discretion (subject in Hongkong to an appeal to the Governor) withhold his certificate in all cases where the intended passengers or any of them are under contracts of service, and he shall in no case give his certificate until he shall have mustered the passengers, and have ascertained to the best of his power that they understand whither they are going, and in case they shall have made any contracts of service that they comprehend the nature thereof; he shall also take care that a copy of the form of any such contracts, or an abstract of their substance, signed by himself, is appended to the said certificate: if any of the passengers are in bad health, or insufficiently provided with clothing, or if any contracts are unfair, or if there is reason to suspect that fraud and violence have been practised in their collection or embarkation, he may detain the ship, and if he shall think fit, may order all or any of the passengers to be re-landed.

9. The Emigration Officer may, if he shall think fit, before granting his certificate employ any duly qualified medical practitioner, master mariner, marine surveyor, or other person whose professional assistance and advice he may require for the purpose of ascertaining whether the requirements of Section 46 of this Ordinance have been duly complied with, and the costs and charges of obtaining such assistance and advice shall be defrayed by the owners or charterers of the ship, whether the Emigration Officer shall grant his certificate or not.

10. The Emigration Officer shall, from time to time, fix a reasonable scale of fees and charges to be approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, for the remuneration of any professional persons who may be employed by him under the last preceding regulation, and pending the approval or disapproval of such scale, the fees and charges therein specified shall be payable, as if the same had been approved in manner aforesaid.

11. The owners or charterers of every ship shall pay such fees for the remuneration of the Emigration Officer as may, from time to time, be ordered under the instructions from one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and until and subject to such instructions, the following fees shall be payable in addition to all fees chargeable under Regulation 10:—

Upon the application for a Certificate $25
Upon the granting of the Certificate.....$25

Provided always that no fees shall be payable to the Emigration Officer of Hongkong, but in lieu thereof the following stamp duties are hereby imposed, that is to say:—

Upon every application for a certificate under Regulation 2 contained in this schedule, a stamp duty of $1
Upon every Certificate granted under Regulation 1 of this schedule, a stamp duty of.....$1

And the Stamp Ordinance, 1886, shall be read as if the stamp duties hereby imposed were inserted in the schedule thereof.

12. In case default shall be made by the owners or charterers of the ship in the payment of any fees and charges to which they may be liable under Section 46 of this Ordinance and this Schedule, the ship may be detained by the British Consul, or if in Hongkong by the Governor, until such fees and charges shall have been paid.

13. The Emigration Officer may withhold his certificate or revoke the same at any time before the departure of the ship, if it shall appear to his satisfaction that any particulars contained in the application in writing which shall have been made or the same or any other particulars which may have been furnished to him by or on behalf of the owners, charterers, or master of the ship in relation thereto, are untrue and that the conditions of Section 46 of this Ordinance have not been complied with, and in every such case it shall be lawful for the British Consul, or if in Hongkong for the Governor, to seize and detain the ship until the certificate, if already granted, shall have been delivered up to be cancelled.

14. The master of every British ship shall, during the whole of the intended voyage, make issues of provisions, fuel, and water, according to aforesaid dietary scale, to all the passengers except such as shall have supplied themselves therewith, and shall not make any alteration except for the manifest advantage of the passengers, in respect of the space allotted to them as aforesaid, or in respect of the means of ventilation, and shall not ill-use the passengers, or require them (except in case of necessity) to help in working the vessel; and shall issue medicines and medical comforts, as shall be requisite, to the best of his judgment, and shall call at such ports as may be mentioned in the Emigration Officer's clearing certificate for fresh water and other necessaries; and shall carry the passengers without unnecessary delay to the destination to which they have contracted to proceed.

15. The master of every British ship shall, within 24 hours after his arrival at the port of destination and at any port of call, produce his emigration papers to the British Consul (if any) at such port, or in case such port shall be in her Majesty's

dominions to any officer appointed or authorized by the local Government in that behalf. It shall be lawful for such Consul or other officer to enter and inspect such ship, and in case the master shall obstruct or refuse to assist him in the discharge of such duty, or shall without reasonable cause fail to produce his emigration papers as aforesaid, he shall be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars, and the ship may be detained by the British Consul, or if in Her Majesty's dominions, by the local Government, until such fine shall have been paid and the emigration papers shall have been given up.

16. In all ports and places where no Emigration Officer shall have been appointed, the British Consul shall, until such appointment, and at all times pending the vacancy of such office, be deemed to be the Emigration Officer for the purposes of these Regulations.

Section 21 of Ordinance 1 of 1889 provides that the Governor in Council may grant a special licence for any period not exceeding twelve months, to first class steamers, to carry a limited number of free Chinese passengers upon voyages of not more than thirty days' duration between ports to be specified in the licence, and subject to certain regulations which, as regards dietary, space, and accommodation are the same as those given above.

Vessels proceeding on voyages of more than thirty days' duration are subject to rules made under the Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE RELATING TO FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES IN JAPAN

1.—If a Foreign Company establishes an agency in Japan and carries on insurance business, it must have a representative in Japan.

2.—The said Foreign Company must report to the Government the name and the residence of its representative.

3.—Articles 95 and 97 to 101 of the Commercial Code shall be applicable to Foreign Companies.

4.—If the Government recognizes that a Foreign Company has difficulty in continuing in business (is insolvent?), or if the Company violates the instructions of the Government, the Government may suspend the business or order that its representative be changed.

5.—When the Foreign Company makes up its balance-sheet, a written report of the business, together with the balance-sheet showing profit and statement of the dividend, must be produced to the Government.

6.—A Foreign Company which has established a branch office or agency in Japan previous to the operation of the Commercial Code must obtain a license from the Government within six months from the date of the operation of the Commercial Code.

7.—Articles 1, 2, 4, and 5, and Articles 98 to 101 in the Commercial Code shall be applied to the Company which has established a branch office or agency in Japan previous to the operation of the Commercial Code.

This Imperial Ordinance will take effect from the day of the operation of the Commercial Code.

HONGKONG PORT REGULATIONS

Abstract of Ordinance 26 of 1891

III.—No British owned vessel without a Register to use the waters of the Colony.

IV.—British ships to be provided with boats and life-buoys.

2. Penalties for non-compliance: not exceeding five hundred dollars.

V.—British and Foreign steamships of 60 tons and upwards carrying more than 12 passengers to possess Survey Certificates.

VI.—Harbour Master may refuse clearances to ships carrying more passengers than allowed by certificate.

2 and 3.—Penalty for taking excess of passengers: not exceeding two hundred dollars, in addition to a penalty not exceeding five dollars for every passenger in excess of the number permitted to be carried by port clearance. Penalty for proceeding to sea without a port clearance: five hundred dollars.

5. Government may prohibit conveyance of deck passengers.

6. Section VI. does not apply to vessels which come under the Chinese Passengers' Act.

VII.—Regulations for steamships under 60 tons.

VIII.—Licences may be granted to River steamers, limiting number of passengers to be carried.

IX.—Power to detain unsafe ships, and procedure for such detention.

X.—Application to foreign ships of provisions of Ordinance as to detention.

XI.—Sending or taking unseaworthy ships to sea a misdemeanour.

3. Prosecution under this section not to be instituted without consent of the Governor.

XII.—If any person sends or attempts to send by, or, not being master or owner of the vessel, carries or attempts to carry in any vessel, British or foreign, any dangerous goods, that is to say: aquafortis, vitriol, naphtha, benzine, gunpowder, lucifer matches, nitro-glycerine, petroleum, or any other goods of a dangerous nature without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the same, and giving written notice of the nature of such goods and of the name and address of the sender or carrier thereof to the master or owner of the vessel at or before the time of sending same to be shipped, or taking the same on board the vessel, he shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars: Provided that if such person show that he was merely an agent in the shipment of such goods and had no reason to suspect that the goods shipped by him were of a dangerous nature, the penalty which he incurs shall not exceed fifty dollars.

2. Penalty for misdescription of dangerous goods: not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars.

3. The master or owner of any vessel, British or foreign, may refuse to take on board any package or parcel which he suspects to contain goods of a dangerous nature, and may require it to be opened to ascertain the fact.

4. Where any dangerous goods, as defined in Paragraph I. of this section, or any goods which, in the judgment of the master or owner of the vessel, are of a dangerous nature, have been sent or brought aboard any vessel, British or foreign, without being marked as aforesaid, or without such notice having been given as aforesaid, the

master or owner of the vessel may cause such goods to be thrown overboard, together with any package or receptacle in which they are contained; and neither the master nor the owner of the vessel shall, in respect of such throwing overboard, be subject to any liability, civil or criminal, in any Court.

5. Dangerous goods improperly sent may be forfeited.

6. The Court may proceed in absence of the owners.

7. Saving as to Dangerous Goods Ordinance.

XIII.—Constitution and powers of Marine Courts and Courts of Survey.

XIV.—If a shipowner feels aggrieved:—

(*a.*) By a declaration of a Government Surveyor or Surveyors under Sub-section 8 of Section V. of this Ordinance, or by the refusal of a Surveyor to give the said declaration: or

(*b.*) By the refusal of a certificate of clearance for an emigrant ship under the "Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855," or the Ordinance relating thereto; or

(*c.*) By the refusal of a certificate of clearance under this Ordinance,—the owner, charterer, master, or agent may appeal in the prescribed manner to a Court of Survey.

XV.—Examinations shall be instituted for persons who intend to become masters, engineers, or mates of foreign going ships.

3. Applicant to give notice to Harbour Master.

6. Every applicant for a certificate of competency shall, upon lodging his application, pay to the Harbour Master a fee, if for a master's or first-class engineer's certificate, of twenty dollars, and if for any other certificate, of fifteen dollars.

8. Any applicant who shall have passed a satisfactory examination, and shall have given satisfactory evidence of his sobriety, experience, and general good conduct, on board ship, shall be entitled to receive a certificate of competency.

XVI.—2. The name of a master, first, only or second mate, or first or second engineer shall not be attached to the register, or articles of agreement, of any British or Colonial ship unless such master, mate, or engineer shall possess a certificate of service or competency issued by the Board of Trade or by the proper authority in any British Possession.

3. No British or Colonial ship shall leave the waters of the Colony unless the master thereof, and the first and second or only mate have obtained and possess valid certificates of competency or service appropriate to their several stations in such ship, or of a higher grade, and no such ship, if of one hundred tons burden or upwards shall leave the waters as aforesaid, unless at least one officer, besides the master, has obtained, and possesses, a valid certificate appropriate to the grade of only mate therein, or to a higher grade.

4. Every British steamship of one hundred nominal horse power or upwards, leaving the waters of the Colony, shall have as its first and second engineers two certificated engineers, the first possessing a "first class engineer's certificate," and the second possessing a "second class engineer's certificate" or a certificate of the higher grade, and every British steamship of less than one hundred nominal horse power shall have as its only or first engineer an engineer possessing a "second class engineer's certificate," or certificate of the higher grade.

7. Every person who, having been engaged in any of the capacities mentioned in Sub-sections 2 and 3, in any such ship as aforesaid goes to sea in that capacity without being at the time entitled to and possessed of such certificate as is required by this section; and every person who employs any person in any of the above capacities in such ship without ascertaining that he is at the time entitled to or possessed of such certificate as is required by this section, shall, for each offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

8. No seaman shall, except with the Harbour Master's sanction, be shipped to do duty on board a British ship, or any foreign ship whose flag is not represented by a consular officer resident in the Colony, elsewhere than at the Mercantile Marine Office. Fees to be charged.

11. No seaman shall be discharged from a British ship, or any foreign ship whose flag is not represented by a Consular officer resident in the Colony, elsewhere than a the Mercantile Marine Office, and every seaman discharged from a foreign ship so represented shall, within twenty-four hours of being discharged at the office of his Consul or Vice-Consul, produce to the Harbour Master, or some person deputed by him, a certificate of his discharge, signed by such Consul or Vice-Consul, under a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars; in default, imprisonment not exceeding twenty-one days.

12. No master of any ship shall discharge in this Colony, under a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, any seaman shipped on board thereof unless on a certificate from the Superintendent of the Mercantile Marine Office or his deputy, or from the Consul or Vice-Consul, if any, representing the nation to which the ship belongs; and the Superintendent or his deputy, and the Consul or Vice-Consul are empowered to withhold or grant his certificate upon such conditions for the subsistence of the seaman as he shall think fit, and if any seaman shall wilfully or negligently remain in the Colony after the departure of the vessel in which he shall have shipped, such seaman shall, on conviction, be subject to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month with or without hard labour.

13. Penalty for wrongfully leaving behind any seaman or apprentice: Two hundred and fifty dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

XIX.—British and Colonial Ships to carry medicines, medical stores, &c,. in accordance with scale issued by Board of Trade.

3. Health Officer to approve of lime or lemon juice.

XX.—Seamen deserting may be apprehended and put on board the vessels to which they belong, or may be confined in gaol.

2. Ships or houses may be searched for deserters from ships.

3. Penalty on persons harbouring deserters from ships: not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding six months.

4. Harbour Master may require masters of ships to search for suspected deserters.

5. Whenever any seaman engaged in any foreign ship commits any of the following offences within the waters of the Colony, he shall be liable to be punished summarily by a Stipendiary Magistrate as follows, that is to say:

(a.) For wilful disobedience to any lawful command, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding four weeks, with or without hard labour, and also, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit, out of his wages, a sum not exceeding two days' pay;

(b.) For continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands, or continued wilful neglect of duty, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks, with or without hard labour, and also, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit, for every twenty-four hours' continuance of such disobedience or neglect, either a sum not exceeding six days' pay, or any expenses which have been incurred in hiring a substitute;

(c.) For combining with any other or others of the crew to disobey lawful commands, or to neglect duty, or to impede the navigation of the ship or the progress of the voyage, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks, with or without hard labour:

Provided that when there is a Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent resident at Hongkong of the nation to which the ship belongs the Court shall not deal with the case unless thereto requested by such officer in writing.

6. All expenses incidental to the apprehension, confinement, and removal of any seaman, under this section, shall be paid by the master of the ship to which such seaman may belong, and be recoverable from him at the suit of the Captain Superintendent of Police, as a debt due to the Government of this Colony; and the subsistence money for every such seaman confined in gaol shall be paid in advance

to the Superintendent of the Gaol, and in default of such payment, the gaoler may release such seaman: Provided that every seaman imprisoned under this chapter may be sent on board his ship prior to her departure from the waters of the Colony by direction of the committing magistrate.

XXI.—In the event of the death of any of the passengers, or other persons, occurring on board of any merchant vessel in the waters of the Colony, or on voyage to the Colony, or in case of the death, desertion, or removal of any of the crew, the master of such vessel shall forthwith report the same to the Harbour Master, under a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars for every death, desertion, or removal which he shall neglect to report.

XXII.—Any seaman, or other person, who shall give a false description of his services, or show, make, or procure to be made, any false character, or shall make false statements as to the name of the last ship in which he served, or as to any other information which may be required of him by any person having lawful authority to demand such information, shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

Regulation and Control of the Waters of the Colony and of Vessels Navigating the same

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Regulations

Duties of Master

XXIV.—Every master of a merchant ship shall hoist her national colours and number on entering the waters of the Colony; and shall keep such number flying until the ship shall have been reported at the Harbour Master's Office.

2. Harbour Master and Health Officer to be allowed on board at once.

3. Every such master shall, within twenty-four hours after arrival within the waters of this Colony, report the arrival of his ship at the Harbour Master's Office, and in the case of a British ship, or of a ship which shall not be represented by a Consul, shall deposit there the ship's articles, list of passengers, ship's register, and true copy of manifest if required. In the case of a foreign ship represented by a Consul, the said papers shall be lodged by the master at the proper consulate. Any master offending against the provisions of this sub-section shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

4. Subject to the provision of Section 30 every such master arriving in the waters of the Colony shall take up the berth pointed out by the Harbour Master, or by any person sent on board by him for that purpose, and shall moor his ship there properly, and shall not remove from it to take up any other berth, without his permission, except in case of necessity, to be decided by the Harbour Master, under a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars; and he shall remove his vessel to any new berth when required so to do by the Harbour Master, under a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for every hour that the vessel shall remain in her old berth after notice to remove under the hand of the Harbour Master, or his deputy, shall have been given on board of her.

5. Every such master shall immediately strike spars, clear hawse, or shift berth, or obey any other order which the Harbour Master may think fit to give, and any master wilfully disobeying or neglecting this regulation shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

6. Every such master about to proceed to sea shall where practicable hoist a Blue Peter twenty-four hours before time of intended departure, and shall give notice thereof to the Harbour Master, who, if there is no reasonable objection, will furnish a port clearance, and attest the manifest, if necessary; and any master having obtained such clearance and not sailing within thirty-six hours thereafter shall report to the Harbour Master his reason for not sailing, and shall re-deposit the ship's papers. Any master wilfully neglecting or disobeying this regulation, or going to sea without having obtained a port clearance, shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

Quarantine

XXV.—Governor in Council may make Quarantine Regulations.

Steamers' Fairway

XXVI.—No vessel or boat of any description shall be allowed to anchor within any fairway which shall be set apart by the Harbour Master for the passage of vessels, and the master or other person in charge of any vessel or boat dropping anchor in or otherwise obstructing such fairway shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and in default thereof imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding three months.

Enactments concerning the Safety of Ships and Prevention of Accidents

XXVII.—Every master of a ship, hulk, or other vessel, not being a boat propelled by oars, being at anchor in the waters of this Colony, shall, from sunset to sunrise, cause to be exhibited a bright white light at the place where it can be best seen, but at a height not exceeding twenty feet above the hull, and in default, shall incur a penaly not exceeding one hundred dollars.

3. In case of fire occurring on board any ship or vessel in the waters of the Colony: if *at night*, three lights shall be hoisted in a vertical position at the highest *masthead* and a single light at *the peak*, and guns shall be fired in quick succession until sufficient assistance shall be rendered; *if during the day*, the ensign Union down with the signal NM, "I am on fire," shall be hoisted at the highest *masthead* and guns fired as above provided for night time.

4. If on board any ship or vessel in the waters of the Colony a disturbance or riot shall occur which the master or his officers are unable to quell: *if by day*, the ensign Union down shall be hoisted at the *peak* and the Signal PC. "*want assistance*; *mutiny*" shall be hoisted at the highest *masthead* or wherever practicable under the circumstances; guns may also be fired as in Sub-section 2; *if by night*, three lights shall be hoisted at the *peak* and a single light at the *masthead*, and guns may also be fired as before stated.

Offences in the Waters of the Colony

[*See also "The Dangerous Goods Ordinance*, 1873," *and Regulations*]

XXVIII.— Every person who within the Colony or the waters thereof shall commit any of the following offences shall incur a penalty of not more than fifty dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour; namely:

Damaging furniture of ship. Throwing into water goods unlawfully obtained. Mooring boats so as to prevent access to wharves. Obstruction of harbour by rubbish. Boarding ship without permission. Making fast to ship under weigh.

2. Except as is hereinbefore directed by Sub-sections 3 and 4 of Section XXVII., or with the sanction of the Harbour Master, no cannon, gun, or fire-arm, or firework of any description shall be discharged within such portions of the waters of the Colony as the Governor may from time to time by regulations prescribe, from any merchant vessel or boat, under penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Removal of Obstructions

XXIX.—The Harbour Master may, by written notice, require any person to remove within a reasonable time, to be specified in such notice, any obstruction in the waters of the Colony caused by such person or belonging to him or in his charge or keeping; and if such person fail to remove the obstruction within the specified time, the Harbour Master shall cause the obstruction to be removed, and may recover the expenses of removal from the person named in the notice.

Moorings and Buoys

1. It shall be lawful for the Harbour Master to place in the waters of the Colony such Government moorings and buoys as may be approved by the Governor and to allow the use thereof upon such terms and conditions and for such fees as the Governor in Council may direct.

2. No person shall place moorings or buoys in the waters of the Colony except with the sanction of the Harbour Master and except upon the conditions contained

in table O*a* of the schedule (rental $5 half-yearly), and such moorings and buoys shall be of such nature as the Harbour Master shall approve.

3. No person shall moor or anchor hulks or vessels of like description within the waters of the Colony without the sanction of the Harbour Master and except upon such conditions and subject to the payment of such fees as the Governor in Council may direct.

4. Moorings and buoys sanctioned by the Harbour Master under Sub-section 2 shall not be made use of by any vessel other than the vessels of the person to whom such sanction has been granted except with the consent of such person. The master of any vessel using any such moorings and buoys without such consent shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars per day for every day or part of a day during which he shall so use such moorings and buoys after he has been requested to remove therefrom.

Lighthouses, Buoys, or Beacons

Light Dues

XXXIII.—The owner or master of every ship which enters the waters of the Colony shall pay such dues in respect of the said lighthouses, buoys, beacons, cables and other apparatus as may from time to time be fixed by order of the Governor pursuant to resolution of the Legislative Council, to such officers as the Governor shall from time to time appoint to collect the same, and the same shall be paid by such officers into the Colonial Treasury.

Importation and Storage of Explosives

[*See also "The Dangerous Goods Ordinance,* 1873," *and Regulations*]

XXXVII.—The Governor is hereby empowered to provide, at the expense of the Colony, all necessary vessels and buildings for the storage of gunpowder or other explosives, and no gunpowder or other explosives arriving in this Colony shall be stored in any other building or vessel except as provided by Sub-section 10, and subject to the observance of the rules and regulations to be made under Sub-section 12 of this Ordinance.

2. Such vessels or buildings shall for the purposes of this chapter be termed a government depôt or government depôts for the storage of gunpowder, and shall be under the control and management of the Harbour Master subject to such orders as may from time to time be received from the Governor; and such vessel or vessels shall be fitted and manned in such manner as the Harbour Master with the approval of the Governor shall deem expedient.

3. The master of every vessel arriving in this Colony having on board thereof any quantity of gunpowder or other explosives exceeding 200 lbs. shall immediately, upon the arrival thereof, and before the discharge from the ship of any such gunpowder or other explosives, furnish the Harbour Master with a copy of the manifest of the same, the marks of all the packages, and the names of the consignees, if he shall know the same.

4. The master of every such vessel as in the last preceding section mentioned shall as soon as possible take the same to the place which shall be pointed out to him by the Harbour Master, and the said vessel shall not be removed therefrom without the permission in writing of the Harbour Master.

5. When any quantity of gunpowder or other explosives exceeding 200 lbs. is about to be conveyed out of the Colony, the master of the vessel about to convey the same shall, on producing the written authority of the owners thereof or their agents, receive from the Harbour Master a permit to take on board the packages mentioned in such authority, and the master of such vessel shall thereupon move the same into such anchorage as the Harbour Master may deem expedient, and from such anchorage the master of such vessel shall not remove the same except for the purpose of proceeding on his voyage or for some other sufficient cause to be approved by the Harbour Master.

6. The master of every vessel having on board more than 200 lbs. of gunpowder or other explosives, or whilst engaged in the transhipment of the same, shall exhibit a red flag at the highest masthead.

7. It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel to tranship any gunpowder or other explosives between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. from October to March inclusive, nor between the hours of 7 P.M. and 5 A.M. from April to September inclusive, without the written permission of the Harbour Master.

8. It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel, without the written permission of the Harbour Master, to anchor such vessel within five hundred yards of any government depôt for the storage of gunpowder.

9. It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel having on board gunpowder or other explosives exceeding in quantity 200 lbs. to anchor nearer than five hundred yards to any other vessel.

10. It shall not be lawful for any person, without the permission in writing of the Governor, to keep, except at the Government Depôt, for any time, however short, within any house, store, godown, or other place on land, a larger quantity of gunpowder than 15 lbs. or any quantity of other explosives.

11. It shall be lawful for any justice of the peace, or Police officer duly authorized by warrant, to enter, and if necessary to break into, any house, store, godown, vessel or place either on land or water, within which such justice of the peace shall be credibly informed on oath, or shall have reasonable grounds of his own knowledge to suspect and believe, that gunpowder or other explosives is kept or carried, or is on board of any vessel contrary to the provisions of this chapter.

12. The Governor in Council is hereby empowered to make rules and regulations for the proper carrying out of the provisions of this chapter including storage of gunpowder or other explosives otherwise on land, or its carriage, within the waters of the Colony, and to fix and vary from time to time the sums chargable for the storage of gunpowder or other explosives as hereinbefore prescribed, and every violation or neglect of any such rules or regulations shall render the party so offending liable to the penalties imposed by Sub-section 14 of this section for offences against any provisions thereof.

13. The sums charged in respect of such storage shall be paid monthly by the party claiming to be entitled to such gunpowder or other explosives, and in the event of the same not being paid within twenty-one days after the same shall have become due and payable, it shall be lawful for the Governor to direct the said gunpowder or other explosives to be sold, in order to defray the expense of storage and the proceeds thereof, after deduction of all government charges and the expenses of sale, shall be paid to the party who shall prove himself entitled thereto to the satisfaction of the Governor.

14. Every person who shall violate or refuse or fail to comply with the provisions of this chapter shall incur a penalty not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months.

15. Nothing in this chapter contained shall apply to Her Majesty's ships of war or the ships or war of any foreign nation, or to hired armed vessels in Her Majesty's service or in the service of any foreign nation, or to Government stores.

Deck and Load Line

Grain Cargoes

XL.—Ships to be marked with Deck and Load Lines.

XLI.—No cargo of which more than one-third consists of any kind of grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts, or nut kernels, hereinafter referred to as grain cargo, shall be carried on board any Colonial ship, unless such grain cargo be contained in bags, sacks, or barrels, or secured from shifting by boards, bulkheads, or otherwise.

General

6. Where under this Ordinance a ship is authorised or ordered to be detained, if the ship after such detention or after service on the master of any notice of or order for such detention proceeds to sea before it is released by competent authority, the

master of the ship, and also the owner or agent and any person who sends the ship to sea, if such owner or agent or person be party or privy to the offence, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars.

7. Where a ship so proceeding to sea takes to sea when on board thereof in the execution of his duty any officer authorised to detain the ship, or any Surveyor or officer appointed by the Governor, the owner and master of the ship shall each be liable to pay all expenses of and incidental to the officer or Surveyor being so taken to sea, and also a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or if the offence is not prosecuted in a summary manner, not exceeding fifty dollars for every day until the officer or Surveyor returns, or until such time as would enable him after leaving the ship to return to the port from which he is taken, and such expenses may be recovered in like manner as the penalty.

16. Whosoever, with intent to defraud, shall forge, or alter, or shall offer, utter, dispose of, or put off knowing the same to be forged or altered, any certificate, ticket, document, matter, or thing named in this Ordinance, or any regulation made thereunder, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Supreme Court, to be kept in penal servitude for any term not exceeding seven years, or to be imprisoned with or without hard labour.

GENERAL PORT REGULATIONS FOR BRITISH CONSULATES IN CHINA

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, acting under the authority conferred upon him by the 85th Section of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, hereby declares the following Regulations, made, in pursuance of the above Order in Council, to secure the observance of Treaties and the maintenance of friendly relations between British subjects and Chinese subjects and authorities to be applicable to all ports which are, or may hereafter become, open to British trade:—

I.—The British Consulate offices at the several open ports shall be opened for public business from 10 o'clock A.M. to 4 o'clock P.M. daily, excepting Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, Easter Monday, those holidays upon which public offices in England are closed, and Chinese New Year's day, and such Chinese holidays as the Chinese Customs authorities may observe.

II.—On the arrival of any British vessel at the anchorage of any of the open port, the master shall, within 24 hours, deposit his ship's papers, together with a summary of the manifest of her cargo, at the Consulate office, unless a Sunday or holiday shall intervene.

III.—Every British vessel must show her national colours on entering the port or anchorage, and keep them hoisted until she shall have been reported at the Consulate and her papers deposited there.

IV.—No British vessel or any vessel the property of a British subject, unless provided with a certificate of registry, or provisional or other pass from the Superintendent of Trade at Peking, or from the Colonial Government at Hongkong, shall hoist the British ensign within any port or anchorage, or any flag similar to the British ensign or of a character not to be easily distinguishable from it. Nor shall any registered British vessel flying the Red ensign hoist any other ensign or flag (except she be entitled to fly the Blue ensign) in use by Her Majesty's vessels of war, or the national ensign of any foreign State or any ensign or flag not plainly distinguishable from the ensigns used by Her Majesty's ships of war or from those flown by Ships of foreign States.

V.—Should any seaman absent himself from his ship without permission, the master shall forthwith report the circumstance at the Consulate office, and take the necessary measures for the recovery of the absentee, and it shall be lawful for the Consul, if circumstances shall require it, in his discretion to prohibit leave being given to seamen to come ashore, and any master who shall violate such prohibition shall incur the penalties hereinafter declared.

VI.—The discharge of guns or other firearms from vessels in harbour is strictly prohibited, unless permission shall have been granted by the Consul.

VII.—Masters of vessels when reporting their arrival at a port shall notify in writing the names of all passengers and persons not forming part of the articled crew on board, and, previous to leaving, notice must be given of the names of all persons, not forming part of the articled crew, intending to leave the port on board any vessel.

VIII.—All cases of death occurring at sea must be reported to the Consul within 24 hours of the vessel's arriving in port or harbour, and all cases of death on board vessels in harbour, or in the residences of British-subjects on shore, must be immediately reported at the Consulate office, and in the event of sudden or accidental death the fullest information obtainable should be given. It is strictly prohibited to throw overboard the bodies of seamen or other persons dying on board of a vessel in harbour. Except in case of urgent necessity, no burial should take place on shore or from any ship in harbour without the license of the Consul first obtained.

IX.—Stone or ballast shall not be thrown overboard in any port or harbour, unless permission shall have been first obtained from the local authorities through the intervention of Her Majesty's Consular officer.

X.—All cases of loss of property by theft or fraud on board ships, as well as of assault or felony requiring redress or involving the public peace, must be immediately reported at the Consulate office.

If any Chinese subject guilty of, or suspected of, having committed a misdemeanour on shore or afloat be detained, information must in such cases be forthwith lodged at the Consulate office, and in no instance shall British subjects be permitted to use violence toward Chinese offenders or to take the law into their own hands.

XI.—Any vessel having in the whole above 200lbs. of gunpowder or other explosive material on board shall not approach nearer than a distance of one mile from the limits of the anchorage. On arriving at that distance, she must be forthwith reported to the Consular authority.

Special anchorages or stations will be assigned for such ships in the neighbourhood of the ports.

XII.—No seaman or other person belonging to a British ship may be discharged or left behind at any port or anchorage without the express sanction of the Consul and not then until sufficient security shall have been given for his maintenance and good behaviour while remaining on shore, and, if required, for the expenses incident to his shipment to a port in the United Kingdom or to a British Colonial port, according as the seaman or other person is a native of Great Britain or of any British Colony.

If any British subject left at a port or anchorage by a British vessel be found to require public relief prior to the departure of such vessel from the dominions of the Emperor of China, the vessel will be held responsible for the maintenance and removal from China of such British subject.

XIII.—When a vessel is ready to leave a port anchorage, the master or consignee shall apply at the Custom-house for a Chinese port clearance, and on his presenting this document, together with a copy of the manifest of his export cargo, at the Consular office, his ship's papers will be returned to him, and he will be furnished with a Consular port clearance, on receiving which the vessel will be at liberty to leave the port. Should any vessel take in or discharge cargo subsequent to the issue of the Customs' clearance, the master will be subject to a penalty, and the ship to such detention as may be necessary to the ends of justice.

XIV.—When a vessel is ready to leave a port or anchorage, the master shall give notice thereof to the Consul, and shall hoist a Blue Peter at least 24 hours before the time appointed for her departure. The Consul may dispense with the observance of this regulation on security being given that claims presented within 24 hours will be paid.

XV.—No British subject may establish or carry on an hotel, boarding or eating-house, house of entertainment, or shop for the sale of liquors within the Consular district without the sanction and license of the Consul, and payment of such fees in respect of such license, yearly or otherwise, as may be duly authorised The Consul shall require every person so licensed to give security for the good conduct of all inmates and frequenters of his house, and also that he will not harbour any seaman who is a runaway or who cannot produce his discharge accompanied by a written sanction from the Consul to reside on shore.

Every person so licensed will be held accountable for the good conduct of all inmates and frequenters of his house, and in case of their misconduct may be sued upon the instrument of security so given.

XVI.—Any British subject desiring to proceed up the country to a greater distance than thirty miles from any Treaty port is required to procure a Consular passport, and any one found without such a passport beyond that distance will be liable to prosecution.

XVII.—The term Consul in these Regulations shall be construed to include all and every officer in Her Majesty's Consular service, whether Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular agent, or other person duly authorized to act in any of the aforesaid capacities within the dominions of the Emperor of China.

XVIII.—British vessels are bound as to mooring and pilotage to act in accordance with the Harbour and Pilotage Regulations authorized in each port by Her Majesty's Minister for the time being, and any infraction of the same shall render the party offending liable to the penalties attached to these regulations.

XIX.—No loading or discharging of cargo may be carried on except within the limits of the anchorage defined by the Consul and the Chinese authorities of each port.

XX.—Any infringement of the preceding General Port Regulations or of the Special Regulations referred to in Regulations XVIII. and XIX., shall subject the offender, for each offence, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 200 dollars, or to a fine not exceeding 200 dollars, without imprisonment, and with or without further fines for continuing offences, not exceeding in any case 25 dollars for each day during which the offence continues after the original fine is incurred; such fine to be inflicted, levied, and enforced in accordance with the Order of Her Majesty in Council dated the 9th day of March, 1865.

And in consideration of the urgent necessity for these Regulations, the undersigned hereby further declares that they shall have effect unless and until they shall be disapproved by Her Most Gracious Majesty, and notification of such disapproval shall be received and published by me or other of Her Majesty's Ministers in China.

(Signed) THOMAS FRANCIS WADE.

PEKING, 28th March, 1881.

HONGKONG PILOTS ORDINANCE, 1904

[*Abstracts*]

I.—This Ordinance may be cited as the Pilots' Ordinance, 1904.

II.—The Harbour Master may grant certificates of competency to persons duly qualified, and license under his hand Pilots who shall not exceed such number as he may from time to time direct, for the purpose of conducting ships within the waters of the Colony: provided that—

(i.) No person shall be granted a certificate of competency, or be licensed as a Pilot, unless he has satisfied a Board of Examiners appointed by the Governor that he is capable of performing such duties. Application should be accompanied by a declaration to this effect.

(ii.) Any person acting as a Pilot upon any ship to which he does not belong, without being duly licensed, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence.

Nothing in this Ordinance shall be held to make the employment of Pilots by masters and owners of ships compulsory.

V.—(i.) Every licensed Pilot when acting in that capacity shall be provided with his licence and shall produce the same to every person by whom he is employed or to whom he offers his services as Pilot.

(ii.) If a licensed Pilot refuses, on the request of any such person, to exhibit his licence and a copy of pilotage dues authorized under this Ordinance, he shall for each offence be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and shall be subject to the suspension or cancellation of his licence by the Harbour Master.

(iii.) If an unlicensed person, for the purpose of making himself appear to be a licensed Pilot, uses a licence which he is not entitled to use, he shall for each offence be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding six months.

(iv.)—(*a.*) If a licensed Pilot, when he is not engaged as Pilot, refuses without reasonable excuse to the satisfaction of a Magistrate to take charge of a vessel entering or leaving a harbour;

(*b.*) and if any licensed Pilot when not engaged as a Pilot refuses or neglects without reasonable excuse to the satisfaction of a Magistrate to go and take charge of a vessel flying the signal for a Pilot; or

(*c.*) acts as a Pilot when in a state of intoxication, or is guilty of any violent or disorderly conduct whilst on duty; or

(*d.*) refuses on the request of the Master to conduct the ship which he is piloting into any water in which he is qualified to conduct the same, except on reasonable ground of danger to the ship; or

(*e.*) quits the ship of which he has the charge without the consent of the Master before the service for which he was hired has been performed, he shall for each offence, in addition to any liability for damages at the suit of the person aggrieved, be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding six months, and he shall also be liable after such conviction to have his licence cancelled or suspended by the Harbour Master.

VIII.—Any licensed Pilot demanding higher rates of pilotage than those authorised by this Ordinance, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and shall also be liable to cancellation or suspension of licence by the Harbour Master.

PILOTAGE FEES

For pilotage of a Steamship inside the waters of the Colony in or out of the Harbour	$10.00
For pilotage of a Steamship from or to outside the waters of the Colony, in or out of the Harbour	$15.00
For each time a Steamship is moved inside the Harbour	$ 5.00
For pilotage of a Sailing ship not under towage inside the waters of the Colony, in or out of the Harbour	$15.00
For pilotage of a Sailing ship not under towage from or to outside the waters of the Colony, in or out of the Harbour	$20.00
For each time a sailing ship is moved inside the Harbour not under towage	$20.00
NOTE.—Sailing ships under towage the same scale as for Steamships.	$10.00

JAPAN HARBOUR REGULATIONS

Art. I.—The limits of the undermentioned Ports open to foreign commerce are defined as follows:

At YOKOHAMA: the harbour limits are comprised within a line drawn from the Juniten (Mandarin Bluff) to the light-ship, and thence due north, to a point on the coast east of the mouth of the Tsurumigawa.

At KOBE: the harbour limits are comprised within the area bounded by two lines, one drawn from the former mouth of the Ikutagawa due south, and the other running in a north-easterly direction from the point of Wada-no-misaki.

At NIIGATA: the harbour limits are comprised within the arc of a circle, the centre being the light-house, and the radius being two and a half nautical miles.

At EBISUMINATO: the harbour limits are comprised within a line drawn from Shiidomari-mura to Isori-mura on the outside, and a line drawn from Minatocho on the east shore of Lake Kamo to Kamomura on the north-west shore of the same lake.

At OSAKA: the harbour limits are comprised within a line drawn from a point (Tree Point) at the mouth of the Mukogawa south by west, and a line from the mouth of the Yamatogawa, the two lines cutting each other at a distance of six nautical miles from a point (Tree Point) and five nautical miles from the mouth of the Yamatogawa.

At NAGASAKI: the harbour limits are comprised within a line drawn from Kanzaki to Megami.

At HAKODATE: the harbour limits are comprised within a line drawn from a point off the coast, half a nautical mile south of Anoma Point, to a point on the east bank of the mouth of the Arikawa, Kamiiso-mura.

Art. II.—Every vessel on entering a port shall hoist its ensign and its signal letters. Regular Mail Packets may hoist the Company's flag in lieu of the signal letters.

The ensign and signal letters or Company's flag must not be lowered until the vessel's arrival shall have been duly reported to the Harbour Master.

Such report shall be made within 24 hours after arrival, Sundays and holidays excepted, and no Customs facilities shall be extended to any vessel until such report shall have been made.

Art. III.—Every Master on arrival in port shall prevent all communication between his ship and other vessels or the shore until it shall have been admitted to "free pratique."

Art. IV.—The Harbour Master's boat will be in attendance near the entrance of the harbour, and the Harbour Master will assign a berth to every ship on entering, which berth it must not leave without special permission, unless forced to do so. The Harbour Master may cause a vessel to change its berth, should he consider it necessary.

Art. V.—The Harbour Master shall always wear a uniform when on duty and his boat shall carry a flag of the pattern prescribed.

The Harbour Master may at any time satisfy himself that his directions as regards anchorage, the movements of ships and the proper condition of moorings are carried out.

Art. VI.—No vessel shall anchor in the public fair-way or otherwise obstruct free navigation. Vessels which have run out jib-booms shall rig them in at the request of the Harbour Master, if they obstruct free navigation.

Art. VII.—Every vessel either at anchor or under weigh within the harbour limits shall carry between sunset and sunrise the Lights required by the Laws, Ordinances or Orders relating to the prevention of collisions at sea.

Art. VIII.—When bad weather threatens or warning signals are exhibited, vessels shall immediately get ready one or more reserve anchors; and steamships shall, in addition, get up steam.

Art. IX.—Any vessel carrying explosives or highly inflammable materials in excess of ordinary requirements shall come to outside the harbour limits and there await the Harbour Master's orders. Such vessels while so waiting shall, between sunrise and sunset, fly at the foremast head the signal letter "B," and between sunset and sunrise shall hoist in same place a red lantern.

No vessel shall ship or discharge any such materials except at such places as the Harbour Master may indicate.

Art. X.—Every ship which is laid up or undergoing repairs, and all yachts, store-ships, lighters, boats, etc., shall be moored in special berths designated by the Harbour Master.

Art. XI.—In case of fire breaking out on board a ship within the harbour limits, the ship's bell shall be rung until the arrival of assistance, and the signal letters "N. M." shall be hoisted between sunrise and sunset or a red lantern shall be continuously hoisted and lowered between sunset and sunrise.

If police assistance be required the signal letter "G" shall be hoisted between sunrise and sunset, and between sunset and sunrise blue or flash lights shall be shown.

All discharging of fire-arms or letting off of fire-works within the harbour limits is forbidden without permission from the Harbour Master, except in such as above-mentioned for the purpose of signalling.

Art. XII.—Any vessel arriving from a place which has been declared by an official declaration of the Imperial Government as being infected with an epidemic or contagious disease (such as cholera, small-pox, yellow-fever, scarlet-fever, or pest) or on board of which any such disease shall have occurred during the voyage, shall come to outside the harbour limits and shall hoist a yellow flag at the foremast head between sunrise and sunset, and shall show a red and a white light one above the other in the same place between sunset and sunrise. Such vessel must undergo inspection by the proper sanitary authorities.

The sanitary authorities shall, on approaching the vessel, be imformed whether any cases of any such diseases have actually occurred during the voyage and the nature of such diseases, in order that suitable precaution may be taken.

The said ship must not lower the yellow flag or the above-mentioned lights until, it shall have been admitted to "free pratique," neither shall any person land from it nor shall any communication be held with other ships without the permission of the proper sanitary authorities.

The provisions of the preceding paragraphs apply to vessels anchored within the harbour limits on board of which any of the above-mentioned epidemic or contagious diseases have broken out.

Such vessels must change their berth on receiving an order to that effect from the Harbour Master.

Any vessel arriving from a place infected with cattle-disease or on board of which such disease has broken out during the voyage shall not land or tranship either the cattle, their dead bodies, skins, hides or bones, without the permission of the proper sanitary authorities.

Art. XIII.—No carcases, ballast, ashes, sweepings, &c., shall be thrown overboard within the harbour limits.

Whilst taking in or discharging coal, ballast or other similar materials, the necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent their falling into the sea.

If any materials detrimental to the harbour shall have been thrown into the sea or shall have been allowed to fall in through negligence by any ship, they shall be removed by the ship upon receipt of an order to that effect from the Harbour Master; and if not so removed the Harbour Master may cause them to be removed at the ship's expense.

Art. XIV.—Any ship intending to leave port shall give notice at the Harbour Master's Office and hoist the Blue Peter.

Steamers which have fixed dates of departure need only make one declaration on their arrival and departure.

Art. XV.—All wreckage or other substances which obstruct the public fairway in a harbour or its approaches must be removed by their owner within the time indicated by the Harbour Master. If this order is not complied with within the time specified by the Harbour Master, the Harbour Master may cause them to be removed or destroyed at the owner's expense.

Art. XVI.—A suitable and sufficient number of buoy moorings for regular Mail Steamers shall be provided by the Harbour Master's Office. A prescribed fee shall be charged for the use of such moorings.

Art. XVII.—No chains, ropes, or other gear, shall be attached to any light-ship, signal, buoy or beacon.

Any vessel running foul of or damaging a light-ship, buoy, beacon, jetty, or any other structure, shall pay the necessary expenses for repairs or replacement.

Art. XVIII.—Any infringement of the provisions of the present Regulations shall render the offender liable to a fine of not less than Yen 2 and not exceeding Yen 200.

Art. XIX.—The Master of a vessel shall also be held responsible for any fines, fees or expenses which may be imposed or charged on or in respect of the vessel.

Art. XX.—No vessel shall be allowed to depart until all fines, fees and expenses imposed or charged under these Regulations shall have been paid, or until security therefor to the satisfaction of the Harbour Master shall have been deposited with the Harbour Master.

Art. XXI.—The word "Harbour Master" as used in these Regulations is also meant to include the Harbour Master's Assistants and Deputies; and by the word "Master" is meant any person in command of, or having the direction of, a ship, whatever his designation may be; and by the word "Port" or "Harbour" is meant one of the ports or harbours enumerated in Article I of these Regulations.

Art. XXII.—A portion of each harbour shall be reserved as a man-of-war anchorage.

Art. XXIII.—The only provisions in these Regulations which shall apply to men-of-war are those contained in Articles IV., VI., XII. and XXI., and in the first and second paragraphs of Article XIII.

Art. XXIV.—The time when and the localities where these Regulations are to come into operation shall be notified by the Minister of Communications. The Minister of Communications shall also issue detailed rules for the due enforcement of these Regulations.

SCALES OF COMMISSIONS AND BROKERAGES

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting held 19th May, 1903

Purchasing or selling Tea, Raw Silk, and Cotton	2½ per cent.
Purchasing or selling Opium	2 „
Purchasing or selling all other Goods and Produce	3 „
Purchasing or selling Ships and Landed Property	5 „
Purchasing or selling Stocks and Shares	1 „
Inspecting Tea	2 „
Inspecting Silk	1 „
Guaranteeing Sales	2½ „
Guaranteeing Remittances	1 „
Drawing or endorsing Bills of Exchange	1 „
Drawing or endorsing Bills of Exchange without recourse	0¼ „
Purhasing or realising Bullion or Bills of Exchange	1½ „
Remitting the Proceeds of Bullion or Bills of Exchange	0½ „
Paying and receiving Money in Current Account	1 „
Paying Ship's Disbursements	2½ „
Collecting Freight	2½ „
Obtaining Freight or Charter	5 „
Obtaining Freight or Charter and collecting same Freight	6 „
Adjusting Insurance Claims on Amount Recovered	2½ „
Effecting Insurance, on the Insured Amount	0½ „
Prosecuting or defending successfully Claims, either at Law or by Arbitration	5 „
Prosecuting or defending unsuccessfully	2½ „
Managing Estates and collecting Rents (on Gross Receipts)	5 „
Transhipping and forwarding Jewellery, and Bullion	0¼ „
Forwarding or transhipping Cargo	1 „
Transhipping or forwarding Opium	$2 per chest
Goods withdrawn or re-shipped	Commission
Granting Letters of Credit	1 per cent.

For doing ship's business when no inward or outward Commission is earned, 20 cts. per Register ton.

The conversion into Hongkong currency of sterling freight inward to Hongkong, payable in Hongkong, shall, unless otherwise stipulated, be made at the rate for Bank Bills on London payable on demand; and the rate ruling at the close of a mail shall be the rate applicable to such purpose during the subsequent week.

Brokerage on Bills and Bullion	⅛ per cent.	Payable by Seller
Brokerage on Produce and General Merchandise	½ „	„ „
Brokerage on Fire Arms	1 „	„ „
Brokerage for Negotiating and completing Charters and procuring Freight	1 „	„ by Ship.
Brokerage for Negotiating sale or purchase of Landed Property	1 „	

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting held 26th February, 1906

COMMISSIONS

Purchasing Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton	2½ per cent.
Do. do. do. if as return for Goods sold	2 „
Do. all other Goods and Produce	3 „
Do. Ships and Real Estate	2½ „
Guaranteeing Sales or Remittances, when required	2½ „
Inspecting Silk, Tea, or other Good and Produce	1 „
Do. Stocks, Shares, Debentures, and other good Securities	1 „
Do. Ships, and Real Estate	2½ „
Do. all other Goods and Produce	2½ „
Selling Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton	2½ „
Do. Native Bank orders received in payment for Goods	1 „
Drawing, indorsing, or negotiating Bills of Exchange, on approved Bills secured by Credits or Documents	1 „
Remitting the proceeds of Bullion or Bills of Exchange	0½ „
Paying and receiving Money in current account	1 „
Do. Ships' Disbursements	2½ „
Collecting inward Freight	2½ „
Obtaining Freight and collecting same Freight, including Brokerage	6 „
Entering and/or Clearing	Tls. 50
Disbursements, etc., 2½ per cent. Entering and/or Clearing	Tls. 50

On charters and sales effected	5 per cent.
Settlement and payment of Marine Insurance Claims	—
On the amount paid for Average Claims	2½ per cent.
On the amount paid for Total Losses	1 "
Prosecuting or Defending, successfully, Claims, either at Law or by Arbitration, on amount claimed	5 "
Prosecuting or Defending, unsuccessfully, on amount claimed	2½ "
Proving Claims, collecting and remitting Dividends, on amount proved	2½ "
Managing Estates and Collecting Rents	5 "
Transhipping and Forwarding Jewellery and Bullion	0½ "
Landing or Transhipping Cargo	1 "
Selling cargo ex Ships put into port Damaged	5 "
Transhipping or Forwarding Opium	Tls. 2 per chest.
Goods withdrawn or re-shipped	half commission.
Granting Letters of Credit	1 per cent.
Interest on cash advances	8 "

The foregoing rates to be exclusive of Shroffage, 1 per mil., and Brokerage, when paid; unless otherwise stated.

BROKERAGES

Brokerage on Bills and Bullion	0⅛ per cent.	from seller
Do. selling Produce, Metals, and General Merchandize*	1 "	"
Ship Brokerage for negotiating and completing Charters	1½ "	from ship
Do. obtaining Freight	1 "	"
Brokerage on Charters and sales effected	1½ "	
Do. Sales of Coal	1 "	from sellers.
Do. Shares, Stock, Debentures, and other Public Securities	0½ "	from seller and buyer

Brokerage to be paid only on Goods actually delivered.

TARIFF OF INVOICE CHARGES AT MANILA

Manila Chamber of Commerce

Adopted and brought into force 1st July, 1901

Hemp.—Screwage $1.25 per bale. Landing and shipping, 75 cents per bale. Fire Insurance ⅛ per cent. per month on first cost, plus screwage. Store Rent, 12 cents per bale per month.

Dry Sugar.—Boat and coolie hire, receiving and shipping, 25 cents per picul.

Wet Sugar.—Landing, shipping, bags, and bagging, 75 cents per picul. Fire Insurance, ⅛ per cent. per month on first cost. Store Rent, 4 cents per picul per month.

Coffee.—Receiving and weighing, 40 cents per picul. Bags, packing, and shipping, 40 cents per picul. Fire Insurance, ⅛ per cent. per month on first cost. Store Rent, 8 cents per picul per month.

Coprax.—Receiving, weighing, and shipping, 30 cents per picul. Fire Insurance, ⅛ per cent per month on first cost. Store Rent, 8 cents per picul per month.

Sapanwood.—Receiving, loading, and shipping, 40 cents per picul.

Hide Cuttings.—Loading and shipping, 30 cents per picul.

Cordage.—Loading and shipping, 50 cents per picul.

Indigo.—Receiving and packing in pitched cases, P. 2.50 per quintal. Classification, P. 1 per quintal. Loading and shipping, 50 cents per quintal.

Leaf Tobacco.—Receiving, packing, and shipping, P. 2.50 per bale of 2 quintals and P. 4.50 per bale of 4 quintals.

Cigars.—Receiving, packing, and shipping, P. 7.50 per case of 10,000.

Charges for Buying and Selling Hemp in force from 1st July, 1902

Screwage to be paid at the following rates, viz:

P. 1.25 per bale measuring 11 feet English or under.

P. 1.00 per bale measuring over 11 feet and up to 12 feet English.

P. 0.75 cents per bale measuring over 12 feet English.

In case of dispute 5 per cent. of lot to be measured by buyer and 5 per cent. by seller and averaged, and the screwage to be paid on basis of the joint result.

Delivery charge to be 15 cents per bale ex ship.

Delivery charge to be 20 cents per bale ex godown.

Tariff on Hemp

Altered by agreement between Shipper and Dealers.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, MONEY

CHINESE

WEIGHTS

			1 liang	兩	(tael)	= 1·333 oz. avoir., or 37·78 grammes
16 liang	兩	(tael) make 1 kin		斤	(catty)	= 1·333 lbs. avoir., or 604·53 grammes
100 kin	斤	(catty) make 1 tan		擔	(picul)	= 133·333 lbs. avoir., or 60·453 kilogrammes
120 kin	斤	(catty) make 1 shih		石	(stone)	= 160·000 lbs. avoir., or 72·544 kilogrammes

Four ounces equal three taels; one pound equals three quarters of a catty or twelve taels; one hundredweight equals 84 catties; one ton equals 16 piculs 80 catties.

MEASURE OF CAPACITY

		1 koh	合	(gill)	= 0·103 litre
10 koh	合	make 1 sheng	升	(pint)	= 1·031 litre
10 sheng	升	make 1 tou	斗	(peck)	= 10·31 litre

MEASURE OF LENGTH

		1 fun	分		= ·14 inch English
10 fun	分	make 1 tsun	寸	(inch)	= 1·41 inch English
10 tsun	寸	make 1 chih	尺	(foot)	= 14·1 inches English
10 chih	尺	make 1 chang	丈	(pole)	= 11 ft. 9 inches English

The length of the Chang is fixed by the Treaty of Tientsin at 141 inches.

5 chih	尺	make 1 pú	步	(pace)	= about 5 feet English
360 pú	步	make 1 li	里		= about ⅓ English Mile
10 li	里	make 1 tang-sun	汎塘	(league)	= about 3½ English Miles
250 li	里	make 1 tu	度	(degree)	

LAND MEASURE

		1 chih	尺		= 13·126 inches
5 chih	尺	make 1 pú	步		= 30·323 square feet
24 pú	步	make 1 fun	分		= 80·862 square yards
60 pú	步	make 1 kioh	角		= 202·156 square yards
4 kioh	角	make 1 mow	畝		= 26·73 square poles
100 mow	畝	make 1 king	頃		= 16·7 acres

The Mow, which is the unit of measurement, is almost exactly one-sixth of an acre.

Weights and measures in China vary in every province and almost every district, and differ in the same districts for different kinds of goods. The words picul, catty, tael, mace, candareen, are not Chinese.

MONEY

		1 li	釐	(cash)	= ·032 of a penny
10 li	釐	make 1 fen	分	(candareen)	= 32 of a penny
10 fen	分	make 1 ch'ien	錢	(mace)	= 3·2 pence
10 ch'ien	錢	make 1 liang	兩	(tael)	= 2s. 8d.

The Tael may be taken as worth one and a third silver dollar.

The above are weights of silver. They are not represented by any coin except the copper cash, which is supposed to be the equivalent in value of a li of silver, but the value of which differs greatly in different districts and at different times. They have no uniform intrinsic value, being made large and small and of varying composition. Silver is used uncoined in ingots, usually of fifty taels more or less, in weight, called "shoes," the usual shape being not unlike a Chinese shoe. In the maritime district from Canton to Amoy chopped dollars are the general medium of exchange. In 1890 a mint was established for the coinage of silver dollars and subsidiary pieces, and more recently mints for silver and copper coinage have been opened at Nanking, Wuchang, and Tientsin, and others are projected. The coins, although supposed to be of equal weight and fineness, are differently inscribed. Some of the foreign banks issue tael and dollar notes of the value of one dollar and upwards at the larger of the Treaty Ports.

HONGKONG AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

MONEY:—The legal tender in Hongkong is British or Mexican Dollars, local 50, 20, 10 and 5 cent silver pieces, to the amount of $2, bronze cents and mils. Chopped dollars of any coinage except British, which it is illegal to deface, and subsidiary coins of the Kwangtung mint are in general use in Hongkong. Some of the banks issue notes from one dollar upwards. Mexican and British dollars were demonetised in the Straits Settlements in 1904 and a Straits dollar substituted. The value of this dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. In the Straits 50-cent pieces are legal tender for the payment of any amount; so also are sovereigns.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES:—English, Malay and Chinese in the Straits Settlements, and English and Chinese in Hongkong and the Treaty Ports of China are used.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The peso, equivalent in value to fifty cents, United States Currency, is legal tender in the Philippine Islands to any amount. So also are the United States gold coins. The media or half peso is legal tender up to ten pesos. Though the coinage is on a gold basis, no gold coins are in circulation. Government silver certificates are issued for ten, five, and two pesos, and the Banco Español Filipina of Manila issues bank notes for five, ten, twenty-five, fifty, one hundred and two hundred pesos.

WEIGHTS

The official system is the Metric system, but weights of Spanish origin are still in common use. The picul in the Phillipines is 137.9 lbs., 16 piculs going to the ton.

JAPANESE

WEIGHTS

1 Kwam-me	or	1,000 Momme	=	8.2817077001	lbs. avoir.,	or	3.7565217	kilogrammes
1 Hiyaku-me	or	100 Momme	=	0.8281707700	lbs. avoir.,	or	375.65217	grammes
1 Momme	or	10 Fun	=	0.0082817077	lbs. avoir.,	or	3.756521	grammes
1 Fun	or	10 Rin	=	0.0008281708	lbs. avoir.,	or	0.375652	grammes
1 Rin	or	10 Mo	=	0.0000828171	lbs. avoir.,	or	0.037565	grammes
1 Mo	or	10 Shi	=	0.0000082817	lbs. avoir.,	or	0.003756	grammes
1 Shi			=	0.0000008282	lbs. avoir.,	or	0.000375	grammes
1 Hiyak-kin	or	100 Kin	=	132.5073232011	lbs. avoir.,	or	60.1043472	kilogrammes
1 Kin	or	160 Momme	=	1.3250732320	lbs. avoir.,	or	601.043472	grammes

APOTHECARIES WEIGHT—1 Riyo or 4 Momme equal 0.0402583013 lbs. troy.

DRY MEASURE

1 Jo	make 10 Shaku	=	about 4 yards 5⅛	inches English
1 Shaku	make 10 Sun	=	about 1 foot 2$\frac{11}{16}$	inches English
1 Sun	make 10 Bu	=	about 1⅛	inches English

LAND MEASURE

1 Ri	make 36 Cho	=	2.4403	English miles
1 Cho	make 60 Ken	=	119.305	English yards
1 Ken	make 6 Shaku	=	59.653	English feet

MONEY

On 1st October, 1897, Japan adopted a gold standard, taking the yen (dollar) at 24·59 pence sterling. The coinage is decimal.

SIAMESE

MONEY

2 Solot	or 1 Att	=	$0·0095	4 Sálü'ngs	or 1 Bät or Tical	=	$0·00
2 Atts	or 1 Pai	=	$0·019	4 Bäts	or 1 Tämlü'ng	=	$2·40
2 Pais	or 1 Seek	=	$0 038	20 Tämlü'ngs	or 1 Ch'äng	=	$48·00
2 Seeks	or 1 Fu'ang	=	$0·076	50 Ch'ängs	or 1 Hap	=	$2,400·00
2 Fu'ang	or 1 Sálü'ng	=	$0·150	100 Haps	or 1 Tara	=	$240,000·00

WEIGHTS

The standard of weight being the coin of the country, weights are designated by the same terms. A Tical weighs 236 grains troy.

The Siamese standard of weight is just double that of the Chinese, and goods are bought and sold in Bangkok more by the Chinese than the Siamese standard.

LONG MEASURE

1 Niw				=	$\frac{13}{16}$ inch
12 Niws	make	1 K'ú'p		=	$9\frac{3}{4}$ inches
2 K'ú'ps	make	1 Säwk		=	$19\frac{1}{2}$ inches
4 Säwks	make	1 Wah		=	78 inches
20 Wahs	make	1 Sën		=	130 feet
400 Sëns	make	1 Yot		=	$9\frac{7}{8}$ statute miles

Note.—Timber is bought by the Yok, which is 64 Säwk in length by 1 Säwk in width or 36,864 Siamese inches, being equivalent to 169 square feet.

DRY MEASURE

1 Tänan		=	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pints	25 Tänans	make 1 Sat
20 Tänans	make 1 Tang	=	15 pints	100 Tangs or 80 Sat	make 1 Keean (Coyan.)

A Keean is 20 Piculs; a Picul is $33\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, JINRICKSHAS, &c., IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG

Chairs

I.—In Victoria, with two bearers.—Quarter hour, 10 cents; Half hour, 20 cents; One hour, 25 cents; Three hours, 50 cents; Six hours, 70 cents; Day (6 A.M. to 6 P.M.), $1. If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four bearers.—Hour, 60 cents; Three hours, $1.00; Six hours, $1.50; Day, (6 A.M. to 6 P.M.), $2.00.

III.—In the Hill Districts, with two bearers.—Quarter hour, 15 cents; Half hour, 20 cents; One hour, 30 cents; Two hours, 50 cents; Three hours, 70 cents; Six hours, $1.00; Day (6 A.M. to 6 P.M.) $1.50. *With four bearers.*—Quarter hour, 30 cents; Half hour, 40 cents; One hour, 60 cents; Two hours, 80 cents; Three hours, $1.00; Six hours, $1.50; Day (6 A.M. to 6 P.M.), $2.

Note—In the above scale of fares by Victoria and the Hill District are meant Victoria and the Hill District as defined by Ordinance 15 of 1888. If a vehicle is discharged beyond these limits half fare extra is to be allowed for the return Journey.

Ricshaws

I.—In Victoria and beyond Victoria, if engaged in Victoria :—

	1st. class	2nd class
Ten minutes	5 cents	5 cents
Quarter hour	10 ,,	5 ,,
Half hour	15 ,,	10 ,,
Hour	20 ,,	15 ,,
Every subsequent hour	20 ,,	10 ,,

First class jinrickshas have white washable covers and rubber tyres.

Note.—Victoria extends from Mount Davis to Causeway Bay and up to the level of Robinson Road. If the vehicle is discharged beyond these limits half fare extra is to be allowed for the return Journey. Extra bearers, drawers, or drivers, and extra hours to be paid proportionate sums.

II.—In Kowloon.—Quarter hour, 5 cents ; Half hour, 15 cents ; Hour, 20 cents ; Every subsequent hour, 10 cents. Extra bearers, drawers or drivers and extra hours to be paid proportionate sums.

III.—On the New Tai Po Road beyond New Kowloon.—Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour, if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than :—

To 4th mile	single,	75 cents,	1 hour
	return,	$1.00	2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile	single,	$1.20	2 ,,
	return,	$1.50	4 ,,
Beyond 6th to 9th mile	single,	$1.75	2½ ,,
	return,	$2.00	5 ,,
Beyond 9th to 11th mile	single,	$2.00	3 ,,
	return,	$2.50	7 ,,

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case. The fares here set out to apply to one jinricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

Cargo Boats

	per day.	per load
1st Class Cargo Boat of 800 piculs and upwards	$10.00	5.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat under 800 and not less than 500 piculs	5.00	3 00
3rd do. do. 500 do. do. 100 piculs	3.00	2.00
4th do. do. 100 piculs	1.50	1.00

Passenger Rowing Boats

1st Class Boats upwards of 40 feet in length, per day of 12 hours (*Class A*)	$3.00
2nd Class Boats from 30 to 40 feet in length, per day of 12 hours (,,)	2.00
All other Boats, per day of 12 hours (,,)	1.50
1st Class Boat, per hour with two passengers	0.40
2nd Class Boat, per half hour with two passengers	0.20

For each extra passenger 10 cents in a first-class boat, and 5 cents in a second-class boat for half-an-hour. Between sunset and sunrise, 10 cents extra per passenger.

Only first-class boats are permitted to land or take on board passengers at any point of the Praya between Ship Street on the East and New Harbour Office Pier on the West.

FIRE SIGNALS ON SHORE, HONGKONG

1st.—Quick alarm Bell for 5 minutes. 1 Stroke for Eastern District, East of Murray Barracks. 2 Strokes, Central District from Murray Barracks to the Harbour Office. 3 Strokes, Western District.

HONGKONG TYPHOON SIGNALS

A Cone point upwards indicates a typhoon to the north of the Colony.
A Cone point upwards and Drum below indicates a typhoon to the north-east of the Colony.
A Drum indicates a typhoon to the east of the Colony.
A Cone point downwards and Drum below indicates a typhoon to the south-east of the Colony.
A Cone point downwards indicates a typhoon to the south of the Colony.
A Cone point downwards and Ball below indicates a typhoon to the south-west of the Colony.
A Ball indicates a typhoon to the west of the Colony.
A Cone point upwards and Ball below indicates a typhoon to the north-west of the Colony.
Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.
Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will as heretofore be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions, or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

CHINESE IMPERIAL POST—(TARIFF OF POSTAGE)

MAIL MATTER.	UNIT OF CHARGE.	1. DOMESTIC PLACES. (a.) I. Local.	1. DOMESTIC PLACES. (a.) II. Domestic.	2. FOREIGN COUNTRIES. III. Union.	2. FOREIGN COUNTRIES. IV. Japan.	2. FOREIGN COUNTRIES. V. Hongkong; also Macao and Tsingtau.
		Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
A. Correspondence.						
Letters (*d*)	Each 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.	1	2	...	3 *b.*	4 *b.*
„ International	First unit of 20 grammes or fraction thereof.	...	...	10 *b.*	...	...
Postcards—	Each successive unit or fraction thereof.	...	...	6 *b.*	...	...
Single.....	.....	1	1	4 *b.*	1½ *b.*	1 *b.*
Double	.....	2	2	8 *b.*	3 *b.*	2 *b.*
Newspapers (*e.*) (*g.*)	Every 50 grammes (2 oz.) (sent singly or in bulk). [*Limit of weight, 2 kilogrammes* (4 lb.).]	½	1	2 *c.*	½ per 2½ oz. Per package wrapped together with two copies or more, for every 2½ oz., 1 cent.	2 *c.* per 2 oz. (50 grammes).
Books and Printed Matter and Commercial Papers (*e.*) (*g.*)	Up to 100 grammes ... (3 oz.).....	1	2	2 *c.* per 50 grm. (2 oz.) Minimum charge, 10 Cents per packet for Commercial Papers.	2 per 3¾ oz.	2 *c.* per 2 oz. (50 grm.). Minimum charge, 10 cents per packet for Commercial Papers.
	From 100 grm. to 250 grm. (8 oz.).....	2	5			
	„ 250 „ 500 „ (16 oz.).....	4	10			
	„ 500 „ 1,000 „ (32 oz.).....	8	15			
	„ 1,000 „ 2 kilos (64 oz.)..... [*Limit of weight.*]	15	30			
Samples (*f.*) (*g.*)...	Up to 100 grammes ..... (3 oz.)	1	2	2 (*c.*) per 50 grm. (2 oz.) Minimum charge, 4 cents per packet.	2 per 3¾ oz.	2 *c.* per 2 oz. (50 grm.). Minimum charge, 4 cents per packet.
	From 100 grm. to 250 grm. (8 oz.)	2	5			
	„ 250 „ 350 „ (12 oz.) ..... [*Limit of weight*]	4	10			
B. Registration (*a.*)						
Simple	.....	5		10	7	10
With Return Receipt	.....	10		20	10	20
C. Parcels * (*a.*) (*h.*)	Up to ½ kilogramme (1 lb.)	10	15	Tariff II (Domestic) is additional to rates in Special Table of Union postage on Parcels, *q.v.*		H'kong. and Macao { Up to 3 lb. ... 25 cts. 3 lb. to 7 lb. .. 50 „ 7 lb. to 11 lb. .. 75 „
	From ½ kilo. to 1 kilo. (2 lb.)		20			
	„ 1 „ 2 kilos (4 lb.)		30			
	† „ 2 kilos to 3 „ (6 lb.)	20	40			Tsingtau .. { Up to 1 kilo .. 30 cts. 1 kilo to 5 kilos 40 „ 5 kilos to 10 kilos 80 „
	† „ 3 „ 5 „ (11 lb.)		50			
	† „ 5 „ 7 „ (15 lb.)	30	80			
	† „ 7 „ 10 „ (22 lb.)		100			
	[† *Parcels over 3 kilos* (6 lb.) *in weight or over 25 cubic decimetres (1 cubic foot) in volume are not accepted for places only reached by* overland couriers.]					
D. Money Order '...	Per Dollar	2	2	Not issued.		

* See Following Page

1 DOMESTIC PLACES

LOCAL: Tariff I.—Mail matter within delivery radius.

DOMESTIC: Tariff II.—Mail matter between Imperial Post Offices in China.

2 FOREIGN COUNTRIES

UNION: Tariff III. *(Union Rates)*.—Mail matter to or from countries in the Postal Union.

JAPAN: Tariff IV.—Mail matter to and from Japan.

HONGKONG: Tariff V.—Mail matter to or from Hongkong, Macao, Tsingtao (German Kiaochow), and Port Edward (Weihaiwei).

These Tariffs frank *International Letters* and *Postcards* prepared at Union (III), or at specially arranged rates (IV, V) to and from any place in China where an Imperial Post Office exists; but Tariff II (Domestic) is additional for all *International heavy mail articles*—Newspapers, Books, Printed Matter, Commercial Papers and Samples—carried *by courier* to or from inland establishments not reached by steam.

[In the case of *International Parcels*, Tariff II (Domestic) is additional to the rates in Special Table of Union Postage on Parcels, unless otherwise provided by special international arrangement.]

N.B.—Full prepayment of Domestic rates in Chinese stamps is compulsory; articles insufficiently prepaid, other than Letters, will be refused when presented for posting, and if dropped into the letter-box, are liable to detention. Articles arriving from abroad insufficiently franked will be forwarded to destination, but *double* the deficiency in Union postage, and, for heavy mail articles transmitted inland, *once* the deficiency in Domestic postage, will be collected from the addressee on delivery. The amount due will be assessed in every case by a Head Office of the I.P.O. and indicated in postage-due stamps affixed on the cover: refusal to acquit the postage due so indicated will be equivalent to refusing the article.

Any mail matter destined for inland places where no Imperial Post Office exists will be forwarded through Native Agencies at the risk and expense of the addressee or sender.

NOTES.—*a*. Prepayment of full postage is compulsory.

b. When not registered, prepayment of postage is optional; but unprepaid mail matter is liable to a charge of double postage on delivery, and insufficiently prepaid matter of double the deficiency.

c. At least part postage must be repaid.

d. Limit of weight, 2,000 grammes (4 lb.); limit of size, 60 by 30 by 30 centimetres (2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot).

e. Limit of size, 45 by 45 by 45 centimetres (18 inches by 18 inches by 18 inches); in rolls, 75 centimetres (30 inches) in length by 10 centimetres (4 inches) in diameter.

f. Limit of size, 30 by 20 by 10 centimetres (12 inches by 8 inches by 4 inches); in rolls, 30 centimetres (12 inches) in length by 15 centimetres (6 inches) in diameter.

g. Liable to letter tariff if sealed against inspection.

h. Tariff I and II: Limit of weight, 10 kilogrammes (22 lb.); limit of size, 60 by 60 by 60 centimetres (2 feet by 2 feet by 2 feet); except for inland places, for which the limits are 3 kilogrammes and 30 by 30 by 30 centimetres.

Tariffs III, IV, and V: Weight and size must conform with the rules of the countries concerned.

PARCELS.—Parcels may be insured at Money Order Offices against a domestic insurance fee of 1 per cent. of the amount insured, with a minimum fee of 10 cents; the Union insurance fee is additional. A Return Receipt may be obtained on payment of an additional fee of 5 cents in the case of Domestic Parcels, and 10 cents in the case of International Parcels.

Parcels taxed with trade charges are accepted for transmission between Money Order Offices on payment of a 2 per cent. fee of the amount to be collected.

MONEY ORDERS.—Limit of one order, $50, between Money Order Offices connected by steam, and $10 between certain Offices in inland districts. For exchange rates and list of places to which Orders are issuable, inquire from I.P.O.

CURRENCY (for the purchase of Stamps).—Full value dollars purchase 100 cents in stamps; inferior dollars and fractional coins are only accepted at current discount. Copper *cash* accepted at average dollar exchange rates periodically fixed by Postmaster.

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* Parcels to and from places in Shensi, Kansuh, Yunnan, Kweichow, and Szechuen are charged double rate.

‡ An extra charge of 2 cents per ½ kilogramme (1 lb.) is collected on Parcels *via* Hongkong to domestic places.

NOTE.—It is forbidden to send by post articles which, from their nature, may soil or damage the correspondence; also contraband, explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substances, and opium. Coins of all kinds, articles liable to Customs duty, and gold, silver, jewellery, and precious stones may not be sent in ordinary or registered correspondence but may be sent by Parcels Post under special regulations.

HONGKONG POSTAL GUIDE

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Offices

1.—The Head Office for British Postal business in China is in the City of Victoria, Hongkong, with branch offices at Kowloon and Des Vœux Road Central (Western Branch). There is a Post Office also at Shanghai, and Agencies at the following places, viz :—

Canton, Hoihow, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Hankow, Liu Kung-tau, Chefoo and Tientsin.

Business Hours

2.—The General Post Office is open for the transaction of public business on week days from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. On Sundays and Holidays from 8 to 9 a.m. In the event of a contract mail arriving after the ordinary business hours, the office is opened for the delivery of correspondence as soon as possible after the mails have been landed and sorted, and will be kept open for one hour thereafter.

3.—The Branch Office at Kowloon is open from 7.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. on ordinary days, and from 8 to 9 a.m. on Sundays and Holidays. The Western Branch Office is open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Holidays

4.—Sundays and all Public and Government Holidays are observed as Post Office Holidays, except as notified in the foregoing paragraph, and except the departure of a contract mail happens to be fixed for a Public or Government Holiday, when the Office will be kept open for the purpose of despatching the mails.

Division of Postal Districts

5.—The City of Victoria is divided as follows :—

(i.) West side of Pedder Street, Praya Central from Pedder Street to Wing Shing Street. All streets and lanes running from Praya to Queen's Road.

(ii.) East side of Pedder Street, Des Vœux Road from Pedder Street to City Hall, Streets from Des Vœux Road to Queen's Road, Praya Reclamation from Queen's Buildings to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's Offices and Victoria Recreation Club.

(iii.) Queen's Road Central from Pedder Street and Wyndham Street to No. 5 Police Station.

(iv.) Queen's Road Central from Pedder Street and Wyndham Street to City Hall and Beaconsfield Arcade, Zetland Street, Duddell Street and Ice House Street.

(v.) Queen's Road from City Hall and Beaconsfield Arcade to Ship Street, Head Quarter House, Arsenal Street and Praya East from Arsenal Street to Ship Street.

(vi.) Wyndham Street (east side) to Dairy Farm Office, College Gardens, St. Paul's College, Pedder's Hill, Government House, Government Offices Garden Road, Kennedy Road, Macdonnell Road and Bowen Road.

(vii.) Wyndham Street (west side) Glenealy, to Caine Road, Wyndham Street (both sides) from Glenealy, Central Police Station, Gaol, Remedios Terrace, Arbuthnot Road.
(viii.) D'Aguilar, Stanley, Wellington, Pottinger, Graham, Cochrane, Peel, Aberdeen, and Gage Streets, Lyndhurst Terrace, Gough Street, Hollywood Road both sides from Pottinger Street to Ladder Street.
(ix.) Old Bailey, Staunton, Elgin, Bridges, and Shelley Streets, Caine Road from No. 1 (both sides) to top of Ladder Street.
(x.) Mosque Street and Terrace, Belilios Terrace, Castle and Seymour Roads and Robinson Road from East end to Castle Road, Conduit Road.
(xi.) Albany and Peak Road.
(xii.) From Ship Street to beginning of Causeway Bay Road, Shaukiwan.
(xiii.) From No. 5 Police Station to Kennedy Town.
(xiv.) Peak.
(xv.) Kowloon.
(xvi.) Pokfulam.
(xvii.) Kowloon City.

Deliveries

6.—In Town districts (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 deliveries will start from the General Post Office at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., noon, 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. on ordinary days.

In district No. 11 (Albany and Peak Road) at 9 a.m., 1 p.m., and 5 p.m.

In district No. 12 (Ship Street to Causeway Bay) at 9 a.m., noon, 3 p.m. and 6 p.m., at Shaukiwan at noon.

In district No. 13 at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., and 5 p.m.

In district No. 14 (Peak) at 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

In district No. 15 (Kowloon) from the Kowloon Branch Office at 8.40 a.m., 10.40 a.m., 12.40 p.m., 2.40 p.m., and 4.40 p.m.

In district No. 16 at 10.30 a.m.

In district No. 17 at 9 a.m.

On Sundays and holidays deliveries are made once daily in all districts.

Contract mails are, however, delivered as soon as possible after arrival. The ordinary deliveries may be retarded by such mails.

The last delivery of Registered Correspondence is at 4 p.m.

There are no deliveries on Chinese New Year's Day.

To facilitate the delivery, and as a means to prevent the loss of Letters, a Letter Box should be affixed to every house or office door. Such Letter Box should be provided with Locks and the Keys kept by responsible persons.

To Shipping

7.—Correspondence for Shipping in Harbour will, as a general rule, be delivered to the Agents, and if there be no Agents or delivery be refused by them, such correspondence will be kept at the Post Office to be claimed.

Pillar Boxes

8.—Pillar Boxes in Hongkong and Kowloon are placed in the following Districts and places, and are cleared daily at the hours marked thereon, except on Sundays and holidays when one clearance only will be made at the first hour indicated on each.

District.	*No. of Pillar Box.*	*Locality*
		In Hongkong
		Peak
14	1	Victoria Gap.
14	2	Mount Kellett.
14	3	Junction of Mount Gough Road with road to Aberdeen.
14	4	Junction of Plantation Road and Mount Gough Road.
14	5	Magazine Gap.
		City of Victoria
12	6	East Point junction of Percival Street and Praya.
5	7	Junction of Queen's Road East and Arsenal Street.
12	8	Praya East, No. 2 Police Station.
13	9	West Point, Near No. 7 Police Station.
13	10	Junction of Robinson and Bonham Roads.
11	11	Junction of Albany, Robinson and Garden Roads.
10	12	Junction of Seymour and Castle Roads.
9	13	Junction of Old Bailey and Caine Roads.

District.	*No. of Pillar Box.*	
13	19	Park View
9	20	Ladder Street
6	21	Macdonell Road

IN KOWLOON

15	14	Cosmopolitan Dock.
15	15	Hung-Hom Dock.
15	16	Yaumati Police Station.
15	17	Yaumati Gas Works.
15	18	Junction of Cameron and Carnarvon Roads.

IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS

16	22	Pokfulam.
17	23	Kowloon City.
12	24	Quarry Bay.

9.—Letters containing any article of value should not be posted in a Pillar Box but should be registered at the General or Branch Post Offices and a receipt obtained for the same.

10.—Persons posting in these boxes may cancel their stamps by writing the date across them.

PRIVATE BOXES

11.—Private boxes may be rented in the General Post Office, Hongkong, and in the Post Office, Shanghai. The fee is $10 a year, payable in advance.

12—Each boxholder is supplied with an account book free, but must himself provide at least two stout bags marked with his name in English and Chinese on both sides. Chinese nankin makes the best bags for this purpose. They should be without strings, but have a couple of iron rings at the mouth for suspending. Boxholders should insist on their coolies returning these bags to the Post Office *as soon as emptied*, or at any rate not later than next morning. The only safe way to empty a bag is to *turn it inside out.*

13.—Each boxholder's coolie will be provided with a stout ticket of pasteboard, bearing his employer's name in Engish and Chinese. This will enable him to obtain letters whenever a mail arrives and ensure that no coolie can wrongly obtain letters.

14.—The advantages of renting a box are many. It secures a quicker and more accurate delivery of correspondence. Boxes are required to be cleared by Boxholders on the arrival of European and American Mails; on ordinary days delivery will be made by postmen unless boxholders desire that their daily correspondence should remain in their boxes to be cleared by themselves. Access to the boxes is afforded to boxholders in Hongkong at all hours. Unpaid letters are delivered to boxholders without the delay of demanding payment, change, &c., as they are charged to the account The boxholders of Hongkong and Shanghai send bags down in the mail steamer to be filled. Boxholders are allowed to post their letters in sealed boxes* and to mark their Postage Stamps. They receive free copies of all notices issued by the Post Office, Tables of Rates, &c.

15.—Boxholders' books are sent out for settlement on the first day of each month and should be returned promptly. As a general rule no information can be given as to the correspondence charged in these accounts, where it came from, &c. There is only one way to obtain such information, and that is *to file the covers of all unpaid correspondence received.* Entries *On Board* are for unpaid correspondence dealt with by the marine officer on his way up from Singapore.

PRIVATE LETTER BOXES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND CANTON

16.—Private Letter Boxes may be placed on board the River Steamers belonging to or managed by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam Boat Company, Limited running between Hongkong and Canton.

* The boxes should be closed with some recognizable seal. Locked boxes cannot be allowed. A receipt book should be sent with each box, but as the receiving officer cannot undertake to count the correspondence sent, he only gives a receipt for *One Box.* No attention is promised to anything written in the book—*To be Registered* for instance.

17.—The fee for a permit is $60 a year. No Permit is issued for a period less than twelve months, aud the fee is payable on the 1st January in each year for the twelve months ending the 31st December, following. If, however, the permit is taken at any time after the commencement of the year the proportionate fee may (for convenience of account) be paid for the unexpired period to the 31st December, so that the full fee for the next year may be payable on the 1st January.

18.—The Boxes must not be taken to the Post Office either at Hongkong or Canton, but are to be placed on board and taken off the steamers by the messengers of the Permit-holders.

Postage Stamps, Post Cards, Wrappers and Envelopes

19.—Hongkong Postage Stamps, Wrappers and Envelopes of the following values can be purchased and are available at any British Post Office or Agency in Hongkong or China:—

Postage Stamps—
- 1 cent
- 2 „
- 4 „
- 5 „
- 6 „
- 8 „
- 10 „
- 12 „
- 20 „
- 30 „
- 50 „
- 1 dollar.
- 2 dollars.
- 3 „
- 5 „
- 10 „

Post Cards—
- 1 cent.
- 2 cents (with reply paid).
- 4 cents.
- 8 cents (with reply paid).

Wrappers—
- 2 cents.
- 4 „

Embossed Envelopes—
- 1 cent size 8¼
- 2 cents „ 8¼
- 2 „ „ 13
- 4 „ „ 9¾
- 4 „ „ 13
- 5 cents size 9¾
- 5 „ „ 13
- 10 „ „ 9¾
- 10 „ „ 13

Envelopes are sold in packets of 5, and in addition to the par value of the stamps embossed thereon, 1 cent is charged per packet of 5 envelopes.

Registration Envelopes bearing a 10 cents stamp, embossed on the flap for the payment of the registration fee are sold at 11 cents each, and are of the following sizes:—
- F. —5¼ ins. × 3¼ ins.
- G. —6 „ „ 3½ „
- H. —8 „ „ 5 „
- H² —9 „ „ 4 „
- K.—11 „ „ 6 „

Books of Stamps (containing 16 four cents, 12 two cents, and 12 one cent) at $1.

Reply paid coupons 12 cents each.

20.—Boxholders are at liberty to mark their Postage Stamps on the back or face or by perforation, so as to prevent their being stolen. If the mark be on the face, it must be such as not to interfere with the clean appearance of the stamps.

21.—Correspondence will not be stamped at the Post Office and charged to a boxholder's account.

Reply Coupons

21A.—Coupons exchangeable for stamps of the value of 25 centimes (2½d.) each in any country participating in the arrangement can be purchased at the General Post Office and its agencies in China for 12 cents each for the purpose of prepaying replies to letter. The coupons can be exchanged by the addressee of such letters at the Post Office of the place of destination for local postage stamps.

Despatch

22.—Tables showing the dates of the departure of the contract mails and the dates when replies to letters are due in Hongkong are published separately. The dates and hours of closing all mails in the General Post Office are also published twice daily in a Special Mail Notice, except on Sundays and Holidays.

23.—As a general rule the Mails for Europe by English, French and German Contract Packets are closed as follows when the steamer leaves at noon, viz:—

Letters..... 11 a.m.
Late Letters with Late fee of 10 cents ..... 11 a.m. to noon by English and French Mails, and 11 a.m. to 11.30 by German Mail.

24.—Mails by American, Canadian, Indian or Australian packets and by private steamers for Coast and other Ports are closed one hour before the advertised time of departure except when such steamers leave at daylight, when such mails are closed the evening previous at 6 p.m.

25.—When private steamers leave at noon of the days of departure of Contract Packets, mails by such steamers are closed at 10 a.m.

26.—The mails for Shanghai, &c., by English, French and German Contract Packets from Europe are closed one hour before time of departure.

27.—Correspondence can be registered for contract mails to Europe, Canada, and America up to one hour before the time of closing ; with a late fee of 10 cen ts registered articles for despatch by such packets will be accepted up to a quarter of an hour before the time of closing the ordinary mail ; registered mails to Shanghai, Japan, Straits, India, Manila and Australia, by other than contract packets, close half an hour before the ordinary mail, and to the coast ports a quarter of an hour before closing the ordinary mails.

28.—Correspondence specially directed for any particular steamer is sent by her (failing any request to the contrary), however many times her departure may be postponed. If it is postponed *sine die* the correspondence is sent on by the next opportunity.

29.—Correspondence marked *viâ Brindisi* or *viâ Marseilles* will be KEPT FOR THE ROUTE INDICATED even though that may involve a fortnight's detention. Unless this is intended, therefore, the safest direction is "By first mail."

30.—There are two routes to Western Australia, viz, *viâ* Torres Straits and *viâ* Colombo All correspondence will be sent as superscribed.

Local Postage Rates

31.—The term "Local" used in these rules shall mean and include all correspondence posted in Hongkong and the adjacent territories belonging to Hongkong, as well as extending to the following places in China at which there are British Postal Agencies, viz., Hoihow, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Hankow Liu Kung Tau, Chefoo and Tientsin.

It shall not, however, be taken to include and apply to correspondence sent to the Imperial Chinese Post Offices in China, to the Portuguese possession of Macao, or to the German possession at Kiaochow.

Letters

32.—In Hongkong and its dependencies 2 cents per oz., and from Hongkong and its dependencies to Canton or Macao 2 cents per ½oz.

For Chinese Postal Hong packets the rate is 4 cents per ½ oz.

To all other places mentioned in Paragraph 31, 4 cents per oz.

33.—A letter posted unpaid is chargeable on delivery with double postage; if insufficiently paid, with double the deficiency.

34.—No letter may exceed 2 feet in length, 1 foot in width, or 1 foot in depth, unless it be sent to or from a Government Office.

35.—Letters upon public business must be franked by the official sending them with his name and office on the lower left-hand corner of the cover. The several Public Officers and Heads of Departments specified below are entitled to this privilege :—

The Private Secretary to H.E. The Governor.
The Chief Justice.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The Assistant Colonial Secretary.
The Puisne Judge.
The Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretarys' Office.
The Colonial Treasurer.
The Local Auditor.
The Director of Public Works.
The Assistant Director of Public Works.
The Registrar General.
The Assistant Registrar General.
The Postmaster General.
The Assistant Postmaster General.
The Harbour Master.
The Assistant Harbour Master.
The Principal Civil Medical Officers.
The Government Medical Officers.
The Registrar of the Supreme Court.
The Deputy Registrars of the Supreme Court.
The Captain Superintendent of Police.
The Deputy Superintendent of Police.
The Assistant Superintendents of Police.
The Chief Inspector of Police.
The Police Magistrates.
The District Officer, New Territories.
The Crown Solicitor.
The Director of the Observatory.
The First Assistant to the Director of the Observatory.
The Superintendent, Botanical and Afforestation Department.
The Inspector of Schools.
The Head Master of Queen's College.
The Head Masters of Government Schools.
The Land Officer and Official Receiver.
The Assistant Land Officers.
The Registrar of the Land Court.
The Medical Officer of Health.
The Assistant Medical Officers of Health.
The Head of Sanitary Department.
The Secretary, Sanitary Board.
The Deputy Superintendent, Victoria Gaol
The First Clerk to the Magistrate.

Address to be Complete

36.—Addresses should be as complete as possible in order to facilitate delivery. In order that, in the event of the letter becoming from any cause undeliverable, it may be returned to the writer unopened, it is recommended that the sender's name and address be also superscribed on the cover.

Unpaid Letters ; Loose Letters

37.—The general rule as to insufficiently paid letters is to double the deficient postage. Nothing can be sent wholly unpaid except letters, and Post Cards.

38.—Consignees' letters, being privileged by law, need not be sent to the Post Office at all, but if they are sent they are liable to ordinary rates of postage.

39.—In the event of an unpaid letter becoming a dead letter, the sender is liable according to international rules, to pay the deficient postage and the fine.

Late Fee Letters

40.—As a general rule Late Letters are received up to the times indicated in Paragraphs 23 and 27 on prepayment on same of a Late Fee of 10 cents in addition to full postage. After the hour appointed for the closing of the Contract mails by English, Canadian and American Packets, correspondence being fully prepaid with ordinary postage and bearing a Late Fee will be received on board by the Officer from the Post Office up to the time appointed for the closing of the mail on board.

PRINTED MATTER—NEWSPAPERS

41.—The Prepaid rate is as follows :—

Every registered newspaper posted singly and not exceeding 4. ozs in weight.....2 cents.

Every registered newspaper exceeding 4 ozs. .....2 cents. per 2 ozs.

Every newspaper should be so folded and covered (if posted in a cover) as to permit the title to be readily inspected, and must be open at both ends.

42.—A bundle of newspapers may be prepaid at so much each (and each one must count, however small), or the whole may be paid at book rate.

Two newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must *anything whatever* be inserted except *bonâ fide* supplements of the *same paper* and *same date*. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed if the whole be paid at book rate.

A newspaper or a packet of newspapers posted insufficiently paid will on delivery be charged with double the deficiency. Unpaid newspapers cannot be forwarded.

No newspaper and no cover of a newspaper may bear anything (not being part of the newspaper), except the names and addresses of the sender and the addressee, a request for return in case of non-delivery, or the title of the newspaper. If it contains any written communication whatever it will be charged as a letter.

43.—A packet of newspapers must not weigh above 5 lbs. or exceed 2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth.

BOOK PACKETS

44.—The prepaid rate of postage on a book packet is 2 cents for each 2 ounces.

45.—The term "book packet" includes almost all kinds of printed or written matter not of the nature of an actual or personal correspondence, with whatever is necessary for its illustration or safe transmission, as maps, rollers, binding, &c; but a book must contain no communication whatever of the nature of a letter. Stamps of any kind, whether obliterated or not, or any papers representing monetary value, such as coupons, drafts, &c., must be sent at letter rates.

46.—A book may contain an inscription presenting it, notes or marks referring to the text, or such writing as *With the author's compliments*, &c. Compliments not exceeding five words may be written on visiting cards. In travellers' announcements the place of the intended visit, as well as the date and the traveller's name, may be indicated in writing. Christmas and New Year's cards may bear a written dedication. Titles of books may be written in forms of subscription to libraries, as well as in orders to booksellers ; and on newspaper cuttings the addition in manuscript or by a mechanical process, of the title, date, number and address of the publication from which the article is extracted, is permitted.

47.—Mechanical reproductions (not less than twenty) of a manuscript or type written original may pass as printed papers if handed in at the Post Office counter.

48.—Albums containing photographs may pass as printed papers.

49.—The packet must be open at the ends and the contents visible, or easily to be rendered visible. Packets which are *sealed* or forwarded in closed covers with the corners cut off or with notched ends will be taxed and sent forward as ordinary correspondence. Packets may be tied with string to protect the contents, but in such a way that the string can be easily untied.

50.—The weight of a book packet is limited as follows :—

To British offices, 5 lbs.	To other offices, 4 lbs.

51.—Book Packets for Non-British offices must not exceed two feet in length or one foot in width or depth. Packets in the form of a roll may not exceed 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter, but such objects as maps, pictures, plans, photographs, &c., if made up into rolls of no great thickness and not exceeding 30 inches in length, and 4 inches in diameter, may be so forwarded to any country

52.—The rules applicable to unpaid or insufficiently paid newspapers are equally applicable to book packets and commercial papers.

Commercial Papers

53.—The distinction between Books and Commercial Papers *(papiers d'affaires)* is, that whilst Book Packets are to consist of printed matter, Commercial Papers are wholly or partly *written by hand*. They must not be of the nature of an actual or personal correspondence.

54.—Commercial Papers are such papers as the following :—Printers' copy ; authors' manuscript ; press copies of any documents not letters ; law papers ; deeds ; bills of lading ; invoices ; insurances papers, copied music, &c. The rate is the same as for books, but no packet of commercial papers, whatever its weight, is charged less than 10 cents. Stamps of any kind, whether obliterated or not, or any papers representing monetary value, such as coupons, drafts, &c., must be sent at letter rates.

55.—Any one Commercial Paper in a Book Packet exposes the whole packet to the above rule as to minimum charge ; with this exception all kinds of printed matter and patterns may be enclosed in one packet and forwarded at book rates.

56.—Commercial Papers are subjected to all the conditions of Book Post as to the ends of the packet being open, liability to examination, hours of closing, late fees, &c.

57.—Packets of commercial papers, printed papers and samples, when they do not accord with the regulations, are returned to the senders.

58.—Book Packets posted from or to the Banks with the works "Pass Book" printed on the cover and open at both ends are allowed to pass as printed matter. Local Saving Bank Pass Books are free.

Prices Current and Circulars

59.—A circular is a communication of which copies are addressed in identical terms, or nearly so, to a number of persons. It may be either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed. A price current or circular may be paid as a newspaper or as a book.

60.—Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, Patterns, Bills, Almanacs, &c., are also included under the head of Circulars when intended for addressees in Hongkong or Ports of China at which British Postal Agencies are established only and when posted in batches of not less than ten of uniform size and weight (such weight not to exceed 2 ounces) and prepaid in stamps at the 1 cent rate. Such circulars should be delivered to an officer of the Post Office.

61.—Circulars when posted singly or addressed to places other than Hongkong or its Agencies must be prepaid 2 cents each in stamps.

62.—A bundle of prices current or circulars may be paid for as so many newspapers (each one counting), or the whole may be paid at book rate. The Union rate of postage is 2 cents each.

63.—Prices Current or Circulars *in closed envelopes with the corners cut off, or with notched ends*, will be taxed and forwarded as ordinary correspondence.

64.—Addresses must be complete, that is to say: on such covers as are not addressed to heads of houses, the addressee's residence or place of business must be added.

65.—Prices Current and Circulars arriving in such large quantities as to retard the delivery of the mails are allowed to stand over till there is time to deal with them.

Patterns

66.—Samples of merchandise must not possess any saleable value, nor bear any writing or printing on or in the packet, except the name of the sender or that of his firm, the address of the addressee, a manufacturers' trade mark, numbers, prices, and indications relative to weight or size, or to the quantity to be disposed of, or such as are necessary to determine the origin and the nature of the goods.

67.—Type samples of unmanufactured tobacco are admitted by post into the United Kingdom provided that such samples are sent for trade purposes, that they do not exceed 4 ounces in gross weight, and that they comply with the general regulations of Sample Post. Upon the delivery of such samples there is levied from the addressee a charge of 9d. for Customs duty.

Liquids

68.—Liquids, oils and fatty substances easily liquified must be enclosed in glass bottles hermetically sealed. Each bottle must be placed in a wooden box adequately furnished with sawdust, cotton, or spongy material in sufficient quantity to absorb the liquid in case the bottle be broken, and the box itself must be enclosed in a case of metal, of wood with a screw-top, or of strong and thick leather. Deleterious liquids or substances and explosives are absolutely prohibited.

Ointments, &c.

69.—Fatty substances which are not easily liquified, such as ointments, soft soap, resin, &c., must be enclosed in an inner cover (box, linen bag, parchment, &c.), which itself must be placed in a second box of wood, metal, or strong and thick leather.

70.—Articles of glass must be securely packed (boxes of metal, wood, leather, or cardboard) in a way to prevent all danger to the correspondence and postal officers.

Dry Powders

71.—Dry powders, whether dyes or not, must be placed in cardboard boxes, which themselves are enclosed in a bag of linen or parchment.

Patterns and Samples

72.—Packets of patterns and samples must be so packed as to admit of easy inspection; any such found to be insecurely packed will be stopped.

73.—Such packets for places in the Postal Union must not exceed 12 inches in length, 8 inches in width, and 4 inches in depth.

74.—The maximum weight for packets of patterns or samples of merchandise posted in Hongkong or its agencies for places in the Postal Union is 12 ounces (350 grammes) To the United Kingdom the limit is 5 lbs.

Post Cards, Official and Private

75.—Official Post Cards impressed with a one cent stamp and official Reply Post Cards impressed with a one cent stamp on each portion of them can be bought at every Post Office.

76.—Private Post-cards must be of cardboard or paper sufficiently stout not to hinder their manipulation The minimum dimensions are 10 cm. × 7 cm. (4 in. by 2¾ in.). The title "Carte Postale" is not obligatory for single (*i.e.* not reply paid) post-cards of private manufacture.

The right half of the face is reserved for the postal directions and address. The left hand half is available for purposes of the sender, subject to restrictions as to attaching articles. The stamp may be affixed on the back of the card.

77.—In addition to stamps for prepayment, post-cards may bear gummed labels not exceeding 2 cm. by 5 cm. (¾ in. by 2 in.) shewing the name and address of the sender and of the addressee; and engravings and photographs may be affixed to the back and left hand half of the address side provided they are completely adherent.

78.—Cards bearing the title "Post-card" or its equivalent are admitted at the rate for printed matter provided that they conform to the general regulations respecting printed papers. If they do not conform either to these regulations or to the rules applicable to post-cards they are treated as letters.

A Post Card must not be folded, cut, or otherwise altered, nor may it be enclosed in a cover of any kind.

79.—It is forbidden to forward by post any Post Card having thereon any word, marks or designs of an indecent, obscene or grossly offensive character. Any such shall be stopped and dealt with by the Postmaster-General as the circumstances of the case may require.

Local Parcel Post

(*Direction as to Posting*)

80.—In order that a packet may be sent by Parcel Post it must be presented at the counter of a Post Office for transmission as a parcel and must bear the words "Parcel Post" written *conspicuously* on the upper left-hand corner. It must also bear the name and address of the sender on the bottom left-hand corner of the face of the cover. The parcel should not be left until the weight, size and postage have been tested by the officer who accepts it, and a receipt of its posting obtained.

If a "tie on" label is used, the address must nevertheless be written on the cover as well.

Limits of Size and Weight

81.—The size allowed for a local parcel is : greatest length, 3 feet 6 inches ; greatest length and girth combined, 6 feet, and the greatest weight, 11 lbs.

82.—The rates of postage are—

For a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight, 25 cents.
Exceeding 3 lbs. and not exceeding 7 lbs., 50 cents.
Exceeding 7 lbs. and not exceeding 11 lbs., 75 cents.

Mode of Prepayment

83.—No packet can be accepted by an officer of the Department for transmission by Parcel Post unless the postage at the above rates is paid. The postage stamps should be affixed by the sender to the cover of the parcel at the right-hand upper corner on the face.

Parcels Posted out of Course

84.—If a packet, which either bears the words "Parcel Post," or from its appearance seems to be intended for transmission as a parcel, is not posted in accordance with these regulations it is treated as a letter if it is fully prepaid at the letter rates and is otherwise in accordance with the Letter Post regulations.

If such parcel is not fully prepaid at the Letter rate it will be returned to the sender.

Directions as to Packing

85.—Parcels containing any fragile or perishable article must be so packed as to ensure their safe handing and their causing no injury or damage to the mails.

86.—Parcels generally must be so packed and enclosed in a reasonably strong case, wrapper, or cover, fastened in a manner calculated to preserve the contents from loss or damage in the post, and to prevent any tampering therewith. The packing of a parcel must also be such as to protect other postal packets from being damaged in any way by it. Any parcel not so packed will, if tendered for transmission, be refused, and if discovered in transit will be liable to be detained.

Parcels Addressed to Post Offices

87.—Parcels may be addressed "to be called for" to any Post Office at which letters similarly addressed may be received and under the same general regulations, and will be detained at such offices for a period of three weeks. If not then claimed such parcels will be returned to the Returned Branch of the General Post Office and notice of the fact will be forwarded to the senders, to whom delivery will be made on payment of the postage due for the return of the parcels.

88.—In default of proper application and payment of the charges due, undelivered parcels are liable to be finally disposed of three months after the date of their return to the General Post Office. If, however, during this period or during the period of retention at a Post Office the contents of a parcel become or are likely to become worthless through natural decay, or are found to be offensive or injurious, they are liable to be disposed of forthwith.

Registration and Compensation

89.—The ordinary registration fee for each local letter or other postal packet is 10 cents.

90.—Every description of paid correspondence may be registered, except such as is addressed in pencil, or is addressed to initials or fictitious names, or is not properly fastened and secured.

91.—The sender of any registered article may obtain an acknowledgment of its delivery to the addressee by paying in advance at the time of posting a fee of 10 cents in addition to the postage and registration fee. The sender must enter in the form provided for the purpose both his own name and address and the name and address of the person to whom the packet is sent, and he must also affix to the form a stamp or stamps of the value of 10 cents in payment of the fee.

92.—Letters are accepted for registration at the General Post Office, at the Kowloon and Western branch offices, as well as the Postal agencies.

93.—Every article to be registered must be given to an officer or agent of the Post Office and a receipt obtained for it. It should bear the name and address of the sender on the lower left-hand corner of the face of the cover.

If contrary to this rule an article bearing the word "Registered" or any other word, phrase, or mark to the like effect, or a Registration envelope intended by the sender to go forward as an ordinary letter, be dropped into a letter box it will if directed to any place at which delivery can be made by Hongkong or its Agencies be compulsorily registered and charged on delivery with a registration fee of 20 cents.

94.—All registered letters or packets on being redirected must be taken back to the Registration Department to be dealt with as registered, and must not be dropped into a letter-box as ordinary letters or packets. If brought later than the day (Sundays and public holidays not being counted) after delivery, a fresh registration fee as well as fresh postage will be required.

95.—The Postmaster-General is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of registered correspondence, but will be prepared to make good the value of such correspondence if lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of 50 francs in certain cases, provided :—

(*a*) That the sender duly observed all the conditions of registration.

(*b*) That the correspondence was secured in a reasonably strong envelope.

(*c*) That application was made to the Postmaster-General immediately the loss was discovered, and within a year at the most from the date of posting such correspondence.

(*d*) That the Postmaster-General is satisfied the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal Administration in China ; that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender ; by destruction by fire, or shipwreck ; nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

96.—No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition, nor on account of alleged losses of the *contents* of registered covers which safely reached their destinations, nor on account of any article for which the addressee has signed a receipt. No claim for compensation will be admitted if made more than a year after the article was posted.

97.—The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered letters containing bank notes, or jewellery, and where registration has been neglceted *will make no enquiries* into alleged losses of such letters.

98.—A postcard enclosed in a packet of correspondence, for return to the sender by way of receipt, will not under any circumstances be admitted as evidence that any particular article reached the Post Office.

99.—Enquiry as to the disposal of a registered article will be made free of charge when the sender produces *primâ facie* evidence that it has failed to reach the addressee. When, however, no such evidence is produced, a fee of 10 cents for an acknowledgment of delivery will be required before enquiry is instituted. No fee will be charged for enquiry when the sender has already paid for an acknowledgment of delivery.

100.—Officers employed in the Registration Department are forbidden to address registered mail matter, to enclose it in the envelope, seal it, or affix the stamps.

Articles not Allowed to be Sent by Post

101.—The following articles cannot be sent through the post :—

(*a*) Samples of merchandise having a saleable value.

(*b*) Samples and other articles which, from their nature, may expose the postal officials to danger, or soil or damage the correspondence.

(*c*) Explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substances.

(*d*) Animals or insects, living or dead.*

* Live bees may be sent if enclosed in boxes so constructed as to avoid all danger and allow the contents to be ascertained.

(*e*) Any indecent or obscene print, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving, book, or card, or any other indecent or obscene article, or any letter, newspaper, or publication, packet or card, having thereon any words, marks, or designs, of an indecent, obscene, libellous or grossly offensive character.

102.—It is forbidden to insert in ordinary or registered correspondence consigned to the post:—

(*a*) Current coin.
(*b*) Articles liable to Customs duty.
(*c*) Gold or silver bullion, precious stones, jewellery and other precious articles.

If contrary to this rule such articles above described or any uncrossed Postal Notes' Cheques or Dividend Warrants, not payable to order, Bank Notes and Postage Stamps, used or unused, be found enclosed in unregistered correspondence when opened in the Returned Letter Office, such correspondence will be subject to Compulsory Registration and be charged with a registration fee of 20 cents.

Redirection and Interception

103.—Letters, book packets, post cards, newspaper and book packets are not liable to additional postage for re-direction whether re-directed by an officer of the Post Office or by an agent of the addressee after delivery, provided in the latter case that the letters, &c., are re-posted not later than the day (Sundays and public holidays not being counted) after delivery, and that they do not appear to have been opened or tampered with. Re-directed registered letters must not be dropped into a letter box but must be handed to an officer of the Post Office to be dealt with as registered.

104.—Re-directed letters, &c., which are re-posted later than the day after delivery will be liable to charge at the prepaid rate. Any which appear to have been opened or tampered with will be chargeable as freshly posted unpaid letters or packets.

105.—Parcels are when re-directed liable to additional postage at the prepaid rate for each re-direction except when the original and corrected addresses are both within a delivery of the same Post Office.

106.—Letters and all other postal packets, provided that they are directed to an addressee living within the Hongkong Postal Administration may, on payment of the following fees to be paid by means of Postage stamps affixed to the request for interception, be intercepted at Hongkong or Shanghai and delivered to the addresse, at such place as he shall request, viz:—

By any particular contract mail steamer from Europe $1.00

By any vessel from any port during the course of one calendar month $5.00

107.—Interceptions shall be made when practicable, but the fees so paid shall not entitle the persons applying to have their mail matter intercepted to claim as of right the interception of all or any particular postal packet addressed to them.

108.—The Postmaster-General shall not be bound to entertain any request for interception unless such request is accompanied by the above prescribed fees. Correspondence directed to care of boxholders in Hongkong must, without exception, be delivered as addressed.

109.—Requests for the redirection or interception of correspondence must be in writing. The precise address of the correspondence must be given.

110.—No request for redirection will be acted upon for more than three months, at the end of which time the correspondence resumes its usual course.

Poste Restante

111.—All letters and other Postal packets superscribed "To be kept till called for," "To await arrival," or in any similar way, and also those addressed "Post Office," or "Hongkong" without any other address are held to fall under the head "Poste Restante."

112.—When correspondence is received addressed to parties in "Hongkong" without a full address and no request has been received from the addressee regarding it or his name does not appear in the Directory, such correspondence will be placed in Poste Restante.

113.—The Poste Restante being intended solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers who have no permanent abode in the town, letters or other postal packets for residents must not be addressed to the Post Office to be called for, nor will letters or postal packets be kept in the Poste Restante longer than the following periods, viz.:—

Local letters are kept for 1 month	Letters for steamers are kept for 3 months
International „ „ 2 months	„ sailing vessels „ 4 „

114.—Letters or other postal packets addressed to initials or to fictitious names or to a christian name without a surname are not taken in at the Poste Restante but are at once sent to the Returned Letter Branch for disposal.

115.—All persons applying for Poste Restante letters or other postal packets must furnish the necessary and required particulars to prevent mistakes and to ensure the delivery of the same to the persons to whom they properly belong and sign the register. If the addressee does not apply for same in person the messenger must be furnished with the required information and must have a written authority to receive them. If the applicant be a foreigner he must produce his passport or other evidence of identity.

Disposal of Undelivered Correspondence

116.—Every letter or other postal article should bear the full name and address of the sender in order to ensure its return in case of non-delivery.

117.—An undelivered local or foreign letter or post card bearing the full name and address of the sender printed or written upon the outside is returned direct to the sender. Other undelivered local letters and post cards are sent to the Returned Letter Branch where, after having been advertised, they will at the expiration of ten days be opened and returned, if possible, to the senders; if they contain neither sender's name or address, nor any enclosure of importance they will be destroyed. Letters found to contain articles of value are recorded and if returned are registered. Letters from abroad are returned unopened to the country of origin after having been advertised.

118.—Book packets and newspapers which cannot be delivered and which bear the name and address of the sender with a request for their return in case of non-delivery are returned direct to the sender on payment of a second postage. Those bearing no name nor request for return are sent to the Returned Letter Branch, where, after having been advertised, they will, at the expiration of ten days thereafter, if not previously claimed and a second postage paid, be disposed of.

119.—The name and address of the sender and the request for return should be written or printed in small type at the upper left-hand corner of the packet.

120.—All unpaid undelivered letters or post cards shall be delivered to the senders only on the payment of the amount charged thereon.

Articles of Value

121.—Neither money nor any other article of value ought to be sent by post except in a registered postal packet, and in the case of money by means of a Post Office Money Order or of a Postal Order duly filled up with the name of the payee. Any person who sends money or any other articles of value otherwise runs the risk of losing his property, and the Post Office declines all responsibility for such, and will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

Certificates of Posting

122.—Contrary to general usage, the Hongkong Post Office will give a Certificate of posting for an ordinary letter, to assure the sender his correspondence has not been stolen on the way to the Post. The conditions under which such Certificate will be given are as follows:

(1.) The certificate of posting written in ink must be presented to an office on duty at the Post Office along with the article to be posted during the hours which the Post Office is open to the public.

(2.) The certificate must contain an exact copy of the address on the article to which it relates and must have a postage stamp value one cent affixed thereto.

(3.) The officer to whom the article and certificate are presented will compare the address on the article with the certificate, and if it be correct will obliterate the postage stamp and impress the date stamp on the certificate and return the certificate to the person posting the article.

(4.) The granting of such certificate affords the public an assurance that letters and other articles entrusted to servants and messengers for posting have actually been posted, but implies no responsibility on the part of the Post Office if such articles be lost or damaged in transit.

Miscellaneous

123.—It is no part of the duties of the Post Office to affix stamps to correspondence, or to see that servants purchase or affix the proper amounts, nor can the officers of the Department, under any circumstances, undertake to do this.

124.—Any article of correspondence duly prepaid and posted becomes the property of the addressee, and cannot be returned to the sender, nor can it be detained, without the written authority of the Governor of Hongkong or of His Majesty's Consul at the Port, on an application stating fully the reasons for the request.

125.—Postal officials are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand it; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

126.—Postal officials are not bound to weigh for the public, letters, books, packets or newspapers brought for the post, but they *may* do so if their duty be not thereby impeded. This rule does not apply to parcels, which are tested both as to weight and size before being accepted.

127.—No information can be given respecting letters or any other postal packets except to the persons to whom they are addressed, and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public.

128.—Circulars should be tied in bundles, with all the addresses in one direction and should be posted as early as possible before the hour fixed for closing, so as to secure due despatch.

129.—The Post Office is not legally liable for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the damage, delay, non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter or other postal packet, but liability for actual loss or damage is accepted on certain conditions in the case of parcels and registered packets.

130.—All complaints in Hongkong and those which cannot be adjusted locally at Postal Agencies should be addressed to the Postmaster General, Hongkong, and if Marked "On Postal Business," will be forwarded free by any Postmaster or agent. The cover of any correspondence about which complaint is made should if possible be forwarded with such complaint. When correspondence has been mis-sent or delayed (both of which are liable to happen occasionally), all that the complainant need do is to write on the cover, *Sent to* ....., or *Delivered at* ..... or *Not received till the* ..... *instant*, or as the case may be, and forward it, without any note or letter whatever, to the Postmaster General. Attention to this would save much writing and endless trouble

130A.—The importation into Hongkong through the Post Office of any lottery ticket or advertisement of any lottery, or of any letter, post card or circular concerning any lottery, is prohibited. The Postmaster General may seize all such lottery tickets and letters, post cards or circulars concerning a lottery and cause the same to be returned to the Post Office at which they were mailed.

130B.—The Postmaster General may seize all seditious publications and cause the same to be returned to the Post Office at which they were mailed.

Local Money Orders and Postal Notes

131.—The hours of business at the General Post Office, Hongkong, daily, excepting Saturdays, are from 10 a.m. to 4 p m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. On the working day next before the English and French contract mails for Europe leaving at noon, the Office is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Money orders for the Straits, India and Europe are not issued before noon on days when the contract mail for Europe leaves at that hour. Postal notes, however, can be obtained.

132.—Single Money Orders are issued at the General Post Office, Hongkong, and at the British Post Office, Shanghai, at the current rates of exchange for any sum not exceeding $400.

133.—Money Orders are paid at the above-named offices and at the several British Postal Agencies in China.

134.—Applications for Money Orders must be made on the printed forms provided for the purpose at the Money Order Offices. The full name and address of both applicant and payee should always be given.

135.—Parties procuring Money Orders should examine them carefully to see that they are properly filled up and stamped.

136.—When a Money Order is presented for payment at the office upon which it is drawn, the Postmaster will use all proper means to assure himself that the applicant is the person named and intended in the advice, and upon payment of the order care must be taken to obtain the signature of the payee or of the person authorized by him to receive payment to the receipt on the face of the order.

137.—When a Money Order has been lost by either remitter or payee a duplicate thereof will be issued by the paying office on payment of a second commission; and when a remitter desires to correct any error in an order obtained by him such correction may be made on payment of a second commission. Application for either of the above purposes should be made in writing to the Postmaster-General.

138.—The remitter of a local order may request at the time of issue or subsequently that the order be crossed like a cheque, thus "= & Co.," in order that it may be paid only through a bank.

139.—If the payee is unable to write he must sign the receipt by making his mark, to be witnessed in writing by some one known to the Postmaster but unconnected with the Post Office. The witness should sign his name with his address in the presence of the Postmaster, and the latter will then certify the payment by adding his own initials. In no case should the Postmaster act as witness himself. It is not necessary that the witness should be personally acquainted with the payee.

140.—After once paying a Money Order, by whomsoever presented, provided the required information has been given by the party who presented it, the Department will not hold itself liable to any further claim.

141.—The Commission to be charged on the issue of Money Orders payable in Hongkong and the Agencies in China will be one cent per dollar, or fraction of a dollar, with a minimum charge of five cents.

142.—An order remaining unpaid after one year from date of issue—(*e.g.*, issued in January, but unpaid at the end of the following January)—becomes legally void and lapsed to Government and will not be paid unless satisfactory explanation as to the cause of delay in presenting it for payment can be furnished to the Postmaster-General, who alone can authorize such payment. Repayment of such orders as have already been paid into the treasury as void may be authorised by the Governor under such conditions as he may see fit.

Postal Notes

143.—Local Postal Notes for the following amounts, payable within six months, are issued and paid at the General Post Office, Hongkong, and at the several British Postal Agencies, and in respect thereof the Commission payable shall be:—

Amount.	*Commission.*	*Amount.*	*Commission.*
25 cents	1 cent	$3.00	3 cents
50 „	1 „	4.00	4 „
$1.00	1 „	5.00	5 „
2.00	2 „	10.00	10 „

144.—In addition to the above commission on Postal Orders issued at the General Post Office, Hongkong, Hoihow, Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foochow payable at Shanghai, Ningpo, Hankow, Liu Kung Tau, Chefoo and Tientsin a further charge at current rates is made to cover the difference between chopped and clean dollars.

145.—Broken amounts may be made up by the use of Hongkong postage stamps not exceeding 24 cents in value affixed to the face of any one Postal Order. *Perforated stamps cannot be accepted for this purpose.*

146.—The office issuing any Postal Note shall fill in the name of the port where it is payable. The purchaser may, before parting with the order, fill in the name of the Payee.

147.—Every person to whom a Postal Order issued should retain the counter foil bearing the number, date and name of office of issue, to facilitate enquiry if the Order should be lost, and should register the letter in which it is forwarded.

148.—If a Postal Order be crossed ———— & Co. payment will only be made through a Banker, and if the name of a Banker is added payment will only be made through that Banker.

149.—After a Postal Order has once been paid, to whomsoever it is paid, the Government will not be liable for any further claim.

150.—If any erasure or alteration be made, or if the Order is cut, defaced or mutilated, payment may be refused.

151.—Any officer in charge of a Post Office may delay or refuse the payment of a Postal Order, but he must at once report his reasons for so doing to the Postmaster-General.

152.—After the expiration of six months from the last day of the month of issue a Postal Order will be payable only on payment of a commission equal to the amount of the original commission, but after twelve months it will become invalid and not payable.

153.—It shall be within the discretion of the Postmaster-General to suspend at any time the issue of Local Postal Orders.

154.—List of Countries which are Comprised in the Postal Union

* *Aden*
* *Antigua*
* Argentine Republic
Ascension
* Austria-Hungary
* Azores
* *Bahamas*
* *Barbados*
§ *Bechuanaland Protectorate*
* Belgium
* *Bermuda*
* Bolivia
* Bosnia
* Brazil
British East Africa Protectorate (including *Uganda*)
* *British Guiana*
* *British Honduras*
British New Guinea
* *British North Borneo*
* *British Somaliland*
British Southern Nigeria
* Bulgaria
* *Caicos Island*
Cameroons
* *Canada (Dominion of)*
Cape Colony (including Basutoland, British Bechuanaland, Pondoland, Griqualand East, Griqualand West, Little Namaqualand, St. John's River Territory, Transkei, Tembuland, and Walfisch Bay)
* *Cayman Islands*
* *Ceylon*
* Chili
* Colombia, Republic of
* Congo, including Black Point, Majumba and Nyanza
* Corea
* Costa Rica
Cyprus
* Danish Colonies; viz.—Greenland, St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas
* Denmark (including Faroe Islands and Iceland)
* *Dominica*
* Dominican Republic (San Domingo)
* Ecuador
* Egypt
* Erithrea
* *Falkland Islands*
Fiji Islands
* France
* French Colonies; viz.—Martinique, Guadeloupe and dependencies, French Guiana (Cayenne), Senegal and dependencies, Ahgwey, Gaboon, Grand Bassam, Half Jack and Wydah (also Sette Cama and Assinie), Réunion, Comoro Islands, Mayotte and dependencies, Madagascar, New Caledonia and dependencies, the French portion of the Low Archipelago, and the French Establishments in India, Pondichéry, Chandernagor, Karikal, Mahé, and Yanaon) Annam, Cambodia, Tonkin, and in Cochin China, French Establishments in Morocco, viz.—Casablanca, El-Ksar-el-Kbir, Fez, Laraiche, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi, and Tangier, and Society Islands.
Gambia
Germany
German Colonies; viz.—Caroline Islands, Marian Islands (except Guam), Pelao Islands, Marshall Islands, New Guinea (portion of), Samoa (Apia), Togo Territory, including Bageida, Little Popo, Lome, and Porto Seguro, and territory in South West Africa, viz., Grand Namaqua, the Damaras Country, and Southern portion of Ovambo; also Bagamoyo, and Dar-es-Salaam, Lindi and Tanga in East Africa. German Establishments in Morocco: viz., Casablanca, Laraiche, Marrakesch, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi and Tangier.
Gibraltar (including the British Post Offices at Tangier, Tetuan, Fez, Laraiche, Rabat, Casablanca, Saffi, Mazagan, and Mogador)
* *Gold Coast*
* Greece
Grenada and the *Grenadines*
* Guatemala
* Hayti
* Herzegovina
* Honduras (Republic of)
* *Hongkong & its Agencies in China*
* *India* (including the Indian Post Office Establishments in the Persian Gulf)
* Italy
* Italian Somaliland
Jamaica
* Japan
* *Labuan*
Lagos
* Liberia
Luxemburg
* Madeira
Malta
* Marquesas Islands
* *Mauritius and its dependencies*
* Mexico
* Montenegro
* *Montserrat*
Natal (including Zululand)
* Netherlands
* Netherlands Colonies, viz.—Dutch Guiana (Surinam), Curacoa and dependencies, viz.—Bonaire, Aruba, the Netherlands portion of St. Martin, St. Eustache, Saba, Java, Madura, Sumatra, Celebes, Borneo (except North-west part), Billiton, Archipelago of Banca, Archipelago of Riouw, Sunda Islands (Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Floris, and the South-west part of Timor), the Archipelago of the Moluccas, and the North-west part of New Guinea (Papua)
* *Nevis*
* *Newfoundland*
† *New South Wales*
New Zealand (including Cook or Hervey Islands and the islands of Palmerston (Avarua), Savage (Niue), Pukapuka (Danger), Rakaanga, Suwarrow, Manahiki and Penrhyn (Tongareva).
* Nicaragua
* Nigeria
* Norway
Norfolk Island
Nyasaland *Protectorate*
* *Orange River Colony*
* Panama Republic
* Paraguay
* Patagonia
* Persia
* Peru
* Portugal
* Portuguese Colonies;
—Goa and its dependencies (Damoa and Diu), Macao, Timor, Cape Verd Islands and dependencies Bissau and Cacheu), Cabenda, Muculla, Mussera and Islands of St. Thomas and Prince (in Africa), with the Establishment of Ajuda, Angola, Delagoa Bay, and Mozambique
* *Queensland*
‡ *Rhodesia (Southern)*
* Roumania
* Russia
St. Helena
* *St. Kitts*
* *St. Lucia*
* St. Pierre-et-Miquelon
* *St. Vincent*, West Indies
* Salvador
* *Sarawak*
* Servia
* *Seychelles*
* Siam
Sierra Leone
† South Australia
* Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands
* Spanish Colonies; viz.—Fernando Po, Annobon and dependencies
* *Straits Settlements*
* Sweden
* Switzerland
* Tahiti
† *Tasmania*
* *Tobago*
Transvaal
* *Trinidad*
Tristan d'Acunta
* Turkey
* *Turk's Islands*
* United Kingdom
* United States
* United States Colonies viz.—Cuba, Hawaiian (or Sandwich) Islands, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands and Guam (Marian Islands).
* Uruguay
* Venezuela
† *Victoria*
* *Virgin Islands*
† *Western Australia*
Zanzibar

* The transmission by Letter Post of coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., is prohibited in those countries marked thus * Uncut diamonds may, however, be sent by post to Canada and the United States. † In some of the Australian Colonies gold and silver jewellery is not transmissable, or is subject to Customs duties. ‡ Including Mashonaland and Matabeleland. § Including Francistown Gaberones, Kanye, Lake Ngami, Lobasti, Macloutsie, Machudi, Mahapapve Siding, Molepolole, Palachwe (Khamastown), Ramoulsa Shosong, and Tati River.

Note.—The names of British Colonies and Possessions are printed in *italics*.

Foreign Postage Rates

155.—The Rate of Postage to be prepaid in Hongkong and at the several British Postal Agencies in China on letters for all Foreign countries and other British possessions is shewn in the attached table :—

TO	Not exceeding 1 oz. or 20 grammes.	Each additional oz. or 20 grammes.	Single Post Cards, each.	Reply Post Cards, each.	Books, Newsp's Prices current, etc., per 2 oz.	Registration Fee.	Return Receipt for Registered Articles.	Commercial Papers and Samples.
	cents.	*cents.*	*cents.*	*cents.*	*cents.*	*cents.*	*cents.*	
Union Countries (except as below).....	10	6	4	8	2 *	10	10	Same as for Books, except that the lowest charge is 10 cents for commercial papers, and 4 cents for samples.
United Kingdom								
Aden, Ascension, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Bechuanaaland Protectorate, Bermudas, British Central Africa, British East Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, British New Guinea, British North Borneo, British Somaliland, Caicos Is. Canada, Cape Colony, Cayman Is., Ceylon, Cyprus, Egypt including the Soudan, Falkl and Ilands, Fanning Island, Fiji Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast Colony, India (British) including Chandernagore, Karikal, Mahé, Pondicherry, Yanam, Jamaica, Johore, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward Islands, viz. :—Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts & Virgin Islands, Malay States (Federated) viz. :—Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, & Selangor, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, including Zululand, Newfoundland, New Zealand, including Cook (or Hervey) Islands, Danger (Pukapuka), Manahiki, Palmerston (Avarua), Penrhyn (Tongareva), Rakanaga, Savage (Niue) & Suwarrow, Nigeria (Northern) including Borgu, Idda, Lokoja, etc., Nigeria (Southern), including Akassa, Asaba Benin, Bonny, Brass, Burutu, Calabar, Degama, Egwanga, Forcados, Idah, Onitsha, Opobo, Sapele, Warri, etc., Norfolk Islands, Orange River Colony, Rhodesia (Southern) St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tobago, Transvaal including Swaziland, Trinidad, Tristan d'Acunha, Turks Island, Uganda, Windward Islands, viz. :—Grenadines, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Zanzibar...	4	4	4	8	2 *	10	10	
Hongkong and British Post Offices at Shanghai, Amoy, Canton, Chefoo, Foochow, Hankow, Hoihow, Liu Kung Tau, Ningpo, Swatow and Tientsin (between Hongkong and Canton the rate for Letters is 2 cents per ½ oz.)	4	4	1	2	2 *	10	10	
Macao (from Hongkong and Canton)	2 (½ oz.)	—						
Do. (from all other British Post Offices in China).....	4 (½ oz.)	—						
Non-Union Countries :—								
Abyssinia (*a*)	10 (*c*)	6	4	8	2	—	—	
Afghanistan (*b*).....	4 (*c*)	4	—	—	2	—	—	
Arabia (Hejaz and Yamen)	10 (*c*)	6	4	8	2	10 (*in*)	—	
Banks Islands.....	10 (*c*)	6	4	8	2	—	—	
China, (Chinese Post Offices), (*d*).....	4 †	4	1	2	2 *	10	10	
Ellice Islands.....	10 (*c*)	6	4	8	2	—	—	
Friendly (or Tonga) Islands	10	6	4	8	2	10	10	
Gilbert Islands	10 (*c*)	6	4	8	2	—	—	
Morocco (except Arcila, Casablanca, Elksar-el-kbir, Fez, Laraiche, Marrakesch, Mazagon, Mequinez, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi, Tangier and Tetuan, at each of which places the British Post Office or French Post Office or German Post Office or Spanish Post Office maintains an Agency under the Postal Union Regulations), ...	10 (*c*)	6	4	8	2	—	—	
New Hebrides, Sta. Cruz Is., Solomon Is.	10 (*c*)	6	4	8	2	—	—	
Rhodesia, (N.E. and N.W.), ...	10	6	4	8	2	10	10	
Other parts, ...	10 (*c*)	6	4	8	2	10 (*in*)	—	
Local Delivery, ...	2	2	1	2	2 *	10	10	

(*a*) The prepaid postage carries letters and post cards to destination, but other articles only as far as the Abyssinian frontier. The delivery of registered articles for Abyssinia can be effected only at the Poste Restante at Jibouti; they must be addressed "Poste Restante Jibouti" (*b*) Correspondence should bear the sender's name on the cover to avoid detention by the Ameer's agent at Peshawur. Hongkong postage stamps are valid for the payment on correspondence for Afghanistan as far as the Indian Frontier only; for the transit charge to destination additional postage is payable to the Afghan authorities. (*c*) Prepayment of postage is compulsory. (*d*) The foreign Post Offices in China are included in the Postal Union. (*in*) Registration is incomplete, not extending beyond Port of Arrival. * Single Newspapers to the following British Possessions and foreign countries are accepted at the special rate of 2 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, viz :—Australia, Ceylon, Hongkong, India, Netherlands India, Siam, Canada, Corea, Japan, New Zealand, Straits Settlements, China, Formosa, Macao, Philippines, and Timor. † For Chinese Postal Hong packets the rate is 4 cents per ½ oz. to China and Macao from the agencies to Hongkong. ‡ The unit of weight for letters from the British Post Offices at Shanghai, Amoy, Canton, Chefoo, Foochow, Hankow, Hoihow, Ningpo Swatow and Tientsin is 20 grammes instead of 1 oz. The unit of weight from Liukungtau is the same as that from Hongkong, namely 1 oz.

Unpaid and Partially Paid Letters

156.—Letters posted unpaid or insufficiently prepaid, for any country to which prepayment is compulsory, are returned to the writers.

Letters for Russia

157.—The addresses of letters for Russia should be very plainly written; the name of the town and of the province in which it is situated should also be added in English

Exceptional Conditions

158.—The countries in which exceptional conditions apply, such as compulsory prepayment of postage, the collection of an additional charge on delivery, or the absence of arrangement for the complete or even partial registration of letters, will be found in the footnotes to the Table of Rates of Postage.

Letters, &c., Irregularly Marked with Declaration of Value

159.—Letters, &c., bearing on the outside a declaration of the value of the contents cannot be transmitted by post to places abroad unless they are insured (see Rule 195).

Post Cards

160.—Official post cards, single and reply, are transmissible to all parts of the world. Single cards are issued with impressed stamps of 4 cents and reply cards bearing stamps of the value of 4cents in each half. Local post cards are also transmissible abroad if the additional postage required is supplied by means of postage stamps affixed to the cards.

161.—Private post cards bearing adhesive stamps of the value of 4 cents, and private reply cards with adhesive stamps of the value of 4 cents on each half, may be sent as post cards to places abroad, provided that they are in conformity with the official post cards in respect of size, substance and other requirements, and comply with the local rules (see Rules 77-79).

162.—Unpaid post cards from places abroad are charged 8 cents each and partially paid cards are charged double the deficient postage.

Printed Papers and Commercial Papers

163.—The articles which are entitled to be sent at the rate applicable to printed papers are mostly impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment or cardboard, by means of printing, lithography, engraving, photographing, or any other mechanical process easy to recognize.

164.—This description includes the undermentioned articles wholly printed:—Newspapers, books (stitched or bound), periodical works, pamphlets, sheets of music, visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements, circulars, notices, engravings, photographs and designs. Anything not being of glass, usually attached or appurtenant to any of the above-mentioned articles in the way of binding, mounting or otherwise, and anything convenient for their safe transmission by post, may also pass at the rate applicable to such articles provided it is contained in the same packet.

165.—Besides these articles there are some others which are admitted, though not really printed matter, as, for instance, manuscript intended for the press (when sent with the proofs of the same), papers impressed for the use of the blind, albums containing photographs, and cardboard drawing models stamped in relief.

166.—Postage stamps, whether obliterated or not, and in general all printed articles constituting the sign of a monetary value, are excluded from transmission at the reduced rate of postage to countries of the Postal Union.

167.—The products of the copying press and typewriter are not admitted at the rate for printed papers nor, as a rule, are printed papers, the text of which has been modified after printing, either by hand or by means of a mechanical process, so as to constitute a conventional language. But the following exceptions are allowed:—

(*a*) Printed circulars may be dated in manuscript or by a mechanical process and the signature of the sender, his trade or profession, and his address may be added.

(*b*) On printed visiting cards the address or title of the sender, or conventional initials, such as "p.p.c.," may be written, and also good wishes, congratulations, thanks, condolences, or other formulas of courtesy, expressed in not more than five words.

(*c*) On printed circulars corrections and insertions may be made in manuscript or by a mechanical process in regard to names of commercial travellers, dates of their journey, and the places they intend to visit, dates of departure of ships, names of persons invited to meetings, and the place, date and object of the meetings.

(*d*) Printers' proofs may be corrected in manuscript; additions which relate to accuracy, form and printing may be made, and in case of want of space additional sheets may be used; the author's manuscript may be enclosed; printers' errors in other printed documents may also be corrected, and figures may be inserted or corrected in prices current, tenders for advertisements, trade circulars, prospectuses and stock and share lists.

(*e*) Books, papers, music, photographs, engravings, and Christmas and New Year's cards may have a dedication inscribed on them, and the invoice relating to them may be enclosed'

(*f*) In forms of order or subscription for books printed on cards the works required or offered may be indicated in manuscript.

(*g*) To cuttings from newspapers and periodical publications may be added in manuscript or by a mechanical process the title, date, number and address of the publication from which the article is extracted.

168.—Circulars which are in other respects admissible but which are printed or lithographed in characters resembling those of the typewriter, or are produced by means of any mechanical process from type-written originals, will be admitted to the privilege of the Book rate, provided that they are posted by being handed in at the window of the Post Office and that special attention is called to their nature, and that at least *twenty copies* precisely identical are posted at the same time.

169.—"Commercial Papers" comprise all papers or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand (except letters or communications in the nature of letters, or other papers or documents having the character of an actual and personal correspondence), documents of legal procedure, deeds drawn up by public functionaries, copies of or extracts from deeds under private seal written or stamped or unstamped paper, way bills, bills of lading, invoices, and other documents of a mercantile character, documents of insurance and other public companies, all kinds of manuscript music, the manuscript of books and other literary works, and pupils' exercises with corrections but without any comment on the work, and other papers of a similar description.

Rate of Postage

170.—The rate of postage to be prepaid in Hongkong and at the British Postal Agencies in China on printed papers and commercial papers for all places abroad is 2 cents for each 2 ounces except to those places named in the footnote to Rule 155.

N.B.—For commercial papers the lowest charge is 10 cents, for which sum, however, a weight of 10 oz. may be sent. If there be any mixture of commercial and other papers in the same packet the whole is treated as commercial papers.

Limits of Size and Weight

171.—The limits of size for packets addressed to the United Kingdom, British colonies or possessions or to non-Union countries or colonies are 2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth; but to foreign countries in the Postal Union the length is limited to 18 inches. If in the form of a roll the limits of size in either case are 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter. The limits of weight are 5 lb. for the United Kingdom, British colonies or possessions, and for non-union countries or colonies, and 4 lb. for foreign countries in the Postal Union.

172.—Printed papers and commercial papers may be posted either without a cover in which case they must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp or otherwise), or in any ordinary letter envelope left wholly unfastened, or in any other cover, or upon rollers entirely open at both ends, or between boards so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination. For the greater security of the contents, however, the packets may be tied at the ends with string, but the string must be easy to unfasten.

Exceptional Treatment of Printed Matter in Certain Countries

173.—The following countries accord exceptional treatment to certain articles of printed matter:—

Country.	*Description of Article and Treatment.*	
Australia	Advertising pamphlets and circulars.	Liable to Customs Duty.
Austro-Hungary	Foreign newspapers received from other counties.	Tax of 2 Kreuzer on the delivery.
Canada	Advertising pamphlets and circulars.	Liable to Customs duty.
Belgium	Certain printed papers.	Subject to Customs duty.
Italy	Books if sent to any one person or any considerable extent.	"
Portugal	Bound books.	"
India	All articles under this head with the exception of printed books and newspapers.	"
Spain	All articles under this head.	"
Republic of Columbia	" "	
Uruguay	Except those for the personal use of the addressees all articles under this head.	"
United States	Except newspapers and periodicals, photographs and printed papers other than books intended for personal use and not for sale; or books, &c., more than 20 years old	
Venezuela	All books except unbound books relating to service, art, or drafts.	Prohibited.

Patterns and Samples

174.—The use of the Sample Post is restricted to (*a*) *bonâ fide* trade samples of merchandise without saleable value, and (*b*) natural history specimens, dried or preserved animals and plants, geological specimens, and scientific specimens generally when sent for no commercial purpose, keys sent singly, fresh flowers, tubes of serum and pathological specimens rendered innocuous by their mode of preparation and packing Packets containing goods for sale or consigned in execution of an order (however small the quantity), or articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actually trade samples or scientific specimens cannot be forwarded by sample post.

Rate of Postage

175.—The rate of postage to be prepaid in Hongkong and the British Postal Agencies in China is 2 cents per 2 oz., *except that the lowest charge is 4 cents, for which sum, however, a weight of 4 oz. may be sent.* If not fully prepaid, double the deficiency will be charged on delivery. On insufficiently paid packets of samples from places abroad a charge will be levied not exceeding 8 cents up to 4 oz. and 4 cents per 2 oz. for heavier weights. Insufficiently paid packets of samples from places abroad are charged double the deficiency,

Limits of Size and Weight

176.—The limit of weight for packets of patterns or samples for the United Kingdom British colonies or possessions except Australia or for non-union countries is 5 lb., but for foreign countries in the Postal Union the limit is 12 oz.

177.—A packet of patterns or samples sent to the United Kingdom or any British colony or possession or non-union country must not exceed 2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth, but to any foreign place comprised in the Postal Union a packet must not exceed 12 inches in length, 8 in width, or 4 in depth, unless it be in the form of a roll, in which case the limit of size is 12 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter.

Transmission of Liquids, Glass, &c.

178.—Packets containing liquids, glass, greasy substances, colouring powders and live bees can be sent by sample post from Hongkong and the British Post Agencies in China to countries in the Postal Union.

Mode of Packing and Addressing

179.—Patterns or samples must be sent in such a manner as to be easy of examination, and, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the end. But samples of seeds, drugs and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or in bags of linen, or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened. Packets containing liquids, glass, greasy substances, colouring powders and live bees, must conform to the conditions as to packing, &c., applicable to those articles when intended for local transmission (*see* paras. 68-71) but they must also be made up so that they can be easily opened for purposes of inspection, with the exception of packets containing live bees, which must be enclosed in boxes so constructed as to allow the contents to be ascertained without opening. In order to secure the return of packets which cannot be delivered, the names and addresses of the senders should be printed or written *outside;* thus, "From— —of———."

180.—There must be no writing or printing upon or in any sample packet for non-Union countries except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, the price of the articles, the weight or size, and the quantity to be disposed of, or such as may be necessary to indicate the place of origin or the nature of the merchandize. A sample packet for a country in the Postal Union may contain, besides these particulars, any Printed Papers and, if the rate applicable to Commercial Papers be paid, it may also contain Commercial Papers.

Must not be of Saleable Value

181.—Samples of saleable value must not be sent to the United Kingdom or any foreign country, or to any of the British Possessions which are comprised in the Postal Union. Packets of samples of either down, raw or thread silk, woollen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces, and packets of tea if they weigh more than eight ounces. When addressed to France sample packets of tea must not contain more than twenty grammes (a little less than three-quarters of an ounce) of that article.

Dangerous and Prohibited Articles

182.—Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they are *bonâ fide* samples and are packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bag and to the officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent by the Sample Post to places abroad. Explosives *are absolutely prohibited.*

No article liable to Customs duty can be sent as a pattern or sample.

Prohibited Articles

183.—The transmission by Letter Post of coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery. &c., is prohibited in these countries of the Postal Union marked thus * in Rule 154. Such articles may, however, be sent by Parcel Post except in cases in which they are specially prohibited (*see* Rule 239).

The following restrictions and requirements apply to the undermentioned countries to the Postal Union, viz.:—

(*a.*) In *Luxemburg* the registration of such packets is compulsory, and everything of value, except coin or bullion, is liable to duty.

(*b.*) In the undermentioned Colonies, viz.:—*Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hongkong, Labuan, Lagos, Malta, Montserrat, Newfoundland, St Vincent, Sierra Leone,* and *Straits Settlements,* articles of value are transmissible, and, with the exception of jewellery addressed to *Newfoundland* and *St. Vincent* are exempt from Customs duty Their

transmission is also permitted in *Bermuda and Cyprus*, but they are liable to Customs duty, with the exception of bullion, coin and diamonds, in *Bermuda*; gold, bullion and specie in *Cyprus*; gold, silver and diamonds in *Grenada*.

(*c*) In *France* engravings, prints, drawings and chromo-lithographs are liable to Customs Duty, and cannot be sent by post to that country in quantities sufficiently large to have a saleable value, but small quantities can be sent as *bonâ fide* specimens.

(*d*) In the *Dutch East Indies* articles of value are admissible, except wrought gold and silver, but the packets containing them must be registered.

(*e*) Special prohibitions in *Bulgaria*, *the Cape of Good Hope*, *Dutch East Indies*, *Italy*, *Norway*, *Queensland*, *Servia*, *Transvaal* and *United States of America*—anything relating to foreign lotteries, and in *Roumania* bound books. In *Belgium*.—Bronze, copper and nickel coin. In *Bermuda*.—Jewellery, being dutiable.

(*f*) In *Ceylon*.—Current coin and jewellery.

(*g*) In *Grenada*.—Current coin and articles liable to Customs duty.

(*h*) In *Liberia*.—Gold and silver articles.

(*i*) In *New South Wales*.—Opium and tobacco are prohibited.

(*j*) In the *Transvaal*—Gold, silver, jewellery, &c., are liable to Customs duty.

(*k*) In *New Zealand*.—Cuttings of grape vines.

(*l*) In *Western Australia*.—Coin.

(*m*) In the *Cape of Good Hope*, *Natal*, *New Zealand* and *Queensland*.—Jewellery and precious articles, if dutiable, are liable to detention until the duty is paid.

(*n*) In *Victoria*.—Tobacco and cuttings of grape vines, also jewellery, which is dutiable and liable to confiscation.

(*o*) In *Spain* the transmission by Letter Post of all dutiable articles is prohibited, and any such articles sent contrary to this prohibition are liable to a fine of from five to ten times the duty.

(*p*) *Russia*.—Printed matter in the Russian language is prohibited, and even such trifling articles as photographs and Christmas cards are liable to duty, though a single photograph may be sent to Russia by post. All letters or packets containing prohibited or dutiable articles of any kind, however small the value, are confiscated in that country.

(*q*) *Egypt*.—Only a single copy (in one or more volumes) of any printed book is admitted into Egypt by letter post free of Customs duty. If more than one copy is sent to the same person, the packet will be subject to a Customs duty of 8 per cent. *ad valorem*.

(*r*) *British Central Africa*.—Packets containing seeds of plants must be accompained by a sworn declaration stating the countries of origin and varieties of the contents; such packets should be paid at the rate applicable to commercial papers.

Registration

(*Fee charged*)

184.—The fee chargeable for registration to places abroad is 10 cents. There are a few countries where no arrangements for registration exist, as shown on the table in Rule 155. To some countries, as shown in that table, an article can be registered only to the port of arrival, it being left in those cases to the Postal authorities of the country to which that port belongs to continue the registration or not as they may think proper.

Articles which may be Registered

185.—Registration is applicable equally to letters, post cards, newspapers, book packets and patterns addressed to places abroad, except in the cases specially mentioned in Rules 101 and 183. (As to parcels, *see* Rule No. 224).

Acknowledgement of Delivery

186.—The sender of a registered article addressed to the United Kingdom, any foreign country or British colony in the Postal Union (*see* table in Rule 155), may

obtain an acknowledgment of its delivrey on paying a fee of 10 cents as well as the registration fee, in advance. He can also obtain an acknowledgment if he applies after posting and pays 10 cents. The name and address of the sender must be left at the Post Office at which the article is registered. For enquiries as to the delivery of registered articles a fee of 10 cents must be paid, unless it can be shown that there is reason to suppose the article has been lost.

Conditions of Registration

187.—No article addressed to initials or to a fictitious name can be registered. The prohibition, however, does not extend to articles addressed to the care of a person or firm.

188.—Every letter presented for registration must be enclosed in a strong envelope, securely fastened.

189.—It is prohibited to send to a country of the Postal Union any registered article marked on the outside with the declared value of the contents unless it is insured (*see* Rule 195). Postmasters are instructed to refuse to receive articles which are so marked.

190.—Registered articles must be prepaid as regards both postage and registration fee.

191.—Articles to be registered must be given to an agent of the Post Office and a receipt obtained for them; they should on no account be dropped into a letter box.

192.—As it is forbidden to send coin, jewellery, or precious articles through the post to those countries of the Postal Union the names of which are marked with an asterisk in Rule 154, no letters or packets addressed to those countries and containing such articles can be accepted for registration.

193.—Letters or packets containing coin for any of the British colonies not in the Postal Union can be registered; and if they are posted without being registered they are treated in the same manner as local letters under similar circumstances.

Indemnity for Loss

194.—Expect in cases beyond control (*e.g.* fire, tempest, shipwreck, earthquake, war, &c.) the Hongkong Postal Administration and the Postal Administration of all countries and colonies included in the Postal Union undertake to pay an indemnity of 50 francs when it is proved to their satisfaction that a letter or packet duly admitted to Registration has been entirely lost while in thier custody. Countries, colonies, dependencies, and Postal Agencies not included in the Postal Union are under no obligation to pay such Compensation or indemnity, nor do Administrations comprised in the Union undertake to pay compensation in any case other than of the loss of the entire letter or packet.

Insurance of Letters

195.—Letters containing paper money, &c., on which a value has been declared may be sent from Hongkong to any of the following places, insured to the amount of the declared value:—

Algeria.
Annam.
Argentine Republic.
Austria-Hungary.
Azores.
Belgium.
Bosnia.
British Guiana.
British Somaliland.
British Postal Agencies in China.
Bulgaria.
Cameroons (Duala and Victoria only).
Canary Islands.
Cape Verde Islands (Santiago & St. Vincent only).
Ceylon.
* Chili.
Cochin China.
Certe (Caedia, Canea, and Retimo).
Dahomey (Agoué, Carnotville, Cotonou, Dogba, Great Popo, Porto Novo, Sagou, Savalou, Whydah, and Zagnanado only).
Danish West Indies (St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix).
Denmark (including the Faroe Islands, Greenland and Iceland).
§ Egypt.
‡ Falkland Islands
France.
French Congo (Libreville and Loango only).
French Guiana.
French Guinea.
Gaboon.
Gambia.
Germany.
|| German East Africa.
German New Guinea.
Guadeloupe.
Herzegovina.
Holland.
India.

* Antofogasta, Arica, Caldera, Chillan, Concepcion, Copiapó, Coquimbo, Curicó, Iquique, Linares, Pisagua, Punat. Arenas, Rancagua, Santiago, San Fernando, Serena, Taena, Talar, Talcahuana, Taltal, Valdivia and Valparaiso only.
‡ The amount to be insured is limited to 50*l*. § Letters for places in the Soudan can be insured as far as Wady Half or Suakim only. Bagamoyo, Dar-es-salam, Kilwa, Lindi, Mitcindami, Mohorro, Pangani, Sanadai, and Tanga.

Italian East Africa (Assab and Massowah only).
Italy.
Ivory Coast.
Jamaica.
Japan.
Jibouti.
Lagos.
Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, and the Virgin Islands).
Luxemburg
Madagascar (Antananarivo, Diego Suarez, Majunga, Ste. Marie de Madagascar, Tamatave only).
Madeira.
Malta.
Martinique.
Mayotte.
Morocco (Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador, Saffi, and Tangier only).
New Caledonia.
Newfoundland.
Norway.
Nossi Be.
Portugal.
Portuguese East Africa. Chinde, Inhambane, Lorenzo Marques, Mozambique and Quilimane only.
Portuguese West Africa (Benguela, Loanda, Mossamedes Bolama and St. Thome only).
Réunion.
Roumania.
Russia.
St. Helena.
Senegal (Daker, Goree, Rufisque, St. Louis, Thyes, and Tivaouane only).
Servia.
Spain (including the Balearic Islands).
Straits Settlements
Sweden.
Switzerland.
Tonquin.
Trinidad.
Tripoli (Italian Post Office)
Tunis.
Turkey (Beyrout, Caifa or Haifa Cavalla, Chios (Scio), Constantinople, Dardanelles Dedeagatch (Dedeagh), Durazzo Jaffa, Jerusalem, Kerassonde (Keresun) Mytilene, Prevesa, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, San Giovanni di Medua, Santi Quaranta, Scutar d'Albanie, Smyrna, Trebizond Valona, Vathy only.

As all the routes available for ordinary letters are not available for insured letters the letter may be longer in transit than the former.

(*a*) The maximum amount for which a letter packet may be insured is $1,200.

(*b*) The rates of insurance are:—

Francs		£		$		$ cts.	Francs		£		$		
300	or	12	or	120	fee	25	1,800	or	72	or	720	fee	$1.50
600	„	24	„	240	„	50	2,100	„	84	„	840	„	1.75
900	„	36	„	360	„	75	2,400	„	96	„	960	„	2.00
1,200	„	48	„	480	„	1.00	2,700	„	108	„	1,080	„	2.25
1,500	„	60	„	600	„	1.25	3,000	„	120	„	1,200	„	2.50

(*c*) The fee for insurance is in addition to postage and fee for registration.

(*d*) Insurance to an amount greater than the real value of the contents of a letter is prohibited.

(*e*) The infringement of the above rule with intent to defraud deprives the sender of any right to compensation.

(*f*) It is forbidden to enclose in insured letters:—(1) Coin; (2) Articles subject to Customs duty, except paper money; (3) Articles of gold or silver, precious stones, jewellery, and other articles of a similar nature.

(*g*) The sender of a letter containing insured articles receives gratis at the time of posting a summary receipt for his letter.

(*h*) The sender of a letter containing insured articles can have sent to him an acknowledgment of the delivery of the packet to the addressee, or can, subsequent to posting of a packet, ask for information as to its disposal, under the same conditions as for registered articles.

(*i*) An application for an indemnity for loss of an insured letter is only entertained if made within a year of the posting of the insured letter.

(*j*) Letters containing insured articles can only be accepted if enclosed in a strong envelope fastened by means of seals in fine wax, with spaces between, reproducing a private mark, and affixed in sufficient number to hold down all the folds of the envelope. The employment of envelopes with coloured borders is forbidden.

(*k*) The condition of every letter must be such that its contents cannot be got at without external and visible damage to the envelope or the seals.

(*l*) Space must be left between the postage stamps used for the prepayment, so that they cannot serve to hide injuries to the envelope. They must not be folded over the two sides of the envelope so as to cover the edge.

(*m*) Letters containing insured articles addressed to initials or directed in pencil are not accepted.

(*n*) The amount of the value insured must be expressed in francs and centimes, and must be written by the sender on the cover of the packet in words and in figures, without erasure or correction, even if certified.

(*o*) The sender's name and address must be endorsed on the left-hand lower corner on the face of the cover.

(*p*) Except in cases beyond control *i.e.* fire, tempest, earthquake, war, shipwreck, etc., where an insured letter has been lost or damaged or its contents abstracted, the sender or at his request the addressee, is entitled to an indemnity corresponding with the actual amount of the loss, abstraction, or damage, unless the damage has been caused by the fault or negligence of the sender, or arises from the nature of the article, and provided that this indemnity may not exceed in any case the sum for which the letter has been insured.

(*q*) In case of loss the sender is also entitled to a return of the expenses of transmission.

Foreign Parcel Post.—General Regulations

(*Postage, Dimensions and Weight*)

196.—For Postage, maximum dimensions and weight, *see* Table of Rates of Postage etc.

Prepayment, Address, Method of Posting, Certificate of Posting

197.—The rules as to the method of address, as to the method of posting, and as to certificates of posting, are similar to the rules for local parcels given in Rule 80 respectively.

Customs Declaration and Despatch Note

198.—Parcels are subject to Customs regulations, and the sender of each parcel is required to make for Customs purposes—upon a special form or forms, which can be obtained at any Post Office—an accurate statement of the nature and value of the contents and other particulars. *Undervaluing the contents or failure to describe them fully may result in seizure of the parcels.* The net weight or quantity of the various articles contained in a parcel should, if possible, be stated, and any other particulars which would facilitate the assessment of Customs duty; such as, in the case of clothing, the material of which it is composed, and whether it is new or has been worn. In the case of articles returned to the country where they originated the fact should be stated. The forms for Foreign parcels should, when possible, be filled up in both English and French.

Customs Duty and Charges on Delivery

199.—All parcels are liable to be open for Customs examination, and their contents are subject to Customs duty according to the laws of the country or colony of destination. Such duty cannot be prepaid, but is collected from the addressee on delivery, except in the case of parcels sent under the arrangements explained in Rule 202. In most Foreign countries and British colonies the articles which are not subject to Customs duty on importation are comparatively few. The Post Office can give no information as to the Customs tariff or procedure of particular countries nor does it accept any responsibility for loss, delay, or charges arising from the Customs or sanitary regulations to which the contents of parcels are subject.

200.—In addition to Customs duty, a charge of 6*d.* per parcel for stamp duty clearance, &c., is levied on all dutiable parcels entering Cape Colony and Natal This charge is increased to 1*s.* 6*d.* in the case of parcels for Rhodesia and Orange River Colony. In most European countries and some others a fee not exceeding 2½*d.* per parcel is leviable for delivery and Customs formalities. In Honduras and Salvador the fee is 1 centavo for each 4 oz., with a minimum of 5 centavos. As to the charge on parcels for the Congo Free State.—*vide* footnote in Table of Postage.

201.—The following rules apply to the exchange of Parcel Post with the United States, *when Parcels are posted to be sent via London.*

(*a.*) The charges payable on parcels for the United States are partly postal and partly non-postal.

(*b.*) The non-postal charges which must be paid in advance are as follows:—(1.) 60 cents on every parcel, due to the American Express Co. for Customs clearance and formalities, and (2.) 60 cents in respect of the charges levied by the United States Government under the title of "Sample Office Fee" or "Storage Fee" on every parcel entering the Country.

Mode of Prepayment

(*c.*) The postal charges must be prepaid by means of stamps affixed to the cover of the parcel. It is open to the sender:—(1.) To prepay in the same way the non-postal charges other than Customs duties. (2.) While prepaying the charges specified under heading I., to assume responsibility for the Customs charges, so that the parcel may be delivered free of cost to the recipient. In this case it will be necessary to proceed in the manner described in Rule 202. This arrangement ensures a speedier conveyance, since ordinary parcels will remain at the New York Custom House until the addressees have remitted thither the amount of duty and other charges upon them. The charges not prepaid by the sender will be collected from the addressee.

Parcels Forwarded in Bond

(*d.*) The sender may, without extra charge, direct that a parcel be sent through the New York Custom House in bond, for Customs Examination at any of the "United States Ports of Entry," or Inland Custom Houses, of which a list is appended. This arrangement also does away with the delay at New York referred to in the preceding paragraph, but, on the other hand, the addressees will have to make arrangements for the delivery of parcels so treated after they have been cleared at the Custom House of the Inland Port of Entry. The sender of a parcel intended to be forwarded in bond must mark it plainly "In bond to.....," naming the Inland Port of Entry chosen, and the same words must also appear in the same handwriting on the Customs declaration which accompanies the parcel.

Customs Declarations

(*e.*) The non-adhesive form of Customs declaration must be used. Two copies are required. If the parcel is to be sent in bond to an Inland Port of Entry, it must be endorsed as directed in para. *d.* Moreover, if the value of the goods contained in the parcel exceeds $100 (Gold) or £20 10*s.* the declaration must be made before a United States Consul on forms supplied by him.

(*f.*) The following are the United States Ports of Entry :—

Albany, N. Y.
Astoria, Ore.
Atlanta, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.
Bangor, Me.
Bath, Me.
Boston, Mass.
Bridgeport, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Burlington, Vt.
Calais, Me.
Charleston, S. C.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland, O.
Columbus, O.
Council Bluffs, Ia.
Denver, Col.
Des Moines, Ia.
Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque, Ia.
Duluth, Minn.
Dunkirk, N. Y.
Durham, N. C.
Durango, Col.
Eastport, Me.
Eagle Pass, Texas.
El Paso, Texas
Enfield, Conn.
Erie, Pa.
Evansville, Ind.
Everett, Wash.
Fall River, Mass.
Galveston, Texas.
Gladstone, Mich.
Grand Haven, Mich.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Green Bay, Wis.
Hartford, Conn.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Kansas City, Mo.
Key West, Fla.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Leadville, Cal.
Lincoln, Neb.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Laredo Texas.
Marquette, Mich.
Memphis, Tenn.
Middletown, Conn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Mobile, Ala.
Nashville, Tenn.
New Bedford, Mass.
Nogales, Ariz.
Newport, R. I.
Newark, N. J.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, Ia.
New York, N. Y.
Newport News, V.
Newfolk, Va.
Oakland, Cal.
Ocala, Fla.
Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Omaha, Neb.
Philadephia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland, Me.
Portland, Ore.
Port Huron, Mich.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Port Townsend, Wash.
Providence, R. I.
Pueblo, Col.
Richmond, Va.
Rochester, N. Y.
Saginaw, Mich.
Sandusky, O.
San Antonio, Texas.
San Diego, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal.
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.
Savannah, Ga.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Seattle, Wash.
Sioux City, Ia.
South Manchester, Conn.
Springfield, Mass.
St. Augustine, Fla.
St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa, Fla.
Titusville, Pa.
Toledo, O.
Vanceboro', Me.
Vernon, Conn.
Washington, D. C.
Wilmington, Del.
Wilmington, N. C.
Worcester, Mass.

When Parcels are posted to be sent via San Francisco or to the Philippines:

(*a.*) The contents of all such Parcels must be *specially declared*, and must not be of greater value than $50 (Gold).

(*b.*) The weight limit must not exceed 4 lbs. 6 ozs.
(*c.*) Parcels must not be sealed.
(*d.*) Parcels cannot be registered or insured and no compensation is payable should any such be lost or damaged when forwarded by this route.

202.—Arrangements have been made whereby persons sending parcels to the undermentioned countries and places can take upon themselves the payment of the Customs and other charges ordinarily payable by the addressees :—

The United Kingdom

Customs charges are at the rate of 25 cents per lb. for Tea and $2.50 per lb. for Cigars (gross weight of parcel). On receipt of account from the London Office any balance of deposit made by the sender will be refunded.

British Possessions

Antigua.	Dominica.	Lagos.	Natal.	St. Kitts.	Tobago
Barbados.	Falkland Islands.	Malta.	Nevis.	St. Lucia.	Tortola
Cape Colony	Gambia.	Mauritius.	Seychelles.	St. Vincent (West Indies).	
Cyprus.	Grenada.	Montserrat.	Sierra Leone.		

Foreign Countries

Algeria.	Denmark.	Germany.	Luxemburg.	Norway.	Switzerland.
Austria-Hungary.	France.	Guadeloupe.	Madagascar.	Obock.	Tahiti.
Belgium.	French Congo.	Holland.	Martinique.	Réunion.	United States.
Comoro Islands.	French Guiana.	Ivory Coast.	Montenegro.	Senegal.	
Dahomey.	French Guinea.	Italy.	New Caledonia.	Sweden.	

The sender must pay a fee of 25 cents, must sign an undertaking to pay on demand the amount due, and must make a deposit on account of the charges at the rate of 25 per cent. of the value of the parcel. A final settlement will take place as soon as the amount of the charges due has been ascertained from the country of destination. Parcels intended to be sent under these arrangements must be handed in at the General Post Office.

Forbidden Articles, Enclosures, &c.

203.—No article may be sent by the Local or Foreign Parcel Post, with any enclosure which bears an address different from that placed on the cover of the parcel.

204.—No *letter*, even if addressed in the same way as the parcel in which it is enclosed, may be sent in a parcel addressed to any Foreign Country or to Australia, British Central Africa, Cape Colony, Natal and other parts of South Africa, Fiji, Jamaica, Mauritius, New Zealand, Seychelles, Straits Settlements, Trinidad, the United States. Parcels for other British possessions may contain a letter for the addressee, but packets of letters must not be sent by Parcel Post to any place abroad. An invoice in an open envelope, giving simply particulars of the goods contained in the parcel, may be enclosed in any parcel.

205.—Further, no parcel is admissible which contains base or counterfeit coin, articles infringing trademark or copyright laws, any article or substance liable to become offensive or injurious through natural decay during the time ordinarily occupied in transmission (for example, butter, &c., addressed to a tropical or subtropical country, or having to pass through the tropics in course of transmission, unless enclosed in a hermetically sealed tin), or any article or substance specially prohibited from importation into the country or colony to which the parcel is addressed. For a list of such special prohibitions, *see* Table of Postage, &c. The Post Office can accept no responsibility for the correctness and completeness of this list, although efforts are made to secure accuracy.

206.—It is pointed out that many perishable articles, even though in good condition at the time of posting, may become offensive and worthless owing to the length of the journey, although delivered in proper course of post.

207.—Parcels for Ascension, St. Helena, South and Central Africa, and uninsured parcels for Egypt and Zanzibar, may not exceed £50 in value, and parcels for Straits Settlements exceeding the value of $50 must be insured.

208.—*Parcels containing coin, any article of gold or silver, or any article of value, cannot be sent by Parcel Post to the United Kingdom, any Foreign country or British possession included in the insurance system (for list of such places see Rule 222), unless they are insured for at least part of their value, and are packed and sealed in accordance with the special regulations given in Rules 227-230.*

Packing and Sealing

209.—The rules as regards articles which require to be packed with special care (*see Rules* 85 *and* 86) must be observed in the case of Foreign and Colonial parcels. More

careful and substantial packing is necessary for such parcels than for local parcels, owing to the much greater distance over which, as a rule, the former have to be conveyed, the very different conditions of transit, and the influences of climate. This is a consideration which must necessarily be taken into account in dealing with claims for compensation. Parcels for Greece, Persia, Roumania and Russia must be packed in some material stronger than paper or cardboard.

210.—For parcels containing liquids and substances which easily liquefy the following method should be adopted :—Two receptacles should be used, and between the inner one, which contains the liquid, and the outer one, which should be of wood or metal, space should be left all round, and this space should be filled with bran sawdust, or other absorbent material.

211.—Further, a parcel for a Foreign Country must be so sealed by the sender that it cannot be opened without breaking the seals or leaving an obvious trace of violation. The seals must bear the impression of a private mark of the sender.

212.—As to the packing and sealing of *insured* parcels, *see* Rule 227.

Delivery of Parcels

213.—In Hongkong parcels are not, like letters, delivered at the residences of the addressees. Notice of the arrival of a parcel is sent to the addressee, who must then claim the parcel at the Post Office where it is lying.

214.—In Belgium, France and Spain parcels are delivered by the Railway Companies and not by the Post Office, and parcels intended to be called for should be addressed, not to a Poste Restante in those countries, but to a Railway Station *(en gare)*.

215.—In the United States parcels are not in all cases delivered at the houses of the recipients. They will, however, be delivered at all places within the delivery of any Express Company of the United States, and when they are not delivered, a notice of their arrival will be sent to the addressees, who must then arrange to obtain them at the point where they are lying.

Re-direction and Return of Parcels

216.—Parcels arriving in this Colony and re-directed from one address to another in the Colony are treated and charged under the regulations which govern the treatment and charge of re-directed parcels by the Local Parcel Post. (*See Rule* 105.)

217.—A parcel which is returned or re-directed from one country to another is charged the full postage.

Compensation for Loss or Damage

218.—The Postmaster-General will (not in consequence of any legal liability, but voluntarily, as an act of grace) give compensation for the loss or damage of uninsured parcels sent by Parcels Post between Hongkong and the United Kingdom and the undermentioned British Possessions and Foreign Countries, when such loss or damage takes place while the parcels are in his custody, and does not arise from any fault or neglect of the senders or the nature of the contents :—

British Possessions

Ascension	Falkland Islands	Leeward Islands	Seychelles
Bahamas	Gambia	Mauritius	Sierra Leone
Barbados	Gibraltar	Newfoundland	South Australia
British Guiana	Gold Coast Colony	North Borneo	Tobago
British Honduras	Grenada	St. Helena	Trinidad
Ceylon	Labuan	St. Lucia	
Cyprus	Lagos	St. Vincent	

Foreign Countries

Argentine Republic	Congo Free State	Herzegovina	Samoa (via Germany
Austria-Hungary	Costa Rica	Holland	Servia
Azores	Danish West Indies	Italy	Smyrna
Belgium	Denmark	Japan	Spain
Beyrout	Dutch Possessions	Liberia	Sweden
Bosnia	Egypt	Luxemburg	Switzerland
Bulgaria	France	Madeira	Tangier
Cameroons	French Possessions	Norway	Tripoli
Chili	Germany	Portugal	Tunis
Colombia, Republic of	German Possessions	Roumania	Turkey
Constantinople	Greece	Salvador	Uruguay

219. The compensation paid will in no case exceed £1. In the case of parcels becoming wet or damaged while under the control of the Post Offices of the above mentioned British Possessions and Foreign Countries the Postmaster General will endeavour to obtain compensation for the senders under similar regulations. But in the Parcel Post with

France and some other countries the compensation payable in the case of parcels not weighing more than 7 lb. is limited to 15 francs.

220.—No compensation is payable for the loss or damage of an uninsured parcel sent to or from any British possession or Foreign country other than those mentioned above.

221.—The compensation payable will be in accordance with the Rules contained in Rule 95, and with the General Regulations of the local Parcel Post, so far as these are applicable

Insurance of Parcels

222.—*Insurance of Parcels may be effected between Hongkong, the United Kingdom and the undermentioned British Possessions and Foreign Countries:—*

United Kingdom and British Possessions (via London)

Aden (via Calcutta)
Ascension (via London)
Bahamas do.
Barbados do.
Bermuda do.
British East Africa :—
Kilindini, Mombass
Laum only (via London)
British Guiana (via London)
Burmah (via Calcutta)
Ceylon (Direct)
§ Cyprus (via London)
Falkland Island (as far as Stanley only) (via London)
Gambia (via London)
Gold Coast Colony (Axim, Sekondi, Tarkwa, Accra, Ada, Cape Coast Castle, Kwitte, Saltpond and Winneba) (via London)
India (via Calcutta)
Lagos (via London)
Leeward Islands do.
Newfoundland do.
Nigeria (Southern) (via London)
St. Helena (via London
Sierra Leone do.
‖ Straits Settlements (Direct)
Tobago (via London)
Trinidad do.
United Kingdom (via Gibraltar)
Windward Islands :—
Grenada, and St. Vincent (via London)
St Lucia do.
Zanzibar (via Calcutta)

Foreign Countries (via London)

Algeria and Corsica
Austria Hungary
Azores and Madeira
Belgium
Beyrouth
Bosnia Herzagovina
Cameroons
Chili
Constantinople
Danish West Indies
Denmark
France
Germany
Holland
* Italy (via France)
* Do. (via Belgium)
Luxemburg
Montenegro
Norway
Portugal
Roumania
Russia (including Finland)
Servia
Smyrna
Sweden
Switzerland (via France)
Do. (via Belgium)
Tunis
‡ Turkey (Austrian Post Offices)
United States

Insurance of Parcels by German Packets

223. -*Parcels for the undermentioned places can be insured :—*

Countries (via Germany)

Austria-Hungary
Belgium
Denmark, Faroe Island and Iceland
France
Germany
Holland
Luxemburg
Norway
Portugal
Sweden
Switzerland

Regulations

224.—The fee (which is for insurance and registration) must be prepaid by means of postage stamps, which the sender must hand in at the same time with the parcel to be affixed to the certificate of posting ; *they must not be placed on the cover or label of the parcel.* A certificate of posting must always be obtained by the sender of an insured parcel.

225.—No parcel can be insured for more than the sum set in the list given on page 486 against the name of the country or colony to which it is addressed, or for a sum above the real value of the contents. A parcel of which the contents have no saleable value may, however, be insured for a nominal sum in order to obtain the safeguards of the registration system. *Over-insurance is a bar to compensation.*

* No compensation is given for the damage in Italy of fragile or perishable parcels or parcels containing liquid ‡ Adrianople, Caifa (Haifo), Candia, Canea, Cavalla, Dardanelles, Dedeagh, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Ineboli, Jaffa, Janina Jerusalem, Keresun, Lagos, Mytilene, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, San Giovanni di Medua, Santi Quaranta, Scio, Trebizond, Valona, Vathi. § No compensation is given for the loss in Cyprus of parcels containing watches or jewellery. ‖ Insurance confined to parcels for Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley, and Singapore. Each Parcel must be sealed in such a way as to render it impossible that it should be opened without detection. The senders must supply declaration of the nature, value, and net weight of the contents and of the grossweight of the Parcel.

226.—The sum for which a parcel is to be insured must be entered on the cover, thus :—"Insured for £——s.——d." It must also be inscribed in the place provided on the despatch note if one is used. The number of pounds should be entered in words. No alteration or erasure of the entry is permitted.

227.—Every insured parcel must be packed carefully and substantially, with due regard to the nature of the contents and the length of the journey, and must be sealed with wax or lead in such a way that it cannot be opened without either breaking the seal or leaving obvious traces of violation. For instance, seals must be placed over each joint or loose flap of the covering of a parcel, and if string be used in packing a seal must be placed on the ends of the string where they are tied.

228.—All the seals on a parcel must be of the same kind of wax or lead and must bear distinct impressions of some device, and this device must be the same on each seal and must not consist merely of straight, curved, or crossed lines. Coins must not be used for sealing, and it is strongly recommended that, when possible, an impression of the seal used on the parcel should be made on the counterfoil of the despatch note.

229.—Parcels containing coin, any article of gold or silver, or any article of value, must be enclosed in strong boxes or cases, which must be sewn up, or otherwise fastened, in wrappers of linen, canvas, strong paper, or other substantial material. In such cases the seals must be placed along the edges of each joint or loose flap at distances not more than three inches apart. The address of such parcels must be written on their actual covering.

230.—If a parcel tendered for insurance does not, in the opinion of the officer to whom it is tendered, fulfil the foregoing conditions as to packing and sealing, it is his duty to refuse to insure it; but the onus of properly packing and fastening the parcel lies upon the sender, and the Post Office assumes no liability for loss or damage arising from defects of packing or fastening which may not be observed at the time of posting.

231.—Unless parcels containing coin, any article of gold or silver or any article of value, are insured for at least part of their value, they cannot be sent by Parcel Post to the places mentioned in Rule 222. Any such parcel posted uninsured will generally be returned to the sender. A compulsory registration fee of 20 cents will be collected in the delivery of every uninsured parcel received from the places above mentioned and found to contain coin, any article of gold or silver, or any article of value.

232.—When an insured parcel is re-directed from one country to another a fresh insurance fee becomes payable for each transmission. If this fee is not prepaid it is collected from the addressee on delivery. Insured parcels can only be re-directed to countries which have adopted the insurance system.

233.—Compensation for a parcel lost or damaged in the Post will not exceed the amount of the actual loss or damage, and no compensation at all will be paid for a parcel containing any prohibited article, or for a parcel which has been delivered without external trace of injury and has been accepted without remarks by the addressee; nor does it follow as a matter of course that compensation will be given when loss or damage arises from tempest, shipwreck, earthquake, war, or other causes beyond control. No claim for compensation will be admitted if made more than a year after the parcel was posted. The sender has the first claim to any compensation which may be payable, but he may waive his claim in favour of the addressee.

234.—No legal liability to give compensation in respect of any parcel for which an insurance fee has been paid attaches to the Postmaster-General, either personally or in his official capacity. The final decision upon all questions of compensation rests with the Postal Administration of the country in which the loss or damage has taken place.

235.—The insurance system also applies to parcels from the places mentioned in Rule 225, but parcels to or from other places abroad cannot be insured.

236.—Any insurance effected contrary to the foregoing Regulations is invalid

General

237.—Where not repugnant to the foregoing Rules, the General Regulations of the Local Parcel Post apply to Foreign Parcels.

238.—Parcels must be posted before 5 p.m. on the working day next before the departure of the packet.

239.—*Parcel Post.—Rates of Postage, Conditions, &c., see Annexed Tables.*

RATES OF POSTAGE.—PARCEL POST

Destination.	Route of Transmission.	Rates of Postage on Parcels not Exceeding 1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.	5 lbs.	6 lbs.	7 lbs.	8 lbs.	9 lbs.	10 lbs.	11 lbs.	Limit of Size.	Observations.	Prohibited Contents
	Via	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			
Aden,	Direct			60				1.20				1.80	3 ft. 6 in. long or 6 ft. in greatest length and girth combined. and not smaller than 3 in. by 2 in. by 2 in.	...	Opium.
Argentine Republic....	London.	...	...	1.80	...	...	...	2.95	...	...	...	4.10	2 ft. in length or 4 ft. in length and girth combined.	Parcels for the Argentine Republic are subject to a non-postal charge of 1 peso on delivery	Letters, vine plants, gold, silver, jewellery of exceptional value.
Ascension	"	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	3.00	3 ft. 6 in. long or 6 ft. in greatest length and girth combined.	...	Specie, ostrich feathers.
Australasian Colonies:— New Zealand Including Cook and Harvey Islands)	"	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	3.00	4 ft. in length and girth combined	The maximum length of a parcel to New Zealand must not exceed 3½ feet.	Letters, etc.
Do. New South Wales (including Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands). ..	" Torres Straits.	...	...	1.60	...	...	...	2.60	...	...	...	3.60	4 ft., but not more than 6 feet in length and girth combined.		Letters. *New South Wales*.—Tobacco (except samples addressed to a manufacturer or dealer), opium, cigars, cigarettes and snuffs not less than 10 lbs.
New Zealand London	"														*New Zealand*.—Tobacco.
New Zealand, ...	" Sydney. Torres Straits.														*Queensland*.—Tobacco (unless for the personal use of the addressee), grapes, vine cuttings, coffee plants or seeds, spirits (except perfumed or medicinal).
Queensland, ...		0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	Do.	...	
Tasmania, ...	" Sydney.														*Tasmania*.—Tobacco (except in quantities not exceeding 5 lbs. for the personal use of the addressee or as bona fide samples)
Victoria, ...	Torres Straits. Brisbane.														*Victoria*.—Coin, opium, spirits (except perfumed or medicinal or bona fide samples), vines or vine cuttings.
Western Australia,	Torres Straits, Sydney.														*Western Australia*.—Coin, gold or silver bullion, apples, pears, quinces.
Port Darwin, ...	Direct.	3.00	0.60	0.90	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.10	2.40	2.70	3.00	3.30	Do.	...	Letters.
South Australia,....	Torres Straits	5.00	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	Do.	...	Do.

Rates of Postage.—Parcel Post.—*Continued*

Destination.	Route of Transmission.	Rates of Postage on Parcels not Exceeding 1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.	5 lbs.	6 lbs.	7 lbs.	8 lbs.	9 lbs.	10 lbs.	11 lbs.	Limit of Size.	Observations.	Prohibited Contents.
	Via	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			
Austria-Hungary	London.	...	...	1.30	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	2.70	24 in. × 24 in. × 24 in.	...	Letters, lottery tickets, plants with roots, rags.
Do.,	German Packet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	Do.	...	
Bahamas, ... Barbados, ...	London.	...	...	1.60	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	3.00	Same as Ascension.	...	Rags, shoddy, disused and filthy clothing and bedding.
Brazil. ..... Rio de Janeiro, (Recife), ... Pernambuco (San Salvador), and.. Bahia only	"	...	...	2.50	...	...	...	3.20	not	excee	ding	6½ lbs.	Same as Argentine.	Limit of weight 6½ lbs. (3 kilos)	Letter, Arm, Ammunitions Coins
British Bechuanaland, ...	"	0.85	1.30	1.75	2.60	3.05	3.50	3.95	4.80	5.25	5.70	6.15	Same as Ascension.	...	Letters, specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, ostrich feathers, tobacco stalks, essences of tobacco, tea, coffee, or chicory, parts of vine, plants, bulbs, roots.
Bechuanaland Protectorate and Rhodesia, ...	"	1.45	2.50	3.55	5.00	6.05	7.10	8.15	9.60	10.65	11.70	12.75	Do.	...	
Belgium, ...	"	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	1.70	...	...	...	2.40	Same as Austria.	...	Letters, plants, arms, coins, rags, saccharine.
Do.	German Packet.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	Do.	...	
Bermuda.	London.	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	3.00	Same as Ascension.	...	Letters, leaf tobacco, salt, plants, foreign coins, lottery tickets, and firearms. Books, magazines, and Newspapers should not be sent by Parcel Post.
Beyrouth, ...	"	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	3.00	Do.	Magazines and Newspapers cannot be forwarded by Parcel post.	Letters, tobacco leaf, firearms, rags, lottery tickets, foreign coins, salt, plants.
Do., ...	Egypt	...	...	1.30	...	...	...	2.30	...	...	...	3.30	Do.		
Bolivia, ...	London.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.90	...	Limit	6½ lbs.	—	Same as Argentine.	Limit weight of 6½ lbs. (3 kilos)	Letters, arms.
Bosnia, Herzegovina, Sandschak, & Novi Bazaar	"	...	...	1.45	...	...	...	2.15	...		...	2.85	Same as Austria.	—	Letters, lottery tickets, plants.
British South Africa:— 1. Cape Colony & Natal (including Zululand), and Amatongaland	"	0.85	1.30	1.75	2.60	3.05	3.50	3.95	4.80	5.25	5.70	6.15	Same as Ascension.	...	Same as Bechuanaland.
Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Swaziland.		1.00	1.60	2.20	3.20	3.80	4.40	5.00	6.00	6.60	7.20	7.80	Do.	...	Do.
British Central Africa, Protectorate,	"	...	...	1.60	...	...	...	2.60	...	...	...	3.60	Do.	Insurance confined to parcels for:- Blantyre, Fort Johnston and Zomba.	Do.

Rates of Postage.—Parcel Post.—*Continued*

Destination.	Route of Transmission.	Rates of Postage on Parcels not Exceeding											Limit of Size.	Observations.	Prohibited Contents.
		1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.	5 lbs.	6 lbs.	7 lbs.	8 lbs.	9 lbs.	10 lbs.	11 lbs.			
	Via	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.			
British East Africa (including Uganda),	London	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	3.00	Same as Ascension	Insurance confined to parcels for Kilindini, Mombassa, and Lamu. Parcels for other places in Br. E. A. may be insured as far as one of these three places.	Same as Bechuanaland.
British Guiana, ...	"	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	3.00	Do	...	Poisonous drugs. Dutiable articles, spirits, opium, ganje, charas, bhang, cannabies indica.
British Honduras, ...	"	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	3.00	Do.	...	Same as Bahamas.
British New Guinea,..	Queensland.	0.90	1.70	2.50	3.30	4.10	4.90	5.95	7.20	7.85	8.50	9.15	Do.	...	Same as Queensland.
British North Borneo, Labuan and Sarawak, ...	Direct.	...	...	0.25	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	...	0.75	Do.	...	Explosive matter, liquids, opium
British West Africa:— 1. Gold Coast (Accra, Axim, Cape Coast Quitta, Tarkwa, Sekundi, and Winneba, ...	London	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	3.00	Do.	Parcels accepted at sender's risk for other parts of the Gold Coast Colony.	Coin, Gold, Silver, Precious stones, Jewellery, etc.
2. Lagos and Sierra Leone,.....	"	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	3.00	Do.	...	Do.
3. Gambia and Nigeria, ...	"	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	3.00	Do.	The conveyance of parcels to places in Northern Nigeria is at the risk and expense of the addressee.	Do.
Bulgaria, ...	London	...	...	1.75	...	...	...	2.45	...	...	...	3.15	Same as Austria.	...	Letters.
Burmah, ...	Calcutta.	...	...	0.60	...	...	...	1.20	...	...	...	1.80	Same as Aden.	...	Opium.
Canada	Vancouver.	0.80	1.00	1.30	1.60	1.90	2.20	2.50	2.80	3.10	3.40	3.70	Same as Ascension	...	Oleomargarine, butterine.
Cape Colony (See British South Africa.)	London		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	...	...

Rates of Postage.—Parcel Post.—*Continued*

Destination.	Route of Transmission.	Rates of Postage on Parcels not Exceeding 1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.	5 lbs.	6 lbs.	7 lbs.	8 lbs.	9 lbs.	10 lbs.	11 lbs.	Limit of Size.	Observations.	Prohibited Contents.
	Via	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			
Ceylon, ...	Direct.	...	...	0.60	...	...	...	1.20	...	...	...	1.80	Same as Ascension.	...	Opium, Current coins.
Chili, ...	London.	...	...	1.60	...	...	...	2.60	...	...	...	3.60	Same as Argentine.	...	Letters, plants, arms and implements of war, articles injurous to health.
China	.....	...	...	0.25	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	...	0.75	Same as Ascension,	...	Letters, opium.
Columbia, (except the Provinces of Cauca & Narino	London.	...	...	1.60	...	...	...	2.60	...	...	...	3.60	Do.	...	Letters, arms, ammunitions.
Province of Cauca and Narino	"	...	...	2.20	...	...	...	3.50	...	...	...	4.80	Do.	Parcels for the Lower Congo are liable to a surcharge of 1 franc. and for Upper Congo to a charge of 6 francs on delivery.	Letters.
Congo Free State,....	"	...	...	1.90	...	...	...	2.60	...	...	...	3.30	Same as Argentine.		
Constantinople and Smyrna, ...	"	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	1.70	...	...	...	2.40	Same as Ascension.	...	Same as Beyrouth.
Constantinople, ...	Egypt.	...	...	1.35	...	...	...	1.95	...	...	...	2.55	Do.	...	Do.
Corea,.....	Nagasaki.	...	...	0.6	...	...	...	1.10	...	...	...	1.60	Same as Japan.	Same as Japan.	Letters, opium, explosives, Articles for smoking opium, Books, paintings or other articles opposed to the public welfare or morality.
Cuba	London.	...	...	1.60	...	...	...	2.60	...	...	...	3.60	Same as Ascension.	...	Letters.
Costa Rica.	London.	...	...	1.60	...	...	...	2.60	...	...	...	3.60			
Cyprus, ...	"	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	3.00	Do.	...	Letters, coins, rags.
Do., ...	Egypt.	...	...	1.35	...	...	...	1.95	...	...	...	2.55	Do.	...	Do.
Danish West Indies. (St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix), ...	London.	...	...	1.60	...	...	...	2.60	...	...	...	3.60	Do.	...	Do.
Denmark, Faroe Islands, and Iceland and Greenland, ..	"	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	1.70	...	...	...	2.40	Same as Austria.	...	Letters.
Denmark, ...	German Packet.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	Do.	...	Letters, lottery tickets, prospectuses, almanacks.
Dutch East Indies,....	Direct.	...	...	1.15	...	...	...	1.50	...	...	...	2.00	Do.	Parcels are only forwarded by the China and Japan Line Steamers.	Letters, opium, arms, salt, coffee, plants and seeds.
Dutch Guiana, (Albina Coronia. Paramaribo, and Nieuw Nickerie)	London.	...	...	1.60	...	...	...	2.60	...	...	...	3.60	Same as Argentine.	...	Do.

Rates of Postage.—Parcel Post.—*Continued*

Destination.	Route of Transmission.	Rates of Postage on Parcels not Exceeding											Limit of Size.	Observations.	Prohibited Contents.
		1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.	5 lbs.	6 lbs.	7 lbs.	8 lbs.	9 lbs.	10 lbs.	11 lbs.			
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			
Dutch West Indies, (Curacao, St. Eustatius and St. Martin)	Via London.	...	...	2.50	...	...	...	3.20	...	...	...	3.90	Same as Argentine	Insurance confined to parcels for Curacao only.	Letters, arms, ammunitions liquids.
Egypt.	Direct.	...	...	0.60	...	...	...	1.20	...	...	...	1.80	Same as Austria	...	Letters, coins, rags, saltpetre, Coran and other Mahommedan religious books.
Erithrea, (Red Sea) Italian Colony, ..	London.	...	...	2.20	...	...	...	2.90	...	...	...	3.60	Do.	...	Same as Italy.
Falkland Islands	"	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	3.00	Same as Ascension.	Parcels for the Falkland Isld's can be insured as far as Stanley only.	Same as Bahamas.
Fiji Islands	Torres St. and Sydney.	.70	1.40	2.10	2.80	3.50	4.20	4.90	5.60	6.30	7.00	7.70	Do	—	Letters.
France (including Monaco)	London.	...	...	1.20	...	...	...	1.85	...	...	...	2.50	Same as Austria	...	Letters, arms, ammunitions, coins, gold and silver jewellery, foreign bronze coins.
France, ...	German Packet.	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	2.00	Do	...	
French Colonies:—															
1. Algeria and Corsica, ...	London.	—	...	1.45	...	...	...	2.10	...	...	...	2.75	Do.	...	Same as France.
2. St. Pierre and Miquelon, ...	"	...	...	1.60	...	...	...	2.30	...	...	...	3.00	Do	...	Do.
3. Senegal, French Guiana, French Somali Coast. ..	"	...	...	1.75	...	...	...	2.45	...	...	...	3.15	Do.	Insurance confined to parcels for Dakar, Goree, Rufisque, and St. Louis (Senegal) and Canakry French Guiana	Do.
4. French Congo, Ivory Coast, Dahomey and Dependencies, Gaudeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, Reunion, Madagascar, & Dependencies (Madagascar, St. Marie, & Nossi Bé) Camoro Island, (Mayotte, Grande Camoro and Arjouon or Johanna), ...	"	—	...	2.20	...	—	...	2.90	...	...	...	3.60	Do.	Insurance for Guadaloupe, Martinique, French Guiana (for Cayenne only), Reunion, Madagascar, and Camoro Islands (Mayotte only).	Do.
New Caledonia	"	—	—	2 80	...	—	—	3.50	...	...	...	4.20	Do.	...	Do.

Rates of Postage.—Parcel Post.—*Continued*

Destination.	Route of Transmission.	Rates of Postage on Parcels not Exceeding 1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.	5 lbs.	6 lbs.	7 lbs.	8 lbs.	9 lbs.	10 lbs.	11 lbs.	Limit of Size.	Observations.	Prohibited Contents.
	Via	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			
Tahiti,	London,	—	...	3.70	—	...	...	4.40	...	...	...	5.10	Same as Austria.	...	Same as France.
Annam, Cambodia, Cochin-China & Tonkin,	Direct.	...	...	0.25	—	—	...	0.50	...	..	...	0.75	Do.	...	Do.
Formosa (Same as Japan),	"	—	...	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	Do.	...	Same as Japan.
Gambia (See British West Africa),	London.	—	...	—	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	Do.	...	Do
Germany,	London.	—	...	1.25	...	...	—	1.85	...	...	...	2.55	Same as Austria.	—	Letters, plants with roots, vines or parts of vines, socialistic books.
Do.,	German Packet.	...	...	—	...	...	...	...		...	...	1.75	Do.	...	
German Colonies:— 1. German East Africa, German South West Africa, German New Guinea and Samoa	London.	...	...	2.20	...	...	...	2.90	—	—	...	3.60	Do.	..	Letters, vines, socialistic books.
For Jaluit	Direct.	...	...	...	...	—	...		not	over	11 lbs.	1.75	...	...	.....
For Welhelmshafen, Herbertshohe, Yap & Ponape Saipan	"	...	...	...	...		...		"	"	"	1.25	...	...	...
2. Cameroons, Togoland,	London	—	...	1.75	...	...	...	2.45	...	...	...	3.15	Do.	Insurance confined to parcels for the towns of Duala and Victoria.	Do.
Kiaochow	Direct.	—	...	0.75	...	—	...	0.75	—	—	...	0.75	Do.		Letters.
Gibraltar,	"	—	...	0.60	...	...	...	1.20	—	...	...	1.80	Same as Ascension.	...	Arms, ammunition.
Gold Coast (See British West Africa)															
Greece,	London	—	...	1.75	...	...	—	2.45	...	...	...	3.15	Do.	Parcels for Greece must be packed in some material stronger than paper or card-board.	Letters, gold and silver jewellery, plants, playing cards, cigarettes, paper, rags.
Guatemala,	"	...	—	1.60	...		...	2.60	...	—	...	3.60	Same as Argentine.	...	Letters.
Hawaiin Islands	Direct.	0.35	0.70	1.05	1.40	1.75	...	...	...	Limit	4 lb	6oz.	Same as Austria Same as United States.	Same as United States.	
Holland,	London	—	...	1.00	—	...	...	1.70	...	...	—	2.40	Do.	...	Lettrs, hides, plants
Do.,	German Packet.	—	—	—	—	—	...	..	...	...	—	2.00		...	Do.
Honduras, State of.	London.	...	...	1.60	—	—	...	2.60	...	...	—	3.60	Same as Ascension.	...	Letters.
Hongkong, (Local Delivery.)	....	—	—	0.10	...	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	0.30			Letters, opium.

Rates of Postage.—Parcel Post.—*Continued*

Destination.	Route of Transmission.	Rates of Postage on Parcels not Exceeding											Limit of Size.	Observations.	Prohibited Contents.
		1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.	5 lbs.	6 lbs.	7 lbs.	8 lbs.	9 lbs.	10 lbs.	11 lbs.			
	Via	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			
India,	Tuticorin or Calcutta.	—	...	60	—	...	...	1.20	...	—	...	1.80	3 ft. 6 in. long or 6 ft. in greatest length and girth combined, and not smaller than 3 in. by 2 in. by 2 in.	...	Opium, coins of £5 in value and 8 ozs. in weight.
Indian Post Office in the Persian Gulf & in Turkish Arabia:— Bagdad, Baahrain, Bandar Abbas, Bushire. Busrah, Guadur, Jask, Linga, Mohummerah & Muscat,	Calcutta.	—	...	60	—	...	...	1.20	...	—	...	1.80	3 ft. 6 in. long or 6 ft. in greatest length and girth combined and not smaller than 3 in. by 2 in.	...	Opium, coins of £5 in value and 8 ozs. in weight.
Italy (Including San Marino)	London and Belgium.	—	...	1.75	...	...	...	2.45	...	...	...	3.15	Same as Austria.	—	Letters, plants. Letters, drugs, opium, articles for smoking opium, explosive, articles which contravene the laws of Japan, publications, books, paintings, sculptures, or other articles opposed to the public welfare or morality, manufactured tobacco.
Japan	Direct.	—	...	0.60	...	—	—	1.10	...	—	...	1.60	Same as Ascension.	...	
Jamaica and Turks' Island,	London.	—	...	1.00	...	—	...	2.00	...	...	...	3.00	Same as Ascension.	...	Letters
Labuan (See British North Borneo)	Sandakan.	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	.....
Lagos (See British West Africa)	London.	—	—	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...	...	.....
Leeward Islands:— Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tortola,	...	...	—	1.00	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	—	3.00	Same as Ascension.	—	Rags, Shoddy, disused and filthy clothing.
Liberia,	...	—	—	1.60	—		...	2.60	...	...	—	3.60	Same as Austria.	...	Letters.
Luxemburg,	...	—	...	1.15		...	...	1.80	...	...	—	2.40	Do.	...	Same as Germany.
Do.,	German Packet.	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	1.80	Do.	...	Do.
Malta,	Direct.	—	—	0.60	—	...	—	1.20	—	...	—	1.80	Same as Ascension.	The Post Office of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel.	Letters, jewellery, tobacco, sale, coffee, raw
Manila (other parts of the Philippine Islands not included)	"	0.35	0.70	1.05	1.40	1.75	...	...	Limit	4 lb.	6oz.	...	Same as United States.		.....

Rates of Postage.—Parcel Post.—*Continued*

Destination.	Rates of Transmission.	Rates of Postage on Parcels not Exceeding 1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.	5 lbs.	6 lbs	7 lbs.	8 lbs.	9 lbs.	10 lbs.	11 lbs.	Limit of Size.	Observation.	Prohibited Contents.
	Via	$ c.	$ c.	$. c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			
Mauritius,	Direct.	...	...	.080	...	...	...	1.60	...	...	...	2.40	Same as Ascension.	Parcels for Mexico must be so packed that they can be opened for Customs examination without breaking the cover—by simply untying, unscrewing or unnailing.	Letters. Letters, unobliterated postage stamps, articles of gold, silver or precious stones, money in any form, arms or firearms addressed to private individuals.
Mexico,	London.	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	2.30	...	...	...	3·30	Same as Argentine.		
Montenegro,	"	...	...	1.90	...	...	...	2.60	...	...	...	3.30	Same as Austria.		Letters, corrosive substances, articles of gold or silver of inferior standard, medicines and used clothing.
Morocco:—Casablanca, Mazagon, Magador, Larache, Rabat, Safi, Tangier, & Tetuan,	"	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	3.00	Do.	...	Same as France.
Natal (See British South Africa)														...	
Newfoundland	London.	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	3.00	Same as Ascension.	...	Rags, used clothing.
Do.,	Vancouver.	0.80	1.05	1.20	1.80	2.05	2.55	2.95	...	Limit	7 lbs.	...		...	Do.
New Hebrides,	Sydney.	1.25	1.35	1.95	2.55	3.15	3.75	4.35	4.95	5.55	6.15	6.75	Do.	...	Same as Sydney.
Nigeria (See British West Africa)															
Norway,	London.	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	1.70	...	...	...	2.40	Same as Austria.	...	Letters.
Do.,	German Packet	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	2.50	Do.	...	Do
Orange River Colony (See British South Africa)															
Paraguay,	London.	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	3.20	...	Limit	6½ lbs.	...	Same as Argentine.	Parcels for Persia must be packed in wood, tin, canvas, linen or similar material, and not merely in paper or cardboard.	Letters, articles of gold and silver.
Persia (not including Bundar Abbas, Bushire, Iask and Linga, where there are Indian Post Office Agencies)	"	...	...	2.20	...	...	...	3.20	...	...	...	4.20	Same as Aden.		Letters.
Persia	Calcutta	...	...	1.30	...	...	...	1.70				2.10	Do.		Letters, weapons, rags.
Peru,	London	...	...	1.60	...	...	...	2.60	...	...	...	3.60	Same as Argentine.	A parcel may not consist of two or more pkgs. tied together.	Letters, coins, paper money payable to bearer, postage stamps, medicine (unless accompanied by the prescription), plants.
Portugal,	"	...	...	1.30	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	2.70	Same as Austria.		
Do.,	German Packet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.65	Do.	...	Do.
Portuguese Colonies: Azores,	London.	...	...	1.30	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	2.40	Do.	...	Do.

Rates of Postage.—Parcel Post.—*Continued*

Destination.	Route of Transmission.	Rates of Postage on Parcels not Exceeding 1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.	5 lbs.	6 lbs.	7 lbs.	8 lbs.	9 lbs.	10 lbs.	11 lbs.	Limit of Sze.	Observations.	Prohibited Contents.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			
Portuguese West Africa:—(Cape Verde and Guinea, St. Thome, Principe & Angola)	Via London	...	...	1.90	...	...	...	2.60	...	...	...	3.30	Same as Austria.	Insurance confined to parcels for Benguela, Beloma, Cabenda, Loanda, Mossamedes, Novo Redondo Praia, S. Thomé, & St. Vincent.	Letters, coins, paper money payable to bearer, postage stamps, medicine (unless accompanied by the prescription), plants.
Portuguese East Africa, ...	,,	...	...	2.50	...	...	...	3.20	...	...	...	3.90	Do.	Insurance confined to parcels for Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, Quilimane, Chinde & Inhambane	Do.
Madeira,.....	,,	...	...	1.30	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	2.70	Do.		
Portuguese India, ...	Calcutta.	...	...	1.05	...	...	...	1.45	...	...	...	1.85	Do.	Insurance confined to parcels for Nova Goa	Do.
Timor (Dilly)	London.	...	...	2.80	...	...	...	3.50	...	...	...	4.20	Do.	Do.	Do.
Macao, ...	Direct.	...	...	0.25	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	...	0.75	Do.	...	Do.
Rangoon (See Burmah).															
Rhodesia (See Bechuanaland Protectorate)															
Roumania, ...	London.	...	...	1.75	...	...	...	2.45	...	...	...	3.15	Same as Austria.	Parcels for Roumania must be packed in wood, tin, canvas, linen or similar material and not merely in paper or cardboard.	Letters, tobacco, plants, arms, ammunition, playing cards, Roumanian bronze money, patent medicines, worn or used linen, rags, hair of every kind.
Do., ...	German Packet.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.40	Do.		
Russia, (including Finland & certain places in Transcaspia, Asiatic Russia)	London.	...	...	1.75	...	...	...	2.45	...	...	...	3.15	Do.	Same as for Roumania.	Letters, tobacco, plants (except seeds and dry roots), arms, ammunition, bronze coins, patent medicines, plants, objects from which liquids of fat exudes, Russian coins or small value, gold or silver articles, not up to the proper standard, lottery tickets, wooden pipe stems, playing cards.
Russia, ...	German Packet.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.40	Do.	Do.	
Samoa, ...	Sydney.	1.55	2.25	2.95	3.85	4.55	5.25	5.95	6.85	7.55	8.25	8.95	Same as Ascension.	...	Arms, air-guns, saltpetre.
British, Somaliland Berbera, Bulhar and Zaida.....	Aden.	...	...	1.55	...	...	...	1.95	...	...	...	2.35	Do.		Poisons (except under special licence).....

Rates of Postage.—Parcel Post.—*Continued*

Destination.	Route of Transmission	Rates of Postage on Parcels not Exceeding											Limit of Size.	Observations.	Prohibited Contents.
		1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.	5 lbs.	6 lbs.	7 lbs.	8 lbs.	9 lbs.	10 lbs.	11 lbs.			
	Via	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			
St. Helena	London.	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	2.00	—	...	...	3.00	Same as Ascension	...	Gold (unless manufactured), ostrich feathers, spirits.
Salonica (British Post Office)	,,	...	...	1.60	..	...	...	2.30	—	...	...	3.00	Do.	...	Letters, tobacco, salt, plants, coin, lottery tickets.
Salvador, ...	,,	—	—	2.20	...	...	...	3.50	...	...	...	4.80	Same as Austria.	—	Letters, coins, gold and silver articles, arms, ammunitions, nitrate of potash, saltpetre, powder of all kinds.
Sarawak (See British North Borneo)															
Servia, ...	London.	—	...	1.60	—	—	...	2.30	...	...	...	3.00	Do.	...	Letters, part of vines.
Seychelles, ...	Calcutta.	...	...	1.90	...	...	...	2.30		...	...	2.70	Same as Aden.	The Parcel post extends only to Bangkok, Cheingmai, Lampang, Packnampoh Naken, Sawan) and Rahang only.	Letters, counterfeit coin, foreign goods bearing the names or trade mark of a manufactory established in the United Kingdom.
Siam, ...	Direct.	...	...	0.60	...	...	...	1.20	...	...	...	1.80	Same as Japan.		Arms, letters, liquids.
Sierra Leone (See British West Africa)															
Spain (Continental)	London.	...	—	1.30	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	2.70	Same as Argentine.	Parcels are not delivered at any place which has not a railway station.	Letters, arms, ammunition, air-guns, Spanish maps, missals, rosaries, relics, breviaries, medicine not accompanied by the prescription, wax vestas, saccharine, tobacco, gold and silver jewellery.
Do. (Balearic Isles)	,,	...	...	1.40	...	...	—	2.15	...	...	...	2.85			
Spain	German Packet.	—	—	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	...	2.50	Do.		
Straits Settlements:—															
Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley, and Singapore. Parcels are also accepted at sender's risk for Johore, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor, in the Malay Peninsula)	Direct.	...		0.60	...	...	...	1.20	...	...	...	1.80	Same as Ascension.	Insurance confined to parcels for Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley, Singapore and Selangor. Un-insured parcels may not exceed $1.000 in value, above that all parcels must be fully insured up to $500, the limit beyond which parcels are not transmissible by post.	Letters, specie, liquids, dutiable articles, dangerous articles likely to injure other parcels Watches or articles of gold and silver must be insured. Arms and ammunition.

Rates of Postage.—Parcel Post.—*Continued*

Destination.	Route of Transmission.	Rates of Postage on Parcels not Exceeding											Limit of Size.	Observations.	Prohibited Contents.
		1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.	5 lbs.	6 lbs.	7 lbs.	8 lbs.	9 lbs.	10 lbs.	11 lbs.			
	Via	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			
Sweden,	London	...	...	1.30	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	2.70	Same as Austria.	...	Letters, rags, manufactured gold or silver, drugs, arsenic.
Do.,	German Packet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.50	Do.	...	
Switzerland,	London	...	...	1.45	...	...	...	2.15	...	...	...	2.85	Do.	...	Letters, newspapers, plants in roots.
Do.,	German Packet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	Do.	...	
St. Lucia (Same as Leeward Island), Transvaal (See British South Africa), Trinidad & Tobago (Same as Leeward Island)															
Tripoli (Africa)	London	...	...	1.45	...	...	...	2.15	...	...	...	2.85	Do.	...	
Turkey (French and Austrian P. O's).	...	...	...	1.60	...	...	...	2.30	...	...	...	3.00	Same as Argentine.	...	
Turkey (Ottoman P.O.) In Europe	...	...	...	2.05	...	...	...	2.75	...	...	...	3.45	Do.	...	Letters, arms, salt, tobacco, books, pamphlets.
In Asia	,,	...	...	2.25	...	...	...	2.90	...	...	...	3-60	Do.	...	
Tunis,	,,	...	...	1.75	...	...	...	2.40	...	...	...	3.05	Do.	...	
United Kingdom,	Gibraltar.	...	...	0.60	...	...	...	1.20	...	...	...	1.80	3ft. 6 in. long or 6 ft. in greatest length and girth combined.	...	Letters, foreign reprints of British copyright works, Base coins, Foreign coin other, than gold or silver, tobacco except for personal use, and Coin or Bullion over £5 in value or 8 ozs. in weight, saccharine.
Do., Overland	Brindisi.	...	...	1.20	...	...	...	1.80	...	...	...	2.40	Do.	Parcels must be packed in such a manner as to permit of their contents being easily inspected Note:—The Post Office of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss of or damage to any parcels, and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.	Cigars.
United States	San Francisco	0.35	0.70	1.05	1.40	1 75	...	Limit	4 lb.	6 oz.	...	...	Do.		

Rates of Postage.—Parcel Post.—*Continued*

Destination.	Route of Transmission.	Rates of Postage on Parcels not Exceeding 1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.	5 lbs.	6 lbs.	7 lbs.	8 lbs.	9 lbs.	10 lbs.	11 lbs.	Limit of Size.	Observations.	Prohibited Contents.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			
United States:—New York City, Brooklyn, Hoboken and Jersey City only,	London.	—	—	1.60	...	—	...	2.60	...	...	...	.60	3 ft. 6 in. long or 6 ft. in greatest length and girth combined.	Each parcel for the United States must be accompanied by an invoice which must be certified by U. S. Consul if the value of the parcel exceeds $200.	Cigars. In addition to those articles which are specified in the Postal Guide, Rules 209-214, as excluded from transmission by the Foreign and Colonial Post, the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United States:— Eatables, Ox-hides, Prison-made Wares, Wines, Spirits, Cigars, and Cigarettes in quantity numbering less than 3,000. Opium containing less than 9 per cent. of Morphine.
Any other ports of the United States, ...		—	...	2.20	...	...	—	3.20	—	...	...	4.20	Do.		
Uruguay, ...	"	...	...	1.60	...	—	...	3.60	...	...	...	3.60	Same as Argentine	...	Letters, coins, articles of gold or silver.
Venezuela.....	"	...	...	2.60	...	—	...	3.25	...	...	...	3.90	Same as Ascension	...	
Windward Islands:—Grenada, and St. Vincent (St. Lucia, same as Leeward Island),	"	—	...	1.00	...	—	...	2.00	...	...	...	3.00	Do.	...	Letters, tobacco, rags.
Zanzibar, ...	"	...	...	1.00	...	—	...	2.00	...	...	...	3.00	Do.	No uninsured parcel may exceed £50.	—
Do., ...	Calcutta	...	...	2.05	...	—	...	2.45	...	...	...	2.85	Do.	...	—
Zululand (See British South Africa),															

1.—The United Kingdom and Countries Beyond.—Parcels to the United Kingdom and Countries beyond, are forwarded by P. & O. packets only, and as a rule arrive in London about eight days later than the letter Mail. Parcels *via* Brindisi, for which an extra fee of Sixty Cents must be paid, are delivered in London with the letter Mail.

2.—Value Limit on Insured Parcels via Brindisi.—The limit of value on Insured parcels sent *via* Brindisi is $200.

3.—Treatment of Parcels. *Re* Customs —On arrival in London no further charge is made on ordinary or Insured parcels except for Customs Dues.

4.—To India via Calcutta.—All ordinary and Insured parcels to India are forwarded by the Indian Mail packets only; this does not refer to Bombay.

5.—To Bombay via Tuticorin.- Ordinary parcels to Bombay only are forwarded by P. & O. packets.

6.—Straits and Burmah.—Parcels for the Straits and Burmah are forwarded by P. & O. and Indian Mail packets. Limit of value for ordinary parcels, $50.

7.—Germany by German Ships direct.—Parcels intended to be sent to Germany by German ships only must be so directed. Parcels to the continent may be forwarded by German steamers *via* Naples "overland route" with an extra fee of 60 cents.

8.—Parcels for China.—Parcels for China are forwarded by private steamers only.

9.—Parcels to the United States via London.—Parcels to the United States are partly postal and non-postal, the regulations of the Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post apply generally to this service, but attention should be paid to the points of difference, full particulars of which will be found in the "Hongkong Postal Guide"

10.—Parcels to the United States via San Francisco.—The public are enabled to forward parcels which do not exceed 4 lbs. 6 oz. to San Francisco direct for distribution any City or Town, etc., in the United States, such parcels must not be sealed, must not be of greater value than $50 Gold, and it should be distinctly understood they cannot be Registered or Insured; furthermore there is no compensation on lost or damaged parcels to the United States *via* San Francisco.

11.—Manila or the Philippine Islands.—Parcels may be forwarded to Manila or the Philippines under the same conditions as apply to parcels to the United States *via* San Francisco.

12.—Parcels containing Coin, Gold, Silver, etc.—Parcels containing Coin, any article of Gold or Silver, or any article of value cannot be sent to the United Kingdom or to any Foreign Country, or British Possession included in the Insurance system unless they are insured for at least part of their value.

13.—Time of Closing Parcel Mails.—Parcel Mails to Europe and America are closed punctually at 5 p.m. the day preceding the actual departure of the Mail.

(1.)—*To the United Kingdom and Places Beyond.*—Parcels are forwarded by P. & O. packet only, and arrive in London about eight days later than the letter mail. No further charge is made on delivery except for Customs dues.

(2.)—Any person sending a parcel to either of the places named below (viâ London) may relieve the addressee of the payment of Customs and either charges :—

The United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark (including the Faroe Islands and Iceland), Egypt, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Italy (viâ Belgium, Germany and Switzerland only), Luxemburg, Montenegro, Barbados, Cyprus, Cape Colony, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Grenada, Lagos, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sweden, and Tobago.

Any person wishing to defray the above charges must endorse the parcel "to be delivered free of all charge." He must sign a declaration that he will pay the amount due on such parcel as soon as it has been ascertained. He may, if necessary, be called upon to pay a deposit in addition to signing the declaration. Such deposit to be paid by means of postage stamps to be affixed to the declaration.

In addition to the postage and insurance fee, if any, a fee of 25 cents will be charged on every parcel for which the sender desires these facilities. This fee will be paid by means of postage stamps to be affixed to the declaration.

(3.)—*To India.*—By Indian Mail packets only. Insured Parcels by Indian Mail packets only.

(4.)—*To Bombay.*—(Only). By P. & O. Packets via Tuticorin (Insured Parcels by Indian Mails Packets only).

(5.)—To the Straits Settlements and Burmah by Indian Mail Packets only. Limit of value allowed for uninsured parcels, $50.

(6.)—Parcels intended for the German packet must be so directed.

(7.)—A parcel for a Foreign Country must be so sealed by the sender that it cannot be opened without breaking the seals or leaving an obvious trace of violation. The seals must bear the impression of a private mark of the sender.

(8.)—In certain countries a small charge is made for Custom House purposes on the delivery of the parcel. Except Customs dues, this is the only charge the addressee will have to pay.

(9.)—*To China.*—By Private steamers only.

(10.)—Straits Settlements, P. & O. and Indian Mail Services.

(11.)—*Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign Countries, may be forwarded via "Brindisi" by paying an additional postage of 60 cents to the rates above mentioned.*

(12.)—Limit of value allowed for Insured Parcels sent via "Brindisi" is $200.

(13.)—The Non-Postal charges on Parcels for the United States are as follows:—

(*a*) 60 cents on every Parcel, due to the Amercian Express Company, for Customs clearance and formalities and

(*b*) 60 cents in respect of the charges levied by the United States Government under the title of "Sample Office Fee or Storage Fee" on every parcel entering the Country. For further particulars respecting the United States Parcels see Rule No. 201.

(14.)—Parcels addressed to the Philippines will be accepted and forwarded under the same conditions as apply to parcels sent to the United States via San Francisco.

Parcels containing coin, any article of gold or silver, or any article of value, cannot be sent to the United Kingdom or to any foreign country or British possession included in the insurance system, unless they are insured for at least part of their value.

Foreign Money Orders

(*Application for Money Orders*)

240.– When applying for Money Orders payable abroad the public should use the special Requisition Forms which are supplied gratuitously at the General Post Office Hongkong, and British Postal Agency at Shanghai.

241.—The applicant must furnish, in full, the surname and, at least, the initial of one christian name both of the remitter and the payee and the remitter's address. In the case of orders through the United Kingdom the full address of the payee must be given, and if the order be payable to a native in British India the tribe or caste and the father's name should also be furnished.

242.—In any case in which the *name* of the payee is not known the remitter must make a note to the effect on the front of the Requisition Form, and give such description of the payee as will be sufficient to identify him or her to the Paying Officer. The order will then be issued at the remitter's risk.

243.—In the case of orders drawn on the countries and places through the London Office, a receipt of the issue of such order only will be given to the remitter, an order in the currency of the country of payment being issued by the London Office, subject to discount on such order at the following rates:—

3*d.* for sums not exceeding £5, and 3*d.* for each £5 or fraction of £5 additional.

All such orders must be expressed in British currency and, if so desired, the remitter must allow for the above discount.

244.—The commission to be charged will be one and a half cent per dollar on the amount (or equivalent of the amount) in dollars, with a minimum charge of 10 cents.

245.—In the Money Order Service between Hongkong and the United Kingdom, Germany, Straits Settlement, and the Transvaal a system for furnishing the remitters of money orders, on application at time of issue, with "Advices of Payment" has been introduced. The paying Postmaster, as soon as the orders have been paid, will send the advices direct to the remitters.

The fee chargeable for each order is 10 cents in addition to the ordinary money orders commission.

246.—The limit for a single money order is £40, $100 gold, marks 800, Rs. 60 0 Yen 400 or $400 Mex.

247.—A foreign order remaining unpaid in Hongkong after one year from the date of issue will be considered void and returned to the office of issue.

248.—Where not repugnant to the foregoing Rules the General Regulations for the issue of the Local Money Orders will apply to Foreign Money Orders.

248.—The following is the list of countries and places upon which Money Orders are drawn, viz.:—

DRAWN DIRECT

British India (including Burmah and the Agencies of the Indian Post Office in the Persian Gulf, Seychelles, Portuguese India, British East Africa, German East Africa, Zanzibar)
Cape Colony
Federated Malay States
Japan (including Formosa and offices in Corea and Saghalien)
Macao
Queensland (including British New Guinea)
Siam (Bangkok and Chiengmai only)
South Australia
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)
Tasmania
Transvaal
United Kingdom
Sarawak
United States of America (including Hawaii and Porto Rico)
Canada
Germany (including German West Coast and South West Africa, German New Guinea, Samoa, Marshall Islands and the German Colonies in Oceana)
Ceylon (including orders on Mauritius, Egypt, Cyprus, Greece, Montenegro, Natal, Orange River Colony, Rhodesia, Bechuanaland)
British North Borneo (Sandakan, Kudat, Beaufort & Jesselton)
New South Wales (including Fiji)
New Zealand
Victoria
Western Australia
Kiaoutschou, German protectorate, North China.

Drawn Through London or Germany

(*Foreign Countries.*)

Austria
Belgium
Bosnia
Bulgaria
Chili
Congo Free State (Banana, Boma and Matadi)
Cuba
Danish West Indies
Denmark (including Fareo Island)
Dutch East Indies
Finland
France (including Algeria)
Herzegovina
Hungary
Iceland
Italy (including Agencies at Assab, Massowah, and Tripoli)
Liberia
Luxemburg
Mexico
Netherlands
Norway
Peru
Portugal (including Madeira and Azores)
Roumania
Russia
Salvador
Servia
Sweden
Switzerland
Tunis
Uruguay

(*Foreign Cities and Towns.*)

Constantinople (British Postal Agency)
Smyrna (")
Salonica (")
Panama (British Postal Agency)
Tangier (")
Beyrout (")

(*Austrian Agencies.*)

Adrianople
Candia
Canea (Khania, La Canée)
Cesme (Tchesme)
Chios (Khios)
Dardanelles
Dédé-Agatch (Dédé-Aghadj)
Durazzo
Galeppoli
Ineboli
Jaffa
Janina
Jerusalem
Kaifa (Caiffa)
Kavala (Cavalla)
Kerassonde (Kéressoun)
Lagos (Turkey)
Mitylene
Prevesa
Retimo
Rhodes
Rodosto
Samsoun
Santi Quaranta (Serandoz)
Trebizond (Trapezunt)
Valona
Vathy-Samos

(*British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates.*)

Basutoland
Bermuda
British Central African Protectorate
British Guiana
British Honduras
Cayman Islands
Chatham Islands
Cook Islands
Falkland Islands
Gambia
Gibraltar
Gold Coast Colony
Lagos
Malta
Newfoundland
Niger Coast Protectorate
Northern and Southern Nigeria Protectorate
St. Helena
Sierra Leone
Somaliland British Protectorate
Uganda Protectorate
West Indies.—Antigua, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, Turk's Island, Zululand

Imperial Postal Orders

Postal Orders of the values named below, payable within three months at any Post Office in Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Bechuanaland, British Guiana, British Central Africa Protectorate, British East Africa, British Honduras, Cape Colony, Cayman Islands, Chatham Islands, Cook Islands, Cyprus, Ceylon, Dominica, Egypt, Falkland Islands, Fanning Islands Federated Malay States, Fiji, Gambia, Gibralter, Gold Coast, Grenada, India, Jamaica, Lagos, Labuan, Malta, Mauritius, Montserrat, Natal, Vayasaland, Nevis, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Northern Nigeria, North Eastern Rhodesia, Orange, River Cloony, Penrhyn Island, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent: Savage Island, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somaliland Protectorate, Soudan, Southern Rhodesia, Southern Nigeria, Straits Settlements, Swaziland, Tobago, Trinidad, Transvaal, Turks or Caicos

Islands, Uganda, Virgin Islands, Zanzibar, and in the United Kingdom, and at the Agencies of the British Post Office at Ascension, Beyrout, Constantinople, Panama, Salonica, Smyrna, Casablanca, Fez, Larache, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi, Tangier and Tetuan, can be obtained at Hongkong or at any British Post Office in China at prices, which include Commission, and vary with the rate of Exchnage :—

-/6, 1/-, 1/6, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, 10/6, 20/-

250.—*The purchaser of any Postal Order must fill in the payee's name before parting with it.* He may also fill in the name of the office where payment is to be made. If this is not done the order is payable (within three months) anywhere in the United Kingdom or in the countries named above.

251.—Any Postal Order may be crossed to a Bank, and in such case payment will only be made through a Banker.

252.—Postal Orders should always be forwarded in registered covers. If this precaution is not taken *no enquiries whatever* will be made as to the loss or alleged loss of any such order.

253.—Postal Orders issued in the United Kingdom and above places are payable in Hongkong and at any of the British Postal Agencies in China.

254.—Any regulation in force in the United Kingdom governing the issue and payment of Postal Orders there should to taken to apply to the Imperial Postal Orders issued and paid in Hongkong and at the British Postal Agencies in China.

"Cash on Delivery" Service

I. Nature of the System

255.—The Postmaster General undertakes, on certain conditions, to collect from the addressee the value of an article sent by post and to remit it to the sender by Money Order or Postal Order.

(*a.*) The Service applies to parcels (uninsured or insured) only sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom and vice versa.

(*b.*) The amount to be collected under the C. O. D. System is called the "Trade Charge".

(*c.*) The Trade Charge on any parcel may not exceed £20.

(*d.*) A special fee of 10 cents is charged on every parcel bearing a Trade Charge posted in the Colony ; and in addition, a fee will be charged in the United Kingdom for the delivery service.

The delivery fees to be charged in the United Kingdom on such parcels when received from Hongkong are as follows :—

	s.	*d.*
When the Trade Charge does not exceed £5...	0	4
" " does exceed £5 but not £10.. ...	0	6
" " " " £10 " £15.. ...	0	9
" " " " £15 " £20.. ...	1	0

The fee due to the office of posting must be paid with the other postal charges ; but the amount of the fee due to the office of delivery will be deducted, with the commission on the Money Order or Postal Order by which the remittance is made, from the amount paid by the addressee.

(*e.*) The sender of a parcel on which a Trade Charge is to be collected will be required to sign a declaration that the parcel is sent in fulfilment of an order from the addressee.

(*f.*) The sender may arrange under certain conditions for the Trade Charge on a parcel to be reduced or cancelled. For this purpose the Certificate of Posting must be produced at the office at which the packet was posted, where full information can be obtained. A fee of 20 cents will be charged in connection with applications for reducing or cancelling a Trade Charge.

II Posting

1. Parcels on which Trade Charges are to be collected are accepted at the General Post Office, Hongkong only.

2. The sender must

(*a.*) write, on the cover of the parcel, his name and permanent address, the amount in British currency of the Trade Charge in figures and words, and the name of the office on which the Money Order or Postal Order is to be drawn.

These particulars may be written on the back of the parcel if there is not room for them to be written clearly on the front.

No erasure or alteration of the Entry of the money is allowed. An incorrect entry must be completely obliterated and a fresh Entry made;

(*b.*) Fill up a Request Form (to be obtained at the Post Office) which includes the prescribed declaration that the parcel is sent in fulfilment of an Order;

(*c.*) Prepay the special fee, by affixing 10 cents in postage stamps to the Request Form. The ordinary postage and other charges must, of course, also be prepaid.

3. He must then hand in the parcel at the Post Office, where he will received a certificate of posting, which he will be required to give up when he presents the Money order or postal order to be cashed. (See Section IV.)

III Delivery

1. Parcels bearing Trade Charges will be kept at the General Post Office to be called for, notice of its arrival being sent to the addressee.

2. A C. O. D. parcel will not be given up to or be allowed to be opened by the addressee until the amount of the Trade Charge and any other charges due have been paid. But the addressee will see from the Entry on the parcel the name and address of the sender, who (see above Section 1 para. (e),) must have sent the parcel in fulfilment of an order.

3. If after a reasonable time the parcel is not called for, a Second notice will be sent to the addressee. In the absense of instructions after the second notice, the parcel will be kept for 30 days, exclusive of the day of arrival, and if not called for in the interval, will be treated as undeliverable.

4. A receipt will be given for the Trade Charge collected.

5. Cheques will not be accepted in payment of Trade Charges.

6. In no case will a Trade Charge, once paid, be refunded to the addressee.

IV. Payment of Money Order (or Postal Order) to sender of Parcel.

The sender of a parcel on which a Trade Charge has been collected will receive in a closed envelope the Money Order or Postal Order repressenting the amount, less the deductions referred to in Section I para. (*d.*) When cashing the order, he must produce at the paying office the Certificate of Posting (see Section II para. 3) which was given to him when he handed in the parcel. The Certificate must be given to the Postmaster when the Order is paid.

V. Incidental Services

1. Parcels on which Trade Charges are to be collected will, in other respects than those above specified, be treated like other parcels as regards registration insurance and compensation.

2. When a Trade Charge has been collected, the Post Office undertakes responsibility for the due remittance of the amount to the sender of the parcel.

General

256.—As full information regarding articles that can and that cannot be sent by Post is published, under the proper heads, in the "Postal Guide," no application will be entertained for the refund of the value of postage stamps on correspondence which is discovered, after the postage labels have been obliterated, to contain any prohibited article, or which exceeds the limit of weight, or which for any other reason cannot be forwarded and has consequently to be returned to the sender, and any loss resulting from a non-observance of the Rules by the sender of an article must be borne by him.

Parcels Post—Insurance Rates

DESTINATION	Limit of Insurance	Insurance Fee for first £12 or Frs. 300 or $120.	Insurance Fee for every succeeding £12 or Frs. 300 or $120.
	$	c.	c.
Aden..	1,200	25	15
Ascension.	500	35	25
Australasian Colonies (via London) :— New Zealand (Including Cook & Harvey Island).	500	35	25
Austria-Hungary,	1,200	35	25
Bahamas,	500	40	30
Barbados,	1,200	35	25
Belgium,	1,200	35	25
Bermuda,	1,200	35	25
Beyrouth,	400	40	30
Bosnia, Herzegovina, Sandschak, and Novi Bazaar,	1,200	40	30
British Central Africa Protectorate,	200	40	30
British East Africa (including Uganda)	1,200	35	25
British Somaliland	500	30	20
British West Africa :—			
1. Gold Coast (Accra, Addah, Axim Cape Coast, Quitta, Saltpond Sekundi, and Winneba,	500	35	25
2. Lagos and Sierra Leone,..	500	35	25
3. Gambia and Nigeria,	1,200	35	25
British Guiana,	1,200	35	25
Burmah,	1,200	25	15
Cuba ..	1,200	55	45
Ceylon,	500	25	15
Chili	500	35	25
Constantinople and Symrna,	400	45	35
Corea via Nagasaki,	1,200	25	25
Cyprus,	1,200	40	35
Danish West Indies (St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix),	200	35	25
Denmark, Faroe Island, Iceland and Greenland,	1,200	35	25
Dutch West Indies (Curacao, St. Entatius and St. Martin).	200	40	25
Egypt,	1,200	25	15
Erithrea (Red Sea), Italian Colony,	200	45	35
Falkland Islands,	500	35	25
France (including Monaco).	1,200	35	25
French Colonies :—			
1. Algeria and Corsica,	200	45	30
2. Senegal, French Guiana, French Somali Coast,	200	45	30
3. French Congo, Ivory Coast, Dahomey and Dependencies, Gaudeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, Reunion, Madagascar, and Dependencies (Madagascar, Ste. Marie, and Nossi Bè), Camore Island (Mayotte, Grande Camore and Arjouani),	200	45	30
New Caledonia,	200	45	30
Germany & German Colonies,	1,200	25	15
Kiaochow	1,200	20	10

DESTINATION	Limit of Insurance	Insurance Fee for first £12 or Frs. 300 or $120.	Insurance Fee for every succeeding £12 or Frs. 300 or $120.
	$	c.	c.
Gibraltar,	500	25	15
Holland,	400	35	25
Hongkong to and from H. B. M. Postal Agencies in China..	1,200	20	10
India,..	1,200	25	15
Italy (Including San Marino),	400	40	25
Japan,	1,200	25	25
Leeward Islands :— Antigua, Dominicas, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tortola,..	1,200	35	25
Liberia,	200	35	25
Luxemburg,..	1,200	55	20
Malta,	1,200	25	15
Montenegro,	400	45	30
Newfoundland	1,200	35	25
Norway,	1,200	35	25
Portugal,	200	35	25
Portuguese Colonies :—Azores,..	200	35	25
Portuguese West Africa :—(Cape Verde and Guinea, St. Thome, Principe and Angola),	200	45	35
Portuguese East Africa,	200	45	35
Madeira,	200	35	25
Portuguese India,	200	40	25
Roumania,	200	40	25
Russia	1,200	40	25
St. Helena.	500	35	25
Salonica (British Post Office),	200	45	35
Servia,	200	40	25
Seychelles ...	200	35	25
Straits Settlements :— (Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley, and Singapore)	1,200	25	15
Sweden,	1,200	35	25
Switzerland,	1,200	25	25
Tripoli (Africa),	400	45	30
Turkey	400	45	35
Tunis,..	400	45	30
United Kingdom,	1,200	25	15
Do., Overland	200	85	50
United States :— (Semi official service via London)	1,200	55	45
Windward Islands :— Grenada, and St. Vincent (St. Lucia, Same as Leeward Island),	500	35	25
Zanzibar,	1,200	35	25

Drawn and Engraved for the Directory & Chronicle

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DIRECTORY

EASTERN SIBERIA

VLADIVOSTOCK

This port, on some charts still called *Port May*, lies in latitude 43 deg. 7 min. N. and longitude 131 deg. 54 min. E., at the southern end of a long peninsula reaching into Peter the Great Bay. Of the ports in East Siberia, it is by far the most important both as a military and commercial centre. Vladivostock is one of the most magnificent harbours in the East. From its peculiar long and narrow shape and the once supposed hidden treasures in the slightly auriferous soil of its surrounding hills it has not inappropriately been called the *Golden Horn*. The entrances to the harbour are hidden by Russian Island, which divides the fairway into two narrow passages. This fine sheet of water first runs for about half a mile in a northern direction and then suddenly bends to the east for a distance of about one mile. On all sides it is surrounded by hills, low on the southern and higher on the northern shore; these hills slope sharply down to the water's edge. Once verdant with foliage, they have been completely denuded of trees by reckless felling. The harbour, capable of accommodating an almost unlimited number of vessels of deep draught and large capacity, affords a safe anchorage. It is usually icebound in January and February, but steamers can always find their way in with the assistance of an ice-breaker. There is a floating dock capable of taking in vessels up to 3,000 tons, and a fine graving dock of the following dimensions:— Length over all, 625 feet; length at bottom, 555 feet; breadth, 120 feet; breadth at entrance, 90 feet; depth, 30 feet. There are also two large docks especially for purposes of the State war fleet.

Now that Russia has lost her usufruct of Port Arthur, the port of Vladivostock is again the chief naval station of Russia on the Pacific. The port is commanded by an Admiral appointed from home, who is chief of all the naval forces of Russia in the Pacific and there is also a military Governor residing at Vladivostock, who is in command of the forces spread over the South Ussuri district. The municipal affairs of the town are managed by a Mayor and Town Council elected by and from among the Russian civil community. In 1899 the Commercial Harbour Office was opened. The town is built on the southern slope of the hills running along the northern shore of the harbour, and handsome brick residences have been erected in recent years, replacing the older wooden structures. The entire area, with the exception of some unoccupied lots intervening here and there, is covered by buildings; and the town is well laid out with wide but ill-kept roads. The sanitary arrangements are bad, though the town is fairly healthy. Most conspicuous among the buildings are the government offices, the post and telegraph-office, municipal house, the barracks, the railway station the museum, the Russian church, the Governor's residence and that of the Admiral Commanding, which is surrounded by a Public Garden, while the houses of the more affluent merchants are well and substantially built. In the Public Garden the naval band plays twice a week during the summer. There is a Naval Club, to which civilians are admitted as non-voting members, two or three hotels, a high oriental lyceum with a gymnasium and school for boys, an institute for girls, and military, naval and civil hospitals. There are monuments of Admiral Nevelsay Zavoyco. The town has a population of about 50,000, most of whom are of European extraction. The retail trade is principally in the hands of Germans and Chinese, and the port is one of importance, Russian, British, and German steamers doing most of the carrying trade. A large garrison is maintained, but exact figures are not obtainable. In June, 1891, the present Tsar cut at Vladivostock the first sod of the Siberian Railway, which was completed in 1902. A branch extends to Habarofsk. The accommodation and service are very good, and the fares very reasonable.

During the eighteen months of the war between Russia and Japan, the inhabitants lived in constant expectation of a determined attempt being made by the Japanese to take the town, but the Japanese contented themselves with detaching a squadron to watch the port and to gauge the strength of the defences by an

occasional bombardment. In November, 1905, serious riots occurred in the port arising out of the disappointment of the reservists who had expected to return home at the conclusion of the war, but were detained at Vladivostock: a third of the town was burnt down, including the entire Chinese quarter, and about 600 persons were killed. Great damage was done to property before the authorities succeeded in suppressing the riots by bringing into the town 1,200 Cossacks who fired on the rioters when they refused to desist. Four of the best known hotels were burnt down, and travellers have since had great difficulty in finding accommodation in the town. Three new hotels—Russian, German and French—have since been erected and many other fine buildings in brick and also stone are to be seen going up. Altogether there is now an air of prosperity about the port.

NICOLAJEWSK

The port and settlement of Nicolajewsk, founded in 1851 by Admiral Nevelskoi, is situated on the river Amur, about 39 miles from its mouth. The Amur is here about nine miles in width, with a depth in mid stream of eight to nine fathoms and a current of three to four knots, though the river is very shallow in parts, even in mid-stream. It is navigable for vessels of light draught for more than 2,000 miles, and vessels of 12 feet draught can get up 600 miles. The town is built on a plateau 50 feet above the sea level and gradually slopes eastward down to the river. The most conspicuous edifice is the Cathedral, round which the town is built. This structure is imposing in appearance, with a large west tower, having belfry and dome, but it is built of wood and is showing signs of deterioration. At the back of the Cathedral is a large grass-grown square, two sides of which are occupied by Barracks, Governor's House, and Police Station. There are few substantial houses in the town, except those used as public buildings or stores, and the buildings are small and wholly built of wood. There is little trade except in fish and cranberries, quantities of salmon being dried and cured here. Naval and military head-quarters are again established here and the Port is increasing in importance.

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JAPAN

Constitution and Government

The government of the Japanese Empire was formerly that of an absolute monarchy. In the year 1868 the now ruling sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the Shogun, together with that of the Daimios, or feudal nobles, who, on the 25th June, 1869, resigned their lands, revenues, and retainers to the Mikado, by whom they were permitted to retain one-tenth of their original incomes, but ordered to reside in the capital in future. The sovereign bears the name of Emperor; but the appellation by which he has been generally known in foreign countries is the ancient title of Mikado.

Mutsu-hito, the reigning monarch, was born at Kyoto, on November 3rd, 1852; succeeded his father, Komei Tenno, 1867; married December 28th, 1868, to Princess Haru-ko, born April 17th, 1850, daughter of Prince Itchijo. The reigning Emperor is the 121st of an unbroken dynasty, which was founded 660 B.C. By the ancient and regular law of succession the crown devolves upon the eldest son, and, failing male issue, upon the eldest daughter of the sovereign. This law has often been disregarded in consequence of the partiality of the monarch or the ambition of powerful ministers, which was one of the principal causes that culminated in the dual system of Government in Japan. The Throne has frequently been occupied by a female. A new law of succession was promulgated in February, 1889, which excludes females from the Imperial Throne.

The power of the Mikado was formerly absolute, but its exercise was controlled to some extent by custom and public opinion. His Majesty, in 1875, when the Senate and Supreme Judicial Tribunal were founded, solemnly declared his earnest desire to have a constitutional system of government. The Mikado has long been regarded as the spiritual as well as the temporal head of the Empire, but although the Shinto faith is held to be a form of national religion, the Emperor does not interfere in religious matters, and all religions are tolerated in Japan. The Ecclesiastical Department was in 1877 reduced to a simple bureau under the control of the Minister of the Interior. The Mikado acts through an Executive Ministry divided into nine departments, namely:—Gwaimu Sho (Foreign Affairs), Naimu Sho (Interior), Okura Sho (Finance), Kaigun Sho (Navy) Rikugun Sho (Army), Shiho Sho (Justice), Mombu Sho (Education), Noshomu Sho (Agriculture and Commerce), and Teishin Sho (Communications). In 1888 a Privy Council, modelled on that of Great Britain, was constituted. The new Constitution, promised by the Mikado in 1881, was proclaimed on the 11th February, 1889, and in July 1890, the first Parliament was elected, and met on the 29th November. The Parliamentary system is bicameral, the House of Peers and the House of Representatives constituting the Imperial Diet.

The Empire is divided for administrative purposes into three *Fu*, or cities (Tokyo, Kyoto, and Osaka), and forty-three *Ken*, or prefectures, including the Loochoo Islands, which have been converted into a ken and named Okinawa. The island of Yezo is under a separate administration called Hokkaido-cho, and Formosa is governed as a colony. These *fu* and *ken* are governed by prefects, who are all of equal rank, are under control of the Naimu Sho, and have limited powers, being required to submit every matter, unless there is a precedent for it, to the Minister of the Interior. Nor have they any concern in judicial proceedings, which come under the cognizance of the forty-eight local Courts and the seven Supreme Courts at Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Miyagi, and Hakodate, over which the Daishin In presides at Tokyo.

Previous to the last change of Government, which restored the ancient Imperial *régime*, the administrative authority rested with the Shogun (Military Commander), whom foreigners were at first led to recognise as the temporal sovereign, and with whom they negotiated treaties of peace and commerce. The Shogunate was founded in 1184 by Yoritomo, a general of great valour and ability, and was continued through several dynasties until 1869, when the Tokugawa family were dispossessed of the usurped authority. Under the Shogun three hundred or more Daimios (feudal princes) shared the administrative power, being practically supreme in their respective domains, conditionally upon their loyalty to the Shogun; but their rank and power disappeared with the Shogunate. On the 7th July, 1884, however, His Majesty issued an Imperial Notification and Rescript rehabilitating the nobility, and admitting to its ranks the most

distinguished civil and military officials who took part in the work of the Restoration. The old titles were abolished, and have been replaced by those of Prince (*Ko*), Marquis (*Ko*), Count (*Haku*), Viscount (*Shi*), and Baron (*Dan*).

Revenue and Expenditure

The estimated revenue for 1908-9 is yen 619,797,671, and the estimated expenditure is set down in the Budget at exactly the same amount. The ordinary revenue shows a net increase of yen 43,885,858 as compared with that of the previous year, and it is also of interest to note that the ordinary revenue exceeds the ordinary expenditure by 48,540,000 yen. Compared with the figures for 1906-7 those for 1907-8 showed that taxes and duties had been increased by 80 per cent.; the receipts from public undertakings and State property by 190 per cent., and the total ordinary revenue also exhibited an increase of 190 per cent. The expenditure and revenue are twice as large as they were five years ago, this being due almost entirely to the heavy expenditures incurred in the war with Russia. The total of the national debt to the 31st March, 1907, amounted to 2,276,820,452 yen (roughly £227,000,000), about one half being foreign loans. The total of the public loans raised for the purpose of meeting extraordinary expenditures connected with the war exceed 1,700,000,000 yen (£174,180,327), which is three times the total amount of the loans prior to the outbreak of the war. The greater part of this huge sum was raised in Europe and America, and to effect the redemption of these loans the government has provided a sinking fund by annually transferring a sum of 110,000,000 yen (£11,270,491) from the general account. It will take about thirty years to redeem these loans.

The grand total of the extraordinary expenses connected with the war with Russia was 1,982,000,000 yen (£203,073,770), yet, despite the imposition of extraordinary special taxes and the other circumstances peculiar to times of war, economic activity was well maintained, and the Finance Department in its annual report for 1905 was able to state that during the progress of the war "a marked rise was noted in the amount of advances made by banks, and of bills cleared, and our foreign trade has advanced since the outbreak of the war."

The first public loan in the financial history of Japan was raised in London in order to supply the funds required for constructing the first line of railway in the country. The sum raised was £4,880,000, and interest was paid at the rate of 9 per cent. The Sterling foreign loans raised in 1904 and 1905 bear interest at the rate of 6, 4½ and 4 per cent. Two six per cent. loans were raised in 1904 in London and New York, the first for £10,000,000 and the second for £12,000,000. The issue price of the first was £93 10s., and of the second £90. 10s. Both are redeemable in seven years and the Customs duties are pledged as security. A sterling loan of £30,000,000 at 4½ per cent. interest was raised in London and New York in March, 1905, the issue price being £90, the period of redemption 20 years, and the security the net profits of the tobacco monopoly. Another sterling loan of £30,000,000 at 4½ per cent. was raised in July, 1905, in London, New York and Germany, the terms and security being the same as in the preceding loan. These four loans were raised for the express purpose of meeting the extraordinary expenses of the war. In November, 1905, a 4 per cent. Sterling loan of £50,000,000 for the purpose of consolidating the national debt was decided upon. Half of this was raised immediately in London, Paris, New York and Germany, the issue price being £90, and the period of redemption 25 years. A loan of £23,000,000 at 5 per cent. interest was raised in March, 1907, in London and Paris, the issue price being £99 10s., and the period of redemption 40 years. These funds were applied to the redemption of the 6 per cent. Sterling loan of £22,000,000.

Army and Navy

Until the war with China the Army consisted of six divisions and the Imperial Guards, with a peace footing strength of 70,000 in round numbers, and a war footing of 268,000, exclusive of the Gendarmerie and the Yezo Militia; but on the conclusion of the war a large scheme of expansion was adopted, under which the number of divisions was raised to twelve, exclusive of the Guards. The peace footing is now 160,100, and the normal war footing 633,600.

At the conclusion of the war with China, Japan found herself in possession of a fighting fleet of forty-three serviceable vessels—independent of twenty-six torpedo-boats—their aggregate displacement being 78,774 tons. Of these, ten, with an aggregate displacement of 15,055 tons, had been captured from China, namely, an armour-clad turret-ship of 7,335 tons, two steel cruisers, six steel gunboats, and one wooden gunboat. (Prior to the capture of the *Chen-yuen*, now called the *Chin-yen*, Japan did not possess a line-of-battle ship. Her fleet consisted entirely of comparatively small vessels). There were also on the stocks two steel cruisers and a steel

despatch vessel. An expansion scheme, extending from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1906, was then adopted and orders were subsequently placed for ships in Great Britain, the United States, France, and Germany, as well as in the home yards. The war with Russia augmented Japan's naval strength considerably, she possesses now a fine fleet of 12 battleships and 11 armoured cruisers of over 10,000 tons displacement, 17 protected cruisers, 4 armoured coast defence ships and 47 torpedo-boat destroyers.

Population, Trade, and Industry

The total area of Japan, exclusive of Formosa, is estimated at 163,042 square miles, and the population in 1904 was estimated to be 49,319,166. There are, exclusive of Chinese, about 5,000 foreigners residing in Japan, more than one-third that number being British subjects. The empire is geographically divided into the four islands: Honshiu, the central and most important territory, Kiushui, "nine provinces," the south-western island; Shikoku, "the four provinces," the southern island, and Yezo, the most northerly and least developed. The former three islands are sub-divided into eight large areas, containing sixty-six provinces, and the latter (Yezo or Hokkaido) is divided into eleven provinces.

The total value of the foreign trade for the last six years was:—

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Exports, Yen	252,349,543	258,303,065	319,260,893	321,533,610	423,754,892	432,421,873
Imports, „	255,816,645	271,731,508	371,360,738	488,538,017	418,784,108	494,467,346
Total	508,166,188	530,043,578	690,621,634	810,071,627	842,539,000	926,889,219

For ten years the balance of trade had been against Japan, but in 1906 the exports exceeded the imports by yen 4,860,000. In 1907, however, there was again an excess of imports over exports amounting to yen 62,054,473. Compared with the trade of 1903, the year before the war, the trade in 1907 showed an increase of about 50 per cent. in exports and 34 per cent. in imports. The great increase in the export trade is attributable to improved markets for raw silk, copper and other goods,on account of favourable economic conditions in Europe and America, to the appreciation of silver which made trading with silver-using countries advantageous, to the restoration of order in Russian Asia and Manchuria, and also to the general rise in prices of the principal articles of export. The increase in the imports is set down to a greater demand for industrial raw materials, shipbuilding materials, and machinery; also to increased importations of rice, wheat and other provisions, and to "the rise in the national standard of living after the war."

The largest item in the export returns of the country is raw silk which (not including waste) represented in 1905 a value of 71,843,755 yen and in 1907 yen 116,880,000. Raw silk and silk fabrics together represented about 37 per cent. of the total exports. Next in importance is the export of cotton yarns which were exported to the value of 30,342,914 yen in 1907. In 1890 this export represented a value of only 2,364 yen. The record export was in 1906 the value being 35,303,526 yen.. Cotton tissues also show a remarkable increase. In 1906, the value of this export was yen 16,344,097; three years previously it was not more than half that figure. The tea export has never been so high as it was in 1903, when it represented a value of over yen 13,900,000. In 1907 the export amounted to 12,618,244 yen. Copper showed a remarkable increase in 1906, the value of the export being yen 25,104,955, as compared with yen 16,048,452 in 1905. In 1907 the export was worth yen 29,262,693. Coal was exported to the value of 19,052,886 yen.

The leading article in the import list is raw cotton. In the last ten years this import has more than quadrupled in value. In 1907 Japan imported ginned and raw cotton to the value of 115,641,599 yen, which beat all previous records. The import of cotton manufactures is well maintained, being earger these last two years than ever before. The same is to be said of the import of woollen goods. Metals, in 1907, reached the unprecedented figure of yen 66,810,990. The import of sugar in 1906 was valued at yen 23,725,174, a figure which had not been reached since 1901 when the import was valued at yen 33,529,802; but in 1904 it reached a value of yen 23,093,177. Its value in 1907 was yen 20,076,422. More than nine-tenths of the import comes from Netherlands India. Experiments are being made in sugar-cane planting in Formosa and Southern Japan, but these are not likely to affect the import of raw sugar from foreign countries for many years. Since the war with Russia, the amount of capital invested in the sugar refining business in Japan has been more than quadrupled. The companies which were in existence before the war have more than doubled their capital, and new companies, having an aggregate capital equal to that of the old companies, have been formed.

The trade of 1907 was divided between the Treaty Ports as under :—

	Yokohama	Kobe	Nagasaki	Osaka	Moji	Other Ports.	Totals.
Exports, Y.	205,888,534	106,668,265	4,654,944	60,037,587	19,049,893	36,113,650	432,412,873
Imports, „	172,485,633	223,437,566	16,230,501	34,431,642	26,413,304	21,468,700	494,467,346
Totals. „	378,374,167	330,105,831	20,885,445	94,469,229	45,463,197	57,582,350	926,880,219

The following was the total value of the trade with Foreign Countries in 1906:—

		Exports	Imports	Total
United States of America	Yen	131,101,015	80,697,362	211,798,377
China	„	106,019,916	67,992,044	175,011,960
Continent of Europe	„	71,923,764	78,968,174	150,891,938
Great Britain	„	22,443,305	116,245,070	138,688,375
Corea	„	32,792,476	16,371,512	49,163,988
Hongkong	„	24,384,762	820,610	25,205,372
India, Australia and Canada	„	21,745,649	83,629,177	105,374,826
Asiatic Russia	„	5,067,723	1,655,649	6,723,372
Dutch India	„	2,261,312	22,039,470	24,300,782
British Straits Settlements	„	5,767,563	3,062,258	8,829,821
Philippines and Siam	„	2,134,116	4,897,873	7,031,989
French Indo China	„	250,114	8,662,912	8,913,026
Other Countries	„	6,521,158	8,418,991	14,940,149
Unknown	„	———	1,006,244	1,006,244
		432,412,873	494,467,346	926,880,219

The following table shows the total values of goods exported in 1906 :—

Beverages and Comestibles	Yen	22,051,200	Porcelain and Earthenware	Yen	9,331,908
Clothing and Accessories	„	11,181,227	Rice and Grains	„	4,851,926
Coal	„	19,052,886	Silk (Raw and Waste)	„	123,292,259
Copper	„	30,241,923	Silk Manufactures	„	37,151,545
Cotton and Cotton Goods	„	22,801,806	Skins, Hair, &c.	„	2,231,346
Cotton Yarns	„	32,013,079	Straw, Manufactures of	„	3,905,538
Drugs, Medicines, &c.	„	9,707,740	Sugar, Refined	„	2,591,667
Matches	„	9,446,532	Tea	„	12,618,244
Mats for floors	„	5,743,279	Tobacco and Cigarettes	„	2,391,477
Metals and Metal Manufrs.	„	4,975,784	Umbrellas	„	1,909,920
Oil and Wax	„	4,967,809	Sundries	„	54,659,381
Paper and Paper Manufrs.	„	5,294,397			
				Yen	432,412,873

The import of foreign produce and manufactures in 1907 were as follows:—

Arms, Munitions, Clocks, &c.	Yen	5,068,838	Locomotive Engines	Yen	1,912,218
Beverages and Comestibles	„	11,259,422	Machinery	„	27,699,012
Carriages, Bicycles, &c.	„	4,162,321	Manures	„	4,781,690
Clothing and Accessories	„	2,454,820	Metals & Metal Manufactures	„	23,863,883
Cotton Goods	„	18,037,637	Oils and Wax	„	4,913,782
Cotton, Raw and Ginned	„	115,641,599	Oil-cakes	„	21,041,912
Cotton Yarn	„	2,020,304	Paper and Stationery	„	8,502,448
Drugs, Chemicals & Medicines	„	18,832,514	Rice	„	30,931,058
Dyes, Colours and Paints	„	5,947,519	Silk and Silk Manufactures	„	3,220,413
Flax, Hemp, &c.	„	5,573,788	Sugar and Molasses	„	19,868,696
Glass and Glass Manufactures	„	2,540,037	Timber	„	2,306,398
Grains and Seeds	„	16,476,470	Tobacco, Cigars, &c.	„	814,093
Horns, Ivory, Skins, Hairs, Shells, &c.	„	8,660,616	Vessels, Steam	„	3,024,876
Indigo	„	5,876,705	Wines, Liquors and Spirits	„	1,023,471
Iron and Steel	„	43,856,664	Wool and Woollen Goods	„	31,711,573
Kerosine Oil	„	14,324,800	Sundries	„	28,117,769
					494,467,346

The total Shipping, including junks, from and to Foreign countries for the year 1907 was—

	Entered	Tonnage	Cleared	Tonnage	Total	Tonnage
Steamers	10,965	20,199,653	10,834	19,966,797	21,799	40,166,450
Sailing Vessels	2,866	137,042	2,868	136,044	5,734	273,086
	13,831	20,336,695	13,702	20,102,841	27,533	40,439,536

The merchant vessels entered from Foreign countries in 1907 were divided among the different nationalities as under :—

	Strs.	Tonnage	Sailing	Tonnage	Total	Tonnage
Japanese	6,734	8,770,491	2,762	96,945	9,496	8,867,436
British	2,269	6,267,638	4	11,719	2,273	6,279,357
German	673	1,840,090	7	11,378	680	1,851,468
Russian	172	324,051	2	158	174	324,209
United States of America	377	1,618,462	10	13,633	387	1,632,095
Norwegian	348	385,611	—	—	348	385,611
French	133	398,837	1	1,779	134	400,616
Austrian	40	154,425	—	—	40	154,425
Chinese	52	57,659	—	—	52	57,659
Denmark	24	64,753	—	—	24	64,753
Other Countries	143	317,636	80	1,430	223	319,066
	10,965	20,199,653	2,866	137,042	13,831	20,336,695

The total Customs Revenue for the same year was yen 36,179,719 which shows a falling of six of about five millions yen as compared with the revenue for 1906.

Extension of the Japanese railway system has proceeded uninterruptedly since the first line was laid in 1872. The mileage open to traffic, according to the latest returns, is 3,116 miles of State railway, and 1,691 miles of private railway. The Government in 1906 decided on the State ownership of all railways which are used for general traffic, the object being to improve the facilities for direct traffic over long distances, to accelerate transportation, and to cheapen the cost. The Government proposed to purchase the lines belonging to thirty-two private companies within a period extending from 1906 to 1911, but the House of Peers, when the Bills came before them, reduced the number of companies to be bought out to seventeen, and extended the period of purchase to 1915. The aggregate length of the lines it was decided to purchase is 2,812 miles, the cost of construction being about yen 229,000,000. It is proposed to issue a public loan of not less than 421,000,000 yen for the purchase of the railways, and it is intended to redeem by means of the net profit accruing from the railways purchased. Seven of the longest railways were purchased in the latter half of 1906, and the remainder in 1907. The purchases included the line of railway in Corea, running between Fusan and Seoul. As a result of the war with Russia, the South Manchurian Railway was taken over by Japan. There are about 164 miles of electric tramway in Japan, and 100 miles more under construction.

By treaties made with a number of foreign Governments the Japanese ports of Kanagawa (Yokohama), Nagasaki, Kobe, Hakodate, Niigata, and the cities of Tokyo (formerly called Yedo) and Osaka were thrown open to foreign commerce. In 1894 a new treaty was signed with Great Britain by which extraterritoriality was abolished and the whole country opened to foreign trade and residence, the treaty to come into force in July, 1899, provided similar treaties were effected with the other Powers. This was done and extraterritoriality ceased to exist on August 4th, 1899.

Currency

From October, 1897, Japan placed her currency on a gold basis. The unit of value is a gold dollar weighing .8333 grammes and containing .75 grammes of fine gold. The conversion from silver to gold was effected at the ratio of 1 to 32.348.

Education

Education is national and very general in Japan, and is making great progress. There are numerous Higher Schools, Middle Schools, Normal Schools, and Colleges for special studies, such as Law, Science, Medicine, Mining, Agriculture, and Foreign Languages, and several Female High Schools have been established, and are carefully fostered by the Government. In order to facilitate the prosecution of foreign studies the Government employs many European professors, and also sends, at the public expense, a large number of students every year to America and Europe.

TOKYO

The capital of Japan [until the Restoration called Yedo] is situated at the north on the Bay of Yedo, has a circumference of 27 miles, and covers a surface of nearly 36 square miles. The river Sumida runs through the city, dividing Tokyo proper from the districts on the east side called Honjo and Fukagawa.

Tokyo as viewed from the bay is a pleasant-looking city, being well situated on undulating ground, and possessing abundant foliage. The city is divided into fifteen grand divisions, and its suburbs into six divisions. It is in fact more like an aggregation of towns than one great city. The Castle of Tokyo occupies a commanding position on a hill a little to the westward of the centre of the city. It is enclosed in double walls, and surrounded by a fine broad moat. Within the Castle formerly stood the Shogun's Palace and several public offices, but the destructive fire of the 3rd of April, 1872, levelled these ancient and massive buildings, leaving only the lofty turrets and walls. A new Palace on the old site has been constructed and the Mikado took up his residence there in January, 1889. The Imperial Garden called Fukiage is situated within the enclosure of the Castle. It is tastefully laid out in the pure native style, and contains fine forest trees, rare and beautiful plants of all kinds, a large pond, cascades, &c.

Between the Castle and the outer walls, a large area was formerly occupied by the numerous palaces of the Daimios, but nearly all these feudal erections have now given place to brick or stone buildings, used as Public Offices, Barracks, Government Schools, &c., so that at the present time very few of the Daimios' palaces remain to illustrate what old Yedo was like in the time of the Shogunate. They are large long buildings of a single high storey, plain but substantial, with no pretensions to architecture, but interesting as reminiscences of feudal Japan.

The remaining portion of the city outside the walls is very densely inhabited, and may be called the commercial district of Tokyo. It has a circumference of 24 miles and covers an area of about 29 square miles. The most important part of the business quarter is on the east of the Castle, and is traversed by a main street running from the north to the south-west under different names. A considerable length of this thoroughfare, which is called Ginza, is lined with brick buildings in the European style; the road is wide and well kept, the pavement broad and planted with trees on either side. As it is in close contiguity to the principal railway station, it is always very animated and thronged with vehicles and foot passengers.

The north end of the main street leads to the public park or garden named Uyeno, where formerly stood the magnificent Temple founded and maintained by the Shoguns, and which was destroyed by fire during the war of Restoration in July, 1868. In these grounds the Industrial Exhibition of 1877 was held, when the gardens were converted into a public pleasure resort by the Government. Several exhibitions have since been held here and have proved very successful. In Uyeno is also situated the fine Imperial Museum (Haku-butsu-kwan).

Among the places much resorted to by visitors is the ancient temple of Kwannon, at Asakusa, not far from Uyeno, one of the most popular and most frequented temples in Japan. The temple is elevated about 20 feet from the ground. A flight of steps gives access to the interior. There is a chief altar at the extreme end of the temple, with side chapels at its right and left, containing a great number of wooden images and *ex votos*. The interior is not very large, and is not so conspicuous for cleanliness as most of the public buildings in Japan. At the right of the temple there is a fine old Pagoda, and near it two colossal stone statues. A new park was also opened close to the temple about the same time as that of Uyeno. Thus, with Shiba, in the south-west, where are to be seen some of the splendid shrines of the Shoguns, among the chief glories of Tokyo, there are three large public gardens within the city. The fine buildings of the Imperial University (Teikoku Daigaku) stand in the district of Hongo near Uyeno Park. There are altogether 1,275 temples in Tokyo, some of which are fine edifices. The building in which the Imperial Diet meets is a plain edifice, and is only intended for temporary use.

The districts of Honjo and Fukagawa form the quiet portion of the capital. This

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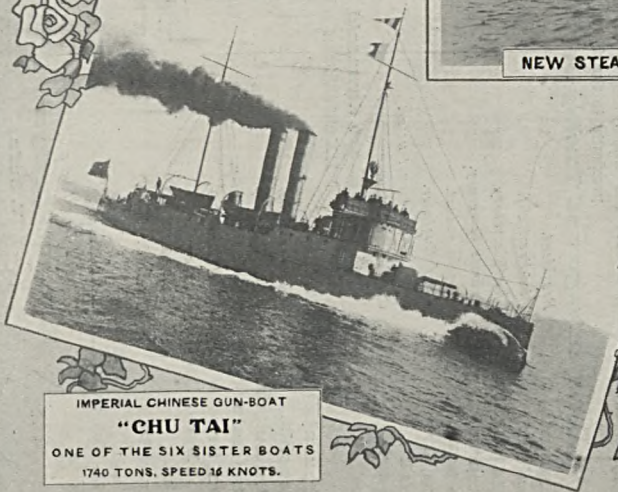

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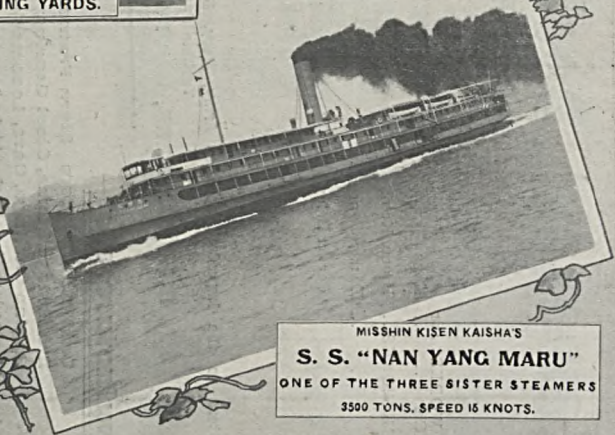

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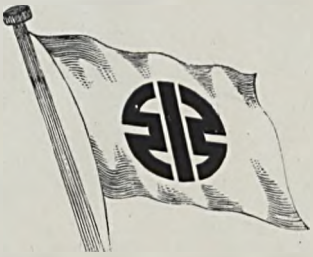

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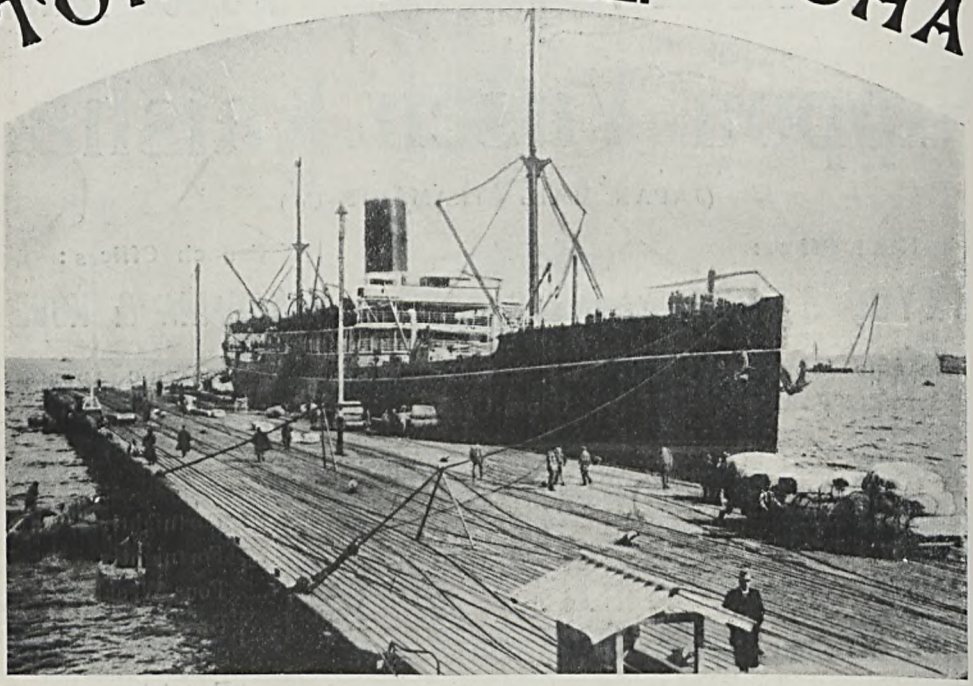

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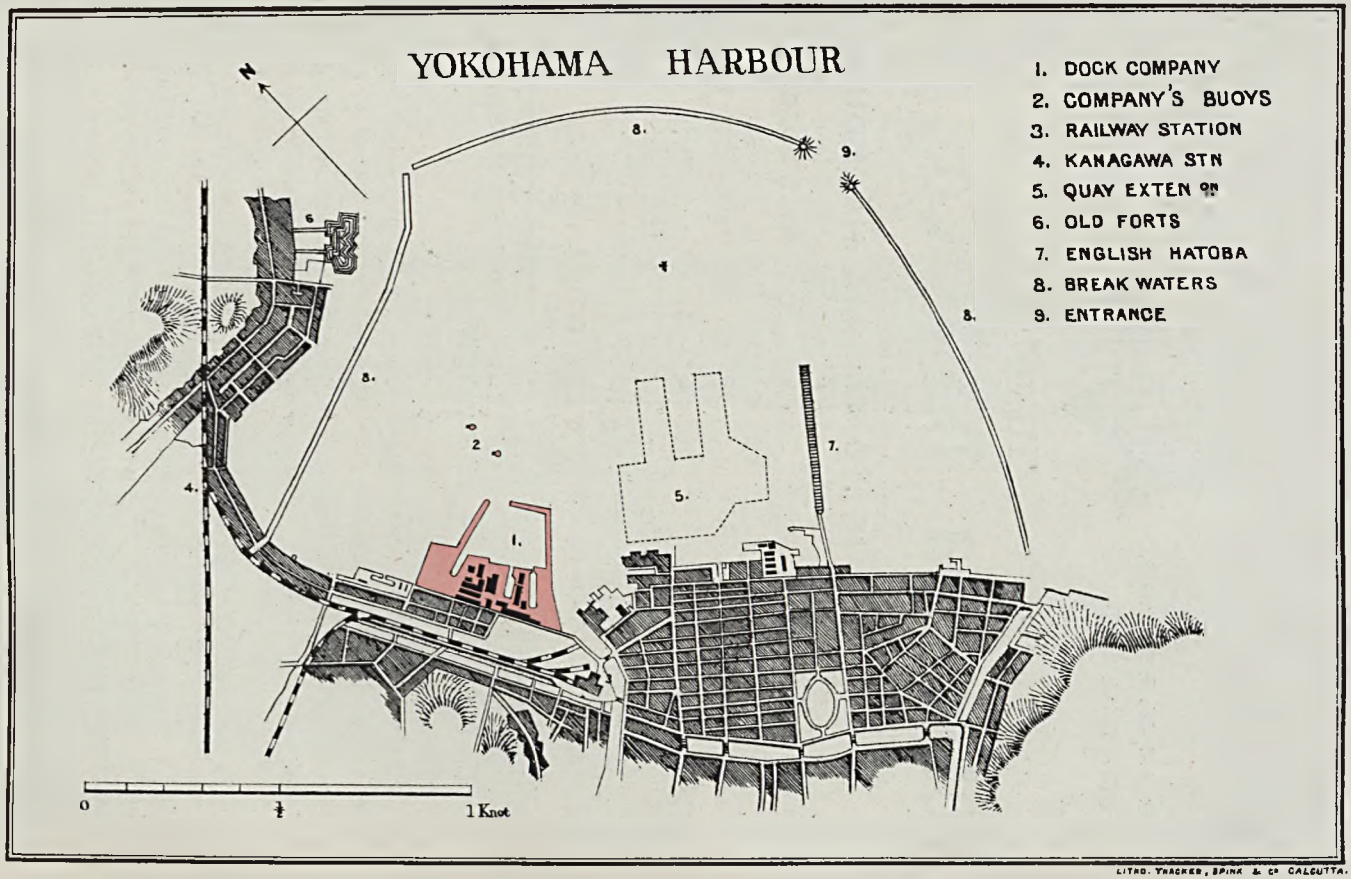

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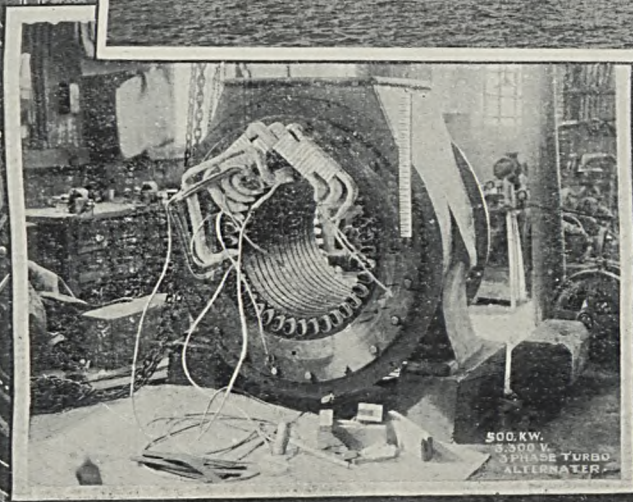

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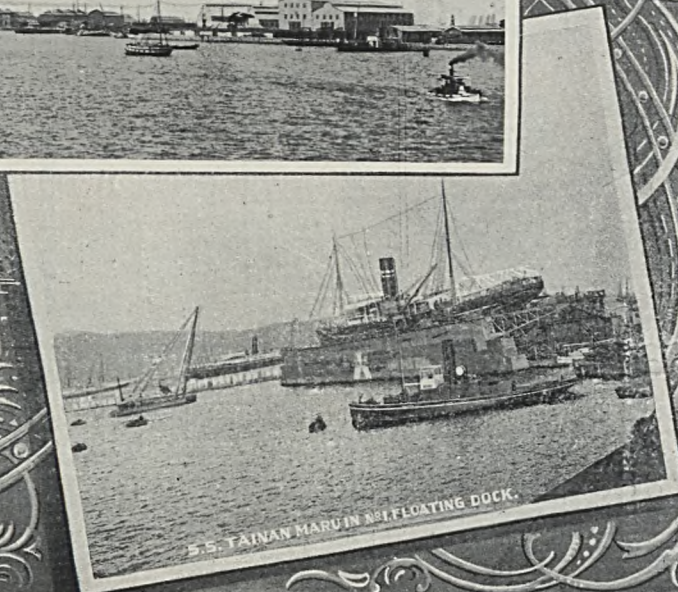
3 PHASE TURBO
ALTERNATER.



S.S. TAINAN MARU IN No. 1 FLOATING DOCK.

TELEPHONES:—
No. 90. (L. D.)
No. 963. (L. D.)
No. 1803. (Manager.)
No. 1932. (Store.)

CABLE ADDRESS:—
"WADADOCK."

A-1, Western Union & A.B.C. Codes used.

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD & ENGINE WORKS,

KOBE, JAPAN.

SHIPBUILDERS, ENGINEERS, BOILERMAKERS & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS UNDERTAKEN.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Lifting Power	7,000 Tons.	12,000 Tons.
Max. Length of a Ship taken in	460 Feet.	580 Feet.
„ Breadth „ „	56 „	66 „
„ Draft „ „	22 „	26 „

SALVAGE STEAMER "ARIMA MURA."

Pumping Capacity per hour.....2,000 Tons. | Horse Power.....650.

FLOATING SHEERLEGS.	TRIPOD SHEERLEGS.
Lifting Power.....40 Tons.	100 Tons.

The Dockyard and Engine Works are situated northward of the Wada-Misaki Light house at the entrance of the Harbour of Kobe, and there is a sheltered basin on the eastern side, formed by a breakwater more than 1,000 feet in length, in which No. 1 and No. 2 Floating Docks are securely moored near the breakwater. Vessels under repair can be also moored at a quay wall along the basin.

The Workshops are equipped with the latest machine tools and appliances. To facilitate conveyance of materials and fitting-out or repairing vessels, all parts of the Works are connected by rails and there are several locomotive steam cranes on the line.

Being thus conveniently situated and equipped with up-to-date machinery, the quick execution of repairs and good workmanship are ensured.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

In response to the urgent demand by the public, we have enlarged our Electrical Department and we are now in a position to manufacture Electrical Machinery and Apparatus of any sort and of any capacity.

All orders will be promptly attended to and estimates sent on application.

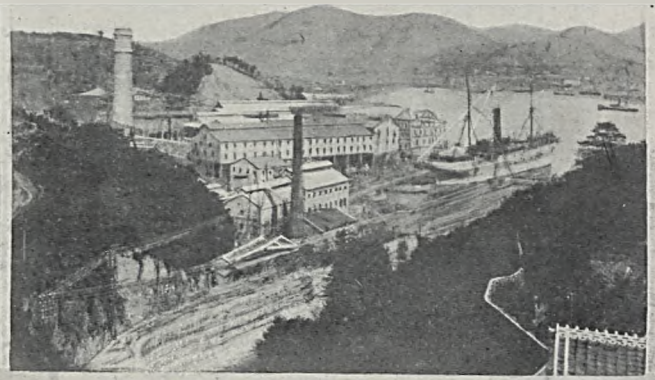
MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS

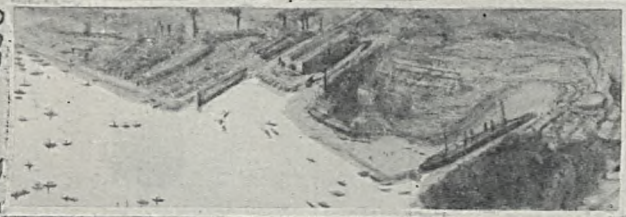
NAGASAKI JAPAN

TURBINE-DRIVEN TRIPLE SCREW
TENYO MARU
MESSRS TOYO KISEN KAISHA'S AMERICAN LINE
13,500 TONS GROSS. 21 KNOTS

BUILT & ENGINED BY THE MITSU BISHI DOCK-YARD & ENGINE WORKS 1908

THE ENGINE WORKS & NO 2 DOCK & T.S.S. HITACHI-MARU 6715 TONS 15 KNOTS SEEN AS BEING FITTED OUT UNDER SHEER LEGS 1906





THE SHIPYARD & NO 1 & NO 3 DOCK 1906

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD & ENGINE WORKS,

NAGASAKI.

Telephones—

50 General Office.
54 Ditto (L.D.)
738 Ditto (L.D.)
475 Ditto
55 Tategami Shipyard.
666 Kosuge Slip.

Cable Address—

"DOCK, NAGASAKI."
A-1, A.B.C., Western Union and Engineering Codes used.

SHIPBUILDERS, ENGINEERS, BOILERMAKERS, ELECTRICIANS, REPAIRERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES AND BOILERS, AND CONTRACTORS TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE NAVY AND ARMY.

And also Manufacturers of

PARSON'S MARINE STEAM TURBINES, TURBO GENERATORS, AND STONE'S MANGANESE BRONZE CASTING FOR WHICH THIS COMPANY HOLDS THE LICENSES TO MAKE AND SUPPLY.

	No. 1 Dock.	No. 2 Dock.	No. 3 Dock.
Extreme Length	523 feet.	371 feet.	722 feet.
Length on keel blocks	510 ,,	350 ,,	714 ,,
Width of entrance, top	89 ,,	66 ,,	96½ ,,
Width of entrance, bottom	77 ,,	53 ,,	88½ ,,
Water on blocks at ordinary spring tide	26½ ,,	24 ,,	34½ ,,

PATENT SLIP.

Capable for lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

The Works are well equipped with the latest and most improved plants and appliances to undertake **Building or Repairing** Ships, Engines and Boilers, and also Electrical Work of the best and highest workmanship and material, and supply materials at moderate charges.

Building Berths—Seven in number ranging from 185 feet to 700 feet.

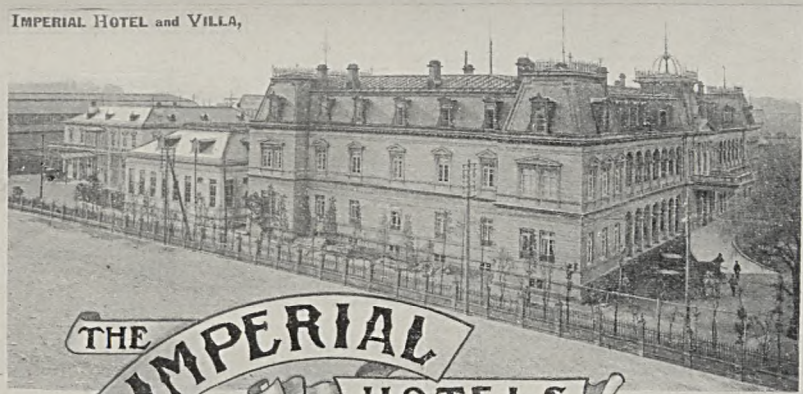
The Company has the **Powerful Salvage Steamer "Oura Maru,"** of 716 tons and 12 knots speed, specially built for the purpose, equipped with pumps, gear and all implements, for salvage purposes, and specially trained workmen and divers are always ready to be despatched when required.

THE
FIRST CLASS HOTELS
OF THE
CAPITAL.

PATRONIZED BY THE
IMPERIAL
HOUSEHOLD
AND FOREIGN
EMBASSIES.

CARL FLAIG,
GENERAL MANAGER.

TOKIO.



IMPERIAL HOTEL and VILLA,

THE IMPERIAL HOTELS LIMITED.

METROPOLE HOTEL.

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD & ENGINE WORKS,

NAGASAKI.

Telephones—

50 General Office.
54 Ditto (L.D.)
738 Ditto (L.D.)
475 Ditto
55 Tategami Shipyard.
666 Kosuge Slip.

Cable Address—

"DOCK, NAGASAKI."
A-1, A.B.C., Western Union and Engineering Codes used.

SHIPBUILDERS, ENGINEERS, BOILERMAKERS, ELECTRICIANS, REPAIRERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES AND BOILERS, AND CONTRACTORS TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE NAVY AND ARMY.

And also Manufacturers of

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Water on blocks at ordinary spring tide	26½ ,,	24 ,,	34½ ,,

PATENT SLIP.

Capable for lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

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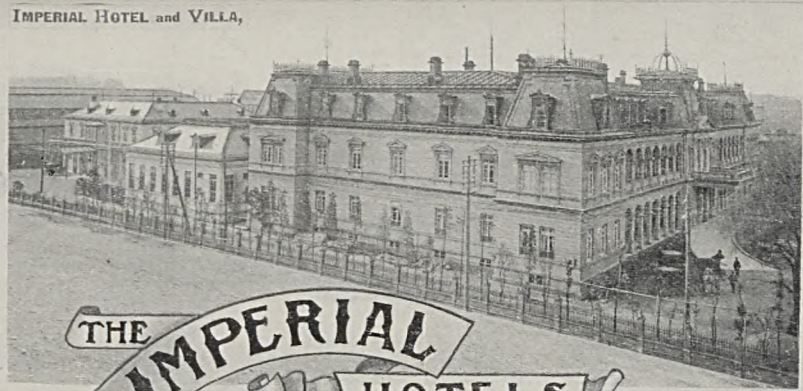
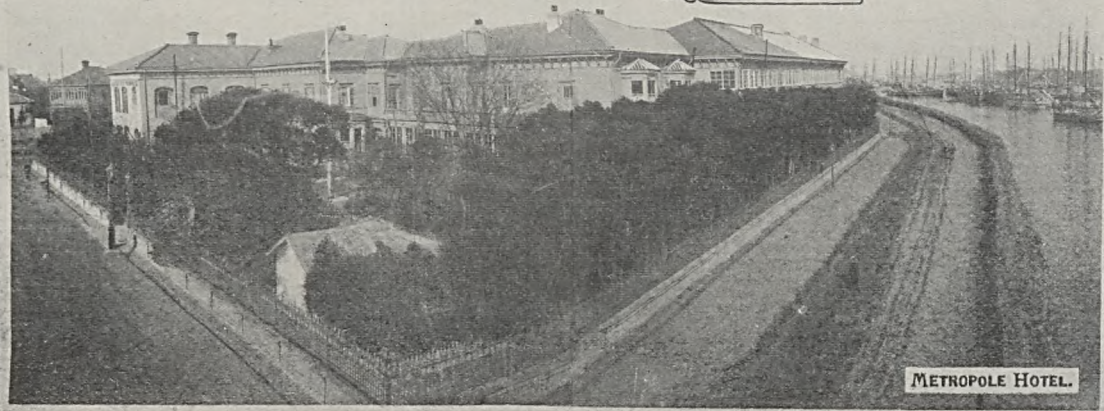
TOKIO.



THE IMPERIAL HOTELS LIMITED.



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quarter is connected with Tokyo proper by five great bridges, some of which are constructed of iron and some of wood. They are called, commencing on the north, Adsuma-Bashi, Umaya-Bashi, Ryogoku-Bashi, O-Hashi, and Eitai-Bashi respectively. From these the traveller may obtain a fine view of the animated river-life of the Sumida. whose waters are always covered with junks and boats of all descriptions.

A great part of the remaining area forming the district north of the Castle is covered by paddy fields, in the midst of which rise picturesquely situated houses. There are also extensive pleasure gardens, such as Asuka-yama, and neat little villages. The part west of the Castle contains fifty temples, and a number of nobles' palaces. The district on the south of the Castle, with an area of about 17½ square miles, contains about sixty temples. The most remarkable among them is Fudo-sama in Meguro.

Several great fires have, during the last two decades swept Tokyo, and these have led to great improvements and widening of the streets. Rows of good houses in brick and stone, and new bridges, in many cases of iron or stone, have been built, and the city has in many portions been thoroughly modernised. There are some very large and handsome official and mercantile buildings. Tramways have been laid and the cars are usually crowded with passengers. The main streets and those adjacent to them are lighted by electricity, and the remainder by gas and oil lamps. Lines of telegraphs, amounting in all to 200 miles, connect the various parts of the city with one another, and with the country lines. The main streets are broad and well kept, and improvements attend the work of reconstruction after each conflagration. But as the city is in a transition state, it necessarily presents many strange anomalies. Side by side with lofty stone buildings stand rows of rude wooden houses. As with the buildings so with the people; while the mass still wear the native dress, numbers appear in European costume. The soldiers and police are dressed in uniform on the Western model.

The environs of Tokyo are very picturesque and offer a great variety of pleasant walks or rides. Foreigners will find much to interest them in the country round. The finest scenery is at the northern and western sides of the city, where the country is surrounded by beautiful hills, from which there is a distant view of the noble mountains of Hakoen, while beyond rises in solitary grandeur the towering peak of Fuji-san, covered with snow the greater part of the year. The population of Tokyo, according to the official census of 1908, was 1,625,555.

The native Press is represented by more than a hundred newspapers, several of which are dailies. There is a daily paper run by Japanese in the English language called the *Japan Times*, which is representative of Japanese interests. There are 1,225 schools of different classes, including one university. A large and handsome hotel designed for foreigners and called the Imperial Hotel, was opened in 1890. There is also a first-class hotel, called the Metropole, under foreign management.

DIRECTORY

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

CABINET (NAIKAKU)

General Marquis Katsura Taro, Minister President of State
General Viscount Terauchi Masakata, Minister of the Army
Count Kamura Jutaro, Minister for Foreign Affairs
Vice-Admiral Baron Saito Makoto, Minister of the Navy
Baron Hirata Tosuke, Minister for Home Affairs
Baron Oura Kanetake, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce
Baron Goto Shimpei, Minister of Communications
Komatsubara Yeitaro, Minister of Education
Vice-Count Okabe Nagamoto, Minister of Justice

SECRETARIAT (KWAMBO)
Shibata Kamon, secretary general
Sughi Takejiro, Nagashima Ryujo Sakata Mikita, confidential secretaries to the minister president

BUREAU OF DECORATION (SHOKUN KYOKU)
Viscount Ogyu Yuzuru, president

LEGISLATIVE BUREAU (HOSEI KYOKU)
Yasuhiro Banichiro, president

PRINTING BUREAU (INSATSU KYOKU)
Kanno Katsunosuke, director

PENSION BUREAU (ONKYU KYOKU)
Yasuhiro Banichiro, director
Sakata Mikita, secretary
Ushiguka Torataro
Amaoka Naoyoshi

PRIVY COUNCIL (SUMITSU-IN)

Marshall Yamagata Aritomo, president
Count Higashikuze, Michitomi, vice-presdt.
Kawamura Kingoro, chief secretary

IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD DEPARTM'T (KUNAI SHO)

Imperial Palace, Tokyo

Count Major-General Mitsuaki Tanaka, minister
Viscount Yoshimoto Hanabuska, vice-minister

Secretariat

Seigo Nagasaki, confidential secretary
H. Kondo, do.
Hirota Kurihara, secretary

Section for Interior Affairs

Hisayoshi Kondo, chief

Section for Exterior Affairs

Katsuaki Yamanouchi, chief

Section for Inspection, etc.

Hirota Kurihara, chief

Board of Ceremonies

Count Ujitaka Toda, grand master
Yukichi Ito, vice do.
Tomotsuna Iwakura, chief ritualist
G. Miyaji, chief musician

Services to H.I.M. the Empress

Count Keizo Kagawa, grand master
Katsuaki Yamanouchi, master

Services to H.I.H. the Crown Prince

Marquis T. Nakayama, grand master
S. Katsura, master
Viscount A. Nishikinokoji, master

Imperial Treasury

Viscount Chiaki Watanabe, director

Bureau of Imperial Estates

Baron Chiaki Watanabe, superintendent

Bureau of Peerages

Prince Tomosada Iwakura, superintendent

Services of the Imperial Cookery

Count K. Kagawa, grand master

Bureau of Palace Superintendence

T. Ogasawara, superintendent

Imperial Police Station

T. Ogasawara, chief

Imperial Library

E. Yamaguchi, director

Bureau of Imperial Works

Dr. Tokuma Katayama, director

Bureau of Imperial Mews

Viscount Kototada Fujinami, director

Bureau of Imperial Sepulchres

E. Yamaguchi, director

Bureau of Imperial Physicians

Dr. Genkei Oka, president

Bureau of Imperial Venery

Count U. Toda, director

Bureau of Purchase

Seigo Nagasaki, director

Bureau of Court Auditors

T. Saito, director

Bureau of Imperial Gardens

H. Fukuba, director

Privy Court Councillors

Marquis Sanetsune Tokudaiji, lord keeper of the seals (Naidaijin)
Marquis Naohiro Nabeshima
Baron Dr. Kensai Ikeda
Yasushi Miura
Viscount Dr. Tsunatsune Hashimoto
Baron Saburo Osaki
Baron Dr. Hiroyuki Kato
Baron Mamoru Funakoshi
Baron Masayoshi Tsutsumi
Baron Dr. Jun Iwasa
Baron Motohiko Katori
Marquis T. Nakayama
Count Ujitaka Toda
Major-General Masashi Sato
Viscount Osanaga Takatsuji
Baron Torao Komeda
Viscount Kototada Fujimani
Seigo Nagasaki
Viscount Motonari Higashizono
Viscount Ujiyasu Hojo
Baron Nagayoshi Maki
Kinsaku Maruo

Secretariat of the Naidaijin

Chichibu Hidaka
Raizo Nosaki

Bureau of Imperial Private Record

J. Hosokawa, president
Count Kenko Hirohashi, confidential secty
Ikki Kudo, do.

Imperial Museum

Migaku Mataon, director-general

Peerage Boys and Girls School

General Count K. Nogi, director

Services to the Imperial Princes

Saburo Baba, grand master of court of Prince Fushimi
Y. Ito, grand master of court of Prince Arisugawa
Baron Hanabusa Yoshimoto, do. Pr. Kwanin
Sentaro Katsura, do. Pr. Higashi-fushimi
C. Hidaka, master of court of H. I. H. Princess Komatsu
J. Tanaka, do. H. H. Prince Kacho
Hidegoro Kagawa, do. Pr. of Yamashima
Saburo Asow, do. Pr. Kitashirakawa
Keizaburo Tsunoda, do. Prince Kuni
S. Tsuboi, do. Prince Nashimoto

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (GWAIMU SHO)

1, Kasumigaseki, Tokyo
Count Jutaro Komura, minister
Kikujiro Ishü, vice minister
Yosaku Yoshida, private sec. to minister
Otojiro Sasano, do.
Count S. Terashima, do.
Kumataro Honda, do.

Kiroku Kwa (Section of the Archives)
Kumataro Honda, chief secretary

Zinjikwa (Sec. of Protocol and Personnel)
Shuichi Hagiwara, chief secretary

Kwaikei Kwa (Section of Accounts)
Shizuwo Nishimura, chief secretary

Honyaku Kwa (Section of Translations)
Shinsaku Kodera, chief secretary

Denshin Kwa (Section of Telegraphy)
Kijuro Shidehara, chief secretary

Torishirabe Kwa (Section of Law Affairs)
Kijuro Shidehara, chief secretary

Bureau of Diplomacy (Seimu Kyoku)
Tetsukishi Kurachi, director

Bureau of Commerce (Tsusho Kyoku)
Shuichi Hagiwara, director

HOME DEPARTMENT (NAIMU SHO)

2, Ote-machi, Itchome
Hirata Jocuke, minister
Ikki Kitokuro, vice-minister

Minister's Secretariat (Daijin Kuwanbo)
Kitagawa Tumihiko, private secretary

Counsellors (Sanjikuwan)
Midzuno Rentaro
Inoue Tomoichi
Tsukawoto Seiji
Sugiyama Shigoro
Kohashi Ichita

Minister's Secretariat (Daijin Kwanbo)
Oya Yasushi, chief of the accounts office
Sugiyama Shigoro, chief of the Taiwan office and Karafuto office
Nagano Kan, chief of the document office

Bureau of Shrines and Temples (Jinsha Kyoku)
Inoue Tomoichi, director

Direction of Local Administration (Chiho Kyoku)
Tokonami Takejiro, director
Inouye Tomoichi, secretary
Nakagawa Nozomu, do.

Direction of Police Affairs (Keiho Kyoku)
Arimatsu Erigi, director
Kawamura Takeji, secretary

Engineering Bureau (Doboku Kyoku)
Inuzuka Katsutaro, director
Toki Kahei, secretary
Okino Tadao, engineer
Kondo Toragoro, engineer
Harada Teisuke, do.
Okazaki Yoshiki, do.
Ichinosi Kyojiro, do.
Adachi Taksujiro, do.
Kurashige Tetsuzo, do.
Okumura Chosaku, do.
Ikeda Maruo, do.
Goto Unpei, do.
Miguno Shigendo, do.
Okuda Yiichiro, do.
Yamane Miki, do.
Sakate Sadaashi, do.
Noda Koichi, do.
Josiah Conder, hon. adviser

Sanitary Bureau (Eisei Kyoku)
Kubota Seitaro, director
Tsukamoto Seiji, counsellor
Noda Tadahiro, engineer
Ando Kujiro, do.
Uchino Senkichi, do.

Bureau of Religions (Shukyo Kyoku)
Shiba Junrokuro, director
Nagano Kan, secretary

Taiwan Sotokufu
General Count Sakuma, governor general

Metropolitan Police (Keishi Cho)
Kamei Eizaburo, superintendent general

Karafulocho
Hiraka Teitaro, governor

Hokkaidocho
Kawashima Jun., governor

Governors of Cities and Prefectures (Fu and Ken)
Abe Ko, Tokyo
Omori Shoichi, Kyoto
Takasaki Chikaaki, Osaka
Baron Sufu Kohei, Kanagawa
Hattori Ichizo, Hyogo
Arakawa Yoshitaro, Nagasaki
Count Kiyosu Ienori, Niigata
Shimada Kotaro, Saitama
Koyama Zyunji, Gumma
Ishiwara Kenzo, Chiba
Mori Masataka, Ibaraki
Nakayama Miyozo, Tochigi
Aoki Yoshio, Nara
Hayashi Ichizo, Miye
Fukano Ichizo, Aichi
Rinoie Ryusuke, Shidzuoka
Kumagae Küchiro, Yamanashi

Kawashima Junkan, Shiga
Susuki Sadakichi, Gifu
Oyama Tsunamasa, Nagano
Terada Sukeyuki, Miyagi
Nishigawa Shotaro, Fukushima
Kasai Shinichi, Iwate
Takeda Chiyosaburo, Aomori
Mabuchi Eitaro, Yamagata
Shimooka Chuji, Akita
Nakamura Zynnkuro, Fukui
Murakami Yoshiwo, Ishikawa
Usami Katsuo, Toyama
Kotsumori Ryo, Tottori
Maruyama Shigetoshi, Shimane
Taniguchi Tomegoro, Okayama
Munakata Sei, Hiroshima
Watanabe Toru, Yamaguchi
Izawa Takio, Wakayama
Watanabe Kateusaburo, Tokushima
Onoda Motohiro, Kagawa
Ando Kensuke, Ehime
Ishiwara Keuzo, Kochi
Terahara Nagateru, Fukuoka
Chiba Sadamoto, Oita
Inoue Kosai, Saga
Kawaji Toshigasu, Kumamoto
Takaoka Nookichi, Miyazaki
Sakamoto Sannosuke, Kagoshima
Hibi Shigeaki, Okinawa (Loo-choo)

FINANCE DEPT. (OKURA SHO)

1, Otemachi Itchome
Marguis Katoura Taro, minister
Wakatsuki Reijiro, vice-minister

Minister's Secretariat

Sudzuki Shigeru, private secretary to the minister chief of the document office
Isono Sodajiro, chief of the accounts office
Tsumaki Raiko, chief of the building and repairing office
Yabashi Kenkichi, engineer

Councillors

Sugawara Michiyoshi
Ichiki Otohiko
Nonaka Kiyoshi
Ninomiya Motonari
Ono Giichi
Mori Shunrokuro
Kuroda Yoshio
Matsumoto Osamu

Accounts Bureau (Shukei Kyoku)

Hashimoto Keizaburo, director
Ichiki Otohiko, chief of the office of the general budget and settled accounts
Okochi Kiko, chief of book-keeping office

Revenue Bureau (Shuzei Kyoku)

Sakurai Tetsutaro, director
Sugawara Michiyoshi, chief of internal revenue office
Nonaka Kiyoshi, chief of customs office
Sudzuki Shigeru, chief of collection and accounts office
Nishino Gen, secretary

Financial Bureau Office (Rizai Kyoku)

Shoda Kazuye, director
Mori Kengo, secretary
Den Akira, secretary
Sengoku Masayoshi, secretary
Ninomiya Motonari, chief of banks section
Nishino Gen, secretary
Nagashima Riuji, chief of national treasury
Sugi Teijiro, chief of section of miscellaneous affairs

Mint

Hasegawa Tameji, director

Tobacco Monopoly Bureau

Hamaguchi Yuko, president

President's Secretariat

Ikebukuro Hidetaro, director of dept.
Kono Iwao, councillor
Sujiura Kenichi, do.
Hara Tsurujiro, do.
Mori Shoichiro, do.
Imakita Sakunozuke, councillor
Mizoguchi Jiunta, controller
Mori Shunrokuro, do.
Okainura Tamago, do.
Ikeda Shigeyuki, do.
Kato Morikazu, do.
Sasaki Kyoshiro do.

Collection Department

Hamaguchi Yuko, director
Oku Kenzo, chief of appraising section
Mori Shoichiro, chief of tobacco section
Kono Iwao, chief of salt section
Ikeda Keihachi, councillor
Ikeda Shigeyuki, controller
Den Akira, do.
Mori Shoichiro

Sale Department

Matsumoto Jui, director
Imagita Sakunosuke, chief of sale section
Kato Moriichi, chief of forwarding section
Ono Giichi, controller

Manufactures Department

Sasaki Jenjiro, director
Ishii Junjiro, chief of working section
Takata Kanzo, chief examining section

Special National Consolidation Bureau

Tsukada Tatsujiro, director
Matsumoto Osamu, secretary
Iuchi Isamu, do.

Building Office (Rinji-Kenchikubu)

Tsumaki Raiko, director
Kimoto Fusataro, controller

WAR DEPARTMENT (RIKUGUN SHO)

1, Nagata-cho, Itchome

General Viscount Terauchi, G.C.B., minister
Lt.-General Baron Ishimoto, vice-minister

COUNCILLORS

Yoshimura, Y. | Dr. Akiyama, M.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER—
Lt. Col. Watanabe

MINISTER'S COMMISSARIAT

Col. Tachibana, adjutant (chief)

PERSONAL AFFAIRS BUREAU (JINJI KYOKU)

Major. General Hongo, director
Col. Miyazaki, director of rewards office
Col. Kusabu, dir. of appointment office

ARMY AFFAIRS BUREAU (GUNMU KYOKU)

Lt.-General Baron Usagawa, director
Colonel Ono, infantry office
Colonel Oi, army affairs office
Colonel Asakawa, cavalry office
Colonel Shimakawa, artillery office
Colonel Inoue, engineering office

QUARTERMASTER'S SUBSISTENCE AND PAY DEPARTMENT (KEIRI KYOKU)

1st Class sub-Intendant, Military Intendant General Baron Tomatsu, director
2nd Class sub-Intendant Kuma, director of computation office
Kato, director of clothing and provisions office
Col. Sugimura, director construction office

VETERINARY SCHOOL (JUIGAKKO)

Vet. Srg. Col. Dr. Imaidzumi, director

MEDICAL BUREAU (IMU KYOKU)

Surgeon-Lieut.-Genl. Dr. Mori, director
Surg. Col. Onichi, director of sanitary office
Surg. Col. Nakadate, dir. of medical office

JUDGE ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT (HOMU KYOKU)

Judge Advocate Shimizu, director

GUNI GAKKO

Surgeon-Colonel Haza, acting director

SCHOOL OF QUARTERMASTERS, SUBSISTENCE AND PAY AFFAIRS (KEIRI GAKKO)

Inspector Col. Ono, director

H.I.M.'s AIDE-DE-CAMP (JIJU BUKWAN)

General Viscount Okazawa, director

CROWN PRINCE'S AIDE-DE-CAMP (TOGU BUKWAN)

Lieut-General Baron Muraki, director

NAVAL DEPT. (KAIGUN SHO)

1, Kasumigaseki Nichome, Kojimachiku
Vice-Admiral Baron M. Saito, minister
Vice-Admiral T. Kato, vice-minister

MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT (DAIJIN KANBO)

Captain K. Nomaguchi, adjutant
Commander T. Hiraoka, adjutant and private secretary to the minister

BUREAU OF MILITARY AFFAIRS (GUMMU KYOKU)

Vice-Admiral Baron T. Nakamizo, director

BUREAU OF PERSONNEL (JINJI KYOKU)

Vice-Admiral B. Ogura, director

BUREAU OF MEDICAL AFFAIRS (IMU KYOKU)

Surgeon-General S. Kimura Saneyoshi, *I.*, director

NAVAL MEDICAL COLLEGE (KAIGUN GUNI GAKKO)

Surgeon-General T. Honda, president

BUREAU OF GENERAL ACCOUNTS AND SUPPLIES (KEIRI KYOKU)

Paymstr.-General K. Fukunaga, director

PAYMASTERS' SCHOOL (SHUKEIKAN RENSHUJO)

Paymr.-Inspector K. Utsunomya, president

BUREAU OF JUSTICE (SHIHO KYOKU)

——— director

DEPARTMENT OF NAVAL EDUCATION (KAIGUN KYOIKUHOMBU)

Vice-Admiral Baron T. Sakamoto, chief
Rear-Admiral K. Murakami, chief of first section
Rear-Admiral K. Murakami, chief of second section

NAVAL ACADEMY (KAIGUN DAIGAKKO)

Vice-Admiral H. Shimamura, president

NAVAL COLLEGE (KAIGUM HEIGAKKO), Etajima

Rear Admiral S. Yoshimatsu, president

NAVAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE (KAIKUN KIKAN GAKKO), Yokosuka

Engineer Rear-Admiral K. Nagamine, president

GUNNERY SCHOOL (HOJUTSU RENSHUJO), Yokosuka

Captain T. Sento, president

TORPEDO SCHOOL (SUIRAIJUTSU RENSHUJO), Nagaura

Rear-Admiral T. Kitakoga, president

Artificers' School (Kikanjutsu Renshojo), Hokosuka
Engineer Captain S Ito, president

Department of Material of the Navy (Kaigun Kanseihombu)
Rear-Admiral K. Matsumoto, chief
Rear-Admiral R. Kawashima, chief of 1st section
Capt. N. Niwa, chief of second section
M. Fukunaga, inspr. of naval construction
Engineer Rear-Admiral Y. Yamamoto, chief of fourth section

Naval Arsenal (Kaigun Zoheisho)
Inspr. General of Naval Ordnance, K. Sawa, supdt.

Shimose Powder Factory (Shimosekayaku Soizosho)
M. Shimose, *K.*, superintendent

Hydrographic Office (Suirobu)
Rear-Admiral Y. Nakao, hydrographer

Department of Works *pro. tem.* (Rinji Kaigun Kenchikubu)
Vice-Admiral T. Kato, chief

Board of Admirals (Kaigun Shokan Kaigi)
Vice Admiral Baron M. Saito, chairman

Naval Court Martial (Tokyo) Gumpo Kaigi
S. Uchida, senior enquirer

Naval General Staff Office (Kaigun Gunreibu)
Admiral Count H. Togo, chief
Vice-Admiral Baron M. Misu, second to chief
Captain Y. Egashira, adjutant
Commander D. Iwamura, adjutant
Do. Saski, do.

YOKOSUKA NAVAL STATION
(Bokosuka Chinju-fu)
Vice-Adl. Baron H. Kamimura, cdr.-in-chief
Rear-Admiral K. Koidzum, chief of staff
Commander Y. Kanno, adjutant

Naval Arsenal (Kaigun Kosho,
Rear-Admiral K. Wada, supt.

Direction of Accounts and Supplies (Kaigun Keirbu)
Paymaster-General M. Aibara, director

Port Office (Komuu)
Real-Admiral R. Ide, chief

Direction of Reserve Ships (Yobikambu)
Real-Admiral R. Ide, director

Naval Barracks (Kaiheidan)
Captain T. Sento, acting chief

Torpedo Division (Suiraidan)
Real-Admiral T. Kitagowa, chief

Naval Hospital (Kaigun Byoin)
Surgeon General J. Suzuki, president

Naval Court Martial (Gumpo Kaigi)
Y. Kawachi, senior enquirer

Naval Prison (Kaigun Kangoku)
Y. Iwasaki, superintendent

KURE NAVAL STATION
(Kure Chinjufu)
Vice-Adl. M. Yamanouchi, comdr.-in-chief
Rear-Admiral Heitaro Takenouchi, chief of staff

Naval Arsenal (Kaigun Kosho)
Rear-Admiral Syetuka Igiti, chief

Accounts and Supplies (Kaigun Keiribu)
Paymaster Inspector Junkichi Nakadai

Port Office (Komubu)
Rear-Admiral Ichibei Mori, chief

Direction of Reserve Ships (Yobikambu)
Rear-Admiral Ichibei Mori, chief

Naval Barracks (Kaiheidan)
Captain Junkichi Yajima, chief

Torpedo Division (Suiraidan)
Captain Gunkichi Magoi, chief

Naval Hospital (Kaigun Byoin)
Surgeon-General S. Tsuruta

Naval Court Martial (Gumpo Kaigi)
S. Yamada, senior enquirer

Naval Prison (Kaigun Kangoku)
Y. Niki, superintendent
Naval Dockyard
Sako Yamado, chief constructor

SASEHO NAVAL STATION
(Saseho Chinjufu)
Vice-Admiral Baron Uriu, comdr.-in-chief
Rear-Admiral T. Tsuchiga, chief of staff
Commander S. T. Seki, adjutant

Naval Arsenal (Kaigun Kosho)
Rear-Admiral Fujü, superindt.

Direction Accounts and Supplies (Kaigun Keiribu)
Paymaster Inspector K. Shisa

PORT OFFICE (KOMUBU)
Captain N. Matsumura, chief

DIRECTION OF RESERVE SHIPS (YOBIKAMBU)
Cantain N. Matsumura, director

NAVAL BARRACKS (KAIHEIDAN)
Captain T. Miyashi, chief

TORPEDO DIVISION (SUIRAIDAN)
Captain K. Kimura, chief

NAVAL HOSPITAL (KAIGUN BYOIN)
Surgeon-General Y. Oota, president

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL (GUMPO KAIGI)
M. Miyashita, senior enquirer

NAVAL PRISON (KAIGUN KANGOKU)
M. Nagane, superintendent

MAIDZURU NAVAL STATION
(MAIDZURCHINJUFU)
Vice-Adl. Baron S. Kataoka, comr.-in-chief
Rear-Admiral S. Kato, chief of staff
Commander C. Horiye, adjutant

NAVY YARD (KAIGUN KOSHO)
Rear-Admiral H. Sakamoto, director

DIRECTION OF ACCOUNTS AND SUPPLIES
(KAIGUN KEIRIBU)
Paymaster K. Tomita, director

PORT OFFICE (KOMUBU)
Rear-Admiral S Takagi, chief

DIRECTION OF SHIPS IN RESERVE
(YOBIKAMBU)
Real-Admiral S. Takagi, director

NAVAL BARRACKS (KAIHEIDNA)
Captain Y. Nishiyama, chief

TORPEDO DIVISION (SUIRAIDAN)
Captain G. Mori, chief

NAVAL HOSPITAL (KAIGUN BYOIN)
Surgeon Inspector B. Tomatsuri, president

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL (GUMPO KAIGI)
K. Taniyama, senior enquirer

NAVAL PRISON (KAIGUN KANGOKU)
K. Narazaki, superintendent

TAKESHIKI NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT
(TAKESHIKI YOKOBU)
Vice-Adl. Baron S. Mukoyama, comdt.
Captain R. Yefuchi, chief of staff
Lieut.-Commander S. Hidzuno, adjutant

BAKO NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT
(BAKO YOKOBU)
Rear-Adm. T. Amoto, commandant
Commander S. Yokao, chief of staff
Lieut. Comdr. T. Hara, adjutant

OHMINATO TORPEDO DIVISION
(OHMINATO SUIRANDAN)
Captain N. Miyaoka, chief

STANDING SQUADRON (JOBIKANTAI)
Vice-Admiral R. Togo comdr.-in-chief
Rear-Admiral K. Kamimura, comdr. of divn.
Rear-Admiral S. Dewa, comdr. of division
Rear-Admiral S. Urin, do.
Rear-Admiral T. Nashida, do.
Captain K. Shimamura, chief of staff
Lieut.-Commander T. Nagata, adjutant

FOREIGN EMPLOYES
Arthur Lloyd, instructor in English in the Naval Academy and Naval Medical School
Armand Baillod, instructor in English in the Naval College
Mrs. Baillod, do.
Mark Maun, do.
Edward Stanley Stephenson, instructor in English in the Naval Engineering College
(*For Fleet see end of Directory*)

EDUCATION DEPT. (MOMBU SHO)
1, Takehira-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Komatsuban Eitaro, minister
Okada Ryohei, *Bu.*, vice-minister

MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT (DAIJIN KAMBO)
Akashi Takaichiro, *Ho.*, confidential secty.

BUREAU OF SPECIAL SCHOOL AFFAIRS
(SEMMON GAKUMU KYOKU)
Fukuhara Riojiro *Ho.*, chief

BUREAU OF COMMON SCHOOL AFFAIRS
(FUTSU GAKUMU KYOKU)
Matsumura Mosuke, *Ho.*, chief

BUREAU OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS
(JITSUGYO GAKUMU KYOKU)
Mano Bunji, *Ko.*, *K.*, M.I.M.E., chief

TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF JAPAN
(TOKYO TEIKOKU DAIGAKU)
1, Motofuji-cho, Hongo, and Meguromura Komaba, Tokyo

In this list the University degrees are represented by the following abbreviations :—*H.* Hogakuhakushi (Doctor of Law) *K.* Kogakuhakushi (Dr. of Engineering) *R.*, Rigakuhakushi (Dr. of Science) *I.* Igakuhakushi (Dr. of Medicine), *B.* Bungakuhakushi (Dr. of Literature), Nogakuhakushi *N.* (Dr. of Agricultural Science) *Rin.* Ringakuhakushi (Dr. of Forestry), *J.* Juigakuhakushi (Dr. of Veterinary Science), *Ho.* Hogakushi (Bachelor of Law), *Hor.* Horitsugakushi (B. of Law), *Ko.* Kogakushi (B. of Engineering), *Ri.* Rigakushi (B. of Science), *Ig.* Igakushi (B. of Medicine), *Bu.* Bungakushi (B. of Literature), *Ju.* Juigakushi (B. of Veterinary Science), *Y.* Yakugakushi (B. of Pharmacology), *No.* Nogakushi (B. of Agricultural Science), *Nog.* Nogeikagakushi (B. of Agricultural Chemistry), *Ring.* Ringakushi (B. of Science of Forestry).

Hamao Arata, Baron LL.D. (Cantab.) pres.
Professors Matsui Naokichi *R.*, PH. D., Kawase Zentaro *Ri. R.*, Koto Bunjiro *Ri. R.*, PH.D., Hijikata Yasushi, *Ho. H.*, Ueda Kazutoshi, *Bu.*, *B. R.*, Hozumi Yatsuka, *Bu.*, *H.* Mitsukuri Kakichi, *R.* PH.D., Aoyama Tanemichi, *Ig.*, *I.*, Tsuboi Kumazo, *Bu*, *Ri.*, *B.*, Watanabe Wataru, *Ri.*, *K.*, Sakurai Joji, *R.*, F.C.S., LL.D., Takahashi Juntaro, *Ig.*, *I.*, Miyoshi Shinrokuro, *Ko.*, *K.*, councillors
Shimizu Hikogoro, Takebe Naomatsu, Nakamura Kyohéi, secretaries
Wada Mankichi, *Bu.*, librarian
Terao Hisashi, *R.*, *Ri.*, licencié de sciences mathématiques, director of Tokyo Astronomical Observatory
Matsumura Jinzo, *R.*, curator of the Botanic Garden
Sato Sankichi, *Ig.*, *I.*, principal of the Hospital
Iijima Isao, *Ri.*, *R.*, director of the Marine Biological Station
Kawase Zentaro, *Rin.*, *R.*, director of the College of Forestry

College of Law

Hozumi Yatsuka, *Bu.*, *H.*, director

Professors

Hozumi Nobushige *H.*, barrister-at-law, Jurisprudence
Henry T. Terry, B.A., English Law
Miyazaki Michisaburo, *Ho.*, *H.*, History of Legal Institutions
Hozumi Yatsuka, *Bu.*, *H.*, Constitution
Umé Kénjiro, *Hor.*, *H.*, docteur en droit, Civil Law
L. H. Lonholm, DR. JUR., German Law
Yamazaki Kakujiro, *Ho.*, *H.*, Political Economy
Kanai Noburu, *Bu.*, *H.*, Political Economy
Hijikata Yasushi, *Ho.*, *H.*, barrister-at-law, Civil Code and English Law
Tomizu Hiroto, *Ho.*, *H.*, barrister-at-law, Roman Law
Terao Toru, *Hor.*, *H.*, Public International Law
Okano Keijiro, *Ho.*, *H.*, Commercial Law
Matsuzaki Kuranosuke, *Ho.*, *H.*, Finance
Okada Asataro, *Ho.*, *H.*, Criminal Law (now in the service of Chinese Govt.)
Louis Bridel, licencié en droit, French Law
Matsunami Niichiro, *Ho.*, *H.*, Commercial Code
Takahashi Sakue, *Ho.*, *H.*, Private International Law
Yamada Saburō, *Ho.*, *H.*, Private Intnl. Law
Onozuka Kiheiji, *Ho.*, *H.*, Politics
Minobe Tatsukichi, *Ho.*, *H.*, Comp. History of Legal Institutions
Shida Kotaro, *H.*, *H.*, Civil Code
Takano Iwasaburo, *Ho.*, *H.*, Statistics
Yahagi Eizo *Ho.* *H.*, Political Economy
Kato Shoji, *Ho.*, *H.*, Code of Civil Procedure and Law of Bankruptcy
Kakehi Katsuhike, *Ho.*, *H.*, Administrative Law
Kawazu Sen, *Ho.*, *H.*, Political Economy
Nakagawa Kotaro, *Ho.*, *H.*, Code of Criminal Procedure
Tachi Sakutaro, *Ho.*, *H.*, Diplomatic History and Pub. Inter. Law
Oliver Mitchell Wentworth Sprague., A.M., PH.D., Political Economy and Finance
Kawana Kenshiro, *Ho.*, *H.*, Civil Code and German Law

Assistant Professors

Nomura Junji, *Ho.*, Public Law (absent)
Matsuoka Kinhei, *Ho.* (absent)
Matsumoto Joji, *Ho.* (absent)
Nakada Kahoru, *Ho.*, History of Legal Institution
Makino Eiichi, *Ho.*, French Law

Lecturers

Viscount Tajiri Inajiro, *H.*, B.A., Practical Finance
Ogawa Shigeyiro, Prison Law
Kitamura Taiichi, Judicial Decision under the Tokugawa Government
Kawamura Josaburo, *Hor.*, *H.*
Matsuoka Yoshimasa, *Ho.*, French Law
Okuda Yoshito, *Ho.* *H.*, Civil Code
Ichiki Kitokuro, *Ho.*, *H.*, Adm. Law

College of Medicine

Professor Aoyama Tanemichi, *Ig.*, *I.*, directr.

Professors

Osawa Kenji, *I.*, M.D., Physiology
Ogata Masanori, *Ig.*, *I.*, Hygiene
Koganei Yoshikiyo, *Ig.*, *I.*, Anatomy
Takahashi Juntarō, *Ig.*, *I.*, Pharmacology
Miura Moriji, *Ig.*, *I.*, M.D., Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
Shimoyama Junichirō, *S. Y.*, PH.D., Pharmacy
Tanba Keizō, *S. Y.*, PH.D., Pharmacy
Aoyama Tanemichi, *Ig.*, *I.*, Medicine
Sato Sankichi, *Ig.*, *I.*, Surgery
Katayama Kuniyoshi, *Ig.*, *I.*, Forensic Medicine
Komoto Jujiro, *Ig.*, *I.*, Ophthalmology
Hirota Tsukasa, *Ig.*, *I.*, Predicatories
Kumagawa Mune, *Ig.*, *I.*, Medl. Chemistry
Nagai Nagayoshi, *R. Y.*, PH.D., Pharmacy
Yamagiwa Katsusaburo *Ig.*, *I.*, Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
Miura Kinnosuke, *Ig.*, *I.*, Medicine
Doi Keizo, *Ig.*, *I.*, Dermatology and Syphilis
Kondo Jihan, *Ig.*, *I.*, Surgery
Osawa Gakutarō, *Ig.*, *I.*, Anatomy
Irisawa Tatsukichi, *Ig.*, *I.*, Medicine
Tashiro Yoshinori, *Ig.*, *I.*, Surgery
Kure Shuzo, *Ig.*, *I.* Psychiatry
Okada Waichirō, *Ig.*, *I.*, Otologie Rhinologie and Laryngologie
Kinoshita Seichiū, *Ig.*, *I.*, Gynakol und Geburtshilfe
Niwa Tokichiro Sei *Y.*, Pharmaceutical Technology

Assistant Professors

Futamura Ryojiro, *Ig.*, Anatomy
Nagai Sen, *Ig.*, Physiology
Miyamoto Shiku, *Iga.*, Medicine
Yokote Chiyonosuke, *Iga.*, *I.*, Hygiene
Hashimoto Sessai, *Ig.*, Medicine
Ishiwara Hisashi, *Ig.*, Dentistry
Miwa Shintarō, *Ig.*, *I.*, Pedetrics
Nakaizumi Yukinori, *Ig.*, Ophthalmology
Iwase Yūichi, *Ig.*, Gynakol und Geburtshilfe (absent)
Mita Tesoku, *Ig.*, Forensic Med.
Sudō Kenzō, Medical Chemistry
Chiba Special School of Medicine (Chiba) Ogiu Rokuzo, director
Sendai Special School of Medicine (Sendai) Yamagata Chukai, *I.*, director
Okayama Special School of Medicine (Okayama), Suga Koreyoshi, *I.*, director
Kanazawa Special School of Medicine, Takayasu Migito, *I.*, director
Nagasaki Special School of Medicine, Tashiro Tadashi, director

College of Engineering

Watanabe Wataru, *Ri. K.*, director

Professors

Miyoshi Shinrokuro, *Ko.*, *K.*, Naval Architecture
Watanabe Wataru, *Ri.*, *K.*, Mining and Metallurgy
Mano Bunji, *Ko.*, *K.*, M.I.M.E., Mechl. Engrng.
Nakano Hatsune, *Ko.*, *K.*, M.SC., F.M.I.E.E. Electrical Engineering
Nakamura Tatsutarō, *Ko.*, *K.*, Architecture
Matoba Naka, *Ko.*, *K.*, Mining & Metallurgy
Inokuchi Ariya, *Ko.*, *K.*, Applied Mechanics Mech. Engineering
Nakajima Yeiji, *Ri.*, *K.*, Civil Engineering
Kawakita Michitada, *Ko.*, *K.*, F.C.S., M.S.C.I., Applied Chemistry
Nakayama Hidesaburo, *Ko.*, *K.*, Civil Eng.
Yamakawa Gitaro, *Ko.*, *K.*, Electrical Eng.
Asano Osuke, *Ko.*, *K.*, Electrical Eng.
Hiroi Isamu, *K.*, Civil Engineering
Terano, Seiichi, *Ko.*, *K.*, Naval Architecture
Frank Prior Purvis, F.R.S.N., A., M.I.N.A., WH.S., Naval Architecture
Yemori Jōkichirō, *Ko.*, *K.*, applied chemistry
Shiba Chūzaburō, *Ko.*, *K.*, M.I.N.A., Marine Engineering
Arisaka Shōzō, *Ko.*, *K.*, Technology of Arms
Ho Hidetaro, *Ko.*, *K.*, Electrical Engineering
Suehiro Chūsuke, *Ko.*, *K.*, Mining and Metallurgy
Kusunose Kumaji, *Ko.*, *K.*, Ancien eleve de l'Ecole d'application des Poudres et Salpetres, Technology of Explosives
Tawara Kuniichi, *Ko.*, *K.*, Mining and Metallurgy
Tsukamoto Yasushi, *Ko.*, *K.*, Architecture
Hattori Shikajiro, *Ko.*, *K.*, Civil Engineering
Oshima Michitaro, *K.*
Kamoi Takeshi
Ito Chuta, *Ko.*, *K.*, Architecture
Inouye Jinkichi, *Ko.*, *K.*, Applied Chemistry

Assistant Professors

Sagawa Eijiro, *Ri.*, Geology & Mineralogy
Sano Riki, *Ko*, Architecture
Tanaka Yoshio, *Ko.*, Applied Chemistry
Takemura Kango, *Ko.*, Mechanical Engineering and Marine Engineering
Yokota Seinen, *Ko.*, *K.*, Naval Architecture and Dynamics (in Europe)
Kamo Masao, *Ko.*, Mechanical Engineering (absent)
Shibata Keisaku, *Ko. K.*, Civil Engineering and Applied Mechanics (absent)
Arakawa Bunroku, *Ko.*, Electrical Engineering (absent)
Sekino Tadashi, *Ko.*, Architecture
Suehiro Kyoji, *Ko.*, Naval Architecture and Dynamics
Funahashi Ryosuke, *Ko.*, Mining and Met.
Tanaka Fuji, *Ko.*, Mechanical Engineering
Ito Yeizaburo, *Ko.*, Applied Chemistry
Katsura Benzo, *Ko.*, Mining and Metallurgy (absent)
Kimishima Hachiro, *Ko.*, Civil Engineering (absent)
Uchimaru Saiichiro, *Ko.*, Mechanical Engineering
Usami Keiichiro, *Ko.*, Applied Chemistry (absent)
Okochi Masatoshi, *Ko.*, Technology of Arms
Nishida Sei, *Ko.*, Civil Engineering
Matsuda Benzo, *Ko.*, Marine Engineering
Kuribara Kanji, *Ko.*, Chemistry
Yoshikawa Ko., *Ko.*, Mining & Metallurgy
Yokoyama Katsuto
Kujirai Tsunetaro, *Ko.*, Electrical Engrng.
Kita Genitsu

Lecturers

Tsuruuchi Jitsutaro, Technology of Arms
Fukao Shichiro, *Ko.*, Technology of Explosives
Kita Genitsu, *Ko.*, Chemistry
Yamamoto Tadaoki, *Ko.*, Electrical Engineering, Designs and Drawing
Hinata Shosaku, *Ko.*, Technology of Arms
Uori Chūzo, *Ko.*, Civil Engineering
Yamanonchi Masaaki, *Ho.*, Industrial Economy
Enami Tsunekichi, *Ko.*, Mining and Metallurgy
Hori Yetsunojo, *Ri.*, *F. C. S.*, Organic Chemistry, etc.
Hara Kado, *Ho.*, *H.*, Mining Law
Tomiogi Tomoyoshi, *Bu.*, Aesthetics
Matsunaga Shinnosuke, *Ko.*, Chemistry
Kinoshita Yoshio, *Ko.*, Industrial Economy
Kondo Motoki, *Ko.*, Naval Architecture
Saito Makoto, *Ko.*, Marine Engines
Nonaka Sueo, *Ko.*, Architecture
Mori Hikozo, *Ko.*, Locomotives
Koriki Naoshiro, Spinning and Weaving

Kondo Toragoro, *Ko.*, *K.*, Adminstrative Law affecting engineering works
Noutomi Iwaichi, *Ko.*, Electrical Engineering, Designs and Drawings
Kato Seiichi, *Ko.*, Naval Architecture

College of Literature

Tsuboi Kumazo, *Ri.*, *Bu.*, *B.*, Director

Professors

Hoshino Hisashi, *B.*, Chinese Literature and Chinese History
Motora Yujiro, *B.*, PH.D., Psychology, Ethics and Logic
Inoue Tetsujiro, *Bu.*, *B.*, Philosophy and History of Philosophy
Tsuboi Kumazo, *Bu.*, *Ri.*, *B.*, History and Geography
Karl Florenz, M.A., PH.D., *B.*, German Language and Literature
Emile Heck, licencié des lettres, French Language and Literature
Hojino Yoshiyuki, *B.*, Japanese History
Nakajima Rikizo, B.A., B.D., PH.D., *B.*, Ethics and Logic and Psychology
R. von Koeber, PH.D., Philosophy
John Lawrence, M.A, English Language and Literature
Uyeda Kazutoshi, *Bu.*, *B.*, Japanese Language and Literature
Mikami Sanji, *Bu.*, *B.*, Japanese History
Takakusu Junjiro, M.A., M.A.B., PH.D.B., Sanscrit
Takebe Tongo, *Bu.*, *B.*, Sociology
Otsuka Yasuji, *Bu.*, B. Aesthetics
Mitsukuri Genpachi, *Ri.*, *B.*, History and Geography
Haga Yaichi, *Bu.*, *B.*, Japanese Language and Literature
Siratori Kurakichi, *Bu.*, *B.*, Chinese Philosophy, Chinese History and Chinese Literature and Language
Hattori Unokichi, *Bu.*, *B.* (now in the service of the Chinese Government)
Anezaki Masaharu, *Bu.*, *B.*, Science of Religion
Tanaka Yoshinari, *B.*, Japanese History
Ichimura Sanjiro, *B.*, Chinese History
Hagino Yoshiyuki, *B.*, Japanese History

Assistant Professors

Wada Mankichi, *Bu.*, Librarian
Murakawa Kengo, *Bu.*, European History, Geography
Fujioku Sakutaro, *Bu.*, *B.*, Japanese Literature
Shionoya On, *Bu.*, Chinese Literature (abt.)
Hoshina Koichi, *Bu.*, Japanese Language and Literature
Yano Niichi, *Bu.* (now in the service of the Chinese Government)
Shinmura Izuru, *Bu.*, Japanese Language
Kuroita Katsumi, *Bu.*, *B.*, Diplomatics
Fujioka Katsuji, *Bu.*, Philology
Uno Tetsundo, *Bu.*, Chinese Philosophy
Ueda Seiji, *B.*, German Language and Literature
Yoshida Kumaji, *B.*, Pedagogics
Okada Masayuki, Chinese Literature

Lecturers

Kuroki Yasuo, Chinese Language
Hatano Toshio, *B.*, Science of Religion
Murakami Sensho, *B.*, Buddhism
Chang Ting Yen, Chinese Language
John T. Swift, A.B., A.M. (Yale) English
Mori Taijiro, Chinese Literature
Shidehara Taira, *Bu.*, *B.*, Korean History
Kobayashi Ichiro, *Bu.*, Logic
Mori Taijiro, Chinese Literature
Mayeda Eun, *B.*, Buddhism
Sekine Masanao, Japanese Language
Cesare Norsa, Italian Language
Kanazawa Shozaburo, *Bu.*, *B.*, Korean Language
Jean Baptiste Beuf, French
Murakami Naojiro, *Bu.*, History
Fujishiro Teisuke, *Bu.*, German Language
Uyeda Bin, *Bu.*, English Literature
Arthur Lloyd, M.A. (Cantab) do. do.
Hayama Manjiro, *Bu.*, German do
Kusaka Kan, Chinese do.
Sasa Seiichi, *Bu.*, do. Literature
Yasugi Sadatoshi, *Bu.*, Russian do.
Sasaki Nobutsuna, Japanese Literature
Hayashi Hirotaro, *Bu.*, Pedagogics
Koyanagi Kita, Chinese Philosophy
Kida Sadakichi, *Bu.*, Geography
Kato Kurotomo, *Bu.*, *B.*, Religion
Fukurai Tomokichi, *Bu.*, Psychology
Suzuki Torao, *Bu.*, Chinese Literature

College of Science

Prof. Sukurai Joji, director

Professors

Sakurai Joji, *R.*, F.C.S., Chemistry
Mitsukuri Kakichi, *R.*, PH.D., Zoology
Terao Hisashi, *Ri.*, *R.*, licencié dès sciences et mathématiques, Astronomy
Koto Bunjiro, *Ri.*, *R.*, PH.D., Geology, Paleontology, and Mineralogy
Iijima Isao, *Ri.*, *R.*, PH.D., Zoology
Fujisawa Rikitaro, *Ri.*, *R.*, PH.D., Math'tics
Yokoyama Matajiro, *Ri.*, *R.*, Geology Paleontology, and Mineralogy
Matsumura Jinzo, *R.*, Botany
Tanakadate Aikitsu, *Ri.*, *R.*, F.R.S., Physics
Tsuboi Shogoro, *Ri.*, *R.*, Anthropology
Hirayama Shin, *Ri.*, *R.*, Astronomy
Miyoshi Manabu, *Ri.*, *R.*, Botany
Jimbo Kotora, *Ri.*, *R.*, Geology, Paleontology and Mineralogy
Nagaoka Hantaro, *Ri.*, *R.*, Theoret'l Physics
Omori Fusakichi, *Ri.*, *R.*, Seismology
Haga Tamemasa, *Ko.*, *R.*, Chemistry
Watase Shozaburo, *No.*, *R.*, Zoology
Ikeda Kikunae, *Ri.*, *R.*, Chemistry
Tsuruda Kenji, *Ri.*, *R.*, Physics
Takaki Teiji, *Ri.*, *R.*, Mathematics
Sakai Eitaro, *Ri.*, do.
Tamaru Takuro, *Ri.*, *R.*, Physics

Assistant Professors

Matsubara Koichi, *Ri.*, Chemistry

Nakamura Seiji, *Ri.*, *R.*, Physics
Yoshie Takuji, *Ri.*, Mathematics
Imamura Akitsune, *Ri.*, *R.*, Seismology
Iizuka Akira, *Ri.*, Zoology
Majima Toshiyuki, *Ri.*, Chemistry
Yabe Yoshitada, *Ri.* (now in the service of the Chinese Government)
Hirayama Seiji, *Ri.*, Astronomy
Fujü Kenjiro, *Ri.*, Botany
Kuwano Hisato, *Ri.*, (Chinese Govt.)
Nakagawa Senkichi, *Ri.*, Mathematics

Lecturers

Kishinoue Kamakichi, *Ri.*, *R.*, Fisheries
Terada Torahiko, *Ri.*, Physics
Yamazaki Naonasa, *Ri.*, Geography
Yatsu Naohide, *Ri.*, Zoology
Hattori Hirotaro, *Ri.*, Botany
Yabe Hisakatsu, *Ri.*, Geology
Fuji Kyotoku, *Ri.*, Physics
Hirabayashi Takeshi, *Ri.*, Applied Geology

College of Agriculture

Matsui Naokichi *R.*, PH.D., director

Professors

Matsui Naokichi, *R.*, PH.D., Chemistry
Wadagaki Kenzo, *Bu.*, *H.*, Agricultural Politics and Political Economy
Ishikawa Chiyomatsu, *Ri.*, *R.*, PH.D., Zoology, Entomology, and Sericulture
Inagaki Otsuhei, Agricultural Physics and Meteorology
Sasaki Chujiro, *Ri.*, *R.*, Zoology, Entomology and Sericulture
Katsushima Sennosuke, *Ju.*, *J.*, Veterinary Medicine and Surgery
Suto Giyemon, *Ju.*, *J.*, Veterinary Medicine and Surgery
Yokoi Tokiyoshi, *No.*, *N.*, Agriculture
Kawase Zentaro, *Rin.*, *R.*, Forestry
Nitobe Inazo, *No.*, *N.*, *H.*, Plantation
Honda Kosuke, *No.*, *N.*, Zootechny
Honda Seiroku, *Rin.*, *R.*, PH.D., Forestry
Tanaka *Ko.*, *Ju.*, *J.*, Veterinary Anatomy
Kozai Yoshinao, *No.*, *N.*, Agricul. Tech.
Kawai Shitaro, *Ri.*, *R.*, Forestry
A. Hofmann, Forestry
Tokishige Hatsukuma, *Ju.*, *J.*, Veterinary Medicine and Surgery
Tsuno Keitaro, *Ju.*, *J.*, Veterinary Hygiene and Pharmacology
Toyonaga Masato, *No.*, *N.* (in the service of the Korean Govt.)
Shirai Kotaro, *Ri.*, Vegetable Pathology
Migita Hanshiro, *Ri.*, *R.*, Forestry
Suzuki Umetaro, *No.*, *N.*, Chemistry
Yahagi, Eizo, *Ho.*, *H.*, Agriculture

Assistant Professors

Yoshikawa Suketeru
Takahashi Teizo, *No.*, *N.*, Agricultural Chemistry
Sato Kwanij, *No.*, Agriculture
Kawashima Meihachi, Forestry (absent)
Ikeno Seiichiro, *Ri.*, Botany (absent)
Kubo Takemaro, *No.*, Agriculture
Kusano Shunsuke, *Ri.*, Botany
Wakimizu Tetsugoro, *Ri.*, Geology and Soils
Ogura Kotaro, *Ju.*, Pathological Anatomy and Physiology
Hara Hiroshi, *No.*, Agriculture
Moroto Kitaro, *Rin.*, Forestry
Nitta Naoshi, *Ju.*, *J.*, Bacteriology
Mimura Shozaburô, *Rin.*, Forestry
Hotta Seiitsu, *Rin.*, Forestry
Sawamura Shin, *No.*, *N.*, Agric'l Chemistry
Aso Keijiro, *No.*, *N.*, Agricultural Chemistry
Suzuki Shigehiro, *No.*, Agricultural Chemistry
Yakuwa Gishichiro, *No.*, Zootechny (abt.)

Lecturers

Murakami Tatsugoro, *Bu.*, Ethics and Pedagogics
Hara Kado, *Ho.*, *H.*, Forest Law
Toyama Kametaro, *No.*, *N.*, Zoology
Uchimura Hyozo, *Ju.*, Horse-Shoeing
Kani Teijiro, *Ju.*, Veterinary Medicine
Miyake Küchi, *R.*, Vegetable Physiology and Botany
Iwate Chuzo, *Ho.*, Encyclopaedia of Law
Imai Kiyoshi, *Ju.*, Veterinary Medicine and Surgery
Imai Kippei, *Ju.*, *J.*, Hippology
Chiga Tatsuo, *No.*, Melioration of Land

Kyoto Imperial University (Kyoto Teikoku Daigaku)

Baron Kikuchi Dairoku, *R.*, president
Toda Kaichi, Political Economy
Mori Shunkichi, secretary
Shima Bunjiro *Bu.*, librarian

College of Law

Prof. Inoue Mitsu, *Ho.*, *H.*, director

Professors

Iwaya Magozo, *H.*, *Dr.*, *Jur.*, Professor of the Peking University
Inouye Mitsu, *Ho.*, *H.*, Constitution, Public Law and German Law
Oda Yorozu, *Ho.*, *H.*, Administrative Law
Senga Tsurutaro, *H.*, *Dr.*, *Jur.*, Public International Law and German Law
Tajima Kiji, *Ho.*, *H.*, Political Economy and Finance
Niida Masutaro, *Ho.*, *H.*, Code of Civil Procedure, and German Law
Niho Kamematsu, *Ho.*, *H.*, Jurisprudence and German Law
Haruki Ichiro, *Ho.*, *H.*, Roman Law, and English Law
Okamura Tsukasa, *Ho.*, *H.*, Civil Code, and French Law
Katsumoto Kanzaburo, *Ho.*, *H.*, Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure
Keto Katsumoto, *Ho.*, *H.*, Commercial Code and English Law, Bankruptcy
Atobe Sadajiro, *Ho.*, *H.*, Private International Law and French Law
Okamatsu Santaro, *Ho.*, *H.*
Nakajima Tamakichi, *Ho.*, Civil Code and English Law
Ishizaka Otoshiro, *Ho.*, Civil Code

Kanbe Masao, *Ho.*, Political Economy and Finance
Suehiro Shigeo, *Ho.*, *H.*, Political History Political and French Law
Nakajima Tamakichi, *Ho.*, Civil Code

Assistant Professors

Sato Ushijiro, *Ho.*, Politics
Sasaki Soichi, *Ho.*, Administrative Law
Takarabe Seiji, *Ho.*, Political Economy
Ichimura Mitsue, *Ho.*, Public Law and Administrative Law (abroad)
Ban Fusajiro, *Ho.*, Civil Code
Ogawa Gotaro, *Ho.* (absent)

Lecturers

Okamoto Yanamatsu, *Ig.*, *I.*, Forensic Medicine
Ikebe Yoshikata, Histy. of Jap. Legal Inst.
Takeda Sei, *Ho.*

College of Medicine

Araki Torasaburo, *I.*, M.D., director

Professors

Inoko Shikanosuke, *Ig.*, *I.*, Surgery
Kasahara Mitsuoki, *Ig.*, *I.*, Medicine
Araki Torasaburo, *I.*, M.D., Med. Chemistry
Suzuki Buntaro, *Ig.*, *I.*, Anatomy
Amaya Senmatsu, *Ig.*, *I.*, Physiology
Ito Hayazo, *Ig.*, *I.*, Surgery
Morishima Kurata, *Ig.*, *I.*, Pharmacology
Fujinami Akira, *Ig.*, *I.*, Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
Nakanishi Kametaro, *Ig.*, *I.*, Medicine
Asayama Ikujiro, *Ig.*, *I.*, Ophthalmology
Okamoto Yanamatsu, *Ig.*, *I.*, Forensic Medic.
Hirai Ikutaro, *Ig.*, *I.*, Paediatrics
Matsuura Ushitaro, *Ig.*, *I.*, Dermatology and Syphilis
Matsushita Teiji, *I.*, Hygiene
Imamura Shirikichi, *I. Ig.*, Psychiatry
Adachi Buntaro, *Ig.*, *I.*, Anatomy
Watsuji Shunji, *I. Ig.*, Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology
Hayami Takeshi, *Ig.*, *I.*, Pathology
Matsuoka Mechiharu, *Ig.*, *I.*, Orthopedic Surgery
Takayama Shohei, *I.*, Obstetrics

Assistant Professors

Kaya Riukichi, *Ig.*, Medicine (abroad)
Katayama Yoshinori, *S.*, Pharmacology
Torigata Ruizo, *Ig.*, Surgery
Fukuda Tsunesuke, *Ig.*, Medicine
Matsuoka Michiharu, *Ig.*, *I.*, Orthopedic Surgery (abroad)
Kakisawa Nobuyoshi, *Ig.*, Hygiene
Inoue Katsuji, *Ig.*, Medical Chemistry
Hayami Takeshi, *Ig.* (abroad), Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
Miura Sōichiro, *Ig.*, Paediatrics
Asahara Shinjiro, *I.*, M.D. (Berlin), and Ballimore, Surgery
Ishikawa Hidezurumaru, *Ig.* Physiology
Nakamura Hachitaro, *Ig.*, Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
Ichikawa Kiyoghi, *Ig.*, Opthalmology
Obo Otohiko, *Ig.*, Dermatology and Syphilis

Lecturers

Akimoto Ryūjiro, *Ig.*, Pract. on the Phantom

Hospital.

Ito Hayazo, *Ig.*, *I.*, principal
Katayama Yoshinori, S., manager

College of Medicine (At Fukuoka)

Omori Harutoyo, *Ig.*, *I.*, Director.

Professors

Nakayama Morihiko, *Ig.*, Surgery
Goto Motonoske, *Ig.*, *I.*, Medical Chemistry
Ito Sukehiko, *Ig.*, *I.*, Paediatrics
Koyama Riutoku, *Ig.*, *I*, Anatomy
Miyairi Keinosuke, *Ig.*, *I.*, Hygiene
Miyake Hayashi, *Ig.*, *I.*, Surgery
Onishi, Katutomo *I.*, Opthalmology
Hayashi Haruo, *Ig*, *I.*, Pharmacology
Inada Ryokichi, *I.*, Medicine
Naka Kinichi, *Ig.*, Medicine
Takayama Masao, *Ig.*, *I.*, Forensic Medicine
Sakurai Tsuneiiro, *Ig.*, *I.*, Anatomy
Nakayama Heijiro, *Ig.*, Pathology
Ishibara Makoto, *Ig.*, Physiology
Asahi Kenkichi, *Ig.*, Dermatology and Syphilis
Sasaki Yasutaro, *Ig.*, *I.*, Psychiatry
Kutbo Inokichi, *Ig.*, Otology and Rinology
Kamon Keitaro, *Ig.*, *I.*, Anatomy

Assistant Professors

Ishizaka Tomotaro, *Ig.*, *I.*, (abroad) Pharmacology
Tawara Jun, *Ig.*, Pathology
Sumita Masao, *Ig.*, Surgery
Takeya Hirokichi, *Ig.*, Medicine

Lecturers

Tsukaguchi Resaburo, Anatomy
Sumita Masao, *Ig.*, Surgery
Imabuchi Tsunehisa, *Ig.*, Gynaecology
Hikita Naotaro, *Ig.*, Opthalmology

Hospital

Onishi Katsutomo, *I.*, Principal

College of Science and Engineering

Kuhara Mitsuru, *Ri.*, *R.*, PH.D., director

Professors

Muraoka Hanichi, *R.*, PH.D., Physics
Kuhara Mitsuru, *Ri.*, *R.*, PH.D., Chemistry
Tanabe Sakuro, *Ko.*, *K.*, Civil Engineering
Namba Masashi, *Ri.*, *K.*, Licencié ès Sciences Physiques. Elect. Engineering
Futami Kyōsaburo, *Ri.*, *R.*, Civil Engin'g
Tomonaga Shōzo, *Ko.*, *K.*, Mechanical do.
Abe Masayoshi, *Ko.*, *K.*, Mining
Yoshida Hikorokuro, *Ri.*, *R.*, F.C.S., F.S.C.I., Chemical Technology
Osachi Yukichi, *Ri.*, *R.*, Chemistry
Saito Daikichi, *Ko.*, *K.*, Metallurgy
Kaneko Noboru, *Ko.*, Mechanical Engineering

Yoshikawa Kamejiro, *Ko.*, Chemical Technology
Otsuka Kaname, *Ko.*, *K.*, Mechanical Engineering
Ogawa Umesaburo. *Ko.*, *K.*, Civil Engineering (absent)
Tomonaga Shozo, *Ko.*, *K.*, Mechanical Engineering
Yokobori Jisaburo, *Ko.*, *K.*, Metallurgy
Yamada Kunihiko, *Ko.*, *K.*, Mining
Ofuji Takahiko, *Ko.*, *K.*, Strength of Construction
Aoyagi Eiji, *Ko.*, *K.*, Elect. Engineering
Matsumura Tsuruzo, *Ko.*, *K.*, Mechanical Engineering
Mizuno Toshinojo, *Ri.*, *R.*, Physics
Hosoki Matsunosuke, *Ko.*, *K.*, Chemical Technology
Miwa Kanichiro, *Ri.*, *R.*, Mathematics
Hibi Tadahiko, *Ko.*, Civil Engineering
Kawai Jutaro, *Ri.*, *R.*, Mathematics
Takahashi Shoji, *Ko.*, Metallurgy
Toda Kaichi, Industrial Economy
Ono Kansei, *Ko.*, Mechanical Engineering
Nishiwaki Yoshihisa, *Ko.*, Telephony
Inoue Kyoshiro, *Ko.*, Mining & Metallurgy
Kimura Masamichi, *Ri.*, Physics
Shinjo Shinzo, *Ri.*, Physics
Nobara Yasuo, *Ri.*, Chemical Technology

Lecturers

Hasegawa Tei, *Ko.*, Telegraphy
Shimizu Yasukichi, *Ko.*, Administrative Law as affecting Engineering Works
Omori Fusakichi, *Ri.*, *R.*, Seismology
Oda Yorozu, *Ho.*, *H.*, Mining Law
Matsunaga Rokuji, *Ko.*, Mechanical Engineering
Wado Takeo, *Ri.*, Mathematics
Miyajima Uhei, *Ri.*, Physics
Hachiya Sadaoki, *Ko*, C. Technology
Hirano Masao, *Ko.*, E. C. Engineering
Shioya Masujiro, *Ko.*, E. C. Railway
Tonegawa Morisaburo, *Ko.*, Telephony
Furuya Yoshio, *Ko.*, Elec. Engineer

Assistant Professors

Chikashige Masumi, *Ri.*, *R.*, Chemistry (in Europe)
Hiki Tadasu, *Ri.*, Mining
Matsumoto Hitoshi, *Ri.*, Chemistry
Ogura Kohei, *Ko.*, Chemistry
Oi Kiyokazu, *Ko.*, Civil Engineering
Kashiwagi Yoshisaburō, *Ri.*, Physics
Hori Kakutarō, *Ko.*, Mechanical Engnrg.
Yoshikawa Saneo, *Ri.*, Mathematics
Nagasawa Yasutomo, *Ko.*, Mechanical Engineering
Aichi Kaichi, *Ri.*, Physics
Matsui Motooki, *Ri.*, Chemistry
Motono Ko, *Ko.*, Electrical Engnrg.
Nakagawa Tokuro
Kaiso Kusuka *Ri.*, Chemistry
Shimizu Yoshikazu Electrical Engnrg.

College of Literature

Matsumoto Bunzaburo, *Bu.*, *B.*, Director

Professors

Tanimoto Yutaka, *B.*, Pedagogics
Matsumoto Matataro, *Bu.*, *B.*, Psychology
Matsumoto Bunzaburo, *Bu.*, *B.*, Philosophy
Kuwagi Genyoku, *Bu.*, *B.*, Philosophy
Uchida Ginzo, *Bu.*, *B.*, Jap. History
Kano Naoyoshi, *Bu.*, Chinese Language and Literature
Fujishiro Teisuke, *Bu.*, *B.*, Occidental Literature

Assistant Professors

Sakaguchi Noboru, *Bu.*, History and Geography
Shima Bunjiro, *Bu.*, Introduction to Literature
Sakaki Ryōsaburo, *Bu.* (abroad)
Shinmura Izaru, *Bu.* (abroad)
Takase Takejiro, *Bu.*, *B.*, Chinese Philosophy
Asanaga Sanjiro, *Bu.*, Philosophy
Ishibashi Goro, *Bu.*, Geography

Lecturers

Amaya Senmatsu, *Ig.*, *I.*, Physiology
Atsuta Riichi, Indian Philosophy
Piel Oriense, French
Emil Schiller, German
Frank Alanson Rombard, English

NORTH EASTERN IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY
(Tōhoku Teikoku Daigaku, Sendai)

College of Agriculture (Sapporo)

Sato Shōsuke, *No.*, *N.*, PH. D. Director

Professors

Sato Shōsuke, *No.*, *N.*, Agriculture
Miyabe Kingo, *No.*, *N.*, Botany
Minami Takajiro, *No.*, *N.*, Agriculture
Yoshii Toyozo, Nōgeigakushi, Agriculture
Hashimoto Sagoro, *No.*, Zootechny
Matsumura Matsutoshi, *No.*, *R.*, Zoology, Entomology and Sericulture
Oshima Kintaro, *No.*, Agri. Chemistry
Takaoka Kumao, *No.*, Agri. and Political Colonization

Assistant Professors

Hatta Saburo, *R.*, Zoology, Entomology & Sericulture
Tokito Kazuhiko, *No.*, Agri. Physics
Suda Kinnosuke, *No.*, Zoology, Entomology and Sericulture
Hoshino Yūzo, *No.*, Horticulture
Akimine Masao, *No.*, Agriculture
Shōji Rikuzo, *No.*, Agriculture

MORIOKA HIGHER SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Tamari Kizo, *N.*, Director

TŌKYŌ HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOL

Otsuka Kubo-chō, Koishikawa, Tōkyo
Kanō Jigorō, *Bu.*, director
John Trumbull Swift, instructor in English
William E. L. Sweet, do.
Augustus Wood, do.

HIROSHIMA HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOL
(Koto-Shihan Gakko, Hiroshima)
Hojo Tokiyuki, *Ri.*, director
William Elliott, instructor in English
P. A. Smith, do.

FEMALE HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOL
Hongo, Tokyo
Takamine Hideo, director
Mary Copeland Dodge, English

FIRST HIGHER SCHOOL
Hongo, Tokyo
Nitobe Inazo, N., N., director
John Nicholson Seymour
Wilhelm Gundert
C. Giraud
E. B. Clark
Ernst Emil Junker

SECOND HIGHER SCHOOL
Sendai
Nakagawa Hajime, director
W. Denning, instructor
G. A. Forrest, do.
August Degenhardt do.

THIRD HIGHER SCHOOL
Kyoto
Orita Hikoichi, M.A., director
C. M. Cady, B.A., instructor
J. K. Goodrich, do.
P. S. Brasch, do.

FOURTH HIGHER SCHOOL
Kanazawa
Yoshimura Torataro, director
Edward Gauntlett, English
K. Steiner, instructor
E. Wohlfarth, do.
G. R. Bedinger do.

FIFTH HIGHER SCHOOL
Kumamoto
Matsuura Torasaburo, director
N. Fritz von Wenkstern, English, Latin and German
Ernest Charles Hugh Moule, English
Max August Golber, German

SIXTH HIGHER SCHOOL (OKAYAMA)
Sakai Sukeyasu, director
Cary Richard Colburn, instructor
C. Scharschmidt, do.
Franz Otto Hellfritzsch, do.

SEVENTH HIGHER SCHOOL
Iwasaki Yukichika, director
J. Murdoch, M.A., instructor
Miss Sophie Büttner, do. German

EIGHTH HIGH SCHOOL (NAGOYA)
Oshima Gishiu, *Bu.*, Director

YAMAGUCHI HIGHER COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
Yokoji Ishitaro, temporal director
Charles Howard Ross, instructor
Edward Gauntlett, Kun Shun, Tei Chiu Ko, C. L. Rotzel

KOBE HIGHER COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
(Kobe-Hyogo)
Mizushima Tetsuya, director
Albert G. Belding, instructor
Frank Müller, do.
Henri Perrin, do.
C. W. Davidge do.
Mary Oldenburg do.
Sin Zun Tai, do.

NAGASAKI HIGHER COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
(Nagasaki)
Kumamoto Arinao director
An Yei Chu, Ri Shun Sho, Maurice Raymond, Georges de Katers, John Moerle Davis, Ri Sho Wu, Konrad Knopp
Walirian Wascilivich Popof instructor
Joseph Lichitenberg do.

TOKYO HIGHER COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
(1, Hitotsubashidori-cho, Kanda)
Matsuzaki Kuranosuke, *Ho.*, *H.*, director
Alexander Joseph Hare, instructor
Ed. J. Blockhuys, do.
Alexander Petrof, do.
Richard Heise, do.
P. Jacoulet, do.
Henry L. Fardel, do.
Arthur Lloyd, do.
Ernest P. Ruse, do.
Cesare Norsa, do.
Henry F. Bray, mechanic

TOKYO HIGHER TECHNICAL SCHOOL
(Kuramae, Asakusa)
Teshima Seiichi, director
Frederick Woodrough, E. T. Sykes

FOREIGN LANGUAGES SCHOOL
(Hitotsubashi-dori, Kanda, Tokyo)
Murakami Naojiro, *Bu.*, director
Paul Jacoulet, instructor
A. Hoerbe, do.
Cesare Norsa, Italian
Alexander Petrof, Russian
A. W. Medley, English
Gonzago Juriency de la Espana, Spanish
Chang Ting Yen, instructor in Chinese
Sun Yum Chion, instructor
K. T. Achaya Tamil, do.
W. George Smith, do.
Kun Kin Po, do.
En Shun, do.
Boku Wa Yo, do.
N. L. Dutt, Hindustani do.

IMPERIAL SCHOOL OF ART
(Tokyo Bijutso Gakko)
Ueno Park, Tokyo
Masaki Naohiko, *Ho.*, director

TOKYO ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Uyeno Park, Tokyo
Yubara Motoichi, director
Heinrich Werkmeister, Violincello, Bass Piano
August Junker, Singing, Violincello, etc.
Herman Heydrich, Piano.
R. Koeber, PH. D., do.
Sharlotte Fleck, Singing

TOKYO MO-A GAKKO
(Blind and Dumb School)
77 Sasugaiacho Koishikawa
Konishi Nobuhachi, director

IMPERIAL LIBRARY
(Uyeno Park, Tokyo)
Tanaka Inagi, *Bu.*, director

IMPERIAL ACADEMY (TOKYO)
Baron Kato Hiroyuki, *B. H.*, chairman

OSAKA HIGHER TECHNICAL SCHOOL
Yasunaga Yoshiaki, *K.*, director
R. F. Veatch, do.
E. Clare
E. T. Sykes

KYOTO HIGHER TECHNICAL SCHOOL
Nakazawa Iwata, *Ko.*, *K.*, director
Virginia Clarkson Cady, English

SENDAI HIGHER TECHNICAL SCHOOL
Nakagawa Kenjiro, director

NAGOYA HIGHER TECHNICAL SCHOOL
Doi Sukesaburo, director

KUMAMOTO HIGHER TECHNICAL SCHOOL
Nakahara Junzo, *K.*, director

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPT. (NOSHOMU SHO)

Kobiki-cho
Matsuoka Yasukowa, minister
Kume Kynia, vice-minister

SECRETARIAT (DAIJIN KWAMBO)
Katayama Yoshikatsu, private secretary
Matsumura Shinichiro, do.
Kudo Eüchi, councillor
Hida Heijiro, do.
Oka Minoru, do.
Shikuri Eiji, do.
Mimatsu Takeo, do.
Shimamura Tasaburo, do.
Murakami Riukichi, do.
Miyauchi Kunitaro, do.
Katsuke Kuniomi, do.
Nagai Toru, do.
Katayama Yoshikatsu, councillor
Otani Junsaku, do.
Matsuzaki Juzo do.
Okamoto Eitaro, do.
Yamawaki Haruki, do.
Beppu Ushitaro, do.
Tsurumi Sakichio, do.
Shijo Takahide, do.
Akaboshi Tenta, secretary

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE (NOMUKYOKU)
Maki Bokushin, director

BUREAU OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHOKO KYOKU)
Morita Mokichi, director

BUREAU OF FORESTRY (SANRIN KYOKU)
Nakajawa Tomojiro, director

BUREAU OF MINING (KOZAN KYOKU)
Isobe Masaharu, director

BUREAU OF MARINE PRODUCTS (SUISAN KYOKU)
Koyama Junji, director

PATENT OFFICE (TOKYO KYOKU)
Oda Hajime, director

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION (NOJI SHIKENJO)
Kozai Yoshinao, chief

IMPERIAL COMMERCIAL MUSEUM (SHOHIN CHINRETSUKWAN)
Tsurumi Sakichio, chief

IMPERIAL IRON FOUNDRY
Baron Nakamura Yujiro, president

MARINE PRODUCTS SCHOOL (SUISAN KOSHIUJO)
Matsubara Shinnosuke, chief

SERICULTURAL SCHOOL (SANGYO KOSHUJO)
Honda Iwajiro, chief (Tokyo)
Matsunaga Gosaku, chief (Kyoto)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (TEISHIN SHO)

No. 1, Zenigame-cho Kojimachi-ku
Baron Goto Shimpei, minister
Nakashoji Ren, vice-minister

MINISTER'S CABINET (DAIJIN KANBO)
Komori Yusuke, private secretary
Nakaya Hirokichi, chief of section
Yukawa Motomi, do.

FOREIGNER
William H. Stone, M.I.E.E.

COUNCILLORS (SANJIKWAN)
Niakaya Hirokichi
Munesuya Kikuma
Yukawa Motomi
Higo Hachiji
Futakami Heiji

ACCOUNTS BUREAU (KEIRI KYOKU)
Machida Shigemasa, director
Tanaka Takeo, chief of section
Kabahara Kyushire, do.
Nakanishi Shiro, do.
Yoshii Shigenori, Dr. Eng. do.
Saisho Bunji, director, Osaka branch

DIRECTION GENERAL OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (TSUSHIN KYOKU)
Komatsu Kenjiro, director
Munesuye Kikuma, chief of section
Sakano Tetsujiro, do.
Tanaka Jiro, do.
Higo Hachiji, do.
Futagami Hyeji, do.
Oî Saitaro, Dr., Eng. do.
Asano Osuke, do. do.

FOREIGNER
William H. Stone, M.I.E.E.

POST AND TELEGRAPH TRAINING SCHOOL (TSUSHIN KANRI RENSHUSHO)
Nomura Toku, president

POSTAL MUSEUM (YUBIN HAKUBUTSU KAN)
Munesuye Kikuma, president

LOCAL FIRST-CLASS POST OFFICES (ITTO YUBIN KYOKU)

Nomura Toku,	director,	Tokio
Shishido Shozo,	do.,	Osaka
Sugi Seizo,	do.,	Kyoto
Shimomura Hiroshi,	do.,	Yokohama
Tada Minoru,	do.,	Kobe
Yabunchi Keinosuke,	do.,	Nagasaki
Sumi Gensen,	do.,	Sapporo
Kawai Go,	do.,	Niigata
Kitsuki Kokichi,	do.,	Nagoya
Yoneda Narakichi,	do.,	Kumamoto
Komori Shichiro,	do.,	Sendai
Mori Giichi,	do.,	Hiroshima
Nakamura Osamu,	do.,	Utsunomiya
Nakamura Kojiro,	do.,	Nagano
Yoshikuni Kanezo,	do.,	Amori
Utsunomiya Tomoye,	do.,	Kanazawa
Takei Tomosada,	do.,	Takamatsu
Murata Toranosuke,	do.,	Kagoshima

POSTAL MONEY ORDER & SAVINGS BANKS (YUBIN KAWASE CHOKIN KANRISHO)
Shimomura Hiroshi, director, Tokio
Kawakami Onojiro, director, Osaka, branch
Cho Shoren, director, Shimonoseki, do.

RAILWAY BUREAU (TETSUDO KYOKU)
Yamanouchi Ichiji, director
Nomura Ryutaro, Dr. Eng., chief of section
Fujita Koriki, chief of section

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS (TEIKOKU TETSUDO CHIO)
Hirai Seijiro, Dr. Eng., president
Yamanouchi Ichiji, vice-president
Masuda Reisaku, Dr. Eng., chief engineer
Zushi Tamiyorhi, Board director
Naito Hikosuke, do.
Nomura Yasaburo, do.
Kasuga Hidero, do.
Uyemura Shunpei, do.
Fujita Koriki, do.
Yamaguchi Junnosuke, engineer
Iwasaki Hikomatsu, Dr. Eng., engineer
Furukawa Sakajiro, engineer
Kuno Chigi, do.
Okada Takegoro, do.
Torikoshi Kinnosuke, do.
Inouye Tokujiro, do.
Tanaka Shohei, Dr. Science, engineer
Tamaki Bentaro, engineer
Takegasa Seitaro, do.
Nomura Ryotaro, Dr. Eng., engineer
Yoshii Shigenori, do. do.

HOKKAIDO RAILWAY DIRECTION BUREAU (HOKKAIDOTEIKOKUTETSUDOKANRIKYOKU)
Nomura Yasaburo, director

KYUSYU RAILWAY DIRECTION BUREAU (KYUSYU TEIKOKU TETSUDO KANRI KYOKU)
Uyemura Shunpei, director

MERCANTILE MARINE BUREAU (KWANSEN KYOKU)
Uchida Kakichi, director
MiyoshiShinrokuro, Dr. Eng., chief of section
Yukawa Motomi, chief of section
Ito Jisaburo, do.

LOCAL MARINE BUREAU (KAIJI KYOKU)

Nagura Chiken,	director,	Tokio
Umemura Sadaaki,	do.,	Osaka
Ishikawa Takeyuki,	do.,	Nagasaki
Takatori Yasutaro,	do.,	Hakodate

LOCAL MARINE BUREAU (KAIMU SHO)
Directors
Yoshizawa Gensaku, Niigata
Hayakawa Yoshio, Yokohama
Araki Katayasu, Toba
Shigeno Yutaka, Ishinomaki
Ichikawa Ippei, Fushiki
Sawabe Hatsuo, Shimizu
Okochi Tokuich, Uraga
Mogi Tsuguo, Handa
Miyamawari Sotaro, Kobe
Takabe Kankich, Sakai

Tsukagoye Reizo, Shimonoseki
Kawamura Kikunosuke, Tadotsu
Suzuyama Tokich, Kochi
Ota Kiyojiro, Itosaki
Watanabe Kamejiro, Mitsugahama
Tada Gonzaburo, Kuchinotsu
Yasui Chujiro, Kagoshima
Taketomi Shingo, Otaru
Kimura Seio, marine inspector, Shanghai

Bureau of Lighthouses, Buoys, Beacons, &c. Yokohama (Koro Hyoshiki Kanrisho)
Kusama Jifuku, director
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Russo-Chinese Bank		
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Union Church,	Bluff	178
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Grand Hotel,	Bund 18, 19,	20

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Dell'Oro & Co.		91
Dodwell & Co.		50
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Mollison & Co.		48
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MISCELLANEOUS		
Chamber of Commerce,	Bund	14
Club Germania		235, 237
Police Station		203
Public Hall		
Yokohama Fire Brigade		238
Yokohama United Club,	Bund	4B

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BIBLIOTHEK
DER KÖNIGLICHEN
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YOKOHAMA

Yokohama is the principal Treaty port of Japan, and was opened to foreign trade in July, 1859. It is situated on the Bay of Yokohama, a small bay on the western side of the Gulf of Yedo, in lat. 35 deg. 26 min. 11 sec. N., and long. 139 deg. 39 min. 20 sec., in the island of Honshiu, and is distant about eighteen miles from the capital, with which it is connected by a line of railway. The town having sprung up from a poor fishing village only, since the site was selected for a treaty port, instead of the little town of Kanagawa, possesses few attractions for the visitor. The scenery around, however, is hilly and pleasing, and on clear days the snow-crowned summit and graceful outlines of Fuji-san, a volcanic mountain 12,370 feet high—celebrated in Japanese literature and depicted on innumerable native works of art—is most distinctly visible, though some seventy-five miles distant. The native portion of Yokohama is compactly built of low houses with tiled roofs. The town is divided into two nearly equal parts, the western half being occupied by what was known, before the abolition of extra-territoriality, as the foreign settlement. Beyond the plain on which the town is built rises a sort of semi-circle of low hills called "The Bluff," which is thickly dotted with handsome foreign villas and dwelling-houses in various styles of architecture, all standing in pretty gardens. From these dwellings charming prospects are obtainable. Along the water-front runs a good road called the Bund, on which, facing the water, stand many of the principal houses and hotels, and the United Club. The streets are fairly paved, curbed, and drained. There are Anglican, French Catholic, Union Protestant, and several native Mission Churches in the Settlement. A fine Cricket and Recreation Ground exists in the Settlement, and there are well laid out Public Gardens on The Bluff. There is a fairly good Race Course situated about two miles from the Settlement. A good Boating Club also exists, which has provided facilities for deep sea bathing. The Public Hall, containing a theatre and assembly rooms, built of brick, is situated at the top of Camp Hill, and was opened in 1885. The chief public buildings in the native town are the Kencho, opposite the British Consulate, the Town Hall, which has a clock tower, and the Custom House. The Railway Station is also a creditable structure, being a well designed and commodious terminus. On the 12th August, 1899, a disastrous fire occurred in the Iseza Kicho district, in which some seventeen streets were swept by the flames, the number of houses destroyed being 3,237. The town is now in the enjoyment of an excellent water supply, large Waterworks having been completed in 1887. The harbour is much exposed, but two breakwaters, of an aggregate length of 12,000 feet, have been built and are so projected as to practically enclose the whole of the anchorage, leaving an entrance 650 feet wide between these extremities. There is a pier 1,800 feet long at which vessels may load or discharge. An extensive scheme for improving the harbour and providing better facilities for trade is being carried out. It was commenced in 1899, and is expected to be completed in 1912. A graving dock was opened on the 26th April, 1897; it is built of large blocks of granite and is 351 feet on the blocks, its length from the outside of the entrance to the head is 419 feet 10 inches, and from the outside caisson to the head 400 feet 3 inches. The width of the entrance is 60 feet 8 inches at the top and 45 feet 11 inches at the bottom. The depth is 35 feet 1 inch on the inside, and 31 feet 2 inches on the sill. The depth of water on the blocks is 27 feet 2 inches at spring tides, 26 feet 2 inches at ordinary springs, and 19 feet 8 inches at low water of spring tides. This is the smaller or No. 2 Dock of the Company. The No. 1 Dock, completed at the end of 1898, is 478 ft. 10 in. on the blocks and has a depth inside of 36 ft. 3 in. and on the sill of 34 ft. 1 in., the depth of water on the blocks being 28 ft. 10 in. at springs, 27 ft. 11 in. at ordinary springs, and 21 ft. 4 in. at low water of springs. Yokohama is well supplied with hotels, and also with English daily papers of which four are published in the port, namely, the *Japan Daily Mail*, *Japan Gazette*, *Japan Herald*, and *Japan Daily Advertiser*, and several weeklies.

The Japanese population of Yokohama numbered, on the 31st December, 1902, 314,333; at the end of 1900 the number was below 200,000. The number of foreign residents, exclusive of Chinese, was 2,447, of whom 1,089 were British; 527 Americans; 270 Germans, and 155 French. The Chinese population was returned at 3,800. The importance of the foreign element in the port may be gauged by the fact that they pay nearly 40% of the entire amount of business and income taxes collected in Yokohama, though they have no voice in the control of local affairs.

In 1907 the values of the different classes of Imports were :—

Beverages and Provisions	Yen 6,094,362	Machinery and Machine Tools	11,654,404
Clothing and Accessories ...	1,778,584	Metals, and Manufactures of ...	26,829,168
Cotton, Raw	14,409,013	Paper and Stationery	5,022,078
Cotton and Silk Piece Goods..	9,836,886	Rice	11,084,372
Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals	6,730,659	Sugar	7,628,381
Dyes and Paints	4,232,498	Wool and Woollen Manuf'res...	21,697,577
Grains and Seeds	2,685,993	Sundries	34,997,638
Horns, Ivory, Skins &c.	3,615,365		
Kerosine Oil	4,188,655	Total Imports, Yen	172,485,633

The values of the principal articles of Export in the same year were as follows :—

Copper (refined)	Yen 8,069,835	Benerages and Comestibles	4,927,599
Cotton Yarn and Piece Goods ...	1,917,944	Tea	5,826,718
Lacquered Ware	1,065,847	Sundries	31,195,977
Silk (Raw and Waste)	122,550,388		
Silk Piece Goods	30,334,226	Total Exports, Yen	205,888,534

The above figures represent the total imports and exports of both foreign and native goods. The export of tea during 1907 amounted to 13,494,790 catties or kins, which is less than in the previous year by over three quarters of a millions, and is more than three million less than the export of 1905. Nearly all the tea exported goes to America.

DIRECTORY

For Government Departments see under G.

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LIGHTHOUSE BUREAU, Moto Benten, Telephone 29, 1823
Director—Kusama Tokiyoshi
Chief Engineer—K. Takeda
Do. —T. Aoyama
Do. —K. Hirai
Machinery Works
Chief Engineer—K. Hirai
Light House Tender "Rashu Maru"
Captain—M. Nakao
Chief Engineer—R. Okada
Chief Mate—Y. Suzuki

POLICE STATION, Kagamachi—203
Superintendt.—Susumu Ikariyama
Inspectors—Seisuke Arima, Juzo Tanaka

POLICE STATION, Yamate Honcho
Inspector-in-charge—Kumasaburo Iwano

POST OFFICE, CENTRAL
H. Shimomura, director
H. Tanabe, chief inspector
S. Ichikawa, supt., domestic mails
C. Kawajiri, do. telegraph
S. Morio, do. telephone ex.
S. Shiwokawa, chief accountant
J. Ninagawa, electric engineer
Foreign Mail Department
Y. Yanagiya, superintendent
K. Katow, chief clerk
T. Iwahashi, do.
T. Inouye, inquiry office clerk

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT
S. Morio superintendent

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H. E. Manwaring, manager
Margaret Leist, secretary
M. Trockey, engineer
Leung Shunam, compradore
Paul Bourrel, chef de cuisine
J. Oishi, agent
Mme. Du Bousquet, matron

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A. Hasche do.
K. Gorse
C. Luhmann
Th. A. Thomsen (Kobe)

HALL, DR. C. H. H.—39A

HALL, JNO. W., Auctioneer, &c.,—61 T. Abbey

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E. Eddison, M.A.
R. L. Alkin, A.M.I.E.E.
A. W. S. Austen
Miss M. B. Austen
J. D. Collier
Miss H. A. Dunstan
W. D. S. Edwards
J. L. Graham
H. R. Graham
V. A. Hearne
Miss McAra

HEINLEIN, C. F., agent for John V. Farwell & Co., Chicago, Export, Commission, Silks &c., 77
C. F. Heinlein
R. Cox
N. Kiyohara

HELLER BROS., Merchants—176, Yamashitacho: Telep. H. 43; P. O. Box, 215, Tel. Ad. Helgo
Victor Heller
B. G. Cohen
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Anglo-Austrian Bank, Vienna
Providentia Austrian Insurance Co.
Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Co.

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F. Hellyer (Chicago)
T. W. Hellyer (Kobe)
K. S. Walbank (Chicago)
C. B. Stedman
A. T. Hellyer (Kobe)
C. H. Lightfoot, signs per pro. (Kobe)
W. F. Balden, do.

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Julius Helm, managing director
R. Schmidt-Scharff, director
P. A. Cox, do.
J. Helm, manager
C. J. Helm, secretary
L. Goldfinger
M. Bornhold
J. T. Helm
H. Bretschneider
B. Thompson
L. A. Corst

HERBERT DENT & CO., Merchants, 164 B; Tel. Ad. Godent;
Herbert F. Dent (London)
C. Robton, signs per pro.

HIGGINBOTHAM & CO., Share, Insurance and General Brokers and General Commission Agents: Tel. 1296, L.D. 559, No. 193 Yamachita-cho: Tel. Ad. Higginboth
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Tomekichi Uriu
G. M. dos Remedios
A. L. Bouffier
J. H. Makins

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J. H. MacLaren, sub-manager
John Scrymgeour, accountant
A. B. Lowson, assistant do.
J. H. Lind, do. do.
J. E. B. De Courcy, do. do.
B. C. Lambert, do. do.
E. S. Hooper, do. do.
A. G. Kellogg, do. do.
M. B. Lendrum, do. do.
G. F. Gordo
S. H. Hayashi
F. C. Ribeiro
T. E. da Silva
L. V. Ribeiro
F. X. dos Santos
J. Mendonça
J. Marques da Silva
C. A. Ribeiro
F. A. F. Gordo
B. M. Ritchie
F. X. Simoes
L. J. Ribeiro
W. H. da Costa
J. A. M. P. Guterres
L. J. Pereira
Miss B. Ozaki, stenographer
K. Kikushima
K. Machida
K. Ogawa
I. Ikariyama
Shiu Kiu, compradore

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Ozawa
W. Nimmerfall
G. Aoki

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J. S. Nicholl
F. H. Abbey
A. A. Nunes
L. Becker
G. B. Sparn

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Fleet Surg'n in Charge—R. F. Bate, R.N.
Writer—R. Clark
First S. B. Steward—J. A. Neal
Second S. B. Steward—R. W. Knight
S. B. Attendant—A. L. Burton

HOSPITAL—KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES MARINE-LAZARETH, 40 and 41, Bluff
Chefarzt — Oberstabsarzt Dr. Scholtz
Lazareth Inspektor—Schlaffke
Sanitaets - Vizefeldwebel —Von See
Ober-Sanitatsmaat—Wimmersperger

HOSPITAL—DR. ROKKAKU'S, No. 1457, Nakamura Machi; Tel. 967
Dr. K. Rokkaku, M.D., physician, surgeon, and director
Dr. Sato, M. B., resident physician
J. Hobayashi, treasurer

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Medical Inspector—W. R. DuBose, in command of Hospital
Surgeon—James C. Pryor
Asst-Paymaster—J. H. Gunnell
Pharmacist—T. N. Phillips
Hospital Steward—P. V. Tuttle
Hospital Steward—M. Kempkes
Chief Yeoman—L. M. Flowers
Chief Machinist's Mate—W. E. Bates
Hosp. App. 1st class—S. Yamata
Do., do., —J. E. McDaniel
Do., do. —W. H. Horner
Do., do., —M. Monblatt
Do., do., —J. M. Caldwell
First Sergeant—D. Riordan, in charge of guard
Corporal—George Warrell
10 Privates

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E. W. Frazar, chairman of the Committee
Matron—Miss Frances Gray

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Jules Dubois, proprietor
Mme. Jules Dubois

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H. R. Hunt
E. G. Hunt
J. H. Dinsdale

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D. Marshall
J. F. Drummond
C. E. Maligny
T. Walker
Miss A. Donker Curtius
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London and Lancashire Fire Insurance
Phoenix Assurance Co., Ld.
World Marine Insurance Co., Ld.
General Life Assurance Company
Provident Clerks' Mutual Life Assurce.
Royal Exchange Assce. Corp. (Marine Underwriting Agency)
Sea Insurance Co. Ld.
Federal Insurance Co. Ld.
Union Estate & Investment Co., Ld.

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H. I. Holm (Hamburg)
C. Illies, jr. (Yokohama)
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Hans Hansen, signs per pro.
H. Bosch, do.
E. Matthaei
C. Schulz
C. F. Benrath
Ed. Heine
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E. Kock
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P. Vautier (Tokyo) signs per pro.
W. Traun (do.)
R. Petersen (Tokyo) signs per pro.
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Dampfschiffs Rhederei "Union" A. G.
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Allianz Vers. Akt.-Ges., Berlin
Düsseldorfer Allgem. Versich. Ges., Düsseldorf
Forsäkrings - Aktiebolaget Hansa, Stocklm.
Fortuna "Allgemeine" Vers. Akt. Ges., Berlin
Germania Trspt. Vers. A. G., Berlin
Internat. Lloyd Transp. Vers. A. G., Berlin
Münchener Rückversicherungs Gesellschaft, Berlin
Oesterreichischer Phoenix, Wien
Rhenania Vers. A. G., Kolen. Rh.
Riunione Adriatica di Sicurita, Trieste
Union Internationale, Comp. d'Ass., Anvers

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H. T. S. Green, manager

W. H. Rose, sub-manager
M. D. Currie, accountant
G. A. Moir, assistant-accountant
H. W. Kilby, sub-accountant
E. L. Brigham, do.
L. M. Whyte, do.
H. S. Stetson do.
A. H. Gutierrez
F. da Roza
F. R. Baptista
K. Iida
C. Kafat
R. M. Ramos
S. Kariya
J. Wood
F. T. Asaka
K. K. Lee
Y. Tashiro
J. Walter
Pau Fai
Y. Kubo
I. Nskamura
K. Matsubara
E. Ritchie
Yeong Ah Leok, compradore

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H. E. Cole, managing director
J. F. Archbold, director
C. D. Campbell, do.
N. B. Morton, do.
A. E. Hinch, do. and secretary
P. E. Nicolle, do. and accountant

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S. Isaacs
E. Curjel

Ivison, H., Commission Agent and Coal Dealer—121c

Japan Cold Storage & Ice Company Ld., (Kabushiki Kaisha)—Works No. 116, Yamashita-cho
Yokohama Office No. 42; Tel. No. 991; Tel. Ad. Laffin
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Japan Daily Herald, 60, Main St.
T. Satchell, editor
H. G. Ball, sub-editor
J. Umezawa, translator
T. Takenami, reporter

Japan Gazette Press, Publishers, Printers, Lithographers, Collotypers, Bookbinders. Publishers "Japan Gazette," "Japan Morning Gazette' "Japan Weekly Gazette" "Japan Directory," "Yokohama Red Book"—No. 10
L. D. Adam
Cyril Allen
A. W. Sherriff
S. H. Somerton
J. Van Doern
H. J. Hearne
R. M. Clarke
T. M. Laffin, shipping reporter

Japan Import and Export Commission Company—63 : Tel. Ad. Guggenheim
B. Guggenheim, manager (New York)
F. P. Solomon
J. Guggenheim (Kobe)
J. P. da Costa
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Japan Mail, Daily and Weekly Newspapers—55
Capt. F. Brinkley, R.A., proprietor and editor
Robert Hay, manager
C. E. Bruce Mitford, sub-editor
F. G. Woodruff, collector
T. M. Laffin, marine reporter

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M. Baggallay
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A. Deveson
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Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.
Glen Line of Steamers
Indra Line of Steamers
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Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited
Triton Insurance Co., Limited
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K. Wilson, signs per pro.

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P. V. Mitchell
J. E. Kenderdine
Agency
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John Morris, do. do.
John West, do. do.
G. H. May, manager
F. H. J. Baker
K. Hisauchi

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S. Ida, general manager
E. Eichelberg, chief brewer
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O. Koch, signs per pro.

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J. Kuhn (Kobe)
I. Komor (Shanghai)
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J. Macbeth
C. E. Manton
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A. Liguori
E. F. Johnson
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J. Tornoe, manager and secretary
J. H. Schmidt
F. Woodruff
A. Richter
K. Miyasaki

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Karl Lewis

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A. S. Williamson, surveyor

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A. J. Rolfe
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Carter, Macy & Co. (New York)

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Geo. S. Clapp, do.
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William Harris, manager for Japan and Korea
A. G. Hearne, cashier
L. Reidhaar, medical examiner

MARTIN & Co., Coal Merchants—107
J. Martin
C. K. M. Martin
A. L. Haum
G. B. Vignolo
C. Kreger
H. Dallmier
W. Smith

MASON & Co., E. T., Silk Merchants.– 10, Bund, Teleph. 620, Tel. Ad. Masonet
W. L. Keane, manager

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W. Heitmann (Kobe)
A. Gerdts, signs per pro.
L. Bade
A. Keil
Agency
Bureau Veritas, Capt. J. Carst, survyr.

MENDELSON BROTHERS, Merchants—273
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F. Mendelson
E. Mendelson
M. Mendelson
H. J. Windett

MENIL, V., Lyons Dye Factory—166E
Mrs. V. Menil

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A. Ruinat, chief assistant
A. du Bousquet, assistant
L. Blanc, godown keeper
T. Nishikawa, interpreter
Y. Hirata, do.
Lai Bing Woon, compradore

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D. Messulam

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Chas. E. Miller
A. E. Pearson, chartered accountant
F. W. Mackie, do. do.
J. D. Miller.

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L'Abbé P. Rey, M.A.,
L'Abbé J. N. Guérin, M.A.
L'Abbé M. Steichen M.A. (Wakabacho)
L'Abbé de Noailles (Honmura-dori 80)

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Rev. Mère Ste. Ludgarde supérieure and 14 Sisters

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Merchants, 69, Honcho Shichome: Tel. Ad. Mitsui
Shichiro Kitamura, manager
See Advertisement

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James Pender Mollison
J. J. M. Carst
F. Cummins
J. M. Mollision
A. Mowel
O. Pohl
J. L. H. O'Neil, signs per pro.
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Thames and Mersey Marine Insce. Co.
Alliance Life Insurance Company
Liverpool Underwriters' Association
Liverpool and London and Globe Insce.
Maritime Insurance Co., Liverpool
British Foreign Marine Insurance Co.

MORRIS, A. R.—141, Bluff

MOSS, E. J., Yokohama Furniture Repository—86A, B and C; residence 101, Bluff

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MOTLEY, R. W. C., Commission Agent—127D

MOTTET, L., Merchant—89B
R. Jamin

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Councillors—F. Watanabe, I. Wakao, K. Otani, B. Watanabe, C. Ohama, M. Saito, K. Hiranuma, S. Nakanuma

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H. R. Nabholz (Zürich)
H. C. Deck, signs per pro.
M. Zahn, do.
H. Seidl
J. Brigel

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R. Werdermann, general manager for Japan
E. Kellner
C. Melchers
Miss J. J. Scott
Y. Endow
Agencies
Java-China-Japan Line of Steamers
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Eca da Silva
J. Kato
G. K. Nakamura
S. Tanaka
Y. Yamamoto
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Chairman of Executive Committee—S. Isaacs
Hon. Clerk of the Course —F. M. Tegner
Secretary—Geo. Hood

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T. Yoshii, assistant manager
T. Komatsu, do.
Landing and Shipping Department
K. Nagai, manager
T. Komatsu, assistant manager
T. Yoshii, do.
Stores Department
S. Ninagawa, manager
Superintendent Department
N. Chin, superintendent
S. Ito, assistant superintendent

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W. Schmaedecke, do.
R. S. Scharff, do.
L. Kiefer, manager
F. Homuth, assistant
M. Osawa, do.
M. Komatsu, book-keeper

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Agency
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ld. (Marine Branch)

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R. Wallace
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H. Ziegenspeck (Shanghai)
Max Nossler (Bremen)
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L. Bobsien (Kobe)
W. Richter
L. Otzisk

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I. Bickart, signs per pro.
F. Blum
E. Roux
O. Dusseldorp
T. Evans

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P. Muraour, manager
J. Muraour, do.
B. E. Tanizawa, secretary
A. Progin, chef de cuisine
W. M. Parkinson, agent
C. Nagamine, steward
J. Sadatomi

ORTH & Co., Import and Export Merchants—P. O. Box No. 241
E. Orth
E. Herrmann

OWSTON, ALAN, Mercht. & Naturalist—224

OWSTON & Co., F.—50B, Stevedores, Transporters and Customs Brokers
Francis Owston, manager

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.—4A
TOYO KISEN KAISHA (Oriental S. S. Co.)
PORTLAND & ASIATIC S. S. Co.
Tel. Addresses:—P. M. S. S. Co., Solano; O. & O. S. S. Co., Oando; Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Toyokisen; P. & A. S. S. Co., Portasia; Telph. 1038
B. C. Howard, agent

PAPASIAN, P. M., General Merchant and Commission Agent—68; Tel. Ad. Papasian, P. O. Box 119

PASS, S. C., Private Boarding School, 184, Bluff, Yatozaka

PATTERSON, A., Consulting Engineer; Surveyor to the British Corporation for the Survey and Registry of Shipping, and for Det Norske Veritas, 23, Water Street

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. Co.—15
P. A. Cox, acting agent
E. N. D. Parr
B. Buxton, gunner
Agency
Marine Insurance Company

PEREIRA & LOOF, Exporters and Importers—80

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C. B. Clausen, proprietor
Mrs. H. Clausen
Miss E. Ringsted

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L. Pila (Lyons)
G. Pila, do.
A. Coye, signs per pro.
L. Baret
L. Wertheimber
K. Nakatome

PILOTS, LICENSED—see Kobe

POHL FRERES & Co., Merchants—67
S. Pohl
Robt. Pohl

POHOOMULL BROTHERS, 246B.-248C., Yamashito-cho, P. O. Box No. 130, Teleph. No. 1272, Tel. Ad. Pohoomull
H. P. Adoani, manager
Lokumall
Z. Kozima

POTTS, A. C. HUTTON, Stock and Share Broker—75. P.O. Box 5; Tel. No. 323

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H. G. Priest, mang. directr. (London)
H. W. Lea, director
W. King, manager
F. Harold (Kobe)

PRIVATE HOTEL—109
M. Dentici & Co.

RASPE & Co., M., Merchants—199
M. Raspe (Hamburg)
C. F. Oberlein (Tokyo)
G. Roeper (absent)
C. Refardt (Kobe)
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J. Schaarschmidt
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Dusseldorfer Allgemeine, Versicherungs Gesellschaft	C. Illies & Co.
Deutsche Mit. & Ruck Vers. Ges., Munchen	Carl Rohde & Co.
Deutsche Transport Versicherungs Ges., Berlin	Simon Evers & Co.
Deutsche Transport Versicherungs Ges., Berlin	Carl Rohde & Co.
East India Sea and Fire Insurance Co.	Cornes & Co.
Eastern Insurance Company, Ld.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States	J. T. Hamilton
Federal Insurance Company Limited	Hutcheson & Co.
Foncière Insurance Company of Budapest	Carl Rohde & Co.
Forsäkrings Aktiebolaget Hansa, Stockholm	C. Illies & Co.
Fortuna General Insurance Co., Ld., Berlin	C. Illies & Co.
Gauthoid Marine Insurance Co., Gothenburg	Cornes & Co.
General Life Assurance Company	Hutchison & Co.
General Marine Insurance. Co., Ld., Dresden	Pollak Brothers
Germania Transport Vers. A. G.	C. Illies & Co.
Germanischer Lloyd	C. Illies & Co.
Glasgow Salvage Association	Cornes & Co.
Guardian Assurance Company Limited	Hutchison & Co.
Guardian (Fire and Life) Assurance Co., Ld.	Smith, Baker & Co.
Helvetia General Insurance Co., St. Gale	Weinberger & Co.

INSURANCE OFFICES—Continued

Offices	Agents
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hull Underwriters' Association, Limited	Dodwell & Co., Ld.
Indemnity Mutual Assurance Company	Cornes & Co.
International Lloyd Transp. Vers. A. G. Berlin	C. Illies & Co.
Italia Soc. D'Assicur. Maritime Fluviali E. Terresti	Cornes & Co.
La Federale, Eidgen Transport Vers. Ges, Zurich	Carl Rohde & Co.
La Foncière, Paris	Cornes & Co.
Lancashire Insurance Co.	Cornes & Co.
Law Union & Crown Insurance Company	Samuel Samuel & Co.
Liverpool, London and Globe, Insurance Co.	Simon, Evers & Co.
Liverpool Underwriters' Association	Mollison & Co.
Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Co.	Mollison & Co.
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.	American Trading Co.
Lloyd's, London	Cornes & Co.
London Assurance Corporation	H. Ahrens & Co.
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company	J. W. Cain
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company	Hutchison & Co.
London & Provincial Marine & General Insce. Co., Ld.	W. M. Strachan & Co.
London Salvage Association	Cornes & Co.
L'Union de Paris Fire Insurance Co., Paris	Carl Rohde & Co.
Mannheim Insurance Company	Union Insce. Society of Canton
Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	W. Harris
Marine Insurance Company	F. J. Abbott, agent P.&O.S.N.Co.
Marine Underwriters' Association of Victoria	Union Insce. Society of Canton
Maritime Insurance Company, Liverpool	Mollison & Co.
Münchener Ruck-Versicherungs Gesellschaft	Carl Rohde & Co.
Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York	W. M. Strachan & Co.
National Board of Marine Underwriters, New York	Frazar & Co.
Neptunus Assecuranz Compagnie, Hamburg	Carl Rohde & Co.
Netherlands Fire Insurance Company	M. Raspe & Co.
Netherlands Lloyds	Cornes & Co.
Neuchaletoise Schweiz. Transp. Vers. Gess., Zurich	Carl Rhode & Co.
New York Board of Underwriters	Sale & Frazar, Ld.
New Zealand Insurance Company	American Trading Co.
New Zealand Insurance Co.	Sale & Frazar, Ld.
Niederheinisch Gut. Assek. Ges., Wesel	Carl Rohde & Co.
Nippon Life Assurance Company	Tokio Marine Assurance Co.
Norddeutsche Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Hamburg	Carl Rohde & Co.
Norddeutsche Versicherungs Gesellschaft	Cornes & Co.
Nord. West Deutsche Versicherungs Gesellschaft	Cornes & Co.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. (Fire)	Union Insce. Society of Canton
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Findlay, Richardson & Co.
North China Insurance Company, Limited	B. C. T. Gray, agent
North Queensland Insurance Company	Union Insce. Society of Canton
Northern Assurance Company, Ld. (Fire and Life)	W. M. Strachan & Co.
Northern Maritime Insurance Co., Limited	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Norwich Union Fire Insurançe Co.	Cornes & Co.
Oberrheinische Versicherungs Ges., in Mannheim	Carl Rohde & Co.
Ocean Marine Insurance Co., Limited	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Oesterreichischer Phœnix, Wien	C. Illies & Co.
Palatine Insurance Company	Sale & Frazar, Ld.
Patriotic Assurance Co., Dublin	Pollak Brothers
Patriotische Assekuranz Compagnie	Carl Rohde & Co.
Phœnix Assurance Co., Limited, of London	China & Japan Trading Co.
Phœnix Assurance Co., Limited	Hutchison & Co.
Providence Washington Insurance Company	Dodwell & Co., Ld.
Provident Clerks' Mutual Life Assurance Association	Hutchison & Co.
Providentia Austrian Insurance Co.	Heller Bros.
Queen Insurance Company	W. M. Strachan & Co.
Queensland Insurance Co., Ld.	Bowden Bros. & Co., Ld.

INSURANCE OFFICES—Continued

Offices	Agents
Rhenish-Westphalian Lloyd	Cornes & Co.
Riunione Adriatica di Sicurita Trieste	C. Illies & Co.
Rhenania Vers. A. G. Kolen, Rh.	C. Illies & Co.
Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation (Fire)	J. W. Cain
RoyalExchangeAssrce.(MarineUnderwritingAgency)	Hutchison & Co.
Royal Insurance Company, Liverpool	Otto Reimers & Co.
Russian Transport Insurance Co., St. Peterburg	Carl Rohde & Co.
Savoia Marine Insurance Society of Italy	Cornes & Co.
Scottish Imperial Life Insurance Co., Glasgow	C. Illies & Co.
Scottish National Insurance Co., Ld. London	China and Japan Trading Co.
Sea Insurance Co., Ld.	Hutchison & Co.
Several Insurance Co., Ld.	Hutchison & Co.
South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	American Trading Co.
South British Insurance Co., Ld.	Smith, Baker & Co.
South British Fire & Marine Ins. Co., N. Zealand	Pollak Brothers
St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	Dodwell & Co., Ld.
Standard Life Assurance Co.	Dodwell & Co., Ld.
State Fire Insurance Co., Liverpool	C. Weinberger & Co.
Sun Assurance Company of Canada	J. C. Fletcher, Agent
Sun Insurance Office, London	Carlowitz & Co.
Switzerland General Insurance Co., Ld., Zurich	Pollak Brothers
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company	Mollison & Co.
Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ld.	Findlay, Richardson & Co.
Transatlantic Marine Insurance, Berlin	C. Weinberger & Co.
Transatlantic Marine Insurance Co., Berlin	Faber & Voigt
Triton Insurance Company	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Ulster Marine Insurance Co., Belfast	Pollak Brothers
Underwriting Agency Association, Limited	Cornes & Co.
Union Assurance Society, Ld.	Bernard & Co.
Union Assurance Society, Ld.	Cornes & Co.
L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Paris	L. Suzor
Union Insurance Society of Canton	A. J. Easton, agent
Union Internationale, Co., d'Ass.	C. Illies & Co.
Union Continental Insurance Society of Italy	Cornes & Co.
United Dutch Marine Insurance Companies	Dodwell & Co., Ld.
United Rhenish Marine Ins. Co.	Faber & Voigt
United Rhenish Marine Insurance Co., Bradford	Cornes & Co.
United Rhenish Marine Insurance Corporations	Faber & Voigt
United States Lloyd	Cornes & Co.
United Swiss Marine Ins. Co. Manchester	Weinberger & Co.
Universo Marine Insurance Co., Ld., Milan	Pollak Brothers
Versicherungs Ges. Oesterrischischer Phœnix, Wien	Carl Rohde & Co.
Versicherungs Actien Ges. Allianz (Berlin)	Cornes & Co.
Wilhelma in Madgeburg Ael. Vers. Act. Ges.	Cornes & Co.
World Marine Insurance Company, Limited	Hutchison & Co.
Württembergische Transport Versicherungs Ges.	Carl Rohde & Co.
Yangtsze Insurance Association	G. W. Cain
Yokohama Fire Insurance Association, Ltd.	H. J. Neville, sec.
Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ld.	Bernard & Co.
Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ld.	Dodwell & Co., Ld.

HAKODATE

This, the most northerly of the old treaty ports of Japan, is situated in the south of Yezo, in the Straits of Tsugaru, which divide that island from Honshiu. The port lies in latitude 41 deg. 47 min. 8 sec. N., and longitude 140 deg. 45 min. 34 sec. E., and the harbour is nearly land-locked. The town clusters at the foot and on the slope of a bold rock known to foreigners as Hakodate Head, 1,106 feet in height. The surrounding country is hilly, volcanic, and striking, but the town itself possesses few attractions. A row of fine temples, with lofty picturesque roofs, occupying higher ground than the rest of the town, are the most conspicuous buildings. There are some Public Gardens at the eastern end of the town, which contain a small but interesting Museum. Waterworks for supplying the town with pure water were completed in 1889. The climate of Hakodate is healthy and bracing. The hottest month is August, but the thermometer there rarely rises above 90 degrees Fahr.; in the winter it sometimes sinks to 18 degrees. The mean temperature throughout the year is about 48 degrees. The population of Hakodate is about 10,000. The number of foreign residents on December 31st, 1906, was 263, of whom 44 were British, 66 American, 41 French and 98 Chinese. Only three foreign firms are established in the port, one being British, one Russian, and one American.

The foreign trade of the port is small but has been steadily growing during the last few years. The value of the imports in 1907 was yen 2,845,480 and exports yen 344,575. One hundred and eighteen steamers of 99,245 tons and 137 sailing vessels (including junks) of 20,329 tons entered, and 131 steamers of 119,485 tons and 160 sailing vessels (including junks) aggregating 22,413, tons, cleared during the year 1907. The agricultural resources of Yezo have been to some extent developed under the auspices of the Kaitakushi or Colonization Department. The rich pasture lands are well adapted for breeding cattle In the valuable and extensive fisheries on the coast, however, the chief exports of the future from Hakodate are to be looked for. Increasing quantities of dried fish and seaweed are exported annually, mostly to China. The mineral resources of Yezo are large, and may also some day yield a valuable addition to the exports of this port. The Sulphur exported in 1907 amounts to about 25,000 tons a year. Manganese has been produced in large quantities between Hakodate and Otaru, and an important export business in this commodity seems to be developing. Copper has not figured in the export returns since 1904. Timber has during the past few years formed the chief item in the export list; in 1907 it represented in value just over half the total. There are now four large coal mines in operation, one in Poronai, one at Ikushumbetsu, one at Yubari and a fourth at Sorachi. The quantity of coal contained in the fields of the Hokkaido is approximately estimated at 600,000,000 tons. Washing for gold dust is being energetically carried on in Kitami, and there is reason to believe with proper machinery the gold mines of Hokkaido may be worked with fair profit. Up till the summer of 1899 but little interest was taken by the public in the oil production of Hokkaido, but since then a great deal has been heard of the kerosene wealth of this district, and it is even stated the prospects are not inferior to those of Echigo. The places where oil is said to exist are numerous. At Nukimi-Mura on Soya Strait—in the extreme North—oil wells were discovered long ago, and have been worked by hand for some years. The oil, in fact, overflows into the sea, and in stormy weather boats take refuge at Nukimi-Mura, as the sea is rendered smooth by the oil. Oil also exists at Nigori-Kawa, near Hakodate; at Kayamagori, near Shiribeshi; at Itaibetsu, on a tributary of the Urin River (output 800 gallons per day); at Kotamimura and Tsukisama Mura (Imperial property), near Sapporo; and near Abashira, where the wells are considered rich. Hakodate is connected with the capital by telegraph, and a line of railway (157 miles) connects Hakodate with Otaru. A railway from Otaru to Sapporo, 22 miles long, was opened to public traffic on the 28th November, 1880, and has since been carried on to Poronai, where are some large coal mines, the total length of the line being 56 miles. A branch to Ikushumbetsu, seven miles, has since been made, and another line from the coal mines to Muroran, a port on the south-east of the island, a distance of 143 miles,

was opened to traffic in July, 1892. At the station of Oiwake, from which point there is a branch line to Yubari (26½ miles), the Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha established ovens for the manufacture of coke. There are now about 900 miles of railway in the Hokkaido. The Hakodate Harbour Improvement works were completed in 1900, and a patent slip capable of taking vessels up to 1,500 tons was also finished. There is also under construction a dry dock to accommodate ships up to 10,000 tons at ordinary spring tides, and at highest spring tides the dock will be capable of receiving the largest battleships in the Japanese Navy. Harbour improvements are also being carried on at Otaru, where a massive breakwater, about 3,500 feet long, is under construction.

Half the city of Hakodate was destroyed by a fire which broke out on the night of the 25th August, 1907. The number of houses destroyed in the conflagration was ascertained to be 8,977 rendering about 60,000 persons homeless. All the foreign residents with the exception of the American Consular Agent were burnt out, saving nothing, and the total loss was estimated at not less than 50,000,000 Yen.

DIRECTORY

BANKS
Nippon Ginko
Hakodate Bank, Ltd.
Da San Ginko
Twentieth Bank
Takushoko Ginko
113th Bank, Ltd.
Yesashi Ginko

CHIIHO SAIBANSHO (DISTRICT COURT)
President—Techkia Yoshiyasu
Chief Procurator—Hasama Yeijiro

COLBORNE, DR. W. W., Ensleigh Hospital, 8, Omori-machi

CONSULATES
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
Acting Consul—Harold G. Partett

GREAT BRITAIN, 68 Kaisho-machi
Vice-Consul—Harold G. Partett
Shipping Clerk—J. Will

NORWAY
Acting Vice Consul—Harold G. Partett

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Consular Agent—E. J. King

CURNOW & CO., J. LD., Storekeepers
M. Russell, managing director
H. Russell, director
G. Russell, do.

CUSTOMS—IMPERIAL
Director—K. Miyoshi
Chief of Secretariat—S. Tateyama
Chief Appraiser—Nishimura
Chief Collector—M. Umeda
Chief Accountant—T. Yoshida
Chief Inspector—C. Angai
Anditor—M. Takigawa
Agenices
Chartered Bank of India, Aust. & China
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ld.
British Dominions Marine Ince. Co., Ld.

DENBIGH & CO., Merchants and Commission Agents
G. G. Denbigh
J. A. V. Cooper

HAKODATE DOCK COMPANY, 88, Benten-machi
Baron Ryokichi Kawada, president
Directors—Baron Ryokichi Kawada, Chuzo Okamoto, Toyokichi Kawada, Aisuke Kabayama
Mangrs.—Toyokichi Kawada, Hisataro Shinagawa
Auditors — Kumatsuchi Matsushita, Kichi Yendo

HAKODATE KOSO IN (COURT OF APPEAL)
President—Ichinose Yusaburo
Procurator-Genl.—Ikegami Saburo

HAKODATE KU SAIBANSHO (LOCAL COURT)
Chief Judge—Shimakura Rinji
Commissary—Nemoto Sensaburo

HAKODATE KYAKUSHO (MAGISTRACY)
Mayor—K. Yamada
Sub-Mayor—M. Hokushu
Chief Accountant—K. Shibuya

HAKODATE POLICE OFFICE
Superintendent—H. Sonoda

HAKODATE POST OFFICE
Director—Yuichiro Odani

HOKKAIDOCHO, HAKODATE BRANCH
Chief & Actg. Governor—S. Tatsuoka
Private Secretary and interpreter—L. J. Ogawa

HOWELL & Co., Merchants
J. A. Wilson
C. I. Fraser
Agencies
North China Insurance Company, Ld.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company
Yangtsze Insurance Association
Lloyd's Sub-agency
Board of U'writers, N.Y., sub-correspts
National Bd. of Marine Underwriters, N. Y., correspondents
New York Life Insurance Co., Ld.

HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH BANK
S. Tanaka, director

LAFFIN, T. M., "Exchange Market," Ship-chandler and Contractor: Tel. Ad. King
T. M. Laffin
E. J. King
J. Gorman

MISSIONS

For Protestant Missionaries see end of Japan Directory

RUSSIAN CHURCH

SISTERS OF CHARITY
Sœur Marie Auguste, supérieure
Eight sisters

SOCIETÉ DES MISSIONS ETRANGÈRES
Rt. Rev. A. Berlioz, Bishop of Hakodate, Sendai
Rev. C. Jacquet, vicar general, Sendai
Rev. U. Faurie, Aomori
Rev. J. H. Lafon, Sapporo
Rev. O. M. de Noailles, Yokohama
Rev. P. D. Dalibert, Yamagata
Rev. J. E. Favier, Kameda
Rev. J. J. M. Rousseau (absent)
Rev. J. B. Deffrennes, Sendai
Rev. A. M. P. Pouget, Morioka
Rev. R. L. Mathon, Akita
Rev. P. Marion, Niigata
Rev. J. Reynaud, Ichinoseki
Rev. F. J. Hervé, Tsurugaoka
Rev. F. F. Corgier, Wakamatsu
Rev. A. J. Hutt, Asahigawa
Rev. J. Biannic, Aomori
Rev. A. Cornier, Otaru
Rev. Chambon, Hakodate
Rev. L. Montagu, Hirosaki
Rev. P. Cesselin, Sendai
Rev. P. R. F. Dossier, Muroran
Rev. P. Anchen, Morioka
Rev. A. Breton, Hirosaki

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (Japan Mail Steam-Ship Co.): Tel. Ad. Yusen
S. Sankaki, manager
O. Kintoku, asst. manager

SCOTT, JAMES, Millwright and Engineer

SAPPORO

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
President—Shosuke Sato, PH.D.
Thirty-three Japanese professors
J. B. Morgan

HOKKAIDO CHO (ADMINISTRATION)
Governor—J. Kawashima

HOKKAIDO COAL MINE RAILWAY Co.
K. Inouye, chief director

MILITARY — SEVENTH DIVISION (Asashigawa)
Lieut.-Gen.—Baron Naotoshi Osako

SAPPORO BREWERY
S. Uyemura, director

TANKO RAILWAY COMPANY
Sutezo Nishimura, president

TEIKOKU FLAX SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., LD.: Head Office, Shinagawachogashi, Nihonbashi, Tokyo
Zenzaburo Yasuda, president
Yeizaburo Wooyeno, works manager
Nisaku Miyauchi, business do.

OSAKA

Osaka is the second city in Japan in point of size and commercial importance and has not inaptly been termed the Venice of the Far East, owing to the manner in which it is intersected by canals. Considering the extent to which the factory system of industrialism now holds sway, the town recalls Mancester rather than Venice. Osaka is essentially Japanese, though a go-ahead and progressive city, and possesses much of interest to the foreign visitor. The population is close upon a million. It is situated in the province of Setsu, and is built on the banks of the river Aji, about five miles from the sea. The river is only navigable for small vessels, and on the opening of the railway to Kobe the foreign trade of Osaka commenced to decline. Almost all the foreign firms which at one time were established in the latter city have removed to Kobe. Hopes were very generally entertained in Osaka of a recovery of the city's lost position in this respect, and to that end a new harbour was partially constructed to accommodate ocean-going steamers. The works have, however, been temporarily abandoned. The most imposing and at the same time the most interesting object to be seen in Osaka is the Castle, erected in 1583 by the famous warrior Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and which was carried by Yeyasu, the founder of the House of Tokugawa Shoguns, after a famous siege in 1615. Though less extensive than that of Tokyo, it is a much grander and more striking edifice, and is indeed, next to that of Nagoya, the finest example of the ancient feudal castles of Japan. It is now occupied by the Osaka garrison, and forms the headquarters of one of the six great military districts, and it has also within its inclosure an extensive military arsenal. The city is the seat of the provincial government, which is called Fucho, in contradistinction to most of the other provincial governments, which are termed Kencho. Osaka is the seat of numerous industries, including cotton spinning mills, shipbuilding yards, iron works, and sugar refining, and the Imperial Mint is located there. This establishment is in active operation and turns out a coinage not surpassed by any in the world. The trade statistics of Osaka in recent years have shown remarkable growth. In 1900 the imports amounted to yen 9,741,436 and the exports to yen 9,626,595, showing an increase of nearly 40 per cent. on the previous year's returns. In each succeeding year there was steady growth in imports, while exports jumped up astonishingly. In 1904 the figures were: imports yen 16,977,392 and exports yen 20,790,208. The returns for 1905 showed a further increase in the trade of Osaka, the imports amounted to 18,499,831 yen while the exports increased to 55,938,208 yen. The imports in 1906 amounted to yen 24,878,715, and the exports to yen 59,910,227, while in 1907 imports amounted to yen 34,005,261 and exports to yen 58,752,200. This shows the trade to have more than doubled in three years, but these are abnormal figures, due to the military movements following on the termination of the war. The population returns show 600 foreigners residing in the district of Osaka

DIRECTORY

Allchim, Rev. Geo., 31 Kawaguchi-cho
Miss M. Allchim
Miss Elisabeth Ward (No. 75)
Miss B. Danils (do.)

Asai & Co., T., Import, Export & General Commission Agents, 149 and 150, Nakanoshima, 5 Chome: Tel. Ad. Tomo
Tomotaro Asai
Rokuro Nakaseko, manager
George Asai
Meguru Ozawa

Ataka & Co, Importers & Exporters, No. 36, Koraibashi, 4-Chome, Higashiku; Teleph. Nos. 712 (Higashi), 4394 (Higashi) and 2251 (Nishi); Branch Offices—Hongkong and Tokyo
Y. Ataka
Y. Nakato, signs per pro.

T. Fujita
G. Kawakami
Y. Agui
B. Yamasaki
H. Ito
Y. Nishikawa
K. Okamura
C. Kurahashi
I. Mitsuda
T. Tawara
U. Yamada
K. Ataka
U. Kawakami
U. Yokono
General Managers
Nippon Flannel Co., Ltd., Osaka

China and Japan Trading Company, Ld.
D. Kennedy
C. Dresser
J. F. Rabbit
Agencies
Scottish Union & National Insurance Co.
Phœnix Assurance Company, Ld. of London

Chobei Takeda, Wholesale and Export Druggist, Doshomachi; Tel. Address :—"Takedacho"
(*See Advertisement*)

CONSULATES
Belgium
Acting Consul—C. Favre-Brandt

Norway, Ahsasi Machi, 31A
Consul—Alf. Hasche

Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ld., Products: Yebisu Beer, Sapporo Beer, Asahi Beer, Peace Beer, Tokio Beer; Tel. Ad. "Beer, Osaka" Head Office—Meguro, Tokyo
President—Kiohei Makoshi
Mang. Director—Chozaburo Uyemura
Directors—Baron Eiichi Shibusawa, Taisuke Miura, Shintaro Ohashi, Tokuhei Taku
(*See Advertisement*)

Dai Nippon Seito Kaisha (The Japan Sugar Co., Ld.)—Head Office, No. 479, Tihei-Shinden, Sunamura, Minami-Katsushika-Gun, Tokyo; Teleph. Nos. 2738, 958, 1875, 2140 (Naniwa); Branch Office 19, 2-chome, Natanoshima, Kitaku Osaka, Teleph. 509, 2657, 4412, (Higashi).
Factories—
Osaka: Tomobuchi, Shirokitamura Higashinari-Gun Osaka-fu: Telephone 515 (Higashi)
Tokyo: Tihei Shinden, Sunamura, Minamitatsush-ka-Gun, Tokyo fu. Telephone 1840, 2897 (Naniwa)
Dairi (near Moji), Telephone 422 (Shimonoseki)
Toroku (Formosa)
Presdt. & Director—Dr. Tsuneaki Sakō
Adviser—Baron Euchi Shibusawa
Managing Director—Otosuke Isomura
Acting Director—Kazuhiro Akiyama
do. —Kyūyemon Kozu
Directors—Seizo Nakamura, Mohichi Ito, Kyohei Magoshi, Fukusaburo Watanabe, Kamenosuke, Mayeda
Chief Engineer—Genjiro Matsui

Edgar Allen & Co., Ld. (Imperial Steel Works, Sheffield, England), 9. Kami Itchome, Ajikawadori, Kita Ku; Tel. Ad. "Chikara," Osaka; Teleph. Nishi, 1740
J. C. Ward, registered representative
R. H. Gordon, signs per pro.
E. R. Cox
T. Hayashi
See A. B. C. List of British Manufacturers

Favre-Brandt, C. & J., Merchants—10 Concession
C. Favre-Brandt (Neuchatel)
J. Favre-Brandt (Yokohama)
C. Favre-Brandt, signs per pro.
F. Favre-Brandt
E. A. Jungers

GOVERNMENT OFFICES
Imperial Customs
Director—R. Otsuki
Controller—I. Morimoto
Chief Inspector—I. Morimoto
Chief Appraiser—K. Sekiguchi

Imperial Government Mint (Kawasaki)
Director—T. Hasegawa
Assayer—Y. Koga, *H.*, F.C.S.

Osaka Chiho Saibansho (Dist. Court)
Judge and President — Kakihara Takekuma
Public Procurator — Tatsunkuro Yamamoto
Interpreter (Eng.)—Mikuni Isotaro
Do. —Nagano Keijiro
Do. (German)—Kuroda Iwanoskey
Do. (Chinese)—Hashinoto Yoshimasa

Osaka Fucho
Governor—Chikaakira Takasaki
1st Secretary—I. Hirata
2nd Secretary—S. Matsuki
Chief Engineer—K. Asuke
Chief of Police—Shiro Ikegami
Clerk (Foreign Affairs)—T. Maida

Osaka Kosoin (Court of Appeal)
Presidt. & Judge—Kazuo Furusho
Chief Public Prosecutor—Chojiro Midzukami

Osaka Ku Saibansho (Local Court)
Chief Judge—Miura Ziuntaro

Osaka Military Arsenal
Director—Col. Yoshihide Kawatani

Hodgkinson & Co., Mechanical and Electrical Engineers—12, Itachi-bori, Kitadori, 5-chome
G. Hodgkinson

Horne, F. W., Agent for American Machinery and Supplies, 36, Kawaguchi
F. W. Horne (Yokohama)
J. A. Rabbitt, manager
H. C. Crane
S. M. Joseph
E. Schenck

Hunter, E. H. & Co. (Gomei Kaisha) 14, Honden Nibancho Nishi-ku. Telephone Nos. 325 & 1,609 West. Tel. Address:—"Hunter."
E. H. Hunter
R. Hunter
Jas. L. Robertson, signs the firm
H. Robertson
C. J. C. Moon
Jas. A. Hunter
M. Ohta
O. Suwo
M. Atagi
Agency
Osaka Iron Works, Shipbuilding and Dockyard

Hygienic Laboratory—Osaka Imperial, (Osaka Eisei Shikenjo), Hachikenya Higashiku; Telephone No. 1348E
Director—Hirayama Matsuji
Examiners—Machiguchi Eizo, Kamiyama Masao, Ohashi Tomojiro, Noguchi Shinkichi, Hayashi Shintaro, Mori Shigeru, Tsushima Sadakatsu, Okugawa Harukichi, Yoshii Motoo, Tada Ryo, Ishii Tatsuzo, Kawaguchi Iwando, Ogawa Tatsujiro
Accountant—Yasuda Masachika
Clerks—Sato Yutaka, Imura Jiro

Kasai & Co., Goshi-Kaisha General Importers, Exporters and Commission Merchants, 112 Nakanoshima, Nichome: P. O. box No. 6; Tel. Ad. Kasai, Teleph. Higashi No. 2599 L.D.
V. Hermann
J. Kasai
S. Kasai
T. Fujii

Meisei Gakko, Eisashimachi, 16, Higashiku (Sanadayama)
J. Wolff, director
N. Walter
H. Barthélemy
A. Coste
J. Gessler
A. Deiber
C. Imhof

MISSIONS
For Protestant Missionaries see end of Japan Directory

Roman Catholic Mission, Osaka Diocese
Mgr. J. A. Chatron, Bishop of Osaka
L'Abbé A. Luneau, Vicar-gen'l., do.
L'Abbé A. Vagner, Nara
L'Abbé L. Marie, Hiroshima
L'Abbé M. Puissant, Kishiwada
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Steamer	Gross Tonnage.	Steamer	Gross Tonnage
Aichi	383	Kohan	636
Amakusa	2,519	Koshin	457
Amoy	781	Koshun	2,673
Anegawa	277	Kotsu	1,604
An-ping	1,698	Koyo	177
Anto	803	Kunsan	779
Asahi	504	Midorigawa	408
Basan	1,244	Minatogawa	400
Banyo	178	Miye	374
Beppu	762	Miyajma	1,609
Bujun	1,811	Miyazaki	762
Chikugogawa	719	Moppo	779
Chikusagawa	172	Mukogawa	417
Choshun	1808	Nachigawa	181
Choyo	181	Nakagawa	210
Choshiu	1,670	Oigawa	653
Daichi	1,258	Onogawa	328
Daigi	1,568	Onshu	1,202
Daijin	1,576	Oita	762
Daini-Sakuhana	142	Riojun	192
Dairei	1,199	Rokko	2,410
Daishin	1304	Ryukyu	783
Doyo	158	Sabakawa	313
Ehime	613	Saikawa	165
Erimo	3,284	Shibetoro	3,376
Fujikawa	575	Shiga	783
Fukuoka	2,744	Shinanogawa	701
Fukushiu	1,473	Shinchiku	3,127
Fusan	2,561	Shinkochi	473
Fuso	318	Shirakawa	588
Futami	937	Shokwa	2,622
Geiyo	177	Shoshiu	1,611
Gishiu	803	Soshu	1805
Hachisuka	151	Suma	1,560
Heijo	1,201	Sumidagawa	746
Hijikawa	354	Swatow	1,045
Himekawa	420	Taichin	3,319
Hodzugawa	328	Taihoku	2,796
Hozan	2,509	Tainan	3,311
Ikutagawa	167	Taito	2,009
Joshin	1,244	Tatsutagawa	408
Kagawa	613	Tenriugawa	658
Kagi	2,508	Tetsurei	2,142
Kaijo	2,084	Tokushima	314
Kakogawa	215	Tonegawa	655
Kamogawa	421	Toyokawa	169
Kanko	2,135	Toyoura	322
Katsuragawa	212	Tsukumo	172
Keelung	1,669	Wakayama	362
Keijo	1,207	Yamatogawa	270
Kiikawa	215	Yoshidagawa	309
Kisetsu	272	Yoshiigawa	214
Kochi	359	Yoshinogawa	380

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(*Vide* under Mombu Sho in Tokyo section)

KOBE-HYOGO

Kobe was until 1892 the foreign port of the adjoining town of Hyogo and was opened to foreign trade in 1868, but in 1899 the two towns were incorporated under the title of Kobe City, when the City Municipal Law was put into force. The port is finely situated on the Idzumi-nada, at the gate of the far-famed Inland Sea. The harbour is good and affords safe anchorage for vessels of almost any size, but to extend the facilities for loading and discharging an extensive scheme of harbour improvement was begun in 1907 and is proceeding. The two towns face the land-locked water covered with white sails, while behind, at a distance of about a mile, rises a range of picturesque and lofty hills, some of which attain an altitude of about 3,000 feet, and the steep sides of which are partly covered with pines. On one of these hills, Rokkosan, are a number of foreign residences, the place having become a favourite summer resort. The summit of this hill has been well prepared for the purpose, several miles of excellent paths making walking on the hills easy and enjoyable. Among the attractions of Rokkosan are excellent golf links. Kobe and Hyogo stretch for some five miles along the strip of land between the hills and the water, and the former is rapidly extending in the direction of Osaka, which is connected with Kobe by the Hanshin Electric Railway. What was at one time known as the Foreign quarter at Kobe is well laid out; the streets are broad and clean, and lighted with gas. The Bund has a fine stone embankment and extends the whole length of the foreign business quarter. The foreign houses are neatly built, and the Sannomiya railway station, within three minutes walk of the Bund, has a very English look. The railway terminus is at the other end of Kobe, where it meets Hyogo, and there are extensive carriage works adjoining the station. There are four Clubs—the Kobe Club (British, but including members of all nationalities), the Club Concordia (German) the Masonic Club, and the Oriental Club (Indian). At Mirume the K. R. & A. C. have a fine boathouse and

large lawn for all kinds of sports. The Union Protestant Church and a French Roman Catholic Church are in what was formerly known as the Concession. An English Episcopal Church, All Saints, was opened in 1898 on the Hill behind, and there are several native Protestant churches in Kobe town. There are three foreign hotels in the town—the Oriental, the Tor, and the Grand, while the Mikado (near Kobe railway station), is in foreign style but under Japanese management. Two foreign daily papers, the *Japan Chronicle* and the *Kobe Herald*, and one weekly, the *Japan Weekly Chronicle*, are published in Kobe. There are also two native papers. The population of the city of Kobe exceeds 300,000. There are about 3,000 foreigners residing in Kobe, but of this number nearly two-thirds are Chinese. When a census was taken in 1901, the British numbered 602, Germans 188, Americans 179, French 67, and the Portuguese 70.

The Temple of Nofukuji, which possesses a large bronze Buddha, and which is situated in the old town of Hyogo, is worth a visit; and there is a monument to the Japanese hero Kiyomori, erected in 1286, in a grove of trees in the vicinity of the temple, which claims some attention from its historic associations. On the Kobe side of the old river known as the Minato-gawa also stands a temple dedicated to Kusunoki Masashige, so famous in Japanese history for loyalty and valour, who died on the spot in 1336, during the unsuccessful wars for the restoration of the Mikado's power. The Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard situated at Hyogo is one of the largest in Japan. The new graving Dock will accommodate vessels of some 5,000 tons. The Government in 1906 sanctioned a scheme for the improvement of the harbour involving an expenditure of 32,000,000 yen. Large reclamations are being undertaken at Onohama, and commodious wharves and other facilities for the working of cargo are to be provided. The work is to be completed in about ten years.

Kobe's excellent railway communications, both north and south, have naturally tended to centralise trade at this port.

In 1907 the values of the different classes of Imports of foreign produce and manufactures were :—

Beverages and Comestibles...	Yen 4,895,979	Metals, & Manufactures of...	Yen 29,442,548
Cotton, Raw and Ginned... ...	82,690,293	Oil & Wax (mostly Kerosine Oil)	6,857,322
Cotton Yarn and Piece Goods...	11,359,257	Rice...	9,489,098
Drugs, Medicines &c....	11,283,072	Wool and Woollen Manufactures	8,230,048
Grains and Seeds...	7,008,314	Sundries...	36,880,838
Machinery, Watches, Arms, &c.	15,300,797		
		Total Imports ...	Yen 223,437,566

The values of the principal articles of Export in the same year were as follows :—

Beverages and Comestibles,	Yen 6,652,447	Porcelain and Earthenware ...	5,839,434
Clothing and Accessories ...	4,671,568	Rice	2,902,376
Cotton Yarn & Cotton Goods	18,978,234	Straw and Chip Braid...	4,403,845
Drugs, etc. (mostly Camphor) ...	6,568,979	Tea	3,404,052
Matches	7,062,629	Sundries	23,567,983
Mats for Floors	5,726,882		
Metals and Metal Manufactures	16,889,836	Total Exports ...	Yen 106,668,265

The quantity of tea exported from Kobe-Hyogo during the year 1906 was 8,397,572 kin, while in 1907 it amounted to 9,396,753 kin. Practically the whole of this went to the United States of America and Canada.

The following table of values in Yen shows the total trade of the port from 1897 to 1907:—

	Imports	Exports	Total		Imports	Exports	Total
1898	138,133,798	60,119,645	198,253,443	1903	154,534,013	90,518,216	245,052,229
1899	120,289,524	75,320,884	195,610,408	1904	174,855,201	87,976,178	262,831,379
1900	137,484,281	69,706,549	207,190,830	1905	228,614,005	84,458,679	313,072,684
1901	125,979,022	77,206,226	203,185,248	1906	192,190,166	110,605,293	302,795,459
1902	144,516,111	74,748,143	219,264,254	1907	223,437,566	106,668,265	330,105,831

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Eastern & Australian Steamship Co., Ld.
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Norwich Union Fire Insce. Society
Royal Exchange Assce. Corpn. (Mar.)
Sun Life Assurance Co., of Canada
London Salvage Associations
Association of Underwriters and Insurance Brokers of Glasgow
Glasgow Salvage Association
Liverpool Salvage Association
Underwriting Association, London
United Dutch Marine Ince. Co.
Indemnity Mutual Marine
Higgins & Cox, Agents, United States Lloyds Maritime Insurance
Board of Underwriters, New York
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Crosse & Yamashita, Barristers at-law, 14, Maye Machi, P. O. Box 135; Tel. Ad. Crosse
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Samuel Buckley, Sheffield
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Watts & Co.'s Line of Strs. (London)
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Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd., do.
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St. Paul Fire & Mar. Ince. Co., Ld., do.
Providence Washington Insce. Co. (Marine) New York
Standard Life Assurance Co. (Life)
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ld.

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C. Mansini
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H. Fuwa, secretary-general
N. Uchimura, chief-supt. of police
K. Tanaka, inspector of education
K. Tomiraga, secretary
J. Fujii, harbour master
H. Trotzig, foreign employé
Bureau of Foreign Affairs in the Governor's secretariat
H. Hirai
K. Watanabe

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San. Expert—Sumikawa Gisaburo
do. —Hawaka Yuji
Interpreter—T. Kodama

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Sen. Depu.-Myr.—Kashima Fusajiro
Jun. do. —Kotegawa Shinji
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Chairman of City Assembly—Yokota Koshi
In charge of For. Affairs — Namae Takayuki, Aoki Yutaro, Nishikawa Watarn

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Interpreters—J. Takemoto, K. Hiros

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Chief Clerk—K. Muranishi

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Internationaler Lloyd Vers. Act. Ges., Berlin
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Düsseldorfer Allg. Vers. Ges. Düsseldorf
Union Internationale Compagnie d'Assurances, Anvers
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Kais. Kon. Priv. Riunione Adriatica di Securita in Trieste, Trieste
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Glen Line of Steamers
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Dr. T. Saka, chief of engineering dept.
M. Naruse, chief of store dept.
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D. Tsuruta, do.
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T. Shinoda, engineer
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K. Takano, do.
T. Toyota, do.
K. Otsuka, do.
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Y. Ogawa, engine draftsman
K. Wakino, ship draftsman
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Miss Elizabeth Torrey
Miss Olive Hoyt (absent)
Miss Charlotte B. De Forest
Miss Florence Gordon
Miss Anna Pettee
Miss M. A. Holbrook, M.D.
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F. S. Morse, secretary

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Secretary—J. D. Thomson

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A. Rozario, sub-manager
U. Arima, translator
K. Tsuji, reporter
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F. G. Korrea
S. Sumino
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SAINTE FAMILLE, Shimoyamati-dore, 3 7-chome, 348
L'Abbé H. Perrin, miss. apost.

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M. Miki, supt. engr. & asst. manager
J. Tachihara, chief electrical engr.
Y. Miura, dock master
M. Haramiishi, naval architect
T. Fukushima, chief boiler maker
N. Tomikawa, chief draftsman
H. Murano, naval architect
T. Matsumoto, engineer

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA, 10, Aioicho Itchome
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I. Morikawa, sub-manager

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J. Ichikawa, signs per pro.
K. Kawara, do.
Cereal Dept., Tel. Ad. "Beihibu"
D. Yendo, manager
B. Taniguchi, signs per pro.
K. Asahina, do.

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Liverpool and L'don & Globe Ince. Co.
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MUSABHOY, M., Commission Merchnat, 95, Sannomiya-cho, 3 Chome, Teleph. 1763
A. H. Esmaljee, signs per pro.

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E. Oldenburg
F. Scheidt

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F. H. Olmsted
K. Muramatsu
L. E. Charnley

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A. Kahn
O. Schwartz
M. Mantoux
Agencies
Comité des Assureurs Mar. de Paris, Havre et Bordeaux
La Foncière l'Aurora

ORIENTAL HOTEL, LIMITED, The Bund: Tel. Ad. Oriental; P. O. Box 55; Telephone 741 (L.D.)
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B. E. Cameron, passenger agent
Mrs. Tilston, matron
Mrs. John Sampson, asst. do.
John Sampson, supt. engineer
S. Kema, cashier
K. Shimamura, assistant
T. Mishijima, do.
Ch Yeung, collector

ORNSTEIN & Co., B., No. 50, Harima-Machi
B. Ornstein
W. Bonger

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LD. (Osaka Mercantile S.S. Co.), Head Office Osaka
President—T. Nakahashi
Kobe Branch
S. Okada, manager
Y. Asai, vice-manager
T. Okohira, do.
K. Yoshiyama, do.
T. Uchida do.
S. Warashina, naval architect

PABANEY, EBRAHIMBHOY, Merchant — 19, Former Concession, Tel. Nos. 359 & 1299
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M. Versey, assistant

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OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP Co.
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T. K. K.—"Toyokisen"
Teleph. No. 1720
W. W. Campbell, agent
R. C. Morton
A. H. Brown
W. O. Hall
H. F. Palmer
M. M. Williams

PARBURY, HENTY & Co., 14, Mayemachi

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
L. Plummer, acting agent in Japan
L. S. Hudson
C. Biron
J. Weekes, gunner

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K. Hirooka }
G. Sawano, accountant
N. Hass (Banto)
Y. Yonezawa (Banto)

PERI, DR. G. B., D.D.S., Dental Surgeon—116, Higashi-machi

PILOTS, LICENSED, Office, 38, Akashai-machi: Tel. Ad. Anjin, Kobe; Teleph. 570
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Inland Sea and Coast—
Captains
F. Bischof (president.)
F. Devenish
H. B. Eden
A. Fisher
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S. Fuziki
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S. Saito, vice-president
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K. Sobajima
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R. C. Morton
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H. G. Priest, mang.-directr (London)
H. W. Lea, director (Yokohama)
F. Harrold, manager

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M. A. Raeburn

RASPE & Co., M., Merchants—91
M. Raspe (Hamburg)
C. F. Oberlein (Tokio)
Geo. Roeper (absent)
C. Refardt (Kobe)
E. Behr, signs per pro.
Ch. de Eerens
O. Refardt
H. Albrecht
W. Stein
P. Walther
F. Wrede
H. Bryden
Branch at Shimonoseki and Moji
Ph. Happel, manager, signs per pro.
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North British and Mercantile Ins. Co.
Netherlands Fire Ins. Co., Est. 1845
British Anti-fouling Paint Co., Ld., London

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M. Pors do.
M Blümer (Yokohama)
E. Crevatin, signs per pro.
A. Nirrnheim, do
A. Mosch
J. Schaumaun
A. Cramer
R. Pechner
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Royal Insurance Company, Ld. (Fire)

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R. Ross-Reid
H. E. Reynell, jun.
E. N. Reynell

RISING SUN PETROLEUM Co., Ld., 53, Harima-machi
E. C. Davis, director (Yokohama)
M. Spencer Smith, managing director (Yokohama)
I. S. Cartwright, managing director
F. E. White, director
R. N. Postlethwaite, accountant
S. Stephens
J.W. Farbridge, engn. in charge (Noda)

ROHDE & Co., CARL, Merchants—104
G. Petersen
R. Fachtmann (Yokohama)
A. Seekamp, do.
Oscar Haynemann (Hamburg)
P. Gayen, do.
P. Kalckbrenner } sign joint pro.
M. Kropp }
H. Splittgerber
Agencies
Münchener Ruckversicherungs Ges.
Neptunus Assekuranz Cie., Hamburg
L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Paris

ROTHSPRACK, P. E. H., Baker and Confectioner, Kitanagasa-dori, 3-Chome

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Frederick G.Sale,director,(Yokohama)
V. M. Sale, do. (London)
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R. J. Kirby, do. (Tokyo)
C. V. Sale (London)
E. W. Mill, signs per pro.
H. T. Paul, do.
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Palatine Insurance Co., Ld

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H. Renault
F. S. Boyes
G. R. Jackson
M. Marshall
C. W. Marshall
W. Wilson
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Shire Line of Steamers
East Asiatic Co., Ld., of Copenhagen
Swedish East Asiatic Co.
Russian East Asiatic S. S. Co.
Robert Dollar S. S. Co. of San Frisco.
Austrian Lloyd's Steam NavigationCo.
China Commercial S. S. Co., Ld.
Alliance Assurance, Co., Ld.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ld.
Liverpool & London and Globe Insce.
Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited
National Bank of China, Ld.
China Traders Insurance Co., Ld.
Firemen's Fund Insurance Corporation
Indemnity Mutual Mar., Assce. Co., Ld.
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T. Ushiba, president

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J. T. Scheuer do.
C. Griffin (Yokohama)
S. Iwashita do.
P. C. Scheuer do.
H. C. Norman, manager

SCHRAMM & Co., PAUL; Ono Hamabedori 1-chome, No. 20
Ernst Hasche
Otto de Tries
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A. MacDonald, resident supt.
C. Crowther, hon. secretary

SELLÉS HERMANOS (Sellés Bros.), 12, Naka-yamate-dori, 1-chome
Juan Sellés
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H. E. Green, signs the firm
J. M. Gordon
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China and Manila Steamship Co.
S. T. & Co's. New York Line Steamers
Equitable Life Assur. Society of U.S.
Green Island Cement Company, Ld.
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New Zealand Insce. Co., Ld.
New York Lubricating Oil Co.

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J. C. Siegfried (San Francisco)
C. J. Siegfried do.
W. H. Siegfried do.
H. R. Williams, Jr., signs per pro.
H. F. Ulrichs

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H. Clare Senior, signs per pro.
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M. Kaufmann (Yokohama)
A. H. Hansen, do.
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H. Rothe
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J. F. Fitzpatrick, do. do.
G. D. Clarke, manager
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H. E. Cooke, signs per pro.
L. A. Garland, cutter
D. R. Lenesant

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SLOANE, W. & J., 9 Hamabe-dori, 2-chome, Ohno, General Export Merchants, Teleph. 1411
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Peter Fraser, sub-agent
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D. B. Taylor
J. M. Macdonald
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C. J. F. Lucas
Thompson & Bedford Department
S. E. Lucas
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J. P. Reid, do., do.
C. H. Pearson, do., do.
C. G. Town, manager
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W. G. Fox
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Queen Insurance Co. of Liverpool
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G. Strauss (London)
J. Strauss, Sr. do.
J. Strauss, Jr, do.
O. H. Hahn, manager
F. Kronacher
J. W. Miller
A. Greppi
O. Bruell

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E. Stucken

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K. Sumitomo, proprietor
Y. Yamashita, manager
J. Tanaka signs per pro.

SUMITOMO K. (Sumitomo Kobe Branch) Copper Store and General Office
Y. Yamashita, manager
S. Tanake, signs per pro.

SUMITOMO WAREHOUSE, Minato-machi, 1-chome (Hiogo)
G. Mori, manager
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W. Tallers
N. Dighan

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R. J. Tata, (London)
R. D. Tata, (Paris)
N. D. Tata, signs per pro.
B. A. Billimoria, do.
H. Hino
S. Isikawa
K. Abo
G. Yamamura
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K. Matsumoto
H. Imai
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F. Hamm, director do.
W. Grautoff, do. (Kobe)
E. H. Summers, do. do.
F. Reissmann
A. T. Guterres
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F. A. de Jesus
N. F. Guterres
Miss Falck
Sub-agency
Yorkshire Insurance
Det Oversoiske Compagnie Christiania

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H. F. Teverson
A. D. Mactavish

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H. Arimura, manager

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Gottfr. Thomas
Alex. F. Jahn
O. Busing
H. Detjens
G. Philippi
Agencies
The Continental Ins. Co. of Mannheim
Jebsen Line of Steamers
Steamers of H. Diederichsen, Kiel
Salvage Str. "Protector," Hongkong
Kalle & Co. A. G., Biebrich a Rh.
Vereinigte Schmirgel und Masch-Fabrik. A. G. vormals Openheim & Co. and Schlesinger & Co., Hanover, Hainholz.

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J. W. Franklin
D. M. Bruce
H. J. Griffiths

THOMSON, J. D., Insurance Agent, 52, Harima Machi
Agency
Royal Exchange Assce. Corp. (Fire)

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W. A. Martin, manager
Leon Bullier, chef
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S. Uyemura, cashier
H. Miura, clerk
M. Bakluen, do.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha, No, 7, Kaigandori
K. Nakashima, manager
T. Washida

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E. H. Tuska
L. Levy
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Union Church—See under Churches

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F. Melchers
F. von der Chijs
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Java-China-Japan Line S.S. Co.
Koninklyke Paketvaart Mij.
Steamship Company Netherland

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Geo. B. Pattison, manager
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C. Weinberger (Yokohama)
C. Wilckens, signs per pro.
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H. Russell
G. Fieldman
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Whymark & Thompson, Auctioneers, Valuers, Commission Agents, Surveyors, &c., 82, Division St. Tel. Ad. Pilot
G. H. Whymark
J. Lee Thompson

Windsor Hotel, Deutsche Gastwirtschaft
H. Julien

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J. Winckler (Weben)
F. Danckwerts (Hamburg)
F. Fachtmann (Yokohama)
J. Westphalen
F. Gensen
A. Schroeder, signs per pro.
G. Werckmeister
J. Hausherr
H. Hansen
W. Oestmann
R. Zeiler
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G. Seelhorst, do.
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C. Th. J. Kufferath, do.
S. B. Mehta, do.
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H. Blum (Yokohama)
L. Lazarus, signs per pro.
A. E. Caro, do.
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J. D. Thomson, agent
Agency
Insurance Co. of North America

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Tetsutaro Aoki, manager
Hirozo Mori, sub-manager
Tetsunosuke Suto, do.
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Allgemeine See Versicherungs Gesellschaft	M. Raspe & Co.
Alliance Assurance Company	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Alliance Assurance Company, Limited	Dodwell & Co., Ld.
Alliance Assurance Company, Limited	Samuel Samuel & Co.
Allianz Versicherungs Act. Gesellschaft, Berlin	C. Illies & Co.
Association of Underwriters and Insurance Brokers	Cornes & Co.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,	Cornes & Co.
Badische Schiffahrts Assec. Ges., Mannheim	C. Illies & Co.
Board of Underwriters, New York	Cornes & Co.
Boston Board of Marine Underwriters	Berigny & Co.
British-America Assurance Co., London	A. Cameron & Co.
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company	Mollison & Co.
British Dominions Marine Insurance Co.	Bowden Bros. & Co., Ld.
Bureau Veritas, Paris	A. Meier & Co.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
China Traders Insurance Company, Ltd.	Samuel, Samuel & Co.
Colonial Mutual Insurance Company (Marine)	Bowden Bros. & Co.
Comités des Asurs. Maritimes de Paris, Havre & Bordeaux	I. Oppenheimer
Commercial Union Assurance Company	Berigny & Co.
Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited	Browne & Co.
Consolidated Marine Ins. Co. of B'lin. Dr'den., & L'don.	Faber & Voigt
Continental Insurance Co. of Mannheim	Thomas & Co.
Det Oversoiske Compagnie, Christiana	Taylor, Coop r & Co., Ltd.
Düsseldorfer Allg. Versicherungs Gesellschaft (Mne.).	C. Illies & Co.
Equitable Life Assurance Society of U.S.A.	Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Federal Insurance Co.	Hutchison & Co.
Fireman's Fund Insurance Company	Samuel, Samuel & Co.
Germanic Lloyd's, Berlin	Faber & Voigt
Glasgow Salvage Association	Cornes & Co.
Guardian Assurance Company, Ld.	Hutchison & Co.
Guardian Assurance Company, Limitsd	Smith, Baker & Co.
Hamburg and Bremen Underwriters	Faber & Voigt
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Co., Ld.	Samuel, Samuel & Co., Ld.
Indemnity Mutual Marine	Cornes & Co.
Internationaler Lloyd, Vers. Act. Ges. Berlin	C. Illies & Co.
Kais. Kön. Priv. Riunione Adriatica di Sic. in Trieste	C. Illies & Co.
La Fonciere L'Aurora	I. Oppenheimer
Lancashire Insurance Company (Fire and Life)	Cornes & Co.
Law Union and Crown Insurance (Fire)	American Trading Co.
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	Mollison & Co.
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	Samuel, Samuel & Co.
Liverpool Salvage Association	Cornes & Co.
Lloyds, Maritime Insurance	Cornes & Co.
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.	Hutchison & Co.
London and Provincial Marine & Genl. Ins. Co., Ld.	W. M. Strachan & Co.
London Assurance Corporation	H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
London Salvage Association	Cornes & Co.
L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Paris	V. Lavacry
L'Union Fire Insurance Company, Paris	Carl Rohde & Co.
Mannheim Insurance Company, in Mannheim	Edmund Stucken
Maritime Insurance Company, Limited	Browne & Co.
Münchener Rück-Versicherungs Gesellschaft	Carl Rohde & Co.
National Board of Mar. Underwriters, New York	Cornes & Co.
National Assurance Company of Ireland	Berigny & Co.
Neptunus Assekuranz Cie., Hamburg	Carl Rohde & Co.
Netherlands Fire Insurance Company, Est. 1845	Raspe & Co.
Newcastle Protecting and Indemnity Assn.	Berigny & Co.

INSURANCE OFFICES.—Continued

Offices	Agents
New Zealand Insurance Co., Ld.	Shewan, Tomes & Co.
New Zealand Insurance Company	Sale & Fraser, & Co.
Nippon Fire Insurance Company of Osaka	Kobe Pier Company
Norddeutsche Versicherungs Gesellschaft (Marine)	Faber & Voigt
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Raspe & Co.
North of England Protecting and Indemnity Ass.	Berigny & Co.
North Queensland Insurance Company	Bowden Bros. & Co., Ld.
Northern Assurance Company of London	W. M. Strachan & Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society	H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society	Cornes & Co.
Ocean Marine Insurance Company	Lale & Frazar, Ld.
Oesterreichischer Phœnix, Vienna	C. Illies & Co.
Palatine Insurance Company, Limited	Sale & Frazar, Ld.
Phœnix Assurance Co., Ld. of London	Wm. Kerr & Co.
Phœnix Fire Assurance Company, of London	China & Japan Trading Co.
Providence Washington Insurance Co., New York	Dodwell & Co.
Providentia Allgem. Vers. Act. Ges. Zurich	C. Illies & Co.
Providentia Austrian Insce. Company	Heller Bros.
Queen Insurance Company, of Liverpool	W. M. Strachan & Co.
Rhenania Vers. Actien Ges. Köln	C. Illies & Co.
Royal Exchange Assurance (Underwriting Agency)	Hutchison & Co.
Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation	J. Thomson
Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation (Marine)	Cornes & Co.
Royal Insurance Company	Otto Reimers & Co.
Schweiz Allgemeine Versicherungs Ges., Zurich (Marine)	Dodwell & Co., Ld.
Scottich Union and National Insurance Co., London	China and Japan Trading Co.
South British Fire & Marine Insurance Company	Smith, Baker & Co.
Sea Insurance Co., Ld.	Hutchison & Co., Ld.
St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co.	Dodwell & Co.
Standard Life Assurance Co.	Dodwell & Co., Ld.
Standard Marine Insurance Co., Ld.	Findlay, Richardson & Co., Ld.
Sun Fire Office	Findlay Richardson & Co., Ld.
Sun Insurance Office	Browne & Co.
Sun Life Assce. Co. of Canada	Cornes & Co.
Swiss Marine Insurance Co. Combined	C. Illies & Co.
Thames and Mersey Marine Ince. Co. Ld.	Mollison & Co.
Underwriting Association, London	Cornes & Co.
Union Insurance Society of Canton	Samuel, Samuel & Co., Ld.
Union Insurance Society	H. Lucas & Co.
Union Internationale, Cie. d'Assce., Anvers (Marine)	W. E. Schmidt
Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited	C. Illies & Co.
United Dutch Insce. (Marine)	Cornes & Co.
United Kingdom Mutual S. S. Assurance Assn. Ld.	Berigny & Co.
United States Lloyds Maritime Insurance	Cornes & Co.
United Swiss Marine Insurance Co.	Simon, Evers & Co.
Western Assurance Company	Findlay, Richardson & Co., Ld.
World Marine Insurance Co.	Berigny & Co.
Yorkshire Fire and Life Insce. Company	Berigny & Co.
Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Co. (Fire)	Dodwell & Co., Ld.
Yorkshire Insurance Co.	Taylor, Cooper & Co. Ltd.
Yangtsze Insurance Association	J. W. Thompson

MOJI AND SHIMONOSEKI

These two towns are situated one on each side of Shimonoseki Straits, the western entrance of the Inland Sea—the former on the north and the latter on the south side. The interests of both towns, so far as shipping is concerned, are identical. Shimonoseki is under the jurisdiction of Yamaguchi, 51 miles away, and Moji under that of Fukuoka, 47 miles away. The foreign merchants have their offices on the side that suits their own convenience, but the principal banks and shipping offices are at Moji. There is a fairly strong tidal current through the Straits, but the anchorage, which is at Moji, is only affected by an eddy, and good holding ground is general. Steamers entering from the West can get pilots at Rokuran Light, where boats have to stop is any case for medical inspection and harbour master's instructions. From the eastward this inspection takes place at Hezaki Light. Means of transport are good. Liners run regularly to all foreign ordinary ports of call; and while from Shimonoseki the Sanyo Railway taps the North, from Moji the Kiushiu Railway taps the South of Japan. Excellent foreign accommodation can be had at the Shimonoseki Station Hotel, belonging to the Sanyo Railway. This Railway has also two large ferry boats plying between Moji and the Shimonoseki Station, while a ten-minute ferry plies between the usual landing places at Moji and Shimonoseki. Waterworks are completed for Shimonoseki and are in course of construction at Moji. Both places are lit by electricity and are connected by telephone with the principal towns, from Kumamoto and Nagasaki in the South, to Tokyo in the North East. Imports for 1907 amounted to Yen 28,811,026, and Exports to Yen 20,787,064. Imports consist principally of machinery, iron ore, sugar, raw cotton, and flour; and Exports of coal, cotton yarn, and rice. The quantity of coal exported from Moji and Shimonoseki in 1907 was 1,127,106; tons, 4,187 vessels engaged in foreign trade entered into Shimonoseki and Moji in 1907, representing a total tonnage of 5,243,558. The population of Shimonoseki at the end of 1906 was 51,454, and of Moji 49,252. It should be specially noted that photographing and sketching are forbidden within a radius of ten miles round Shimonoseki and Moji on land and sea. The law in this respect is strictly enforced and ignorance is not accepted as an excuse.

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Java-China-Japan Line of Steamers
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NAGASAKI

Nagasaki is a city of great antiquity, and in the early days of European intercourse with the Far East was the most important seat of the foreign trade with Japan. It is admirably situated on the south-western coast of the Island of Kiushiu. A melancholy interest attaches to the neighbourhood as the scene of the extinction of Christianity in the empire and the extermination of the professors of that religion in 1637. At the entrance to the harbour lies the celebrated island of Pappenberg, where thousands of Christians are said to have been thrown over the high cliff rather than go through the form of trampling on the cross. Not far from Nagasaki is also the village of Mogi, where 37,000 Christians suffered death in defending themselves against the forces sent to subdue them. When the Christian religion was crushed and the foreigners expelled, to the Dutch alone was extended the privilege of trading with Japan, and they were confined to a small plot of ground at Nagasaki called Deshima. By the Treaty of 1858 Nagasaki was one of the ports opened to British trade on the 1st July in the following year.

On entering the harbour of Nagasaki no stranger can fail to be struck with the admirable situation of the town and the beautiful panorama of hilly scenery opened to his view. The harbour is a landlocked inlet deeply indented with small bays, about three miles long with a width varying from half-a-mile to a mile. A reclamation scheme was commenced in October, 1897, and completed in January 1905: 147 acres have been reclaimed, and retaining walls measuring nearly five miles in length have been built in front of what were formerly the foreign concessions at Deshima and Megasaki. Simultaneously the harbour has been deepened. The cost of the work was four million yen. The town is on the eastern side of the harbour, and is about two miles long by about three-quarters of a mile in extreme width. The

foreign quarter adjoins the town on the south side. The chief mercantile houses are situated on the bund facing the harbour, behind which are a few streets running parallel with it, and there are a number of private residences on the hill-side. There are English Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, three clubs (Nagasaki. Bowling and International) and a Masonic Lodge. The principal hotel is the Nagasaki Hotel, opened in 1898, a three-storeyed brick building situated on the Bund. There are several other hotels, of which the largest are the Hotel de France, the Cliff House, the Hotel du Japan, and the Belle Vue Hotel. The Mitsu Bishi Company own three docks in Nagasaki, the largest of which has a length of 714 feet on the keel blocks and a depth of water at ordinary spring tides of 34 ft. 6 in. As a ship-building centre the place is rapidly developing, and since 1889 several large ocean-going vessels have been launched there. The vessels built at the yard and completed for sea last year include two turbine steamers of 13,500 tons each for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha; two twin-screw passenger and cargo steamers of 8,600 tons each for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; a 23-knot turbine despatch vessel for the Imperial Navy; and a twin-screw turbine passenger steamer, of 3,300 tons, for the Japanese Imperial Volunteer Fleet. The waterworks, owing to the growth of the town, were found to be insufficient for its wants and a large extension of the works was completed in March, 1904. The reservoirs hold 405,240,000 gallons, and there are three filter beds and a service reservoir. The Sanyo Railway is now completed between Shimonoseki and Yatsushiro, in Hyogo province. Connection is made at Moji (across the narrow strait) with the Kiushiu line to Nagasaki, so that it is possible, with a brief sea passage of ten minutes between Moji and Shimonoseki, to travel by rail to Kobe and thence to Tokyo. The climate in Nagasaki is mild and salubrious, and there are several very popular health resorts in the neighbourhood, the most famous being Mount Unzen.

In 1907 the imports were valued at Yen 16,230,501 an increase of Yen 2,597,675 as compared with the figures for 1906, while exports decreased by Yen 858,800, the value being Yen 5,513,744.

Though the foreign trade has fallen off considerably, the population of the port has increased greatly. In December, 1907, it was returned as 173,118, nearly double what it was fifteen years ago. The foreign population, exclusive of Chinese, was 354. An English newspaper, entitled the *Nagasaki Press*, is published daily.

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Y. Kusakabe, sub-mgr. & do.
Namazuta Mine
T. Nakamura, manager & resid't engr.
T. Miura, sub-mger. & do.
O. Yamamoto, do. & do.
Shinnew Mine
A. Nomi, manager & resident engineer
T. Miura, sub-mgr. & do.
I. Okada, do. & do.
Moji Office: Tel. Ad. Iwasaki
K. Aoki, manager
S. Fukuda, sub-manager
Wakamatsu Office
K. Aoki, manager
I. Mitani, sub-manager
(*See Advertisement*)

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Export & Import Merchants, Coal and Shipping; Proprietors of Miike, Tagawa and Yamano Coal Mines, 3, Oura : Tel. Ad. Mitsui
T. Ohmoora, manager
S. Okada, signs per pro.
S. Inouye
K. Sason
T. Yamamoto
M. Watanabe
J. Uyejima
T. Kumada
J. Tashiro
T. Sakisaka

M. Hayashi
M. Motomura
H. Hayashi
(*See Advertisement*)

NAGASAKI CLUB
Hon. Sec. and Treas.—M. C. Adams

NAGASAKI HOTEL CO., LD. (in liquidation)
P. J. Buckland, liquidator

NAGASAKI PRESS (Daily Newspaper)
E. R. S. Pardon, editor and manager
J. A. Marston

NEVELLS, F., Stevedore, &c.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
S. Kohno, manager
I. Kawara
T. Tojo, superintendent

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
T. Kakyida, manager

PIGNATEL & CO., Storekeepers
Victor Pignatel

PILOTS
Nagasaki Harbour
Y. Hori
T. Samura
Gulf of Tokyo to Nagasaki viâ Inland Sea—*see Kobe*

POWERS & CO., R. H., Storekeepers, Contractors, Shipchandlers, Auctioneers, &c.
R. H. Powers,
F. G. King, water clerk

PUBLIC HALL—NAGASAKI
Hon. Sec. and Treas.—F. H. Hunt

ROBERTSON, D. F., Surveyor for the Bureau Veritas

ROWING AND ATHLETIC CLUB—NAGASAKI
Hon. Sec. & Treas.—R. Jenkin

RUSSEL, DR. N., medical practitioner

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC S. S. CO.
A. G. Bollman, agent

SCIBA & CO., C. P. H., Import, Export and General Merchants, Mining Engineers: Tel Ad. Sciba, Nagasaki
C. P. H. Sciba
Hans Wolf, signs per pro.

SEAMEN'S HOME, Floating Christian Endeavour Society, 26, Oura
Rev. A. Pieters, secretary

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Tel. Ad. Socony, Teleph. No. 919
A. E. McGlew

THOMPSON, DR., T. J., 13A, Higashi Yamate

UNITED STATES ARMY, QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
Capt. Daniel W. Arnold, quartermaster U. S. Army, depôt Q. M.
W. O. Watts, chief clerk
L. J. Bennett, coal inspector
C. Kitamura, interpreter

URSO, C. F., Compradore to the Italian, Spanish and Austrian Navies
P. M. Anon, assistant

WALKER & CO., R. N., Marine & General Surveyors, Stevedores, Landing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents, Customs Brokers and Estate Agents
Capt. R. N. Walker
Capt. D. E. Jamieson
R. Walker, Jr.
C. Hammarstedt
Y. Shimidzu

WENTWORTH, W. D., Stevedore, Landing and Shipping Agent and Customs Broker
P. Larsen
J. Furukawa

WILSON, A. W., Stevedore, Landing & Shipping Agent
T. Tamasaki
D. Hirai

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
Masayoshi Aoyagi, manager
Hoichiro Ohta, sub-manager

CLASSIFIED LIST OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS IN JAPAN

(For addresses see preceding pages.)

TOKYO

ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS
Conder, J.

BANKS
Imperial Commercial Bank
Mitsui Bank
Morimura Ginko
Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan)

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
St. Luke's Pharmacy

CLUBS
Tokyo Club

EDUCATIONAL
Bailiod, A. A. I.
Coningham, C. G.
Ecole de l'Etoile de Matin
Gakushuin (Noble's College)
Loenhohm, L., H.
Putzier, F.

ELECTRIC COMPANIES
Nippon Electric Company, Ld.

EMBASSIES
See page 535

ENGINEER CONTRACTORS
Mosle & Co., Ld.
Siemens-Schuckert
Takata & Co.
Van Nierop & Co.

ENGINEERS (*Civil, etc.*)
Deguy, A.
Morrison, James & Co.
Stone, W. H.

HOTELS
Hotel Central
Imperial Hotels, Ld.
Métropole, Hotel
Seiyoken Hotel

MACHINERY AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS
Artberg, J. G.
Horne, F. W.
Edgar Allen & Co., Ld.

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS.
Johnston, F. Ruddiman
Lefroy, A. J. S.
Oliver Typewriter Co., Ld.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS
Tewsler, Dr.
Whitney, W. Norton, M.D., M.R.C.S.

MERCHANTS
Ataka & Co.
Birnie, C. M.
British Trading Co.
Cox, W. D.
Denys Larrieu
Ehmann, P.
Faber & Voigt
Illies & Co., C.
International Industrial Corporation
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Misui Bishi Goshi Kwaisha
Oriental Compressol Co., Ld.
Pigott, H. C.
Raspe & Co.
Sale & Frazar, Ld.

NEWSPAPERS
British Trade Journal
Japan-American Commercial Journal & Greater Japan
Japan Times

OPTICIANS
Krauss, E.

PATENT AGENTS
de Havilland, W. A

SHIP BUILDERS
Ishikawajima Ship Building and Engineering Co., Ld.

SHIPPING OFFICES
Hokaido Tanko Kisen Kaisha
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Toyo Kisen Kaisha

STATIONERS
Maruzen Kabushiki Kaisha, The

TYPE FOUNDRY
Tokyo Tsukiji Type Foundry

YOKOHAMA

ACCOUNTANTS
Miller Pearson & Makie

ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS
Lalande, G. de

ASBESTOS DEALERS
Bell's Asbestos Co., Ld.

AUCTIONEERS
Eyton & Pratt
Hall, Jno. W.

BAKERS
Dentici & Co.

BANKS
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.
International Banking Corporation
Russo-Chinese Bank
Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW
Akiyama, G., L.L.B.
Cross & Swada

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS
Kelly & Walsh, Limited
Nossler & Co., Max

BREWERY
Kirin Brewery Co., Ld.

BROKERS (*Bill and Bullion*)
Blad & McClure
Bryte, Coates, Campbell & Co.
Engert de Cuers & Brady

BROKERS (*Exchange*)
Bennett, Daniel & Co.
Thomas, Thomas

BROKERS (*General*)
Higginbotham & Co.
Hood, Geo.
Johnston, Cain & Co.
Jones, Edmund B.
Owston & Co., F.
Stanton, Schoene & Co.

BROKERS (*Share and General*)
Potts, A. C. Hutton

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
Brett & Co.
Normal Dispensary
North & Rae, Ld.

CLUBS, ETC.
Club Germania
Cricket and Athletic Club
Nippon Race Club
Rowing Club
United Club

CLUBS, ETC.—Continued
Yokohama Chess Club
Yokohama Literary & Musical Society
Yokohama Yacht Club

COMMISSION AGENTS
Arthur & Bond
Duff, C. Murray
Fioravanti Chimenz
Heinlein, C. F.
Ivison, H.
Japan Import and Export Com. Co.
Molley, R. W. C.
Pereira & Loof
Pohoomul Bros.
Schimidzen & Co., K.
Suzor, L.
Varnum, Arnould & Co.
Vivanti Brothers
Woodruff, F. G.

CONSULATES
See pages 549 & 550

CONTRACTORS
Bagnall and Hills
Clausen, C. B.

CURIO DEALERS
Kuhn and Komor

DOCKS
Yokohama Dock Co., Ld.

DRESSMAKERS & MILLINERS
Box, Holyoake

ENGINEERS (*Civil*)
Hay, A. S.

ENGINEERS (*Gas and Electrical*)
Hammond & Co.
Healing & Co.
Ibbotson, H. J.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS
Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, Ld.

ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS
Munster, B. A.
Patterson, A.

FORWARDING AGENTS
Cook, Thos. & Co.
Helm Bros., Ld.
McArthur & Co., H.

HOTELS
Bluff Hotel
Club Hotel, Ld.
Grand Hotel, Ld.
Hotel de Geneve
Oriental Palace Hotel
Phoenix Hotel
Wright's Hotel

ICE AND COLD STORAGE
Japan Cold Storage & Ice Co.

LAUNDRIES
Yokohama Steam Laundry Co., Ld.

LIVERY STABLES.
Durand, Cobb & Co.

MACHINERY AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS
Alfred Herbert, Ld.
Bagnall & Hilles
Horne, F. W.

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS
Alfred Herbert
Babcock and Wilcox, Ld.
Bell's Asbestos Co., Ld.
Bryte, Coates & Campbell Co.
Horne, F. W.

MARINE SURVEYORS
Olsen, Capt. C.
Tipple, R.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS
Hall, Dr. C. H. H.
Reidhaer, L., M.D.
Smith, A. G. (dental surgeon)
Street, Lionel A. B.
Trippler, Dr.
Wheeler, Dr. E.
Whitney, W. N., M.D., M.R.C.S.

MERCHANTS (*General*)
Aall, Cato N. B.
Abenheim Bros.
Adet Campredon & Co.
Ahrens & Co., H. Nachf
Allen & Co., Geo. R.
American Trading Co.
Andrews & George
Apcar & Co., A. M.
Assommull, W.
Bavier & Co.
Becker & Co.
Bergmann & Co.
Bernard & Co.
Bernardin & Co., Henri
Berrick Brothers
Bethell Bros.
Bhesania & Co.
Bieber, M.
Bleifus, F. R.
Blundell & Co.
Boehmer & Co., L.
Bowden Bros. & Co., Ld.
Boyer, Mazet, Guillée
Brandenstein & Co.
Bretschneider & Co.
Bunting & Co., Isaac
Butterfield & Swire
Carlowitz & Co.
Caudrelier, L.
China Import-Export Bank Cie.
China and Japan Trading Co.
Church & Co.
Cohn Martin, L. & Co.

MERCHANTS (*General*)—Continued
Colomb & Co., J.
Cornes & Co.
Dell'Oro & Co.
Dinsdale, G. K.
Dodwell & Co., Ld.
Donrille, P.
Dubuffet & Cie
Faber and Voigt
Findlay, Richardson & Co.
Frazar & Co.
Gillett, B.
Ginsburg & Co.
Grosser & Co.
Heller Bros.
Hellyer & Co.
Herbert Dent & Co.
Hunt & Co.
Hutchison & Co.
Isaacs & Co., S.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.
Jewett & Bent
Kuhn & Komor
Macy & Co., Geo. H.
Martin & Co.
Meier & Co., A.
Mendelson Brothers
Messulam D. & Co.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Mollison & Co.
Mottet L.
Nabholz & Co.
Oestmann & Co.
Oppenheimer I.
Orth & Co.
Owston, Alan
Papasian, P. M.
Pila & Co.
Pohl Freres & Co.
Priest, Marians & Co., Ld.
Raspe & Co. M.
Reimers & Co., Otto
Retz & Co., Fr.
Reynaud, J.
Rohde & Co., Carl
Rosenthal & Co., A. S.
Runge & Thomas
Sale & Frazar, Ld.
Samuel Samuel & Co., Ld.
Scheuer & Co.
Schmidt Scharff & Co., R.
Schramm & Co., Paul
Siber Wolff & Co.
Sieber & Co.
Simon & Co., J. R.
Simon Evers & Co.
Singleton Benda & Co., Ld.
Smith, Baker & Co.
Strachan & Co., Ld., N. M.
Strauss & Co.
Streuli, Otto
Strome & Co.
Stuart, Frank O.
Sulzer, Rodolph & Co.

MERCHANTS *(General)*—Continued
Tait & Co.
Taylor, Cooper & Co.
Thomas & Co.
Tuska, E. H.
Vantine & Co., A. A.
Varenne & Co.
Varnum, Arnould & Co.
Vivanti Brothers
Weinberger, C. & Co.
Winckler & Co.
Witkowski & Co., J.

MUSIC STORES
Doering, J. G.
Thwaites & Co,

NEWS AGENTS
Kelly & Walsh, Ld.

NEWSPAPERS
Advertiser Publishing Kabushiki Kaisha
Deutscher Japan Post
Eastern World
Japan Daily Herald
Japan Gazette
Japan Mail

OIL MERCHANTS
International Oil Co., Ld.
Rising Sun Petroleum Co., Ld.
Standard Oil Company of New York
Vacuum Oil Company

PHOTOGRAPHERS
Farsari & Co.
Lewis, Karl

PRINTERS, ETC.
Box of Curios

SHIPPING OFFICES
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Chargeurs Reunis

SHIPPING OFFICES—Continued
Lloyd's Register of Shipping
Messageries Maritimes, Companies des
Nierop, Ed. L. van
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co.
Pacific Mail Steamship Company
Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.
Portland and Asiatic S. S. Co.
Samuel Samuel & Co.
Shell Transport & Trading Co.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha

SILK & FANCY GOODS DEALERS
Eymard, C. L.
Mason & Co., E. T.
Pila & Co.
Vincent, Bird & Co.

SOLICITORS
Becker, J. E. de

STOREKEEPERS
Curnow & Co., Ld., J.
Dentici & Co.
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.
Lansfeldt & Co., Limited.

TOBACCO DEALERS
Lohmann & Co.

TOURIST AGENTS
Cook, Thos. & Sons
Weston, A.

WATCHMAKERS
Favre Brandt, C. J.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS
Duff, C. Murray
Koch, H.
Sewing, Corp & Ferriol

HAKODATE

BANKS
113th Bank, Ld.
Dai San Ginko
Hakodate Bank, Ld.
Nippon Ginko
Takushoko Ginko
Twentieth Bank
Yesashi Ginko

BREWERY
Sapporo Brewery

CONSULATES
Austria-Hungary
Great Britain
Norway
United States of America

DOCKS
Hakodate Dock Company

EDUCATIONAL
Hakodate English School

ENGINEERS
Scott, James

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER
Colborne, Dr. W. W.

MERCHANTS (*Commission*)
Denbigh & Co.

MERCHANTS (*General*)
Howell & Co.

RAILWAY COS.
Hokkaido Coal Mine Railway Co.
Tanko Railway Co.

SHIPCHANDLERS
Laffin, T. M.

SHIPPING OFFICES
Nippon Yusen Kaisha

STOREKEEPERS
Curnow & Co.

OSAKA

Banks
Nippon Ginko
Sumitomo Bank
Thirty-fourth Bank (Sanjushi Ginko), Ld.

Brewery
Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ld.

Chemists & Druggists
Chobei Takeda

Docks
Osaka Iron Works

Doctors
Taylor, Wallace, M.D.

Commission Agents
Asai & Co.
Horne, F. W.
Kasai & Co.

Consulates
Belgium
Norway

Contractors
Takata & Co.

Electrical Engineers
Hodgkinson & Co.
Siemens-Schuckert Denki Kubushiki Kaisha

Engineers, Etc.
Edgar Allen & Co., Ld.
Osaka Iron Works
Takata & Co.

Insurance Companies
New York Life Insurance Co.
Nippon Marine Tran. & Ins. Co.
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.

Manufacturers' Agents
Edgar Allen & Co., Ld.

Merchants *(General)*
Ataka & Co.
China & Japan Trading Co., Ld
Favre-Brandt, C. & J.
Meisei Gakko
Hunter, & Co. E. H.
Kasai & Co., J.
Schramm & Co., P.
Sumitomo Kichizayemon

Shipping Offices
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Osaka Shosen Kaisha

Sugar Refineries
Dai Nippon Seito Kaisha

KOBE—HYOGO

Advertising Agency
Far Eastern Advertising Agency

Ærated Water Manufacturers
Clifford-WilkinsonTansan Mineral Water Company, Ld.
Hirano Mineral Water Co., Ld.
North & Co.
Thomson & Co.

Architects and Surveyors
Hansell, Alex. N.

Auctioneers
Crombie, A. W.
Penney, Geo. J.
Whymark & Thompson

Bakers, Etc.
Rothsprack, P. E. H.

Banks
Bank of Taiwan, Ld.
Chartered Bank of India, Aus. & China
Deutsche-Asiatische Bank
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Banks—Continued
International Banking Corporation
Mitsui Ginko
Sumitomo Bank
Thirty-fourth Bank
Yokohama Specie Bank

Barristers at Law
Crosse & Yamashita

Booksellers and Stationers
Kelly & Walsh Ld.

Brokers (*Bill and Bullion*)
Bennett, Daniel & Co.
Maxwell, J. B.
Oldenburg & Scheidt
Taverson & Mactavish

Brokers (*Exchange*)
Milne, Alex.

Brokers (*General*)
Drewell & Co., A.

Coal Merchants
Midzushima & Co.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
Deutsche Apotheke
Medical Hall
Sim & Co., A. C.
Thompson & Co., J. L.

CLUBS
Club Concordia
Kobe Club
Kobe Cricket Club
Kobe Golf Club
Lawn Tennis Club
Regatta and Athletic Club
Sailing Club

CONSULATES
See pages 581 and 582

CURIOS DEALER
Kuhn & Komor

DENTISTS
Perl, Dr. G. B., D.D.S.
Slade, Harold, M.B., D.D.S.

DOCKS
Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ld.
Mitsui Bishi Dockyard & Engr., Works.

EDUCATIONAL
Bunt, George
Davidge, C. W.
Dukes, Dr. O. A.
Kenko Gijiku
Kobe College

ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS
Birch, Kirby & Co., Ld.
Ellerton, J.
Healing & Co., L. J.
Kershaw, Thos.
Kirby, A.
Morse, F. S.

FURNISHERS
Kobe Furnishing Emporium

HOTELS
Glenlea Hotel
Grand Hotel
Hiogo Hotel
Oriental Hotel, Limited
Tor Hotel, Limited
Windsor Hotel

MARINE SURVEYORS
Morse, S. E.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS
Fowler, John Bucknill
Miller, R. S., M.D.
Thorncraft, T. C., M.R.C.S. & P., E.

MERCHANTS (*Commission*)
Abraham & Co., L. D.
Antaki, E.
Camroodin & Co., C. A.
Delbourgo & Co.
Hassam, K.
Horne, F. W.
Japan Import & Export Comm. Co.
Musabhoy, M.

MERCHANTS (*Commission*)—Continued
Oestmann & Co., A.
Pohoomull, Bros.
Reynell & Co., H. E.
Scheuer & Co.
Tallers, W.
Tata, Sons & Co.

MERCHANTS
Abenheim Brothers
Ahrens & Co., H.
American Trading Co.
Asiatic Export & Import Co.
Becker & Co.
Bergmann & Co.
Berigny & Co.
Bethell Bros.
Blackmore & Co.
Bowden Bros., & Co., Ld.
Boyer, A. G.
Browne & Co.
Butterfield & Swire
Cameron & Co., Ld., A.
Carlowitz & Co.
China and Japan Trading Co., Ld.
China Import-Export & Bank Cie.
Cornes & Co.
Crowther & Co.
David & Co., S. J.
De Ath & Co.
De la Camp & Co.
Dodwell & Co., Ld.
Dossa & Co.
Duff, John, F.
Essabhoy, A. M.
Findlay, Richardson & Co.
Futehally & Sons
Grösser & Co.
Gysin Freres
Healing & Co., L. J.
Hellyer & Co.
Herschfeld, G. C.
Hunter & Co., E. H.
Hutchison & Co.
Illies & Co., C.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Joseph, M. S.
Kerr & Co., Wm.
Lavacry, V.
Lucas & Co., H.
Mackee, C. C.
Mackey, Jas.
Macy & Co., Geo. H.
Martin Brothers
McKay & Co.
Meier & Co., A.
Michel, A.
Midzushima & Co.
Mitsu Bishi Goshi Kwaisha
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Mollison & Co.
Olmsted & Co
Oppenheimer, I.
Ornstein & Co., B.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Ld.

MERCHANTS—Continued
Pabaney Ebrahimbhoy
Parbury, Henty & Co.
Priest, Marians & Co., Ld.
Raeburn & Co., M. A.
Raspe & Co., M.
Reimers & Co., Otto
Rohde & Co., Carl
Sale & Frazar, Ld.
Samuel, Samuel & Co.
Schramm & Co., P.
Selles Hermanos
Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Siegfried & Co., John
Simon, Evers & Co.
Singleton Benda & Co., Ld.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, Baker & Co.
Strachan & Co., Ld., W. M.
Strauss & Co., G.
Stuken, Edmund
Sumitomo Kichizayemon
Taylor, Cooper & Co., Ld.
Thomas & Co.
Tuska, E. H.
Van Nierop & Co., Ed. L.
Vantine & Co., A. A.
Vendrell, M.
Weinberger & Co., C.
Winckler & Co.
Witkowski & Co., J.
Young, Geo.

NEWSPAPERS
Japan Chronicle
Kobe Herald (evening)

OIL MERCHANTS
Rising Sun Petroleum Co., Ld.
Standard Oil Company of New York
Vacuum Oil Co.

PAPER MILLS
Mitsui Bishi Paper Mill Co., Ld.

SHIPPING AGENTS
Tokyo Soko Kaisha

SHIPPING OFFICES
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Chargeurs Rèunis
Messageries Maritimes (Compagnie des)
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Peninsular & Oriental Steam Nav. Co.
Portland & Asiatic Steamship Co.
Toyo Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha
Toyo Kisen Kaisha

STEVEDORES
Christensen & Co., T. A.
Lyons & Co., J.
Nickel & Company, Ld.

STOREKEEPERS
Dick, Bruhn & Co., M.
Julien, H.
Whymark & Co., Geo.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
Cabeldu & Co., P. S.
Shipworth, Hammond & Co.

MOJI AND SHIMONOSEKI

COAL MERCHANTS
Midzushima & Co.
Taimo Yoko

CONSULATES
Austro-Hungary
Germany
Great Britain
Norway

EDUCATIONAL
City Commercial School

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Siemens Schuckert Denki Kabushiki Kaisha

MERCHANTS
Bagnall & Hilles
Birch, Kirby & Co., Ld.
Browne & Co.

MERCHANTS—Continued
Holme, Ringer & Co.
Horne, F. W.
Irisu Shokwai (C. Illies & Co.)
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.
Laucht, H. W.
Mitsu Bishi Goshi Kwaisha
Mitsu Bussan Kaisha
Raspe & Co., M.
Samuel Samuel & Co., Ld.

OIL MERCHANTS
Standard Oil Co.
Vacuum Oil Co.

SHIPPING OFFICES
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Osaka Shosen Kaisha

STEVEDORES
Nickle & Co., C.

NAGASAKI

BANKS
H'kong & S'hai Banking Corporation
Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS
Dalny Wostok Co., Ld.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
Hunt, F. H.

CLUBS
Members Bowling Club
Nagasaki Club
Rowing & Athletic Club

COAL CONTRACTORS
Mutabe Coal Co., Ld.

COMMISSION AGENTS
Lake & Co.

COMPRADORE (*Navy*)
Urso, C. F.

CONSULATES
See page 601

CONTRACTORS
Balmes, Vve

DOCKS
Mitsu Bishi Dockyard & Engine Works

EDUCATIONAL
Kaiseigakko

HOTELS
Hotel du France
Nagaski Hotel

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS
Bowie, Robert, I., M.D.
Russel, Dr. N., M.D.
Thomson, Dr. T. J.

MERCHANTS
Ahrens & Co., H.
Boeddinghaus, C. E.
China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.

MERCHANTS—Continued
Holme, Ringer & Co.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.
Kunst & Albers
Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kwaisha
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Sciba & Co., C. P. H.

NEWSPAPERS
Commercial Advertiser, The
Nagasaki Press

OIL MERCHANTS
Standard Oil Company of New York

PILOTS
Hori, Y.
Samura, T.

SHIPPING OFFICES
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Osaka Shosen Kaisha
Russian East Asiatic S. S., Co.

STEVEDORES
Nevells, F.
Wentworth, W. D.
Wilson, A. W.

STOREKEEPERS
Curnow & Co., Ld., J.
Lessner, S. D.
Pignatel & Co.
Powers & Co., R. H.

SURVEYORS (*Marine*)
Lloyd's Register of Shipping
Robertson, D. F.
Walker & Co., R. N.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES
Great Northern Telegraph Co.

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN JAPAN

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION

Tokyo

Rev. S. W. Hamblen (absent) 30B, Tsukiji
Rev. C. H. D. Fisher and wife, 30A, do.
Rev. J. C. Brand and wife
Prof. E. W. Clement and wife
J. T. Greseitt and wife
Rev. H. B. Benninghoff and wife
Miss E. Rollman, Yotsuya
Miss A. H. Kidder, 10, Fukuro-machi Surugadai
Miss M. A. Whitman (absent)
Miss M. M. Carpenter
Miss M. A. Clagett

Yokohama

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Rev. J.L. Dearing, D.D., and wife (absent)
Rev. C. K. Harrington, D.D.
Rev. C. B. Tenny and wife
Rev. F. G. Harrington (wife absent.)
Rev. W. B. Parshley and wife, 75, Bluff
Miss C. A. Converse
Miss E. F. Wilcox

Kobe

Rev. R. A. Thomson and wife

Kyoto

Rev. G. W. Hill and wife, 168, Innicho

Bakan

Miss J. M. Petterson (absent)

Shimonoseki

Himeji

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Rev. F. C. Briggs, and wife
Miss K. A. Dodge

Osaka

Rev. J. H. Scott and wife, 16B, Kawaguchi
Rev. W. Wynd and wife (absent)
Miss G. A. Hughes (absent)
Miss L. Mead
Miss M. Danielson, 119, Tanimachi

Sendai

Miss A. S. Buzzell (absent)
Miss A. A. Acock

Mito

Rev. E. H. Jones (wife absent)

Morioka

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Rev. H. Topping and wife

Otaru

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Rev. T. E. Schumaker and wife (absent)
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Miss C. B. De Forest, do.
Miss A. H. Pettee, do.

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Wallace Taylor, M.D., and wife
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Rev. H. L. Bleby and wife (absent)
Miss E. M. Keen (absent)
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Miss O. M. Crawford (absent)

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* *Associates.*

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KYOTO
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Miss M. D. Keagey
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Miss M. K. Seeds (absent)
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Miss E. R. Campbell do.
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Miss Mary H. Ransom (absent)
Miss R. Roach (absent)
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YAMADA

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Miss A. N. Hail
Miss Agnes Morgan
Miss J. M. Johnson
Miss E. Magwet

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Rev. J. Dunlop and wife

KURE

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Miss M. B. Sherman

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Rev. C. K. Cumming and wife (absent)
Rev. H. W. Meyers and wife

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Miss A. B. Patton

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Rev. E. S. Booth and wife
Miss A. de F. Thompson (absent)
Miss J. Moulton
Miss Jennie M. Kuyper

MORIOKA

Rev. D. C. Ruigh and wife

MISHIMA

Miss M. L. Winn (absent)

NAGASAKI

Rev. A. Pieters and wife
Miss J. A. Pieters
Rev. A. Walvoord and wife
Rev. W. J Hoekje
Miss S. M. Couch

SAGA

Rev. H. V. S. Peeke and wife (absent)

KAGOSHIMA

Miss G. M. Thomasma

KUMAMOTO

Miss H. M. Lansing

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Rev. J. T. Steiner
Miss L. Zurfluh (absent)
Miss S. L. Weidner (absent)
Miss L. M. Powell (absent)
Miss B. C. Pifer (absent)
Miss Mary E. Gerhard
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Miss H. Anderson (absent)

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WOMEN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY

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Miss M. E. Tracy do.
Miss C. D. Loomis, M.A., do.
Miss S. A. Pratt, (absent) do.
Miss Clara Almerd
Miss Florence Wells

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C. V. Hibbard and wife (absent)

KYOTO

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FORMOSA

This island, one of the largest in Asia, is situated between latitude 22 and 26 degrees N., and longitude 120 and 122 degrees E., and is separated from the coast of Fukien, China, by a channel about one hundred miles in width. It is a prolongation of the Japanese and Loochoo Archipelagoes, and in 1895 was incorporated in the Japanese empire. Its name Formosa, signifying "beautiful island," was conferred by the Portuguese, the first Europeans to visit it, but it was called Taiwan (Great Bay) by the Chinese, to whom it belonged from 1661 to 1894. It is said that the Japanese endeavoured to form a colony in the island in 1620, but large numbers of Chinese were settled there prior to that date. The Dutch arrived in 1634, and founded several settlements, and traces of their occupation are still to be found in the island, but they were compelled in 1661 to retire by the Chinese pirate chief Koxinga, who then assumed the sovereignty of western Formosa. His grandson and successor however, was induced, twenty-two years later, to resign the crown to the Emperor of China. By the Treaty of Shimonoseki, which terminated the war between China and Japan in 1895, the island was ceded to Japan as one of the conditions of peace, and on the 1st June, 1895, the formal surrender was made, the ceremony taking place on board ship outside Keelung. The resident Chinese officials, however, declared a republic, and offered resistance, and it was not until the end of October that the opposing forces were completely overcome, the last stand being made in the south by Liu Yung-fu, the Black Flag General, of Tonkin notoriety. Takow was bombarded and captured on 15th October, and Anping was peacefully occupied on the 21st of the same month, Liu Yung-fu having taken refuge in flight.

Formosa is about 260 miles in length, and from 60 to 70 miles broad in the widest part. It is intersected from north to south by a range of mountains, which forms a

kind of backbone to the island, the loftiest peak of which, Mount Morrison (Niitakayama), is 13,880 feet high. On the western side of this range the slope is more gradual than on the eastern side, and broken by fertile valleys which lose themselves in the large undulating plain on which the Chinese are settled. The whole of the territory east of the dividing chain is peopled by an aboriginal race who acknowledged no allegiance to the Chinese Government and made frequent raids upon the outlying Chinese settlements, and they have proved troublesome also to the Japanese, notwithstanding that the latter spare no effort to establish amicable relations with them. They are a savage and warlike people, allied to the Malays and Polynesians, and live principally by the chase.

The total population of Formosa is given as 3,183,417. The Chinese population is about 2,999,214; whilst 569 tribes of aborigines, described in the returns as savages, aggregate 113,163 persons. The latest census returns give the number of Japanese in the island as 71,040. The revenue down to 1904 averaged about 20,000,000 yen a year, but in 1905-6 it amounted to yen 25,414,146, in 1906-7 to yen 26,127,608, in 1907-8 to yen 29,257,171, and in the current year it is estimated at yen 33,870,000. The value of the exports to foreign countries in 1906 was yen 9,779,084, and imports from foreign countries amounted to yen 12,738,460. For 1907 the figures were exports yen 9,741,429, imports yen 11,220,685. The trade with Japan in 1906 was returned as exports yen 18,259,527, imports yen 15,634,339, the figures for 1907 being exports yen 17,634,673, imports yen 19,750,445.

The productions of Formosa are numerous, vegetation being everywhere most luxuriant, testifying to the richness of the soil. Tea and camphor are largely cultivated and exported. The fauna includes bears, monkeys, deer, wild boar, badgers, martens, the scaly ant-eater, and other smaller animals. Birds are not very numerous, and snakes not so common as might be expected where vegetation is so abundant. It is believed that the mineral wealth of the island is very considerable. The gold mining industry is advancing rapidly. In 1902 no less than 48,400 ounces were obtained from the mines and alluvial washings, representing a value of £168,626. In 1903, 42,770 ounces of a value of £138,964 were exported to Japan, in 1904, 58,680 ounces valued at £173,968, in 1905, 52,272 ounces worth £206,380, in 1906, 48,132 ounces worth £187,420, and in 1907, 42,300 ounces valued at £162,232. The output of silver in 1907 was about 19,000 ounces. At present there are three gold mines. The gold mines and alluvial washings are situated in the Kelung and Zuiho districts, and the industry from all accounts allows of considerable expansion. There are many coal mines near Kelung and sulphur springs also exist in the north of the island. The interior of the island is, however, still practically unexplored.

One great drawback to the island is its want of good harbours, which is more especially felt on account of the strength of the monsoons in the Formosa Channel. Those on the eastern side are few and neither commodious nor accessible, while on the west coast most of the harbours are little better than open roadsteads. Harbour improvements are now being carried out in Kelung, and at Takow. Taipeh is the capital of Formosa, but Tainan-fu is the chief city in point of population. The open ports are four in number, viz.; Takow and Tainan-fu in the south, and Tamsui and Kelung in the north. The latter was held for some months in 1884-5 by the French, under Admiral Courbet, but was evacuated on the 21st June, 1885. The rivers of Formosa are few, shallow, and winding, only navigable to small flat-bottomed boats. The scenery is delightful, and the climate is very pleasant in the winter, but hot in some parts of the island and malarious in the wet season. A railway traversing the island, from Kelung in the North to Takow in the South, is now completed, and was officially opened by H. I. H. Prince Kan-In on 24th October, 1908. Short lines also connect Taipeh and Tamsui in the north, and Kyu-kyoku-do with Takow in the south. A line along the east coast is likewise in contemplation. The trade of the island shews steady development, and municipal improvements are noticeable. In Taipeh water-works are in course of erection, and amongst numerous new buildings are large markets, and a first-class European hotel. In Taichiu practically a new city is being made, whilst in Takow large reclamations are under way, wharves are to be erected, and extensive dredging operations to be undertaken, etc.

From the north of the island Ooloong tea forms the principal export, its value in 1907 being yen 5,181,783, camphor coming next with a value of yen 2,619,143. Rice is also largely shipped to Japan. The Government is endeavouring to encourage the manufacture of black tea for export to Europe, and is said to have been successful in the experiments so far made with that object. Flax, hemp and jute are amongst the articles of export, and there is now a factory at Koroton

erected under official auspices for the manufacture of jute bags for packing rice. Sugar is becoming a most important industry, and bids fair to become the leading export of the island. There are now several large factories, equipped with the most modern machinery, in running order, their location being the central and southern districts, and the Government is sparing no pains to push the manufacture of refined sugar. Amongst other schemes contemplated is a vast plan of irrigation estimated to run into over 30,000,000 yen, and to require several years for completion. Of imports opium is the most important, its annual value amounting to some 2,250,000 yen; kerosine is also an article of some importance, and there is also a steady business in white shirtings and sundry other classes of dry goods; it is, however, noticeable that there has been a steady decline in the enquiry for Chinese cotton tissues since 1898.

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Chief of Army Staff—Major-General S. Miyamoto
Brigadier General for North Formosa—Major-General H. Ushijima
Admiral Commanding of II Class Naval Station of Pescadores—Vice-Admiral Baron Y. Kano
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TAMSUI AND KELUNG

The port of Tamsui lies in lat. 25 deg. 10 min. N., and long. 101 deg. 26 min. E. on the north-western side of the fertile island of Formosa. The harbour, like all others in Formosa, has a troublesome bar, which greatly retards the growth of the port. Dredging would do much to render it more accessible. The town, called Hobe, is situated on the north side of the river, about two miles from the bar. In October, 1884, the French ships under Admiral Courbet bombarded Tamsui, but were unable to take the place. The Japanese took possession on the 7th June, 1895. Tea grows on the hills in the locality, and the average value of the export is about five million yen.

The port of Kelung lies to the north-east of Tamsui, in latitude 25 deg. 6 min. N. and longitude 121 deg. 47 min. E. It is situated on the shores of a bay between the capes of Foki and Peton, some twenty miles apart, amidst bold and striking scenery, backed by a range of mountains. It was once a Spanish Settlement, but was subsequently captured and held by the Dutch until they in turn gave place to the Chinese under Koxuga, formerly a pirate chief who caused himself to be proclaimed King of Formosa. Though a mere village, it has long carried on a considerable native trade with Amoy Chin-chew, and Foochow. Its staple product used to be coal, but the quantity at present produced is largely absorbed by local requirements. Kelung was opened to foreign trade at the same time as the other Formosan ports. The limits of the port are defined to be within a straight line drawn from Image Point to Bush Island. On the 5th August, 1884, the port was bombarded by the French under Admiral Lespes, when the forts above the town were reduced to ruins, and the place captured. It was then garrisoned by the French, who held it until after the Treaty of Peace had been signed at Tientsin in June, 1885. The place was occupied by the Japanese on the 3rd June, 1895.

At Kelung a long delayed harbour improvement scheme has been commenced, the estimated total cost of the undertaking being Yen 6,500,000. The widening and deepening of the fairway for steamers in the inner harbour has been completed. The steamer anchorage in this harbour now has a uniform depth of at least 30 feet and the harbour has been widened to 480 feet in its narrowest part. Good progress is being made with the construction of a breakwater. A slipway is at Kelung for vessels of 400 tons, but a project is on foot to enlarge it to accommodate vessels up to 1,000 tons. Designs for another slipway are under consideration by the naval authorities. During 1900 a lighthouse was completed on Pak-sa Point, a low headland on the west coast, some 20 miles south-west of Tamsui, and one is being erected on Agincourt Island. A pier has been built in conjunction with the railway, alongside which most steamers are now berthed. The depth of water alongside of same is 25 feet at low tide.

The railway line between Tamsui and Daitotei (Twatutia) was opened on August, 25th, 1901, and has been of great benefit to the people of the district. The actual cost of construction was insignificant, the line having been laid upon a practically level surface for nearly the whole of its route. Kelung is the northern terminus of the trans-Formosan government railway ; the total length of this line to Takow, on the south-west coast, is 251 miles. The capital, called by the Chinese Taipeh, is now under the Japanese nomenclature, called Taihoku. Twatutia will be found in the Japanese postal guide as Daitotei. It is here, on the outskirts of Taihoku, and on the Tamsui River which flows past Daitotei, that the foreign merchants have their residential and business quarters. At the mouth of the Tamsui River lies the town of Hobe, in Japanese Kobi, but now most usually called Tamsui to avoid confusion with Kobe in Japan proper. The population of Daitotei at the last census (1905) was 53,766 and of Kelung 20,647.

TAIHOKU (TAIPEH) AND DAITOTEI (TWATUTIA) DIRECTORY

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C. S. Averill

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also
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
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Chief of the Accounts Dept.—S. Oi
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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA (Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
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K. Nishikoiri, sub-manager
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SAMUEL SAMUEL & Co., LD., Merchants, 40, Gyuchoksoho & 63, Sansawan: Tel. Ad. Orgomanes
M. Oda
Agencies
(*See under Taipeh*)

TAINAN, TAKOW, AND ANPING

The city of Tainan (until 1889 known as Taiwan), situated in lat. 23 deg. 6 min. N., and long. 129 deg. 5 min. E., is the commercial capital of Formosa. It is for an Eastern city moderately clean and well paved. The walls are some five miles in circumference. The shipping port of Tainan-fu is Anping, situated on the coast about three miles to the eastward of the city and connected with the suburbs by a creek. The port is an open roadstead, vessels having to anchor a mile or so from the beach. From the 1st November to the end of May the anchorage is a perfectly safe one, but during the S. W. monsoon a heavy swell sets in, rendering it difficult, and at times impossible, for vessels to load or discharge. The foreign residents in 1907 numbered 36 British subjects. No persons of any other European nationality are now resident here. Tempered by sea

breezes, Anping during the summer months can boast of a cool climate. From 1st October to the end of April there is little or no rain, and the temperature leaves nothing to be desired. The value of the total foreign trade of the Tainan district, comprising the two ports of Anping and Takow, amounted in 1907 to £2,232,695, showing an increase of £148,084 on the trade of the previous year. The average for the previous five years works out at £1,374,318. Kerosine is the only import which remains in the hands of foreigners. The Government-General has established a special bureau for the encouragement of the sugar industry and the management of all matters relating to sugar. Its object is to improve the methods of cultivation and manufacture of sugar. Sugar milling in Formosa has recently been attracting a good deal of attention in Japan. Three new sugar mills are being erected in South Formosa by Japanese companies. Of the six staples of Formosan trade, namely, tea, opium, camphor, salt, sugar and rice, three—opium, camphor and salt—have already been monopolised by the Formosan Government-General, which now derives three-fourths of its ordinary revenue from these sources. Formerly, the trade in opium and camphor in this district was in the hands of the few foreign merchants at this port, and amounted, before the Japanese occupation, to nearly £250,000 annually. Since the creation of the monopolies the merchants have thus been deprived of two-thirds of their income. They feel the hardship particularly in the case of the camphor trade, which was originated and developed in this district entirely by their capital and enterprise, and for the loss of which they have as yet received no equivalent.

Takow is a port twenty-four miles to the southward of Anping. It takes little or no share in the import trade, but is a principal centre for the sugar export trade.

The last stand against the Japanese was made at Tainan, Takow, and Anping by Liu Yung-fu, the Black Flag General. Takow was bombarded on the 15th October 1895, and the resistance collapsed without any serious fighting, and Tainan and Anping were occupied on the 21st October.

Foreign shipping has been injuriously affected in recent years by a decrease in the volume of trade with the opposite coast, caused by the increased tariff on imports and the imposition of export duties in Formosa. The number of foreign vessels entering these two ports in 1907 was 64 of 86,021 tons, while the coasting vessels, principally Japanese, numbered 227, and their tonnage totalled 359,915. The Japanese Government grants a subsidy of 61,028 yen to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for a fortnightly steamer service between Anping and Hongkong via Amoy and Swatow, and since 1902 there has been a direct steamer service between the ports of Japan and the southern ports of Formosa, for which the same Company receives a subsidy of 124,800 yen. A further subsidy of 143,825 yen is paid to the Company for a service of steamers around the coast of Formosa throughout the year.

The construction of a through railway from Takow as its southern terminus via Tainan and Kagee to Taihoku in the north, was begun in the latter part of 1899. The period of construction was estimated at 10 years, and the cost at 28,800,000 yen, which it was decided to raise by the issue, yearly, of Formosa Industrial Public Loan Bonds at certain fixed amounts. This Trans-Formosan railway is now completed and is in full operation. Its total length, including the branch line from Tamsui to Taihoku is 259 miles 71 chains. A private light railway from Kagi to Arizan, 41 miles in length, is being constructed by the Japanese firm which has the monopoly for the exploitation of the magnificent cryptomaria forests of Aruzan, near Mount Morrison. The railway is being constructed for the purpose of conveying timber.

The proposed harbour works at Takow and Anping and the other public works are postponed, but will be proceeded with as soon as the necessary appropriations can be obtained. The harbours have been completely surveyed and the estimated cost is $6,500,000.

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井三

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COREA

Corea, or Chosen (the native name), has since the end of 1905 been a Japanese protectorate. It is a peninsula situated to the north of China which hangs down between that Empire and Japan, separating the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea, between the 34th and 43rd parallels north. It is bounded on the north by Manchuria, on the north-east by Siberia, on the east by the Sea of Japan, on the west by the Yellow Sea, and on the south by the Channel of Corea. It has a coast line measuring 1,740 miles, and with its outlying islands is nearly as large as Great Britain. The name Corea is derived from the Japanese Korai (Chinese Kaoli); and the Portuguese, who were the first navigators in the Yellow Sea, called it Koria. Chosen is translated into "Morning Calm." The eastern half of the peninsula is a sinuous range of mountains of which Western Corea is the slope. The chief rivers of importance are naturally to be found on the western side, and most of the harbours are situate on that coast. Corea is divided into eight *do* or provinces, named Ping-an, Whang-hai, Kiung-kei (which contains the capital), Chung-chong, Chulla, Kiung-sang, Kang-wen, and Ham-kiung. The climate is healthy and temperate, bracing in the north and milder in the south, where it is more exposed to summer breezes. The Han river at Seoul is often frozen for two months in the year. The fauna includes tigers, leopards, wild deer, wild hogs, and in the south monkeys are to be found. A stunted breed of horses exists, and immense numbers of oxen are raised as food; goats are rare, and sheep are only imported from China for sacrificial purposes. The pheasant, eagle, falcon, crane, and stork are common. A great portion of the soil is fertile and the mineral wealth of the kingdom is believed to be considerable. The history of Corea, like that of its neighbours, is lost in the mists of obscurity, but according to native and Chinese tradition a Chinese noble named Kishi or Ki-tsze, who migrated with his followers to Corea in 1122 B.C., was the founder of the Corean social order and the first monarch. His descendants are said to have ruled until the fourth century before the Christian era. The present dynasty is descended from Ni Taijo, a young soldier who was the architect of his own fortunes, and who succeeded in deposing the Wang dynasty. It was at this time, in the 14th century, that Han-yang, known as Seoul, was selected as the national capital. In November, 1905, the Corean Government agreed to give to Japan the control and direction of the foreign relations and affairs of the country, and the Japanese Government was given the right to appoint, under His Majesty the Emperor of Corea, a Resident-General as its representative to reside in Seoul chiefly to direct diplomatic affairs and having the right of private audience with the Emperor of Corea. To this responsible post Marquis (now Prince) Ito, the maker of modern Japan, was appointed, and inasmuch as by an earlier agreement Corea had pledged herself to accept the advice of Japan with regard to administrative reforms, the Resident-General has practically full direction of the government of the country. The Emperor Yi Fin the twenty-eighth sovereign of the present line abdicated the Throne in August, 1907, in favour of his son Heui. The State revenue is derived principally from the land tax.

For many centuries the Coreans successfully resisted all efforts to induce them to hold intercourse with foreigners. The King was formerly a vassal of the Emperor of China, and the Emperor of Japan also claimed his allegiance, but by the Treaty of Kokwa, concluded with Japan in 1876, the independence of the country was acknowledged, though China, which assented to Corea's conclusion of this and other treaties with foreign Powers as an independent kingdom, inconsistently continued to claim suzerainty. Upon the establishment of Japanese in the ports of Fusan and Yuensan, the prejudice against foreign intercourse gradually abated, and on the 2nd May, 1882, a treaty of friendship and commerce was signed by the Corean Government at Jenchuan (Chemulpo) with Commodore Shufeldt on behalf of the United States. A Treaty with England was signed by Sir Harry Parkes on the 26th November, 1883; in 1884 treaties were also concluded with Germany and Russia, and later with France, Italy, and Austria. The population of Corea is estimated to be between 12,000,000 and 14,000,000

The Japanese population, a constantly increasing one, is now nearly 80,000, but the figure does not include the military force in the country, which is probably 20,000 strong. The number of British residents in Corea in 1907 was returned as 133; they are mostly Missionaries. One small English newspaper, the *Seoul Press* (conducted by Japanese), is published in the capital.

The industries of Corea are mainly agricultural. The Foreign trade in 1907 reached the highest figures yet attained, both as regards imports and exports. The value of the trade amounted to £5,908,172 of which £4,190,467 represented imports and £1,717,705 exports. To this must be added the gold export amounting to £4,190,467, making a grand total of £6,355,610. The imports represented an increase of over one million pounds sterling and the exports more than three-quarters of a million compared with the returns of 1906. The returns for 1908, however, will probably show a considerable decline, as great dulness of trade has followed a period of exceptional activity.

The principal articles of import are cotton manufactures, and of export, rice, hides and bones, beans and gold. There is a considerable paper-making industry, which is entirely in the hands of the peasantry, its great drawback being lack of capital. Gold mining has in recent years become an important industry. In 1897 the value of the export was £240,047, in 1902, £516,961, in 1904 £511,396 and in 1905 the export reached the highest figure yet attained, £531,528. In 1906 the export reached its lowest value since 1902, being only £476,334, and in 1907 it showed but small improvement, the value of the export being £447,438. There are several gold mines now being worked owned by British, American and German syndicates. The Pritchard-Morgan Concession is developing the Gwendoline mine, and the Unsan district, over the whole of which this Company possesses mining rights, has been shown to contain silver, copper and coal deposits. The German concession is at Tangokae (Kim-song). An Italian syndicate was granted a concession in 1905.

A brighter era dawned for trade and commerce and much else in Corea when the agreement of 1904 was negociated giving to Japan virtual control of the administration. Japan lost no time in exercising the power she had acquired. The reform of the effete, incompetent and corrupt administration which has for centuries been in vogue in Corea is a task of no little magnitude. The old order of things cannot be changed in a day, or a decade, but a most promising commencement has been made during the four years Japan has had the direction of the country's internal affairs. She has set to work organising, as among the first essentials of good government, a judicial system which will guarantee the honest and impartial administration of justice by trained judges. A beginning has also been made with the codification of the laws of the country. Gradually the system of local administration is being reformed in a manner which will eliminate old political abuses and lead up ultimately to a system of local autonomy. Reform of the financial administration has received a great deal of attention with excellent results, and among other branches of administration which have been already inoculated with the leaven of reform are the Educational and the Police systems. Public Works undertaken by the Government under Japanese direction include the construction of four main roads traversing some of the most productive regions of the country; waterworks are being provided by the Government at Chemulpo and Pyeng-yang, while at Seoul, and one or two other centres, the Government is establishing hospitals for the sick.

The initiation of all these undertakings involved the expenditure of a large sum of money which the depleted Corean exchequer could not provide, and recourse was had to a loan from the Japan Industrial Bank for 10,000,000 Yen, but accepted at 90 Yen per 100 Yen, with interest at the rate of 6½ per cent. and the Corean Customs receipts are pledged as security for repayment. Half the amount (Yen 4,500,000) was provided immediately, and the remaining half is payable as the need for the money arises. The loan is redeemable in ten years, but no part of it is to be redeemed within the first five years. It may here be mentioned that apart from this loan the national debt of Corea does not amount to more than 6,500,000 Yen, representing three loans raised in 1905. Two-thirds of this money was required for the reform of the currency. The currency in the country had long been in a scandalous state. There was no reserve of precious metals, and reliance was placed on a nickel coin of small intrinsic value. Not only were permits issued without stint to private persons enabling them to undertake the work of coining, but the country was inundated with spurious coin. It was possible before Japan took the reform of Corea's currency in hand to obtain 245 cents for a Japanese yen. Japan's control of the country's finances was signalised by the adoption of the gold standard, the prohibition of private minting, the issue of a new currency, supplemented by a

note issue by the Dai Ichi Ginko (First Bank). The old nickel coins are being gradually withdrawn, and it is hoped in time to rid the country of fractional cash. By the end of February, 1908, there remained probably less than two million yen's worth of nickel coins in circulation. No attempt is being made to withdraw cash, but a limit was put upon its use in October, 1906, and it is expected that cash will ultimately be driven out of circulation by the increasing popularity of the new currency. The Customs statistics show a considerable export of these coins. Included in the scheme of financial reform is the establishment of Agricultural and Industrial Banks to assist trade by giving the necessary financial accommodation. A Notes Association has also been formed to popularise the circulation of reliable negotiable bills, and warehouses have been established as wholly official or government subsidised enterprises for the purpose of easing the money market in agricultural districts, by making loans on the security of rice, or lending money without security for the purchase of rice.

A railway connecting Chemulpo with Seoul was opened on September 18th, 1899, and the Coreans have not been slow to avail themselves of modern conveniences for travelling. There are now more than 600 miles of railway in operation in Corea, and several new lines are projected. The Seoul-Fusan railway, 275 miles in length, opened in May, 1905, has been acquired by the Japanese Government as a State railway. This line connects Yong-dong-po with the railway to Chemulpo, and the journey from Seoul to Tokyo can now be accomplished in 53 hours. The railway between Seoul and Wiju, 310 miles, hurriedly constructed for military purposes in 1904-1905, is to be gradually reconstructed at a cost of 30,000,000 yen. A railway now connects Fusan and Masampo, and the distance in covered by a through train in a little over three hours. Wiju and Yongampo on the Yalu River are to be opened to foreign trade. Chung Jin in North Ham Gyeng province, was added to the list of ports open to foreign trade on April 1st, 1908.

The carrying trade of the country is practically in the hands of the Japanese. The return of shipping entered at the open ports of Corea in 1907 shows a total of 10,052 vessels (mostly sailing vessels), and a total registered tonnage of 2,943,184. The coast is now well lighted.

SEOUL

The capital city of Han-yang, better known to foreigners as Seoul (which is merely the native term for capital), is situated almost in the centre of the province of Kiung-kei, on the north side of and about three miles from the river Han, about thirty-five miles from its mouth. It lies in 37 deg. 30 min. N. lat. and 127 deg. 4 min E. long. Han-yang means "the fortress on the Han." The city is enclosed by crenellated walls of varying height, averaging about twenty feet, with arched stone bridges spanning the watercourses. It is in the form of an irregular oblong, and stretches lengthwise in a valley that runs from north-east to south-west. The houses are about eight or nine feet high, built of stone or mud, and mostly roofed with tiles. Internally they are clean, for the Coreans, like the Japanese, take off their shoes before entering their houses. A long main street, about 100 feet wide, running east and west, divides the city into two nearly equal portions. In the northern half are the walled inclosures containing the King's Palace and the more important public buildings. A street about 50 feet wide intersects the main street at right angles, dividing the northern half of the city into eastern and western quarters. At the point of intersection stands a pavilion called Chong-kak (the "Bell Kiosk"), from a large bell about seven feet high which is placed there. This spot is regarded as the centre of the city; and from it another street, as wide as the main street, branches off to the south-west. The four wide streets which thus radiate from the "Bell Kiosk" are known as the four Chong-ro or "Bell roads." Another conspicuous feature of this central part of the city is the row of large warehouses, two storeys high, the lower portions of which are divided off into little shops, opening into a small courtyard instead of facing the street. The width of the main streets was formerly much reduced by the construction in front of nearly every

house of a rude wooden shanty used for a workshop or for business purposes, which gave the streets a poor and squalid appearance, but some of the principal streets have now been cleared of these unsightly obstructions, and the people are gradually being taught the benefits of good roads and clean surroundings. A spacious market place has been erected in one of the busiest parts of the city, and arrangements are being made for establishing two or three others at suitable centres. An annual appropriation of $50,000 has been made by the Finance Department for the maintenance and improvement of the roads. The shops are small and unattractive, and contain no *articles de luxe* or curios. The population of the city is about 200,000. About 19,000 Japanese reside in Seoul and about 3,000 Chinese. An electric railway, running for three miles along the main streets of Seoul and thence three or four miles into the country, was opened in 1899, and one extends to Riong-san and Mokpo. A railway connects Chemulpo with Seoul, and another line connects the capital with Fusan.

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Y. Kimura, do.

Daihan Mai Il Shinpo, Vernacular N'paper
E. T. Bethell, editor
K. T. Yang, sub-editor

Japanese Merchants
Fuchigami & Co.
Hamada & Co.
Kameya & Co.
Tsuji & Co.
Yamaguchi & Co.
Mitsui & Co.
Takase & Co.
Wada & Co.
Kugimoto & Co

Joly, Mrs., Instructress in Languages to the Imperial Household

Koen, Thos. A., Engineer-in-chief to the Imperial Household

Korea Daily News
E. T. Bethel, proprietor
A. W. Marnham, editor

MISSIONS
Missions Etrangères de Paris
Monsgr G. Mutel, vicar apostolic
Rev. V. Poisnel, curé of the cathedral
Rev. P. Villemot, procureur
Rev. F. Demange
Church of St. Joseph
Rev. C. Doucet, pro-vicar
College of Ryong-san
Rev. P. Guinand, superior
Rev. T. E. Devred, professor
Rev. I. Chizaller, professor
Revs. J. Wilhelm, X. Baudounet, L. J. Vermorel, P. Oudot, L. Curlier, J. Alix, C. Bouillon, E. Devise, M. Lacrouts, J. Bouyssou, J. Mialon, C. Peynet, E. Taquet, Le Gac, A. Gombert, J. Gombert, Rouvelet, P. Mélizan, F. Tournier, G. Poyaud, V. Tourneux, P. Rouquette, M. Julien, J. Bermond, H. Krempff, J. Lereide, Saucet, D. Polly, A. Jangey, missionaries
Orphanage of St. Paul de Chartres
Rev. Mother Stanislas, superioress
Six Sisters

Russian Orthodox Mission
Rt. Rev. Archimandrite—Paul
Rev. Father Vladimir
Deacon Fr. Cyril
Chapel Master—Father Theodosius

Muhlensteth, H. J.

Palace Hotel
J. Boher, proprietor

Plaisant Frères
P. A. Plaisant
A. L. Plaisant

所便郵韓日

Post Office
Director of Posts—S. Sasaki
Superintendent of Posts—S. Nagai
Superintendent of Tels.—Y. Yegoshi
Superintendent of Telephones—S. Sakai
Superintendent of Accounts—M. Fukuda
Superintendent of General Affairs—S. Kajiyama
Superintendent of Inquiry Office—S. Aoki

昌泰 *Tah-chang*

Rondon, & Co., General Storekeepers, Importers and Exporters: Tel. Address: Rondon
J. Rondon
J. Sirot

School—Government (English)
Head Master—G. Russell Frampton
Assistant Master—T. E. Hallifax

School—Government (French)
Head Master—E. Martel
Assistant Teachers

School—Government (German)
Head Master—J. Bolljahn

SEOUL CLUB
Committee— Thos. Sammons (president); Thos. A. Koen, E. Martel, H. E. Collbran (hon. treasurer), H. W. Davidson (hon. sec).

SEOUL MINING CO., Head Office, Seoul, Corea
President—H. Collbran
Secy. & Treas.—H. E. Collbran
Manager—A. H. Collbran
Auditor—J. S. Collbran
Consulting Engineer—A. R. Weigall
Assayer—C. F. Chase
Storekeeper—L. C. Faulk
Mine Foreman—W. B. Thoresen

SEOUL PRESS, Daily English Newspaper
M. Zumuto, editor
S. Miyanaga, sub-editor
H. Tomita, manager
S. Ito, accountant

TOKANFU TSUSHIN KWANRI KYOKU (POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES OF THE RESIDENCY GENERAL)
Juzaburo Ikeda, director general
K. Okamoto, engineer chief of section
H. Fukano, secretary do.
S. Shimada, do. do.
Y. Yano, do. do.

Post Offices—
S. Sasaki, Seoul
M. Ban, Kwangwhamun
S. Murakami, Sutaimun
S. Nakamura, Namtaimun
K. Akitani, Yongsan
T. Yagi, Chemulpo
H. Hosaka, Yongdungpo
S. Narita, Kaisung
N. Tsuchida, Suwon

Chyungchongnamdo—
S. Ishii, Kangkyung
T. Yamzaki, Kongju
J. Tojyo, Hongju
R. Miyamoto, Taijun

Chungchongpukdo—
K. Matsui, Chungju
N. Munemura, Chyungju

Chonnanamado—
T. Iwaki, Mokpo
S. Koguro, Kwangju
S. Sakakibara, Chehju

Chonnapukdo—
G. Tsuchiya, Kunsan
A. Maida, Chunju
T. Kajima, Namwon

Kyungsanamdo—
R Shiga, Fusan
G. Tojyo, Massampo
M. Takabayashi, Chinju

Kyungsangpukdo—
Y. Ikuhashi, Taiku
S Akaboshi, Sangju
T. Sasaki Kyungju
S. Waki, Andong

Kangwondo—
T. Nakaya, Chunchyun
S. Ochiyai, Kangnung
M. Yamada, Kimwha

Whanghaido—
H. Kawamura, Haiju

Pyungannamdo—
K. Yokoyama, Pyungyang
Y. Kawai, Chinnampo
J. Osaki, Anju

Pyunganpukdo—
K. Tanaka, Shinwiju
S. Isa, Wiju
S. Kondo, Ryūganho
K. Michimoto, Chyungju
K. Tanaka, Yungbyun
M. Kurokawa, Kanggeh
D. Nishimura, Chosan

Hamkyongnamdo—
S. Kato, Wonsan
H. Tashiro, Hamheung
C. Kawashima, Pukchong

Hamkyongpukdo—
M. Wakamori, Chyunjin
H. Oda, Sungchin
I. Hori, (acting) Kiongsung
T. Kurono, Hoinyung
F. Matsuyama, Kyungheung
C. Mori, Kando

CHEMULPO

浦物濟 *Che-mul-po*

This port, called by the Japanese Jinsen, and by the Chinese Jenchuan, is situated on the west coast of Corea, in the metropolitan province of Kiongki, at the entrance of the Salée River, an *embouchure* of the Han or Seoul River. It was opened to foreign trade in 1883, when it was a poor fishing village, and is now a flourishing and rapidly increasing centre of trade, with a native population of under 12,000 and a foreign population of about 16,000 of which between 13,000 and 14,000 are Japanese; the Chinese number between 1,000 and 2,000, the number being greatest in the summer months; the British number 28; Germans 28; Americans 10; and French 8. A railway now runs from Chemulpo to Fusan, meeting the line from Seoul at Yong-dong-po (Yei-do-ho)

The Settlements are fairly well built over and are now fully occupied. The price of land has risen to almost fabulous rates.

Chemulpo enjoys a beautiful climate and is never shut up by ice. The port has two anchorages, the outer one accommodating ships of all sizes, and the inner one frequented by ships of about 1,000 tons. An enormous rise and fall of the tide, which averages 30 feet, renders the inner anchorage difficult of access to larger ships, and is also a serious hindrance to the navigation of the Seoul River. Only vessels not drawing over six feet may safely run between Chemulpo and Mapu, a place on the river three miles south-west of the capital.

The steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha call regularly and have the bulk of the trade and passenger communication with Japan, and, in the case of the former, with North China. The Russian East Asiatic Steamship Company have a regular service between Vladivostock and Shanghai, touching at Chemulpo. British steamers also call more frequently than formerly.

There are telegraphic communications with China (overland) and with Japan, a cable between Chemulpo and Chefoo remaining a desideratum.

Chemulpo easily retains its position as the principal port in Corea. The volume of trade at the port has more than trebled during the past ten years. Japanese enterprise is abundantly in evidence, and many projects for the improvement and development of the port are at present receiving attention, including harbour improvements, waterworks, and industrial enterprises. The foreign trade of the port for 1907 showed an increase of about £1,000,000 as compared with the returns for 1906. It reached the sum of £2,562,189, exclusive of gold export (£388,991). Imports were valued at £2,089,930 (cotton goods, railway plant and silk piece goods being the largest items), and exports £472,259.

DIRECTORY

社會合資易貿英日

ANGLO-JAPANESE TRADING CO., Export and Import Merchants (Nichiyei Boyeki Goshi Kwaisha): Tel. Ad. Nichiyei
Director—W. Geo. Bennett
Do. —Shiuichiro Yebara
Agency
Chiyoda Mutual Life Insurance Co.

昌廣 *Kwang-chang*

BENNETT & CO., Merch'ts: Tel. Ad. Bennett
Walter Geo. Bennett, signs the firm
Shiuichiro Yebara, do.
T. Ito
B. Uyeyama (Dalny)
Agencies
General Accident Fire and Life Assce. Corporation Ld.
Phœnix Assurance Co., Ld.
North China Insurance Co., Ld.
Manufacturers Life Insce. Co. of Canada

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (JAPANESE)
Chairman—Y. Kaku
Vice-Chairman—K. Shigen

·Chemulpo Cigarette & Tobacco Co.:
Tel. Ad. Hamilton; Teleph. 172
W. Kerr (absent)
A. S. Hamilton

·Chemulpo Club
President—W. D. Townsend
Hon. Secretary—W. G. Bennett

·Chinese Merchants

Yee Tai Chan (E. D. Steward & Co.	On Hing
Say Shen Chuang	Chin Chen Tung
Yee Sung Shing	Te Shun Foo
Shuan Shun Tai	Yuen Sung Tung
Tick Hing	Yin Lai Sheng
Si Kung Shun	Kung Yuen How
Tung Shun Tai	Tien Lee Kung Shi
Yung Lai Shen	Tien Ho Chong
Yee Yuen Shing	Yee Tsu Chang
	Tien Chung Chang

·Chosen Nichi Nichi Shimbun, Newspaper

·CONSULATES

China
Consul—Tong Yin Tung
Secretary—Ma Yung Fah
Interpreter—Dzung Che-tsang

Great Britain
Acting Consul—E. Hamilton Holmes
Medical Attendant—Dr. A. F. Laws

Japan (Residency)
Resident—J. Shinobu
Vice do.—T. Hashimoto
Do. —Y. Takagi
Interpreter—S. Oura
Chancellors—Suzuki, Imada, Watanabe, Takahashi, Hayashi, Miyata
Inspector-General of Police—J. Miyadate
Inspectors of Police—Ono, Ninomiya, Nomura, Kim

Dai Gojuhachi Ginko, Jinsen Shiten (Fifty-eighth Bank); Chemulpo Branch Office, Ld., Head Office, Osaka, Tel. 58.
H. Hyosu, manager
H. Takahashi, clerk
J. Mori do.
H. Okuda, do.
S. Otsuka, do.
S. Shimada do.
H. Okubo, accountant
J. Buto, cashier
Agencies
Teikoku Marine Insurance Company
Osaka Fire Insurance Co.
Kyodo Fire Insurance Co.

Dai Ichi Ginko, Limited, of Japan, and Customs Bank in Corea (formerly First National Bank); Telephone 11
Y. Noguchi, manager
K. Ikeda, acting manager
S. Yamamoto, T. Fugimaki, B. Takata, K. Nakano, T. Mitsui, I. Saito, K. Hayashida, T. Tabata, clerks
Agencies
Tokyo Marine Insurance Company
Meiji Fire Insurance Company

Fujita, K., Customs Broker & Comm. Agt.

Holme, Ringer & Co., Merchants
Alex. Carnduff, signs per pro.
G. W. Guttridge
H. Renison
Agencies
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.
Russo-Chinese Bank
Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.
Cie. des Messageries Maritimes
Canadian Pacific Railway Mail S.S. Co.
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co.
Toyo Kisen Kabushiki Kwaisha.
Northern Pacific Steamship Co.
Boston Steamship Co.
Boston Towboat Co.
China Navigation Company Co.
China Mutual Steam Nav., Co., Ld.
Shire Line of Steamships
Ocean Steamship Company Ld.
Ben Line of Steamships
Mogul Line of Steamships
Strath Line of Steamships
Warrack Line of Steamships
Barber Line of Steamships
Portland and Asiatic S.S. Co.
North China S.S. Co.
Union Insurance Soc. of Canton, Ld.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ld.
Royal Exchange Assurance Corp.
Norwich Union Fire Assurance Co.
Law Union and Crown Fire Insce. Co.
Western Assurance. Co.
Royal Insurance Co.
China Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Standard Life Assurance Co.
Equitable Life Assurance Society
South British Fire and Marine In. Co.
Sun Insurance Co.
Taikoo Sugar Refining Company, Ld.
Marine Insurance Company
Thomas Cook & Son
Correspondents
Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

Imperial Corean Customs,
Commissioner—M. Miyaki
Chief of Harbour Section—I. Oni
Chief of Revenue Section—T. Kurobe

Chief of Inspecting Section — M Kamagawa
Chief of Examining Section — S. Matsuda
Chief of Quarantine and Medical—K. Nibu
Secretary—Tanino

JAPANESE MERCHANTS, &c.
Bei-to Torihikisho (Rice Exchange)
E Kaku, director
I. Hayashi
H. Higuchi
Keida & Co.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
K. Nobuta
R. Fujiki & Co.
K. Shono
T. Takata
S. Okuda
S. Suyenaga
M. Takase
S. Tanaka
K. Kori
K. Kitow
K. Akamatsu
N. Takasugi
K. Hisano
K. Sadayasu
T. Kimura
S. Honzio
B. Machida
S. Oishi
Akita & Co., K. Akita director
Kuwano & Co., R. Kuwano
Kurachi & Co., S. Takedatsu
Ebara & Co., S. Ebara

行銀八十社會式株
店支川仁

JUHACHI GINKO, LD. (EIGHTEENTH BANK)
Japanese Settlement
T. Adachi, manager
T. Morikawa, chief clerk
T. Miyoshi, M. Nakamura, K. Shiraishi, S Suzuki, T. Tsukata, T. Yamaguchi, T. Isozaki, S. Okunaga, clerks.
Agencies
Nagasaki Savings Bank, Ld.
Nippon Kangiyo Ginko, Ld.
Teikoku Life Insurance Co., Ld.
Nippon Fire Insurance Co., Ld.

KOREAN METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY
(Japanese General Staff for Corea)
Director—Dr. Y. Wada
Chief Assistants — H. Mukasa, T. Hirata, F. Hirayuwa
Assistants—G. Tokuyama, K. Tamaki, T. Unno, K. Yamamoto, K. Takeshita, S. Seki, G. Akamaru
Stations—
Seoul—T. Hizume, chief
Pyngyang—H. Nagamine, do.
Taiko—G. Fukuda, do.
Fusan—T. Ogawa do.
Mokpo—S. Sayeki, do.
Wonsan—T. Yamasaki, do.
Songchin—A. Sayeki, do.
Yongampo—M. Hatta, do.

MISSIONS
For Protestant Missions see end of Corean Directory

MISSIONS ETRANGÈRES DE PARIS
Rev. E. Deneux

ORPHANAGE OF ST. PAUL DE CHARTRES
Rev. Mother Joachim, superior

MORSEL, F. H., Rentier

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL (FOREIGN SETTLEMENT)
T. Sammons (president), E. Hamilton Holmes (hon. secretary), Dr. Wendshoch, Paillard, J. Shinobu, Tong Yin-tung, V. D. Oettingen, official members; W. G. Bennett (hon. treasurer), W. D. Townsend, K. Tomita, elected members

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL—(JAPANESE)
Chairman—T. Adachi
Director—K. Tomita

社會式株易貿韓日
NIKKAN BOYEKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA
(Japanese & Korean Trading Co, Ltd.)
Import and Export Merchants, Custom Brokers, Forwarding and Commission Agents
President—T. Kono
Acting Director—T. Kato
Manager—B. Inamasu

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (Japan Mail S.S. Co.)
K. Kondo, manager
T. Takayanagi, U. Hayashi, N. Nio, Y. Kawaida

ORIENTAL CONSOLIDATED MINING CO., Tel. Ad. Pukchin
H. F. Meserve, general manager
T. W. Van Ess, auditor
Townsend & Co., agents
Capt. E. S. Barstow, supt. of transportation (Chinnampo)

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
S. Nishikaje, manager

POST OFFICE—
Director—T. Yagi
Clerks—M. Yasuda, M. Kitamura, R. Hayama, T. Matsuwo, S. Hirose, Y. Waki, and 16 others
Electrical Engineer—K. Wurakami

昌泰 *Tah-chang*

RONDON, PLAISANT & CIE., General Storekeepers, Importers and Exporters, Coal Merchants and Commission Agents
E. J. Sauveur, signs per pro.
A. J. Rondon

SIEMENS-SCHUCKERT KANKOKRU DENKI GOMEI KAISHA; Tel. Ad. Siemens Chemulpo; Head Office: Tsukiji 48, Tokyo
Carl Wolter & Co., managers
R. Ogawa, elec. engr.

STEWARD, E. D., & Co., Shipchandlers, Forwarding Agents & Hotelkeepers

TOWNSEND & Co., Merchants
W. D. Townsend
J. D. Atkinson
Jas. Cruze
Agency
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.
Sub-Agency
Commercial Union Assurance, Co. Ld.

昌世 *Seichang*

WOLTER & Co., Carl, Merchants: Tel. Ad. Barbarossa
Carl Wolter (Hamburg)
Paul Baumann
Hermann Henkel (Antung)
P. Schirbaum
O. Schneider
G. Meyer
R. Heckscher
O. Henschel
F. G. dos Remedios
Agencies
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai
Chartered Bank of India, A. and China
Dresdener Bank, Dresden
Banque de Comrce. de St. Petersburg
Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ld.
Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Hamburg
Russian East Asiatic Steamship Co., Ld.
Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen
Austrian Lloyd, Trieste
United States & China-Japan S. S. Co.
Indra Line
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.
Glen Line
Dampfschiffs Rhederei "Union" A. G., Hamburg
Java-China-Japan Lijn
British India Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Lloyd's
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd.
Deutsche Transport-Ver. Ges., Berlin
Verein Hamburger Assecuradeure
Norddeutsche Versgs. Ges., Hamburg
Badische Schiffahrts-Assez. Ges Man.
La Foncière Compagnie d'Assurances
L'Universe Marine Insurance Co.
"Unione" Contle. Société Italienne
"Savoia" Société Italienne d'Assurances
Deutsche Rück & Mitver. Gesell., Berlin
Oberrheinische Ver. Ges., Mannheim
Neuer Schweizerischer Lloyd
Albingia Feuer Vers., Hamburg
Friedr. Krupp Grusonverk, Magdeburg Buckan
A. Borsig Tegel, Berlin
Duisburger Machinenbau-Actien Gesells. vormals Bechem & Keetmann
Vacuum Oil Co., Rochester
Central Agency Ltd., Glasgow
United Alkali Co., Ltd., Liverpool
Dynamit Actien Gesellschaft vormals A. Nobel, Hamburg
Vereinigte Köln-Rottweilei Pulverfabriken
Chemische Fabriken vorm. Weiler-ter Meer, Uerdingen
C. F. Bochringer & Soehne, Mannheim
Henkell & Co., Mainz
Heidsieck & Co., Reims
Managers:
Korea Syndikat
(German Mines at Soenchoen)
Fr. W. Kegel, managing engineer
W. C. Kegel, assistant engineer
A. Kieschke, mining engineer
R. Ebena, mine captain
F. Weber, do.
A. Ginsberg, do.
Managers of Siemens Schuckert Kankoku Denki Gomei Kaisha
R. Ogawa, engineer

WONSAN (GENSAN OR YUENSAN)

山元 *Yuen-san*

This port, situated in Broughton Bay, on the north-eastern coast of Corea, is in the southern corner of the province of South Ham-kiung, about half way between Fusan and Vladivostock. It was opened to Japanese trade on the 1st May, 1880, and to other nations in November, 1883. It is called Gensan by the Japanese and Yuensan by the Chinese. The native town has grown considerably since the port was opened to trade, and contains now a population of fully 20,000 inhabitants. The town is built along the southern shore of the bay, and through it runs the main road which leads from Seoul to the Tumen river. Markets are held five times a month for the sale of agricultural produce and Foreign imports. The Custom House is situated in the heart of the Foreign Settlements about a mile distant from the Native town. The Japanese have a well-kept settlement containing about 250 houses, with 2,000 inhabitants. The Chinese number 120, and the European and American residents about 30. The harbour is a good one, being spacious, easy of access, well sheltered, with excellent holding ground, and convenient depth of water. When the railway line to Seoul is laid the trade of Wonsan may be expected to show rapid development. January is the coldest month, and one corner of the harbour—that before the native town—is sometimes frozen over, but the part used by shipping is never covered with ice of such a thickness as to interfere with navigation It has been decided to illuminate the harbour by three lighthouses. The country around Wonsan is under cultivation, and the soil is very rich. Within a short distance of the port are mines producing copper and other minerals, and gold is found amongst the neighbouring mountains. The cattle at the port, as nearly all over the country, are very fine and plentiful, and can be bought at very low rates; they are used as beasts of burden and for agricultural purposes, and are largely exported to Vladivostock for food purposes. A telegraph line to Seoul was opened in July, 1891, and has been extended northwards to within 100 li of the Russian frontiers.

Trade is carried on by regular lines of steamers running to Japan, Shanghai, and Vladivostock. The returns for 1907 show the value of the trade with foreign countries to be: Imports £310,562, and Exports £120,542. The exports consist chiefly of beans, cattle, dried fish, gold-dust, whale-flesh and skins. Imports consist chiefly of cotton and silk manufactured goods, cotton wadding, metals and kerosene oil. About 40 per cent. of the imports are cotton goods.

DIRECTORY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (JAPANESE)
Chairman—G. Ohta
Vice-Chairman—J. Natsume
1st clerk (for the Sec.)—C. Ashihama
2nd do. do. —J. Tachibana

CHINESE MERCHANTS
Tung Fung Tai
Te Hsing Lung
Kung Huo Chang
San Huo Yung
Fu Kwai Lou
Hung Chang-tung
Hung Chang-yung
Ten Woo Tak
Tak Tai Yuen
Tong Fung
E. Sang Tak
Fu Sing Tung
Chun Sing Fu

CONSULATES

CHINA
Vice-Consul—T. C. Lee
Secretary—Tou Jou-pong
Do. —Young Tsze-ten

GREAT BRITAIN
Pro-Consul—C. E. S. Wakefield

JAPAN (Residency)
Resident—T. Wakamatsu
Vice-Residents—T. Murachi
Police Inspector—S. Hashimoto

Chancelier—S. Takahashi
Police Sergeant—K. Sunami

CUSTOMS
Assistant-in-charge—K. Araki
Assistants—S. Iseki, Y. Fujisaki, W. M. Bowie, K. Naito, Kuan Chong-in, Yang Kim Chin
Clerks—K. Okura, S. Numa, S. Yenomoto, Wong Seu Eng, Kuan Chonghak
Medical Officer—Dr. J. B. Ross, M.B.
Act. Tidesurveyor—P. E. Mannheimer
Examiners—J. M. Smith, K. Mutsu, Teng Hua Hei
Steam Launch "Maiko"
Captain—K. Onishi
Engineer—W. Bako

GENSAN HOTEL
Fukuya, proprietor

HOSPITAL (JAPANESE)
Doctors—Y. Imai, A. Fujimoto, G. Arakawa, T. Horiuchi

JAPANESE MERCHANTS, &c.
First Bank—K. Ikedas, manager
Eighteenth Bank—K. Nakanishi, agent
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—H. Yoshida, manager
Osaka Shosen Kaishi
G. Ota, agent
Teikoku Marine Insurance Co.
K. Nakanishi, agent
Nippon Fire Insurance Co.
K. Nakanishi, agent
Meiji Life Insurance Co.
K. Nakanishi, agent
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.
K. Ikeda, agent
Tokyo Fire Insurance Co.
K. Ikeda, agent
Nippon Marine Insurance Co.
K. Kameya, agent
Nitsusu Life Insurance Co.
J. Natsume, agent
Nitsusu Fire Insurance Co.
J. Natsume, agent
Teikcoku Life Insurance Co.
M. Takase, agent

JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE
Representative—K. Yoshizoye

MISSIONS
For Protestant Missions see end of Corean Directory

MISSIONS ETRANGÈRES DE PARIS
Rev. A. Larribeau
Rev. F. Tournier

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL (JAPANESE)
Chairman—T. Nishikawa
Vice Chairman—U. Iwata

POST OFFICE (JAPANESE)
Postmaster—S. Kato
Chief Clerk, Postal—H. Kuroiwa
Do., Telegraph—N. Ono
Do., Telephone—D. Uyesaka
Accountant—M. Kojima

FUSAN
山 釜 *Fu-san*

Fusan, or Pusan, as it is called by the Coreans, is the chief port of Kiung-sang-do, the south-eastern province of Corea, and lies in lat. 35 deg. 6 min. 6 sec. N. and long. 129 deg. 3 min. 2 sec. E. It was opened to Japanese trade in 1876 and to Western nations in 1883. The native town consists of some 550 houses with a population of about 5,000 inhabitants. The Japanese settlement is situated a little distance from the native town, opposite the island of Cholyongdo (Deer Island). It is under the control of the Consul, who is, however, assisted by an elective Municipal Council. The Japanese population in Fusan at the end of 1906 exceeded 15,000, and there were about 3,500 more resident inland in the vicinity of the port. The Seoul-Fusan Railway and a daily service of steamers to Japan have combined to make Fusan a great centre of activity, and the volume of trade passing through the port has greatly increased. In connection with the railway a vast scheme of harbour reclamation is being carried out, and this will provide building sites suitable for godowns, which are now sadly deficient. Amongst other works recently completed are the erection of a new municipal hall in the Japanese settlement, the construction of water-works, the installation of electric light, and the making of good roads in the neighbourhood of the foreign quarter.

Order is maintained by a police force in a uniform of European pattern. Water, conducted from the neighbouring hills, is distributed through the Settlement by pipes and hydrants. The Corean town of Fusan is a walled city, situated at the head of the harbour; it contains the Royal granaries for storing rice, a few wretched houses, and the residence of the small military official in charge. The harbour is good and capacious, with a sufficient depth of water to accommodate the largest vessels. The climate is very salubrious and the place is considered extremely healthy. Sea bathing may be had in perfection, and there is a nice hot spring near Tongnai. The district city Tong-nai Fu, which is distant about eight miles, is the local centre of trade. It contains a population of 33,350. A branch of the Foreign Customs Service was established in July, 1883. Regular lines of steamers connect the port with Japan, Shanghai, northern ports of China, and Vladivostock. Fusan was connected with Japan by a submarine telegraph cable in November, 1883. As a trading centre Fusan is the second port of the empire. The exports in 1907 amounted to £448,946, and imports £1,339,303, showing a total increase of a quarter of a million pounds sterling as compared with the figures for 1906

DIRECTORY

BANK—DAI ICHI GINKO Ltd. (Formerly First National Bank), Honmachi

CARL WOLTER & Co. (Formerly E. Meyer & Co.)
Carl A. Wolter (Hamburg)
Paul Baumann (Chemulpo)
Paul Schirbaum do.
Herman Henkel (Antung)
Otto Henschel, in charge
Agencies
Hamburg-Amerika Linie
Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen
Russian East Asiatic S. S. Co., Ld.
Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
United States & China Japan S. S. Co.
Indra Line of Steamers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Yangtsze Insurance Association
Albingia Feuer Vers. A. G., Hamburg
Alliance Assurance Co., London

釜山日本人商業會議所
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (JAPANESE) Tele. 9
Chairman—F. Hazama, Tele. 325
Vice-Chairman—J. Goto—Tel. 59
Chief Secretary—J. Kuno—Tel. 439

哲聖金
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (COREAN)

COAL & OIL STORE COMPANY
O. Naide, manager

處列陳業商本日山父
COMMERCIAL MUSEUM (JAPANESE), Teleph. 9
K. Shimada, president, Teleph. 335
K. Hasegawa, committee, Teleph. 57
K. Isotani, do. do. 141
J. Kuno, manager do. 439

CONSULATES
CHINA
Consul-General—C. T. Woo
Attaché—Shang Pao Shun (Seoul)
Consul—Yiao Yaw
Vice-Consul—W. Y. Chia
Attaché—C. K. Chien

廳事理
JAPAN (RESIDENCY)
Resident—R. Kameyama
Vice Resident—K. Hashimoto
Do. —K. Takase
Do. —K. Ogasawara
Interpreter—K. Takawo
Engineer—K. Hayashi
Do —S. Kinoshita
Asst. Engineer—S. Ito
Clerks — N. Tanaka, Y. Chaya, Y. Monobe, M. Asayama, N. Takeshita, R. Teshirogi
RUSSIA
Acting Vice-Consul at Fusan
Paul Vaskevick

COREAN COASTING STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Steamers "Changriong," "Hyenik")
Chu-wa-za, agent

關海山釜國韓大
CUSTOMS—IMPERIAL COREAN
Commissioner—G. Yamaoka
Assistant and Chief Inspector—N. Yoshimura
Harbour Master—S. Kinoshita

Clerks—T. Jono, K. Namba, and 15 others
Asst. Examiners—T. Ishü, K. Kemori, K. Hara
Senior Tidewaiters — S. Murai, K. Tateishi, & 19 Tidewaiters
Medical Officer—S. Inudzuka
Branch Office, Choryang
Clerk—Y. Shirai and one Tidewaiter

院病立共本日

FUSAN PIER COMPANY, Teleph. 407
Director—F. Hazama

HOSPITAL (JAPANESE)—Benten machi
S. Kubo, M.D., surgeon in charge

JAPAN & COREA WAREHOUSE Co., Teleph. 341
Director—K. Sasaki
Manager—N. Hara

JAPANESE FIRMS, &c.
Eighteenth Bank, Teleph. 18
T. Adachi, manager
Fifty-eighth Bank, Teleph. 58
M. Kawai, manager
First Bank, Teleph. 11 & 511
K. Noguchi, manager
Kaisha Dairiten, Teleph. 13
C. Oika, manager
K. Yamamoto, asst. in charge
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Teleph. 14 & 514
G. Haseba, manager
Sea Product Company, Teleph. 109
K. Yabashi, acting manager
Suwoo Bank
K. Hayashi, manager
Corean Warehouse Co.
K. Sasaki, manager
Fusan Wharf Co.
F. Hajama, manager
Fusan Warehouse Co.
S. Minamioka, manager
Fusan Electric Light Co.
S. Yamada, manager
Fusan Tobacco Co.
H. Ogura, manager

MISSIONS
For Protestant Missions see end of Corean Directory

MISSIONS ETRANGÈRES DE PARIS
Rev. L. Le Gendre
Rev. A. P. Robert

所役團民留居山釜

MUNICIPAL OFFICE (JAPANESE)
Mayor—H. Ishiwara
Assistant—T. Awaya
Chairman—S. Matsumaye

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
K. Nakamura, manager
K. Yamamoto
Y. Taga
O. Tachibana
T. Hayashi

局信電便郵山釜國帝本日大

POST OFFICE (JAPANESE)
Director—R. Siga
Assistant—T. Kato
Clerk, Archives—E. Hisano
Accountant—Y. Yashimizu
Clerk Telephone—S. Kojiro
Do. Postal Service—K. Hatta

SEA PRODUCT COMPANY
R. Hayashi, manager

SEOUL-FUSAN KEI-FU RAILWAY
Managing Director—T. Adachi
Chief Storekeeper—T. Fukuda
Chief Roadmaintainer—J. Inagaki
Traffic Manager—H. Matsuoka
Chief Mechanical Engr.—M. Kurosawa
Superintendent of Branch Workshop at Chemulpo—K. Takeda

TOWNSEND & Co., Merchants
C Eklundh, signs per pro.

MASAMPO

浦山馬

Masampo was opened to foreign trade on the 1st May, 1899. Its native population is 34,000 and foreign 300. Regular lines of small steamers connect the port of Fusan. Its proximity to Fusan and the superior accommodation of the latter port greatly interferes with the commercial expansion of Masampo. The imports at Masampo in 1904 amounted to £4,992 and the exports to £3,631. The figures in 1907 were: Imports £85,375, Exports £34,450; in 1906 the figures were £39,741 and £6,701 respectively.

DIRECTORY

關海浦山馬國韓

CUSTOMS
Comsnr.--W. McC. Osborne (Fusan)
Acting Asst. in charge—W. Armour

JAPANESE HOTELS
Iwamiya
Horiye
Kochizuki
Taiko
Yoshikawa

官事領本日

JAPANESE RESIDENCY
Resident—K. Mimashi
Vice Resident—S. Wadda
Secretary—M. Sakane
S. Ishikawa, H. Noguchi, S. Shimizu
Fishery Department—H. Kimura
Interpreter—S. Shimao
Chief Inspector of Police—N. Michino
Inspector of Police--C. Fukuyama

MISSIONS
MISSIONS ETRANGÈRES
Rev. G. Mousset

POST OFFICE (JAPANESE)
Director—G. Tojo
Chief Clerk—K. Uchida

MOKPO

浦木 *Mok-po*

Mokpo, which, like Chinnampo, was opened to foreign trade on the 1st October 1897, in pursuance of a resolution of the Council of State, is a seaport in the province of Chulla, and has an excellent harbour capable of providing anchorage accommodation for thirty or forty vessels of large tonnage. Chulla is a great rice-growing district, and has the reputation of being the wealthiest province in the country, and Mokpo lies at the mouth of a river which drains nearly the whole province. Mokpo has undergone a great transformation since it was opened. In 1897 it consisted of a few Corean huts surrounded by paddy fields and mud flats. The foreign settlement, which comprises about 225 acres of ground, was bought up within a couple of years, and the mud flats were rapidly converted into a town, with well laid out streets, occupied by about 1,200 Japanese and a number of substantial Chinese residents. A seawall was built and a bund road, over a mile in length, was made. The climate of Mokpo is healthy and salubrious; the scenery much resembles that of South Japan and is picturesque in the extreme. Good shooting may be had, pheasants, geese, ducks, deer, wild boar and leopards abounding. Even tigers will be met with by those who care to hunt for them. Instances are not at all rare in which pigs, dogs and even men are carried off by these beasts. Many of the natives are experts in training eagles to hunt smaller birds, like pheasants, &c.

The anticipations which were entertained of Mokpo at the time of its opening have proved over-sanguine, doubtless because the port of Kunsan was subsequently opened to foreign trade, and has flourished at the expense of Mokpo. But Mokpo would appear now to be regaining its old position, for while in 1906 the trade of the port was represented by £43,210 for exports and £41,494 for imports, in 1907 the respective values had risen to £134,403 and £63,322.

DIRECTORY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Chairman—T. Nishikawa
Clerk—K. Tanigaki

COREAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
S.S. "Hyenik," s.s. "Changriong P"
Kim Pong-kui, agent

CUSTOMS
Assistant-in-charge — L. A. Hopkins
Clerks— S. Nakamichi, Namkung Hyek, Yun Tai Yung, Yi Heng-nai
Medical Officer—C. Shimidzu
Assistant Examiner—Chow Shih-yung
T'waiters—N. Kurokawa, T. Sugiura, T. Suzukawa

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JAPAN (Dai Ichi Ginko, Ld).
M. Harada, manager
J. Kobayashi, M. Wakamatsu, S. Ishii, clerks

HORI STEAMSHIP COMPANY
s.s. "Keiki," s.s. "Kyengpo," s.s. "Goyo"
Takeuchi, agent

HOSPITAL—JAPANESE
C. Shimidzu, physician in charge

INSURANCE COMPANIES
Meiji Kasai Hoken Kaisha (Fire)
Dai Ichi Ginko, agents
Tokyo Kaijio Hoken Kaisha (Marine)
Dai Ichi Ginko, agents
Nippon Kaijio Hoken Kaisha (Marine)
T. Kimura, agent
Meiji Seimei Hoken Kaisha (Life)
Y. Fukuda, agent
Teikoku Seimei Hoken Kaisha (Life)
T. Kimura, agent
Nippon Kasai Hoken Kaisha (Fire)
T. Kimura, agent

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION
Chairman—N. Takane

JAPANESE RESIDENCY
Resident—T. Wakamatsu
Vice Resident K. Sato
Chancellors—S. Koike, G. Takashima, U. Takio

KANCHIYAMA, K., Medical Practitioner

MERCHANTS, JAPANESE
Takase Hiraoka
Fukuda Miura
Kimura

MISSIONS
For Protestant Missions see end of Corean Directory

MISSION ETRANGERES DE PARIS
Père A. Deshayes

MOKPO WEEKLY NEWS
K. Tanigaki, editor and publisher

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
President—M. Nakaoji
Elected Member—Q. Fukuda

MUNICIPAL POLICE
Police Inspector—N. Ichikawa

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
K. Kimura, agent

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
K. Suzuki, chief clerk

POST OFFICE—COREAN
Postmaster—Pak Chung-soo
Secretary—Sim Eui Hyeng
Kim Tjyoung Sik

POST OFFICE—JAPANESE
Postmaster—T. Iwaki
Clerks—T. Tsuboi, K. Aoyagi, T. Hataoka and others

RICE CLEANING MILL
Kimura
Fukuda

SCHOOL—JAPANESE
Headmaster—M. Togawa
Teacher—S. Michiyama

SHIMIDZU, C., M.D., Medical Practitioner

TELEGRAPH OFFICE—COREAN
Paik Nak-chine, manager
Yi Phil Kon, secretary

YEE SUNG SING, Merchant, Ship Chandlers Store Keepers

CHINNAMPO

浦南鎮 *Chin-nam-po*

This port was opened to foreign trade on the 1st October, 1897, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Council of State. The port is situated on the north bank of the Tatung inlet, about twenty miles from its mouth, in the extreme south-west of the province of Pyeng-yang. It is some forty miles distant by water from Ping-yang, the third city in the Kingdom, with a population of 40,000, and it is expected that it will become a place of considerable commercial activity. The province is rich in agricultural and mineral wealth, the latter being now developed by foreign enterprise. Like all the other ports of Korea in 1907 Chinnampo was able to report a substantial increase in foreign trade.

The exports, which in 1906 amounted in value to £115,519, were returned in 1907 at £397,651, and the imports at £397,657 as compared with £293,433 in 1906. The business of the port is increasing year by year, the rich hinterland holding out good prospects for the future. Building operations in the General Foreign Settlement are going on apace, and where formerly only a few mud-huts were to be seen, substantial wooden and brick buildings are now taking their places. The business community is entirely composed of Japanese and Chinese. The Japanese population is about 5,000

The principal articles of export are rice, beans, wheat, maize, cow-hides and timber. Of imports, cotton and silk piece goods, matches, kerosene, procelain, iron and hardware deserve mention. The harbour of Chinnampo affords safe accommodation for a great number of vessels of the deepest draught and the largest tonnage.

DIRECTORY

BANKS
First Bank of Japan
Fifty-eighth Bank of Japan

BRITISH AND COREAN CORPORATION
M. Nakamura, manager

CHINESE MERCHANTS
Sui Sheng Chun
Tong Fa & Co.
Lau Wo Sun & Co.
Sui Sun Chen
Shan Woo Sheng

COAL MINES—IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD
L. Cuvillier, ingenieur en chef, E.C.P.
F. Pouchard, sous-ingénieur
H. Truche, chef mécanicien

CONSULATES
GREAT BRITAIN
CHINA
Consul—Chang Kuo Wai
Secty. & Attaché—Kwang Hsi Chieng
Assistant—Wang Chang Lin

JAPAN (RESIDENCY)
Resident—Akimoto

CUSTOMS
Commissioner—M. Aruga
Acting tidesurveyor—M. Ogawa
Assistant—Yamasaki
Medical Officer—S. Koto
Examiner—S. Sudzuki
Tidewaiters—T. Tajima, S. Noda, S. Morita, H. Mishima

DAI ICHI GINKO, LIMITED
N. Nokoyama, manager

HORI & Co.
Owners of ships—"Kyenychae," "Kyenpo" "Dai Tong Kang"

MISSION ETRANGÈRES DE PARIS
Rev. J. Faurie

Municipal Council
Chairman—T. Akimoto
Members—C. W. Chang, C. Matsuda, C. C. Howang
Secretary—T. Mochihara, I. Yukimura
Civil Engineer—Kocho Mura

Municipal Police
Inspector of Police—K. Shibanuma
6 Japanese policemen

Oriental Consolidated Mining Co.
Capt. E. S. Barstow, agent

Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Mercantile s.s. Co.)
H. Ichihara, manager
H. Kanokogi, vice manager
s.s. "Kankow Maru"
s.s. "Fukusher Maru"
s.s. "Keelung Maru"
s.s. "Anping Maru"
s.s. "Shinanogawa Maru"
s.s. "Chikugogawa Maru"

Post Office, Japanese
G. Tojo, director, and 22 clerks

Japanese Merchants, &c.
Iwoi & Co., general merchants
Keida & Co., shipping agents
Arai & Co., general merchants
Okura & Co., general contractors
Gihei Hamada, agent for Awa Kyodo Kisen Kaisha
Horikiu Steamship Co., branch office
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, branch office
Tetsusaku Harada, agent for Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Dr. U. Kondo, Sanwa Hospital
Dr. S. Koto, Chinnampo Hospital
Y. Goto, gen. contractor and civil engr.
Nakamura Gumi, agent Amagasaki Kisen Kaisha

PINGYANG

Pingyang, the capital city of the province of the same name, about 44 miles from the port of Chinnampo, ranks as the third city of the empire. It has been opened as a trade-ing mart, where foreigners may reside, trade, and rent land and houses, according to native rules, anywhere within the limit to be marked off for that purpose. This limit was however ignored, and the Government allowed the matter to slide. No Custom-house will be opened there, all goods to and from Pingyang paying duty for and from abroad at Chinnampo. The foreigners residing at Pingyang are American, British and French missionaries, a few Chinese traders, and a growing number of Japanese. Two steamers under the Corean flag keep up communication between Pingyang and the port of Chinnampo, making the trip in about five hours. The famous city of Pingyang with its historical battlefields is well worth a visit, fairly good Japanese house accommodation being procurable. The city is beautifully situated in an extensive plain, on the right bank of the Ta-tong River. To the northward of Pingyang city, about 100 *li* distant, are situated the American and British mining concessions where less than 20 years ago the foot of the Occidental had never been allowed to tread; the natives are now quite familiarized with western mining life as it unfolds itself before their eyes. Both mines are worked by foreigners with native help.

DIRECTORY

大韓帝國通信院

IMPERIAL COREAN COMMUNICATIONS DEPT.
Postmaster—Hwang Chung Yun
Telegraph Manager—Yi Chung Hiung

JAPANESE RESIDENCY
Resident—B. Kikuchi
Vice-Resident—K. Sato
Secretary-Interpreter to Resident General—G. Shimao

MISSIONS
For Protestant Missions see end of Corean Directory

MISSION ETRANGÈRES DE PARIS
Rev. L. Le Merre
Rev. J. Meng

MUNICIPAL OFFICE
Principal—Y. Ayematsu
Chancelier—K. Kamei
Inspector of Police—T. Arima

POST OFFICE—IMPERIAL JAPANESE
Director—I. Hori
Clerk—R. Sakane

KUNSAN

Kunsan, one of the new ports opened to foreign trade on the 1st May, 1899, is situated at the mouth of the Yong Dang River, which runs for many miles, forming the boundary line between the two provinces of Chulla-do and Chung-Chong-do, on the West Coast of Corea, and lies about halfway between Jenchuan and Mokpo. The two provinces referred to are so noted for their abundant supply of agricultural produce that they are called the magazines of the kingdom. The principal articles of export are rice, wheat, beans, different kinds of medicines, ox-hides, grasscloth, paper, bamboo articles, fans (both open and folding), screens and mats, bêche de mer, dried awabi, with various kinds of fish and seaweed.

The port itself was well known as the export station for the revenue rice, when the Government revenue was paid in rice and collected in this port for transmission to the capital. The foreign trade in 1906 amounted to £65,645 in exports and £49,844 in imports. In 1907 it was £195,120 in exports, and £93,195 in imports. Among import goods, shirtings, lawns, cotton yarn, matches, kerosene oil, etc., had already found their way to the port prior to its opening for distribution to different markets. Rice is still largely exported from Kunsan and Japanese farmers have been attracted in considerable numbers to this neighbourhood.

DIRECTORY

BEPPOO HOTEL
S. Beppoo, proprietor

CHINESE MERCHANTS
Tong Shun Tai & Co.
Kin Sin Tong & Co.

CUSTOMS
Asst.-in-charge—S. K. Nakabayashi
Medical Officer—K. Sasaki

JAPANESE MERCHANTS
Ohgi & Co.
Nunoi & Co.
Okabe & Co.
Takase & Co.
Shimoda & Co.
Kanamori & Co.
Ohsawa & Co. (agent for Osaka Shosen Kaisha)
J. Wata & Co.
Maruten & Co.

JAPANESE RESIDENCY
Vice Resident—E. Sudzuki
Chancellors—Narushima, K. Mori
Police Inspectors—Y. Michino, K. Takenouchi
Interpreter—Y. Hasumoto

MISSIONS
For Protestant Missions see end of Corean Directory

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL—FOREIGN
Members—The Corean Kamuni and Y. Shimatani
President—K. Tada

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL—JAPANESE
Director—T. Sakagami
Chairman—E. Abbe

PILOT
S. Hashimoto

POST OFFICE—IMPERIAL JAPANESE
Postmaster—Y. Tsuchiya
Clerks—B. Sakai, K. Masudo, H. Oye, K. Kuji, M. Imajo, T. Shibosawa, S. Schihara, S. Nishishima, G. Sato
Kokei
Postmaster—S. Ishii
Clerk—H. Kurasawa
Zenshyu
Postmaster—A. Mouda
Clerks—U. Kato, K. Watanabe
Koshu
Postmaster—T. Yamasaki
Clerk—K. Ishida
Nangen
Postmaster—T. Kajima
Goshu
Postmaster—M. Yamada

SONG CHIN

城津

This port is situated on the north-eastern coast of Corea, in the province of North Ham-kiung, about 120 miles from Wonsan. It was opened to foreign trade on the 1st May, 1899. The native town is built close to the beach, and to judge by the ruins of walls and watch towers was once a fortified place. The settlement area includes the native town and extends beyond to the North. The native inhabitants number about 500. The next market place is about 30 li distant and up country, whilst the main road leading from Seoul to the Tumen river is at a distance of about 10 li. The Custom House is situated near the settlement on the neck of the small peninsula forming one side of the Song Chin bay. Of foreigners there are about 100. The

Japanese live in their own houses built in the settlement, and are mostly small shopkeepers and coolies. The harbour is a bad one; indeed, it is little more than an open roadstead anchorage; from N.E. to S.E. it is quite exposed, and even with a moderate breeze from those quarters communication between ship and shore may have to be suspended. The anchorage is not spacious though very easy of access, and vessels drawing 10 feet or so can lie within a quarter of a mile from the shore. Improved jetty accommodation has encouraged the visits of vessels to the port. Fogs prevail for the greater part of the year, and the temperature is moderate at all seasons. The country around Song Chin is well under cultivation, principally for beans. Within reasonable distances, it is said, gold, copper and coal may be found, also a very fine white granite. Hot springs, said to be very efficacious for a number of ailments, are at a distance of some 30 li from the settlement. Cattle are very fine and plentiful and can be bought at low rates. A number of Japanese fishing boats are employed along the coast reaping a seemingly good harvest in beche de mer. Trade is carried on by small coasting steamers, principally with the port of Wonsan. The exports chiefly consist of beans, cowhides, hemp cloth and beche de mer, whilst cotton goods, kerosene oil, ironware and matches form the principal items of imports. The trade returns of the port for 1904 and 1905 practically disappeared owing to the war. The imports were valued at only £1,205 in 1904, and £351 in 1905, and the exports, which were nil in 1904, amounted in 1905 to £445. The respective values in 1903 were £20,007 and £20,363. The war was responsible for the annihilation of the trade of the port in 1904 and 1905. The imports in 1906 rose again to £12,300 and the exports to £10,289. This port shows a tendency to benefit at the expense of Wonsan. The trade in 1907 amounted to £30,779 in respect of imports and £20,248 exports.

DIRECTORY

CUSTOMS—
Commissioner—C. E. S. Wakefield
Assistant-in-charge—K. Araki(absent)
Officer-in-charge—O. Olsen
Clerk—Kwan Chong-hak

GRIUEFF, Z. P.
Agencies
Pacific Whaling and Fishery
Joint Stock Co. of Count H. H. Keyserling & Co.
Pacific S. S. Coy. "Energia"
Chinese Eastern Railway Company's Steamship Service

大韓帝國通信院

IMPERIAL KOREAN COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT
Postmaster—Yi Chun Yong
Telegraph Manager—Pack Sin Gin

RESIDENCY—JAPANESE
Vice-Consul—T. Kawakami
Police Inspector—K. Takahashi

POST OFFICE—
Postmaster—Y. Ikuhashi

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN COREA

AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSION

Seoul

Rev. G. H. Jones D.D., and wife
Rev. D. A. Bunker and wife
Rev. S. A. Beck and wife
Rev. G. M. Burdick
Rev. R. R. Reppert and wife
Miss Lulu E. Frey
Miss Mary M. Cutler, M.D.
Miss E. Ernsberger, M.D.
Miss M. M. Albertson
Miss Jessie Marker
Mrs. M. F. Scranton
Miss M. L. Guthapfel (absent)
Miss Ora Tuttle

Chemulpo

Rev. C. S. Deming
Miss Josephine O. Paine
Miss Gertrude E. Snavely
Miss Mary R. Hillman
Miss Lula A. Miller
Rev. and Mrs. Charles Lorber

Pyeng Yang

Rev. J. Z. Moore and wife
Rev. A. L. Becker and wife
Rev. Carl Critchett and wife
Rev. W. A. Noble PH. D. and wife
Dr. E. D. Follwell and wife
Miss Henrietta Robbins (absent)
Miss Emily J. Haynes
Miss Sarah B. Hallman
Mrs. R. S. Hall, M.D.
Mr. B. W. Billings
Rev. W. Carl Rufus and wife

Yeng Byen

Rev. C. D. Morris and wife
Miss Ethel M. Estey
Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Norton

Kongju

Rev. W. C. Swearer and wife (absent)
Rev. E. M. Cable and wife
Rev. F. E. C. Williams and wife
Rev. Corwin Taylor and wife
Mrs. A. H. Sharp
J. D. van Buskirk, M.D.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION (SOUTH)

Corea

Rev. W. D. Reynolds and wife, Chun-ju
Rev. L. B. Tate, do. do.
Rev. L. O. M'Cutchen, do. do.
F. H. Birdman, M.D. do.
Rev. J. S. Nisbet and wife do.
Miss M. S. Tate do.
Miss Nellie B. Rankin do.
Miss Emily Cordell do.
Miss Sadie Buckland do.
Rev. Eugene Bell and wife, Kwang-ju
Rev. C. C. Owen, M.D., and wife do.
Rev. J. F. Preston and wife do.
Rev. R. J. Coit do.
Dr. R. M. Wilson do.
Miss Bessie Knox do.
Miss Ella Graham do.
Rev. W. F. Bull and wife, Kunsan
Rev. W. B. Harrison do. do.
T. H. Daniel, M.D., do. do.
Rev. A. M. Earle do. do.
Miss E. E. Kestler do.
Miss Julia Dysart do.
Rev. Rob't. Knox and wife, Mokpo
Mr. Will Venable do.
Rev. H. D. McCallie do.
Miss Julia Martin do.
W. H. Forsythe, M.D. do.

AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION (SOUTH)

Seoul

Rev. C. T. Collyer and wife
Rev. J. L. Gerdine
Rev. C. G. Hounshell and wife (absent)
Mrs. J. P. Campbell
Miss Eleanor Dye
Miss M. M. Ivey
Rev. W. G. Cram and wife Songdo
Rev. A. W. Wasson and wife do.
Rev. M. B. Stokes and wife do.
J. Arthur Thompson and wife do.
T. H. Yun and wife do.
Rev. F. K. Gamble and wife do.
Dr. W. T. Reid do.
Miss A. Carroll do.

Miss Cordelia Erwin Songdo
Miss Johnson do.
Miss E. Wagner (absent) do.
Rev. R. A. Hardie, M.D., & wife, Wonsan
Rev. E. L. Peerman do.
Rev. J. W. Hitch do.
Dr. W. C. Meyes and wife do.
Dr. J. B. Ross & wife do. (abt.)
Miss Mary D. Myers do.
Miss Rubie Lilly do.
Miss Cooper do.
Miss Martha Batey do.
Rev. J. R. Moose and wife, Chunchen
Dr. J. Wilson Reed and wife do.
Rev. W. E. Thomas do.

AUSTRALIAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION

Fusan

Rev. Andrew Adamson and wife
Rev. G. Engel, M.A., and wife
Miss E. S. Moore
Miss A. G. Niven

Chinju

Rev. Hugh Currell, M.B.
Miss N. Scholes
Miss M. Kelly

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY

Seoul

Hugh Miller, agent
F. G. Vesey, sub-agent

CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION

Wonsan (Gensan)

Rev. W. R. Foote and wife
Rev. A. F. Robb and wife

Ham Hung

Rev. D. M. McRae and wife
Rev. L. L. Young
Dr. Kate McMillan
Miss L. H. McCully
Miss C. F. Mair

Song Ching (Joshin)

Rev. R. Grierson, M.D., and wife
Rev. A. R. Ross
Miss J. B. Robb

SALVATION ARMY

Soeul

Colonel Hoggard
Major Bonwick
Ensign Milton
Do. Ward

CHINA

Reigning Sovereign and Family

Hseun Tung, the Emperor of China, is the son of Prince Ch'un, brother of the late Emperor Kwang Sü, and was called to the throne on the death of the Emperor Kwang Sü on the 14th November, 1908. At the time of his accession the Sovereign was barely three years of age.

The present sovereign is the tenth Emperor of China of the Manchu dynasty of Ta-tsin (Sublime Purity), which succeeded the native dynasty of Ming in the year 1644. There exists no law of hereditary succession to the throne, but it is left to each Sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family. The late Emperor, Kwang Sü, like his predecessor, died childless. Twice during his reign an Heir apparent had been proclaimed and shortly afterwards deposed. The proclamation of the present Sovereign as the successor of the Emperor Kwang Sü was made as the latter lay dying, in compliance with what the document described as "the benign mandate" of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, and at the same time Prince Ch'un, the child-Emperor's father was appointed to act as Regent during the Sovereign's minority.

Government and Revenue

The fundamental laws of the Empire are laid down in the Ta-tsing Huei-tien, or Collected Regulations of the Great Pure Dynasty, which prescribe the government of the State as based upon the government of the family. The Emperor is spiritual as well as temporal sovereign, and, as high priest of the Empire, can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian or State religion.

The administration of the Empire is under the supreme direction of the Interior Council Chamber, comprising four members, two of Manchu and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Han-lin, or Great College, who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the Empire, contained in the Ta-tsing Huei-tien and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated Ta Hsio-sz, or Ministers of State. Under their orders until recently were the Boards of Government, each of which was presided over by a Manchu and Chinese. The establishment of constitutional Government having been decided upon, and the reform of the official system being recognised as a necessary preliminary measure, these administrative Boards have been re-arranged and increased from seven to twelve in accordance with an Imperial Edict promulgated on November 6th, 1906. The Chun Chi-chu or Grand Council of State and the Grand Secretariat were undisturbed by the Edict, but the Boards or Ministries are now constituted as follows:—(1) The Wai Wu Pu, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; (2) Li Pu 吏部 Ministry of Civil Appointments; (3) Min Cheng Pu, Ministry of the Interior; (4) Chih Tu Pu, Ministry of Finance; (5) Li Pu 禮部 Ministry of Rites and Ceremonies; (6) Hsueh Pu, Ministry of Education; (7) Lu Chuen Pu, Ministry of War; (8) Hai Chuen Pu, Ministry of Marine; (9) Fa Pu, Ministry of Justice; (10 Nung Kung Shang Pu, Ministry of Agriculture, Works and Commerce; (11) Yu Ch'uan Pu, Ministry of Posts and Communications; and (12) Li Fou Pu, Ministry of Outer Dependencies. With the exception of the Wai Wu Pu, each Board has only one President and two Vice-Presidents, and no distinction is now made as between Manchu and Chinese independent of the Government, and theoretically above the central administration, i.e.

the Tu-cha Yuan, or Board of Public Censors. It consists of from 40 to 50 members. By the ancient custom of the Empire, all the members of this Board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One censor must be present at the meeting of each of the Government Boards.

The amount of the public revenue of China is not known, and estimates concerning it vary greatly. The Imperial Maritime Customs receipts form the only item upon which exact figures are obtainable, and these for the year 1907 amounted to Tls. Mr. E. A. Parker, formerly of the British Consular Service, in 1896 made a computation which gave a revenue of Tls. 84,000,000, and Sir Robert Hart in 1901 computed it at Tls. 88,200,000. Mr. H. B. Morse, Commissioner of Customs and Statistical Secretary to the Inspectorate General of Customs, brought these figures up to date in 1907, making the total Taels 102,924,000, and the imperial expenditure so far as is known or reported, was calculated at Taels 136,496,000, giving an excess of expenditure over revenue amounting to Tls. 33,572,000, "indicating, as the government is far from bankrupt, a considerable degree of elasticity in the revenue." Besides the revenue from the Customs given above, the receipts from the other principal sources, allocated to Imperial purposes are in round sums: Land tax Taels 26,000,000; Tribute, Tls. 7,500,000; Native Customs, Tls. 4,000,000; Salt gabelle, Tls. 13,000,000; Miscellaneous taxes Tls. 4,000,000; Lekin on general merchandise and native customs Tls. 14,000,000. Mr. Morse estimates that in addition to this about Tls. 142,000,000 for provincial administration and Tls. 43,000,000 for local administration, is raised, giving a grand total of Tls. 284,000,000—a sum which, as Mr. Morse remarks, is an obviously insufficient sum on which to maintain the fabric of government of an Empire like China. Recently the question of evolving a National Budget has been discussed in government circles at Peking, but this is a task which has been described by a competent authority as one to puzzle the shrewdest firm of chartered accountants. The amounts given above are those supposed to be accounted for to the Government, but very much larger amounts are raised from the people and absorbed by the officials in the way of peculation. With the significant exception of the Maritime Customs, which is under foreign control, no item of revenue shows any elasticity. The land tax, salt revenue, Lekin or Native Customs, where they are still under native control, are all about the same figures as they were ten years ago, although it is a matter of common notoriety that these sources of revenue have increased indefinitely. Many modifications were decided upon in 1901 in the fiscal plans of both the central and provisional governments to enable China to meet the obligations created by the indemnity paid to the Powers on account of the Boxer rising in 1900. In some districts Lekin and Native Customs were brought under the control of the Imperial Maritime Customs and hypothecations made on the salt revenues. The tariff was raised to an effective 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. These innovations will obtain till 1940, when the amortization of China's obligations will be complete. Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of the Imperial Maritime Customs, estimated in 1904 the possible revenue from a reform of the Land Tax at 400 million taels.

China had no foreign debt till the end of 1874, when a loan of £627,675, bearing 8 per cent. interest, was contracted through the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, under Imperial authority, and secured by the Customs revenue. Afterwards a number of other loans, of comparatively moderate amount, were contracted, mostly through the agency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and several of them have been paid off. Up to 1894 the total foreign debt of China was inconsiderable, but since then extensive borrowings have had to be made to meet the expenses of the war with Japan and the indemnity, which was Tls. 200,000,000 (at exchange of 3s. 3¼d.), with a further Tls. 20,000,000 for the retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula. The last instalment was paid in 1898, and the total indebtedness of the country up to 1900 was £55,755,000, the principal loans being the Russian of 1895, the Anglo-German of 1896, and the Anglo-German of 1898, each of £16,000,000. The country's obligations in 1901 were increased by a sum of Tls. 450,000,000, the amount of the indemnity paid to the Powers to meet (1) the expenses of the Expeditionary Forces, and (2) claims for compensation for losses to missions, corporations, individuals, etc. Several minor loans have since been obtained, chiefly for railway construction, and China's total foreign debt outstanding amounts now to about £140,000,000.

Area and Population

China proper, extending over 1,335,841 square miles, is divided into eighteen provinces, according to the official records for 1907, the area and population of the various prefectures and provinces are as given.

Province and Population		Province and Population	
Shengking	16,000,0 0	Chekiang	11,800,000
Chihli	29 400,000	Fohkien	20,000,000
Shantung	38,000,000	Kwangtung	32,000,000
Szechuen	79,500,000	Kwangsi	8,000,000
Hunan	22,000,000	Yunnan	8,000,000
Hupeh	34,000,000	Other Provinces (Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Honan, Kweichau)	55,000,000
Kiangsi	24 534,000		
Anhwei	36,000,000		
Kiangsu	23,980,000	Total	438,214,000

It is to be noted that the Chinese census, following all Oriental methods of calculation, is not to be trusted. There is no subject on which foreign and native statisticians are more contentious than that of the Chinese population. Experts vary in their estimates between 250,000,000 and 440,000,000.

The total number of foreigners in China in 1907 was 69,852. Of these 45,610 were Japanese, 9,203 British, 3,553 Germans, 3,138 Portuguese, 2,862 Americans, 2,201 French, other nationalities being represented by less than 1000. According to the information of the Customs, the number of commercial firms was 2,595 as compared with 1837 in 1906. Of the latter Japan heads the list with 1,416, followed by the United Kingdom with 490, Germany with 239, America with 112, France with 94, Portugal with 51, Spain with 40, Italy with 21, Russia with 20, Austria-Hungary and the Netherlands each with 17, Denmark with 14, Norway with 9, Belgium with 6, and Sweden and a non-Treaty Power each with 1; but, as the British Commercial Attache has remarked, much depends on the definition and status of a commercial firm.

The principal dependencies of China are Mongolia, with an area of 1,288,035 square miles, and some 2,000,000 people; and Manchuria, with an area of 362,312 square miles, and an estimated population of 15,000,000. The latter has in recent years been steadily and rapidly colonised by Chinese, who greatly outnumber the Manchus in their own land. Thibet, which is also practically a dependency of China, has an area of 643,734 square miles and a population of 6,000,000 souls. It is ruled by the Dalai Lama, but subject to the Government of Peking, who maintain a Resident at Lhassa.

Army and Navy

The standing military force of China consists of two great divisions, the first formed by the more immediate subjects of the ruling dynasty, the Manchus, and the second by the Chinese and other subject races. The first, the main force upon which the Imperial Government can rely, form the so-called troops of the Eight Banners; they garrison all the great cities in such a manner as to be separated by walls and forts from the population. According to the latest but entirely untrustworthy reports, the Imperial army comprises a total of 850,000 men, including 678 companies of Tartar troops, 211 companies of Mongols, and native Chinese infantry, a kind of militia, numbering 120,000 men; but these figures, derived from Native sources, are altogether untrustworthy. In organization, equipment, personnel and commissariat, the Army is utterly inefficient and with the exception of a few brigades of foreign-drilled troops is little better than rabble as far as concerns opposition to European, Indian or Japanese troops. The native soldiers do not as a rule live in barracks but in their own houses, mostly pursuing some civil occupation. The Army of Chih-li, undoubtedly the best in the whole Empire, utterly failed to withstand the foreign troops in 1900 except in the cases when the disparity in numbers was over five to one. Disorganisation was supreme: although the arsenals around Tientsin and Peking were known to contain more than 200 modern field guns and to be replete with machine weapons, very few were forthcoming in the day of battle. These arsenals, together with the forts at Taku, and all camps and fortifications between Peking and the sea, have now been demolished. Since 1903 the national Army as represented by the Northern divisions has undergone a great change and Yuan Shi Kai's forces are supposed to number some 40,000 troops; but at the manoeuvres in the autumn of 1906 only some 24,000 men took part, including the Southern divisions, and the efficient force has been greatly over-estimated. Great difficulty is found in keeping even 40,000 properly paid and equipped.

The Chinese navy consisted, prior to the Franco-Chinese war of 1884, mainly of small gunboats built at the Mamoi Arsenal, Foochow, and at Shanghai, on the foreign model, but was afterwards greatly strengthened. Five ships were lost, however, in the battle of the Yalu, when the Japanese inflicted a severe defeat upon the Chinese, and the remainder of the fleet was captured or destroyed at the taking of Weihaiwei in February, 1895. Three cruisers of 2,950 tons displacement were secured in 1895 from the Vulcan Works at Stetten, and two very fine Elswick sloops of the same size were added in 1899. These, with two corvettes and two training vessels, supplemented by four Elbau destroyers, comprised the Pei Yang Squadron or Northern Fleet. These vessels might be of real value for convoying troop-ships, shelling rebellious towns, etc., but as the Chinese have no naval base and no docking facilities in Northern waters, and as the ships are ill-found and with indifferent personnel, they would be of little use against a resolute foreign enemy. The destroyers were captured at Taku on June 17th, 1900, by the British destroyers *Fame* and *Whiting* and appropriated by the allies. The Chinese flagship at the Bar, while not actually seized, was rendered useless by removing the breech-blocks of the guns and by being placed under rigorous supervision. The remainder of the Fleet fled to the Yangtsze. Sir Robert Hart in a scheme of military reorganisation prepared in 1904 recommended the creation of three naval squadrons, the Northern, the Southern and the Central, each to consist of 10 battleships and first-class cruisers, 10 second-class cruisers, 10 torpedo-boat destroyers, and 50 torpedo-boats, with a crew of 10,500 men. The scheme is apparently pigeon-holed at Peking for the present, but six torpedo-boat destroyers have recently been built for China in Japanese yards, and four river gunboats were launched in 1908 from Hongkong yards.

Trade and Industry

The ports open to trade are:—Newchwang, Chinwantao, Tientsin, Chefoo, Shanghai, Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Wuhu, Kewkiang, Hankow, Yochow, Changsha, Shasi, Ichang, Chungking, Hangchow, Ningpo, Wenchow, Santu, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Samshui, Wuchow, Kongmoon, Nanning, Kiungchow, and Pakhoi. Lungchow, Mengtsz, Szemao and Tengyueh, on the frontiers of Tonkin and Burmah, and Yatung in Tibet, are stations under the cognisance of the Foreign Customs. Mukden, Antung and Tatiengkow and many other inland places in Manchuria have recently been opened to foreign trade. The import trade, exclusive of the Colony of Hongkong, centres chiefly at Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and Canton, while the bulk of the exports pass through the ports of Shanghai and Canton. The annual value of the trade of China coming under the supervision of the Imperial Maritime Customs was as follows :—

	Net Imports from Foreign Countries.	Net Exports to Foreign Countries.	Total of Foreign trade.	Net Imports of Native Goods
1904...	Hk. Tls. 344,060,608	Hk. Tls. 239,486,683	Hk. Tls. 583,574,291	Hk. Tls. 163,073,177
1905...	„ 447,100,791	„ 227,888,197	„ 674,988,988	„ 166,884,461
1906...	„ 410,270,082	„ 236,456,739	„ 646,726,821	„ 158,276,126
1907...	„ 416,401,369	„ 264,380,697	„ 680,782,066	„ 137,552,030
1907 equals at—				
Ex. 1.51,	Mex. $628,766,067	Mex. $399,241,825	Mex. $1,027,980,920	Mex. $207,703,565
Ex. 3s. 3d.,	£67,665,222	£42,961,863	£110,627,086	£22,352,205

The following was the net value of commodities imported direct from and exported direct to Foreign Countries in 1906. These figures do not include the trade carried on with neighbouring countries in Chinese junks, which does not come within the control of the Foreign Customs :—

		Imports	Exports	Total
Hongkong	Hk. Tls.	155,642,016	97,226,434	252,868,450
Japan (including Formosa)	„	57,461,410	39,347,476	96,808,886
Great Britain	„	77,562,700	12,107,645	89,670,345
United States of America	„	36,903,476	26,597,660	63,501,136
India	„	32,913,847	3,179,695	36,093,542
France	„	3,158,626	30,658,585	33,817,211
Germany	„	16,177,400	6,109,195	22,286,595
Russia, Siberia & Russian Pacific Ports...	„	913,351	17,201,208	18,114,559
Belgium	„	10.581.048	3,978,652	14,559,700
Straits and other British Colonies	„	7,386,544	5,016,028	12,402,572
French Indo-China	„	9,216,818	1,700,077	10,916,895
Macao	„	5,844,116	4,091,762	9,935,878
Italy	„	608,813	8,038,074	8,046,887

		Imports	Exports	Total
Siam, Phillippines, Turkey, etc.	Hk. Tls.	3,505,012	4,436,982	7,941,994
Dutch Indies	"	6,136,756	510,020	6,646,776
Korea	"	1,494,204	2,169,560	3,663,764
Netherlands	"	1,318,528	1,017,016	2,335,544
Austria and Hungary	"	1,525,965	757,214	2,283,180
Other European Countries	"	721,031	237,414	958,445
	Hk. Tls.	429,071,662	264,380,697	692,852,359

Imports to the amount of Hk. Tls. 12,670,293 were re-exported to foreign countries, namely, to Russian Pacific Ports Tls. 2,490,185; to Hongkong Tls. 1,671,628; to Korea Tls. 2,769,262; to America Tls. 1,378,701; to Japan Tls. 2,561,337; to other countries Tls. 1,799,180. The chief articles re-exported were Formosa Tea to the value of Tls. 774,753, mostly to America, Coal Tls. 821,467, and Cotton Goods Tls. 6,517,651.

The following were the values of imports from foreign countries in 1907.

Cotton Goods	Hk. Tls.	125,433,574	Woollen & C'ton Mixtures	Hk. Tls.	2,655,048
Rice and Rice Bran	"	36,640,311	Dyes, Aniline	"	2,594,483
Opium	"	28,828,652	Wines, Beer, Spirits	"	2,468,059
Sugar	"	26,402,395	Leather and manufrs. of	"	2,421,485
Metals	"	20,371,772	Medicines	"	2,154,171
Kerosine Oil	"	20,171,102	Clothing	"	2,004,754
Flour	"	14,386,361	Ground Nuts	"	1,192,457
Railway Plant	"	12,835,036	Electrical Materials	"	1,179,031
Coal and Coke	"	8,490,066	Cotton, Raw	"	1,705,184
Fish & Fishery Products	"	8,371,886	Ginseng	"	1,701,620
Timber and Woods	"	7,481,261	Tobacco	"	1,699,741
Machinery	"	6,199,176	Glass and Glassware	"	1,646,961
Matches	"	4,903,268	Soap and Perfumery	"	1,463,212
Indigo	"	4,792,890	Cement	"	1,437,840
Woollen Goods	"	4,507,173	Building Materials	"	1,315,204
Household Stores	"	4,358,402	Clocks and Watches	"	1,078,140
Cigarettes and Cigars	"	4,238,950	Hardware	"	1,065,658
Paper and Stationery	"	4,095,022	Bags, all kinds	"	1,061,970
Tea	"	3,814,115	Sundries	"	45,708,993
Miscellaneous Piece Gds.	"	3,359,079			
Bêche de Mer & Seaweed	"	2,830,160	Total		419,064,662

The Exports to foreign countries, exclusive of re-export of foreign goods, were :—

Silk, Raw, Ref. & Cocoons	Hk. Tls.	75,202,955	Fibres, Hemp, Jute, &c.	Hk. Tls.	2,664,204
Tea	"	31,736,011	Provisions & Vegetables.	"	2,514,580
Cotton, Raw	"	17,117,373	Medicines	"	2,411,184
Silk Piece Goods	"	13,881,079	Eggs, Fresh & Preserved	"	2,379,634
Beans and Beancake	"	12,570,582	Fruit, fresh and dried	"	2,174,097
Skins, Hides, Undressed	"	12,415,017	Camphor	"	2,077,475
Strawbraid	"	6,819,092	China, E'ware, Pottery	"	1,598,861
Seed, Sesamum mostly	"	5,134,053	Bamboo & Bambooware	"	1,245,267
Minerals, mostly Tin	"	5,090,117	Feathers	"	1,206,700
Mats and Matting	"	4,657,140	Nankeens	"	1,179,552
Wool	"	4,531,013	Vermicilli & Macaroni	"	1,166,452
Oil, Vegetable	"	4,225,933	Cassia Liquea	"	1,160,767
Fire-crackers & Fireworks	"	4,210,692	Grasscloth	"	1,112,405
Skins, Dr's'd Clothing	"	3,410,640	Timber and Wood	"	1,035,232
Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Goats	"	3,399,539	Fish & Fishery Products	"	1,019,680
Paper	"	3,376,964	Sundries	"	25,894,338
Bristles and Horns	"	3,175,712			
Tobacco and Cigarettes	"	2,816,374	Total		264,811,714

Goods to the value of Tls. 71,268,711 were conveyed to, and to the value of Tls. 24,115,614 were brought from, the interior under transit passes.

The total carrying trade, foreign and coastwise, was divided amongst the different flags as under:

	Entries and Clearances	Tonnage		Values	Percentages Tonnage	Trade.
British	27,495	33,316,618	Tls.	712,398,769	41·59	46·29
Japanese	29,296	15,598,213	"	190,088,955	19·47	12·35
German	5,864	0,639,767	"	135,265,296	8·29	8·79
French	5.072	4,712,188	"	60,709,536	5·88	3·94
Norwegian	1,110	1,067,110	"	21,254,276	1·33	1·38
American	549	1,045,899	"	9,218,021	1·30	60
Other Countries	1,353	1,043,324	"	22,135,842	1·31	1·44
Chinese	147,193	16,686,305	"	387,924,248	20·83	25·21
	217,932	74,109,424	"	1,538,994,943	100.00	100.00

The vessels entered and cleared in 1907 were made up of 91,380 Steamers of 74,130,376 tons, and 126,552 Sailing Vessels of 5,979,048 tons; the latter including 5,087,608 Chinese Junk tonnage.

The gross coast trade in vessels of foreign build amounted to Tls. 407,776,393 outward, and Tls. 425,095,898 inward, the net native imports (that is goods not re-exported) at the Treaty Ports being Tls. 137,552,030, and the exports to Treaty Ports Tls. 126,669,687.

The Imperial Maritime Customs revenue for the same year amounted to Haikwan Taels 33,861,346, and was derived from

	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Coast T'de Duty.	Opium Duty.	Opium Lekin.	T'nage Dues.	Transit Dues.
Foreign ...Tls.	12,050,111	7,080,591	1,085,450	1,430,976	3,815,936	1,257,341	1,631,383
Native..... "	1,190,061	2,223,862	683,533	358,293	554,941	63,851	435,017
Total ..... "	13,240,172	9,304,453	1,768,983	1,789,269	4,370,877	1,321,192	2,066,400

Mr. J. L. Chalmers, Acting Statistical Secretary to the Imperial Maritime Customs in his report on the Foreign Trade of China for 1908, says:—

"*General.*—In the import trade caution has been the leading characteristic. Speculation on a future market, the chief error of recent years, has been largely avoided. Operations have been generally of the hand-to-mouth kind, and importers and dealers have been waiting for some movement among the great population upon which everything depends, some strong and sudden demand which should clear off accumulated stocks and open the way for fresh ventures. And this abstinence, called for by the overburdened state of the China market, was aided by the Manchester prices for cotton goods, which remained uninvitingly high during the greater part of the year. The strain on the mercantile community has been continuous and severe, but at least one good result emerges with promise for the future. Stocks were reduced in Shanghai by the end of the year to a figure not greatly exceeding the normal, except in the case of fancy cotton goods, while in Hongkong they were low, and in most other centres almost depleted. Yet the demand was really more active than it seemed to the unfortunate holders of large stocks, the legacy from previous years. Taking the quantities of foreign products retained in the various districts, that is, the net foreign imports—our only gauge of actual consumption,—and making due allowance for large importations of railway plant, of flour, and of rice, it will be seen that a very healthy and general demand existed, by which old stocks as well as much of the year's fresh importations were absorbed. Progress has been made in the settlement and development of Manchuria. Antung, opened in March, with Tatungkow as a subsidiary port, forms an outlet for a region rich in wild silk, beans, and timber. An office of the Maritime Customs was opened at Dairen in July, and the advantage which that port, as a port of free entry, had possessed over Newchwang was thus ended; while it is worthy of remark that the excessive quantities of cotton goods imported at Dairen in anticipation of the opening, and unable to find a market, entailed loss exceeding the duty saved. The opening of Harbin completes the circle of Customs stations and will prevent untaxed competition by way of Vladivostock and the Russian frontier. Another grievance has been removed by the equalisation of railway rates from Dairen and Newchwang to Kwanchengtze. The ice-free position of Dairen, at the end of the South Manchurian Railway and within easy distance of Japanese and Chinese ports, is sufficient to secure for it a large share of Manchurian business without preferential arrangements; and Newchwang, on the other hand, in addition to its long-established connexions, has the advantage of being nearer the heart of Manchuria. Regulations were put into effect at the end of the year by which foreign and native goods arriving at Tientsin, Newchwang, Antung, or Dairen, and having paid duty, may be sent on

under exemption certificates protecting them from all further taxation to any one of 17 Manchurian trade marts, stretching as far north as Hailar and Aigun. At Shanghai the volume of net trade was reduced from Hk. Tls. 168,736,329 in 1906 to Hk. Tls. 137,058,239 in 1907, or 19 per cent. The excess of imports of foreign goods over re-exports, which in 1906 was Hk. Tls. 74,972,150 and in 1905 was Hk. Tls. 92,207,173, fell back in 1907 to little more than the average of the five years preceeding, with a total of Hk. Tls. 46 328,982. Exports declined from Hk. Tls. 78,996,881 in 1906 to Hk. Tls. 73,737,546. In the net trade of all ports there was a rise in net foreign imports from Hk. Tls. 414,184,061 in 1906 to Hk. Tls. 422,838,531 in 1907. Net native imports at all ports declined from Hk. Tls. 158,276,129 to Hk. Tls. 137,552,030. The entire exports, including in their sum the total of native imports, increased from Hk. Tls. 370,171,996 to Hk. Tls. 391,050,384.

"*Foreign Trade.*—The net value of the foreign trade was Hk. Tls. 680,782,066, showing an increase of 5.27 per cent. as compared with the total of Hk. Tls. 646,726,821 in 1906."

"Imports —The net value of imports, that is, of direct imports less re-exports abroad, was Hk. Tls. 416,401,369, the increase over the value in 1906 being Hk. Tls. 6,131.287. To explain a total so inconsistent with the undoubtedly depressed condition of trade in general, and with the large decrease in import duties, reference must be made to those items in the list which may be termed exceptional and which do not pay duty. The three items of flour, rice, and railway plant fulfil at once both conditions. The first two, for which the agricultural failures of 1906 and the high prices of foodstuffs created an opening, arrived in quantities exceeding the importations of the previous year by the value of Hk. Tls. 30,356,000, and the increase in the value of railway plant imported was Hk. Tls. 1,364,822, the combined total increase under these three heads being Hk. Tls. 31,720,822. Reduced by the deductions of this sum, the total for the year is better understood, and what may be called the ordinary import trade is found to have amounted to about Hk. Tls. 385,000,000. The consumption of foreign opium has increased from 54,117 piculs in 1906 to 54,584 piculs. The northern ports took only 535 piculs, or little more than half their 1906 consumption. Shanghai took 214 piculs less, and the southern ports 941 piculs less; but the consumption of the ports on the Yangtze and in Chekiang increased by 2,094 piculs. The quantities of native opium passing down river through the Native and Foreign Customs at Ichang continued to increase, as the following figures show:—

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Piculs...	22,098	24,888	36,856	36,311	41,887	47,670

Taken together with the increased arrivals of foreign opium in the Yangtze, these figures, so far as they go, do not indicate that the anti-opium measures have as yet borne fruit in diminished consumption. But obscurity surrounds the production and movements of the native drug and prevents any reliable conclusion being formed as to the actual progress made in this direction. Vigorous and practical steps, the effects of which will sooner or later appear, have been very generally taken to enforce the Edict. Meanwhile, among the immediate effects of the reforming measures may well have been a sudden desire on the part of wealthy smokers to lay in supplies, against a day when it may be more difficult to do so, and a corresponding eagerness on the part of holders to dispose of their stocks even at low prices. So far as imports are concerned, it is in cotton goods only that depression is clearly visible. These manufactures have fallen in total value from Hk. Tls. 181,452,953 in 1905 and Hk. Tls. 152,727,845 in 1906 to Hk. Tls. 118,915,923 in 1907. In 1905 they amounted to 40 per cent. of all imports, in 1906 to 37 per cent, and in 1907 to 27 per cent. And among cotton goods the plain descriptions, together with cotton yarn, bear the brunt of the decrease. Plain shirtings, sheetings, T-cloths, drills, and jeans give a total of 9,786,025 pieces, as compared with 20,247,223 pieces in 1906 and 27,724,980 pieces in 1905. Further analysis shows that by far the greater part of the decrease fell upon goods of American origin, of which the chief were sheetings and drills, and in which previous over-importation was most marked. The importations of the principal makes of plain goods are comparatively shown as follows:—

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Great Britain, pieces	...8,109,020	13,548,025	10,785,227	8,224,951
American "	...3,703,548	12,566,093	8,544,165	578,647
Japanese "	... 607,313	780,580	733,436	840,401
Indian "	... 183,461	650,636	85,003	67,905

The net import of American piece goods in 1907 (578,647 pieces) was nearly equalled by the quantity re-exported abroad (519,598 pieces). Fancy cottons, which include

all the cotton fabrics not classed above as plain, were imported to the value of Hk. Tls. 32,378,590, showing an increase of Hk. Tls. 4,973,982 over the value in 1906, the difference being chiefly due to cotton Italians and lastings. Cotton yarn has shared the fall in cottons to the extent of 267,803 piculs. Indian makes fell off by 200,000 piculs, or 10.87 per cent., and Japanese by 90,000 piculs, or 13.76 per cent.; but English yarn rose from 30,701 piculs in 1906 to 33,128 piculs, and the Hongkong product from 6,398 to 25,165 piculs. In metals there was a rise in net value of Hk. Tls. 2,652,430, caused by the increase in copper ingots, slabs, and ore (Hk. Tls. 3,992,746), tin slabs (Hk. Tls. 1,380,863), and 12 other items, the effect of which was modified by the fall in 22 items, including copper bars, rods, etc. (Hk Tls. 447,041), unclassed copper (Hk. Tls. 1,315,786), and nail-rod iron (Hk. Tls. 403,971). As already stated, the importations of foodstuffs were very large. Of rice, 12,765,189 piculs arrived, against 4,686,452 piculs in 1906, the Kwangtung ports alone taking 9,893,232 piculs; and of flour, there was a rise from 1,784,681 to 4,414,383 piculs, fairly distributed among the northern and southern ports and Shanghai. The trade in flour, now well started, offers illimitable possibilities, but the foreign product will have to face strong native competition. The Hankow mills alone, on the authority of the Hankow trade report, turn out 33,750,000 piculs a year, the grain from which it is made being grown chiefly in Honan. Regarded from the point of view of origin, imports show but little change in the relative position of 1906. The value assigned to Hongkong has increased by Hk. Tls. 11,000,000, thereby merely adding so much to an unknown and disturbing factor. All the leading European countries show slightly smaller values; and the United States show a decrease of Hk. Tls. 7,532,733, which, in view of the almost complete suspension of their piece goods trade, is surprisingly small, and points to compensating prosperity in other directions. British Indian imports were maintained, and Japanese had a slight set-back, traceable in part to Formosa tea.

"Exports.—The value of the total exports abroad rose from Hk. Tls. 236,456,739 in 1906 to Hk. Tls 264,380,697, giving an increase of Hk. Tls. 27,923,958, or 11.81 per cent. The season was highly favourable to the production of tea, and larger shipments were made than have been seen since 1903. The year's exportations amounted to 1,610,125 piculs, valued at Hk. Tls. 31,736,011, an increase over the figures for 1906 of 205,997 piculs and Hk. Tls. 5,106,381. Leaf also regained some of the ground lost in recent years relatively to brick and tablet tea, the former having risen from 808,094 piculs in 1906 to 995,170 piculs. while the latter increased by only 18,921 piculs, from 596,034 piculs. Shipments for Great British direct—157,372 piculs—were nearly double those of the preceding year, and to the Continent of Europe, exclusive of Russia, they were 91,509 piculs, against 69,242 piculs. Shipments to Russia were also larger, and it is evident that the route *via* Russia Pacific ports and the Siberian Railway is gaining in favour at the expense of the older highways of trade. Indeed, so far as the old land route *via* Tientsin and Kiakhta is concerned, the Tientsin trade report finds reason to doubt whether any considerable portion of the tea sent that way (189,724 piculs in 1907) reaches Russian territory at all, the probability being that it is consumed mainly within the confines of China. The United States took 201,740 piculs, or 49,711 piculs more than in the preceding year. The silk market opened with excellent prospects, based on low stocks and strong demand in European and American centres. The demand would not improbably have been able to absorb even the good crops which were universal in silk-producing countries had not the financial difficulties in America caused its collapse on both sides of the Atlantic. The value of silk and silk products exported from China in 1907 was Hk. Tls. 89.084,034, or 25 per cent. more than their value in the preceding year.

"*Shipping.*—There were 217,932 entries and clearances; with a total tonnage of 80,109,424 tons. While the number of entries and clearances was exceeded in 1904 and 1905—the war years,—the tonnage total adds one more to a long and unbroken series of upward steps. There is a decline in British shipping, slight in itself (33,316,618 tons, against 33,450,560 tons in 1906), but more noticable as regards percentage of the whole (41.59 per cent., against 44 per cent.) German tonnage, as against 7,477,518 tons in 1906, was 6,639,767 tons, representing 8.29 per cent., in place of 9 86 per cent. The only foreign flags that show increase are the French and Japanese The former, whose tonnage on the Yangtze received additions about the middle of 1906. rose from 3,125,649 to 4,712,188 tons, while the latter has again made a great advance—from 11,376,430 to 15,598,213 tons, or from 15 to 19.47 per cent. of the whole. Over 1,000,000 tons were added to Japanese shipping by the new ports Antung and Dairen. Under the Chinese flag, a loss in foreign-type tonnage was made up by an increase in junk tonnage.

"*Balance of Trade*—The excess of net foreign imports (c.i.f. value) over exports abroad (f.o.b. value) in 1907 was 57 per cent., as compared with 74 per cent. in 1906 and 97 per cent. in 1905. With this reduced disparity between imports and exports of goods, there has been an exceptional movement of treasure abroad, so that the excess to be accounted for by reference to the surplus of invisible assets and the outward trade over land frontiers is only 46 per cent , as against 73 per cent in 1906. These percentages have to be increased by the amount of the unrecorded net inward trade through Dairen and other ports for the first six months in 1907 and for the whole year of 1906. The course of exchange has been highly erratic. Beginning the year at 37 pence, the Shanghai tael fell in March to 34.50 pence, to rise again in May to 37 pence. From June to September there was less fluctuation; but in October there was a headlong drop from 36 to 33.25 pence, and the decline continuing, with a slight check in November, the tael fell below 29 pence for demand towards the end of the year. This is the lowest point reached since 1904, and the fluctuation of 7 pence, or some 20 per cent., in three months is perhaps, without precedent. The power of so unstable an exchange to injure legitimate trade, whether in imports or exports, is well illustrated by the fall during those closing months. Importers, believed to be the majority, who carried their goods on a sterling basis, and who could with difficulty obtain fair prices even at the higher rates of exchange until then prevailing, were suddenly confronted with a 20 per cent. rise in the silver prices which must be obtained in order to cover the sterling outlay. Exporters, on the other hand, and notably exporters of silk, who had contracted for goods and fixed exchange in advance, found themselves unexpectedly in competition with produce secured later at a sterling cost 20 per cent. lower. The collapse of silver is attributed to the financial stress in the United States, throwing silver on the market, and to the fear of impending agricultural disasters in India."

Although China is traversed in all directions by roads, they are usually mere tracks, or at best footpaths, along which the transport of goods is a tedious and difficult undertaking. It was owing to the imperfect means of communication that such a fearful mortality attended the famines in Shansi, Honan, and Shantung, as well as the famine in Kiangsi in 1903, when the scarcity of food was so great that in numberless instances men even publicly sold their wives and children when powerless to meet the responsibility for feeding them. The enormous mineral wealth of Shansi is practically non-existent for the same reason. A vast internal trade is, however, carried on over the roads, and by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. The most populous part of China is singularly well adapted for the construction of a network of railways, and a first attempt to introduce them into the country was made in 1876, when a line from Shanghai to Woosung, ten miles in length, was constructed by an English company. The little railway was subsequently purchased by the Chinese Government and closed by them on the 21st October, 1877. Since that time the principle of railways has been fully accepted. The railway from Shanghai to Woosung was re-opened in 1898, as forming part of a line to Soochow which the provincial authorities had obtained permission of the Throne to construct. A tramway, a few miles in length, begun in 1881 to carry coal from the Kaiping coal mines, near Tongshan, to the canal bank, has been extended to Tientsin and Taku on the one hand, and to Kinchow and Newchwang on the Gulf of Liao-tung on the other. This road was only completed in the early part of 1900, and during the summer months was, between Kinchow and Newchwang, largely destroyed by the Chinese so as to preclude the advance of Russian forces on Peking via Manchuria. A line from Peking to Tientsin was opened in 1897, the Peking terminus being at Machiapu, a point two miles from the Tartar city, whence a short electric line connects it with one of the principal gates; the traffic developed so rapidly that in 1898-9 the line had to be doubled. From Lukouchiao (or Marco Polo's Bridge) a line of about eighty miles in length has been constructed southward to Paotingfu, the capital of the province of Chihli; this line, in October, 1899, was handed over by the British constructors to the Belgian Syndicate as an integral factor in the great trans-continental line from Peking to Hankow. These lines were all more or less deliberately and in some parts completely destroyed by the Chinese during 1900. The Railways, as foreign innovations, were particularly hateful to the Boxers, who in many cases attacked the lines with a fury as intense as it was insensate; burning the stations, destroying bridges, firing the sleepers and carrying off the metals. Later on, track destruction was a strong feature of the strategy of the Imperial troops, and from their point of view, wisely so. It was the cutting of the Railway that was the sole cause of Admiral

Seymour's failure in his gallant attempt to rescue the Legations. All the lines in North China were attacked and badly cut. The terminus at Peking has been brought inside the Chinese City and is at the Chien Men or Southern Gate of the Manchu City. A branch line has been made from this terminus to Tung Chow, the head of the waterways; and both the French and Germans have pushed on the trunk lines being built under their exclusive auspices in Chihli, Honan, and in Shantung respectively. Railway vandalism was the first evidence of the savagery and magnitude of the Boxer sedition. It is significant that the Imperial Government was so inert in protecting its own property.

A Belgian Syndicate has constructed a trunk line of about 650 miles in length from Hankow to Paotingfu, where it joins the existing Paotingfu and Lukoachiao line, thus giving through communication with Peking. The line is now said to be more French than Belgian. In Honan the railway crosses the Yellow River on one of the longest bridges in Asia, but it is an open secret that mistakes have been made as to the character of the available foundations and the requirements of the traffic to be carried on have been seriously misjudged. The American-China Development Company obtained a concession for the construction of a line from Wuchang, on the southern bank of the Yangtsze immediately opposite to Hankow, to Canton. A branch line from Canton to Fatshan and Shamsui was completed in 1904. It became known about this time that Belgians had acquired a predominating interest in the concession, and the announcement aroused so powerful an opposition among the Chinese of the provinces to be traversed by the trunk line that the concession was cancelled by the Chinese Government who agreed to pay to the American China Development Co. the sum of $6,750,000 (gold) by way of compensation. The money for this purpose was lent to the Wuchang Viceroy by the Government of Hongkong. The line is now being constructed by Chinese the capital being subscribed exclusively by Chinese. The British-Chinese Corporation in 1899 obtained a concession for a line to connect Canton with Kowloon, but as the years passed without any indications of a serious intention to proceed with the construction of the line, public agitation in Hongkong resulted in the British Government deciding to make the section through British territory, at the cost of the Colony. The actual work of construction was commenced in the autumn of 1905, and the British section is expected to be finished early in 1909. Towards the end of 1906 China contracted with the British and Chinese Corporation for a loan of £1,500,000 to build the other section, which will give direct railway connection between Canton and Kowloon. Work on that section is now proceeding. German concessionnaires secured the right to construct two lines from the German Settlement at Kiaochau to Chinanfu and Ichou in the interior of the Shantung province. The line to Chinan, the capital of Shantung, was commenced in 1900, and is now open for traffic over the entire length of 247 miles. An Anglo-German Syndicate has been authorised to make a line from Tientsin to Chinkiang, the Germans having charge of the northern portion of the undertaking and the British of the southern. The British-Chinese Syndicate, which has amalgamated with the Peking Syndicate, secured the right to construct a line from Shanghai via Soochow to Nanking and north-westward to join the Lu-Han line (as the Hankow-Peking line is called), and also a line from Soochow via Hangchow to Ningpo. The Shanghai-Nanking line is now in operation. A line from Canton to Chengtu, the provincial capital of Szechuen, has also been mentioned. Surveys have been conducted with a view of finding a practicable route for a railway to connect Burmah with the Yangtsze region in Szechuen, and it is anticipated that a definite project for such a line will shortly be launched. A French syndicate is making a line from Laokay, near the Tonkin frontier, to Yunnan. It is a difficult undertaking, involving the making of 145 tunnels. The chief obstacle to rapid progress is scarcity of labour. The valley of the Namti, through which the line passes, is extremely unhealthy, and work has to be practically confined to the cool season. Sections of the line, especially in the neighbourhood of Mengtze, are in working order. The whole line, a distance of about 280 miles, is expected to be completed in 1909. The French also secured concessions for lines from Lungchow to Nanning and from Nanning to Pakhoi, but it is doubtful whether these will be carried out, as their tendency would be to divert trade from the French colony to the West River route. Indeed, the proposed railway from Pakhoi to Nanning appears to have been abandoned, and it is probable that one from Kwanchouwan, through the Yulin district, to the nearest point on the West River and thence to Nanning will take its place. An Anglo-Italian Syndicate has been authorised to work coal and iron mines in the province of Honan and to build railways connecting the mines with navigable rivers; under this contract a line from Taiyuen to Singanfu and a branch to

Siangyang are projected. Unsuccessful attempts were made in 1899 to induce the Chinese Authorities to introduce the Russian guage on their northern lines from the Manchurian border to Peking. A line from Feng Tai, 14 miles from Peking, to Kalgan a distance of 120 miles, has been built entirely by Chinese, the funds being derived from the profits of the existing imperial railways of North China, which, it may be added, showed a net balance of $8,761,246 for the year ending 30th September, 1906. The old prejudices against railways are gradually dying out, and the example given by the Court, a few years ago in ordering a special line to be built for the conveyance of the Emperor on his visit to the Western Tombs, has been of no little assistance in finally knocking them on the head. "The most conservative native," wrote the British Commercial Attaché in one of his Reports, "can hardly resist the joys of travelling in a 'fire cart' or steamer; and, provided he is not made unduly uncomfortable or charged too high a fare, he is sure to prove a constant patron. Passenger rates on the German railways in Shantung are 0·05 Mexican dol. per mile 2nd class, 0·025 Mexican dol. 3rd class and 0·0125 Mexican dol. 4th class. Freight on the stretch from Wei-hsien to Ts'ing-tao, 120 miles, is carried for 0·40 Mexican dol. per 15 kilos. per kilom. (1*d.* per ton per mile). Rates on the 132 miles of the Pei-han line, open to regular traffic, are slightly higher as regards freight (1¼*d.* per ton per mile), and lower as regards passengers—2nd class 0·032 Mexican dol., 3rd class 0·016 Mexican dol. The most highly organised system of cartage in the Empire is carried on in Manchuria, where the rate is 2¼*d.* per ton per mile, and in South-Western China pack animals carry at the rate of 2½*d.* per ton per mile. In order to secure the bulk of the freight traffic, railways must be prepared considerably to underbid native modes of conveyance or the latter will be used in preference."

A Chinese syndicate has built a short line connecting Swatow with Chaochowfu, a distance of 32 miles. This first railway built by Chinese private enterprise was opened in November, 1906. In nearly every province of China railways are projected, and the total mileage of railways already constructed in China must now be close upon 3,000, for the Imperial railways of North China alone have a mileage of 720, and the Peking-Hankow railway measures 750 miles. The Chinese Eastern Railway in Chinese territory has a mileage of 1072; the line from K'uan-cli-eng-tsu to Harbin and east and west to the Russian frontier remains in Russian hands. A telegraph line between Tientsin and Shanghai was opened in December, 1882, and lines now connect all the important cities of the Empire.

The year 1900 will ever be memorable in the history of China. It witnessed the last and a most determined attempt to break away from foreign influence and to revert to the exclusiveness of twenty centuries. The causes of the great social and political upheaval are not far to seek, though from their interaction and overlapping they are by no means easy to set forth in the sequence of their importance. The associations brought about by an expanding trade, by missionary effort, and by reciprocated diplomatic representation have not in any way lessened the hostile mental attitude engendered by alien civilizations, literatures, and moral standards: there are still gaps between the Western and Chinese mind that no sympathy can bridge. The whole trend of Chinese education is especially calculated to ensure a hostile bias towards change, towards reform of abuse, and towards the adaptation of environment to new conditions, on which depends the continued existence of men and governments alike. The governing and influential classes have an enormous vested interest in retaining things as they are in every phase of Chinese life. There can be but one issue to a policy like theirs in these days, though the Chinese, unlike their more nimble-minded neighbours in the East, are unable to see it. As in all countries where an enormous population lives on the narrow ledge that divides poverty from famine, there is ever a large element of social discontent ready to be moulded to whatever end crafty or plausible leaders may determine. In many places this has been directed against missionary converts and the Christian propaganda, and has given rise to a wide-spread idea that the Christian religion is in itself hateful to the Chinese. It may be admitted that in cases the indiscretions of the missionaries, and in a few more that of the converts in claiming special privileges and in using the aegis of their teachers for the advance of their private ends, gives some colour to the charge that missionary enterprise is the main cause of anti-foreign feeling in China; but by anyone who knows the relatively small field of missionary influence, and the huge area over which the blind national enmity obtains, it must be dismissed as incommensurate to the phenomenon, though it undoubtedly assists in swelling the tide of anti-foreign hatred. A more just explanation

may be found in education and in the recent history of China. Shallow observers deny that there is patriotic sentiment in the Chinese, but that is an error. Patriotism has not the fine edge that it has in Western countries, and is not so active in personal or national conduct, but to say that it is non-existent is absurd. The national conceit in their own ineffable superiority implies a strong feeling at least akin to love of country. This conceit had, among the educated classes, received severe and deadly wounds from the issues of the Japanese war, the seizure of Kiau-chou, Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei, from French aggression in the South and the ill-concealed designs of Italy in Chekiang. The degradation of high officials at the call of foreign ministers, the overbearing attitude of strong men like von Heyking and Pavilov in Peking, even the extension of the foreign Settlements in Shanghai and other places, and the utter *insouciance* with which the partition and general treatment of China is usually discussed in the foreign Press, have all contributed to accentuate and to intensify the chronic bitter anti-foreign feeling. To this we have but to add the unfathomable ignorance of the outside world and its resources displayed by the harem-ridden and secluded Manchus in Peking, to get most of the elements in which the recent troubles originated.

The sedition arose in Shantung, the very shrine of Confucianism and Chinese patriotism—such as it is. At first it had its inception in that vague and ill-defined social discontent to which we have referred as originating in poverty. Shantung is the home of secret societies and of bold blackguardism. The Ta-tou-tse or "Big Swords" long ago developed a kindred society, which took the sententious name of I-ho-chüan or "Patriotic Harmony Fists," roughly rendered into English by the word "Boxers." These people have a ritual which is largely composed of gymnastic posturing. During the last few years it has focussed in its membership all the vague discontents arising in Christianity as a better system of morals, in poverty, in political "loss of face," in discontent with the Dynasty, etc. It is the easiest thing in the world to direct a feeling of general discontent exclusively toward one of its elements; and if cleverly done the whole force of the storm will be directed against this one object to the complete neglect of all the rest. This was cleverly brought about in Shantung. The last two Governors of the Province seeing the trend of events, skilfully represented to the Throne that it would be wise to guide the coming storm into channels into which it could be made subservient to Imperial resistance to foreign design; otherwise, they pointed out, the society would as likely as not follow the example of the secret societies of the South and adopt primarily an anti-dynastic policy. The Boxers were consequently encouraged in their baiting of Christians, and only half-heartedly punished when they added the murder of Europeans to their programme. When they began to harass Catholic Missions and converts, Bishop Anzer, a strong-minded but somewhat tactless Bavarian, made strong representations to his impulsive Imperial master. The latter instructed his Minister to demand the instant dismissal of the highest provincial authorities, and so intensified the anti-foreign feeling among the high officials in Peking. Things drifted from bad to worse. Li Hung-chang and other great Chinese officials, who were under no delusion as to foreign strength, were not listened to, and were sent to places where exclusively anti-dynastic risings were anticipated. Thaumaturgy and hocos-pocus were next skilfully grafted on to the movement. The initiated were said to be impervious to bullets; they could walk on sunbeams, arrest rivers, stop or create fires by their mere gesture, &c., &c. This feature of the new propaganda caught on. The Chinese are still in that state of mental development in which a miracle is not only possible but welcome. Clever rogues among the Boxers gratified the multitude with some of the commonplaces of legerdemain, and the new religion began to run like wildfire. Were not the very gods on the side of the patriots? In March, April and May whole cities and districts in Chih-li went over to the new doctrine, and preachers could not be found in sufficient number to initiate the candidates. Rich men found it expedient to affect conversion and to support the movement; otherwise they were blackmailed into poverty. All the Roman Catholic and Protestant Missionaries now clearly saw the bearings of the coming storm, and cautioned their Ministers; but, with the usual grudging attention to unofficial reports, little attention was paid to the warnings until it was practically too late to coerce the Manchu Government into action by the only possible means—force. Too late the Fleets assembled at Taku. By this time the sedition was far beyond official control, and moreover what did a Manchu who had never seen the sea care for a Naval demonstration? Their notion of a battleship is that of an exaggerated sampan. The Boxers swept up like a cyclone from Shantung, and gathered their strength around Paotingfu, the provincial capital of Chih-li. They began with railway destruction;

making the business strictly compatible with the innate Chinese propensity for loot, and varying it with the murder of foreign Missionaries and railway engineers. In the neighbouring province of Shan-si the movement was taken under the direct auspices of U-hsien, the ex-governor of Shantung. This supreme villain asked some thirty-three Europeans, including many ladies and children, to his Yamen at Tai-yuan-fu for protection, and there and then let the Boxers loose on them to hack them to pieces with swords. He further supplemented this outrage on humanity by issuing most stringent orders throughout his province for the annihilation of all Christians, Europeans and Chinese alike. Next to the atrocity of Cawnpore in the Indian Mutiny, the story of the Shansi massacre is the most appalling crime of the nineteenth century. The number of native Christians that have perished will never be known, as the Missions lost their archives; pastors, members and premises were alike exterminated. A similar policy was followed by the Acting Viceroy of Chih-li at Paotingfu, and by some of the officials in Northern Honan; where, though many heartrending crimes and murders were committed, the story was mitigated by the fact that there were numerous escapes, and that many officials and gentry jeopardized their own lives in attempts to save the fugitives. The Governors of Shantung and Shen-si especially distinguished themselves in their zeal for humanity. It was entirely due to their powerful protection of foreigners that the number of murders and outrages was restricted to less than two hundred and fifty European lives. Sober estimates have been made that over 10,000 natives perished; most of these were Christians or the kinsmen of Christians, but in vast numbers of cases greed and family and personal feuds prompted the denouncing of pagans as Christians.

Reference is elsewhere made to the actions of the Boxers in detail (see notes under the articles "Peking," "Tientsin" "Taku" and "Peitaiho"), so they need only be summarised here. The attacks on the Mission stations began in May; those on the Lu-han Railway at the end of May, and the beginning of June. The Boxers appeared in the Capital in force on June 13th, and in Tientsin three days before this date. Official collusion was from the first suspected by the terms in which the Imperial Edicts dealt with the movers of the sedition; later on this suspicion became certainty when the Imperial Officers who dealt with it vigorously were ignored or reproved for their zeal. The Boxers completely overawed the civil power when they appeared in the great cities, and openly declared their intention to expel or extirpate the foreigners. At first attempts to carry out their programme took the form of incendiarism, *i.e.*, to the destruction of Mission premises; the agents were entirely confined to themselves and the city *canaille*, the Imperial troops only joining in after the attack on and capture of the Taku forts on June 17th. The Tientsin Settlements were attacked on the night and morning of June 15th and 16th by the Boxers alone; on the afternoon of the 17th, the Settlements were severely shelled by the regular troops. Communication was re-established with Taku on the 23rd, and the siege in part raised in the open. The Great Eastern Arsenal was taken on June 27th; while the first pitched battle preceded the seizure of the Western Arsenal on July 9th; the native City was carried by assault on the 14th, when the Viceroy Yu-Lu and General Nieh met their deaths—the former by suicide, the latter by a shell.

Boxers began to appear in the streets of Peking in force on June 13th, and openly assumed a hostile attitude to foreigners from that date. Until the 20th of the same month they confined their attention to acts of incendiarism and to the persecution of native Christians and people known to be associated with foreigners. The Imperial troops joined forces with the Boxers, and opened fire on the Legations on the 20th. The Siege continued with various vicissitudes until August 14th, when it was raised by the entrance of a column of Allied forces, 20,000 strong, which had left Tientsin about the beginning of the month and had fought two pitched battles at Pei-tsang and Yang-tsung on August 4th and 6th, besides numerous small engagements and the capture of Tung-chow *en passant*. The flight of the Imperial family and the Court began on August 13th. The Court entered Shan-si by the northern passes, and then *viâ* Tai-yuen-fu its progress continued to the ancient capital Si-an, where it remained for the greater part of 1901. It left in October.

During July, August and September, 1900, troops were poured into North China by all the European Powers, America and Japan, and, with an eye to contingencies, large forces were deviated to the Yangtsze, and landed in Shanghai. The Governors and Viceroys of the Central and Southern Provinces had unceasingly protested against the Manchu and Reactionary policy in Peking, and, it is suspected, refused to carry out the secret edicts directing attacks on foreigners. In any case they succeeded in holding the turbulent elements in their satrapies well in check, and in keeping the peace.

An important event in 1901 was the death of Li Hung-chang, who died in October at Tientsin, at the age of 79 years, whilst engaged in settling matters between his Government and the Powers.

The situation during 1902 gradually improved, and the troops of the Allies were withdrawn, with the exception of about 3,000 men, who continued to act as a permanent guard to the Legations in the capital and in Tientsin with outposts at Fengtai, Lutai, Shanhaikwan, etc. These are now being gradually withdrawn.

In November 1908 occurred the death of the Emperor Kwang Hsu followed a day later by the death of the Empress Dowager. This news was unexpected and there was consequently much suspicion for a time regarding the cause of the dual demise. The public were soon satisfied, however, that the deaths were due to perfectly natural causes.

PEKING

天順 *Shun-tien*

The present capital of China was formerly the Northern capital only, as its name denotes, but it has long been really *the* metropolis of the Central Kingdom. Peking is situated on a sandy plain 13 miles S. W. of the Pei-ho river, and about 110 miles from its mouth, in latitude 39 deg. 54 min. N. and longitude 116 deg. 27 min. E. or nearly on the parallel of Naples. A canal connects the city with the Pei-ho. Peking is ill adapted by situation to be the capital of a vast Empire, nor is it in a position to become a great manufacturing or industrial centre. The products of all parts of China naturally find their way to the seat of Government, but it gives little save bullion in return.

From Dr. Dennys's description of Peking we quote the following brief historical sketch:—"The city formerly existing on the site of the southern portion of Peking was the capital of the Kingdom of *Yan*. About 222 B.C., this kingdom was overthrown by the *Chin* dynasty and the seat of Government was removed elsewhere. Taken from the *Chins* by the *Khaitans* about 936 A.D., it was some two years afterwards made the southern capital of that people. The *Kin* dynasty subduing the Khaitans, in their turn took possession of the capital, calling it the 'Western Residence. About A.D. 1151, the fourth sovereign of the Kins transferred the court thither, and named it the Central Residence. In 1215, it was captured by Genghis Khan. In 1264 Kublai Khan fixed his residence there, giving it the title of *Chung-tu* or Central Residence, the people at large generally calling it *Shun t'ien-fu*. In 1267 A.D., the city was transferred 3 *li* (one mile) to the North of its then site, and it was then called *Ta-tu*—the 'Great Residence.' The old portion became what is now known as the 'Chinese city' and the terms 'Northern' and 'Southern' city, or more commonly *nei-cheng* (within the wall) and *wai-cheng* (without the wall), came into use. The native Emperors who succeeded the Mongol dynasty did not, however, continue to make Peking the seat of Government. The court was shortly afterwards removed to Nanking, which was considered the chief city of the Empire until, in 1421, Yung Lo, the third Emperor of the Ming dynasty, again held his court at Peking, since which date it has remained the capital of China."

The present city of Peking is divided into two portions, the Northern or Tartar city and the Southern or Chinese. The former is being gradually encroached upon by the Chinese, and the purely Manchu section of the capital will soon be very limited. The southern city is almost exclusively occupied by Chinese. The general shape of Peking may be roughly represented by a square placed upon an oblong, the former standing for the Tartar and the latter for the Chinese city. The whole of the capital is, of course, walled. The walls of the Tartar city are the strongest. They average 50 feet in height and 40 feet in width, and are buttressed at intervals of about sixty yards. The parapets are loop-holed and crenelated. They are faced on both sides with brick, the space between being filled with earth and concrete. Each of the gateways is

surmounted by a three-storied pagoda. The walls of the Chinese city are about 30 feet in height, 25 feet thick at the base, and 15 feet wide on the *terre plein*. The total circumference of the walls round the two cities slightly exceeds twenty miles.

The Tartar city consists (Dr. Williams tells us) of three enclosures, one within the other, each surrounded by its own wall. The innermost, called Kin-ching or Prohibited City, contains the Imperial Palace and its surrounding buildings; the second is occupied by the several offices appertaining to the Government and by private residences of officials; while the outer consists of dwelling-houses, with shops in the chief avenues The Chinese city is the business portion of Peking, but it presents few features of interest to sight-seers, while the enclosure known as the Prohibited City is, as its title denotes, forbidden to all foreign visitors. The numerous temples, the walls, the Foreign Legations, and the curio shops are the chief attractions to the tourist. The streets of the Chinese metropolis are kept in a most disgraceful condition. In the dry season the pedestrian sinks deep in noxious dust, and in wet weather he is liable to be drowned in the torrents that rush along the thoroughfares, where the constant traffic has worn away the soil. 1899 saw the innovation of Legation Street being cleansed, levelled and macadamised —the greatest urban improvement in three centuries. Experts say that the money lost in time, wear and tear of men, mules and carts every year is greater than the prime cost of macadamising all the main thoroughfares. The congestion of traffic and the personal discomfort of cart-transit are inconceivable to people who have not experienced them. There is an air of decay about Peking which extends even to the finest of the Temples and Palaces, and which powerfully impresses every visitor as symbolic of the decadence of Empire. The population of Peking is not accurately known, but according to a Chinese estimate, which is probably much in excess, it is 1,300,000, of whom 900,000 reside in the Tartar and 400,000 in the Chinese city. There is no direct foreign trade with Peking, and the small foreign population is made up of the members of the various Legations, the Maritime Customs establishments, the professors of the College of Peking, and the missionary body. In August, 1884, the city was brought into direct telegraphic communication with the rest of the world, by an overland line to Tientsin *viâ* Tungchow. The year 1899 witnessed two other innovations, which would have been regarded as impossible ten years ago, viz: the erection of large two-storied buildings on prominent sites for the Austrian Legation and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. These are breaks with immemorial tradition that the *feng-shui* must resent elevation in houses other than those of the immortal gods and the son of heaven. A railway line to Tientsin was opened in 1897.

The year 1900 was the most memorable year in the history of Peking from the fact that for the first time in the history of civilization during two thousand years a dastardly and deliberate attempt was made by a responsible government to violate the *sanctitas legatorum*. The Chinese have made characteristic efforts to escape the responsibility for this turpitude; but the formal complicity of the leading men in the Government and of the Empress Dowager with the Boxer sedition has been proved up to the hilt, and endless Imperial Edicts remain to show that the Government as such was heart and soul committed to the anti-foreign and anti-Christian aims of the Reactionary Party. Reference is made elsewhere to the progress of the Boxer agitation: enough to say here that the I-Ho-Chüan or Boxers arrived in force *viâ* Pao-ting-fu on June 13th, and between that day and the 19th began their policy of plunder, destruction and murder. All the buildings outside of the Legation cordon in the Chinese and Manchu cities, including all the Missionary premises and native preaching stations, as well as the residences of all who were known or even suspected of being in any way connected with foreigners were destroyed. These people themselves were ruthlessly murdered. The most interesting building thus to suffer was the well-known Nan-Tang or Southern Roman Catholic Cathedral, built more than two hundred years ago. In the attempt to destroy the small foreign drug-store belonging to Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company, Limited, of Hongkong, the great Bazaar in which it is situated caught fire, notwithstanding the assurances of the chief Boxer that he, by occult influence, could prevent the fire from spreading. The destruction caused by this fire was inconceivably great: all the wealthy banks, silver shops, silk warehouses, and curiosity-shops, with their priceless and irreplaceable stocks of antique art, were consumed.

Before this act of incendiarism the threatening aspect of affairs had led the Ministers to apply to their Admirals for marine guards, and late in May and early in June some five hundred men with two or three machine guns had been sent up to the Legations. On the 9th of June the Ministers wired urgently for more men, a request which the Navy met in a way described in the notes on Taku

but these latter reinforcements never arrived. On June 19th the Tsung-li-Yamen notified the Legations to quit the city by 4 p.m. on the 20th, assigning as a reason the Allies' attack on and capture of the Taku forts. Protection was of course promised; but even had the Imperial Government been acting in good faith and been willing to protect the thousand refugees in their long journey to the Coast, it was certain that they had not the ability to do so. The Boxers were now in complete domination of the City, and would have paid no heed whatever to any assurances of the Government. Moreover, such a policy of scuttle meant the certain massacre of several thousand Christian refugees who had fled into the City from the suburbs, and had placed themselves under the care of the Fathers and the Missionaries. The demand of the Yamen was refused. The next day, Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, while proceeding to the Yamen to interview the Chinese Ministers, was shot at by Imperial soldiers from loopholed houses, and was brutally murdered; his Secretary, Mr. Cordes, escaping the same fate by a miracle, though he was badly wounded. This unheard-of atrocity precipitated the supreme crisis. The Chinese Government saw clearly that it could not possibly now go back, and the foreigners knew that certain death was in store for them unless they could ward it off by their own prowess until relief came. Earthworks were thrown up, and all the people were brought within the lines to a central position. The extreme limits of the defended position were 800 by 400 yards, the greater dimension being marked with the South Wall of the Tartar City. The Rev. G. W. Gamewell, an American Missionary, undertook to construct earthworks under the direction of the military officers, and succeeded admirably. His work afterwards exacted the highest praise from the Engineer officers of the Relief Column, and next to the defenders' courage it was the chief factor in the ultimate salvation of the garrison. Sandbags were improvised in vast number, the ladies and native refugees rendering fine work in this direction; every possible textile was used for this all-important purpose, and priceless embroideries, carpets, curtains, as well as clothes, were seen in the barricades alongside of jute and hessians.

The first death was that of the Rev. H. James of the Imperial University. He was shot by Tung Fuh-shiang's wild Kansu ruffians while he was advancing to speak with their officers at the bridge to the North of the Legations. The Austrian and Italian Legations were the first to be attacked and burned; these were followed by the destruction of the Customs' premises, with all the archives and the records of Sir Robert Hart's life's work. On June 22nd and 23rd desperate attempts were made to fire the British Legation, which from the first and throughout the siege was regarded as the key of the foreign position. On the 24th these were renewed, but were checked by the fine steadiness of the British marines. The Hanlin College, with its priceless Library, was burned to the ground by the vandalistic soldiery in these attempts. Rifle fire was practically continuous on the part of the Chinese for the first ten days; with great skill they kept under cover, but if their own testimony may be accepted (their conversation was easily overheard at some of the barricades), this was less due to military prudence than to personal cowardice; the besieged never wasted one shot, and only fired when an enemy was seen and could be hit. After the Customs' premises were fired, the most persistent attacks were on the east of the Allied position around the palace of the Prince Su (Su Wan'g-fuh) where the native Christians were aggregated, and where Colonel Shiba and his gallant band of Japanese sailors were constantly acting the part of heroes. On June 28th shell fire was added to the sufferings of the defenders. Happily, as at Tientsin, the shell was of indifferent quality, and was seldom well timed. It often failed to burst, and seldom did much damage. The most severe punishment was from a big gun in the Mongol Market close to the western wall of the British Legation.

A rough census was taken of the foreign population about this time, and gave the following numbers:—Women, 147 inside the British Legation, 2 outside; Children, 76 inside, 3 outside; Men, 191 inside, 54 out; total, 473. The marine and other guards were between 450 and 500; so that altogether inside the lines there were nearly 1,000 foreigners. On July 1st, the besieged made their first big sortie, the object being to capture a gun near the Su Wan'g-fuh. Although skilfully executed it was not successful. On the 3rd, the Chinese pressed very hard on the Americans who were holding the west part of the foreign section of the wall; they actually carried a barricade, but it was quickly retaken by a conjoint party of Americans, British and Russians, in which Capt. Myers of the American Army was seriously wounded. July the 4th was celebrated by an artillery duel. The chief weapon of the Allies deserves a paragraph to itself. Some forgotten shell had been found in a well in the compound of the Russian Legation; and then by a curious coincidence in one of the

foraging expeditions constantly made in parts of the town within the lines an old British muzzle loader was discovered—it had probably been purchased as old iron by the possessor in the early sixties but found too refractory to his tools. This was furbished up by the skill of some of the armourers, and fired with very considerable moral effect by an American gunner on the Chinese. The gun was aptly called the "International." Necessity proved the mother of invention in many cases during the siege; the excellent pewter of the Pekingese was moulded into bullets, and the Fathers of the Pei-tang in their desperate efforts to keep the Chinese at bay actually made their own gunpowder as well as bullets.

On July 11th, the French caught and shot some twenty Chinese in a position which they rushed with great gallantry; but on the other hand they were caught by a successful sap on the 13th. By this device the Chinese managed to blow up two large houses in the French Legation, and drove still more people into the neighbouring British compound. On July 16th, the gallant Strouts, the commander of the British Marines, was killed by rifle fire while examining the defences of the Su Wan'g-fuh along with Col. Shiba, the Japanese commander, and Dr. Morrison of the *Times*. This loss was irreparable in more senses than one. Captain Strouts had shown himself a hero among heroes, and had the complete confidence of everyone, civilians and military alike. It would be no injustice to say that he and his gallant Japanese colleague, Shiba, were the active heroes of the siege. The gallant Colonel on this occasion had a narrow escape, getting a bullet through his coat, while Dr. Morrison was severely wounded in the leg. After this the British Minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, resumed his military rank and took a leading part in the defence as a military man as well as British Minister.

Trench digging to countercheck the possibilities of further sapping was now extensively undertaken; still it did not prove altogether a success. The very day the relief was effected, a deep mine was discovered under a portion of the Students' Quarters with the boxes to receive the powder ready in position; another two hours more and there would have been a tragedy of unexampled magnitude. About July 16th the news of the capture of Tientsin reached the high Chinese authorities, and at once modified their attitude: their attack slackened, and on July 18th hostilities practically ceased, as far as fighting was concerned, while attempts were made to reopen communications between besiegers and besieged, though the latter were as rigidly as ever secluded from all news of the outside world. Chinese soldiers came inside the Su Wan'g-fuh and wished to fraternize with Colonel Shiba's men, offering them protection: the Colonel refused; thereupon they sent in small quantities of fruit and food. Similar offers were made in other parts of the lines, but there was a just suspicion of the *Danaos et dona ferentes*. With a few exceptions the gifts were rejected, especially so the bag of flour hoisted over the barricades in one place. The Chinese made much of this offer of supplies in their attempts to delude the World as to the real nature of the position in Peking. About this time the besieged received their first news of outside affairs, and learned that Tientsin had been attacked and relieved, and that a Relief Column was being organized for them. The paucity of information was one of the most curious features in a situation that was full of surprises. China is a country where news may as a rule be bought for money easier than in any country in the world, as spies abound; yet for weeks the World knew nothing of Peking, foreign-Peking nothing of the World. For the next ten days active hostilities were in complete abeyance, though vigilance on both sides was unremitting, and the defences were continually being strengthened.

On the 22nd of July the attack was renewed at the Pei-tang or Northern Roman Catholic Cathedral, where the Catholic Fathers under Bishop Favier had assembled more than three thousand native Christians, and where, with the help of fifty French and Italian marines, one of the most pathetic and desperate resistances of modern times had been carried on. They were short of food, of ammunition, of medicines, and of everything but calm courage and Christian fortitude. These people were the special object of Boxer hatred and fanatical effort, and had to conduct their defence amidst inconceivable conditions of overcrowding, disease and famine: during the last few days of the Siege their daily allowance of food was four ounces of rice, and at the very last this had to be reduced to two. The children and aged died like flies. They were not only in utter ignorance of the outside world but also of their lay countrymen in the Legation part of the City.

News that the relief column was leaving Tientsin at once came to the American Minister on August 2nd. This was somewhat premature, as the Column did not finally start till August 3rd; but it served to reanimate the defenders. At this time there were

883 people within the enclosure of the British Legation, that being the refuge to which all had recourse when they were driven from other positions in the defence. Of this number 527 were Europeans and Japanese. The reports of the defeat of the Chinese at Pei-t'sang and Yang-tsun, and of the swift advance of the Allied army, had the effect of making the Chinese more resolute to gratify their hatred, even at the last moment, consequently the attacks of the 12th and the 13th were the most desperate of the whole Siege; but as the heavy guns of the Relief were distinctly heard from Tung-chow, the defence knew the meaning of it and were more resolute on their part to beat the enemy off. The Japanese and the Russians were at the eastern gates of the Tartar City on the 13th of August, and to these localities the Chinese withdrew their best forces leaving the eastern Gate of the Chinese City all but unguarded. Here Sir Arthur Gaselee and General Chaffee leading the British and American contingents of the Column found an easy entrance. After seizing the Temple of Heaven, they swiftly pushed along in a direction parallel to the South Wall and found a way on through the Water Gate, by which the waters of the Imperial Canal flow under the Wall.

In a few minutes the relief of the Legations was an accomplished fact. The Russians and French got in early the following morning at the Tung-pien-men, and the Japanese, who, after being the leaders all the way from Tientsin and bearing the brunt of most of the hard fighting on the road up, had the bad fortune to meet with most of the real opposition at the Walls, entered later on in the same morning. The gallant little Islanders found some solace in coming across the chief Treasury as they fought their way across the City, driving the beaten Chinese before them. On the following day the Americans advanced on the Imperial and Forbidden Cities and, with the co-operation of the French and Russians, seized these citadels of prejudice and seclusion. The French, backed by the Japanese, effected the release of the sore-tried people in the Pei-t'ang. The City was given up to a "modified looting" for a period of three days, and then military government was established, the different Powers undertaking different areas of the town. The Palaces fell to the Russians, who also sent out a column and seized the famous Summer Palace thirteen miles distant. The capture of the City was formally celebrated by a visit of all the leading Ministers, Officers, and some of the troops to the Palace. For the first time in history foreigners were able to see the arcana of the Imperial Court. The Imperial Family had the day before the Relief escaped from the City and fled into Shan-si *viâ* the Northern passes, *en route* for Si-an-fu, where it remained till October, 1901.

Peking, though it suffered indescribably from the depredations of the Boxers, the Imperial troops, the awful ruffianism of Tung-fuh-shiang's barbarians from Kansu, to say nothing of the subsequent attentions of the Allied troops, is at present more attractive as an object of travel than before, for the simple reason that the City was cleansed by the foreign Powers, and that many places of antiquarian, artistic or historic interest are now accessible if the visitor sets about his object with due attention to national susceptibilities.

During 1902 the fortification of the Legation quarter was completed, the railway termini brought to the *Ch'ien Men* in the Chinese City, and the reconstruction of the various legations was begun. These were slowly brought to completion, and extensive barracks connected with each for the accommodation of the Legation Guards. As all Chinese buildings in this section were removed the Legation quarter present the appearance of a European settlement of about half a square mile in extent. In, or bordering upon this section, there are three good hotels, Hotel du Nord, and Hotel de Pekin, and in the Legation quarters a large Hotel has been built by the General Hotel des Wagon Lits Ld.; it is just near the memorable Water Gate leading to the railway station. There are now several large stores German, French, Italian or Chinese which sell all kinds of foreign goods. The Club House is much larger and more convenient than it was before; there is a Soldiers' Y.M.C.A., and a Catholic church for the Legation Guards, and two hospitals,—St. Michael's and the Methodist Episcopal (John L. Hopkins Memorial) which are provided with accommodation for both Chinese and European patients. There are four Banks, Hongkong and Shanghai, Russo-Chinese, Yokohama Specie, and Deutch Asiatische, all of which do a flourishing business. The streets are being macadamized, and an Electric Light Company has been organized which will furnish light wherever wanted in the city. Telephones are also in use and Reuter has established a permanent agency in Peking.

The various Missions have been rebuilt. The bungalows have all been exchanged for two-storied houses, the arrangement of which has been greatly altered, giving to the mission compounds a much more attractive appearance. The church in the Methodist Mission, at the rear of the Hotel du Nord, will accommodate 1,500 people.

In this Mission there are hospitals for both women and men, a Girls' High School in which there are 200 pupils, and about the same number of students in the Peking University. These buildings are all lit with acetylene, and heated by steam or hot air, while the houses are furnished with water from an artesian well in the compound. In connection with the London Mission, near the Von Ketteler Monument, is the Lockhart Medical College, established for medical study in North China, an institution for the erection of which the Empress Dowager contributed Tls. 10,000. A little north of this is the American Board Mission in connection with which there is a large girls' school and a very fine church with a seating capacity of about 1,000. The Presbyterian Mission, which is near the Llama and Confucian Temples in the north of the city, has hospitals for both men and women, and is furnished with water by a windmill from an artesian well. The South and East churches of the Roman Catholic Mission have not been rebuilt, but the North Cathedral has been greatly improved. The Mission for the Blind is on *Kan Yü Hu-t'ung* not far from the London Mission, while the S.P.G. Mission is in the West city.

The question of high houses in Peking is for ever settled by the erection of a two-storied residence by Prince Su, and three large blocks of similar buildings for the College of Languages by the Government. The private telegraph line from Peking via Tientsin to Taku which was provided by Mr. Poulsen, the owner, before Peking was relieved, viz. from Tientsin to Taku, and which was immediately extended to Peking on the relief of the Legations, was handed over to the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration on Oct. 1st, 1905. The line was used by the Generals and Ministers in Peking 1900-1 for transmission to Taku of their dispatches to be forwarded thence by cable to all parts of the world, the Chinese line having been destroyed. On the Chinese rebuilding their line Mr. Poulsen converted his line into an inter-town telephone line, the first in China, and introduced the telephone system into Tientsin and Peking. When the Chinese Government started their system Mr. Poulsen sold his line to them.

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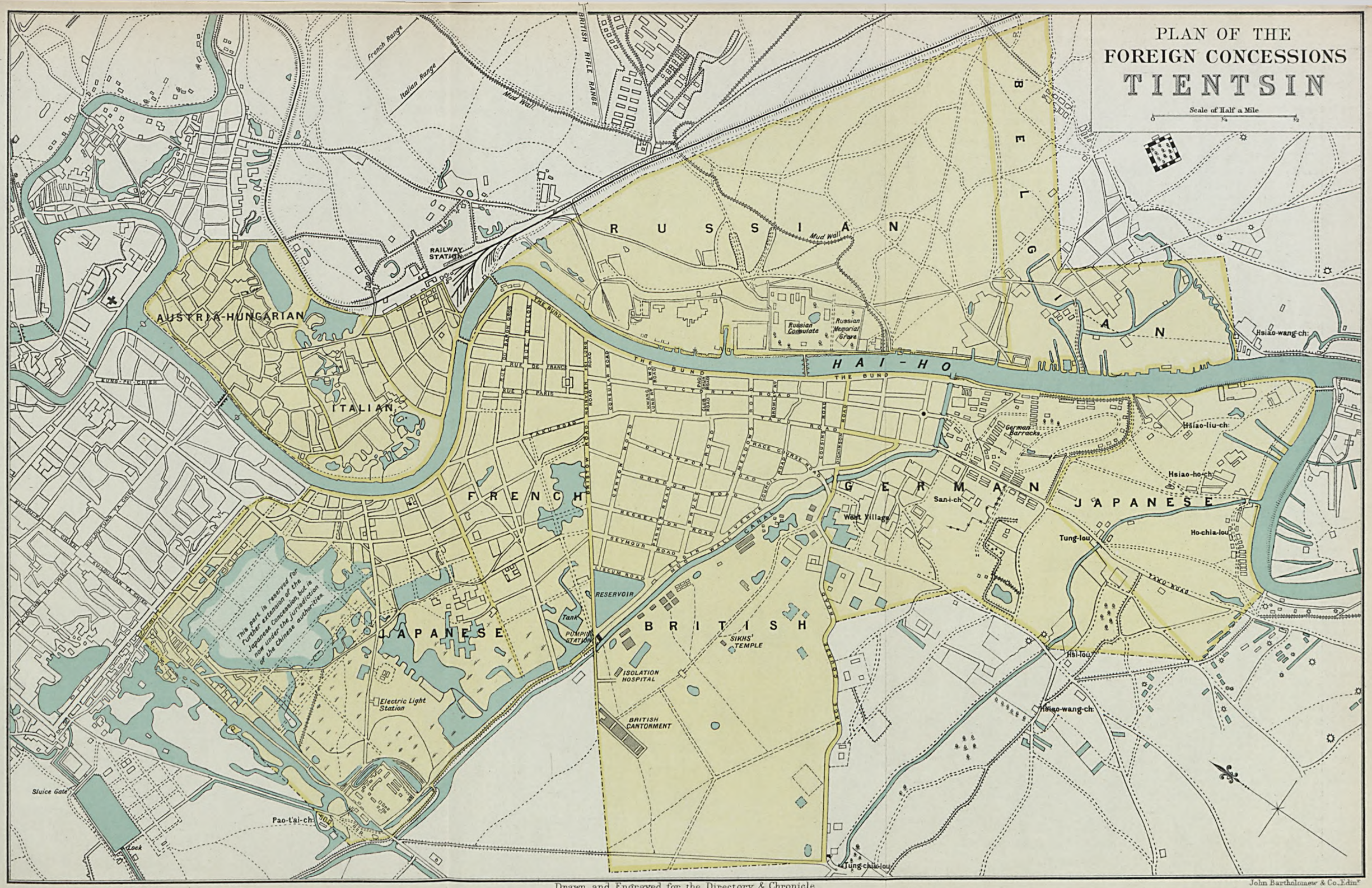
TIENTSIN

津天 *Tien-tsin*

Tientsin is situated at the junction of the Yun Ho or Hwae River, better known as the Grand Canal, with the Pei-ho in Lat. 39 deg. 4 min. N., Long. 117 deg. 3 min. 56 sec. E. It is distant from Peking by road about 80 miles, but the bulk of the enormous traffic between the two cities is now by the railway, which was opened in 1897, and the line doubled in November 1898. Tientsin was formerly a place of no importance and till recently had few historic associations; till the end of the Ming dynasty (1644 A.D.) it was only a second rate military station, but at the northern terminus of the Grand Canal it gradually assumed commercial importance, and by the end of the seventeenth century had become a great distributing centre. The navigability of the Pei-ho for sea-going junks ceases at Tientsin, and this made it the emporium for the very large quantities of tribute rice yearly sent up to the capital, after the Grand Canal shoaled up so as to be unfit for carriage in bulk. The trade of the city was imperilled by the silting up of the Pei-ho, but a river improvement scheme of some magnitude was inaugurated in 1898 under Mr. A. de Linde, and the Peace Protocol of 1901 contains clauses which constitute a Board of Conservancy (now in existence) and the provision of fairly liberal funds for the maintenance of the works. It is, however generally believed that no lasting success will attend the remedial measures until steps are taken to deal with the Taku Bar by permanent dredging; meanwhile by closing the canals and creeks which take off most of the flood tide, by giving a larger radius of curvature to the bends, and by widening the Reach, and making three cuttings to straighten the river, its navigability has been greatly ameliorated. Work on the bar was commenced during 1906, the Shipping Companies and British Municipality having come to terms in regard to financing the work. A channel of some depth has been made with lakes and is now being used by vessels as it offers an additional 14 inches depth of water. The trade of the city no longer depends entirely on this route, however. The railway now carries nearly 50 per cent. of the city's trade with the interior, and railway development generally in the district promises to make the trade less dependent upon the river. Chinwangtao makes an excellent winter jetty.



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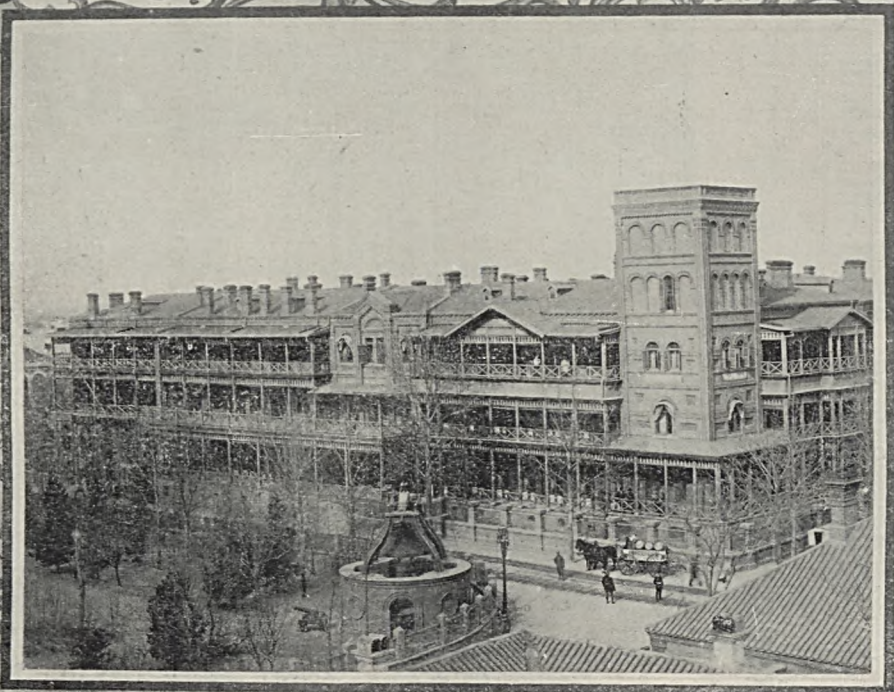

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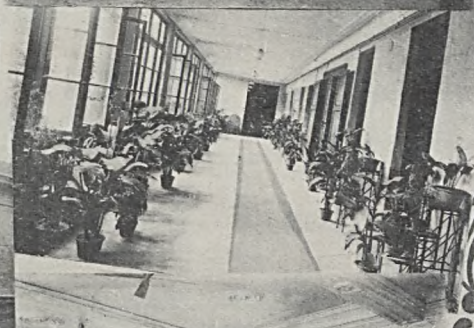

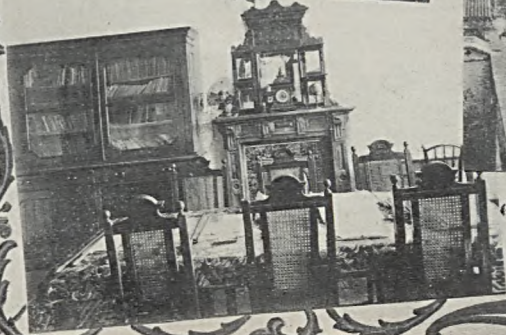

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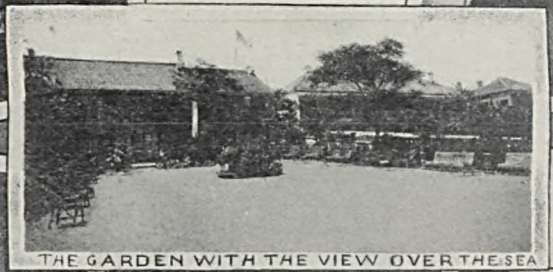
THE GARDEN WITH THE VIEW OVER THE SEA

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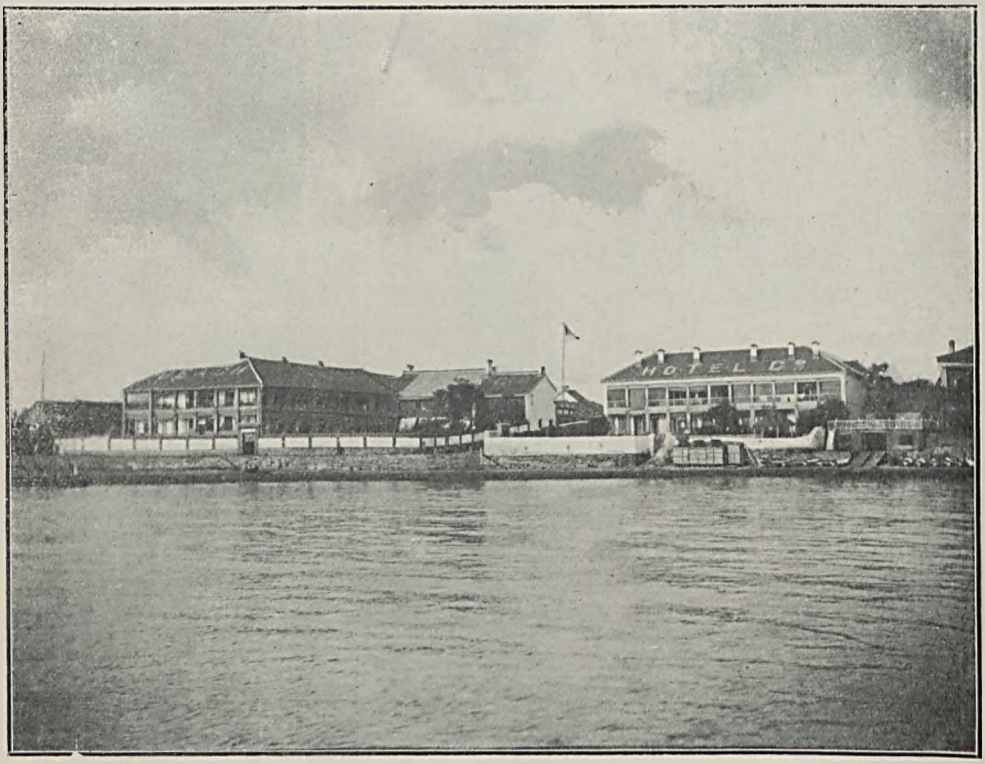

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The expeditions of the allies in 1858-61 greatly enhanced the importance of the city, as it then proved to be the military key of the capital and an excellent base. It was here on June 26th, 1858, that Lord Elgin signed the treaty which was to conclude the war but which unhappily led to its prolongation. The famous temple in which the treaty was signed, about a mile distant from the West gate, was destroyed by British shells in July, 1900.

During the long satrapy of Li the trade and importance of the city developed exceedingly. Li, by the vigour of his rule, soon quelled the rowdyism for which the Tientsinese were notorious throughout the empire, and as he made the city his chief residence and the centre of his many experiments in military and naval education, it came to be regarded as the focus of the new learning and national reform. The foreign affairs of China were practically directed from Tientsin during the two decades 1874-94, and now continues under Viceroy Yuan Shi Kai.

The city will ever be infamous to Europeans from the massacre of the French Sisters of Mercy and other foreigners on June 21st, 1870, in which the most appalling brutality was exhibited; as usual the political agitators who instigated the riot got off. The Roman Catholic Cathedral, which was destroyed on that occasion, was rebuilt, and the new building was consecrated in 1897, only to again fall a victim to Boxer fury in 1900. The building occupied a commanding site on the river bank. All the missions and many of the foreign hongs had agencies in the city prior to the *debâcle* of 1900.

The population is reputed to be 1,000,000, but there is no statistical evidence to justify such large figures. The city walls were quadrate and extended about 4,000 feet in the direction of each cardinal point; during the year 1901 they were entirely demolished and replaced by fine open boulevards under the orders of the Foreign Military Provisional Government. This body has further bunded the whole of the Hai Ho (Pei-ho) and effected other numberless urban improvements. The advent of foreigners has caused a great increase in the value of real estate all over Tientsin, and as new industries are introduced every year, the tendency is still upward.

Li Hung-chang authorised Mr. Tong Kin-seng to sink a coal shaft at Tong Sha (60 miles N.E. of Tientsin) in the seventies; this was done and proved the precursor of a railway, which has since been extended to Shanhaikwan for military purposes, and from thence round the Gulf of Liau Tung to Kinchow; 1900 saw this line pushed on to Newchwang. In 1897 the line to Peking was opened, and proved such a success that the line had to be doubled in 1898-9. A side station for the Tientsin City was opened in 1904, and in 1905 the station was built of white sand stone bricks made at Huangsue by an Italian called Marzoli who has opened a brick factory on a large scale. From Feng-tai, about 7 miles from the capital, the trans-continental line to Hankow branches off. This line was completed and opened to traffic in November, 1905. In 1900 the violence of the Boxers was chiefly directed against the railways, all of which were more or less destroyed, but under British, French, and Russian military administration they were afterwards all restored to their former efficiency. As usual, the railway has brought all sorts of foreseen and unforeseen contingencies with it. Farmers up near Shanhaikwan are supplying fruit and vegetables to Tientsin. An enormous trade in pea-nuts (with Canton) has been created. Coal has come extensively into Chinese household use; the foreign residents are developing a first-rate watering place at Pei-tai-ho on the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, and all the various industries of the city have been stimulated. Brick buildings are springing up in all directions and the depressing-looking adobe (mud) huts are diminishing.

Foreigners formerly lived in three concessions, British, French, and German, which fringed the river below the City and covered an area of less than 500 acres. The Japanese took up a concession in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Shimonoseki. They have filled in land, laid out new streets and built a large number of houses in foreign style. During 1901 Russia, Belgium, Italy, and Austro-Hungary all appropriated large areas on the left bank of the Hai-ho as future Settlements, while the existing concessions have all extended their boundaries very considerably. These developments have thrown all present and future landing facilities for direct sea-going traffic into Foreign hands. Very extensive building operations are going on throughout the concessions, which have excellent and well-lighted roads, with an electric tramway system. The British Municipality has a handsome Town Hall, completed in 1889; adjoining there is a well kept public garden, opened in the year of Jubilee and styled Victoria Park. An excellent recreation ground of ten acres is also being developed, and three miles distant there is a capital race-course, one of the best in China, with a grand stand and stables not to be found in any other port. There are many hotels, two clubs

(Tientsin Club and Concordia, the latter chiefly German), two excellent libraries and three churches (Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Union). Electric lighting was introduced in June 1905.

Distilling is one of the largest local industries; it is chiefly from kowliang (sorghum) or millet. Although a spirit, it is called "wine," and is exported to the south in large quantities. The manufacture of coarse unrefined salt by the evaporation of sea water is also carried on near Taku; the produce is stacked some distance down river at the first cutting where all the salt junks now go. It was formerly stacked on the river bank opposite the British concession, and sometimes gave off very offensive smells, rendering life a burden. The trade in salt is a Government monopoly. Carpets, shoes, glass, coarse earthenware, and fireworks are also made in large quantities in the city, but Tientsin is at present essentially a centre for distribution and collection rather than for manufacture. The exports include coal, wool (from Kokonor, Kansuh, etc.), bristles, straw braid, goat skins, furs, wine, etc. The export trade is a creation only some 15 or 20 years old, and is largely due to foreign initiative. Wool cleaning and braid and bristle sorting are the chief industries in the foreign hongs except those of the Russians, who are exclusively engaged in the transit of tea. The imports are of the usual miscellaneous nature: arms, tea for the Desert and Siberia, mineral oil, matches, and needles figure next to piece goods. The fine arts are unknown to the Tientsinese except in the shape of cleverly made mud-figures; these are painted and make really admirable statuettes, but are difficult to carry away, being remarkably brittle.

The export coal trade may be expected to develop rapidly, as the Chinese Corporation has been replaced by a strong combination of British and Belgian capitalists registered as an English limited liability company. The output and sale of the Kaiping collieries is about 700,000 tons a year, of which about 25,000 tons is shipped from Tientsin, and 200,000 tons from Chinwangtao, which may be regarded as one of the auxiliary ports of Tientsin. The general trade is increasing, and no wonder, as Tientsin is practically the only sea outlet for the entire trade of the provinces of Chihli, Shansi, Shensi, Kansuh, and part of Honan, with a population not far short of 100,000,000. The total net value of the trade in 1907, less re-exports, was Tls. 96,778,966 as compared with Tls. 112,864,555 in 1906 and Tls. 96,565,672 for 1905. The net foreign imports in 1907 were valued at Tls. 61,208,744 as compared with Tls. 64,422,439 for 1906, Tls. 59,649,982 in 1905, Tls. 36,178,819 in 1904, and Tls. 37,463,829 in 1903; and the native imports at Tls. 18,317,007 in 1907 as compared with Tls. 26,616,808 in 1906, Tls. 22,185,331 in 1905, and Tls. 36,178,019 in 1904. The export trade, which twenty years ago was practically nil, was in 1907, not including re-exports, Tls. 17,253,215. In 1905 the trade of the port was described as beating all records, "both in value of trade, tonnage, and revenue, the latter having increased by about fifty per cent." That record was handsomely beaten in 1906, and also in 1907, though the trade of the latter year showed a decline of over three mililon taels compared with that of 1906. The total steam tonnage entered and cleared was 2,188,074.

Tientsin has played a great part in the history of China during the momentous years of the Boxer outbreak; after the capture of the Taku Forts and its own relief from twenty-seven days' siege in June-July, 1900, it became the primary base for the Allied invasion of North China. As the centre of the foreign influence, and the new learning in North China, it incurred the particular odium of the Boxers, and was the first object of their attack when they left Paotingfu at the end of May. They arrived in the city at the beginning of June and at once overawed the provincial authorities; indeed the latter promptly entered into collusion with them, supplying them both with food and funds, as the cash-books captured at the Yamen later on proved. As in Peking, the actual hostilities broke out in the destruction by fire of Mission premises, and in personal attacks on those suspected of association with foreigners. So great was the animosity towards the latter, that great numbers of the compradore clerks and shroff classes came into the Settlements to obviate certain death. The Boxers attacked the Settlements and the Railway Station in great force on the night of the 15th of June, but were easily beaten off by the 560 marines of all nationalities who had come up from the Fleet to conduct the defence. By great good fortune, as it afterwards turned out, a body of Russians, numbering 1,700 men, and including a battery of well-found artillery had been precluded from following Admiral Seymour in his gallant effort to rescue the Legations by the fact that the railway was cut: these men had perforce to remain in Tientsin. Even with their presence the fierceness and determination of the Chinese attacks were phenomenal and were with difficulty met. It is terrible to think of the

disaster that might have happened had this Russian force been absent. The lines extended over a length of two miles, exclusive of 2,000 yards of river frontage. The Chinese saw with great acumen that the key of the strategic position was at the Railway Station on the native side of the river to the east of the French Settlement, and directed all their efforts to carry it. It was here throughout that the Russians under Colonel Wogack did very fine service, but at one time would have yielded the position, but for the determination of the small British force under Capt. Bayly to stand their ground. Had the Station been carried, not only would the victors have been able to enfilade the Settlements with rifle fire, but they would have got a commanding position for their heavy guns, and in a day or two would have reduced the French and British Concessions to a heap of ruins. At first no fears were entertained of the Boxers, but when the defenders became aware that the Taku Forts had been attacked on the morning of the 17th of June, it was at once seen that the Tientsin foreign community was in deadly peril. The Chinese Authorities resented this act of war, and seized it as a good excuse for taking up the Boxer cause openly, and for opening fire on the Concessions. At 2 p.m. on the afternoon of June the 17th, the Chinese opened fire from a concealed battery in the City, the very existence of which was unknown, though it was universally thought to be the Black Fort or Shui-tse Ying near the viceregal Yamen. The women and children with all non-combatants at once fled to Gordon Hall where the capacious cellars offered accommodation to a large number; there they remained for ten days. The Hall was often struck by shells, but in no case were there any casualties to European life or limb in its precincts.

The Chinese infantry, accompanied by the Boxers, made vigorous assaults on the Railway Station for the next four days, but in every case were driven off by the steadiness of the Russian defence, often supported by the British and French naval contingents. An armoured train tried to keep open the communication with Tongku but failed. A fine attempt was also made to communicate by river: the launch unfortunately ran ashore in the dark and its volunteer crew only reached their destination after great hardships and narrow escapes. On June 19th, Mr. James Watts, jun., volunteered to lead a party of Cossacks through the enemy's lines with despatches, and at great peril did so. This was one of the most brilliant feats of the whole campaign in North China, and Mr. Watts received the order of C.M.G. in recognition of his services which resulted in the relief of Tientsin. The defence was already running short of ammunition, and unless help came quickly it would have had to become merely passive. On this same day the attack was the most resolute, and the Chinaman reached his highest level as a fighting man. The first part of the Siege lasted six days, during the course of which the Chinese succeeded in firing a considerable number of buildings in the French Concession and a few in the adjacent British Settlements. On the other hand whole tracts of the City and suburbs were destroyed by the foreign attack; the wholesale destruction of these villages became necessary as they were giving cover to the enemy's rifles.

The first part of the Siege was ended by the arrival of a relief column on Saturday, June 23rd. An advance guard of Russians and American marines had left Tongku on the previous Wednesday, but had been ambushed and driven back with heavy loss, also losing a Colt gun. On Thursday they were reinforced, and after two days' continuous fighting, in which they cleared the whole district between Tongku and Tientsin on the left bank of the Peiho of the enemy, they reached Tientsin and freed it from further attack on the Eastern side, besides restoring communications with the naval base. The German marines on their way up met with strenuous resistance, and had a very serious engagement near the Eastern arsenal. The Chinese were still greatly superior in artillery, and at once renewed their policy of long bowls from the north and north-east; later on, swiftly pushing their right round to the west, they placed new batteries near the Race Course and renewed their bombardment with greater vigour than ever. The one need of the Allies was heavy metal with which to cope with the Chinese Krupps; one 12-pounder had come up from the *Terrible* and did splendid service, but a whole battery of these fine weapons was necessary. It is the unexplained mystery of the Siege why these guns and the 4″ Q.F. were not sent up when Capt. Percy Scott had them all ready to land. Many valuable lives were sacrificed by this bungling at Taku. In the meantime the Allies were not idle. Early on Monday, June 25th, a column 2,000 strong, of all arms, set out to relieve Admiral Seymour, who was fighting his way back from Lang-fong, and who, by the destruction of the Railway, had been compelled to march down encumbered with many sick and wounded. The Chinese in trying to ambush his force at Hsi-ku had really been his salvation, as he had rushed that

Arsenal and had found therein both stores and ammunition in vast quantities. He successfully resisted the desperate efforts to recover the place, and awaited reinforcements from Tientsin—the latter arrived on Monday night, June 25th—and next morning after firing the arsenal in many places, and thus diverting the attention of the Chinese, who made great efforts to save the place from the fire, he arrived in Tientsin safely with all his wounded next day, after having been lost to the world for over a fortnight. On Wednesday, June the 27th, the Eastern Arsenal was taken by the Allies, the Russians supported by the British and German Marines and by the First (British) Chinese Regiment bearing the brunt of the action. The smaller Western Arsenal had been destroyed by foreign shell fire on the previous day. Japanese troops now arrived in great numbers, and the Allies gradually assumed the offensive, though they were still markedly inferior in weight of guns. On the 3rd of July, the attack by shell and rifle was the most severe of the whole siege, and as communications with Taku by river were now open, the ladies and children were sent down stream, to find a refuge in Shanghai and Japan, while the much needed quick-firers and more of the *Terrible's* 12-pounders were got up from Taku. On July the 9th, the Allied forces resolved to clear the enemy from the Race Course, from which for days he had been exposing them to a scathing cross fire. This was most brilliantly done by the Japanese, and was the first pitched battle in which both sides were in the open—demonstrating the utter worthlessness of the Chinese of all arms when they had no cover. They were easily beaten at all points, and made a hasty retreat into the native City after losing a complete battery of guns.

On July 13th, a frontal attack was made across the open on the South Wall of the City. The Chinese were strongly posted behind the loopholed rampart, and submitted the Allies to a terrible ordeal of fire as they approached the gate. Ten per cent. of the entire force was disabled in this sanguinary fight; but early next morning the Japanese who had again borne the brunt of the engagement, blew up the gate, and the City was at the mercy of the foreigners. It was given up to loot for one day, after which military government was established. Documents attesting the collusion of the Officials with the Boxers were found in the Yamen. From the taking of the city in 1900 to August 15th, 1902, nearly three years, Tientsin was in the possession of the allied troops, who formed a military Government which was known as the Tientsin Provisional Government. Each Power was represented in the Council by an officer of at least Colonel rank and under them were five Departments, viz., Secretariat, Judicial, Police Chinese Secretariat and Public Works. All the walls, forts, arsenals, and cantonments, were dismantled and razed to the ground. While the city was under the rule of the Foreign Powers many urban improvements were carried out, and these were extended under the Viceroyship of Yuan-shi-kai to whom the Government of the city was handed over on August 15th, 1902.

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B. Loup
A. Loup
J. Chanson

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S. Clausen
C. de Voss

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William Forbes & Co., secretaries
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Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ld.
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S. Bonehara

房藥濟瓦 *Liang-chi-ya-fong*
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T. Yamashita, signs per pro. (City Branch)
S. Matsumoto, signs per pro.
I. Nakao (city branch)
H. Yamazaki
S. Nomura
S. Kusakari
M. Kawada
S. Kinoshita
T. Fukuda
S. Iwamura
B. Yamanichi
M. Morita
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H. Tomoda

行上金正 *City Branch*
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C. H. Robertson, assoc. do.
G. H. Cole
C. H. Harvey (Pao ting-fu)
R. S. Hall,
P. B. Tripp, teacher
J. M. Brown, do.
L. N. Hayes, do.
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A. Zaeckel

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(For addresses see preceding pages.)

Aerated Water Manufacturers
Aquarius Mineral Water Co.
Tientsin International Mineral Water Co.

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Adams & Knowles
Ford & Shaw
Loup, A.

Banks
Banque de L'Indo-Chine
Banque Sino-Belge
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China
Deutsche Asiatische Bank
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.
Russo-Chinese Bank
Yokohama Specie Bank

Barristers-at-Law
Kent & Mounsey

Brickworks
Calcareous Sandstone Brick Factory
Marzoli, L.

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Doney & Co.
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Tientsin Bangesellschaft

Butchers
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Kleeschulte, Wilhelm
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Tangshan Cement Works

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Oriental Pharmacy
Tingle, A.
Watson & Co., A. S., Ld.
Woollen, Vosy & Co.

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Protopapas & Co., E. D.
Tabaqueiria Filipina

Clubs
Amateur Dramatic Club
Club Concordia
Football Club

Clubs—Continued
Golf Club
North China Sports Club
Race Club
Recreation Ground Trust
Tientsin Club
Tientsin Rowing Club
Tientsin Swimming Club
Waverley Club

Commission Agents
Perrin, Cooper & Co.

Consulates
See Page 688

Contractors
Pearson & Son, Ld., S.

Cycle Depôts
International Bicycle Co.

Dentists
Nye, Dr.

Educational
Imperial University
Intermediate School
Provincial College
St. Louis' College
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Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ld.
Daniels, W. P.
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House and Land Cos.
Hotung Land Co., Ld.

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Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ld.
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Collins & Co.
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Schultz & Co., H. M.
Siemssen & Co.
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Societe Francaise d'Import'n et d'Expt'n.
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Telge & Schroeter, Ld.
Trost & Co.
Walte & Co.
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Moutrie & Co., Ld.
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NEWSPAPERS
China Critic
China Times
Courrier de Tientsin
Le Journal de Chine
Pekin & Tientsin Times
Tageblatt fur Nord Chine

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Standard Oil Co. of New York

OUTFITTERS
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Tallieu & Co.

PRINTERS, ETC.
Tientsin Press, Ld.

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Allianz Insce. Co., of Berlin (Fire)	Siemssen & Co.
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Atlas Fire Insurance Company	Collins & Co.
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Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company	Holland-China Trading Co.
British American Assurance Company	Carlowitz & Co.
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company	Butterfield & Swire
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Central Fire Insurance Company	Sander, Wieler & Co.
Confiance Fire Insurance Company, Paris	Racine, Ackerman & Co.
China Fire Insurance Company, Ld.	William Forbes & Co.
China Traders' Insurance Company, Ld.	William Forbes & Co.
Comité d'Assureurs de Paris	Olivier & Cie.
Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited	Wilson & Co.
Continental Insurance Company,	A. Walte & Co.
Equitable Life Assurance Society of U.S.	Melchers & Co.
Fatum Accident Insurance Company	Holland-China Trading Co.
Federal Marine Insurance Co., Limited, Zurich	Bilger & Galusser
Fire Insurance Association	A. F. Algie (sec.)
Fire Insurance Company of 1877	H. M. Schultz & Co.
Fortuna Allgem. Versich. Act. Ges.	H. M. Schultz & Co.
General Accident, Fire & Life Assur. Corp., Ld.(Fire)	Perrin, Cooper & Co.
General Marine Insurance Co., Limited (Dresden)	Holland-China Trading Co.
General Marine Insurance Company, Ld. (Dresden)	Schuldt & Co.
German Lloyd	H. M. Schultz & Co.
German Lloyd Marine Insurance Company, Ld	Carlowitz & Co.
German Transport Insurance Company	E. Meyer & Co.
Globus Insurance Company of Hamberg (Frie)	Melchers & Co.
Guardian Assurance Co.	Butterfield & Swire
Hamburg and Bremen Underwriters	H. M. Schultz & Co.
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INSURANCE OFFICES—Continued

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TAKU

沽大 *Ta-ku*

This village is situated at the mouth of the Pei-ho, on the southern side of the river, about sixty-seven miles from Tientsin. The land is so flat at Taku that it is difficult for a stranger to detect the entrance to the river. There are two anchorages, an outer and inner. The former extends from the Customs Junks to three miles outside the Bar, seaward; the latter from Liang-kia-yuan on the south to the Customs Jetty, Tz'chu-lin, on the north. The village is a poor one, and possesses few shops and no buildings of interest except the forts, now demolished. The only foreign residents are the employees of the Lighter Company, the Customs, and the Pilot Corporation. A railway from the adjoining town of Tungku (two miles up the river) to Tientsin was completed in 1888.

Taku is memorable on account of the engagements that have taken place between its forts and the British and French naval forces. The first attack was made on the 20th May, 1858, by the British squadron under Sir Michael Seymour, when the forts were passed and Lord Elgin proceeded to Tientsin, where on the 26th June he signed the famous Treaty of Tientsin. The second attack, which was fatally unsuccessful, was made by the British forces in June, 1859. The third took place on the 21st August, 1860, when the forts were attacked from the land side and captured, the booms placed across the river destroyed, and the British ships sailed triumphantly up to Tientsin. The water on the bar ranges from about two to fourteen feet at the Spring tides. At certain states of the tide, steamers are obliged to anchor outside until there is sufficient water to cross. An experimental channel over the bar was made in 1906, having a minimum width of 100 feet, with gently sloping banks outside those limits. In October a steamer drawing 8ft. 10in. was able to pass through this channel while the depth on the Bar was only 7ft. 6 inches. The existing channel can only, however, be maintained by constant raking operations.

Taku and Tongku as naval bases have been very prominent in the history of China. In May, 1900, as the Boxer sedition came to a head, the European Powers assembled the greatest naval armament ever seen in the Eastern hemisphere, and one might almost add in the history of the World, at Taku Bar. Sir Edward Seymour, K.C.B., as Senior Naval Officer, was in command. The Admirals were called upon to protect the Legations in Peking and the foreign settlements of Tientsin, and in the second week of June, naval landing parties were sent ashore by the six European Powers, the United States and Japan. Russia, however, sent to Port Arthur for troops and landed very few sailors. On Saturday, June 9th, the situation in Peking became so alarming by the attitude of the Boxers that the Ministers wired for instant help. The message was flashed out to the fleet at midnight, and before morning a combined force of nearly 1,500 men of all nationalities was towed over the Bar, landed, and sent up to Tientsin by train, where, under Admiral Seymour's personal command, they at once entrained for Peking. Advancing as far as Lo-fa and Lang-fong, their further passage was disputed by the Boxers in force, who were easily beaten off, but as they had torn up the line and destroyed the bridges, further advance by train became impossible. After June 17th, the Boxers were joined by the Imperial troops now in the rear of the Relief Column, who busied themselves by cutting up the railway, thus destroying the Admiral's communication with his base. He had now no military choice but to fight his way back to Tientsin. He had but two or three obsolete field-pieces with which to oppose the modern Krupps with the Chinese forces around Peking, and had no supply of food, as he had landed at almost a moment's notice. To have gone on and tried to cut his way through the Chinese and into the city under such circumstances would have been to court disaster, and as, even if successful, he could not possibly have returned, he would only have added to the difficulties of the Legations and besieged residents, whose supplies of food and ammunition were already perilously low. The retreat was masterly. The column came by train to the break in the line at Yangtsun, and then took to the old road, seized Hsi-ku arsenal five miles out of Tientsin native city, and stayed there till relieved on Monday, June 25th, by a column of Allied troops. On Tuesday, June 26th

the two columns marched back to the settlements, bringing in their wounded safely. After Admiral Seymour had left Taku, the Russian Admiral Hildebrant became senior officer.

During the week June 10th to 16th, the general situation in Chihli became critical in the extreme, and it was a fine point to determine whether the Taku Forts commanding the entrance of the Peiho should be seized. It will probably be a contentious question to the end of time if the ultimatum sent in by the Allied Admirals to the Commander on Saturday, June 16th, to hand over the Forts before next morning, precipitated the crisis in Tientsin and Peking or not. The official people in general held that it did, lay observers affirm that it made no difference; that the Imperial Government now captured by the Reactionaries was fully committed to the Boxer movement, and that the non-capture of the Forts would have involved the destruction of every foreigner and native Christian in North China. The admirals had to decide this fine point, and, with the exception of the American Officer, they took the line of men of action. After a council of war they sent in the ultimatum that they would open fire at daybreak next day if the Forts were not surrendered. Mr. Johnson, of the Taku Tug and Lighter Company and a Chinese scholar, carrying his life in his hand, delivered the ultimatum. His services have not been recognized by the British Authorities. The Commander referred the matter to Tientsin, and was ordered not only to resist but to take the initiative. He did so by opening fire at the six gunboats lying in the Tongku reaches of the Peiho, about 2,000 yards in a bee line above the forts (three miles by river). There is much general misapprehension about this brilliant feat of war. The allied Fleet had nothing in the world to do with it, lying as it was twelve miles distant with a shallow twelve foot bar between it and the forts. The entire weight of the business fell on six little cockleshells of gunboats—the British *Algerine*, French *Lion*, German *Iltis*, and the Russian *Bobr*, *Gelek* and *Korietz*—and two landing parties of British and Japanese numbering about 300 each. The residents of Taku village found refuge in the U. S. *Monocacy*, which, after getting a shell through her bows, steamed up the river out of range. Many refugees fleeing from Tientsin were on the merchant steamers at the wharves, and were under fire for some hours. The firing was somewhat wild during the darkness, but when dawn appeared, at 3.45, the gunboats, led at first by the *Algerine* and afterwards by the *Iltis*, steamed down the river and took up a position close under the N. W. Fort. A single well-timed shell would have utterly destroyed any one of the six vessels, but Chinese gunnery was once more at fault. The naval guns soon mastered the heavy and modern weapons on the Forts, and before 5 a.m. the two landing parties had rushed the North-west Fort, and then proceeded along the causeway to the large North Fort at the river mouth. This was also escaladed and its great guns turned against the two fortifications on the South side of the river at close range. The whole affair was finished before 6 a.m.—a large number of Chinese dead testifying to the accuracy of the Allies' fire. Four Chinese torpedo-boat destroyers were captured with conspicuous bravery by the British torpedo-boat destroyers *Whiting* and *Fame*, and distributed amongst the Allies. The demolition of the Forts was effected during 1901-2.

DIRECTORY

BERNARDI HOTEL, opposite Railway Station, Tongku
P. Bernardi, proprietor

古太 *Tai-koo*

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Merchants
Capt. H. H. Brown, agent (Tongku)
Agency
Tientsin Lighter Company, Limited
China Navigation Co. Ld.

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LD.
Tel. Ad. Maishan (Tongku)
W. T. Thornton shipping agent

CUSTOMS—IMPERIAL MARITIME (Tongku)
T'surveyor-in-charge—G. Knox
Tidewaiters—E. A. Eckert, C. L. Fischer
G. Roberts, 2nd class tidewaiter
H. A. Earl, V. W. Mace, C. Donnelly, N.J.G.Murray 3rd class tidewaiters

Lightship "Taku"
Acting Captain—M. Harldson
Acting Second Mate—C. Hansen
Acting Mate—N. Thus
Revenue Cruiser "Tienching"
Steam Launches "Kweishun," "Feifu"

Hotel du Louvre, French Concession, Tongku
Veuve P. Bernardi, proprietress

Post Office—Imperial Chinese
Officer in charge—A. H. Lewis

水引沽大 *Ta-ku yin shui*

Pilot Company (Taku)
Chas. Saville (secretary)
J. Taylor, W. P. Chard, S. J. Strong, J. W. Stavers, J. M. Hoy

Taku Club
Hon. Secretary—S. H. Dorey

利德 *Te-le*

Taku Hotel

司公船駁沽大
Ta-ku Po-ch'uan Kung-ssu

Taku Tug & Lighter Company, Limited.
Head Office, Tientsin : Tel. Ad. Calendar
Directors— J. Stewart, W. A. Morling, R. K. Douglas, C. R. Morling, H. J. W. Marshall
W. T. L. Way, secretary
W. S. Johnston, manager
S. H. Dorey, clerk
Capt. W.S. Borrows, supt. of the Bar
W. Brown, asst. supt.
A. B. Gaston, supt. engineer
A. C. Crawford, engineer

Tientsin Lighter Co., Ld.
Butterfield & Swire, managers
Capt. H. H. Brown, superintendent
J. B. Barclay, engineer
T. S. Morton, overseer of lighterage

PEI-TAI-HO AND CHINGWANGTAO

Pei-Tai-Ho is a watering place on the Gulf of Pechili, which the energy and enterprise of the foreign community of Tientsin have called into existence within the last few years. It lies some 22 miles S.W. by W. from Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall meets the sea, in latitude 39 deg. 49 min. N., longitude 119 deg. 30 min. E., and is distant from Tientsin by railway 157 miles. Nine miles distant is the harbour of Chingwangtao which is practically ice-free. Under the auspices of the (British) Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Chingwangtao is being made into a safe, deep-water harbour, giving access in all weathers to ocean-going steamers all the year round: the necessary works to ensure this end have been pushed forward, and vessels drawing 18 feet can now be berthed at the jetty. The original conception of this port was that of an outlet for the coal which is being worked in the *hinterland*, but the trade statistics show that the port is principally used as a winter jetty for Tientsin, and as such it is growing in popularity and importance. Another winter function of the port is the transhipment from steamer to railway and *vice versa* of trade passing by Shanhaikwan to and from any place in the direction of Newchwang and beyond. This is a particularly promising feature of the port. The Customs Commissioner in his Report for 1906 pointed out that Chingwangtao is also doing very well as a distributer of imports on its own account in its neighbourhood. The boundries of this Treaty Port extend along the foreshore of Shallow Bay for nine miles, and are then spread out as to include the 3 or 4 square miles on which the foreigners have settled at Pei-Tai-Ho. The fact that the watering-place lies within the port limits gives legal title to all land purchase, and will ensure some sort of foreign municipal control in the near future. An attempt has been made to obtain this from the Imperial Government ; meanwhile the foreign community has made temporary arrangements and has submitted to voluntary taxation for combined sanitation. The net value of the independent trade of Chinwangtao, that is to say exclusive of Tientsin Railway Cargo, in 1906 was Tls. 8,612,519.

Pei-Tai-Ho at present is accessible only by rail from Peking, Tientsin, Taku and Newchwang, though the journey extends over two entire days from the Manchurian

seaport. The railway station lies from four to six miles from the various settlements, and the journey is made by chair, donkey, or walking. Carriages cannot be used. There are six miles of beach of every possible variety, and the bathing is excellent from the middle of May to the first of October. The country rises at once from the shore to undulating uplands; and most of the houses are at an elevation of fifty or a hundred feet above sea level. At the west end the country is diversified by the Lotus Hills, a series of granite rocks which come close to the sea, and are an off-shoot from the Pittah Hill, twelve miles inland. The Lotus peaks rise to about 400 feet. The soil is chiefly a sand formed by disintegrated granite; it is very dry, fertile and non-malarial. The water is excellent. In 1896 there were about twenty tenements, in 1899 about one hundred; in July, 1899, the population was slightly over four hundred, chiefly from Tientsin, Peking and the mission stations of Chih-li. There were three major and two minor settlements; West End, Rocky Point and East Cliff being the designations of the former, but the settlements were wholly destroyed on and after 20th June, 1900. Most of the Tientsin and Peking laymen were then at West End; it had the advantage of proximity to the Hills and the Station, and had more pleasing scenery near at hand. Its demerits were a somewhat tame beach—nothing but sand—and inferior bathing. The latter is due to stinging *medusæ* or jelly fish, and to the nearness of the River Tai, which often discolours the water: both demerits have, however, been exaggerated. The missionaries were chiefly at Rocky Point; there they had an Association which regulated their land tenure, sanitation, Sunday observance, etc. A strong body of laymen settled to the west of this 'Association' settlement, attracted by the central position, better beach and bathing. The East Cliff was originally a mission investment, but in time became a general settlement. Some thirty or forty foreign visitors who were in residence when the Boxer cyclone burst were taken off by the boats of H.M.S. *Humber*, and conveyed to Chefoo in June; immediately after which the natives joined a small party of soldiers in first looting and then burning every house in the place. The natives carried off every scrap of the building material that was portable; even the bricks and dressed stone, and in some cases they actually dug up the foundations. Their action was due to greed and not to anti-foreign malice—as a matter of fact, they had always been on good terms with their foreign neighbours, to whose presence they entirely owed their prosperity. The I-Ho-Chüan or Boxer sect is not known to have had any following in the district. The people simply believed the foreigners were to be exterminated, and would never return; and in this belief resolved to resume possession of their lands and as much else as was possible. During 1901-2 the German forces encamped at Pei-tai-ho and made roads; a small gauge steam tramway was also constructed from the Railway Station to Rocky Point. In the early spring of 1902 many of the houses were rebuilt and during the summer quite a number of families were in residence for a short season. The rains are heavy in July and early August, but the sandy soil enables one to be out of doors at once after a heavy rain. The temperature varies from 4° to 10.° below that of Peking and Tientsin in the height of summer; there are no hot winds as the prevailing breeze is nearly south and is sea-borne. During the summer the number of visitors in residence are between 300 and 400, including several from Shanghai.

NEWCHWANG

牛莊 *Niu-chwang* 營子 *Ying-tsz*

Newchwang is the most northerly port in China open to foreign trade. It is situated in the province of Sheng-King (or Fengtien) in Manchuria. It is called by the natives Ying-tz, and lies about thirteen miles from the mouth of the river Liao, which falls into the Gulf of Liao-tung, a continuation of the Gulf of Pechili.

Before the port was opened, comparatively little was known of this part of the Central Kingdom. Manchuria has since, however, been largely colonised by the Chinese, who now outnumber the natives. The phrase Ying-tz means military station, and that

was the only use formerly made of the port. Between the years 1858 and 1860, the British fleet assembled in Ta-lien-wan Bay, and early in 1861 the foreign settlement was established. The town of Newchwang itself is distant from Ying-tz about thirty miles, and is a sparsely populated and uninteresting place. Newchwang is well served by Railways, viz: (1) the Imperial Railways of North China, giving a direct service to Peking, Tientsin and Mukden; (2) the South Manchuria Railway, giving a direct service to Dalny, Port Arthur, Mukden, Tieling and Kuanchentze, and thence to the Trans Siberian Railway. The South Manchurian Railway will shortly be brought, by means of an extension, to the business part of the town. There are coal mines at Mo-ch'i-shan and Tz'uerh-shan near Liao-yang, and at Wa-fung-tien in the south of the Liaotung peninsula. The railway line runs close to these valuable properties, but since the Russo-Japanese war the mines have not been worked, nor has work yet been resumed in the well-known gold-bearing district of Tung Wha which, prior to the war, was being worked by foreign companies. It is expected to recommence in Tung Wah after proper surveys, etc., have been made, a powerful British Syndicate having been formed to develop, and work these mines. At Tieling mining is being done by natives only and is of the crudest possible description In the years 1907 and 1908, owing to bad crops, native failures, etc., and the opening of Dalny, there has been an alarming shrinkage of trade, which promises to revive in 1909, as the past year's crops were excellent.

The country about the port of Newchwang is bare and desolate, and in sailing up the river a most cheerless prospect greets the traveller's eye. Ying-tz is surrounded by dreary marshes, and the land under cultivation produces principally beans and large quantities of Kaoliang (or millet). The river is closed by ice for more than three months every year, during which period the residents used to be, in pre-railway days, entirely cut off from the outer world. The climate, however, is healthy and bracing. The population of the place is estimated at 60,000. The foreign population (7,699) included 7,408 Japanese in 1906, and only one Russian!

The chief articles of trade at the port are Beans and Bean-cake; the export being principally to Japan. The import of Opium has of late years shown an almost continuous decline, the poppy being largely and successfully cultivated in Manchuria. Only nine piculs of foreign opium were imported in 1907. The total net value of the trade of the port in 1907 was Tls. 32,294,663 as against Tls. 44,482,001 in 1906, and Tls. 61,752,905, in 1905 showing a steady decline, attributable partly to want of railway facilities and to obstacles to free access into the interior.

The port was for about two years, until November 1906, under Japanese military administration, when it was retroceded to the Chinese. But the Japanese have retained an extensive concession which they govern entirely themselves, and do not recognize Chinese authority therein. Among the conditions of the retrocession was one that Japanese should be engaged for the police and health administrations.

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MANCHURIAN TRADE CENTRES

In addition to Mukden, the Treaties made with China in 1903 by the United States and Japan secured the opening of Antung and Tatungkow in Manchuria. By an additional agreement made between China and Japan in December, 1905, the following inland places in Manchuria were opened to trade on the dates specified:—September 10, 1906, Tieh-ling, Tung-chiang-tzu and Fakumen; on October 8, Hsin-min Fu; on December 17, Manchuli, Harbin, Ch'ang-ch'un (K'uan-ch'eng-tzu) and Kirin; on December 19, Tsitsihar (Pu-k'uei), the capital of the northern province of Hei-lung-chiang; and on June 28, 1907, the remaining seven places—Feng-huang-ch'eng (T'ing), Liao-yang, Ninguta, Hun-ch'un, Sansing, Hailar and Aihun—were declared open as a preliminary step prior to the adoption of special settlement regulations.

MUKDEN

鼎穆 *Mo-din*

Mukden, the capital of the province of Manchuria and the ancient seat of the present reigning dynasty of China, was nominally opened to international residence and trade by the Commercial Treaty concluded by the United States with China in 1903, but it was not really opened until 1906, for in the Russo-Japanese war the city became one of the strongholds of the Russian forces from which, however, they were eventually driven by the advancing Japanese army. When peace was concluded and the troops were withdrawn the trade possibilities of the province began to receive increased attention. The principal trade of Mukden has been in grain, such as beans and millet, and it has also been a curing centre for furs. Considerable indirect business has been done with the city in European textiles and hardware, sugar and kerosene oil. When foreign merchants begin to establish themselves in the Manchurian capital a steady development in this trade may be expected. Though consulates have been established, no arrangements had been made to the end of 1908 for the establishment of a Customs-house.

Mukden is situated in slightly undulating country a few miles north of the Hunho, a tributary of the river Liao, about 110 miles north-east of the port of Newchwang, and has a station on the Chinese Eastern Railway 1½ miles to the west of the city. The city is trebly walled. The outer wall which is circular and built of mud, encloses the suburbs and is 13 miles in circumference; the inner town, which is a mile square, is protected by a stone wall thirty-five feet high and fifteen wide on the top; it is pierced by eight gates, two on each side with high towers above them; another wall encloses the ancient palace which stands in the centre of the inner city, like the palace at Peking. The streets of Mukden are broad and straight; and the city has the appearance of being a busy place. The population is estimated at about 150,000. Nurachu, the founder of the Manchu dynasty, established himself at Mukden in 1625, and his tomb, about seven miles east of the city, is an object of great interest. The great mound and funeral hall are enclosed within a high wall pierced by one large gateway which holds three arched portals, and the avenue of approach is spanned by two lofty stone arches elaborately sculptured. Two massive couchant lions guard the portal. There are many other objects of Manchu historical interest in the town and its vicinity. Accommodation for foreign visitors is at present very limited. There is a small hotel kept in semi-foreign style by Chinese called the Hai Tien Chun. Recently two small hotels in foreign style have been opened inside the city—the Astor House and Manchurian Hotel. There is also a semi-foreign hotel kept by Japanese situated close to the Railway station.

Mukden has long been an important centre of missionary activity. The terms upon which the town is opened to international trade had not been definitely settled up to the time of the publication of this volume. The Chinese wish to confine foreign merchants, as regards residence and trade, to a certain area outside the west gate near the railway station. This has not been agreed to by the Treaty Powers concerned, and Japanese and other foreign merchants are residing and trading within the town.

Two vernacular newspapers are published in the city, the *Sheng King Shih Poo* and the *Tung San Sheng Kung Pao*. The four principal streets of the town are being macadamised and a good road has been made to the railway station; great improvements also are being made in police and sanitary measures as well as in the repairs of Government buildings and the walls of the town.

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Interpreter—Dr. Weseler
Secretary—H. Witte

在奉天大日本帝國總領事館

JAPAN
ActingConsul-General—S. Okabe
Vice-Consul—K. Hayami
Eleve-Consul—N. Ozaki
Assistants—K. Tojo, I. Akisu, M. Yagi
Inspector of Police—Y. Murikami

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Consul-Genl.--Willard Straight (abt.)
Vice-Consul-General—F. D. Cloud
Marshall, M. G. Faulkner (acting,)

DUNN, E. C. A., B.A., B.E., Civil Engineer, Consulting Engineer, Architect and Surveyor

FUCHS, HARRY, General Variety Store
Max. Fuchs, signs per pro.
E. Begelman

MANCHURIA HOUSE HOTEL
Harry Fuchs, proprietor
E. Begelman, manager

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
T. Yendo
K. Tsuji
T. Hattori
K. Morita
K. Uyetani
M. Nagahara

MUSTARD & Co.
Hugh Gunn, manager
Liang Koo Tsze
Yung Yee Quai
King Se Kan

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD., THE
T. Isobe, manager
T. Hara, sub-manager
Y. Uyeda, signs per pro.
T. Nakamura
M. Sato
M. Yamasaki
I. Kagoyuma
H. Tonegawa
K. Asami

MISSIONS

For Protestant Missions see end of China Directory

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION
Mgr. Choulet, Bishop of Zela, Apostolic Vicar de la Manchuria, Meridionale
R. P. Ramasse, pro. vicaire

POST OFFICE, IMPERIAL CHINESE
Postal Com'ner.—W. C. Haines Watson
Acting Deputy Postmaster—E. A. Schaumloeffel
District Postal Officer—B. Arndt
Architects and Surveyors—F. Howard-Ford, A. E. C. Dunn

RUFFIO, ERNEST, General Store & Importer

ANTUNG

東安 *An-tung*

The treaty port of Antung was opened to international trade by the Commercial Treaty between the United States and China of 1903, but, owing to the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, it was not till the spring of the year 1907 that the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs established a station here Antung is situated on the right or Chinese bank of the Yalu River, 30 miles from its mouth. The Chinese native town has a population of some 20,000 during the winter, which is swelled to perhaps three times that number during the busy months when the port is open. The floating Chinese population are chiefly emigrants from Shantung. There is also a Japanese population of some 5,000, occupying a settlement with an area of about a square mile, which is surrounded by a rampart and a moat to keep out the summer floods and is laid with good roads. The river is closed to navigation by ice from about the end of November to the end of March. The staple exports of Antung are timber, wild raw silk, wild silk cocoons, beancake and bean products; flour and oil are largely imported. The Yalu battlefield is some 10 miles further up the river and a splendid panorama of the surrounding country, embracing a fine stretch of the Yalu may be obtained from the summit of Tiger Hill, which was the position occupied by the Russians before the battle. Wulungpei, ten miles distant from Antung, is a favourite resort on account of its hot springs. Antung is connected by railway with Mukden. The railway is a light one of 29 inches gauge and the journry to Mukden, passing the trade-mart of Fenghuangcheng and crossing over some remarkable mountain passes, notably the Motienling, is accomplished in two days. New Wiju, a mile below Antung on the Korean or left bank bank of the Yalu, is the terminus of the railway from Seoul. This is a standard gauge railway and Seoul is reached in 15 hours from Antung. The river at Antung is navigable for steamers drawing 12 feet of water, when the tides are favourable, but the channel is a constantly shifting one and erosion and silting often interfere seriously with navigation. There are several small Japanese steamers of 400 tons plying between Antung and Chefoo, Dalny and Chemulpo, and a steamer belonging to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company does the run over to Chefoo. The larger ships anchor as a rule just below Yongampo, the Korean port at the mouth of the Yalu, or near Tatungkow which is situated on the Chinese side and has a certain importance in connection with the lumber trade.

DIRECTORY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, JAPANESE
President—T. Oba
Vice-President—K. Misaki
Standing Committee—T. Takahashi, Y. Kawaii, T. Fujihira, W. Shimomura, T. Hirano

CONSULATES

GREAT BRITAIN
Acting Vice-Consul—W. P. M. Russell

JAPAN
Vice-Consul—Goro Miho

UNITED STATES
Consul—F. Cloud

CUSTOMS, IMPERIAL MARITIME
Acting Commissioner—L. S. Palen
Assistants—A. Casati, K. B. Surh, R. Watanabe
Tidesurveyor—A. Morrison
Tidewaiters—S. Otani, A. Zannetti, S. Fujimoto, H. Yabashi
Probationary Tidewaiter—S. Miyasaki
Three Watchers

Tatungkow Station—
T. Koizumi, acting deputy commissioner in charge
Tidewaiters—E. Brodd, W. A. Skuse

JAPANESE FIRMS, &c.
Dai Ichi Ginko
Fifty-eight Bank
Yokohama Specie Bank
Akita & Co.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Okura & Co.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha
Agents for Nippon Yusen Kaisha

MISSIONS—(See Missionary Directory)

POST OFFICE, IMPERIAL CHINESE
Sub-Dist. Officer—G. J. A. ff. Beytagh

昌世 *Sei-chang*

CARL WOLTER & Co., Merchants: Tel. Ad. Barbarossa
Carl Wolter (Hamburg)
Paul Baumann (Chemulpo)
Paul Schirbaum do.
Hermann Henkel
G. Meyer
M. Naito
Agencies
Yangtsze Fire Ince. Co., Ld.
Hamburg Amerika Linie
Norddeutscher Lloyd

隆怡 *Yi-Loong*

SHAW, GEO. L. Tel. Ad. Shaw
Agencies
Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch en Landwouesploitatie in Langkat Ld. (Geroge McBain)
China Navigation Co., Ld.
China Mutual Life Ince. Co.
Ocean Steamship Co., Ld.
China Mutual S. N. Co.
London & Lancashire Fire Ince. Co.
Royal Exchange Assce. Corporation
Guardian Assurance Co., Ld.

YALU FORESTRY COMPANY
Managing Directors—M. Hashi-guchi
Hutsungying

HARBIN

CONSULATES
FRANCE
M. Dard.

GREAT BRITAIN
Acting Consul General—R. Willis

JAPANESE
Consul General—Mr. Kawakami

RUSSIA
Consul General—General Horwak
Vice-Consul—Prince Mestchersky

UNITED STATES
Consul—F. Fisher

TATUNGKOW

Tatungkow was, like Mukden, opened to foreign trade by the Japanese Commercial Treaty of 1903, and a Custom House was opened there on October 1st, 1907. Situated west of the mouth of the Yalu river and some 90 *li* by cart road from Antung it has shared in the timber trade of the Yalu region. This trade, however, is fast gravitating to Antung, and as the silk and cereal exports from Tatungkow are comparatively small and the possibilities of any considerable development not very obvious, Tatungkow is not likely to come into prominence as an open port. There are no foreign merchants residing at Tatungkow, nor are there any at Fenghwangcheng (declared open in 1907). This latter city works entirely through Antung, and since the removal of the official residence of the Taotai of the Eastern Marches to Antung, the place has practically surrendered all claims to distinction.

PORT ARTHUR

旅順 *Lu-shun*

Port Arthur, at the point of the "Regent's sword," or Liaotung Peninsula, was formerly China's chief naval arsenal, but was captured by the Japanese in the war with China in 1894 and its defences and military works destroyed. In 1898, when Russia obtained a lease of Port Arthur and Talienwan she fortified the former, making it into a great naval and military stronghold.

By the time the war between Russia and Japan broke out, an anchorage for battleships had at great cost been provided in the western harbour, and the hills surrounding the harbour had been so strongly fortified that Port Arthur had come to be regarded as an impregnable fortress. It was on the night of February 8th, 1904, that the Japanese squadron under Admiral Togo made its first attack on Port Arthur and succeeded in inflicting substantial injuries to the Russian ships. But the strength of the land defences and the dangers of a mine-strewn channel prevented the Japanese admiral from following up his success. He resolved, as the next best thing, to block the entrance to the harbour, and in this endeavour several old merchant ships and a few score of heroic lives were sacrificed, but none of the attempts proved entirely successful. It was not until May, 1904, that Port Arthur was beseiged by the Japanese land forces under General Nogi, and from then onwards down to the capitulation of the fortress on January 1st, 1905, there were repeated conflicts of a most sanguinary character. When on the 5th December, 1904, the Japanese army, after many unavailing attempts, succeeded at last in capturing 203-Meter Hill they obtained the key to the position. From this point of vantage they bombarded the Russian ships in the harbour, and sank or disabled every one of them early on the 8th of December. Thereafter Erlungshan Fort, Signal Hill and other minor forts were captured, but not without great loss of life on both sides, and General Stoessel, recognising the hopelessness of his position, proposed surrender, as before stated, on New Year's Day, 1905. The terms of capitulation allowed officers to bear side-arms and to return home on parole. The prisoners delivered to General Nogi were 878 officers and 23,491 men; about half the number being sick or wounded. General Stoessel decided to give parole and return home, but other prominent generals and one admiral preferred to be sent to Japan as prisoners. The booty delivered included the occupation of 59 permanent forts, 546 guns, including 54 large calibre, 149 medium and 343 small calibre, 82,670 cannon balls, 30,000 kilos of ammunition, 35,252 rifles, 1,920 horses, four battleships, not including the *Sevastopol*, which was entirely sunk, two cruisers, 14 gunboats, and destroyers; 10 steamers, etc., besides 35 small vessels.

Port Arthur (called by the Japanese Riojun), is now the headquarters of the Japanese civil and military administration in the province of Kwantung. The town is divided into two parts the old and the new. The old or east part is a business town existing from the Chinese régime, and the port admiralty, naval yard, Red Cross hospital, captured arms museum, the fortress commander's office, local civil government office, and the high and district courts, are located there. The new or west part was a poor village when the Russians entered into occupation. They erected here many fine buildings, among them being the Kwantung Government office, the naval hospital, naval barracks, and the Yamato Hotel, &c. The climate is bracing, and though the winter from December to February is cold the harbour is free from ice. March, April and May are lovely months as the surrounding hills and fields are covered with verdure and flowers. June, July and August constitute the wet season, and are rather warm though not so warm as other cities in Manchuria, as the sea breezes temper the heat. The rain is not sufficient to inconvenience travellers much, and in fact Port Arthur at this time of year attracts many visitors who enjoy the sea bathing under the famous Golden Hill. September, October and November form a perfect autumn with mild climate and there are abundant supplies of fresh fruits.

There is a branch line of the South Manchuria Railway and through the junction (station Ch'ou Shui) several trains run daily between Port Arthur and Dairen. The journey occupies only one hour and a half by train. Drainage and water works are being constructed and the place is also well lighted with electric light. The population of the town according to the latest returns is 13,044, including 5,882 Japanese (exclusive of the military officers and men), 7,145 Chinese and 17 of other nationalities.

RIOJUN (PORT ARTHUR)

KWANTUNG GOVERNMENT

Governor-General and Commander-in-chief—General Viscount Y. Oshima
Private Secretary—M. Takahashi
Adjutant Captain—J. Yamasaki.

Civil Department
T. Shirani, civil governor
U. Ouchi, chief of general affairs
T. Sato, chief of police affairs
S. Kusakabe, chief of foreign affairs
C. Royama, chief of financial affairs
K. Yamaji, chief of public works
S. Irizawa, chief of correspondence section
J. Yoshimura, counsellor
T. Kurihara, prison governor

Army Department
Major-General K. Hoshino, chief of the staff
Major-General A. Saisho, commander of the fortress

Riojun Naval Station
Vice-Admiral Baron S. Tomioka, commander in chief
Rear-Admiral Y. Egashira, chief of the staff

Local Civil Administration
Y. Chikaraishi, Dairen Prefecture
T. Aiga, Riojun Prefecture
K. Yoshida (acting), Kinshu Prefecture

Post and Telegraph Bureau
J. Kato, director

High Court
U. Hiraishi, president

District Court
J. Manabe, chief judge

Riojun Public Hospital
Dr. T. Ohata, director

Maritime Office
K. Matsuo, director

Central Experimental Station
K. Keimatsu, director.

DAIREN

Dairen (Dalny), the Southern terminus of the South Manchuria Railway which connects with the whole Siberian system, is a commercial port in the Southern corner of the Liaotung Peninsula, Lat 38° 55′ 44″ N. and Long. 121° 37′ 7″ E.

When Russia leased the place in 1898, it was only a small village. With remarkable push and energy the Russians laid out and built up in less than three years one of the finest towns in the Far East, with cathedrals and mansions, parks and roads, wharves and warehouses. Almost at the outset of the late war the town was occupied by the Japanese army and served as the principal base of supply. The climate being temperate, and sanitary arrangements such as drainage, waterworks, etc., being rapidly completed, the health of the locality is exceptionally good. The hottest temperature registered in summer is 30° C., and the cold winter season is short and invigorating.

Being the terminus of the railway the port is designed to accommodate the largest ocean steamers alongside the granite wharves, which have a vertical face with 28 feet depth at low water and a length of 3,150 lineal feet. There are likewise other wharves of concrete blocks faced with granite to accommodate ships of various draughts up to 22 feet, these being in length 3,920 lin. feet. The narrowest of these wharves is 350 feet wide, and the railway lines are brought right alongside the ship-

berths. The inner harbour is protected by a stone and concrete breakwater, the height of which is 10 feet above highest tide. The deep water area of the harbour inside the breakwater is 500 acres. The wharves are lighted electrically and the channels by gas buoys. The entrance being very open, viz. 1,050 feet wide, shipping can enter the port at any time of day or state of tide. On the island of San-shantau, at the entrance to Dairen Bay, stands a lighthouse. There is a granite dry dock 380 feet long, 50 feet wide at entrance, and 18 feet on the sill, with extensive repair shops attached, leased to and managed by the Dairen Branch of the Kawasaki Dockyard. Vessels of 700 or 800 tons can be built there, and repairs of any magnitude and demanding the highest skill can be undertaken.

What was described by the Russians as the "European town" is situated alongside the waterfront of the port and runs inland up a slope towards the hills on an undulating stretch of rocky country. The town is of the radial or spider web design, the centres being on high points on which the more important buildings are fast springing up. The Railway Hospital is equipped with every modern appointment and can accommodate 200 patients. It is ably conducted by a competent staff of medical experts. The roads are macadamized, the town is lighted by electricity and gas, and there are ample telephone facilities. A new electric tram-car system, under contemplation, involves initially the operation of 10 miles of line along the principal streets.

A regular direct weekly service lately opened between Dairen and Shanghai by the South Manchuria Railway Company connects with the railway and the Trans-Siberian Route (International Train de Luxe), making it possible to travel from Shanghai to London in little over 16 days,

Besides, there exist regular steamship services to and from all the other important ports of Japan, China, and Korea. Moji, Nagasaki, and Shanghai can all be reached in less than 48 hours.

The trade between Dairen and Japan in 1907 amounted to yen 25,634,266, while the trade with China was represented by yen 7,787,333. Imports from Europe and America mostly consisting of railway materials ran up to yen 42,433,717 during the same year. The Japanese population of the town, according to the census taken on March 31, 1908, was 17,592. Chinese numbered 40,499, and othern ationalities totalled 56.

DIRECTORY

來遠 *Yuen-lai*

BUSH BROS, Merchants and Commission Agents, 215, Oku-machi, Nichome
H. A. Bush (Newchwang)
F. J. Bardens, signs per pro.
Agencies
S. Manchuria Ry. Co., Booking Agents
International Sleeping Car Co.
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.
Central Fire Insurance Co., Ld.
New Zealand Insce. Co. (fire & Marine)
National General Insurance Co., Ld.
Great Trans Siberian Route
Cathay Mining Syndicate
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.
Sun Life Assurance Co., of Canada

CENTRAL LABORATORY
Dr. K. Keimatsu, director

CHINESE GUILD
Liu Tzu Heng, president
Lee Pau Chan vice-president

CHINESE IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS (Dairen)
Acting Commissioner.—M. Tachibana
Assistant—M. Kitadai
Do. —S. Kaneko
Do. —Leung Joo Wong
Do. —T. Imai
Do. —E. Miyamura
Customs Sergeon—Dr. C. Ichinose
Examiner—T. Kai
Assist. Examiners—S. Kamimura, N. Nakagawa, S. Saiki, E. Shigenobu
Tidewaiters—K. Asaina, S. Ayabe. S. Hori, J. Kirisawa, M. Kobayashi, B. Okamoto, S. Sekita, S. Shibata, R. Yada, S. Ishii, Y. Sugawara, G. Ohte
Probationary Tidewaters.—K. Kikuta, R. Mizutani, M. Masuda, Y. Kidokoro, K. Koga
Watchers—K. Maejima, J. Ono, Y. Mori

COMMUNICATION BUREAU
J. Kato, director

Ho-Kee

CORNABE, ECKFORD & Co., Merchants (of Chefoo)
F. Larkins, agent
S. Morii
Agencies
Indo-China S. N. Co. Ld.
China Navigation Co. Ld.
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Indra Line Ld.
American Asiatic S. S. Co.
Royal Insurance Co., Ld.
Sun Fire Insurance Co. Ld.
General Accident Fire & Life Assce. Co., Ld.
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ltd.
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.
Standard Life Assurance Co.
Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ld.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.

CONSULATES

GREAT BRITAIN
Acting Vice-Consul—E. L. S. Gordon

UNITED STATES
Consul—Roger S. Greene

RUSSIAN
Consulate-General—N. A. Rospopoff

DAIREN EAST PUBLIC HOSPITAL
Dr. K. Yamanouchi, principal

DAIREN HOSPITAL
Dr. K. Kasai, chief

DAIREN HOTEL
Uchida, proprietor

DAIREN WEST PUBLIC HOSPITAL
Dr. Y. Takakashi, principal

FREE DISPENSARY
Dr. S. Yata, principal

GOUMENIONK, J. G., Estate Agent

H.I.J.M's. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION
I. Chikaraishi, chief administrator

HOLME, RINGER & Co.
G. Renison
Agencies
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
North China Line
Portland & Asiatic S. S. Co.
Ben Line. Thomson, Leith
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha
Glen Line. McGreggor Gow, London,
Messageries Maritimes Co.
Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd.
China Mutual S. N. Co. Ltd.
Lloyd's, London
South British Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.
Board of Underwriters, New York
North China Insurance Co.
Northern Assurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society
Russo-Chinese Bank

HONGANJI TEMPLE
T. Mayeda, high priest

JAPANESE-CHINESE SCHOOL
M. Asai, principal

KABIK, M. J., Cigarette Dealer

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF DAIREN (Minseisho)
T. Chikaraishi, chief

MARINE BUREAU
Capt. K. Matsuro, director

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION
M. Iwamatsu, secretary

MEYER C. H., Commission Agent

MITSUI BUSAN KAISHA
E. Minowa, manager
M. Kawabe
M. Kurokawa
D. Oka
Y. Moriyama
Y. Saito
I. Ogi
S. Okumura
I. Yamamuro
J. Iwase
H. Akamatsu
R. Ishida
S. Achiwa

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, agents

NICHOLAS GOLD MINING Co.
M. Ginsbury & Co., managers

NOBEL BROS. OIL Co.
J. Krukow

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
S. Ishisaki, manager

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Central (South Manchuria)
J. Kato, director
S. Kawara Dzuka, postmaster

PUBLIC WORK'S, DAIREN SECTION
I. Yoshida, chief

QUARANTINE OFFICE
Dr. R. Yamanouchi, principal

RIO-TO HOTEL
M. Moriya, proprietor

SALE & FRAZAR, LTD.
T. N. Strong, agent

SIEMENS - SCHUCKERT KAKKOKU DENKI GOMEI KAISHA, Electrical Engineers & Contractors ; Head Office, Tokyo
R. Kitabatake, assistant

SIMPSON, E. LENOX, A.I.M.M. Consulting and Mining Engineer

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO. THE, Tel. Ad. "Mantetsu."
Vice-President—Z. Nakamura
Secretary—M. Numata
Chief Railway Enginr.—S. Kunisawa
Chief Mining Engineer—B. Matsuda, (Fushun Collieries)
Chief Accountant—S. Yasuda
Constructive Engineer—S. Hori
Superintdt. of Hospital—Dr. K. Kasai
Captain Superintendent.—K. Matsuo
Mechanical Engineer—M. Yoshino
Harbour Engineer—T. Uchida
Electrical Engineer—Y. Kasuya
Superintendent of Hotels—K. Uyeda
Store Superintendent—S. Yamamoto
Directors – S. Kunisawa,
C. Seino, (Tokyo),
K. Kubota,
N. Inuzuka,
S. Tanaka,
M. Kubota,
S. Okamatsu,
K. Nonomura

STANDARD OIL CO., of NEW YORK
V. G. Lyman, manager (Chefoo)

GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE
G. Nagaoka, chief

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY, S. Mizuchi, chief

YAMATO HOTEL (South Manchuria Railway) J. Oshima, manager
J. Shoji, sub-manager

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK
E. Narukawa, manager
K. Mogami, sub-manager
J. Kanda, accountant

CHEFOO

呆之 *Chi-fu* 臺烟 *Yen-tai*

Chefoo, in the Province of Shantung, is the name used by foreigners to denote this Treaty Port ; the Chinese name of the place is Yentai, and Chefoo proper is on the opposite side of the harbour. Chefoo is situated in latitude 37° 33′ 20″ N. and longitude 121° 25′ 02″ E. The port was opened to foreign trade in 1863. The number of foreigners on the books of the various Consulates is about 400, but more than half of them—missionaries—live inland. Chefoo has no Settlement or Concession, but a recognized Foreign Quarter, which is well kept and has good clean roads and is well lighted. A General Purposes Committee looks after the interests of the Foreign Quarter and derives the revenue at its disposal from voluntary contributions by residents. The natives are most orderly and civil to foreigners. There are two good hotels and several excellent boarding houses, all of which are full of visitors from July to the end of September. The climate is bracing. The winter, which is severe, lasts from the beginning of December to end of March ; April, May and June are lovely months and not hot ; July and August are hot and rainy months ; and September, October and November form a most perfect autumn, with warm days, cool winds and cold nights. Strong northerly gales are experienced in the late autumn and through the winter, and the roadstead gives but an uncomfortable, though safe, anchorage for steamers. In 1906, nearly two months were lost to trade through stress of weather and the entire mercantile community appreciates the necessity for proper harbour works, including a protecting breakwater and quay. Another pressing need is a good water supply. There is a good club. The races take place towards the end of September. Chefoo is two days' journey from Shanghai, and

communication is maintained by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, the China Merchants S. N. Company, the China Navigation Company, the Russian East Asiatic Steamship Company, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. In 1876 the Chefoo Convention was concluded at Chefoo by the late Sir Thomas Wade and the former Viceroy of Chihli, Li Hung-chang. An enterprise has been recently established by a Wine Company of substantial standing; the soil of the locality lends itself to such an industry and the future success of the proprietors of the first Far Eastern wine growing concern is a matter of considerable interest. Chefoo is noted for its large and increasing fruit growing industry, supplying Shanghai, Vladivostock, Kobe and other Eastern ports with foreign fruits, which grow well with care and attention in that part of Shantung—the native fruit growers having received foreign instruction,—so that which was at first a hobby is now a paying industry. Other very important industries are the manufacture of foreign silk and hand-made silk laces, which in the hands of foreigners promise to assume large proportions. Silk thread and silk twist are largely made and exported from here to France, Germany and America. Chefoo uses a large percentage of the cocoons from Corea and Manchuria which come to China. Chefoo was in 1900 connected by telegraph cables with Tientsin, Port Arthur, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau and Shanghai.

The trade of Chefoo, which is increasing, is principally in Beancake and Beans, of which large quantities are annually exported to the southern ports of China. In 1906 the net export of Beancake amounted to 1,144,814 piculs, as against 1,233,180 piculs in 1905, 1,117,658 in 1904, and 1,192,948 piculs in 1903. Silk, Strawbraid, Groundnuts, and Vermicelli are the other chief exports. The import of Opium was 603 piculs of Indian brands, as no supplies came from Manchuria. The net value of the trade of the port for 1906, after deducting re-exports, was Tls. 34,740,267, as compared with Tls. 39,131,384 in 1905.

Chefoo is much in need of railway communication as well as improvements in the harbour, and both of these undertakings are under contemplation by Chinese capitalists. These improvements, in the estimation of business men, will greatly develop the importance of Chefoo as a trade centre. An extensive work known as the Chefoo City Bund and Reclamation Scheme is expected to greatly improve the port, and if present intentions are fulfilled, the first model town under native jurisdiction will arise on the reclaimed land. Chefoo is an important port of call for large numbers of regular line and tramp steamers, being in the line communcation between Indian, South China, Japanese, Corean and Manchurian ports and the ports north. During the season from March to December as many as thirty to forty steamers per day often enter and clear the port. The cable and telegraph offices with chambers for employes, are the most substantial and imposing buildings of the kind in China, excepting the Shanghai buildings. The port supplies Vladivostock and Siberia with upwards of one hundred thousand coolies annually; the coolies leave for Vladivostock during the spring months and those returning reach Chefoo in the latter part of the year. This movement of coolies furnishes business for numbers of steamers.

DIRECTORY

和 北

Akiho & Co., T., Shipping Agents and Coal and Marine Produce Commission Merchants
T. Akiho
W. Oya, proprietor

American Asiatic Commercial Co.
A. C. Taylor, manager

斯 安 *An-sz*

Anz & Co., Merchants
O. H. Anz
C. Benck (Tsingtau)
W. Busse, signs per pro.
C. W. Schmidt do
E. Thurn (Tsingtau)
G. Marcus
C. Okabe

Agencies
Norddeutscher Lloyd
Oesterreichischer Lloyd
Osaka Shosen Kaisha
Rickmers' Line of Steamers
Shell Transport and Trading Co.
"Dollar" Steamship Lines
Portland and Asiatic S.S. Co.
Nippon Shosen Kaisha
Russian East Asiatic S.S. Co., Ld.
Salamandra Insce. Co., St. Petersburg;
Deutsche Transport Vers. Ges., Berlin.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ld.
Northern Assurance Company

Mannheim Insurance Company, Ld.
Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company
Deutscher Lloyd Tranport V. A. G.
Deutsche Rück Mitvers. Ges., Berlin
Germ. Transport Vers. Akt. Ges., Berlin
Eastern Carrying, I S.W. Co., St. Ptsbg.
Verein Bremer Seeversicherungs Ges.
L'Urbaine de Paris
Rheinisch-Westfäl. Lloyd, M. Gladbach
International Banking Corporation
Java-China Japan Lijn
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ld.
Dampfschiffs-Rederei, "Union," A.G.
Baloise Fire Insurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society
"Alleingia" Tus. Co.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
E. Predolin
E. Berruchon

店飯南 *Nan-fan-din*
BEACH HOTEL Co.
C. A. Bray, manager
C. F. Wong, bookkeeper
F. S. Yü, clerk

古太 *Tai-Koo*
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Merchants
F. W. Fowler, signs per pro.
J. Cox
J. Mc H. Leckie
Agencies
China Navigation Company, Ld.
Ocean Steamship Co., Ld.
China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., Ld.
Taikoo Sugar Refining Co., Ld.
Royal Exchange Assurance Corpn.
British & Foreign Mar. Ins. Co., Ld.
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Chang Ching-king, manager
Baron M. von Babo, do.
Choa Joon Guan

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O. Anz, hon. treasurer

CHEFOO CUSTOMS CLUB
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C. A. Meyer, vice president
N. J. Uldall, hon. sec. & treas

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James McMullan, director
Mrs. J. McMullan, supt. of schools
Miss E. M. Mosson
H. B. Niblock, secretary

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Jas. Silverthorne, proprietor & editor

CHEFOO PRINTING & BOOKBINDING OFFICE
H. Sietas & Co., proprietors

CHEFOO WATERBOAT Co., Call flag "N"
H. Sietas & Co., managers

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION Co.
E. Shun & Co., agents

司公限有務礦平開
Kai-ping Kwong-wu-yu-hien Kung sze
CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING Co., LD.
Anz & Co., agents

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CHING-KEE & Co., Shipping Agents and Coal Merchants
Chang Pen Ching
Y. Shinoda
Agencies
South Manchuria Railway Company
Tokio Marine Insurance Company

順合 *Ho-shun*
CHING CHONG & Co., Naval Contractors and Storekeepers (Head Office, Shanghai)
Y. N. Dunn, manager
Agencies
The British American Tobacco Co., Ld., Depôt
The Hai-foong Roller Flour Mill

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Marshal—Edgar Kopp
Clerk—A. W. Gilbert
Secretary—Wang Wei
Agent at Tsinanfu — W. B. Hamilton

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Vice-Consul—Baron M. von Babo

BELGIUM
Consul—O. Anz

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Acting-Consul—Ch. P. Kristy

FRANCE
Consul—A. Guérin

署事領國德大 *Ta-te-kuo ling-shi-shu*

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署事領英大 *Ta Ying ling-shih-shu*

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Constable—J. Milbank

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Consular Agent—Dr. Ph. Lenz

門衙事領本日大
Ta-jih-pen ling-sih-ya-mén

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Do. —K. Takamori
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NORWAY
Vice Consul—Dr. O. Gulowsen

RUSSIA, Vice-Consulate
Vice-Consul—Ch. P. Kristy
Assistant—N. P. Jijine

SPAIN—The Vice-Consul for France in charge

SWEDEN
Vice-Consul—Dr. O. Gulowsen

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V. R. Eckford
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J. H. Stooke, do.
G. C. F. Russell (Wei-hai-wei)
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R. Gardiner (Tsingtau)
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Canadian Pacific S. N. Co.
China Mutual S. N. Co.
Pacific Mail Steamship Company
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Toyo Kisen Kaisha
Northern Pacific S. S. and R. R. Cos.
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Shire Line of Steamers
Union Line of Steamers
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Assistant—E. K. Bull
Do. —A. G. Bethell
Do. —R. A. May
Do. —J. M. Bandinel
Do. —K. Yufu
Medical Officer—Dr. O. Gulowsen
Tidesurveyor and Harbour Master—C. A. Meyer
Boat Officer—W. O. Lloyd
Examiner—G. A. Kidd
Assistant Examiners—T. H. Blowey, W. J. Potter, J. C. Jones, N. J. Uldall

Tidewaiters—O. K. H. Reisener, J. A. Masson, J. W. Ryden K. Gulbrandsen, J. Devine, M. C. Rijneke, R. B. Buchanan, W. Nash, M. Foyn, F. Ryan, A. Sorvig
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Shantung N. E. Promontory Light—G. J. Nott W. J. Knight
Howki Light—J. Lewis, A. C. Petersen
Shantung S. E. Promontory Light—C. A. Schwilp, A. C. McDermott.

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Verein Hamburger-Assekuradeure
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Oberrheinische Versicherung Gesellschaft in Mannheim.
Badische Schiffahrts AssekuranzGesellschaft in Mannheim.
Savoia Insurance Company, Turin.
Union Continentale Ince. Co. Turin.
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank.
Schantung-Bergbau Gesellschaft.
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Badische Anilin-& Soda Fabriken Ludwigshafen
Salvall Syndicate

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GULOWSEN, O., M.D., Medical Practitioner Surgeon to the General Hospital and Medical Officer to the Imperial Maritime Customs

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HANSEN, CARL, Shipchandler and Navy Contractor, Pongee Silk and Hand made Silk Lace

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Cornabé, Eckford & Co., managers

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F. J. Curtis, agent

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B.B.—W. J. Potter
D. of C.—G. M. Kidd
Std.—W. Nash
Std.—D. Cappelen
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I.G.—A. S. B. Hamblin
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R. Père M. Masson
R. Père Basile Papin
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R. Père Anselme Clavel
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R. Père Michel
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R. Père Yves Pouliquen
R. Père Irénée Fréderic
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Foreman—C. Schmutz

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Curtis Bros., postal agents

POST OFFICE—FRENCH
Receveur—R. C. Pouget

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Postal Assistant—V. Chieri
Dist. Postmaster(Chinan Sub-Dist.)—J. McDowall
Asst. Postal Officer—P. Viet

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Assistant—V. A. Ettmayer

POST OFFICE—JAPANESE
Postmaster—D. Nakagawa
Clerk—M. Yendo,

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F. J. Curtis

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R. P. M. Roscian

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Kü Clen Len

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H. C. Augustesen (Tsingtau)
Constantin Hansen
J. Reincke
C. Hinz
H. Homburg
G. Cortens
Agency
World Marine Insurance Company

泰順

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Chefoo Insurance Company
China Sugar Refining Company, Ld.
Chefoo Filanda
Wha-Uai Filature

美士

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G. Krüper
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Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris
International Bank of St. Petersburg
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Manchester Assurance Company
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Atlas Insurance Company
Union Assurance Society, London
Equitable Life Insce. Society of U. S
Netherlands Fire and Life Insce. Co.
Fatum Accident Insurance Co.
Oversoiske Compagni Kristiania and Copenhagen
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
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Rev. Bro. Dominic director
Do. Romain
Do. Joseph
Do. Regis
Do. Charles
Do. Alphonse

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A. S. B. Hamblin
E. S. Curtis

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K. Kaneko

橋高

Takahashi, T., Commission Merchant and Shipping Agent

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New York Life Insurance Co.
Swift & Co.

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W. Langdon controller
L. Schwensen
C. Voekerson
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C. H. Soper

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S. Y. Kung, controller and clerk-in charge
P. L. Wong, assistant

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H. A. E. Emery

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Agent—Lieut. T. Jones

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Sun Mong Ku
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L. W. Sing Tai & Co., managers

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G. Iwamoto
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WEIHAIWEI

衛海威 *Weihaiwei*

Weihaiwei is situated on the south side of the Gulf of Pechihli near the extremity of the Shantung Promontory, and about 115 miles distant from Port Arthur on the north-west, and the same from the German port of Kiaochau on the south-west. Formerly a strongly fortified Chinese naval station, it was captured by the Japanese on 30th January, 1895, and was held by them pending the payment of the indemnity, which was finally liquidated in 1898. Before the evacuation by the Japanese an agreement was arrived at between Great Britain and China that the former should take over the territory on lease from the latter, and accordingly, on the 24th May, 1898, the British flag was formally hoisted, the Commissioners representing their respective countries at the ceremony being Consul Hopkins, of Chefoo, and Captain King-Hall, of H.M.S. *Narcissus*, for Great Britain, and Taotai Yen and Captain Lin, of the Chinese war vessel *Foochi*, for China. Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain "for so long a period

as Port Arthur shall remain in the occupation of Russia," but though Port Arthur was surrendered to the Japanese on January 1st, 1905, Great Britain has not announced any intention to withdraw from Weihaiwei which the Government regards as a sanatorium for the British squadron on the China station.

The leased territory which lies in latitude 37'30" N, longitude 122'10 E, comprises the Island of Lin Kung, all the Islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei, and a belt of land ten English miles wide along the entire coast line, and consists of ranges of rugged mountains and rocky hills up to 1,500 feet high, dividing the plains into valleys and river beds. The island of Lin Kung is barren and nearly treeless, and is formed by a backbone of hills rising to some 500 feet. The hillsides on the mainland of which Port Edward is the chief port, are either barren rock or planted with dwarf pine and scrub oak trees. The valleys are mostly undulating country full of gullies and mountain river beds; the streams are all torrential, and choke up the valleys with sand and debris from the hills. During three-quarters of the year these river beds are dry. All the hills are terraced for cultivation as far as possible. The total area of the leased territory is about 285 square miles.

The strata of the mountains are metamorphic, consisting of beds of quartzite, gneiss crystalline, and limestone, cut across by dykes of volcanic rock and granite. Gold is found in the territory, and has been worked by the Chinese, and silver, tin, lead, and iron are said to exist. Proper boring operations, under European management, for gold have now been undertaken. Good building-stone and a rich non-hydraulic limestone are found. The territory contains some 330 villages, and the population is estimated to be 150,000. There are four small market towns where fairs are held every five days.

The Chinese inhabitants are either fishermen or farmers, and are a peaceful, law-abiding folk. The chief export trade is in salt fish, which is carried in Chinese junks to Southern China. On late years a large export trade in pea-nuts has also grown up. The import trade chiefly consists of timber, firewood, and maize from Manchuria, paper, crockery, sugar, and tobacco, kerosine oil, cotton yarn, piece goods, liquid indigo and other dyes.

The Government of Wei-hai-wei is administered by a Commissioner appointed under the Weihaiwei Order in Council of the 24th July, 1901. Under this Order the Commissioner is empowered to make ordinances for the administration of the territory. There is a High Court established, in which all jurisdiction, civil and criminal, is vested, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court in the Colony of Hongkong. District Magistrates' Courts are also provided for. The Commissioner resides on the mainland at Port Edward. The village communities are administered through their headmen in accordance with Chinese laws and usages, and the people have now entirely acquiesced in the newly-established régime. All purely civil matters are left as much as possible to the village headmen. There is perhaps, no place in China occupied by foreigners where labour is so cheap. Weihaiwei is now a fairly regular port of call for many China coasting steamers sailing northwards from Shanghai and there is a regular weekly service subsidised by Government to run all the year carrying mails and passengers between Shanghai and Weihaiwei. This enables the public to reach Weihaiwei via Shanghai at any time of the year. Weihaiwei is now the northern naval base of His Majesty's China Squadron. The harbour is well lighted by two light-houses at the eastern and western entrances. The climate of Weihaiwei is exceptionally good, and the winter, though cold, is dry and bracing. A European school has been established, to which boys from other treaty ports, Hongkong, &c., are now sent. A land and building society, formed in Shanghai, has already erected several commodious European bungalows. There is a large hotel on the mainland capable of accommodating over one hundred people. Both on the mainland and on the island good roads have been made round the coast by the local government for the convenience of foreigners, and there are recreation and parade grounds in both places. In addition to the leased territory there is a zone of influence over which Great Britain holds certain rights. It comprises that portion of the province of Shantung lying East of the meridian 12.40 extending over an area of 1,500 square miles.

The native city of Weihaiwei (which lies on the mainland opposite the island of Lin Kung) is a walled town of about 2,000 inhabitants. By the provisions of the Weihaiwei Convention of 1898 this town still remains under the jurisdiction of the Chinese authorities. The town is a poor one, and the greater portion of the enclosed area not built on, but cultivated for vegetables. A Chinese sub-district deputy magistrate resides in the city of Weihaiwei.

No customs duties of any kind are collected at Weihaiwei. By agreement, the Chinese Government is permitted to make use of the Bay of Weihaiwei for its fleet, so far as is compatible with British interests. Weihaiwei was originally strongly fortified by the Chinese. Twelve large forts in all were planned and erected for the Chinese Government by Mr. von Hanneken. Eight of these forts and all the guns were completely destroyed in the China-Japan war of 1895.

The revenue collected during the year 1907 amounted to $80,331, while the expenditure amounted to $173,340. The grant in aid for 1908 was £10,000.

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Secretary to Government and Magistrate—R. Walter
District Officer—R. F. Johnston
Med. Officers—Dr. Hickin, Dr. Muat
Cadet—E. Carpmael,
Financial Assistant—H. B. Ching

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Fleet Surgn.—F. Davidson Lumley, R.N.
Assistant Paymr. in charge—L. J. P. G. McSheehy, R.N.
Asst. Naval Store Officer—E. C. Sands
Writer to Commdr.—F. W. Knight, R.N.
Dockyard Writer—P. French
Naval Storehouseman—E. Marsh
Island Guard—Lieut. A. K. Evans, R.M.L.I. (in charge)
Victualling Storehouseman—W. S. Shearer
Victualling Writer—S. H. Sutton

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記和 *Ho-kee*

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Compagnie des Messageries Martimes
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Osaka Shosen Kaisha
Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha
Pacific Mail Steamship Company
Northern Pacific S. S. & R. R. Co.
Royal Insurance Company
London and Lancashire Fire Ins. Co.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.
South British Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
Canton Insurance Office
Equitable Life Assurance Soc. of U.S.A.
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W. A. Powell, clerk
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Lavers & Clark, agents

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Ocean Steamship Company, Limited.
California & Oriental S. S. Co.
Glen Line of Steamers
Taikoo Sugar Refining Co.
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Sun Insurance Office
Imperial Fire Office
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WEIHAIWEI

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MUAT, W. M., M.B., C.M., medical practitioner and Government Medical Officer

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Clerk-in-charge—Li Hua Ngo

RAMSEY, T. C., Commission Agent Port Edward

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E. E. Clark, agent

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Rev. A. E. Burne

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Rev. Fr. W. Hallam, O.F.M.

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E. C. Ockenden
Preachers—Resident Missionaries

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Lavers & Clark, agents

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Cornabé, Eckford & Co., } Joint
Lavers & Clark, } managers

WEIHAIWEI MISSION PRESS, Liu-kung-tao
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Head-master—H. L. Beer, L.C.P.

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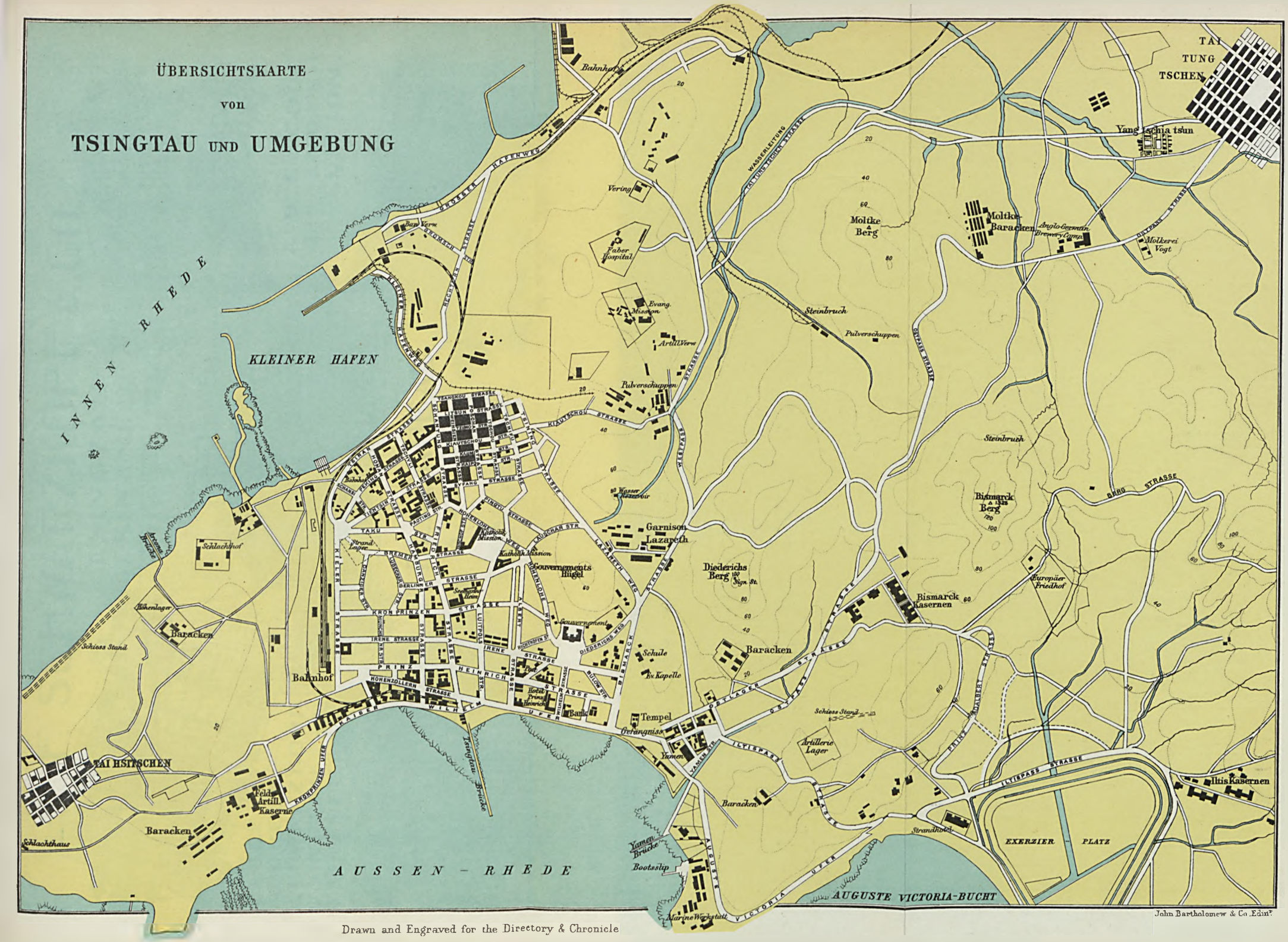
ÜBERSICHTSKARTE
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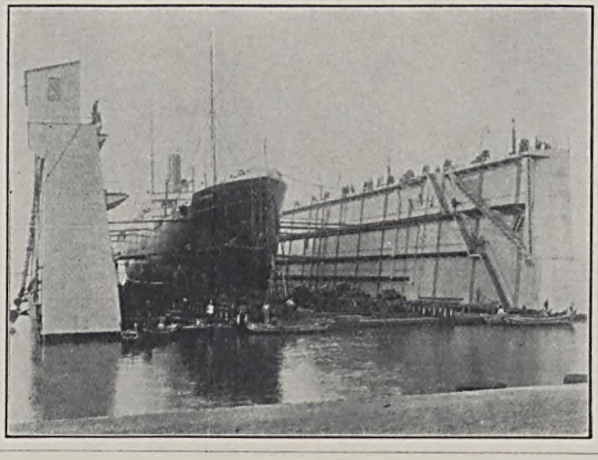

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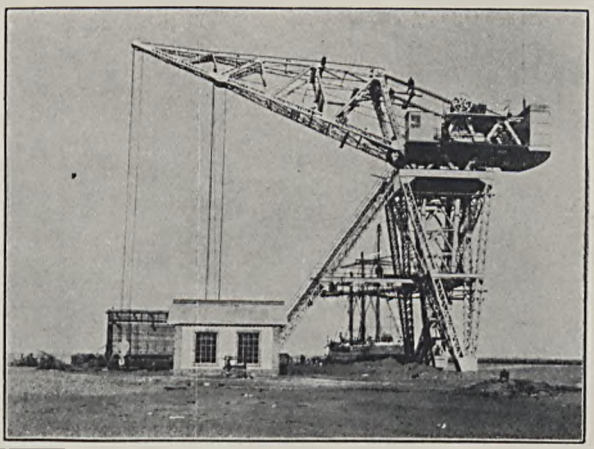

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KIAOCHAU (TSINGTAU)

州膠 *Kiáu-chau*

Tsingtau, situated at the entrance to the Kiaochau Bay in Shantung, was occupied by a German squadron on the 14th November, 1897, in consequence of the murder of two German missionaries. It is held on lease from China for the term of ninety-nine years. The special attention of the Administration has been devoted to agricultural and mining development in the Protectorate. The local administration consists of a Council, which is composed of all the heads of the several administrative departments under the personal supervision of the Governor and four members chosen from the civil population and appointed for two years; the first is named by the Governor, with the consent of the Council, the second is chosen from among the members of the non-Chinese firms, the third from the list of taxpayers paying at least $50 ground tax, without distinction of nationality and the fourth from the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. The Protectorate has developed to an unlooked-for extent under this system of administration, which has enabled all the vital questions at issue, such as legal rights, landed properties, land tax assessment, school and Church matters, to be satisfactorily settled. The object of the Administration in dealing with the land question has been to secure for every settler the lasting possession of his plot, thereby opposing unhealthy land speculation. Tsingtau, on the 22nd September, 1898, was declared a free port. The harbour has all the advantages of a Treaty port, and as a free port especially recommended itself as an emporium, since the merchant could there store, free of duty, his wares from abroad or his raw materials brought from the interior of China. The Chinese import duties were at first levied only on goods brought to Tsingtau by sea, when they were transported beyond the borders of the Protectorate into Chinese territory. The Chinese export duties were at first levied only on goods brought from the interior of China, when they were shipped from the German Protectorate to any other place. But in 1906 a new Convention came into force whereby Tsingtau ceased to be a free port, and the Imperial Maritime Customs now collects duties here as at all the other Treaty ports of China. But the Convention stipulates that 20 % of the money so collected at Tsingtau shall be paid to the Imperial German Government. The Commissioner of Customs in his report for 1906 comments on the arrangement as follows :—"The principal object of the arrangement, which moreover afforded the opportunity of a political *rapprochement* and material concessions for mutual benefit on both sides, was the creation and promotion of trade and commerce between the *Pachtgebiet* and the Chinese *hinterland*. The results of the first epoch have conclusively proved the wisdom of this novel arrangement. Under it trade developed beyond expectation and rose from a value of 2 million taels in 1899 to 22 millions in 1905, and Tsingtau, the former dilapidated fishing village, grew into a handsome city with a flourishing mercantile community and a considerable number of manufacturing establishments, giving promise of good profits and further development. Its success emboldened the merchants foreign and Chinese, to ask for, and the Government to agree to, going a step further and arrange for the limitation of the free area, which formerly comprised the whole *Patchtgebiet*, to the harbour on much the same lines as the German free ports Hamburg and Bremen. The chief advantage of this step lies in the removal of Customs control from the railway stations to the free area, and the consequent freedom of goods and passengers to pass in and out, from and to the *hinterland*, without hindrance or control of any kind—a traffic simplification from which a considerable increase in trade was expected." This expectation was realised during the first year. The total value of the import and export trade of the year—30.5 million Haikwan taels—showed an increase of 8.2 millions, or 33 per cent., over that of the previous year. Another feature deserving of record in this connexion is the influx of Chinese. The new arrangement the Commissioner added has inspired confidence in the stability and future of the port and is attracting artisans, traders, and wealthy Chinese firms, which last, hitherto dealing with Chefoo, have until now kept aloof from this place. In his reprot on the trade of the port for 1907 the Commissioner was able to state that the gratifying development of trade which set in under the new Customs arrangement in 1906 continued

unabated during the first half of 1907. Considerable increases in all branches of trade were effected during that period and good profits were realised, but a check was given to trade in the latter half of the year by a severe drought which ruined the crops of the Tsinan and neighbouring districts and curtailed the purchasing power of the people. The exports have increased nearly 75 per cent in three years and are now 50 per cent of the imports.

The Bay of Kiaochau is an extensive inlet about two miles north-west of Cape Evelyn. The entrance is not more than 1¾ miles across, the east side being a low promontory with rocky shores, with the village of Tsingtau ("green island," from a small grassy island close to the land) about two miles from the point of the peninsula. On the west side of the entrance is another promontory with hills rising to about 600 feet. The shore here is rocky, and dangerous on the west side, but on the east side is a good stretch of sandy beach. The bay is so large that the land at the head can only just be seen from the entrance (about 15 to 20 miles away), and the water gradually gets shallower as the north side of the bay is approached. Kiaochau city stands at the north-west corner of the bay. There are two anchorages for big ships; the larger and better is round the point of the east promontory, on the north side, and the other, smaller one, at Tsingtau on the south side. A new mole was "opened" on March 6th, 1904, which accommodates five vessels with berths. A second mole, was opened a few months later and a third mole for kerosene ships has since been constructed. Both have direct connection with the railway. The hills are nearly bare rock of granite and porphyry, but an extensive scheme of afforestation has been decided upon. The soil of the valleys between the ranges and the plain country on the north-east is alluvial and very fertile, and is carefully cultivated. Wheat, barley, millet, maize, and many other grains in smaller quantities are grown. The foreign residential quarter at Tsingtau has been well laid out, and there is a good foreign Hotel. The first sod of the Shantung Railway was cut by Prince Henry of Prussia in October, 1899, and the line to Chinanfu was opened on the 1st June, 1904. It did a prosperous business in 1905, and the returns for 1906 showed an increase of 30.4 per cent. in goods traffic and 6.2 in the passenger traffic. In 1907 the returns showed an increase of 5.74 per cent. in passengers and 9 per cent. in goods and cattle. The passengers carried numbered 896,027. The coal mines are progressing favourably. The output of the Shangtung Mining Co., at Fangtse in 1906 was 163,233 tons. Silk factories, a brewery, soap factory, and a tannery are in full work, but owing to a strike and subsequently a scarcity of miners the output in 1907 was not more than 145,000 tons. Fruit grafting is just becoming a promising enterprise. The development of the town of Tsingtau has made considerable progress; the town is partly lit by electricity, houses are springing up in all directions, and a system of water supply has now been completed. The new harbour works are progressing. The outer breakwater and two piers have been in use since March, 1904. The dry dock commenced operations in October, 1905, and continues to expand. The dock employs 36 Europeans and during its first year of operation found employment for an average of 1,000 Chinese workmen. There are two German newspapers published, a weekly paper called the *Kiautschou Post* and a daily paper called *Tsingtao Neueste Nachrichten.* The climate is temperate, and it is expected that the Bay will in course of time become a summer resort for the residents of Shanghai, there being an excellent bathing beach. The net value of the trade of the port for 1907 was Tls. 28,637,889, against Tls. 30,512,381 in 1906, and Tls. 22,322,680 in 1905. These figures illustrate the way in which Kiaochau is advancing to the front as a trade emporium. Kiaochau has become the principal market in North China for straw braid. Passengers and goods now freely move to and from the hinterland without any Customs control or restriction. The revenue of the Colony for the current year is estimated at 1,725,800 marks, as compared with 1,542,700 marks in 1907, and the treasury contribution is fixed at 10,601,600 marks, about one million less than in 1907.

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C. Gutwald, „
E. W. Volckmann, assistant examiner
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GERMAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

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Wagenbau Austalt

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C. Miss, signs per pro.

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和 順 *Suing-hoa*

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TSINANFU

Tsinan (or Chinan, as it is sometimes written), the capital of the province of Shantung, has the distinction of being the first city in the Chinese Empire in which a Foreign Commercial Settlement was voluntarily opened by the Government of China. The date of its inauguration was January 10th, 1906. The city of Tsinan lies at the foot of a range of hills (Lat. 36° 50′ N ; Long. 117° E), and has a gradual slope from south to north. Situated in the south-west suburb are magnificent springs giving forth many tons of water per minute, and the streams from these natural fountains flow through the city to a lake situated on the north side. This abundance of water tends to make Tsinan one of the cleanest as well as one of the healthiest cities in the Empire. The population is computed to number about 300,000, about one-twentieth of whom profess the Mohammedan faith. In an address delivered on the occasion of the inauguration of the Foreign Settlement, the Governor of Shantung described Tsinan as occupying a pivotal position with respect to northern and southern China and as being on the main route from Kaifeng Fu to the Yellow Sea. "An immense development," he declared, "must therefore await this Settlement, and though it may never equal the largest commercial centres of Europe and America, yet it may well hope to enter into rivalry with them." There are no indications at present of any rapid development in this direction, and it is practically certain that so long as the regulations framed for the government of the Settlement contain illiberal conditions which are absolutely unacceptable to foreigners, the governor's hopes are destined to remain unfulfilled. No foreigners have yet gone to reside in the Settlement except the German Consul and staff (whose houses are held under other conditions) and some employes of the Chinese Government. The Deutsch Asiatische Bank is erecting

premises in the Settlement. Many Chinese houses have been built and more are in course of erection in the Settlement, but foreigners reside elsewhere. The Tientsin-Pukon Railway Co. has acquired a large piece of ground in the Settlement, and is building offices and dwelling-houses for members of the Staff thereon.

Tsinanfu is connected by rail with Tsingtau (Kiaochau), distance 412 kilometers, and by canal with Yang Chiao Kou, on the Gulf of Chihli, distance 146 miles, whence there are occasional steamers to Chefoo. The Shantung Railway in 1906 carried 846,840 passengers and 381,649 tons of goods as against 803,527 and 310,480 respectively in the previous year, and the income rose from $1,912,296 to $2,168,897 with an increase of less than $1,400 in expenses ($911,737 against $910,382). The line paid a dividend of 4¼ per cent. In 1907 it carried 896,027 passengers and 409,430 tons of goods; and the income rose to $2,359,185, of which $1,018,268 went in working expenses. A dividend of 4¾ per cent. was paid. Tsinan stands five miles south of the Huang-ho or Yellow River, and in spite of some difficulties of navigation, there is a considerable junk traffic between its river port of Lo-kou and the Grand Canal, which enters the river eighty miles higher up. This trade is almost if not quite, entirely with the south, to Chining-chou and beyond, since the canal from the Huangho northward to Lin-ching-chou has been unnavigable for several years. The high road from Tsinan to the north crosses the Huang-ho by ferry at Chi-ho Hsien, distant sixteen miles. When railway communication is established with Tientsin and with Pukon the commercial prospects of Tsinan will be brightened.

Tsinan is the head-quarters of the fifth division of the Chinese army, whose camp is a few miles south-west of the town. There has been an arsenal since 1874, north of the town, near Lok'ou on the Yellow River. There is also a military college. Since January, 1906, the main street of the city, the Governor's yamen, and some other public buildings have been lighted by electricity. Great activity has recently been evinced in building colleges and schools and among the interesting institutions of the town the Museum established by the English Baptist Mission should not be overlooked. The sacred mountian of China, T'ai Shan (5,100ft.) is distant some 35 miles (60 by road) to the south. Küfu, the birthplace and the tomb of Confucius, and the residence of the Confucian duke are about 100 miles away in the same direction. The control of the Settlement is vested in a Bureau whose members are appointed by the Governor of the province.

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AMTS

SHANGHAI

海上 *Sháng-hái*

Although situate nearly midway between Hongkong and Tientsin, Shanghai was the most northerly of the "Five Ports" opened to foreign trade under the provisions of the British Treaty of Nanking, and for many years constituted the northern limit of the external trade of China. It lies in the alluvial peninsula formed between the main mouth of the Yangtze River and Hangchow Bay in the extreme southeast of the province of Kiangsu, in latitude 31° 15′ N. and longitude 121° 29′ east of Greenwich, and at the junction of the Hwangpu River with the ancient Woosung, the latter now reduced to the dimensions of an ordinary tidal creek, and known to foreign residents as the Soochow Creek. The Foreign Settlement is situated some twelve miles above the junction of the Hwangpu with the most southern arm of the Yangtze, and at this junction is situated the town of Woosung, which a few years ago the Chinese Government formally converted into a separate port open to foreign commerce. Except as a place of call for the large steamers which now carry on the rapidly growing trans-Pacific trade of Northern China, and as a convenient place of anchorage for the larger craft while waiting for favourable tides or weather, this convenience is not much availed of, owing mainly to the constricted and exposed nature of the anchorage ground available within the entrance of the Hwangpu. As a river the Hwangpu is of comparatively recent origin, scarcely dating beyond the thirteenth century, before which it was merely an unimportant canal, the main drainage of the lower province being carried by the Woosung, and the relative importance of the two streams being the exact reverse of the present. Lower Kiangsu forms an immense plain, the gift of the Yangtsze, and which is still growing at the rate of approximately two square miles per annum: a few isolated hills, formerly constituting islands in the sea, alone rise from this plain, the nearest of which, the Fung-hwang-shan, consisting of some six detached summits, none exceeding 250 feet in altitude, and distant from fifteen to twenty miles, are visible from the higher buildings of Shanghai.

This Kiangsu plain has been called the Garden of China, and the population is perhaps denser than in any other portion of the Empire of equal extent; estimates vary owing to the absence of any statistical sense on behalf of the Chinese as a nation, but by foreigners it has been usually accepted as from eight hundred to a thousand per square mile. The soil, consisting entirely of alluvium carried down by the Yangtze, is fairly fertile, and the land being easily irrigated owing to the numerous waterways which traverse it in every direction, heavy crops of the various staples are grown. Owing to the latitude and the fact that the rainfall is pretty well distributed through the year, two crops per annum are regularly produced, and these are of markedly different types, the spring crop, gathered in May or June, being similar to that of the northern temperate regions elsewhere; while the autumn crop, gathered in September and October, is as distinctly tropical or sub-tropical. The spring crops consist of wheat, two or three distinct varieties of barley, rape, and leguminous plants of various descriptions, beans and lucerne predominating. The latter are frequently ploughed into the land without gathering to make manure for the more valuable summer products. The summer crops consist mainly of cotton and rice; the cultivation of the former having of late years, owing to the growing demand for use at home, and for export to the western and northern provinces, as well as to Japan—where the cotton spinning and weaving industries have for several years past taken a firm hold,—considerably increased, accompanied by a similar decrease in the acreage under rice cultivation. This decrease is, however, to a certain extent counterbalanced by an increase in the production of winter wheat, partly owing to an enlarged acreage, but probably more to improved cultivation, stimulated by the introduction of steam flour-mills. Besides these staple crops there are grown during the summer peas and beans of several descriptions, oil bearing crops such as sesamum, and such domestic products as

cabbages, carrots, melons, cucumbers, brinjals, etc. Although Shanghai is immediately adjacent to the great silk producing region of China, so great is the demand on the soil for other purposes that a comparatively small area is under mulberry cultivation. The large supersession of rice cultivation in favour of dry crops, such as cotton and oil plants, has certainly had an ameliorating effect on the climate in summer, and has much reduced the liability of European residents to malarious complaints, which now are, as a rule, of extremely mild types.

Although the growth of forest and fruit trees is heavily handicapped by the small depth at which permanent subsoil water is always to be found, Shanghai produces several varieties of fruits belonging to temperate regions. Mainly this is due to the long and late spring which continues till well into June. Cherries of small size and poor flavour are common about the beginning of May, fair strawberries are now also to be had towards the latter half of the same month, and are succeeded by the eriobotrya, known locally as the bibo. As the summer proceeds plums, nectarines, apricots, etc., of various varieties enter the market, to be succeeded by fair peaches and grapes. None of these fruits, however, attain perfection, partly owing to the nature of the soil and the absence of proper sub-soil drainage, but chiefly to the want of skill and the absence of knowledge of the most elementary principles of fruit culture on the part of the native growers. Persimons, apples, pears, walnuts, grapes, and other more northerly fruits are largely imported from the north, and more recently from Japan, or the west coast of America. Oranges of various descriptions and pumeloes come from the more southern coast ports from Wenchow to Canton; while from the Philippines and Indo-China come the varied fruit products of the tropics. Of trees, willows take the first place, but are followed by at least two species of elm, the salisburia (maiden hair tree) pines, yews, bamboos, oaks and chesnuts, etc. Flowering trees, such as the magnolia in three or more species, the melia, paulownia, wistaria and later gardenia and lagerstromia and many more lend variety in their various seasons to the landscape, while up to the latter end of June the ordinary cultivated flowers of Europe grow well and abundantly. In winter, too, orchids and the finer tropical plants grow well under glass, and both publicly and privately considerable attention is paid to horticulture, the public parks and gardens having within the last few years increased considerably in area, as well as in being attended to regularly by trained botanical experts. The native flowers most in evidence are the chrysanthemum and peony, though roses are largely cultivated for their scent.

Owing to the thickness of the population the native mammalian fauna has been almost exterminated, being practically confined to a single species of small deer, the *hydropotes inermis*, the badger, and one or two of the stoat family. The avi-fauna is, however, extensive, pheasants and partridges being still fairly abundant in certain localities, while during the cold season the snipe and wild duck and other species of wild fowl are plentiful about the numerous marshes and river channels. The other birds are nearly identical with the palæarctic fauna of Europe. Reptiles are little in evidence, the most noteworthy being a small species of alligator not exceeding six feet long. This animal is a resident of the lower Yangtsze, especially about Wuhu, but young individuals have been occasionally found in the marshes of the Hwangpu opposite Shanghai.

No single work of commanding authority has yet been published on the Natural History of the Kiangnan Provinces, and the works of the principal explorers, the late Robert Swinhoe, F.L.S. and Père Heud, S.J., have to be searched for in the proceedings of various learned societies. A work specially interesting to sportsmen, "With Gun and Boat in the Yangtze Valley," by Mr. H. T. Wade, published in 1895, gives much varied and useful information on the subject.

That portion of the river opposite the original British Settlement, now known as the Central Settlement, was formerly a canal, cut, according to tradition, by an officer bearing the name of Hwang, to open a communication with a lake opposite the town of T'sipao, some seven miles above the native city, but now constitutes the principal drainage channel from the upper country. This was formerly accomplished by the ancient Woosung, now in its turn reduced to the dimensions of a creek, which, however, still forms the main water approach to Soochow, the capital of the lower province, and the seat at the Futai or Governor. This channel, at the opening of the port, some 2,000 feet across at low water, is now much reduced in width owing to the embankment of both shores to form wharves. As this narrowing of the stream has been accompanied by an improved training of the banks the actual decrease of the navigable channel is of no great importance. A similar optimistic view cannot, however, be taken of the changes in the lower reaches of the river immediately inside Woosung,

where the deterioration of the navigable channel has been progressive since the opening of the port in 1843. When first frequented by foreign shipping an extensive widening of the channel was found immediately inside Woosung, and this led to a shallowing of the stream; presently an island commenced to grow up in this shallow part which divided the stream into two channels, and at the same time deflected the current towards the right bank, with consequent erosion on that side. The result of both these causes has been that both channels are now blocked by bars, impassable at low water to all but the most shallow-draught river boats, and the large ocean going steamers can only enter the river at high water springs. At other periods goods intended to be landed at Shanghai have to be conveyed some thirteen miles in lighters. The enforced detention of the vessels as well as the cost of lighterage are heavy charges on the commerce of the port.

The unsatisfactory condition of the lower river has been a constant cause of complaint to the Imperial Government at Peking, since about 1850, when the deterioration of the channel commenced to assume alarming proportions, and has been urged by the foreign Governments having the largest interest in the commerce of the port. Unfortunately in this, as in many other things concerning the good of the port, the reactionary authorities at the Capital were able to shelter themselves behind the representatives of the Powers less interested in commerce, and as by traditional arrangements numbers alone count in such affairs, Peking was always able to evade its responsibilities. The Imperial Government, largely guided by statesmen of whom the late Li Hung Chang was a characteristic type, looked upon the Bar at Woosung as a powerful aid in their policy of exclusion, and refused to do anything towards the improvement of the navigation, or deliberately took measures which they knew would prove ineffective. The foreign merchants, assisted by the Municipality, took steps to have the lower river surveyed and reported on by competent foreign hydraulic engineers. After the defeat of the anti-foreign party in 1900, and the capture, by foreign troops, of Peking, these reports were accepted, and a River Authority on the model of that formed for the port of London, wherein local as well as Imperial interests were represented, was agreed on by all parties, and it was hoped that the difficulties, entirely political, of the case had been surmounted, and that work would be immediately commenced. It is not necessary here to go into details, but the same retarding influences were still at work. A reactionary viceroy of the Kiangnan provinces was the tool chosen; he offered to undertake the work of controlling the river under the advice of a foreign engineer, over the appointment of whom the foreign Powers were to have a veto; and ever ready, with China, to accept the promise for the deed, the foreign representatives, apparently impressed by the engagement that the viceroy should undertake the whole of the financial burden, instead of its being shared by the beneficiaries, as in the accepted scheme, agreed to the new proposition. The result so far has been that Mr. De Rijke, the gentleman formerly consulted by the mercantile community of Shanghai, an engineer of standing who has carried out several important works in connection with the Japanese Government, was appointed, and dredging work commenced in 1907.

Under the control of the Coast-Lighting department of the Imperial Maritime Customs, and out of the Tonnage Dues provided in the original treaties with China, the approaches from the sea to Shanghai are now well lighted and buoyed and the dangers of the continually shifting banks and shoals well cared for. Lighthouses have been erected, served by powerful lights, at West Volcano, Shaweishan, North Saddle, Bonham and Steep Islands, Pehyushan, Gutzlaff and Woosung, as well as two lightships in the entrance of the River Yangtze. In this respect the interests of the shipping frequenting the Port have been well considered, and the entire installation takes a high rank amongst similar undertakings elsewhere.

The same department has also inaugurated a system of buoys and lighting on the Upper Yangtze as far as Hankow, six hundred miles above Woosung, admirably suited to present requirements, and which leaves little to be desired. The northern mouth of the Yangtze, which serves as the main passage for coasting steamers from Shanghai to the northern ports, has also been carefully surveyed and buoyed and lighted by the same authority.

HISTORY

The origin of the name "Shanghai," which literally means "Upper Sea," has been much debated, but probably like Kaoch'ang, "High Reeds," and Kiangwan, "River Bend," names still existing in the neighbourhood, was merely the vernacular title given to the place when still an island at the mouth of the Yangtze; it does not appear in

history till the time of the Mongol Empire. We find at various periods from after Han downwards that K'wenshan, Changshu, Kiating, etc., were constituted into separate *Hsiens*, and that in the year 1292 Shanghai was likewise erected into a separate district, and placed under Sungkiang-fu, which itself had only fifteen years previously been divided from Kiahsing-fu, now in the province of Chekiang. Prior to that it had been made a Customs station on account of its favourable position for trade, but its growth had been slow, and for centuries the chief trade of the lower district had been concentrated at the mouth of the Liu Ho, now an insignificant creek which, passing T'aitsang, joins the Yangtze some twenty-five miles above Woosung.

With the silting up of the Liu Ho and its eventual extinction as a navigable channel, largely brought about apparently by the opening of the Hwangpu before alluded to, Shanghai became the principal shipping port of this region; and such it had been for some centuries when it was visited in 1832 by Mr. H. H. Lindsay, head of the late firm of Lindsay and Co., accompanied by the Rev. Chas. Gutzlaff, in the *Lord Amherst*, with a view to opening up trade, and from that time begins its modern history. Mr. Lindsay in his report of the visit says that he counted upwards of four hundred junks passing inwards every day for seven days, and found the place possessed commodious wharves and large warehouses. Three years later it was visited by the Rev. Dr. Medhurst, who confirmed the account given by Mr. Lindsay. On the 13th June, 1842, a British fleet under Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, and a military force of 4,000 men under Sir Hugh Gough, captured the Woosung forts, which mounted 175 guns, and took the *hsien* (district) city of Paoshan. On the 19th, after a slight resistance, the force gained possession of Shanghai, the officials and a large proportion of the inhabitants having fled the previous evening, although great preparations had been made for the defence, 409 pieces of cannon being taken possession of by the British. The people, however, rapidly returned and business was resumed. The same force afterwards captured Chapoo and Chinkiang, after which the fleet having blockaded the Imperial Canal, and anchored opposite to Nanking, the treaty of Nanking was signed, and the ports of Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai were opened to trade. The city was evacuated on the 23rd June. The walls, which are three and a half miles in circuit with seven gates, were erected at the time of the Japanese invasion, in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

The ground selected by Captain Balfour, the first British Consul, for a Settlement for his nationals, lies about half a mile north of the city walls, between the Yang-king-pang and Soochow Creeks, and extends backward from the river to a ditch connecting the two, since called the Defence Creek, thus forming what may be called an island, a mile square. The port was formally declared open to trade on the 17th November, 1843. Some years were occupied in draining and laying out the ground, which was mostly a marsh with numerous ponds and creeks. The foreigners in the meantime lived at Namtao, a suburb between the city and the river, the British Consulate being in the city. In two years a few houses were built in the Settlement, and by 1849 most foreigners had taken up their residence in it. By that time twenty-five firms were established, and the foreign residents numbered a hundred, including seven ladies. In that year an English Church was built, and on 21st November the foundation of the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Tungkadoo was laid. The French were in 1849 granted the ground between the city walls and the British Settlement on the same terms; and, in exchange for help rendered in driving out the rebels who had seized the city in 1853, got a grant of the land extending for about a mile to the south between the city walls and the river. They have since by purchase extended the bounds of the Concession westward to the "Ningpo Joss House," a mile from the river. Negotiations were instituted for an extension of the Concession to Sicawei, a village chiefly occupied by the Jesuits and their converts, situated at the end of the French Municipal road and five miles from the French Bund, but in this the French were only partially successful, a small extension as far as the Old Cemetery being granted them in 1899. Later on the Americans rented land immediately north of Soochow Creek, in the district called Hongkew, so that the ground now occupied by foreigners extends for nearly eight miles on the left bank of the river. Including the Creeks there are now fifteen miles of the Settlement with water frontage.

The last land assessment was made in 1907, but was not completed except for the Central District in time for publication in the Report, or for the whole collection to be made on the new values. On land in the Central District the new assessment was Tls. 77,205,106. This, after deducting twenty per cent., shows an increase of 52¾% over the previous value of Tls.40,184,000. The Hongkew District was assessed in 1903 at Tls.

23,153,000, and the Western District at Tls. 9,247,000, the whole raised in the Budgets for 1905, 6 and 7 by one-third to more closely approximate the actual value. The assessment of the British and Hongkew divisions respectively was in 1880 Tls. 6,118,265 and Tls. 1,945,325, total Tls. 8,063,590; in 1890 Tls. 12,397,810 and Tls. 5,110,145, total Tls. 17,507,955 The totals now are thus over ten times those of 1880 and five times those of 1890. One piece of land in the Nanking Road, assessed in 1867 at Tls. 4,000 per *mow*, the then basis of assessment on the best Bund lots, in 1899 at Tls. 13,000, and in 1903 at Tis. 27,500, was recently sold for Tls. 85,000 per *mow*. The Overseer of Taxes in a late Report said: "On the Bund and in Nanking Road east of the Fokien Road the value per *mow* would be at least Tls. 100,000. Nearly all the land in the other part of the Settlement is, I consider, worth at least fifty per cent. above the present assessed value." While the value of the land in the British Settlement has quadrupled that in Hongkew has increased to nearly eight times what it was worth twenty years ago. A great rise in values took place during the later months of 1895 and this has continued steadily ever since, chiefly caused by the influx of native capital seeking safe investment under foreign protection and by the great increase in population resulting from the establishment of numerous cotton mills, silk filatures, and other industries.

The total number of foreign houses in the four divisions of the general concession on 31st December, 1907, was 2,721, assessed at Tls. 3,928,656, against 2,567 assessed at Tls. 3,423,956, 2,472 assessed at Tls. 3,235,311, and 2,129 assessed at Tls. 2,189,940 on the corresponding dates in 1906, 1905, 1904 and 1903. On 49,482 native houses the assessment was $8,146,048, against 47,210 assessed at $7,225,491 in 1906, and 45,328 assessed at $6,830,461 in 1905, $5,218,894 on 43,792 houses in 1903, and $4,450,523 on 43,048 houses in 1902. In addition five per cent., half rate, is now collected on 182 foreign houses assessed at Tls. 140,184 and 2,772 native assessed at $214,677 outside the Settlement limits but supplied with water by the Shanghai Waterworks Co. In the Budget for 1908 of the French Concession, the land was valued for assessment at Tls. 8,400,000; the rental assessment of foreign houses was Tls. 237,500, and of native houses Tls. 1,067,000. The British and French Settlements, exclusive of the extensions acquired in 1899, are now all built over, and the vacant spaces in Hongkew are being rapidly covered. Many of the best foreign houses, both in the Settlements, and outside roads, are now occupied by Chinese, retired officials and merchants.

A greatly enlarged boundary for the Settlement was granted in 1901. This new territory has been thoroughly surveyed and many new roads are being formed. The area within Municipal limits is now 8⅔ square miles, or 5,618 acres, with a population of 93 per acre. Of this area 641 acres approximately are covered by European buildings, 1,009 by Chinese buildings and 2,720 acres are still agricultural land. There are in the whole Settlement (exclusive of the French) 2,530 occupied European houses, with an average of 5⅖ inhabitants per house, and 46,358 occupied Chinese houses, with an average of 11 occupants. There are 87 miles of roads, and considerable additions, mostly in the extension, are planned. The Japanese Treaty of 1896 gave that Power the right to a separate Settlement at Shanghai, but although about 3,000 Japanese now reside in Shanghai, no definite claim has yet been made for such an area. Most of the land at Pootung, on the opposite bank of the river, is now also rented by foreigners, but natives have recently been considerable purchasers of landed property within the Settlements. All ground belongs nominally to the Emperor of China, but is rented in perpetuity, a tax of fifteen hundred copper cash, equal to less than two taels per *mow*, being paid to the Government annually. The Settlement land was bought from the original proprietors at about $50 per *mow*, which was at least twice its then value. Some lots have lately been sold at Tls. 80,000 to Tls. 110,000 a *mow*. Six *mow* equal one acre.

As a port for foreign trade Shanghai grew but gradually until it gained a great impetus by the opening in 1861 of the Yangtze and northern ports, secured by the Treaty of Tientsin, and a further increase by the opening up of Japan. In March, 1848, owing to an assault on some missionaries near Shanghai, Mr. Alcock, the British Consul, blockaded the port and stopped the passage outwards of eleven hundred grain junks. This drastic measure, by which grain for the North was cut off, brought the authorities to their senses, and after sending a man-of-war to Nanking the matter was arranged. The first event of importance since the advent of foreigners was the taking of the city by the Triad rebels on 7th September, 1853, who held it for seventeen months, although repeatedly besieged and attacked by the Imperialists. This caused a large number of refugees to seek shelter within the foreign Settle-

ments, and the price of land rose very considerably. At that time a Volunteer force was formed among the foreign residents, under the command of Captain, afterwards Sir Thomas, Wade, which did really good service. The battle of "Muddy Flat" was fought on 4th April, 1854, when the Volunteers, in conjunction with the Naval forces, consisting in all of 300 men with one field piece, drove the Imperialists, numbering 10,000 men, from the neighbourhood of the Settlements and burned their camps. Two of the Volunteers and one American were killed, and ten men wounded. Owing to the occupation of the city the authorities were powerless to collect the duties, which for a short time were not paid, and it was in consequence agreed in July, 1854, between the Taotai and the three Consuls (British, French, and United States), that they should be collected under foreign control. This was found to work so much to the advantage of the Chinese Government that the system was, subsequently to the Treaty of Tientsin, extended to all the open ports. The Foreign Inspectorate of Customs was established in 1861, the head-quarters of which were for some years, and, according to the original regulations, ought still to be at Shanghai. In 1861 the Taipings approached Shanghai, occupied the buildings of the Jesuits at Sicawei, and threatened the city and settlements. The capture of Soochow on 25th May, 1860, had driven a large number of the inhabitants of that city and the surrounding districts to Shanghai for protection, so that the native population increased rapidly. It was variously estimated at from four hundred thousand to a million, but the smaller number is probably nearer the truth. By 1861 provisions had increased in price to four times what they had been some years previously. Efforts were made to keep the rebels at a distance from Shanghai; a detachment of British Royal Marines and an Indian Regiment garrisoned the walls, while the gates on the side towards the French Settlement were guarded by French Marines. In August, 1861, the city was attacked, and the suburbs between the city walls and river were in consequence destroyed by the French, the rebels being ultimately driven back. In December the rebels to the number of one hundred thousand again threatened the Settlements. The approaches were barricaded and the Defence Creek constructed and fortified at an expense of forty-five thousand taels. Before the close of 1862 the rebels had been driven by the British Forces beyond a radius of thirty miles around Shanghai. So immensely did the price of land rise that it is stated ground which had originally cost foreigners fifty pounds per acre was sold for ten thousand pounds. At this time the old Race Course and Cricket Ground, situated within the British Settlement, was sold at such a profit that after the shareholders had been repaid the original cost there was a balance of some forty-five thousand taels, which the owners generously devoted to the foundation of a fund for the use of the public, to be applied to the purposes of recreation only. Unfortunately thirty thousand taels of this amount were lent by the treasurer on his own responsibility to the Club, in which institution he was a shareholder. As the shareholders were never able to repay this loan out of the profits on the Club, the building and furniture were taken over in 1869 by the trustees on behalf of the Recreation Fund, to which the building still belongs. This fund has proved very useful in rendering assistance to some other public institutions, besides having purchased all the ground in the interior of the Race Course which is now leased by the Municipality and, with the exception of the steeplechase course at training seasons only, set aside as a Public Recreation Ground, by which name it is known. More recently steps have been taken by the Municipality, in conjunction with the trustees of the fund, to acquire, in connection with the new Rifle Range adjoining the Hongkew Settlement, an additional park for public recreation. This, which covers some fifty or sixty acres, has now been laid out, and is fully available for public use, relieving the congestion of the ground in the interior of the Race Course where, during summer on a Saturday afternoon, one may see in progress at the same time half a dozen cricket matches, baseball, polo, golf and several tennis matches. The swimming bath in the Hongkew Ground was opened in 1907.

At the time the local native Authorities were severely pressed they availed themselves of the services of an American adventurer named Ward, who raised a band partly composed of deserters from foreign ships and rowdies of all nations, who had congregated at Shanghai, with whose help he drilled a regiment of natives. This force, notwithstanding its unpromising commencement, attained under Ward a considerable amount of efficiency, and did good and useful service. This has been acknowledged in a manner unusual, where foreigners are concerned, with the Chinese authorities, who after his death reared in the city of Sungkiangfu a temple to his memory, where services are still maintained. After Ward was killed the force passed under the

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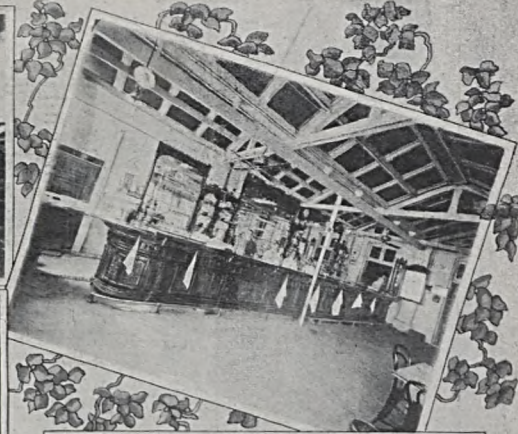

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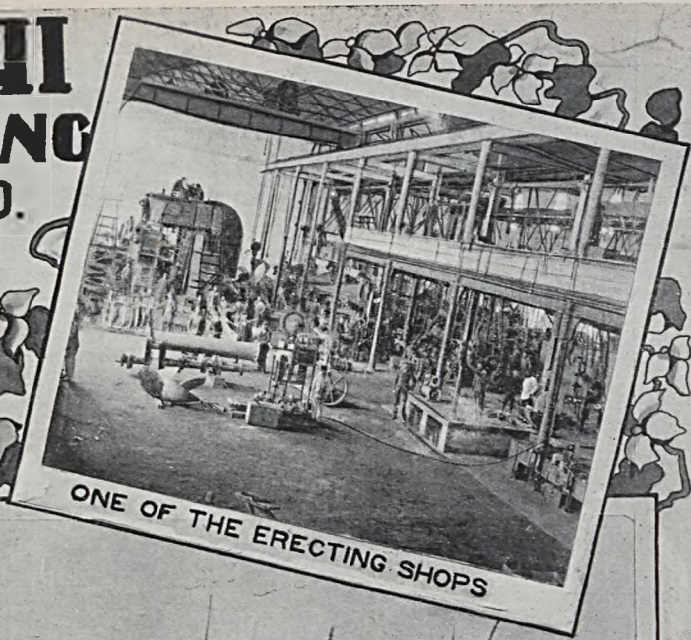

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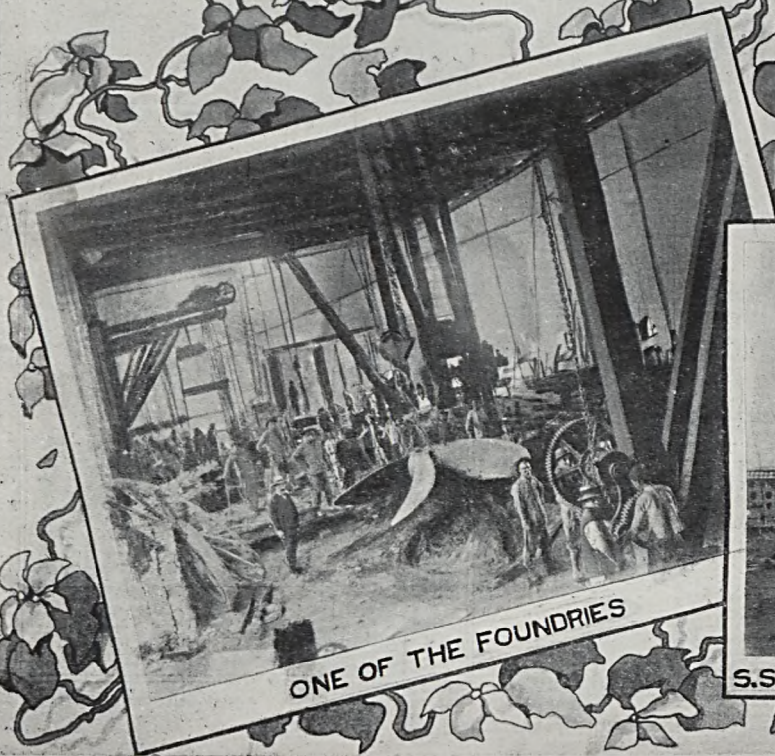

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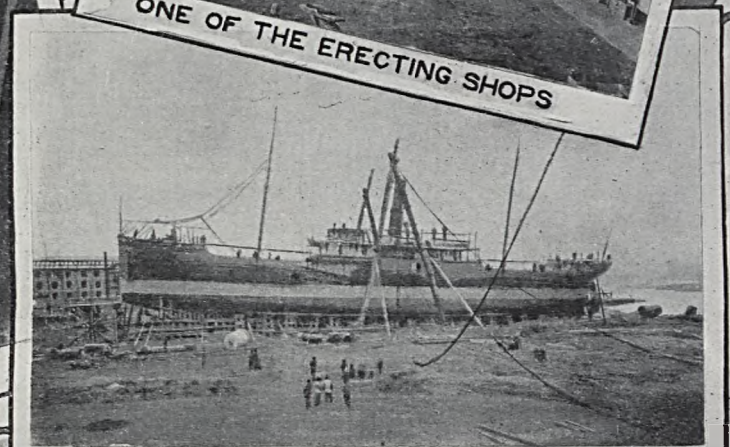

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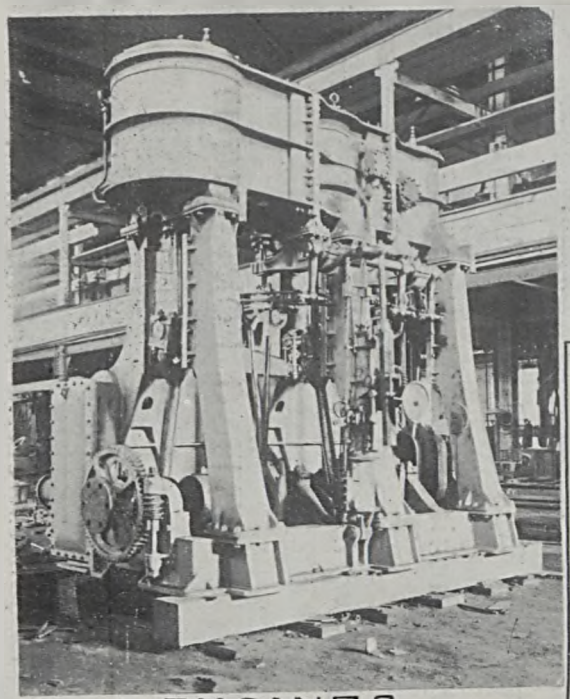

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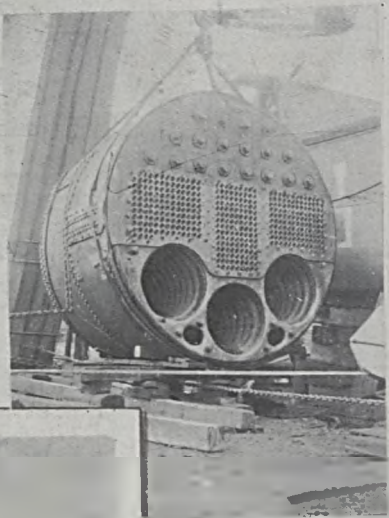

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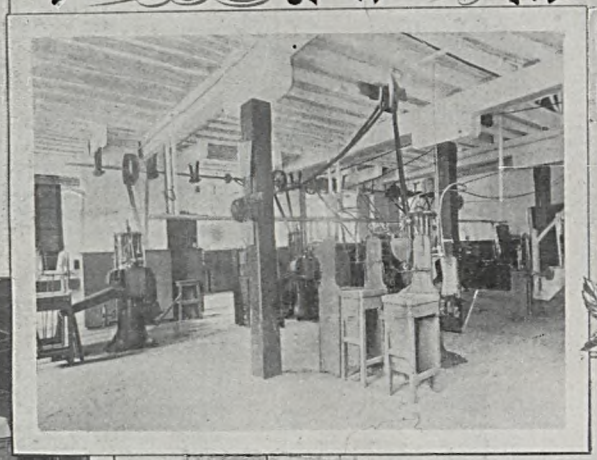

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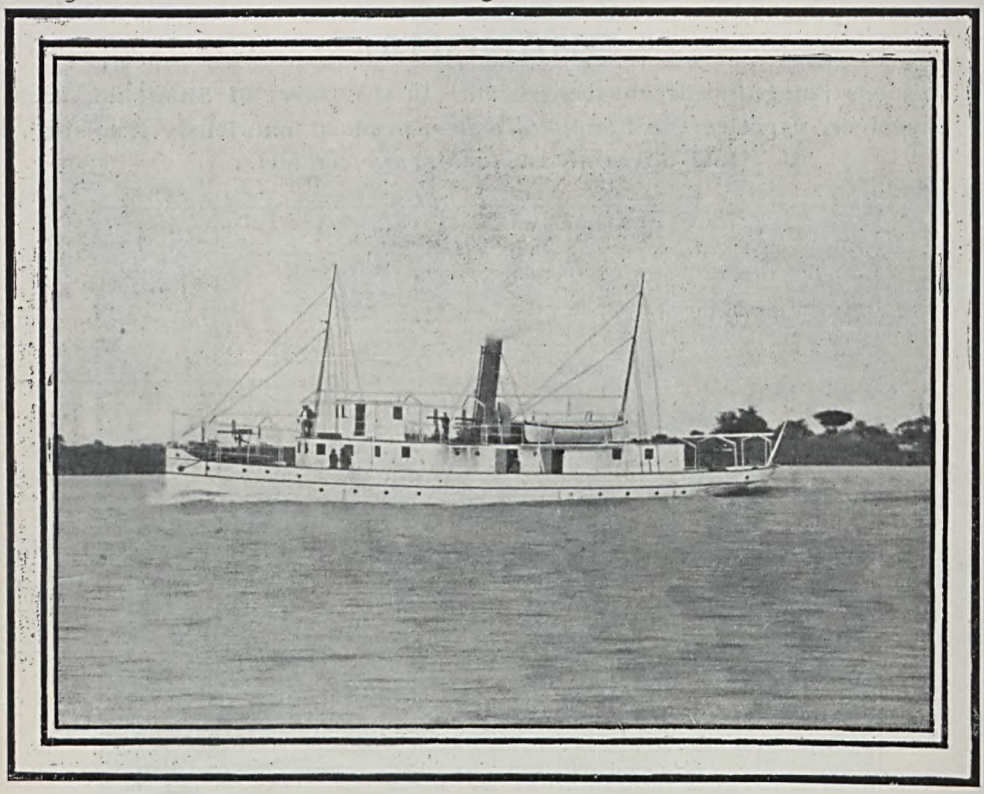

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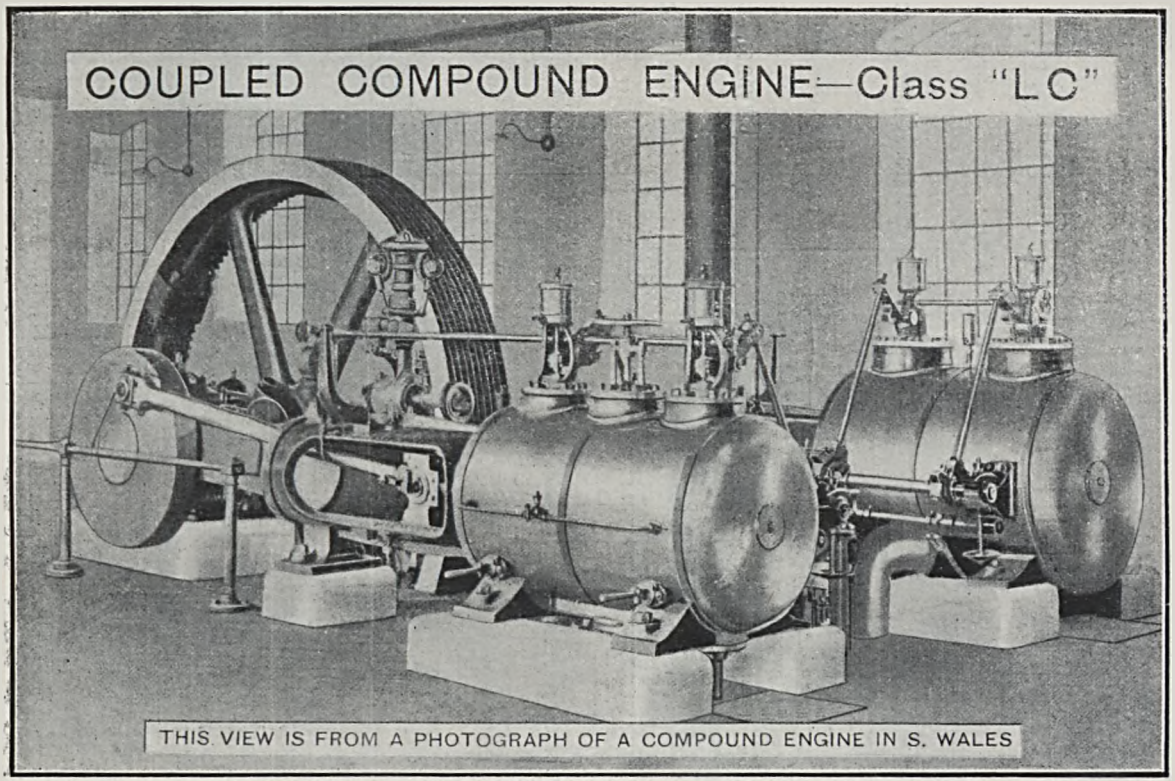

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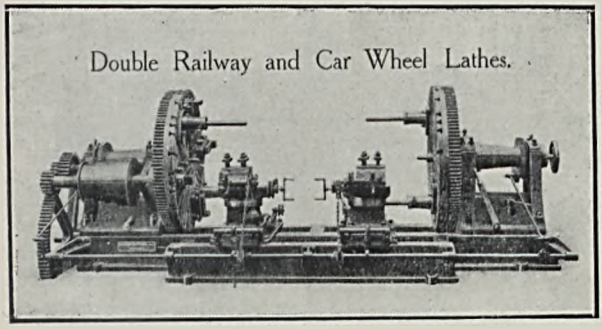

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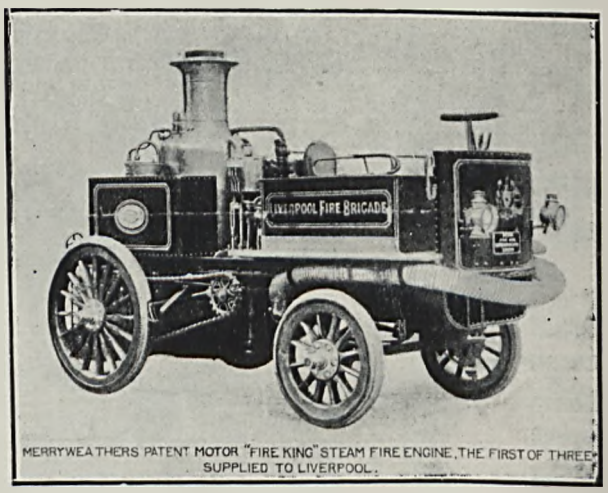

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command of another American of the name of Burgevine, who proved unfaithful to his flag and subsequently transferred his services to the Taiping rebels. The Imperial Authorities found it impossible to control these raw and undisciplined levies, and at their earnest request Admiral Sir James Hope consented to the appointment of Major, afterwards General, Gordon, R.E., to the command. Having by him been made amenable to discipline, this force now rendered the greatest service in the suppression of the rebellion; indeed it is generally believed that the Taipings would never have been overcome but for the assistance of "The Ever Victorious Army," as this hastily-raised band was named. Amongst other services they regained possession of the important city of Soochow on 27th November, 1863, which virtually ended the rebellion. There is, however, much room for doubt as to the wisdom of foreigners aiding in its suppression, many of those best capable of judging being of opinion that the civilization of the Empire would have had a much better chance of progressing had the decaying dynasty been overthrown. Certainly European nations, merely in exchange for the promise of neutrality, might have made almost any terms with the Taiping rebels. A monument in memory of the fallen officers of this regiment which for many years stood at the north end of the Bund has recently been transferred to the Public Garden. From 1860 to 1866 one British and two Indian Regiments and a battery of British Artillery were stationed at Shanghai.

Since that time there have been few historical events worthy of record in a brief sketch. On Christmas Eve, 1870, the British Consulate was burned down and most of the records completely lost. In May, 1874, a riot occurred in the French Settlement, owing to the intention of the Municipal Council to make a road through an old graveyard belonging to the Ningpo Guild. One or two Europeans were severely injured, and eight natives lost their lives. A considerable amount of foreign-owned property was destroyed. An extensive fire in the French Concession in August, 1879, destroyed 221 houses; the loss was estimated at Tls. 1,500,000. The foreign Settlements celebrated their Jubilee on 17th and 18th November, 1893, when, it is estimated, 500,000 strangers visited Shanghai. A medal was struck as a memorial of the occasion. In 1894 a fire outside the native city along the river bank having cleared away a great and noisome collection of huts and hovels, advantage was taken of this clearing by the native Authorities to make a broad Bund on the model of the Foreign Settlement roads. This Bund extends from the south corner of the French Bund, along the river some three and a half miles, to the Arsenal at Kao Chang Miao. It was formally declared open by the Taotai in October, 1897. A Council has been formed to supervise this Bund and attend to other native municipal matters; its offices are situated in the Bureau for Foreign Affairs, in the Bubbling Well Road. It controls a special force of police composed of Sikhs and Chinese. A riot occurred on 5th and 6th April, 1897, in consequence of an increase in the wheelbarrow tax. It was suppressed by the Volunteers and sailors from the men-of-war in port, without loss of life. The Consuls and Municipal Council having submitted to the dictation of the Wheelbarrow Guild, an indignation public meeting was held on the 7th April, the largest meeting ever held in the Settlements up to that date. At this meeting the action of the Authorities was so strongly condemned that the Council resigned. A new Council was elected and the tax enforced, the French Municipal Council increasing their tax in like proportion. Another riot took place on 16th and 17th July, 1898, owing to the Authorities of the French Settlement having decided to remove the "Ningpo Joss House." The French Volunteers were called out and a force landed from men-of-war, which measures speedily suppressed the riot, fifteen natives being reported killed and many wounded. In 1900, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Japan landed troops at Shanghai for the protection of the Settlements, the presence of the troops being deemed necessary owing to the threatening aspect of the natives at the time operations were being conducted in the north. They remained as a garrison until December, 1902, when they were withdrawn. In December, 1905, differences arose between the local Chinese and British Officials regarding the jurisdiction of the British Assessor of the Mixed Court, leading to a situation that called for the intervention of an armed foreign force. Inflammatory placards were posted throughout the native city and in the Settlement itself urging a general strike for the purpose of asserting so-called Chinese rights, and on the 18th December serious rioting occurred in the streets when several foreigners were subjected to rough usage at the hands of the mob. Determined attacks were made on the Hongkew and Louza police stations. The latter station was set on fire and partially wrecked. Encouraged by this success the rioters directed their incendiary efforts to the annexe of the Hotel Metropole. Their designs were happily frustrated by a force of bluejackets and volunteers who arrived on the scene,

but it was not before shots had been fired and a few of the rioters killed that the mob dispersed. In the Nanking Road also the police found it necessary to fire on the mob with ball cartridge, two rounds of blank cartridges having failed to overawe them. In addition to the volunteers, the Municipal police, European and Sikh, who appeared on the streets armed with rifles and fixed bayonets, upwards of 3,000 bluejackets were landed from warships of various nationalities for the protection of the Settlement. The men behaved with great moderation, but speedily convinced the rioters that their conduct was ill-advised. The Viceroy himself came to Shanghai to settle the dispute, and the Mixed Court, after being closed for a fortnight, was re-opened with Mr. Twyman, the British Assessor (whose dismissal the Taotai had demanded), still on the Bench. The Corps Diplomatique at Peking somewhat unfortunately yielded to the demand of the Chinese Officials and this has prevented any satisfactory conclusion being arrived at, both parties, the Municipality and the Chinese Magistrates, being unsatisfied.

Government

As at all the open ports, foreigners are in judicial matters subject to the immediate control of their Consuls, British subjects coming under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, which was opened in September, 1865. Subjects of His Britannic Majesty have to pay an annual fee of two dollars, for which they have the privilege of being registered at the Consulate and heard as plaintiffs before the Court. There is enforced registration at several of the other Consulates, but it is free of charge. During the Autumn of 1906, the United States Government established a High Court for China on much the some lines as H.B.M.'s Supreme Courts. Chinese residents in the Foreign Settlements are subject to their own laws, administered by a so-called Mixed Court, which was established at the instigation of Sir Harry Parkes in 1864, and originally sat at the British Consulate. It is presided over by an official of the rank of *Tung-chi* or sub-prefect. The cases are watched by foreign assessors from the principal Consulates. The working of the Court, especially in regard to civil suits, is far from satisfactory, as the judge has not sufficient power to enforce his decisions, and is notoriously open to outside influence. The matter has for some years been supposed to be engaging the attention of the authorities at Peking. For the French Concession there is a separate Mixed Court, which sits at the French Consulate. There is a Court of Consuls which was established in 1870, the judges of which are elected by the Consuls annually, its purpose being to enable the Municipal Council to be sued.

In local affairs the foreign residents govern themselves and the natives within the Settlements by means of the Municipal Councils, which exist under the authority of the "Land Regulations." These were originally drawn up for the British Settlement by H.B.M. Consul in 1845, but have since undergone various amendments. In 1843 the first general Land Regulations—the city charter, as they may be called—were arranged between the British Consul, Captain Balfour, and the local authorities, acting under Imperial instructions, by which persons of all foreign nationalities were allowed to rent land within the defined limits, and in 1863 the so-called "American Settlement" was amalgamated with the British into one Municipality. The "Committee of Roads and Jetties," originally consisting of "three upright British Merchants," appointed by the British Consul, became in 1855 the "Municipal Council," elected by the renters of land, and when the revised Land Regulations came into force in 1870, the "Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai North of the Yang-king-pang," elected in January of each year by all householders who pay rates on an assessed rental of five hundred taels, or owners of land valued at five hundred taels and over. The Council now consists of nine members of various nationalities, who elect their own chairman and vice-chairman, and who give their services free. The great increase of municipal business, however, is proving so much a tax on the time of the councillors, the chairman especially, that some new arrangement is generally considered necessary. A move in this direction was made in 1907, by the creation of a paid Board, exercising much the same functions as a Company's Board of Directors, for the supervision of the Electrical Department. The Secretariat was in 1897 strengthened and its efficiency increased, but no move in the direction of a change in the Council's constitution has yet been made. A committee of residents was appointed in November, 1879, to revise the Land Regulations, and their work was considered and passed by the ratepayers in May, 1881, but the "co-operative policy," under which a voice is given to small Powers having practically no interests in China, equal to that given to Great Britain, caused a delay of seventeen years. The Regulations were again revised and passed by the ratepayers in

March 1898, and in November the Council received a formal notification that the additions and alterations and by-laws had received the approval of the Diplomatic Body at Peking, and they have the force of law in the Anglo-American Settlement. They give the Council the power which it had been for nearly twenty years trying to obtain, including the compulsory acquisition of land for new roads, and the extension and improvement of already existing thoroughfares, the promotion of sanitation, and the enforcement of building regulations. All these had been foreshadowed in the Original Land Regulations of Captain Balfour, but these, being unskilfully drafted and their immediate necessity not appearing evident to the struggling community, were permitted to fall into temporary abeyance. The rights of the foreign renters and native owners concerned are most carefully guarded, for which purpose a board of three Land Commissioners has been constituted, one being appointed by the Council, one by the registered owners of land in the Settlement, and one by resolution of a meeting of ratepayers. At the time of the Taiping rebellion it was proposed by the Defence Committee, with the almost unanimous consent of the land renters and residents, to make the Settlements and City with the district around a free city, under the protection of the Treaty Powers. Had this proposal, which was thoroughly justifiable owing to the Imperial Government having lost all power in the provinces, been carried out, Shanghai would have become the chief city in the Far East, and it is safe to say would have acted as a leaven, to the ultimate immense benefit of the whole Chinese Empire. A separate Council for the French Concession was appointed in 1862, and now works under the "Règlement d'Organisation Municipale de la Concession Française," passed in 1868. It consists of four French and four foreign members, elected for two years, half of whom retire annually. Their resolutions are inoperative until sanctioned by the Consul-General. The members are elected by all owners of land in the Concession, or occupants paying a rental of a thousand francs per annum, or residents with an annual income of four thousand francs. This, it will be noticed, approaches much more nearly to "universal suffrage" than the franchise of the other Settlement. The qualification for councillors north of the Yang-king-pang is the payment of rates to the amount of fifty taels annually, or being a householder paying rates on an assessed rental of twelve hundred taels. Several efforts have been made to amalgamate the French with the other Settlements, but hitherto without success. Meetings of ratepayers are held in February or March of each year, at which the budgets are voted and the new Councils instructed as to the policy they are to pursue. No important measure can be undertaken without being referred to a meeting of ratepayers, any twenty-five of whom can call a "Special Meeting," whose findings are of equal validity with the Regular Annual Meeting. The Council divides itself into Defence, Finance, Watch, and Works Committees. This cosmopolitan system of government has for many years worked well and, the peculiar needs of the community considered, economically, so that Shanghai early earned for itself the name of "The Model Settlement."

It is indicative of the wisdom of the principles laid down by Captain Balfour, and subsequently extended by Sir Rutherford Alcock, which, while granting the foreign residents full and complete power to manage their own municipal affairs, and holding them responsible for the peace and good order of the Settlements, carefully refrained from any interference with the sovereign rights of the Emperor of China as Lord of the Soil, that for a space of upwards of sixty years no clashing of authority, which could not be at once removed by the exercise of a little common sense on both sides, was found to occur. Twice, indeed, it may be said, the Foreign Settlements proved the salvation of Imperial rule over the whole Empire. It was, indeed, owing to the fact that the Imperial troops, aided by Gordon's "Ever Victorious Army," were able to make the Foreign Settlements their base of operations, that the capture of Soochow in November, 1863, and after it the complete suppression of the Taiping Rebellion was due. Later, in 1900, when the Emperor was a prisoner in his own palace, and the insurgent troops of Prince Tün and T'ung Fusiang were actually besieging Peking, it was the loyal conduct of the Nanking Viceroy, the late Liu K'wenyi, backed up by the loyalty of the Chinese residents in the Foreign Settlements, that finally brought about the restoration of order in the North, and saved the empire from extinction and partition. These things were perfectly well understood by a long run of distinguished Statesmen, who in turn held for half a century the reins of power at Nanking, and in this category we may include such names, illustrious for their loyalty, as the late Tseng Kwohfan and Liu K'wenyi. It was not, indeed, till the advent in 1904 of a reactionary Viceroy, who under the specious pretext of seeking to restore the dimmed prestige of

the Imperial Court, was really desirous of recommencing an anti-foreign campaign, with all the methods of the eighteenth century, that any interruption of the previous good relations took place. Under him an equally reactionary Taotai was appointed, and a system of petty attempts at interference was at once inaugurated; the methods were worthy of the men, who did not hesitate to call to their aid the elements of disorder always to be found beneath the surface in China.

The administration of the Salt Gabelle, a monopoly of the Central Government, has ever been unpopular in China, and with the relaxation of a strong administration in any of the provinces, one of the first symptoms is sure to be a revival of an organised system of salt smuggling, often encouraged secretly by over greedy officials desirous of illegal gain. There has at all times existed a considerable amount of clandestine salt manufacture on the northern shore of Hangchow Bay. Its existence is well known to the provincial authorities, who, however, have not the means nor the desire to provide an adequate coast guard to effectually repress it. The proprietors of these illegal salines are in touch with a widely organised band of ruffians, who dominate the Pootung country, and are a constant source of trouble to the police of the Foreign Settlements. Under the administration of the Ex-Viceroy, Cheo Fu, and his then lieutenant, the Taotai Yuan, these bands of salt smugglers grew in numbers and audacity and have so far advanced their organisation as to reach to the west of the T'ai Hu. As in carrying the salt from the coast to the interior they must of necessity cross the river above or below the Foreign Settlements, nominally the stream is guarded by the River Police, mainly composed of a small body of foreigners under the orders of the Maritime Customs: they are, however, few in number for the distance to be guarded, and moreover by the express order of the high Chinese officials are not permitted to carry arms, while the smugglers are well armed and organised. Although it is no part of the business of the Municipal Police to undertake the thankless task of protecting the Imperial Revenue, they are occasionally called on to intervene when some outrage worse than usual takes place on the outskirts of the Settlements. Cases of this sort have of late become rather numerous, many cases of murder, of gouging out of eyes, and of mutilation having occurred in the immediate suburbs; and so complete is the terrorism that in few cases have the actual culprits been successfully traced, the country people not daring to give evidence. Under these circumstances, at the annual ratepayers' meeting in 1906, the Municipal Council were ordered to increase the force of Sikh Police to a thousand men. In a few cases where the perpetrators of these outrages have been arrested and brought before the Mixed Court, every possible means have been brought to bear to defeat the ends of justice by inadequate sentences, or by procuring that the accused should, under one pretext or other, be sent to the City Court for judgment; the almost invariable result in the latter event being that in a month or so the prisoner has been permitted to escape to renew his depredations.

It was to these disturbers of the law that, in December, 1905, as mentioned on page 757 the provincial officials made their appeal at what they alleged to be attempts to interfere with the dignity of the Lord of the Soil. As a fact of course the Municipality has shown itself all through more regardful of the Imperial interests than the Provincial authorities. It is only necessary to refer to the pages of the *Peking Gazette* within the last two years to understand the dangerous state of disorder existing in the lower Province. Unfortunately the headquarters of the Smuggling Association are in the immediate vicinity of the Foreign Settlements, and though very willingly the Municipality would prefer not being in any way forced into contact with any of the political parties of the State, with which it has no concern, the case becomes different when the lives and properties of the residents with which it is charged are endangered.

Finances

The Ordinary Revenue of the "Anglo-American" Settlement for 1907 amounted to Tls. 1,983,432, and was derived from the following sources:—

Land Tax, five-tenths of 1 per cent.	Tls. 456,330.14
General Municipal Rates, Foreign Houses, 10 per cent.	356,028.15
General Municipal Rates, Native Houses, 10 per cent.	550,082.07
Dues on Merchandise	179,357.53
Licences, principally vehicles, and opium shops	394,704.76
Rent of Municipal Properties	41,298.40
Contribution from Shanghai Gas Company	5,630.78
	Tls. 1,983,431.83

The Revenue for 1907 was the highest on record. All the headings except Wharfage Dues showed an improvement and in the aggregate exceeded the Budget estimate by Tls. 30,127, and the income for 1906 by Tls. 117,034, or approximately 6¼ per cent.

The Ordinary Expenditure for the same year was Tls. 1,611,038 and was divided among the different departments as under :—

Police Tls. 440,679.91, Jail Department Tls. 45,013.41	Tls. 485,693.32
Health Department, including Hospitals and Markets...	108,658.93
Public Works, General Tls. 96,946.51, Parks Tls. 30,091.01	528,496.03
Do. Lighting Tls. 71,541.04, Buildings Tls. 47,526.78 ...	
Do. Creeks & Drainage Tls. 56,114.27, Roads Tls. 226,276.42	
Stock and Stores...	73,926.82
Secretariat Tls. 135,233.81, Legal and General Tls. 35,446.51	170,680.32
Interest Tls. 71,245.52, Repayment of Debentures Tls. 31,600.00 ...	102,845.52
Volunteers Tls. 36,641.63, Fire Dept. Tls. 30,295.05	66,936.68
Educational Grants Tls. 32,964.54, Band Tls. 40,836.21	73,800.75
	Tls. 1,611,038.37

The surplus of ordinary income over expenditure, namely Tls. 372,393 and Tls. 250,000 raised by debentures, plus a deficit of Tls. 201,513 carried to 1908 was expended in new works, mostly roads and land for same, and new bridges.

The Ordinary Municipal Revenue for 1908 was estimated at Tls. 2,429,920 and the Ordinary Expenditure at Tls. 2,041,869; the Extraordinary Revenue including estimated surplus of Tls. 388,051 and Tls. 400,000 to be raised by debentures, at Tls. 813,051, and the Extraordinary Expenditure, including Tls. 180,000 for purchase of Land for making roads, and Tls. 201,513 deficit from 1907, at Tls. 827,493. In consequence of contemplated public works it was decided at the ratepayers meeting to raise the land tax from five-sixteenths to six-tenths of one per cent. and the general municipal rate from 10 to 12 per cent.

The Revenue of the French Concession for 1907 was Tls. 557,021. The sources from which it was derived were :—

Land Tax, five-tenths of 1 per cent.	Tls. 42,207.86
Foreign House Tax, 8 per cent.	16,655.71
Native House Tax, 12 per cent....	116,076.37
Impôts extérieurs	7,317.90
Licences, principally jinrickshaws and wheelbarrows	125,318.01
Taxes	34,316.59
Rent of Quays and Jetties and Wharfage Dues...	67,776.15
Electric Lighting Tls. 8,206.06, Water Supply Tls. 46,536.89...	54,742.95
Slaughter Houses Tls. 10,462.08, Miscellaneous Tls. 36,012.95... ...	46,476.75
On account Sale of Electric Works and Sundries	46,133.15
	Tls. 557,021.44

The Expenditure of the French Municipality in 1907 amounted to Tls. 649,648 and was divided as under:—

Secretariat (Staff and General Charges)	Tls. 33,700.68
Public Works	120,687.85
M'pal Undertakings, Lighting Tls. 2,390.93, Water Tls. 10,468.14 ...	12,859.07
Public Works Extraordinary	229,848.57
Police Department	105,634.72
Lighting Tls. 19,911.18, Water Tls. 19.233.28	39,144.46
Medical, Sanitary, Hospitals Tls. 33,151.66, Schools Tls. 8,268.06 ...	41,419.72
Fire Brigade Tls. 10,791.10, Tramways Tls. 4,231.92	15,023.02
Interest Tls. 24,828.52, Sundries Tls. 26,501.64	51,330.16
	Tls. 649,648.25

The Revenue for 1908, including the balance of Tls. 158,906 from 1907, and proceeds of sale of Land, Tls. 30,000, was estimated at Tls. 683,287, and the Expenditure including Tls. 199,735 for the budget de previsions, at Tls. 683,003.

Population

The Foreign population increased rapidly up to 1865, but declined considerably during the next ten years. The census of 1865 gave the number of foreign residents in the three Settlements as 2,757, army and navy (British) 1,851, shipping 981, a total of 5,589. In 1870 the total in the Anglo-American Settlement was 1,666; in 1876, 1,673; in 1880, 2,197; in 1885, 3,673; in 1890, 3,821; in 1895, 4,684. By the census of 26th May, 1900,

there were in both Settlements a total of 7,396 foreigners; 1,436 in the English division, 4,510 in Hongkew, 828 in Western district, Outside Roads and Pootung, and 622 in the French Settlement, an increase of 45 per cent. during the latter five years, against 23 per cent. during the previous five. In the next five years the foreign population increased nearly seventy per cent. (over 80 per cent. in adults and 37½ per cent. in children) A census (inclusive of the French Settlement) was taken on October 14th, 1905, when the total number of foreigners was 12,328; of these 6,144 were male adults 3,417 female adults, and 2,767 children (1,303 males and 1,464 females) against 3,181 males, 1,776 females, 1,817 children in 1900; 2,068 males, 1,227 females and 1,389 children in 1895. The foreign population in the middle of 1907 was, exclusive of the French Settlement, estimated at 13,700. The population in 1905 was located, in the Central district (British Settlement) 1,444, Northern 6,018, Eastern 1,891 (the two latter being the extended Hongkew or American Settlement), Western residential suburb 1,286, Outside Roads 505, Pootung and hulks 353, French Concession 662, French Outside Roads 169. The fluctuations in the foreign population have been very remarkable. Between 1870 and 1880 the number of adult males decreased, while in the next five years it increased by over fifty per cent. In the nine years, 1876 to 1885, the whole foreign population more than doubled, but in the next five years it showed an increase of only 148, of whom 144 were children. The increase has been mostly in the Hongkew district where the population is now eight times what it was in 1880, while during the same period the increase in the British Settlement has been under fifty per cent. While the foreign adult males have increased only four and a quarter times since the census of 1876 the number of women has increased over ten and of children nearly seven times. A curious fact is that of children under fifteen in the French Settlement only 26 were males while 136 were females in 1895, 52 were males and 143 females in 1900, and 47 males and 221 females in 1905. The proportion of the different nationalities in all the Settlements in 1905 was as follows, the figures at the time of the 1900 census being given within parentheses:—British, 3,872 (2,762); Japanese, 2,230 (831) a far larger rate of increase than that of any other nationality; Portuguese, 1,382 (1,013); American 1,012 (575); German, 832 (538); French, 667 (394); Russian 414 (50); Austro-Hungarian 163 (96); Italian 162 (66); Spanish 151 (113); Danish 126 (77); Norwegian 93 (45); Swedish, 81 (64); Swiss, 92 (37); Dutch 63 (44); Belgian 63 (44); Greek 39 (12); Turkish 28 (41); other Europeans 31 (11); Indians 619 (323); Malays 194 (157); and 47 other Asiatics. The Eurasians in the Settlements numbered 353, against 582 in 1900. These figures do not include the population afloat, which at the date of the last census was 2,510, against 1,253 in 1900, 1,306 in 1895, 1,009 in 1890, and 893 in 1885. Although the Chinese have no right of residence within the Foreign Settlement, and indeed were not recognised by the original Land Regulations, some twenty thousand sought refuge within the boundaries from the rebels in 1854, and when the city was besieged by the Taipings in 1860 there were, it is said, at least five hundred thousand natives within the Settlements. As they found some amenities from "squeezing" when under the protection of foreigners, and foreigners themselves being able to obtain a much higher rental for their land, and finding native house property a very profitable investment, no opposition was made to their residence. In 1870 there were in the three Settlements 75,047; in 1880, 107,812; in 1890, 168,129, in 1895, 240,995. The numbers by the last census (October, 1905) were, in the Central district 120,289; Northern district, 130,399; Eastern district, 73,609; Western district, 66,100; in Foreign hongs, houses and mills, 12,458; in villages and huts within the limits, 37,503; in shipping and boats 12,358; a total of 452,716, as compared with 345,276 in 1900. The Chinese population for the middle of 1907 was calculated at 510,000. The native population of the French Concession in 1905 was 84,792 (against 80,526 in 1900, 45,758 in 1895, and 34,722 in 1890), the boat population 4,340, and in transit 7,000. This rapid increase has occurred notwithstanding that rents have risen from thirty to sixty and in some cases even one hundred per cent., and that provisions and cost of living generally both of natives and foreigners have increased. The majority are immigrants from other provinces who followed in the wake of foreigners, attracted by the high wages paid to skilled and unskilled labour required for the many industries. The population of the native city is estimated at 183,000. This large congregation of half a million natives in the Settlements and outlying roads, eight and two-thirds square miles, is kept in admirable order by a police force of 169 Europeans, 416 Indians, and 722 natives for the north of the Yang-king-pang, being one constable for about each four and a third acres, and for 400 head of population. There are 55 European, 51 Tonkinois, and 141 Chinese police for the French Concession, or about one constable for every 400 inhabitants.

As the natives have to be tried by their own authorities, and bribery and obstruction have to be contended against, and there is a want of the facilities found elsewhere, the difficulties of organizing and efficiently working such a small force are considerable. In few places are life and property more secure. In August, 1899, the Captain Superintendent stated that twenty-four hours had passed without one defaulter being reported, an unique police experience for any city in the world of its population.

Climate

The climate of Shanghai is generally allowed to be fairly healthy. The death rate amongst the resident foreign population during the past two decades has ranged from 24.6 per thousand (in 1891) to 11.2 per thousand (in 1905). The rate including non-residents was considerably higher; it reached 34.6 per thousand in 1902, which, however, was exceptional. The number of deaths of foreign residents, including non-Chinese Asiatics, was 245, and of non-residents 83 in 1907. Partial outbreaks of cholera have occurred at intervals, but the larger proportion of the cases were among the ships in harbour. The highest recorded number of deaths from this cause among foreigners was 32 in 1890. Of these, 11 were amongst residents. In the years 1892 to 1894 and 1897 to 1901 inclusive there were no deaths from cholera among foreign residents, only one case in 1904, none in 1905, four in 1906, and 18 in 1907. The highest number of deaths of foreigners from small-pox was 21 in 1907. There were no deaths of foreigners from this cause in 1900, three in 1902, seven in 1903, eleven in 1904, fourteen in 1905 and none in 1906. In winter, cases of small-pox and typhoid are frequent among the natives. Amongst the shore population the death rate was 12.1 per thousand in 1906 of which 1.5 per thousand were from zymotic causes, against a rate of 2.19 per thousand from these diseases in England. The rate in 1907 was 17.9. This death-rate is hardly comparable with that of previous years, 73 deaths among Japanese being reported as against 13 in the previous year. These rates compare favourably with those of large towns in Europe and America. The Health Officer in a late Report says that "out of the seventy-five deaths registered there were but nine which can in any sense be termed climatic." There were reported 10,217 deaths amongst the natives in the "Anglo-American Settlement" in 1907 (against 10,801 in 1902, 7,380 in 1904 and 6,413 in 1905 and 5,689 in 1906), which makes the rate 20.0 per thousand (against 30.9 in 1902, 21.2 in 1903, 19.2 in 1904 and 14.2 in 1905 and 11.9 in 1906). Small-pox, which in 1901 claimed only 31 victims, was the cause of 434 deaths in 1902, 241 in 1903, 759 in 1904, 246 in 1905, 29 in 1906, and 863 in 1907; cholera responsible for 1,500 deaths in 1902, and 162 in 1903, was entirely absent in 1904 and 1905, but reappeared towards the close of 1906 and was the cause of 193 deaths among the Chinese in that year and of 655 in 1907; scarlet fever for 1,500 in 1902, only 2 in 1903, and none in 1904 or 1905, and only 50 deaths in 1906; and tuberculosis for 2,000 in 1902, 1,978 in 1903, 1,872 in 1904, 1,414 in 1905, 1,000 in 1906 and 960 in 1907. The thermometer ranges from 25 deg. to 103 deg. Fahrenheit, the mean of eight years having been 59.1 deg., the average being 41.0, 65.1, 77.8 and 52.5 for for first, second, third and fourth quarters respectively. Shanghai approaches nearest to Rome in mean temperature, while the winter temperature of London and Shanghai are almost identical. The mean daily range averages 15.60, being from 13.3° during the first to 16.6° during the second quarter. In October and November there is generally dry, clear, and delightful weather, equal to that found in any part of the world; but when the winter has fairly set in the north-east winds are extremely cold and biting. On January 17th, 1878, the river was frozen over at Woosung. The heat during July and August is sometimes excessive, but generally lasts only a few days at a time. In late years very severe gales have become more frequent. The mean of the barometer is from 29.76 in the third to 30.26 inches in the first quarter. The annual average of rainy days in Shanghai during eight years was 124; 55 wet days occurred in winter, and 69 in summer; the annual rainfall averages 43.46 inches, 13.77 in winter and 29.68 in summer; the heaviest shower was on the 24th October, 1875, when 7 inches fell in 3½ hours. The mean degree of humidity is from 77 in the winter to 80 in the summer months.

Description

The streets of the British and French Settlements all run north and south and east and west, mostly for the whole length of both, crossing each other at right angles. They were when first laid out twenty-two feet wide, but have since at very great expense been mostly made much wider. Under the new Regulations power to compel the sale of land required for public purposes has been secured. Notwithstanding the soft nature of the soil the roads are kept in remarkably good order,

at least the main thoroughfares. In consequence of the introduction of trams the whole track of the Maloo, one mile in length has been laid with Jarrah hardwood blocks and the section of Nanking Road, between Kiangse Road and the Bund has been so paved in its entire width. The Municipal Council now leases a stone quarry at Pingchiao, in Chekiang, about 150 miles south-west of Shanghai, from which they obtained 40,929 tons of good stone, and 5,927 tons of rotten stone and decomposed sand and stone for road-making in 1907. Owing to the nature of the ground, expensive piling or concrete foundations are necessary before any building over one story in height can be erected, and all stone has to be brought from a long distance. The Soochow Creek, between the British Settlement and Hongkew, is now crossed by seven bridges, six of which are adapted for carriage traffic, and the French concession is connected with the other settlement by eight bridges crossing the Yangking-pang. Six new bridges were erected in 1901 to connect the extended settlements. A new steel bridge over the mouth of the Soochow Creek is now under construction to replace the wooden "Garden Bridge" erected in 1873. It is to have two equal spans of 171′ 2¼″, the width is to be 60 feet with a carriage way of 36 feet 9 inches; the gradient of the approaches will be 1 in 30; the headway above high water from 6′ 6″ to 11′. It has been proposed to culvert and fill in the Creek between the General and French Settlements and to make a broad throughfare along its line, but the scheme is in abeyance. There are several good driving roads extending into the country, two leading to Sicawei, a distance of about six miles, and one to Jessfield by the banks of the Soochow Creek, for five miles with an extension measuring some thirteen miles to the extreme limits of the Shanghai *Hsein* district. A scheme for the construction of a road from Sicawei to the hills, eighteen miles, has been sanctioned, and marked out, but owing to official obstruction it has not yet been commenced. Another broad thoroughfare, Yangtzepoo Road, runs by the side of the river for five miles, which it is intended ultimately to extend to Woosung. The termini of Jessfield Road and Yangtzepoo Road now mark the limits in their separate directions of the Foreign settlement. The land for a new road from Sicawei to Jessfield was acquired in 1905. Several other roads have been proposed, but although foreigners are prepared to pay high prices for the land, the opposition of the officials has hitherto prevented their construction. Now, however, by the granting of the extension of the Settlements the Municipal Council has the right to build and police roads in certain adjacent districts. At the time the Taipings approached Shanghai, some roads for the passage of artillery were made by the British military authorities at the expense of the Chinese Government, one of them extending for seventeen miles into the country; but, excepting those close to the settlement, they have now been turned into ploughed fields. The foreshore in front of the settlement has been reclaimed, raised, turfed, and planted with shrubs, and forms a delightful and spacious promenade. The trees planted some years ago having now attained a good height, and several more imposing buildings having been completed, the English and French Bunds form as magnificent a boulevard as any in the East.

Many foreign houses, some with several *mow* of garden ground, have been, and more are still being, erected near the outside roads, especially on the Bubbling Well, Sicawei, and Sinza Roads, which are the main outlets from the settlement, and from which most of the other roads branch off. These roads are planted with trees on both sides, forming fine avenues of about five miles in length. A small but well laid-out and admirably kept Public Garden was formed about 1868 on land recovered from the river in front of the British Consulate. It has been considerably extended in area by reclaiming the foreshore, and a further extension of five and a half *mow* by diverting the Soochow Creek was completed in 1905. A general Public Garden, intended for Chinese, eight *mow* in extent, by the bank of the Soochow Creek, was opened in December, 1890. A Park measuring 364 ft. by 216 ft. is laid out in Hongkew. The Public Recreation Ground has also been thoroughly drained, turfed and laid out, in spaces not devoted to sport, with flower-beds.

Immense sums have been wasted in various attempts to drain the settlements, principally from the want of skilled direction; but the great difficulties in this matter, arising from the low lying and level nature of the ground, have now been fairly overcome, though very much work of this nature has still to be undertaken in the recently acquired area. The settlements are well provided with telephonic fire alarms. The desire of the Municipal Councils to keep the monopoly in their own hands retarded for many years the inauguration of water works, but a public company is now established, which furnishes a continuous supply of filtered water at moderate rates, and so successful has it been that the capital was doubled last year. A separate

system of waterworks for the French Concession is being inaugurated, and Chinese waterworks, to supply the native city, were completed in September, 1899. The electric light was introduced in 1882, and arc lamps are erected on all the principal thoroughfares and wharves. In 1893 the Municipality purchased the property and business of the Electric Company, but the administration of the Electric Light Department has not given entire satisfaction. The French Municipality has an excellent electric light service, and the native Bund is lighted by a Chinese Electric Light Company.

Shanghai can boast of several fine buildings of various and varied styles of architecture. The first English church, built in 1847, did not long exist, for in 1850 the roof fell in. It was however patched up, and continued in use till 1862, when it gave way to a building professedly only temporary. On the 16th May, 1866, accordingly the foundation stone was laid of a new building which was opened for public worship in August, 1869. Although at the time considered extravagantly large, the congregation has already outgrown the accommodation. It possesses a fine organ, and a full and highly trained choir. It is Gothic of the thirteenth century, according to the practice of the day, 152 feet long, 58½ feet wide, and 54 feet from the floor to the apex of the nave. The structure was not completed, however, until 1892, when the spire was erected, the cross being placed on the top on the 4th October of that year. It attains a total height of 160 feet and, like the body of the edifice, is built of red brick, with stone dressings. There is a Roman Catholic Church in the French Concession called St. Joseph's, built in 1862, and another in Hongkew known as the Church of the Sacred Heart. There are also the Union Church on the Soochow Creek, a church with spire and bells in Yunnan Road belonging to the American Methodist Episcopal Mission, a chapel belonging to the London Mission, and two to the American Episcopalians, and recently erected in the Broadway, Hongkew, the church of St. Andrew, which besides serving as a Seamen's church, acts also as a chapel of ease to the Anglican Cathedral, besides several mission chapels for natives. The Jesuit Fathers have an extensive mission establishment and orphanages at Sicawei, where a mission has existed for over a hundred years. The present church was built in 1851. To this mission is attached a museum of natural history, etc., and an astronomical and meteorological observatory. In connection with the latter there is a time-ball on the French Bund, and the Fathers hope to introduce Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy between Sicawei, Shanghai, and Woosung for signalling purposes. Under the direction of this institution, a complete system of meteorological observations, embracing the whole of the China Seas, is carried out. The Shanghai Club occupies a large and elaborate building at one end of the English Bund. It cost £42,000 and at that is said to have ruined three contractors. It was opened in 1864 and has passed through a varied and peculiar, history. It has long been found too small for its membership and the erection of a new Club House on the same site has been decided on. On the 22nd October, 1904, by Prince Adelbert of Prussia, was laid the foundation of a new German Club to replace the old Club Concordia. The new building, is a large edifice, with some pretension to architectural display in German Renaissance style. The present buildings of the British Consulate and Supreme Court, at the other end of the Bund, were opened in 1873. Near to them is a fine Masonic Hall recently partially rebuilt. Amongst the other conspicuous buildings may be mentioned those occupied by the Russo-Chinese Bank, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, a new building for the Eastern Extension and Great Northern Telegraph Companies, the new "Palace" Hotel, and several blocks of mercantile offices regarding which it is understood that the Municipality has interdicted the excessive height lately become fashionable in America. The Lyceum Theatre, situate in Museum Road, is a fair building seating 700 persons, opened in January, 1874, and extensively altered and improved during 1901 and again in 1906. A new Custom-house was completed in 1893 on the site of the old building on the Bund. It is in the Tudor style, of red brick with facings of green Ningpo stone, and has high pitched roofs covered with red French tiles. The buildings have a frontage on the Bund of 135 feet, and on the Hankow Road of 155 feet. In the centre of the main building a clock tower, supplied with a four-faced clock striking the Westminster chimes, rises to a height of 110 feet, and divides the structure into two wings. The late Mr. John Chambers was the architect, and the new building adds an imposing feature to the Bund. Another fine building is the Central Police Station in Foochow Road, large and spacious, of red brick with stone dressings, but lacking frontage and surrounding space to set it off to full advantage. The new Town Hall and Public Markets were completed in 1899, and form the first block of buildings erected

by public funds for public use. They occupy a prominent site, which is bounded by four roads; the principal front being upon the Nanking Road, after the Bund the main thoroughfare of the Settlement. The plan divides the block into two portions, the moiety facing Nanking Road being for use by the European community as a Town Hall and Market and the portion in rear as a Chinese Market. This latter is an airy open building 156 feet by 140 feet, two stories high, constructed entirely of iron and steel with concrete floors and a roof glazed in such a manner as to admit the north light only. A four-way staircase connects the two floors and is surmounted by an octagonal dome 40 feet diameter. The front building is of red brick with stone dressings. The lower floor consists of the European market 156 feet by 80 feet, and an arcade 156 feet by 45 feet employed for the same purpose. A special and striking feature of the building is the handsome staircase entered from Nanking Road and leading to the Town Hall on the first floor. The walls and arches of this staircase are finished in clean red brickwork with stone dressings, the steps being of concrete with stone handrails and ballusters, and encaustic tile floors to halls and landings. The Town Hall is also used by the Shanghai Volunteers for Drill purposes. It presents an imposing appearance, being 156 feet long, 80 wide, and 26 feet high, to the tie-beams of the roof, a massively timbered gallery crossing one end. The floor is of teak laid on steel joists and concrete. The windows are of cathedral glass and the joinery and dado in this room are of polished teak. It is heated by large stoves, and special attention has been given to the ventilation. Adjoining this Hall are other large rooms used for public meetings, a Volunteers' Club and other purposes. The buildings are lighted throughout by incandescent electric lights, the Town Hall having six 300 candle power incandescent lamps besides the numerous side lights. The whole of the buildings form an effective group, although the narrowness of the streets on the East and West sides considerably detracts from the possibility of obtaining a good view of the block. They took about eighteen months to erect and were built from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. C. Mayne, C.E., the Municipal Engineer, and Mr. F. M. Gratton, F.R.I.B.A., of the firm of Morrison and Gratton of Shanghai, as joint architects and engineers. A New Mixed Court was completed in 1899. A monument to the memory of Mr. A. R. Margary, of the British Consular service, who was murdered by Chinese in Yunnan, was unveiled in June, 1880, and a statue of the late Sir Harry Parkes, British Minister to Peking, was erected in 1890. A bronze monument in memory of the heroic death of the crew of the German gunboat *Iltis*, lost in a typhoon off the coast of Shantung on 25th July, 1896, was erected on the Bund, at the end of the Peking road, in November, 1898. The principal buildings on the French Concession are the Municipal Hall and the Consulate. A bronze statue of Admiral Protet, who was killed when directing an attack on Nan-yao on 17th May, 1862, stands in front of the Municipal Hall. The Public Markets of the French Concession are large and well built and are perfect as regards sanitary arrangements.

The Council of the French Settlements voted in 1902 the amount of 90,000 Taels for the building of a street tramway-line from the Place de l'Est *via* the French Bund and the Rue de Consulat to the French Camp, but not a rail has yet been laid. The tramway scheme in the International Settlement is now in a more advanced state. A contract was entered into with a British firm early in 1903, but owing to general financial depression the firm asked for an extension of time which the Council refused to grant and the company thereupon abandoned the concession. A contract having been entered into with another British firm, the permanent way is now completed and the line opened for traffic.

Institutions

Among the institutions of the place may be mentioned the Volunteer Defence Force, composed of members of all Nationalities, under the command of Lt. Col. W. M. Watson (West Riding Regiment) with Major Brodie A. Clarke as second in command. It consists of Staff 11, Light Horse 55, Mounted Infantry 15, Artillery 49, Maxim Company 69, "A" Company 127, "B" Company 82, German Company 59, Customs Company 65, Japanese Company 62, American Company 50, Portuguese Company 91, Chinese Company 81, Ambulance Section 12, Signallers 13, Reserve Company 87, German Reserve 51, Mounted Scouts 26, 12-Bore Company 42, total 56 officers and 991 non-commissioned officers and men, and eight retired officers. These numbers are exclusive of the Medical Staff and the Band. Originally formed in 1861 the Volunteer Force gradually went to decay, until the fear of attack after the Massacre at Tientsin in 1870 caused its revival with considerable vigour. It again dwindled in numbers, but the last re-organisation under the late Major Holliday proved successful and in 1900, during

the China crisis, the membership of 300 was more than trebled and included an American and Naval Companies, since disbanded. The annual inspection was made in April, 1907, by Major-General Broadwood, C.B., Commander of the Hongkong Garrison, and the Corps was awarded high praise. The infantry is armed with the Lee-Metford rifle. A separate Company of Volunteers, under the order of the French Consul-General, was formed in May, 1897. The Fire Brigade consists of 71 Foreign volunteers with a paid departmental Engineer, and Native assistants, and is composed of four Fire Engine and one Hook and Ladder Companies, a spare fire engine and fire float. It attended 149 fires in 1907. It is pronounced to be one of the most efficient volunteer brigades in the world. Owing to the increased numbers of fires an independent brigade for the French Settlement was formed in April, 1908. There is now a Public Health Laboratory at which bacteriological investigations and chemical analyses are carried out, vaccine lymph prepared, and the Pasteur treatment of rabies undertaken. The Settlements are well provided with hospitals. In addition to the large General Hospital, recently rebuilt and forming a four-storied block on the northern bank of the Soochow Creek, there is the Victoria Nursing Home, presented by the community as a Jubilee Memorial, with 25 beds and an efficient English nursing staff available for outside attendance, and a large isolation hospital for infectious cases, native and foreign, all these being directly under Municipal control. A bungalow to be used as a sanatorium in connection with the Nursing Home was purchased in 1907. There are likewise several private institutions under the control of the various missionary bodies. The other public institutions may be enumerated as, a Subscription Library containing about 25,000 volumes, a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, with the nucleus of a Museum, a Masonic Club, a Sailors' Home, a Polytechnic Institution for Chinese, a Seamen's Library and Museum, a Wind Instrument Band of eight European and thirty-five Manila men, paid by the Municipality, which gives concerts in the Public Gardens every day during the summer months, a Race Club, possessing a course of a mile and a quarter, and which holds race meetings in May and November, a Country Club on the Bubbling Well Road, Parsee, Portuguese, and Customs Clubs, also Pony Paper Hunt, Cricket, Rifle, Yacht, Baseball, Racquet, Golf, Skating, Football, Swimming and various other Clubs, Philharmonic and Choral Societies, English and French Amateur Dramatic Societies, and other institutions for amusement and recreation. There are sixteen Masonic bodies, with over 500 members. In 1876 a District Grand Lodge for North China was constituted under the Grand Lodge of England; and in 1902 the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts also erected a China Province with a District Grand Lodge under a District Deputy Grand Master, both having their headquarters in Shanghai.

Industries

There are five Docks at Shanghai. The one at Tungkadoo, opposite the city, has a length of 380 feet over all, with a depth at spring tides of 21 feet; the Old Dock at Hongkew is 400 feet long and 18 feet deep at springs; the New Dock at Pootung, at the lower end of the harbour, measures 450 feet on the blocks, 50 feet wide at bottom, and 134 at top, is 80 feet wide at entrance between pierheads, with a depth at high water springs of 22 feet; the works connected with this dock cover an area of 16 acres; the Cosmopolitan Dock, on the Pootung side about a mile below harbour limits, is 560 feet long on blocks, and 82 feet wide at entrance. The International Dock is a new and larger dock. All steamers and most sailing vessels now discharge and load at the various public and private wharves. The premises of the Associated Wharf Companies have a frontage of about three-quarters of a mile. The Chinese Government has an Arsenal, Dock, and Shipbuilding establishment at Kaoch'ang Miao, a short distance above the native city. It commenced as a small rifle factory in 1867. The Great Northern Telegraph Company's cable was laid to Shanghai in 1871, and that of the Eastern Extension Company in 1884, and in 1906 was opened a German cable line connecting Shanghai with the American Trans-Pacific line at Manila: there being now three distinct lines of communication with Europe. An overland line to Tientsin was opened in December, 1881, subsequently extended to Peking, and in 1894 connected with the Russian land lines through Siberia to Europe. There is also a line west to Kashgar and south as far as Laokay on the Yunnan border, there connecting with the French Tonkin lines and to Bhamo, connecting with the Burmah line. During the operations in 1900, the Allied Powers found it necessary to be independent of the Chinese landlines, and submarine cables were laid connecting Shanghai with Kiao-chow, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, and Port Arthur. A railway constructed by a foreign company was opened to Woosung in June, 1876, but after running for sixteen months it was purchased and taken up by the Chinese Authorities. During the short time it was running the passenger traffic alone covered the working expenses,

leaving sufficient profit to pay a small dividend. Towards the close of 1895 consent was given by the Throne for the construction by the provincial authorities of a line of railway from Shanghai to Soochow, a distance of about eighty miles. This is now in course of construction, the portion between Shanghai and Woosung having been opened to traffic on 1st September 1898. On 9th October, 1904, the control of the line was taken over by the Chinese Imperial Railway Administration and vested in the Board of Commissioners of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. The Shanghai terminus is too far from the Settlement to permit of the lines being of any use in handling cargo from Wosung. The line is to be extended to Chinkiang and Nanking. In April, 1904, the first sod of the Shanghai-Nanking line was cut by H. E. Sheng Kung Pao, as Director General of Railways. On November 18th, 1905, a section of twelve miles to Nanziang was opened to traffic and extended to Soochow in 1906. Considerable progress has since been made in the construction of the Soochow-Chinkiang section, where a great deal of tunnelling is required. There are several locally owned lines of steamers running on the coast and the river Yangtsze. Many manufactories under both native and foreign auspices have sprung up of late years, and would have done so in large numbers long ago, had it not been that the native authorities offered strong opposition to any manufactures under the control of foreigners and tried to strangle the importation of foreign machinery. Although the right under the Treaty to import machinery is quite clear, the British Government hesitated to enforce it; but the Japanese, in the Treaty of 1895 which closed the war, obtained the insertion of a clause specially authorising its importation. The consequence was that five cotton spinning and weaving companies were floated, the Ewo under the auspices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., the International under those of the American Trading Company, the Laou Kung Mow under the management of Messrs. Ilbert & Co., the Soey Chee by Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., and Yah Loong by Messrs. Fearon, Daniel & Co., of from 40,000 to 60,000 spindles each. With the number of mills working and others in course of construction, the place is rapidly assuming the appearance of a thriving district in Lancashire. At the present time there are nine Cotton Mills in operation, with about 167,000 spindles, and four Chinese-owned, with about 146,000 spindles. It is probable, however, that not more than an average of 60 to 70 per cent of the foreign-owned spindles are at work at one time, taking slack and busy periods together. The mills, however, have not proved so profitable as was expected owing to difficulties connected with the supply of the native raw material and the increased cost of labour. In consequence of this Messrs. Fearon, Daniell & Co's. Yah Loong Mill was closed and the machinery sold by public auction in December, 1901. Recently the mills have been showing more favourable results and handsome profits were realized by all the foreign owned ones in 1906. Approaching Shanghai from Woosung the extensive mills of the Shanghai Cotton Cloth Administration (a native-owned business) meet the eye; the old premises were destroyed by fire in 1893, and the present buildings were completed in 1895. These mills were the first erected in Shanghai, and the late ex-viceroy, Li Hung-chang, had a considerable interest in them. Above these on the river side are the Laou Kung Mow, Ewo, and Soey Chee mills referred to above; while on the opposite or Pootung shore stands the large and busy mill of the International Cotton Manufacturing Co. There are also a number of ginning factories, foreign and native owned. Much of this cleaned cotton is exported to Japan. Of Silk Filatures Shanghai has 25, with a total of 8,000 basins, of which five are foreign managed. The export in 1895 was 6,276 bales of one picul (133⅓ lbs. each); in 1905 it was 12,791, but in intervening years the export was considerably larger; in 1900, for instance, the export was 14,738 piculs. One only of these Filatures is the property of a private firm; the others being owned by Foreign or Chinese Companies. These Filatures, which give employment to 20,000 Natives, are scattered over the Hongkew and the Sinza districts, with the exception of a large one of 300 basins at Jessfield—the Hing Chong Filature. Of other industries we may note Hydraulic Packing Factories, foreign and native owned Paper Mills, two Chinese-owned Match Factories, turning out between them some 80 cases, containing each 100 gross of boxes per day. There are also large foreign Flour Mills (for grinding native wheat, which it is said makes excellent flour), two Kerosene Tank Oil and Tinning establishments and works, and various other industries which are fast increasing in number.

No notice of the important place taken by Shanghai in the industrial progress of the East would be complete without a refernce of the large engineering and shipbuilding establishments which now form a conspicuous feature in the business of the place. Already in the early fifties, Mr. William Muirhead, an engineer officer in the service of the P. and O., had conceived the idea of starting a

repairing shop. With the exception of the P. & O. S. N. Co, which then ran a fortnightly mail service from Hongkong, there was no regular line of steamers trading with the port, and the visits of coasting steamers were few and far between. Still, as the northern terminal port in China, occasional jobs came in. After the opening of Tientsin and the northern ports, and more especially after the opening of Japan, the business commenced to increase, and room was found for another small establishment to begin, Messrs. Nicolson and Boyd. Towards the end of the sixties Mr. Muirhead retired owing to failing health, and his business passed over to his former competitors. Meantime as a number of sailing ships then entered the port, many of which came from the United States, two enterprising American shipwrights, S. C. Farnham and C. P. Blethen had started, in connection with the "Old Dock," a general shipbuilding and repairing establishment under the style of S. C. Farnham & Co., and this from small beginnings rapidly grew in importance. The opening of the Suez Canal enormously increased the number of steamers visiting the port, and the Japanese daimios of the old regîme were seized with a general desire to become steamer owners, so that the trade got a considerable fillip, and in the way of docking and repairs a large amount of local business commenced to spring up, and competition finally became strong. About 1890 both the old partners in S. C. Farnham and Co. having died, their successors conceived the idea of converting the old business into a limited liability company, and this was finally accomplished in 1893. In 1892 another limited liability company, the Shanghai Engineering and Dock Company entered the field, and commenced to build a larger and more commodious dock than had up to that time existed in the place. They had, however, under-estimated the cost, and the new dock having met with a mishap, the Company found itself in financial straits. Overtures were made, with the result that the two concerns amalgamated. Finding themselves now in possession of nearly all the docking facilities of the port, the idea of combining all in one large concern presented itself and negotiations were commenced with Nicolson and Boyd, the partners of which, finding that they would now have increasing difficulty in carrying on in face of the superior advantages possessed by their competitors, consented to an amalgamation; and the style of the new combination was changed to S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Company, Limited, with a nominal capital of upwards of five and a half million taels. Practically the new firm had the complete command of the market, possessing all the dry docks, and all the machine shops of any size. The capital, it was generally considered, was too large; at all events it seems to have tempted to over-speculation, and, as not infrequently happens in similar cases, there was found a disposition on the part of the business to go elsewhere. This led to more or less complaint on the part of the shareholders. Outsiders soon commenced to find openings for competition, and the result has been the winding up of the old company, and the formation of a new one in 1906, under the title of the "Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Limited." By another company the dock owned by the Chinese Government at the Arsenal at Kao-ch'ang Miao has been acquired under competent European management, and forms a formidable competitor; while one or two private firms have started to undertake shipbuilding and engineering on a large scale, and with well equipped works. From the well appointed yards of the Dock and Engineering Co. several steamers, both river and sea-going, have of late years been turned out, up to a tonnage of fifteen hundred to two thousand, with engines complete, which in their general style are fully equal to European-built vessels, and on account of saving the heavy expenses of steaming out, have proved satisfactory to their owners, so that steel and iron shipbuilding may be considered as one of the regular industries of the port. Shanghai bids fair to soon outrival Bombay as the largest manufacturing centre in Asia.

The "Astor House" in Hongkew, the "Palace" formerly known as the "Central" in the British, and the "Hôtel des Colonies" in the French Concession, besides many second-class houses, give hotel accommodation equal to that of any port in the East. There are five daily newspapers: the *North China Daily News*, *The Shanghai Times*, and *L'Echo de Chine*, morning; the *Shanghai Mercury* and the *China Gazette*, evening; and the weeklies include the *North China Herald*, *Celestial Empire*, *Ostasiatische Lloyd*, *The Union*, *Sport and Gossip*. There are upwards of a dozen native daily papers, the leading ones being the *Shun-pao*, the *Hu-pao*, the *Sin-wan-pao*, the *Shi Po*, and the *Universal Gazette*, the latter representing the Reform movement. These are sold at the prices of ten and eight cash, equal to about a farthing. Some of them have a circulation of 10,000 per day. In one matter, that of postal accommodation, Shanghai is over-supplied, much to the disadvantage of the resident community, there being British, French, American, Japanese, German, Russian, and Imperial Chinese Post Offices. The latter was organized by, and

is at present being conducted under, the auspices of the Maritime Customs. The former Municipal Local Post was in 1898 incorporated with it. It undertakes the transmission of small sums of money and accepts the registration of letters. It will probably be some years before the difficulties inevitable in a country like China are overcome, and foreigners are, justly or unjustly, doubtful as to the inviolability of their correspondence. It is understood that China will apply for admission to the Postal Union. Shanghai was made a port of Registry for British ships in 1874. All foreign hongs and even private houses have to give themselves fancy Chinese names, by which only they are known to the natives. The system is, however, found to have its conveniences. No less than 8,204 jinrickshas, 7,386 passenger and cargo wheelbarrows, 812 ponies, and 642 horse carriages ply for hire in the settlements, besides large numbers outside. Of private vehicles there were licensed in 1907, 5,625 rickshaws, 993 carriages, 96 motor cars, and 1,239 ponies. The water conveyances licensed numbered 77 foreign cargo boats, 761 native cargo boats, 66 ferry and passenger boats, 1,500 other boats, 189 sampans, and 110 steam launches. There are 12 foreign and 22 native theatres registered within the Anglo-American Settlement.

The currency of Shanghai is the tael weight—equal to 579.84 grains troy, of fineness 0.916, but reckoned at 98. That is to say that an actual weight of 98 taels is counted as 100. The Shanghai tael thus contains, or should contain, 520.43 gr. troy of pure silver, but varies owing to the crude methods of assay. This is however the mean. The silver known as "sycee" is cast into "shoes" of fifty taels, more or less. The foreign banks issue notes of the value of one dollar and upwards for both taels and dollars. Smaller transactions are conducted in clean Mexican dollars, or equivalent dollars from the various provincial mints, smaller subsidiary provincial silver coins and copper cash. There are eight foreign and numerous native banks in the settlement. In 1896 the Imperial Chinese Bank, under Chinese and European management, was opened by Imperial Decree.

Trade and Commerce

Shanghai is the great emporium for the trade of the Yangtsze and Northern and Corean ports, and to some extent for Japan. The total import and export trade of 1868 amounted to sixty-five million taels. It steadily increased each year until 1881, when it reached Hk. Tls. 141,921,357, but afterwards showed a great decline, the total for 1884 having been twenty per cent. less than that of 1881. There was however, a rapid recovery up to 1905; the total trade in foreign bottoms, import and export, for the last nine years, as given by the Customs Statistical Department, being :—

1899...	Hk. Tls.	306,701,390	at Ex.	1.53	Mex.	$469,253,127	at Ex.	3s.	0½d.,	£46,164,949
1890...	„	243,606,777	„	1.55	„	$377,590,504	„	3s.	1¼d.,	£37,809,802
1901...	„	298,454,780	„	1.52	„	$453,651,266	„	2s.	11$\frac{9}{16}$d.,	£44,224,159
1902...	„	346,122,864	„	1.51	„	$522,645,525	„	2s.	7⅕d.,	£44,990,972
1903...	„	351,200,609	„	1.54	„	$541,348,938	„	2s.	7⅔d.,	£46,338,969
1904...	„	405,064,260	„	1.55	„	$627,849,603	„	2s.	10⅔d.,	£58,059,210
1905...	„	443,954,262	„	1.55	„	$688,129,106	„	3s.	0$\frac{5}{10}$d.,	£66,778,120
1906...	„	421,956,496	„	1.54	„	$649,813,033	„	3s.	3½d.,	£69,447,006
1907...	„	392,731,600	„	1.51	„	$593,024,716	„	3s.	3d.,	£63,818,685

The following tables show the export of Tea and Silk for seven years:—

	Tea—Black	Brick	Green		Silk	Wild	Waste	Cocoons
1901...piculs	178,075	168,877	192,277	1901...	71,358	14,115	36,668	4,823
1902... „	185,255	101,643	250,560	1902...	63,370	10,819	39,515	9,493
1903... „	231,025	181,832	294,861	1903...	38,162	15,945	45,692	15,633
1904... „	182,810	137,532	243,341	1904...	54,135	27,276	35,626	6,958
1905... „	104,323	98,389	259,077	1905...	45,766	19,201	55,570	9,247
1906... „	175,803	269,485	223,837	1906...	50,520	18,865	49,708	8,443
1907... „	197,824	311,138	279,031	1907...	54,031	16,952	71,438	8,850

The Import trade in Foreign Goods for 1907 was as follows:—

From Foreign Countries and Hongkong	Hk. Tls. 192,765,079
From Chinese Ports	1,703,068
	Hk. Tls. 194,468,147

The following were the values of the principal classes of Foreign Goods imported during that year :—

Cotton Goods. Tls.	51,789,430	Matches ... Tls.	759,283	Umbrellas ... Tls.	522,45
Cotton Yarn ...	34,237,922	Gunny&StrawBgs.	685,539	Lamps & Lampware	383,440
Opium	15,635,725	Soap...	986,090	Sandalwood... ...	378,752
Metals	9,620,221	Glass and G'ware	844,067	Needles	377,76
Sugar	9,830,141	Clocks & Watches	654,088	Haberdashery, &c.	315,914
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.	3,859,302	Seaweed	823,232	Telegraph Material	283,186
Coal	4,512,240	Flour	4,751,192	Soda	421,178
Kerosene Oil ...	7,487,031	Enamelled Ironware	620,234	Preserved fruits, &c.	133,271
Dyes and Colours	4,933,523	Candles	488,197	Pearls	223,334
Woollen Goods ...	3,022,428	Birds' Nests ...	451,428	Pepper	367,277
Machinery	1,713,448	Household Stores...	387,489	Electric Materials&c.	473,374
Timber	2,817,924	Cement	575,786	Condensed Milk...	183,568
Piece Goods ...	1,852,822	Leather & L. Goods	253,957	Braid	327,576
Paper	1,463,524	Beche de Mer ...	667,961	Cotton-Raw ...	851,049
Wine, Beer, Spirits	831,485	Hardware	541,702	Sundries... ...	20,036,388
Railway Plant ...	1,700,026	Silk & Ribbons...	332,183		
				Total Hk. Tls.	194,468,147

Of the total an amount to the value of Haikwan Tls. 148,139,165 was re-exported, namely, to Foreign Countries and Hongkong Hk. Tls. 10,314,115, and to Chinese Ports (chiefly to Northern and Yangtsze Ports) Hk. Tls. 137,825,050, leaving for local consumption a stock to the value of Hk. Tls. 46,328,982.

Imports to the value of Tls. 1,627,395 were sent to the Interior under Transit Passes.

Native Produce to the value of Hk. Tls. 124,525,907 was imported from Chinese Ports, almost all of which was re-exported, namely, to Chinese Ports Tls. 25,573,978 and to Foreign Countries and Hongkong Tls. 81,960,218, the net native imports amounting to Hk Tls. 16,991,711.

The total values of Exports and Re-exports of Native Produce to Foreign Countries, Hongkong and Chinese ports in 1907 were :—

Silk ... ...Tls.	42,398,130	Oils (Vegetable) ...	3,926,982	Eggs (Fresh & Salt'd)	651,663
Tea	18,614,447	Opium	2,244,550	Eggs (Albumen and Yolk) ...	661,841
Cotton, Raw ...	17,002,785	Flour	2,033,401	Musk	786,421
Silk Manufactures	11,900,272	Hemp	2,104,025	Feathers... ...	679,194
Cloth (Nankeens)	2,689,860	Bristles	2,352,666	Bran	285,828
Beans & Beancake	4,575,230	Tobacco	1,714,506	Sundries... ...	13,717,215
Furs and Fur Rugs	7,938,013	Medicines	1,578,512	Chinaware... ...	316,270
Seeds & Seed Cake	5,284,356	Books (Printed)	1,473,490	Hair...	447,855
Cotton Gds. & Yarn	5,114,991	Sugar	1,297,509	Jute	143,537
Hides	6,217,333	Grass Cloth ...	928,418	Lard	224,580
Wool	3,999,149	Fans...	302,650	Lily flowers ...	497,835
Straw Braid ...	5,980,049	Nutgalls ...	884,385	Wax	459,451
Rice...	1,240,971	Pottery & E'ware	736,964		
Rice (Tribute) ...	2,262,638	Wheat	597,117		
Rice (Duty Free)	186,042	Tallow	1,816,335	Total Hk. Tls.	181,271,742
Paper ... Tls.	2,541,997	Fungus ... ... Tls.	462,279		

The goods for export brought down under Transit Passes amounted to Tls. 5,973,049. This was an increase of Tls. 1,412,278 as compared with that of 1906.

The total carrying trade, entrances and clearances for the year 1907 was divided amongst the different flags as under:—

	Steamers	Tonnage	Sailing	Tonnage	Total	Tonnage		Duties
British...	3,829	6,830,559	35	17,841	3,864	6,848,400	Tls.	6,204,165
Japanese... ...	3,647	2,857,988	9,056	244,082	12,703	3,102,070	„	1,453,175
German	920	1,704,630	11	3,993	931	1,708,623	„	1,043,329
American ...	152	820,448	—	—	152	820,448	„	139,586
French...	806	1,221,674	940	25,549	1,746	1 247,223	„	372,797
N'wegian & S'dish	329	344,267		—	329	344,267	„	113,189
Danish & Dutch	102	172,673	3	212	105	172,885	„	123,059
Russian	96	184,853	—	—	96	184,853	„	24,392
Austrian... ...	50	197,564	—	—	50	197,564	„	166,846
Korean...	9	6,513	—	—	9	6,513	„	1,114
Chinese	5,994	2,140,971	26,723	765,900	32,717	2,906,871	„	894,046
Belgium	2	5,806	—	—	2	5,806	„	—
Opium		...	...	...	...	...	„	471,756
Totals	15,936	16,487,946	36,768	1,057,577	52,704	17,545,523	„	11,007,454

Of these 3,661 steamers and 7,145 sailing vessels entered, and 4,268 steamers and 16,078 sailing vessels cleared in ballast.

The total Customs Revenue, Hk. Tls. 11,007,454, for the same year, consisted of:—

Import Duties	Hk. Tls.	6,691,044	Tonnage Dues	Hk. Tls.	897,915
Export Duties ...	„	1,421,856	Transit Dues	„	156,243
Coast Trade Duties ...	„	582,380	Opium Likin	„	1,258,076
			Total	Tls.	11,007,454

The above tables show that more than half of the whole trade of China in foreign vessels belongs to "the commercial metropolis of China."

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BRANDT & RODGERS, Architects, Land & Estate Agents, 131, Szechuen Road, Teleph. 1119

BREMNER, A. S., Bill and Bullion Broker, The Club

華魯普 *Poo-loo-wa*

BREWER & CO., LD. Booksellers, Stationers, Printers, Newsagents, and Fancy Goods Dealers, Tobacconists, 31, Nanking Road
Edney Page, managing director
W. F. Brewer (Hongkong)
H. E. Brewer
E. H. Pond
T. S. Pereira

BRIDDEN & FOWLER (of Manchester) 10, Hankow Road, Flour Mill Engineers

兆大 *Dahtsaw*

BRIGHTEN, MALCOLM & CO., Ld. 8, Kiukiang Road, Engineers and Importers
E. R. Brighten, managing director
W. R. Malcolm, do.
Z. D. King, do.
Sole Representatives of—Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ld. (London);
G. M. Callender & Co., Ld. (London)
Hayward, Tyler & Co., Ld. (London)
The Leeds Copper Works Ld. (Leeds)
Meldrum Bros. Ld. (Manchester)
T. W. Brooke & Co., Ld. (Lowestoft)
The Beck Flame Lamp Ld. (Middlesex)
Burroughes & Watts, Ld. (London)
Arthur Holden & Sons Ld. (Birmingham)

司公仔烟國英 *Ying-kok-yen-chi-kung-sze*

BRITISH CIGARETTE CO., LIMITED, Factory Pootung; Head Office No. 9A,

Nanking Road Shanghai; Hankow, Wilhelmstrasse, German Concession

司公限有險水平保 *Poa Ping*

BRITISH DOMINIONS MARINE INSURANCE Co., 48, Szechuen Rd., Tel. No. 1,481
W. A. Stearns, local manager
S. W. Bacon, inspector

BROAD, WALLACE, F.G,S., Consulting Mining Engineer, 18, Kiukiang Road: Tel. Ad. Broad, Shanghai; British, P.O. Box 225

BROADWAY DRAPERY AND OUTFITTING STORES, 3 Broadway, Est., 1894; Tel. Ad. Knit, A.B.C. Code 5th Edition; Teleph. 2323
W. T. Evans, proprietor
G. Harper
G. Raman
Jermyn
Miss Azvedo

師律易博 *Pok-ye-lu-szi*

BROWETT, HAROLD, Solicitor and Advocate, 5, Balfour Buildings, Yuen-ming-yuen Rd.
R. M. Jonas, clerk
Show Yen Hua, interpreter

BROWN & Co., Ld., John, Shipbuilders & Steel Manufacturers, 25 Szechuen Rd. Tel. Ad. Mesmeric. Tele. 2063
H. P. King, resident representative
R. W. Archer, assistant resident representative

BRUN, W. H., Office: Sino-French Engineering Syndicate (F. Caissial & Co.); residence 47, Bubbing Well Road

司公限有門內卜
Pu-nei-men-yiu-hsien-kung-sz

BRUNNER, MOND & Co., LD., Manufacturers of Pure Alkalies, 12, Kiukiang Road
E. S. Little, general manager for China
P. Fowler, accountant
R. Brock
C. P. Schjoth
Miss K. Wade, typist

房藥大濟威 *Wei-chi teh-yoau-fong*

BUBBLING WELL DISPENSARY, THE; P. 352, Nanking Road, Corner Lloyd Road; Telephone 1134
F. Malade, manager
H. Mueller, chemist
D. T. Johnson, cashier

生瑞 *Zay-sung*

BUCHHEISTER & Co., LD., Merchants, 1, Ningpo Road
C. Stepharius
O. Buchheister (Hamburg)
R. Lundt
H. Löhlein, signs the firm
R. Tatlock, signs per pro.
K. Bartels
F. Dostal
J. Nolasco

利元 *Yuen Lee*

BULSARA & Co., General Provision Importers, Wine and Spirit Merchants 334, P. Nanking Road: Tel. Ad. Bulsura
Cawas Bomanjee
P. Bezonjee

夫利文包 *Pau-van-lee foo*

BUME & REIF—2, Yuen-ming-yuen Road
B. Reif (Bradford)
F. E. Bume (Hamburg)
Th. Bume, signs per pro.
Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents

昌日 *Ku-cheong*

BURKHARD, L. R., Public Silk Inspector and Commission Agent, Annexe Hotel des Colonies res. 550, Avenue Paul Brunat

茂祥 *Zeang-mau*

BURKILL & SONS, A. R., 2, Kiukiang Road
A. R. Burkill (absent)
A. W. Burkill
C. R. Burkill
H. C. Davis
G. H. Thomson
N. Thomson
J. V. C. Davis
I. B. de Senna
J. S. Watson
Agencies
Manchester Assurance Co.
Royal Exchange Assurance Co.
Shanghai Waste Silk Boiling Co.
Cheang Mow Steamship Co., Ld.
Anglo-French Land Inv. Co., Ld.
Major Bros., Ld.
Secretaries—Major Bros. Ld., Proprietors Kiangsu Chemical Works
General Managers—Vulcan Ironworks, Ld.

司公蘭第畢 *Put-de-la-kung-sze*

BUTLER CEMENT TILE WORKS, LD., THE A., Offices: 123, Szechuen Road, Works: Soochow Creek, Teleph. 1892

昌瑞 *Soey-tsang*

BUTLER, GEO., Merchant, 11, Szechuen Road

古太 *Ta-koo*

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Mers., French Bund
J. H. Scott (London)
John Swire, do.
G. Warren Swire, do.

A. Wright
H. W. Robertson (absent)
G. K. Nuttall, signs per pro. (absent)
E. T. Butterworth, do. (absent)
G. M. Young do.
C. C. Scott, do.
J. Austin
W. C. Barrett
H. C. S. Bell
R. Carr
G. A. Chadwick
H. A. Cornaby
R. Denniston
C. C. Dunman (absent)
J. T. Fisher
C. M. Forrest
A. Fullerton
A. H. Gillingham
H. Griffin
T. Griffin
A. H. Hatherly
F. E. Hodges
N. Hornsby
S. G. Kennedy
E. M. Kirkwood
W. E. Leckie
J. H. Little
A. M. Maclean
W. D. B. Miller
H. J. Nairn
H. Neale
E. J. Newman
A. J. Noronha
F. C. Rawlins
W. A. Ray
F. Richardson
S. S. Roberts
G. A. Robinson
R. Shearer
C. F. Shackleton
H. E. Shadgett
G. E. Stewart
J. Tilbury
W. Turner
J. A. Urquhart
H. M. Webb
J. A. Wells
D. M. Whamond
W. A. Willis
A. W. C. Lorden, A.R.I.B.A., architect
J. A. Offer, assist. do.
J. Whittle, marine superintendent
R. Nelson, assist. do.
F. W. James, act. superintdt.-engnr
J. S. McGavin, asst. do.
W. J. E. Forsyth, godown superintdt
J. Davies, wharfinger (French Bund)
W. I. Barkhus wharfinger (Watung and Pootung)
F. Tappenden, superintdg. steward

Agencies

China Navigation Company, Ld.
Ocean Steamship Company, Ld.
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ld.
Tientsin Lighter Co., Limited
Taikoo Sugar Refining Company, Ld.
Taikoo Dockyard & Engineering Co. of Hongkong Ld.
Royal Exchange Assurance Corporn.
London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Co., Ld.
Palatine Insurance Company, Ld.
Orient Insurance Company
Guardian Assurance Company Ld.
British & Foreign Marine Insce. Co.
Sea Insurance Company

BUYERS, WM. B., Inspector of Steamships and Machinery, Customs' Surveyor; 12, Nanking Road

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館公達開 *Hoi-tat-kung-kun*

CAINADAN, O., Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, 9A, Hankow Road
M. Peterson, secretary
F. S. Bing, interpreter
Miss Rence, typist

CAISSIAL, F. H., Civil Engineer, E.C.P., M. INST. C. E. Paris Office, "Sino-French Engineering Syndicate," 2, Yang-kinh pang, F. C.; residence 27, Rue du Consulat

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和廣正 *Ching-kwang-ho*

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co. Wine Merchants, 4, Foochow Rd. Telph. 16
E. J. Caldbeck (London)
J. Macgregor, do.
C. J. Lafrentz (Hongkong)
K. A. Stevens (Singapore)
E. Gumpert (Tientsin)
E. F. Bateman
J. F. Macgregor
A. J. Watson
J. E. Watson
H. B. Ollerdessen
W. Lowry
Y. S. Wong
Glasgow Branch, St. Enoch's Square
London Branch, Rangoon Street, Crutched Friars
Singapore Branch, Raffles' Quay
Hongkong Branch, 15, Queen's Road
Tientsin Branch, 15, Consular Road
Agencies at Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Chefoo, Weihaiwei, Dalny, the Philippines and British North Borneo
General Managers Aquarius Company, Distillery and Factory, Muirhead Rd. M. Wallace F.M.

會商國義 *I-kuo-san-huei*

CAMERA DI COMMERCIO ITALIANA
care of Italian Consulate

裕天 *Teen-eu*

CAMPBELL & Co., ALEX., Merchants
Tel. Ad. Alexcamp : Telph. 716
Alex. Campbell
R. E. Wilson
K. W. Cargill
Robert Kay

司公與昌 *Chong-shing-kung-sz*

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads: Tel. Ad. Nautilus, Telph. 1668
A. R. Owen, agent
C. A. McLellan
H. Thomas
Agency
The Dominion Express Company in Connection with Canadian Pacific Railway Company

---

CARBONELL, MISS M., 25, Nanking Road, Dressmaker

CARDWELL, J. E., 47, Range Road

和禮 *Lai-wo*

CARLOWITZ & Co., Merchants, 16, Kiukiang Road; Cable Ad. "Carlowitz," Telephone No. 148
Chas. von Bose (Hamburg)
Charles E. Rayner
M. E. F. March (Hamburg)
Townsend Rushmore (New York)
Bertram C. Rosenbaum
C. R. Lensmann (Hongkong)
C. Landgraf, signs per pro.
C. Hoffmann, do.
A. Nolte, do.
A. Arnauld-Coste
R. Bernarconi
L. Berthoud
W. H. Birchenough
O. Crasemann
Carl. Diehl
E. Durlach
C. Eckhardt
F. Elvers
G. Fellhauer
C. Floeck
H. Godat
J. Hammink
G. Heuser
F. Hofmeier
E. Huber
F. Joannot
J. Kimmelmann
Ed. Krietsch
H. Launstein
H. Maerz
H. Mertens (Techn. Dept.)
A. Riva
E. Roehrecke
E. Sachs
A. Schenk
A. Stiebritz
C. Stoldt
H. Timcke
Miss A. Meyforth
E. J. Rosario
P. J. Tizon
F. Kunze, for the Actien Gesellschaft für Anilinfabrikation, Berlin
Central & North China Godown & Press Packing Co., Ld.
(See under C)
Mande H. & Co.
(See under M)
Yangtsze Wharf & Godown Co., Ld.
(See under Y)
Agencies
Union Line Steamers
Navigazione Generale Italiana (Bombay Line of Steamers)
Fried. Krupp, Act. Ges. Gussstahlfabrik, Essen
Fried. Krupp, Act. Ges. Grusonwerk Magdeburg
Fried. Krupp, Act. Ges. Germania werft, Kiel
Stahlwerks—VerbandAct.Ges.Duesseldorf
Vereinigte Koeln—Rottweiler Pulverfabriken, Koeln
Sprengstoff Werke, Dr. R. Nahnsen & Co., Hamburg
Henschel & Sohn, Cassel
Deutsche Waffen und Munitionsfabriken, Berlin
Ludwig Loewe & Co., Berlin
Waffenfabrik Mauser, Oberndorf a/N.
"Telefunken" Gesellschft für drahtlose Telegraphi, Berlin
American Steam Pump Co., Battle Creek, Michigan
Actien Gesellschft für Anilin Fabrik., Berlin
The Central Agency, Ltd., Glasgow
The Apollinaris Co., Ltd., London
Heidsieck & Co. "Monopole" Champagne, Reims
The Niles Bement Pond Co., New York
Black Diamond File Works, Philadelphia
Lubricating Oil Import Co., Ltd., Antwerp
Fire Insurance
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.
Baloise Fire Insurance Co., Basle
Prussian National Insce. Co., Stettin
Scottish Union & National Insurance Co., Edinburgh
Marine Insurance
German Lloyd, Marine Ins. Co., Berlin
The Mannheimer Ins. Co., Mannheim

Life Insurance
Gothaer Life Insurance Bank, Goath

CASTILHO & Co., General Storekeepers and Commission Agents, z 927, Miller Road
S. P. Castilho

豐茂 *Mow-fung*

CASTLE BROTHERS, Shipping and Comsn. Merchants and Manufacturers' Agents, Geddes & Co., Agents, 15, Canton Road

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昌廣 *Kwon-tsan*

CAWASJEE PALLANJEE & Co., Merchants Owners Receiving Ship "Ariel," 19, Kiukiang Road
Rustomjee Cooverjee, (Bombay)
Hormusjee Cooverjee, do.
Eduljee Cawasjee, do.
Pestonjee Cooverjee, do.
B. C. Sethna, manager
P. P. Sethna
F. Bomanjee
R. B. Cooper

司公蔺第畢 *Put-de-la-kung-sze*

CEMENT TILE WORKS, LD., THE A. BUTLER, Office: 123, Szechuen Road, Works: Soochow Creek: Telph. 1892
F. E. Schnorr, agent & managing dir.
G. Greiner, superintendent

房棧司公富致

CENTRAL AND NORTH CHINA GODOWN AND PRESS PACKING CO., LD.
Carlowitz & Co., general agents
C. Bohl, manager

棧煤和坤 *Quan-mey-moi-ziang*

CENTRAL COAL CO., Godowns, No. Cc 2010 corner of Yuhang Road and Feron Road
Central Trading Co., agents

中匯 *Wei-chüng*

CENTRAL STORES, LIMITED, 8, Nanking Road; Tel. Ad. Central; Wine, Spirit, Provision and General Importers, Merchants and Commission Agents
G. J. Shekury, managing director
M. J. Nathan, secretary
L. Castro, bookkeeper

和坤 *Quin-wo*

CENTRAL TRADING CO., Merchants and Commission Agents, 41, Kiangse Road
T. Suffert
W. S. Morgan
C. S. King

和祥

CENTURY STONE CO., LD., THE
C. H. Green, C.E., manager
W. H. Pierce, C.E., engineer

明和 *Ho-ming*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—SHANGHAI GENERAL, Office, 1, Yuen-ming-yuen Road
Lionel E. Canning, secretary

利加麥 *Ma-ka-lee*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, 18, The Bund; Tel. Ad. Salamander; Telephones:
Manager's Residence—1905
Accountant—367
General Office—3
Junior Mess—2797
Compradore's Office—1535
do. Residence—2837
George Miller, manager
P. E. Beaston, accountant
Stanley Hall, sub-accountant
R. Stephen, do.
W. McCulloch, do.
T. H Fraser, do.
S. E. Lucas, do.
G. H. Gowland, do.
H. R. L. Milles, do.
A. Diniz, chief clerk
H. J. N. Lopez
J. Martinho Marques
P. Carneiro
J. M. Britto
João F. Marques
I. da Silva
C. F. Collaço
C. F. Ozorio
Sergio S. de Souza
A. J. C. da Silva
M. J. Collaco
D. F. Xavier
F. Baptista
Cancio T. da Costa
A. Maher
J. dos Santos
F. do Rozario
G. M. Sequeira
P. A. da Silva
Wong Hien Chung, compradore
Percy A. Angier, actg. agt., Hankow
G. R. Anderson, sub-account, do.

興龍老 *Loau-yem*

CHAZALON, A., ET CIE., Importers & Exporters; Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin Vladivostock; Tel. Ad. Zanola

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CHESTER, RICHARD, Advertising Agent, 6, Park Road

司公織紡器機成集

CHI CHEN COTTON, CLOTH AND YARN Co.
Director-general—Sheng Huang Suan
Director—Chen Yun San
Consultg.Engr.—A.W.Danforth, M.E.

發 文

CHINA ADVERTISING Co., 79, Szechuen Rd., Telph. 1368

CHINA ASSOCIATION, See Associations

CHINA EUROPEAN FILATURE Co., LD.
P. E. Lintilhac & Co., agents

信 謙 *Chien hsin*

CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT-AND-BANK COMPAGNIE, 9, 10, 11, Kiangse Road
Paul Ehlers, manager (Hamburg)
J. Grodtmann, signs per pro.
Heinrich Rix
Hans Meyer
Heinrich Conradi
Wm. Foegal

CHINA FLOUR MILL COMPANY, LIMITED
Walter Scharff & Co., gnl. managers
J. Watson, head miller
H. Pasche, assist. do.
Sigmatsumo

節報捷 *Che-pao-kwan*

CHINA GAZETTE, Daily and Weekly Newspaper; Balfour Road
Henry D.O'Shea, editor and proprietor

司 公器機總亨信

CHINA GENERAL ENGINEERING Co., 15, Canton Road; Tel. Ad. Machinery; Tel. No. 1661.
O. Janson, E.E., M.E., manager

豐協商英 *Ying-shang Yeh-foong*

CHINA GENERAL TRADING & NAVIGATION Co., THE, Importers, Exporters, and Commission Agents, 77, Range Road

祥 泰 *Tseang tah*

CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT LUMBER Co., LD.
Town Office—2 Yuen Ming Yuen Road; Lumber Yard and Saw Mill—80, Yangtszepoo Road
Directors—J. M. Young, Thos. Weir, E. W. Clements, C. L. Seitz
Snethlage & Co., gen. managers

CHINA INLAND MISSION—For Protestant Missions see end of China Directory

裕 豐 *Foong-yuh*

CHINA AND JAPAN TRADING Co., LD., Importers and Commission Agents; 3, Sungkiang Road; Head Office New York
Harry De Gray, manager
A. M. da Silva
A. E. Stewart
W. Leonard Thompson
J. T. Disselduff
W. A. Kirschstein
B. de Berniere Smith
J. Machado
I. A. Collaço
C. M. Basto-Silva
R. Gulamali
L. A. M. Ozorio
F. Young
S. Rivero
C. P. Simoes
A. F. Vieira
S. G. Remedios
J. M. Baptista
Agencies
Western Assurance Co.
Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.
Phœnix Assurance Co., Ld.
Scottish Union & National Insce. Co.

泰 德 *Teh-tah*

CHINA & JAVA EXPORT Co., 12, Nanking Rd.
Import & Export; Branches: Tientsin and Hankow
Chas. Sturmann, general manager
Wm. Martin, manager, import dept.
Robt. Henkel
Guy Manwaring
Max Friedrichs (Tientsin)
C. O. Frericks (Hankow)
O. Sandri
Chang Yue Chee, compradore

勝 業 *Yih Shing*

CHINA LAND & FINANCE Co., LD., THE 13A, Canton Road
R. Macgregor, chairman
Charles Rieveley, secty. & manager
G. W. Cooper
Loh Bao Sun

局總險保和濟仁

Zung-che-wo Pao-hsien Chung-chok

CHINA MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE Co.
Tong Fung Chee, manager
Chun Fai-ting, do.

局總商招船輪

Lun-chúen Chau-shang-tsung-kiuk

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY; Head Office 1, Foochow Road, Chao-hsi

Directors—Chung Mun Yu, Wong Chun Hsin, Shing Ean Hoo, Tong Fung Chee, Chun Fai Ting, Chow Hok Ming
Thos. Weir, marine superintendent
E. W. Clements, do. do.
Shipping Office, 9, The Bund
Tong Fung-chee, manager
Chun Fai-ting
Central and Hongkew Wharves
Thos. Hy. Harris, general manager
A. D. Lambert, accountant
R. C. Howlett
S. Madar
F. X. de Senna
C. P. Grant
H. Ritchie
C. W. Chai
T. Auyang
S. H. Hollamby, wharfinger and warehouseman
Eastern Wharf
Thos Hy. Harris, general manager
A. D. Lambert, accountant
J. Watt
L. H. Richards
S. C. Tsang
T. W. Chung
C. Yu-sung
A. Shipwright, wharfinger and warehouseman
Yang-kah du Wharf
Thom. Hy. Harris, general manager
A. D. Lambert, accountant
Chas. Amned, wharfinger and warehouseman
Kin Lee Yuen Wharf
Thomas Hy. Harris, manager of Foreign Goods Warehouse
Fai Hong-sing, manager
G. S. Burgess, wharfinger and warehouseman

司公壽保年永

Yung-nien-pao-sou Kung-sze

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ld., Head Office, 13-A, Canton Road: Tel. Ad. Adanac, Shanghai
R. Macgregor, chairman
J. A. Wattie, managing director
A. J. Hughes, secretary
S. B. Neill, F. I. A. (Eng.) actuary
Seymer Hankin, supt. of agencies
E. A. Pugh, inspector of agencies
Medical Directors
G. E. Goode, M.R.C.S., LOND. L.R.C.P.
H. Balean, M.D., B.S., LOND.
Miss M. Wallace, cashier
Miss E. A. Belbin
J. C. Burgess
J. Calder
R. J. Collaco
H. C. Colman
C. A. Connor
A. G. Crane
J. G. Costa
J. D'Aquino
J. C. D'Assumpcao
J. Deighton
C. Emamodeen
Miss M. A. Farrow
W. C. Henderson
J. W. Jones
R. Killalee
R. Macdonald
R. Markwick
T. Rangel
C. C. dos Remedios
W. J. Roope
C. M. da Rosa
E. W. Sharples
R. W. Skinner, B.A.
C. A. Tavares
V. W. Victal
Miss C. Wallace
Chen Hui Ching
Hsu Hung Wen
Li Ping Chang
Liu Bing Sing
J. P. Sung
J. T. Sung
Tsao Shang Dao
S. J. Tsao
Wong Tsze Kong
Zee Soong Nion
Zia Ze Ding
Agents
Geo. Mooser
Leon Mooser
F. X. Gutierrez
P. Thornton

China Realty Company, 38, Kiangse Road; Telephone 2820
F. J. Raven, manager

司公船輪古太 *Ta-koo-lang-zen-kung-sze*

China Navigation Company, Limited
Butterfield & Swire, general agents
W. J. E. Forsyth, general godown superintendent
French Bund—Wharves and Godowns
J. Davies, wharfinger
Watung—Wharves and Godowns
Pootung—Wharves and Godowns
W. J. Barkhus, wharfinger
Lower Pootung—F. Tappenden, supt. steward

局紙造器機章倫

Lin-chang Che-chi Cko-tsze-chok

China Paper Mill Company; Mill, 32, Yangtszepoo Rd; Town Office N. 381-A, Hankow Road
Cho Pea-chu, director

司公文鴻 *Hung-ven-kung-se*

China Printing Co., Ltd., Works, 33-A, Haskell Road; Town Office, 13, Nanking Road
J. Delbourgo, Secretary and General manager
Lithographic Department
C. W. Clifford, superintendent
W. C. Clifford, assistant
Letter Press Department
E. A. Nottingham, superintendent
Miss A. Dufour
General Office
F. S. Wong, assistant
H. Leon, do.
Town Office
P. Kohn

China Tea Association, 60, Peking Road
Committee—Alex. Campbell (chairman), Ed. White, Jas. N. Jameson, H. A. J. Macray, W. J. King, A. M. Lester (hon. secretary)

寧保 *Pao-ning*

China Traders' Insurance Company, Ld., (Marine Insurance) 4, Jin Kee Road: Tel. Ad. Traders; Telph. 107
Agents—The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

發德 *Teh-Fah*

China Trading Company, Merchants and Commission Agents, 77, Rue du Whampoa, French Concession
J. Malcampo
S. Y. Soo, manager

會總務商海上

Chinese Chamber of Commerce, 526, Elgin Road
Tseng Tshao Ching, chairman
Chu Li Chi, secretary and interpreter

報問通 *Tung-wen-pao*

Chinese Christian Intelligencer, 18, Peking Road, published weekly in Shanghai by the Presbyterian Missions in China
Rev. S. Isett Woodbridge, editor in chief

Chinese Eastern Railway Co., Commercial Agency, Shanghai
Capt. F. Classing, agent

司公務礦平開

Kai-ping kwang-wu kung-sze

Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ld. 1, Jinkee Road
R. N. Truman, agent
T. E. Dunn
F. C. Frischling
H. N. Wienberg
W. Sweetingham
J. S. Calder

館醫濟仁 *Zung-che E-kwan*

Chinese Hospital, 5, Shantung Road
Medical Officer—C. J. Davenport
Consulting Surgeon—W. J. Milles
Matron of Women's Ward—Miss Halley
Secretary—A. Hide
Treasurer—V. M. Grayburn

報月報新圖畫

Wo-du-sin-pao Yuih-pao

Chinese Illustrated News, and Sunday School Child's Paper (both in Chinese); Published by the Chinese Tract Society, Shanghai
Rev. J. M. W. Farnham, D.D., editor
Rev. J. E. Cardwell do.

編彙致格 *Ke-chih-wie-pien*

Chinese Scientific and Industrial Magazine, 407, Hankow Road
John Fryer, LL.D., editor and proprietor

室書致格 *Ke chih shu shih*

Chinese Scientific Book Depot, The, 407, Hankow Road
John Fryer, LL.D., proprietor

祿鄒 *Cho Lo*

Chollot, J. J., Ingenieur des Ponts et Chaussées, Civil Engineer, Surveyor and Architect, Bureaux 53, Quai du Yang King Pan: Residence 30, Rue Eugene Bard.

CHURCHES AND MISSIONS

For Protestant Missions in China see end of China Directory

堂德望 *Wang-te-táng*

Augustinian (Spanish) Mission, 10, Yangtszepoo Road
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G. Mollison, foreman, pumping stn,
W. Wandleach, asst. do.

屬藥大氏臣屈 *Was-un-sz Ta-yah-vong*

WATSON & CO., LIMITED, A. S., "Shanghai Pharmacy," Chemists and Druggists, Wine, Spirit, and Cigar Merchants, Nanking Road: Tel. Ad. Dispensary
J. D. Humphreys & Son, general managers (Hongkong)
A. H. Mancell, agent for the general managers of A. S. Watson & Co., Ld., in Shanghai and North China (Office No. 1, The Bund); Tel. Ad. Receipt

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司彙 *Wei-sze*

WEEKS & CO., LD., Drapers, Outfitters, Milliners, Cabinet Makers, House Furnishers and Decorators, Corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads
T. E. Trueman, manager
A. Taylor, sub do.
A. H. Brooks, secretary
Miss L. d'Almeida
A. Botelho
B. Carneiro
Miss G. Chatham
J. C. Cole
Miss F. X. Conceiçao
E. Cutforth
W. Cutforth (Hankow)
J. F. Dodman
H. G. Evans
P. Johns
F. Mattos
Miss L. Oliveira
Miss M. Oliveira
N. W. Peach
F. F. Ribeiro
G. Roeper
Miss G. Rozario
J. C. Silva (Hankow)
S. T. Silva
E. E. Soares, jur.
Millinery Department
Miss H. M. W. Benn
Miss M. A. Seagrave
M. Remedios

信公 *Kung-shun*

WELCH, LEWIS & CO., Merchants, 13, Nanking Road
H. W. Pilcher
A. J. Welch
S. S. Nazer
C. W. Porter
R. L. Koenitz
Agency
Scottish Union and National Insurance
National Union Society

WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY OFFICE, 1, Kiukiang Road
Directors—H.E. Tsai Nai Huang, Taotai
H. E. Hobson—Commsr. of Customs
Chinese Members of Staff:—Ku Hung-ming, Ho Wai-pu, Ouann Tchoung-yuen, Kuo Tseng-i, Kuang Han-kuang, Shen Le-kong, Huang Wen-hao
Engineer's Department:—
Chief Engineer—J. de Rijke
Private Sec.—H. C. de Rijke
First Engineer—H. W. Forbes
Asst. Engineer—H. van der Veen
Do. —D. Stratton
Do. —D. Boomsma
Do. —D. Brand
Do. —Ma Lien-sang
Survey Department:—
Surveyor—H. C. Muller
Ass. surveyor—Y. Utne
Do. —F. d'Almeida
Tracer—Hor Say Nien
Do. —Zing Pao Tsao
Do. —Chen Vang Shan
Clerk—Pai Kih Sung
Overseers of Works—W. H. Swets, S. P. Jorgensen, C. A. Swets, A. Visser, L. van Elzelingen, A. Nederlof, T. French, F. Robinson, G. Danson, J. Mills, A. Popp, C. E. L. Gumley, A. P. Drakeford, S. Bloeme, F. Stanley, J. Henry, F. E. Oram, J. Inman, D. E. Weidemann, F. Harkin
Storekeeper—E. A. Smith
Sec. & Accountant—A. G. H. Carruthers

豐德會 *Wei-tuh-foong*

WHEELOCK & CO., Auctioneers, Coal, Ship, Oil, and Freight Brokers, 2, French Bund; Telephone 587
T. R. Wheelock (absent)
G. M. Wheelock
W. J. N. Dyer

H. C. J. Wilson
A. Habekost
Thos. W. Mitchell
P. G. Tate
Agency
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co., Ld.

泰榮 *Yung-tah*

WHEEN, EDWARD, Woollen Merchant, Import and Comsn. Agent, Kiangse Road, Telephone 890
Edward Wheen
A. F. Wheen
F. P. Fegan
A. J. Grant

庸中老 *Laou-chung-yung*

WHITE BROS, Bill Brokers, 127, Szechuen Rd.
Harry Owen White
Aug. Harold White
S. Tokiwa

庸中 *Chung-yung*

WHITE & Co., C. J., Merchants and Commission Agents, 6, Liking Road

司公羅惠 *Wai-lo-kung-sz*

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., LTD., 13, Nanking Road
R. Laidlaw, M.P., chairman
M. Wilkinson, managing director
A. F. Lake do.
C. E. Copplestone, general manager
A. L. Bellamy, manager
W. Hawkins
J. H. Faulkner
J. Esdale
H. H. Ladd
H. F. Knott
J. Keenor
F. D. Allen
E. J. Long
F. Stanley
J. Astle
H. W. Lowry
Miss Way
Mrs. A. R. de Senna
Misses L. Gutierrez, L. Ozorio, A. Clark, D. Clifford, M. E. Remedios, M. Naftaly, M. R. Rozorio, C. M. Carion, A. A. Roberth

昌維 *Wee-chong*

WIJK & Co.'s (OLOF), EAST ASIATIC AGENCIES (LTD.), 6, Kiangse Rd. Tel. Ad. Wijks
Carl. Wijk
C. Schmid-Wahlgren
M. Lindskog, manager
Otto Strufe, sub-manager
W. von Normann
Chr. Herlofson
Engineering Department
Fred. Claughton Jones, E.E., M.E.
Paper Department
Bjorn Lundburg

昌景 *King-tsang*

WILCK & MIELENHAUSEN, Tailors and Outfitters, 26, Nanking Road
W. Trautmann
G. Peterhansel
Mrs. M. Trautmann

生金威 *Way-king-sun*

WILKINSON, H.P., Barrister-at-Law, H.B.M's Crown Advocate
S. H. McKean, solicitor
K. C. Tsang, interpreter

WILLIAMS, K. J., Jeweller and Dealer in Precious Stones, 929, Broadway

WILMER, W., Accountant and Auditor, 30, The Bund

生而桑 *Wei-erh-sang*

WILSON, E. G., Draper, Hosier and General Storekeeper, 22, Nanking Road
Miss Wilson
Miss G. E. Wilson
Miss K. E. Wilson

記羅 *Lo-kee*

WINGROVE & BURRETT, Share and General Brokers, 6, Jinkee Road
W. F. Wingrove
F. J. Burrett

WINSTON & ISENMAN., Dental Surgeons, 11 Kiukiang Road
Warwick Winston
W. J. Isenman

孚同 *Doong-foo*

WISNER & Co., Merchants, 3, Kiukiang Rd.
J. F. Seaman
Jas. N. Jameson
G. E. Burgoyne
W. P. Lambe
B. A. da Cruz
P. da Silva
P. F. Wisner
R. H. Gaskin
Percy Lambe

亨漢 *Lu-hang*

WOLF & SONS, W., Dealers in Cotton and Cotton Waste, 9, Siking Road; Head Office and Works: Stuttgart-Untertuer-Rheim (Germany); Tel. Ad. Wolverine Shanghai; A.B.C. Code 5th edition, Telephone 2357
F. Rochrich, manager

富華 *Wah-foo*

WOLFF, MARCUS, Bill and Bullion Broker, c/o Shanghai Club; residence, 19, Jessfield Road

WOMEN'S UNION MISSION

WOMEN'S WORLD'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION—See Protestant Missionaries in China

林瑞 *Say-ling*

WUREH & Co., S. Importers & Exporters, and Commission Agents, 5, Rue du Nouvelle (French Concession), Shanghai
S. L. Wureh
Hankow Office—
Salim Wureh
Roza Wureh
Tofic Wureh

YACHT CLUB—See Clubs

司公子揚 *Yang-tsze Kung-sz*

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD., 26, The Bund
W. S. Jackson, secretary
F. A. Cumming
T. A. Clark
H. H. Llewellyn
S. A. Sleap
R. C. de Silva e Souza
G. C. Nazer
E. M. d'Oliveira
S. M. Oliveira
W. C. Paulsen, engineer surveyor
London Office, Leadennall Buildings, E.C.
Richard Blackwell, agent

Agencies
Insurance Company of N. America
Federal Insurance Co. of New York

YANGTSZE PILOTS' ASSOCIATION, THE, (Hankow-Woosung Pilotage), 20, Nanking Road; Tel. Ad. Sentinel, Shanghai, Telephone 886
J. M. S. Burr, manager

房棧頭碼子揚

YANGTSZE WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LIMITED THE, Telephone 268
Carlowitz & Co., general agents
Ed. Krietsch, manager
A. Steffen, accountant
T. S. D. Wade, clerk
F. J. Rrand, do.
M. J. Rosario, do.

行銀金正濱横

Wang-ping-tsun-ching-nhing-hong

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED, 31, The Bund
S. K. Suzuki, manager
W. Kobayashi, sub-manager
Y. Matano
Y. Suitsu, signs per pro
T. Ohshima
S. Ototakey
M. Matsumura
I. Tada
N. Fujimaki
Y. Asakawa
K. Yokoyama
T. Nishiyama
H. Kamiyama
T. Honda
S. Yoshimochi
M. Morita
K. Masuda
Y. Mori
K. Kitawaki
R. Tsuruda
A. F. Betines

和養 *Yung-wo*

YOUNG, J. M., 41, Whangpoo Road

辦委總會合年青教督基韓中

Chung-han chi-tu-chiao-ch'ing-nien

ho-hui-tsung-weipan

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF CHINA & KOREA—*(See Missionary List)*

會年青女婦

Fu-nui-ching-nein-hai.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
(See Missionary List)

發源 *Yuen-fah*

"YUEN-FAH," British Ship, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
G. C. Purton, commander

ZI-KA-WE MUSEUM—See under Churches and Missions

美滋 *Jee-mai*

ZIMMERMAN & Co., S., Merchants, 34 & 35, Nanking Road; Branches: San Francisco, Nicolaevsk, Vladivostock, Chefoo, Tsingtau and Chinanfu
S. Zimmerman
H. Zimmerman (Vladivostock)
M. Zimmerman (Tsingtau)
W. Cohen
T. Brown

CLASSIFIED LIST OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS

(For addresses see preceding pages.)

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS
Gyzeman, Hugo
Leake & Co.. A. R.
Lowe, Bingham and Matthews
Ruff, Theo.
Thomson, G H. & N.
Wadman, H. P.
Wilmer, W.

ADVERTISING AGENTS
China Advertising Co.
Chester, Richard

ÆRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS
Aquarius Company
Prew & Co., W. F.
"Rapid" Aerated Water Co.
Watson & Co., A. S.

AGENTS—See "Commission Agents" also "Manufacturers' Representatives"

ANALYSTS
Silva, Livio

ARCHITECTS
Algar, A. E.
Atkinson & Dallas
Becker, H. & Baedeker
Behrend, K.
Brandt & Rogers
Davies & Thomas
Denham & Rose
Dowdall, W. M.
Hirano, Y.
Kingsmill, Thos. W.
Scott, Walter

ARSENAL
Kiagnan Arsenal

ART DEALERS
Daibutsu & Co.
Kuhn & Co.
Kuhn & Komer

AUCTIONEERS
Bielfeld & Co., Alex.
Funder & Co., W.
Hopkings, Dunn & Co.
Loong Fé
Moore & Co., Ltd.
Noel, Murray & Co.
Wheelock & Co.

BANKS
Anglo-Japanese Bank
Banque de l'Indo-Chine
Chartered Bank of India, Aus. & China
Deutsche Asiatische Bank
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Imperial Bank of China
International Banking Corporation
Mercantile Bank of India
Russo-Chinese Bank
Sino-Belgian Bank
Yokohama Specie Bank

BOARDING HOUSES
Lincoln House
Mrs. Lang Niven
Marlborough House
Shanghai Mercantile & Family Hotel

BOOKSELLERS
Chinese Scientific Book Depot
Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Ginn & Co. (Edward Evans)
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
Nossler & Co., Max

BREWERY AGENT
Goelschel, L.

BROKERS *(Bullion and Exchange)*
Bremner, A. S.
Coutts, Geo. D.
Edmondston & Maitland
Gerecke & Sierich
MacGregor, Robt.
Morriss, Henry
Robertson, W. Bruce
Seitz, F.
Tucker, G. E.
White, Bros.
Wolff, Marcus

BROKERS *(General)*
Anderson, A. L.
Ballard & Hunter
Benjamin & Potts
Bielfeld & Co., Alex.
Gerecke, E.
Gore-Booth, R. H.
Hardoon, R. J.
Hopkins, Dunn & Co.
Jamieson & Co.
Kadoorie & Co., Ellis
Lalcacca & Co.

BROKERS *(General)*—Continued
Michael, A.
Michael, I. R.
Moore & Co.
Moosa, J.
Neubourg, & Co. A.
Noel, Murray & Co.
Shekbury, G. J.
Solomon, R. J.
Toeg & Read
Tripp, H. J. H.

BROKERS *(Ship and Freight)*
Baessler & Co., John
Currie & Co., A. M.
Endicott, R. R.
Johnsen & Herlofson
Linnested, O. R.
Wheelock & Co.

BROKERS *(Stocks and Shares)*
Anderson, A. L.
Benjamin & Potts
Bisset & Co., J. P.
Boyd & Co., H. R.
Comins, C.
Gore-Booth, R. H.
Hardoon, R. J.
Kadoorie & Co., Ellis
Lalcaca & Co.
Marshall, F. L.
Michael, A.
Michael, I. R.
Moosa, J.
Noel, Murray & Co.
Ollerdessen, H.
Pirie, W. G.
Toeg & Read
Wingrove & Burrett

BUTCHERS
Futterer, Wilhelm
Hopkins' Butchery
Neumann, Richard

CARRIAGE BUILDERS
Dallas Horse Repository Co.
Loong Fe
Rosenbaum, F. W.

CHEMICALS *(Manufacturers of)*
Berthel, C.
Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.
Davis & Lawrence Co.
Kiangsu Chemical Works
Major Bros. Ltd.

CHEMISTS
Bubbling Well Dispensary
Davis & Lawrence Co.
Grenard & Co., L.
Hongkew Medical Hall
Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.
Mactavish & Lehmann
Shanghai Dispensary, The
Sys Co., Peter
Twigg, P. O'Brien
Voelkel & Schroeder, Ltd.
Watson & Co., A. S.

CLOISONNE
Industrial Mission Depot

CLUBS
(See page 787)

COAL MERCHANTS
Abbass, S. H.
Central Coal Co.
Eastern Coal Co.
Mitsu Bishi Co.
Schiller & Co.
Wallem & Co.

COLD STORAGE
Shanghai Ice & Cold Storage Co.

COLLIERY OWNERS
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AGENTS
Albert, Michael
American Chinese Co.
Andrews, von Fischer & George, Ltd.
Australian Produce Co.
Austro-Belgian Trading Co.
Bakels & Co.
Bickerton & Co., T. L.
Bracco & Co., C.
Braga & Co., V. E.
Burkhard, L. R.
Butler, G.
Castle Brothers
Gentral Stores, Ltd.
Central Trading Co.
China General Trading and Nav. Co.
China Trading Co.
Clark, J. D.
Connell Bros. & Co.
Craig, Marshall & Co.
David & Co.
David & Co., J. R.
Delbourgo, J.
Deutsch Chinesische Handels Agentur
Ditmar, Brunner, Bros.
Dousmanis, N,
East Asiatic Co.
Emamoodeen, S.
Essabhoy, A. M.
Evans & Co.
Ferris, F. F.
Fobes & Co.
Framjee, Sorabjee & Co.
Garnett & Co., W. T., Ld.
Gaillard, J. & Co.
Gensburger & Judah
Ginsburg & Co., M.
Handa Menko & Co.
Handelman, J.
Harvie & Cooke
Harvie, J. A.
Harris, Son & Co.
Hoffmann & Co., Wm.
Hueber & Co., Th.
Jamieson & Co
Katz & Co., Wm.
Kaye, Jervis & Co.
Kober & Co., H.

Commission Mer. & Agents—Continued
Landaw & Co.
Lavers & Clark
Litvinoff & Co.
Liddell Bros
Locksmith & Co.
Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.
Madier H.
Markt & Co,. Ltd.
Meyerink & Co.
Moore & Co.
Moosa, J.
Morris & Co.
Mustard & Co.
Neubourg & Co.
Oliver Import and Export Co.
Oskar Sonnenschein
Patel, A. C.
Peters & Co., G. C.
Petersen & Co., E. S.
Prew & Co., W. F.
Rangel & Co., I. M.
Reiber, Fr.
Remy & Co., A.
Robertson, Horatio
Roth & Co.
Rustomjee & Co.
Samuel, McGregor & Co.
Schnorr, F. E.
Solomon, R. J.
Spunt & Rosenfeld
Thomas, Bros.
Timm, C. F.
United Osbestos Oriental Agency
Universal Supply Co.
Viccajee & Co., F.
Warner & Co., Murray
Wheen, Edward
White & Co., C. J.
Wurth & Co.

Concrete Works, Etc.
Century Stone Co.
Reinforced & General Concrete Works

Confectioners
Sweetmeat Castle

Consulates
(See page 789)

Contractors
Pearson & Son, Ltd.

Copper Merchants
Mitsu Bishi Co.

Cotton Spinning Cos.
Anglo-ChineseCottonManufacturingCo.
Chi Chen Cotton, Cloth and Yarn Co.
Cotton Spinning Co., New Chinese
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co.
International Cotton Manuf. Co.
Laou Kung Mow
San Tai Cotton Spinning Co.
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Co.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co.

Curio Dealers
Daibutso & Co.
Industrial Mission Depot
Kuhn & Co.
Kuhn & Komor
Moore & Co., Ltd.

Cycle Dealers
Cyclery, The China

Dentists
Delvin, Chas. A.
Ivy & Robinson
Mosberg, Carl
Winston & Isenman

Docks
Cosmopolitan Dock
International Dock and Shipbuilding Works
New Dock and Shipyard
Old Dock Engine Works and Shipyard
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co.

Doctors
Billinghurst, W. B.
Boone, H. W.
Cox, R. H.
Cox, S. M.
Culpin, Millais
Fresson, H.
Goode & Balean
Jackson, Hanwell and Jackson
Jayne & Son, Dr. D.
Lalcaca, Cawas
Macleod, Milles, Marshall & Marsh
Parrott, A. G.
Patrick, H. C.
Patrigeon, G.
Paulun, von Schab, and Krieg
Ransom, S. A.
Sia, T. B.
Sloan, Robt. J.
Thue, Dr. Hans

Drapers, etc.
Broadway Drapery Stores
Carbonell, Miss M.
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.
Parisienne, a la
Weeks & Co., Ld.
Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co.
Wilson, E. G.

Drawnthread Work
Industrial Mission Depot

Druggists—See Chemists

Educational
Deutscher Schule
International Correspondence Schools
International Institute
Polytechnic Institution
(See also under "Schools" in Directory)

Engineers (*Civil*)
Atkinson & Dallas
Caissial F. H.
Chollot J. J.

ENGINEERS *(civil)*—Continued
Davies & Thomas
Dowdall, W. M.
Figuet, F. H.
Green & Pierce
Kingsmill, Thos. W.
Maisonneuve, J. G. S.
Moorehead & Halse
Ross, Thomas
Scott, Walter

ENGINEERS *(Consulting)*
Brighten, Malcolm & Co., Ld.
Broad, Wallace
Caissial & Charignon
Danforth, A. W.
Evans, P. de T.
Houfe, W. W.
Pollak, J.
Swedish-Asiatic Consulting Eng. Co.
Turner, E. W.

ENGINEERS *(Electrical)*
Inniss & Riddle
Pinfold, F.
Porter & Co., Ltd., E. E.
Quoika, A.
Shanghai Electric Co.
Shanghai Electric & Asbestos Co.
Shorrock & Co.
Siemens-Schuckertwerke, Tech. Bureau

ENGINEERS *(Marine)*
Hongkew Engine Works
New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works
Old Dock Engine Works
Pootung Engineering Works

ENGINEERS *(Mechanical)*
Bridden & Fowler
Brun, W. H.
China General Engineering Co.
Coventry Ordnance Works
Eastern Engineering & Contracting Co.
Eastern Iron Works
Gordon & Co.
Shanghai Machine Co.
Siemens-Schukertwerke, Tech. Bureau
Sino French Engineering Syndicate
Thoresen & Co.
Vickers, Sons & Maxim, Ltd.
Valcan Foundry
Vulcan Ironworks, Ltd.

ESTATE AGENTS
Bisset & Co., J. P.
Brandt & Rogers
China Realty Co.
Davies & Thomas
Dzionk, M. F.
Finocchiro, Bros & Co.
Hey, E.
Ruff, Theo.

FANCY GOODS DEALERS
Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Sennett Freres

FEATHER DEALERS
Straus & Co.

FILATURES
China European Filature Co., Ld.

FIREBRICKS & FIRECLAY
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co.

FLOUR MERCHANTS
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Roller Flour Mill Co., Ld.

FORWARDING AGENTS
MacEwan, Frickel & Co.
Schiller & Co.

GAS COMPANY
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.

HAIRDRESSERS
Parisian Hairdressing Saloon

HARNESS MAKERS
Dallas Horse Repository
Loong Fé
Rosenbaum, F. W.

HORSE DEALERS
Dallas Horse Repository Co.
Loong Fé
Shanghai & Soochow Trading Co.

HOTELS
Astor House Hotel
Globe Hotel
Hotel des Colonies
Hotel Metropole
Kalee Private Hotel
Palace Hotel
St. George's Hotel Co.
Sunlight Hotel and Farm

HOUSE FURNISHERS AND DECORATORS
Arts and Crafts Furnishing Co.
Hall & Holtz, Ld.
Johnson & Co.
Lane, Crawford & Co.
Mafel & Co.
Smith & Co., Laurie

ICE MANUFACTURERS
Oriental Ice Co., Ld.
Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage and Refrigerating Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE OFFICES
(See Special List, P. 858)

JEWELLERS
Hirsbrunner & Co.
Hope, Bros & Co., Ltd.
Ismer & Co., C.
Juvet, Leo
Kuhn & Co.
Sennett Freres
Ullmann & Co.
Williams, K. J.

LACE, HANDMADE
Industrial Mission Depôt

LAND AGENTS
(See Estate Agents)

LAND, BUILDING AND INVESTMENT COS.
China Land and Finance Co.
New Building and Construction Co.
Shanghai Building Co., The
Shanghai Building and Erecting Co.
Shanghai Building and Investment Co.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.

LAWYERS
Browett, Harold
Cainadan, O.
Drummond, White-Cooper and Phillips
Ellis & Hays
Fleming, W. S.
Hanson, McNeil, & Jones
Holcomb, C. R.
Jernigan and Fessenden
Mahnfeldt, Rud.
Musso, G. D.
Rodgers, M. L.
Stokes, Platt & Teesdale
Tillot, Marcel
Vorwerk & Voights
Wilkinson, H. P.

LEATHER GOODS DEALERS
American Shoe Co.
Daibutsu & Co.
Shanghai Tannery Co.

LIGHTING
Lux Lighting Agency

LITHOGRAPHERS
Oriental Press

LIVERIES & TRAINING STABLES
Dallas Horse Repository Co., Ld.
Loong Fe

LUMBER IMPORTERS
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ld

MACHINERY IMPORTERS
Abbass, S. H.
Fobes & Co.
Schuchardt & Schutte
Shanghai Electric & Asbestos Co., Ld.
Singer Sewing Machine Co.

MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVES
(See also Commission Agents)
Andrews, von Fischerz & George, Ltd.
Borax Consolidated Co.
Castle Bros.
Connell Bros. & Co.
Garner, Quelch & Co.
Heath & Co., P.
Hoffmann & Co., Wm.
New York Export and Import Co.
Underwood & Underwood
Wijk & Co., Olof

MASONIC--(See page 813)

MERCHANTS *(Cotton and Piece Goods)*
Craig, Marshall & Co.
Haworth & Co., Richard, Ltd.

MERCHANTS *(General)*
Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.
Abraham, D. E. J.
Afshar & Co., M. M. B.
Allanson, William
Alois Schweiger & Co.
American Trading Co.
Anderson, Meyer & Co.
Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Arthur & Co., Ltd.
Barlow & Co.
Belgian Trading Co.
Bielfeld & Sun
Birch & Co.
Birchal & Co.
Bornemann, Ferd.
Bothas & Co., S. G.
Bradley & Co.
Brand Bros & Co.
Bucheister & Co.
Bume & Reif,
Butterfield & Swire
Campbell & Co., Alex.
Carlowitz & Co.
Cawasjee, Palanjee & Co.
Chazalon et Cie, A.
China Export-Import & Bank Co.
China & Japan Trading Co.
China & Java Export Co.
Collins & Co.
Craig & Co.
Craig, Ramsay & Co.
Craven & Simpson
Dallas & Co.
David & Co., S. J.
Dent A Co., Alfred
Dickeson, Jones & Co.
Diederichsen & Co.
Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Duering von, Wibel & Co.
Duff, J. S.
Dyce & Co.
East Asiatic Co.
Eastern Trading Co.
Ebbeke & Co.
Ehlers & Co, A.
Encarnaçao, Gaumer & Co.
Evans & Co.
Fearon, Daniel & Co.
Finocchiaro Bros. & Co.
Firth & Sons, Thos., Ltd.
Frazar & Co.
Fuhrmeister & Co.
Garner, Quelch & Co.
Garrels, Borner & Co.
Geddes & Co.
Getz Bros & Co.
Gibb, Livngston & Co.
Giesel & Co., A.
Gipperich & Co., E.
Handa Menko & Co.
Handelsvereeniging Voorheen van Laer
Harvie & Cooke
Heath & Co.

MERCHANTS *(General)*—Continued
Herbert, Hutchinson & Co.
Hewett & Co.
Hillebrandt & Co.
Hoffmann & Co., Wm.
Hogg, E. Jenner
Holiday, Wise & Co.
Holland-China Handles Co.
Hunt & Co.
Hutchison & Co., John D.
Ilbert & Co.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Jones, Bros., Ltd.
Kaye, Jervis & Co.
Kirchner & Boger
Klose, W.
Kober & Co.
Lavers & Clark
Locksmith & Co.
MacEwan, Frickel & Co.
Macy, & Co., Geo. H.
Madier, H.
Maitland & Co., Ltd.
Mandl & Co.
Markt & Co., Ltd.
McBain, Geo.
McGregor, Bros. & Gow
Melchers & Co.
Meyer Bros., Ld.
Meyerink & Co.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Mitsu Bishi Co.
Mittag, Max
Moller & Clouet
Möller Bros.
Mustard & Co.
Nakakiri & Co.
Netherlands Trading Society
New York Export & Import Co.
Nutter & Co., Walter
Olivier & Co.
Pabaney Ebrahimbhoy
Peek, Bros & Winch, Ld.
Pila & Co., Ulysse
Poole, Lauder & Co.
Racine, Ackermann & Co.
Reid, Evans & Co.
Reiss & Co.
Reiss & Co., Hugo
Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
Richter, G. W.
Robert Dollar Co., The
Rodewald & Co.
Rodewald & Heath
Rohde & Co.
Ross & Co., Alex.
Sander, Wieler & Co.
Sassoon & Co., David, Ltd.
Sassoon & Co , E. D.
Scharff & Co., Walter
Schuldt & Co.
Schultz & Co., H. M.
Schoen & Co. Louis
Scott & Bowne, Ld.

MERCHANTS *(General)*—Continued
Scott, Harding & Co.
Sharp & Co., H. J.
Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Shewan & Co.
Siemssen & Co.
Slevogt & Co.
Snethlage & Co.
Societa Coloniale Italiana
Societa Commissionaria d'Exportation
Soyka, L.
Stechmann, Arthur Ld.
Sulzer, Rudolph & Co.
Suzuki & Co.
Tabba Saleh & Aref
Tata Sons & Co.
Taumeyer & Co.
Telge & Schroeter
Theodor & Rawlins
Thomas Bros
Thoresen & Co.
Toche et Cie
Trading Co., late van Laer & Co.
Trading Co., The (Russian)
Trevor Smith & Co., J.
Wallace & Co.
Ward, Probst & Co.
Welch, Lewis & Co.
White & Co., C. J.
Wijk & Co., Olof
Wisner & Co.
Zimmerman & Co.
(See also Commission Merchants)

MERCHANTS *(Silk)*
Afshar & Co., M. M. B.
Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Boyer, Mazat, Guillice & Co.
Burkill & Sons, A. R.
Denegri, M.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Lintilhac & Co., P. E.
Little & Co., Wm.
Nabholz & Co.
Toche et Cie

MERCHANTS *(Sugar)*
Butterfield and Swire
Meyer Bro, Ltd.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

MERCHANTS *(Tea)*
Afshar & Co., M. M. B.
Anderson & Co., Robt.
Craven, J. H.
Hunt & Co.

MERCHANTS *(Woollen)*
Wheen, Edward

METALS *(Importers of)*
Herbert, Hutchinson & Co.

MINING
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co.
East Asiatic Dredging Co.
Furakawa Mining Co.
Pekin Syndicate, Ltd.

Music Stores
Haimovitch, M.
Moutrie & Co., S.
Robinson Piano Co.

Newspapers and Periodicals
China Gazette
Chinese Christian Intelligencer
Chinese Illustrated News
Chinese Scientific & Industrial Magazine
Eastern Sketch
L'Echo de Chine
Mesny's Chinese Miscellany
North-China Daily News
Ostasiatische Lloyd
Rosenstock's Directory
Shanghai Mercury
Shanghai Times
Shun Pao
Sin Wan Pao
Sport and Gossip
The Union

Nursery and Seedsmen
Shanghai Nurseries

Oil Merchants
Asiatic Petroluem Co., Ld.
Standard Oil Co.
Vacuum Oil Co.

Opticians
Austen & Meylan
Hirsbrunner & Co.
Ismer & Co., C.
Lazarus & Co., N.
Ullmann & Co.

Outfitters
Broadway Drapery & Outfitting Stores
Connoisseur, Ltd.
Greenwood & Co., C. F,
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.
Lane, Crawford & Co.
Weeks & Co., Ltd.
Wilck & Mielenhausen

Paper Manufacturers
China Paper Mill Co.
Mitsu Bishi Co.
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd.

Pastrycooks
Bernardi Bros
Sweetmeat Castle

Photographic Goods Dealers
Denniston & Sullivan
Grenard Co., Ltd.

Pianoforte Makers
Moutrie & Co., S.
Robinson Piano Co.

Pilots
(See Pilots Association)
Gray, James
Gundry, G.
Kley, Capt. G.
Lofgren, S. T.

Pongees
Industrial Mission Press

Printers
China Printing Co., Ltd.
Deutsche Druckerei und Verlagsaustalt
Imprimerie Francaise Ltd.
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
N. C. Daily News, Ltd.
Oriental Press
Shanghai Mercury, Ltd.

Provision Importers
Bulsara & Co.
Lane, Crawford & Co.
Libby, McNeill & Libby
Swift & Co.

Publishers
Deutsche Drucherei und Verslagsaustalt
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
Methodist Publishing House
N. C. Daily News, Ltd.
Shanghai Mercury, Ltd.

Restaurants
Restaurant Francaise

Sailmakers
Ashley, C. J.

Shipbuilders
New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works:
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co.
Vulcan Ironworks Ld.

Shipchandlers
Brown & Co., Ld.
Lane, Crawford & Co.

Shoe Stores
(See Leather Dealers)

Shipowners & Shipping Agents
Butterfield & Swire (China Nav. Co.)
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
China General Trading & Navigation Co.
China Merchants S. N. Co.
China Navigation Co.
Compagnie Asiatique de Navigation
Hamburg-Amerika Linie
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. (Indo-China S. N. Co.)
McGregor Bros. & Gow (Glen)
Melchers & Co. (N. D. L.)
Messageries Maritimes
Moller Bros.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Nisshin Kissan Kaisha
Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co. (P.&O.)
Sander, Weiler & Co. (Austrian Lloyd)
Sassoon & Co., David. Ltd. (Apcar Line)
Thorensen & Co.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha
Wallem & Co.

Silk Boilers
Shanghai Waste Silk Boiling Co.

Silk Filatures
China-European Filature Co., Ld.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Jeay Khong Silk Filature
Lun-Hwa Silk Filature
Shanghai Silk Spinning Co.
Sin Cheong Filature Co.
Soy Lun Filature Co.

Silk Inspectors
Burkhard, L. R.
Gilmour, D.
Heffer F. C.

Skin & Hide Exporters
Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
Liddell Bros & Co.

Solicitors
(See Lawyers)

Stationers
Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Denniston & Sullivan
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
Nossler & Co., Max

Steamship and Machinery Inspectors
Buyers, W. B.

Steel Manufacturers
Bohler Bros & Co., Ld.
Firth & Sons, Ld., Thos.
Hanyang Steel & Iron Works

Storekeepers
Bulsara & Co.
Castilho & Co.
Central Stores, Ld.
Connoisseur, Ld.
Dunn, Walter
Dunning & Co., Ld.
Framjee Sorabjee & Co.
Hall & Holtz, Ld.
Mondon, Ld., P. L.
Solina & Co., Ld.
Teiffenberg, M.
Venturi, F.
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.

Sugar Cultivators
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co.

Surveyors *(Engineer)*
Algar, A. E.
Bassett, Thos.
Evans, P. de T.
Paulsen, W.

Surveyors *(Marine)*
Buyers, W. B.
Davy, S. Bayes
Parker & Robb
Paulsen, W.
Roberts & Paulsen

Tailors
Greenwood, C. F.
Hall & Holtz, Ld.
Lane, Crawford & Co.
Wilck & Mielenhausen

Tailors *(Ladies)*
A la Parisienne

Telegraph Cos.
Commercial Pacific Cable Co.
Deutsch Nederlaendische
Eastern Extension Tel. Co.
Great Northern Tel. Co.
Imperial Chinese Telefunken, East Asiatic Wireless Tel. Co.

Telephones
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld.

Tile & Cement Manufacturers
Cement Tile Works, The A. Butler

Timber Merchants
China Export & Import Lumber Co., Ld.

Tobacco Merchants
Bodemeyer & Co., H. H.
British Cigarette Co., Ld.
Compania Gen. de Tabacos de Filipinas
Delbourgo, J.
Franco & Co., Ld.
International Tobacco Co.
Murai, Bros. Co., Ld.
Tabaqueria Filipina

Tobacconists
Bodemeyer & Co., H. H.
Brewer & Co., Ltd.
Connoisseur, Ltd.
Duplessis, G.
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
Pappadopoulos & Co., M.

Tramways
Compagnie Francaise de Tramways

Tugs & Lighters
Kochien Transportation & Tow-boat Co.
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co.

Typewriting, Etc.
Shanghai Typewriting Office

Undertakers
Jesus, J. M.
Macdonald & Co., Thomas

Veterinary Surgeons
Keylock & Pratt

Watchmakers
Hirsbrunner & Co.
Hope, Bros & Co., Ld.
Ismer & Co., C.
Juvet, Leo
Ullmann & Co., J

WHARVES AND GODOWNS
Central & North China Godown Co.
Old Ningpo Wharf
Pootung and Tunkadoo Wharves
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.
Yangtse Wharf and Godown Co.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS
Bulsara & Co.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS—Continued
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.
Dunn, Walter
Framjee Sorabjee & Co.
Gande & Co., J. W.
Hall & Holtz, Ld.
Keeling & Co.
Sweetmeat Castle

INSURANCE OFFICES

OFFICES	AGENTS
Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company	Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
Accident Assurance Corporation Limited	Scott, Harding & Co.
Albingia Assurance Company, Hamburg	Kirchner & Boger
Albingia Assurance Co. (Marine)	Fuhrmeister & Co.
Alleanza Marine Insurance Co.	Societa Colonial Italiana
Allgemeine See Versicherungs Ges., Hamburg	Siemssen & Co.
Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft Helvetia	Melchers & Co.
Alliance Assurance Company (Fire)	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.
Alliance Marine & General Insurance Company	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.
Allianz Vers. Aktien Ges. in Berlin	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Allianz Versicherungs Aktien Gesellschaft, Berlin	Siemssen & Co.
American Bureau of Shipping	Frazar & Co.
Assecuranz Union von 1865, Hamburg	Siemssen & Co.
Associated Assurance Companies, London (Marine)	Siemssen & Co
Atlas Assurance Co. Ld., with which is incorporated the Manchester Assurance Co.	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Atlas Assurance Co., Ld., London	Bradley & Co.
Australian Alliance Assurance Co.	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Badische Assecuranz Gesellschaft A.G.	Siemssen & Co.
Baloise Fire Insurance Company, Basle	Carlowitz & Co.
Basler Lebens Versicherungs Ges. (Life)	Fuhrmeister & Co.
Basler Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft	Melchers & Co.
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company	Kirchner & Boger
Bayrischer Lloyd, Munchen	Siemssen & Co.
Bombay Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Limited	Scott, Harding & Co.
Bremen Underwriters	Melchers & Co.
British American Assce. Co. (Fire & Marine)	Ward, Probst & Co.
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company	Butterfield & Swire
British Dominions Marine Insce., Co. Ld.	Encarnacao, Gaumer & Co.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
China Fire Insurance Company Ld.	E. D. Sassoon & Co.
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
China Merchants Marine Insurance Company	Tong Fung Chee, manager
China Mutual Life Insurance Company.	A. J. Hughes, secretary
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ld
Comitate Delle Comp. d'Assec Marit. di Genova	Siemssen & Co.
Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited	Ilbert & Co., agents
Commercial Union Assurance Company (Fire)	Lavers & Clark
Commercial Union Assurance Company	North China Insurance Co.
"Confiance" of Paris Fire Insce. Co	Racin, Ackermann & Co.
Consolidated Marine Insurance Company, Berlin	Melchers & Co.
Continental Insurance Company, Mannheim	Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
Deutsche Rueck & Mitversicherungs Gesellschaft	Siemssen & Co.

Offices	Agents
Deutsche Transport Versicherungs Ges., Berlin	Siemssen & Co.
Deutscher Lloyd Marine Insurance Co., Ld., Berlin	Ferd. Bornemann
Duesseldorfer Allgem-Vers. Ges., Duesselderf	Siemssen & Co.
East India Sea and Fire Insurance Co., A.D., 1832	Holland-China Trading Co.
Eastern Insurance Company, Limited	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ld.
El Dia Comp. Anon. de Seguros, Cartagena	Siemssen & Co.
Equitable Fire and Accident Office, Ld.	Andersen, Meyer & Co.
Equitable Life Assurance Society of U. S. A.	Ballard & Hunter
Equitable Life Assurance of U. S. A., Eastern Branch	J. T. Hamilton, general manager
Fatum Accident Insurance Co.	Fuhrmeister & Co.
Federal Marine Insurance, Zurich	Volkart Brothers
Federal Insurance Company of New York	Yangtsze Ins. Association, Ld.
Fire Insurance Company of 1877, Hamburg	Kirchner & Boger
Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.	China & Japan Trading Co., Ld.
Foncière Pester Versicherungs Anstalt	Siemssen & Co.
Forsakring Actiebolagat Hansa, Stockholm	Siemssen & Co.
Fortuna Allgemeine Versicherungs Act. Ges., Berlin	Siemssen & Co.
General Accident Assurance Co., Ld.., Perth	Wm. Little & Co.
General Marine Insurance Company, Dresden	Holland-China Trading Co.
Generali Marine Insurance Co.	Societa Coloniale Italiana
German Lloyd Marine Insurance Company, Berlin	Carlowitz & Co.
Germanic Lloyd	Melchers & Co.
Globus Insurance Co., Hamburg	Melchers & Co.
Guardian Assurance Company, Limited	Butterfield & Swire
Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Company	Carlowitz & Co.
Hanseatic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg	A. Ehlers & Co.
Hanseatischer Lloyd, Hamburg	Siemssen & Co.
Heilbronner Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Heilbronn	Siemssen & Co.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.
Hull Underwriters' Association, Limited	Siemssen & Co.
Imperial Fire Office	Volkart Brothers
Indemnity Mutual Marine Ince. Co., Ld.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Insurance Company of North America	Yangtsze Insurance Association
Internationaler Lloyd, Berlin	Siemssen & Co.
Internationaler Lloyd	Melchers & Co.
Internationaler Lloyd, Berlin	Sander, Wieler & Co.
Jaker Moskan	Siemssen & Co.
Kyoto Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
La "Confiance" of Paris Fire Insurance Co.	Racine, Ackermann & Cie.
La Suisse Cie. Anonyme d'Assurances	Nabholz & Co.
Lancashire Insurance Co., Fire and Life	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Law Union and Crown Insurance Company	Reiss & Co.
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.	Scott, Harding & Co.
Liverpool Salvage Association	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
London Assurance Corporation Marine and Fire	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company	Mackenzie & Co., Ld.
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company	Butterfield & Swire
London and Provincial Marine & General Ince. Co.	Union Insurance Society of Canton
London Salvage Association	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Lloyd's, London	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Manchester Assurance Company	A. R. Burkill & Sons
Mannheimer Marine Insurance Co.	Carlowitz & Co.
Manufacturers' Life Assce. Co., Toronto, sub-agency	Bradley & Co.
Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company of Canada	H. Herbert Horsey
Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Marine Insurance L'Uuniverso Co.	Societá Coloniale Italiana
Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society	A. M. Marshall, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Marine Insurance Company, Limited	A. M. Marshall, P. & O. S. N. Co
Maritime Insurance Company, Ld., Liverpool	Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Offices	Agents
Meiji Fire Insurance Company, Limited	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Merchants Marine Insurance Co., Ld.	Commercial Union Ass. Co., Ld.
Munchener Rückversicherungs Gesellschaft	Siemssen & Co.
Mutual Life Insurance Co., New York	Fearon, Daniel & Co., gen. agent
National British and Irish Insurance Co., Ld.	M. M. B. Afshar & Co.
National Board of Underwriters of New York	Frazar & Co.
National General Insurance Co., Ld.	Trevor-Smith & Co.
National Provincial Plate Glass Insurance Co., Ld.	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Neptunus Assurance Co., Hamburg	Siemssen & Co.
Netherlands Fire & Life Insurance Co.	Fuhmeister & Co.
New York, Boston, and S. Francisco Board U'writers	Frazar & Co.
New York Life Insurance Company	Andersen, Meyer & Co.
New Zealand Insurance Company	E. E. Parsons, manager
New Zealand Insurance Company (Marine Branch)	Ward, Probst & Co.
New Zealand Insurance Company	Barlow & Co.
New Zealand Insuance Co., Ld. (Marine)	Samuel, McGregor & Co., Ld.
Niederrheinischer Güter Assurance Gesellschaft	Siemssen & Co.
Nippon Fire Insurance Co.	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Norddeutsche Versich Ges., Hamburg	Siemssen & Co.
Nordstern Lebens and Unfall, Vers. A. G., Berlin	Melchers & Co.
Nord-West Deutsche Versich. Ges., Hamburg	Siemssen & Co.
North British & Mercantile Fire Insurance Co.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Ballard & Hunter
North China Insurance Co.	H. G. Simms, secretary
Northern Assurance Company	Fearon, Daniel & Co.
Northern Assurance Company	W. Hewett & Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society	Fearon, Daniel & Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society	Alfred Dent & Co.
Oberrheinische Versicherungs, Mannheim	Siemssen & Co.
Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ld.	J.T.Hamilton, mangr. for the East
Ocean Marine Insurance Company Limited	Dodwell & Co., Ld.
Ocean Marine Insurance Co., Ld. of London	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Orient Insurance Company	Butterfield & Swire
Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company	Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
Palatine Insurance Company, Limited	Butterfield & Swire
Patriotic Assurance Company	Barlow & Co.
Patriotic Assurance Company of Dublin	Isaac Ezra & Co.
Phœnix Assurance Co., Ld., London	Wm. Little & Co.
Phœnix Assurance Co., Ld.	China & Japan Trading Co., Ld.
Phœnix, H. K. priv. Oesterr, Wien	Siemssen & Co.
Providentia Frankfurter Versicherungs Ges.	Melchers & Co.
Prussian National Insurance Co., Stettin	Carlowitz & Co.
Prussian National Insurance Company, Stettin	E. Gipperich & Co.
Queen Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	American Trading Co.
Queensland Insurance Co., Ld.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Reliance Marine Insurance Co., Ld.	Jardine Matheson & Co., Ld.
Rheinisch Westfl. Rueckvars, A.G., M. Gladbach	Siemssen & Co.
Rheinisch Westfl. Lloyd M. Gladbach	Siemssen & Co.
Rhenania Versicherungs Action Ges., in Köln	Melchers & Co.
Rhenish Marine Insurance Association	Slevogt & Co.
Royal Insurance Company, Ld.	C. A. Graves, secretary
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool (Fire & Life)	Ward, Probst & Co.
Royal Insurance Co., Ld. (Fire and Life)	Samuel, McGregor & Co., Ld.
Royal Exchange Assurance Co.	A. R. Burkill & Sons
Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation of London	Butterfield & Swire
Royal Exchange Assurance (Marine)	Alfred Dent & Co.
Salamander Fire Insurance Co. of Amsterdam	Melchers & Co.
Salamandra, St. Petersburg	Siemssen & Co.
Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance Co.	Siemssen & Co.
Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance Company	Handelsvereeniging Voorheen van Laer & Co.

Offices	Agents
Schweizerische National, Vers. Ges. Basel	Siemssen & Co.
Schweizerischer Lloyd, Winterthur	Siemssen & Co.
Scottish Imperial Life Insurance Company	Dyce & Co.
Scottish Union & National Insurance Co.	China & Japan Trading Co. Ld.
Scottish Union and National Insurance Company	Welch, Lewis & Co.
Scottish Union and National Ins. Co., Edinburgh	Carlowitz & Co.
Sea Insurance Company	Butterfield & Swire
Sea Insurance Company	Ward Probst & Co.
Shanghai Fire Insurance Association	F. Griffin, secretary
Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ld.	A. J. Israel, secretary
South British Marine Insurance Company	S. J. David & Co.
South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ld.	Anderson, Meyer & Co.
South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company	David Sassoon & Co., Ld.
South British Fire & Marine Insurance Co.,	Arnhold Karberg & Co.
St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ld.	Dodwell & Co., Ld.
Standard Life Assurance Company	F. Lock Trevor, secretary
Standard Marine Insurance Co., Ld.	Com. Union Assurance Co., Ld.
State Fire Insurance Company, Limited	Shewan, Tomes & Co.
State Fire Insurance Company, Limited	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Sun Insurance Office	W. D. Graham, manager
Sun Fire Insurance Office	Siemssen & Co.
Sun Insurance Office	Brand Bros. & Co.
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	Ilbert & Co., general secretaries
Swiss National Insurance Co., Ld., Basel	John Baessler & Co.
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company	Dodwell & Co., Ld.
Tokyo Marine Insurance Company, Limited	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Transatlantic Marine Insurance Co. of Berlin	Melchers & Co.
Triton Insurance Company	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.
Underwriting and Agency Association, London	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Union Insurance Society of Canton (Marine)	James Whittall, agent
Union Assurance Society of London	Slevogt & Co.
Union Assurance Society Ld.	Dodwell & Co., Ld.
Union Fire Insurance Company Limited, Paris	Siemssen & Co.
Union Internationale Cie. d'Assurance, Antwerp	Siemssen & Co.
Union Marine Insurance, Liverpool	Barlow & Co.
Union Marine Insurance Co., Ld.	Commercial Union Assce. Co., Ld.
Union of Paris Fire Insurance Co.	M. Ferrand, inspector-general
United Cos. of Maritime Insurance, Austrian Lloyd's	Siemssen & Co.
United Dutch Marine Insurance Companies, London	Siemssen & Co.
United States Lloyds	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
United Swiss Marine Insurance Company	Melchers & Co.
United Rhenisch Marine Insurance Cos., Bradford	Siemssen & Co.
Universal Underwriting Association, London	Siemssen & Co.
Upper Rhine Insurance Company, Limited	A. Giesel & Co.
Urbaine of Paris Fire Insurance Company	Racine, Ackermann & Co.
Vaterlandische Transport Versicherungs Aktien Ges.	Siemssen & Co.
Western Assurance Company	China & Japan Trading Co., Ld.
Western Assurance Co. of Toronto (Marine)	North China Insurance Co.
Wilhelma Societa Di Assicurazioni, In Genova	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
World Marine Insurance Company, Limited	Ballard & Hunter
Wurtembergische Transport Versicherungs Ges.	Melchers & Co.
Würtembergische Transport Vers. Ges. Heilbronn	Siemssen & Co.
Verein Hamburger Assecuradeure, Hamburg	Siemssen & Co.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	W. S. Jackson secretary
Yorkshire Insurance Company	Reiss & Co.
Yorkshire Insurance Company	Dodwell & Co., Ld.

ROADS IN THE CENTRAL DISTRICT

NORTH AND SOUTH

East End

The Bund	路	子洋
Yuen-ming-yuen Road	路	園明
Museum Road	路	院物
Szechuen Road	路	川四
Kiangse Road	路	西江
Honan Road	路	南河
Shantung Road	路	東山
Shanse Road	路	西山
Chihli Road	路	隸直
Woo Foo Loong	衖	福五
Kien-kie-lee	里	記乾

South End

Sungkiang Road	路	江松
Sungkiang-loong	衖	江松
Pakhoi Road	路	海北
King-loong-ka	衖	隆金
Canton Road	路	東廣
Siking Road	路	涇泗
Swatow Road	路	頭汕
Foochow Road	路	州福
Albany Road	路內	福阿
Hankow Road	路	而漢
Kiukiang Road	路	口九
Bun-toong-loong	衖	湯盆
Hiang-fun-loong	衖	粉香
Nanking Road	路	京南
Bing-vong-ka	衖	望平
Koo-ka-loong	衖	街顧
Fokien Road	路	建福
Hoopeh Road	路	北湖
Hoihow Road	路	口海
Chekiang Road	路	江浙
Kwangse Road	路	西廣
Kweichow Road	路	州貴
Yunnan Road	路	南雲
Lloyd Road	路	合羅
Thibet Road	路	藏西
Yin-wo-ka	衖	華英

EAST AND WEST

Tientsin Road	路	津天
Taiwan Road	路	灣臺
Ningpo Road	路	波寧
Newchwang Road	路	莊牛
Woosieh Road	路	錫福
Chefoo Road	路	芝芝
Peking Road	路	京北
Balfour Road	路	福白
Hongkong Road	路	港香
Amoy Road	路	門廈
Soochow Road	路	州蘇
Wuhu Road	路	湖蕪

North End

Jin-kee Road	路	記仁

ROADS IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT

NORTH AND SOUTH

West End

North Thibet Road	路	藏北
Winchester Road	路脫	司西
Kan-suh Road	路	極文
North Chekiang Road	路	江甘
North Fokien Road	路	建北
San-tai Road	路	泰三
North Shanse Road	路	西北
North Honan Road	路	南北
Purdon Road		河伯
North Kiangse Road	路	西北
North Szechuen Road	路	川北
Chapoo Road	路	浦乍
Honan Road	路	南河
Woosung Road	路	淞吳
Market Road	路脫	克寶
Miller Road	路	勒密
Broadway (part of)	路匯	老百
Astor Road	路	查禮
Woochang Road (part of)	路	昌武
Ming-hong Road	路	行閔
Old China Street	里	遠靖
Nanzing Road	路	海南
Tsingpoo Road	路	浦青
Boone Road	路師	監文
Fearon Road	路	倫斐
Durpoe Road	路	墩頭
Lou Kwan Road	路	關老
Cunningham Road	路海	寧克

East End

EAST AND WEST

South End

North Yangtsze Road	路	子揚
North Soochow Road	路	州蘇
Whang-poo Road	路	浦北
Broadway (part of)	路匯	老黃
Morrison Road	路孫	禮百
Yuhang Road	路	恒瑪
Scott Road	路德	考有
Woochang Road (part of)	路	昌師
Tsung Ming Road	路	明武
Tsepoo Road	路	浦崇
Seward Road	路德	華七
Kashing Road	路	興西
Tiendong Road	路	東天
Toong Dong Ka Loong	路	東文
Boone Road (part of)	路	師漢
Hanbury Road	路	禮璧
Quinsan Road	路	山島
Thorne Road	路	熙湯
Range Road	路	關來
Elgin Road	路	根愛
Alabaster Road	路脫	白拉

North End

Haining Road	路	寧海
Barchet Road	路脫	格開
Kaifeng Road	路	封白

ROADS IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT

NORTH AND SOUTH

West End

Dixwell Road 威思秋路
Taiping Road 平太路
Kee-cheong Road 昌祺路
Yuen-fong Road 芳元路
Hwa-kee Road 記華路
Singkei Pang Road 浜基新路
Chaou-foong Road 豐兆路
Dent Road 順保路
Kung-ping Road 平公路
Wuchow Road 洲湖路
Li Honkew Ka 橋虹街
Muirhead Road 海麦路
Harbin Road
Hailar Road

Kalgan Road
Wayside Road (part of) 山會路
Maegregor Road 格麥路
E-wo Road 立怡路
Alcock Road 克奧路
Jansen Road 孝勤路
Thorburn Road 布韜路
Wetmore Road 瑪威路
Lay Road 棚雷路
Toong Say Ka 街東路
Yuen Chang Road 昌源路
Keecheong Road 昌旗路
Sawgin Road 經沙路
Whashing Road 盛華路

EAST AND WEST

South End

Yangtsze-poo Road 浦楊路
Broadway (East) 脫老路
Market Street 克百路
Seward Road (East) 德華路
Kwen Ming Road 明貴路
Chusan Road 山西路
Flour Mill Road 廠麵路
Dock Lane 碼頭巷
Ward Road 特華路

Hanbury Road 禮碧路
Yuhang Road 恒漢路
Dent Lane 鉄鄧街
Tongshan Road 山有路
East Kashing Road 興塘路
East Scott Road 孝司路
East Yuhang Road 恒有路
Mukden Road 瀋東

ROADS IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT

NORTH AND SOUTH

East End

Cemetery Road 山墳路
Wenchow Road 州溫路
Park Road 克派路
Mohawk Road 克馬路
Carter Road 德卡路
Markham Road (part of) 克麥亨路
Medhurst Road 特麥赫路
Gordon Road 登戈路
Yates Road 孚同路
Tsingtau Road 島青路
Seymour Road 羅西路
Cross Road 司克路

Ferry Road 立弗路
Siccawei Road 家徐滙路
Jessfield Road 司及非路
Chengtu Road 都成路
Chungking Road 慶重路
Myburgh Road 格美路
West Thibet Road 藏西路
Stone Bridge Road 橋岡路
Tai Sing Road 省泰路
Sans Souci Terrace
Kiaochow Road

EAST AND WEST

South End

Bubbling Well Road 安靜路
Burkill Road 克白路
Avenue Road 文愛路
Love Lane 橋路
Pingchiao Road 橋平路
Sinza Road 圃新路
Markham Road (part of) 根麥路
Taku Road 沽大路
Kuling Road 廬孤路

Ichang Road 昌宜路
Robison Road 生羅路
Weihaiwei Road 衛威路
Brenan Road 乃白路
Rubicon Road 根羅路
Hungjao Road 橋虹路
Yu Yuen Road 園長路
Nanyang Road 洋路
Gt. Western Road 浜路

ROADS IN THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT

Quai de France	灘浦黃南	老典新火鬥北
Quai Kin Lee Yuen	灘源利金	大
Quai des Remparts	浜河城東	街
Rue du Whampou	街行洋	街當
Rue des Poissons	街雲形	輪
Rue Chinchew	路州京	家
Rue Laguerre	貴安永	橋
Rue Montauban	街堂主天	來
Rue de la Mission	街聖興	來
Rue Petit	街聖西	火
Rue du Marché Français	街聖來	火
Rue Discry	街來	門
Quais du Yang-king-pang et Confucius	路濱涇洋	仙
Quais Place du Château d'eau, des Fossés, et de la Brèche	河開新	涇
	濱河城	家
Rue du Consulat	路馬館公	角
Rue Colbert	街安永	興
Rue du Weikwé	街興	東
Rue de Ningpo	路波寧	灣

Rue de la Porte du Nord	街大門北	古
Rue Protêt	街	山
Rue de l'Administration	街	建
Rue du Moulin	街房磨	行
Rue Touranne	街橋木	神
Rue Hué	街	弄
Rue des Pères	街火	福
Rue de Saigon	街西行火	閔
Rue Palikao	路橋	財
Quai de l'Ouest	浜	天
Rue de Passiego	街橋	周
Place de l'Administration	街塲	藩
Rue de la Paix	街大	三
Rue de l'Est	街大	裕
Rue Formose	路	小
Rue Takoo	路	達
Rue Chusan	路	太
Rue du Fokien	路	舟
Rue Ming-hong	路	福
Passage Neziang	弄	財

ROADS IN THE EXTENSION

Rue Lieou Kiang	路江柳	華
„ Si Kiang	路江西	恒
„ Han Kiang	路江漢	凹
„ Long Kiang	路江龍	嵩
„ Ming Kiang	路江閔	桂
„ Ou Song Kiang	路江淞吳	南
„ Hoang Ho	路河黃	義
„ Ou Kiang	路江烏	福
„ Ya Long Kiang	路江龍鴉	梅
„ Siang Kiang	路江襄	泰
„ Tse Kiang	路江資	天
„ Kouei Kiang	路江桂	周

Rue Hoa Chan	路山	華
„ Heng Chan	路山	恒
„ Omi Chan	路山	凹
„ Song Chan	路山	嵩
„ Kouei Ling Chan	路山林	桂
„ Nan Chan	路山	南
„ Kou Chan	路山	義
„ Fou Chan	路山	福
„ Meï Ling Chan	路山林	梅
„ Taï Chan	路山	泰
„ Tien Chan	路山	天
„ Quai de l'extension	浜	周

ROUTES EXTERIEURES

Avenue Paul Brunat	路昌賚
„ Dubail	路灣家羅
Route Pichon	
„ Stanislas Chevalier	
„ des Sœurs	

Route Doumer	路宅家劉
„ de Say Zoong	路鍾善
Avenue Pottier	
Route de Consulat	
„ Veyron	

STREET PLAN OF THE NORTHERN & EASTERN DISTRICTS OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENT AT SHANGHAI

Scale of Half a Mile

0 ¼ ½ Mile

To Woosung

To Nanking

SHANGHAI RAILWAY STATION

RAILWAY ROAD

NORTHERN DISTRICT

EASTERN DISTRICT

(PORTION OF)

Public School for Chinese

Elgin Market

West Hong Kew Police Station

Mixed Court

Sin Tan Tang Cemetery

Portuguese Club

Russian Post Office

Hongkew Park

Shanghai Public School

Customs Club

Anglo Chinese College

Victoria Nursing Home

Municipal Depot

Municipal Hospital

Cattle Sheds

Harbour Sub Station (Police)

Eastern Police Depot

East Hongkew Market

Silk Filature

Electric Light Station

Mobatowa

China Inland Mission

Hongkew Fire Station

Hongkew Market

Police Station

Cricket Ground

Church of our Saviour

Americans Consulate

Japanese Consulate

British Consulate

Wayside Police Station

Gasometer

Sailor's Home

Temple of Heaven

Jail

Chinese Garden

Boathouse

Union Church

Water Tower

H.B.M. Consulate

Masonic Hall

Public Garden

Ever Victorious Army Memorial

Hunt's Wharf

Central Wharf

Howard's Wharf

N.Y.K. Wharf

Shanghai and Hongkew and Jardine's Associated Wharves

C.M. Lower Wharf

Jardine's Lower Wharf

Shanghai Paper Mill

Shanghai Water Works

Yangtszepoo Police Station

SOOCHOW CREEK

YANGTSZEPOO CREEK

WHANGPOO RIVER

SKETCH PLAN OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENT AT SHANGHAI

New Recreation Ground

Rifle Butts & Rifle Range

Shanghai-Pao-Shan Boundary Line

C.C. Railway Shanghai Station

St. John's College

Soochow Creek

Western District

Central District

Northern District

Eastern District

Race Course

Foreign Settlement

Native City

Hongkew Market

Public Garden

Cemetery

Yangtszepoo

The Point

Whangpoo River

Pootung

Scale of Miles

0 ½ 1 2

Drawn and Engraved for the Directory & Chronicle

John Bartholomew & Co. Edinr.

BIBLIOTHEK D. AUSWÄRT. AMTS

SOOCHOW

州蘇 *Su-chau*

Soochow, the capital of the province of Kiangsu, lies about eighty miles west by water and fifty-four by rail and a little north of Shanghai, with which it is connected by excellent inland water-ways. The Shanghai-Nanking Railway, supplies still better connection. The city is a rectangle, its length from north to south being three and a half miles and its width from east to west two and a half, the total circumference being about 10 miles. It lies not far from the eastern shore of the great Taihu lake. Past its walls runs the southern section of the Grand Canal, which joins Hangchow to Chinkiang; and in every direction spread creeks or canals, affording easy communication with the numerous towns in the surrounding country. It is an important manufacturing centre, with a population of over half a million. Its two chief manufactures are satins and silk embroideries of various kinds. In addition, it sends out silk goods, linen and cotton fabrics, paper, lacquerware, and articles in iron, ivory, wood, horn, and glass. Since the opening of the port manufactures on foreign principles have been introduced and there are now three silk filatures and one cotton mill. Before the Taiping rebellion Soochow shared with Hangchow the reputation of being the finest city in China, but it was almost entirely destroyed by the rebels, who captured it on 25th May, 1860. Its recovery by Major (afterwards General) Gordon on 27th Nov., 1863, was the first effective blow to the rebellion. Since that disastrous period it has recovered itself greatly and is once more populous and flourishing, though it has not yet attained to its former pitch of prosperity. It was declared open to foreign trade on the 26th September, 1896, under the provisions of the Japanese Treaty. The Foreign Settlement is under the southern wall of the city, just across the Canal, and is a strip of land about 1½ miles long and a quarter of a mile broad. The western portion has been reserved for a Japanese Settlement. The government has made a good carriage road along the Canal bank extending the whole length of the settlement, and as far as the railway station, a distance of five and a half miles, on which carriages and ricshas ply, and on fine days the road is crowded with people from the city, amusing themselves, walking and driving. The Chinese and European school was opened in 1900. The net value of the trade of the port passing through the Foreign Customs in 1907 was Tls. 4,367,546, as against Tls. 5,729,980 in 1906, and Tls. 4,240,013 in 1905. But this represents only a small portion of the total trade of the port, most of which passes through the Native Customs.

DIRECTORY

China Mutual Life Insurance Co.
T. R. Morrison, agent

Consulate, Japanese
Consul—
Chancelier in charge—K. Ohga
Inspector of Police—K. Koreyeda

關新州蘇 *Soo-chow Hsin-kuan*
Customs—Imperial Maritime
Commissioner—F. J. Smith
Assistants—A. J. L. Macgregor, J. Fukumoto
Medical Officer—W. H. Park, M.D.
Acting Tidesurveyor—H. R. Schweiger
Examiner—A. D. Copeland
Tidewaiters—C. E. Whiting, W. Moore, C. Klatt

Kiangsu Likin Collectorate
Dpty. Commnr.—E. Alabaster

院學醫東日
Medical Practice & Medical School
M. Toyabe, M.D.
J. Takata, assistant

MISSIONS
For Prot. Missions see end of China Directory

New York Life Insurance Co., Ld.
R. S. Anderson

司公船輸清日
Nisshin Kisen Kaisha
H. Tobi, manager

Police
Superintendent—A. Olsen
2 inspectors 68 sergts., and constables

局政郵清大
Post Office—Imperial Chinese
District Postmaster—F. J. Smith
Do. Postal Officer—M. de Latouliere
Soochow District comprises:—
Head Office
4 City sub-offices
3 Inland offices
26 Inland agencies

局便郵州蘇本日大
Ta-jih-pen Soo-chow-yu-pien-chu
Post Office—Imperial Japanese
Postmaster—M. Hattori
Assistant Clerk—H. Aratake

Soo King Silk Filature
Chou Hon-ying, director
Minoretti

廠紗綸蘇 *Soo-lung-sou-chang*
Soo Lung Cotton Spinning Mill Co., Ld.
Cho Sou-ying, c.q., general manager
Walter C. Wood, m.i.m.e., manager
Won Me-foo, assistant manager

興蘇
Soo Sin & Co., Merchants

堂學大吳東 *Tung-woo-ta-hok-tong*
Soochow University
President—Rev. D. L. Anderson
Professors—W. B. Nance, N. G. Gee, R. S. Anderson, R. D. Smart, C. K. Campbell, W. A. Mitchell, A. C. Bowen, B. D. Lucas, L. G. Lea

Wu Sing Silk Filature
Ting Ju-ling, manager
J. Berthelot, clerk

CHINKIANG

江鎮 *Chin-kiáng*

The port of Chinkiang (or Chen-kiang-fu), which was declared open to foreign trade by the Treaty of Tientsin, is situated on the Yangtze, about 150 miles from its mouth, and at the point where the Grand Canal enters the river. The opening of the Lu-Han (Peking-Hankow) Railway has seriously reduced its importance as a distributing centre. The navigability of its waterways is still said to be "urgently needing improvement," steam launches there taking the place of tugs.

The history of Chinkiang possesses but few features of interest. The town, as a translation of its name implies ("River Guard"), was at one time a post of considerable importance from a military point of view, when all the rice-tribute from the south of China was transported to Peking by the interior route. The British forces captured the place in July, 1842, and as the cutting off of supplies always operates with great effect, the commanding situation thus secured was not long in producing the desired result upon the Central Government, for the Treaty of Nanking was signed a month afterwards. The Taiping rebels entered the town in April, 1853, and continued to occupy it till 1857, when they had to evacuate it from the same cause which had made the Government yield fifteen years before.

The city lies between one of the mouths of the Grand Canal and the right bank of the Yangtze. Most of the houses are built on level ground, but the surrounding hills lend a pleasant appearance to the locality, which is considerably enhanced by the bluff scenery of the island of Ts'io-shan. When the city was abandoned by the rebel

forces, its destruction was very nearly complete, but it has more than recovered its prosperous aspect. Public electric lighting was introduced in 1905. The city is enclosed by walls and defended by rather formidable-looking batteries commanding the river approaches. The foreign settlement occupies a tract of land extending from the mouth of the Canal along the bank of the river. The little settlement has a neat bund, is provided with a club, and has small Protestant and Catholic churches. It was the scene of a formidable riot on the 5th February, 1889, when about half the foreign houses and buildings were destroyed by a native mob. On December 23rd, 1904, a big subsidence of the river bank occurred. A piece of the bund measuring 700 feet long by 50 to 90 feet broad, with six godowns, was washed away. It caused a big tidal wave to travel over two miles up and down stream. There is now 60 to 80 feet depth of water where the subsidence occurred. The population of Chinkiang is estimated at 140,000. Chinkiang is now connected by railway with Shanghai and Nanking. As a result of this railway communication Chingkiang is considered to have great possibilities of future expansion as a trading centre. The Commissioner of Customs in a recent report remarks on great activity in building operations, the rapid augmentation of land values, the increase of rents to double and treble their former rates, especially for Chinese house property, and a rise in sympathy of the cost of the necessaries of life—all of which indicate the hopeful feeling as to the future of the port.

The foreign imports in 1906 and 1907 exceeded in value twenty million taels, chiefly sugar, Japanese matches, and oil. It may here be mentioned that the Standard Oil Company in 1907 completed the construction of an oil tank having a capacity of 1⅛ millions of gallons, with a subsidiary tank of about 46,000 gallons. The net value of the trade of the port for 1907 amounted to Tls. 32,437,296 which showed a decline of nearly 3½ millions on the returns for 1906.

DIRECTORY

敦禮 *Lih-toon*

ALLISTON, S., Cattle Exporter, Merchant and Commission Agent

亞世亞 *A-si-a*

ASIATIC PETROLEUM & Co., LD., THE,
H. Griffin, local manager
R. Thuss, installation manager

古太 *Tai-koo*

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Merchants
J. D. Danby, signs per pro.
Agencies
China Navigation Company, Limited
Ocean Steamship Company, Limited
China Mutual Steam Nvgtn. Co., Ld.
Taikoo Sugar Refining Co., Ld.
"Shah," hulk pontoon (receiving ship)
"Lancefield," hulk
Royal Exchange Assce. Corporation
London & Lancashire Fire Insce. Co.
Palatine Insurance Co., Ld.
Guardian Assurance Co., Ld.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ld.
Russo-Chinese Bank
North Borneo Trading Co., Ld.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
E. Starkey, chairman (pro. tem.)
L. H. Tamplin, hon. secretary

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s Hulk "Express"
Chu Pin King, agent
Agency
China Merchants' Insurance Company

CHINKIANG CLUB
Committee—L. A. Byworth (chairman), R. Kahs (hon. sec. and treas.)
Smith Alliston

司公船輪和豐

Fêng-ho-lun-ch'nan-kung-sze.

CHINKIANG NAVIGATION COMPANY
E. Starkey, agent

CHINGKIANG RECREATION CLUB
G. D. Pitzipios (chairman)
L. H. Tamplin (secretary)
T. W. Bowern, in charge of grouuds
A. S. Campbell, in charge of sports,&c.
J. D. Danby, do.
A. H. Forbes, do.
J. A. Dick, in charge of Pavilion Bar

園公英大 *Ta-ying kung-yuan*

CHINKIANG RECREATION FUND
Trustees—H. B. M. Consul (Chairman Municipal Council); E. A. Starkey (chairman), J. A. Dick, L. H. Tamplin (hon. secretary and treasurer)

CONSULATES

門衙事領英大

Ta-ying ling-sze ya-mun

GREAT BRITAIN
Also in charge of Austro-Hungarian, French and German interests
Consul—G. D. Pitzipios
Constable—C. S. J. Boland

官事領國美大

Ta-mei-kwoh ling-sze-kwan

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Consul at Nanking

關江鎮 *Chin-kiang-kwan*

CUSTOMS—IMPERIAL MARITIME
Commissioner—F. E. Taylor
Assistant—J. D. D. de la Touche
Do. —M. F. Hey
Do. —A. S. Campbell
Do. —A. H. Forbes
Medical Officer—Dr. M. Urbánek
Chief Tidesurveyor and Harbour Master—L. A. Byworth
Boat Officer—F. H. Siemsen
Acting do.—H. Bone
Examiners—J. H. M. Noodt, T. J. Edwards,
Assistant Examiners—J. A. Dick, F. Spence, H. P. Singer, H. E. McGowan
Tidewaiters—E. Kemp, J. H. Hunter, T. J. Wells, C. Kirwin, A. H. Rasmusson
Proby. Tidewaiters—E. A. C. Kopp, G. Varale, P. Peders
Salt Searchers—R. Dudley, C. Mark

康裕 *U-kong*

DAVID, D. M., Merchant and Comsn. Agt.
E. Starkey, agent

昌順新 *Sin-shun-chang*

DUFF & Co., Shipping and Comsn. Agents
Agencies
Federal Life Assurance Co.
International Lloyd

EWO TIMBER DEPOT
Jardine, Matheson Co., Ld.
L. H. Tamplin, manager

和豐 *Fung-ho*

GEARING & Co., Merchants and Commission Agents, 3, Paoshun Buildings
E. Starkey
Agencies
Imperial Fire Office
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ld.
Imperial Marine Insurance Co., Tokyo
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.
Mitsu Bishi Co.

和怡 *E-wo*

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ld. Merchants
Lewis H. Tamplin
Agencies
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.
(E. J. Lusher, keeper hulk "Orissa")
Canadian Pacific Railway Company
Glen Line of Steamers
Canton Insurance Office, Limited
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company
Alliance Assurance Company
Green Island Cement Company, Ld.
Hulk "Chinwo," E. Hamilton, master

新德 *Tah-hsing*

KILLEEN & Co., Import and Export Merchants, Commission Contractors
Thur. C. M. Killeen
Agency
The Shanghai Life Insurance, Co., Ld.

MASONIC—DORIC LODGE No. 1433, E. C.
W. M.—Jesse Ford Newman
I. P. M.—John Rislay Putnam
S. W.—James William Banbury
J. W.—Ivon Tuxford
Treasurer—James Denison Danby
Secretary—Urban John Kelly
S. D.—Jack McGregor
J. D.—William Henry Reynolds
I. G. Mathew John Grey
Steward.—John Landen
Tyler.—Thomes Wells
D. C—John Griffith Thomas

Mei-cha-sz

MELCHERS & Co., Merchants
Hermann Melchers (Bremen)
A. Korff do.
C. Michelau (Shanghai)
John W. Bandow, do.
G. Friesland (Hongkong)
Ad. Widmann (Shanghai)
Robert Kahs
Hulk "Bremen" (A. Lange, hulk keeper)
Agencies
Norddeutscher Lloyd
Hamburg-America Line
New Zealand Insurance Co.,
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ld.
Sun Life Insurance Co. of Canada

MISSIONS
For Protestant Missions see end of China Directory

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
E. Starkey, chairman
J. D. Danby, hon. treasurer
Works Committee—L. A. Byworth, L. H. Tamplin
J. McGregor, secretary
J. F. Newman (watch)
Health Officer—Dr. Urbanek
Inspector of Police—T. W. Bowern

NAVY LEAGUE
President—E. Starkey
Hon. Secretary—L. H. Tamplin

昌美 *May-chong*

PIERSDORFF, N. S., M.E., E.E., M.E., Tel. Ad. Favelles, Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition, Consulting Engineer, Inspector of Steamer and Machinery Customs Surveyor, Merchant & Commission Agent
Agency
Vacuum Oil Co.

POST OFFICE—IMPERIAL CHINESE
District Postmaster—F. E. Taylor
First Postal Officer—W. Scott
Assistant Officers—U. J. Kelly, C. Tonkin

POST OFFICE—IMPERIAL GERMAN
Post Director—R. Kahs

昌順 *Shun-ch'ang*

SCHIELE & BYRNE, Merchants and Shipping Agents: Tel. Ad. Rhine
E. G. Byrne
Agency
Royal Insurance Company

孚美 *Mei-foo*

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK; Tel. Ad. Socony
J. F. Newman, attorney
N. J. Grey
J. W. Banbury
W. H. Reynolds, engineer (oil tank installation)

中國電報局 *Chung-kwok-dien-pao-chuck*

TELEGRAPHS—IMPERIAL CHINESE
Chung Liang Wong manager
C. Y. Wong, controller

大英醫館 *Ta Ying-kwoh E-shih*

URBANEK, DR. R. M., Customs Medical Officer

WU CHOU SHAN BUNGALOW
Trustees—H.B.M. Consul, and Commissioner of Customs
Secy. and Treasurer—L. A. Byworth.

NANKING

寧江 *Kiang-ning*

The city owes its present name, "Southern capital," to having been many times the capital of the Empire, the last occasion being in the Ming dynasty at the commencement of the 15th century. It is also known as Kiang Ning Fu, being the chief city of the prefecture of Kiang Ning, and the seat of government for the provinces grouped under the designation of Kiang Nan. In official documents it is not considered proper to call the city Nanking, since the Government acknowledges but one capital. Besides Kiang Ning Fu, an elegant Chinese name commonly used is Kin Ling or "golden mound." From the 5th or 6th century B.C. to the present there has been a walled city at this place. Nanking was specified in the French Treaty of 1858 as one of the Yangtze ports to be opened to trade, but was not formally opened until May, 1899.

Nanking is situated on the south bank of the Yangtze, 45 miles beyond Chinkiang and 205 from Shanghai. From the river little can be seen of it except the long line of lofty grey brick walls which encircle it. The walls have an elevation varying from 40 to 90 feet, are from 20 to 40 feet in thickness, and 22 miles in circumference. They enclose a vast area, a large portion of which is wilderness or uncultivated land. The inhabited portion lies towards the south and west, and is several miles from the banks of the river. Whatever of architectural beauty or importance belonged to Nanking perished or was reduced to a ruinous condition at or before its occupation by the Taiping rebels. The world-famous Porcelain Tower, the most beautiful pagoda in China, was completely destroyed during this period of its history, and now only broken and scattered bricks remain of the structure that was once the glory of Nanking. It stood outside the walls on the south side of the city. The celebrated mausoleum of the Emperor Hung Wu, founder of the Ming dynasty (who died in 1398), with other tombs and monuments, known as the Ming Tombs, are just outside the eastern walls. There are many other interesting ruins in or near the city, including the remains of Hung Wu's Palace. Nanking was first brought into notice among Europeans in 1842, in which year the first British Treaty with China was signed here. During the Taiping rebellion no place suffered more. It was first taken by assault by the Taipings on the 19th March, 1853, and after sustaining a prolonged siege was recaptured by the Imperial forces on the 19th July, 1864, a fatal blow to the rebels.

Although Nanking has recovered to a small extent from the prostration which attended its ill-treatment during the rebellion, it has never yet attained any commercial importance, but a brilliant future is predicted for the port if the railway schemes are carried out. "A new and brilliant era," wrote the Commissioner of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs in his report for 1900, "should dawn upon the port of Nanking, on account of its excellent position as a terminus for the railways which will bring down the immense mineral and other wealth of the provinces of Anhwei, Honan, and Shansi. The distance from either Honan or Shansi is about the same to Nanking as to Hankow, and the engineering difficulties of a railway down to the river opposite Nanking are no greater than those of a line to Hankow. The great advantage, then, which should secure to Nanking its position as the outlet for these rich provinces is the fact of its being so much nearer the sea than Hankow and accessible to the deepest draught ocean vessels at all seasons of the year. It is therefore only natural that a line should have been projected from the mineral fields of Shansi to the village of P'u-k'ou, on the other side of the river to Nanking, as mentioned in the 1899 Trade Report. Yet another line, from the mineral district of Hsin-yan (信陽), in Honan, through Anhwei, with its terminus at P'u-k'ou, is also in contemplation. These two lines, if built, should revolutionise the commercial conditions at Nanking, while the line from Shanghai to Nanking should also give an impetus to commercial life." The railway from Shanghai to Nanking by the British and Chinese Corporation is now completed and work on its extension from Puk'ou, on the north bank of the Yangtsze under the joint enterprise of the above Corporation and the Peking Syndicate, has been commenced lately. Trains are running daily from Shanghai to Nanking and a short line has been completed connecting Hsiakwan, the port of Nanking, with the southern part of the city, a distance of 6 to 8 miles. During the past two or three years there has been "quite an air of progress," especially in building, and quite a Western aspect is being given to the ancient Capital of the Mings, as the new government buildings are all in foreign style and so also are a growing number of shops and residences recently built for Chinese. The Naval College, a large pile of buildings, was opened in 1890. A. dozen teachers and instructors are employed, including two foreigners. The Nanking University was founded in 1888 by the Central China Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is now an imposing and well-appointed school, with a large roll of scholars The Arsenal and Powder Mills, for many years in charge of foreigners, are now entrusted to native direction. They are situated just outside the South Gate. A macadamized road has been built from the steamer landing clear through the city to the Tung-Tsi Gate in the south wall, a distance of eight miles, and many similar roads in other parts of the city have been added during the last few years so that it is now posssible to go "almost anywhere" in carriages. The carriages and jinrickhas which have been introduced are much appreciated by the people. British, American and German Consulates were opened in 1900. As the seat of the viceregal government, and by virtue of its historic associations, Nanking is of importance, and will, no doubt, regain before long a degree of its lost prestige. The net value of the trade of the port for 1907 was Tls. 10,415,071 against Tls. 9,668,934 in 1906, Tls 10,573,545 in 1905, Tls. 8,826,048 in 1904, and Tls. 7,352,525 in 1903.

DIRECTORY

古太 *Tai-koo*

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Merchants
E. M. Kirkwood, signs per pro.
Agencies
China Navigation Company, Ld.
Ocean Steamship Company, Ld.
China Mutual Steam Nav. Co., Ld.
Royal Exchange Assurance Corpn.
London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Co.
Guardian Assurance Company
Orient Insurance Company
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Taikoo Sugar Refining Co., Ld.

局商商招 *Chau-shang-nan-kok*

CHINA MERCHANTS STEAM NAVIGATION CO.,
Chuen Shan Chwang
Agency
China Merchants Insurance Co.

CONSULATES

GREAT BRITAIN
Consul—H. F. King
also
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
Acting Consul—H. F. King

H. I. GERMAN M's. CONSULATE

H. I. JAPANESE M's. CONSULATE
Consul—M. Ihara
Assistant—K. Uchiyama
Inspector of Police—J. Ohara
Constable—R. Tani

UNITED STATES
Consul—Jas. C. McNally

金陵關 *Chin Ling Kuan*

CUSTOMS—IMPERIAL MARITIME
Acting Commissioner—E. O. Reis
Assistant—R. de Nully
Do. —J. F. J. Frost
MedicalOfficer—W. E. Macklin
Tidesurveyor—J. H. Barton
Examiner—H. A. Farrel
Assistant Examiners—A. Martin, J. C. Power, E. C. Charrington
Tidewaiters—S. G. Pedersen, O. Rasmussen, W. T. Somerville. P. F. Jonsen, H. H. Macaulay, G. M. Taylor

DIESING, A. & Co's. HOTEL
A. Diesing

DIESING & Co., A., General Merchants, Auctioneers and Commission Agents
A. Diesing

局總務洋省通江兩
Leung Kiang Tung Siang Yung Mo Tsung Kok

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, CHIEF BUREAU OF
Vice-Director—B. C. Wan (expectant Taotai)
Councillor—U. K. Cheng, do.
Inptr.—Leao Kin Yuen (sub-prefect)
Deputy (Branch office) Kwan Chao Kih at Hsia Kuan

和怡 *E-woo*

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD., Merchants
W. L. Ingram
Agencies
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
"Glen" Line of Steamers
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.

LIESE, DR. Medical Practitioner

METHODIST HOSPITAL (PHILANDER SMITH MEMORIAL)
Dr. Robt. C. Beebe, M.D, superintendent
Mrs. M. E. Burns, suptg. nurse

堂學師陸南江 *Kiang-nan-lu-sz-hsio-tang*

MILITARY ACADEMY
Commissioner—Yu Ming Chen

MISSIONS
For Protestant Missions see end of China Directory

堂主天 *Tien-chu-t'ang*

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION
Rev. Fr. L. Gauchet, S.J.

院書文匯 *Wei-wen-shu-yuan*

NANKING UNIVERSITY
Rev. A. J. Bowen, B.A., president
Rev. Wilbur F. Wilson, dean of College of Liberal Arts & professor of English
Rev. H. F. Rowe, dean of Fowler School of Theology
A. W. Martin, prof. of Applied Science
Dr. R. C. Beele, M.D., A.M., dean of Medical School
J. C. Gilbert, professor of English and Mathematics
W. F. Hummel, prof. English History, proctor of preparatory School
Li Kwei, principal of Chinese Dept.

堂學師水南江

Kiang-nan Shui-shih hsio-t'ang

NAVAL COLLEGE—IMPERIAL, NANKING
Commissioner — Chiang Cheow-ying, Capt. I.C.N., Lieut.-Colonel
Director—Hwang Siang-tsi
Paymaster—Shih Tsi
Executive Branch
Chief Instructor—A. E. Monro, R.N.
Second Do. —Lin Chi-ying
Third Do. —Tsau Tsi-kwei
Supt. of Cadets—Tong Chen-yuen
Engineering Branch
Chief Instructor — E. P. St. John Benn, R.N.
Second Do. —Chen Tsing-tsih
Third Do. —Hsee Chin-yu
Drilling Do. —Lew Kwang Wen
Secretary—Li Chao Tang
Supt. of Cadets—Hoon Yu

局政郵淩金 *Chin-ling-yu-cheng-kok*

POST OFFICE—IMPERIAL CHINESE
Postmaster—E. O. Reis
Postal Officer—E. H. Borck
do. —L. D. Henry

POST OFFICE—JAPANESE
Postmaster—S. Inaba
Postal Clerk—M. Ota

孚美 *Mee-fu*

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York; Tel. Ad. Socony
J. F. Newman, manager

WUHU

湖蕪 *Wú-hú*

This port (the name of which signifies "grass and lakes," i.e. swamps) was opened to foreign trade, by the Chefoo Convention, on the 1st April, 1877. It is situated on the river Yangtsze, in the province of An-hwei, and is a "half-way" port between Chinkiang and Kewkiang, though nearer to the former. It has the appearance of a thriving and busy town, and is admirably located for trade. This is mainly owing to the excellence of its water communication with the interior. A large canal, with a depth of five to six feet of water in the winter and ten to twelve feet in the summer, connects the port with the important city of Ning-kuoh-fu, in southern An-hwei, fifty miles distant. Another canal runs inland for over eight miles in a south-westerly direction to Taiping-hsien, an extensive tea district. This canal, which is only navigable in the summer, passes through Nan-ling and King-hsien, where the cultivation of silk is carried on, and may some day be of importance. The silk districts of Nan-ling and King-hsien are situated within fifty miles of Wuhu. Besides the canals leading to Ning-kuoh-fu and Taiping-hsien, there are two others communicating with Su-an and Tung-pó.

It will be seen from the above enumeration of the facilities for water carriage from Wuhu, that it is calculated to prove an emporium for commerce. The value of the trade of the port for the year 1907, Hk. Tls. 21,390,455, was lower than it has been for many years. It compares with Tls. 30,623,809 in 1905, Tls. 23,223,383, in 1904, and Tls. 24,542,783 in 1903. Coal may some day become a considerable article of export from Wuhu, both native and foreign capital having been directed to the great coal fields of the province. The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company are interested in several coal districts and have expended large sums in the opening of their mining property; the output has thus far been small, owing to the lack of proper machinery and management. The Chin Kang Company, a wealthy native syndicate, have a government permit to open mines in several districts and have been prospecting with a view to developing their property in the near future. A number of smaller companies are operating at present with the sanction of the above Corporation, to whom they pay a royalty. Two Companies representing foreign capital—the Yangtsze Land and Investment Company, Limited, and the I Li Coal and Mining Company, Limited—have purchased a number of the most valuable mining properties in the immediate neighbourhood of Wuhu.

There is a large trade in timber in Wuhu, but that, like all other trades, is in the hands of the Chinese. There is a steam flour mill, and a soap factory. The soap does not sell well. The preservation of egg yolk and albumen is an industry which was started in 1897, and has been carried on with several changes of proprietorship. A brick and tile manufactory is being erected.

The town is fairly well built, with rather broader streets than most Chinese cities possess, and is tolerably paved. The tract of land selected 30 years ago for the foreign settlement was definitely ceded in 1906, and sites were allotted to the Anhwei Railway Company and to various shipping companies, each lot having a river frontage of 600 to 1,100 feet. Bunding operations have progressed satisfactorily, and the place has taken on a decided air of prosperity. The bund when completed will be about one mile in length. A railway is being made to Kwangtehchow. The population of Wuhu is estimated at 80,750.

DIRECTORY

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD., THE
E. Middleton

古太 *Tai-koo*
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Merchants
J. R. Lyness, signs per pro.
Agencies
China Navigation Co.'s Hulk "Le-Tai"
Ocean Steamship Company, Ld.
China Mutual Steam Nav. Co., Ld.
Union Insce. Society of Canton, Ld.
London and Lancashire Fire Insce. Co.
Royal Exchange Assurance Corpn.
Palatine Insurance Company
Guardian Assurance Co. (Fire)
Taikoo Sugar Refining Co., Ld.

局商招
CHINA MERCHANTS STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Hulk "Bombay"
C. C. Lee, manager
A. Y. Williams, translator

CONSULATES
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Consul—Jas C. McNalley residing at Nanking

門衙事領國英大
Ta Ying Kuo ling-sz Ya-men
GREAT BRITAIN
also
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
Consul—G. Goffe
Constable—J. Shields

關新湖蕪 *Wu-hu hsin-kwan*
CUSTOMS—IMPERIAL MARITIME
Acting Commissioner—J. C. Johnston
Assistant—F. W. K. Otte
Assistant—G. K. Leach
do. —M. P. Hyde
do. —A. W. T. Palm
Medical Officer—E. H. Hart
Chief Tidesurveyer & Harbour Master —W. C. Howard
Boat Officer—J. Power
Chief Examiner—G. D. Sharnhorst
Examiner—R. J. Chard
do. —A. A. du Bord
Asst. do. —W. Howard
do. —C. E. G. Rhoderick
1st Class Tidewaiter—C. F. O'Brien
1st do. —S. Woxen
2nd. do. —G. T. Voyce
3rd. do. —J. A. Grandon
3rd. do —A. A. Z. vonStockhausen
3rd. do. —K. Stangaard
3rd. do. —P. S. Dsenis
3rd. do. —W. Pettersson
3rd. do. —D. Bartolini
Prob. Tidewaiter —H. O. Rennemo

昌華 *Wha-chang*
GEDDES & Co., Ship'g Agts.: Hulk "Hung On'
Ch'en Ching-an, agent

HOSPITAL—WUHU GENERAL
Dr. Edgerton H. Hart, superintendent
Dr. Henry S. Houghton
Miss A. M. Peregrine, supt. nurse
Mrs. Edgerton H. Hart
Mrs. H. S. Houghton
Miss Edith M. Crane
Miss Alice E. Maddock
Miss Kate L. Ogbom

和怡 *E-wo*
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Merchants
R. Johns, agent

Agencies
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.
Glen Line of Steamers
Canadian Pacific Railway Company
Canton Insurance Office
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.

MISSIONS
For Protestant Missions see end of China Directory

堂主天 *Tien-chu-tang*
ROMAN CATHOLIC
Rev. Père E. Rouxel, S.J.
Rev. P. de Geloes, S.J.
I. Richet, S.J.
A. Tcheng, S.J.

逸麥 *Ma-pin*
NISSEN KISEN KIASHA; Hulk "Thistle"

局政郵清大 *Taching-yu-cheng-chii*
POST OFFICE—IMPERIAL CHINESE
Dist. Postmaster—J. C. Johnston
Postal Clerk—Pau-yu-sung
Clerk-in-charge—Pan Yu Sung
Branch Offices at Lüchowfu, Ningkuofu Showchow and Liuanchow

Tatung Sub-District
Sub-Dist. P'mast.— T. Hance
Asst. Postal Officer-in-charge—G. K. Wilser
Assistant Postal Clerk—Chang Yang Chun

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, Tel. Ad. Socony
J. F. Newman, manager
S. P. Gracey, assistant

局電湖蕪 *Wu-hu-tien-eh*
TELEGRAPHS—IMPERIAL CHINESE
Zee Chien Kien, manager
Shen Hai San
T. Y. Sze, C. L. Li, assistants and 15 clerks

TATUNG

局總鹽皖岸皖 *Wan-an-yen-li-tsung-chii*
ANHUI SALT LEKIN COLLECTORATE, TATUNG
Act. Deputy Commr.—T. A. W. Hance

局政郵清大 *Ta-ching-yu-cheng-chu*
POST OFFICE—IMPERIAL CHINESE
Postal Officer—G. Wilse
Inspecting Clerk—Sun Lan-foh
Anking Branch Office
Clerk-in-charge—Wan Yu Tin

KEWKIANG

江九 *Kiu-kiang*

Kewkiang (now more generally written Kiukiang) is situated on the river Yangtsze near the outlet of the Poyang Lake, and is a prefectural city of the province of Kiang-si. It is distant about 187 geographical miles from Hankow and 445 miles from Shanghai. Kewkiang was, before the Rebellion, a busy and populous city; but it was occupied by the Taiping rebels in 1853, and before it was given up to the Imperial troops was almost entirely destroyed. When the Foreign Settlement was established there, however, the population soon returned, and has continued to increase rapidly: it is now estimated at 55,000.

The city is built close to the river, the walls running along the banks of it for some 500 yards. Their circumference is about five miles, but a portion of the space enclosed is still unoccupied. The city contains no feature of interest. There are several large lakes to the north and west of it, and it is backed by a noble range of hills a few miles distant, among them being Kuling some 3,600 feet high, which has become a well-known summer resort, especially of Missionaries. The foreign settlement lies to the west of the city and is neatly laid out. It possesses a small bund lined with trees, a club, a small Protestant church, and a Roman Catholic cathedral.

The idea which led to the opening of Kewkiang was, no doubt, its situation as regards communication by water with the districts where Tea is produced. But the hopes entertained respecting the port have never been wholly realised, Hankow having

become the market for Black Teas. The general trade of the Port, however, has increased considerably in recent years, a large developmenf of Inland Steam Navigation in the Poyang Lake contributing to this result. Its connection by rail with the provincial capital, Nanchang (begun in 1906), may further improve matters. The total quantity of Tea exported in 1907 was 252,396 piculs against 200,016 piculs in 1906, 170,637 piculs in 1905, 186,035 piculs in 1904, and 240,717 piculs in 1903. Kewkiang is the port from whence the ware made at the far-famed porcelain factories at Kin-tê-chên is shipped. The specimens sent to the Paris Exhibition in 1900 secured a silver medal, in competition with European porcelain. The export of chinaware in 1907 was 67,852 piculs; in 1906 it was 59,874 piculs; in 1905, 45,704; in 1904 36,614 and in 1903, 51,513 piculs. Large quantities are also sent away in Junks. Beans, and peas, hemp, indigo, paper, melon and sesamum seeds, and tobacco leaf are also important exports. The net value of the trade of the port for 1907 was Tls. 30,237,377 against Tls. 32,731,011 in 1906, and Tls. 23,228,664 in 1905.

DIRECTORY

和協 *Hip-wo*

ANDERSON & Co., ROBT., Merchants
R. Anderson (absent)
C. Schlee (London)
H. Schlee (absent)
E. White (Shanghai)
Agencies
China Mutual Steam Navgn. Co., Ld.
China Fire Insurance Company, Ld.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ld.
Marine Insurance Company, Limited

記瑞

ARNHOLD KARBERG & Co., Tel. Ad. Karberg
W. Olter, agent
Agencies
Norddeutscher Lloyd
Hamburg Amerika Linie
Yangtze Steamers
South Br. Fire & Mar. Insce. Co. of N. Z.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD., LONDON, THE
G. T. Nelson

古太 *Ta-koo*

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Merchants
W. Alston Turnbull, signs per pro.
Hulk "Pasha"
Agencies
China Navigation Company, Limited
Ocean Steamship Company, Limited
China Mutual Steam Nvgtn. Co., Ld.
Taikoo Sugar Refining Company, Ld.
London and Lancashire Fire Insce. Co.
British and Foreign Marine Insce. Co.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ld.
North Borneo Trading Co., Ld.

CHINA MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE CO.
Cheng Yuet Ngam, agent

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Cheng Yuet Ngam, manager
Wong Singhu, Yu Tiug Fai, clerks
Agency
China Merchants' Marine Insurance Co.

CLINDENING, F. T. D., M.R.C.S. ENG., L.R.C.P., LOND.

CONSULATES
FRANCE, Consular Agency
Consul—Ratard (Shanghai)

官事領英大 *Ta Ying-ling-shih-kwan*
GREAT BRITAIN
Consul—E. T. C. Werner

館事領本日大
JAPAN
Consul—K. Takahashi (residing at Hankow)
Vice-Consul—S. Yada
Chancellors—J. Sugimoto, H. Takenouchi,
Interpreter—D. Yoshiwara
Constable—Z. Nakamura

RUSSIA
Consul—A. N. Ostroverkhow (Hankow)

官事領國美大
Ta-mai-kwok ling-shih-kwan
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Consul Genl.—William Martin (H'kow)

關新江九 *Kiu-kiang hsin-kwan*

CUSTOMS—IMPERIAL MARITIME
Commissioner—A. Lay
Assistant—E. Ruhstrat
Do. —J. W. Richardson
Do. —H. G. Lowder
Medical Officer—F. T. D. Clindening
Tidesurveyor—W. I. Mason
Actg. Boat Officer—F. Williams
Examiners—F. A. Cartman, C. E. Meyer
H. H. C. Halberg
Assist. Examiners—L. J. Bahr, T. F. Anderson, J. Jardon
Tidewaiters—W. Hill, E. Atwill, G. M. Pezzini, A. R. Theisen, H. E. Olsen, P. Wimmel, F. Page, S. L. Paterson
River Cruiser "Chiang Hsing"—E. A. Koosache, launch officer
Imperial Chinese Post Office—V. Smith, asst. postal officer
Lekin Collectorate—A. Lay, commissioner
River Inspector—H. E. Hillman

都約翰

DUFF & Co., J. L. General Provision Merchants & Commission Agents, Kewkiang & Kuling
J. L. Duff

和怡 *E-wo*

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Merchants
W. Swan
Hulk "Wandering Jew"
W. Swan, in charge
Agencies
Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.
Indo-China S. N. Co., Limited
Canadian Pacific Railway Company
Glen Line of Steamers
Indra Line of Steamers
Canton Insurance Office, Limited
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited

KULING ESTATE
J. Berkin, manager

豐順 *Shoon-foong*

LITVINOFF & Co., S. W., Tablet & Brick Tea Factory
D. M. Melnikoff, signs per pro.
Agency
Royal Insurance Company (Fire)

MISSIONS
For Protestant Missions see end of China Directory

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION
Kiangsi Méridional (South Kiangsi)
Bishop—Cicéri, apostolic vicar
Pères — Festa, Shottey, Legris, Thieffry, Verrière, Lecaille, Pruvot, de Jenlis, Watthé, Von Arx, Molinari, Bonanate, Schirm, Moglioni
Sisters of Charity, Kingan — Sœur Leport (superior), Sœurs Larmichant, Merle, Ramos
Kiangsi Oriental (East Kiangsi)
Bishop—Vic, Vicar apostolic
Pères — Dauverchain, Tamet, Donjoux, Rameaux, Clabault, Briant, Dellieux, Gonon, Clerc, Renaud, Chasle Sageder, G. Thieffry, Hermans, Abeloos, Poisat, Duvigneau, Van Swet, J. Reymers, Scialdone, Crapez
Sisters of Charity, Yao-Tcheou—Sœur Tourrel (superioress), Sœurs Duprat, Castelain, François
Kiangsi Septentrional (North Kiangsi)
Bishop—Ferrant,
Lazarists Pères—Lefebvre, Fatiguet, Braets, Rossignol, Domergue, Pistone, Hauspie, Théron, Vernette, Martin, Brulant, Monteil, Perotti, Th. Reymers, Verrière, Thièrss, de Stolberg, Frere Pénen
Secular Priest—Thières,
Sisters of Charity, Kewkiang
Orphanage—Sœur Foubert, superior; Sœurs Marzi, Hacard, Rougièr, Coutris, Pillot, Binaud, Santos,
Hospital—Sœur Sauvignon, superior; Sœurs Duparc, Cazares, Cettier Carbonnell

昌阜 *Fow-cheong*

MOLCHANOFF, PECHATNOFF & Co., Merchs.
M. A. Toomasoff, signs per pro.

局務工英大 *Ta Ying Kung-mo-kok.*

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
Chairman—Wm. Swan
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—W. Alston Turnbull
Inspector of Police—J. Mears

社會船滊清日

NISSEN KISEN KAISHA
F. Misonoh, agent

局政郵清大 *Taching-Yu-chêng-chü*

POST OFFICE—IMPERIAL CHINESE
District Postal Officer—V. Smith

STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.; Tel. Ad. Socony.
J. F. Newman, manager
L. Rundle, assistant

TELEGRAPHS—IMPERIAL CHINESE
V. C. Chow, manager
S. Y. Foo, controller
C. C. Hsia, clerk-in-charge

HANKOW

口漢 *Han-kau*

Hankow is situated on the river Han at the point where it enters the Yangtze, and is in lat. 30 deg. 32 min. 51 sec. N., and long. 114 deg. 19 min. 55 sec. E. It was formerly regarded as only a suburb of Hanyang, which it immediately adjoins, and which is a district city of the province of Hupeh, but Hankow has outstripped the older city in wealth and importance. These two towns lie immediately facing the city of Wuchang-fu, the capital of the province, which is built upon the south bank of the Yangtze. Hankow is distant from Shanghai about 600 miles.

Attention was first drawn to Hankow as a place of trade by Huc, the French missionary. Captain Blakiston, in his work "The Yangtsze," gives the following correct description of the place and its surroundings:—"Hankow is situated just where an irregular range of semi-detached low hills crosses a particularly level country on both sides of the main river in an east and west direction. Stationed on Pagoda Hill, Hanyang, a spectator looks down on almost as much water as land even when the rivers are low. At his feet sweeps the magnificent Yangtze, nearly a mile in width; from the west and skirting the northern edge of the range of hills already mentioned, comes the river Han, narrow and canal-like, to add its quota, and serving as one of the highways of the country; and to the north-west and north is an extensive treeless flat, so little elevated above the river that the scattered hamlets which dot its surface are without exception raised on mounds, probably artificial works of a now distant age. A stream or two traverse its farther part and flow into the main river. Carrying his eye to the right bank of the Yangtze one sees enormous lakes and lagoons both to the north-west and south-east sides of the hills beyond the provincial city."

The port was opened to foreign trade in 1861. The British Settlement is located at the east end of the city, which it joins, and is, together with the Race Course, included within the city walls, which are quite modern, having been built at the time of the Taiping Rebellion. It is well laid out, the roads being broad and all lined with well grown trees. The Bund affords a very fine and pleasant promenade, and has an imposing appearance from the river. There are a large Roman Catholic and small Protestant and Greek churches, the latter a rather handsome structure built by the Russian residents. Several Brick Tea factories owned by Russians are located in the Settlement. A capital club, with tennis and racquet courts, bowling alley, billiard and reading rooms, library, &c., is kept up. The river steamers go alongside hulks moored close to the shore; ocean steamers anchor in mid-stream. The current is very strong in the river. The native city of Hankow presents no distinctive features. Like all Chinese cities it is a crowded agglomeration of narrow lanes. The population of Hankow is estimated at 800,000. Cotton cloth mills established by the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung commenced running in 1892, and large ironworks at Hanyang have also been established. These works employ about 3,500 men. In August, 1895, the Wuchang Mint was established. The Mint has had to be considerably enlarged in recent years to enable it to keep pace with the demand. In April 1906, there were 170 coining presses at work.

The local manufacturing industries include Government ironworks and arsenals, and cotton and silk weaving. A carriages and wagon works to supply rolling stock to the Yuet-Han Railway, closely allied with the Hanyang Ironworks which is turning out bridges and girders for railways is being established on the Hankow side of the river. The blast furnaces continued making pig for the Japanese Government, under contract. There is a quasi-official coal-mining company in connection with the ironworks, the pits being at Ping-hsiang in Kwangsi. The coal is brought down in lighters from the railhead, fifteen miles above Changsha. The Wuchang Cotton and Hemp mills, together with the silk filature, were leased by the Viceroy in 1902 to a company of Chinese capitalists for 100,000 taels a year, for a period of 20 years. Apart from the Hemp mill, which began operations in 1904, under Japanese management, the concern is doing a flourishing business. A tannery was started in 1906, and three flour mills. Other flour mills are now being erected, and the been oil milling industry is also well established in the port.

During the last few years foreign interests at Hankow have undergone a marked development, the chief factor in producing the growth being the construction the Lu Han Railway, a trunk line connecting Hankow with Peking, the contract for which was let to a Belgian syndicate in 1897. It was opened in November, 1905, when trains passed over the Yellow River Bridge, which was immediately closed again as unsafe. Since December 19th 1905, through traffic with Peking has continued without interruption. Early in 1906 "trains de luxe" were started. The line has diverted much of the traffic that went by water to Chinkiang. Germany, France, Russia, and Japan have since 1895 acquired concessions, and the British concession has been extended. The German, Russian and British have Municipal Councils. Thus while there was formerly a bund of only half a mile in length, in front of the British concession, there is now a continuous line of concessions measuring in all over two miles of river frontage. Houses and godowns sprang up fast in 1904 and wells were bored. The English Church was re-built, and consecrated in May, 1904. Messrs. Vrard & Co. a few years ago imported and erected, on the Wuchang side of the river, machinery for crushing antimony ore, which is dried, packed in bags, and exported abroad. These have been taken over by Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., who are making large additions to the plant. Antimony, lead and zinc ores are crushed. A large business is also done by a match factory as well as by albumen factories. Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., who are agents for the Shell Transport Company, Limited, of London, have erected on the foreshore, several miles below the Foreign Concessions, oil tanks for storing bulk oil, to be tinned on the premises. Two tanks have a capacity of 2,500 tons of oil each. During the low-water season small tank-steamers will bring the oil from Shanghai. The Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, Langkat, has followed suit and erected an installation. The Standard Oil Co. had three large tanks erected at the end of 1904. Each installation added another tank in 1906.

Tea is the staple export. The total export in 1907 was 1,027,364 piculs. This in value represented about one-sixth of the exports. The net value of the trade of the port in 1907 amounted to 115,071,383 against Tls. 97,142,377, in 1906 and Tls. 111,043,046 in 1905.

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Laboratory
Dr. Arend, chemist
Wharf Office
Yu Poh An, wharfinger
Pinghsiang Colliery
H. H. Ling, general manager
G. Leinung, M.E., engineer-in-chief
Schmidt, engineer
Strenger, do.
Lux do.
Riemann, do.
Dr. Zimmermann, medical officer
Ta yeh Iron Ore Mine
S. P. Wong, general manager
C. Budde, mining engineer
Shanghai Sales Office
Chan Chi Lan, agent
S. H. Yung, assistant agent
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R. T. Wright, do.
H. B. Winter, do.
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Mother Vincenzina Bellocchio, super.
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H. Nagayasu
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North China Insurance Co., Ld.
Batavia Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
East-India Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
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C. Grapow, supt. of police

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T. Umehara	Y. Nakao
K. Nishida	H. Tsugi, engineer

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Bean and Cotton Seed Oil Factories, Hankow
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S. Ishimaru, sub-manager
C. Noichi, chief-accountant

Y Ohbe
T. Makita
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N. Higuchi
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Osaka Shosen Kaisha
Tokyo Marine Insurance. Co.

OKURA & Co.
S. Tachibana, signs per pro.

興永 *Yung-shin*

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H. Duprat, signs per pro.
W. Meyer
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Agencies
Comité des Assureurs Maritimes de Paris, Bordeaux, Havre
Hauts Fourneaux et Fonderies de Pont-a-Mousson

PATON, GEO., A.M.I.M.E.
Chief-Engineer—The Tientsin Gas & Electric Light Co., Ld., Tientsin

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A. B. Garriock
P. D. Weeks
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Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.
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P. Monhonval, manager
F. Racot, assistant

局務鑛鄉萍

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H.E. Shang Kung Pao, dir. general
Ling Fu Hou, Taotai, manager
G. M. E. Leinung, technical director
H. Seevers, secretary
Su Voo Chu, chief interpreter
Mine Department
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H. Schlifter, overviewer
E. Boehm, do.
K. Boehm, do.
S. Saatweber, viewer
J. Ilger, do.
W. Osenbrueck, do.
Ch. Brandt, engineer
Mechanical Department
W.W.E. Schmidt, superintendent engr.
W. Strenger, mech. engineer
C. Riemann, do.
E. Schmidt, electrician
Medical Department
Dr. W. Zimmermann
Mining School
Dr. C. W. Schmidt, professor
Railway Department
H. Buechner, superintendent

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Do. —A. G. Major

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Postal Officer—F. M. Marçal
Assist. Postal Officers—A. Cavaliere, A. Faga, J. Ulrichs, W. R. Smyth
Assistant—Jules Jary

館信書國法 *Fa-kouo-chü-sin*

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Post assistent—O. Gackenholz
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Assistant Clerks—T. Tsunoda, S. Matsuo
Chief of Branch Office—Japanese Concession—Y. Nakamura
Wuchang, Postal Agency—N. Imamura
Taye, Do. —T. Ono
Kiukiang, Do. —K. Kawamura

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隆興義 *Yi-shing-long*

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Buchheister & Co., proprietors
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G. Wielandt, chief engineer
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Northern Assurance Co., London
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SMITH & CO., Yuen Fah (China) Teleph. 77, North British and Mercantile Ins. Co.
H. Smith, manager

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W. H. Lovatt
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Agency
China Traders Insurance Co., Ld.

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Kwang-hue-che-ch'e-yu-hong
VACUUM OIL COMPANY
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Great Northern S. S. Co.
Pacific Mail Steamship Company
Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha
The East Asiatic Co., Ld.
Russian East Asiatic Co., Ld.
Swedish East Asiatic S. S. Co., Ld.
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Royal Insurance Company Ltd.
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ld.
Atlas Assurance Co., Ld.
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Hankow Wharf and Godown Co.

記鹿 *Lu-kee*

WINTER, A. S., Representing Aron & Sohn Halberstadt (General), Mining, Copper and Brass Works

WISSOTZKY & Co., Ld. (Society for Tea Trade, Moscow)
P. Kracke, representative
Dodwell & Co., Ld., agents

司公限有造製器機子揚

YANGTZE ENGINEERING WORKS, LD., THE, Head Office: Augusta Strasse (German Concession), Works: Seven Miles Creek
Tel. Ad. Yangwork
Directors—V. K. Lee, Sung Wei Chan, Lo Hung Chang
Wong Kwong, M.I.N.A., manager
K. C. Lee
W. I. Tsang
Yeung Pak Un
Hsu Chung Ching
Wang Chun Fong
Technical Dept.—G. W. Cockburn, S. H. Ho, Y. M. Lin, K. C. Ho

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
W. Kobayashi, manager
Y. Shimidzu, sub-manager
Y. Yatsuda
K. Yamaoka
S. Yoshiwara
I. Kawakami
R. Toyama

田吉 *Chih-din*

YOSHIDA YOKO, General Merchant
T. Takatsuji signs per pro.
T. Takatsuji, do.
H. Yoshida
I. Maru
S. Okamoto
F. Sugimoto
Y. Miyao
R. Ohnishi
T. Ishihara

YOCHOW

Yochow, with a population of 15,000 to 20,000, is situated in latitude 29°23′ N., and longitude 113° 8′ E. (Greenwich), at the outlet of the Tungting Lake. Past it ebbs and flows practically the whole of the trade of Hunan, which, however, adds nothing to the prosperity of the place, as it simply passes by after having paid its inward and outward taxes. The city is the gateway of the province and nothing more. Efforts are being made, by Japanese, to find adequate communication with Changteh, the trade centre, whose opening to foreign trade was talked of in 1906. The opening of Changsha took away much of Yochow's transit trade.

The province of Hunan used to be to foreign commerce what Tibet has been to the explorer—a Forbidden Land—and it is only a few years ago that foreigners were stoned out of Yochow. In 1904, the people were described as showing a "friendly attitude" to all foreigners. The anti-foot-binding crusade has done well in Hunan, which was once the most anti-foreign province in all China. They are intensely patriotic, but their patriotism is rather for Hunan than for the Empire at large.

The province is rich in many forms of wealth, though the inhabitants say it consists of "three parts mountain, six water, and one arable soil." One of the main staples is rice, of which nearly a million piculs are sent out of the province to Hupeh and Kueichow in an average year. The Hunan tea sent to Hankow amounts to about six hundred thousand half-chests a year. The timber passing down past Changteh is valued officially at six million taels a year, and is probably worth more. There is also a large production of cotton. The mountain districts contain large fields of coal, both anthracite and bituminous; iron also is known to exist. Sulphur, antimony, nickel, and other minerals are even now exported, and great possibilities of development are undoubtedly to be found.

Steam launches and steamers run through from Hankow to Changsha with cargo and passengers, under River passes; and from Yochow to Inland places under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.

The city of Yochow is perched on a bluff in a very picturesque way. Its site is, however, not adapted for a transit trade, and it offers no shelter for small craft. The port has, therefore, been opened at Chenglin, five miles to the north and only a mile from the Yangtsze, where a small creek provides the needed shelter for cargo-boats, and a good anchorage is found for steamers. Here the Chinese Government has set aside a place for a cosmopolitan settlement, for which they themselves will provide roads, police, etc.; the site contains level ground for business purposes, well raised, but not too high, above flood limits, while higher ground gives good and healthy sites for foreign houses. Work on the formation of the settlement and bunding operations were commenced in 1900, and a new Custom-house and quarters have been built. Yochow is described by the Customs Commissioner as "doubtless the healthiest town in the Yangtse Valley, considering the insanitary conditions." In 1900, really the first open year of the port, the net value of the trade was Tls. 143,827. In 1903 it amounted to Tls. 3,473,241, but in 1905 the value was Tls. 490,058 only, and in 1907 the returns show a net value of Tls. 1,354,155. The decline since 1904 is the result of the opening of Changsha as a Treaty Port.

The noteworthy feature of 1907 was the connection of Changteh by steamer during the high water season—June to October—the resulting trade being valued at Tls. 617,000. Buoys and lights were established to mark the channel across the lake. The difficulties and risks of this route are considerable, and it is probable that it will be found advisable to adopt, the somewhat longer route via Lolintan though, on account of the sharp bends of the River Yuan in its lower reaches, specially adapted steamers will probably have to be used.

DIRECTORY

AUGUSTINIAN MISSION OF NORTHERN HUNAN

Rt. Rev. Bishop Luis Perezy Perez, vicaire apost., Lichow
Rev. Fr. A. Martinez (Lichow)
Do. E. Fernandez (Yung Kiang)
Do. A. Arroyo (Sesueit'ien)
Do. V. Andrés (Niehkiashih)
Do. N. Puras (Hwaiung)
Do. A. Gonzalez (Changteh)
Do. L. Ramirez (Louki)
Do. B. Gonzalez (Tselisien)
Rev .Fr. B. Yheas (Nanchowting)
Do. J. Hospital (Yochow City)
Do. V. Ferrero (Niehkiashih)
Do. V. Martinez (Shenchowfu)
Do. A. Diego (Gan-siang)
Do. S. de la Torre, Vic. Prov. (Yochow)
Do. A. de Paz (Yochow City)
Do. A. Fernandez (Yalan)
Do. F. Bernardo (Tsinse)

Rev. Fr. J. Pons, Procurador (Hankow)
Do. S. Palomino (Lungyang)
Do. S. P Longyang (Lungyang)
Do. B. Fernandez (Kaiki Kiao)
Do. P. Pelaz (Sesueit'ien)
Do. H. Martinez (Semensien)

CONSULATE—
JAPAN
Consul—T. Takasu (residing at Changsha)

關州岳
CUSTOMS—IMPERIAL MARITIME
Act. Commissioner—C. E. S. Wakefield
Assistant—H. St. J. Wilding
Acting Tidesurveyor—T. H. Gwynne
Asst. Examiner—J. J. Gorman
Tidewaiters—W. Keeler, W. J. Schmidt

POLICE
Superintendent—T. H. Gwynne

POST OFFICE—IMPERIAL CHINESE
District Postmaster—C.E.S.Wakefield
District Postal Officer—W. A. Stursberg
Inspecting Clerk (Changteh)—Woo Kwang Siu
District Inspector (Kweiyang)—E.F.S. Newman

SHASI

市沙 *Sha-si*

Shasi (the "market on the sands") is one of the ports opened to foreign trade under the Japanese Treaty of 1895, the official declaration of the opening being dated the 1st October, 1896. The port is about 85 miles below Ichang and is situated at the crossing point of two most important routes of commerce in Central China, namely, from east to west and from north to south and *vice versa*. It is reclaimed from the river and the sea by a magnificent system of dykes and canals, and is "a monument of ancient commerce, and a witness to native perseverance and engineering skill." In 1905, the Yangtze overflowed and flooded an area of about 150 square miles of the district, destroying many dykes. The loss of life and property was very great. The country north-west of Shasi was again under water. The population, according to a census taken in 1896, amounted to 73,400, and the floating population, of which no account is kept, may be estimated at 10,000 more. A considerable amount of washing for gold is done between Shasi and Hosueh, chiefly on the Tukkechow. Formerly Shasi was an important distributing centre, but the opening of Ichang to foreign trade diverted much of the traffic to the last-named port. It was hoped that when Shasi itself was opened it would regain its importance as a point of distribution, but the experience now gained shows that the development is likely to be slow. On the 9th and 10th May, 1898, a serious anti-foreign riot occurred at Shasi. The Customs Office and the residence of the Commissioner, the Customs boats, the premises of the China Merchants' Company and their hulk, the office of the Foreign Board, the Japanese Consulate, the premises occupied by the Native agents of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and a number of newly-erected Chinese houses were burnt by the mobs, kerosene oil being used to feed the conflagration, and the Foreign residents were driven out of the port, narrowly escaping with their lives. The Custom-house was re-opened on the 1st July of the same year. In August, 1898, an area of 3,800 Chinese feet in length, by 800 to 1,200 in breadth, lying along the river side below the town, was assigned to Japan as a Japanese concession. The foreign commerce is mostly in

Japanese hands. The British Consulate was withdrawn in January, 1899, British interests being placed under the care of the Consul at Ichang. Calling steamers have to anchor in the river, the current of which is very swift, but some bunding work, commenced in December, 1904, and finished in April, 1905, provides safe berths for three hulks, with jetties. The net value of the trade of the port coming under the cognizance of the Foreign Customs was in 1907 returned at Tls. 1,880,422 against Tls. 1,497,134 in 1906, Tls. 1,317,544 in 1905, and Tls. 1,956,371 in 1904. The bulk of the carrying trade is, however, carried on by junks, which do not come under the control of the Foreign Customs

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DIRECTORY

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Sue Che Sing, agent
Steamer "Tung-ting"

CONSULATES

GERMANY
Acting Consul—Dr. A. Nord (residing at Itschay)

GREAT BRITAIN
Consul Officiating — H. A. Little (residing at Ichang)

JAPAN
Chancellor-in-charge—I. Katayama
Police inspector—K. Koreyeda

局沙商招 *Chao Shang Sha Chü*
CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVGTN. CO.
Hsieh Chen, manager
Hsu Kin Sung, clerk
Steamers "Kwei Lee" and "Kuling"

關市沙 *Shasi Kuan*
CUSTOMS—IMPERIAL MARITIME
Acting Commissioner—A. Sharp Deane
Assistant—E. F. W. von Kries
Acting Tidesurveyor & Harbour Master.—L. E. N. Szigetvary
Tidewaiters—G. High, G. J. M. Parisot, F. A. Armstrong
Clerks—Chien Tsze Shang, Lin Ehai

和怡 *E-Wo*
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
Wu Hung Yuen, agent
Steamer "Kiangwo"

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY OF JAPAN
Y. Oki

MISSIONS
For Protestant Missions see end of China Directory

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION
Rev. Marcel Sterkendries (Kingchow)
Rev. Angelus Timmers (Kin-men)
Rev. Gratianus Laurent (Kong-ng an)

POST OFFICE—IMPERIAL CHINESE
Postmaster—A. S. Deane
Postal clerk-in-charge—Sun Kuo-sui

POST OFFICE—JAPANESE
Postmaster—R. Suzuki
Asst. Clerk—F. Itow

CHANGSHA

沙長 *Chang-sha*

Changsha ("Long Sands"), the capital city of Hunan, which stands on the bank of the River Hsiang, 120 miles above Yochow (at the confluence of the Hsiang and Yangtze) became an Open Port under the China-Japan Commercial Treaty of 1903. A Custom-house was inaugurated on July 1st, 1904, and a British Consulate in 1905. The surrounding country is hilly; though to the North there is a long plain varying in width from half a mile to a mile; possibly an ancient watercourse. The river Hsiang is not navigable for steamers in winter time, although its gradual fall and absence of rocks seem to promise a useful waterway. The city itself contains many fine streets, well paved and kept, according to Chinese ideas. There are many handsome buildings, both public and private. A local print describes the Changsha people as being earnest in temple worship and incense burning, which accounts for the careful preservation of all the innumerable temples and shrines. The first Customs Commissioner, writing in February, 1905, reported that the reception accorded to the new status of the port by the people had been quiet but satisfactory, and their behaviour since has been excellent. "Officials and gentry alike have been courteous and civil, and, the right conditions being premised, the future is full of promise." A Mr. H. Bennertz assumed that the walled city itself was open; but the Chinese insisted that "open port" was extra-mural. The upshot was a decision against the Chinese, who finally paid Mr. Bennertz to go away. By imposing lekin, by boycotting, and in other ways, however, this open port is kept practically closed. In April, 1906, the environments of the city were deeply submerged to the walls, showing that there is little use in "opening" if the city remains closed. In 1905, the Commissioner stated that the idea of a foreign settlement is "practically dropped," and suggested that foreign merchants may establish themselves on a low-lying sandbank 400 yards out, which they must first raise to a safe level! "Even now it is difficult to get a foothold," he adds, but for those who do get in, and can wait, golden possibilities are promised. Floods in April and May of 1906 covered the Bund to a depth of ten feet. All business was suspended for several weeks. Steamers having no place into which to discharge, for junks and lighters dared not move in the river which ran in a torrent, carried their cargoes back to Hankow—one vessel making three round trips with the same freight before being able to land it. What with the flood and famine and rebellion in the province the year was not a success fiscally. The net value of the trade for 1907 was Tls. 7,292,133; for 1906 Tls. 5,291,809 and for 1905 Tls. 5,895,830. Direct foreign trade is as yet not worth counting, but there is a steady increase in the trade from Chinese ports. A British Consular Report states that provincial exclusiveness renders it difficult for foreign firms to open branches in the city where a powerful and wealthy clique of gentry are in a position to outbid them in the purchase of premises and in other ways to use their powers to keep them out. The Chinese Government has decided to throw open to foreign trade the two largest marts of the province—Hsiang-t'an, thirty miles above Changsha and Changteh on the Yuan river. When this is done the prospects of Changsha may improve. What trade has been done at Changsha since the opening of the port has been at the expense of Yochow, whose trade statistics dwindled in two years from Tls. 3,473,241 to Tls. 410,000.

A considerable amount of building has been carried out in the foreign quarter including two massive stone bunds about 30ft in height constructed along the frontage of adjoining lots belonging respectively to the Imperial Maritime Customs and Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, giving a total length of over 600 feet.

DIRECTORY

ANGLO-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.
Agent—W. d'Arcy Hawkshaw

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.
W. Hawkshaw

CHICK, W. J.
Agencies
Goddes & Co.
China Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Sun Life of Canada

CONSULATES
GREAT BRITAIN
Acting Consul—W. M. Hewlett

JAPAN
Consul—T. Takasu
Chancellor—Y. Hayashi
Inspector of Police—M. Hiyoshi

CUSTOMS—IMPERIAL CHINESE
Acting Commsr.—Oliver G. Ready

HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY
THOS. A. ROSS, B.SC., A.M.I.C.E., and A.M. SOC. C.E., executive engineer in charge

會人本日南湖
KONAN NIHONJIN KAI (Japanese Club)
T. Takasu (chairman)
Committee—S. Sekiguchi, Y. Akatani, M. Higoshi, S. Sakuma, K. Matsuyama

井三 *Sam-chin*
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
K. Matsuyama, agent

清日 *Yet-ching*
NISSIN KISEN KAISHA
K. Hiraoka, agent
Y. Miyoshi, accountant

ICHANG

昌宜 *I-Chang*

Ichang is one of the four ports opened to foreign trade on the 1st April, 1877, in accordance with Clause 1, Section 3, of the Chefoo Convention. It is situated in lat. 30° 44′ 25″ N., long. 111° 18′ 34″ E., on the north bank of the river Yangtze, about 393 miles above Hankow, and some ten miles below the entrance to the great Ichang Gorge, or just about a thousand miles from the coast. The navigation of the river to this port is comparatively easy for vessels of light draught, but great care is necessary for all vessels when in the neighbourhood of Sunday Island, owing to the shiftings and banks. Ichang is practically the present limit of steam navigation on the Yangtze. The anchorage is off the left bank, opposite the foreign residences, and is good, except in freshets, when the anchors should be sighted every two or three days. The port is the centre of a hilly country, the productions of which are rice in the valleys, cotton on the higher grounds, winter wheat, barley, and also the tungtzu trees, from which the ordinary wood oil is obtained by pressing the nuts gathered from the trees. In the sheltered valleys, amongst the mountain ranges west of the city, oranges, lemons, pomeloes, pears, plums, and a very superior quality of persimmons are grown, and find a ready market in the city and at Shasi. Ichang has increased in importance since the opening of Chungking. All cargo for the latter port is landed here and transferred to chartered junks. In the same way cargo brought down in chartered junks from Chungking and intended for the lower river and coast ports, is shipped here on river steamers, which make regular voyages to and from Hankow.

Native opium is largely grown from here westwards, and is increasing in quantity and improving in quality. The export in 1906 was nearly 50,000 cwts. The climate of Ichang is drier than that of the lower river ports—summers very warm, winters dry and pleasant. The native population was estimated by the British Consul in 1905 at some 40,000. The foreign residents are few in number, educated native agents re-

presenting the four or five foreign houses (three British) doing business here. Fine new Consular and Customs buildings and shipping offices have recently been erected and have improved the appearance of the settlement very much. A German Post Office was opened in 1903.

The net value of the trade of the port in 1907 was Tls. 6,557,173 against Tls. 4,741,747, in 1906, Tls. 3,263,670 in 1905, and 2,961,227 in 1904. The gross value of the trade of the port in 1907 was Tls. 15,005,907, the total foreign imports representing a value of Tls. 3,328,672 of which, however, Tls. 2,824,789 were re-exported.

DIRECTORY

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Merchants
Yew Cheong Wong, agent
Agencies
China Navigation Company, Limited
North Borneo Trading Co., Ld.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ld.
Taikoo Sugar Refining Co., Ld.

局宜商招 *Chau-song-nee-ch'euk*
CHINA MERCHANTS STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Chy Moy-son, manager
Wu Yuet-chiao
Wong Kwo Hsin

CONSULATES

府事領法大 *Ta fa-ling-shih-fu*
FRANCE
Acting Consul—A. Doire (Hankow)
Acting Vice-Consul—Minard

GERMANY
Acting Consul—Dr. A. Nord (residing at Hankow)
Secretary—W. Frederking

府事領英大 *Ta Ying ling-shih-fu*
GREAT BRITAIN
also
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
Consul Officiating– H. A. Little

門衙事領本日大
JAPAN
Acting Consul –I. Katayama, for Shasi and Ichang (residing at Shasi)

門衙國美大 *Ta-me-kwoh ya-men*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Consul General—Wm. Martin (Hankow)

關昌宜 *I-chang-kwan*
CUSTOMS—IMPERIAL MARITIME
Commissioner—W. T. Lay
Assts—F. L. Bessell, P. Huber, F. W. H. C. Biester, E. A. MacDonald
Medical Officer — F. C. Krumling, M.D. MICH.
Harbour Master and Tidesurveyor—E. Molloy
Examiners—J. McMahon, J. V. Jensen
Asst. do. —R. Olsen, R. Tismar
Tidewaiters—W. H. Barley, J. Larkin, D. Verner, R. Bulldeath, P. H. M. McCarthy, J. Rasmussen

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd. Merchants,
A. Andrew
Agencies
Indo-China S. N. Company, Limited
Canton Insurance Office, Limited
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.
Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co.
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Glen Line

隆茂
MACKENZIE & CO., LD.
R. Gericke, resident agent
Agencies
Kiang Pei Ting, Coal & Tin Mining Co.
North China Insurance Co. Ld.
West China Transport Co.
China Mutual Life Assurance Co.

時最美
MELCHERS & CO., Merchants
E. D. Chang
Agencies
Nordd. Lloyd Imp. German Mail Line
do. Yangtse Line
Hamburg-Amerika Linie

MISSIONS
For Protestant Missions see end of China Directory

堂主天 *Tien-choo-tang*

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION
Right Rev. Modestus Everaerts
Bishop tit. of Tadama and Vicar Apostolic of Southern Hupeh
Rev. Quirinus Henfling, pro vicar
„ Angelus Timmers
„ Gratianus Laurent
„ Marcellus Sterkendries
„ Polydorus Vercruysse
„ Hubertus Adons
„ Seraphinus Melissen
„ Damianus de Walleff
„ Thaddœus Jacobs
„ Mathias Vlaminck
„ Natalis Gubbels
„ Deodatus Janssen
Robertus van Voorden
Julianus Adons
Thomas Kempenaers
Franc. Xav. Corbisier
Clementianus De Vuyst
Trudo Jans
Rev. Achilloeus Van Den Bosch
Rev. Theodoricus Hesseling
Solano de Cock
Libertus Callebaut
Victor Stolle
Julianus Verhaeghe
Donatus Sammels

堂母聖 *Chen-mou-tang*
REV. SŒURS FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE
Rev. Mère Marie Beatrix & 8 sisters

司公船輪清日
Tai-pan tseung-lun kung-tze
NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, THE, Tel. Ad. Nisshinkisen
Y. Ohbe, agent
F. C. Lu
P. Y. Chow
Agency
The Tokio Marine Insurance Co.

局政郵清大昌宣
POST OFFICE—IMPERIAL CHINESE
District Postmaster—W. T. Lay
District Inspector—C. Geear (Wanhsien)
Postal Officer—E. Rose

SALT LEKIN COLLECTORATE
Commis'ner-in-charge—W. T. Lay

德立 *Li-teh*
THE WEST CHINA TRANSPORT CO.
Mackenzie & Co., Ld.
J. Stenhouse, magr. (Chungking)
L. R. Wheen, resident agent, signs per pro.
Agencies
NorthChina Insurance Co., Ld.
China Mutual Life Assce. Co.
Upper Yangtsze Syndicate, Ld.

CHUNGKING
慶重 *Chung-king*

The city of Chungking, situated in lat. 29 deg. 33 min. 56 sec. N., long. 106 deg. 30 min. E., may well be described as not only the commercial capital of Szechuen, but of the whole of Western China. The foreign import trade centres here, and is then distributed by a smaller class of trading junks up the various rivers of the province. All exports—yellow silk, white wax, hides, leather, feathers, bristles, rhubarb, musk, opium, and the large assortment of Chinese medicines—are received, assorted, repacked, and shipped to Ichang, Hankow, and Shasi, consignments to the latter port being transhipped there into smaller junks, and forwarded to the southern provinces, *via* the Tung Ting lake.

The city occupies the end of a high and rocky bluff forming a peninsula, at the junction of the river Kia-ling with the Yangtze, 1,400 miles from the mouth of the latter. The principal streets of the city, in which are many fine shops, are on the side of the Yangtze. It is surrounded by a crenelated stone wall in good repair, which is some five miles in circumference, pierced with nine gates. This wall was built in 1761, replacing an older one. The climate of Chungking is depressing, the summer being hot and damp, the winters raw and chilly, with thick fogs from November to March. Spring and Autumn can indeed hardly be said to exist. The ordinary rise of the river is about 75 feet; in 1892 it rose 96½ feet, and on 6th August 1898 to 101

feet, on 2nd August, 1903, it rose to 93½ feet, the water not being able to force its way fast enough through the gorges. On the 11th August, 1905, the river rose to 108 feet. According to a Chinese report the river rose 120 feet in 1878. An extraordinary landslip occurred in September, 1896, some distance below Chungking, which forms a dangerous rapid and greatly interferes with traffic on the river. Operations are now in progress for the removal of the obstruction. On the left bank of the Kialing and facing Chungking, extending below the junction of the two rivers, is the walled city of Kiang-Peh-ting, formerly within the district of Li Min Fu, but now incorporated in Chungking Fu. These two cities and the large villages in their immediate neighbourhood are estimated to contain a population of about 300,000.

The port was declared open to Foreign trade in March, 1891, but business did not actually commence until the 18th June, since which date a large trade has been done both in imports and exports, carried in foreign chartered junks. The net value of the trade in 1907 was 27,045,904; 1906 Tls. 28,996,206; 1905 Tls. 27,731,627; in 1904, it was Tls. 29,403,966; and in 1903 Tls. 29,222,120. Rebellious disturbances in years past adversely affected trade, but recently the province enjoyed comparative immunity in this respect. A rising, started in 1904 by a man who said be was commissioned by Heaven to wipe out the missionaries, was ruthlessly suppressed. One church was burned, and a few converts killed, and then "the Chinese officials caused shell to be fired into the mob until all (several hundred) were killed!" A local police force has been created.

The Yangtze is navigable for steamers from Ichang, not only to Chungking, but as far as Sui-fu, where the Min river joins the Yangtze, but before the Japanese war, steamers were not allowed to ascend above Ichang. By the Japanese Treaty of 1894, however, the right of steam navigation to Chungking was secured, and in the spring of 1898 the voyage was successfully accomplished by Mr. A. Little, with the small steamer *Leechuen*, which, however, being of limited power, had to be tracked up the rapids in the same way as junks. On 6th May, 1900, the two light-draught British gunboats *Woodcock* and *Woodlark* arrived from Ichang, having left that port on 5th April. The return journey occupied 25 steaming hours. On 12th June, the Yangtze Trading Company's steamer, the *Pioneer*, commenced her maiden voyage and arrived at Chungking on 20th June. This steamer was afterwards purchased by the British Government. Several steamers have since been built for the Upper Yangtsze. The German steamer *Suihsiang* was wrecked on her first voyage sixty miles above Ichang. For all practical purposes Ichang is the present limit of steam navigation on the Yangtze.

DIRECTORY

房藥美大
AMERICAN DISPENSARY
C. W. Freeman, M.B., manager

記瑞
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
L A. Anderson, agent

司公煙美英
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LD.,
H. E. Gibson, representative

古太
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Ching Yü-tsai, agent

局渝商招 *Chau Shang-yu-chü*
CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION Co.
Yek Kwei Chang, manager
Yü Hao Chuan, asst. do.
Chin Hsiao Shan, chief clerk

司公壽保年永
Yung Nien pao sou kung shih
CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Co.
Leslie H. Gabb, district manager for Szechuen
Central Office—Chungking

昌義 *I-chang-yang-hang*
COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT
Head Office (India & Eastern French Trading Co.) Paris—19-19, bis Rue Richer; London Office — 19-20, Water Lane, E.C.
A. Coffiney, manager for Szechuen Branch
E. S. Charrier
P. Lefranc
E. Denaud

CONSULATES

FRANCE

Consul-General—(Chentu) P. Bons d'Anty (absent)
Acting Consul-General—H. A. Wilden
Médecins—Dr. A. Legendre, Dr. E. Huet, Dr. J. Esserteau
Vice Consulat de France (Chungking) A. Bodard, act. Vice-Consul
Poste Française(Chungking)—E.Colin, receveur

GERMANY

Acting Consul—F. Weiss (Chengtu)
Acting Vice-Consul — G. Wilde (Chungking)
Dr. Assmy, Surgeon of the German Army (attached)

門衙事領英大 *Ta Ying ling-shih ya-men*

GREAT BRITAIN

Acting Consul-General—B. Tyman (Chengtu)
Acting Consul—H. Phillips
Constable—E. Richmond

府事領本日大 *Ta-yat-pùn-ling-sz Fu*

JAPAN

Consul—S. Shirasu
Interpreter—R. Ikenaga
Inspector of Police—K. Sakaguchi

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Consul in charge—H. Phillips
Interpreter—Chou-yun-pu

關慶重 *Chung-ch'ing Kuan*

CUSTOMS—IMPERIAL MARITIME

Act. Commissioner—G. F. H. Acheson
Assts.—C. T. Brandt, L. V. Chute
Medical Officer—C. W. Freeman
Acting Tidesurveyor and Harbour Master—J. Landen
Assistant Examiners—M. W. Fraser, C. F. Wallis, W. E. McKenny, A. Roose
Tidewaiters—S. B. Starling, H. C. Starling, D. McDermott

HOSPITAL—GERMAN

Dr. Assmy, staff surgeon (German Army)

HOSPITAL—CATHOLIC

Physician—C. Roullet

院醫仁寬

HOSPITAL—CHUNGKING GENERAL

Superintendent—C. W. Freeman, B.A., M.B.
Nurse—Miss E. Sundalel

房藥美大

HOSPITAL—CHUNGKING WOMEN'S

Miss Ketring, M.D.

院醫濟仁

HOSPITAL—LONDON MISSION

Physician—R. Wolfendale, L.R.C.P., S.E.

塚石 *Shih-chung*

ISHISUKA, T., Manager of Szechuen Leather Factory, Chentu

和怡 *E-wo*

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Merchants

Fu Chigo, agent

茂隆

MACKENZIE & Co., LTD.

J. W. Nicolson, manager
B. M. Barry

Agencies

Kiangpei Ting Coal & Iron Mining Co., Ld.
G. W. Shipway
M. H. Wilkinson, ME., A.M.I.M.E.
West China Transport Co.
Guardian Assurance Co., Ld.
London & Lancashire Fire Insce. Co.
North China Insce. Co., Ld.

MISSIONS

For Protestant Missions see end of China Directory

堂主天 *Tien-chu-t'ang*

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION

(Missions Etrangères de Paris)

堂原眞 *Chen-iuen-t'ang*

VICARIAT APOSTOLIQUE DU SU'TCHUEN ORIENTAL (CHUNGKING)

Evêché—Chouvellon, évêque
Lorain, provicaire
Caron, procureur
Cathédrale—Pons, curé
Hôpital—Farges, aumônier
Roullet, médecin
Emerentienne, Felicie, Gethsemani, Felix, Geremie, Visitation, sœurs hospitalières
Ecole Française—Gabriel, directeur
Amateur, Paul, Jules, profeseurs
Séminaires—Dangy, Cazaban, Claval, Thomas, Cacauld (Casimir)
Imprimerie—Gourdon

堂修聖 *Shen-sieou-t'ang*

VICARIAT APOSTOLIQUE DU SU'TCHUEN OCCIDENTAL (CHENTU)

Evêché—Dunand, évêque
Pontvianne, pro vicaire
Couderc, procureur
Cathédrale—Rouchouse, curé
Hôpital—Chrysostome, Zaccharie, Transfiguration, Blaise, Celine, Misericordia, sœurs hospitalières

Ecole Française—Louis-Eraste, dir.
Paul Xavier, Joseph Claudius, profs.
Séminaires—Perrodin, Caluraud

館公生永 *Yun-sen-kong-kouan*

VICARIAT APOSTOLIQUE DU SU'TCHUEN MERIDIONAL (SUIFU)
Evêché—Chatagnon, évêque
Moutot, provicaire
de Guébriant, id.
Fayolle, P. procureur
Cathédrale—Renault, curé
Ecole Française—Piard
Hôpital—Bénézet, aumônier ; mère Ste. Cène, supérieure; Félicie, Samuel, Longin, Anizia, Visition
Séminaire— Scherrier, supérieur; Carrisse, professeur: Brotte, professeur
Probatorium—Jouve, supérieur

司公船輪清日

NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA
Y. Nakagawa

PLANT, CAPT. S. C., Upper Yangtze

POST OFFICE—IMPERIAL CHINESE
Deputy Postmaster—H. G. C. Perry-Ayscough
Postal assistant—A. L. Kauffmaun
Postal Officers—M. E. Summers, W. Ortolani
Postal Officer—O. Mellows (Chengtu)

POSTE FRANÇAISE
Postmaster—E. Colin

美泰公 *Kung-t'a-mee*

SPENCELEY, S. A. (residence in Hankow)
Tsai Tzu Chuen, agent
Wang Shing Pai, clerk

SUN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Mackenzie & Co., Ld., agents

TELEGRAPH—CHINESE IMPERIAL ADMINISTRATION
Ling Fuh He, manager
Sun Wan-Kwei,
L. C. Sun, controller of Szechuen
Twanno Pang-Fan, clerk-in-charge

局報電都成

Chentu
Chow Pao-Chěn, manager
Chěn Tzu Sho, clerk-in-charge

局報電慶重

Chungking
S. P. Cheng, manager
Shu Yen Chih, clerk-in-charge

處報電署督川

Department in Viceroy's Yamen
K. Y. Whang, clerk-in-charge
4 operators

WILLIAMS, C. E., merchant

HANGCHOW

州杭 *Háng-chau*

Hangchow, the capital of the province of Chekiang, is situated 150 miles south west of Shanghai, and 127 miles south of Soochow, on the Chien-tang River, at the apex of a bay which is too shallow for the navigation of steamers. The mouth of the river is, moreover, periodically visited by a bore, or tidal wave, which further endangers the navigation. Haining is the best place for observing this famous bore, which is formed by the north-east trade wind heaping up the water of the Pacific on the China coast and causing enormous tides. Hangchow Bay is shaped like a funnel, and the mass of water rushing up, more and more concentrated as it advances, is suddenly confronted by the current of the river. The momentary check causes the water to assume a wall-like formation; then, growing to a height of 15ft. at spring tides and gathering momentum with the immense pressure behind, forcing its volume into the comparatively narrow waterway, it tears past the sea-wall with a roar like thunder at a rate sometimes reaching 12 miles an hour. Before the Taiping rebellion Hangchow

shared with Soochow the reputation of being one of the finest cities in the Empire on account of its wealth and splendour, but it was almost destroyed by the rebels. It has since rapidly recovered and is once more populous and flourishing, though it has not yet regained its former pitch of prosperity. The population is estimated at 750,000, including suburbs. As a manufacturing centre Hangchow takes place even before Soochow. Its three great trades are silk weaving, including several kinds of crape and gauze, the production of fans of all kinds, the manufacture of scissors, and the making of thin tinfoil, from which are formed the imitation ingots of silver, burnt in such immense quantities by the Chinese. In addition, it sends out thread, string, colours, drugs, lacquer, and many other articles in small quantities. The communication by water with Shanghai is particularly good, and might be much improved with very little trouble by a small amount of dredging at a spot in the Grand Canal twenty miles from Hangchow. Ningpo, about 120 miles distant, can also be reached by boat from Hangchow with several transhipments only: it is quicker to go *via* Shanghai. Hangchow was declared open to foreign trade on the 26th September, 1896, in accordance with the terms of the Japanese Treaty. Steam launches ply regularly to and from Shanghai and to and from Soochow with passenger boats in tow, making the trip in from 18 to 24 hours. Three companies to Shanghai and two to Soochow carry on a daily service. Of the former two launches convey the passengers and one the cargo turn about. There is hardly any cargo carried by the latter between Hangchow and Soochow. One of these launches goes via Kaching and the other via Huchow and Nanying. The Hangchow-Shanghai companies are Tai Sun Chong (practically Japanese), the China Merchants Inland Steam Navigation Co., (Chinese), and the Taito Steam Navigation Co., (Japanese). The Hangchow-Soochow companies are Tai Sun Chong and China Merchants Inland Steam Navigation Co., on altermate days via Kashing, and Taito Steam Navigation Co., daily, via Huchow ; these three companies formed a combination some years ago and have the monopoly of the trade. Several attempt of outsiders to come in have always failed after a few trips.

One of the sights of Hangchow is the famous western lake, dotted with islets crowned with shrines and memorial temples, and spanned by causeways joining island to island. The general picturesque effect is heightened by temples, pagodas, and similar monuments judiciously placed in effective spots, while the slopes of the hills bordering the lake on the west are bright with azaleas, honey-suckle, and peach-bloom, and clusters of bamboos, several kinds of conifers, the stillignia, camphor tree, and maple in rich profusion, all help to make the scene very pretty.

The site selected for the Foreign Settlements extends for half a mile along the east bank of the Grand Canal ; it covers over half a square mile and is about four miles from the city wall. The Japanese concession adjoins it on the North and is about the same size. The Custom-house and Commissioner's and assistants' residences are built on the Customs Lot, and an imposing Police Station has also been put up. A British Consulate has been built on the opposite side of the Japanese Concession, not in the settlement. On the west side, opposite the settlement, a cotton mill, owned by Chinese and built and worked on western lines, is in operation. The company has also a large factory for pressing oil out of cotton seed and they are now making Cigarettes and Ice by foreign machinery. A small flour mill has been put up and is working intermittently. The commodities chiefly dealt in are opium, tin, Japanese copper, kerosene oil, soap, sugar, prepared tobacco, varnish, paper fans, silk piece goods, raw silk and tea. The principal article of export is tea, 114,911 piculs (including re-export) in 1907. The tea comes from Anhwei and Pingsuey near Shaohsing and from the neighbourhood of Hangchow, where the valuable Lungching tea is grown. Silk, paper fans, raw cotton, medicines and tinfoil are also exported. The import of foreign goods from Chinese ports amounted to Tls. 4.789,000 in 1907 against Tls. 4,354,880 in 1906, and the exports to Tls. 10,301,995. The net value of the trade of the port was Tls. 19,687,735. In 1900 it was Tls. 9,433,771. Trade is improving generally.

Halfway between Hangchow and Shanghai is Kashing, where the Grand Canal joins the Whangpoo River on which Shanghai is situated. Kashing is a Customs Station under Hangchow and was first opened in 1898 for collecting duties on Foreign opium owing to fiscal arrangements being against the collection at Hangchow. It now collects duties both on imports and exports and has become quite an important factor.

Cholera in 1902 killed 10,000 people. A railway to the further end of Hangchow City near the Chien Tang river was completed in Sept. 1907. It was built solely by Chinese and with Chinese capital. An extension to Shanghai via Kashing is partly open. Trains run to a place nearly halfway between Hangchow and Kashing.

DIRECTORY

BURIN YOKO, Commission Merchants and Storekeepers
J. Mayejima

CONSULATES
GREAT BRITAIN
Consul Officiating—W. F. Clennell

大日本領事衙門
Ta-ji-pen-lin-sz Ya-men

JAPAN
Consul—H. Yoshioka
Secretary—M. Fujii
Inspector of Police—H. Ishihara

杭州新關

CUSTOMS—IMPERIAL MARITIME
Acting Commissioner—G. T. Moule
Deputy do.—T. Macphail (Kashing)
Assistants—C. Pape, T. Koizumi, A. C. Biesterfeld C. J. Gutt (Kashing)
Medical Officers—D. D. Main, R. Shields (Kashing)
Tidesurveyor—L. Liedcke
Assistant Examiners—C. H. Hardy (Kashing), J. L. Wilson, N. Carlson
Tidewaiters—C. W. Landers (Kashing), R. Raiteri, J. H. A. Onken, O. M. Strömdahl (Kashing) H. E. Halvorsen, C. M. J. Muller, S. Fowler (Kashing)

LIKIN ADMINISTRATION, EASTERN CHEKIANG
Act. Commisr.-in-charge—G. T. Moule

MISSIONS
For Protestant Missions see end of China Directory

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION
Rev. A. J. Asinelli (Kashing)
Rev. P. Rassat
Rev. C. Basso (Kashing)
Rev. W. Fraser
Rev. C. Wittil
Rev. N. Boucherie
Rev. P. Legrand (Huchow)
Rev. C. P. Louat do.

SISTERS OF CHARITY
Sisters Archenault (superioress), M. Parada, A. Wagensperg, G. Borie M. L. Hacard

杭州關巡捕房

POLICE (CHINESE)—Hangchow Settlement
Chief—T. Murphy
1 interpreter, 1 instructor, 3 sergts. 21 constables

POST OFFICE—IMPERIAL (Hangchow City)
Postal Officer—G. P. Périer

POST OFFICE—IMPERIAL JAPANESE
Postmaster—Miyashita
Postal Clerk—S. Tsuji

大東公司 *Ta-tung-kung-sz*

TAITO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
H. Kondo, manager
H. Yokota, clark

YAMATO CLUB, West Lake
Secretary—K. Okada

NINGPO

寧波 *Ning-po*

Ningpo is situated on the river Yung, in the province of Chekiang, in lat. 29 deg. 55 min. N., and long. 121 deg. 22 min. E. It was one of the five ports thrown open to foreigners in 1842. Foreigners had, however, visited Ningpo at an early date. Portuguese traded there in 1522; a number of them settled in the place in that and succeeding years, and there was every prospect of a rising and successful settlement soon being established. But the lawless acts of the Portuguese soon attracted the attention of the Government, and in 1542 the Governor of Chekiang ordered the settlement to be destroyed and the population to be exterminated. A large force of Chinese troops soon besieged the place destroying it entirely, and out of a population of 1,200

Portuguese, 800 were massacred. No further attempt at trade with this port was made till towards the close of the 17th century, when the East India Company established a factory at the island of Chusan, some forty miles from Ningpo. The attempt to found a trade mart there, however, proved unsatisfactory, and the factory was abandoned after a very few years' trial. The port was deserted by foreigners for many years after that. When hostilities broke out between Great Britain and China in 1839, the fleet moved north from Canton, and on the 13th October, 1841, occupied Ningpo, and an English garrison was stationed there for some time. In March, 1842, an attempt was made by the Chinese to retake the city, but the British artillery repulsed them with great slaughter. Ningpo was evacuated on May 7th, and, on the proclamation of peace in the following August, the port was thrown open to foreign trade.

Ningpo is built on a plain which stretches away to a considerable distance on either side. It is a walled city, the walls enclosing a space of some five miles in circumference. The walls are built of brick, and are about twenty-five feet high. They are fifteen feet wide at the summit, and twenty-two at the base. Access is obtained to the town by six gates. A large moat commences at the north gate and runs along the foot of the wall for about three miles on the landward side, until it stops at what is called the Bridge Gate. The main street runs from east to west. Several of the streets are spanned by arches erected in memory of distinguished natives. Ningpo has been celebrated as possessing the fourth library of Chinese works, in point of numbers, which existed in the empire. It was owned by a family who resided near the south gate. The site occupied by the foreign residences is on the north bank of the river. The population of Ningpo is estimated at 255,000. The French opened a post office in 1905.

A cotton mill was established in 1896, and commenced work in June of that year. In 1905 it worked night and day, turning out 38,000 piculs. A rival Chinese company, with $600,000 capital, has erected another mill opposite the Settlement. They bought English machinery selected by a Japanese engineer, and the technical staff is composed of Japanese. The mill started with 10,000 spindles. Electric light is used in this mill, and the Company has been considering a scheme for lighting the city. A flour mill started work early in 1905, but the import of flour is steadily increasing. It was at Ningpo that the Chinese first experimented with a steam trawler. The fishing guilds, noticing that those in charge were ignorant of the fishing grounds, held their peace, and the experiment has so far proved unsuccessful! The Tea trade has fallen off owing to a diversion of the Foochow tea trade, which formerly passed throught this port, but is now forwarded to Shanghai *via* Hangchow. In 1907, however, a larger business was done than in the three preceding years, the export amounting to 14,111,467 lbs. as compared with an average of 11,900,000 for the three preceding years. The net value of the trade of the port was Tls. 24,860,843 in 1907, Tls. 18,917,358 in 1906, Tls. 19,163,630 in 1905, and Tls. 12,297,412 in 1904.

DIRECTORY

古太 *Taikoo*

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
T. W. Lammert, signs per pro.

Agencies

China Navigation Company, Ld.
Ocean Steamship Company, Ld.
China Mutual Steam Nav. Co., Ld.
Taikoo Sugar Refining Company, Ld.
Taikoo Dockyard & Engineering Co. of Hongkong, Ld.
Royal Exchange Assurance Corpn.
London and Lancashire Fire Insce. Co.
Palatine Insurance Company, Ld.
Guardian Assurance Co., Ld.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited
North Borneo Trading Co., Ld.

和禮 *Lee-ho*

CARLOWITZ & Co., Merchants
Edgar Schmersahl

Agencies

Baloise Fire Insurance Co., Basle
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insce. Co., Hamburg
German Lloyd Marine Insce. Co., Berlin
Scottish Union & National Insce. Co. London (Fire)
Hamburg-Amerika Linie

局甬商招 *Chau Shang Yung-chu*

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Koo Yuen Seng, manager
Li Ching-ling

Agency

China Merchants' Marine Insurance Co.

司公險保壽人年永
CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD.
Elwyn P. Mousir, district manager
Central & Southern, Chekiang Province

CHRIST CHURCH, Ningpo
Bishop—Rt. Rev. H. J. Molony, D.D.
Archdeacon—Ven. A. E. Moule, B.D.
Chaplain—C. M. S. Missionary in Ningpo

CONSULATES
門衙事領國英大
Da Ing-kok Ling-ze-ngô-meng
GREAT BRITAIN
also
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
Acting Consul—L. H. R. Barr
Constable—J. Cater

C. M. S. TRINITY COLLEGE
Principal—Rev. W. S. Moule, M.A.
Rev. W. Robbins

關海浙 *Che Hai-kwan*
CUSTOMS—IMPERIAL MARITIME
J. W. Innocent, acting commissioner
R. F. Wrench, assistant
A. Fongner
Het B. D. Tisdall, do.
C. F. Mills, medical officer
J. Dalton, tidesurveyor
E. Shelton, boat officer
G. Dissmeyer, examiner
J. Reynolds, do.
F. W. Rowland, assistant examiner
J. Willis, do.
W. R. Finlay, do.
L. J. Borgeest, tidewaiter
D. A. Campbell, do.
B. W. Bulbrook, do.
H. W. Butte, do.
H. Biermann, do.
W. H. Moore, do.
F. E. Thoresen, do.
A. F. Gabb, do.
O. Clark, do.

美益 *Me-ih*
EHLERS A., & CO.
A. R. Donnelly
Agencies
Norddeutscher Lloyd
Java-China-Japan Lijn
Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Co.
Canadian Pacific S. S. and Railway Co.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.
Shell Transport and Trading Co.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company
The State Fire Insurance Co., Ld.
Standard Life Assurance Company
New Zealand Insurance Company
Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ld.
Mannheimer Insurance Co.
Hanseatische Feuer-Vers.-Ges.
Salamander Fire Insurance Co.
The Federal Life Assce. Co. of Canada
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ld.
New Lubricating Oil Co.

昌遜
HUDSON & COMPANY, Merchants, Commission Agents, Importers and Exporters
A. J. Hudson
Agencies
Manufacturers' Life Ins. Co., Toronto
Goulds' Manufacturing Co.
Bielfeld & Son (A. Hudson, agent)

LLOYD'S Surveyor
Capt. A. J. Philbey

MISSIONS
For Protestant Missions see end of China Directory

COLLEGE ST. JOSEPH (Frères Maristes)
Frère Paschal, directeur
Frère Eustate
Frère Emilien
Frère Nestor

院病濟 *Tsi-ping-yuen*
HOSPITAL SAINT JOSEPH
Sr. Gilbert, Sup.
Sr. Marie Parada
Sr. Gabrielle Porte
Sr. Heline Vial
Sr. Marthe Chilland
Sr. Vincent Lo
Sr. Louise Baldet
Sr. Lucie Pang
Sr. Madeleine da Silva
Sr. Eulalie Gènin

堂嬰憐 *Lien-ying-t'ang*
MAISON DE LA PRESENTATION
Sr. Marie Raisin, Sup.
Sr. Louise Boscal
Sr. Angèle da Silva
Sr. Madeleine Ferret
Sr. Pauline Sonen
Sr. Joseph Leang
Sr. Marie Lieutia

堂慈仁 *Jen-tsz-t'ang*
MAISON ST. VINCENT, Hangchow
Sr. Marie Archenault, Sup.
Sr. Josephine Zo
Sr. Marie Borie
Sr. Gertrude On
Sr. Lonise Wang
Sr. Vincent Leang
Sr. Guigas Marguerite
Sr. Marthe Ricaud

Maison du Sacré Coeur, Tsofootang
Sr. Adéle Faure, Sup.
Sr. Boscal Louise
Sr. Gabrielle Faurie
Sr. Marie Joss
Sr. Monique Lion
Sr. Agnés On

堂主天波寧 *Ning-po Tieng-tsu-tang*

Roman Catholic Mission of Chekiang
Mgr. P. M. Reynaud, Bhp. of Fessulan

堂慈仁府波寧
Ning-po-fu Jen-tse-t'ang

Soeurs de la Charité de St. Vincent de Paul
Maison de Jesus-Enfant
Sr. Isida Calcagni, Sup.
Sr. Xavier Berkeley
Sr. Therése Chu
Sr. Marthe Chu
Sr. Gabrielle Noguet
Sr. Vincent Tsa
Sr. Margarite Kou
Sr. Joseph Lean
Sr. Antoinette Charmey
Sr. Julie Aliot
Sr. Pauline Marquis
Sr. Marie Boucher

理吏密 *Mi Li Shih*

Mills, Dr. Charles F., M.D.
Physician to H. B. M. Consulat, & Medical Officer, I. M. Customs

源瀛 *Wuy-yuen*

Mousir & Co., Elwyn P., Importers and Exporters, Commission, Ship, Freight, Customs and General Brokers, Tel. Ad. Mousir; Code: A B.C. 5th Edition
Managers
The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ld., for Chekiang province
The Shanghai Building & Investment Co, Ld, for Chekiang Province
Agency.
North China Insurance Co. Ld. (Marine)

生大 *Sun-dah*

Pearson & Co., T. Y., Importers, Exporters and Commission Agents, Tel. Ad. Pearson
T. Y. Pearson
Agencies
Lloyds, London
Vacuum Oil Co.
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada
British America Fire Assce. Co., Ld., London & Toronto
Central Fire Assce. Co., Ld.
Excess Fire Assce. Co., Ld., London
Northern Fire Assce. Co., Ld.

Pearson's Hotel; The Bund Tel. Ad. Pearson;
T. Y. Pearson, proprietor

Pilots– A. J. Philbey, H. Edgran

Post Office—Imperial Chinese
Distr. Postmaster—J. W. Innocent
Distr. Postal Officer—F. L. Smith

Post Office—French
G. Gladin, gérant

廣滬 *Wah-kwong*

Shanghai Building & Investment Co., Ld.
E. P. Mousir, agent

司公船輪招商記慎益美
Me-ih-shun-kee Ning-shao-lun-zan-kung-z

Steam Launch Company
A. Ehlers & Co., agents
Sun Jang Ching, manager
Launches—"Hsin Chin Hsin" "Chin-hsing"

房捕巡 *Hsun Pu Fang*

Taotai's Police
Contlr. and Magistrate—J. Willis

局報電國中
Chung-Kuo-tien-pao-chu

Telegraphs—Imperial Chinese
Liu Shao-kah, manager
Boun Pah-yung, clerk-in-charge

WÊNCHOW

温州 *Wan-chau*

Wênchow, one of the five ports opened to foreign trade by the Chefoo Convention is the chief town in the department of Wenchow, occupying the south-east corner of Chekiang province. The city is situated on the south bank of the river On, about twenty miles from its mouth, in lat. 27 deg. 18 min. 4 sec. N., long. 120 deg. 38 min. 28 sec. E. The site is a well cultivated plain, bounded on all sides, but at a distance of some five miles, by lofty hills. The walls are said to have been first erected during the fourth century, and enlarged and re-built by the Emperor Hung Wu in 1385. They are formed of stone, diagonally laid at the foundation, and partly also of brick, and measure about four miles in circumference. The streets are wider, straighter, and cleaner than those of most Chinese cities. They are mostly well paved with brick and kept in careful repair by the householders. They slope down on either side to waterways, which in their turn communicate with canals intersecting the whole city. There are numerous large nunneries and temples in Wenchow. The Custom-house, outside the chief gate, known as the *Shwang Mén* or "Double Gate," the Taotai's Yamen, the Prefect's and other public offices in a cluster, and the Foundling Hospital, all near the centre, are the other chief buildings. The latter institution, built in 1748, contains one hundred apartments. Among the objects of greatest interest and curiosity to the stranger are two pagodas situated on "Conquest" Island, abreast of the city. They are both of great antiquity and, with the temples between, were for some time the retreat of Ti Ping, the last Emperor of the Sung dynasty, when seeking to escape from the Mongols under Kublai Khan. His Majesty Ti Ping has left behind him autographs preserved to this day in the adjoining temple. The British Consul and the Customs outdoor staff occupy foreign built houses on the island. The estimated population of the city is 80,000. There were Boxer troubles in the Ping-yang district, several native Christians being murdered in 1900, and all the missionaries left Wenchow, where, however, the officials were able to maintain order. The Roman Catholic Missionaries have a spacious and imposing Cathedral in the Western part of the city. The English Methodist Mission has a church, capable of seating about a thousand people. In 1903 this Mission erected a fine college at a cost of $20,000, containing sleeping accommodation for over a hundred students, and teaching accommodation for more than two hundred. Early in 1906 an extensive and substantially constructed Hospital was also completed by this Mission at an outlay of fully $20,000. The building consists of a central block and two wings, after the style of Hunt's Block, Guy's Hospital, and can accommodate about two hundred patients.

There is no foreign settlement at Wenchow, and the foreign residents are a mere handful, consisting almost entirely of officials and missionaries. A large quantity of native opium is produced in the vicinity of Wenchow. There is a considerable native export trade in tea, tobacco, wood, charcoal, and bamboos, brought down the river on rafts from Ch'u-chow. Manufactures do not flourish. The annual value of the trade is estimated to be about Tls. 3,000,000. The shops and yards engaged in it are situated in the west suburb, where immense quantities of bamboes and poles are kept on hand. Wenchow is also celebrated for its oranges, which rank second important in the export trade. The total export of Tea in 1907 was 15,027 piculs against 18,071 in 1906, 16,498 piculs in 1905, 25,590 piculs in 1904, 38,935 piculs in 1903, and 26,411 piculs in 1902. The value of the net trade of the port coming under the cognizance of the foreign Customs for 1907 was Hk. Tls. 2,071,485 against Hk. Tls. 2,346,728 in 1906, Tls. 2,235,259 in 1905, Hk. Tls. 2,340,700 in 1904, Hk. Tls. 2,589,333 in 1903, Hk. Tls. 1,916,355, in 1902, Hk. Tls. 1,460,789 in 1901, and Hk. Tls. 1,459,630 in 1900.

DIRECTORY

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.
Hsieh Chung-son, agent
Loo Hsin Yuen

Chinese Telegraph Co.
Cheng Sung-hwa, manager
Yaw Veu Kan, clerk in charge
Suh Si-liang, Kia Hong-ziang, Chen Tseh-ling, clerks
Chen Kee Tsoo, accountant
Yang Yuoh-nien, assist. accountant

CONSULATES

門衙事領國英大
Da Yäng-kwai-ling-sz-ngo-mêng

Great Britain
also
Austria-Hungary, Consulate
Acting Consul—L. H. R. Barr (residing at Ningpo)

United States of America
Consul in Shanghai

關海甌 *Ou-Hoi-Kwan*
Customs—Imperial Maritime
Assistant in Charge (temporarily) H. J. Sharples
Assistant—T. Woxen
do. —F. G. E. Rudolphy
Out-door Staff
Harbour Master and Tidesurveyor—A. Walker
Examiner—W. Johnsord
Asst. Examiner—H. J. Christophersen

MISSIONS
For Protestant Missions see end of China Directory

Roman Catholic Mission
Rev. C. Aroud
Rev. Leon Marques
Rev. Ernest Toth

局政郵清大州温
Post Office—Imperial Chinese
Postmaster—H. J. Sharples
Postal Clerk—Yea Hong Yue

SANTUAO

Santuao was voluntarily opened to foreign trade by the Chinese Government on the 8th May, 1899. The port includes the whole of the magnificent Samsah Inlet, which is situated some 70 miles North of Foochow. The foreign settlement is on the island of Santu in the centre of the Inlet. The harbour is certainly one of the finest on the China cost: the approaches to it are well-defined, and vessels of the largest size may enter at any time, regardless of the state of tide. H.M.S. *Waterwitch* surveyed the whole of the Inlet in 1899, and an Admiralty chart has been published. A telegraph cable was successfully laid from the mainland to the Settlement in July, 1905, and communication established with all China ports.

The port of Santuao serves important Tea districts. Much of the Tea exported from Foochow to Europe is first shipped from Santuao; and there is a growing demand in North China for certain varieties grown in the neighbourhood. The chief towns of the district are Funing, Fu-an, Ningte, and Shouning. There is a prosperous and increasing junk-trade, and regular steamship communication with the provincial capital. The net value of the trade of the port for 1907 was Tls. 2,275,874, as compared with Tls. 2,290,183 for 1906.

DIRECTORY

關海福 *Fun-hai-Kwa*

CUSTOMS—IMPERIAL MARITIME
Assistant-in-charge—P. R. Walsham
Assistant—W. E. Lochte
Assistant Examiner—F. E. Jackson
Tidewaiters—E. E. Bulbrook, O. Sorensen.

祥天 *Tien-cheang*

DODWELL & Co., LD., Merchants
Agency
Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., Langkat

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD., Merchants
Agencies
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.

MISSIONS
For Protestant Missions see end of China Directory

大清三郵政局

POST OFFICE, IMPERIAL CHINESE
Postmaster—P. R. Walsham
Clerk-in-charge—Lau Kaik-jong
(N.B.—Letters should be addressed: Santuao *via* Foochow)

TELEGRAPHS, IMPERIAL CHINESE
Clerk—Y. Y. Wei

FOOCHOW

州福 *Fuh-chau*

Foochow (or Fuh-chau-fu) is the capital of the Fokien province. It is situated in lat. 26 deg. 20 min. 24 sec. N., and long. 119 deg. 20 min. E. The city is built on a plain on the northern side of the river Min, and is distant about thirty-four miles from the sea, and nine miles from Pagoda Island, where foreign vessels anchor.

The attention of foreigners was early attracted to Foochow as a likely place where commercial intercourse could be profitably carried on in the shipment of Bohea Tea, which is grown largely in the locality. Before the port was opened, this article used to be carried overland to Canton for shipment, a journey which was both long and difficult. The East India Company, as early as 1830, made representations in favour of the opening of the port, but nothing definite was done till the conclusion of the Treaty of Nanking in 1842. The early years of intercourse with the natives were anything but what was anticipated. The navigation of the river was difficult, there was no market for imports, and several attacks by the populace rendered the port an undesirable place of residence for some time. It was not until some ten years after the port had been opened that there was much done in the export of tea from the interior, but after that the quantity shipped increased largely, and Foochow became one of the principal tea ports in China. Since 1880, when the tea trade of the port reached its highest figure, the export being 737,000 piculs, the prosperity of the place has been on the wane, and in 1906 the shipment of this, its staple product, was 233,990 piculs only, including all—black, brick, stalks, &c. The practical tea export was 116,177 piculs only. The Commissioner of Customs in his report for 1905 observed that there is a formidable concensus of opinion that the local teas are only wanted if they can be bought cheaply enough to bring down the prices of Indian and Ceylon blends, and that demand for them for their own sake will soon cease. Within 20 years a valuable trade has dwindled to the most meagre dimensions, and thousands of acres must have gone out of cultivation.

A few years ago extensive mining concessions were granted in the north and west of the province of Fukien to a Chinese and French syndicate, with a view to mining for gold. A French mining engineer of high repute made a careful survey of all the gold fields at Shao-wu Fu, and reported them very valuable and all worth working. A company with a capital of one and a quarter million dollars was reported to have been formed to work the mines, but operations were delayed until the privilege expired and nothing has been done.

The city is built around three hills, and the circuit of the walled portion is between six and seven miles in length. The walls are about thirty feet high and twelve feet wide at the top. The streets are narrow and filthy, but the number of trees about the official quarter of the city, and the wooded hills enclosed by the walls, give a picturesque appearance to the general view. Two well-preserved pagodas stand within the city walls. Near the east gate of the city are several hot springs, which are used by the natives for the cure of skin diseases and are believed to be very efficacious. The Foochow people excel in the manufacture of Lacquer ware of all kinds, What is known as "No. 1, Lacquer" is regarded as the best made in the world. These goods received gold medals at the St. Louis Worlds Fair. There are several grades of Lacquer but all are having large sales, also the manufacture of miniature monuments, pagodas, dishes, etc., from what is called "soap stone," and in the construction of artificial flowers, curious figures of birds, etc. A few miles above the city the river divides into two branches, which, after pursuing separate courses for fifteen miles, unite a little above Pagoda Anchorage. The foreign settlement stands on the northern side of the island thus formed and which is called Nantai. A bridge across the river, known as the Long Bridge, or Bridge of the Ten Thousand Ages, affords access to the city.

The climate of Foochow is mild and delightful for about nine months of the year, but in the summer it is rather trying, the range of the thermometer then being from 74 deg. Fahr. to 98 deg.

The scenery surrounding Foochow is very beautiful. In sailing up the Min river from the sea vessels have to leave the wide stream and enter what is called the Kimpai Pass, which is barely half-a-mile across, and enclosed as it is by bold, rocky walls, it presents a very striking appearance. The Pass of Min-ngan is narrower, and with its towering cliffs, surmounted by fortifications and cultivated terraces, is extremely picturesque, and has been compared to some of the scenes on the Rhine. The Yung Fu, a tributary of the Min, also affords some charming scenery, the hills rising very abruptly from the river bank. The Min Monastery, the Moon Temple, and the Kushan Monastery, all occupying most romantic and beautiful sites, are fine specimens of Chinese religious edifices, and are much resorted to by visitors. Game abounds in all the ravines and mountains in the vicinity of Foochow, while tigers and panthers are common in the more remote hills, and some of these beasts have been killed within ten miles of the city.

Foreign vessels, with the exception of those of very light draught, are compelled to anchor at Pagoda Island, owing to the shallowness of the river, which has been increasing of late years the difficulties of navigation; even at the anchorage the river is silting up in several places. The limits of the port of Foochow extend from the City Bridge to the Kimpai Pass. The Mamoi Arsenal, near Pagoda Anchorage, is an extensive Government establishment, where several good-sized gunboats have been built. The Arsenal was bombarded by the French on the 23rd-24th August, 1884, and reduced to partial ruin, but has since been restored. The establishment has now been reorganised, and is administered by French experts. The construction of a new dock in connection with the Arsenal was commenced in November, 1887, on Losing Island. The dock is over 300 ft. long and has very powerful pumps and a good steel caisson. A small daily paper called the *Foochow Echo* is published here Until 1905 one mint, known as the City or Viceroy's Mint served to supply the coinage requirements of the local province, but in that year the government set up two additional mints, for which there was no need, but only an alluring prospect of profit on the export and sale of copper 10-cash coins. It was calculated that two million pieces per day were being turned out by the three mints. The market value of the coins quickly fell below par, and orders from Peking reducing the output to 300,000 coins per day, and forbidding the export of coins to other provinces, necessitated the closing of the two mints before they had been in operation twelve months. In June, 1900, the port was visited by the most disastrous floods known there in living memory, the river rising through heavy rains, which overflowed and deluged the country, sweeping away villages and causing immense havoc and loss of life. The population of Foochow is estimated at 650,000.

The net value of the trade of the port coming under the cognisance of the Foreign Customs in 1907 was Tls. 18,952,350 which is higher than it has been for many years. Less than two decades ago, the Customs revenue was fully two million taels annually; in 1906 it was Tls. 914,305 only.

KULIANG

A refuge from the heat of summer at Foochow can be gained by a three hours' chair ride to the top of Kuliang, *i.e.* "Drum Pass," which is a mountain resort situated about nine miles east of Foochow. The thermometer indicates an average of 10 degrees cooler on the mountain than it is in Foochow; the nights are always cool and blankets a necessity for comfort. Dr. Rennie was the first to build a house of foreign design at Kuliang in 1886. Now there are upwards of one hundred such houses, and every summer between two and three hundred persons chiefly missionaries are in residence on the mountain. According to the Admiralty Chart, Kuliang reaches a height of 2,900 feet. Nearly five miles of stone paved roads, about three feet in width have been made under the supervision of a Public Improvement Committee, appointed by the residents, the necessary funds being provided by voluntary contribution. The greatest charm of Kuliang is the mountain walks, and there are many interesting places within easy walking distance. An Imperial Chinese Post Office is opened at Kuliang every year from the middle of June to the middle of September, and daily mail connection with Foochow is maintained. There are many private tennis courts and two public courts on the mountain, also a swimming pool as well as mountain streams where swimming can be enjoyed. Sharp Peak also affords a seaside and bathing resort which is much appreciated by Foochow residents. The American missions and the Anglican Mission each have sanitarium there. It is also the place of landing of the E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co's Cables.

DIRECTORY

和協 *Hip-ko*

ANDERSON & Co., ROBERT, Merchants
Henry Schlee

ARSENAL—IMPERIAL
High Commissioner—Sung Show, Governal-General
Mandarins—Mâ, Yang

行銀灣臺 *Tai-wan-gin-ko*

BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Y. Yoshiwra, agent
J. Sogawa
Y. Nemoto

興太 *Tai-hing*

BATHGATE & Co., Merchants
John C. Oswald
R. B. Begley
B. Taylor
Agencies
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Portland and Asiatic Steamship Co.
South British Insce. Co. Ltd.
Imperial Marine Insurance Co., Ld.
National Union Society (Fire)
Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boschen Lanel bow exploitatie in Langkat, Ld.
The China Commercial S.S. Co.
Northern Assurance Company
American Asiatic S. S. Co.
Java-China-Japan Lijn

裕興 *Hing-eu*

BRAND & Co., H. S., Public Tea Inspectors, Commission Agents, Auctioneers, &c.
H. S. Brand
Agency
Phœnix Assurance Co., Ld.
The Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ld.

吉律蒲 *Po-lat-ket*

BROCKETT & Co., Forwarding, Shipping & Comsn. Agts., Storekeepers & Aucnrs.
Mrs. G. T. Brockett (London)
D. Johnson

古太 *Tai-koo*

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Merchants
H. Baker, signs per pro.
Agencies
China Navigation Company, Limited
Ocean Steamship Company, Limited
China Mutual Steam Nav. Co., Ld.
Taikoo Sugar Refining Company, Ld.
Royal Exchange Assurance Corpn.
London and Lancashire Fire Insce. Co.
Orient Insurance Company
Guardian Assurance Company, Ld.

British and Foreign Marine Insce. Co.
Russo-Chinese Bank
Yokohama Specie Bank

司公船駁奎經 *King Foey*

CARGO BOAT CO., THE
F. D'Almeida, manager

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—FOOCHOW GENL, Committee—Ronald Greig (chairman).
H. S. Moss, H. Baker, C. Wedemeyer
G. Balloch
H. S. Brand, secretary

打揸 *Cha-ta*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA
R. W. Buckley, sub-agent

司公木鋸居興建
Chieng-hing-ku-mok-kun-sze

CHIENG HING SAW MILL COMPANY
Fung Che Sew, manager
Fung Dainien, assistant manager
Uong Do Seng, do.

局閩商招 *Chu-sheung-min-kok*

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Wong Naun-chan
Tao Kok Hee
Wong U. Kong
Agency
China Merchants' Marine Insce. Co.

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD.
F. W. Shaw, manager

CONSULATES

門衙事領國奧大
Ta-ao-kuo-ling-shih-ya-mun

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
Acting-Consul—G. M. H. Playfair

事領國法大 *Ta-fah-kwo ling-shih*

FRANCE
PORTUGAL } Consulates
SPAIN
Consul—Fernand Pila
Vice Consul—L. Reynaud
Interpreter—Ma-ouen-siang

官事領國德大
Ta-Te-kwo-ling-shih-kwan

GERMANY
Consul—G. Siemssen
Interpreter—Lu Kuan Tai

門衙事領國英大
Ta-ying-kwo ling-shih ya-mun

GREAT BRITAIN
Consul—G. M. H. Playfair
Assist. & Pro-Consul—Hubert Higgs
Consular Agent at Pagoda—W. W. Myers
Constable at Pagoda—J. McGregor

官事領總利大義大
Tai I-tai-li Chung-ling-sz-kun

ITALY
Consul—Com. Volpicelli (residing in Hongkong)

門衙事領本日大
Ta-yut-pun Ling-sz Ya-mun

JAPAN
Vice Consul—K. Amano
Secretary—N. Iwamura
Inspector of Police—Y. Yoshizawa

NETHERLANDS
Consul—J. C. Oswald

NORWAY
Vice-Consul—J. C. Oswald

事領國俄大 *Ta-ngo-kwo ling-shih*

RUSSIA
Consul—N. A. Schouisky

SWEDEN
Vice-Consul—G. Siemssen

門衙事領美大 *Ta-me-ling-shih-ya-mun*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Consul—Samuel L. Gracey
Vice-deputy—Edward C. Baker
Interpreter—Ding Neng Guong
Chief Clerk—Ngu Deung Su
Chinese Writer—Chen Tsung I

關海閩 *Min Hai-kwan*

CUSTOMS—IMPERIAL MARITIME
Commissioner—J. F. Oiesen
Deputy Commsnr.—T. E. Cocker
Assistants—W. C. G. Howard, O. Rettberg, E. H. Hunter, K. Miyamoto
Medical Officers—T. Rennie, M.D., (Nantai), W. W. Meyers, M.D. (Pagoda Anchorage)
Asst. Tidesurveyor—E. Hubbard
Examiners—S. Smith, N. A. A. Nielsen
Asst. Examiner—J. S. Damazio
Tidewaiters—S. P. Fabian, J. M. Nisbet, G. L. Dains, H. K. Nice, E. Pezzini
Pagoda Anchorage.
Tidesurveyor and Harbour Master—C. H. Palmer
Boat Officer—F. S. Jobst

Tidewaiters—V. Drayson, T. J. Broderick, N. Travers, H. J. Harper, A. E. J. Wood, A. Williams
Sergeant—J. F. J. Seier

祥天 *Tien-cheang*

DODWELL & Co., Ld., Merchants
H. S. Moss, manager
H. H. Dulling, sub-manager
H. J. Sceats
H. H. Bond
A. A. Rozario
G. Nissen (Pagoda)
General Managers
Fohkien Match Factory Ld.
Pakling Tea Factory
Agencies
Northern Pacific Steamship Company
East Asiatic Co., Ld.
Est Asiatique Français (Marseilles)
Cie des Messageries Maritimes
Navigazione General Italiana
Barber Line of Steamers
Milburn Line of Steamers
Apcar Line of Steamers
Austrian Lloyd Steam Nav. Co.
Warrack's Line of Steamers
Mogul Line of Steamers
Natal Line of Steamers
North China Insurance Co.
Ocean Marine Insurance Co.
Thames and Mersey Marine Ins.
Standard Life Assurance Co.
Sun Life Issurance Co. of Canada
Royal Insurance Company
Yorkshire Fire Insurance Co., Ld.
Commercial Union Assce. Co. Ld.

典萬 *Man-hing*

ENGLAND & Co., FRANK H., Merchants
F. H. England
C. Skerrett-Rogers, tea inspector
Agencies
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Marine Insurance Company, Limited

文隆 *Loong-man*

FAIRHURST & Co., Merchants, Commission Agents and Public Tea Inspectors
John C. Oswald

FOHKIEN MATCH FACTORY, LIMITED
Dodwell & Co., Ld., general managers

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Library Committee—Ronald Greig, (chairman) Hubert Higgs, H. J. Sceats

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Mrs. E. Rozario, proprietrix

寓客國英 *Yiug Kok Hak-yu*

FOOCHOW FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE
Mrs. G. T. Brockett

廠冰 *Ping-chong*

FOOCHOW ICE AND AERATED WATER CO.
River Steamers "Grip," "Nantai"
Mrs. A. H. Begley

院醫亭塔省福 *E-kwan*

FOOCHOW NATIVE HOSPITAL & DISPENSARY
Miss Barr
Hon. Medical Officer—T. Rennie, M.D.
Hon. Sec. and Treas.—James Helbling

泰天 *Tien-tai*

FOOCHOW PRINTING PRESS

德寶 *Pao-tek*

FOOCHOW TRADING CO., Importers, Exporters, Storekeepers, Commission Agents
Burjorjee Mehta
P. Pettick, manager, signs per pro.
Jas. A. Pettick
S. A. Pettick
W. C. Pettick
T. H. Pettick
H. G. Pettick
Agency
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Stuttgart Life Assurance Co.

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記乾 *Kien-kee*

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Eastern & Australian Steamship Co.
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North British & Mercantile Insur. Co.

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Agencies
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Lloyd's

Association of Underwriters, Glasgow
Underwriters' Association, Liverpool
Merchant Shipping and Underwriters Association of Melbourne

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China Traders' Insurance Company
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Royal Insurance Company
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潮玉賀

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Ho Yoe Chew
H. Shun Son

豐匯 *Hway-foong*

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和義 *E-wo*

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F. P. Lachlan, tea inspector
E. F. d'Almeida
F. A. Gomes
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Douglas Steamship Company, Limited
Glen Line of Steamers
Canadian Pacific Railway Company
United States & China-Japan S.S. Line
West Australian Steamship Co.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited
Triton Insurance Company, Limited
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.
Alliance Assurance Company
Eastern Insurance Company, Ld.
Green Island Cement Company, Ld.
China Sugar Refining Company, Ld
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, W. & D. Co.
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co.
International Banking Corporation
Ewo Timber Depôt

興怡 *Yee-hein*

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Kaw Hong Take (Hoihow)
Kaw Siew Hoe, manager

昌裕 *Yü-cheong*

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Russian Volunteer Fleet
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Atlas Assurance Company
Commercial Union Assur. Co. (Marine)
South British Insurance Co. (Marine)
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S. W.—F. P. Lachlan
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J. D.—E. H. Hunter
Chaplain—Dr. S. L. Gracey, P.M.
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Tyler—F. Rowsell

打美 *Me-ta*

MEHTA & Co., Mchts. and Comsn. Agents
P. B. Jokhee
B. P. Mahta

福州美華書局
Foo-chow-mei-hua-shu-cknh

METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE
Wm. H. Lacy, manager

MICHAELSON & Co., W.B., Tel. Ad. Scheibler
J. Fr. Scheibler, manager
Fritz Mecke, signs per pro.

"MIN PAO KWAN," Newspaper
Shin Mayeshima, editor

MISSIONS
For Protestant Missions see end of China Directory

堂慈仁巷尾澳外門南
Nan-moon-wai, o-muy-hen jen-tsu-tang

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, under the control of the Dominican Sisters
Santa Infancia de Foochow
Rev. M. Rosa de la Corona de Espinas, superioress

堂主天尾浦船番台南
Nan-tay huan-sun-puo-muy tsen-chio-tin

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
Right Rev. Bishop Salvador Masot Valencia, Fr. Francisco (procurator)

堂主天巷尾澳外門南
Nan-moon-wai o-muy-hong tsen-chu-tang

DOMINICAN SPANISH MISSION
Moreno Rev. P. Fr. Manuel vicar general
Garcia, Rev. P. Fr. Santiago (Vicario)

ST. COLOMBE'S ORPHANAGE, Pagoda An.
Superioress—Louise Amelie sisters

堂主天縣安福

VICARIA DE FOGAN
Peña, Rev. P. Fr. Nicolas (Vicario)

堂主天府平延

VICARIA DE IENG-PIN-FU
Masip, Rev. P. Fr. Jaime (Vicario)
Lisundia, do. do. Juan
Masip, do. do. José
Valencia, do. do. Gregorio
Alonso, do, do. Severiano
Alonso, do. do. Maximino
Furio, do. do. Manuel
Quiñones, do. do. Pedro
Rodriguez, do. do. J. Maria

非三 *San-tsuang*

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, General Merchants Tel. Ad. Mitsui
C. Tanaka, signs per pro.
K. Kondo
Agencies
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.

吳大翁 *Yung-tai-ng*

MYERS, W. WYKEHAM, M.B., C.M., M.A.O. Medical Officer, H. B. M. Consulate, and Health Officer, Customs, Pagoda Anchorage

司公船商阪大
Ta-pan-sheung-shun-kung-sze

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, Head Office, Osaka, Japan: Tel. Ad. Shosen
K. Matsubara agent
T. Miyaji
M. Otsuka

PAKLING TEA FACTORY
Dodwell & Co., Ld., genl. managers

記福 *Hock-kee*

PETIGURA, P. J., Merchant and Commission Agents
Phirozshaw J. Petigura
Dinshaw J. Petigura
Dadabhoi J. Petigura

PETTICK & CO., PAUL, Importers, Exporters, Storekeepers, Engineers, &c.
P. Pettick
Jas A. Pettick

PILOTS, at Pagoda Anchorage
R. H. Wetherell, M. Holdt, W. Thom

POST OFFICE—BRITISH
Postal Agent—Hubert Higgs

POST OFFICE—GERMAN
Postmaster—W. Pfeng

局政郵清大 *Ta-ching-yau-ching-jooh*

POST OFFICE—IMPERIAL CHINESE
Postal Comr.—Edward Gilchrist
District Postal Accountant—D. McLorn
Asst. Postal Officers—F. Ahrendts, A. M. Chapelains J. C. Palmer

生醫你厘 *Lin-ne E-sang*

RENNIE, T., M.D., C.M., Medical Practitioner Hon. Medical Officer Foochow Native Hospital

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY
H. S. Brand, agent

臣禪 *Seem-sun*

SIEMSSEN & KROHN, Merchants, Tel. Ad. Yardarm
G. Siemssen
H. Wintzer, tea inspector
P. Ungewitter
W. Pfeng
Agencies
Norddeutscher Lloyd
Hamburg-America Line

司公記大新

SIN TAI KEE & CO., Importers, Exporters, Storekeepers and Commission Agents,
S. Long
W. S. Young
N. L. Ding

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
L. I. Thomas, manager
H. Tiensinfoo, compradore

興安 * *Ang-hing*

STAR CAMPHOR AND GINSENG COY.,
E. H. Bucknall, trader

敦安 *Ang-dung*

STAR GINSING CO., THE,
E. H. Bucknall

茂泰 *Tai-mao*

TAIMO YOKO, Coal Merchants, Import and Export Commission Agents
Fung Dainien, agent

司公報電北大東大
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Counter clerk—W. W. Byu
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A. B. Skotowe, superintendent
T. Buckland
H. Cheeseman

局總報電國中

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Ching Chung acting manager
K. B. Woo, controller and clerk-in-charge
T. Y. Wei, assistant in-charge
S. F. Chang assistant in-charge
D. Y. Ling, in charge, Sharp Peak
Fung Yew, in charge, Pagoda Anchorage
Y. D. Wei, clerk-in-charge (Santuao)

臣禪 *Seem Sun*

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE—FOOCHOW
Siemssen & Krohn, proprietors

記華 *Wha-kee*

TURNER & CO., Merchants
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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION; Tel. Ad. Flamingo
W. L. Beard, B.A., secretary
L. E. McLachlin, B.A., secretary

AMOY

門廈 *Hia-mun*

Amoy was one of the five ports open to foreign trade before the ratification of the Treaty of Tientsin. It is situated upon the island of Haimun, at the mouth of the Pei Chi or Dragon River, in lat. 24 deg. 40 min. N. and long. 118 deg. E. It was the scene of trade with Western nations at a very early date. The Portuguese went there in 1544, but in consequence of their cruelty towards the natives, the Chinese authorities forcibly expelled them and burned thirteen of their vessels. The English had commercial dealings there up to 1730, when the Chinese Government issued an edict prohibiting trade with foreigners at all ports except Canton. They made an exception as regards Spanish ships, which were allowed to trade at Amoy.

In describing Amoy Dr. Williams says:—"The island upon which Amoy is built is about forty miles in circumference, and contains scores of large villages besides the city. The scenery within the bay is picturesque, caused partly by the numerous islands which define it, surmounted by pagodas or temples, and partly by the high barren hills behind the city. There is an outer and an inner city, as one approaches it seaward, divided by a high ridge of rocky hills having a fortified wall running along the top. A paved road connects the two. The entire circuit of the City and suburbs is about eight miles, containing a population of 300,000, while that of the island is estimated at 100,000 more. The harbour is one of the best on the coast; there is good holding ground in the outer harbour, and vessels can anchor in the inner, within a short distance of the beach, and be perfectly secure; the tide rises and falls from fourteen to sixteen feet. The western side of the harbour, here from six hundred and seventy-five to eight hundred and forty yards wide, is formed by the island of Kulangsu. It is a

picturesque little spot and maintains a rural population of 3,500 people. Eastward of Amoy is the island of Quemoy or Kinmun (Golden Harbour), presenting a striking contrast in the low foreground on its south shore to the high land on Amoy." The population of the city is, however, now estimated at 96,000.

Amoy ranks as a third-class city. It is considered, even for China, to be very dirty, and its inhabitants are unusually squalid in their habits. There are several places of interest to foreigners in the vicinity, and excursions can be made to Changchow-fu, the chief city of the department of that name, and situated about 35 miles from Amoy. The island of Kulangsu ["Drum Wave Island," from a hollow rock in which the in-coming tide causes a booming sound] is about a third of a mile from Amoy, and the residences of nearly all the foreigners are to be found there, although most of the foreign business is transacted on the Amoy side. It is a remarkably pretty island, and will become exceedingly popular with tourists and holiday-makers as its attractions become better known. The island of Kulangsu was handed over by China as an International settlement on the 1st May, 1903. In the opinion of the Commissioner of Customs, Kulangsu bids fair to become one of the most charming little republics on the coast of China. Hotel accommodation is satisfactory. There is a good Club in the settlement, adjoining which is the cricket ground. A neat little Anglican Church has also been erected. A Japanese Settlement was marked out in 1899 and a fair number of Japanese, officials and others, reside there. There is a dock at Amoy, 300 feet by 60 feet; it is owned and managed by foreigners. The Standard Oil Co. of N. Y. have erected oil tanks at "Sing Su" on the mainland, and close on the site of the New Railway Station now in course of construction. Kerosine oil tanks, capable of turning out 4,000 tons a day, the property of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, have also been erected. The foreign residents number about 280. At the end of October 1908, the Chinese Government welcomed part of the American battleship fleet at Amoy, the officers and men being entertained on a lavish scale.

Frequent and regular steamer communication is maintained with Hongkong, Swatow, Foochow and Formosa, and steamers occasionally run directly to the Straits Settlements and Manila. There has always been a comparatively good trade done at Amoy, and notwithstanding that the tea trade, for which it was long famous, has now practically disappeared, it is significant that the shipping tonnage employed by the port has quintupled since the decade 1864-73, and almost trebled since the decade 1874-83. Yet the recent reports of the Commissioners of Customs have pointed out that if allowance is made for the fall of silver, in studying the average annual values of the import trade, we shall have to assume that imports, like exports, have been stationary for many years past. The explanation of the growth in shipping tonnage would therefore appear to be exclusively indicative of the development of the coolie traffic to the Malay Archipelago, "humanity being now the staple export of Amoy" The returns of the native passenger traffic for 1906 show that 91,727 left Amoy, most of them for the Straits, and 46,500 landed at Amoy, mostly from Hongkong and the Straits. With the exception of 1905, when only 76,000 left, this is the lowest total since 1899, and the Commissioner of Customs suggests that many years of emigration are beginning to tell, and that with lesser competition at home those who remain are able to get better wages than formerly, in the service, directly on indirectly, of their "returned emigrant" countrymen. In former times, ere the glory of Amoy had departed, the staple export was Tea—the local product as well as the superior blends brought over from Formosa—but, largely owing to the deterioration of the local product, and the indifference of the grower to the changing conditions of the foreign market, locally-grown tea has long since ceased to be exported, and the Customs Commissioner has made a fairly safe prophecy that it only requires the development of Keelung harbour to cause the total disappearance of the foreign tea merchant from Amoy. Before the Japanese obtained possession of Formosa the Formosan teas were settled and warehoused in Amoy, whence they were shipped to the foreign markets. Now no Formosan tea is "settled" in Amoy, and with Keelung still unimproved to any considerable extent, quite 50 per cent. of the Formosan product is being shipped direct to America from Keelung. So that at no distant date the foreign Tea merchant at Amoy in all probability will have lost his occupation, and then in the words of the Commissioner "the row of quaint, rambling, old hongs on the Amoy side, and many picturesque residences on Kulangsu will be offering for the occupation of the wealthy returned emigrant or the missionary school." The total export of tea in 1907 was 5,190 against 6,363 piculs in 1906. The net value of the trade of the port coming under the cognisance of the Foreign Customs in 1907 was 17,667,161 against 17,353,33 in 1906 which compares with Tls. 18,567,794, in 1905; Tls. 17,204,571 in 1904, and Tls. 16,985,898, in 1903.

DIRECTORY

局總報電國法大

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P. Engho
(*See Advt.*)

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N. Joryuk, foreman engineer
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J. F. Marçal, manager

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Ah Yian, accountant
Tan Chu Un and others
(*See Advt.*)

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J. S. Fenwick
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BELGIUM
Consul—W. Wilson

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Assistant—L. Giles
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Constable—J. Sullivan

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Chinese Writer—Ch'ing-Yao

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Ta-jeh-pen Ling-shi ya-meng

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Interpreter—S. Tanaka
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Vice-Consul —G. Lecomte

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Yeo Chiu Si, manager

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Secretary—C. Berkeley Mitchell
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S. Yoshida
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Chief Clerk and Interpreter—Woo Hsiang Yün
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MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCE (Amoy)
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S. Kajita

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Hamburg-America Line
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
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Agrippina Insurance Co., Cologne
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H. W. Livingston, assistant
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H. R. Dyson, superint. godowns

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Chew Ah Lye, manager

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SWATOW

汕頭 *Shan-tau*

Swatow, which was first thrown open to foreigners by the Treaty of Tientsin, is situated at the mouth of the river Han, near the eastern border of the Kwangtung province, in lat. 23 deg. 20 min. 43 sec. N., and long. 116 deg. 39 min. 3. sec. E. It is the shipping port for the city of Cha'o-chow-fu, the seat of the local government, 35 miles inland, and San-Ho-Pa, forty miles farther up the river.

Swatow is built on the northern bank of the Han, which forms part of an alluvial plain through which the branches of the river flow. The shore on the opposite side is bold and striking, the hills stretching away to the coast and forming what is known to sea-going people as the "Cape of Good Hope." Pagoda Hill rises at the opposite side; and in a direct line from this lies the large island of Namoa.

The first foreign trading depôt in this locality was inaugurated at Namoa, where the opium vessels used to anchor, but it was subsequently removed to Double Island, which is situated just inside the river and is four miles from Swatow. Foreigners here made themselves notorious in the early years of the settlement by the kidnapping of coolies, and so strong was the feeling shown against them by the natives that no foreigners was safe far from Double Island, while they were strictly forbidden to enter Swatow, and it was not until 1861 that they could do so. In the country round Swatow the antipathy to foreigners was of much longer duration. The British Consul was held technically to reside at Cha'o-chow-fu, and subsequent to 1861 several ineffectual attempts were made to pass through its gates. In 1866 a visit was made under more favourable circumstances, but it is only within very recent years that the population has refrained from annoyance and insult to foreigners within its walls. In 1862 the lease of a piece of land was applied for and granted to the British Government on the north bank of the river about a mile from Swatow, but so strong were the demonstrations of the populace against it that the matter fell through. Foreign residences, however, commenced to spring up here and there, and many of them are consequently somewhat scattered, though the majority are in or near the town of Swatow. The yearly increasing traffic of the port has led to much over-crowding on the narrow strip of land on which it is built, and since February, 1877, no less than 21½ acres have been reclaimed from the sea, the greater part of which is now covered with shops and houses.

The climate of Swatow is reputed to be very salubrious. The town occupies, however, an unenviable position as regards typhoons, on account of being opposite the lower mouth of the Formosa Channel, and it has on many occasions been subjected to all the violence of these terrible storms, which almost every year sweep across the lower coast of China. The population of Swatow is estimated at 35,000.

A Chinese syndicate with a capital of two million dollars obtained the necessary sanction for the construction of a railway from Swatow to Ch'ao-chou-fu, and work was commenced on the line in 1904. The line which is 24½ miles in length was opened to traffic on November 25th, 1906. The contractors were Japanese, who supplied all material, the rails and engines coming from America and the carriages from Japan. The construction of the line has brought about a great inflation of land values, as well as a notable influx of Japanese traders.

The foreign trade of Swatow has never been large, but of late years it has shown a slight increase. Tea and sugar were formerly the principal exports but the tea trade here, as in other China ports, has to a very large extent passed away, and the sugar trade seems to be rapidly following it, the chief reason being that the superior sugar exported from Hongkong is finding increasing favour with consumers in the north, who formerly drew their supplies from Swatow. The China Sugar Refining Company of Hongkong have a large sugar refinery here, but work has for some time been suspended. The import into this sugar-producing district of sugar from the Hongkong refineries showed an increase in 1902 that was described as stupendous, the Hongkong product being cleaner and even cheaper than the native product. Brown Sugar increased from 215 to 5,397 piculs; white sugar from 909 to 14,532, piculs; and refined sugar from 5,486 to 22,368. The returns for 1907 showed an import of. 27,078 piculs of white and 25,988 of refinned. Refined sugar from Hongkong, and Java and Malay sugars, have taken the place of Swatow sugar in the Northern markets. The export of sugar in 1907 was 573,487 piculs of brown and, 316,745 piculs of white, only about half the quantity exported five years ago. In place of sugar increased attention is being given to the cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poppy and indigo. The net value of the trade of the port, coming under the cognisance of the Foreign Customs for 1907 was Tls. 45,342,001 as compared with Tls. 43,159,013 in 1906 and $47,948,050 in 1905.

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CANTON

州廣 *Kwáng-chau*

Canton is situated on the Chu-kiang or Pearl River, in latitude 23 deg. 7 min. 10 sec. N., and longitude 113 deg. 14 min. 30 sec. E., and is the capital of the province of Kwangtung. It is sometimes called the City of Rams and the City of Genii, both of which names are derived from ancient legends. Canton is a foreign perversion of Kwangtung, its real name. One of the first cities in the Chinese Empire, it is also the seat of government for the province, and is the residence of the Viceroy of "The Two Kwang" (Kwangtung and Kwangsi). The Tartar General is likewise resident here besides a number of other government officials of more or less distinction, including the Haikwan, or Superintendent of Customs, a post always held by a Manchu.

Owing to its favoured situation, Canton became at an early date the Chinese port to which the traffic of European countries was first attracted. The Portuguese found their way thither in 1516, and Arab navigators had been making regular voyages between Canton and the ports of Western Asia as early as the tenth century. The Dutch appeared on the scene about a hundred years later than the Portuguese, and these in their turn were supplanted by the English. The latter, towards the close of the seventeenth century, founded the very profitable trade which was conducted for nearly one hundred and fifty years by the Agents of the East India Company, who established a Factory there in 1684, which was afterwards celebrated throughout the world. From 1684 the export of tea to England increased rapidly. The Company's monopoly terminated in 1834. In 1839 Great Britain was led to a declaration of war with China in consequence of the oppression to which foreigners were subjected by the native authorities, and Canton was menaced with capture in 1841. A pecuniary ransom was, however, received in lieu of the occupation of the city, and hostilities were for the time being suspended. The lesson, unfortunately, was without effect, and the arrogance of the Chinese authorities continued unabated. The British campaign in Central China ensued, and the result was the signature of the Treaty of Nanking (August 29th, 1842), by which what was called the Co-Hong monopoly at Canton was abolished and four additional ports thrown open to foreign trade. Nevertheless, the provisions of the Treaty continued to be ignored in the City of Rams, and foreigners were still denied admittance within its walls. The result of protracted annoyances and insults was that in October, 1856, Sir Michael Seymour, with the fleet, again opened hostilities, and some two months later a mob in rataliation pillaged and burned all the foreign residences. In December, 1857,

Sir Charles Straubenzee, in command of an expedition which had been specially despatched from England, attacked the city, and it was taken on the 29th of that month. The French also sent out an expedition, and the city was occupied by the Allied Forces until October, 1861, a period of nearly four years.

The city proper extends to a breadth of about two miles, is about six miles in circumference, and is enclosed by walls about twenty feet thick and from twenty-five to forty feet high. The suburbs spread along the river for nearly five miles. The entire circuit, including the suburbs, is nearly ten miles, the walls enclosing about six miles. What is now called the New City was formerly known as the Southern Suburb. The Western Suburb stretches for miles along the river. There are sixteen gates giving admission into the city, besides two water gates. Canton contains great attractions for foreign visitors in its numerous temples, pagodas, &c., and in the many curio shops to be found there. As a specimen of Chinese architecture, the Chin Chew Club is well worthy of inspection, and the Examination Hall, the City of the Dead, the Execution Ground, the Gaols, the Arsenal, an ancient Water Clock, the Mahomedan Mosque and the fine ancestral temple of the Chan family are among other show places. The French Mission have a large and handsome Gothic cathedral, with two lofty towers surmounted by spires, in the city. The structure is entirely built of dressed granite. A Mint, constructed by the late Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, and furnished with a very complete plant, has been erected near the East Gate, commenced work in 1889, and now issues silver dollars and subsidiary coins, as well as copper cents. The buildings cover a large area. On the opposite side of the river the Honam Temple and Monastery form the principal attraction and in the same neighbourhood the firing, sorting and sifting of tea, the preserving of ginger, and the packing of rattans, cassia, &c., may be seen. The founding of bells, and the dyeing of paper and cotton fabrics are two of the chief industries of Fatshan, some ten miles from Canton. There are large glass-works at Fatei, and paper-mills—these with up-to-date European machinery—near the village of Impo. At Shekwan, seven miles from Fatshan, are extensive potteries. The population of Canton has been estimated at 2,500,000, by the Customs authorities. A native official report in 1895 gave the population as 499,288 only; but this was exclusive of the boat population and is believed to have been inaccurate as regards the land population.

When the foreign merchants returned to Canton to establish trade after the capture of the city by the English at the close of 1857, they found the Factory and the buildings along the river in ruins. Recourse for accommodation was consequently had to warehouses on the Honam side of the river. Considerable discussion subsequently took place as to the selection of a site for a permanent British settlement, and it was eventually determined that an extensive mud flat known as Shameen should be filled in and appropriated. In 1859 an artificial island was created there, a canal constructed between the northern side of the site and the city, and solid and extensive embankments of masonry built. It took about two years to complete this undertaking, and cost no less than $325,000. Of this sum four-fifths were defrayed by the British, and one-fifth by the French Government, to whom a portion of the reclaimed land was given. Up to 1889 most of the French concession remained unutilised, but in that year a number of lots were sold and are now built upon. The French also received a grant of the old site of the Viceroy's Yamên, on which the Catholic Cathedral now stands. Shameen is pleasingly laid out, and the roads are shaded with well grown trees. Christ Church (Church of England) stands at the western end and there is also a Roman Catholic church on the French Concession. There is good hotel accommodation. During an anti-foreign riot on the 10th September, 1883, sixteen houses and the Concordia Theatre on the settlement were burned by the mob.

In consequence of the decline in the importance of Canton as a place of trade caused principally by the opening of some of the northern ports, many of the merchants by whom lots were purchased there in 1861, at enormous prices, withdrew from Canton altogether. For many years the trade transacted there by foreigners has been limited, but since 1900 an appreciable increase has been noticeable. Tea and Silk are the staple exports. The export of Tea for the year 1907 was 20,413 piculs, which shows a decline of 3,230 piculs compared with the previous season's export; in 1901 the export was as low as 6,653 piculs. The extent to which this trade has fallen off will be seen on a comparison of the above figures with those for 1888, when the export was 131,141 piculs. The quantity of Raw Silk and Cocoons (exclusive of Refuse and Wild Silk) exported in 1907 was 41,568 piculs which compares with 37,245 in 1906; and 38,370 piculs in 1905. These figures, however, which are taken from the Foreign Customs returns, do not give the total export, but only those in foreign vessels. Both Tea and Silk are carried in large quantities to Hongkong by junk for

transhipment. The export of Sugar in 1907 was 111,133 piculs against 90,943 piculs in 1906; in 1905 the import was 297,101 piculs. The net value of the trade of the port coming under the cognisance of the Foreign Customs for 1907 was 103,782,947 as compared with Tls. 94,108,696 in 1906; Tls. 92,243,650, in 1905; Tls. 96,247,076 in 1904, and Tls. 110,559,826 (the largest on record) in 1903.

Ample means of communication exist between Canton and Hongkong a distance of about ninety-five miles, by foreign steamers plying daily, and a large number of native craft. There is daily steam communication with Macao and regular connection with Wuchow and West River ports, and with Shanghai, Newchwang, and Kwangchauwan. The total tonnage for 1907 entered and cleared was 4,758,564. The steam-launch traffic under the Inland Steam Navigation Regulations has proved a great success, though since rules were enforced in December, 1901, compelling all Chinese launches to undergo inspection at the hands of an engineer appointed by the Customs before obtaining licenses to ply, the number of launches is not so large as previously. There is a safe and commodious anchorage within 150 yards of the river wall at Shameen. Canton was connected by telegraph (an overland line) with Kowloon in 1883, and another overland line was completed from Canton to Lungchau-fu, on the Kwangsi and Tonkin frontier, in June, 1884. The electric light and the telephone system have been introduced into a portion of the city. A projected railway between Canton and Kowloon received the Imperial sanction in 1898 and a preliminary survey was made, but it was not until the Autumn of 1905 that the actual construction of the line was commenced. The British section of the line will extend from Kowloon Point to Samchun and will probably be completed next year. The Chinese section of the line has only just been commenced, but as the route presents no engineering difficulties progress should be rapid and its completion is expected not long after the British section is opened. The survey by an American syndicate of a railway route to connect Canton with Hankow was also made in 1899. Work upon the branch line from Canton to Samshui (about 30 miles) commenced in December, 1902, and a length of ten miles, as far as Fatshan, was opened on November 15, 1903. The line was extended to Samshui the following year. The completion of the railway to Samshui brings the West River ports within easy distance of Canton, it being now possible to reach Wuchow in Kwangsi in less than twenty-four hours. That the advantages of rapid communication are appreciated may be gathered from the fact that about three millions of passengers a year are carried on this short line, very little freight is carried. The railway has practically killed the passenger traffic by steam launches to Fatshan, but an increase in the railway fares in 1908 revived it to some slight extent. Work on the grand trunk line has been started at both ends, and a section, about 12 miles long, from Canton, northward to Ko Tong Hü was rapidly approaching completion, when in October, 1904, on account of friction between the Chinese authorities and the constructor of the railway, work was entirely stopped. Then it became known that Belgian capitalists had acquired extensive holdings in the American-China Development Company, and, in consequence, a strong agitation was aroused among the Chinese aiming at the cancellation of the concession, and the construction of the line with Chinese capital only. The agitation proved entirely successful. The concession was cancelled by the Chinese Government who paid to the American-China Development Company a sum of Gold $6,750,000 as compensation, including the cost of the works already completed. As soon as the concession was cancelled a movement was organised by the commercial men of the three provinces which the line will traverse to raise the necessary funds for its construction. A large sum of money was subscribed or promised by Chinese at home and abroad on condition that there would be no official control of the railway. This attitude on the part of the merchants naturally brought them into serious conflict with the provincial authorities, but they successfully urged their claims to freedom from official interference, and construction work is now in progress under the direction of a Chinese engineer. The first section of the line—from Wongsha to Kongtsun, a distance of 17 miles, with three intermediate stations—was opened on July 17th, 1907, and since then good progress on the line has been made. Owing to the difficulties experienced in getting the Chinese shareholders to pay up the calls on their shares as they fell due, the government resolved at the end of 1908 to raise a foreign loan. A Chinese-owned line from Canton to Whampoa and thence to Amoy has been projected and surveys have been made. The capital of the company is 40 million dollars, but only about one-fifth has been paid up or promised. A concession for a line from Macao to Canton was granted in November, 1904, to a Sino-Portuguese syndicate after prolonged negotiations, but this has now been cancelled. In accordance with stipulations in the Supplementary Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and China, concluded

in 1902, the various barriers or artificial obstructions to navigation in the Canton River were in 1905 partially removed, thus rendering the approaches to Canton safer and easier for shipping, and simplifying work in connection with the proposal to improve the accommodation for shipping in the harbour. Extensive wharves and godowns have been erected at Pak Hin Hok on Honam Island, about two miles below Shameen, which enable ocean-going vessels of considerable draught to proceed up to Canton. During the last year or two large bunding operations have been in progress, along the Front and Back Reaches, and a considerable amount of building has been done on the Shameen, where there are now very few vacant lots.

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WHAMPOA

埔黃 *Whang-po*

This village was formerly the seat of a large portion of the foreign trade with Canton, as foreign sailing vessels were not allowed to go farther up the Pearl River. The trade in sailing vessels has, however, dwindled to very small proportions, and Whampoa is now almost deserted. Occasionally steamers lighten their cargoes here to unable them to proceed up river to Canton. A branch of the Maritime Customs is stationed here, but no separate return is published. The large granite docks formerly belonging to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company were sold to the Chinese Government and have since been used for the gunboat squadron. A Government Torpedo School has

been established here. There has been some talk recently of a railway enterprise likely to revive this place, to the detriment of Hongkong transport trade. It is a Chinese project, but owing chiefly to lack of funds the work of construction seems unlikely to be commenced for the present.

The village, known as Bamboo Town, is a dirty and unattractive place without any feature of interest, but the scenery around is picturesque and pleasing. Two lofty pagodas on neighbouring eminences are conspicucus objects from the river. The first of these, called the Whampoa Pagoda, is built on an island rising abruptly from the river to the height of 100 feet. It was erected about the year 1598, and is very much out of repair. A good-sized tree grows from the brickwork at the summit. The other pagoda, called the First Bar Pagoda, is nearer to Canton, and occupies a hill which is considered the guardian hill of the province. It was built between the years 1621 and 1628 as a palladium to the waterway of the provincial capital.

The importance of Whampoa is now a thing of the past. The place will always however, possess some interest for foreigners, since the earliest recollections of foreign commercial intercourse with China are associated with it, all foreign ships being in old times compelled to anchor at Whampoa.

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This is the inclusive name given to the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs stations adjacent to Hongkong and established in 1887 in accordance with the Additional Article to the Chefoo Agreement of 1896 for the purpose of recording the movement of opium and of collecting duty on the trade carried on by Chinese junks between Hongkong and Chinese ports. In 1899, when the New Territory was taken over by Hongkong, the Customs stations had to be removed from their former locations which had been brought within the British boundary, and the present stations are situated at Taishan, Lintin, Shamchun, Shatowkok, Shayuchung, and Samun (Tooniang), besides which there are a number of frontier patrol posts on the north shores of Deep and Mirs Bays and between the two bays. The net value of the trade of 1907 was Tls. 54,381,058 against Tls. 41,971,859 in 1906; Tls. 42,946,800 in 1905; Tls. 43,771,566 in 1904; Tls. 42,507,795 in 1903; Tls. 46,784,280 in 1902, The largest on record was in 1899, viz.: Tls. 56,532,226.

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First Engineer—H. J. May
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Kwanfung
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Officer-in-charge—H. Larsen

LAPPA

Lappa, also called by the Chinese "Kung Pak," is an island directly opposite the Inner Harbour of Macao, the distance across being from 1 to 1½ miles. One of the stations of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs is located here, and another on an islet called Malowchow. Lappa is under the jurisdiction of the Heungshan Magistrate. It possesses no features of interest beyond the fact that it is the principal Customs station in the neighbourhood of Macao. The net value of the trade passing through the Lappa Custom Houses in 1906 was Tls. 15,383,943, and in 1907 Tls. 17,108,785. The diversion of the course of trade in a variety of goods to and from the Luichow Prefecture operates against Lappa. Much of the cargo which formerly came thence in junks to Macao and reported at Malowchow now avails itself of the more convenient and doubtless safer direct steamer carriage between the French Port of Kwangchow-wan and Macao. There is also a tendency for a portion of the west coast produce to go via Kongmoon, whether destined for Hongkong or Canton, and the old junk trade of this region with the foreign colonies is gradually disappearing.

DIRECTORY

關北拱 *Kung Pak Kwan*

Imperial Maritime Customs
- Assistant-in-charge—R. F. C. Hedgeland
- Assistant—A. E. Kinblad
- do. —F. Woxen
- Do. —A. A. d'Eça
- Do. —S. V. dos Remedios
- Medical Officers—E. d'E. P. d'Almeida, E. M. Alvares
- Tidesurveyor—J. F. H. Schluter
- Boat Officer—G. H. King
- Assistant Examiners—E. Trusch, A. P. C. Hicks
- Tidewaiters—M. F. d'Assis, A. Murray, A. Johnson, A. Chanings, C. C. N. Hansen, S. Larsen, J. Boyd, F. Fontaine, J. Baillie, C. Armstrong, H. O. Jones, A. Knobloch, G. Walford, R. Bland, H. E. Smith, G. H. Dell, H. L. Johnson, W. Atkins, N. McMahon, T. A. Noud, T. E. Pateman W. A. Palmer, G. Street
- Prob. Tidewaiters—B. B. Gronquist, H. Steinerth, S. B. de Brito, A. Borjes, G. Gorvat, R. Simmonds
- Watchers—G. A. Robietson, O. Poeroff
- Cruising Launch "Lungtsing"
  - Officer in charge—A. Murray
  - Launch Officer—W. Atkins
- Revenue Launch "Cumsing"
  - Officer in charge—J. Boyd
  - Launch Officer—H. Steinherth
- Revenue Launch "Lui Pin"
  - Officer in charge—G. Walford
- Revenue Launch "Lui Kuk"
  - Officer in charge—C. C. N. Hansen
- Stations under Lappa Customs—Malowchow, Chienshan, Shekkok, Kwanchiap, Nine Islands, Tung Ho, Mongchao, Nai Wan Moon

SAMSHUI

水三 *Sam-shui*

The Treaty port of Samshui, opened in 1897 under the Burmah Convention—nearly forty years after Consul Harry Parkes' East River Expedition—is situated near the junction of the West and North Rivers, in lat. 23 deg. 6 min. 30 sec. N., and long. 112 deg. 53 min. and 48 sec. E. The anchorage known as Hokow, at which foreigners reside, was formerly an ordinary Chinese fishing village, with boat building as its leading industry, and a flooded state in summer as its characteristic peculiarity, but it is fast becoming a busy town. According to the Convention, the

town of Samshui and Kongken (a dirty little village sleeping among the hills opposite Hokow) together constitute the port area. The formal opening took place on 4th June, 1897, since which date the net value of the trade of the port coming under the cognizance of the Foreign Customs has grown to nearly 4 million taels in 1907. The junk traffic is simply enormous and the *lekin* station is the first in the province. The district city of Samshui itself is surrounded by an imposing wall built in the 6th year of Chia Ching of the Ming's (about A.D. 1560), the year after the place attained to the dignity of a magistrate's cure. Within the wall the houses are poor and the place is wanting in life—a condition in which it has remained throughout the present dynasty and in contrast (say the records) to its affluent state under the Mings. Outside the North Gate stands an imposing temple, *temp* Chia Ching (*circa* 1800). Between the town and the river is a fine nine-storied pagoda—probably of the Ming dynasty.

The business focus of the district is Sainam, a large well-built town of no great antiquity, three miles distant, on the creek leading to Fatshan. The inhabitants are not lacking in enterprise and there is a steam silk filature and a steam flour mill. Here an interesting occupation is the tinning of rice-birds, soles and game. The rice birds are caught in reed patches at night in a bag net, into which they are swept by a rope drawn over the reeds. The season is short, lasting only for six weeks in the Autumn.

Two sets of steamer lines converge here, from Canton, and Hongkong respectively, and tourists in China can do many worse things than visit the West River, and should not fail to explore this port and its environs. The number of steamers entered and cleared at the Custom House during 1907 totalled 3,264. Since 1st May, 1905, Samshui has been made a port of entry for foreign steamers going up the West River. Numerous steam launches carrying passengers or towing passenger boats ply between Samshui and neighbouring cities on the West and North Rivers and on the creek leading to Fatshan and Canton. A railway line from Canton to Samshui via Fatshan was inaugurated on the 26th September, 1904, and five trains run daily each way between Canton and Samshui. The total number of passengers carried during the 33rd year of Kuang Hsü (13th February, 1907, to 1st February, 1908) was 3,191,524 of whom 2,081 were foreigners. Goods traffic does not exist so far. In the Summer malignant diseases—fever, dengue, cholera, plague, etc.—may occasionally appear, as in every other place in China; but in the Winter the air is keen, bracing, and clear. The waterways and surrounding country are picturesque and the adjacent heights (from 200 to 400 ft.) worthy of ascent. Game, especially snipe, duck and geese, is to be found in fair quantities. The temperature varies from 38° F. to 100° F.—dry in winter, damp in summer—but generally very supportable.

The Chinese Imperial Post Office with a branch office at Samshui is connected by steamers with Hongkong and by rail with Canton and with all important cities in the neighbourhood by steam launches or couriers.

There is no telegraph station at Samshui, but telegrams are forwarded via Sainam by messengers.

DIRECTORY

CONSULATE

官事領國比大 *Tai-peh-kwok Ling-sz-kun*

BELGIUM

Consul for Hongkong, Macao and South China J. Bribosia (residing in Hongkong)

官事領國英大

GREAT BRITAIN
also
AUSTRO-HUNGARY

Consul-general — H. H. Fox, (residing in Canton)

官事領利大義大 *Tai I-tai-li Ling-sz-kun*

ITALY

Consul-General—Com. Z. Volpicelli (residing in Hongkong)
Chinese Writer—Ch'ing Yao

關水三

CUSTOMS—IMPERIAL MARITIME

Assist.-in-charge—H. Picard Destelan
Assistant—F. H. Maas
Tidesurveyor and Harbour Master—F. Benson
Examiner—G. Houlston
Tidewaiters—A. Gregory, N. Travers, H. H. d'A. Carneiro

司公和怡
E. Wo & Co., Merchs. and Commsn. Agents

怡渣
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Merchants
Man Fuk Lung, agent

Agencies
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ld.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.
China Navigation Company
Canton Insurance Office
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.

和公
KUNG-WO, Broker & Commission Agent

益均
KWAN YIK, Broker & Commission Agent

局政郵清大
POST OFFICE—IMPERIAL CHINESE
Acting Postal Commissioner—A. H. Hyland (Canton)
Postal Clerk—Liu Kam Wo
Assistant—Chan Hing

局報電國中
TELEGRAPHS—IMPERIAL CHINESE, Sainam
Clerk—Yü Tsze Hing

昌興永
WING HING CHEONG, Broker & Commission Agent

KONGMOON

門江 *Kong-moon*

Kongmoon was added to the list of treaty ports on 7th March, 1904, in accordance with the stipulations of Article X. of the Mackay Treaty. A British Consulate was established, but withdrawn in 1905. Kongmoon is located some three miles up a creek on the West River, in the Kwangchow Prefecture of the Kwangtung Province in Lat. 22° 34′ 49″ N. and Long. 113° 8′ 53″ E. and is about 45 miles distant from Macao, 70 from Canton and 87 from Hongkong. The creek on which it is built connects the West River with the sea at Gaemoon and is a narrow and tortuous stream, the lower reaches of which, near the main river, are lined with rafts, while further up in the vicinity of the town it is crowded with native craft of every description, thus rendering navigation for steamers difficult at all times, but especially so when the current runs fast during the summer months. The steamer anchorage is in the West River at the mouth of the Creek, opposite the Imperial Maritime Customs, but the town is included in the port limits. The population of Kongmoon is about 55,000, and it has the appearance of being a more populous centre as it extends for a considerable distance on both banks of the stream. Formerly it was a business centre of considerable importance, but various causes have arisen which appear to have lessened its commercial standing, and which have interfered adversely with the general prosperity of the port. In this connection the Commissioner of Customs in his trade report for 1904 remarked: "The opinion generally prevails that the proximity of Kongmoon to Hongkong and Macao and its favourable situation as an outlet and distributing centre for the southern prefectures of the province augur well for its future prosperity and development. While this is, to some extent, true, it should be remembered that facts have arisen which have tended to diminish rather than increase its commercial importance. Formerly it enjoyed direct communication with Shanghai and Foochow and was the real outlet and distributing centre for the south-western district of the Delta and the Southern prefectures of the province. The development of Hongkong and the opening of Kiungchow and Pakhoi as treaty ports, however, have seriously interfered with the junk trade and general welfare of the port, and have, besides, opened up other trade routes to districts hitherto dependent upon Kongmoon for their supplies. At present there are no indications that the sanguine expectations, based upon imperfect knowledge, entertained concerning the overestimated commercial possibilities of the place will be speedily, if ever, realized. The large increase of trade in

1905 failed to alter his opinion. The trade returns for 1907 show an increase of Hk. Tls. 31,743 on the net value in 1906. There is daily steam communication with Hongkong, regular connection with Macao, and considerable numbers of vessels trading under the Inland Waters Regulations arrive and depart daily. There are also several large junks trading regularly to Hongkong, Macao, and the island of Hainan. A railway from Kungyik, running southwards to Sunning, a distance of just over 17 miles, has been constructed under the supervision of native engineers, and the line is being continued southward to Samgaphoi, on the coast. This railway taps a rich district, and will undoutedly prove beneficial to the trade of Kongmoon. The Sunning Railway Company has obtained the concession to extend the line to Kongmoon, and intends to commence the construction soon after Chinese New Year. A Telegraph Office was opened on the 8th December, 1907, and telegraphic communication is now possible with the Fatshan office.

The principal articles of export consist of prepared tobacco, joss-sticks, strawmats, palm-leaf fans, and fresh vegetables; and imports are largely represented by dried fruits, foreign piece goods and foreign sundries, including a variety of Japanese commodities of a cheap nature. Large quantities of softwood poles are floated down in the form of rafts which are dismantled here. These mostly come from beyond Wuchow and also from the North River. The yearly value of this branch of the trade is estimated at about $750,000. There are two silk filatures in the town which afford employment to about 300 women each: the total out-turn of silk amounts to about 100 catties per day. An interesting local industry is the dredging of large shells from which a good quality of lime is made. The annual production of these shells is estimated at 200,000 piculs, worth about $40,000.

The unique opportunities presented for transport by the unrivalled waterways of the Delta have been well availed of by native enterprise, and there is a large and lucrative passenger trade with Canton, Fatshan, Sancheong, Hongkong and Macao, etc. Large roomy native passenger boats towed by powerful launches are engaged in this trade.

The surrounding country is picturesque, fertile and highly cultivated, and the inhabitants are prosperous and industrious. Rice is, of course, the principal crop, but mulberry shoots are very extensively cultivated for sale in the silk producing centres, and large quantities of fresh vegetables are exported to supply the Hongkong market.

The net value of the port's trade in 1907 was Hk. Tls. 3,763,950.

DIRECTORY

CONSULATE, H. B. M.
Consul—H.H. Fox, residing at Canton

CUSTOMS—IMPERIAL MARITIME
Asst.-in-charge—J. W. Loureiro
Assistants—C. A. S. Williams, J. E. Hartshorn
Tidesurveyor & Harbour Master—F. J. Allshorn
Assistant Examiner—H. F. Brackstone
Tidewaiters &c.—J. S. Chubb, F. Ambroise, M. Bryan, H. Tjomsland, H. H. Scheithauer, A. H. Craig, A. Z. de Souza, C. Wilkes, M. J. Barreira, A. Z. de Souza

HOI ON Co., Cargo Brokers & Comn. Agts.
Lui Cho Hing
Agencies
New York Life Insurance Co.
Hamburg Fire Insurance Co.

POST OFFICE—IMPERIAL CHINESE
Acting Postal Commissioner—A. H. Hyland (Canton)
Postal clerk—Chou Ping Yu

WUCHOW

梧州 *Wú-chau*

Wuchow, opened to foreign trade on June 4th, 1897, by the Special Article of the Burma Convention, is situated on the Sikiang or West River at its junction with the Fu or Kuei (Cassia) River. By the steamer routes at present authorised it is distant about 220 miles from Hongkong and Canton. Wuchow is the limit of navigation for ocean-going steamers; but, during eight months in the year, vessels drawing not more than 3½ feet can reach Kueihsien (150 miles beyond), and Nanning (360 miles from here) can be reached by boats drawing 2½ ft., and Konghau (75 miles beyond Wuchow), almost all the year round. The population of the city and suburbs is estimated at 50,000; it is slowly increasing, more especially in the riverine suburbs which comprise the business quarter. The annual inundations caused by the rise in the river—there is an average difference of 60 feet between the winter and summer levels—are a source of great inconvenience to the inhabitants and at times bring about a total cessation of business. To obviate this, the principal steamship offices, the foreign Custom House and the native Customs and Lekin stations, together with numerous shops and hotels, are located on pontoons (locally known as Pais) moored alongside the river bank. The situation of Wuchow makes it the natural distributing centre for the trade between Kweichow, Eastern Yunnan, Kwangsi, and Hongkong and Canton. The hopes that were entertained at its opening have not, it is true, been realised, chiefly owing to the depression of trade in these parts caused by the political disturbances in the Kwangsi province during the last few years. But once order is restored and the principal trade routes cleared of obstructions, Wuchow bids fair to become one of the principal trading marts in South Western China. The net value of the trade coming under the cognisance of the Foreign Customs has steadily grown from 4 to 10 milion Taels, and the Revenue is about half a million Taels. The principal articles of export are timber, oils (aniseed, cassia, wood and tea), indigo, hides, and live stock. The coal, which should form one of Wuchow's largest exports, still lies buried in the surrounding hills. There is daily steam communication with Canton, the two steamers of the British West River Steamship Co. affording excellent passenger accommodation. The round trip from Canton takes four days: the boat leaving Canton on Friday mornings remains over Sunday in Wuchow. The direct trade with Hongkong is now carried on by eight cargo steamers. During the last three years a large native passenger trade has sprung up between Wuchow and up-river towns: launches leave daily during the summer months for Konghau, Kuaiping and Kueihsien, and weekly two motor boats make regular, and five launches make irregular, trips to Nanning averaging three trips a week. The floods in 1902 were the highest on record, the water in the river rising to 68.′ 3.″ The lowest winter reading was 0.10 feet below zero in December 1906. In winter the only local industry worthy of mention is boat building; when the river falls the foreshore is lined with matsheds where native craft of all descriptions, from a huge salt junk to a diminutive sampan, are constructed. Wuchow itself offers few attractions to the tourist, but the river scenery on the way up, especially between the Shuihing and Takhing Gorges, where the stream winds in and out among the green hills to form a succession of apparent lakes, is extremely picturesque, and has not altogether unjustly been compared to the Rhine. Wuchow is connected by telegraph with Hongkong, Shanghai, etc.; and the Imperial Chinese Post has established postal communication with the principal towns in Kwangsi.

DIRECTORY

和天 *Teen-Woo*

BANKER & Co., Merchants and Commission Agents, Kiu Fong Street; Shipping Office, Banker's Pontoon
Geo. Banker
Pang Shui-ming, signs per pro.
Agency
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ld.

CONSULATES

官事領國比大 *Tai-peh-kwok Ling-sz-kun*

BELGIUM
J. Bribosia Consul for Hongkong, Macao and South China (residing in Hongkong)

GREAT BRITAIN
also

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
Acting-Consul—H. I. Harding
Constable—G. Ades

官事領總利大義大
Tai I-tai-li Chung-ling-sz-kun

ITALY
Consul—Chev. Z. Volpicelli (residing in Hongkong)
Chinese Writer—Ch'ing Yao

CUSTOMS—IMPERIAL MARITIME
Commissioner—J. A. van Aalst
Assistants—A. Wilson, W. von Dewall
Medical Officer—P. Rees
Act. T.-S. & Harbourmaster.—H. Clive
Examiner—P. H. Martin
Asst. Examiners—E. Watson, E. O'Hare, F. Heilman
Tidewaiters—C. B. Berglof, A. Schmidt, N. E. Ford, L. H. Jones, A. Mitchell

EDWARDS & Co., Merchants
Hung Hing Chuen, manager
Agencies
Wo Shun Steamboat Company, Ld.
Hk. Fook On Assce. & Godown Co., Ld.
China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Shanghai

頓渣 *Cha-tin*

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Merchants
Agencies
Butterfield & Swire
Deacon & Co., Canton
Hongkong, Canton and Macao S.B. Co.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.
China Navigation Company
Canton Insurance Office
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company
China Sugar Refinery Co., Limited
West River British Steamship Co.

MISSIONS
For Protestant Missions see end of China Directory

POST OFFICE—IMPERIAL CHINESE
Acting Postal Commissioner—A. H. Hyland (Canton)
Postal Officer—J. C. de Pinna

建咸 *Wat-kin*

WATKINS, LIMITED, Druggists
Kwong Cheung-hing, agent

屈蕃大氏臣屈 *Wat-sun-she Tai-yuek-fong*

WATSON & Co. Ld., A. S., Chemists & Drugts,
Ma Keng Tong, agent
Sit Siu Chun, agent

NANNING

寧南 *Nan-ning*

Nanning is 368 miles above Wuchow and about 250 miles below Lungchow, the frontier port on the Tonkinese border. The site set apart for a Settlement is below the walled city and adjacent to the lower suburbs, but it occupies the only spot near the city which is above high-water mark. The special regulations for the Settlement place the management in the hands of a Board of Chinese Officials presided over by the Superintendent of Customs. The regulations do not allow the purchase of land on the Settlement site, but merely its lease for 30 years with option of renewal for a similar period.

Nanning is, next to Wuchow, the most important port on the West River. It was opened to foreign trade in January, 1907, when a Customs-house was established there. The site selected for the foreign settlement covers a very extensive area and is situated where the old city formerly stood, about a mile distant from the present walled city. Whether the area set apart for international residence and trade is ever likely to be fully occupied it is perhaps early yet to say, but the fact that steam craft are unable for seven months in the year to ascend the river beyond Wuchow militates against any rapid development of a foreign settlement. The journey by boat from Wuchow to Nanning occupies about twenty days. Two good motor boats now ply regularly between Wuchow and Nanning—each making the round trip in six days. The only Europeans residing there at present are missionaries and the Customs staff.

The net value of the trade of the port for the nine months of 1907 ended December 31st was Tls. 1,544,600, but this the Commissioner of Customs says, gives a quite erroneous idea of the volume of the trade at Nanning; because local merchants still cling to their old habits and obtain transit passes in great number at Wuchow for places above Nanning.

DIRECTORY

Customs—Imperial Maritime
Acting Commr.—T. D. Moorhead
Assistant—E. H. Borowski
Medical Officer—H. Lechmere Clift
Tidewaiter—H. E. Trepkowski

FRENCH MISSION
Ecole Berthlet

Missions Etrangeres
Rev. Père Labully
Rev. Père Barrière
Rev. Père Albouy
Rev. Père Besnier

Mission du Kouang-si
Right Rev. J. M. Lavest, Nanning
Rev. I. Renault, Kweilin
Rev. F Poulat, Kweishen
Rev. C. L. Héraud, Kouipin
Rev. V. F. Thomas, Si-tcheng-fou
Rev. C. Pélamourgues, Yun-fou
Rev. J. M. Epalle, Kiuchow
Rev. H. J. Coste, Tai-ping
Rev. A. Dalle, Lung-nü
Rev. V. Sifferlen, Sy-lin
Rev. H. Costenoble, Lungchow
Rev. L. Crocq, Pin-nam
Rev. Auguin, Yow-lin
Rev. Ducœur Siao-jen
Rev. Barrés, Louk-moui
Rev. Tessier, Wuchow
Rev. Maurice, Chang-se (Hoiwan)
Rev. Humbert, Lo-yung
Rev. Bibollet, Posé
Rev. Séosse, Kweishien
Rev. Courant, Liukia-tow
Rev. Berthand do.
Brothers—Sup. Stanislas, Philippe Onesime
3 Sisters at Nanning & 5 at Lungchow

Soeurs de St. Paul de Chartres
Rev. Sœur Agnès
Rev. Sœur Marthe
Rev. Sœur Ambroise

KOUANG-TCHEOU-WAN

灣州廣 *Kwáng-chau-wan*

The bay of Kwangchau (or according to the French official spelling, Kouang-tcheou-wan) situated in the province of Kwang-tung, was ceded on lease with the surrounding territories by a Convention between France and China, and occupied by the French on the 22nd of April, 1898. It is comprised between the 20 deg. 45 min. and the 21 deg. 17 min. north latitude, and the 107 deg. 55 min. and 108 deg. 16 min. east longitude to a distance more or less of 230 miles of Hongkong, W.S.W. The two islands of Nao-tcheou and Tang-hai placed at the entrance of the bay make an excellent closed port into which entrance is by two narrow passages. The port measures about 15 miles long, and for about half of its length it is three or four miles in breadth. The depth of anchorage of 20 mètres extends over a length of more than 10 miles and borders on the extremity of the junk port of Tchekam, an important commercial centre in constant comminucation with Macao, Hongkong, Hainan and Pakhoi. The neighbouring districts are well cultivated and it is believed mineral

beds will be found. The new French territory is only separated from the valley of the West River by chains of hills. Following the Convention of delimitation signed on the 16th of November, 1899, between Marshal Sou and Admiral Courrejolles, the territory of Kouang-tcheou-wan was placed under the authority of the Governor-General of Indo-China. It was divided into three circumscriptions. The superior administration of the territory is directed by a first class administrator in the civil service of Indo-China, assisted by three deputy administrators, each taking charge of one circumscription, residing at Tche-kam, Po-teou and Nao Tcheou. Each circumscription is divided into districts administered by the native authorities (Kong-hü). The chief place of the territory is the new town of Ma Tché, which is at the entrance of the interior port. The village of Fort Bayard, on the right bank of the river Ma Tché, contains important military installations, and on the left bank is the commercial port, with the establishments of the civil administration and the special offices.

Kouang-tcheou-wan is a free port in which all commercial operations can be carried on without paying any duty. A regular bi-monthly line of steamers joins Kouang-tcheou-wan to Haiphong and Hongkong, calling at Pakhoi and Hoihow. Eight steamers of French-Chinese and German companies connect Kouang-tcheou-wan with Hongkong, and another steamer makes the service between Kouang-tcheou-wan, Macao and Canton. Commerce has already largely extended since the steamers entered this port in communication with the exterior ports, and it is expected to develop considerably. The Chinese population of the territory is about 189,000, and the superficial area is 84,244 hectares, containing 1,233 villages.

DIRECTORY

Administration Supérieure

Aministrateur en Chef—Henri Sestier (Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur)
Administrateur Adjoint—Henri Barthe

Cabinet

Secrétaire Particulier—Caire
Comptable—Meslier

Bureaux

Commis du Territoire—Normand
Do. —Campi
1ere. Circonscription (Tché Kam)
Administrateur—Belin
Commis—Billiotte
2e. Circonscription (Po-Tao)
Administrateur—Samy
3e. Circonscription (Ile de Nao-Tcheou)
Administrateur—Vaugeois

Justice

Juge de Paix à Compétence étendue—Barthe
Greffier—Caire
Huissier—Brossard

Trésor

Prèposé'-Payeur—Rousseau

Garde Indigène

Inspecteurs—Lambert, Malberti
Gardes Principaux—Philippe, Vinay, Duffort, Massé, Meslier, Ollivier, Hospital, Lebourdonnec, de Montagu

Service de Santé

Hôpital—Dr. Bouille, Médecin Major de 1ere. classe des Troupes Coloniales à Fort-Bayard

Ecole Franco-Chinoise

Directeur—Ettori

Postes et Télégraphes

Receveur—Chappellart

Agriculture

Chef du Service—Decker

Travaux Publics

Chef du Service—Hamon

Marine Chaloupe Gourlaonen

Flotille—Balisoni

Commissariat de Police

Commissaire de police—Meslier

Mission Catholique

Aumonier des Troupes—M.F. Laurent, Fort Bayard

Gendarmerie

Brigadier, de Commissarie de Police—Brard, Fort-Bayard
Gendarme—Rivere, Fort-Bayard

Missionnaires

Le Talliandier, Ko-chow
Baldit, do.
Rault, do.
Zimmermann, Loui-chow
Cellard, do.
E. Genty, Shek-shing

COMMERCANTS

Chaix
Marty
Charles et Cie
Union Commerciale Indo-Chinoise

COLONS

Champéstève
Piry
Rougeau
Baudet

PAKHOI

海北 *Pak-hoi*

Pakhoi is one of the ports opened to foreign trade by the Chefoo Convention in 1876. It is situated on the Gulf of Tonkin in long. E. Greenwich 109 deg. 7 min. (106° 47′ of Paris), and lat. N. 21 deg. 29 min. The British Consul hoisted his flag on the 1st May, 1877, a French Consulate was established in December, 1887, and the foreigners were well received by the natives and continue to be respected even to the present day. Pakhoi is the port for the important cities of Limchow and Chinchow, from whence considerable quantities of foreign piece goods, etc., were formerly distributed over the country lying between the West River and the seaboard, but now that the West River has been opened to steam navigation a part of the trade has been diverted to that route. The trade of Pakhoi is a declining one. Its net value in 1907 was Tls. 2,554,511. Since 1888 the prosperity of the port has been steadily declining owing to the diversion of trade to Haiphong which has been rendered possible by the pacification of the surrounding territory, while the trade of Kwangsi has been diverted to the recently opened ports on the West River. The Chinese town is situated on a small peninsula, and faces nearly due north. It stands at the foot of a bluff nearly forty feet high, which depirves it of the south-west breeze, in summer, while in winter it is exposed to the full force of the north-east monsoon which very often blows so hard for several days that it materially interferes with the loading and discharging of steamers in the harbour. The bluff, or the plain above the town, is level for miles, which makes riding both on bicycle and on horse-back a decided pleasure. The foreigners almost exclusively live on the bluff, which in former years was only dotted by a few European buildings, but has recently been ornamented with several new structures. From the bluff an extensive partly-cultivated plain develops, over which some sport is obtainable—snipe, plover, quail, and pigeons being found in large numbers, but duck and other water-fowl are not numerous. The climate is considered to be very salubrious. The estimated population of the port is 20,000. No port in China is more easily approached and entered than that of Pakhoi. The landmarks are conspicuous and unmistakeable. The channel is wide and deep and has no hidden danger to be avoided. The anchorage is a mile and a half from the Custom House. There is good landing at high water, but at ebb tide only for small boats. The construction of a railway by a French Company from Pakhoi to Nanning was authorised a few years ago, but the work on the project has not yet been commenced. More recently the leading Chinese residents of Limchowfu, the chief city in the Pakhoi district, have formulated an ambitious scheme of railway construction spreading out to Western Kwangtung and Kwangsi, with lines to Kweichow and Yunnan, but the realisation of this project is probably as distant as the other. A free school is now firmly established by the French Government to teach the French language to the Chinese and others. A French Post Office and the German Consulate are the latest additions to the foreign institutions at Pakhoi. In 1906 a police force was established by order of the provincial government of Canton and the local merchants established a branch office of the Canton Chamber of Commerce.

DIRECTORY

CONSULATES

官事領國比大 *Tai-peh-kwok Ling-sz-kun*

BELGIUM
J. Bribosia Consul for Hongkong, Macao and South China—(residing in Hongkong)

府事領國法大 *Tai-fat-kwok Ling-sz Fu*

FRANCE
also

PORTUGAL, Consular Agency
Vice-Consul for Pakhoi and Tunghing —A. Guibert
Medical Officer—Dr. P. J. L. Pouthion-Lavielle
Interpreter—Dong

GERMANY
Consul—Dr. Merklinghaus
Acting Consul—Th. Metzelthin
Secretary—A. B. Jarzembowski
Chinese Sec.—Chütao

GREAT BRITAIN
also
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

UNITED STATES, Consular Agency
Act. Consul—G. W. Pearson (Hoihow)
Asst. in charge—J. B. Affleck

ITALY
Consul—Chev. Z. Volpicelli (residing in Hongkong)
Chinese Writer—Ch'ing Yao

CUSTOMS—IMPERIAL MARITIME
Acting Commissioner—J. Acheson
Assistants—H. E. Wadman, P. G. S. Barentzen
Medical Officer—P. J. L. Pouthion-Lavielle
Tidesurveyor and Harbour Master—G. A. Forsaith
Examiner—F. McLavy
Tidewaiters—R. Whitmore, H. M. Andersson, W. Bettens.

MARTY, A. R., Merchant and General Commission Agent
W. H. Chiong, agent

MISSIONS

For Protestant Missions see end of China Directory

堂主天

MISSIONS ETRANGÈRES DE PARIS
Rev. Père Kammerer, Pakhoi
Rev. Père Misambean, Weichao Is.
Rev. Père Marqué, Weitchao Island
Rev. Père Genty, Hoihow
Rev. Père Lemoine, Kao-tchéou
Rev. Père Le Taillandier, do.
Rev. Père Baldit, do.
Rev. Père Laurent, Kouang-tchéou-wan
Rev. Père Cellard, Leï-tchéou
Rev. Père C. Zimmermann, do.
Rev. Père Grandpierre, Toung-hing
Rev. Père Richard, Tchuck-san
Rev. Père Rossillon, Tsap Ly

POST OFFICE—IMPERIAL CHINESE
Acting Postal Commissr.—A. H. Hyland (Canton)
Asst. Postal Officer—J. M. E. S. de Senna
Inland Offices—Lim Chow, Kamchow, Watlam, Onpo, Shintung, Popak, Shekshing, Fachow, Suiki, Lingshan, Wuli, Peilin, Tung Hing, Fongshing, Shunfau, Lukuk, Shekkong, Wookah, Nalai,

POST OFFICE—FRENCH
Postmaster—A. Charles

賀森 *Sum-bo*

SCHOMBURG & Co., A., Mers. & Comn. Agts.
Aug. Schomburg (Bremen)
L. Jüdell (absent)
W. Krone
Agencies
Norddeutscher Lloyd
Norddeutscher Lloyd Orient Line
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited
North China Insce. Co., Limited
Canton Insurance Co., Limited
Deutsche Transport Vers. Ges., in Berlin
Badische Schiffahrts Assecuranz Ges.
Badische Rück und Mitvers. Ges.
Prussian National Vers. Ges.
South British Insce. Co., New Zealand
Deutscher Lloyd Transp. Vers. Act. Ges.
London and Lancashire Fire Insce. Co.
Asiatic Petroleum Co. Limited

SCHOOL OF FRENCH LANGUAGE
P. Ohl, director

士機刺

SEQUEIRA & Co., Merchants & General Commission Agents
Chun Cho Fun, agent

HOIHOW (IN HAINAN)

瓊州 *Kiung-chau* 海口 *Hoi-hau*

Hoihow is the seaport of the city of Kiung-chow (the seat of government in the island of Hainan, and distant from its port about three and a-half miles) which was opened to foreign trade on the 1st April, 1876, but 18 years passed to before there were any signs of foreign commerce. The position of the port, though geographically favourable, is topographically unsuitable for the development of any extensive commercial transactions, vessels being compelled to anchor some two miles from the entrance of the creek or branch of the main river upon which Hoihow is situated. The tides are extremely irregular, and the anchorage is liable to the visitation of very severe typhoons, being moreover entirely unprotected from the north. The width of the Hainan Straits, between Hoihow and the mainland—the Lien-chau peninsula—is about twelve miles. As regards health Hoihow compares favourably with other parts of Hainan. The port is badly supplied with water.

The approaches to the shore are extremely shallow, so that loading and unloading can only be carried on at certain states of the tide. Despite this disadvantage, however, the advent of foreign steamers has given a considerable impulse to trade. The town itself contains about 30,000 souls, and is governed by a Tsan-fu, or Lieutenant-Colonel; the population of Kiungchow being 50,000. The native mercantile population, though respectable, is by no means rich. No foreign settlement has as yet been formed, and with the exception of the Roman Catholic Orphanage, erected in 1895, and the American Presbyterian Mission Hospital and doctor's residence, the houses occupied by the foreign residents are Chinese converted into European habitations by alterations and improvements; H.B.M. Consulate obtained a site after fourteen years' negotations, and a consulate building has now been erected to the S.W. of the Hospital. Towards the end of 1897 a piece of land was granted and a French Consulate has been built on the Northern side of the river and facing Hoihow town. Since the beginning of 1899 a free school has been opened by the French Government for teaching the French language to the Chinese, and an officer from the Tonkin Medical Staff was detailed to this port for the purpose of giving the natives and others free attendance and medicine. During 1903 a German Consulate was created. The foreign residents at present number about sixty-five. The net value of the trade of the port in 1907 was Hk. Tls. 6,319,276. A large export trade in pigs, poultry, eggs, bullocks and provisions is carried on with Hongkong. The memorable typhoon which on September 18th, 1906, played havoc with the shipping craft in Hongkong harbour had the effect of bringing trade at Hoihow to a standstill for several weeks, as two of the regular steamers were wrecked and a third disabled, and the annihilation of small craft led to exorbitant rates being demanded by those which later visited the port. There has been some talk among the natives of opening mines, constructing railways, and bringing out timber from the virgin forests of the interior. While all this may not be realised on any scale for some years to come, it has been noticed that foreigners are beginning to explore the island, and the assistant commissioner of Customs opines that the searchlight of modern civilisation will reveal much that is of value to science as well as to commerce. "Perhaps" he adds, "when this is accomplished it will be seen that this 'Island of Palms' is not the least rich nor the least fertile of China's possessions." The island of Hainan is described as a *terra incognita* to the world.

The postal service was at first conducted at the British Consulate only; when the Chinese Imperial Post was created, a branch of that service was also established at this port. In the beginning of 1900 a French Post Office was added; the public is therefore well provided for in that respect. Telegraphic communication with the other ports of the world is established through the line under Chinese administration, but the service is most wretchedly conducted the line being more often interrupted than not. Wireless telegraphy was inaugurated in April 1908, to operate across the Hainan Strait at Hoihow and Suwen, immediately opposite on the mainland. A harbour light, as well as one at Lamko (western entrance of the Hainan Straits), were opened in 1894; also one at Cape Cami in 1895. The approach to the harbour badly needs dredging.

DIRECTORY

CONSULATES—

官事領國北大 *Tai-peh-kwok Ling-sz-kun*

BELGIUM
Consul for Hongkong, Macao and South China—J. Bribosia, 31, Wyndham Street, Hongkong

FRANCE
Vice-Consul—A. Hauchecorne
Medical Officer—Dr. Hutre
Postmaster—Subira
Director, French School—Laborie

GERMANY
Consul—Dr. Merklinghaus
Actg. for the Consul—Th. Metzelthin

GREAT BRITAIN (Kiungchow)
also in charge of
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, & UNITED STATES INTERESTS
Acting Consul—G. W. Pearson
Constable and Postal Agent—F. H. Taylor

官事領總利大義大
Tai I-tai-li Chung-ling-sz-kun

ITALY
Consul—Chev. Z. Volpicelli (residing in Hongkong)

NORWAY
Vice-Consul—Albert Otto

CUSTOMS—IMPERIAL MARITIME
In-door
Acting Commissioner—A. W. Cross
Assistants—A. E. Kindblad, A. R. de Broc, K. W. H. Bode
Medical Officer—Dr. A. E. Hutre
Out-door
Tidesurveyor and Harbour Master—E. C. Tregillus
Acting Boat Officer—W. Murray
Examiners—J. Holliday, J. G. Jensen
Tidewaiters—C. Reinhardt, E. Cammiade, G. J. C. Kindt, W. Moor, K. Matheson, A. M. C. Koch, A. J. Cox, R. R. Cuthbert, G. Copley
Lights
Hoihow Harbour Light—J. A. D. Stelting
Lamko Light—R. A. Schmeling
Cape Cami Light—J. Johnstone
Relieving Lightkeeper—R. Stephan

成捷 *Jit-Sing*

JEBSEN & Co., Merchants
J. Jebsen (Hongkong)
H. Jessen (Hamburg)
H. J. Kihn
Agencies
Jebsen Line of Steamers
London and Lancashire Fire Ince. Co.

MARTY, A. R., Mercht., Comsn. & Ship. Agt.
A. R. Marty (Hongkong)
C. Berthelot, signs per pro.
Agencies
Compagnie de Navigation Tonkinoise
Indo China Steam Navigation Coy.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha

MISSIONS
For Protestant Missions see end of China Directory

堂主天 *Tien-tsu-tong*

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION
Rev. A. Genty, 6, Kiung Chow

POST OFFICE—FRENCH
Receveur—M. Subira
Planton—Li-coeng-Ten

POST OFFICE—IMPERIAL CHINESE
Postmaster—A. W. Cross

寶森 *Sum-bo*

SCHOMBURG & Co., A., Merchants and Commission Agents
Aug. Schomburg (Bremen)
L. Jüdell (Biebrich)
Albert Otto
W. Krone
Agencies
Nanshan Steamship Company
Norddeutscher Lloyd Orient Line
China Navigation Co., Ld.
North China Insurance Co., Ld.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited
Deutsche Transport Versicherungs Ges.
Badische Schiffahrts Assec. Ges.
Prussian National Insurance Co.
South British Insce. Co., N. Zealand
Royal Exchange Assce. Corporation
Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ld.
Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ld.

SUBIRA, J. M., Importer, Exporter and Commission Agent

LUNGCHOW

州龍 *Lung-chow*

This city is situated at the junction of the Sung-chi and Kao-ping rivers in lat. 22 deg. 21 min. N., and long. 106 deg. 45 min. E., near the south-western border of the province of Kwangsi, and was selected as the seat of the frontier trade of that province with Tonkin. The continuation of the two above named rivers is known as Tso-chiang, or left branch of the West River, and it enters the main stream some 30 miles above Nanning. The town is prettily placed in a circular valley surrounded by hills, and has a new wall completed in1887. The population is estimated to number about 22,000. Lungchow, from a military point of view, is considered, by the Chinese, to be a place of importance. Considerable bodies of troops are stationed here, and the head-quarterg of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief are established between it and the Tonkins frontier. It was opened to the Franco-Annamese trade on the 1st June, 1889, but so far the little trade existing has been of a very petty description, and will continue so until the Haiphong-Hanoi-Langson railway,which after twelve years' assiduous work was completed early in 1902, is extended to Lungchow ; for the present, this extension is abandoned. Telegraphic communication exists with Canton and other places down the West River, with Mengtzŭ in Yunnan, *viâ* Po-sē, and with places in Tonkin. The Imperial Post Office sends daily couriers to Langson in Tonkin and couriers every second day to Nanning with connections to Canton and Pakhoi. An establishment of the Imperial Maritime Customs is maintained here. The net value of the trade coming under the cognisance of the Foreign Customs for 1905 was Tls. 230,452 against Tls. 395,526 in 1904, and Tls. 132,414 for 1903. The year 1907 has witnessed another small decrease, the net value being Tls. 155, 791, against Tls. 186, 274 in 1906.

DIRECTORY

ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE
Sisters—Maria, Louise, Rene, Electa Agnes, Martha, Ambroise (Nanning)

CONSULATES—

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
Consul—Konrad Ritter von Wiser (Hongkong)
Secretary—Franz Winkler (Hongkong)

官事領國北大
Tai-peh-kwok Ling-sz-kun

BELGIUM
J. Bribosia Consul for Hongkong, Macao and South China (residing in Hongkong)

署事領國法大

FRANCE
Consular Agent—Dr. F. Pelofi.

官事領總利大義大
Tai-I-tai-li Chung-ling-ze-kun

ITALY
Consul—Chev. Z. Volpicelli (residing in Hongkong)

關新州龍 *Lung-chow-hsin-kuan*

CUSTOMS—IMPERIAL MARITIME
Acting Commissioner—K.H. von Lindholm, Asst.—J. W. H. Ferguson
Fourth Assistant—C. Bos
Tidewaiter—J. A. A. Seck
Clerk—Lo Tsak-kwan
Medical Officer—Dr. F. Pelofi

IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE FRONTIER OF KWAN-SI—Taotai and General Teehuang Van Koan
Secretaries—Yang, Cheng

MISSION DU KOUANG-SI
Rev. A. M. I. Seguret, Sz-Lungchow
Rev. H. Costenoble, Lungchow

局總政郵州龍清大

POST OFFICE—IMPERIAL CHINESE
District Postmaster—K. H. von Lindholm (ex officio)
Postal Clerks—Sung Sik, Hsieh Chiaen, Lin Han
Postal Agenices: Shuikow, Siatung, Pingsiang, Ningming, Taiping, Haiyüan, Shangsze, Kuan tsien-yai

MENGTSZ

自蒙 *Mung-tsz*

This is a district city in south-east Yunnan, and together with Man-hao, a village on the left bank of the Red River, was opened to trade by the Additional Convention to the French Treaty of Tientsin of the 25th April, 1886, signed at Peking on the 26th June, 1887. The town is two days' iourney from Man-hao and about six days' from the frontier of Tonkin at Laokay, and beautifully situated, being built on a cultivated plateau twenty miles long by about twelve miles in breadth, encircled by picturesque mountains, and is 4,280 feet above the level of the sea. It has a population of about 3,500 persons, but was a place of much more importance before the Mahommedan rebellion, as the numerous well-built temples, many of them now in ruins, still testify. It is, however, a considerable commercial emporium even now, and is becoming an important centre for the distribution of foreign goods imported *via* Tonkin. The French Consul hoisted his flag at Mêngtsz on the 30th April, 1889, and the Customs station was opened in the following August. The value of the trade coming under the cognisance of the Foreign Customs for 1907 was Tls. 12,860,893; in 1906 it was Tls. 10,825,000; Tls. 9,593,000 in 1905, and Tls. 10,747,000 in 1904. The Chinese merchants avail themselves largely of the advantages offered by the transit pass system. The value of goods sent into the interior under transit passes during the year 1907 was Tls. 3,324,449; in 1906 it amounted to Tls. 3,761,000. The climate of Mêngtsz is temperate and salubrious. Plague has been absent from Mengtsz since 1899. During the winter good sport is obtained, snipe and wild fowl being abundant in the plains, and some pheasants and partridges in the hilly districts, but the presence of a large number of sportsmen of all kinds is making all game scarce. A new French Consulate was finished in 1893, new dwelling-houses for members of the Customs service in 1894, and a new Custom-house in the spring of 1895. All these buildings are outside the East gate of the city. On the 22nd June, 1899, a riot occurred, in the course of which the Custom-house and French Consulate were looted. The Compagnie Lyonnaise Indo-Chinoise opened in 1899 a branch to Mêngtsz. Others have followed in their footsteps and four large commercial houses in Indo-China are now represented. A railway from Laokay to Yunnanfu via Mêngtsz is under construction by a French Company, which had a capital of 4,000,000 francs for this purpose, but the ultimate cost of the line, which will have a length of 470 kilometres, will probably be at least a hundred millions. Surveys for the whole line have been made, and 60 kilometres are so far complete that construction trains leave Laokay about five times weekly. The rails are down as far as kilometre 105 and trains are expected to reach Mengtsz in the spring of 1909, and Yunnanfu by the end of 1909, or the Spring of 1910. The British Consul has pointed out that not least of the benefits which the line should confer would be the provision of sanatoria for Indo-China, even, may be, for Singapore, Bangkok and Hongkong. If for twenty years, he says, the Chinese peasant could be checked in his ravages—there has been ruthless destruction of timber—the lake region of Yunnan would become a terrestrial paradise. Several houses for the accommodation of the Railway Mission have been built at Mengtsz since 1900, and as a sequel to the immigration, rents, wages, and the cost of living for natives and foreigners alike have risen greatly. During the last four years the Chinese Post Office has pushed its way into the interior till now the south east of Yunnan is covered with a network of lines and nearly every town has its establishment. A mounted courier service is maintained between Hokow (Laokay, on the French side), and Yunnanfu *via* Mêngtsz. With the help of the construction trains the mails reach Mengtsz in four days, and the provincial capital in six more from their entry into China.

DIRECTORY

BLETON, A.
C. Bleton, signs per pro.
Baldauff
Chabot
Agency
Standard Oil Co. of New York

CONSULAT DE FRANCE
Acting Consul—E. Bradier
Interpreter—P. Crépin
Médecin du Consulat—Dr. Talbot
Receveur des Postes—Rambaud
Commandant de la Brigade de la Gendarmerie—Anziani

CERCLE DE MENGTSZ
President—A. Dufour
Vice President—M. Michel
Secretary—J. Courtis

關自蒙 *Meng-tsz-kuan*

CUSTOMS, IMPERIAL MARITIME
Acting Commissioner—P. J. Grevedon
Assistants—A. E. Blanco, S. F. Denby, R. M. Myers, R. M. J. Delastre
Medical Officer—Dr. Talbot
Assistant Examiers — C. Burns, J. Bartolini
Tidewaiters—G. W. M. McKie, H. M. H. Moreau, A. K. Tellefsen, F. V. Murphy

HOTEL DU YUNNAN
Gremo

HOTEL DE LA POSTE
Martinoli

HOTEL SELCE
Selce

HOSPITAL
Dr. Talbot

ITALIAN CONSULATE
Consul—de Rossi
Chinese Secretary--Cha Lung A

MISSIONS ETRANGÈRES DE PARIS, Yunnan Mission
Vicaire apostolique — Manager de Gorotzarzu
Provicaires — E. E. Malre, J. M. Leguilcher
Missionnaires—M.Oster, P.Bonhomme, H. Maire, F. Vial, C. de Gorostarzu, H. Tapponnier, H. Badie, L. Gaudu, F. Ducloux, C. Leparoux, D. Piton, C. Bailly, A. Kircher, P. Duffau, F. Ringenbach, J. M. Le Garrec, G. Barnabé, J. Rossillon, A. Salvat, A. Liétard, J. Souyris, A. Fortin, Mérigot, Mongelaz, Durieu

POST OFFICE—IMPERIAL CHINESE
Postmaster—P. J. Greuedon
Postal Officers- P. Fillipini (Yun'nfu)
Inspecting Clerk—Chang Pei Hsin

SERVICE DU CONTRÔLE DU CHEMIN DE FER
Ingénieur - Directeur — Métoin ingénieur en chef
Jaouenne, conducteur
Ponçet, do.
Verley, do.
Charton, accountant

SOCIETE DE CONSTRUCTION DE CHEMINS DE FER INDO CHINOIS (Ligne de Lao Kay à Yunnansen) Siège Social à Paris, 6 Boulevard de la Madeleine ; Adresse télégraphique--Chemindo, Paris, Haiphong, Hanoi, Lao-kay. Mengtze
Dir. des Travaux—A. Dufour
Representant au Tonkin — Mengtz, Bostabeand 41 Boulevard Carrau, Hanoi
Ingénieurs en chef divisionnaires—Wroneski, Ileang Hien
Chef de la Comptabilité — Michel, Mengtze

TELEGRAPHS—IMPERIALCHINESE; Administration Yun-kwei Provinces
Director—Lin Hsiao Tso
Engineer Superintendint—E. Mengel
Manager--Li-Ying-non

TRANSPORT AGENCY
Demoulain

興安 *An-Heing*

UNION COMMERCIALE INDO-CHINOISE
Mengtsz Agency
H. Chenu, agent

HOKOW

Hokow was opened to foreign trade by the Supplementary Convention between China and France of 20th June, 1895. A French vice-consulate was established in August, 1896, which is subordinate to the Mengtsz Consulate, and an office of the Customs under the control of the Mengtsz Customs was opened at Hokow on 1st July, 1897. Hokow is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Red River, at its junction with the Nanhsi River, and is immediately opposite Laokay, an important garrison town in Tonkin. An iron railway bridge across the Nanhsi River, completed in 1902, connects Laokay and Hokow. The village has some 4,000 inhabitants who live in bamboo houses and huts with thatched roofs. Hokow is about 420 *li* from Mengtsz by land. The value of the trade is not separately stated in the Mengtsz Customs reports.

Hokow is the terminal station of the Yunnan Railway, now under construction.

DIRECTORY

CHARRIÈRE COMPANY
A. Bleton, signs per pro.

關分口河 *Hokow-fen-kwan*

CUSTOMS--IMPERIAL MARITIME
Branch Office of Mengtsz Customs
Assistant--R. Délastre
Examiner—C. Burns
Tidew'trs— H. M. H. Moreau, J. V. Murphy

POST OFFICE—IMPERIAL CHINESE
(Branch Office of Mengtsz Post Office)
Postal Clerk—Chan Sik Yau

SOCIETÉ DE CONSTRUCTION DES CHEMINS DE FER INDO-CHINOIS (1st Division)
Ingenieur en Chef—A. Dufour
Ingr. Chef 1 ière Section—A. Bodin

TELEGRAPHS—IMPERIAL CHINESE
Manager—Li Yu-ch'in

VICE-CONSULAT DE FRANCE
Gérant du Vice Consulat—Gérant Ch. Dupont

VICE-CONSULAT D'ITALIE
Agent Consulaire—Ch. Dupont

TENGYUEH (MOMEIN)

越騰 *Teng-yueh*

The trade mart Tengyueh—situated near the south-western frontier of Yunnan, in lat. 24 deg. 45 min. N., and long. 98 deg. 30 min. E.—was opened to Foreign trade under the Burma Agreement of 1897 modifying the Convention of 1894 relative to Burma and Thibet, and the Imperial Custom-house was opened on the 8th May, 1902. It is a sub-prefectural walled town built in a rice valley and watered by the Tieh Shui river, a small tributary of the Tai Ping which flows into the Irrawaddy a few miles above Bhamo, which latter place has been the principal emporium of Chinese trade in Upper Burma for many years past. The distance from Tengyueh to Bhamo by road is some 140 miles, and little more than half that distance as the crow flies. There are two recognised trade routes known as the "old" and "new" roads—the former *via* Nampoung and Manwyne (where Margary was murdered), and the latter *via* Kulikha and Man-hsien. The "new" road ends at Man-hsien, from whence the journey to Tengyueh is made over the old tracks. Pack animals and porters constitute the only form of transport, and the time occupied on the trip is usually about eight days. Pack animals seldom travel during the rains (June to September) when through traffic is practically

at a standstill, which means that, contrary to expectations, the construction of the "new" road, which is passable all the year round, has not resulted in any increase of summer trade, the cessation of business during this period being due more to unfavourable climatic conditions than the inferior communications. From Tengyueh to Yunnanfu the road is divided into 24 stages for caravans and 12 for Imperial Postal couriers. It crosses a succession of mountain ranges varying from 4,000 to 10,000 feet in height, besides being intersected by numerous rivers, including the Sweili and the Mekong, which would appear to render any railway project too speculative and too costly to be commercially practicable. Referring to the question of railway construction the Commissioner of Customs in the course of an interesting report for 1906 remarks :—"Should the visionary project of connecting Yunnan and Burma with a trunk railway be ever seriously considered, an initial difficulty will be the selection of a suitable route. Two have been suggested—the so-called Bhamo route *via* Tengyueh ; and the valley of the Salween route *via* Kunlun Ferry. Opinions are divided as to which is the better, but the latter perhaps allows of easier gradients and is, for various reasons, the more preferable. Both, however, are difficult, and it must be admitted that neither is really suitable for railway construction. Considering the almost insurmountable physical difficulties presented and the colossal expenditure which would be involved, the practicability, viewed commercially, of such a scheme may well be questioned."

Owing to its elevation (5,400 feet) the climate of Tengyueh is temperate and healthier than any of the valleys in the vicinity which are rendered excessively unhealthy by malignant forms of malarial fever. Malaria is, however, very prevalent in the town itself during the rains when mosquitoes are plentiful, and when the general health of the place is bad. The average yearly rainfall is about 65 inches, most of which falls from June to September, when the incessant dampness is trying to the most robust. The value of the trade during 1906, for 1906 as taken cognizance of by the Imperial Maritime Customs, was Hk. Tls. 1,732,212 which shows a great recovery from the decline shown in 1906 The chief imports were cotton goods, which were imported to the extent of Tls. 838,622 the export trade remains unimportant. The principal local industry is the manufacture of jadestone ornaments.

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SZEMAO

茅思 *Sz-mau*

Szemao, opened to the Tonkin frontier trade by the Gérard Convention of 1895 and to British trade by the Burmah Convention of 1896, is situated in the south-western part of the Province of Yunnan in latitude 22 deg. 47 min. 29 sec. N. and longitude 100 deg. 46 min. E. It is a sub-prefectural walled town built on a gently rising ground overlooking a well-cultivated plain. The elevation is 4,700 feet above the sea level, and the population is estimated to be about 15,000. The climate is delightful the temperature rarely exceeding 80 degrees (Fahr.) during the summer and seldom falling below 50 degrees in the winter months. The plague, such a common visitor

throughout Yunnan, is almost unknown in Szemao. The place is distant from both Yunnan-fu (the capital of the province) and Mengtsz 18 days, and from the French Loas frontier 6 days, and from British territory about 12 days. It was opened in the early part of 1897, and so far has not fulfilled the expectation of its potential importance as a trading centre. The value of the trade of Szemao for 1907 was Tls. 265,467 which shows a satisfactory increase on the returns for the previous two years. The smallness of the trade statistics has been attributed partly to the fact that, owing to the various routes in the neighbourhood of the port, effective supervision is difficult of attainment. No foreign traders reside at Szemao, the trade being entirely in the hands of local merchants, who have no agencies in either Tonkin or Burmah. The principal article imported is raw cotton, which comes from the British Shan States, particularly from Keng Tung and also from the Haut-Laos. A telegraph line from Tung Hai, via Yuan Chiang and Pu Erh-fu, connects Szemao with the existing Chinese overland telegraphs. Considerable ethnological interest centre in the neighbourhood of Szemao. Writing on this subject in the course of his Trade Report for 1905 the Commissioner of Customs remarked: "It is of much interest to notice the various aboriginal races in this part of Yunnan, living side by side with, and yet differentiated from, the Chinese, and possessing distinct customs, characteristics, and traditions of their own. In the surrounding mountains we find the Lolo and Lohe, and in the low-lying plains the Shans, known to the Chinese as Pa-i; interspersed with these is the vassal tribe of the Akas. In the vicinity of the Chinese towns little settlements of the Mahe and Putu, who are offshoots of the Woni, are to be met with. From Talang north to Yüan-chiang and eastwards south of the Red River as far as Manhao, is the home of the Woni race, who are a swarthy people subdivided into several tribes. Near Talang a few Min-chia live—people who have migrated from Ta-li and Yuan-chiang, the head-quarters of this large branch of the Shan race. At Shih-ping and Yuan-chiang there are several tribes of Pa-i, or Shans proper, and some Yao also are to be found in the mountains to the east of Szemao—a remarkable race which is to be met with in scattered hamlets in mountainous districts as far eastwards as Kwangsi. The Kawas inhabit the prefecture of Chen-pien-t'ing, to the westward of Szemao, and concerning their mode of life but little yet is known. The relentless march of civilisation, however beneficial to the world at large, is bearing hardly on the aboriginal races of mankind; and the south-western portion of this ancient province of Yunnan provides one of the few remaining territories where they are still permitted a local habitation and a name."

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HONGKONG

港香 *Heung-kong*

The Island of Hongkong (which gives its name to the British Colony in South China) is situate off the coast of the Kwangtung province, near the mouth of the Canton river. It is distant about 40 miles from Macao and 90 from Canton, and lies between 22 deg. 9 min. and 22 deg. 17 min. N. lat. and 114 deg. 5 min. and 114 deg. 18 min. E. long. The Chinese characters representing the name of the island (Heung Kong) may be read as signifying either Good Harbour or Fragrant Streams. By Conventions dated respectively 1860 and 1898, further territory was ceded by China, consisting of upwards of 280 square miles on the opposite mainland together with the islands of Lantao, Lamma, Chungchow and others. The last concession is by way of a lease for ninety-nine years.

History and Government

Before the British ensign was hoisted on Possession Point in the City of Victoria in the year 1840 the island can hardly be said to have had any history, and what little attaches to it is very obscure. Scantily peopled by fishermen and agriculturists, it was never the scene of stirring events, and was little affected by dynastic or political changes. It is alleged, however, that after the fall of the Ming dynasty in 1628, some of the Emperor's followers found shelter in the forests of Hongkong from the fury of the Manchus. The peninsula of British Kowloon has more claim to association with Chinese history. In the year A.D. 1287 it is recorded that the last Emperor of the Sung dynasty, when flying from Kublai Khan, the Mongol conqueror, took refuge in a cave in Kowloon, and an inscription on the rock above is said to record the fact. The inscription consists of the characters *Sung Wong Toi*, meaning the Sung Emperor's Pavilion. On the cession of the territory to Great Britain the natives petitioned the Hongkong Government that the rock might not be blasted or otherwise injured, on account of the tradition connecting it with the Imperial personage above mentioned. In 1898, during the administration of Major-General Wilsone Black, a resolution was passed by the Legislative Council preserving the land on which the rock stands for the benefit of the public in perpetuity.

Hongkong is a Crown Colony and was ceded to Great Britain by the Chinese Government in 1841. In the troubles which preceded the first war with China the necessity of having some place on the coast whence British trade might be protected and controlled, and where officials and merchants might be free from the insulting and humiliating requirements of the Chinese Authorities, became painfully evident. As early as 1834 Lord Napier, smarting under his insolent treatment by the Viceroy at Canton, urged the Home Government to send a force from India to support the dignity of his commission. "A little armament," he wrote, "should enter the China seas with the first of the south-west monsoon, and on arriving should take possession of the island of Hongkong, in the eastern entrance of the Canton river, which is admirably adapted for every purpose." Two years later Sir George Robinson, endorsing the opinion of Lord Napier that nothing but force could better the British position in China, advised "the occupation of one of the islands in this neighbourhood, so singularly adapted by nature in every respect for commercial purposes." In the early part of 1839 affairs approached a crisis, and on the 22nd March, Captain Elliot, the Chief Superintendent of Trade, required that all the ships of Her Majesty's subjects at the outer anchorages of Canton should proceed forthwith to Hongkong, and, hoisting their national colours, be prepared to resist every act of aggression on the part of the Chinese Government. When the British community left Canton, Macao afforded them a temporary asylum, but their presence there was made the occasion by the Chinese Government of threatening demonstrations against that settlement. In a despatch dated 6th May, 1839, Captain Elliot wrote to Lord Palmerston :—"The safety of Macao is, in point of fact, an object of secondary moment to the Portuguese Government, but to that of Her Majesty it may be said to be of indispensable

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W. D. LAND
Fly Point
W.D. Battery
Pokfoolum Conduit
Pokfoolum Filter Beds
Victoria Battery
Pumping Station
Public Mortuary
Block House
Rope Works
Cattle Depot
Reservoir
Caretakers House
Dead House
Sheep & Pig Depot
Slaughter Houses
Tung Wah Plague Hospital
Hospital
Syphon No. 4
Syphon No. 3
Syphon No. 2
Syphon No. 1
From the Peak
Jardines Wharf
China Merchants Wharf
Sailors Home
Tung Wah Hospital
Lunatic Asylum
Greenmount
Blake Garden
Queens College
Nethersole Hospital
Western Market
Eastern Market
Possession Point
Hong Kong Canton & Macao S.B. Co.
Pratt Wharf
Harbour Office
Central Market
Victoria Gaol
Italian Convent
St. Joseph's College
R.C. Cathedral
The Mosque
Public
LADIES & GENTS RECREATION GROUND
Tank

Drawn and Engraved for the Directory & Chronicle

John Bartholomew & Co., Edinr.

necessity, and most particularly at this moment"; and he urged upon his Lordship "the strong necessity of concluding some immediate arrangement with the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, either for the cession of the Portuguese rights at Macao, or for the effectual defence of the place, and its appropriation to British uses by means of a subsidiary Convention." Happily for the permanent interests of British trade in China this suggestion came to nothing, and Great Britain found a much superior lodgment at Hongkong.

The unfortunate homicide of a Chinaman during a riot at Hongkong between British and American seamen and natives precipitated events, and in view of the measures taken by the Chinese in reference to Macao, Captain Elliot felt that he ought no longer to compromise the safety of that settlement by remaining there. He accordingly left for Hongkong on the 24th August, 1839, Mrs. Elliot and her child having previously embarked. It was hoped that his own departure, with the officers of his establishment, might satisfy the Chinese, but it soon became evident that they intended to expel all the English from Macao. It was accordingly determined that they should leave, and on the 25th August the exodus took place. The whole of the British community (with the exception of a few sick left behind in hospital) embarked, and under the convoy of H.M.S. *Volage* arrived safely at Hongkong. At that time there was, of course, no town, and the community had to reside on board ship. The next measure of the Chinese was to stop supplies of food; the water also was reported to be poisoned, a placard being put up on shore warning Chinese against drinking it. This led to a miniature naval battle in Kowloon Bay. On the 4th September Captain Elliot, in the cutter *Louise*, accompanied by the *Pearl*, a small armed vessel, and the pinnace of the *Volage*, went to Kowloon, where there were three large men-of-war junks whose presence prevented the regular supplies of food. A written remonstrance was sent off to the junk of the commanding mandarin. After six hours of delay and irritating evasion a boat was sent on shore to a distant part of the bay with money to purchase supplies, which the party succeeded in doing, and they were on the point of bringing their purchases away when some mandarin runners approached and obliged the natives to take back their provisions. The English returned with this intelligence, and Captain Elliot, greatly provoked, opened fire on the three junks. It was answered with spirit by the junks and a battery on shore. After a fire of almost half-an-hour the English force hauled off, from the failure of ammunition, for anticipating no serious results they had not come prepared for them. It was evident, however, Captain Elliot says in his account of the engagement, that the junks had suffered considerably, and after a delay of about three-quarters of an hour, they weighed and made sail from under the protection of the battery, with the obvious purpose of making their escape. By this time the English had made cartridges, and they drove the junks back to their former position. Evening was now closing in, and in the morning it was decided, for reasons of policy, not to renew the attack. A complete relaxation of the interdict against the supply of provisions followed. Some little time after this event an arrangement for the resumption of the trade was arrived at, and there was a partial return to residence at Macao. The arrangement was of but a few weeks' duration, however, and on the 3rd November a naval engagement took place off Chuenpee, when the Chinese retired in great distress. The British ships returned to Macao, arriving on the evening of the same day, and arrangements were immediately made for the embarkation of those of Her Majesty's subjects there who thought it safest to retire, and on the evening of the 4th November they arrived at Hongkong.

Captain Elliot considered the anchorage of Hongkong unsafe, as being "exposed to attack from several quarters," and already, on the 26th October, His Excellency had required the removal of the British merchant shipping to Tong-Koo, which he deemed safer. The shipping community did not share this opinion, and on the same day that the notice appeared an address signed by the masters of thirty-six vessels was presented to Captain Elliot requesting that they might be allowed to remain at Hongkong. On the 8th November H. M. Plenipotentiary replied, adhering to his former decision. Thereupon another remonstrance was addressed to him, signed by "twenty firms, the agents for Lloyd's, and for eleven Insurance Offices." Captain Elliot, however, still adhered to his decision, and a few days afterwards the removal to Tong-Koo took place.

In 1840 the expedition arrived, and Hongkong became the headquarters of Her Majesty's forces.

On the 20th January, 1841, H.M.'s Plenipotentiary issued a circular to British subjects announcing the conclusion of preliminary arrangements between the Imperial Commissioner, Ke-shen, and himself. One of the terms was stated in the circular as follows:—"1.—The cession of the island and harbour of Hongkong to the British Crown. All

just charges and duties to the Empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid as if the trade were conducted at Whampoa." On the 26th January, the island was accordingly taken formal possession of in the name of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The treaty was subsequently repudiated by both parties, and it was not until the conclusion of the Nanking Treaty in 1842, that the Chinese Government formally recognised the cession of the island. In the meantime it was held by the British—who had come to stay—and on the 1st May, 1841, the Public Notice and Declaration regarding the occupation of Hongkong was promulguted. On the 7th May of the same year, 1841, the first number of the *Hongkong Gazette* was published, printed at the American Mission Press, Macao. This first number contained the notification of the appointment (dated 30th April, of Captain William Caine, of the 26th (Cameronian) Regiment of Infantry, as Chief Magistrate, the warrant being under the hand of Charles Elliot Esquire, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, etc., etc., "charged with the Government of the Island of Hongkong." Captain Elliot's idea was that the island should be held on similar terms to those on which Macao was at that time held by the Portuguese, and the Chief Magistrate, instead of being charged to administer British law, was authorised and required "to exercise authority, according to the laws, customs, and usages of China, as near as may be (every description of torture excepted), for the preservation of the peace and the protection of life and property, over all the native inhabitants in the said island and the harbours thereof"; and over other persons according to British police law. The first land sale took place on the 14th June, and building thereafter proceeded rapidly, the population of the new town at the end of the year being estimated at 15,000. On the 6th February, 1842, Hongkong was formally declared a free port by Sir Henry Pottinger, who had succeeded Captain Elliot as Plenipotentiary. Until the signing of the treaty, however, the ultimate fate of the new settlement remained in doubt. Sir Robert Peel, when asked in the House of Commons whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to properly colonise the place or give it up, declined to answer what he deemed an unparliamentary question during a period of open war with the country by whom the cession of the island was both made and repudiated. The Treaty of Nanking, however, settled all doubts. On the 23rd June, 1843, Ke-ying, the Chinese Imperial Commissioner, arrived in Hongkong, for the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, and the ceremony took place in the Council Room on the 26th of that month, and immediately afterwards the Royal Charter, dated 5th April, 1843, erecting the island into a separate colony, was read, and Sir Henry Pottinger took the oaths of office as Governor. At first progress was rapid. The Queen's Road was laid out for a length of between three and four miles, and buildings rose rapidly. But a check was received owing to the unhealthy conditions which were developed by the breaking of the malarious soil, and in 1844, soon after the arrival of Sir John Davis, who assumed the Government in June, the advisability of abandoning the island altogether as a colony was seriously discussed. Mr. Montgomery Martin, H.M.'s Treasurer, drew up a long report, in which he earnestly recommended the abandonment of a place which, he believed, would never be habitable for Europeans, instancing the case of the 98th Regiment, which lost 257 men by death in twenty-one months, and of the Royal Artillery, which in two years lost 51 out of a strength of 135, and gave it as his opinion that it was a delusion to hope that Hongkong could ever become a commercial emporium like Singapore. Sir John Davis, in a despatch dated April, 1845, strongly combated Mr. Martin's pessimistic conclusions and expressed a firm belief that time alone was required for the development of the colony and for the correction of some of the evils which hindered its early progress. Sir John (who died in November, 1890, in his ninety-sixth year) lived to see his predictions most amply verified, and in after years must have reflected with satisfaction on the fact that his views had prevailed in Downing Street. On the 26th May, 1846, the Hongkong Club house, situated in Queen's Road Central, at its junction with Wyndham Street, was opened with a ball, and was occupied by the Club for over fifty years, being vacated in July, 1897, when the Club moved into new and more commodious premises on the New Praya. Sir John Davis resigned in January, 1848, and left the colony on the 30th March of that year Major-General Stavely administering the government until the arrival, a few weeks later, of Sir George (then Mr.) Bonham. During Sir George Bonham's administration, which lasted, with two intervals, until April, 1854, the colony continued to progress, but the garrison and residents still suffered severely from malaria. On the 13th April, 1854, Sir John Bowring took the oaths as Governor, and held the reins until May, 1859. Sir John Bowring was the last Governor who united that office with that of Minister Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of British Trade in China.

During his administration various public works were carried out, and the Bowrington Canal constructed. In September, 1859, Sir Hercules Robinson arrived and assumed the administration. In 1860 the peninsula of Kowloon was placed under British control, and soon afterwards became a great camp, the English and French troops of the Allied Expeditionary Force being for some time quartered there. The principal work effected during the Government of Sir Hercules Robinson was the construction of the original Praya wall, in connection with which an extensive reclamation of land from the sea was made. Prior to that time the marine lot-holders had the entire control of the sea frontage of their lots and no public road properly speaking existed along the water frontage. In 1862 the Clock Tower was completed, and the Hongkong Mint was erected, but owing to the loss attending the working of this institution it was closed early in 1864, a step that was subsequently much regretted, as the minting of subsidiary coins would have soon rendered it remunerative. In March, 1865, Sir Hercules Robinson left the Colony, and Mr. Mercer, Colonial Secretary, became Acting Governor until the arrival, in March, 1866, of Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell. In November, 1867, a great fire occurred, which swept the whole district between the Queen's Road and the Praya, from the Cross Roads to the Harbour Master's Office. During Sir Richard MacDonnell's vigorous administration the revenue of the Colony, which had fallen much below the expenditure, was augmented by the imposition of the stamp duties and other measures. One of His Excellency's last official acts was to preside at the opening, in February, 1872, of the Tung Wa (Chinese) Hospital. In April, 1872, Sir Arthur Kennedy arrived and assumed the reins of Government, which he held with such tact and dexterity that he acquired the title of "Good Sir Arthur," and a bronze statue of him was erected in the Public Gardens. Under his administration the Colony prospered, but the year 1874 was made memorable in Colonial annals by one of the most destructive typhoons which had down to that time visited it, causing enormous damage and great loss of life. The peaceful reign of Sir Arthur Kennedy was followed by the stormy administration of Sir John Pope Hennessy, who arrived in April, 1877, and left in March, 1882. In this interval the trade of the Colony increased greatly and Governor Hennessy accumulated a large surplus, but public works made little progress, the Breakwater at Causeway Bay being the principal work completed during his administration, while the Observatory was projected. On Christmas Day, 1878, a fire broke out in the Central District of Victoria which destroyed 368 houses and entailed enormous loss on the community. On Sir John's departure Sir William (then Mr.) Marsh, the Colonial Secretary, assumed the Government, and affairs proceeded placidly until the arrival, in March, 1883, of Sir George Bowen. His advent was the signal for great activity in the prosecution of public works, amongst others being the Tytam Waterworks, the Victoria College, the Lunatic Asylum, the Observatory, and the enlargement of the Government Civil Hospital. He was also the means of securing to the residents the privilege of nominating two of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council. Sir George Bowen left Hongkong on the 19th December, 1885, and another interregnum followed. Mr. Marsh administered the government until April, 1887, when he retired from the service, and Major-General Cameron assumed the reins until the arrival of Governor Sir William G. Des Vœux in October of the same year. The Colony steadily progressed, though naturally with some fluctuations in its prosperity, until in 1889, when, writing to the Secretary of State on its condition and prospects, Sir William Des Vœux was able to remark, with obvious satisfaction:—"It may be doubted whether the evidences of material and moral achievement, presented as it were in a focus, make anywhere a more forcible appeal to eye and imagination, and whether any other spot on the earth is thus more likely to excite, or much more fully justifies pride in the name of Englishman." After that date a period of deep depression, arising partly from the fluctuations of exchange, partly from over-speculation, and partly from other causes, was experienced, and continued for five years. Sir William Des Vœux resigned the government on the 7th May, 1891, and in the absence of the Colonial Secretary Major-General Digby Barker was sworn in as Acting Governor. Sir William Robinson was appointed Governor and arrived in the Colony on the 10th December, 1891. The year 1894 will be memorable in the annals of the Colony as the most disastrous year of the plague. This disease, which is endemic in Yunnan, and some years previously had appeared at Pakhoi, made its appearance that year at Canton, and from there was introduced to Hongkong. The Colony was declared infected on the 10th May, and the mortality rapidly increased until at one time it reached more than a hundred a day. Energetic measures were

taken to cope with the disease, a system of house to house visitation being established by means of which all cases were promptly discovered and at once removed to hospital or, where death had already taken place, buried, and every house in the Chinese quarters was whitewashed and fumigated. Special hospitals were erected and the medical staff was augmented by additions from the Army and Navy and the Coast Ports. The Colony was especially indebted to the Shropshire Light Infantry for the services of about three hundred volunteers from the Regiment, who were engaged in the house to house visitation and cleansing. Captain Vesey, S.L.I., while engaged in this work contracted the disease and died from it, and one sergeant and four privates also suffered from it. The other corps of the Garrison as well as the Navy likewise lent valuable assistance. Amongst other measures taken to combat the disease, a portion of the Taipingshan district, where the cases were most numerous, was cleared of its inhabitants, for whom accommodation was provided elsewhere, and the property in the condemned area was subsequently resumed by the Crown, the intention being that it should be reconstructed in accordance with sanitary requirements. The disease reached its climax on the 7th June, when 107 deaths and 69 new cases were reported. After that date its virulence decreased, and on the 3rd September the proclamation declaring the Colony infected was withdrawn. The total number of deaths recorded was 2,547. In the meantime the trade of the Colony had suffered severely. Large numbers of the natives fled, it being estimated that the population was reduced at one time by no less than 80,000, and the usually busy Queen's Road appeared almost deserted. As the disease waned the population returned, business was gradually resumed, and with the withdrawal of the quarantine imposed at the other ports vessels resumed their regular calls at Hongkong. In 1896 the disease again made its appearance, but was much less virulent than in 1894, and in 1898 there was another visitation, in connection with which two of the sisters of the Government Civil Hospital lost their lives, having contracted the disease while in the discharge of their duties. The year 1899 saw still another visitation, the number of deaths amounting to over 1,400 and it recurred in 1900 and 1901, the outbreak in the latter year giving rise to an agitation for remedial measures. In 1902 only sporadic cases occurred to the number of 540, but in 1903 the number of cases again exceeded 1,400, despite a vigorous policy of sanitation which has been carried out on the advice of special commissioners (Mr. Osbert Chadwick and Dr. Simpson) sent out from England to advise on the best means of improving the health of the city of Victoria. Their report was presented to the Government in April, 1902. The returns for 1904 were, happily, again light, the cases numbering only 510. In 1905 there were only 304 cases; a diminution which seemed to justify the belief that the labours of the Sanitary Board to exterminate the scourge were at length being crowned with complete success. Unhappily that hope was destroyed by the experience of 1906, when the total number of cases went up to 892 (of which 806 were fatal), but in 1907 the cases did not number more than 240, which is the lowest since 1898. The satisfaction created by this decline did not endure long, for the early months of 1908 brought a serious recrudescence of the scourge, and before the year ended the total member of notifications reached 1,037. The percentage of deaths has never been lower than 88.4, though it is considered probable that the true mortality is not so high, because it is likely that many mild cases at the beginning and end of the epidemic recover without treatment, and are never notified.

Sir William Robinson left Hongkong on the 1st February, 1898, and until the arrival of Sir Henry Blake on 25th November, 1898, the Government was administered by Major-General Wilsone Black. In 1900, on the despatch of the China Expeditionary Force from India, Hongkong became the base from which troops and supplies were sent forward. Prior to the arrival of these troops, a force drawn from the Garrison was despatched to the front, and the Hongkong Regiment were retained for service in North China during the whole of the campaign, only returning to the colony in December, 1901. In October, 1902, the Hongkong Regiment were paraded for the last time in the colony, handed over their colours to be placed in St. John's Cathedral, and embarked a few days later for India, where they were disbanded. Sir Henry Blake departed on leave for England at the close of 1901, and during his absence (until September, 1902) Major-General Sir William Gascoigne administered the Government, and earned great popularity. Owing to a very short rainfall in 1901, and a prolonged drought lasting until May, 1902, a serious water famine occurred, reducing the inhabitants to great straits, and forcibly bringing home to the Administration the urgent need for increased water storage, which has since been met to a large extent, and further costly undertakings of this kind are still in progress. The total estimated cost of these works slightly exceeded two million dollars, but the actual cost will be

considerably more. In November, 1903, Sir Henry Blake left the Colony on appointment to the governorship of Ceylon, and the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., was appointed Administrator pending the arrival of Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., who reached the Colony on the 29th July, 1904, and at once assumed charge of the administration. In his inaugural address His Excellency declared that the construction of the Kowloon to Canton Railway would be one of the foremost objects to be attained, and in the following year the Colony had the satisfaction of learning that the work of construction had commenced on the British section of the line, which, starting from Kowloon Point, will have a straight run to Shat-in and Taipu, and then turn inland to Shakuhu and Samchun on the frontier. This section of the line is being constructed at the Colony's cost, a loan having been raised for the purpose. It has been estimated that the British section of the line will be completed in 1910. The Chinese section has now been commenced with British capital and under British supervision and there is a possibility of it being completed very shortly after the British section is finished. The year 1906 will be remembered in the history of the Colony by two calamitous events. On September 18th, a typhoon struck the Colony with terrific force and with such disastrous results as to give it rank as the worst typhoon that the Colony has ever experienced. The Observatory was able to give but very short notice of its approach. The typhoon lasted only two hours, but it was roughly estimated that in that short space of time 10,000 persons lost their lives in the vicinity of the Colony, while the damage done to shipping and property ashore ran into many millions of dollars. A list, admittedly incomplete, compiled by the Harbour Authorities, showed sunk or damaged 67 large vessels, 652 junks, 54 lighters, and 70 launches. No account is taken in this list of the hundreds of sampans which were sunk or battered to pieces against the sea walls. The Rt. Rev. J. C. Hoare, D.D., the Bishop of Victoria, was among those who lost their lives by this calamity. The second of the disasters referred to above occurred early on Sunday morning, October 14th, when the river steamer *Hankow*, while lying at her wharf, was completely gutted by a fire which developed with such extraordinary rapidity that over 100 Chinese passengers lost their lives in trying to escape. The majority of them were drowned; but many, who were probably first suffocated or trampled to death in the rush for the gangway, were victims of the flames. The Colony was visited by another typhoon of greater force on the night of July 27-28, 1908, but the Observatory gave timely warning of the approach, and shipping consequently did not suffer so badly as in the 1906 typhoon, but much more extensive damage was done to property ashore. The most serious shipping casualty was the foundering of the *Yingking* with a loss of some 300 lives.

Sir Matthew Nathan left the Colony in April, 1907, on promotion to the Governorship of Natal. Few Governors of the Colony have succeeded in making themselves so popular, and at the same time won so much confidence and respect as an administrator. His successor, Brigadier-General Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., arrived on July 28th, 1907, the Hon. Mr. F. H. May having again administered the Government in the interval.

The following is a list of those who have administered the Government from the date on which the Island was erected into a Colony—

1843 Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.
1844 Sir John Francis Davis, Bart., K.C.B.
1848 Samuel George Bonham, C.B.
1851 Major-General W. Jervois (Lt.-Governor)
1851 Sir S. George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.
1852 John Bowring, LL.D. (Acting)
1853 Sir S. George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.
1854 Sir John Bowring, Knt., LL.D.
1854 Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Caine (Lt.-Governor)
1855 Sir John Bowring, Knight, LL.D.
1859 Colonel Caine (Lieut.-Governor)
1859 Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, Knight
1862 William Thomas Mercer (Acting)
1864 Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, Knight
1865 William Thomas Mercer (Acting)
1866 Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, Knt., C.B.
1870 Mj.-Gl. H. W. Whitfield (Lt.-Governor)
1871 Sir Richard G. MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1872 Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1875 John Gardiner Austin (Administrator)
1876 Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1877 Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.
1882 Wm. Hy. Marsh, C.M.G. (Administrator)
1883 Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.
1885 Wm. Hy. Marsh, C.M.G. (Administrator)
1887 Mjr.-Gen. W. G. Cameron, C.B. (Adminis.)
1887 Sir George William Des Vœux, K.C.M.G.
1890 Francis Fleming, C.M.G. (Administrator)
1890 Sir George William Des Vœux, K.C.M.G.
1891 Mjr.-Gen. G. Digby Barker, C.B. (Adm.)
1891 Sir William Robinson, G.C.M.G.
1898 Mj.-Gl. Wilsone Black, C.B. (Adminr.)
1898 Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G.
1902 Mj.-Gen. Sir W. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G. (Adr.)
1902 Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G.
1903 Francis H. May, C.M.G. (Administrator)
1904 Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G.
1906-7 Hon F.H.May, C.M.G., Ad'tor. (for 1 month)
1907 Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G.
1907 Hon. F. H. May C.M.G. (Administrator)
1907 Brigadier Gen. Sir F. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five officials and two unofficials. The Legislative Council is presided over by the Governor, and is composed of the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Registrar-General, the Director of Public Works, the Harbour Master, the Captain Superintendent of Police, and six unofficial members, one of whom is elected by the Chamber of Commerce and another by the Justices of the Peace. The other four, two of whom are Chinese, but British subjects, are appointed by the Government.

Finances

The revenue for 1907 including land sales ($159,750), was $6,602,280, and the expenditure was $5,757,203. The Colony has a small public debt. A loan of £200,000 was contracted in 1886. Another loan of £200,000 was contracted in 1893, and in 1894 the unredeemed balance of the first loan was converted from 4 per cent. debentures into 3½% inscribed stock, thus bringing it into uniformity with the loan raised in 1893. In 1906 the Government raised a loan of £1,100,000 in London at an average price of £99 1s. per cent., bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. This money was lent by the Government to the Viceroy of Wuchang for the purpose of redeeming the Canton-Hankow railway concession from the various persons who had acquired interests in it from the original American concessionaires. The total cost of the loan including expenses of issue, was £1,143,933. The loan is repayable in ten annual instalments. Interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. is payable on it, and the opium revenue of Hupeh, Hunan and Kwangtung is pledged as security. The public debt of the Colony stood at £1,485,732 at the end of 1907.

The rateable value of the city of Victoria for 1908-9 is $8,987,125 (showing an increase of 1.06 per cent. on the rateable value of the previous year), while for the whole Colony the assessment is $10,816,753 as compared with $10,716,173 in the previous year, showing an increase of 0.93 per cent.

Description

The island of Hongkong is about 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles broad; its circumference is about 27 miles. It consists of a broken ridge of lofty hills, with few valleys of any extent and scarcely any ground available for cultivation. The only valleys worthy of the name are those of Wong-nai Chung and Little Hongkong, both of which are remarkably beautiful and well wooded, being in fact the only parts where any considerable arborescent vegetation was formerly to be found. The island is well watered by numerous streams, many of which are perennial. The city of Victoria and suburbs are supplied with water from the Pokfolum, Tytam, and Wong-nai Chung reservoirs. The first-named, constructed in 1866-69, has a storage capacity of sixty-eight million gallons, while the Tytam reservoir, constructed in 1883-88, and extended in 1896 has an area of about 29 acres and a storage capacity of about three hundred and ninety million gallons. From the Tytam reservoir the water is conveyed into town by means of a tunnel a mile and one-third in length and a conduit along the hillside some 400 feet above the sea level and nearly four miles in length, on which a fine road—called the Bowen Road—has been formed, which commands the most charming views of the city and the eastern district, and is a favourite resort of pedestrians. In many parts the conduit is carried over the ravines and rocks by ornamental stone bridges, one of which, above Wanchai, has twenty-three arches. The Wong-nai Chung reservoir, completed in 1899, has a capacity of twenty-seven million gallons. A bye-wash reservoir of about thirty million gallons capacity, situated immediately below the overflow of the Tytam reservoir, was completed in 1903, and a scheme is in hand for the construction of a dam at Tytam Tuk to impound 194 million gallons.

The natural productions of the Colony are few and unimportant. There is little land suitable for tillage, and nothing is grown but a little rice and some vegetables near the outlying villages. There are large granite quarries, both on the island and in Kowloon, and there is a small export of this stone. A bed of fire clay exists at Deep Water Bay, and bricks and earthenware pipes are manufactured from it. The forests now growing up and in course of being planted may one day become a source of revenue, when sufficiently extensive, from the periodical thinnings.

In the "Directory and Chronicle" for 1894 the following notice concerning mineral

discovery in the Island appeared :—"In 1889, a galena lode was found in the nullah above the Tytam Service Reservoir in Victoria, but after a trial did not promise sufficiently to justify further working. Recent examination showed this to be most likely a "pocket" of secondary deposit from disintegration of the original rocks. A fresh complexion has, however, been placed on it, by the discovery of numerous traces of old workings, near which are found large quantities of old slags. These carry 2% copper, besides 3 dwt. gold and 6 dwt. of silver to the ton of slag. The rocks in the vicinity afford, besides copper, gold, silver and platinum metals.

The approaches to the port are fairly well lighted. A lighthouse on Green Island lights the western entrance of the harbour. The eastern approach is indicated by a group flashing dioptric light of the first order, visible at a distance of twenty-two miles, erected on Waglan Island, while a smaller light on Cape Collinson assists navigators to make the Ly-ee-mun Pass. A lighthouse on Gap Rock, about thirty miles to the south, was completed and first displayed its beacon on the 1st April, 1892; it is connected with the port by a cable, and the approach of vessels is signalled from it to the Post Office.

The harbour of Hongkong is one of the finest and most beautiful in the world, having an area of ten square miles, and, with its diversified scenery and varied shipping, presents an animated and imposing spectacle. It consists of the sheet of water between the island and the mainland, and is enclosed on all sides by lofty hills, formerly destitute of foliage, but the island slopes are gradually becoming clothed with young forests, the result of the afforestation scheme of the Government The city of Victoria is magnificently situated, the houses, many of them large and handsome, rising, tier upon tier, from the water's edge to a height of over five hundred feet on the face of the Peak while many buildings are visible on the very summit of the hills. Seen from the water at night, when lamps twinkle among the trees and houses, the city, spreading along the shore for upwards of four miles, affords a sight not readily to be forgotten.

Nor on landing are the favourable impressions of the stranger dissipated or lessened. The city is fairly well built, the roads and streets are for the most part admirably made and kept, and many of the thoroughfares delightfully shaded with well grown trees. The European business quarter occupies the middle of the city, from Pottinger Street to the Naval Yard, but with the exception of this limited area almost all the lower levels, especially the Western District, are covered by a dense mass of Chinese shops and tenements. The Botanic Gardens are situated just above Government House, and are tastefully laid out in terraces, slopes, and walks, with parterres of flowers. A handsome fountain adorns the second terrace, around which many European children and their amahs resort daily. There is a band stand, presented by the Parsee community (but never now occupied by a band), some aviaries, orchid houses, and ferneries, and seats are provided in every spot where a view is obtainable or shade afforded by the varied foliage. A fine bronze statue of Sir Arthur Kennedy, Governor of the Colony, 1872-6, erected by public subscription, stands above the second terrace looking down on the fountain. It was unveiled in November, 1887, by Governor Sir William Des Vœux. The chief public building is the City Hall, erected in 1866-9 by subscription; it contains an elegant theatre, numerous large rooms used for balls and public meetings (in one of which known as St. George's Hall, is a fine portrait of the late Queen Victoria, presented by Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart., in 1900), an excellent and valuable Library, and a Museum gradually increasing in importance. In front of the main entrance is a large fountain presented in August, 1864, by Mr. John Dent, a former merchant of the Colony. Eastward of the City Hall is a fine open space or lung in the shape of the Parade Ground south of the road and the Cricket Ground on the north. The latter is furnished with a neat Pavilion, and the turf is kept in perfect order.

The Government Offices, Supreme Court House, and Post Office are very plain and most inadequate edifices, but a new Post Office is being built on a site with frontages on the Praya, Pedder Street and Des Vœux Road. New Law Courts are also in course of erection on a fine site near the cricket ground. Occupying a site on the west of the New Law Courts stands the Jubilee statue of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the erection of which was postponed until this site became available ; it was unveiled on the 28th May, 1896. The statue represents Queen Victoria in a sitting posture and is of bronze under a stone canopy. Close by, formerly stood a fine bronze statue of the Duke of Connaught, presented by Sir C. P. Chater to the Colony. It was unveiled by Sir William Gascoigne on the 5th July, 1902. This statue was removed in February, 1907, to a site on the waterfront near Blake Pier, and H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, who paid a second visit to the Colony, this time as Inspector General of the Forces, on

February 6th, 1907, unveiled in what may in future be designated the Royal Square, a fine bronze statue of H. M. the King, presented by Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and one of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, presented by Mr. James Jardine Bell-Irving. A statue of H. M. Queen Alexandra, subscribed for by the Community as a memorial of the Coronation of their Majesties in 1902, and one of H. R. H. the Princess of Wales presented by Mr. H. N. Mody, are also to be placed in the same Square at an early date. These statues will surround the jubilee statue of her late Majesty Queen Victoria. Government House occupies a commanding situation, in picturesque grounds pleasingly laid out, in the centre of the city. Victoria Gaol is a large and massive structure, with its main entrance from Arbuthnot Road. The Police Barracks and Central Station adjoin the Gaol, as does the Magistracy, a small and inconvenient structure. The strength of the Police Force is 1,048, of whom 135 are Europeans, 410 Indians, and 503 Chinese. A Reformatory was built and opened in 1900 at Causeway Bay, the cost of erection being borne by the late Mr. E. R. Belilios, C.M.G.; but the building has not been used for the purpose, the idea having proved impracticable. The Lunatic Asylum consists of two small buildings, one for Europeans and the other for Chinese, below the Bonham Road. The Government Civil Hospital is a large and well designed building affording extensive accommodation, situated in the western part of the town. The Alice Memorial Hospital, situated at the corner of Hollywood Road and Aberdeen Street, is a useful and philanthropic institution, which is also the headquarters of the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese; affiliated with it is the Nethersole Hospital on Bonham Road. A little to the west is a hospital designated the Ho Miu Ling Hospital, the gift of Madam Wu Ting Fang to the Medical Mission of the London Missionary Society. The Royal Naval Hospital occupies a small eminence near Bowrington. The Military Hospital, a fine range of buildings, occupies a commanding position on an eminence above Bowen Road; it was completed in 1907. The Queen's College, a handsome and commodious structure, which stands on a site having its chief frontage on Staunton Street, is the home of the chief Government educational institution in the colony. It was opened in 1889. The Belilios Public School for Girls, in Gough street, is the chief centre of female education. The Tung Wa Hospital, a Chinese institution, which has been of great utility in the Colony, was considerably enlarged in 1903, and a well-designed Plague Hospital for Chinese, situated at Kennedy Town, was also built at the expense of the Chinese community. The Barracks for the garrison are extensive, and constructed with great regard to the health and comfort of the troops, and the buildings belonging to the Naval Establishment are spacious if not substantial. The chief cantonments lie on both sides of the Queen's Road, between the Cricket Ground and Arsenal Street, Wanchai. There are also extensive Barracks at Kowloon, in which the Indian regiments are quartered; and a magnificent sanatorium (formerly the Mount Austin Hotel) at the Peak for the European troops. A smaller one is situated near Magazine Gap. Head-quarter House, the residence of the General in Command of the Troops, occupies a pleasant elevation overlooking the cantonments in Victoria. A commodious Central Market situated between Queen's Road Central and Des Vœux Road, was opened in 1895 and in 1906 another fine market was opened further west, and is known as the Western Market. The building of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is large, handsome, and massive, and would do credit to any large city. It occupies a fine site next to the City Hall, and has frontages on Queen's Road and Des Vœux Road. The exterior walls and elegant fluted pillars are of dressed granite, and the offices on the Queen's Road frontage are crowned with a large dome. Opposite the Des Vœux Road entrance to the Bank stands a bronze statue of Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart., who from 1876 to 1902 was chief manager of the Bank. The statue was unveiled by Governor Sir Matthew Nathan on February 24th, 1906. An extensive reclamation along the city water frontage from West Point to Murray Road initiated by Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., was completed in 1903, the total area reclaimed from the sea being approximately 65 acres. Of this area 33·73 acres constitute building land, the remainder being occupied by roads and open spaces. The total cost, including reconstruction of Government piers, was $3,362,325. The various sections as they were ready were rapidly built upon and some of the finest buildings in the Colony have been erected on the reclaimed land. On the eastern section a handsome building for the Hongkong Club was finished in 1897, and was occupied in July of that year. The Clock Tower, near Pedder's Wharf, was erected by public subscription in 1862, and the illuminated clock was presented to the Colony by the firm of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co. The Pier at the foot of Pedder Street, was

opened on the 29th December, 1900, and named Blake Pier in honour of Governor Sir Henry Blake. Further west is the Harbour Master's Office, a commodious and attractively-designed building completed in 1906.

The chief religious buildings are: St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), which was erected in the year 1842, occupies a commanding site above the Parade Ground, and is a Gothic church of considerable size but with few pretensions to architecture. It has a square tower, with pinnacles, over the western porch, and possesses a peal of bells. A new chancel was built in 1869-70, the foundation stone of which was laid by the late Duke of Edinburgh on the 16th November, 1869. A handsome stained glass window in the east end, over the altar, to the memory of the late Mr. Douglas Lapraik, another in the north transept erected in 1892 to the memory of the late Dr. F. Stewart, formerly Colonial Secretary, one in the south transept to the memory of those who perished in the wreck of the P. & O. str. *Bokhara*, another to the memory of the Hospital Sisters who died in 1898 while in execution of their duty during an outbreak of plague, and the stained clerestory windows of the chancel, presented by Lady Jackson in 1900, and one to the memory of Bishop Hoare, who lost his life in the typhoon of 1906, are the chief adornments of the interior. The choir stalls, pulpit, and Bishop's throne are fine samples of Chinese carving in teakwood. It also possesses a fine three-manual organ containing 47 stops erected in 1887. St. Peter's (Seamen's) Church, at West Point, close to the Sailors' Home, is a small brick Gothic erection with a spire. It also has a stained glass window, presented in 1878. St. Stephen's Church, for Chinese, was built in 1892. It is a neat building in red brick with white facings, with a tower and spire about 80 feet high, standing on the Pokfolum Road side of the Church Mission compound. Union Church, a rather pleasing edifice in the Italian style of architecture, with a spire, and containing accommodation for about 500 persons, formerly stood in Staunton Street, but was rebuilt, in 1890, on the plan of the old building, on a new site above the Kennedy Road, together with a parsonage adjoining. This church possesses an organ, and the three rose windows are filled with stained glass. A Wesleyan chapel stands at the junction of Queen's Road and Kennedy Road; this was enlarged in 1904. The Roman Catholic Cathedral situated in Glenealy Ravine, near the Botanic Gardens, is a large structure in the Gothic style and is a rather imposing building. It was opened for worship in 1888. A campanile tower with a small spire surmounting it was completed in 1904 to receive a new peal of five bells. St. Joseph's Church, in Garden Road, is a neat edifice erected in 1876 on the site of one destroyed by the great typhoon of 1874; St. Anthony's Church on the Bonham Road, near West Point, is an ugly structure, erected in 1892 by the munificence of a late Portuguese resident; St. Francis' Church, at Wanchai, and the Church of the Sacred Heart, at West Point, are small and unattractive structures. The Jewish Synagogue was erected in 1901, and is situated on the northern side of the Robinson Road. It is a plain but roomy edifice with two squat towers surmounted by spirets. The entire cost of the Church was borne by Mr. (now Sir) Jacob Sassoon. There are two Mahomedan Mosques, one in Shelley Street and the other at Kowloon, the latter being for the accommodation of the men of the Indian Mahomedan regiments quartered on the peninsula. A Sikh temple was, in 1902, erected near the Wanchai Road approach to the Happy Valley. There are also several Protestant mission chapels. St. Joseph's College, a school for boys managed by the Christian Brothers (Roman Catholic), occupies a large and handsome building on a prominent site below Robinson Road. The Italian Convent, in Caine Road, educates a large number of girls, and brings up many orphans gratuitously. The Asile de la Sainte Enfance, in Queen's Road East, is in the hands of French Sisters, who receive and train up numbers of Chinese foundlings. Other denominations likewise support charitable establishments, conspicuous among which are the Diocesan Home and Orphanage, the Berlin Foundling Hospital on Bonham Road, which has a plain little chapel attached (in which services according to the Lutheran creed are held), the Baxter Vernacular School, the Victoria Female Home and Orphanage, &c. St. Paul's College, situated between Pedder's Hill and Glenealy Ravine, was erected in 1850, and was originally founded for the purpose of giving a theological training to young Chinese and others intended for the ministry of the Anglican Church, but is now an ordinary school. A small chapel is attached. The college is the town residence of the Bishop of Victoria, who is its warden.

The Protestant, Roman Catholic, Parsee, Jewish, and Mahomedan Cemeteries occupy sites in Wong-nai Chung Valley, and are kept in good order. The Protestant Cemetery is almost a rival to the Public Gardens, being charmingly situated and admirably laid out with fountain, flower beds, and ornamental shrubs. The principal Chinese cemetery is on the slopes of Mount Davis, near the Pokfolum Road, and is

injudiciously crowded, and dismally bare, but it is a Confucian maxim that "places of burial should not be made to resemble pleasure-gardens."

An Electric tramway runs through the City of Victoria from Belcher's Bay to East Point and Happy Valley, and thence on to the village of Shaukiwan, a total length of 9¼ miles. A cable tramway has since 1888 given access to the Peak, and is worked with great success, both financially and otherwise. The City terminus of this interesting little line is at St. John's Place. Another tramway to the Peak, is projected starting from Battery Path and proceeding up the Glenealy Ravine to a point close to the terminus of the existing line.

Institutions

There are several Clubs in the Colony. The principal are the Hongkong Club on the New Praya, the Club Germania in Kennedy Road, the Club Lusitano in Shelley Street, St. George's Club, with quarters in Des Vœux Road, and the Nippon Club in Ice House Road. The Hongkong Club is a handsome building replete with every modern comfort; a large annexe was completed in 1902. The Peak Club is domiciled in a new and pretty building completed in 1903, at Plunkett Gap, and possesses tennis and croquet lawns on land adjoining. There are also the United Services Recreation Club, Cricket Clubs, Football Clubs, a Chess Club, a Polo Club, a Golf Club, a Hockey Club, and two Yacht Clubs. The Ladies' Recreation Club have several prettily laid out tennis courts and a pavilion in their grounds on the Peak Road.

The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce have rooms in St. George's Buildings and meet annually. The Committee form its executive, and the Chamber is frequently asked by the Government for its opinion on questions affecting commerce. There is a branch here of the China Association, with its separate Committee. The Freemasons' Hall, erected in 1865, is situated in Zetland Street, and belongs to the parent lodge, the Zetland. The Sailors' Home occupies a site at West Point, and there is a Mission to Seamen. The British Mercantile Marine Officers Association and the Institution of Marine Engineers have been formed and watch over the interests of those professions. This institution has premises in Des Voeux Road. The Hongkong Benevolent Society does good work among the indigent waifs occasionally cast destitute on the Colony. Among other institutions is the St. Andrew's Society, primarily established to ensure the fitting celebration of the anniversary of Scotland's patron saint, whose memory is annually honoured by a Ball.

The annual races are held in the month of February, under the auspices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Race Course in Wong-nai Chung Valley at the east end of the town, a beautiful spot enclosed by fir-clad hills. On this occasion the whole colony makes holiday, and the stands and course are crowded with one of the most motley collections of humanity to be seen in any part of the world. Gymkhanas also take place monthly during the summer. Regattas are held in December in the harbour, but they do not evoke the same enthusiasm as the races. Athletic Sports are also got up every year by the residents and the garrison, and occasionally swimming matches and boat races take place. There is a Philharmonic Society and also an Amateur Dramatic Club, the members of which give several performances in the City Hall Theatre during the season. There are two large Chinese Theatres, where the Chinese drama is almost constantly on view. The Tung Hing Theatre, which was completed and opened in 1892, is a fine building constructed on modern principles, and with special regard to the safety of the auditors.

There are four daily papers published in English: the *Hongkong Daily Press* and the *South China Morning Post*, which appear in the morning, the *China Mail* and the *Hongkong Telegraph*, issued in the evening. There are three weekly papers, the *Hongkong Weekly Press and China Overland Trade Report*, the *Overland China Mail*, the *South China Weekly. Post.* The *Directory & Chronicle for China, Japan, Straits Settlements, &c.*, appears annually, published at the Daily Press Office. The native Press is represented by eight daily papers—the *Chung Ngoi San Po*, which is the oldest and most influential, published at the *Daily Press* Office; the *Wa Tsz Yat Po*, or *Chinese Mail*; the *Tsun Wan Yat Po*, the *Wai San Yat Po*, the *Chung Kwok Po* the *Sai Kai Kung Yik Po*, the *Sheung Po*, and the *Kwangtung Po*. The *Government Gazette* is published once a week.

There are several good hotels in Victoria, the leading ones in the city being the Hongkong Hotel, close to the Clock Tower, and extending from the Queen's Road to Des Vœux Road, and the King Edward Hotel situated in Des Vœux Road. The Peak Hotel is situated at Victoria Gap, about 1,400 feet above the sea, and provides considerable accommodation. A palatial building on Kennedy road, erected as a

residence for the late Mr. E. R. Belilios, C.M.G., but never occupied by him, has been converted into a private hotel, and named Kingsclere. Kowloon Hotel is on the other side of the harbour.

Industries

Manufactures are yearly increasing in importance. There are three large sugar refineries: the China Sugar Refining Co's establishments at East Point and at Bowrington, and the Taikoo Sugar Refinery at Quarry Bay. In connection with the first-named Company there is also a large Distillery, where a considerable quantity of rum is manufactured. There is an Ice Factory at Bowrington, a large Rope Factory in Belcher's Bay, Steam Saw Mills at Bowrington, a Glass Manufactory at Causeway Bay, and a Match Manufactory at Kowloon, a Feather Cleaning and Packing Establishment at Kennedytown, a Soap Factory at Shaukiwan, and two or three Engineering Works. The Green Island Cement Company has works at Deep Water Bay, on the south side of the island, and at Hunghom, in Kowloon. The Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving, and Dyeing Company, Limited, has a mill of 55,000 spindles at Soo-Kunpo, which commenced running with 12,000 spindles in June, 1899. A Brewery, erected at Wongnai-Chung, commenced operations in 1907, and a brewery on a much more extensive scale is in course of erection at Kowloon. A Paper Mill on a considerable scale, fitted with the best English machinery, was erected at Aberdeen in 1891. The Flour Mills at Junk Bay, capable of turning out 8,000 sacks of flour per day, commenced operation on January 1st, 1907, but disaster overtook the concern in 1908, and the mills are at present closed.

The works of the Hongkong and China Gas Company are situated at West Point and at Yaumati, and those of the Hongkong Electric Company at Wanchai. The city is illuminated partly by gas and partly by electric light, the latter having been introduced at the end of 1890. Among the industries pursued by the Chinese are glass blowing, opium boiling, soap making, vermilion and soy manufacture, tanning, dyeing, beancurd, toothpowder, and boat building, &c., &c.

There is excellent Dock accommodation in the Colony. The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, have three extensive establishments, one at Hungham, Kowloon, one at Tai Kok Tsui, and the third at Aberdeen on the south side of Hongkong Island. The establishments of this Company are fitted with all the best and latest appliances for engineering and carpenter's work, and the largest vessel in H.M's Navy has been received into the No. 1 Dock at Hungham. The docks and slips are of the following dimensions:—Hunghom:—No. 1 (Admiralty) Dock—576 feet in length, 86 feet in breadth at entrance at top and 70 feet at bottom, and 30 feet depth of water over sill at ordinary spring tides. No. 2 dock—Length on keel blocks, 371 feet; breadth at entrance, 74 feet; depth of water over sill at ordinary spring tides, 18 feet 6 inches. No. 3 dock—Length on keel blocks, 264 feet; breadth at entrance, 49 feet 3 ins.; depth of water over sill at ordinary spring tides, 14 feet. Patent Slips: No. 1—Length on keel blocks, 240 feet; breadth at entrance, 60 feet; depth on the blocks, 14 feet. No. 2—Length on keel blocks, 230 feet; breadth at entrance, 60 feet; depth of water on the blocks at ordinary spring tides, 12 feet. Tai Kok Tsui: Cosmopolitan dock—Length on keel blocks, 466 feet; breadth at entrance, 85 feet 6 inches; depth of water over sill at ordinary spring tides, 20 feet. Aberdeen: Hope dock—Length on keel blocks, 430 feet; breadth at entrance, 84 feet; depth of water over sill at ordinary spring tides, 23 feet. Lamont dock—Length on keel blocks, 333 feet; breadth at entrance, 64 feet; depth of water over sill at ordinary spring tides, 16 feet, The Hungham and Cosmopolitan Docks are in close proximity to the shipping in port and are well sheltered on all sides. The approaches to the Docks are perfectly safe and the immediate vicinity affords capital anchorage. The Docks are substantially built throughout with granite. Powerful lifting shears with steam purchase at Hungham and Cosmopolitan Docks stand on a solid granite sea wall alongside which vessels can lie and take in or out boilers, guns and other heavy weights. The shears at Hunghom are capable of lifting 70 tons and the depth of water alongside is 24 feet at low tides. There are other establishments at which shipbuilding and foundry work is carried on, and some good-sized steamers have been launched in the Colony. In 1908 the new docks constructed by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire at Quarry Bay, just inside the Lyeemoon Pass were completed. The Dock has been built to British Admiralty requirements, is the largest out of England, and, while it is capable of accommodating the biggest vessels afloat, it has been designed to permit of further increasing its length if it should become necessary at some future time to do so. The dimensions of the dock are:—787 feet extreme length; 750 feet on the

blocks; 120 feet wide at coping; 77 feet 6 inches wide at bottom; 88 feet width of entrance at top; 82 feet width of entrance at bottom; 34 feet 6 inches depth over centre of sill at high water Spring tides; 31 feet depth over side of sill at low water Spring tides. It can be filled in 45 minutes and pumped out in 2 hours 40 minutes. Founded on a solid rock bottom, it has been built of cement concrete and lined with granite throughout. A feature of the Dock in the caisson, of the new box-sliding type, weighing 400 tons and electrically controlled. There are three slipways. No 1 slipway is 1,030 feet long and 60 feet wide, capable of taking up two steamers each 300 feet long, drawing 18 feet, and having a displacement of 2,700 tons. The other slipways are each 993½ feet long by 60 feet wide, capable of taking two steamers 200 feet long. drawing 17 feet, of 2,000 tons displacement. The building yard is 550 feet long, and 300 feet wide, and has been equipped with a view to the construction of passenger and cargo vessels, turbine steamers, steam yachts, torpedo destroyers, steam launches, tugs and lighters. The establishment throughout has been fitted with the latest time-saving appliances procurable. The chief motive power is electricity, generated by gas engines, the gas producing plant being the largest installed in the Far East. The electric sheers situated on the sea wall lift 100 tons at a radius of 70 feet and wagon and crane roads run the full length from end to end. This sea wall which forms the boundary of the yard is 3,200 feet long and built of concrete blocks of an average weight of 15 tons. There is a depth of 39 feet at high water Spring tides for the greater length of the wall, which will enable ships of any size to berth alongside for the removal or fitting of heavy boilers, machinery, etc. The establishment is known as that of the Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., Ld., of Hongkong. His Majesty's Naval Yard likewise contains machine sheds and fitting shops on a large scale, and repairs can be effected to the machinery of the British men-of-war with great expedition. A large extension of the Naval Yard including an important reclamation on the foreshore, the construction of a dock and erection of various workshops was completed in 1908.

The Peak District

A well-made but rather badly graded mountain road leads up to the summit of Victoria Peak, with numerous other paths branching off from it at Victoria Gap along the adjoining hills. A tramway, on the wire rope system, runs to the Victoria Gap, where the stationary engine is fixed, the lower terminus being close to St. John's Cathedral. It was opened to traffic on the 30th May, 1888. Passengers can alight at the Kennedy, Bowen, and Plantation Roads, where stations are provided for their accommodation. Within the past few years the number of bungalows and houses on and about the Peak has increased so much that they now form quite a considerable alpine village. The Military erected a sanatorium on the heights near Magazine Gap in 1883, and in 1897 acquired the handsome and commodious Mount Austin Hotel for the same purpose. The Peak Club, which had been lodged in temporary quarters for several years, has now been domiciled in a neat building just below Craigieburn Hotel. It was erected in 1902. The Peak Church, an unpretending structure after the similitude of a jelly mould, was opened for worship in June, 1883. Comfortable accommodation for visitors is afforded at the Peak and Craigieburn Hotels. A finely-situated private Hospital has been erected at Victoria Gap, just above the Peak Hotel. The Victoria (Jubilee) Hospital for Women and Children, occupying a breezy site on Barker Road, was opened by Sir Henry Blake on November 7th, 1903. Yet another hospital, named "The Matilda Hospital" is situated at the southern corner of Mount Kellett. It was built at a cost of about $350,000 and opened in 1906. The expense of erection and maintenance are borne by the estate of the late Mr. Granville Sharp, who devoted the bulk of his fortune to provide such an institution for the benefit of persons needing it who are of European or American birth. A small public garden, or children's playground situated at the junction of Chamberlain and Mount Kellett Roads was opened in 1906.

The road from Victoria Gap westward leads to Victoria Peak, which is 1,823 feet above the sea and rises almost abruptly behind the centre of the city of Victoria. On the summit is placed the flagstaff, from which the approach of the mails and other vessels is signalled. Not far from the summit of the Peak, on a most commanding site, stands Mountain Lodge, the summer residence of H.E. the Governor, which was erected in 1901. An excellent and well graded road, commencing on the Bowen Road, leads to Magazine Gap, near which a second hill village of foreign residences has been formed on the southern side of the hills at an elevation of about 900 feet above the sea. Another road leads from Victoria Gap to Pokfulum and Aberdeen, and at the side of this, about half a mile from the Gap, a small granite cross has

been erected. This bears the inscription :—"W. W. H. 1869" and marks the scene of a brutal murder there by a Chinese footpad, the victim being Mr. Holworthy, an officer of the Ordnance Department, whom he felled with a bamboo and robbed, inflicting fatal injuries. The Peak roads are now lighted by gas.

The Rural Districts

There are several villages on the island, the largest of which is Shau-ki Wan, situate in a bay in the Ly-ee-mun Pass, a great resort of Chinese fishing craft. Aberdeen, known to the Chinese as Shek-pai-wan, on the south of the island, possesses a well sheltered little harbour, also much frequented by fishing craft. Two large docks of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company are situated there, and add to the importance of the place. Pokfolum, on the road to Aberdeen, about four miles from Victoria, was formerly a place of resort for European residents in the hot weather, and some elegant bungalows were erected in pleasant and picturesque situations, commanding fine sea views and cool breezes, but since the development of the Peak district Pokfolum has been comparatively neglected. The sanitarium of the French Missions is located at Pokfolum, and is a fine building with an elegant chapel attached. The Dairy Farm is also situated there. Wong-nai Chung is snugly located at the head of the valley of that name and is the most accessible of all the villages from Victoria. Stanley, situated in a small bay on the south-east of the island, was once the site of a military station, but the barrack buildings have been pulled down, and the village is now stationary. A cemetery on the point contains numerous graves of British officers and soldiers. One of the places most in favour with pedestrians who are not afraid of a good long tramp is the little village of Tytam Tuk, nestling among trees at the mouth of the stream of the same name, which here enters Tytam Bay, the most extensive inlet on the southern coast. There are good carriage roads from Victoria both to Aberdeen and Shau-ki Wan and bridle roads to Stanley and Tytam, and as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria a new road round the body of the island was constructed. Saiwan is a small village picturesquely situated in Saiwan Bay, just outside the Ly-ee-mun Pass, and is also much frequented by picnic parties. In the belief that it was a healthy locality, small barracks were erected there early in the forties, but the experiment proved most disastrous, for in five weeks out of a detachment of 20 English soldiers five died and three more were removed in a dangerous condition. The buildings were therefore soon abandoned. Shek O is a small but prettily located village occupying a small valley shut in from the water on the eastern coast, not far from Cape D'Aguilar.

Kowloon and other Dependencies

Across the harbour is the dependency of British Kowloon. The peninsula was first granted in perpetual lease by the Kwangtung Government to Sir Harry (then Mr.) Parkes, but was definitely ceded to Great Britain in 1860 by Article VI. of the Peking Convention. It has an area of four square miles, and has latterly made considerable progress. Yau-ma-ti, the principal village, has increased in population, and bids fair soon to become an important town. There is a considerable Chinese junk trade at this place, and amongst other industries is a preserved ginger factory. Gas Works were erected here in 1892, and the settled portion of the peninsula is lighted with gas; electricity is also now largely used, the generating station being at Hunghom. Waterworks were established in 1895, but the supply has become wholly insufficient for the rapidly growing population, and a new scheme, providing for the supply of a million gallons daily, is now being carried out. Three regiments of Indian infantry are stationed at Tsim-tsa Tsui, where barracks and officers' quarters are located and a Mahommedan mosque has been erected. At Tsim-tsa Tsui, too, a number of European houses have been erected and numerous gardens laid out, and this portion of the peninsula, which faces Victoria, is gradually developing into a European residential settlement. A fine bund, with a massive granite wall, has been constructed there, and an extensive range of godowns built and several fine wharves made for discharging cargo and coaling. During 1905 and 1906 extensive reclamation works were carried out extending eastward from the godown company's property to Hunghom. A large site on the reclamation was acquired by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire who are erecting estensive godown accommodation. The same period will also be remembered by the building of two churches at Kowloon—St. Andrew's in

Robinson Road, being the gift of the Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., and the Roman Catholic Church in Des Vœux Road, the gift of Dr. S. A. Gomes. There are two hotels, one possessing large accommodation. The Kowloon British School was erected in 1901 on Robinson Road at the expense of Mr. Ho Tung. The Navy maintains a small naval yard, subsidiary to the principal establishment on the Hongkong side. A well equipped Observatory is situated on Mount Elgin; and a large and handsome Police Station for the Water Police occupies an eminence just above the Praya. A steam ferry plies regularly between Tsim-tsa Tsui and Victoria; ferry boats also run between Victoria and Yau-ma-Ti and Hung-hom, where the principal docks of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. are situate. The Cosmopolitan Dock and works, also belonging to the same Company, are situated at Fuk Tsun Heung, formerly known as Sam Shui Po. At Hok-ün are also situated the extensive works of the Green Island Cement Co., Ld., and the patent slip and shipbuilding yard of Messrs Bailey and Murphy.

In 1898 an agreement was entered into whereby China ceded to Great Britain for ninety-nine years the territory behind Kowloon Peninsula up to a line drawn from Mirs Bay to Deep Bay and the adjacent islands, including Lantao, the extent of the New Territory being about 376 square miles, namely, 286 square miles on the main land and 90 square miles on the islands. The ceremony of formally taking over the territory was fixed for the 17th April, 1899, when the British flag was to have been hoisted at Taipohu, and the day was declared a general holiday. Attacks, however, having been made on the parties engaged on the preliminary arrangements, the mat-sheds erected for the accommodation of the police having been burnt, and other evidences of an organised opposition having been given, it was deemed advisable to assume full jurisdiction on the 16th April, on which date the flag was hoisted by the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary. Military operations were found necessary to overcome the opposition, and on the 18th April the rebels were completely routed in an action fought at Sheung Tsun, their force numbering some 2,600 men. On the British side there were no fatalities and only one or two slight casualties; on the Chinese side a number were killed and wounded, but the exact figures were not ascertained, those who fell being carried away by their friends. In the Convention it was provided that Kowloon City was to remain Chinese, but it having been established beyond a doubt that the hands of the Chinese officials were by no means clean in respect of the disturbances which occurred on the taking over of the leased area, the Home Government determined to mark their sense of the duplicity of the Chinese in a suitable manner and orders were accordingly issued to the military authorities to seize Kowloon walled city and Shamchun. This was done on the 16th May, 1899, no opposition being encountered at either place. The Hongkong Volunteer Corps took part in the expedition to Kowloon City. Shamchun, the other place seized, is an important town on the river of the same name just beyond the boundary originally agreed upon. Unfortunately it has not been retained, having been restored to the Chinese authorities in November, 1899, and has become a resort for desperate characters. The New Territory under British jurisdiction is being developed by the construction of roads; police stations have been established, and a system of administration by means of village communities organised. The headquarters of the administration are at Taipohu. The railway from Kowloon to Canton, which will pass through the New Territory to Shamchun, will no doubt do much to develop it. The principal islands and their populations are as follows:—Lantao, 7,940; Cheung Chau, 2,734; Lamma, 1,134. The islands to the west of Hongkong contained 1,925; those to the east, 1,169. The Chinese population of the New Territories is estimated at 85,000

Of the islands and islets in the waters of the Colony (exclusive of the above acquisitions) the most important is Stonecutter's Island, formerly known as Wong Chune-chow, opposite to and about three-quarters of a mile from the north-western extremity of the Kowloon peninsula. The island is an irregular ridge about a mile in length, and a little over a quarter of a mile broad; the principal eminences are occupied by batteries and no one is allowed to land without a permit. The Quarantine Station is also located here. After the great typhoon of September, 1874, two or three thousand bodies of the victims found afloat were interred on Stonecutter's Island. Kellet's Island is a small rock near East Point, on which a fort formerly stood, but which has been replaced by a small magazine. Green Island, at the western entrance of the harbour, has been planted with trees and now justifies its name all the year round. A lighthouse has been placed on its south-western extremity. One Tree Island is a tiny rock near the entrance to Aberdeen. A Dynamite Depot has been erected on it. Aplichau, a considerable island opposite Aberdeen, of which harbour it forms part, has a populous

fishing village on its northern shore facing Aberdeen. Lantao and Lamma Islands were brought under British jurisdiction by the Kowloon Convention of 1898. The former has a considerably larger area than Hongkong, but both this island and Lamma are sparsely populated by agriculturists and fishermen.

Population, Garrison, and Defences

The total population of the Colony, according to the census taken in January, 1901 numbered 281,782, compared with 221,441 in May, 1891, and 160,402 in 1881. A census was taken on November 20th, 1906, and the report gave the total civil population (exclusive of the New Territories) as 319,803, which included a non-Chinese civil population of 12,415. In addition the army returns showed a strength of 4,537 and the Navy 4,698 making the total population of the Colony 329,038. The returns showed an increase in the civil population of 17,992 (exclusive of New Kowloon and the rest of the New Territories) on the census return of 1901.

The Garrison consists of three companies Royal Garrison Artillery, one company Royal Engineers, one battalion of Infantry, Army Service Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, four Indian infantry battalions—two in North China and two at Hongkong; four companies native artillery and one local company native engineers. There is also a Volunteer Corps consisting of one troop of Mounted Infantry, two companies of Garrison Artillery, and one Company of Engineers. On the initiative of H. E. Sir Matthew Nathan, a Volunteer Reserve Association was formed in 1904 composed of British residents over the age of 35.

The approaches to the harbour are strongly fortified, the batteries consisting of well-constructed earthworks. The western entrance is protected by three batteries on Stonecutters' Island and two forts on Belcher and Fly Points, from which a tremendous converging fire could be maintained, completely commanding the Sulphur Channell Pine Wood battery, on the hill above and west of Richmond Terrace, has a wide range of fire. The Ly-ee-mun Pass is defended by two forts on the Hongkong side and another on Devil's Peak on the mainland, and if vessels survived that fire they would then have to face the batteries at North Point and Hunghom which completely command the eastern entrance. Another battery on the bluff at Tsim-tsa Tsui, Kowloon, commands the whole of the centre of the harbour. The batteries are armed with the latest breech-loading ordnance. The Colony of Hongkong pays a military contribution fixed at 20 per cent of the revenue.

In addition to the fortifications the Colony possesses a small squadron for harbour defence. This consists of the obsolete turret ironclad *Wivern*, 2,750 tons, now dismantled and being used as a disti ling ship, and six torpedo boats. The crews of these vessels are borne in the receiving ship *Tamar*, which is also the headquarters of the Commodore and his staff. The Naval Yard is an extensive range of workshops and offices east of the Artillery Barracks, and the Naval Authorities have another large establishment on the Kowloon side near to Yau-ma-Ti.

Climate

As intimated in earlier paragraphs, Hongkong formerly enjoyed a most unenviable notoriety for unhealthiness, and in years past the troops garrisoned here suffered grievously from malarial fevers. A great deal of the sickness in the early days of the Colony was believed to have been caused by excavating and otherwise disturbing the disintegrated granite of which the soil of the island mainly consists, and which appears to throw off malarious exhalations when upturned. At the present time, however, the Colony is one of the healthiest spots in the world in the same latitude. The influence of the young pine forests created by the Afforestation Department and the training of nullahs on the slopes have no doubt been beneficial in checking malaria, and the attention latterly bestowed on sanitation has not been without its due effect. The annual death rate per 1,000 for the whole population in 1905 was 17.45 as compared with 16.94 during the previous year. In 1907 the death rate among the Chinese was 22.52 per thousand and among the Non-Chinese community 15.46. In 1906 the death rate was abnormal being 26.41 for the Chinese population, the typhoon, plague, and the burning of the *Hankow* being responsible for the exceptionally large figures. The death rate for the Non-Chinese community was only 14.02.

The following table shows fifteen years' means of the annual and monthly values of the principal meteorological elements:—

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Bar. Mean pressure	30.159	30.132	30.055	29.958	29.863	29.764	29.738	29.755	29.824	29.982	30.103	30.181	29.959
Maximum	30.367	30.390	30.308	30.158	30.045	29.881	29.882	29.851	92.984	30.157	30.311	30.444	30 444
Minimum	29.686	29.421	29.552	29.576	29.447	29.284	28 762	29.688	28.876	29.089	29.575	29.757	28.762
Mean temperature .. .	59.7	57.7	62.2	69.9	76.6	80.7	81.6	81.0	81.4	76.2	69.2	62.4	71.5
Mean maximum	64.1	61.7	66.4	74.5	81.2	85.2	86.2	86.0	85.3	80.7	74.3	67.5	76.1
Mean minimum	56.0	54.5	58.9	66.7	73.5	77.4	78.0	77.3	76.6	72.5	65.3	58.3	67.9
Maximum	79.2	79.0	82.1	88.6	91.5	93.6	94.0	92.9	94.0	93.8	85.6	81.9	94.0
Minimum	32.0	40.3	45.9	55.6	61.1	69.2	72 1	71 6	65.6	60.8	50.6	40.7	32.0
Mean daily range	8.1	7.2	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.2	8.7	8.7	8.3	9.0	9.2	8.2
Mean humidity	74	79	84	85	83	83	83	83	77	71	65	64	87
Mean rain	1.545	2.091	2.991	5.980	13.159	16.496	14.210	13.482	8.833	5.794	1.302	0 985	86.867
Maximum in 24 hours ..	3.920	2.185	3.580	5.210	20.495	12.630	13.480	6.555	5.855	10.190	5 875	01.70	20.456
Mean max. in 24 hours	0.688	0.710	1.160	2.256	4.844	4.438	3.973	3.257	2.951	2 743	0.843	0.522	8.649
Maximum in 1 hour	0.510	0.525	1.570	2 420	3.400	2.550	3.480	2.140	1 720	1.650	1.620	0.500	3.480
Mean max. in 1 hour ..	0.188	0.249	0.484	1.018	1.406	1.369	1.333	1.187	1.004	0.702	0.285	0.165	2.116
Hours of rain	65	94	87	88	94	96	79	73	57	44	26	34	838
Wind direction	E15°N	E14°N	E8°N	E2°N	E11°S	S39°E	S43°E	S33°E	E15°N	21°N	E29°N	E27°N	E3°S
Wind velocity mean .	14.4	15.0	16 5	14.9	13.5	12.5	11.2	9.6	12.2	E 14.7	13.8	12.7	13.4
Maximum	46	53	49	46	42	48	108	66	86	85	49	63	108
Hours of sunshine	136.7	77.7	79.5	110.7	152.1	155.4	197.6	197.2	200.1	214.5	196.2	189.7	190.4

It has been remarked that the meteorological returns indicate a progressive change in the climatic conditions generally of the Colony. The average yearly rainfall for the ten years ended 1904 was 20 inches less than the average for the immediately preceding decade.

Trade

Hongkong is a free port, and there is no complete official return of the imports and exports compiled, but the value of its trade is estimated at about £50,000,000 per annum. During the year 1907 the following tonnage entered and cleared :—

NATIONALITY	ENTERED		CLEARED		NATIONALITY	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
American	46	251,662	43	252,203	French	499	591,758	502	578,727
Austrian	30	106,523	30	104,136	German	862	1,266,357	865	1,350.104
Belgian	1	2,903	1	2,903	Italian	12	31,704	12	31,704
British	5,289	5,992,830	5,296	5,923,703	Japanese	535	1,126,517	535	950,173
Chinese	365	300,314	361	283,142	Norwegian	291	265,728	291	265,870
Chinese Junks..	14,782	1,320,892	14,782	1,430,578	Portuguese	194	46,998	194	62,690
Corea	14	21,998	14	21,998	Russian	13	30,912	13	29,090
Danish	21	41,122	21	35,583	Swedish	11	12,970	13	14,957
Dutch.....	69	142,100	69	146,553	Small Craft	788	34,935	793	35,089

A total of 17,425 vessels of 10,374,425 tons entered, and 17,697 vessels of 10,045,028 tons cleared with cargoes. There also entered in ballast 6,394 vessels, of 1,137,798 tons, and 6,144 vessels of 1,475,640 tons cleared in ballast. A Parliamentary paper issued in August, 1905, showed Hongkong to be, in respect of tonnage, the largest shipping port in the world. The trade chiefly consists in opium, cotton, sugar, salt, flour, oil, cotton and woollen goods, cotton yarn, matches, metals, earthenware, amber, ivory, sandalwood, betel, vegetables, granite, &c., &c. There is an extensive Chinese passenger trade, chiefly restricted, however, to the Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Borneo, the Philippines, Siam, and Indo-China.

Hongkong possesses unrivalled steam communication. The P. & O. S. N. Co. and the M. M. Co. convey the European mail weekly, the Norddeutscher Lloyd Co. maintain a regular fortnightly mail service between Bremen and Hongkong, the P. M. S. S. Co., O. & O. S. S. Co. and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha maintain a mail service with San Francisco, the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. a regular mail service with Vancouver, B.C.; a regular line has been established by the Northern Pacific S. S. Co. to Tacoma, and Portland, Oregon, and the Portland and Asiatic S. N. Co. also run a line of steamers to Portland; the Eastern and Australian S. S. Co., the China Navigation Co. and the Norddeutscher Lloyd keep up a frequent but rather irregular service with the Australian Colonies, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha maintain services to Europe, Australia, and the United States (Seattle) In addition to all these, several great lines of merchant steamers run between ports in Great Britain and Hongkong, of which the China Mutual S. S. Co., Ocean S. S. Co. and the Glen, Warrack, Mogul, Ben, Union, Shire, and Shell lines are the most conspicuous. The Austrian Lloyd's steamers also ply from Trieste to Hongkong, those of the Hamburg-Amerika line from Hamburg, and the Navigazione Generale Italiana Company's steamers run monthly from Genoa. Regular steam communication between Java and Hongkong has been established by the Java-China-Japan Line. Between the ports on the east coast of China, Formosa and Hongkong the steamers of the Douglas S. S. Co. ply regularly twice a week, and those of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha weekly, and there is constant steam communication

with Hoihow, Manila, Saigon, Haiphong, Tourane, Bangkok, Borneo, &c. With Shanghai, Tientsin, and the ports of Japan there is frequent communication by steamers of the Indo-China S. N. Co., China Navigation, and other lines, in addition to the English and French and German mail steamers, which leave weekly. Between Hongkong, Macao, and Canton there is a daily steam service, and steamers run as far as Wuchow on the West River.

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W. Pringle, Jr.
R. C. Burgess
Mr. Brownrigg
H. F. Bunje
A. M. Barradas
E. M. Rozario
D. Barradas
S. Paul
Miss E. Best
North Point Installation (Shaukiwan Road)
E. Theo. Bunje, manager
A. T. Yates, engineer
S. F. de Jesus
Tai-Kok-Tsui Installation (Kowloon)
P. H. Murray, manager
T. V. Assis

ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE—See under Educational

Fa-lan-ci Ch'ao Tim

ASTOR HOUSE, Hotel, 13 Queen's Road
L. Gameau, proprietor
N. Blumenthal, manager
O. B. Kitchell, clerk

森日 *Yat-sham*

Ataka Co., Importers, Exporters, and Coal Merchants, No. 3, Queen's Road Centl. Teleph. No. 468, Head Office, Osaka Branch—Tokyo
Y. Ataka (Osaka)
S. Minami, signs per pro.
S. Okumura, do.
N. Kitasawa
T. Yamada
T. Matsuhima
S. Misaki
Y. Komaki
Agencies
Nippon Marine Transport & Fire Insce. Co., Ld.
Iwasaki Coal Mines
Furukawa Coal Mine
Omi Cotton Duck Co., Ld.
Nippon Paint Mfg. Co. Ld.

司公船輪國澳

O-kwok lun shun kung-sze

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION Co. Prince's Building
Sander, Wieler & Co., agents

利庇 *Bay-li*

Bailey & Co., Ld., W. S., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Hotel Mansions; Works, Kowloon Bay; Tel. Ad. Seybourne; Telephone 187 and K.21
W. S. Bailey, M.I.MECH.E.
E. O. Murphy WH.SC.
C. H. Lee
J. Maxwell
L. Chinfeu
G. H. Thomas
S. S. Ko
At Works:—
T. Ramsay
J. Ross
N. S. Moses
H. C. Lim
J. Tye
W. C. Chung

BAILEY & MURPHY, Consulting Engineers & Surveyors, Hotel Mansions
W. S. Bailey, M.I.MECH.E.
E. O. Murphy, WH. SC., M.I.M.E.

行銀灣臺 *Tai-wan-ngan-hong*

BANK OF TAIWAN, LD., Prince's Building, Des Vœux Road; Tel. Ad. Taiwan
D. Tohdow, manager
Y. Yanagi
E. Hashimoto
S. Matsumoto

和天 *Teen-wo*

BANKER & Co., Merchants, 1, Cross Street
Geo. Banker (Wuchow)
S. E. Green

行銀西蘭佛 *Fat-lan-sai ngan-hong*

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, Chater Road
L. Berindoague, manager
E. Le Carduner accountant

G. Durnerin, cashier
J. M. Noronha
E. M. Xavier
L. G. Xavier
H. J. Alves
G. F. Alves

BARKER, & Co. Wm., Electrical & Mechanical Engineers and Machinery Agents, Beaconsfield Arcade, Tel. Ad. Arcade, Teleph. No. 261

利三 *Sam-lee*

BARRETTO & Co., Merchants and Shipping Agents ; 3 Queen's Building, P. O. Box 27; Tel. 457; General Cable Address "Barretto"
F. D. Barretto
O. D. Barretto
B. J. H. Botelho
J. A. H. Botelho
C. M. Soares
A. M. Xavier
M. Beltran
J. Machado
A. Loyes
A. Azevedo
Miss. M. J. H. Botelho
Miss. C. C. dos Remedios
Agents
Mexican Consulate
Nicaraguan Consulate
Compagnie Française des Indes et de l'Extreme-Orient
Messageries Cantonaises
French Line of Honkong, Canton and Wuchow Steamers
Compañia Transatlantica (Passengers' Department)
Wine Growers Supply Co.
Gresham Life Assurance Society. Ld.
La Nacional Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ld.
Lipton, Ld. (Ceylon Teas and Coffees)
G. W. Sheldon & Co., Forwarding Agents.
Lloyd Platino Ld.
Australia Flour Mill and Grain Stores
Brisbane Milling Co., Ld.
Jerilderie and Narandera Flour Mills
Torquil Flour Mills
Anglo-French Textile Co., Ld.

BASA, R., Merchant and Commission Agent, 7, Arbuthnot Road

BASEL MISSIONARY SOCIETY—See under Protestant Missions in China

BEJONJEE & Co., Milliners, Drapers and General Merchants, 128, Wellington St.
P. Bejonjee Shroff
N. Bejonjee Shroff
J. H. Bejonjee Shroff
M. Bejonjee Shroff

BELILIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL for Girls—See under Educational

BELILIOS, R. A., Dr., F.R.C.S. EDIN. Medical Practitioner, Office—Alexandra Buildings, Tel: 615; Residence 3 Century Cres. Kennedy Road, Telph. No. 698

士路臬 *Be-lo-se*

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LD., 4, Queen's Buildings, Tel. Ad. Asbestos Teleph. No. 501
Bradley & Co., agents
J. F. Miller, superintendent
S. Musso, assistant
A. Joanilho, bookkeeper
A. G. Coppin, local secretary

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (HONGKONG)
President—Mrs. May
Hon. Secretary—Mrs. Pollock

BERKELEY, SIR HENRY, K.C.; Chambers, Bank Buildings

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOSPITAL—See under Churches and Missions

BIBLE, BOOK & TRACT DEPOT—See under Protestant Missions in China

BIBLIOTHECA LUSITANA, at Club Lusitano
President—J. C. da Cunha
Secretary—J. M. de C. Basto
Treasurer—J. M. P. da Silva
Librarians—E. H. d'Aquino, L. J. Xavier

BILIMORIA, R. D., Wholesale and Retail Stationer, Paper Merchant and Commission Agent; No. 16, Elgin Street

和萬新 *Sun-Man-wo-Hong*

BISMARCK & Co., Shipchandlers, Navy Contractors, Provision and Coal Merchants, Sailmakers and Commission Agents, 18 and 19, Connaught Road Central
C. Yuetpo, manager
Au Ut Foo Asst. do.
Tam Shun Ting
Kwong King Iu
Chan Pak Hing
Henry Hauk
See Mow
(*See Advertisement*)

BISNEY, S., Estate and General Broker, "Stillingflete" Peak Road; Tel. Ad. Bisney, Teleph. No. 331

乞力扎 *Pek-lik-het*

BLACKHEAD & Co., F., Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Coal Merchants, Soap, Soda and Disinfectant Manufacturers, St. George's Building (ground floor); Factory, Shaukiwan
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- F. Schwarzkopf
  - E. Vollbrecht, signs per pro.
  - C. Stockhausen, do.
  - A. Thiessen
  - J. Danielsen
  - A. Schoenemann
  - E. Thiel
  - T. Hansen
  - W. Direng
  - H. Paulsen
  - H. Siebler, chemist
  - H. Wedehase do.
- H. G. White representative for Suter Hartmann and Rahtjens Composition Co. Ld., London

---

BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS, Licensed
- Sailors' Home, 394, Des Voeux Road, West Point
- Bachoo Alli, 4, Square St.
- Awang, 158, Hollywood Road
- Moosa Razack, 9, Upper Lascar Row

文彌波 *Po-ne-man*

BORNEMANN, FERD., Merchant and Commission Agent, 16, Des Vœux Road
- F. Bornemann (Shanghai)
- H. Schumacher
  - G. Binder, signs per pro.
  - H. Schierenberg
  - R. Stalmann
  - F. Bierling
  - L. L. da Silva

Agency
- German Lloyd Mar. Ins. Co. Ld., Berlin

記德 *Tuk-Kee*

BRADLEY & Co., Merchants, 4, Queen's Buildings, and Swatow and Shanghai Teleph. No. 96
- T. W. Richardson (Swatow)
- R. H. Hill (London)
- A. Macgowan (Swatow)
- G. A. Richardson (Shanghai)
- A. Forbes
  - J. A. Plummer, signs the firm
  - A. G. Coppin, signs per pro.
  - F. Bevington
  - K. J. Morrison
  - J. M. S. Rozario
  - I. Rocha
  - J. A. P. da Rocha
  - J. F. Miller, supt. enginr. Shan strs.
  - S. Musso
  - A. Joanilho

Agencies
- Akaiki Coal Mines
- Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ld.
- Borneo Co., Ld.
- Labuan Coalfield's Co., Ld.
- C. F. de Cabotages des Mers de Chine
- Manufacturers' Life Assce. Co., Toronto
- Northern Assurance Co. (Fire and Life)
- Northern S. S. Co., St. Petersburg
- Shan Steamship Company
- Yoshinotani Coal Mines

發鴻 *Hung-fat*

BREWER & Co., Ld., Booksellers, Stationers, Printers, Newsagents, Fancy Goods Dealers, Tobacconists, &c., Pedder Street, adjoining main entrance Hongkong Hotel; Head Office, Shanghai
- E. Page, managing director (Shanghai)
- W. F. Brewer manager and director
  - F. Richardson
  - S. Ramjee

公司煙美英 *Ying-mee-yin-kungsz*

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., LD., 18, Bank Buildings, P. O. Box 131. Tel. 355, Cable address "Powhattan."
- R. D. Harvey
- A. Harrison
- A. J. Carter
- R. Abraham
- H. B. Davidson
- Miss Lau Cheong
- J. W. Jay (West River)
- C. F. Stockwell (Wuchow)
- F. A. Perry (Swatow)
- A. B. Giles (Foochow)
- W. L. Jenkins (Amoy)
- G. Martin (Kongmoon)
- F. G. Mc Intosh (S.S. "Bramtoco")

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Tai-ying-pak-pun-niu Wong-ka

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO GOVERNMENT
- Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents

士尊郎磚 *Pong-long Chun-se*

BROWN, JONES & Co., Undertakers, Monumental Masons, Marble and Granite Dealers, and Collectors Government Cemetery Fees; Office, Warerooms and Marble Yard, 41, Morrison Hill Rd.

師狀嚇及端律布

Po-lut-tun-kap-hick-chong-sze

BRUTTON & HETT, Solicitors, Notaries Public, Proctors, Patent and Trade Mark Agents, &c., 39, 41 & 43, Des Vœux Road
G. K. Hall Brutton
F. P. Hett
J. H. Gardiner
P. D. Fernandez
Wong Tsuk Lam, Chow Tack Mee, Kwok Ying Kuen and other clerks and interpreters

庇保 *Po Pi*

Bumann and Berblinger, Shipchandlers, General Merchants, Electric Goods & Machinery; 15, 16, 17, Connaught Rd. Central; Tel. Ad. Bumann
Johs. Bumann
A. Berblinger
J. Sibbit
J. Gutierrez
Miss Pedersen
Sole Eastern Representatives for:
Glyco Bearing Metal Co. Ld.
Manganesit Works
Carbo-Zinc (Dr. Andree)
Neutra-Zinc Works
Vereinigte Gummiwaren Fabrik-Harburg, Wien

彌潘 *Poon-nee*

Bune, A., Ship, Freight, Coal & Insurance Broker and Commission Agent, 2, Connaught Road, New Praya, Telephone 418
Th. A. Bune
A. W. Snowman, signs per pro.
Agency
The Canton S. S. Co., Ld.

BURJORJEE NAOROJEE, Merchant, care of P. F. Talati, 112, Wellington Street
M. B. Futakia, signs per pro.
N. B. Naoroji

古太 *Tai-koo*

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Merchants, Praya
J. H. Scott (London)
John Swire, do.
G. Warren Swire, do.
D. R. Law
E. F. Mackay, signs per pro.
G. T. Edkins, do.
W. Armstrong
Frank Austin
C. F. Bird
C. H. Blason
C. W. Bone (absent)
W. B. Boyce
N. S. Brown (absent)
J. H. Chalmers
B. F. Chapman
A. S. Cobden
J. Cochrane
G. H. Edwards
P. J. Falconer
B. E. Fielder
S. G. Fenton
L. S. Greenhill
Hope Greig
J. Hall
E. C. Hagen
C. E. V. Harrop
C. C. Hickling
E. E. Hill
E. Humphreys
W. Ironside
H. W. Kent
H. R. Makin
R. McGregor
J. M. McHutchon
A. V. Monk
W. Nicholson (absent)
E. Burns Pye
A. W. L. Robertson
C. Rogers
E. L. Shaw
J. W. Taylor
R. Innes, marine supt.
C. H. Tricker, supt. engineer
J. Boecher, asst. supt. engineer
A. R. Austen, architect
A. W. Dixon, superintendent
(See also under Taikoo Sugar Refining Co., Ld., and Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., of Hongkong, Ld.)
Agencies
China Navigation Company, Ld.
Ocean Steamship Company, Ld.
China Mutual Steam Nav. Co., Ld.
Norddeutscher Lloyd Orient Line
Taikoo Sugar Refining Company, Ld.
Taikoo Dockyard & Engineering Co., Ld.
Royal Exchange Assurance Corpn.
London and Lancashire Fire Insce. Co.
Palatine Insurance Company, Ld.
Orient Insurance Company
British and Foreign Marine Insce. Co.
Sea Insurance Company, Limited
North Borneo Trading Company, Ld.

BYRAMJEE & Co., J. (late P. C. Patel) Storekeepers & Stationers, 40, Lyndhurst Terrace
J. B. Patel
D. B. Munshi, manager

CAFÉ WEISMANN, 34, Queen's Road Central and 1A, Wyndham Street
Carl Fiedler, manager and licensee

和廣正 *Ching-Kwong-Wo*

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Wine, Spirit, and Beer Merchants, 15, Queen's Road
E. J. Caldbeck (London)
J. Macgregor, do.
C. J. Lafrentz (Hongkong)
E. F. Bateman (Shanghai)
K. A. Stevens (Singapore)
E. Gumpert (Tientsin)
C R. Winn (Penang)
F. Lammert
A. G. da Rocha
C. J. M. Pereira
S. Augusto
Agency
The Aquarius Company, Shanghai
(See Advertisement)

師狀大立道高 *Ko-to-lap-ta-chong-sz*

CALTHROP, HORACE GEORGE, Barrister-at-Law, 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central

司公麼布今

CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LIMITED, Hairdressers, Perfumers, and Wigmakers; Tobacconists and Variety Store, 14 Des Vœux Road, Central
W. Shewan & Co., general managers
A. Capozzi, manager
C. Agostinelli
Miss I. Bishop
6 Japanese and 2 Filipinos

甸老今 *Kum-lu-tin*

CAMROODIN, C. A., Merchant and Commission Agent, 21, Cochrane Street
C. A. Camroodin (Bombay)
A. A. Camroodin, do.
Ismail H. Ameerudin, manager
Bombay: Abdoolhoosain Camroodin & Co.
Kobe: C. A. Camroodin & Co.

司公船輪火興昌
Cheong-hing Fo-lun-shun Kung-sze

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.'s ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, Corner Pedder's Street and Praya: Tel. Ad. Nautilus
D. W. Craddock, general traffic agent
H. P. Thomas
P. D. Sutherland
T. G. Turnbull
D. W. Towne
J. B. Baxter
A. A. de Jesus
J. T. de Souza
F. J. Brown
H. T. Richardson, supt. engineer
H. Howarth, storekeeper

司公險保當諫 *Can-ton Po-him Kun-sze*

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld., gen. agts
Consulting Committee—Hon. W. J. Gresson (chairman), Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., F. Maitland, E. Shellim, H. P. White, G. C. Moxon

CAPTAIN & Co., D. R., (successors to Jeejeebboy & Co.), Provision Dealer, Storekeepers and Commission Agents, 25, Hollywood Road
D. R. Captain, proprietor
P. H. Nekoo

和禮 *Lai-wo*

CARLOWITZ & Co., Merchants, 2, Connaught Road, opposite Murray Pier, New Praya
Chas. von Bose (Hamburg)
Chas. Rayner (Shanghai)
M. E. F. March (Hamburg)
Ad. C. Schomburg (Tsingtau)
W. Wiederhold (Shanghai)
Townsend Rushmore (New York)
B. Rosenbaum (Shanghai)
C. R. Lenzmann, signs the firm
R. Laurenz, signs per pro.
S. Harms
A. Meyer
H. Desebroock
J. Moeller
F. Eggert
H. J. M. de Figueiredo
V. C. da Rocha
A. V. da Silva
J. J. Gutierrez
Agencies
Navigazione Generale Italiana (Bombay Line)
Dampfschiffs-Rhederei "Union" A. G. (New York Line)
German Lloyd Marine Ins. Co. of Berlin
Upper Rhine Insce. Co., Ld., Mannheim
Imperial Marine & Transport Insce. Co., Ld., Tokio
La Foncière (La Lyonnaise Réunie)
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.
Baloise Fire Insurance Co., Basle
Albingia Fire Insce. Co., Hamburg
Globus Insurance Co., of Hamburg
Scottish Union & National Ince. Co.
The Yangtze Wharf & Godown Co., Ld., Shanghai
The Central & North China Godowns Presspacking Co., Ld., Shanghai

CARMICHAEL & CLARKE, Consulting Engineers, Surveyors and Contractors, 3, Queen's Building, Hongkong, and 8-4, Change Alley, Singapore; Tel. Ad. Carmichael Hongkong and Singapore; Telph. 232
H. F. Carmichael, M.I.N.A., M.I.M.E.
H. L. Fletcher, R.N.R.
T. H. G. Brayfield
J. C. Baird (Singapore)

CASSUM & Co., N. F., Contractors and Provision Merchants, 50, Hollywood Rd.

CASSUM AHMED, Draper, 32 & 34 Wellington Street
Cassum Ahmed
A L. Ahmed
M. Cassum
J. Cassum
M. A. Latief
Hamed
Abdoolrahim
J. W. Kum

CASTLE BROTHERS, WOLF & SONS, Shipping & Commission Merchants, San Francisco, Sydney and Manila
Wm. W. Wilson, Hongkong

沛倫巴 *Pa-lun-chec*

CAWASJEE PALLANJEE & Co., Merchants, 22, Stanley Street
Rustomjee Cooverjee (Bombay)
Hormusjee Cooverjee, do.
Eduljee Cawasjee, do.
Pestonjee Cooverjee, do.
D. K. Sethna, manager
S. E. Sethna

CENTRAL HOTEL, 242 and 244, Queen's Rd. Central

館會商英 *Ying-seung-wai-kün*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, HONGKONG GENERAL; Secretary's Office St. George's Building, Chater Road
Chairman—Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett
Vice-Chairman—J. R. M. Smith
Committee—Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, A. Babington, D. R. Law, J. W. C. Bonnar, G. Friesland, E. Shellim, H. E. Tomkins
E. A. M. Williams, secretary
E. D. da Roza

司公炭煤京東 *Tung-king-mui-tan Kung-sze*

CHARBONNAGES DU TONKIN—SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DES; Mines at Hongay, Tonkin H'kong Agency, Alexandra Building

昌鴻 *Hung-chong*

CHARLES & Co., L., Shipchandlers and Navy Contractors, 23, Lee Yuen Street West
L. Charles

行銀打渣 *Cha-ta Ngan-hong*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, Queen's Road
J. Armstrong, manager
G. E. Allen, accountant
R. W. Buckley, sub-agent (Foochow)
J. W. Tayler, sub-accountant
F. S. Allen, do.
L. G. Lolly, do.
S. S. Logan, do.
A. R. Macqueen, do.
J. P. Xavier
A. L. Alves
C. B. da Roza
S. A. Ahmed
E. Abraham
E. A. da Silva
C. Attock
E. M. Ozorio
A. F. Rozario
H. M. Silva
H. Campos
J. F. Remedios
A. L. Silva
L. G. Britto
R. C. da Silva
F. F. X. Antonio
A. Remedios
A. M. Suffiad
A. G. Suffiad
G. F. da Roza
F. M. A. da Costa
(*See Advertisement*)

打這 *Chéh-ta*

CHATER, SIR C. P., C.M.G., 5, Queen's Rd. Cen.

CHATER & MODY, 5, Queen Road Central
Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G.
H. N. Mody
F. X. Graça Ozorio

CHAUN, DR. M. H., Dental Surgeon, 33, Queen's Road Central, Lock Hing's Building

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CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, 4, St. George's Building: Tel. Ad. Billian
J. Wheeley, general manager

W. G. Darby, manager in Borneo
H. W. Kennett, manager, Hongkong Saw Mills
W. H. Cope (Sandakan)
W. D. Jupp Do.

司公限有船輪華中

Chung-wah-lun-shun-yau-han-kung-sze

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President—Wong Kwong Chung
Vice President—Leung Kam Ming
Secretary—Choy Sek Chuen

信謙 *Him-shun*

China Export-Import-and-Bank Compagnie, 2, Connaught Road; Tel. Ad. Lemjus; Head-office Hamburg: Branches Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama
Paul Ehlers, manager (Hamburg)
R. Seydler, signs per pro.
C. I. Schmidt
O. Wiesinger
O. F. Ribeiro
A. V. Barros

China Express Co., 3, Duddell Street; Tel. Ad. Expedition: Teleph. No. 668
S. D. Hickie
Alex. Shaw

行險保燭火華中

Chang-wa Fo-chuk Po-him Hong

China Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
3, Queen's Road Central, Tel. Ad. Chincough, Teleph. No. 247
Directors—E. Shellim, R. Shewan, J. W. C. Bonnar (chairman), W. Helms, H. W. Slade, G. Friesland
C. Pemberton, secretary
H. F. Hickman
E. Gaster
A. O. Gutierrez
Chan Pat
Agency
The Atlas Assur. Co., Ld., of London

司公風律德 *Tak-lut-fung Kung Sze*

China and Japan Telephone & Electric Co., Limited, 2, Duddell Street; Tel. Ad. Oakenpin Teleph. No. 606
W. L. Carter, manager
A. M. Marshall, assistant engineer
D. Tollan, inspector

司公燈電華中

Chung-wa Dan-ding-kung-sze

China Light and Power Co., Ld.
Shewan, Tomes & Co., gen. managers
Canton Electricity Works, Ng. Sin Moon
G. S. Thorne, resident engineer
E. Garrard
C. Reid, lines foreman
Kowloon Electricity Works, Hunghom
G. L. Hales, resident engineer

館宇印臣德 *Tuk-sun Yan-tsz-koon*

China Mail, Ld, Proprietors "China Mail," Evening Newspaper; "Overland China Mail," weekly; "Chinese Mail," (Wah-tsz-Yat Po,) daily; 5, Wyndham Street, 2, 4 and 6 Wellington Street
Geo. Murray Bain, chairman of directors
A. Bellamy Brown, editor
F. Hicks sub-editor
J. Taylor, reporter
Horace Bain, accountant
T. Rutherford, overseer
Alex. Bryson, secretary
F. G. Rozario, bookkeeper

China and Manila Steamship Company
Shewan, Tomes & Co., general managers
Consulting Committee—Hon. Mr. R. Shewan (chairman), Dr. J. W. Noble, H. P. White, A. V. Apcar
(*See Advertisement*)
(*For Officers of Strs. see end of Director y*

局商招船輪

Lun-shun Chiu-sheung-kuk

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, 15 and 16, Connaught Road
Lo Po Wan, manager
Tong Tit Sai, assistant
Pang Lum Cho, chief clerk
Tong Pek-han, shipping clerk
Ching Sik Lun, do.
Agency
China Merchants' Insurance Co.
(*For Officers of Strs. see end of Directory*)

司公壽保年永

Wing-nin-po-shau-kung-sz

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ld.
Alexandra Buildings
Lefferts Knox, manager
Wong Po Chun, agent
B. Wong Tape
W. E. Rose
H. Leison

China Navigation Company, Limited
Butterfield & Swire, agents
(*For Officers of Strs. see end of Directory*)

China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ld. Head Office: St. George's Buildings, Godowns &c., West Point
Shewan Tomes & Co., gen. mangrs.

Consulting Committee—R. Shewan, (chairman), Chow Hing Kee, J. S. Van Buren, Dr. J. W. Noble, H. P. White, U. Poi On
H. H. Tayler, manager
A. Mackenzie
Fung Fei Tong
U Yu Kwok

局糖車火華中

Chung-wa Fo-cheh Tong-kuk

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Deputy do.—Capt. F.W.Lyons(abt.)
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Chinese—29 sergeant interpreters, 6 Telephone clerks, 1 sergt-major, 21 sergeants, 200 constables
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R. J. Tata do.
R. D. Tata, (Paris)
B. D. Tata, signs per pro.
D. M. Langrana

局報電國中 *Chung-kwok Tin-po-kuk*

TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION—IMPERIAL CHINESE, Connaught Road
Wan Hao, superintendent
Lin Ting Ching, asst. do.
Loo Lai Sang, clerk-in-charge

司公報電亞利斯澳及洲部東

Tung-po-chau kap O-sz-li-á Tin-po Kung-sze

TELEGRAPH COMPANY—EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA LTD., Electra House, Finsbury Pavement London, E. C.

Offices, Connaught Road
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H. H. Gilby, asst. do. & electrician
E. A. Leggett, clerk-in-charge
R. B. Beattie, accountant
W. B. Elwes, supervisor (electrical)
S. Lack, do.
C. B. Franklin, do.
C. E. Shields, do.
E. W. Day, do. (acting)
P. Linton, do. do.
B. L. Frost, mechanician
Operators—W. E Warburton, A. W. Polglase, J. D. Woods, A. H. Young H. G. Battiscombe, H. E. Colvin, B. L. Packer, A. S. Kempthorne, A. W. J. Peake, A. R. von der Pforden, J. Wilson, F. Figueiredo, W. Allen, D. M. Silva, A. Rodrigues, M. P. Remedios, C. P. Marques, A. Crestejo, R. M. Silon, F. L. Margues, F. Schnepel P. A. Cordeiro, Sr., C. J. Rodrigues, A. Pereira, M. M. Lopes, T. Quinn, accounts

THEATRE ROYAL (See City Hall)

司狀臣譚 *Tam-shun-chong-sze*

THOMSON, OSWALD D., Solicitor, Proctor, Notary Public, Patent and Trade Marks Agent, &c., 50, Queen's Road Central
Pun Yun-fong, interpreter and trans.

TOKWAWAN COAL STORAGE, Office, corner of Ice House St., 8, Des Vœux Rd. Central
Hughes & Hough, agents

司公船輪洋東 *Tong-yung-lun-sen-kung-sze*

Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Company) York Building: Tel. Ad. Toyoasano; Telph. 291
K. Matsda, manager
N. Yamada
F. M. Roza Pereira
K. Doi

師狀曹 *Tsó-chong-sze*

Tsó, S. W., Solicitor, 28A, Des Vœux Rd. C.
Ko Wotuck & Pun Yan Chin, clerks

司公限有險保燭火安同

Tung-on-fo-chuk-po-him-yau-han kung-sze

TUNG ON FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD., 2, Bonham Strand West
Directors—Leung Pui Chi (chairman), Lo Kun Ting, Yung Yik-ting, Ko Yik-kum, Yuen Lai-chuen, Wong Siu-ham, Chan Po-tung, Tam Hok-po, Cheng Siu-tong Lan Lim-yeung
Tong Tze-sau, chief secretary
Lau Wan Kai, secretary
Leung Pau Kun, accountant

TURKISH TOBACCO MANUFACTORY
J. H. Solomon & Co., 9 Beaconsfield Arcade
J. H. Solomon, manager

TYEBKHAN, EBRAHIM A., Merchant and Commission Agent, 23 and 25, Gage St.

輪飛 *Fei lung*

ULDERUP & SCHLÜTER, General Merchants and Engineering Agents, Motor boat builders, 21 Connaught Road; Tel. Ad. Feilung, Telep. 577
Johannes P. Ulderup
Carl Schlüter

文利烏 *U-li-mun*

ULLMANN & CO., J., Watch Manufacturers, Jewellers, Opticians, Commission Agents &c., 34, Queen's Road Central, and at Shanghai, Tientsin, and Chaux de-fonds
Jacques Ullmann (Europe)
M. Bernheim (Shanghai)
E. Bernheim,
G. Koenig, signs per pro.
S. Goldschmidt
A. Dreyfuss
Agency
The Invar Watch Co.

UNION CHURCH—See under Churches and Missions

行安保西洋仁於

Yu-yan-yeung-min Po-on hong

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E. C. Lane
D. B. Murray
H. Hunter
E. R. Thomas
H. J. M. de Carvalho
B. C. da Cunha
V. L. dos Remedios
A. E. Alves

J. A. Carvalho
J. A. Barros
J. Gardner
A. M. Neves
C. F. Franco
James Whittall, agent, Shanghai
A. J. Easton, agent, Yokohama
W. Macbean, agent, Singapore
L. T. Easton, acting agent, Manila
W. E. Schmidt, agent, Hankow
H. W. D. Schmidt, agent, Tientsin
Douglas Jones, agent, London
E. W. G. de Gyulay, Sydney (General manager for Australasia)
W. R. Ray, agent, Melbourne
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F. Lau Puy
Lo Ip Shing
Lo Yuk Kee
Ed. Law
Ruby Lu Chung
Chan Kwan Pui

UNION WATER BOAT CO., LD., 2, Queen's Buildings
Dodwell & Co., Ld., general managers
R. Coughtrie, secretary

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Dodwell & Co., Ld., general managers
Arch. Ritchie, superintendent
D. Harvey, asst. do.
G. R. Edwards, secretary
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J. H. Nellis, asst. general manager
C. B. Brooke
Miss L. Gutierrez
Miss Reach
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Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Soerabaia, Samarang, Batavia, Bangkok, Canton, Penang

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VASANIA, J. J., Merchant and Stationer, 16 and 18, Peel Street
M. F. Billimoria

VASUNIA, J. P., Merchant, 18, Peel Street
P. J. Vasunia
E. F. Kavarana (Bombay)
R. P. J. Vasunia

倫華

VERNON & SMYTH, Share and General Brokers, Victoria Building, 5, Queens' Road
J. Y. V. Vernon
F. Smyth
F. M. X. de Figueiredo
Agencies
Scottish Metropolitan Assurance Co.

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Victoria Dispensary, Chemists and Druggists, Aerated Water Manufacturers, Wine and Spirit Importers, Queen's Road Central
F. W. Stapleton, manager
L. Guy

VICTORIA FEMALE HOME AND ORPHANAGE —See under Churches and Missions

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VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB (see under Recreation Clubs)

VICTORIA SCHOOL—See under Educational

興耀 *Yew Hing*

VIEIRA & CO., General Importers, Exporters and Commission Agents, Tel. Ad. Feliciter, Tel. No. 50 and 52 Queen's Road Central
Pun Chan
J. M. Vieira
M. Baptista
A. Baptista

VOLUNTEER CORPS—H'KONG (See Military)

WALLEM & CO., Shipowners & Steamship Agents, Coal Contrs. and General Mers.; Offices: Hongkong Club Annex, also at Shanghai; Tel. Ad. Wallem, Teleph. 588
H. J. Wallem (Shanghai)
O. Stoltz, signs per pro.
C. H. Caine
Agency
Norwegian Trading Co., Ld.

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WARREN, C. E., Architect and Civil Engr. 30, Des Vœux Road Central, Tele. 370

WARREN & CO., C. E., Building Contractors, Sanitary Engineers, Tile Manufacturers 30, Des Vœux Road Central: Tele. 370

C. E. Warren
J. Olson
A. Mackenzie
Leung Hing Tong
Cheung Tat Chui
Leung Chui Kan

WASSIAMULL ASSOMULL, Dealer in Silk Goods, 46, Queen's Road
Gianchand, manager

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Chan A Fook, do.
A. T. Duncan
Chan A Tack
Watkins' Circulating Library

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J. R. Capell, chemist
A. P. Nobbs, do.
W. T. Puddepha
B. J. Spittles
J. B. Scott
W. D. Sutton
H. S. Spurge
E. R. Millar
E. N. Tarrant
E. W. H. James
J. S. Hay
J. R. Suiter
W. M. Nish
W. Boanas
J. Millar
J. Prager
R. P. Phillips
H. Rapp
F. Rapp
B. A. Coombes
W. H. B. Muskett

師則書量大份厘及沙威
Wei-sa-kap-li-fun-cheung-leung-wak-chak-sze
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A. R. F. Raven

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WENDT & Co., Merchants and Commission Agents, 6, Ice House Road
F. A. Wendt
W. Melchers
G. E. Huygen, signs per pro.
Otto Hechtel
U. C. da Silva
J. B. Gutierrez
Agencies
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L'Universo, Italian Mar. Ince. Co., Ld., of Milan

WESLEYAN MISSION SCHOOLS—See under Educational

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Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Company, Limited, agents

WEST POINT REFORMATORY—See under Educational

WESTERN HOTEL, 90 and 92, Queen's Road West

WHITE, HEDLEY G., Messrs Sutor, Hartmann & Rahtjen's Composition, Co. Ld. London
Agents—Messrs F. Blackhead & Co.

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WICKING & Co., HARRY, Merchants and Commission Agents, St. George's Building
W. Clement Drew
J. Owen Hughes
Agencies
Union Assurance Society, Ld. (Fire)
New Amoy Dock Company

師律時厘寄及臣堅威
Wai-kin-shan kap Ki-li-se Lut-sze
WILKINSON & GRIST, Solicitors, Proctors, and Notaries Public, 9, Queen's Road Central
Charles David Wilkinson
Edward James Grist
Charles Edward H. Beavis, solicitor
Montgomery Reader Harris, do.
A. A. Marçal, cashier
H. Jacobjee
C. A. Almario
Akbar Khan
M. R. Bilimoria, steno-typist
Chan Yau
LoFuk Tseung, do.
Pun Man Fan
Cheung Kwai Fuk
Leung Wing Cheung, interpreter
Li Fuk Tsau do.

星吉 *Kut-sing*

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Walter D. Graham, manager
H. F. Chard

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E. C. Wilks, M.I.MECH.E.
W. C. Jack, M.I.N.A.
O. B. Wilks,
P. H. Nye, assistant manager
F. J. Gellion, electrical engineer
(See Advertisement)

順路威 *Vi-loo-sun*

WILSON, DR. NEWELL, Dental Surgeon, 2, Pedder Street; Telep. 540
G. W. McKean, D.D.S.

WILSON & Co., General Storekeepers, No. 11, Caine Road
D. R. Captain, proprietor

WINE GROWERS SUPPLY COMPANY, Wine & Spirit Merchants, Warehouses, Mason's Lane; Tel. No. 664
Barretto & Co., general agents

YACHT CLUB (see Recreation Clubs)

院醫科牙崎山

YAMASAKI, DR, T., 34 Queen's Road Central
Dr. T. Yamasaki, dentist
Dr. H. Ishawara, do.
H. Shimoyawa, do.

司公險保安仁 *Yan On Po-him Kung-sze*

YAN ON MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE Co., LD., 303, Des Vœux Road, Central, Tel. Ad. "Yutgam"
Directors—To Sze Tun (chairman), Lai Shun Hing, Wong Poon Lap, Wong Sui Kwan, Tsang Yan Po, Ho Tung Shan, Chan Yüt Ngam, (secretary)
Chung Chi Nam
Chung Wai Lam

艮惠 *Wei-leung*

YERA, H., Photographer, 14, Beaconsfield Arcade
K. Tamenari

YIK ON STEAMSHIP Co., LD, 240, Des Vœux Road
Yü Pun Nam, general manager

行銀金正濱橫
Wang-pün-ching-kum Ngan-hong

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED, Prince's Building, Tel. Ad. Ginko.
T. Takamichi, manager
M. Kikuchi, sub-manager
T. Tatsui, signs per pro.
M. Susuki
T. Kimoura
S. Fujita
S. Matsuoka
S. Takahashi
K. Hara
I. Nagura
B. M. Castro.
J. X. Batalha
T. Remedios.
(See Advertisement)

會年青教督基
Kei-tak-kau-tsing-nin-wui

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Tel. Ad. Flamingo
European—Alexandra Buildings
President—Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G.
Treasurer—G. Piercy
Secretary—J. L. McPherson, M.A.
Chinese—34, Queen's Road Central
President—B. Wong Tape
Treasurer—Lam Woo
Secty.—T. M. Elliott, B.S.

司公疏燕安源

YUEN ON MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE EXCHANGE, LOAN, AND GODOWN Co., LD. No. 9, Bonham Strand West. Branches: Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Singapore
Chairman of Directors—Wong Tsz Kwai
Managing Director—Li Yau Shan
Secys.—Li Tsin Tong, & Wong Seway
Directors—Cheuk Kang Ting, Lai Shiu Tung, Li Tsz Fong, Tsoi Chik Nam, Lai, Hui Tung, Lau Chak Sai, Ip Pok Hung, Li Yik Sam, Lui To Pan, So Ngoi Sing, Lo Yuen,

CLASSIFIED LIST OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS

(For addresses see preceding pages.)

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Percy, Smith & Seth

ÆRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS
Aquarius Company
Dannenberg, F.
Hill, Bergdahl & Co.
Watkins Limited
Watson & Co., A. S., Ltd.

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Danby, Wm.
Denison, Ram & Gibbs
Harker, B. Brotherton
Hazeland, E. M.
Leigh & Orange
Palmer & Turner
Sayer, J. B.

ARCHITECTS & SURVEYORS
Lemm, John
Weaser & Raven

ASBESTOS DEALERS
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ld.
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ld.

AUCTIONEERS
Hughes & Hough
Lammert, Geo. P.

BAKERS
Café Weismann
Dorabjee & Son
Ruttonjee & Son

BANKS
Bank of Taiwan, Ld.
Banque de l'Indo-Chine
Chartered Bank of India, Aus. & China
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.
International Banking Corporation
Mercantile Bank of India
National Bank of China
Netherlands Indie Commercial Bank
Netherlands Trading Society
Russo-Chinese Bank
Yokohama Specie Bank

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Berkeley, Sir Henry, K.C.
Calthrop, H. G.
Ho Kai, C.M.G.
Pollock, H. E., K.C.
Slade, H. W.

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Brewer & Co., Ld.
Kelly & Walsh Ld.

BREWERY
Imperial Brewing Co.

BROKERS *(Bill & Bullion)*
Chinoy & Dastur
Gubbay, R. A.
Hancock, Alfred
Hancock, Sidney
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Layton & Co.
Stewart Bros.

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Sassoon, M. S.

BROKERS *(General)*
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Georg & Co., Erich
Grimble, Geo.
Howard, E.
Jametjee, P. A.
Joseph, E. S.
Kadoorie & Co.
Mahomed, A. T. A.
Michael & Co., J. R.
Morris, A. G.
Ray, E. C.
Razack, M. A.
Silva, A. H. M.

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Gazdar, D. D.
Georg & Co., Erich
Joseph, E. S.
Kadoorie & Co.
Michael & Co., J. R.
Michael, S. J.
Michael, S. M.
Roza Pereira & Sons
Vernon & Smyth

BROKERS *(Ship, Freight & Coal)*
Bune, A.
Grimble, George
Lamke & Rogge
Morris, A. G.
Ray, E. C.

CAFÉS
Café Weismann
Café Bertolone

CEMENT MANUFACTURERS
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
Fletcher & Co.
Medical Hall
Victoria Dispensary
Watkins, Ltd.
Watson & Co., Ld., A. S.

CIGAR MERCHANTS
Kruse & Co.
Los Filipinos Cigar Depot
Philippine Co., Ld.
Watson, & Co., Ltd., A. S.

CLUBS
Club Germania
Club Lusitano
Hongkong Club
Nippon Club

COAL CONTRACTORS
Blackhead & Co.
Hughes & Hough
Mitsu Bishi Goshi Kaisha
Miyasaki & Co.
Wallem & Co.

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Ally, M.
Alvares & Co., L. M.
Apcar & Co.
Arculli Bros
Basa, J. M.
Bilimoria, R. D.
Bomanjee & Co.
Bornemann, Ferd.
Bune, A.
Camroodin, C. A.
Castle Brothers, Wolf & Sons
Chinoy, A. H.
Connell, Bros., & Co.
Cooper & Co., H. N.
Cruz, Basto & Co.
Dady Burjor, D. S.
Dang Chee, Son & Co.
Dizon, F. S.
Ellis Bros
Essaboy, A. M.
Gotla & Co., P. D.
Graham, Douglas
Haskell, D.
Holmes & Co., H. S.
Hongkong & South China Trading Co.
Heuser, Eberius & Co.,
Howard & Co.
Humphreys & Son, John D.
Jeffries, H. U.
Kruse & Co.
MacEwen, Frickel & Co.
Meyerink & Co., Wm.

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Moulder & Co., A. B.
Musso & Co.
Namazee, N. M. H.
Osmund, C.
Patell & Co.
Petit & Co., Phirozsha B.
Rahim & Co., F.
Razack, M. A.
Remedios & Co., J. C. dos
Rombach & Co.
Romero, Eladio G.
Sander, Wieler & Co.
Schwer, Uffel & Co.
Shewan & Co., W.
Seth, Harold
Silva & Co.
Smith & Co., J. G.
Soares & Co.
Tata, F. K.
Ulderup & Schluter
Ullmann & Co., J.
Vieira & Co., E.
Wallem & Co.

CONSULATES
See page 1029

CONTRACTORS (*Army & Navy*)
Arculli, A. F.
Bismarck & Co.
Dorabjee & Co.

COTTON MILLS
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving and Dyeing Co.

CURIO DEALERS
Kuhn & Komor

CYCLE DEPOTS
Dragon Cycle Depot

DAIRIES
Dairy Farm Co., Ld.
Kennedy Dairy
Kowloon Dairy

DENTISTS
Chaun, Dr.
Kamasaki, Dr.
Kew Brothers, Drs.
Noble, Dr. J. W.
Wilson, Dr. Newell

DOCKS
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co.

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Gomes, A. S.
Jamsetji, Dr. P. K.
Jordan, Forsyth & Grone
Khambata, J. S.
Majima, K.
Muller & Justi
Stedman, Harston, Marriott, Black & Hobson
For Doctors in Government Service (see under "Government Offices" page 1039).

DRAPERS
Abdoolrahim, O.
Bejonjee & Co.
Cassum, Ahmed
Cooper & Co.
Hiptoola & Co.
Hoosainali & Co.
Mahomed, A. H.
Mahomed, R. H.
Mahomedally, Kayamally & Co.
Moosa, O. C.
Powell & Co., Wm.
Savoy, The

DRESSMAKERS & MILLINERS
City of Paris, The
Fairall & Co.
Gains, M.
Kensington House
Powell & Co., Wm.
Savoy, The

EDUCATIONAL
(See page 1033)

ELECTRIC COMPANIES
China & Japan Telephone & Electric Co.
China Light & Power Co., Ld.
Electric Co., Ld., Hongkong
Electric Traction Co.

ENGINEERS (*Civil*)
(See Architects)

ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS
Bailey & Co., W. S.
Fenwick & Co., Ld.
Lysaught & Co., J.

ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS
Bailey & Murphy
Carmichael and Clarke
Goddard and Douglas
Gordon & Co., A. G.
Macdonald & Hunter
Wilks & Jack

FLOUR MILLERS
Hongkong Milling Co.
Sperry Flour Co.
Stockton Milling Co.

FORWARDING AGENTS
China Express Co.,

FUMIGATING & DISINFECTING
Fumigating & Disinfecting Bureau, Ld.

GAS CO.
Hongkong & China Gas Co.

HAIRDRESSERS
Campbell, Moore & Co.
Paris Toilet Club

HOTEL & LAND VALUERS
Sayer & Co.

HOTELS
Astor House
Globe Hotel
Grand Carlton Hotel
Hongkong Hotel
King Edward Hotel
Kowloon Hotel
Matsubara (Japanese)
New Travellers' Hotel
Occidental Hotel
Oriental Hotel
Peak Hotel

HOTELS (*Private*)
Braeside
Craigieburn
Kingsclere

HOUSE FURNISHERS
A. Ling & Co.
Lane, Crawford & Co.
Wm. Powell & Co.

ICE WORKS
Hongkong Ice Co.

JEWELLERS
Falconer & Co., G.
Gaupp & Co., Chas.
Levy, Hermanos
Ullmann & Co., J.

LAND INVESTMENT COMPANIES
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ld.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co.
Humphreys' Estate & Finance Co.
Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ld.
West Point Building Co., Ld.

LAUNDRIES
Steam Laundry Co., Ld.

MACHINERY AGENTS & CONTRACTORS
Bumann & Berblinger
Lysaught, Wm.
Macdonald & Co.
Wilks & Jack

MACHINES, SEWING
Singer Sewing Machine Co.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
Firsher, Rudolf
Howard & Co.

MERCHANTS (*Commission*)
See Commission Agents

MERCHANTS (*General*)
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Abdoola & Co., C.
Abdoolally, Ebrahim & Co.
Alveres & Co., L. M.
Arculli, Bros.
Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Arthur & Co. (Export), Ld.
Ataka & Co.
Barretto & Co.
Bornemann, Ferd
Bradley & Co.
Burjorjee, Naorojee
Butterfield & Swire
Camroodin, C. A.
Carlowitz & Co.

MERCHANTS *(General)*—Continued
Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.
China Export-Import-and-Bank Cie
Chinoy, A. H.
Cooper & Co., H. N.
Cruz, Basto & Co.
Dang Chee, Son & Co.
David & Co., S. J.
Dizon, F. S.
Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Ellias, Mahomed H. I.
Ellis Bros.
Essabhoy, A. M.
Fernandez & Co.
Garrels, Borner & Co.
Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Gilman & Co.
Grossmann & Co.
Heuser, Eberius & Co.
Holland-China Trading Co.
Humphreys & Co., W. G.
Hutchinson & Co., John D.
Italian Far Eastern Trading Co.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.
Jebsen & Co.
Jorge & Co.
Lapraik & Co., Douglas
Linstead & Davis
Loxley & Co., W. R.
MacEwen, Frickel & Co.
Mcgregor Brothers and Gow
Marty, A. R.
Melchers & Co.
Meurer Fils & Co.
Meyerink & Co., W. M.
Michael, & Co., J. R.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Mody & Co., N.
Moulder & Co., A. B.
Musso & Co.
Nederlandsche Handels Maatschappij
Nemajee, H. M. H.
Ollia & Co., N. D.
Pabaney, Ebrahimbhoy
Petit & Co., Phirozsha B.
Radecker & Co.
Rahim & Co., F.
Reiss & Co.
Remedios & Co., J. C. dos
Remedios & Co., J. J. dos
Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
Robitsek & Reis
Rombach & Co.
Ross & Co.
Rozario & Co.
Sander, Weiler & Co.
Sassoon & Co., Ltd., David
Sassoon & Co., E. D.
Schuldt & Co.
Schwer, Uffel & Co.
Shewan & Co., W.
Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Siemssen & Co.
Skott & Co., H.

MERCHANTS *(General)*—Continued
Tata & Co.
Wendt & Co.
Wicking & Co.

MOTOR ENGINEERS
Bailey & Co., W. S.
Barker & Co., W.
Wilks & Jack

MUSIC *(Professors of)*
Dannenberg, F.
Galluzi, A.
Gonzales, Francisco

MUSIC STORES
Lane, Crawford & Co.
Moutrie & Co., S.
Robinson Piano Co.

NEWSAGENTS
Brewer & Co., Ld.
Kelly & Walsh, Ld.

NEWSPAPERS
China Mail
Chinese Mail
Chung Ngoi San Po
Hongkong Daily Press
Hongkong Telegraph
South China Morning Post

OIL MERCHANTS
Asiatic Petroleum Co.
Royal Dutch & Asiatic Petroleum Co.
Standard Oil Co.
Vacuum Oil Co.

OPTICIANS
Gaupp & Co.
Lazarus, N.

OUTFITTERS
(See Tailors)

PHOTOGRAPHERS
A Fong's Photo Studio
Mumeya, M.
Yera, H.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS DEALERS
Long Hing & Co.

POSTAGE STAMP DEALERS, &c.
Graca & Co.

PRINTERS
China Mail, Ld.
Eastern Printing Office
Guedes & Co.
Hongkong Daily Press Office
Hongkong Printing Press
Kelly & Walsh Ld.
Noronha & Co.
Noronha, L.
South China Morning Post

ROPE MANUFACTURERS
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co.

SHIPCHANDLERS
Bismarck & Co.
Blackhead & Co.
Lane, Crawford & Co.
Ritchie & Co

SHIPPING OFFICES
Aagaard, Thoresen & Co., (Norwegian Steamers)
Barretto & Co., (French West River Line and Compania Transatlantica)
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Carlowitz & Co.
China Commercial S. S. Co.
China & Manila S. S. Co.
China Merchants S. N. Co.
China Navigation Co.
Dodwell & Co. (Northern Pacific and other Lines)
Douglas Steamship Co.
Fukusei Co. (Japan Steamers)
Gibb Livingston & Co.
Hamburg-Amerika Linie
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Stm'boat Co.
Indo-China S. N. Co.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Java- China-Japan Line
Marty, A. R. (Tonkin Line)
McGregor Bros. & Gow (Glen Line)
Melchers & Co. (N. D. L.)
Messageries Maritimes
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Osaka Shosen Kaisha
Pacific Mail S S. (with O. & O. S.S. Co. Portland and Asiatic S. S. Co.)
Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co.
Portland & Asiatic S. S. Co.
Sander, Wieler & Co. (Austrian Lloyd)
Sassoon & Co., D. (Apcar Line)
Shewan, Tomes & Co. (Am. Asiatic Line)
Toyo Kisen Kaisha

SILK FANCY GOODS DEALERS
Dhunamal Chellaram
Pohoomull Brothers

SOLICITORS
Brutton & Hett
D'Almada & Smith
Deacon, Looker & Deacon
Dennys & Bowley
Ewens & Harston
Goldring, Barlow & Morrell
Harding, R. A.
Hastings & Hastings
Holmes, H. K.
Johnson, Stokes & Master
Kong Sing, Otto
Stephens, M. J. D.
Thomson, O. D.
Tso, S. W.
Wilkinson & Grist

STOREKEEPERS
A. Ying
Blackhead & Co.
Byramjee & Co., J.
Captian & Co., D. R.
Chazalon & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong Cooperative Society
Lane, Crawford & Co.
Mutual Stores
Ruttonjee & Son, H.

SUGAR REFINERIES
China Sugar Refining Co.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co.
Taikoo Sugar Refining Co., Ld.

SURVEYORS *(Marine)*
Hall, T. P.
(See also Engineers and Surveyors)

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS
Cottam & Co.
Diss Bros.
Lane, Crawford & Co.
William Powell, Ld.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES
Eastern Extension Tel. Co.
Great Northern Tel. Co.
Imperial Chinese

TIMBER MERCHANTS
China Borneo Co.
Pacific Coast Lumber Mills Co.

TOBACCO DEALERS
Brewer & Co.
Jertrum, Hans
Kelly & Walsh
Kruse & Co.
Lane, Crawford & Co.
Sayce & Co.
Turkish Tobacco Manufactory

TOBACCO FACTORIES
British-American Tobacco Co., Ld.
The Orient

TOILET COMPANIES
Campbell, Moore & Co.
Paris Toilet Co.

TOURIST AGENCY
Thos. Cook & Son

TYPEWRITERS, ETC.
Ramsey & Co.
Rombach & Co.

UNDERTAKERS
Brown, Jones & Co.

WATCHMAKERS
Falconer & Co., G.
Gaupp & Co., Chas
Ullmann & Co.

WHARVES AND GODOWNS
Holt's Godowns
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
Barretto & Co.
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.
Lane, Crawford & Co.
Chazalon & Co.
Pereira, J. M. G.
Price & Co.
Ruttonjee & Son, H.
Watson & Co., A. S.

INSURANCE OFFICES

Offices	Agents
Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company	Wm. Meyerink & Co.
"Agrippina" Marine Insurance, of Cologne,	Siemssen & Co.
Albingia Fire Insurance Co., (Hamburg)	Carlowitz & Co.
Allgemeine See Versicherungs Gesellschaft (Hamburg)	Siemssen & Co.
Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Helvetia	Melchers & Co.
Alliance Assurance Company (Fire and Marine)	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.
Allianz Insurance Co. of Berlin, London Agency	Siemssen & Co.
Allianz Versicherungs Actien Ges. in Berlin	Siemssen & Co.
Associated Assurance Companies, Limited, London	Siemssen & Co.
Assurance Company "Mercur"	Melchers & Co.
Atlantic Mutual Insce. of Co. New York	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Atlas Assurance Co., Ld., London	Secretary, China Fire Ince. Co.
"Aurora" Compañia Anonima de Seguros, Bilbao	Siemssen & Co.
Australian Alliance Assurance Co. (Marine)	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Baden Marine Insurance Co. of Mannheim	Siemssen & Co.
Baloise Fire Insurance Company, Basle	Carlowitz & Co.
Basler Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft	Melchers & Co.
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company	Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Bayerischer Lloyd, München	Schuldt & Co.
Bayerischer Lloyd Transp. Versicherung A. G.	Siemssen & Co.
Bremen Underwriters	Melchers & Co.
British American Assurance Co.	Reiss & Co.
British Crown Assce. Corporation Ld.	W. R. Loxley & Co.
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company	Butterfield & Swire
British Dominions Marine Insurance Co., Ld.	Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Central Insurance Co. Ld. of London (Fire)	Alex. Ross & Co.
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	C. Pemberton, secretary
China Merchants' Insurance Company	China Merchants' S. Nav. Co.
China Mutual Life Assurance Company, Limited	Lefferts Knox, manager
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	C. M. Ede, secretary
Chun On Fire Insurance Company, Limited	Chau Siu Ki, secretary
City of London Underwriting Association	Siemssen & Co.
Comité des Assureurs, Paris	Gilman & Co.
Comité des Assureurs Maritimes du Harve	Meurer, Fils & Co.
Comité des Assureurs Maritimes de Paris	Meurer, Fils & Co.
Commercial Union Assurance Co. (Fire and Typhoon)	P. Tester, local manager
Committee of Underwriters of Glasgow	Gilman & Co.
Compagnia d'Assicurazione Generali in Trieste	Gilman & Co.
Consolidated Marine Ince. Co. of Berlin	Holland-China Trading Co.
Continental Insurance Company, Mannheim	Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
Continentale Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Mannheim	Siemssen & Co.
De Private Assurandeurer, Copenhageun	Siemssen & Co.
Düsseldorf Universal Insurance Company	Siemssen & Co.
Eastern Insurance Company, Limited	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.
El Dia Companie Anonyme Assurance, Carthagena	Siemssen & Co.
Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States	Shewan, Tomes & Co., gen. mgrs.
Fatum Accident Insurance Company (accident)	W. R. Loxley & Co.
Fatum Accident Insurance Company	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Federal Insurance Co. of New York	Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Federal Marine Insurance Company, Zurich	D. S. Dady Burjor
Fire Insurance Association of Hongkong	A. R. Lowe, Secretary
Fire Insurance Company of 1877, Hamburg	Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
Fireman's Fund Insurance Company (Fire)	Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Foncière, General Insurance Company, of Budapest	Siemssen & Co.
Fortuna General Insurance Co. of Berlin	Siemssen & Co.

INSURANCE OFFICES—Continued

Offices	Agents
Frankfort Marine Insurance Company	Siemssen & Co.
General Insurance Co. (Assicurazioni Generali Trieste)	Siemssen & Co.
German Lloyd Marine Insurance Company	Carlowitz & Co.
German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co., Ld., Berlin	Ferd. Bornemann
German Marine Insurance Association, London	Siemssen & Co.
"Germania" Transp. V. A. G., Berlin	Siemssen & Co.
Germanischer Lloyd's, Berlin	Melchers & Co.
Globus Insurance Co., of Hamburg	Carlowitz & Co.
Gresham Life Assurance Society	Barretto & Co.
Guardian Fire Assurance Company, Limited	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company	Carlowitz & Co.
Hanseatic Fire Insurance Company	Schuldt & Co.
Hanza Insurance Co. of Stockholm	Siemssen & Co.
"Heilbronner" Vers. Ges.	Siemssen & Co.
Hip On Insurance, Exchange and Loan Company	Ng Li Hing & Tam Tsz Kong
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.
Hull Underwriters' Association, Ltd.	Siemssen & Co.
I On Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Limited	Chan Shu-ming, secretary
Imperial Insurance Company, Limited	Dodwell & Co., Ld.
Imperial Marine & Transport Insurance Co., Ld., Tokio	Carlowitz & Co.
Insurance Company of North America	Shewan, Tomes & Co.
International Insurance Co., Dusseldorf	Siemssen & Co.
International Lloyd Insurance Company, Berlin	Sander, Wieler & Co.
International Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. of Berlin	Siemssen & Co.
Internationaler Lloyd Versicherungs Actien Ges.	Melchers & Co.
Internationaler Lloyd, Berlin	Schuldt & Co.
Italiana, Societá d'Assicurazoni, Genova	Gilman & Co.
"Jakor" Marine Insurance Company, Moscow	Siemssen & Co.
Koelner Lloyd Insurance Company,	Siemssen & Co.
La Aseguradora Espanola, Madrid	Melchers & Co.
La "Estrella" Soc. A. d'Assurs. Generales	Gilman & Co.
La Foncière (la Lyonnaise réunie de Paris)	Carlowitz & Co.
"La Nacional" (Fire & Marine Insurance)	Barretto & Co.
Law Guarantee & Trust Society, Ld.	Hastings & Hastings
Law Union and Crown Insurance Company	Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Liguria Marine Insurance Company, Limited	Gilman & Co.
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.	Wm. Meyerink & Co.
Liverpool Underwriters' Association	Gilman & Co.
Lloyd Generali Italiano, in Genova	Gilman & Co.
Lloyd Platino, Limited (Fire and Marine)	Barretto & Co.
Lloyd Sabando Insce. Co., of Turin	Siemssen & Co.
Lloyd's	Gilman & Co.
London Assurance Corpn. (Marine, Fire, and Life)	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company	Butterfield & Swire
L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld. of Paris	Siemssen & Co.
L'Universo, Italian Marine Insce. Co., Ld. of Milan	Wendt & Co.
L'Urbaine Fire Insurance Co. of Paris	MacEwen, Frickel & Co.
Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company	Sander, Wieler & Co.
Man On Insurance Company, Limited	Chau Siu Ki, secretary
Manhattan Life Insurance Company, New York	Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
Manufacturers' Life Assurance Co., Toronto	Bradley & Co.
Marine Insurance Company, Ld.	E. A. Hewett, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Maritime Insurance Company, Limited	Gilman & Co.
Meiji (Fire) Insurance Company	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, London	Commercial Union Assurance Co.
Merchants' Shipping and U'writers' Assn. Melbourne	Gilman & Co.
Münchener Rückversicherungs Gesellschaft	Siemssen & Co.

INSURANCE OFFICES—Continued

Offices	Agents
National Board of Marine Underwriters, New York	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
National General Insurance Co. of London	Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
Neptunus Assecuranz Cie. (Hamburg)	Siemssen & Co.
Netherlands Fire Insurance Co. Estd. 1845 (Fire)	W. R. Loxley & Co.
Neuchateloise Société Suisse d'Assurance	Melchers & Co.
Neue 5th Assuranz Company	Siemssen & Co.
New York Board of Underwriters	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
New Zealand Insurance Company, Limited	Reiss & Co.
Niederrheinische Güter Assecuranz Ges., Wesel	Siemssen & Co.
Nippon Fire Insurance Co., Limited	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Nippon Marine Transport & Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	Ataka & Co.
Nord-Deutsche Insurance Company,	Siemssen, & Co.
Nord-West Deutsche Insurance Co.,	Siemssen & Co.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Shewan, Tomes & Co.
North China Insurance Co., Ld.	E. Krauss, Acting Agent
North German Marine Insurance Co.	Siemssen & Co.
Northern Assurance Company (Fire and Life)	Bradley & Co.
Northern Assurance Company (Fire and Life)	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Northern Assurance Company, Moscow	Gilman & Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society	David Sassoon & Co., Ld.
Oberrheinische Versicherungs Ges., Mannheim	Siemssen & Co.
Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ld.	Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Ocean Marine Insurance Company, Limited	Dodwell & Co., Ld.
Ocean Insurauce Co., Gottenburg	Siemssen & Co.
Orient Insurance Company	Butterfield & Swire
Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. of California	Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Palataine Insurance Company, Limited	Butterfield & Swire.
Patriotic Assurance Company	John D. Hutchison & Co.
Phœnix Assurance Company, Limited	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Po On Marine Insurance Company	Un Lai Chuen, secretary
Preuss. Nat. Versicherungs Gesellschaft	Gilman & Co.
Providence Washington Insurance Co.	Dodwell & Co. Ld.
Providentia Insurance Company, Frankfort	Schuldt & Co.
Providentia Marine Insurance Company, Vienna	Siemssen & Co.
Prussian National Insurance Company (Fire)	Garrels, Borner & Co.
Queen Insurance Company of Liverpool	E. D. Sassoon & Co.
Queensland Insurance Co., Ld.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Queensland Insurance Co., Ld. (Marine)	W. R. Loxley & Co.
Record of American and Foreign Shipping	Arnhold Karberg & Co.
Reliance Marine Insurance Company, Limited	Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Rhenania Versicherungs Actien Ges., Köln	Schuldt & Co.
Rhenish Westphalian Lloyd Marine Insurance Co., Ld.	Gilman & Co.
Royal Exchange Assurance	Gilman & Co.
Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation	Butterfield & Swire
Royal Insurance Company (Fire and Life)	Melchers & Co.
Royal Insurance Company (Fire and Life)	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Russischer Lloyd, St. Petersburg	Siemssen & Co.
Salamander Fire Insurance Co., Amsterdam	Holland-China Trading Co.
Salamandra Ins. Co., St. Petersburg	Siemssen & Co.
Salvage Association, London	Gilman & Co.
Salvage Syndicate	Jebsen & Co.
Samarang Insurance Co.	H. Robitsek & Reis
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company	Siemssen & Co.
Savoia Insurance Co. of Turin	Siemssen & Co.
Schweiz Allegemeine Vericsherungsactien Ges.	Gilman & Co.
Schweizer National Versicherungs Gesellschaft	Siemssen & Co.
Scottish Imperial Insurance (Life)	Garrels, Borner & Co.

INSURANCE OFFICES—Continued

Offices	Agents
Scottish Metropolitan Assurance Company	Vernon & Smyth
Scottish Union National Insce. Co.	Carlowitz & Co.
Scottish Union and National Fire Insurance Co.	Sander, Wieler & Co.
Sea Insurance Company, Limited	Butterfield & Swire
Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ld.	J. M. Eça da Silva, manager
SocietéAnonyme d'Asce."FrancoHongroise,"Budapest	Siemssen & Co.
South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company	S. J. David & Co.
St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ld.	Dodwell & Co., Ld.
Standard Life Assurance Company	Dodwell & Co., Ld.
Standard Marine Insurance Company, Ld.	Commercial Union Assce. Co.
State Fire Insurance Company, Limited	W. G. Humphreys & Co.
Stuttgart Life Insurance Company	Radecker & Co.
Sun Insurance Office	Siemssen & Co.
Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance Co.	Dodwell & Co., Ld.
Tokyo Marine Insurance Company, Limited	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Transatlantic Marine Insurance Co. of Berlin	Schuldt & Co.
Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft "Schweiz"	Melchers & Co.
Triton Insurance Company, Limited	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.
Tung On Fire Insurance Company, Limited	Tong Tze-sau, chief secretary
Underwriters' Union of Amsterdam	Gilman & Co.
Underwriting and Agency Association	Gilman & Co.
Union Assurance Society Ld. (Fire)	Harry Wicking & Co.
Union Insurance Society of Canton	C. M. Ede, secretary
Union Internationale, Compagnie d'Assce. Antwerp	Siemssen & Co.
Union Malonine et Servannaise, St. Malo	Gilman & Co.
Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited	Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Union Marine Insurance Company, Liverpool	Commercial Union Assurance Co.
Union of Genoa Underwriters	Siemssen & Co.
Unione Continentale Insurance Co. of Turin	Siemssen & Co.
United Dutch Marine Insurance Companies, London	Siemssen & Co.
United German Marine Insurance Cos,, Manchester	Siemssen & Co.
United Rhenish Insurance Cos., Bradford	Siemssen & Co.
United Swiss Marine Insurance Company	Melchers & Co.
Universal Underwriting Association	Siemssen & Co.
Upper Rhine Insurance Co., Ld. Mannheim	Carlowitz & Co.
Vaterländische Transport Versicherungs Act. Ges. Elberfeld	Siemssen & Co.
Verein Hamburger Assecuradeure	Siemssen & Co.
Versicherungs-Gesselschaft von 1873	Siemssen & Co.
Western Assurance Company, Toronto & London	Wm. Meyerink & Co.
World Marine Insurance Company	Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Wurtemburg, Transport Versich. Ges., Heilbronn	Schuldt & Co.
"Wurttembergische" Transport V. G. zu Heilbronn	Siemssen & Co.
Yan On Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Limited	Chan Yüt Ngan, secretary
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ld	Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Yorkshire Fire Insurance Co.	Schuldt & Co.
Yuen On Marine & Fire Insurance Co.	LiTsin Tong& Wong Sewai, secs.

LADIES DIRECTORY

d'Agostini, Mrs. P. G., Beaconsfield Arcade
Aitken, Mrs. 4, Elliot Cresent
Allaway, Miss, Govt. Civil Hospital
Allen, Mrs. S., Conduit Road
Almond, Mrs. Russell, Braeside
Alvares, Mrs. L. M., 10 Kennedy Road
Alves, Miss, Upper Mosque Terrace
Alves, Miss, A. A., 8, Arbuthnot Road
Alves, Mrs. A. F., 40, High Street
Alves, Mrs. J. A. S., 2, Chico Terrace
Alves, Mrs. J. M., Villa Branca, Robinson Rd.
Alves, Mrs. J. M. S., Calder, Macdonnell Rd.
Andrew, Mrs. J. I., Oriental Hotel
Andrew, Miss, Oriental Hotel
Armstrong, Mrs. J. M., Elliot Crescent, Robinson Road
Armstrong, Miss, Elliot Cres., Robinson Rd.
Arnold, Mrs. J., 3, The Albany
Arnold, Mrs., Westbourne Villas, West Point
Atkinson, Mrs. J. M., Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Peak
Auld, Mrs. J. W., Cragmin, Magazine, Gap
Bain, Mrs. G. Murray, Bernam Brae, Conduit Road
Baker, Mrs H. G. Central Police Station
Baptista, Mrs., 51, Elgin Street
Baptista, Miss. A., 51, Elgin Street
Barker, Miss. S. E., Civil Hospital
Barnett, Mrs. E. J., St. Stephen's College, Bonham Road
Barrett, Mrs. Edgar G., Hazeldene, Robinson Road
Barretto, Mrs. F. D., 1, Lower Castle Road
Barretto, Mrs. O. D., 44, Caine Road
Barros, Miss. L., 42, Elgin Street
Barrow, Miss. C. H., Civil Hospital
Basto, Mrs. H. M., 53, Elgin Street
Bateman, Miss 26, Belilios Terrace
Baylis, Miss. E. G., Braeside, Macdonnell Road
Beasley, Mrs. H., "Kingsclere"
Beattie, Miss., Royal Naval Hospital
Beck, Mrs. J. M., The Ridge, Mount Gough, 119c, Peak
Becker, Mrs. A., 19, Conduit Road
Belilios, Mrs. R. A., Century Crescent
Bell, Mrs. J., Govt. Civil Hospital
Bennett, Mrs., C.M.S. House, West Point
Bernardo, Mrs. J. M. G., 13, Mosque Street
Bernhardt, Miss C., Berlin Foundling Home
Bernheim, Madame E., 39, Robinson Road
Bird, Mrs. 2, Cameron Villas, Peak
Bird, Miss., Hartley, Babbington Path
Bisney, Miss, Stillingflete, Peak Road
Bisney, Mrs. S., Stillingflete, Peak Road
Black, Mrs. H. I., 6, Mountain View, Peak
Blair, Miss, Staff Quarters, Civil Hospital
Blanch, Mrs. N. F., "Kingsclere"
Boehme, Miss E., Berlin Foundling House
Bonnar, Mrs. J. W. C., 2, Redhill Peak
Borbein, Miss, Berlin Foundling House
Botelho, Miss M., 44, Caine Road
Botelho, Mrs. A. A. H., 44, Caine Road
Botelho, Mrs. B. J. H. Jr., 34, Caine Road
Botelho, Mrs. B. J. H., 44, Caine Road
Botelho, Mrs. M. J., 44, Caine Road
Boulton, Mrs. J. F., Forebank, Magazine Gap
Braga, Mrs. J. P., Seymour Terrace
Braidwood, Mrs. W. D., Inglewood, Babington Path
Brebosia, Madame, Claverdale, Gough Peak
Bremer, Mrs. A., Sunnyside, 13c, Macdonnell Road
Brewin, Mrs. A. W., (absent)
Brown, Mrs. F. A., 5, Victoria View, Kowloon
Brown, Mrs. F., Staff Quarters, Civil Hospital
Brown, Mrs. A. B., Ormsby Villas, K'loon
Bryson, Mrs. A., Park View, West Point
Buckle, Mrs. P., 4, Peak
Bumann, Mrs. J., 7, Caine Road
Bunje, Mrs. E. T., North Point, Shaukiwan Road
Butterworth, Mrs. H., 13, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon
Cabral, Mrs. Carlos A. R., Woolamai, Des Vœux Road, Kowloon
Capell, Mrs. J. R., 3, Lyeemoon Villas, Kowloon
Carroll, Mrs. R., 6, Pedder's Hill
Carvalho, Mrs. C. F. de, 14, Arbuthnot Rd.
Carvalho, Mrs. E. A. de, 14, Arbuthnot Rd.
Carvalho, Mrs. Edith, 14, Arbuthnot Road
Carvalho, Mrs. H., Shelley Street
Carvalho, Mrs. J., Wyndham Street
Chamarette, Mrs. E. M. S., 24, Caine Road
Chamarette, Miss M. L., 24, Caine Road
Chamarette, Miss M. I., 24, Caine Rd.
Chapman, Mrs., Blue Bungalow, Peak Road
Chapman, Miss, do. do.
Chapman, Mrs. R., Govt. Civil Hospital
Chatham, Miss, Inverdruie, 128, Barker Road
Chatham, Mrs. W., Inverdruie, 128, Barker Road
Chaves, Miss Sabina, 53, Elgin Street
Clark, Mrs. Duncan, Tusculum, Barker Rd.
Clark, Miss. K.E., Abergeldie, Plantation Rd.
Clark, Mrs. W. E., do. do.
Clothier, Mrs. H. W., Cragieburn, Peak
Cockrane, Mrs. J., Stokes Bungalow, Peak
Collaco, Mrs. V. A. P. I., Woodlands Terrace
Cooper, Mrs. P. N., 122, Wellington Street

Cordeiro, Mrs. D. A., Seymour Terrace
Cousland, Mrs. A. S. D., Peak Hotel
Craddock, Mrs. D. W., Stewart Terrace
Craig, Mrs. R. H. A., Victoria Gaol
Craig, Miss, Victoria Gaol
Crofton, Mrs. R. H., Stonyhurst, 153, Peak
Currie, Mrs. D., East Point
D'Almada e Castro, Mrs. F. X., Elliot Crescent, 29, Robinson Road
D'Almada e Castro, The Misses, Calder, 14, Macdonnell Road
D'Almada e Castro Mrs. J. T., 8, East Ter., Kowloon
D'Almada e Castro, Mrs. L. G., Rose Terrace, Kowloon
D'Almada e Castro, Mrs. Leo., Calder, Macdonnell Road
Dannenberg, Mrs. C., Lower Castle Road
Dannenberg, Mrs. F. P., 2A, High Street, West Point
Dastur, Mrs., R. A. 38, Queen's Rd. Central
David, Mrs. A. J., Gough Hill, 104, Peak
Davis, Mrs. W. H. Trenchard, Wolverton, 53, The Peak
Davey. Mrs. A. R., Harbour Office
Day, Mrs. F. O., Tang Yuen, 18, Macdonnell Road
Dealy, Mrs. T. K., Cragmin E., Magazine Gap
Denison, Mrs. A., Ebordale, Peak
Donald, Mrs. W. H., Goodwood, Babington Path
Douglas, Mrs. J. T., Tantallon, Barker Rd.
Duncan, Mrs. G., Kowloon Docks
Duncan, Mrs. G. L., 2, Observatory Villas, Kowloon
Dunn, Mrs. S. T., Botanic Gardens
Ede, Mrs. C. Montague, Crow's Nest, 133, Barker Road
Edwards, Mrs. G. R., 2, Victoria View, Kowloon
Edwards, Mrs. G. H., Kuntsford Ter., Kowloow
Elliott, Mrs. T. M. I., Ripon Terrace, Bonham Road
Ellis, Mrs., Peak Hotel
Ellis, Mrs. I. E., 1, Pedder's Hill
Ellis, Miss I. E., 1, Pedder's Hill
Elly, Mrs. A., Quarry Bay
Ennis, Mrs. A. D., Peak Hotel
Eyre, Miss Fairlea, Bonham Road
Eyre, Mrs. H., Astor House
Fairall, Miss Braeside, Macdonnell Road
Faria-Neves, Mrs. T., Cosmopolitan Dock
Faria-Neves, Miss do.
Fielder, Mrs., Knutsford Ter., Kowloon
Figg, Mrs. F. G., Observatory, Kowloon
Figueiredo, Mrs. M. A. de, 1, Victoria View Garden Road, Kowloon
Fisher, Mrs. H. G., Peak Hotel
Fisher, Mrs. (Major), La Hacienda, Peak
Fittock, Mrs. C., Aberdeen Docks
Fletcher, Miss, Fairlea, West Point
Forbes, Mrs. A., (absent)
Ford, Mrs. W. J., Kowloon Docks
Forsyth, Mrs., Chater's Bungalow, Kowloon
Fowler, Mrs., Military Hospital, Kowloon
France, Mrs. J. H., 3, Babington Path
Franco, Mrs. A. M., 37, Mosque Street
Franklin, Mrs. A. C., Govt. Civil Hospital
Fuhrmann, Mrs. R., Strathallan, 31, Robinson Road
Fulcher, Mrs. W., Murray Barracks
Funatsu, Mrs. T., 89, Macdonnell Road
Gale, Mrs. C. H., Des Vœux Villas, Peak
Galloway, Mrs. R., Quarry Bay
Galluzi, Mrs. A., 2, Queen's Garden
Gameau, Madame, Queen's Road Central
Garrod, Mrs., Central Police Station
Geary, Miss A. K., Victoria Hospital, Peak
Gegg, Mrs. G. W., Horse Repository, Causeway Bay
Gibbs, Mrs. Lawrence, The Bluff, 107, Peak
Gibson, Mrs. Adam, 10, Mountain View, Peak
Gibson, Mrs., Quarry Bay
Gittins, Miss L., 17, Caine Road
Glissmann, Mrs. L., Windsor Lodge, Kimberley Road, Kowloon
Goggin, Mrs , 3, Belilios Ter., Robinson Rd.
Goggin, Miss, 3, Belilios Ter., Robinson Rd.
Gok, Mrs. C. G., Lyeemun, Barker Road 134, Peak
Gomes, Miss A., 15, Seymour Road
Gomes, Mrs. A. S., 3, Gomes Villas, Kowloon
Gomes, Mrs. F. A., Caine Road
Gompertz, Mrs., Govt. Pavilions, Peak
Gordon, Mrs. A. G. (absent)
Gorham, Miss A. E., Govt. Civil Hospital
Gottschalk, Mrs., Berlin Founding House, Bonham Road
Graham, Mrs. W. D., Haytor, Peak
Grant, Miss M. R., Peak Hotel
Gresson, Mrs. W. Jardine, East Point
Griffin, Mrs., Martinhoe, Barker Road, Peak
Grimble, Mrs. G., Bisnee Villa, Pokfulum
Grimshaw, Mrs. T., 3, Sea View Terrace, Quarry Bay
Grist, Mrs. E. J., Stewart Terrace, Peak
Grone, Mrs. F., 10, Queen's Gardens
Grotefend, Miss, Berlin Foundling House
Gourley, Miss H. M., Govt. Civil Hospital
Gubbay, Mrs. S. D., 9, Macdonnell Road
Gutierrez, Mrs. A. A., 14, Mosque Street
Gutierrez, Mrs. J. M., Elgin Villa, Caine Road
Gutierrez, Mrs. R., 49, Wyndham Street
Gutierrez, Miss Gussie, 49, Wyndham St.
Guy, Mrs. J., Kowloon Docks
Hale, Mrs. B. A., Wellburn, Peak
Halifax, Mrs. E. R., New Territory
Hance, Mrs., 7, Seymour Terrace
Hance, Miss, 7, Seymour Terrace
Hancock, Mrs. R., Cheltondale, 100 Peak
Hanson, Mrs. W. J., Central Police Station
Hardwick, Mrs. W., Quarry Ray
Harker, Mrs. Brotherton, Seymour Terrace
Harker, Miss, Seymour Terrace

Harman, Mrs. G. J., Rocklands, Robinson Road
Harris, Mrs. Alfred H., Durisdeer, 14, Magazine Gap, Peak
Harrison, Miss E., Peak Hospital
Harston, Mrs. G. M., Dartmoor, Conduit Road
Harston, Mrs. J. S, Clifton Gardens
Harvey, Mrs. R. D, The Cottage, 126, Barker, Road, Peak
Hassan, Mrs. Alick R., Peak Hotel
Hastings, Mrs. G., Stokes Bungalow, Mt. Gough Road, Peak
Hastings, Mrs. J., Slemish, 101, Peak, Tel. 831
Hatch, Mrs. Alf., 3, Kimberley Villas, K.
Hatch, Mrs. c/o Major Hatch, 129th Baluchis
Hayward, Mrs., 6, Knutsford Ter., Kowloon
Hayward, Miss 6, Knutsford Ter., Kowloon
Hazeland, Mrs., E. M., Combe, 152, Peak
Hazeland, Mrs., 4, Park View, West Point
Hazeland, Miss, 4, Park View, West Point
Heanley, Mrs., Goodwood, Babbington Path
Heron, Mrs. A. W., 2, Patell Villas, Garden Road, Kowloon
Heuser, Mrs. C. W., Tangyuen, Macdonnell Road, 18a
Hewett, Mrs. W. J., Robinson Rd., K'loon
Hickie, Mrs. S. D., Rocklands, Robinson Road
Hickling, Mrs. The Manse, 5, Kennedy Rd.
Hinds, Mrs. E. Harvey, The Neuk, 84, Peak
Hipwell, Mrs. C.M.S. House, Robinson Rd.
Hocking, Mrs. A., Richmond House, Barker Road
Hodgins, Mrs. A E., (absent)
Hoffman, Miss S. B., Richmond House, Barker Road
Holmes, Mrs. H. K., Rockvale, Kimberley Road, Kowloon
Holmes, Miss J. E. A., Govt. Civil Hospital
Hooper, Mrs. Shelton, Rougemont, Macdonnell Road
Hooper, Miss Shelton, Rougemont, Macdonnell Road
Hornby, Mrs. T. W., (absent)
Hoskins, Mrs. T., Quarry Bay
Houten, Mrs. Van, Yalta, Peak
Howell, Mrs. F., 20, Morrison Hill Road
Hughes, Mrs. Owen, Morrison Hill
Humphreys, Mrs. Henry, Peak Road
Humphreys, Mrs. W. G., Quarndon, 2, Peak Road
Humphreys, Miss W. G., Quarndon, 2, Peak Road
Humphreys, Mrs. W. M., Peak Hotel
Innes, Miss Royal Naval Hospital
Irving, Mrs., Naval Hospital
Jack, Mrs. W. C., 4, Kimberley Villas, Kowloon
Jack, Miss S. Kimberley Villas, Kowloon
Jacobs, Miss L. M., Govt. Civil Hospital
Johnstone, Miss, Fairlea, Bonham Road
Jones, Mrs. Evan, Craigieburn, Peak
Jones, Mrs. Kennett H., R. N. Hospital
Jones, Mrs. Lee (absent)
Jones, Mrs. P. N. H., Govt. Pavilions, Peak
Jordan, Mrs. G.P., The Grove, Macdonnell Rd.
Jorge, Mrs. F. J. V., 9, Lower Woodlands, Castle Road
Joseph, Mrs. E. S., Peak Hotel
Joseph, Miss, Stonehaven, 35, Robinson Rd.
Joseph, Miss, Stonehaven, Robinson Road
Jupp, Mrs. J. A., Ian Mor, Peak Road
Justi, Mrs. (absent)
Kadoorie, Mrs. (absent)
Kammel, Mrs. H., 3, The Albany
Kemp, Mrs. J. H., 1, Gomes Villas, Kowloon
Kennett, Misses, 1, Lyeemoon Villas
Kent, Mrs. W., Central Police Station
Ker, Mrs. T., East Point
Kerr, Mrs. A., 4, Blue Buildings
Kew, Mrs. F. H., 43, Caine Road
Kew, Mrs. J. W., 43, Caine Road
Kharas, Mrs. D. K., 5, Pedders' Hill
King, Mrs. W., Magdalen Ter., Magazine Gap
Koch, Mrs. W. V. M., Staff Quarters, Civil Hospital
Kraft, Mrs. W. D., 13a, Macdonnell Road
Kraft, Miss, 13a, Macdonnell Road
Kwok, Mrs. P. K., 26, Caine Road
Kwok, Miss Alice F., 26 Caine Road
Kusumoto, Mrs. T., Stonehenge, 5, Robinson Road
Lafrentz, Mrs. (absent)
Lambert, Mrs., 4, Ormsby Villas, Kowloon
Lambert, Miss, 4, Ormsby Villas, Kowloon
Lambert, Mrs. (Col.), Dunnottar, Peak
Lammert, Mrs. G. R., 1, Seymour Terrace, Robinson Road
Lammert, Mrs. G. P., Elliot Grescent, Robinson Road
Lammert, Mrs. H. A., Cotton Mills
Lamperski, Mrs., Gomes Villas, Kowloon
Lane, Mrs. E. C. (absent)
Langley, Mrs. A. L., Water Police Station Kowloon
Layton, Mrs. B., 1, Gough Hill, 103, Peak
Layton, Miss, 1, Gough Hill, 103, Peak
Lee, Miss M. A., Civil Hospital
Leefe, Mrs. L. N., Bicton, 117, Plantation Road,
Leiria, Mrs. J. J., Duart, 15, Arbuthnot Rd.
Leitao, Mrs. F. F., Greencroffts, Kowloon
Lemm, Mrs., 13, Salisbury Avenue, K'loon
Leon, Mrs. W. G., 30, Caine Road
Lesbirel, Miss, 6, Lyeemoon Villas, K'loon
Li Ping, Mrs., Li Villa, 16a, Bonham Road
Little, Mrs. A. C., King Edward Hotel
Lloyd, Mrs. Geo. T., Montpelier, Robinson Road
Lochead, Mrs. J., Quarry Bay
Logan, Mrs. D. F. H., Peak Hotel
Logan, Mrs. J. D., Kowloon Docks
Logan, Mrs. W., Century Crescent
Longuet, Mrs. C. W., 119, Brockhurst, Peak
Looker, Mrs. H. W. (absent)
Losseus, Mrs., Claremont, Kennedy Rd.

Loureiro, Mrs. M., 2, The Albany
Loureiro, Miss, 2, The Albany
Loureiro, Miss M , 2, The Albany
Lugard, Lady, Government House
Lyon, Mrs. H., H.M.S. "Tamar"
Lyon, Miss, H.M.S. "Tamar"
Lyons, Mrs. F. W. (absent)
Lysaught, Mrs. W., Homeville, Wanchai
Lysaught, Miss, Homeville, Wanchai
Macdonald, Mrs. D., Tusculum, Magazine Gap
Macdonald, Mrs. James, 2, Canton Villas
Macfarlane, Mrs. H. (absent)
MacGlashan, Mrs. J., Kowloon Docks
Machado, Mrs. J. M. E., 8, Arbuthnot Road
Mackay, Mrs. E. F., Eredine, Peak, 75
Mackenzie, Mrs. A., Barker Road, 6
Mackenzie, Miss R., 5, Ripon Terrace
Mackenzie, Miss D. do. do.
Macpherson, Miss, Royal Naval Hospital
Main, Mrs., 1 and 2 Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon
Maitland, Mrs. F., Nettlewood, Upper Richmond Road
Maker, Miss E., Civil Hospital
Marques, Mrs. E. M. S., 53, Elgin Street
Marques, Miss E. M., 53, Elgin Street
Marty, Mme. A. Pierre, 13, Albany Road
Massey, Miss K. A., 16 Hotel Mansions
Matthaey, Mrs. M., 2, Queen's Rd. Central
May, Mrs. F. H., Ligoniel, Peak
McCaffrey, Mrs. J., Wellburn, Peak
McIntyre, Mrs. W., Quarry Bay
McNeil, Mrs. D., Quarry Bay
Melin, Miss, Ranfurly, 11, Conduit Road
Michael, Mrs. J. R., 4, Century Crescent Kennedy Road
Millar, Mrs. A , 2, Lyeemoon Villas, K'loon
Millar, Miss, 2, Lyeemoon Villas, Kowloon
Millington, Miss, Govt. Civil Hospital
Milroy, Mrs. A., Sailors' Home, West Point
Mitchell, Mrs. J., Quarry Bay
Miyasaki, Mrs. K., 1, Des Vœux Rd., K'loon
Moir, Miss M. E., Victoria Hospital, Peak
Molson, Mrs. W. E., 72, Praya East
Mooney, Mrs. Chas., 12, Arbuthnot Road
Moore Mrs. W. B. A., Carlton House
More, Mrs. Andrew C, 3, Morrison Hill (absent)
Moulder, Mrs. A.B., Earnsfoot, 30, Robinson Road
Mountifield Mrs., Peak Hotel
Moxon, Mrs. G. C., 41, Plantation Rd., Peak
Mueller, Mrs. G., Berlin Foundling House
Muir, Mrs. J. G., Quarry Bay
Mullar, Mrs., Stokes Bungalow, Peak
Murphy, Mrs. E. O., Highlands, Kimberley Road, Kowloon
Murray, Mrs. P.H., Belvoir, 161, Wanchai Rd.
Murray, Miss F., Belvoir, 165, Wanchai Rd.
Nicholson, Mrs. Alf., Cosmopolitan Dock
Nicholson, Miss N. E., Comopolitan Dock
Niedhardt, Mrs. E., Ranfurly, 11, Conduit Road (absent)
Nilsson, Mrs. Hill, Quarry Point,
Nolan, Mrs. N. G., Rock View, 155, Wanchai Road
Nolasco, Mrs. J., Holyrood, Kowloon
Noronha, Mrs. L., 25, Connaught Road
Oakley, Mrs., Belevedere, Peak
Oishi, Mrs. H., 8, Macdonnell Road
Olson, Mrs. and Miss, 52, Caine Road
Olson, Mrs. J., 22, Morrison Hill Road
Olson, Miss, 22, Morrison Hill Road
Ormiston, Mrs. Evan, 6, Queen's Gardens
Osborne, Mrs. C C., 30 & 31, Hotel Mansions
Osmund, Mrs. C. E., The Hut, Castle Road
Osmund, Mrs. J. D., 6, Rednaxela Terrace
Osmund, Miss, 16, Belilios Terrace
Outerbridge, Mrs. A. W., 5, Kuntsford Ter., Kowloon
Paine, Mrs. A. E., Rocklands, Robinson Rd.
Payne, Mrs. S. J., No. 9, Kennedy Road
Pearce, Mrs. T.W., West Point
Pearse, Mrs. W.W., 7 & 8, Hotel Mansions
Pearson, Miss, Matilda Hospital, Peak
Pemberton, Mrs. C., 5, Cameron Villas, Peak
Pennefather, Mrs. G. H., King Edward Hotel
Perindorge, Mrs. G. de, 14 & 15, Hotel Mansions
Peter, Mrs. J. C., St. John's Place
Piens, Mrs. C., 13, Robinson Rd., Kowloon
Piercy, Mrs. G., Diocesan School
Piggott, Lady, The Eyrie, Peak
Pinckney, Mrs. H. (absent)
Plummer, Mrs. John A., 2, Ormsby Villas, Kowloon (absent)
Plunkett, Miss, Peak Hospital
Pollock, Mrs. H. E., Burrington, 118, Peak
Poole, Miss, Victoria Hospital, Peak
Potts, Miss Hutton, Des Vœux Villas, Peak
Potts, Mrs. W.H., Des Vœux Villas, Peak
Prien, Mrs. G., Blackhead's Point, Kowloon
Prier, Miss L., The Ridge, Mount Gough, 119c, Peak
Puddepha, Mrs. W. T., 6, Victoria View, Kowloon
Quinn, Mrs. M. H., 43, Caine Road
Ram, Mrs., Lyeemun, Barker Rd. (absent)
Ramsay, Mrs. Alex. 20, Kennedy Road
Rattey, Mrs. W.J., Cosmopolitan Dock
Remedios, Mrs. A. dos, The Hut, Castle Rd.
Remedios, Mrs. J. J. V. dos, The Hut, Castle Road
Remedios, Mrs. R. J., Arbuthnot Road
Remedios, Miss, The Hut, Castle Road
Reusch, Mrs., Basil Mission House
Ribeiro, Mrs. J.C., 5, Mosque Street
Richards, Miss, A. S. M., Civil Hospital
Rissland, Mrs. H., Peak Hotel
Ritchie, Mrs. A., Cragieburn, Peak
Robertson, Mrs., 42, Elgin Street
Robinson, Mrs. A. E, 2, King Edward Hotel
Rocha, Mrs. E. da, Belilios Terrace
Rocha, Mrs. I., 9, Glenealy

Rocha, Mrs. J. M., Villa Rosita, East Avenue, Kowloon.
Rocha, Miss M. P., Belilios Terrace
Rodger, Mrs. Alex., East Point
Rodger, Miss, East Point
Rolfe, Mrs. P. H., 9, Kennedy Road
Romano, Mrs., Duart, 15, Arbuthnot Road
Rose, Mrs. A., 42, Elgin Street
Rose, Miss L., 42, Elgin Street
Rose, Miss S., 42 Elgin Street
Rowe, Mrs. B., Derrington, Peak Road
Rowe, Misses, do. do.
Roza, Mrs. C. A. da, 4, East Terrace, K'loon
Rozario, Mrs. A. J. do, 2, Caine Road
Rumjahn, Mrs. Ahmet, Ahmed Villa, 43, Robinson Road.
Ruttonjee, Mrs. H., Occidental Hotel, K'loon
Ruttonjee, Mrs. J. H., Occidental Hotel, Kowloon
Ryley, Mrs., Cameron Villas, Peak
Sachse, Mrs. Georg, Kingsclere, Kennedy Road
Sachse, Miss Georg, Kingsclere, Kennedy Road
Sayer, Mrs. G. I. B., Tang Yuen, 18, Macdonnell Road
Schindewolf, Mrs. M., Sunnyside, 13c, Macdonald Road
Schmidt, Mrs., W. 5, Beaconsfield Arcade
Schmidt, Miss H., 5, Beaconsfield Arcade
Schoch, Miss, Matilda Hospital, Peak
Schröter, Mrs. C., Shorncliffe, Garden Rd.
Seth, Mrs. A., Norman Cottage, Peak Road
Seth, Misses, Norman Cottage, Peak Road
Setna, Mrs. S.D., 6, Des Vœux Rd. Centl.
Setna, Miss K.S., 6, Des Vœux Rd. Centl.
Setna, Miss S.S., 6, Des Vœux Rd. Centl.
Shallard, Mrs. Harold, 3, Des Vœux Villas, Peak
Shelbourne, Miss C., Govt. Civil Hospital
Shellim, Mrs. Edward Kurrahjeen, 7, Peak Road
Shepherd, Mrs. E. B., Knutsford Ter., K'loon
Shewan, Mrs. R., Inverugie, Peak Road
Siebs, Mrs. N. A., Victoria Lodge, Peak Rd.
Siebs, Miss, Victoria Lodge, Peak Road
Silva, Mrs. A.E. da, 38, Caine Road
Silva, Mrs. A. H. M. da, 1, Victoria View, Garden Road Kowloon
Silva, Mrs. A. M. C. da, 23, Mosque Street
Silva, Miss M. T. de J. do.
Silva, Mrs. A. V. da, 7, Barrow Terrace, Kowloon
Silva, Mrs. E. E. da Belilios Terrace
Silva, Mrs. F.P. da, 10, Queen's Road Centl.
Silva, Mr. J.M. da, Old Bailey
Silva, Mrs. M. E. da, Elgin Villa, Caine Rd.
Silva, Mrs. P. M. N. da, 4, Seymour Terrace
Silva-Netto, Mrs., Astor House
Silverstone, Mrs. S., King Edward Hotel
Skelton, Mrs. A. H., Cragside, 113, Barker Road, Peak
Slade, Mrs. Harry Warre, 115, Taiping, Mount Gough, Peak
Slade, Mrs. M.W., Lewknor, Plantation Rd.
Smith, Mrs. A. G., King Edward Hotel
Smith, Mrs. G. Morton, Craigieburn, Peak
Smith, Mrs. J. Grant, Craigieburn, Peak
Smith, Mrs. J. R. M., St. John's Place and The Cliffs, 42, Peak
Smith, Mrs. S., Kowloon Docks
Smythe, Mrs. F. (absent)
Soares, Mrs. A. F. J., Villa Branca, Robinson Road
Soares, Mrs. A. M. D., do.
Soares, Mrs. F. P. de V., 5. Caine Road
Souza, Mrs. M. A. A., 4A, Upper Mosque Terrace
Souza, Mr. R. M. de, 5, Upper Mosque Terrace
Spafford, Mrs. T, 12, Sou Wa Fong, W'chai
Square, Miss. N., King Edward Hotel
Stacey, Miss, Peak Hospital
Stapleton, Mrs. F. W., Oaklands, Bonham Road
Stedman, Mrs. F.O., Formosa, Peak
Stephens, Mrs. M. J. D.. The Albany, Peak Road
Stevenson, Mrs. A., Dairy Farm, Hongkong
Stewart, Mrs. John 4, Lochiel Ter., Cameron Road, Kowloon
Stewart, Mrs. W., Kowloon Docks
Stewart, Miss, London Mission House
Stockhausen, Mrs., 9, Seymour Terrace
Stollard, Miss K.C., Victoria Hospital, Peak
Sullivan, Mrs. E. O., Central Police Station
Summers, Mrs. E. H., 6, Ashley Rd., K'loon
Sutherland, Mrs. R. (absent)
Tahdow, Mrs. D., 11, Macdonnell Road
Tait, Mrs., Royal Naval Hospital
Talati, Mrs. K. M., 112, Wellington Street
Tarrant, Mrs. J. A., Observatory Villas, Kowloon
Tavares, Mrs. J.M.P., 4, Caine Road
Taylor, Mrs. Basil, Kenlis, Mount Kellet
Templeton, Mrs. D., Cornhill, Quarry Bay
Tennent, Mrs., Belilios Terrace
Tennent, Miss, Belilios Terrace
Thomas Mrs. R.D., 56, Morrison Hill Road
Thomson, Mrs. J.C., Victoria Jubilee H'pital
Thomson, Mrs. O. D., Mountain View, Pk.
Tiedman, Mrs. A. M., 5, Queen's Gardens
Tohdow, Mrs. D., 11, Macdonnell Rd.
Tomkins, Mrs. H. E., Treverbyn, 18, Peak
Tooker, Mrs., The Kennels, Magazine Gap
Turner, Mrs. A.. Eggesford, The Peak
Tutcher, Mrs. W. J., Hartley, 7, Babington Path
Tuxford, Mrs., Caine Road
Uldall Miss, Cement Works, Huk-Un, Kowloon
Underwood, Miss, No. 9, Kennedy Road
Valpy, Mrs. F.W., Fan Hing, N. Territory
Vernon, Mrs. J.Y.V., Newlands, 37, Conduit Road
Vieira, Mrs. B.M., 24, Wyndham Street
Vieira, Mrs. J.M., 9, Upper Mosque Terrace
Volpicelli, Mme Z. H., Bahar Lodge, 11, Peak

Voretzsch, Mrs. E. A., Luginshed E, Peak Road, No. 18
Wallace, Miss, 7, Belilios Terrace
Warnes, Mrs. C.A., 43, Wong Nei-Cheong Road
Warren, Mrs. C.E., 53, Caine Road
Watling, Miss R.M., Govt. Civil Hospital
Watts, Mrs., Braeside, Macdonnel Road
Weill, Mrs. A., 13, Seymour Road
Wendt, Mrs. F.A., 2, Hillside, Peak, 80
White, Mrs. H., Peak Hotel
Whyte, Miss M., Civil Hospital
Wilkinson, Miss Winifred M. W., The Falls, Peak
Wilks, Mrs. E. C., 3, Kimberley Villas Kowloon
Williams, Mrs. W. H., Victoria School
Williamson, Mrs., Tor Crest, Peak
Wilson, Mrs. H., 1, Cameron Terrace, Kowloon
Wilson, Mrs. Newell, Braeside, Macdonnell Road.
Wonde, Mrs. W. van der, 1, Des Vœux Villas, Peak
Wright, Mrs. J. F., 7, Stewart Terrace, Peak
Wakemen, Mrs. G. H., Mt. Kellet, Peak
Walker, Mrs. Govt. Pavilions, Peak
Xavier, Mrs. I. M., Waterford, Macdonnell Road

THE PEAK DIRECTORY

Adams, J. R. J., Craigieburn
Anderson, W. M., Cameron Villas, 60
Atkinson, Hon. Dr. J. M., Barker Rd., 137
Atkinson, R. D., Merion, Peak Rd., 10
Aubrey Dr., Peak Hotel
Aucott, E. F., Peak Hotel
Barton, J., Red Hill 110
Bayard, Lt. Col., Peak Hotel
Beattie, A., 7, Mountain View
Beattie, R. B., Stewart Terrace
Beavis, C. E. H., 2, Cameron Villas, 63
Beck, J., The Ridge, Mt. Gough 119e
Berkeley, Sir H. S., Plantation Road
Bird, H. W., Bishop's Lodge, N., 6
Bird, L. G., 2, Cameron Villas, 60
Bisschop, R., Tjibatoe, 62
Black, Mrs. I., 6, Mountain View
Bonnar, J. W. C., 2, Redhill, Mt. Gough
Bowley, F. B. L., Mount Gough, 119b
Brown, W. S., 3, Stewart Terrace
Bryer, A., Tandagaree, 119a
Burges, C., Chamberlain Road 15
Buyers, C. B., Tram Station, Victoria Gap
Chatham, W., C.M.G., Inverdruie, 128
Chamier, Lt.,-Col. Mount Gough, 88
Clarke, Capt. W. E., Hill Side
Clothier, A. N., Peak Hotel
Clothier, H. W., Craigieburn
Collingwood, Capt., Cameron Villas, 64
Coulthort, J., The Haystack, 7
Craddock, D. W., 10, Stewart Terrace
Cuming, A., Eredine W., 76
Darling, Col. C. H., R.E., Peak Hotel
David, A. J., Gough Hill, 104
Davidson, A., Peak Hotel
Davidson, E., Peak Hotel
Denison, A., Ebordale, Mt. Kellet Rd., 48
Dennys, H. L., jun. Mount Gough, 119a
Dooner, Capt., Peak Hotel
Douglas, J. T., Tantalon, Barker Rd. 126a
Dunbar, W., Lustleigh, Mount Kellett, 54
Duncan Mrs. J., Craigieburn, Plantation Road, 25
Dunlop, G. A., 4, Stewart Terrace
Eager, J., The Haystack, 7
Ede, Mrs. C.M., Crow's Nest, Barker Rd., 133
Ennis, Rev. D., Peak Hotel
Finch, Capt, Peak Hotel
Fisher, Major, La Hacienda 73
Fisher, H. T., Peak Hotel
Gale, C. H., 1 Des Vœux Villas
Gaster, E., Craigieburn
Gibbs, L., The Bluff, Mt. Gough Rd., 107
Gibson, Adam, 10 Mountain View
Gompertz, H. J. J., Government Pavilions
Gok, C. J., Lyeemun, Barker Road, 134
Gresson, W. Jardine, The Mount, 4
Griffuth, T. E., Tor Crest, 8 Peak Road
Graham, W. D., Haytor, Mt. Gough Rd., 108
Griffin, A. E., Martinhoe, Barker Rd., 129
Grist, E. J., 9, Stewart Terrace, 98
Hassan, A. R., Peak Hotel
Hale, B. A., Wellburn, 81
Hancock, H., Cheltondale, 100
Hancock, H., Peak Hotel
Harding, R. A., Peak Hotel
Harvey, R., The Cottage, Barker Rd., 126
Hastings, G., Stokes Bungalow, 86
Hastings, Jno., Slemish, Mt. Gough Hill, 101
Hewett, E. A., Craig Erie, 4 Peak Road
Hickman, H. F., Stewart Terrace, 92
Hinds, E H., The Neuk, Aberdeen Rd., 82
Hockaday, W. T., Peak Hotel
Hogg, J., Burrington, 118
Holbrook, 1, Mountain View
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Junior Mess, Cloudlands, Plantation Road, 40
Hornby, T. W., Stewart Terrace, 90
Houten, Van, Yalta, 65
Hughes, Jones, 1, Meirion, Mount Austin,
Humphreys, W. G., Quarndon, 2
Humphreys, W. M., Peak Hotel
Hutchison, Capt. K. D., Peak Hotel
Jacks, P., La Hacienda W., 73
Jeffries, H. U., Peak Hotel
Johnson, C. B., Mount Gough, 119a

Johnson, Rev. F. T., Tandagaree, 119a
Jones, J. W. Lee, 4, Mountain View
Jones, Evans, Craigieburn
Joseph, E. S., Peak Hotel
Lambert, Colonel, Dunottar, 82
Lang, A. O., Mount Austin, 10
Law, D. R., Peak House, Plantation, Rd. 38
Layton, B., 1, Mount Gough Hill, 103
Leefe, L. N., Bickton, Plantation Rd., 1179
Leggatt, C. A., 3 Stewart Terrace
Lyon, Commodore, Admiralty Bungalow
Longuet, C. W., Brockhurst, Plant. Rd., 11
Lowe, A. R., The Retreat, Kellett Gap, 55
Lugard, H. E. Sir F. D., Mountain Lodge
Mackay, E. F., Eredine E., 75
Mackenzie, A., Dunedin, Barker Road, 135
McGowan, R. J., The Summer House, 67
May, Hon. Mr. F. H., C.M.G., Ligoneil, Plantation Road, 123
Moir, A., Peak Hotel
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HONGKONG STREETS DIRECTORY

街顏巴押 ABERDEEN STREET, Ap-pa-tin Kai, from 164, Queen's Road Central to Caine Road
街松郭 A-CHUNG'S LANE, Kwok Tsung Kai, from Lower Lascar Row to Ng-kwai Fong
園彬亞 ALBANY, A-pan-ni, the Garden Terrace, in Albany Road, upper side of Botanic Gardens
道園彬亞 ALBANY ROAD, A-pan-ni Tò, from Upper Albert Road to Peak Road
街園彬亞 ALBANY STREET, A-pan-ni Kai, from 198, Queen's Road East to Praya East
道下畢厘亞 ALBERT ROAD LOWER, A-li-pat Tò, junction of Glenealy and Wyndham Street
道上畢厘亞 ALBERT ROAD UPPER, A-li-pat Sheung Tò, from Albert Road to Caine Road
巷加厘亞 ALGAR COURT, A-li-ka Hong, from 336, Queen's Road West to First Street
台頓士威阿 ALVESTON TERRACE, Oh-wai-see-ton-toi, from 57 Peel Street
里門厦 AMOY LANE, Ha-mun Li, from 158, Queen's Road East
道諾畢亞 ARBUTHNOT ROAD, A-pat-nok Tò, from Caine Road to Hollywood Road
街局器軍 ARSENAL STREET, Kwan-hi-kook Kai, from 20-a, Queen's Road East to Praya
道頓內巴 BABINGTON PATH, from Park Road westward across Lyttleton Road and round to Robinson Road
路台屯 BATTERY PATH, Pau-toi Lo, from Queen's Road Central to St. John's Cathedral
行梘福 BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Pak-kung-hong, opposite City Hall
街灣西 BELCHER'S STREET, Sai-wan Kai, at Kennedy-town
台士奧利畢 BELILIOS TERRACE, Be-li-li-o-se Toi, on Robinson Road, near Mosque Junction
道咸文 BONHAM ROAD, Man-ham-Tò, from Caine Road to Pokfolum Road
街大咸文 BONHAM STRAND, Man-ham Tai Kai, from 187, Queen's Rd. Central to Queen's Rd. W.
約西咸文 BONHAM STRAND WEST, Man-ham Sai Yeuk, from Bonham Strand to Praya West
路梨打包 BOUNDARY PATH, Bow-ta-li Lo, from Garden Road (Lower Tram Terminus) to Kennedy Road (near German Club)
道雲寶 BOWEN ROAD, Po-wan Tò, from Garden Road to Stanley Road
東道拿堅 BOWRINGTON CANAL ROAD EAST, Ken-na-to-tung, from 143 Praya East
道頓靈寶 BOWRINGTON ROAD, Po-Ling-ton-to, from 135 Praya East
BRIDGES STREET, Pit-lit-chee-see Kai, continuation West of Staunton Street from Shing Wong Street
里樂普 BULLOCK LANE, Bo-lok Li, from 123, Wanchai Road to Cross Lane
街華 BURD STREET, Bat Kai, from Mercer Street to Cleverly Street
街巴羅 BURROWS' STREET, Ba-lo Kai, from Wanchai Road to 87, Praya East
街近德嘉 CADOGAN STREET, Ka-tuk-kun Kai, at Kennedy-town
巷堅 CAINE LANE, Kin-hong, from West end of Caine Road at junction with Bonham Road
道堅 CAINE ROAD, Kin Tò, from Upper Albert Road, Glenealy to Bonham Road
道打老歌 CALDER PATH, Ko-lo-ta-lo, from Kennedy Road (east of the manse) to Macdonnell Road
CANAL ROAD WEST, Kin-na-to Sai, west side of Bowrington Canal, from Praya East to Leighton Hill Road
CANAL ROAD EAST (see Bowrington Canal Road, East)
道山連路加 CAROLINE HILL ROAD, Ka-lo-lin Shan Tò, round Caroline Hill
道連路加 CAROLINE ROAD, Ka-lo-lin-to, from south-west corner of Causeway Bay
道城南 CASTLE ROAD, Wai-shing Tò, from 44, Caine Road to Robinson Road West
街正 CENTRE STREET, Ching Kai, from 152, Connaught Road West to Bonham Road
巷厘時柴 CHANCERY LANE, Chan-shi-li Hong, from Arbuthnot Road to Old Bailey
里東陳 CHAN TONG LANE, from 181, Wanchai Road
道打車 CHATER ROAD, Cha-ta-To, that portion of New Praya between Murray St. & Pedder St.
街打車 CHATER STREET, Cha-ta-Kai, at Kennedy Town
里成道 CHEE SHING LANE, Che-Shing-li, from Wanchai Road to Praya East
厘福祥 CHEUNG FUK LANE, Cheung-fuk Li, Cellars of, 1 to 9, Second Street
街興長 CHEUNG HING STREET, Cheung Hing Kai, from 219, Hollywood Rd. to L. Lascar Row
里庚長 CHEUNG KAN LANE, from Des Vœux Road West
里安長 CHEUNG ON LANE, Cheung On Li, from Centre Street
台高知 CHICO TERRACE, Chi-ko-Toi, in Peel Street
街國中 CHINESE STREET, Chung-kwok Kai, from 73, Queen's Rd. Central to Des Vœux Rd. C.
街光朝 CHIU KWONG STREET, Chiu Kwong Kai, from 365, Queen's Rd., West to Con'ht. Rd. C.
街隆昭 CHIU LUNG STREET, off 37, Queen's Road Central
里安竹 CHUEK ON LANE, from Stanley Street to Wellington Street
里慶全 CHUEN HING LANE, Tsün Hing Li, in Aberdeen Street
里興竹 CHUK HING LANE, Chuk-hing Li, off Gage Street
街正忠 CHUNG CHING STREET, Chung-ching Kai, from 339 Des Vœux Road W.
里和中 CHUNG WO LANE, Chung Wo Li, from Staunton Street
街巷弓公 CIRCULAR PATHWAY, Kung In Hong, from Gough Street Steps to Ladder Street
台士連刺加 CLARENCE TERRACE, Ka-la-len-see-tor, from Hill Road
街厘畢急 CLEVERLY STREET, Kap-pi-li Kai, from 143, Connaught Rd. C. to Queen's Rd. Central
街麟閣 COCHRANE STREET, Kok-lun Kai, from 104, Queen's Road Central to Gage Street

[illegible] Collinson Street, Koh-lin-san kai, from 19 Praya, Kennedy Town
道[illegible]干 Conduit Road, Kon-duk-to, above Robinson Road, from Glenealy to Hatton Road, at Victoria Battery
中道諾干 Connaught Road, Central, new Praya Central
西道諾干 Connaught Road, West, new Praya West (from the new Western market)
[illegible]加 Coronation Terrace, Kah-min-toi, from East side Aberdeen Street
巷加交 Cross Lane, Kau-ka Hong, from 7, Cross Street
[illegible]加交 Cross Street, Kau-ka Kai, from 36, Wanchai Road to Spring Gardens
Cross Street (see Man Wa Lane)
街拉記德 D'Aguilar Street, Tak-ki-la Kai, from 34, Queen's Road Central to Wyndham St
里核爹 David Lane, Da-Wat Li, off Centre Street
街士庇爹 Davis Street, Tá-pi-se Kai, at Kennedy-town
中道輔德 Des Vœux Road Central, Dak-fu-to-chung, Old Praya Central
西道輔德 Des Vœux Road West, Dak-fu-to-sai, Old Praya West
巷士利記德 Douglas Lane, Tak-ki-li Hong, at Kennedy-town
街士利記德 Douglas Street, Tak-ki-lee-shi Kai, in Connaught Road Central
街厘爹都 Duddell Street, To-te-li Kai, from Queen's Road Central to Ice House Street
山邊東 East Point Hill, Tung-pin Shan, in Queen's Road East
街東山平太 East Street, Tai-ping Shan Tung Kai, from 334, Queen's Rd. Central to Po Hing Fong
街邊東 Eastern Street, Tung-pin Kai, from 128, Connaught Rd. West to Bonham Road
街[illegible]運伊 Elgin Street, I-li-kan Kai, from 66, Hollywood Road to Caine Road
巷剌士伊 Ezra's Lane, E-sz-la-li off Pottinger Street
街興發 Fat Hing Street, Fat Hing Kai, from Hollywood Road to 40, Queen's Road West
街一[illegible] First Street, Tai-yat Kai, from Eastern Street to Pokfolum Road
街士科 Forbes Street, Fo-se Kai, at Kennedy-town
街[illegible]法 French Street (see Chiu Kwong Kai)
里興福 Fuk Hing Lane, Fuk Hing Li, from Jardine's Bazaar
里祿福 Fuk Luk Lane, Fuk-luk Li, from 19, Western Street
[illegible] Fuk On Lane, Fuk-On-li, from Rutter Street to Po Hing Fong
Fuk Shing Lane (or Un Fuk Lane, which see)
里壽福 Fuk Sau Lane, Fuk-sau Li, from 11, Western Street
街源奉 Fung Un Street, Fung Un Kai, Jardine's Bazaar
街志結 Gage Street, Kit-chi Kai, from Lyndhurst Terrace to Aberdeen Street
道山[illegible]行灣 Gap Road Wan-chi hap-to, continuation of Queen's Road East to the Monument
道園花 Garden Road, Fa-ün To, from Albert Rd. between Public Gardens to Robinson Rd.
里[illegible] George's Lane, Cho-chi-li, from 42, Staunton Street
街新文理機 Gilman's Bazaar, Ki-li-man San Kai, from 143, Queen's Rd. Cl to Des Vœux Road Central
街文理機 Gilman Street, Ki-li-man Kai, from 135, Queen's Road Cl. to Des Vœux Road Rd. Cl.
列[illegible]忌 Glenealy, Gi-len-na-li from junction of Wyndham St. & Albert Road to Robinson Rd.
街[illegible] Gough Street, Ko-fu Kai, from Aberdeen Street to 244, Queen's Road Central
街咸嘉 Graham Street, Ka-ham Kai, from 126, Queen's Road Central to Staunton Street
街[illegible]左厘忌 Great George Street, Ku-li-tsoi-che Kai, from Royal Mint Street to Causeway Bay
街立士郭 Gutzlaff Street, Kwok-sz-lap Kai, from 120, Queen's Rd. Cl. to Lyndhurst Terrace
[illegible] Ham U Street, Ham-yu-kai, from Eastern Street, between Des Vœux Road West and Connaught Road West
里[illegible] Hau Fung Lane, Hau Fung Li, from Ship Street
街慶香 Heng Hing Lane, Heung-hing Hong, from 45a Queen's Road West
街高 High Street, Ko Kai, from Bonham Road to Pokfolum Road
道山 Hill Road, Shan To, from Pokfolum Road to Garden Street
街[illegible] Hillier Street, Hi-li Kai, from 127, Connaught Road Central to Circular Pathway
台邊山 Hillside Terrace, Shan-pin-toi, top of Ship Street
東里隆興 Hing Lung Lane East, Hing-loong-li Tung, in Des Vœux Road West
西里隆興 Hing Lung Lane West, Hing-loong-li Sai, in Des Vœux Road West
街[illegible]興 Hing Lung Street, Hing Lung Kai, from 107, Queen's Rd. Cl, to Des Vœux Rd. West
街雲慶 Hing Wan Street, Hing Wan Kai, from King Sing Street to Lung On Street
里郭何 Ho Kwok Lane, from 13, Wellington Street
街蘭何 Holland Street, Ho-lan Kai, at Kennedy-town
道活李何 Hollywood Road, Ho-li-wut To, from Pottinger Street to Queen's Road West
里孩[illegible] Holy Infant Lane, Sing-ying-hai Li, in St. Francis Street
里[illegible] Hong Ning Lane, Hong-Ning Li, in Aberdeen Street
道館醫 Hospital Road, I-kun To, from Bonham Road to Eastern Street
[illegible] Ice House Road, Shut-Cheong-su, from West end of Battery Path to Albert Road
街廠雪 Ice House Street, Shut-chong Kai, from 5, Praya Central to Albert Road
里居賢 In Ku Lane, In Ku Li, Sutherland Street to 48, Ko Shing Street
里安賢 In Mi Lane, In Mi Li, from Praya West to Queen's Road West
街益義 I Yik Lane, I Yik Kai, from 524, Queen's Road West
街榮衣 Irving Street, Yie-wing Kai, behind Yee Wo Street

道臣厈 Jackson Road, Jack-san-to, from Connaught Road Central, next to Hongkong Club to Queen's Road Central (next to City Hall)
街錫濟 Jardine's Bazaar, Cha-tin Kai, from Praya East to Shau-ki Wan Road
街畏乍 Jervois Street, Cha-wai Kai, from 187, Queen's Road Central to Morrison Street
街利庇祖 Jubilee Street, Tso-pi-li Kai, Queen's Rd. Cl. to Praya, West Side of Market
里源溪 Kai Un Lane, Kai Un Li, from Peel Street
里祥吉 Kat Cheong Lane, Ket-cheong-li, from Square Street to Pound Lane
街安吉 Kat On Street, Kat On Kai, from King Sing Street to Lung On Street
坊如九 Kau U Fong, Kau-ü Fong, from Gough Street to Wellington Street
道尼堅 Kennedy Road, Kin Ne To, Garden Road to Wanchai Gap
街尼堅 Kennedy Street, Kin Ne Kai, from 267, Queen's Road East
綜海新埔德堅 Kennedy Kown, New Praya, Kin-ne dak-shang, San hai Pong
街域士奇 Keswick Street. Ki-shi-wick-Kai, behind Irving Street
里冷崎 Ki Ling Lane, Ki Ling Li, from 333, Queen's Road West to Des Vœux Road West
街星景 King Sing Street, King Sing Kai, from 70, Stone Nullah Lane
里秀乾 Kin Sau Lane, Kin Sau Li, from Gage Street
街雨甘 Kom U Street, Kom U Kai, from 119, Queen's Road West to Ko Shing Street
街陞高 Ko Shing Street, from Queen Street
里仁居 Kui Yan Lane, from 180, Third Street
里華貴 Kwai Wa Lane, Kwai Wà Li, from Hillier Street to Cleverly Street
里興郭 Kwok Hing Lane, Kwok-hing Li, off Third Street
里豐廣 Kwong Fung Lane, Kwon Fung Li, between Queen's Road West & Third Street
里益廣 Kwong Yik Lane, at the back of No. 37, Queen's Road East
街東源廣 Kwong-yuen Street East, Kwong Un Tung Kai, Bonham Strand to 39, Wing Lok Street
街西源廣 Kwong-yuen Street West, Kwong Un Sai Kai, Bonham Strand to 51, Wing Lok St.
街梯樓 Ladder Street, Lau-tai Kai, from 292, Queen's Road Central to Bonham Road
坊上街梯樓 Ladder Street Terrace, Lau-tai-toi, from Ladder Street between Bridges Street and Caine Road
里安葛 Lai On Lane, formerly Sai Wo Lane
巷文林 Lamont's Lane, Lam-man Hong, from Fúk Hing Lane
坊桂蘭 Lan Kwai Fong, Lan-kwai Fong, in D'Aguilar Street
街下羅摩 Lascar Row, Lower, Mo-lo Ha Kai, from Ladder Street to Fat Hing Street
街上羅摩 Lascar Row, Upper, Mo-lo Sheung Kai, from Ladder Street to West Street
里餘留 Lau U Lane, Lau U Li, in High Street
道山頓禮 Leighton Hill Road, Lai-tun Shan To, round bottom of Leighton Hill
坊倫兩 Leung I'Fong, Leung I Fong, from 34, Third Street
里泰華梁 Leung Wa Tai Lane, Leung Wà Tai Li, in Queen's Road West
街陞學 Li Sing Street, Li-sing Kai, between houses 181 and 183, Queen's Road West
街東源利 Li-yune Street East, Li-un-tung Kai, from 41, Queen's Rd. Cl. to Des Vœux Rd. C.
街西源利 Li-yune Street West, Li-un-sai Kai, from 55, Queen's Road C.
里毅樂 Lok Hing Lane, Lok-hing Li, off Pottinger Street
街安隆 Lung On Street, Lung On Kai, from Nullah Lane
街士律倫 Lyndhurst Terrace, Lun-hat-sz Kai, from Wellington Street to Hollywood Road
道頓道列 Lyttleton Road, Li-to-ton To, from Park Road
道拿篤麻 Macdonnell Road, Mak-ton-na To, from Garden Road
街力嘉麻 MacGregor Street, Mac-ka-lik-ka Kai, from 190, Queen's Road East
里興文 Man Hing Lane, Man-hing Li, from 31-a, Peel Street
里明文 Man Ming Lane, Man Ming Li, from 99, Queen's Road East to Ship Street
里華文 Man Wa Lane, Man Wà Li, from Bonham Strand to Connaught Road C.
巷臣麟 Mason's Lane, Ma-son Hong, from Wyndham Street to Zetland Street
街臣地勿 Matheson Street, Mat-ti-shan Kai, from Shau-ki Wàn Road to Perceval Street
May Road, from Magazine Gap Road to Peak Road, at Queen's Gardens
里倫美 Mee Lun Lane, Mee-lun Li, in Aberdeen Street
街沙仔 Mercer Street, Ma-sha Kai, from Bonham Strand to 221, Queen's Road Central
行橫沙仔 Mercer Wang Lane, Mah-sah-wang-li, from 14 Mercer Street
里仁明 Ming Yan Lane, Ming Yan Li, from Tai Wong Lane
街月 Moon Street, Yüt-Kai, off Wing Fung St., below Electric Light Station
Morrison Hill, Mo-li-sun Shan, from East end of Queen's Road East
Moreton Terrace, Causway Bay
道山信裡馬 Morrison Hill Road, Ma-li-sun Shan To, from Observation Place to Wanchai Gap
街信裡馬 Morrison Street, Ma-li-sun Kai, from Connaught Rd. C. to Queen's Road Central
街交廟羅摩 Mosque Junction, Mo-lo Miu Kau Kai, from Robinson Road to Shelley Street
街廟羅摩 Mosque Street, Mo-lo Miu Kai, from Robinson Road to Peel Street
臺廟羅摩 Mosque Terrace, Mo-lo Miu Toi, above Caine Road, from Peel Street
山屈威詳 Mount Shadwell, Sit Wai Li Shan, East End Queen's Road
道理美 Murray Road, Ma-li-to, from Queen's Rd. Central to Connaught Road Central
街市街新 New Market Street from 9, On Tai Street

新城德爾堅 New Praya, Kennedy Town, Kin-ni tuk-shing, San-hoi-pong, Praya, turning right after Sands Street
街新德海 New Street, San Kai, from Poyan Street to Queen's Road West
里福五 Ng Fuk Lane, Ng Fuk Li, from Eastern Street
坊桂五 Ng Kwai Fong, Ng Kwai Fong, from East Hollywood Road
巷坳水石 Nullah Lane, Shek Shui-kü Hong, from King Sing Street to Praya
道士蘭屋 Oaklands Path, Oak-lan Chi To, from junction of Park Road and Babington Road southwards to Lyttleton Road
里樂天 Observation Place, Ting-lok li, from 112, Praya East to Wanchai Road
街厘俾老澳 Old Bailey, O-lo Pi-li Kai, from Hollywood Road to Caine Road
里寧安 On Ning Lane, On-ning Li, from 436, Des Vœux Rd. W. to Battery Road
街泰安 On Tai Street, On Tai Kai, from Wing Lok Street
里偉安 On Wai Lane, On-wai Li, from 43, Centre Street
里和安 On Wo Lane, On Wo Li, from 190, Queen's Road Central to Gough Street
Oyama Villas, Han-fung Lane, Ship Street
里子百 Pak Tsz Lane, Pak-tsze Li, off Gage Street
里桂扳 Pan Kwai Lane, Pan Kwai Li, from Wo Fung Street
道百 Park Road, Pak To, from Robinson Road to Bonham Road
景栢 Park View, Pak King, in Lyttleton Road
道頂山 Peak Road, San-teng-to, from junction of Albany Road with Robinson and Garden Roads to Peak
街打必 Pedder Street, Pit-ta Kai, from 29, Queen's Road Central to Connaught RdC.
山打必 Pedder's Hill, Pit Ta Shan, Albert Road, near Wyndham Street
街利卑 Peel Street, Pi-li Kai, from 140, Queen's Road Central to Robinson Road
街頓寧邊 Pennington Street, Pin-ning-tun Kai, from Mint to Shau-ki Wàn Road
街華思巴 Percival Street, Pa-sz-wà Kai, from Shau-ki Wàn Road to 155, Praya East
Ping On Lane, (also called Stonecutter's Lane, which see. Another lane of the same name is in Hollywood Road, and a third at Taiping Shan)
道林凱柏 Pokfolum Road, Pok-u Lam Tò, from 358, Queen's Road West to Pokfolum
街臣些波 Possession Street, Po-se-shun Kai, from Hollywood Rd to 386, Queen's Rd. Central
街乍頓卑 Pottinger Street, Po-tin-cha Kai, from 37, Connaught Road, C. to Hollywood Road
巷磅 Pound Lane, Pong Hong, from Hollywood Road to Rutter's Lane
Po Hing Fong, from Po-yan Street to Ladder Street
街仁柏 Po Yan Street, Pò Yan Kai, from 222, Hollywood Road to Rutter Street
里源寶 Po Yuen Lane, Po-yuen-li, from 10, Bonham Road
約東旁海 Praya East, Hoi-pong Tung Yeuk, from the Arsenal Yard to East Point
海城德利堅 Praya, Kennedy Town, Kin-li-tak Shing (Hoi-pong), west of Des Vœux Rd. W.
園花后皇 Queen's Gardens, Wong-how-fa-yuen, from Peak Road
中道大后皇 Queen's Road Central, Wong-hau Tai Tò, W. Main Guard to W. End Hollywood Rd.
東道大后皇 Queen's Road East, Wong-hau Tai Tò Tung, W. Main Guard to Wanchai Market
西道大后皇 Queen's Road West, Wong-hau Tai Tò Sai, W. End Hollywood Rd. to Pokfolum Rd.
街后皇 Queen Street, Wong-hau Kai, from Queen's Road West to Connaught Rd. West
街厘多域 Queen Victoria Street, Wik-to-li Kai, Queen's Road Cl. to Praya, next Market
台利士拿列 Rednaxela Terrace, Led-na-se-la toi, from Shelley St. to Peel St. above Caine Rd.
台地未連 Remedios Terrace, Lin-mi-ti-shi-toi, in Arbuthnot Road
街加溺連 Rienaecker Street, Lin-neck-ka Kai, between 251 and 253, Queen's Road West
台益列 Ripon Terrace, Lit-pon Toi, Hospital Road, West of No. 8 Police Station
道信便羅 Robinson Road, Lo-pin-sun Tò, from Albany Road to Babington Path
巷石 Rock Lane, Shek Hong, from 139, Queen's Road East
街路少老 Rosario Street, Lo-za-lo Kai, from West side of Ladder Street
巷村梅 Rose Lane, from 12, Water Street
街士欖 Rumsey Street, Lum-see Kai, from 104, Connaught Rd. Central to 2 Wing Lok St.
街厘士剌 Russell Street, La-sz-li Kai, from Bowrington Canal to Percival Street
街打律 Rutter Street, Lat-ta Kai, from Pò Yan Street to Upper Station Street
街上打律 Rutter Street Upper, Lat-ta Sheung Kai, above Rutter Street
里慶西 Sai Hing Lane, Sai-hing Li, from West side of Chiu Kwong Street
里安西 Sai On Lane, Sai On Li, from On Ning Lane
里華西 Sai Wa Lane, Sai Wà Li, from Pokfolum Road to Western Street
街湖西 Sai Woo Lane, Sai U Kai, from 225, Queen's Road West to Des Vœux Road West
里園西 Sai Yuen Lane, from 356, Des Voeux Road West
街魚鹹 Salt Fish Street, Hám U Kai, from Eastern Street
巷家三 Sam Ka Lane, Sam-ka Hong, off No. 14, Aberdeen Street
里多三 Sam To Lane, Sam To Li, from 398, Queen's Road West
街魚鹹新 San Ham Yu Street, San Ham Yu Kai, See Ham U Street
街市山 Sands Street, San-see Kai, after 51, Praya, Kennedy Town
坊華秀 Sau Wa Fong, Sau-wa Fong, from Queen's Road East to St. Francis Street
街二華 Second Street, Tai I Kai, from Hospital Road to Pokfolum Road
道摩西 Seymour Road, Sai-mo Tò, from Bonham Road to Robinson Road

摩西台 SEYMOUR TERRACE, Sai-mo Toi, from Castle Steps to Seymour Road
里逸山 SHAN PIN LANE, from 195, Queen's Road East
街東蓋 SHARP STREET EAST, Shap Tung Kai, from Bowrington Canal to Shau-ki Wan Rd.
街西蓋 SHARP STREET WEST, Shap Sai Kai, from Bowrington Canal to Morrison Hill Road
道灣長賀 SHAUKIWAN ROAD, Sow-kiwan To, from Eastern boundary of the City to Shaukiwan
里溪石 SHEK CHAN LANE or GODOWN LANE, Shek Phan Li, from West side Kai Ling Lane
街利舍 SHELLEY STREET, Shek-li Kai, from Hollywood Road to Mosque Junction
里豐常 SHEUNG FUNG LANE, Sheung Fung Li, from Third Street to Second Street
里慶善 SHIN HING LANE, Shin Hing Li, from Gough Street to Hollywood Road
街隍城 SHING WONG STREET, Shing Wong Kai, from Caine Road to Gough Street
街船洋 SHIP STREET, Yeung-shun Kai, from 14, Praya East across Queen's Road East
路非美士 SMITHFIELD, See-mi-fi-lo, after North Street
里南 SOUTH LANE, Nam-li, in Hill Road, next to Shektongsui Market
SPRING GARDEN LANE, Chun-yuen Li, from 36, Praya East to 180 Queen's Road E
街方四 SQUARE STREET, Sze-fong Kai, from Ladder Street to Market Street
街士蘭非聖 ST. FRANCIS STREET, Shing Fi-lan-sz Kai, from Queen's Road East running south
一士蘭父聖 ST. FRANCIS' YARD, Shing-fo-lan-sz-yat, in St. Francis' Street
道士錢聖 ST. JOHN'S PATH, Sing-chan-si-to, in Albert Road
街利丹士 STANLEY STREET, Sz-tan-li Kai, from 3, D'Aguilar Street to Graham Street
街星 STAR STREET, Sing-kai, from top of Wing Fung Street
街上館差 STATION STREET UPPER, Chai-kun Sheung Kai, from Hollywood Road
街頓丹士 STAUNTON STREET, Szan-tun Kai, from Old Bailey to Bridges Street
街風化士 STAVELEY STREET, Shi-ta-fa-li Kai, from 146, Queen's Road
里匠石 STONECUTTERS' LANE, Shek-tseung Li, from Hollywood Road
STONE GODOWN LANE (see Shek Chan Lane)
里渠石 STONE NULLAH LANE, Sik-ku Li, from 42, Praya East to Queen's Road East
街日 SUN STREET, Yat-Kai, off Wing Fung St, behind Queen's Road East
里惠宣 SUN WAI LANE, Sun Wai Li, off Hollywood Road near Central Police Station
里慶崇 SUNG HING LANE, from 328, Des Voeux Rd. West to 285, Queen's Road West
街蘭打修 SUTHERLAND STREET, Sau-ta-lan Kai, from Connaught Rd. W. to Queen's Rd. West
里頭汕 SWATOW LANE, Sang-tau Li, from 144, Queen's Road East
里間四 SZE KAN LINE, from 39 Pottinger Street
巷鉄打 TA TIT HONG (Blacksmiths' Lane) from Fung Un Street to Fuk Hing Line
里來桑 TAI LOI LANE, Tai Loi Li, First Street, Sai Ying-pun
街山平太 TAI-PING SHAN STREET, Tai-ping Shan Sai, from Bridges Street to Po Yan Street
街和太 TAI WO STREET, Tai Wo Kai, from Wanchai Road to Praya East
里王大 TAI WONG LANE, Tai Wong Li, from 128, Queen's Road East to Praya East
街王大 TAI WONG STREET, Tai Wong Kai, from 120, Queen's Road East to Praya East
里星德 TAK SING LANE, Tak Sing Li, from Second Street
里華德 TAK WA LANE, Tak-wa Li, from 24, High Street
里譚 TAM LANE, Tam Li, from 6, Water Street
巷池水 TANK LANE, Shui-chi Hong, from Lascar Row to Caine Lane
巷三第 THIRD LANE, Tai Sam Hong, from 538, Queen's Road West
街三第 THIRD STREET, Tai Sam Kai, from Eastern Street to Pokfolum Road
里龍廸 TIK LUNG LANE, Tik Lung Li, in Queen's Road East
里樂天 TIN LOK LANE, Tin-lok-li, from 112, Praya East
里行鉄 TIT HONG LANE, Tit Hong Li, from Jubilee Street
台高道 TOGO TERRACE, in Kennedy Road
街壽多 TORSIEM STREET, To-sien Kai, between 263 and 265, Queen's Road West
街角三 TRIANGLE STREET, Sam Kok Kai, from 58, Wanchai Road to Praya East
里溪清 TSING KAI LANE, Tsing Kai Li, from Nullah Lane to Albany Street
里賢聚 TSUI IN LANE, from 62 Queen's Road East
里龍聚 TSUI LUNG LANE, Tsui Lung Li, in Queen's Road East
里安聚 TSUI ON LANE, from Hilliers's Street south Queen's Rd. Central to Circular Pathway
里榮津 TSUN WING LANE, Tsun Wing Li, off Graham Street
街東秀松 TSUNG SAU LANE EAST, Tsung Sau Tong Kai, from 77, Queen's Road West
街西秀松 TSUNG SAU LANE WEST, Tsung-sau Sai Kai, 93, Queen's Road West to Ko Shing St.
街微紫 TSZ MI ALLEY, Tsz Mi Kai, from 211, Queen's Road West
巷桐紫 TSZ TUNG LANE, Tsz Tung Hong, from First Street, Sai Ying-pun
里和敦 TUN WO LANE, Tun-wo Li, in Cochrane Street
里來東 TUNG LOI LANE, Tung-loi Li, from Harbour Master's Office, westward
街文同 TUNG MAN LANE, Tung Man Kai, from 117, Queen's Road Central
里成東 TUNG SHING LANE, Tung-shing Li, in Wellington Street
里德同 TUNG TAK LANE, Tung tak-li from 24, Cochrane Street
里華東 TUNG WA LANE, Tung-Wa Li, from 2a, Aberdeen Street
街東和同 TUNG WO LANE EAST, Tung Wo Tung Kai, from Queen's Road West
西里和同 TUNG WO LANE WEST, Tung Wo Li Sai, from Queen's Road West
里慶餘 U HING LANE, U Hing Li, from 278, Queen's Road Central

U Lok Lane, west side Centre Street, between Third Street and High Street
西里普餘 U Po Lane West, U Pò Li Sai, from First Street, Sai Ying-pun
東里普餘 U Po Lane East, U Po Li Tung, from First Street, Sai Ying-pun
里蔭餘 U Yam Lane, U Yam Li, in East Street
里興鎮 Ui Hing Lane, Ui Hing Li, Spring Gardens
里龍鎮 Ui Lung Lane, Ui Lung Li, in Bowrington, Leighton Hill Road
里安鎮 Ui On Lane, Ui On Li, from Second Street to Third Street
里福元 Un Fuk Lane, Un-fuk Li, from Second to Third Streets
里安元 Un On Lane, Un On Li, Hollywood Road to Circular Pathway
里勝元 Un Shing Lane, Un Shing Li, from Third Street to Eastern Street
里和元 Un Wo Lane, Un Woo Li, Hollywood Rd. between Houses 278 and 280, I. Lot 853
街上信便羅 Upper Robinson Road, Lo Pin Sun Sheung Kai, Robinson Rd. to Richmond Ter.
街上館差 Upper Station Street, Chai-kun Sheung Kai, from Hospital Rd. to Hollywood Rd.
道利灣 Valley Road, Wà-li Tò, round Wong-nai Chung Valley
街厘多域 Victoria Street, Wik-to-li Kai, Queen's Rd. Central to Praya, east side of Market
街下鄉 Village Street, Heung-ha Kai, Leighton Hill Rd. to Jardine's Bazaar, East Point
里慶華 Wa Hing Lane, Wa-hing Li, in Shing Wong Street
坊華 Wa In Fong, Wà In Fong, from Staunton Street
里華 Wa Lane, Wa Li, from Lower Lascar Road to Ng Kwai Lane
里安華 Wa On Lane, Wà On Li, from Aberdeen Street
巷新禧 Wai San Lane, Wai-san Hong, between 7 and 8, Jubilee Street
里德懷 Wai Tak Lane, Wai-tak Li, in Wellington Street
道仔灣 Wanchai Road, Wàn-tsai Tò, from Bowrington Canal to Queen's Road East
街厘域 Wardley St., Wak-li Kai, Qn.'s Rd. Cl. to Connaught Rd. on the West side of the City Hall
街水 Water Street, Sui-kai, from 167 Connaught Rd. West to Pokfulam Rd.
街頓靈威 Wellington Street, Wai-ling-tun Kai, Wyndham Street to Queen's Rd. Central
街邊西 Western Street, Sai-pin Kai, from Connaught Road West to Bonham Road
里尾西 West End Terrace, Sai-mee Li, in Bonham Road
街西山平太 West Street, Tai-ping Shan Sai Kai, from Queen's Rd. Central to Tai-ping Shan St.
間六 West Terrace, Lok Kàn, from Castle Road
街罵厘威 Wilmer Street, Wai-li-ma Kai, from 106, Connaught Rd. West to Queen's Rd. West
街豐永 Wing Fung Street, Wing Fung Kai, from 21, Queen's Road East
里吉永 Wing Kut Lane, Wing Kut Li, M. from 155, Queen's Road Central
街利永 Wing Lee Street, Wing Lee Kai, from Shing Wong Street to Ladder Street
街樂永 Wing Lok Street, Wing Lok Kai, from 168, Des Vœux Road Central
街安永 Wing On Lane, Wing On Kai, from 127, Queen's Road Central
街勝永 Wing Sing Street, Wing Shing Kai, from 187, Queen's Road Central
里華榮 Wing Wa Lane, Wing Wa Li, from 21A, D'Aguilar Street
里和永 Wing Wo Street, Wing Wo Kai, from 179, Queen's Road Central
街風和 Wo Fung Street, Wo Fung Kai, from 113, Queen's Road West
里安和 Wo On Lane, Wo On Li, from 15, D'Aguilar Street
涌泥黃 Wongneichung Road, Wong-nei-chung, round Race Course
台士[illegible] Woodlands Terrace, Wood-lan-see-toi, Castle Road
街咸雲 Wyndham Street, Wan-ham Kai, from 32, Queen's Road Central to Hollywood Road
里壽仁 Yan Shau Lane, from 20, D'Aguilar Street
里和仁 Yan Wo Lane, Yan Wo Li, in Aberdeen Street
街富日 Yat Foo Lane, Yat Foo Li, from 562, Queen's Road West
里義由 Yau Yee Lane, from 192, Third Street
街和義 Yee Wo Street, Yee Wo Kai, from Royal Mint Street to Shau-ki Wan Road
街蘭泄 Zetland Street, Sit-lan Kai, from 14, Queen's Road Central to Ice House Street

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PEAK ROADS

道郎顏巴押 Aberdeen Road, Ah-pa-ten San To, from Mount Gough Road
道加白 Barker Road, Ba-ka To, from Plantation Road station to Magazine Gap
宇[illegible]屋[illegible]今 Cameron Villas, Kam-ma-lia Ok U, Mount Kellet Road
道連巴滘 Chamberlain Road, Hom-ma-lin To, from Victoria Gap to Mount Gough Road
宇[illegible]屋 Des Vœux Villas, Tak-fu Ok U, Mount Kellet Road
山賦歌 Gough Hill, Gof-fu Shan
峽山仙巴馬 Magazine Gap, Ma-ge-sin Shan Kap, from Magazine Gap to Wanchai Gap

峽山仙巴馬 MAGAZINE GAP ROAD, Ma-ge-sin Shan To, from Magazine Gap to Mount Gough Road
(路) 景山 MOUNTAIN VIEW, Shan-king, Plantation Road
道山賦歌 MOUNT GOUGH ROAD, Guf-fu Shan To, from Plunkett's Gap
道山列加 MOUNT KELLETT ROAD, Ka-let-shan To, from Mount Gough Road to Mount Kellett, keeping to right
山加白 MOUNT PARKER, Pa-ka Shan, top of hill south of Quarry Bay
道頂山 PEAK ROAD, ShanTeng To, from junction with Plantation Rd. near tramway station
道植種 PLANTATION ROAD, Chung-chik To, from Chamberlain Road to Peak Road near Plantation Road station
閣十 STEWART TERRACE, Sap-kan, Mount Gough Road

KOWLOON STREETS DIRECTORY

道厘是亞 ASHLEY ROAD, Shi Ah Lee-To, from Middle Road, northwards
路甸士柯 AUSTIN AVENUE, O Shi Din Lo, from Des Vœux Road
道甸士柯 AUSTIN ROAD, O Shi Din To, from Macdonnell Road to Des Vœux Road, north end
臺老巴 BARROW TERRACE, Bar Lo Toy, Granville Road
道倫麻金 CAMERON ROAD, Cam-ma Lun To, from Robinson Road to Des Vœux Road
臺倫麻金 CAMERON TERRACE, Cam-ma Lun Toy, Cameron Road
宇屋東廣 CANTON VILLAS, Kwong Tung-nok U, Kimberley Road
道分拿加 CARNARVON ROAD, Ka La Fun To, from Robinson Road to Kimberley Road
道打遮 CHATER ROAD, Cha Ta To, from West Bund to Robinson Road
道輔德 DES VŒUX ROAD, Tak-fu To, from Salisbury Road to Austin Road
路東 EAST AVENUE, Tung Lo, from No 3, Carnarvon Road
道東 EAST ROAD, Tung To, from Carnarvon Road to Des Vœux Road
台東 EAST TERRACE, Tung Toy, East Road
道近利依 ELGIN ROAD, Yee Lee Ken To, from West Bund to Robinson Road
道園花 GARDEN ROAD, Fa Yun To, from Elgin Road
宇屋士麻金 GOMES VILLAS, Kam-ma Shi-nak U, Des Vœux Road
路老威連加 GRANVILLE AVENUE, Ka Lin-wai Lo, Granville Road
道老威連加 GRANVILLE ROAD, Ka Lin-wai Lo To, from Robinson Road to Des Vœux Road
道士利福 HUMPHREYS, AVENUE, Hum-fu-li-see To, from 4 Robinson Road to Carnarvon Road
道厘巴金 KIMBERLEY ROAD, Kam Bar Li To, from Robinson Road to Austin Road (near Gun Club Hill)
宇屋連巴金 KIMBERLEY VILLAS, Kam Ba Lin U, Kimberley Road
台佛士諾 KNUTSFORD TERRACE, Yuk Shi Fat Toy, Kimberley Road
LOCHIEL, TERRACE, Lok-hiel-toi, in Cameron Road
宇屋門魚鯉 LYEEMOON VILLAS, Lee-yu-moon-Nok-Toy, Des Vœux Road
道拿當加 MACDONNELL ROAD, Mat Tong-nar To, from South Bund to Austin Road
道間中 MIDDLE ROAD, Chung Kan To, from Water Police Station, eastwards
道地摩 MODY ROAD, Mo-ty To, from Robinson Road to East Road
道台文天 OBSERVATORY ROAD, Tin-man-toi To
宇屋台文天 OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Tin-man-toi Ok U,
台卑士奄 ORMSBY TERRACE, Huim Shi Pe Toy, Granville Road
宇屋卑士奄 ORMSBY VILLAS, Huim Shi Pe Nok U, Granville Road
宇屋麥八 PATELL VILLAS, in Garden Road
道臣倫笠 ROBINSON ROAD, Lo Bin Son To, from South Bund to Yaumati
台瑰玫 ROSE TERRACE, Mu Kwai Toy, Robinson Road
路利巴士利疎 SALISBURY AVENUE, Sor Lee Shi Ba Lee Lo, from east side Carnarvon Road, between Granville Road and Cameron Road
道利巴士利疎 SALISBURY ROAD, Sor Lee Shi Ba Lee To, from Macdonnell Road to Des Vœux Road, south end
濱南 SOUTH BUND, Nam Pun (H. & K. Wharf & Godown Co.'s Godowns, &c.)
台厘多維 VICTORIA VIEW, Vic Tor Lee Toy, Middle Road
濱西 WEST BUND, Sai Pun, from Naval Depôt to South Bund

中外新報

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本報在香港開設六十餘年爲唐字日報創興之始司譯者夙諳西學主筆政者歷聘通儒本報及外埠均有設實人代理派報及採訪新聞久蒙閱報諸君同深推許凡欲閱報者可向代理人掛號或函寄本館即按日送閱無悞每日船頭貨價行情另印附張呈覽諸君附登告白均極妥速

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PAID-UP CAPITAL		$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000 at 2/- = $15,000,000	
SILVER RESERVE FUND	14,000,000	
		29,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS		15,000,000

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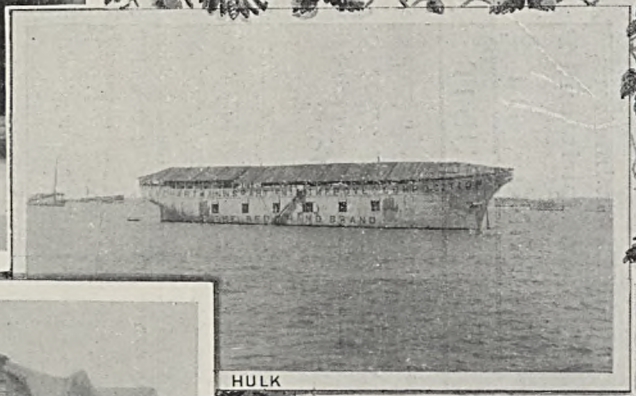

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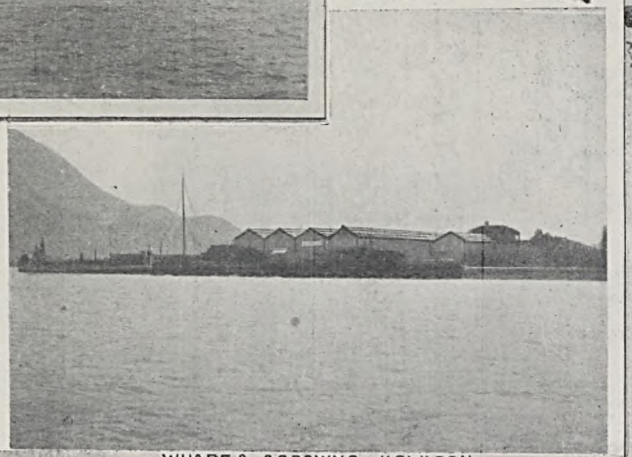

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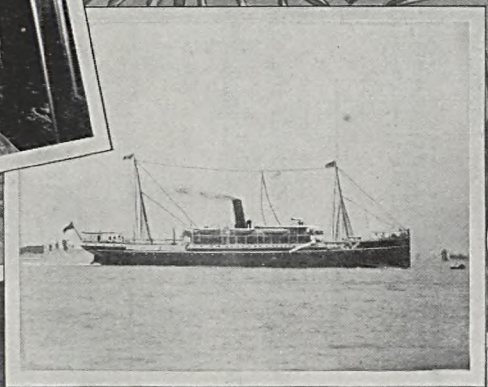

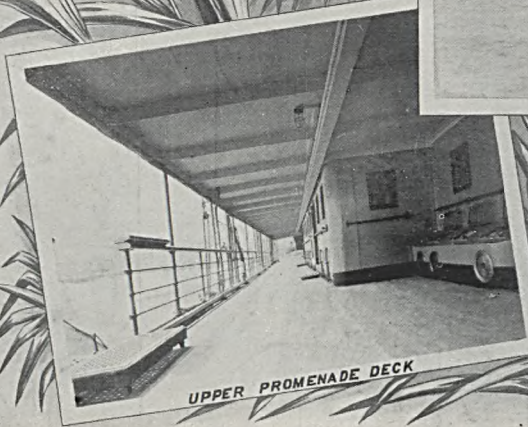
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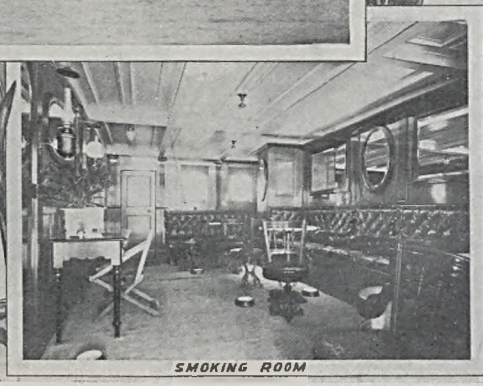
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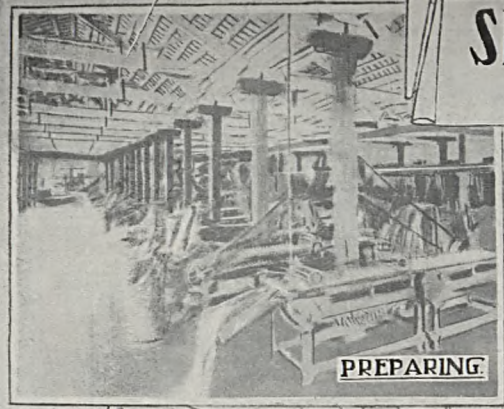
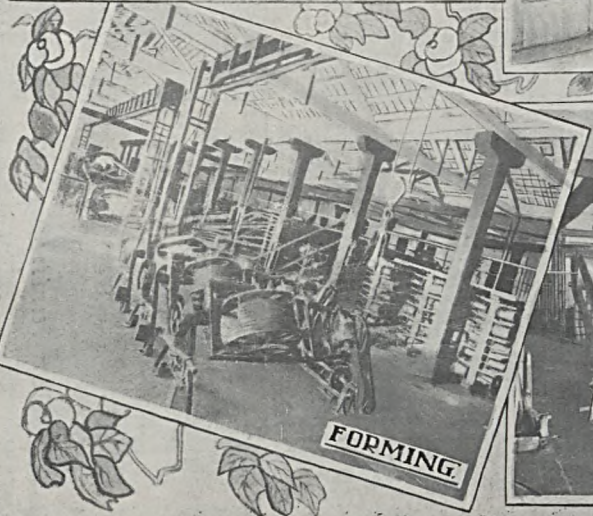
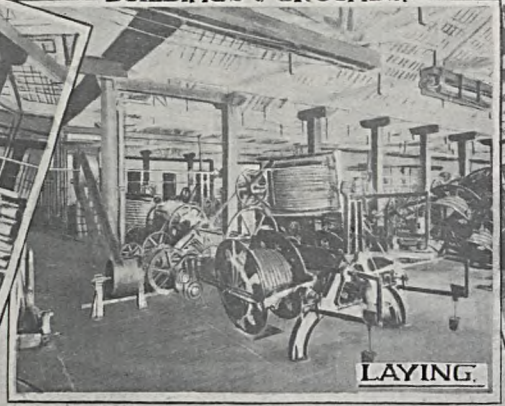


VIEW OF FACTORY, BUILDINGS & GROUNDS.





Hong-Kong Telegraphic Address :

"ROPEWORK" HONG-KONG.

HONG-KONG

Rope Manufacturing Co., Ld.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., *Genl. Managers.*

HEAD OFFICE:

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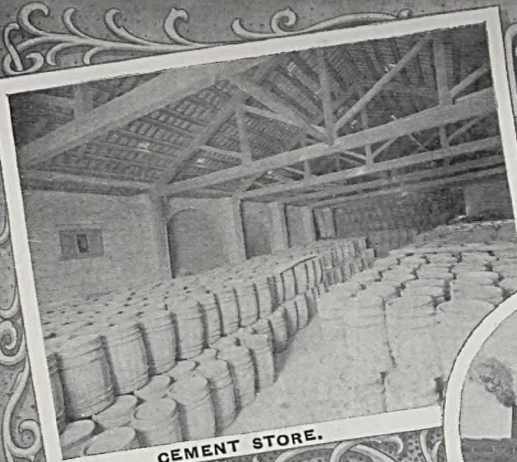
Manufacture at their Factory at Hong-Kong pure Manila Rope, made from only the best grades of White Manila Hemp.

Used by the English Navy on the China Station and by all the chief mail and regular lines of steamers.

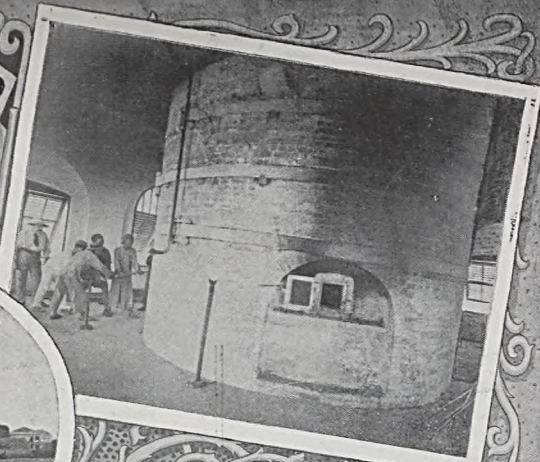
For further particulars apply to the above.

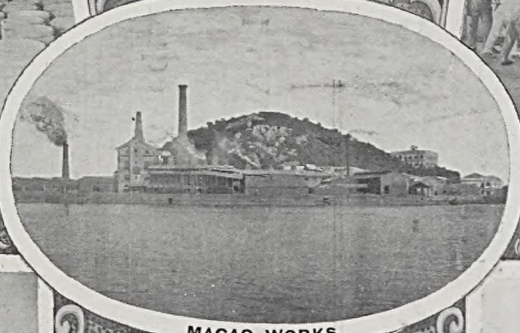
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT Co. LTD.

HONG KONG



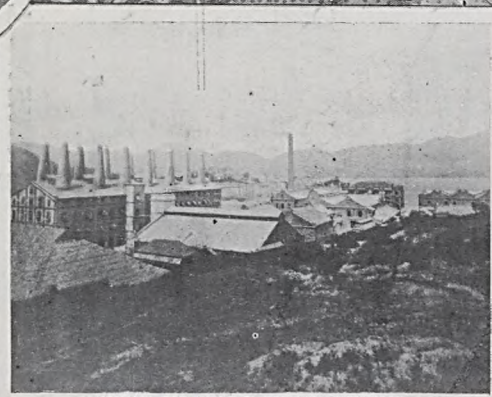
CEMENT STORE.





MACAO WORKS.

Works, Macao and Hong Kong



VIEW OF HONG KONG WORKS.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Ld.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS,

HONG-KONG.

Manufacture at their Works Cement of only the highest quality and equal to the best English Brands.

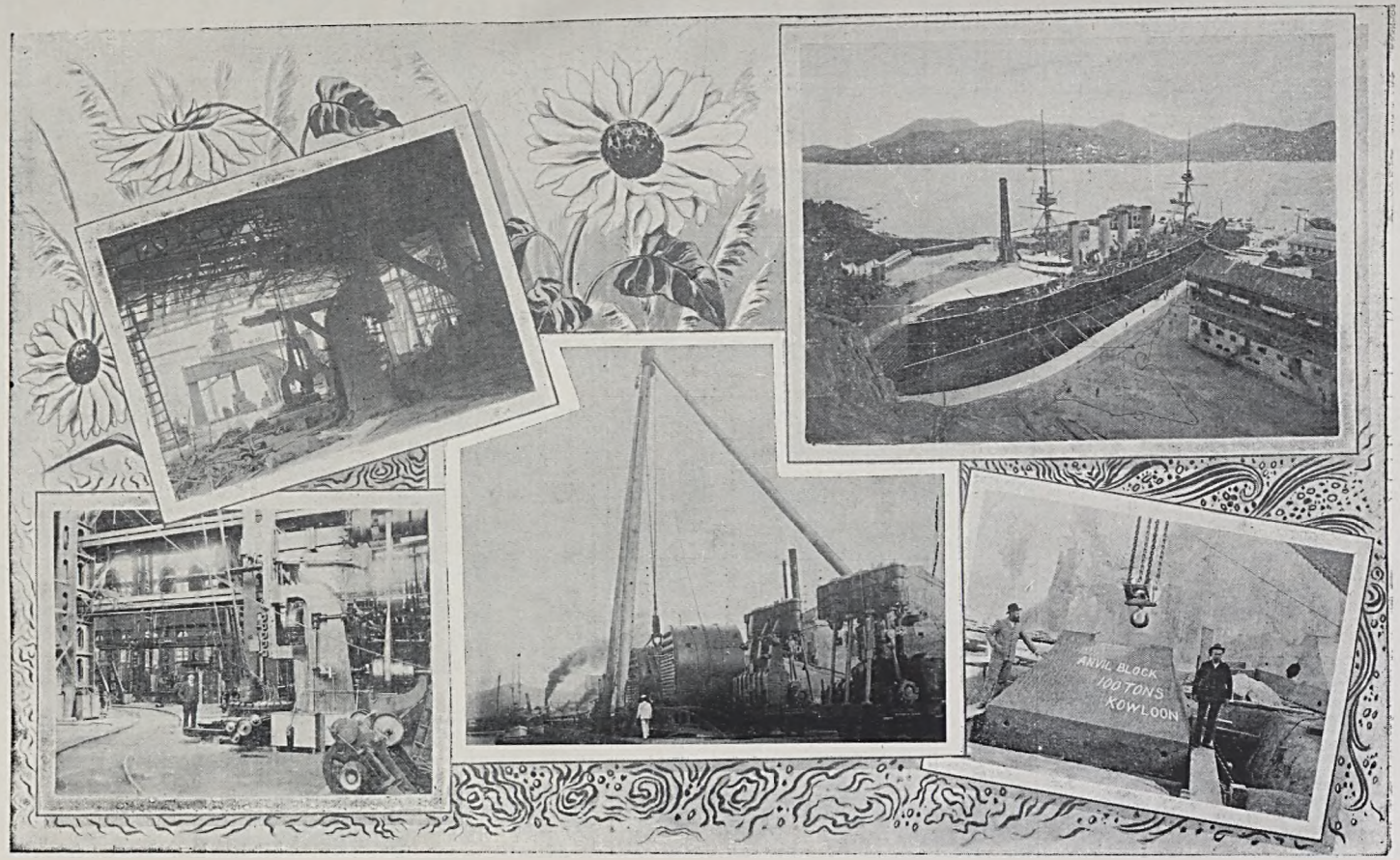
Also Manufacture—

Fire Bricks, Fire Clay and Drain Pipe, &c., &c., at their Works at Deep Water Bay, Hong-Kong.

USED BY ALL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS,

&c., &c, &c.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.



HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY,

LIMITED.

OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS at KOWLOON, TAI-KOK-TSUI and ABERDEEN are in efficient working order, and the attention of Captains and Shipowners is respectfully solicited to the advantages which these Establishments offer for Docking and Repairing Vessels.

The Company has SIX GRANITE DOCKS and TWO PATENT SLIPS of the following dimensions :—

Name of Dock or Slip.	Length on Keel Blocks.	Breadth at Entrance.	Depth over Sill at Ordinary Spring Tides.	Rise of Tide.	
				Springs.	Neaps
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
KOWLOON.					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	576	86 feet top 70 ft. bottom	30 ft.	7 ft. 6 in.	3
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371	74 ft.	18 ft. 6 in.	7 ft 6 in.	—
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	264	49 ft. 3 in.	14 ft.	7 ft. 6 in.	—
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	240	60 ft.	14 ft.	7 ft. 6 in.	—
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	220	60 ft.	12 ft	7 ft. 6 in.	—
TAI-KOK-TSUI.					
Cosmopolitan Dock	466	85 ft. 6 in.	20 ft.	7 ft 6 in.	—
ABERDEEN.					
Hope Dock	430	84 ft.	23 ft.	7 ft. 6 in.	—
Lamont Dock	333	64 ft.	16 ft.	7 ft. 6 in.	—

The DOCKS are fitted with every appliance in the way of Caissons, powerful Centrifugal Steam Pumps, &c., which enable them to be pumped out in three hours.

WORKSHOPS.—The extensive workshops on the premises at Kowloon, Cosmopolitan, and Aberdeen Docks, possess every facility and appliance necessary for the repairs of ships and steam machinery. The Engineers' Shops are supplied with a large plant of the latest types of tools in the way of Lathes, Planing, Milling and Screwing Machines, Electric Cranes, &c., &c., and capable of executing the largest class of work with despatch. The Shipwrights' Department has attached to it a Steam-Sawmill with Circular, Vertical and Band Saws, and also a complete plant of Wood-working Machinery of the most modern and improved type. The Blacksmiths' Shops are equally well furnished with complete supply of powerful Steam Hammers, Cranes, &c., capable of forging stern posts and crank and straight shafting of the largest size.

Powerful Lifting Shears with steam purchase at two of their Establishments stand on a solid granite sea wall alongside which vessels can lie drawing 24 feet of water, and take in or out boilers, &c. The shears at Kowloon are capable of lifting 70 tons.

The Company is prepared to tender for the construction of new vessels in either steel, iron or wood, having already built about 400 of varying sizes up to 5,000 tons; also to execute all kinds of ship work at lower rates and with greater despatch than any establishment in the East. Every department is under the close supervision of experienced European foremen.

SHIP-YARD is fully equipped with modern plant, including hydraulic flanging and bending machines, electrically driven rolls, punching, shearing, angle-bevelling, joggling and planing machines, capable of dealing with the heaviest class of work.

BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENT.—The Company, in addition to executing repairs, is prepared to tender for new boilers to steamships, for the construction of which it possesses special facilities, including powerful punching and shearing machines, hydraulic riveters, &c.

FOUNDRY.—The foundry is fitted with a large powerful Steam Crane, and the Cupolas are capable of casting up to 100 tons. The Company is prepared to supply the very best Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions upon the shortest notice.

GALVANIZING PLANT of the most modern type by electrical deposit has been put up at the Kowloon Establishment which is capable of doing the largest class of work.

STORES.—The Company's Godowns contain large and well-selected stocks of all material and fittings requisite in shipbuilding, engine-room outfits, furnishing ships and ships' stores of all descriptions supplied at tariff rates.

For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, No. 1, New Praya, Hongkong.

R. MITCHELL,
Acting Chief Manager.

KRUSE & Co.

CIGAR MERCHANTS

TOBACCONISTS

MANILA & HAVANA CIGARS

AMERICAN AND EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

TOBACCO SMOKERS' REQUISITES

DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS

HOTEL MANSIONS

HONGKONG.

MACAO

門澳 *Ou-mun* 馬交 *Ma-kau*

Macao is situated in 22 deg. 11. min. 30 sec. N. latitude, and 113 deg. 32 min. 30 sec. E. longitude, on a rocky peninsula, renowned, long before the Portuguese settled on it, for its safe harbour for junks and small vessels. The Portuguese, who had already settled on the island of Lampacao, and frequented for trading purposes Chin-chew, Lianpo, Tamao, and San-choan (St. John's Island, where Francis Xavier, the celebrated missionary, died), first took up their residence at Macao in 1557. Shortly after their arrival pirates and adventurers from the neighbouring islands commenced to molest them. The Chinese authorities were powerless to cope with these marauders, who went so far as to blockade the port of Canton. The Portuguese manned and armed a few vessels and succeeded in raising the blockade of Canton and clearing the seas. The town of Macao soon afterwards began to rise, and during the eighteenth century trade flourished there, the difficulty of residence at Canton greatly contributing towards it. The East India Company and the Dutch Company had establishments in Macao.

Historians are divided in opinion as to whether the possession of Macao by the Portuguese was originally due to Imperial bounty or to right of conquest. There can be no doubt, however, that it was held at a rental of 500 taels a year until Governor Ferreira do Amaral in 1848 refused to pay the rental any longer, and forcibly drove out the Chinese Custom-house, and with it every vestige of Chinese authority. This bold stroke cost him his life on 22nd August, 1849, for he was waylaid and barbarously murdered near the Barrier of Porta Cerco and his head was taken to Canton. The sovereignty of Portugal over the peninsula was, however, formally recognised by China in the Treaty signed with Portugal in 1887.

The colony is separated from the large island of Heang-shan by an arch, built in the year 1870 at the end of the narrow connecting sandy isthmus. Two principal ranges of hills, one running from south to north, the other from east to west, may be considered as forming an angle, the base of which leans upon the river or anchoring place. The public and private buildings, a cathedral and several churches, are raised on the declivities, skirts, and heights of hillocks. On the lofty mount eastward, called Caçilha, is a fort, enclosing the hermitage of Na. Sra. de Guia, and westward is Lillau, on the top of which stands the hermitage of Na. Sra. da Penha; entering a wide semi-circular bay, which faces the east, on the right hand stands the fort San Francisco; and on the left, that of N. Sra. de Bom Parto. Seen from the roads or from any of the forts crowning the several low hills, Macao is extremely picturesque. The public and private buildings are gaily painted and the streets kept very clean.

In the town there are several places of interest, apart from the fan-tan or gambling saloons. The Gardens and Grotto of Camões, once the resort of the celebrated Portuguese poet Camões, are worth seeing, as also the noble façade of the ancient Jesuit church of San Paulo, burnt in 1835, and the Avenida Vasco da Gama. The Cathedral is a large plain structure having no architectural pretensions, and the various parish churches are stucco edifices, ugly without and tawdry within. A subscription is being raised for the rebuilding of the Church of San Paulo, but it is doubtful whether the large sum required for the purpose will be obtained. The foundation stone, however, was laid with great ceremony on Sunday, December 4th, 1904. Pleasant excursions can be made to the Hot Springs of Yô-mak, about sixteen miles from Macao, accessible by steam launch. In winter, snipe are to be found in the neighbourhood and afford good sport.

After the cession of Hongkong to the British, the trade of Macao declined rapidly and the coolie traffic subsequently developed there gave it a certain notoriety. This traffic, pregnant with abuses, was abolished in 1874. Tea continues to be an article of export, also fire-crackers, tobacco and preserves. Essential oils are also exported to some extent. There is likewise some trade in opium. Silk filatures, brick and cement works, and other factories have also been established. The commercial activity of the place, however, so far as the Portuguese are concerned, is a thing of the past. The net total of the year's trade, including the junk trade between Macao and

Hongkong, is given in the Chinese Customs returns from Lappa as Tls. 17,108,785, showing an increase of nearly two million dollars as compared with the returns for 1906. As the harbour is fast silting up, however, most of the native trade will soon desert the place unless efficient dredging operations are inaugurated. Some work has recently been done in this direction, but the operations have been on a small scale. The Home Government, some time ago, decided to carry out an extensive scheme for the improvement of the harbour, and a Commissioner spent the year 1907 at Macao in connection with the scheme. Owing to its being open to the south-west breezes and the quietude always prevailing, Macao has become a frequent retreat of invalids and business men from Hongkong and other neighbouring ports. The principal hotels are the Boa Vista, the Macao Hotel and the Oriental Hotel. In 1907 there was a mild epidemic of plague at Macao, resulting in 172 deaths. Drastic measures were taken by the authorities to exterminate the scourge.

The Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company run two steamers daily between Macao and Hongkong, leaving the former port at 7.30 o'clock a.m. and 2 p.m. and Hongkong at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. A Chinese Company runs a regular steamer daily between Hongkong and Macao. Between Macao and Canton there is a daily steam service, Saturdays excepted. The distance from Macao to Hongkong is 40½ miles, and to Canton 88 miles. Macao is connected with Hongkong by telegraph. The population of Macao, with its dependencies of Taipa and Colouan, according to returns made in 1896, was—Chinese, 74,568; Portuguese, 3,898; other nationalities, 161; or a total of 78,627. Of the Portuguese 3,106 were natives of Macao, 615 natives of Portugal, and 177 natives of other Portuguese possessions. Of the foreigners 80 were natives of Great Britain. In November, 1901, an Envoy Extraordinary arrived from Portugal, his mission being to arrange with the Chinese Government for a delimitation of the boundary of the Colony. The line of demarcation submitted by the Envoy included certain islands which the Chinese Government refused to acknowledge as being part of the Portuguese colony, and the Envoy, while not successful in gaining this point, secured a concession for a railway from Macao to Canton. The convention, however, did not meet with the approval of the Cortes at Lisbon, and Senhor Branco came to the East again in 1904. In November a new agreement was arranged with the Chinese Government, but the Government at Lisbon regarded the terms as far from satisfactory, and refused ratification. It was announced in the local press that a syndicate of Chinese and Portuguese capitalists had subscribed a capital of four million dollars for the construction of the railway, but there are no indications at present of a commencement being made with the work, and it is generally doubted whether a railway through a district so well provided with waterways would prove remunerative. A railway 50 miles in length is however being constructed under Chinese direction in the Sunning district, and this will doubtless beneficially affect trade and commerce in the neighbourhood of Macao. A New Commercial Treaty was arranged with China in November, 1904, but it does not appear to have been ratified by the Home Government yet. Since the Boxer trouble Macao has been garrisoned with European Portuguese troops.

DIRECTORY

署督門澳 *Ou-mun-toc-ch'ü*

Governador da Provincia—S. Exa. O. Tenente Coronel do Estado Maior, José Augusto Alves Roçadas

Ajudante de Campo—Germano Dias, Tenente de Infantaria

Official ás ordens—João P. da Costa Santos, Alferes de Infantaria

GOVERNO DE MACAU

署司政輔 *Fu-cheng-sz'-shü*

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Secretario General em Commissão—Dr. Manuel Teixeira de Sampaio Mansilha

房務民 *Man-mu-fông*

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Segundo do.—C. J. Borges

Amanuenses—J. F. S. da Silva P. A. da Silva.

Porteiro—V. C. Fernandes

Fiel do Palacio—Enoch Choi

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Secretaria Militar
Capitão d'infanteria—J. M. G. Pacheco de Souza, chefe do Estado Maior
Adjunto—Ten. d'infanteria A. C. C. da Silva Roza, Promotor de Justiça
Archivista—Alferes J. E. Trindade
Amanuense—Manuel dos Santos
2a. Repartição
Chefe—Tenente A. d'Almeida Lima
Amanuenses—E. S. do Rozario, A. S. Jaston

會公督總 *Chung-toc kúng-hui*
Concelho do Governo
Presidente—O Governador
Secretario—O Secretario Geral
Vogaes—Bispo de Macau, Juiz de Direito, dois Officiaes Militares, Delegado do Procurador da Corôa, Inspector da Fazenda, Presidente do Leal Senado, e Chefe do Serviço de Saude

會公門澳 *Ou-mun kúng-hui*
Concelho de Provincia
Presidente—O Governador
Secretario—O Secretario Geral
Vogaes effectivos—Conservador da comarca, A. J. Basto, C. J. da Silva
Vogaes substitutos—F. J. Rodrigues, C. A. R. d'Assumpçao

會公程工 *Kung-cheng kúng-hui*
Concelho Technico das Obras Publicas
Presidente—O Governador
Vogaes—O Director das Obras Publicas Caetano Dias Azedo
Delegado do Procurador da Corôa, e Inspector da Fazenda
Secretario—J. G. Silva

會公學義 *Ngui-koc kúng-hui*
Concelho da Instrucção Publica
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Vice-Presidente—O Bispo
Membros—P. N. da Silva, Dr. A. Barbosa de Lemos, M. A. de Lima
Secretario—Conego T. F. Xavier

所公會物公 *Kúng-mat-hui kúng-so*
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Inspector—Conselheiro Pedro d'Athayde
Official—M. A. Ribeiro d'Almeida
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Segundos Escripturarios — A. G. de Menezes, A. L. de Brito, H. M. V. Pinheiro, C. G. Marçal, A. L. de Bastos
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Porteiro Archivista—V. d'Oliveira
Continuo—Antonio Manuel

房庫物公 *Kúag-mát-fú-fóng*
Thesouraria da Fazenda
Thesoureiro geral—F. C. de Menezes
Proposto do Thesoureiro—A. C. d'Oliveira

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Escrivão de Fazenda—A. G. de Menezes
Recebedor—F. C. de Menezes
Amanuenses—C. F. Lopes, J. M. de Souza, F. M. A. Remedios, F. J. do Rozario
Informadores Avaliadores—A. M. Rodrigues, M. Q. Gracias
Fiscal do Liu-pun—A. E. dos Remedios
Serviço das Execuções Fiscaes e Administrativas
Juiz—A. G. de Menezes
Escrivao effectivo—C. F. Lopes,
Escrivães supplentes—J. M. de Souza, M. Q. Gracias
Officiaes de diligencias effectivos—A. E. dos Remedios, F. X. J. Collaço
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Amanuense-recebedor—S. J. da Luz
Escrevente—Chu-fong-Sai
Escolhedor de prata—Lam-Sio-Cai
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Juiz—A. Luiz de Brito
Escrivão effectivo—A. L. Lopes
Official de diligencias effectivo — F. X. Rodrigues

Almoxarifado
Almoxarife—J. B. Carmen
Amanuense—A. F. X. Nogueira

房官譯繙 *Fan-yik-kun-fóng*
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Tám-chai Co-lu-van-cheng-mu-tiang

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廳務政華門澳洋西大

Tai-sai-icóng-ou-mun-uá-cheng-mou-tiang

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Lingua—O do Expediente Sinico

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Secretario recenseador—P. J. da Luz

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Administrador substituto—O Procurador administrativo dos Negocios Sinicos
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INDO-CHINA

The French possession of Indo-China lies between 8 deg. 30 min. and 23 deg.23 min. N. lat. and 97 deg. 40 min. and 107 deg. E. long. (Paris), and comprises the colony of Cochin-China, the protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, and the Laos, and the territory of Kwong-chow-wan leased from China, the whole (covering an area of 310,000 square miles) being under the direction of a Governor-General, who is assisted by the "Conseil Supérieur de L'Indo-Chine." The latter is a moveable body, meeting in any of the chief towns according to the summons of the Governor-General; but Hanoi, the capital of Tonkin, has become the principal seat of the administration. According to a decree of the 8th August, 1898, the Council consists of the Governor-General, President, the General Commanding the Troops, the Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron, the Lieutenant-Governor of Cochin-China, the Residents Superior of Tonkin, Annam, and Cambodia, a representative of the Laos Administration, five other officials, the President of the Colonial Council of Cochin-China, the Chairmen of the Saigon, Hanoi, and Haiphong Chambers of Commerce, of the Cochin-China and Tonkin Chambers of Agriculture, the Chairmen of the Annam and Cambodian Mixed Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture, and two native members appointed by the Governor-General. The full Council meets once a year, and provision is made for a permanent Commission to transact such business as may arise between the sessions.

The deltas of Cochin-China and Tonkin are fertile; Annam, connecting them, is a long mountainous tract, with a narrow littoral on one side, and a wild sparsely populated hill tract stretching to the Mekong on the other. Rice, cotton, sugar, seeds, tobacco, spice, and fish are the principal productions of the alluvial districts. The principal mineral production is coal, which is mined at Tourane, on the coast of Annam, and at Hongay and Kebao on the Tonkin coast. Other minerals, including gold, silver, tin, copper, lead, &c., exist in the Protectorate and are more or less mined. The principal harbours are Haiphong in Tonkin, Tourane and Thuanan (for Hué) in Annam, and Saigon. The climate in general is hot and humid. The year is divided into two seasons, the wet and the dry.

A loan of 200,000,000 francs was approved by the French Chambers in 1898 for the construction of railways in Indo-China. There are at present about 820 miles of railway completed and open to traffic in Indo-China. These are: Haiphong to Hanoi, 65½ miles; Hanoi to Laokay, 184 miles; Hanoi to Langson and the frontier of Kwangsi, 101½ miles: Hanoi to Vinh, 202½; Tourane to Hué, 66½ miles; Saigon to Bao-Chanh, 55½ miles; Saigon to Mytho, 44 miles; Hué to Kwangtri, 42 miles; Bao-Chanh to Phantiet, 61½ miles. The lines yet to be completed are the extention of the line Saigon-Phantiet along the coast of Annam through Phanrang, Bangoi (on Kamranh Bay) to Nhatrang, a length of 147 miles. From Phanrang a branch is to be constructed to the plateau of Lang-bian, which is intended to be the future hill-station and sanatorium for Cochin-China. This will have a length of 64½ miles. Work is already proceeding on various sections. It is doubtful whether the South Annam coast line will be extended to join the Tourane-Hué line, and the latter connected up with the Hanoi-Vinh line, thus giving railway communication between Saigon and Hanoi, which is the original intention. At all events many years must elapse before such a programme can be carried out. The proposed lines from the coast of Annam to the Mekong River are also in abeyance at present. The Yunnan Railway, which is an extention of the Haiphong-Laokay line to Mongtse and Yunnanfu, was opened to public traffic in June, 1908 as far as kilometre 71 above Laokay, and it is hoped that it may reach Mongtze early this year.

The population is estimated at 20,000,000, most of whom are Annamites, the Cambodians and Laotians coming next in about equal numbers. The Chinese number 150,000, and Europeans amount to a little over 8,000. The Tonkinese are larger and more robust than the Cochin-Chinese, and more intelligent and active. The Chinese have immigrated in large numbers to the south of Cochin-China, where they have obtained almost the exclusive possession of industries and commerce. The Cambodians are naturally apathetic, and have given way to the Chinese and Annamites. The Laotians and Mois, oppressed by their neighbours and by their mandarin system are lazy, timid and suspicious. The Muongs, who occupy all the basins of the River Noire and Song-ma, are more handsome and robust than the Annamites. The Nuns resemble the Chinese and the Thos belong to the Kmer race.

The actual political situation of Indo-China had for many years been satisfactory in all respects, but the granting of a native Consultative Chamber seemed to create a spirit of unrest, and developed aspirations towards independence which many feared would lead to trouble. Outside events, such as the operations in China in 1900, had no influence upon the imagination of the Annamites, and the fears once entertained as to its effect upon the populations of the borders of China proved unfounded. The success of Japanese arms in the war against Russia, however, left an impression on the imagination of the natives here as in other Asiatic countries, and in 1908 there was considerable apprehension. But the strengthening of the forces, and the arrival of M. Klubukowski, the new Governor-General, with his previous experience of the country, which enabled him at once to deal with the position in a firm and statesmanlike manner quickly put an end to popular fears and restored public confidence. The exhibition at Hanoi (Tonkin) opened in November, 1902, of all products, manufactures, industries, &c., from France, French colonies and Far Eastern countries, was a pronounced success. The permanent Archæological Mission instituted by the decree of December 15, 1898, is now working under the new denomination of "Ecole Française d'Extrême Orient." Its object is the search for ancient articles of artistic or historical interest, and the charge and preservation of monuments of public interest. It also studies the philology of idioms, dialects, and ancient languages of Indo-China and neighbouring countries.

The total force of the French army in Indo-China is composed as follows: 17 regiments of Europeans; 17 regiments of natives; 18 batteries of European artillery; and sundry units—altogether about 12,000 Europeans, and 13,000 Natives.

The trade of the Colony is rapidly increasing; the total for 1907. excluding transit trade, amounted to nearly £22,000,000, about equally divided between imports and exports. Nearly fifty per cent. of the imports are of French origin. Less than four per cent. of the remainder comes from Europe, as much of the import consists of natural products from neighbouring countries. The Customs tariff on imports may be said to be the same as that in France. By far the largest export is rice.

TONKIN

Originally an independent kingdom, but since 1802 a province of Annam, Tonkin is situated between lat. 19 deg. and 23 deg. N. and long. 102 deg. and 108 deg. 30 min. E. bounded on the north by China, on the west by the Laos country, on the south by Annam, and on the east by the Gulf of Tonkin. The country near the sea is a rich alluvial plain, well watered by numerous rivers, and produces large crops of rice, while sugar, cotton, spices, indigo, silk, and various other articles are also raised. It possesses valuable mines of silver, lead, antimony, and zinc, and gold and copper are also known to exist. Concessions were granted in 1887 for the working of the coal mines at Kebao and Hongay, and coal of good quality from the last-named is now largely exported. By the Treaty of Hué, dated the 6th June, 1884, the Annamite Government placed Tonkin under a French Protectorate, and its affairs are administered under the supervision of French Residents. It is, in fact, now practically a French Colony. Tonkin is divided into twenty provinces, namely, Quang-yen, Hai-duong, Bac-ninh, Thai-nguyen, Tuyen-quan, Hong-hoa, Son-tay, Ha-noi, Ninh-binh, Hong-yen, Nam-dinh, Bac-kan, Bac-giang, Ha-nam, Hoa-binh, Phu-lien, Chai-binh, Van-bu, Vinh-yen, Yen-bai, and four military territories, *viz.*:—1st circles of Langson, Mon-cay, Van-linh; 2nd circles of Cao-bang, Bao-lac; 3rd circles of Ha-giang, Bac-quang; 4th circles of Lao-kay, Bao-ba. Hanoi, the capital, is the chief town of the province of the same name, and appears on old maps as Ke-sho. The population of the province is estimated at about 15,000,000. A railway was some years ago constructed from Phu Lang-Thuong to Langson, a distance of 64 miles, but it was little better than a tramway. The gauge of this line has now been widened from 60 centimetres to 1 metre and extended to Hanoi, a distance of 45 kilometres, and a concession has been granted for a further extension from Langson to Lung chow, in the Chinese province of Kwangsi. The new railway running from Haiphong to Hanoi was opened in July, 1902, and Hanoi to Laokay in February 1906.

There are three mills for spinning cotton yarn in Tonkin, one at Haiphong of 25,000 spindles, one at Nam-Dinh of 24,000 and one at Hanoi of 10,000. The other industries include the manufacture of cement, soap, albumen, matches, &c.

HANOI

Hanoi, the capital of Tonkin, and now the seat of Government, is situated on the right bank of the Songhoi, or Red River, about 100 miles from its mouth. The city is built close to the river and extends about one mile along the bank. The first aspect for visitors arriving from Haiphong by train or river is not an imposing one, as the fashionable portion of the town, the principal European centre, is situated further back, Here the broad and well-kept streets planted with trees, numerous imposing public and private buildings, present a very nice European town of modern style. The city is lighted by electricity and abundantly supplied with good drinkable water by enormous waterworks. Three lines of electric tramways run through the town over a distance of eight miles. A special attraction is the "Petit lac," a lake of nearly half a square mile in the middle of the town, rendered picturesque by the quaint pagodas, occupying the small islands which adorn it and surrounded by promenades. Facing the lake there is the Square Paul Bert, with a fine bronze statue of Paul Bert unveiled on the 14th July, 1890, and a bandstand in the middle. Close to the square there are the Mairie, Treasury, Post Office, Cercle Union, Bank of Indo-China, Residence Supérieur and the Hotel Metropole. Other public buildings, as the residences of the Governor-General and Commander of the Troops, the Government Offices, the Hospital and-others, are situated on what was formerly the "Concession," close to the river bank. There is a large Cathedral of the Roman Catholics and a handsome small Protestant church. The imposing palace of the Governor-General stands at the entrance of the Botanic Garden, and other fine buildings in the town are the Theatre, Museum, Palais de Justice, Terminus, etc. There are two first-class Hotels, the Hotel Metropole, with a front of nearly 300 feet, and the Hanoi Hotel, as well as some smaller ones. The "Cercle de l'Union," Société Philharmonique and the Masonic Lodge possess their own buildings. A race course opened in 1890, is situated just outside the new town. Daily and periodical French papers are published at Hanoi. The citadel occupies the highest site and is surrounded by a brick wall twelve feet high, and a moat. It contains the buildings for the troops, arsenals, magazines, etc., and the Royal Pagoda stands within its enclosure.

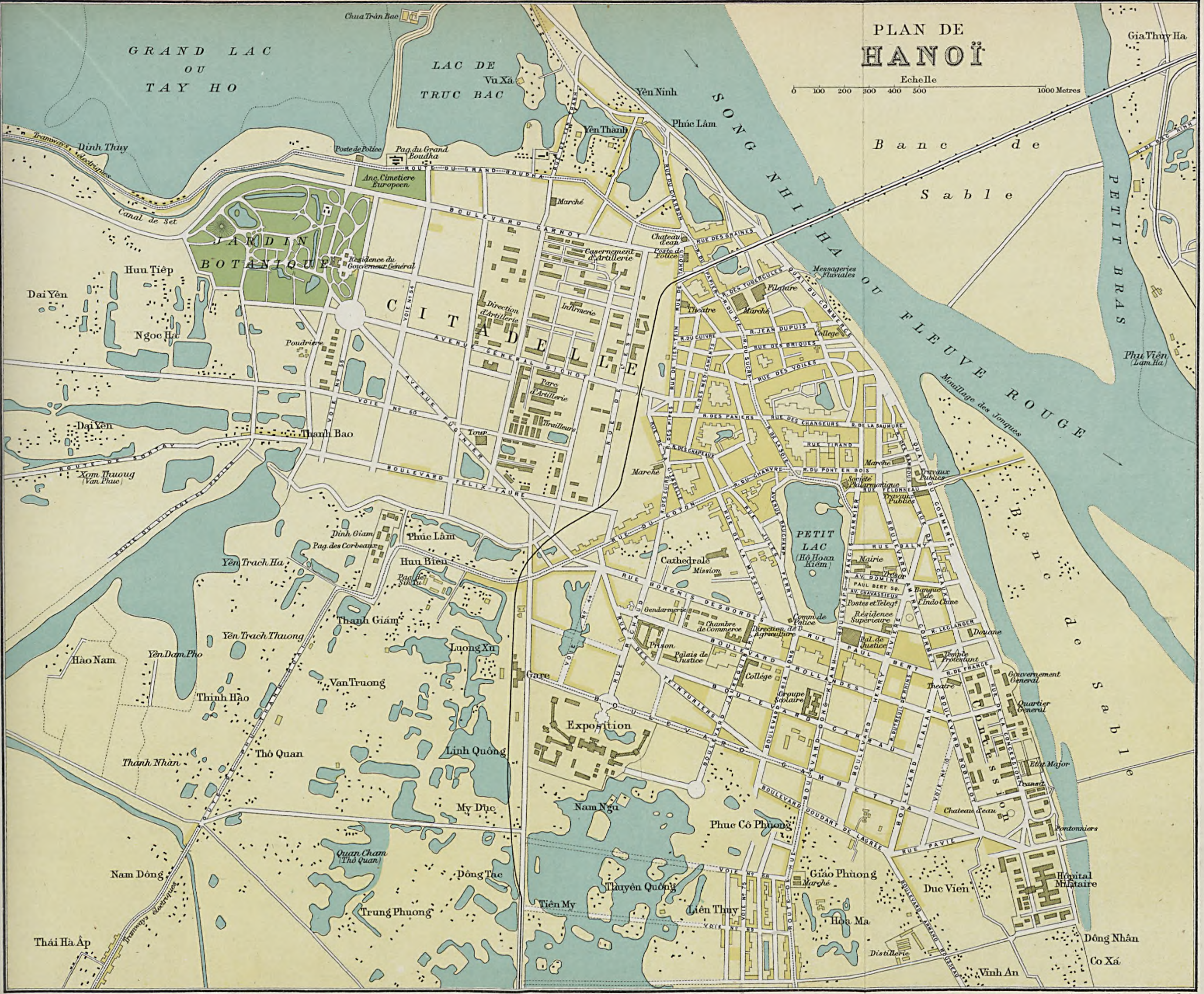
The ancient city is situated between the citadel and the river and presents a novel appearance, owing to the singular architecture of the houses. Since the occupation by the French great improvements have been effected in the laying out of the town and the formation of roads and streets, of which over 50 miles are already drained, electric lighted, and, even in the native city, well kept and very clean as compared with those of other Eastern cities. Of the numerous temples and pagodas that of the "Grand Buddha," situated on the shore of the large lake, is the most important and interesting for visitors on account of its colossal bronze statue of the idol.

Halls of iron construction, each 160 by 60 feet, for the native markets have been erected in different quarters.

Export and Import trade is steadily increasing and besides many important mercantile houses there is also a development of industries in this town. A cotton-spinning mill, ice factory, match manufactory, paper manufactory, some distilleries, furniture-shops and a brewery are among the number.

The transit trade will have the greatest development when the different railway lines are opened which connect Indo-China and Tonkin with Yunnan Province. The first part, connecting Haiphong with Hanoi, was opened in July, 1902, and the line enters the capital by a magnificent bridge 5,100 feet in length over the Red River. A railway runs from Hanoi to Dongdang, near the Chinese frontier, and rapid progress is being made with other lines. The Yunnan line has been opened for traffic as far as to the frontier station of Laokay.

In November, 1902, a colonial exhibition on a large scale was opened at Hanoi and proved a great success. The Botanic Garden of Hanoi occupies a very fine site and is one of the nicest in the Far East. It contains over 3,000 various species of plants. The climate has undergone a very favourable change by many sanitary works executed by the French, such as drains through the whole European and native city, filling up of pools, marshes, etc. There is distinction of season; the summer begins in April, the winter about October. The highest degree of temperature in summer is 35° centigrade, the lowest in winter about 6° centigrade. The population of Hanoi is about 100,000; 3,000 of whom are Europeans (exclusive of the military), the rest being Annamites, Chinese, Japanese, and Indians. The first meeting of a Native Deliberative Assembly elected on a narrow suffrage was held at Hanoi on November 14th, 1907, when M. Beau, the governor-general, addressed the assembly.



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Administration des Douanes et Régies
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Arrêté du Gouverneur Général du 24 Novbre. 1901.
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Deschamps et Cie. à la Ménagère, angle Rue Paul Bert, Boulevard Gia Long
Deschamps, directeur
Suquez, comptable

D'Escodéca, H., Vins, Spirits, Rue Paul Bert
H. Niolle, fondé de pouvoir

Descours, André, Cabaud & Co., de Lyon, Produits metallurgiques
Antoine Bonnet, représentant
Alfred Kagy

Dieulefils, Photographie, Rue Jules Ferry

Dureteste, M. avocat dèfenseur, docteur en droit, 43 Boulevard Carrean

Duvergt, Entrepreneur, Rue des Pavillons Noirs, 59

Eminente, Négociant

Fabrique des Papiers à Thuy Chuong près Hanoi
F. H. Schneider, directeur propriétaire

Ferme des Bacs, de la Province de Hanoi Tam-Ky, fermeri

Filature de Coton Hanoi. Ad. Tel. Cotonnier
Meiffre, Cousins & Cie.
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Ch. Meiffre (Paris)
M. Chané, ingénieur directeur, signs per pro.
E. Morisot, comptable
F. Winckler contremaitre-chef
G. Delaville surveillant
G. Strube id.

Genevois, Commissaire Priseur

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V. &. G. Larue, propriétaires

Gobert, Cultivateur

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André Ducamp, administrateur
M. Chouvy, sous directeur
M. Vidal, chef de cuisine
M. Beysson 1er. gérant
M. Gabai 2e. gérant
Mlle. Muller, housemaid
Mme. Malaurie, caissière

Guillaume Ch. et Allemand, Entrepreneurs de Travaux Publics, Boulevard Carreau, Carrières de Pierre et Marbre, Plantations de Café
Ch. Guillaume
H. Allemand
J. Borel, planteur
M. Borel, id.
Cuchot, carrier
Brossé id.

Guioneaud Frères, Vins et Spiritueux Boulevard Gia Long, 28-30
H. Guioneaud
L. Guioneaud (Bordeaux)
A. Guioneaud, fondé de pouvoirs

Halff, L., Commissionaire agréé en Douane, Demenagements Transports, Rue Paul Bert, 63

Hanoi Hôtel, Café Restaurant
Gaydier, propriétaire

Hommel, A., Brasseur, Rue Paul Bert

Hôtel de la Paix, Rue Paul Bert
Rapin, propriétaire

Hôtel du Lac, Bd. Rollandu Café à Lac B. Jia-Long
Liôn, propriétaire

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Jubin, Ingénieur Opticien, Rue Paul Bert

Kalischer, L., Négociant, Orfévrerie, Rue Paul Bert

Koenig, G., Fermier des Abattoirs
D. Bernhard, fondé de pouvoirs

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L. Chièze et I. Manaéd, Ingénieurs Constructeurs des Chemins de Fer de Hanoi Haiphong et Hanoi-Vietri
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L'Avenir du Tonkin, Journal quotidien: Rue Jules Ferry, Ad. Tel. Avenir
Henri Laumonier, directeur, rédacteur en chef
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Commandant Réverony, echotier
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Tirard, Bonnafour chroniqueurs
Jean Agalbert,

L'Indépendance Tonkinoise, Journal quotidien, Boulevard Carrau, 16 et 2, Rue de la Sapèquerie
A. Piglowski, directeur De Monpezat, rédacteur en chef

L'Indochinois, Journal du soir quotidien Ad. Tel. Gazette
L. B. de Lamotte, directeur rèdacteur en chef

L'Indochinois Compagnie Assurances Contre L'Incendie
G. Fort

La Mutuelle Agricole Indo-Chinoise, Societé d'Assurances Mutuelles contre la Mortalité du Betail et des Chevaux Siège Social, Hanoi, 55, Rue Borguis Desbordes

La Revue Indo-Chinoise, publication bi-mensuelle
P. de la Brosse, Secrétaire de la Rédaction
Chas. B. Maybon, secrétaire adjoint Imprimerie de l'Extreme Orient

Labeye, A., Entreprises Générales, Transports de Dong Dang, Coo Bang, Commission Exportation Essence de Badiane
A. Labeye, Dong Dang

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A. Han, compradore-chef

Lambert, Coiffeur-Parfumeur, Rue Paul Bert, 85

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Laurent, Madame Vve., Nouveautés, Rue Paul Bert, 37

Leclerc, L., Avocat-défenseur, Gambetta, 70

Legris, Planteur à Vinh-yen (Tonkin)

Levée, 58, Rue Paul Bert et 13, Rue de l'Intendance Nouveantés

Linossier, R. J., négociant

Loisy, Boucher, Rue Paul Bert

Maillard, Confisseur Glacier Rue Paul Bert

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G. Garnier, distillateur
Fugier, comptable

Maron, F., Exportation, Produits Indigènes, 2, Rue du Charbon, Agence de la Maison Ogliastro
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M. A. Baron, signs per pro.

Marty & d'Abbadie, Service Subventionné des Correspondances Fluviales au Tonkin
M. A. Baron, agent principal

Moreau, Raphael, Photographie fran-, çaise (Cartes Postales Illustrées du Tonkin), Boulevard Dông-Khanh, 39

Peretti, Planteur, Fermier des Bouages et Vidanges, Imprimeur, Bvd. Carreau, 20

Pharmacie Blanc, Rue Paul Bert, 31
Julien Blanc, pharmacien de 1ère classe
L. Blanc, pharmacien
Albert Blanc, comptable
S. Gracias, aide en pharmacie

Pharmacie - Droguerie, Rue Paul Bert, 69
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F. Repetto, first assistant
Dournon, second do.
Depot des Plaques et produits de la Maison

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Mazel, Renoux

Schroeder, Albert, Mer. & Contractor for Public Works, Boulevard Dong Khanh, 39

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Desmots, chef de depôt
Chanceaulme, caissier comptable
Devineau, mécanicien chef

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Siège Social, 20, Rue Laffitte, Paris
A. R. Fontaine, administrateur délégué à Paris
Siège Administratif à Hanoi 53 Boulevard Gia Long
L. Fontaine, administrateur délégue
L. Boyaval, ingénieur chef, directeur des services techniques
E. Petin, secrétaire général
L. Jail, chef de comptabilité
Prevel, comptable
Personnel de l'usine de Hanoi
Mercier, ingénieur directeur
Woussen, chimiste
Lepinçart, mécanicien
Sergent, comptable

Société Indo-Chinoise d'Electricité, 58, Rue de Londres, Paris
Usines à Hanoï et Haïphong—G. Hermenier et G. Planté, administrateurs à Paris

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Société Philharmonique d'Hanoi, Boulevard Francis Garnier
Président—J. Blanc
Vice-Présidents — de Thévenard, Lemarie
Secrétaire—Grossin
Trésorier—Bonnemain
Chef d'Orchestre—Cornet

Speidel & Co., Merchants
Th. Speidel (Paris)
C. Galland (Haiphong)
R. Baur (Paris)
F. Dobrowohl,
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A. Coumes
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Taupin et Cie. G., Imprimeurs-Editeurs, Ancienne Maison Crébessac, Librairie, Papeterie, Rue Paul Bert, Rue Boissière, Rue de l'Intendance ;—Ad. Tel. Taupin
G. Taupin

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Roussel
Représentants des Machines á Ecrire
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Briqueterie, Produits Refractraires, Céramique d'Art, Carreaux en Ciment: Ad. Tel. Céramique
H. Bourgouin & Cie., propriétaires-dir.
Henri Bourgouin, sous agent des assurance maritimes à Hanoi

UNION COMMERCIALE INDO-CHINOISE: Ad. Tel. Ucindo
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Fontaine, administrateur délégué
J. Binet, id.
L. Binet, directeur, chargé particulièrement de l'approvisionnement

VERNEUIL, P., Négociant, Importation, Exportation, Assurances
Verneuil & Pottecher, Pousse-Pousse caoutchoutés

VINCENTI, Administrateur des Services Civils de l'Indo-Chine, en retraite, Rue Jules Ferry, 100

VINCENTI, Mme., Boulangerie d'Aix, Rue Jules Ferry

VITERBO, & Co. Entreprises de Travaux Publics, Rue Balny, 16

WEIL, BOUCHER, Rue Paul Bert

HAIPHONG

This is the shipping port for Hanoi, Hai-duong, and Namdinh, the commercial centres of Tonkin. It is situated in lat. 20 deg. 51 min. N., and long. 106 deg. 42 min. E. on the two rivers Cua Cam and Song Tam Bac, which are connected by two or more channels or creeks with that great river connecting Yunnan with the Tonkin Gulf, called the Song-koi. The town of Haiphong is about sixteen and a half miles from the lighthouse. The lighthouse at the entrance of the river Cua Cam on the island of Hon-Do, is visible at a distance of about six miles. The entrance to the port is obstructed by two bars; the outer one sand, the inner one mud. Haiphong is accessible, however, by vessels drawing from 17 to 18 feet and after the completion of the "Conpure de Dinh-vie" for vessels drawing up to 24 feet. There is plenty of water in the river. Vessels anchor about a quarter of a mile from the shore in from 40 to 60 feet of water. The banks of the river are low and consist of alluvial mud, from which the present town has with great labour and expense been reclaimed.

Haiphong proper is situated on the Cua Cam and on both sides of the Song Tam Bac, and is in the midst of an extensive rice swamp with low lying swampy land all around it for miles, having in the distance the monotony relieved by rugged ranges of low limestone hills, and beyond these to the northward, at a distance of some sixteen miles, is a range of mountains, the loftiest, known as the Grand Summit, being about 5,000 feet high. Most of the native buildings are wretchedly constructed of mud, bamboo, and matting, but a well built European town with broad boulevards, lighted by electricity, has sprung up and is fast assuming the aspect of a prosperous city. Industries are developing, a cotton mill has produced yarn since 1900 and a cement factory has delivered cement and hydraulic lime since the end of 1901. There is a very pretty theatre, built in 1900 by the Municipality. The Hôtel du Commerce is a large and handsome structure, its lofty mansard roof dominating every building in the town. There is a church attached to the Roman Catholic Mission. A small dock and some fine wharves and godowns have been made. A Public Garden of rather limited area with a band stand in the centre has been neatly laid out at the end of the Boulevard Paul Bert. The Cercle du Commerce, which is a well managed Club, has its domicile in the Boulevard Paul Bert, the Cercle Banian, another prosperous Club, has its house in Boulevard Sontay. The Race Course is about a mile from the town on the Do Son road. There are several newspapers published in the town. The population of Haiphong is about 18,480, of whom less than 1,000 are Europeans, about 5,500 Chinese, and 12,000 Annamites. A regular service of river steamers is maintained between Hanoi and Haiphong by the Messageries Fluviales, and Haiphong is connected by submarine cable with Saigon and Hongkong. Haiphong is becoming an important centre of the Tonkin railways.

DIRECTORY

Résidence—Mairie de Haiphong
Résident-Maire—Dr. Wiet

Trésorerie
Payeur particulier—Boucher
Payeur Adjoint—Vergé

Direction du Port de Commerce
Capitaine du Port—Chodzko
Lieutenant de Port—Berny

Douanes et Régies de l'Indo-Chine Sous Direction du Tonkin
Haïphong

Sous-Directeur—Morel
Inspection—Rozier, inspecteur
1er bureau (Secrétariat)—Kiefler, chef de bureau ; Poincignon, sous-chef ; Fischer, de Monestrol d'Esquille, commis; Mme. Thévenin, dame-surveillante; Melle Bastière, dame-dactylographe; Bianchi, vaguemestre.
2ème bureau (Contentieux)—de Lavigne Saint-Suzanne, chef de bureau; Métour, contrôleur; Beau, Sauzeau, Guérin de Fontjoyeuse, commis.
3ème bureau (Régies)—Couppé de Lahongrais, Chef de bureau; Faure, Rouan, Audibert, commis.
4ème bureau (Comptabilité) — Guasco (Joseph), chef de bureau, Dérué, contrôleur; Bonamour, Guasco (Cornélius), Brenot, Pelletier, Babaud-Dulac, commis; Blanc, Bacquet, préposés ; Cottu, agent temporaire ; Mme. Baron, dame-comptable
5ème bureau (Statistique)—Géraud, chef de bureau ; Chérot, Féline, Lebras, Patu, de Rosemont, Rayne, commis ; Mme. Colin, dame-comptable
Vérification—Latrasse, chef de vérification; Coulot, chef de la section B ; Berthelot, chef de la section C.
Service actif—Gensbitel, chef de brigade

Tribunal de Haiphong
Juge-Président—Carlotti

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Ecole Primaire Supérieure et Commerciale de garçons
Professeurs—Messrs. Bory, Schamaunn, Bescond, Roussel, Mmes. Thuellier, Barbier, Breton
Ecole Primaire française de Filles
Professeurs—Mme. Le Bars, Fesquet, Babaud-Duclac, Boubals, Barbier, Breton
Ecole franco-annamite de garçons
Instituteurs annamites école franco annamite de filles
Institutrices—Mme. Roché, Nguyên-thi-Thu
Ecole franco-chinoise en formation
Enseignement Mutuel des Tonkinois
Instituteurs dans le jour pour les classes élementaires cours d'adultes le soir
President de la societé—M. Nguyên hun Thu
Directeur des cours—M. E. Bory
Professeurs — Messrs. Bory, Bescond, Schamaunn, Roux

Postes et Télégraphes
Bureau de Haiphong

Receveur—Cornu
Commis principaux—Clemenceau, Precuret
Commis—Munier, Bromhorst, Bœuf, Billod, Giraud, Brucy, Clion, Geismar
Dames téléphonistes—Mme. Drapeau, Mme. Geffroy, Mme. Dupuy
Surveillant de lignes—Lacombe

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Circonscription du Service Maritime du Tonkin
Lefebvre Paul, ingenieur en chef á Haiphong
Baron Henri, conducteur, ingénieur p. i. à Quinhone
1ere Bureau Central á Haiphong
Mitouflet, sous chef de bureau
Joly, Ruault, Borgna, commis
2e Bureau de Quinhone
Beff, sous chef de bureau
Subdivisionnaires
Liobet, Régert, conducteurs principaux, Filoche, Hamon, Menin, Daret, Burle, et Berger, conducteurs
Adjoints aux Subdivisionnaires
Goirand, commis ; Nezelle, Lebédel, Sauvage, et Lépagney, surveillants
Personnels spéciaux Phares
Coat, Coffec, Guillerme, Castellani, Brissiaud, Antoni, Garnier, Raimondi, Guérandel, Le Gouriff, Vellutini, Criou, Prigout, Collignon
Surveillance du Materiel Flottant et des Appareils á Vapeur

Denis, capitaine de baliseur, Thémoin et Briend, lieutenants de baliseur, Bonabel, Laboujomière, Boubals, Guilliaume, Bélat, Calazel, et Gabelloni, mécaniciens
Ports
Chodzko, capitaine de port, Berny, lieutenant de port
Dragages
Baret et Maurel, chefs dragueurs, Poujol et Agostini, dragueurs
Commission de Surveillance du Port de Haiphong
Berger, conducteur principal des Mines, secretaire
Laboratoire
Dupouy, contrôleur des mines

Commissariat de Police de Haiphong
Boulevard Amiral de Beaumont
Commissaire Chef Service—E. Kersselaers
Second Commissaire—L. Plague
Inspecteurs—F. Cadro, M. Chirouze
Brigadiers—A. Allaud, J. Carrot, L. Valatte
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Services Administratifs Militaires et Maritimes de l'Annam et du Tonkin
Arrondissement de Haiphong
Sous directeur du Commissariat—Trioreau
Chef des Détails Administratifs—Jouannet
Officier d'Administration de 2e. classe—Moreau
Approvisionnements et transports compt.—Sensacq, offr. d'administration

NAVAL

Station locale de l'Annam et du Tonkin
Commandant l'Adour et la Station locale de l'Annam et du Tonkin—Du Merle, lieutenant de vaisseau

"Estoc" (canonnière à helices)
Comdt. — Cosmao-Bunvanoir, lieut. de vaisseau

"Henry Rivière" (canonnière à helices)
Commandant—Méha, lieut. de vaisseau

Arsenal d'Haiphong
Directeur—Mézou, adjoint principal de 1e. cl., du génie Maritime
Piquemal, comptable du magasin
Pronost, surlant. tecnique de 2e. cl.
Simon id.
Giraud, id.
Malbert, id.
Albin, id. de 1ère. cl.

Hôpital d'Haiphong
Médecin-chef—Daliot, médecin principal de 2me. classe
Médecin-Resident—Sambuc, médecin major de 2e. classe
Médecine tracteur—Mathés, médecin major de 2e. classe
Pharmacien aide-Major de 1ère. classe—Authier
Aumonier—Fraisse
Pasteur—Bonnet
Adjutant infirmier—Brunswick (infirmior chef)

Arciveaud, Boucher

Association Amicale de Rapatriement des Employés de l'Indo-Chine
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Président—Lacroix
Vice-président—Godelu
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Secrétaire—Chantepie

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P. de l'Hortet, contrôleur
J. Mollet, chef de la comptabilité
Paul Rabaud, caissier
Leudet de la Vallée, agent auxiliaire
J. Brandela, commis
A. Duchemin, id.

Bleton, Alcide, Négociant, Rue Jules Ferry
Henri Bleton, signs per pro.
C. Bleton, do. (Mongtze)
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Alb. Bleton, signs per pro.
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COURRIER D'HAIPHONG, Journal quotidien, Six pages grand format, 41, Rue Paul-Bert
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Remington Typewriter

Deschamps et Cie, Quincaillerie
Louis Godelu, représentant
Quesnel, comptable
Wargnez, employé

Descours, Cabaud et Cie. de Lyon, Produits Métallurgiques; Tel. Ad. Descourfer
Ch. Freynet, directeur
E. Gué
A. Bonnet
A. Esnault
F. Hegmann
F. Rigault
M. Grassmuck
A. Kagy

Devaux, P., Avocat-Défenseur, Boulevard Henri Rivière, 32

Didier, M. E., Huissier, Bvd. Amiral de Beaumont, 1, 3

Faussemagne, A., Importation, Exportation de produits divers, Entrepreneur, Concessionaire, Carrières Marbres, Mines Charbon and Fer, Concession Forestière and Agricoles à l'Ile des Deux Songs et Dong-Trieu-Marbres en Feuilles et Façonnés, Monuments Funéraires Depot & Succursale à Saigon & Cochin-Chine

Glacières d'Indo-Chine, Société des, Rue Jules Ferry
V. and G. Larue, propriétaires
A. Simon, dir. de la glacière

Grand Hôtel du Commerce, Co., Ld. Boulevard Paul Bert; Teleph. No. 219; Tel. Ad. Commerce

Grelier, Architect, Surveyor, Land and Estate Agent, Bvd. Paul Bert
E. Grelier, c.e.

Guioneaud Frères, Marchands de Vins Boulevard Paul Bert
H. Guioneaud (Hanoi)
L. Guioneaud (Bordeaux)
Ch. Broussard de la Garlière fondé de pouvoir (Hanoi)
Em. H. Leclerc, Hanoi (Haiphong)

Hôtel de la Poste

Hôtel de l'Univers
Mme. Caillet, propriétaire

Huilerie et Savonnerie de L'Extreme-Orient, **L. Flambeau & Cie,** Adresse Télégraphique: "Flambeau, Haiphong"
M.M. L. Flambeau, gérant
R. Miot, fondé de pouvoirs
L. Bonnast, contre-maitre
A. Labardin, comptable
L. A. Plat, magasinier
J. Marius, aide-magasinier
Agence à Saigon & Pnom-Penh

Jallon, J., Marchand d'Articles du Japan, Rue de Commerce, 52

L'Union, 9, Place Vendome, Paris
M. Dandolo, directeur particulier pour l'Annam et Tonkin, a Haiphong
G. Chardin, signe par procuration
C. Serizay, assistant
G. Ellies, agent à Hanoi
Lombard et Cie. agents à Tourane

Labeye, L. J., Propriétaire

Leduce, Juls, Négociant en Tissus

Linossier R. J., Négociant
F. Linossier, signs per pro.
R. Linossier, commis
R. Reipert, id.
J. Imprimeur, magasinier

Malod, Menusier et Entrepreneur

Martin, Aimé, Négociant; Fabrique de Céramiques, Tuiles et Carreaux en Ciment, Boulevard Paul Bert

Marty, A. R., 40, Rue du Commerce, Tel. Ad. Orientalis, Merchant and Owner of Haiphong-H'kong Steamers
A. R. Marty
G. Vouillemont
E. Daleggio
Agencies
Canadian Pacific Railway Company
Sleeping Car Company, Siberian Line
China Traders' Insurance Company

Mazot, Médecin

Messageries Maritimes—Compagnie des Agence de Haiphong, Téléphone No. 23,
A. Pruche, agent
A. Monge, 1er. commis
A. Chodz'ko, id.
R. Guillon, id.
E. Courmont, id.
(For Local Steamers see end of Directory)

MISSIONAIRES
Tonkin, Oriental
Arellano, bishop (Haiphong)
Guirro (Bing Hoàng)
Carbajo (Késat)

Masip (Nam Am)
Baro, (Moncay)
Ruiz provicaire (Liêudiuh)
Ramos (Quang Yev)
Plaza (Kim Bich)
Diez (Haiphong)
Merino (My Dong)
Ubach (Haioluong)
Aparicio (Késat)
Bardol (Nam Phap)
Fraisse, Curé de Haiphong

NAVIGATION TONKINOISE—COMPAGNIE DE, A. R. Marty owner
A. R. Marty, director and agent, Haiphong, Hongkong, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Quang Tchéou
(For Steamers see end of Directory)

PELLET, J., Négociant, Boulevard Paul Bert

PHARMACIE CENTRALE DE L'INDO CHINE, Boulevard Paul Bert
Ed. Brousmiche. pharmacien de 1e. classe, directeur
J. Martin, fondé de p uvoirs
Lecornu, pharmacien
J. Costa, assistant
Ricord, comptable
Succursale à Tourane
Bernard, pharmacien de 1ère classe

PHARMACIE PARISIENNE—V. COUPARD
Boulevard Paul Bert, et Boulevard Amiral Courbet

PORCHET, L., Ingénieur-Constructeur
L. Porchet

ROQUE, P., Armateur, Concessionnaire du Service Fluvial Subventionné au Bas Tonkin, Boulevard Felix Faure; Tel. Ad. Nauta

SALON DE COIFFEURS
A. Chantepie, directeur
Germain, ouvrier
Blin, id.

SIMON, J. L., Merchant
J. L. Simon (Paris)
Agence
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.,

SOCIÉTÉ BORDELAISE INDO-CHINOISE, Import and Export; Boulevard Paul Bert; Tel. Ad. Esbei
A. Granval, fondé de pouvoirs

SOCIÉTÉ COTONNIÈRE DE L'INDO-CHINE, siège social à Paris, 53, Rue Laugier, Filature à Haiphong, Avenue du Fort Annamite
W. Matthews, directeur
P. Bernard, secrétaire
C. Erny, E. Matthews contremaîtres

SOCIÉTÉ DE CONSTRUCTION DE CHEMINS-DE FER INDO CHINOIS, Boulevard Henri Rivière

Societe des Ciments Portland Artificiels de l'Indo-Chine, Usine á Haiphong: Ad. Tél. Ciportin
Direction Génerale—Ciportin (Haiphong)
Usine—Cimenterie (Haiphong)
J. Barrière, ingénieur directeur général
E. Martz, Doct. en-sciences, sous direct.

SOCIÉTÉ FRANCO-BELGE, Matériels de Chemins de Fer, Locomotives; Boulevard de la République
Dessolier, ingénieur-civil, représentant

SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE INDUSTRIELLE d'EXTREME ORIENT, Entreprise Générale de Travaux Publics, Dragages de Cochin Chine; Saigon, 5, Rue d'Adran, Tel. Ad. Dragager, Saigon
L. F. Dessoliers, ingénieur polytechnique, directeur general
A. Nicolle, ingénieur E. P. Dem. á Saigon

SOCIÉTÉ INDO-CHINOISE D'ELECTRICITÉ
(See Hanoi)

SPEIDEL & Co., Merchants, Teleph. No. 822
Th. Speidel (Europe)
R. Baur (Europe)
C. Galland (absent)
F. W. Speidel (Saigon)
F. Dobrowohl
K. A. Immich
A. Trante
E. Antoine
A. Harter
H. Kyriss
E. Lepretre
H. Fointint
G. de Lauzainghein d'Arnau
Agencies
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China
Norddeutscher Lloyd
Hamburg Amerika Linie
Jebsen & Co's Line of Steamers
Canton Insurance Office, Limited
North-China Insurance Co., Limited
Transatlantic Gueterversich Ges.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.
Royal Insurance Company

Yangtsze Insurance Association
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
Deutsche Transport Versich. Ges.
Verein Bremer Seeversicherungs Ges.
Dusseldorter Allgemeine Vers. Ges.
Assicurazioni Generali
La Baloise
Deutscher Rhederei Verein, Hamburg
Eastern Insurance Company
Rheinisch Westphälische Insce. Co.
London and Lancashire Fire Insce. Co.
Aachen & Münchener Feuer Vers. Ges
Schweiz National Vers. Ges., Basel
Union Internationale Anvers
Magdeburger Feuerversicher Ges.
Yorkshire Fire and Life Insur. Co.
Continentale Versicherungs-Gesellsch
Guardian Assurance Company
Lloyd Sabaudo
Internationale Transport Vers. Ges.
Providentia, Vienna
Société Civile du Domaine de Kebao
Försäkrings-Aktiebolaget-Hansa

SYLVESTER, Boulevard Paul Bert, Coiffeur

TELEGRAPH CO.—EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA, 31, Rue Paul Bert
Egbert R. Reeves, représentant

TEYSSIER, Mme. Vve., Entrepreneur de Travaux Publics, Enterprise Général des Eaux d'Haiphong Ville

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VIDAL, Entrepreneur, 2, Rue Tonkinoise

VOLA, Entrepreneur

ZIEGLER, CH., DR., médecin

PROVINCES DU TONKIN

BAC-GIANG

PHU-LANG-THUONG, CHEF-LIEU

Résident de France—Quennec
Administrateur adjoint—Rols

BAC-KAN

Résident de France—Lomet
Administr. Adjoint—Jabouille
Chancelier—Seré
Percepteur—Romanetti
Inspecteur Chef Brigade—Primault
Gardes Principaux—Charasson, Bauzon, Girard, Labousse, Albertini, Juzan, Noël, Schléret
Douanes et Régies—Babouncix, Wulfingh
Forêts—Deiss
Travaux Publics—Lefebre
Société des Alcools—Nicolai
Négociant—Niolle

BAC-NINH

Résident de France—A. Bon
Administrateur-adjoint—de Galembert
Commis—Courandy, Thomas, Bonnet, David, Baronnet
Travaux Publics—Brault
Garde Indigène—Lacombe
Postes et Telegr.—Champ, Esparre
Douanes et Régies—Bonlain
Trésorerie—Boucher
Police—Poulin, Foucher

COMMERÇANTS & INDUSTRIELS

Bourgion, briqueterie, céiramque
Darribes, entrepreneur de travaux
Olleac, do.
Gayet-Laroche, Rousselet, Poineuf, Rai noird, Gillard, planteurs
Wolff, Gouguenhien, cabaretiers

Colonel Bataille, Commandant le 2e Brigade des Troupes de l'Indo-Chine
——, commdt. le 10e Régiment de l'Infanterie Coloniale
Lieut. Colonel, Taquenue commandant le 3e Régiment de Trailleurs, Tonkinoise,
Mgr. Velasco, évêque

CAO-BANG

DEUXIÈME TERRITOIRE MILITAIRE

Commandant-Chef d'Escadron, Leblond
Captaine Adjoint—Wémel
Officier Chancelier—Lieut. Rion
Payeur—Lamotte
Service de Santé—Docteurs Chagnolleau et Renauld
Postes et Télégraphes—Bonnet, Claindoux
Douanes et Régies—Latargère, Boury
Delegation de Quang-Uyen—Cap. Bernard
Do. de Dong Khé—Lieut. Masson
Do. de Nguyen Bink—Lieut. Chanson
Do. de Soc Giang—Cap. Dodat

CERCLE DE BAO-LAC

Chef de Bataillon,—Dehove
Capitaine Chancelier—Galliache
Delegation de Dong Van—Capt. Braive

HADONG (Province)

M. Bose—Résident de France
Administrateur Adjoint—Duval de Ste. Claire
Commis de Services Civils—Laborde, de Bérard, Jaumont
Percepteur—M. Rognoni
Garde Indigène, Inspecteur — M. Charbonnelle
Travaux Publics, Conducteur—M. Berjoan
Gendarmerie et Police—M. Paget, chef
Industriel Societé des Cheddites a Phu-xa Fabrique d'Explosifs
Ingénieur Directeur—M. Py

HA-GIANG

Troisième Territoire Militaire

Comdt. de Territoire—Lieut. Colonel Tétart (officier de la legion d'honneur)
Adjoint—Chef de Bataillon—George(chevalier de la légion d'honneur)
Officier Chancelier—Lieut. Silvestre
M. Lecreux,—Chef de Bataillon Ct. le Trc.
M. Marquet,—Capitaine Adjoint
——— —délégue à Hoang-Su-Phi
M. Braconnier—Lieutenant Chancelier
M. Castaing,—Capitaine délégué à Bac-Quang
M. Ricou, —Lieutenant délégué à Quan-Ba
M. Bergeron,—Capitaine délégué à Bao-Lac
M. de Marqüessac, Comdt. la délégation de Hoang Su Phi

HA-NAM

Résident de France—Beydellet
Administrateur Adjoint—Thézeloup
Percepteur—Bertet
Commis des Services Civils—Andrieux
Inspecteur-Comdt. la Brigade—Jourdan
Gardes ppaux.—Carn, Védy
Postes et Télégraphes—Nguyen Van Ky
Douanes et Régies—Lécuyer, Garde, Colery d' Allen
Travaux Publics—Desailly

HAI-DUONG

Administrateur Résident de France—de Miribel
Administrateur Adjoint—Lagnier

HAI-NINH (Cercle de Moncay)

Fargeas Guillaume,—Administrateur de 4, classe, Résident
Gourpy Charles,—Lécu Administrateur de 5e, classe, Adjoint
Armauet, Joseph, Joaunés, Commis de 5e classe, percepteur
Gluadiér—Commis de 5e, classe, Comptable et greffier notaire
Boulay—Receveur des Postes
D' Esmérard,—Receveur des Douanes et Régies
Rieul,—Inspecteur de les gardes Indigènes
Lavégue,— do.
Cammissaaires,—Garde Principal de 2, cl de la G. T.
Valette,— do.
Monthard, — do. de 3, cl. do.
Poch,— do. do.
Archiéri,— do. do.

HOA-BINH (Province Muong)

Administrateur, Commissaire du Gouvernement—M. Régnier
Administrateur Adjoint—M. Thomas
Percepteur ———
Travaux Publics—M. Moulin, surveillant, ffons de conducteur
Douanes et Régies—M. Ducotton
Préposé—M. Patry
Postes et Télégraphes—Mai-vang-cuong, gérant du bureau des postes
Garde Indigène—Auclair, inspecteur
Garde Principal—M. Rio
do. —M. Humbert

Brisson, de Cooman, missionaires
Coussot, colon à Cho Bo
Moutte, Borel, Schaller, Lecomte, colons à Chine
Bourgouin Meiffre, colon à Tuy-Cô
Madame Thibaut, colon á Hoa Lac
M. Katt, agent commercial à Suyut
M. Roux, colon au Rocher Notre Dame

HONG-YEN

Résident de France—Domergue
Administrateur adjoint—Perret
Commis—Goulet
Percepteur—Louis
Postes et Télégraphes—Hien, receveur
Gardes Indigènes—Moll, Wostrowski, Collonnier
Douanes et Régies—Louvet, receveur; Janselme, Boucol, préposés
Travaux Publics—Porraz, conducteur
Chauvet, de la ferme des Alcools

HUNG-HOA

(à Phu Tho)

Résident de France—Bonnetain
Adjoint—Poulet

Mission du Haut Tonkin

Mgr. P. Ramond, vicaire apostolique
P. Goullard, procureur de la mission
L. M. Girod, en district á Phu Yen Binh
J. X. Robert, aumônier á Sontay
L. M. Méchet, curé Hung de Hóa
A. Robert, en district

M. Pichaud, en district
E. Ch. Duhmel, en district
P. Chatellier, en district
E. E. Brossier, en district
J. M. Chotard, aumônier à Tuyên-quang
P. T. D'Abrigeon, en district
C. M. Granger, en district

KIEN-AN
(*ex Phu-Lien*)

Résident de France—Guerrier
Administrateur-Adjoint—Favey
Commis—Lecomte
Percepteur—Clerc
Travaux Publics—Cordonnier, conducteur; Assier, surveillant
Commissaires de Police—Rocchi (Kien-an), Piana, Doson, Pailhes (Nui-deo)
Garde Indigène—Kameray, inspecteur; Delamarre, Dufréne, Chailly, Maitrot, gardes principaux
Curé—R. P. Diez, Mission Catholique S. S. Paul de Chartres
Ecole française—Mad. X. directrice
4éme. Régt. Tirailleurs Tonkinois—Ct. Privey
Artéllérie Brigade de Réserve—Capitaine Goryen et Lévy-Valency
Observatoire de Phu. Sien — Ferra directeur, Le Lay, météorologiste, Durdna Maire
Postes et Télégraphes—Sauvage, Alata Vaillefer
Phares—Poiraud, Clément
Douanes et Régies—Valery, receveur; Brousard, Hébert, Dufour, Minter, préposés
Colons—Dandolo, Mondange, Bournillon Trouvé, Le Roy, Mazière, Martin, Hofer, Mme. Fourton
Cie. Gale. Tonkin et Nord-Annam — Horney, Beauventie (Nea-nay)
Commerçants—Hotels Fischer, Morisset, Lesimple, Poncept, Peyre, Bouthet, Granjin, Destonés,

LANG-SON

Résident: Buffel du Vaure, administrateur de 2e. cl,
Administrateur adjoint — L. Sacotte Hernandez (Didace) délégué a That Khê
Commis—Leveq, J. Besson, M. Merveau
Trésorier—Tarrier
Posts—Schneider
Douanes—Samarcq, Brénot á Langson; Champague a Dong Dang; Dufour á Na-Chan; Bourras et Gresse à That Khê
Colons—Becker
Commerçants—Geoffray, Grogniard, Descoins, Labeye, Guigal et Roufaut
Chemins de fer—Lecomte et Arnaud
Garde Indigène—Guillaume, inspecteur à Langson
Moussié, Bonnin, Parocehia, Martini, Didier, Carpier, Fournel, Descor, Poulin de la Fontaine, gardes principaux.
Police: Bertrand, Gendarme à Langson Tixier, commissaire de police à Dong Dang et Bardon, gendarmes

LAO-KAY

PROVINCE

Administrateur Résident—Tourrès
Administrateur Adjoint—Collet
Services Civils—Devé, Martin
Garde Indigène—Sandel, inspecteur
Payeur—Chapat
Postes et Télégraphes—Lavergne, receveur
Douanes et Régies—Jeandot do.
Délégué à Phong Tho—Capitaine Ville
Do. á Pa Kha—Lieutenant Hitier
Troupes Coloniales—Commandant Mortreuil
Capitaines—Mosse, Vanbergue, Guille
Lieutenants—Hitier, Guionic, Petitjean, Ignard, Le Bellour, Lhuinte, Boulanger
Hôpital Indigène—Docteur Koun
Hôpital Militaire—Docteur Cunaud médecin major
Société de Construction des Chemins de Fer Indo-chinois—à Pho moi: Marc, Boisson
Commerçants—Rolpuin, Jeannou, Pienovi
Missionnaire Catholique—R. P. Robert
Négociants—Dupont, Bleton

NAM-DINH

Résident de France—Quennec
Administrateur-Adjoint—Petitet
Chancelier—Rougier Joly
Commis—Géhin
Trésorerie—Bojon
Garde Indigène — Lambert, (inspecteur commandant la brigade), Rerat, Roffi, Pollack (gardes principaux)
Travaux Publics—Peysson, Mourgue
Enseignement—R. Geyer, Madame Geyer
Hôpital—Dr. Vallet
Postes et Télégraphes—Sauvage
Douanes— ——— contrôleur; ——— commis

Rénaud et Cadro, missionnaires français
Caralp, commerçant
Dupré, Jablin, industriels
Debeaux, commerçant
Marty et d'Abbadie—Service des Correspondances Fluviales du Tonkin
Mission Espagnole: Fernandez, Evêque, Gispert, Soriano Perra, Viadé
Emery, directeur filature de soie
Fontaine, industriel
Caralp, hôtel-café
Ihler, id.
Yolle, industriel

Société Française des Distilleries de l'Indo-Chine
Chimiste—Voirrier, ingénieur
Martellotte, mécanicien
Thierry, comptable
Dubaele, directeur
Douanes—Chéreau, contrôleur
Commis—Martin, Bouneville, Rocca
Préposés—Marty, Arnaud, Bouision, Palene
Sous-brigadier—Boos

NINH-BINH

Administrateur Résident—A. Sartor
Administrateur-adjoint—Déville
Chancelier—Vergez
Percepteur—Guiraud
Administr. dél. à Nho-quan—Cousin
Garde indigène—Wehelmeyer, inspecteur comdt.;
Gardes Ppaux.—Carréga, Reynaud, Treille Sauvezon
Travaux Publics—Cachon, conducteur principal
Postes et Télégraphes—Hue, receveur
Douanes et Régies—
Receveur à Ninh Binh—Roumengous
Id. à Phat Diem—de St. Winox
Agents :—Peyron, Albert
Mission Catholique—Monseigneur Marcou, evêque ; Chevènement, Feillon, Pilon, Schlotterbeck, Soubèyre, Doumec, Pirot, Delavet, Chaize, Pléneau, Corbel, Roger, missionaires
Commerce, Industrie—Société Industrielle et Commerciale du Tonkin et du Nord Annam: Clerc, Martineau, agents ; Ferrand, hôtelier-restaurateur
Agriculture—Bernard, Lafeuille, Lévy, Daurelle, Tournier Yvoir, Cotin, Fau, Moutte, Guillaume et Borel, Castanu et Saissac, planteurs
Mine de Houille: Bui Xuân Phai

QUANG-YEN

Résident de France—Fitte
Administrateur Adjoint—Bayle
Commis—Sadde, Mar
Payeur—Vergé
Garde Civile—Bonneaux, inspecteur
Travaux Publics—Michandel, conducteur
Postes et Télégraphes—Bienvenu, receveur
Douanes—Baron, chef de bureau
Clément, commerçant
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin à Hongay, via Haiphong
Société du domaine civil de Kébao

SON-TAY

Adminst. Résident de France—Poulin
Id. adjoint—Gaillard
Percepteur—Estrangin
Commis des Services Civils—Guiroult
Garde Civile Indigène—Reinfranck, inspecteur de 3e. classe, commdt. la brigade
Gardes principaux—Tourres, Cardin
Postes et Télégraphes—Orsini
Travaux Publics—Guermeur
Douane—Rabot, contrôleur de 2e classe
Médecins—de Schacken, Gautier, Massoy
Infanterie Coloniale—chef de Bataillon
Tirailleurs Tonkinois—Talon, chef de bataillon
Légion étrangère—Muller, chef de bataillon
Ct. d'armes
Négociant et Colons
Hôtel Gastaldi
Colons :—Piglowski, Delmas
Fieschi, représentant la Cie des Alcools
Morice, propriétaire, planteur
P. Duhamel, P. Massard, missionaires

THÁI-BINH

Administrateur Résident de France, chef de la province de Thai-Binh—M. Aner
Id. Adjoint—M. Dupuy

THÁI NGUYEN

Résident de France—L. Courandy
Adjoint—Rigaud
Chancelier—Vayrac
Greffier notaire—G. Bourjade
Percepteur—Martineau
Délégué à Cho-chu—E. Courandy
Délégué à Phuong-do—Julian
Délégué à Hung-son—Blancsubé
Garde Indigène—Schmit, inspecteur
Postes et Télégraphes—Saurel
Douanes—Casenave
Forêts—Glutron
Com. d'Armes—Capt. Barbassat
Médecin de l'Assistance—Dr. Sarrailhe

Villefranque-Treluyer, Hôtel et Café
Reynaud, Blanc et Cie., planteurs
Guillaume Frères, do.
Metman et Cie., do.
Godard et Cie., do.
Commans, do.
Démange, exportation do.
Société Métallurgique et Minière de l'Indo-Chine
Mazières, planteur
Duclos, directeur des mines de Langhit

TUYÊN-QUANG

Résident—A. Damade chef de la province
Administrateur Adjoint—S. Plantié
Chancelier—S. Crubellier
Payeur—Castel
Garde indigène—Villain, inspecteur, commandant de la brigade; Pellegrini, Fagot, Gickel, gardes principaux
Postes et Télégraphes—Gougault, receveur
Service Santé—Cachin, médecin chef
Douanes et Régies—Guinebeau, receveur · préposés: Alata et Santarelli

Commandant d'armes—chef de bataillon au 12, Reg de la légion étrangère de Juchereau de St. Denys
Officiers du 1er. bataillon étrangère—Capitaines Colombat; Lieutenant Dezé, Liemsner, Ilnicki, Feste
Médecin Major—Dr. Gerbaut
Service Forestier—Meslier, garde forestier
Vétérinaire, Inspecteur des Epizooties Barnavon
Inspecteur d'agriculture, Pidance
Brigadier de Gendarmerie, Plas

Societé des Mines de Zinc de Trang Da—Sas, ingénieur directeur
Albert, planteur à Cay Vong
Laumonier, planteur à Tuyen Quang
Cadars, planteur et industriel à Tuyen Quang Hilaire, planteur à Phu yen Binh
Perrin, Joseph, chimiste à Tuyen Quang
Perrin, Louis, planteur à Tuyen Quang
Rémery, planteur à Tuyen Quang
Gache, commerçant—Issorel, entrepreneur
Hôtel-restaurant-café—Baud
Laboratoire de chimique et d'analyse—Joseph Perrin
Cultes—R. P. Gauja à Tuyen Quang, R. P. Giraud à Phu yen Binh

YEN-BAY

Résident de France—Cambier
Administrateur Adjoint—Pellereau
Commis de 2e. cl.—Reygasse, Lertora
Payeur—Tony
Service Administr.—Miquel
Travaux Publics—Levasseur
Douanes—Préteigne
Postes et Télégraphes—Père
Médecin—Mias,
Garde Civile — Pau, Guillache, Vanderhaeghe, Verdier, Gendraud, Ravaud

Carette, Jund entrepreneurs
Transports Fluviaux :—Union Commerciale Indo-Chinoise
Delbreil, Farcy, Jund, hôteliers
Union Commerciale Indo-Chinoise, commerçants
Canque, Pierre, planteurs
Michel, Courteix

VIETRI

Gendarmerie—Spinose
Postes et Télégraphes—Bardeould, receveur Administration—Martin
Travaux publics — Cachon, Deman, Duvernei,

ANNAM

The Kingdom of Annam is under French protection. It extends along the Eastern coast of the large Indo-Chinese peninsula, between Cochin-China on the South, Cambodge and Siam on the West, Tonkin on the North, and the China sea on the east, It is an extensive territory bordered by a chain of granite mountains covered with forests and having well-watered and fertile plateaux.

The kingdom is administered by a Privy Council whose members are nominated by the sovereign. Each ministry has the assistance of a Council. Since the Treaty of 25th August, 1883, France has had a resident superieur at Hue. For administrative purposes Annam is divided into fourteen provinces. The agricultural land bordering on the coast is almost exclusively devoted to the culture of rice of which two crops a year are raised. Imports consist of products for consumption such as flour, wine, liquors, rice spice, also iron manufactures, all kinds of hard word, articles de luxe, cotton goods, &c., the annual value being about 7,250,000 francs, of which about one fifth come from France and Indo-China. Exports comprise silk, raw and filatured, silk manufactures, and waste silk, ginned cotton, lace, cinnamon, gummed lacquer, oil d'arachides, precious woods, ox hides and horns, dried and salt fish, &c.

HUE

Hué, the capital of the kingdom of Annam, and the seat of government, is situated about 12 km. from the sea on a small, scarcely navigable river named Sông-huong and called by the French the Hué river, which debouches on the coast in about lat. 16 deg. 29 min N., and long. 107 deg. 38 min. E. The grand mountain chain of Annam, rising in four successive lines, approaches the coast North and South, forming round the town an immense belt broken only by the sea, giving to the city a smiling and picturesque aspect. Hué consists of two distinct parts—the official quarter and the merchant quarter. The former is simply the citadel, an immense quadralateral measuring on each side 2,400 metres with the front bastioned after the type of the fortifications at Vauban Within is another fortified *enciente* in which the King has his palace. The merchant town stretches along the side of the canal which serves as a moat on one side of the quadralateral. The centre gate of the inner wall is in the form of a pagoda, gilt and adorned with elaborate carvings. The majority of the houses and even the public buildings in Hué are, however, very mean and in a bad state of repair. The Royal palace, like that of Peking, has yellow tiles; those of the nobles have red. The population of the city and suburbs is estimated at 40,000, of whom about 800 are Chinese. The only Europeans are the French Resident and his suite. The mouth of the Hué river is defended by forts, which were taken by the French in August, 1883, when the Hué Government at once capitulated.

DIRECTORY

Résidence Supérieure de l'Annam
Résident Supérieur—M. Levecque
Inspecteur des Services Civils Adjoint—M. Dufrénil
Chef de Cabinet—M. Serres
Secrétaire Particulier—M. Foufreide

PROVINCES DE L'ANNAM

TOURANE

The port of Tourane is situated about forty miles to the south-east of Hué, the capital of Annam, but on account of the Thuan-an Bar it is accessible by sea for large craft during only six months of the year, from the end of March to the end of September. The land route from Hué, about sixty-eight miles in length, passes over the Nuages range of hills and is an easy road for horse and foot traffic. The extensive bay of Tourane is surrounded by hills and affords anchorage to the largest vessels. The Government transports and the steamers of the Compagnie Nationale de Navigation and the Messageries Maritimes find an anchorage here at all states of the tide and in all weathers. The Tourane River, which has its source in the mountains of the interior, empties itself into the Bay. It is navigable only for small boats and junks, by which the traffic with the provinces of Quang-nam and Quang-ngai is carried on. The town, which is well built, extends for a length of nearly two miles along the left bank of the river. It possesses many public buildings, including the French Residency, a fine Military Hospital, spacious and well ventilated Barracks, the Custom-house, the Treasury, the Post Office, and the Municipal Offices, also a number of well appointed business establishments, amongst which may be mentioned the Bank de l'Indo-Chine,

the Opium Farm, the Messageries Maritimes Offices, the Gassier Hotel, the Courbet Hotel, etc. The Markets, built of brick and stone, are large and contain several hundred stalls. On the right bank of the river also there are a few buildings, which are included in the French concession. A silk filature has been established there. A quarter-of-an-hour's walk from this district is the village of My-khê, which has given its name to a magnificent beach much frequented by the European population The trade of Tourane is considerable and several steamers a month arrive from Hongkong, taking full return cargoes of sugar, rattan, bamboo, areca nuts, silk, cassia, etc. The Messageries Maritimes and the Compagnie Nationale de Navigation have agencies at Tourane and the vessels of these Companies, together with those arriving from Hongkong, give a total of about a dozen entering the port every month. Besides these vessels a large number of large sea-going junks from China, Hainan, and the ports of Annam, Tonkin, and Cochin-China carry on an active and considerable trade in the products of the country. Tea, coffee, and the mulberry tree are cultivated on a large scale in the neighbourhood and there are several plantations owned by Europeans. Less than an hour's journey by boat from the town are the Marble Mountains, an object of interest for travellers, who should not pass through Tourane without paying them a visit. The population of Tourane is about 4,650, of whom 100 are Europeans, 50 Chinese, and 4,500 Annamites.

QUINHON

Quinhon was opened to foreign trade upon the conclusion of the Treaty between France and Annam, signed in March, 1874. It is situated on the coast of Annam in about lat. 13 deg. 54 min. N., long. 109 deg. 02 min. E. The entrance to the port is obstructed by a bar, which may be crossed, however, by any vessel with a draught not exceeding 16 to 16½ feet. The chief articles of export are salt, silk, crapes, beans, ar achide oil and cakes, sugar, etc. The population of the province is one million; that of the port 3,000, of whom about 20 are French civilians. The country is well cultivated, and the commercial prospects of the port are improving every year. A considerable trade is carried on, chiefly with Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, and Bangkok. The trade is at present chiefly in the hands of the Chinese.

DIRECTORY

BINH-DINH

Siège de la Résidence—Qui Nhon
Résident de France—Longellier
Administrateur Adjoint—Groslier
Administrateur———
Commis services civils—Gaudé
Percepteur—Hayy
Garde Indigène—Sanvalle, Coutelle, Pomade, Plégat, Fort, Allanic, Duc, Bourgineau
Postes et Télégraphes—Bourcier (receveur), Lanber, surveillant
Douanes et Régies—Pendaux, inspecteur Bompard, contrôleur
Travaux publics—conducteur———
Phares et Balises—Barin, chef de service Houssard, conducteur
Service de Santé—Docteur Lensir
Service Vétérinaire—Barnavon
Agriculture—Robert

Cultes—Mgr. Grangeon, évêque
R. P. Gagnaire, provicaire
R. P. Vallet, procureur
Commerce, Agriculture, Industrie
Delignon, filateur et tisseur en soie Paris, Tortel, Paradis
Dombret, jaunes œufs et albumme
Mathey, hôtelier épicier
de Montpezat, planteur
Perre, planteur
Rideau, Huile de coco-Savon
Dérobert et Cie, représentés par Hardy, importateurs, exportateurs
Navigation
Nard, agent des Messageries Maritimes
Mahé, Marcet, entrepreneurs

BINH-THUAN

Chef lieu—PHAN THIÊT

Administrateur Résident de France—Garnier Léon
Administrateur Adjoint—Vernier, Auguste
Chancelier greffier—Dejeanne
Comptable—Barelle
Payeur—Devaux Edward
Garde Indigène—Domicile, inspecteur
Id. —Pomade, garde principal
Id. —Molinié id.
Id. —Beaugourdon id.
Id. —Vincent Combette, garde principal
Poste Medical—Dr. Hostalrich
Postes et Télégraphes—Guillosson, receveur
Douanes et Régies—Froisgros, contrôleur receveur á Phanthiêt; Guidon Lavalleé receveur á Muiné
Travaux Publics—Bourdeaud, ingénieur des chemins de fer, chef d'arrondissement á Phanthiet, Despaux, conducteur provincial
Missions catholiques—R. R. P. P. Masseron, Guégen, Kefler

Entrepreneur de Travaux Publics—Déramond á Phanthiêt
Colonisation—Casset á Phu Sung, plantations de riz et coton; Hôtel, Monsieur Yung; Lemai, plantation de caoutchouc à Gian Mau

POSTE DE PHAN-RI

Chef de Poste—M. Molinié, garde principal
Deiiovanni, receveur des Douanes, chargé du bureau des Postes et Télégraphes Trân Huy Diên
Travaux Publics—Poytavin, conducteur

POSTE DE DAMAI

Commandant le détachement — Pomade garde principal, chef du poste
Conducteur des Travaux Publics, chemin de fer de Saigon à Khanh-Hoa—Faure
Entrepreneurs—Bogliano, Mopin et Brossard, Moretti
Garde Principal chargé de l'Inspection Sanitaire

POSTE ADMINISTRATIF DE DJIRING
ANCIENNEMENT HAUT DONNAI

Chef du Poste administratif—Cunhac, commis services Civils
Garde principal—Beaugourdon, commandant le détachement de Djiring
Chargé du bureau Postes et Télégraphes, Cao Nghiêm Do, télégraphiste indigène

HA-TINH

Résident—M. Doucet
Résident Adjoint———
Greffier—M. de Cazes
Percepteur—M. Couderc
Garde Indigène—Nian, Sivignon, Gaillard, Martineau, Dandrieu, Bourgineau, Casamatta
Postes et Télégraphes—Charpentier, receveur
Douanes et Régies—Ricord, receveur, Pailler, Lesourd, Debaurieux, Fauré, Lassalle, Bignonnet, Saravane
Colons—Deschwanden, Chazet Louis, Chazet, Victor, Didier, Girard
Missionnaires—Pères, Dalaine, Roux, Combette, Nivet, Barbier, Fort, Bormet, Chauvet
Compagnie Générale du Tonkin et du Nord Annam:
Agent Principal—M. Gaudet
Agents—Campagne, Cambronne, Maitre

KHANH-HOA

Chef lieu—NHATRANG

Résident de France—Robert Bouyeure
Adminsteur. Adjoint—Georges Mougenot,

NGHE-AN

Chef-lieu—VINH
Principal Port—BEN-THUY

Administrateur Résident—Destenay
Administrateurs Adjoints—Pascal Balard Baffeleuf
Greffier Notaire—du Peloux
Payeur—Sarazin
Comptable—Rougier
Garde Civile — Arnoux, inspt. comdt. brigade; Kupp, Kieffer, inspt., gardes ppaux. Choulet, Nicollet Varenne-Caillard, Ports
Service de Santé—Delay
Poste Administratif de Nghia Hung—Malot
Postes et Télégraphes—Cruveiller
Douanes et Régies—Joinie, Verron, Lascher
Travaux Publics—Folcher, conducteur

Chemin de Fer—Tissot, Borreil
Ateliers généraux du Chemin de fer—Pisier, Goddard, Trou, Bonet, Larouche, Hardy
Gendarmerie — Fagaudet, Tourenne, Ruffet
Messageries Fluviales—Monnier
Société "La Laotienne"—
Rosnet, directeur
Roullet, mécanicien
Martin, agent
Société Forestière et Commerciale de l'Annam
Mann, administrateur
Walter, id.
Schlatter, id.
Paccard, comptable
Gries, Dailly, employés
Maison Lejeune, frères, Négociants
Paoli, employé

Compagnie générale du Tonkin et du Nord-Annam
Bonté, inspecteur
Trapet, agent principal
Fleury, Nicolas, Terny, agents
Chavanon, Huaux, Siess, négociants
Desgrais, négociant et hôtelier
Boeufs et Ferrey, négociants
Vasnier, pharmacien
Ducom, boulanger
Prunier, négociant
Canque et Lanaud, entrepreneurs

PHU YEN

Siège de la Résidence—Sôngcâu

Résident de France—M. Lehé
Administrateurs—Huguet, Cottez
Percepteur—Mariani
Garde indigène—Fourré-Renard, Iberger, Chazet
Postes et Télégraphes—Torbagian
Cultes—Wendling, Porcher, Jean, Guyo
Docteur—Marchya
Travaux Publics—Muraz, Lachaneud
Donanes et Règies—Morel, Merle

QUANG-BINH

Capitale—Dong-Hoi

Administrateur Résident de France—Henri Létang
Administrateur Adjoint—E. van Cauwenberghe
Percepteur—C. E. Millard
Garde Indigène—Delingette, inspecteur
Guarde Principaux—Vincenti, Letourne du Bouvot, Bonhotal
Assistance Médicale—Dr. Thiéry
Postes et Tels.—Alexis Le Clanche, receveur
Surveillant—Charpentier
Douanes et Régies—Flohic, receveur ; Lamoureux, receveur ; Chavareau, Fanton, d'Andon, Dubois, Bonna, agents
Commerçants—Gauvin, Meunier
Missionaires—Père Adgrall, Père Bonhoure

QUANG-NAM

Résident—M. Charles
Administrateur Adjoint—M. Dupuy-Volny
Greffier Notaire—M. de la Susse
Percepteur—M. Pierron
Garde Indigène—M. Breugnot, Inspecteur
Commandant la Brigade
Sogny, garde principal
Jacques, id.
Salvant, id.
de Cépoy, id.
Douanes et Régies—M. Fauché, receveur à Cuá Day ; Lemée, distillerie de Fai Fo ; Bouscaren, entrepôt de pétrole : Rouquette, distillerie Chocai ; Cortier, agent du service actif : Vinel, agent du service actif ; Jossalin, receveur à Tamky ; Puyol, receveur à Hiep Hoa ; Valentini, service actif
Gendarmerie—Dauphin

Négociants Français—Dérobert et J. Fiard à Fai Fo et Tamky ; Cie. des Thés d'Annam à Tamky ; S. I. C. A. à Tamky, (M. Vacherot)
Mines—Mines d'Or á Bong Mieu ; Societé des Houilleres, de Nong Son ; Mines de Tlende á Duc Bô
Planteurs et Colony—Dubois à Tamky ; Belle à Tau My ; Bertrand à Phuoc Thuong ; Gravelle à Nghi An ; Veysset, Martin à Tamky ; Cie. des Thés d'Annam ; à Dong-nghé et Lhu Huong

QUANG-TRI

Chef lieu—Quang Tri

Administrateur Résident, chef de Province—Labbez
Administrateur adjoint—Cazelles
Percepteur—Alerini
Gréffier-notaire—Mantels
Garde Indigène—Commandant de brigade, Raux ; gardes principaux, Dufour, Loriolle, Gaillard
Postes et Télégraphes—Castagnier, receveur, à Quang Tri ; Un indigène chargé du Bureau à Lao-Bao
Douanes et Régies—de Sequin, Van Phournout, Le Dorner, Amiaud, Marchatti

THANH-HOA

Résident de France—Rousseau, administrateur de 1ère classe
Administrateur Adjoint de 5e cl., —Ungerer
Administrateur Délégué de 5e cl. à Bai—Bonnomme

THUA THIEN

Siège de la Résidence Supérieure—Hué

Administrateur-Résident de France chef de la province—Ch. Gariod
Administrateur Adjoint au Rés. de France—L. Boudineau
Chancelier Notaire—Jérusalemy
Percepteur—Vallat
Ingénieur en chef—Gajan
Payeur Trésorier—Puech
Receveur des Douanes—Le Gras
Garde Indigène—Gautier, Moudot, inspecteurs
Gardes—Canteau, Canteau
Postes et Telegraphes—Fromaget
Agriculture—Vieillard, ingénieur
Ecole, Quoc Hoc—professeurs Griffon, Qusignec
Ecole Pelern—Bros, Brunel, Bayet, Badiou, Olie, professeurs

Santé

Tedeschi, médecin ppal. epizootie

Colons

Vétérinaire—épizooties
Négociant ; Laeroix, Girard, Fabre, Chovet, Lasceoux, Dewost, Koch,

Liverset, Cosserat, Morin, Antoine, Saur
Cultes—Evêque Allys
Missionnaires Apostoliques — Chapins, Etchebarne, Izarn, Léculier, Lemasle

CONCESSION FRANÇAISE DE TOURANE

Principal Port—TOURANE
Résident Maire—M. Lemasson
Secrétaire Municipal—M. Vanez
Chef de la voirie municipale—M. Guéraud
Garde Indigène—M. Mizon
Commissaire de police—M. Thévenin
Juge de paix—M. Béziat
Greffier notaire—M. Locquet-Duquesne ; Huissier, M. Janin
Avocats défenseurs—M. M. Déligne, Besson, de Breteuil
Receveur de l'Enregistrement—M. Périer
Service des Postes et Télégraphes—Direction
Directeur, chef du service de l'Annam—M. Escande
Commis faisant fonctions de rédacteurs—M. M. Voisin et Vallon
Exploitation-Receveur—M. Sasias
Commis—M. M. Blois, Vial, Ricart, Martin, Maupin, Fouilloux
Agent Mécanicien—M. Vouillon
Surveillants—M. M. Lambert et Rigal
Service des Travaux publics, Personnel des chemins de fer
Ingénieur en chef—M. Dussaix
Ingénieur adjoint—M. Carton
Chef du Bureau de l'Ingénieur en chef—M. de Flers
Chef de la Voie & Bâtiments—M. Audefroy
Chef du trafic et mouvement—M. Deseille
Chef de la Comptabilité et des approvisionnments—M. Dumont
Chambre mixte de Commerce et d agriculture—M. M. Bogaert, président, Warkin secrétaire
Compagnie de Navigation, Messageries Maritimes, M. Masson agent ; Chargeurs Réunis : M. M. Dérobert et Fiard, représentant
Industriel—M. Bogaert
Mécanicien Constructeur—M. Ryckeling
—Hôtels Mórin et Philippe—
Commerçants—Warkin, Déroabert-Morin
Entrepreneurs—M. M. Leroy, Bogaert,
Belles Meubles sébénisseries—M. Pain
Ecole Franco-Annamite—M. Reyboubet, directeur
Ecole Mixte française,—Mme. Reyboubet directrice
Comité d'enseignement mutuel—M. Nguyên cung Kinh, directeur
Administration des Douanes et Régies—Sous Directeur de l'Annam ; M. Duhoux
Chef du Secrétariat—M. Chauvin
Chef du Contentieux—M. Gros
Chef de la Comptabilité—M. Duran
Chef de la Statistique—M. Ducas
Chef de la Vérification—M. Nelson
Chef de la brigade active—M. Berthe
Receveur secondaire—M. Buequet
Banque de l'Indo-chine — M. Pellet, directeur Caissier—M. Fliche
Cultes—M. Saulat, missionnaire Apostolique ; M. Bonnet, pasteur

COCHIN-CHINA

Cochin-China is a French Colony. The province of Giadinh, of which Saigon is the chief port, was conquered by the Franco-Spanish fleet on the 17th February, 1859, but Lower Cochin-China (comprising the provinces of Giadinh, Bienhoa, and Mytho, and the Islands of Pulo Condor) was not definitely occupied until 1862, when it was formally surrendered by Treaty ; in 1867 three more provinces were conquered by the French and added to their possessions, *viz.*, Chaudoc, Hatien, and Vinhlong. The actual boundaries of Cochin-China now are : on the North the kingdoms of Annam and Cambodia, on the East and South the China Sea, on the West the Gulf of Siam and Cambodia.

The Colony of Cochin-China is divided into seven large provinces, comprising in all twenty-one inspections. Besides Saigon, which is the capital of Cochin-China and at the same time of the province of Giadinh, the other chief towns bear the names of their respective provinces, Bienhoa, Mytho, Chaudoc, and Hatien. The country is a vast plain with small hills on the West and some mountains on the East and North ; the three highest are Batlen 884 metres, Baria 493 metres, and the Mai Mountains 550 and 600 metres in height. The principal rivers are the two Vaico, the Saigon River, and the Donnai river. The lower parts of Cochin-China are wrinkled with small

creeks or *arroyos*, giving easy and rapid communication to all parts of the country. Of late several canals have been opened. The magnificent river Mekong, which descends from the Thibetan mountains, after running through different territories, crosses Cambodia, enters the lower provinces of Cochin-China, by two branches, and empties itself into the China Sea by five large outlets called respectively Cua Tieu, Cua Balai, Cua Cochien, Cua Dinh-an, and Cua Bassac.

The principal product of Cochin-China is rice. It is planted in almost every province except some of the northern districts. In the last twenty years, the number of hectares cultivated has almost doubled, and in 1907, 17,245,400 piculs were exported. The rice (White & Cargo) and paddy export in 1907 was valued at $58,857,400. After this the chief exports are fish, fish-oil, hides, pepper, cotton, dried shrimps, and copra. China grass, sesamum, palma-christi, indigo, saffron, gum-lac, sapan wood and cinchona also exist in pretty large quantities, with several other minor productions. The value of the produce exported in 1906, excluding rice, is given as nearly $12,000,000, fish alone being represented in the list by nearly 5½ million dollars.

The principal salt pits are in the province of Baria. The forests contain large quantities of fine timber and abound with game of nearly every description, amongst which may be named elephants, rhnoiceros, tiger, deer, wild boar, and elands, while amongst the feathered game the peacock, partridge, snipe, jungle fowl (or wildcock), pheasant, &c., may be mentioned. The rivers and creeks swarm with fish of every description, and alligators abound in some.

In the chief towns of each province there is a citadel sufficiently garrisoned, and numerous military posts in the interior maintain and watch over the security of the inhabitants. The Annamites are a race devoted principally to agriculture; they are not so industrious as the Chinese and are indifferent traders. The Chinese have the largest proportion of the trade in their hands.

The whole of the French possessions are now comprised under the title of Indo-China, and consist of the Colony of Cochin-China the protectorates of Tonkin, Laos, Annam, and Cambodia, and the leased territory of Quoang-tschou-wan, and are under the control of a Governor-General, who usually resides in Tonkin. The Government of Cochin-China is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, who is assisted by a Privy Council composed of all the Heads of Departments as official members and several unofficials. The Colonial Council of Cochin-China, some of the members of which are elected by the residents, consists of sixteen members, six of whom are natives. In the various arrondissements, moreover, councils have been introduced composed entirely of natives. The towns of Saigon and Cholon are ruled by Municipal Councils, the members of which bodies are partly French and partly native. The Chamber of Commerce at Saigon is also an official body elected by the merchants and traders; formerly it was composed of French, foreigners, and Chinese, but in 1896 its constitution was altered and it is now an exclusively French body.

The population of Cochin-China by the 1901 census was 2,968,529, of whom 4,323 were French (exclusive of the white troops, which were put down at 3,536 men).

Following on irrigation works a great number of concessions have been granted especially in 1899 and 1900, by the Colonial Council of Cochin-China, some to villages, some to settlers. The fields granted to European settlers are only taxed according to their progress, commencing by one-fifth at the end of the fifth year, to which is added another one-fifth at the end of each of the following four years. The Conseil Supérieur, in November, 1900, adopted the following works to improve Saigon Harbour:—1. A quay 1,091 metres (3,578 feet) long on the right bank of the river. This quay will permit the mooring of nine vessels of 120 metres (393 feet) long 2. A series of warehouses 25 metres (82 feet) broad and 969 metres (3,178 feet) long, thus making a total surface of 24,225 square metres (260,611 square feet). 3. Railroads in front and at the back of the warehouses. The line of railway leading thereto will be connected with the Mytho and Cholon Railways. 4. About 20 buoys will be established on the left bank of the river, and vessels will be moored on that side as they are now on the right bank. 5. A bridge, level with the ground, will be built in continuation of the street called Rue d'Adran. The total expenses to be incurred for the improvements projected were estimated at f.10,394,000 (£415,760). Several of these improvements have been completed. A postal line of French steamers has been established between Bangkok and Singapore, with a subsidy from the Government of Indo-China.

SAIGON

Saigon, the capital of Cochin-China, is situated on the Saigon river, a tributary of the Donnai, in lat. 10 deg. 50 min. N., and long. 104 deg 22 min. E. It is about 40 miles from Cape St. James and is accessible to the largest vessels. Since its occupation by the French the climate has undergone a very favourable change, owing to different sanitary works in the town, such as drains, the filling up of pools, marshes, &c. The town presents a fine appearance, the roads and thoroughfares being broad and regular. Amongst the public buildings the Government House is the most remarkable; several millions of francs have been spent upon its construction and decoration. The other prominent public buildings are the Palace of the Lieutenant-Governor, the handsome and imposing Post Office on the Place de la Cathedrale, the Custom House, the "Direction de l'Interieur," the Treasury, the Land Office, Public Works Department, the Schools, the Supreme Court and the "Hotel de Ville," (Town Hall) the cost of which was over Francs 2,000,000. The Military Hospital is a fine and handsome building, as are also the Arsenal, Barracks, and Artillery Park. There is also a stately Gothic Cathedral of large proportions, in front of which has been erected the statue of Monseigneur Pigueau de Behaine, bishop of Adran, one of the first French missionaries who came to Cochin-China in the last century. A fine bronze statue of Gambetta stands in the Boulevard Norodom. There are two other Statues, one of Francis Garnier on the Boulevard Bonnard in front of the theatre, and another, that of Amiral Rigault de Genouilly, on the Rond Point Rigault de Genouilly. Saigon has two public gardens, the "Jardin de la Ville," which is maintained at the expense of the Municipality, and the Botanic Garden. The municipal theatre which was inaugurated in 1900 is a remarkable building erected at a cost over 2,000,000 fr. There is good docking accommodation, the Bassin de Radoub being one of the finest docks in the world, capable of receiving the largest men-of-war, and there are two floating lifts. Saigon has two steam rice mills. Two new petroleum godowns built by the Government at a cost of $18,000 are situated at Rach Doi, on the banks of the Saigon River (half way to the town). They are said to be large enough to receive over 400,000 cases. The agents of Messrs. Samuel and Co., of London, have built two petroleum tanks at Nhabé at the point where the Saigon River flows into the Donnai. The largest of these is estimated to receive 2,300 cubic metres (81,190 cubic feet) of oil. There are (without reckoning the troops) about 3,500 Europeans and about 180 foreigners, of whom there are about 40 British subjects (Europeans and descendants of Europeans).

The M. M. steamers call twice a month at Saigon on their homeward and outward trips. Easy communication is afforded with the principal towns of the territory either by subsidized mail steamers, or railway. There is a railway with Chaudoc, Bien Hoa and beyond, and with Hoc Mon. The bridge of Binh-Loi was inaugurated on the 8th of March, 1902, over the river of Saigon, putting in direct communication the two *rives des fleurs*. It is a swing bridge and is of a total length of 276 metres supported by 6 piles (*en maconnerie et a 2-culées*). All the principal towns of Cochin-China possess telegraphic communication, and a submarine cable unites the colony with Singapore, Hongkong Haiphong, Amoy. &c. The postal organization of the Colony is very complete and efficient; correspondence can be sent daily to almost all parts of the country. The *Journal Officiel* is published twice a week, and there are usually one or two other journals published, but they frequently change their titles, and lead a spasmodic existence. The *Gia-dinh-bao* is the native issue of the *Journal Officiel*.

DIRECTORY

GOUVERNEMENT GÉNÉRAL DE L'INDO-CHINE

M. Klobukowski, Gouverneur-Général de l'Indo-Chine (Commandeur de la Légion d'Honneur).

M. Bonhoure, Lieut-Gouverneur.

BUREAU POLITIQUE
Sicard, Chef du Bureau

SERVICE ADMINISTRATIF
Du de Marsoulles, Administrateur de 4e classe des Service Civils, Chef

ARCHIVES
Belloeuf, Chef du Bureau, Archiviste

BUREAU MILITAIRE
Leblond, Chef d'Escadron d'Artillerie Coloniale, Chef du Bureau

BUREAU DU GOUVERNMENT GÉNÉRAL À SAIGON
Faucon, Chef de Bataillon, Délégué dans les Fonctions de Chef du Bureau

OFFICIER D'ORDONNANCE
Expert-Bezancon, Capitaine Breveté d'Infanterie Coloniale

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DES FINANCES ET DE LA COMPTABILITE
Pouymayou, Directeur Général des Finances et de la Comptabilité

DIRECTION DE L'AGRICULTURÉ DES FORÊTS ET DU COMMERCE DE L'INDO-CHINE
Capus, Docteur en-sciences, Directeur de l'Agriculture, des Forêts et du Commerce de l'Indo-Chine
Brenier, ancien directeur de la Mission Lyonnaise en Chine, Sous-Directeur de l'Agriculture (en congé)

Direction
Badetty, Rédacteur principal de 1ère classe, chef du Secrétariat
Guerrier, agent commercial attaché

Comptabilité
Merle, chef de bureau de 2e classe

SERVICES MILITAIRES.
Piel, Général de Division, Commandant Supérieur des Troupes du Groupe de l'Indo-Chine

CONSEIL SUPÉRIEUR DE L'INDO-CHINE
Le Gouverneur Général de l'Indo-Chine Président
Le Général Commandant Supérieur des Troupes de l'Indo-Chine
Le Contre-Amiral, Commandant en Chef la Division Navale d'Extrême-Orient
Le Commandant de la Marine en Indo-Chine
Le Lieutenant-Gouverneur de la Cochin-chine
Les Résidents Supérieurs en Annam, au Tonkin, au Cambodge et au Laos
Le Directeur Général des Douanes et Régies de l'Indo-Chine
Le Contrôleur Financier de l'Indo-Chine
Le Directeur Général des Finances et de la Comptabilité
Le Procureur Général, Chef du Service Judiciaire le l'Indo-Chine
Le Directeur Général des Travaux Publics de l'Indo-Chine
Le Directeur Général des Postes et des Télégraphes de l'Indo-Chine
Le Directeur Général de la Santé de l'Indo-Chine
Trésorier Général de l'Indo-Chine
Directeur de l'Agriculture, des Forêts et du Commerce de l'Indo-Chine
Le Directeur Général de l'Instruction Publique de l'Indo-Chine
Le Directeur de l'Ecole de Médecine de l'Indo-Chine
Le Président du Conseil Colonial de la Cochin-chine
Le Président de la Chambre de Commerce de Saigon
Le Président de la Chambre de Commerce de Hanoi
Le Président de la Chambre de Commerce de Haiphong
Le Président de la Chambre d'Agriculture de la Cochin-chine
Le Président de la Chambre d'Agriculture du Tonkin
Le Président de la Chambre Mixte de Commerce et d'Agriculture de l'Annam
do. du Cambodge
L. L. EE. Hoang-cao-khai, Ancien Van-Minh de l'Annam
Okuha Youmreach Col de Minteiro, Ministre du Cambodge
Truong-nhu-cuong, Président du Cômât, Ministre de l'Intérieur de l'Annam
Do-huu-phuong, Tong-doc, Honoraire de Cholon
Le Directeur du Cabinet et du Personnel du Gouvernment Général de l'Indo Chine, secrétaire
Le Député de la Cochin-chine
Le Délégué de l'Annam-Tonkin au Conseil Supérieur des Colonies

CONSEIL DE DÉFENSE DE L'INDO-CHINE
Le Gouverneur Général de l'Indo-Chine, président
Le Général de Division, Commandant Supérieur des Troupes du Groupe de l'Indo-Chine, vice-président
Le Général de Division, Commandant la 2e Division des Troupes de l'Indo Chine, membre
Le Général de Brigade, Commandant l'Artillerie en Indo-Chine, membre
Le Chef d'Etat-Major des Troupes de l'Indo-Chine, secrétaire

COCHIN CHINE

Lieutenant-Gouverneur—A. Bonhoure, gouverneur de 1e classe des colonies

CABINET DU LIEUTENANT-GOUVERNEUR
Chef—P. Pasquier, administrateur
Secrétaire Particulier—Goubert
Attaché—Dusan

DÉPUTATION
Député—François Deloncle

CONSEIL COLONIAL
Président—Marquié
Vice-Président—Flaudoin
Secrétaire—Thiemonge
Secrétaire suppléant—Cuong
Membres élus — Marquié, Pech, Jacque, Claude, Diep, Phong, Binh, Vi. Hai, Cuong
Délegués de la Chambre de Commerce—Du Crouzet, Thièmonge
Délégué du Conl. Privé — Gigon, Papin, Paris
Secrétaire archiviste —Lebrun

CONSEIL PRIVÉ
Président—Le Lieutenant-Gouverneur
Le Général Commandant la Division
Le Commandant de la Marine
Le Procureur Général
Le Chef du Service Administratif
Conseillers titulaires—Paris, Schnéegans
Conseillers suppléants — Mayer, Gigon Papin, Marquié, Cazeau

Secrétariat du Conseil Privé
Secrétaire Archiviste—Vabois

SECRÉTARIAT

Premier Bureau
Chef—Vinson, adm. 5e. cl.

Deuxième Bureau
Chef—de Manas—admr. 4me classe

Troisième Bureau
Chef—Boyer, admr. 2me classe

Quatrième Bureau
Chef—Jouanal

Bibliothèque
Bibliothècaire—Griffa

Bureau des Interprètes
Cúóng

DIVISIONS TERRITORIALES DE COCHIN CHINE
Baclieu, Baria, Bêntré, Bienhoa, Cantho, Chaudoc, Cholon, Gia-dinh, Gocong, Hatien, Longxuyen, Mytho, Rachgia, Sadec, Soctrang, Tanan, Tayninh, Thudaumot, Travinh, Vinhlong

CHAMBRE D'AGRICULTURE
Président—Paris
Vice-Président—Genet
Secrétaire—Le Bret
Camérini, Canavaggio, Combes, Perrin, Duval, Rivière, Hiêp
Secrétariat—M. E. Cotteret, archiviste

ADMINISTRATION DES PROVINCES
Cholon—Rivet, administrateur de 2 cl.
Baclieu — Krautheimer, administrateur 3me cl
Baria—Lamaire, administrateur
Bêntré—Davoine, administrateur
Bienhoa—Maspero, administrateur
Cantho—Outrey, inspecteur administr. Lebret, administrateur-adjoint
Cap St. Jacques—Metaireau, administr.
Chaudoc—Cudenet, administrateur
Giadinh—Vresne, administrateur
Gocong—Moreau, administrateur
Hatien—Agon, administrateur
Longxuyen—Valentin, admr.
Mytho—Congineau, administrateur
Rachgia—Le Marchant de Trigon, administrateur
Sadec—Chabrier, administrateur
Soctrang—Doucal, administrateur
Sanan—Debernardi, administrateur
Tayninh—Chrestien, administrateur
Thudaumôt — Cabaune de Laprade, administrateur
Travinh—Mossy, administrateur
Vinh-long—Caillard, administrateur

Ville de Saigon
Maire—Gigon-Papin

Ville de Cholon
Maire—Drouhet

SERVICE DE L'AGRICULTURE DE COCHIN-CHINE
Inspecteur—Hoffner

SERVICE DE L'ENREGISTREMENT DES DOMAINES ET DU TIMBRE DE L'INDO CHINE
Chef de Service—Boutant (Hanoï)
Sous-Inspecteur—Duc: Maurel (Hanoï)
Ridacteur—Barberot (Hanoï)
Receveur-Conservateurs—Grison (Hanoï); Berquet (Saigon)
Receveur Curateurs — Lanehy (Hanoï); Matt i (Saigon)
Receveur-Conservateurs et Curateurs—Roussel (Namdinh); Périer (Taurane); Pujol (Mytho); Pargoire (Vinhlong); Divid (Cantho); Camé (Pnom Penh);
Receveurs sans gestion—Briotet; Santoni; Birot-Letourneux; Angeli

CADASTRE ET TOPOGRAPHIE
44, Rue Paul Blanchy
Chef du Service—Guichard
Vérificateur—Boisson

SERVICE DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE

Direction de l'Enseignement
Directeur—De Cappe, ofr. de l'Inst. pub. (en congé)
Secrétaire—M. H. Prêtre, Directeur pi. off d'acad.

Inspection des écoles
Inspecteur—Péralle, ofr. d'Acad. Laxxère
Collège Chasseloup-Laubat
Directeur pi.—Péron
Professeurs—Blot, Merciee, Beauné, Etellin, Chenieux, Jason, Ourgaud, Petit, Venturini, Estèbe, Hoaceau, Baudet, Bénard, Gros, Saint Gratien
Institutrices—Mmes. Jouanal, Rossi
Collège de Mytho
Directeur—Potier
Professeurs—Bulliard, Mussard, Dachary, Duchesne
Ecole Normale de Giadinh
Directeur—Dounodieu, (en congè) Guillemet, directeur
Professeurs—Caubet, Chassagnoux, Guirriec, Bernat, Ferrando
Ecole d'Apprentissage
Directeur—Taable
Moreau, Aagaud, chefs d'atelier
Ecole primaire de Saigon (rue Richaud)
Directeur—Manuel
Ecole primaire des garçons
Directeur—Giovansili
Ecole primaire supérieure des filles (Saigon)
Directrice Mme. Merlot — Institutrices, Azéma, Mme. Etellin, Ossini, de la Richaudy, Panton, Losenzi, Giovansili Baston, Lagrange, Estèbe
Prof. de dessin M. Chenieux—Prof. d'anglais, M. Jason, Professeurs, de solfegè, Mme. Campi, Surveillantes, Mlles. Blauquet, Canal, Lipervanche Mme. Cusiol ; agents temporaires, Mlles. Vally, Hacquart, Fo-tene, Berey, Payet
Ecole Maternelle (Saigon)
Directrice—Mme Ribière Mme. Vitton, Pochon, Mlle. Vinson Surveillantes,

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Service des Contributions Directes et Vérification des Poids et Mesures
Rue Catinat, 158
Contrôleur et Verificateur—C. Piequet administrateur des services civils

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Administration des Douanes et Régies de l'Indo-Chine
Directeur Général—M. Picanon, Gouverneur de 1e. class des Colonies
Inspecteur Adjoint—M. Cornillon, Inspecteur de 1e. cl. des Colonies
Chef du Secretariat—M. Tissot, administrateur de 4e. Classe
Sous-Directeur du Tonkin—M. Morel
Do. de la Cochinchine — M. Cogrel
Sous directeur de l'Annam—M. Duhoux
do. du Cambodge—M. Ricquebourg
Sous directeur du Laos—M. Thomas
Inspecteurs de 1e. cl.—M. M. Boundal, Cornillon, de Thévenard, Rozier, Morel
Inspecteurs de 2e. cl.—M.M. Cogrel, Guillot, Ricquebourg, Merle, Huyghues, Despointes ; Blanc, Desse, Duhoux
Inspecteurs de 3e. cl.—M. M. Blondell, Thomas, Muraire, Blanchard
Inspecteurs de. 4e. cl.—M. M. Pendaux, Oulières, Scalla, Voreaux, Collard, Rozier, Mèhonas
Contrôleurs ppaux. de 1e cl.—M.M. Perrin, Marsac, Boutonnet, Bénigni, Courty, Corras, Toupet, Coffignal, Piètri
Contrôleurs ppaux. de 2e cl.—M. M. Lafond, Bucquet, Geslin, Dupoy, Faciolle, Ménètrier, Bacon de Bouvines, Decusse, Joinié
Contrôleurs de 1e. cl.—M. M. Bourguet, Ulman, Préteigne, Adam de Villiers, Vaumoron, Merlenghi, Cessat, Lafferrayrie, Corby, Nesty, Latrasse, Bompar, d'Esménard, Raud, Duguet, Ravel, Louvet, Blanc, Beaugendre, Legras, Barbant, de la Barre de Nanteuil, Jean, Troisgros, Boné, Cavaignals, Raud, Coulot, Rougetet, Caraman, Vincent, Jeandot, Font, Goudey, Noë
Contrôleurs de 2e. cl.—Le Roy de Lenchères, de Crousnilhon, Verron, Desjardins, Kieffer, Vinay, Charvot, Géraud, Lamore de Lamirande, Ducos, Lasnet, Eychenne, Roig, d'Espériés, Guasco, Mauche de Mablanc, Henry, Chéreau, Giroud, Griffe, Borel, Ladreit de Lacharrière, Fournier, Millard, Anglés, Berthelot, Jacob de Cordemoy, Blay, Boube, Duran, Bardet, Carles, Guy, Périer, Perret
Contrôleurs de 3e. cl.—Duran, Blanc, Bories, Lagsurgus, Spéder, Granier, de Lavigne Sainte Suzanne, Le Pelletier, Lorin, Marty Brunnet, Dussol, Chauvin, Guého, Le Cardinal, Dupuis, Baudinat, Canale, Dugommier, Mercadier, de Lamolère, Samarcq, Couppé de Lahongrais, François, Caillot, Caille, Augier, Cazenave, Dumas, Dujon, Zoccolat, Boulain, Rabot, Poy, Dérué, Gro., Juventin, Métour
Commis.—511
Préposés.—625

Direction Générale des Postes et Télégraphes
Directeur Général—Vialet
Inspecteur, Chef du Secrétariat—Raffi
Inspecteur—Tourier
Rédacteur— Duflos
Commis principal—Riquier
Commis—Viallet, Landry
Tonkin
Chef de Service—Brien
Inspecteur—Hollard, Coarraze
Rédacteurs — Lorans, Desachy, Dorche Brousse, Marin-Lamellet
Commis—Champion, Saladin, Berdoulay

Bureaux :

Hanoi Recette Comptable Principale

Receveur Comptable prinpal.—Foustier
Commis principaux—Meyssonnier, Bizet, Bonnet, Rouan, Aubertin
Commis— Fererolle, Lampetaz, Rouffilange, Lirytan, Trarieux, Soulans, Fafin, Gutwiller, Savelli, Laurent-Guy, Chatinet, Pierson, Deloucharon
Dames Téléphonistes—Lafaye de Michaux, Reyes, Faguet
Facteurs—Bastenaire, Auger, Houlard
Haiphong
Receveur—Corme
Commis Principaux—Deveze, Prieuret Clemenceau
Commis—Bruey, Geismar, Tromhorst, Clion, Giraud, Munie, Landes,
Dames Téléphonistes—Geffroy, Drapeau, Dupuis
Namdinh
Receveur—Sausage
Bacninh
Receveur—Champ
Laokay
Receveur—Lavergne
Doson
Receveur—Alata
Commis—Chevalier, Martini

Cochin-Chine

Chef de Service—Désormeaux
Inspecteurs—Duyantieu, Daver
Rédacteurs—Malpuech, Husson
Commis—Culot, Bardez, Bourguignon, Breton

Bureaux :

Saigon Recette Comptable
Receveur Comptable—Sirugue
Commis Principaux—Duhar, Casset, Hennecart
Commis—Pilon, Molens, Leydet, Chambellan, Bartoli, Guichet, Robelin, Auger, Schuller, Albert, Bonneau, Renaux, Vial, Ronsin, Cornec, Charles, Giovanelli, Piquemal, Bot
Expéditionnaires—Bouscary, Gentil
Dames Téléphonistes: Fourcade, Tanneur, Leblanc, Vinson
Facteur—Claret
Cap Saint-Jacques
Receveur—Vedere
Cholon
Receveur—Voisin
Chaudoc,
Receveur—Guiliardi
Nhatrang
Receveur—Faujon
Vinh-Long
Receveur—Bascou

Annam

Chef de Service—Escande
Commis—Vallon, Voisin

Bureaux :

Recette Comptable de Tourane
Receveur Comptable—Sasias
Commis Principal—Blois

Trésorerie de Cochin-Chine

Trésorier Payeur—Gros
Payeur chef de Comptabilité—Sarda
Payeur receveur spécial—Descourtis,

Service de Santé

Médecin p'pal de 1e. classe—Directeur du service de Santé de la Cochinchine, du Cambodge et du Bas-Laos—Henaff
Médecin ppal. de 2e. cl.—Capus
Médecins Majors de 1e. classe—Hauer, Jujol, Delassus

Institut Pasteur

Institut de microbiologie, de vaccination antirabique, de vaccine animale jennerienne, de chimie biologique et de sérothérapie : Ad. Tel. Institut, Saigon
Directeur—Dr. J. Yersin (Nha Trang)
Sous Directeur—Dr. Ch. Broquet
Bactériologiste—Dr. A. Denier
Pharm. Chimiste—L. Bréandat

Service Pharmaceutique

Pharmaciens Majors de 2e. classe—Mirville, Bréandat
Do. Aide-Major de 1e. classe—Jard
Officiers d'Adm. de 2e. classe—Grenier, Monseau

Conseil de Santé

Président—Hénaff
Membres—Capus, Mirville, Castagne
Secrétaire—Erdinger

Hôpital Militaire de Saigon

Henaff—directeur
Capus, médecin chef service des officiers et des dames
Pujol, service des sous officiers
Perrot, service de chirurgie générale
Grosfillet, service des contagieux
Erdinder, id. de médicine générale
Lailheugue, id. id.
Le Pape service de médicine générale
Huet, id. id.
Taujeon, Rebufat id.

Direction Générale des Travaux Publics

Circonscription Territoriale de Cochin-Chine

Pouyanne, Ingénieur principal, Chef de Service de 1ère cl. ffons d'Ingr. en chef
Bureau de l'Ingénieur en chef
Chef de Bureau—Fratani, conducteur ppal.
Commis principaux—de Roland, Leroy, Claverie, Guanou

Commis—Savari, Castillon, Isidore
Surveillants—Genoud, Marin, Pierre

Bureau technique

Paillet, Ingénieur auxre. de 1ère cl. adjoint à l'Ingénieur en chef
Conducteur—Kernel
Commis—Jacquey

Arrondissement de l'Est

Ingénieur——Levavasseur, Ingr. chef de 1ère de 2e classe
Chef de bureau—Gauthier, s/chef de bureau
Ingr. auxre.—Labadens
Conducteurs—principaux—Millet, Brézet, Michel
Conducteurs—Ducq, Bérard, Saraudy, Gauthier F.
Commis—Duchamp, Monnot
Surveillants—Bombonnel, Borel, Dupaty

Arrondissement de l'Ouest

Ingénieurs—Cazenave, Ingr. ppal. chef de service de 2e classe
Conducteurs—Buchmann, Sunonin, Fenasse, Texier, Terramorsi, Ricette, Berthe, Tastet
Commis principal—Sambet
Commis—Ségot, Danés, Godard, Pietri, Mulot, Fauvelle,
Surveillant—Ropron

Arrondissement des Bâtiments Civils

Architecte—Thil, Architecte chef de service de 1ère. cl.
Inspecteur—principal Moreau,
Inspecteur—Véla, Joyewx
Commis principaux—Hardy, Duvivier
Commis—Barusta, Appavou, Bessard, Dunet
Surveillants—Mullar, Donzella, Honnion, Louis

Arrondissement de la Navigation Intérieure

Ingénieur—Cazenave, Ingr. ppl. chef de service de 2e. cl
Chef de Bureau—Etienne, Conducteur
Conducteurs, principaux—Bolliet, Beau, Guéry, E.
Conducteurs—Lebriac, Letty, Roque, Cripel, Gonnard
Commis principaux—David. Aroull, Furcy
Commis—Norcet, Mandon, Delay, Cardy, Chatelier, Vincent, Sabatier, Bazillio
Surveillants—Marie, Jully, Tavard, Guéry A. Martin, Antonetti

Arrondissement de la Navigation Maritime

Ingénieur—Réthoré Ingr. auxre. 2e. classe, ffons d'Ingr. chef de service
Chef de bureau—Bonnemaison, Conducteur principal
Conducteur principal—Pierre
Conducteurs—Poggi, Courtaux
Commis principal—Champon
Commis—Floricourt
Capitaines de baliseur—Braun
Lieutenant de baliseur—Guéneu
Mécanicien de baliseur—Orlandi, Bègx
Surveillants—Ropion L., Briant, Pianelli, Guigon

Phares

Gardiens de Phares—Le Mare, Loussert, Ranquerel, Laridon, Mazzola Natta, Giacomoni

Ports

Capitaine de port—Duchateau
Maîtres de port—Donsimoni, Cottet, Ollive, Le Boulbin

Personnel en Congé

Architecte auxre., Genet
Conducteurs—Perdriaux, Storti, Batteur, Royer, Gripoix, Josse
Commis—Sère, Alquier, Sonlarue, Grisoli, Defongère, Charpentier
Surveillants—Claude, Albert, Montagnon. Doré
Maitres de phare—Déchaux, Ambrosi
Gardiens de phare—Fajadet, Quellermer, Poletti, Tibul
Capitaine de port—Dapels

Direction de l'Agriculture des Forêts et Commerce de l'Indo-Chine

Directeur—Capus
Sous-Directeur—Brenier

Direction

Badetty, chef du Secrétariat
Guerrie, agent commercial, attaché
Merle, chef de la comptabilité

Service Agricole et des Laboratoires

Lemarié,—chef du service

Service Forestier

Ducamp, chef du service

Service Commercial et Industriel

Fetterer, chef du service

Service Vétérinaire

Lepinte, chef du service

Police Judiciaire et Administrative

Commissaire central—Auguste Belland
Commissaires—Lecœur, Gaudillière, Etievant, Maroselli, Paganel Mariot,
Secrétaires—Ryckebusch, Fargé, Bonhomme, Poillot, Duval, Clerc
Brigadiers Chefs—Gallezot, Pierrucci
Brigadiers—Embry, Gelormini,
Sous-Brigadiers—Lapeyre (Gabriel), Lalande, Lapeyre (Pierre) Veyssier
50 agents européens
2 brigdrs., 11 s.-brigdrs, 105 agts. asiatiques
3 interprètes chinois

Police Municipale

Inspecteur—Christofari
Secrétaire—Lentali
Brigadiers—Botton, Guglielmi, Renaud,
Sous Brigadiers—St. Louis, Vacher Cotta, Ormières
73 agents européens
37 agents indiens
2 brigadiers indigènes

10 sous brigadier indigènes
120 agents indigènes

SERVICE DES MOEURS

Inspecteur, chef du service—Léonardi
3 agents européens, 1 sous brigadier indigène, 5 agents indigènes

PRISON CENTRALE

Directeur—Fontaine
Gardien chef—Aujard

HÔPITAL DE CHOQUAN (INDIGÈNE)

Directeur—Dr. Ferrandini
Infirmier—Gerphagnon

COUR D'APPEL DE L' INDO-CHINE

Président—Papon
Vice - Présidents — Dürrwell, Raffray, Chambaud,

PARQUET

Michel, Procureur Général p.i. chef du service judiciaire en Indo-chine

COUR D'APPEL

1ère et 2e Chambres

Papon, président
Durrwell, vice président
Touossaint de Quievrecourt, conseiller
Naquard id.
Peux id.
De Boyer de Ste. Suzanne id.
Duboys de Laramière id.
Joyeux id.
Boyer id.
Soulé, greffier en chef

3e. et 4e. Chambres

Raffray, vice-président
Chambaud, id.
Baudet, conseiller
Tillet, id.
Campagnol, id.
Monlezun, id.
Rémond, id.
Mansencal, id.

PARQUET GÉNÉRAL

Michel, Procureur Général p.i.
Daurand, Forgues, Avocats Généraux
Michel, id.
Beuche, id.
Lévy, id.
Vancou, Barême, Substituts
Vacher, id.
Delestrée id.
Paris, attaché
Dubreuil, id.
Thermis, secrétaire-général
Lambert, chef du Bureau Judiciaire
Grisoli, secrétaire-rédacteur
Nollet, id.
Décostier, Secrétaire Expéditionnaire
Petitjean, Bibliothécaire Archiviste

TRIBUNAUX DANS LES PROVINCES

Tribunaux de 1ère. classe

Mytho—Ricard, juge président
Carré, lieut. de juge
Delacrois, juge suppléant
Guy de Ferrières, procureur de la République
N., greffier
Vinhlong—Révol, juge président
N., lieutenant de juge
Weill, juge suppléant
Révol, procureur de la République
N., greffier
Hanoi—Carme, juge président
Morchè, lieutenant de juge
Dormand, juge suppléant
Grihault des Fontaines, procureur de la République
Schaal, greffier
Haiphong—Carlotti, juge président
Dubreuille, lieutenant de juge
Chabanier, juge suppléant
Poymire, procureur de la République ; Canal, greffier

Tribunaux de 2e. classe

Bêntré—Bourayne, juge président
Crosnier de Briaul, lieutenant de juge
Collet, juge suppléant
Habert, procureur de la République
Persius, greffier
Chaudoc—Mabille, juge président
Guiselin, lieutenant de juge
Briffaut, juge suppléant
Le Hétel, procureur de la République
Lebreton, greffier
Cantho—Lacaze, juge président
Peux, lieutenant de juge
Alberti, juge suppléant
Massias, procureur de la République
Gauvin, greffier
Longxuyên—Regnault, juge président
Niel, lieutenant de juge
Pujol, juge suppléant
Dain, procureur de la République
N., greffier
Pnompenh—Dartiguenave, juge président
Habert, juge suppléant
Tricon, procureur de la République
Charmey, greffier
Soctrang—Maugain, juge président
André, lieutenant de juge
Bertrand, juge suppléant
N. procureur de la République
Cazaux, greffier
Travinh—Truteau, juge président
Lacouture, lieutenant de juge
N., juge suppléant
Lacouture, procureur de la République
Charmey, greffier

Justices de Paix à compétence étendue

Baclieu—Moisson, juge de paix
Lejeune, juge suppléant
Gansfsky, greffier

Biênhoá—Loye, juge de paix
Dusson, juge suppléant
Vassou, greffier
Rachgia—Franceschetti, juge de paix
Mathieu, juge suppléant
Descamps, greffier
Tayninh—de Rozario, juge de paix
Lobrani, juge suppléant; Boyron, greffier
Tourane—Béziat, juge de paix
Léopold-Legér, juge suppléant
Locquet-Duquesne, greffier

NAM-DINH

Gaudin, juge de Paix
Pomanier, juge suppléant
Tallendeax, greffier

JUSTICE DE PAIX DE SAIGON

Juge de Paix—Legendre
Gréffier—Dufaux-Darrius

TRIBUNAL DE SAIGON

Salle, président
Hubert, vice-président
de St. Michel Demezat, juge d'Instruction
Sazie, juge
Sasias, id.
Dorémus, juge suppléant
Gintzburger id.
Abor id.
Baurens, juge suppléant
Pochon, greffier

PARQUET DE SAIGON

Auber, procureur de la Rep.
Barthe de Sandfort Thermes, substitut

SERVICE MARINE

DIVISION NAVALE DE L'INDO-CHINE

ETAT-MAJOR

Comdt. en Chef l'Arsenal et la Division navale :—Richard Foy, contre amiral
Chef d'Etat major:—Drouet, capitaine de vaisseau
Commissaire de Division et commissaire de l'Arsenal :—Brô, commissaire en chef de 1ère classe
Médecin de Division et médecin de l'Arsenal :—Dr. Thamin, médecin prin.
Aide de Camp :—Barrières, lieutenant de vaisseau
Mécanicien de Division:—Favier, mécanicien principal de 1ère. class

DÉFENSE MOBILE DE SAIGON

Capitaine de frégate—Mortenol, commandant
Enseigne de vaisseau—Vial, officier adjoint
Lieutenants de vaisseau—Cony, Millot, Garnier, Lecadet, Robert, Hardy, Guyader, de la Taille, Guillaume, Louis, commandants de torpilleurs
Enseignes de vaisseau—Bernard, Houette Roger, Houette Reymond, Renault, Delevoye, Ohl, commandants de torpilleurs vedettes
Enseignes de vaisseau—Blanchenay, Revert, seconds de torpilleurs
Médecin de 1ère classe—Dr. Hamond
For Squadron (*see list of French Squadron*)

DIRECTION DES MOUVEMENTS DU PORT DE GUERRE

Lieut. de vaisseau—Arnauld, directeur
Ajudant principal—Casimir

STATION DES SOUS-MARINS

Lieutenants de vaisseau—Vinsot, Boissarie Monier, commandant
Enseignes de vaisseau—Bonerandi, Defforges; de Malet, second

ARSENAL

Ingénieur en chef de 2ème classe—Vuillerme, directeur des travaux
Commissaire en chef de 1ère classe—Brô, commissaire de Division et de l'Arsenal
Contrôleur de 1ère classe—Sylvestre
Ingénieurs de 1ère classe—Briend, Laucon, Serieye
Commissaire de 1ère classe—Ceillier
Agent Administratif—Mornu
Agent Comptable—Rinjonneau

SERVICE DU PILOTAGE

Chef du Service—Casta Lumie, pilote major
Pilotes—Bruno, Perchel, Rouard, Duliot, Castellani, Amadéi, Fangeau, Feydel, Fangeau, Orsini, Guigon, Herigoyen Massabot, Mattéi, Le Merdy, Laurentie, Peintre, Feydel, de la Souchère, Benâtre, Lafon, Daniel

SERVICES MILITAIRES

?me Brigade

Commandant de la Brigade — Général Gonard
Officier d'Ordonnance—Capitaine Laporte
Etat-Major—Peyregne, Chef d'Etat-Major
Chef d'Escadron, Dourisseau Capitaine

11e. RÉGIMENT D'INFANTERIE COLONIALE

Commandant—Colonel Diguet
Commdt. Major—Chef de Btn. Maurios
Trésorier—Capitaine Habert
Adjoint au Trésorier—Lieutenant Brunel

Premier Bataillon

Chef de Bataillon, Morel
Capitaines—Umois de Jirey, Trochen, Dominé
Lieutenants—Lévy, Depont, Haran, Péron Jancrazi, Jean, Goudoneix, Montagne

Deuxième Bataillon

Chef de Bataillon—Dagneaux

Capitaines—Goury, Goumarre, Gayda, Princourt
Lieutenants—Michel, Collignon, Raulet, Puffaud, Sanglois, Barckkauden, Tonel et Amberyer

Troisième Bataillon

Chef de Bataillon—Michelangeli
Capitaines—Lambla, Pupeuble, Modest, Camuset
Lieutenants—Saunier, Péplace, Hanné, Pesgrinelles, Marsaud, Allard, Smionin, Le Porz

Quatrième Bataillon

Chef de Bataillon—Marcajour
Capitaines — Coquet, Crotte, Benoist, Gaillemin
Lieutenants—Rossát, Ledru, Pinot de Moirat, Edon de Gerval, Prouan, Muller, Larmina

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1e. Régiment de Tirailleurs Annamites

Commandant—Colonel Ronget
Major—Chef de Btn. Roott
Trésorier—Capitaine Rousseau
Adjoint au Trésorier—Lt. Van Ryckeghem
Habillement—Lieutenant Evin

Premier Bataillon

Chef de Bataillon—Riquier, Capitaine Adj.
Major—Werler Crebessac
Capitaines—Connen, Bron, Lemoine
Lieuts.—Huret, Fosses, Régnier, Jouanno, Chanquelin, Jabre, Hougan, Babe, Ferelloc, L'herrou, Bougrat,

Deuxième Bataillon

Chef de Bataillon—Gay, Capt. Adj. Major Hesse
Capits.—Blaive, Trincet, Lepetit, Salmon
Lieuts.—Chapeau, Le Gros, Charreau, Bouchet, Pion, Harthmann, Martin, Jarrand, Couturier, Grégoire, Coudert, Porson, Neuville

Troisième Bataillon

Chef de Bataillon—Bec, Capt. Adj. Major Puplat
Capits.—Gaubert, Mengin, Milhau, Pormoy
Lieutenants—Magnen, Cousin, Tessier, Cabet, Tulasne, Saddier, Abonneau, Argence, Vonau, Sido, Thimounier, Coville

Quatrième Bataillon

Chef de Bataillon—Chapuis, Capt. Adj. Major Mangin
Capts—Caillet, Mourrat, Tostart, Tialix
Lieutenants—Morere, Valmary, Garnier de Laroche, Pochelu, Rousset, Basse, Brioulé, Marfaing, Alexandre, Pierlot, Benethulies, Boiullé

5e. Régiment d'Artillerie Coloniale

Commandants — Colonel Ruault, Lieut. Colonel Delestre
Chefs d'Escadron—Major Septier, Charbonnier, Vuillard, Thouard, Rauch
Trésorier—Capitaine Coppens
Habillement—Lieutenant Simmendinger
Médecins-majors—Cadet, Bernoud

1ère. Batterie (Saigon)

Capitaine Morizon; Capit. Petit, Lieuts. Boquet, de Godon

2e. Batterie (Saigon)

Capitaine Bossavy; Capit. Colas, Lieut. Buat, Bour

3e. Batterie (Saigon)

Capitaine Salvat; Capit. Milledrogues, Lieutenants Rendu, Hillaireau

4e. Batterie (Saigon)

Capitaine Huckenduller; Capits. Lehuby, Lieuts. Niollet, Chaix

5e. Batterie (Cap Saint-Jacques)

Capitaine Duhautois; Capt. Quefelec, Lieuts. Berdalle, Penniel

6e. Batterie (Saigon)

Capitaine Thiriet; Lieuts. Lhoste, Gay

7e. Batterie (Saigon)

Capitaine Bourgan; Capt. Jean, Lieuts. Ravon, Chapeldin

8e. Batterie (Cap St.-Jacques)

Capitaine Gerard; Lieuts. Escalle, Benoist

9e. Batterie (Cap St. Jacques)

Capitaine Pierre; Lieutenant Tysseyre, Guillo

10e. Batterie (Saigon)

Capitaine Rieffer; Lieutenant Brossier, Gaud

11e. Batterie (Cap St. Jacques)

Capitaine Vast; Lieutenants Grapin, Petit

12e. Batterie (Cap St. Jacques)

Capitaine Durnerin; Lts. Gabriel, Leopina

Direction d'Artillerie

Directeur—Colonel Barrand

Sous Direction Permanente

Chef d'Escadron — Ponsignon, Bourguignon, Perraud
Capt.—Petitdent Andouit, Tanpiac, Lermercier

Sous Direction Temporaire

Sous Directeur— ———
Chef de Btn.— ———
Capt.—Docteur, Valat, Tralou, Genez
Offices d'Adsn. — Charbonnier, Pinot, Niochet, Rimond, Clément, Rostini, Ventadour, Mathieu, Brunet, Volage, Perlier, Ayme, Mercier, Henry

7e Compagnie d'ouvriers

Capitaine Suche; Lieut. Guèze

Compagnie au génie

Officiers d'admn. des genie—Josset, Palernelle
Capitaine Latappy; Capt. Imbert

Service de Santé

Sous Directeur—Hénaff
Médecin Adjoint—
Pharmacien—Mirville
Officier d'Adsn.—Grenier-Monseau

INSTITUT PASTEUR
Directeur—Broc
Pharmacien—Bréaudat

HÔPITAL DE SAIGON
Médecin Chef—Capus
Médecins— Pujol, Roubaud, Perrot, Grosfillez, Erdinger, Saujeon, Lailheugue, Re buffat
Officier d'Adsn.—Morand

HÔPITAL DE CHOQUAN
Médecin Chef—Ferrandini
Médecin Adjoint—Aynés

HÔPITAL DE PNOM-PENH
Médecin Chef—Haneur
Médecine Adjoint—Prouvost Boucher

AMBULANCE DE CAP ST. JACQUES
Médecin Chef—Cavazza

AMBULANCE DE MYTHO
Médecin Chef—Roche

POSTES MÉDICAUX
Médecins—Rousseau, Sibiril, Quesseveur, Vivre, Mercier, Laporte, Gauther, Tuynel Asselen, Maratray

INTENDANCE DES TROUPES COLONIALES
Sous Directeur—Nogues
Sous Intendant—Lacouture
Adjoint a l'Intendance—Douenel-Neel
Attaché á l'Intendance—
Officiers d'Adsn.—Concoulle, de Laubrere, Severin, Michel

GENDARMERIE
Commandant de l'Arrondissement—Capt. Lelière

1e. Conseil de Guerre
Rapporteur—Capitaine Moyse
Greffier—Adjudant Campistron

2e. Conseil de Guerre
Rapporteur—Capitaine Kieffer
Greffier : Sergent Coujo

SERVICES ADMINISTRATIFS MILITAIRES
COCHIN-CHINE ET CAMBODGE
Sous-Directeur de l'Intendance—Noguès
Sous-Intendant-militaire de 1ère. classe des Troupes Coloniales
Secrétariat—Officier de l'Administration de l'Intendance des Troupes Coloniales

Sous-Intendance (Personnel)
Sous-Intendant-militare de 3e. classe des Troupes Coloniales—Lacouture
Officiers D'Admin.—de 2e. classe de Laubière, de 3e cl. Michel

Sous Intendance (Approvission's.)
Adjoint l'Intendance des Troupes Coloniales—Douenel-Neel
Attaché 1ère. classe a l'Intendance des Troupes Coloniales—
Officier d'Admin. de 2e. classe—Pastenr
Officier d'Admin. comptable de 2e. classe—Severin

VILLE DE SAIGON

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Gigon—Papin, Maire
Maurice— er. adjoint
Richaud—2e. do.
Conseillers,—Cuniac Dupont, Montégout, Trefaut, Labbé, Perlié, Rimaud, Massari, Duom, Nghiem, Kinh, Kiêt

SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL
Fournier, secrétaire général
Faure, commis-rédacteur
Wirth, commis

1er. Bureau (Comptabilité communale)
Lansac, chef de bureau
Bertrand, commis-rédacteur
Vincensini, id.
Massoulie, comptable
Donnart
Costebonnel—Piqueur, chargé du contrôle des voitures et des barques
Bouvet, agent détaché, chargé des quais trottoirs
Liénhart agent détaché, chargé du contrôle des marchands

2e. Bureau (Etat Civil et Listes électorales)
Burguet, chef de bureau
St. Pol, commis-rédacteur

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Verret. ingénieur, chef de service
Bec (agent-voyer),
Roche, id.
Pic,—Commis d'order

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Raguenaud, comptable, chargé des marchés
Ormières, gardien-comptable l'Abattoir
Giorgi, conservateur du theatre
Franchi, gardien des cimetières

MÉCANICIENS, — Grandvincent, Ausilia, Piqueurs, Plantier, Lorenzi, Ballie, Ramer, Vannucci, Matard, Ruffier, Petrocchi, Barthélemy, de la Giraday, Julien, chargé du service des Eaux

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Dr. Montel, médecin de l'Etat-Civil & des services Municipaux
Chaptal, vétérinaire

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Dr. Dejean de la Batie, médécin
Laurence, soeur supérieure

Angelique, soeur européenne
Ursule, id.
R. P. Lambert, aumônier

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Lecosturier, Trésorier payeur ffons de Receveur Municipal
Pierrat, Payeur-adjoint

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Hugo Allatini, do. do.
Edouard Allatini, Salonique do.
Charles Allatini, do. do.
Guido Allatini, Marseilles, do.
G. Fernandez, do. do.
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M. Ehrhardt
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G. Pierret
E. Califano
D. Ekiz
L. Amillac
M. Joseph
Geo. Chemineand
Moustié
Martini
Biasini

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The Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ld.
The North China Insce. Co., Ld.
Compagnie Francaise de Cabotage des mers de Chine

Banque de l'Indo-Chine
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J. Perreau, directeur (en congé)
J. Yver de la Bruchollerie, sous dire.,
L. Trincavelli, contrôleur
J. Buttie, chef de la Comptabilité
J. Demay, caissier
L. Chevretton, caissier
J. Grenard, chef de la Correspondance
Duperre, Agent auxiliaire
J. Lino, clerk
J. Belier, do.

Agence de Pnom-Penh
M. M. A. Lecot, directeur p. i.
Gannay, caissier

Agence de Battambang
M. M. Varin, directeur p. i.
Bronder, caissier

Bazar Saigonnais, Rue Catinat, 96 à 108
A. Courtinat et Cie.

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Ad. Tel. Berthet
B. Garriguene, signs per pro.
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A. Pecarrère
G. Du Haut-Cilly
Bézard
Vialar
Pinaire
Canavagio
François
Moulin
Boireau
Chédeville
Marie

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Cie. d'Assurances L'Union (Paris)

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Otto Schoch, signs per pro.
Othmar Speck, do.
M. Biedermann do.
H. Jenny
A. Beyer
H. Kellersberger
E. Guyer

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Law, Union & Crown Insurance Co.
Mannheimer Vers. Ges. c Mannheim
General Insce. Co. of Dresden, Berlin
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada

Blanc, Mme., Modes, Boulevard Charner
Bertoz, docteur en Droit, secrétaire

Bock, Pierre, Exploitations Forestieres Commission, Représentation 11, Rue Cornulier Lucinière

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Bonnefoy et Cie., Chet L., Négotiants Commission, Exportation, Articles d'Usine, Metaux, Quincaillerie, Ciment et Articles divers. Fabrique de Carreaux en Ciment et Mosaique Vénetienne
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Lamorte, dessinateur décoratr. artist
Yusa, ameublement
Appassamy, caissier comptable
Pierre, comptable interprète
Héral, surveillant des travaux
Divi, magasinier comptable
Arokiom, comptable

Agence
Brevet's "Septick Tank" pour l'épuration biologique

Brue, Urbain, Commissaire-priseur

Brun, Eloi, Carriage and Harness Maker, Boulevard Charner, 110

Brunet, J., Librairie et Papeterie Commerciales, Rue Catinat, et d'Ormay, Saigon

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A. Littaye (Messageries Fluvs.), agent

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Herbart et Grilhon, propriétaires

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Mme. Defforge, propriétaire

Café des Colonies, Rue Nationale
Lescigneur, propriétaire

Café des Deux Gares
Mme. A. Lachal

Café Hotel
Mme. Mallet, propriétaire

Café-Hotel de la Marine, Place de Rigault de Genouilly
Z. Angrand, propriétaire

Café-Hotel de la Paix, Bd. Charner
Hombert, propriétaire

Café Moderne, Bds. Charner et Bonnard
Mme. Bonifay, propriétaire

Callamand, Coiffeur, Rue Catinat

Cazal, Dabène & Cie.
Fabrique d'eaux gazeuses de sirops et liqueurs—Rue d'Ormay 76-78

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Vice-Président—Marty
Trésorier—Rossi
Secrétaire—Graffeiul
Bbliothècaire—Striedter
Commissaires — Philip, Laroussinie, Lorenzi, Mestre, Tagaud

Chambre de Commerce
Bureau
Président—Jacque
Vice-Président—L. Gage
Secrétaire—G. Renoux
Trésorier—Ch. Graçon
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Secrétaire-Archiviste—A. Coquerel
Secrétaire-Adjoint—Guillorault
Dactylographe—Mlle. R. de Jesus

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J. P. Scott, sub-accountant
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Vice-Président—A. Cornu
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Payet, Chapius, Pochont, chefs de gare : Maestracci, Lino, chefs de trains
Girard, Chef de services techniques
Boardes, caissier
Cazeau, chef de bureau
H. Badin, sous-inspecteur

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2, Rue Catinat
J. W. Jones, représentation for Indo-Chine
Allatini & Co., agents

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Rivière, directeur

Cie. des Chargeurs Réunis, 2, Rue Catinat
Ad. Tel; Chargeurs
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R. Berthaud
R. Duchateau
S. Saravane

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Pierre Jeantet, directeur propriétaire

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Hue, ingénieur directeur de l'usine

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L. Launay, administrateur délégué
V. Ascoli, agent général
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P. Le Fur, caissier comptable
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Harel, chef d'Atelier
R. Federhpil, magasinier comptable

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Consul—E. Saliège
Mac. O'Connell, gerant

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PORTUGAL
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Consul—L. Stang
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Vice-Consul—A. Littaye

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Consul—Jacob Elon Conner
Vice-Consul———

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Montégout, id.

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Gabriel Moullet, secrétaire de la rédaction
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Droguérie—produits photographiques

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R. Cazeau, secretary

DEJEAN DE LA BÂTIE, T., Lawyer, Cantho

DEJEAN DE LA BÂTIE, TH., Surgeon, Rue Boulevard Bonnard

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Navigazione Generale Italiana
Comité des Assureurs Maritimes de Bordeaux
Comité des Assurs. Maritimes de Havre
Comité des Assureurs Maritimes de Marseille
La Confiance Fire Insurance Co.
La Foncière Marine Insurance
National Marine Insurance Assn., Ld.
South British Fire and Marine Insce.
Merchants' Marine Insurance Co., Ld
Union Assurance Society

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Vacuum Oil Company Ld.
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Societé Decauville

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A. Bonnel
E. Reverchon

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J. van Lohuizen
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D. G. Roest,
C. Frey signs per pro.
J. J. C. de Wolff do.
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R. Th. Stuivinga
H. Wiget
Branch Houses at Singapore and Bangkok; Diethelm, & Co. Zurich
Agencies
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Netherlands Fire Insurance Co.
Baloise Fire Insurance Co. of Basle
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Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ld.
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Pulo Laut Coal Co.
Fraser Neave's Aerated Waters
The Anglo Saxon Petroleum Co. Ld.

DUCATEL, Maréchal ferrant, successeur de M. Martin

DUMAREST ET FILS, Merchants, Import Export, Quai Francis Garnier
A. Rimaud
Sechaud
Lebretton (Pnompenh)
Gay, id.
Lechenet
Thémonier
Dupré
Morati

DUPONT BRON & GRÉGORI, Constructeurs, Mécaniciens Entrepreneurs, Teleph. No. 95, Tel. Ad. Dubrogre

DUVAL, Lawyer, Rue Pellerin

ENGLER & Co., F., Merchants, Quai de l'Arroyo Chinois and Rue d'Adran
Frederic Engler (Frankfurt o/M)
Eduard Engler, do.
Th. Rullmann, signs the firm, do.
Ed. Henel, do. Saigon
C. Hünold signs per pro.
E. Brunner
H. Zeltmann
S. Kahl
W. Muller
O. Fader
Agencies
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Austrian Lloyd's Steam Nav. Co.
Stoomvaartmaatschappy Nederland
Sun Insurance Office, London
Commercial Union Assurance Co.
Northern Assurance Co., London
State Fire Insce. Co., Ld., Liverpool
South British Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
Salamander Insce. Co., Amsterdam
Norddeutsche Insurance Co. Hamburg
Prussian National Fire Ins. Co., Stettin
General Accident, Fire & Life Assce. Co., Limited London
Baden Marine Insce. Co., Mannheim
Oesterreichische Elementar Vers. A.G., Wien
National Insce. Co. London
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ERNST, A., Import and Export (Successeur de A. Clouet & Co.)
Ch. Ernst

FAURE, E., Confiseur-patissier, Rue Catinat, 175

FIGARO, A'Salon de Coiffeur et Parfumeur Mme. C. Ardin

FORAY, Docteur en Droit, Avocat, Rue Pellerin

GIGON-PAPIN, Notaire, 71, Rue Pellerin

GLACIÈRES D'INDO-CHINE, Rue Paul Blanchy
V. & G. Larue, propriétaires,
Caillot, directeur
Carrer, chef d'entretien

GRAF, JACQUE & CIE., Négociants, Industriels Maison Mère à Paris, rue Martel 4. Succursales à Saigon 65 rue Catinat; à Pnompenh; Ateliers à Kanhoi-Saigon Ad. Tel. Vorbaud

E. Graf (Paris)
L. Jacque (Saigon)
F. A. Delost, signs per pro.
Vatté
H. Fambon, comptable
Courtot, caissier
Bidard, commis
Cero, id.
de Roland, id.
Baboulaz id.
Breton id.
Allignol, id.
H. Hibry, signs per pro. (Pnompenh)
Delfargueil
Cuzin, commis
Douvry (Khanhoi) ingénieur des arts et manufactures (E.C.P.)
Escaffre
Lagravère

GRAMMONT, MME. Succr. Confections-Lingerie 114, Boulevard Charner

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Grand Hotel Continental ET RESTAURANT, rue Catinat
Directeur—E. Ferandy, du Gd. Hotel de Paris

GRAND HOTEL DES NATIONS, Boulevards Charner et Bonnar
Pancrazi, propriétaire

GRANGE, MME. P. Succr.
Paul Lorin, fondé de pouvoir

GUILLERAULT, "Bazaar Parisien," Rue Catinat

HALE & Co., W. G., Merchants, Quai de l'Arroyo Chinois (Established 1858), Coal Depôt at Tamhoi
J. L. O'Connell, proprietor & manager
M. A. C. O'Connell, signs per pro.
L. A. O'Connell do.
R. D. Hunter, accountant
A. Peux
Agencies
Aktiebolaget Stockholms Diskontobank, Stockholm
Lloyd's, London
Liverpool Underwriters Association
Board of Underwriters, New York
National Board of Marine Underwriters, New York
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ld.
Cercle Lyonnais d'Assurances
Comité des Asurs. Maritimes d'Anvers
General Insurance Co. (Assicurazioni Generali Trieste)
Frankfurter Transport Unfall & Glas V. A. Gesellschaft
London Salvage Association
Liverpool Salvage Association
Liguria Mne. Insurance Co., Genoa
La Estrella, Sociedad de Segmos, Cartagena
Reliance Insurance Company
Societá Italiana Assicurazione Maritima, Torino
Societá "Italia," Genoa
Societá Italiana "Savoia" Torino
Société Russe d'Assurance maritimes, fluviales et terrestres
Tokio Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
Ocean Marine Insurance Co. Ld.
Salamandra Ince. Co., St. Petersburg
Underwriting and Agency Association
United Ince. Co., Lloyd's Austrian
Western Clubs, Topsham
China Fire Insurance Company, Ld.
North British & Mercantile Insce. Co.
Royal Insurance Company, Liverpool
Apcar & Co., Steamers
Barber's Line of steamers
British India S. N. Co.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company
"Ben" Line of Steamers
Canadian Pacific Railway & S. S. Co.
"Castle" Line of Steamers
China Merchants S. N. Co.
China Shippers M. S. N. Company
Boston S. S. Co.
China Navigation Company
China Manila Steamship Co., Ld.
Douglas Steamship Company, Ld.
Eastern and Australian S. S. Co., Ld.
Gibb Line of Steamers
"Glen" Line of Steamers
Indra Line of Steamers
Millburn's Line of Steamers
Mogul Steamship Company
Mitsu Bishi Steamers
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Northern Pacific Steamship Co.
Occidental and Oriental Steamship Co.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha S.S. Co.
Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co.
Pacific Mail Steamship Company
Portland and Asiatic S.S. Co.
Shire Line of Steamers
Straits Steamship Company
Toyo Kisen Kaisha S.S. Co.
Tan Kim Tian S.S. Co., Ld. (S'pore)
Union Line of Steamers
Warrack Line of Steamers

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Quai de l'Arroyo Chinois
A. M. Reith, agent
A. Perrin
N. H. Kopsch

HÔTEL DE L'UNIVERS, et Grands Magasins d'Approvisionements, rues Catinat, Turc et Vannier, Place du Rond-Point de Genouilly, Ollivier & Cie, Ad. Tel. Mottet

Mottet & Cie, successeurs
G. M. Mottet, directeur general

Hôtel du Grand Balcon, Rue Nationale

Hôtel et Café Méridional, Boulevard Charner, 3, 5, 7

Hôtel et Café de la Musique, Grand Rue Catinat et Boulevard Bonnard

Huguenin C., Marchands de Bois
C. Huguenin
Charton, gérant

Huguenin & Vuattoux, Horlogerie, Bijouterie, Armes et Munitions, Rue Catinat

Imprimerie Commerciale, Rue Catinat 82-84-86
Rey, propriétaire

Indo-Chine Française et La Presse Indo-Chinoise réunies, Journal Quotidien

Kloss & Co., Merchants, Quai de l'Arroyo Chinois, 16, and Cholon
Walter Kloss (absent)
A. Pfeifer, signs per pro.
Oscar Pfeifer
Auguste Hon
Chan Swee Lim
Tap Chah Teck
Agencies
Deutscher Lloyd Insurance Co.
Hongkong Daily Press

"L'Opinion," Journal quotidien indépendant, 13 et 15 Rue Catinat
L. Héloury, directeur propriétaire
Fernand de Milhau, rédacteur-en-chef

La Mutuelle de France et des Colonies, Assurance sur la Vie, Rue Ohier No. 6
Pottecher, agent

Lacaze, G., Wine Merchant and Storekeeper, Rue Catinat, 17
Montangerand, manager
E. Lacaze, clerk
J. Weber, id.

Langlois, Coiffeur, Rue Catinat, 75-77

Leguay, Process Server, Bd. Charner, 84

Librairie-Papeterie Commerciales, Rue Catinat et d'Ormay
Anne. Mon. Rey, Curiol & Cie. et J. Brunet
Marcelin Rey
Paul Lorin, fondé de pouvoir

Luya, J., Gérances d'Immeubles, 22 Rue Taberd, Bureau d' affaires

Man Cheung Yuen, Usine à Riz, Quai de Mytho
Lun Luc, dit Nam Long, directeur
Suchuong (To' Tong), superintendant
Lassen, mécanicien-en-chef

MASONIC
Chapitre 38 Rue Taberd, Saigon
Tr. Sage—Roché
1e. Gr. Gardien—Philip
2e. Gr. do. —Tréfaut
Chev. d'Eloquence—Joyeux
„ Secrétaire—Sabourain
„ Gr. Exp. Gremaud
„ Trésorier—Picquet
„ Hospitalier—Moraux

Loge Le Réveil de l'Orient, 38, Rue Taberd
Vénérable—L. Philip
Premier surveillant—Joyeux
Second surveillant—Nelson
Orateur—Jouanal
Trésorier—E. Faciolle
Secrétaire—Albert
Hospitalier—Chassagnoux

Loge Les Fervents du Progrés,
Venerable—L. Philip
1e. surveillant—Joyeux
2e. surveillant—Nelson
Orateur—Jouanal
Trésorier—E. Faciolle
Secrétaire—Albert
Hospitalier—Chassagnoux

Marquié, Paul, Avocat défenseur, 24, Rue Tabert

Mazet A. E., rue Nationale
Jean Mazet, comptable
Léon Bompard, id.
Louis Noorkhan, placier

Mercier, Shipchandler, rue Catinat, 3

Messageries Fluviales de Cochin-chine; siège social, Paris, rue Taitbout, 43
Conseil d'Administration
L. de Tinseau, président
F. Bernard, administrateur délégué
Borysewicz, administrateur
Legris, secrétaire général
Exploitation à Saigon
N. le Coispellier, directeur de l'exploitation (en congé)
A. Littaye, directeur de l'exploitation
L. Brisac, sous-directeur
Quesnel, id.
F. Michel-Villaz, contrôleur général, chef de la comptabilité
A. Fabry, chef d'atelier
S. Marguerie, capitaine d'armement
P. Veyssier, sous-chef de la compé.

G. Girard, econome
L. Christophe, caissier
Martin, sous-chef d'atelier
C. Grossette, contremaître d'atelier
Gery, contremaître d'atelier
H. Marquez, commis
J. Navarre, comptable
C. Chambon, id.
L. le Guidec, id.
A. Trong, sténo-dactylographe
L. Legoff, agent principal du Laos à Savannakhet
J. Francon, agent à Bangkok (Siam)
G. Lignel, agent à Pnompenh (Combodge)
Dervillee, agent à Bac-Préah (Combodge)
D'Hennezel, agent à Mytho
Mottet, agent à Cantho
Bourlier, id. à Kratié
Brunet, id. à Stungtreng
Chabert, id. à Khône
G. Ricau, id. à Paksé
Tinel, id. à Vientiane
Artigas, id. à Luang-Prabang
Carrett, comptable à Khône
Bazire, id.
Guis, comptable à Savannakhet
Veybel, chef d'atelier à Savannakhet

Tableau de la Flottille des Messageries Fluviales de Cochinchine

Vapeurs	Vapeurs
"Donai"	"Trentinian"
"Mékong"	"Massie"
"Nam-Vian"	"Pluvier"
"Battambang"	"Hirondelle"
"Attalo"	"Bengali"
"Namky"	"Mouette"
"Annam"	"Ibis"
"Hainan"	"Cygne"
"Khmer"	"Sarcelle"
"Bassac"	"Cormoran"
"Francis Garnier"	"Flamant"
"Mouhot"	"Cigogne"
"Pélican"	"Marabout"
"Vien-Chan"	"Alcyon"
"Garcerie"	"Albatros"
"Colombert"	"Petrel"
	"Goeland"

Vapeurs faisant le Service de la Rade

"Aigrette"	"Tonlésap"
"Sirène"	"Héron"
"Songké"	"Fourmi"
"Colibri"	"Mesange"

Messageries Maritimes
Maurice, agent principal
(For Local Strs. see end of Directory)

Michel, F., Bijouterie, Armes et Munitions Artifices Rue Catinat, 32, 34, 36
Littaye, inspecteur général
J. Pécourt, stenograph dactyle

Mignot, Frères, Automobiles, Rue d'Espagne, 19
C. Mignot

Mission of Cochin-Chine
Vicar Apostolic—Mgr. Lucien Mossard
Provicar Generals—C. Gernot, P. Lallement
Secretary to the Bishop—A. Joubert
Saigon Cathedral
Curate of Saigon—E. Soullard
Chaplain to the Military Hospital—E. Moreau

Saigon Seminary
Superior—J. A. Dumas
Professors—F. Humbert, V. Quinton, H. Bellemin, J. Villeneuve, A. Delagne

Taberd School, under direction of the Christian Brothers
Bro. Louis, director

Missionaries
C. Gernot, Caimong (Bêntré)
P. Lallment, Vinh-long
L. Montmayeur, Thu-thiem (Saigon)
R. Delpech, Thinghe (Saigon)
M. Simon, (Saigon)
N. Colson, Cholon
J. Favier, Baria
F. Sidot, Biênhoa
C. Laurent, Caibé (Mytho)
A. Abonnel, Gocông
L. Lambert, Chodui (Saigon)
J. Poinat, Thudaumot
J. Martin, Bung (Thudaumot)
J. B. Clair, Phutho (Giadinh)
J. Renier, Mytho
F. Frison, Macbac (Travinh)
A. Le Mée, Mihoi (Bienhoa)
J. Bourgeois, Thuduc
C. Desseaume, Giadinh
A. Benoit, Chava (Travinh)
E. Hay, Cainhum (Vinh-long)
E. Danvy, Bêntré
E. Gerber, Tanhung (Giadinh)
J. Verney, Lai-thieu (Thudaumot)
X. Bongain, Baria
A. Delignon, Choquan (Saigon)
J. Masseron, Phan-thiêt (Annam)
P. Cransac, Zan-Hung (Giadinh)
H. Bar, Baixan (Travinh)
J. Boismery, Cap St. Jacques
F. Demarcq, Tânan
J. Dumortier, Caimon (Bêntré)
L. Ackermann Datdo (Baria)
L. Bosvieux (Travinh)
C. Bozec, Tanqui (Laithieu)
H. Hay, Cainhum (Vinhlong)
Y. Guillou, Thala (Trang bang)
J. Guéguend, Cumi (Baria)
Keller, Cumi (Baria)
A. David, (Phan Thiêh)
C. Tranier, Baixan (Travinh)
C. Nicolas, Saigon
J. Ferré, Machac (Travinh)
L. Poitier, Caimon (Bêntré)
G. Lefebvre, Phanthiet (Annam)

Printing Office at Tândinh, near Saigon
F. Génibrel, director
Procure des Missions Etrangères
J. Artif, A. David

MONT-DE-PIÉTÉ DE DAKAO
Du Crouzet, administrateur

MONT-DE-PIÉTÉ DE SAIGON, Rue Ohier
M. Costebonnel, gérant

MOSELY, J. B., D.D.S., Dentiste Americaine, Boulevard Norodom, 18 (Saigon)
Quong, mécanicien dentiste

OGLIASTRO, Frères et Cie., Merchants, Quai de l'Arroyo Chinois
Ogliastro, Frères et Cie (Paris)
O. du Crouzet représentant
E. Saliege, fondé de pouvoir
J. Novella id. (Haiphong)
E. Dussol
D. Giorgi
M. A. C. O'Connell
Geroud
Trumet
Hyacinthe

Agences Générales de:
Palatine Insurance Co. Ld., London
L'Universo Compagnia Italiana d'Assicurazione dei Transporti, Milano
La Mutualité Française de Paris
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co., London

P. RAUZY & P. VILLE, 15, Quai de l'Arroyo Chinois, Ad. Tél. Rauzy Saigon
P. Rauzy
P. Ville
P. Le Conte, signe par pro.
Ch. Triadou, do.

Agency
Charles Velin

PÉRISSE, Notaire par interim, 71, Rue Pellerin

PHARMACIE FRANÇAISE ET ETRANGÈRE, 16, 18 and 20, Rue Catinat,
Holbe, pharmacien 1re. cl., docteur en pharmacie
Renoux do.
Soliréne do., licencié en sciences
Heumann, comptable

PHARMACIE NORMALE, Eaux minérales, Accessoires de pharmacie, Instruments de chirurgie, Coton et Pansemonts, Produits chimiques et pharmaceutiques, Droguerie, medicinale et industrielle, Produits-Appareils et Accessoires photographiques, Depot des Specialités françaises et etrangères
Propriétaire—Molinier, ex-pharmacien de 1ère classe de la Marine
Gérant sous-directeur—François Laurens, pharmacien-chimiste

PHARMACIE SAIGONNAISE
Alex. André Dourdon, propriétaire
G. Bourdon, assistant

Photo Studio, Photographie, Rue Catinat, 134—136

PLANTÉ, Photographie, Boulevard Charner, 10

POISANT, E., Négotiant, entreprenneur 141, Rue d' Espagne

PUBLICITÉ, LA, Communale, Publicité commercialle et industrielle dans tous les édifices communaux et les marchés de l'intérieur
Prène Jeantet, concessionaire

RIAND, TOURNIAIRE, ET BRUE, "Hôtel des Ventes," Commissaires priseurs, Rue Catinat

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RIZERIE DE L'UNION
W. & Th. Speidel & Co., general agents
H. Bader, engineer
Th. Munster
A. Sévérac, engineer
P. Lafont do.
F. Tuncker, surveyor

RIZERIE "ORIENT", Cholon-Binthay
C. Speidel & Co., general agents
R. Pick, accountant
U. Rickenmann, engineer
H. Dettinger, do.
W. Jantzen do.
F. Prucklmair do.
H. Humbert, surveyor

ROUSSEL, Mme, Marchand de Bois, Rue Thu Duc

SAIGON HÔTEL
Dauphin, gérant

SAMBUC, Dr. en droit, avocat-défenseur, Rue MacMahon, 78
Girard, Dr. en droit, avocat-défenseur, secrétaire

SOCIETÉ ANONYME DES ETAINS (Hin-Buon) Laos; Siège Social à Paris, 43, Rue Taitbout
Michel-Villez, agent

Société Civile d'Etudes de l'Immigration et de l'Exploitation de la main-d'œuvre chinoise en Indo-Chine (Société de Colonisation Indo-chinoise) Siège social à Boulevard Charner, 68; Adresse Télégraphique: Socicolon
Sambuc, président du Conseil d'Administration

Société de Construction de Levallois Perret, Rue Pellerin, 89
Société de Construction de Levallois Perret
Reich, ingénieur directeur
Deligny—ingénieur
Cheurlin, ingénieur
Pleutin, secrétaire général
Chaubert, Machetti, comptables.
Rebreyent, conducteur de travaux
Nicolas, chef d'atelier
Rogee, Wambold, chefs de chantiers
Warner, chef de poste
Thieband, Photiadis, mécaniciens
Ciccada, chef de marine
Martin, surveillant

Société d'Electricité de Saigon, Ad. Tel. Electric
P. Bion, ingénieur directeur
A. Loureiro, caissier
E. Breton, comptable
G. Buissot, chef électricien
W. V. Ryan, R. Biancardini, A. M. Ramassamy, électriciens
Vidal, chef mécanicien
Thomas, second id.

Société des Etudes Indo-Chinoises
Président d'honneur—Le Gouverneur-Général, de l'Indo-Chine
Vice-Présidents d'honneur—Le Lieut.-Gouverneur de la Cochin-chine, le Général Commandant la Brigade, le Deputé de la Cochinchine
Mgr. Mossard, evêque de Médéa
Président—Dürrwell
Vice-Présidents—Berquet, Ferrière
Secrétaire-Trésorier—Manuel
Bibliothècaire—Merle
Conservateur du Musée—Mercier

Société Française des Distilleries de l'Indo-Chine (anciens établissements A. R. Fontaine et Cie): Ad. Tel. Distamy-Cholon-Binh Tay
E. Dubaele, ingénieur-directeur

Société Forestière d'Exportation, Scierie à vapeur

Societé Immobilière de l'Indo-Chine
Administrateur directeur—A. Faciolle, directeur des douanes de la Cochin-Chine en retraite

Société Philharmonique
Président—A. d'Issas
Vice-Président—Dr. Flandrin-Teicon
Secrétaire—Saint-Sernin

Speidel & Co., Merchants; also at Pnompenh, Haiphong, Hanoi, and at Paris; 58 Rue Taitbout; Tel. Ad. Speidel
Th. Speidel (Paris)
R. Baur do.
F. W. Speidel (Saigon)
W. Speidel do.
H. Meister do.
H. Prescher do.
F. Klinger, signs per pro.
O. Bezold
H. Meng
F. Denk
W. Kraft
H. Keller
A. Staengle
H. Hoffmann
Th. Hardegg
C. Stecker
H. Eckerlin
H. Ammer
W. Walcker
L. Goepport
G. Otto
Ch. Somers
H. Ficker
F. C. Lindner (Cholon)
T. Millour (Cholon)

Pnompenh
Th. Speidel, (Paris)
F. W. Speidel, (Saigon)
Walter Speidel, (Saigon)
F. Kertell, signs per pro.
Th. Boenhof

Rice Mill "Orient," Cholon
C. Speidel & Co., general agents
R. Pick, accountant
U. Rickenmann, engineer
W. Jantzen, do.
H. Dettinger, do.

Rice Mill "Union," Cholon
W. & Th. Speidel & Co., general agents
M. Bennecke, manager
H. Rosenlehner, accountant
H. Bader, engineer
Th. Muenster, do.
H. Sévérac, do.
P. Lafont, do.

Agencies
Norddeutscher Lloyd
Hamburg-America Line
Asiatische Küstenfahrt Gesellschaft
Chinesische Küstenfahrt Ges.
Diederichsen, Jebsen & Co.
Flensburger Dampfschiffs Ges. v. 1869
Glen Line of Steamers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.

Rheederei von J. Jebsen, Apenrade
Koninklyke Packetvaart Maatschappij
Germanic Lloyds
Registro Italiano
Aachen and Munich, Fire Insce. Co.
Atlas Assurance Company Ltd.
Eastern Insurance Company Ltd.
Feuer Assekuranz Company von 1877
Guardian Assurance Co.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
London and Lancashire Fire Insce. Co.
Liverpool & London & Globe Insce. Co.
Magdeburger Feuer Vers Ges.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society
Yorkshire Insurance Company
Western Assurance Company
The Shanghai Life Insce Co.
Agrippina See, Fluss & Landtransport Versich. Ges.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited
Imperial Marine Insurance Co.
Norddeutsche Versicherungs Ges.
Transatlantische Güter-Vers. Ges.
Triton Insurance Company, Ld.
Vers. Ges. Hamburg
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ld.
Verein Hamburger Assekuradeure
Verein Bremer See Versicherungs Ges
Deutscher Rheederei Verein
La Aseguradora Española
Bayerischer Lloyd
Germania Transport Vers. Ges.
Internationaler Lloyd, Vers. A. Ges.
Mannheimer Versicherungs Ges.
Oberrheinische Versicherungs Ges.
Providentia Allgemeine Vers. Ges.
Schweizerische National Vers. Ges.
Basler Transport Versicherungs Ges
Deutsche Rück und Mitversich. Ges.
Deutsche Transport Versichergs. Ges.
Düsseldorfer Allgemeine Vers. Ges.
Forsäkring Aktiebolaget Hansa
Internationale Transport Vers. Ges.
Lloyd Sabaudo
Mannheimer Rück Vers. Ges.
Rheinisch Westphälische Rückvers Ges.
Rheinisch-Westphälischer Lloyd
Schweiz Transport Vers. Ges.
Union Internationale, Anvers

Sté Commerciale Française de l'Indo Chine, 15 Quai de l'Arroye Chinois; Ad. Tél. Rauzy Saigen
P. Rauzy—Administrateur délégué
P. Ville—Administrateur délégué
P. Le Conte, signe par procuration
Ch. Triadou, signe par procuration
F. Duffaud
J. E. Sicè
H. Baladi
J. B. Casella
H. Guintini
A. Casella
J. Maurry
A. Ambrosini
Agencies
East Asiatic Co., Ld., Copenhagen
Glen Line, London

Talayrach, fils, Vins, Bvd. Charner, 27, 29

Telegraph Company, Limited—Eastern Extension, Australasia and China; Office, Cape Saint James
A. Ardizzone, superintendent
G. W. Tindill, asst. supt.
R. A. Oddie, clerk in-charge
H. J. Begley, supervisor
J. T. Pym, actg. do.
R. C. Morley, do.
E. G. Beauchamp, do.
R. E. Oliver, do.
J. A. Spencer, do.
H. H. Gibson, do.
P. N. Hufton, do.
W. C. Smith, do.
A. R. Lambie, do.

Thiemonge (Khan-hoi) Constructeur, Mécanicien

Thiollier, Aug., Avocat défenseur, 14 Boulevard Charner
Louis Charouset, docteur en droit, secrétaire

Tournier, & Cie., Saigon, and P. Penh; Nouveauté Exportation, Rue Catinat Fabrications des Pousses, Rue Pellerin 127
H. Gros, fondé de pouvoirs
H. Lebrun, id.
G. Poulailler
J. Comte
A. Comte
Gelin
Rochaix
Marquant
R. Lebrun
A. Adamon
Tardieu

Tramways—Compagnie Française de (Indo-Chine); Siège Social, 40, rue Laffite, Paris; Direction exploitation, 19 rue MacMahon

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Trigant, G., Harness Maker and Carriage Builder, rue Bangkok

Vincent, Camionnage et de bargquements, rue Lagrandière

CHOLON

This town, distant four miles from Saigon, with which it is connected by two steam tramways, is the seat of most of the Chinese trade of the Colony. Cholon may be said to be the granary of Cochin-China, and is the centre of much commercial activity. Most of the rice mills are located in this place, there being no less than six worked by steam, and there are several large brickyards. The town, like Saigon, possesses a Municipal Council, composed partly of French, partly of Annamites, and partly of Chinese. The population is about 70,000. The principal buildings are the Mairie (Town Hall), the Inspection (Provincial Government), the Maternite, and the Hôpital. There are also a fair number of gorgeous Chinese pagodas in the city.

DIRECTORY

Agent d'Affaires (Cholon)
H. Puychaumeix

Ban Aik Guan Rice Mill
Tan Ho Sen, directeur
Yong Choon Poh, manager
S. C. Imael ingénieur en chef
R. H. Lambert, ingénieur

Ban Guan & Co., Merchants et Agents, Commissionnaires, 221, Quai de Mytho
Tija Mah Yan, directeur
Tija Mah Piow, fondé de pouvoirs
Siow Choon Tong, id.
Ngan Phu, id.
Agencies
Man On Insurance Co.
I On Insurance Co.
Po On Insurance Co.
Fook On Insurance Co.
Yuen On Insurance Co.

Ban Joo Guan Rice Mill, Quai de Mytho
Tan Ho Seng, directeur
Lim Keng, superintendent
L. Richardson, ingénieur-en-chef
C. S. Imail, 2e. ingénieur
J. Thomas id.

Ban Soon An & Co., Merchants and Commission Agents
Tan Ho Seng
Tan Yu Wee
Heirs Ong Ka Tiong
Lim Keng, signs per pro.
Agencies
Shan Line of Steamers
Po On Insurance Company
Yick Tong Jin Insurance Company
Kow Jung Bank of China

Ban Teck Guan Rice Mill
Tan You Wee, director
Tan Kiong Hong, signs per. pro.
Tao Dean Track, magager & per. pro.
A. Hansen, chief engineer
A. B. Carrier, asst. engineer

Café de la Gare
Bénard, propriétaire

Cie. des Eaux et d'Electricité de l'Indo-Chine, Usine de Cholon
Lucas, directeur

French Hôpital, Hôpital Drouhet
Doctor—Ricou
Assistants : 4 French, 2 Native Women
42 Native men

Hôpital
Supérieure—Sœur Laurence
Sept Sœurs

Hôpital de Choquan
Docteur Ferrandini, médecin-en-chef
Docteur Aynès, médicin adjoint
Gerphagnon, infirmier-chef
Delery, infirmier-major
Mme St. Loubert-Bié, infirmier
Chau Dac Van, pharmacien

Kian Hong Seng Rice Mill
Khoo Aing Thuan, director

Kloss & Co., Merchants
Walter Kloss (absent)
A. Pfeifer
Oscar Pfeifer,
Auguste Hon
Chan Swee Lim
Yap Chah Teck

MAN CHEONG YUEN USINE À RIZ, Quai de Mytho
Luu Luc, dit Nam Long, directeur

MAYER, J., Importation, Exportation

MONT DE PIÉTÉ
H. de Puychaumeix, agent

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
Councillors — Jacque, Ascoli, Garriguenc, Nguyen Huu Dau, Truông Van Luong, Lam-le-Trach, Quach-Dam Tribinquang, Tanhoa-Tri
Mayor—Drouhet, secrétaire général, des colonies
Secrétariat
Secretaire—Chassaing
Redacteur—Yoon
Hygiène—de Vegino
Comptable—Passerat de la Chapelle
Architecte de Voirie—Truitard
Deseigneur—Alosius
Conducteur—Declerc
Chef Surveyeur de Voirie—Ropion
Surveyeurs — Pétra, Didelot, Batas, Julien
Municipal Treasury
Receiver—Rocca
Writ Server—Dessaints
Commissioner—Lecœur
Brigr. chef—Bonhomme
Brigrs.—Bonhomme, Menu
Sub-Brigrs.—Godaime, Viard
12 French police officers
Municipal Boys' School
Director—Assan-Achou
Municipal Girls' School
Directress—Madame Brézet
Teachers—3 native, 1 French Sister
Hospice de la Maternité
Directress—Mme. Pomet
Municipal Hospital
Directress—Madame Prudome
Assistants—2 French, 6 native women assistants and 9 native men
Doctor—Flandrin, Guilbot
Eaux et Electricité—Vergoz

RIZERIE BAN HONG GUAN
Ban Guan & Co., agents générals
Tija Mah Yan, directeur général
Siow Choon Tong, sous directeur
Lim Phuon, supérintendant
Wee Mah Kim, compradore
J. Robertson, premier mécanicien
Robitson, second id.

RIZERIE "ORIENT"
C. Speidel & Co., general agents

RIZERIE, UNION
W. & Th. Speidel & Co., general agents
M. Bennecke, manager
H. Bader, engineer
Th. Münster, do.
P. Lafont, do.
H. Rosenlehner, bookkeeper
J. Thuncker, controller

YEE CHEONG AND YEE TYE & CO. RICE MILL
Quack Dam, director
Tian Ban, signs per pro.
Quack Ngyen, signs per pro.
Sim, Hidemann, chief engineer
Archards, 2nd engineer

CAMBODGE

Cambodia, the kingdom of the Khmer, extends from 101 deg. 30 min. to 104 deg. 30 min. longitude E. of Paris, and from 10 deg. 30 min. to 14 deg. latitude. It was reduced to its present proportions in 1860 by the annexation of its two richest provinces, Angkor and Battambang, to Siam. Its area is about 62,000 square miles. It is bounded on the south-west by the Gulf of Siam, on the south-east by French Cochin-China, on the north by the French Laos, and on the north-west and west by Angkor and Battambang. The noble river Mekong flows through the kingdom, and, after passing through French Cochin-China, empties itself, by a number of mouths, into the sea. The Mekong is the grand waterway of Cambodia, and, like the Nile in Egypt, lays the greater part of the country under water annually, greatly increasing its fertility. The soil of Cambodia is rich and productive, and rice, pepper, indigo, cotton, tobacco, sugar, maize, and cardamoms are cultivated. Coffee and spices of all sorts could be grown. Among woods, ebony, rose, sapan, pine, iron, and other valuable sorts exist, no less than eighty different kinds of timber being found in the forests. Iron of good quality has been discovered, and it is affirmed that there are gold, silver, and lead mines in the mountains. The fisheries of Cambodia are very productive, and salt fish forms one of the chief articles of export. Large quantities of fish oil being also produced.

Cambodia was once an extensive and powerful state, and proofs that it possessed a much higher civilisation than that which now prevails in the country are to be found in the architectural remnants of former grandeur. The noble ruins of the ancient city of Angkor are monuments of a people much superior to the feeble race which now inhabits Cambodia. The Cambodians differ entirely from their neighbours the Annamites, both in features and customs. Polygamy is practised among them. The prevailing religion is Buddhism. The people are apathetic and indolent, and have allowed the trade to fall into the hands of Chinese, of whom there are about 160,000 in the country. The entire population of the kingdom is about 1,000,000. Slavery, since its abolition by the French Treaty of 1884, has almost entirely disappeared.

The Government of Cambodia is a monarchy under French protection. The present King, Sissowath, succeeded his brother King Norodom. In June, 1884, Norodom signed a new Treaty with France, by which the administration of the country was handed over to French Residents. Since the Convention of 1892 the native functionaries are appointed by the king, under the control of the French Administration, and are paid from the treasury of this kingdom.

Phnom-penh, the present capital of Cambodia and seat of the Government, is situated on the river Mekong, nearly in the heart of the kingdom. The king's palace is a large building, and the portion devoted to his use is built and furnished in European style. French functionaries have charge of the Treasury, the administration of justice, customs, and public works and taxes. Phnom-penh has been considerably improved under the present rule, especially since the year 1889. Many roads have been made and numerous sanitary works carried out in the town, such as drainage works, the filling up of pools, marshes, etc. The town has also been provided with waterworks and electric light. The new Treasury, in the ancient Khmer style of architecture, is a most remarkable building. The other prominent public buildings are the Post Office, Court, Hospital, Personnel and Registration Office, Commissariat of Police, new barracks for Marine Infantry, Public Works Office, Commercial Museum, Harbour Office, and the Indo-China Bank and Messageries Fluviales agencies. The Résident Supérieur has a handsome residence in the city. The population of Phnom-penh is estimated at 39,000. Though the country generally is entirely undeveloped, trade at present is considerably extending. Cambodia has no seaports of any importance, and the import and export trade passes through the port of Saigon. Customs dues have been imposed since July, 1887, with exemptions in favour of French goods and shipping. The tariff is based on the general tariff of France, modified in certain points. The port of Kampot can only be frequented by small native coasting vessels from Siam and by Chinese junks. Easy communication is afforded with the principal towns of the interior, Saigon, Angkor, and Battambang, and Stung-treng and Khone, in the Laos, by subsidized mail steamers of the Messageries Fluviales. Telegraphic communication exists between the principal towns of Cambodia and a land wire passing through Cambodia and Laos connects Cochin-China with Bangkok and Tavoy (Burmah).

DIRECTORY

Supreme King—H.M. Samdach Préa Bat Préa Sisowath

Résidence Supérieure.

Résident Supérieur—Paul Luce
Chef de Cabinet—Petillot
Attachés—Stremler, Duvernoy, Meyer
Bureau des Affaires Indigènes—Jumeau, chef
Bureau de la Comptabilité—Tessarech, chef
Commis—Chinchard, Doucet, Andouze, Brun Sansoa, Pey Tral, Kieffer, Smith, Dowber
Résident de Kandal—Jeannerat
Chancelier id. —Tiersonnier

Résident de Kompong-Speu—Jandet
Résdt. de Prey-Veng—Bonnet
Chancelier Prey-Veng—Pujol
Résident de Kompong-Chnang—Sargues
Chancelier du Laurens d'Oiselay—
Résident de Kampot—Le Roy
Adjoint id. —Chambert
Résident de Kompong-Cham—Baudoin
Chancelier—Desenlis
Résident de Kompong-Thom—Breucq
Chancelier id. —
Résident de Kratié—Alby
Adjoint—Niwenglowski
Résident de Pursat—Monod
Chancelier id. —
Résidt. de Soairieng—Ozanon
Chancelier id. —Blandin
Résident de Takéo—Bellan
Chancelier id. —S. T. Leu

Nouvelles Résidences

Stung-Treng—Salabelle
Battambang—Moulié
Chef du Service de la Trésorerie—Comte
Chef du Service des Travaux Publics—Moreau
Chef du Service du Cadastre—Jubin
Chargé du Port à Phnôm-Penh—Moresco
Chef du Service de l'Enregistrement—Camé
Chef du Service de Santé—Haueur
Chef du Service de l'Agric.—Devraigne
Police—Dupuis, commissaire central
Imprimerie—Chartrain, Valenceau
Enseignement — Fontaine (Ferdinand). Fontaine, Libersart, Poulichet, Orlu, Flament, Mme. Fourcade, Mme. Marsal, Mell. Gillibert, Mme. Perrot, Mme. Blandin
Garde Indigène—Roux, garde principal
Commandant d'Armes—Chef Chapuis
Mairie de Phnom-Penh—Leclére, résdt-maire
Secrétaire de la Mairie—Lambert
Voirie Municipale—Mansot
Chef du Bureau de l'Immigration—Eustachon
Commission Municipale—Gravelle, Doucet Hibry Sarreau, Lebretton, Prince Phanuvong, Huynhquyen

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Trésorerie Particulière du Cambodge
Comte, Lanis Joseph, trésorerie particulier

Banquede l'Indo-Chine (Pnom Penh)
Gravelle, directeur
Ganny, caissier-comptable

Dumarest et Fils, commerçants
Lebretton, signs per pro.
Gay

Dupuy, M., commerçant Importation, Exportation, Pnom-Penh,
Ad. Telegr. Marpuy
M. Dupuy, directeur de "L'Union."
A. Moneglia (Battambang) signs per pro.

Graf Jacque et Cie., commerçants
Vatté, signs per pro.

Glacière
Dumarest et Fils, propriétaires

Grand Hôtel
Dumarest et Fils, propriétaires

Institut de la Providence
Sœur Sylvère, supérieure

Leblanc, S.
S. Leblanc

Mission Catholique
Vicaire Apostolique—Bouchut
Pro-Vicaire—Hergott

Rafel et Cie., commerçants
L. Rafel (absent)
Caen, signs per pro.

Restaurant Khmer
Rochard, propriétaire

Sarrant—Pharmacie

Speidel et Cie., Négociants
F. Kertell, signs per pro.
Th. Bonhof
Agencies
Hongkong & S'hai Banking Corpn.
Eastern Insurance Co., Calcutta
Hongkong Fire Insce. Co.
Java Sea and Fire Insce. Co., Batavia
Fire Insurance Co. of 1877
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.
London & Lancashire Fire Insce. Co.
Yorkshire Insurance Co.
Aacheen & Munich Fire Insce. Co.
Guardian Assurance Co., Ld., London
Magdeburg Fire Insce. Co., Magdeburg
Norwich Union Fire Insce. Society
Queen Insurance Co, Liverpool
Transatlantic Fire Insce. Co., Ld., Hamburg

Vandelet & Faraut, Distillerie, Laiterie, ferme-modéle; Elevage de chevaux, Bovins, &c.
O. Vandelet
F. Faraut
Leon Faraut, fils, agent assermenté du Mont de Pieté
Emile Faraut, comptable

Poste Administratif de Kampong Speu
Chef de poste—Jandet, administrateur des services civils
Percepteur—Juclier, commis des services civils
Travaux Publics—Denkintz, agent voyer
Garde Indigène—Rebufat, garde principal de 2e classe
Douanes et Régies—Thierry. préposé de 2e classe
Forêts—Chatillan, garde forestier
Postes et Télégraphes — Sung, Télégraphiste, gérant du bureau
Ecole Provinciale—Senn, instituteur

Administration Indigène

Province de Samrony Tong—N. Gouvr.
Province de Phnom Sruoch—Sin, Gouvr.
Province de Kong Pissey—Yin, Gouvr.
Poste Thpong—Khiêu, Balat

Postes Administratif du Cambodge
Postes adm. Kompong Speu—M. Jandet
id. Kompong Kheeang—M. Coreil
id. Svai Kheeang—M. Voitel
id. Banam—M. Parnaud
id. Siem Pang—M. Malescot
id. Cheamksan—M. Mercier

Résidence de Kampot

Résident — Le Roy, administrateur de 2me. classe
Adjoint—Chambert

Résidence de Kampong-Cham

Résident—Baudoin Desenlis

Résidence de Kampong-Thom

Résident—Breucq

Résidence de Kratie

Résident—Alby, admr. 1e. classe
Adjoint—Noivenglowski
Percepteur—Landrey
Comptable—Tanti
Grade ppal.—Imbert
Douanes et Régies—Gaimard
Agent des Messageries Fluviales—Liénard

Poste administratif de Svay—Khléang
Chef de Poste—Lautier

Résidence de Pursat

Résident—Monod, admr. 4me. classe
Percepteur—Rostaing
Commis—Soubra

Résidence de Soairieng

Résident—Voitel, admr. 5me. classe
Chancelier—Valadier
Percepteur— ———
Garde indigène—Marchand, garde principal
Agent voyer—Kerjean, commis

Résidence de Takeo

Résident—Peyrabére, admr. 4me. cl.
Chancelier—Trouffot,
Percepteur—Saint Leu

Territoire de Battambang
Commissaire délégué du Résident Sup.—Moulie Inspecteur du Services Civils—Commissaire délégué du Rt. Supérieur au Cambodge
Richomme administrateur adjoint
Mercier commis de 1e. cl.
Casénay, agent comptable
Legros, adteur. adjoint
Tustachou ffrieu de greffier
Cimper, Payeur
Carles, Contrôleur Douanes et Régies
Bondu, receveur des Postes et Telegr.
Wust, Inspecteur Garde Indigène
Armand, garde principal 1e. cl.
Freydeire id. 2e. cl.
Tassistro id. 3e. cl.
Larriu id. 3e. cl.

Banque de l'Indo-Chine
Messageries Fluviales

Trésorerie Particulière du Laos,
Leroy, Tenaud Marie, Oswald, Benjamin,

Bureau Central (Vientiane)

Grotzinge, commis principal de 2e. cl.
Bettant, commis de 2e. cl.

SIAM

The kingdom of Siam, of which Bangkok is the capital, extends from the latitude of about 20 deg. north to the Gulf called after itself. It is bounded on the west by Burmah and the Bay of Bengal, and on the east by the Mekong and the French protectorates of Luang Prabang and Cambodia. Formerly the Lai Mountains were claimed as the eastern boundary, but in 1893 the French pressed the claims of Annam to the territory between the mountains and the river and the Siamese were compelled to retire. The most important part of the kingdom lies in the valley of the Menam, the country of the true Siamese. The boundaries of Siam on the Bay of Bengal reach from Burmah in a southerly line to the boundary between Perak and Quedah in the Malayan Peninsula in the latitude of 5 deg. south. The island of Junck Salong, containing enormous deposits of tin ore, is included in the territories of Siam. The boundary line runs nearly east from Perak across the Peninsula in about the same latitude between the provinces of Tringanu and Pahang to the China Sea, thence north to the head of the Gulf of Siam. The boundary between the Siamese States and those of Federated Malaya was delimitated in 1900 in accordance with a Treaty signed at Bangkok by the Siamese Foreign Minister and the British Minister Resident, in November, 1899. That Treaty settled the old dispute about the boundary of the Siamese State of Ramun by a compromise, Britain getting about half the territory she had claimed on behalf of Perak. The kingdom also comprises the greater part of the ancient domain of Lao and the rich and valuable possession of Battambong, once a part of the kingdom of Cambodia. A Treaty concluded between France and Siam in 1904 settled some disputed points with regard to the frontier between Siam and Cambodia and Siam and French Indo-China. By a further treaty in 1907 the territories of Battambang, Sien-reap and Ankor were ceded by Siam to France, in exchange for the district of Krat and some slight concessions in Dansai (Laos). France at the some time agreed to the gradual abandonment of the extra-territorial privileges hitherto enjoyed by French Asiatic subjects and protegés in Siam. The various dependencies and outskirts are peopled by a variety of races, some *sui generis*, others illustrating every form and shade of the transition between the original race and the Annamites on the east, and the Malays and Burmese on the south and west. The former capital of Siam was Ayuthia, situated on the Menam river (literally the "Mother of Waters"), about 90 miles from its mouth. In 1767 a series of bloody and desperate combats between the Siamese and the Burmese culminated in the capture and destruction of that city by the victorious Burmese general and the consequent exodus of the conquered. They moved down the river about 60 miles, and there founded the present populous and flourishing city of Bangkok. The chief of the Siamese Army rallied the scattered troops, and, building a walled city at Toutaboree, declared himself King under the title P'ya Tak. In 1782 P'ya Tak became insane, and the kingdom passed to his most distinguished general, named Chao P'ya Chakkri, who founded the present dynasty, of which His Majesty the present King (the 40th reigning monarch in Siam of whom we have any record) is the fifth in regular descent. The revenue of Siam for the year ended 31st March, 1907, was estimated at Ticals 55,825,000. The finances of the country have undergone reorganisation, for which purpose a European financial adviser was engaged in 1896. At that time the revenue accounted for was little more than Ticals. 18,000,000, but the amount has since steadily increased, the estimate for 1908-9 being Ticals 58,700,000. The ordinary expenditure is estimated at Ticals 60,000,000, an excess of Ticals 1,300,000 over the estimated revenue. The present Financial Adviser is lent by the Indian Government. A proposal to adopt the gold standard was mooted in 1899, but did not come to anything till November, 1902, when the Mint was closed to the free coinage of silver. A triennial poll tax is imposed upon Chinese. Siam entered the Universal Postal Union on the 1st July, 1885. The first railway line, from Bangkok to Paknam, was opened by the King on the 11th April, 1893. It is a purely passenger line, having been unable to get any goods traffic worth mentioning, but the dividend averages about seven per cent. Another railway, a Government line *via* Ayuthia to Korat, was the first important line completed. The first section, from Bangkok to Ayuthia, a distance of about fifty miles, was opened by the King and Queen on

the 26th March, 1897. Another section, to Gengkoi, was opened on November 1st, 1897, a third, to Hinlap, on April 1st, 1898, and the whole line was opened to traffic in November, 1900. The construction of a line branching off the Korat line near Ayuthia and intended to open up the country to Chiengmai was commenced in June, 1898, and the first section (42 kilometers) to Lopburi was opened to traffic on 1st April, 1901. The next section, Lopburi-Paknampo (118 km.), was opened to traffic in November, 1905, and the section to Pitsanuloke in 1907. The line running south-west to Petchaburi, *viâ* Ratburi, 152 km. long, was opened to traffic in the early part of 1903. The Eastern line from Bangkok to Patriew was completed in 1908. The total length of State railways open to traffic is 777 km.,—that is 483 miles. The private railway companies comprise the Tabuan Taclim, Mehlong and Phrabad Companies. These lines have together a total length of 106 km. Surveys have been carried on between Utaradit and Nakawn Lampang in connection with the Northern State railway. A fleet of steam launches runs from the metropolis in all directions up-country, to the east and west.

The sea borne trade of the country in recent years has been between ten and eleven million pounds sterling. The principal export is rice, constituting about 75 per cent. of the total. Teak comes next with about 12 per cent.

The Army is small (about 26,000 men), but in recent years great progress has been achieved in military matters. Under the new organization the following four regiments are stationed in Bangkok, viz., the Royal Bodyguard, the 1st Infantry of the Line (old Royal Guards), the 2nd Infantry of the Line (old Palace Guards), the 3rd Infantry of the line (old Barge Guards). There are in Bangkok a regiment of artillery, another of cavalry and a battalion of engineers. In the interior some seven military divisions have now been properly organised, and in each there are from two to three regiments of infantry, a regiment of artillery, and a battalion of transport troops. In addition in some divisions there are cavalry and engineers. A form of conscription is in force in the seven divisions referred to.

The Royal Military College in Bangkok has been one of the principal factors in the improvements effected, and young officers trained in this institution are also in great demand for the work of the civil administration of the interior. The Navy is small but efficient, and additions are constantly being made to its strength.

The native population of Siam, with Laos, Cambodians, Peguans, &c., excluding those under Consular protection, is variously estimated at about seven millions. The number of Chinese in the kingdom is estimated at about 2,500,000.

BANGKOK

The city of Bangkok is situated on both sides of the Menam about twenty-five miles from where this magnificent stream empties itself into the Gulf. On the left bank of the river is the city proper, enclosed partly by a wall. The Royal palaces and Government Offices are within the wall, the foreign hongs, the Consulates, and the principal rice mills being on the principal or main street of the city. The right bank is principally occupied by the Siamese, Chinese and Mahomedan residents. The bulk of the business is transacted on the left. Here a road, called New Road—in Siamese, Charurn Krung—extends from the Palace walls to Bangkolem and the electric tramway runs along it for a distance of about six miles. Another electric tramway to Samsen has a length of four miles. Both these are the property of the Siam Electricity Co., Ltd. The lines of the new Siamese Tramway Co., Ltd., opened in 1906, traverse the city and its environs in various directions, the total length being about twelve miles. Various new streets and roads have been made recently, and Bangkok has now over 100 miles of carriage roads. A telegraph line connects the Lighthouse at the Bar beyond the mouth of the river with the business portion of the city. The principal trade of Bangkok, and the foundation on which not only its prosperity but its actual existence mainly rests, is rice. This article is drawn in immense quantities, not only from the innumerable fields which line the fertile valley of the Menam, but from the adjacent rivers which flow into the Gulf from the enormous

watershed of the mountain crescent which fringes the northern extremity of the kingdom. The output of this grain in favourable years is scarcely to be calculated. It not only furnishes support to the native population of Siam and the Malay Peninsula, but largely contributes to the supply of China, Manila, the Straits, Java, and Sumatra; a large amount is also sent to Europe and even to South America. There is also a large trade in teak-wood and ivory, with very many other minor articles of native produce which are exported to China and the Straits. The steamers of the North German Lloyd Orient Line keep up regular communication with Hongkong (occasionally leaving and returning *viâ* Swatow and the Straits Settlements), besides special boats only running during the rice season; while other lines of steamers connect the kingdom with the Straits Settlements. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha also established a line between Bangkok, Hongkong and Swatow, and a rate war between the two companies existed until January 1908, when the Japanese line withdrew on terms satisfactory to both parties.

The public buildings and institutions include the Royal Museum, which is situated in the Wang Nah, Bangkok, and consists of two buildings; that on the left to the approach contains the natural history collections and ethnological exhibits from Japan, China, Java, etc., that on the right (formerly a royal building) contains the Siamese ethnological collection. There are also the Protestant (Christ) Church, a new building, opened in April 1905, four Roman Catholic Churches, eight Hospitals (two being maintained by and for the accommodation of Europeans, with a staff of European nurses), a Ladies' Library, and Assumption College, managed by the French Roman Catholic Mission. St. Louis' Hospital, a large and spacious building, situated near the German Legation, was opened in 1899, the Sisters of Charity being in charge. There is one first-class Hotel, the Oriental, and several smaller ones, also four clubs—the Bangkok United Club, the British Club, the Dvi Pannya Club (for Siamese, founded by the Crown Prince) and the German Club. The King's palace and the temples are magnificent and on a large scale; the architecture is of a kind peculiar to the country; and there is much more of novelty and interest to be witnessed by passing travellers in Bangkok than can be found in Chinese cities. The roads have been greatly improved. The tramway was introduced in 1888, and has proved financially successful, there being now two lines, both driven by electricity. The city throughout its principal streets as well as all hotels and principal shops are lighted with electricity, incandescent lights being universally in use. The population of Bangkok is estimated at about 400,000. There are over 1,000 foreigners in Siam, most of whom are resident in Bangkok. The number of Asiatic British subjects in Siam is estimated at about 7,000.

The average mean temperature at Bangkok in 1906 was 84·67. The hottest months were April and May when the highest temperature in the shade recorded was 106° and the lowest 72° Fah.

The harbour and island of Koh-si-chang, which lie some 20 miles from the bar and about 50 miles from Bangkok, are places of importance. The harbour, formed by a strait of sea running between islands, offers a fine anchorage for vessels loading rice and teak during the south-west monsoon (from April to the end of October.) The largest ships can take shelter there. A lighthouse serves to enable vessels to make the entrance.

Bangkok itself is improving greatly, new roads having been opened and shops and houses are being built. Gambling has been abolished, and a new system of assessing land has been instituted with provides a substitute for the revenue hitherto derived from the gambling farm; but it is feared that this measure will ultimately affect the cultivation of paddy.

DIRECTORY

H.M. Somdetch Phra Paramindra Maha Chulalonkorn, King of Siam

CABINET COUNCIL—(Senabodi)

H R.H. (Krom Hluang) Damrong Rajanubharb (Interior)
H.R.H. (Krom Hluang) Devawongse Varoprakar (Foreign Affairs)
H.R.H. (Krom Hluang) Nares Voraridhi (Local Government)
H.R.H. (Chow Fa Krom Hluang) Narisaranuvattiwongse (Royal Household)
H.R.H. (Chow Fa Krom Phra) Bhanubandhu Wongs (War)
H.E. Suriyanuvatra (Finance)
H.E. Chow Phya Vijitawongse (Education)
H.E. Chow Phya Devesr (Agriculture)
H.R. Phya Sukhumnaya-vinich (Public Works)
H.R.H. (Krom Mun) Rajburi Direkriddhi (Justice)

H. M. Private Secretary Department

Private Secretary to His Majesty—H. R. H. Prince Krom Khun Sommot Amorabhandhu
Private Secretary to His Majesty (Foreign Section)—H. R. H. Prince Krom Mün Prachin-Kitibodi
H.R.H. Prince Krom Khun Siridhaj, Mom Chow Taruna, Mow Chow Tanaya, Chow Mum Sri Saraksa, Phra Suvan Akshara, Luang Sriraja Akshara

H. M. Privy Purse Department (Krom Phraklang Khangti)

Director-General—H. R. H. Prince Krom Khun Sommot Amorabhandhu
Deputy Director General — Phya Subhakorn
Treasurer—Luang Prakich
Secretary—Luang Rajasap
Accountant—Luang Traikisya
Interpreter—Luang Prakich (acting)

Legislative Council

PresidentActing—ChowPhyaVijitawongse
Vice-Presid't Atg.—Phya Rajavara Nukul
Secretary—Phya Srisundhon Voharn
Assist.Secretary—LuangMahasidh Voharn
Prince Chao Fa Bhanurangsi
Prince Krom Luang Nares
Prince Krom Luang Bijit
Prince Krom Luang Prachaks
Prince Krom Mun Brohm
Prince Krom Khun Sirithaj
Prince Krom Luang Devawongse
Prince Krom Khun Sommot
Prince Krom Mun Vivith
Prince Krom Luang Damrong
Prince Krom Khun Bidyalabh
Prince Chao Fa Krom Luang Naris
Prince Krom Mun Marubhongse
Prince Krom Mun Rajburi
Prince Alangkarn
Mom Chao Phoerm
Chao Phya Bhanuwongse
Chao Phya Bhaskarawongse
Chao Phya Surasakdi Montri
Chao Phya Devesr
Chao Phya Norarat
Chao Phya Surawongse
Chao Phya
Sri Dharmadhi-raj
Phya Sribiphatp
Phya Montri
Phya Sriharath Ridhikrai
Phya Anuchit
Phya Mahanives
Phya Ritthirong
Phya Debarajun
Phya Prasidhi
Phya Dhip Kosa
Phya Bibadh
Phya Surasi
Phya Bamrerbhakdi
Phya Dhamasarnit
Phya Datsakor
Phya Sri Sahadhep

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR (Krasuang Mahathai)

Office: Sala Lukhun Grand Palace
Minister—Prince Damrong
Vice-Minister—Phya Sri Sahadebh
Private Secretary—Phra Montri

General Administration Department (Krom Klang)

Director—H.R.H. Prince Kalaya
Financial Secretary—Luang
Recorder—Phra Bochana Vilas
Keeper of the Seals— Do.

Political Department

Director—Phya Raj Sena
Asst. do. —Luang Asa
Do. —Nai King

Local Department

Director—Phya Chasen
Assistant—Luang Suriyamatr
Do. —Luang Weichitt

Provinces

(Under the Ministry of the Interior)

High Commissioner of the Isarn (Eastern) Circle, with residence in Ubol-Rajhadhani—Prince Krom Khun Sanprasit
High Commissioner of the Udon (Northeastern) Circle, with residence in Ban Dua Makeng—Phya Sri Suriya Raj
High Commissioner for the Bayap (Northwestern) Circle, with residence in Chiengmai—Phya Surasi Visithasak
High Commissioner for Ayuthia Circle with residence in Ayuthia—Phya Boran Buranuraks
High Commissioner for the Pitsanuloke Circle, with residence in Pitsanuloke—Phya Othai Montri
High Commissioner for the Khorat Circle, with residence at Khorat (Nakara Rajasima)—Phya Kumheng
Special and High Commissioner for the Pachim Circle, with residence in Patriew—Prince Krom Mun Marubongse
High Commissioner for the Nakon Chaisee Circle, with residence at Phra Pratom—Phya Sunthon Buree
High C'sioner for Ratburee Circle, with residence in Ratburee—Phya Kraipetch Ratana Songkram
High Commissioner for Nakonsawan Circle, with residence in Nakonsawan—Phya Amarindr
High Comissioner for Puket Circle (Western Coast), with residence in Puket—Phya Rasada Nupradit
High Com'er for Nakron Sritamaraj (Ligor) Circle, with residence in Singora—Phya Chol Buranuraks
High Com'er for Chumpon Circle, with resdce. in Chaiya—Phya Mahibal
High Com'er for Petchaboon Circle, with residence at Petchaboon—is under control of Pitsanuloke
High Com'er for Sai Buree Circle, with residence at Muang Sai Buree (Kedah)—Chao Phya Riti Songkram
High Commissioner for Chantaburi—Phya Wichaya Tebordi
High Com'er for Patani—Phya Sakdi Seni

Forest Department

Conservator—W F. Lloyd, Bangkok
Deputy Conser.—H. B. G. Garrett, Muang Yonam
Do. —Luang Vanarak Damrong, (special duty)
Do. —C. M. Medworth, Cheingmai
Do. —M. H. F. Swete, Nan
Asst. Conser.—A. W. Ogilvie, Paknampo
Do. —G. W. Cooper, on leave
Do. —F. D. Ryan, do.
Do. —Luang Vaneapruk Pichan, Chiengmai
Do. —Nai Sanid, Pré
Do. —A. W. Palmer, Takong Lampang
Do. —E. H. Johnstone, Kude, Moulmain
Do. —Khoon Phonpalarak, Ban Pong
Do. —Nai Bin, Maihongson
Do. —R. Stokoe, Rahang
Do. —Nai Enar, Pitsanuloke
Do. —Nai Thién, Bangkok
Do. —E. H. Lake, Chengmai
Do. —Nai Lop, Nan
Do. —Khoon Samnak Kekhom, Chengmai

Royal Survey Department

(Krom Penti)

Director—R. W. Giblin, F.R.G.S.
Dep. do.—A. J. Irwin, B.A., B.A.I., A.M.I.C.E.
Palat Krom—Phra Kamnuan Kakanan
Do. —Luang Sakawn Kitpramuan
Accountant—A. E. de Campos
Do. —Luang Prachum
Supts.—E. W. Hedgeland, A.M.I.C.E.
Do. —J. H. Lindsay
Do. —P. Verdon
Do. —N. E. Lowe
Do. —J. C. Dumbleton
Do. - S. Masterman, A.M.I.B.E.
Do. —P. R. Kemp
Do. —J. Michell
Deputy-Supts.—R. H. Welch
Do. —W. A. Shand
Do. —J. D. Buyrne
Do' —H. A. Thompson
Do. —C. Collingwood, A.M.I.B.E.
Do. —C. S. McCormick
Do. —A. Edwards
Do. —K. C. Gairdner
Do. —D. T. Sawkins, B.A.
Do. —C. A. Rusb, B.A.
Assist. Surveyors—St. J. Pieris
Do. —W. G. Swan
Do. —Khun Anulit
Do. —Khun Witun
Pitsanulok—J. C. Dumbleton
District Survy.—C. Collingwood Nakawn Sritamarst
District Surveyor—P. R. Kemp Payap (Chiengmai)
District Surveyor—P. Verdon Drafting
J. Masterman, in charge
J. R. Bell, assistant

Photo Zincographic Department

P. Mackenzie in charge
G. R. Brooks, assistant

Map Sales Department

Phra Kamnuan Kakanan in charge

PROVINCIAL GENDARMERIE
(Under Minister of the Interior)
Head Quarters, Bangkok

Inspector-General—Colonel G. Schau (Phya Vasuthep)
Chief of Staff—Lt. Col. Phra Pet Intra
Chief Account.—Major Luang Pitsanusen
Investigation Dept.—Lieut. Khoon Phitak
Equipment Dept.—Lieut. Khoon Anuchit
Officers School—Capt. Khoon Atyaphitak
European Officers—Major Kolls (Korat), Capts. B. Thorvaldsen (Chingmai), C. N. Springer (Nan), Sylow (Lampang), F. Bartholin (Ubon), F. M. Fabucius (Me Sot), Seiden faden (Pachim), Andersen (Me Hong Song), G. L. E. Warming, (Phrapatom), F. Stiener (Phrapaton), H. T. Trolle (Pitsanuloke), J. Jarmer, (Muang Juem), Capt. Ekdal (Makeng), Capt. Wetterstrom (Ayuthia)

ROYAL DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND GEOLOGY
(Krom Rach Lohakit Phumwityah)

Director—Phya Sri Sahadheb
Deputy Director—J. H. Heal, A.R.S.M., F.G.S.
Bangkok Office
Asst. Inspr.—Guy M. Yetts, A.R.S.M.
do. —W. Gambell Week, A.R.S.M.
Chief Asst.—Luang Sakon Lohakarn
Accountant—W. Eng Yue
Supt. of Boring—J. A. Minto
Asst. do. —J. M. Gray
Puket Office
Inspector—E. G. Lee, A.R.S.M.
Asst. do. —Allen E. Young, A.R.S.M.
do. —J. Kelly, A.R.S.M.
Patani Office
Inspector—Phya Baromaberte Bamrang
Kedah Office
Inspector—F. P. Clark

MINISTRY FOR WAR
(Krasuang Kralahome)

Minister—Gen. H.R.H. Prince Somdet Chow Fa Krom Phra Bhanubunduwongse Voradej (Bhanurangsi)
Under Secretary—Major-General Phya Prasiddhi Salakarn
Commander-in-Chief—General H. R. H. Prince of Nakonchaisi (Chira).
Second in Command—Lieutenant General Phya Siharaj Dejo.
Assistant—Colonel H. R. H. Prince of Bisnulok (Chowfa Chakrabongs).
Assistant — Colonel H. R. H. Prince Kampongpetch (Purachatra)
Aide-de-Camp—Lt. Mom Chow Chuladis

ADJUTANT GENERALS DEPARTMENT
(Krom Palat Thabok)

Adjutant General—Major General Phya Voradej
Assistant Adjutant General—Lt. Col. Luang Ruabrad

INTENDANCE DEPARTMENT
(Krom Yokrabat Thabok.)

Intendant General—Col. Phya Vijit Narong
Asst. Intendant General—Lt Col. Phra Saraban

GENERAL STAFF
(Senathikarn Taharnbok)

Chief of General Staff—Major General Mom Chatidej Udom
Asst.—Colonel Mom Narendr

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
(Krasuang Karn Tangprathes)

Minister — Prince Krom Luang Devawongse Varorprakar
Under Secretary of State—Phya Phipat Kosa (Xavier)
1st Secretary—Phya Ratana Kosa
Secretaries— Luang Visutr Kosa, Khun Akson Sombati Smientra, Luang Vises Virajthar, Khun Vithes Vorakitch

Political and Diplomatic

Director—Phra Dithakar Bhakdi
Sub-Directors—Luang Vichar Kosa, Khoon Sman Maitriraks

Judicial and Consular

Director—Mom Chow Chek
Sub-Director—Luang Phipit Virajkar
Asst.—Luang Udom Kosa

Archive Department

Sub-Director—Luang Visutr Virajthes

Account Department

Director—Phya Raksa Sombati
Assistant—Khun Vithih Vorakar

Bureau of the General Adviser

Actg. General Adviser—I. Westengard
Secretaries—Phya Boinaks, Luang Sanpakitch
Assistants—Mom Chow Sitithon, Nai Chuan, Nai Tarth

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNM'T

Minister—Chow Phya Yomaraj
Priv. Sec. to Minister—Luang Banasar Prasithi
Under Secretary of State—Phya Intrathibodi Siharaj Rong Muang
Chief Accountant—Phra Prajakor Kichvichar
Recorder—Luang Suphasar Phinich
Correspondents —Luang Santhis Thuraraks ; Luang Kichakar Sithikor
Archivist :—Luang Sara Nuboribal

Foreign Department

Director —J. M. de Jesus
Translator—Nai Savasti

Registration Department

Registrar—Luang Sarisdi Karbarchong
Assistant—Koon Sara Nukichkosol

District Officers' Department

Director—Luang Nana Nikhom Vicharn
Assistant—Khoon Sawasdi Nakarinth
Govt. Land Officer—Mom Anuyau Siriwongs

District Officers Inner Circle

City—Nai Pham
Sampeng—Luang Visutr Borihar
Dusit—Khoon Yisar Phakdi
Bangrak—Luang Swasdi Nakares
Bangkok Noi—Luang Vithi Thamasanchor
Bangkok Yai—Khoon Vicharn Maraca
Banglampoo Lang:—Khoon Phool Phalakor
Chief District Officers of the Outer Circle Round Bangkok
Bangkapi—Khoon Chamnong Khadikich
Bangsue—Nai Khien
Bangkhen—Luang Thoranibal
Bangkhoonthien—Luang Lokabal
Rajboonna—Khoon Kicha Phithaks
Talimgxan—Khoon Buri Raksa
Phasicharoen—Khoon Phibal Khetrnakor
Nongkhem—Nai Hoh

Governors of the Provinces of Bangkok

Nontaburi — Phya Nontaburi Srikrasetraram
Samuth Prakar—Phya Phiphit Pholaphakdi—(Commissioner)
Nakor Khuen Khan:—Phya Thephalu (Commissioner)
Pratwoom Thani—Mom Chow Khachor Suphasavasdi (Commissioner)
Thanyaburi —Vacant, Phya Nontaburi Srikrasetraram (in charge)
Minburi:—Mom Chow Sanga Gnam (Commissioner)

Police Department

Commissioner—Eric St. J. Lawson

Bangkok Town

Deputy Comr. of Police—E. W. Trotter
Divisional Supt. of Police—Phra Artikorn Prakart
Divisional Supt. of Police—Phra Phakdi Phirachaphark
Divisional Supt. of Police—Phra Anan Nararuks
Divisional Supt. of Police—Luang Thorani Narubet
Divisional Supt. of Police—Luang Chammong Nararaks
Asst. Supt. of Police—Luang Anumat Manukit
Asst. Supt. of Police—Luang Pholaphak Phibal
Asst. Supt. of Police—Luang Thorakarn Kamchat
Asst. Supt. of Police—Luang Wiphart Pranut
Asst. Supt. of Police—Luang Narakorn Anurak
Asst. Supt. of Police—L. Clements
do. do. —L. Day
do. do. —Nai Mong
do. do. —Nai Wattana
do. do. —Nai Ung
Chief Inspector—Luang Nikorn Borirak
do. do. —Nai Soon
do. do. —Nai Thian
do. do. —Nai Lek
do. do. —Nai Ruey
do. do. —Nai Charng
do. do. —Nai Hap
do. do. —Nai Chui
do. do. —Nai Yu
do. do. —Nai Plang
do. do. —S. P. Groves
do. do. —Nai Lien
do. do. —Nai Term
Probationery Chief Inspector of Police—H. S. Oldham
Probationery Chief Inspector of Police—P. A. R. Barron

Special Branch

Asst. Supt. of Police—Luang, Noraphak Phritikorn
Asst. Supt. of Police—C. B. West

Northern Suburbs

Divisional Supt. of Police—R. C. Whiting
Asst. Supt. of Police—Luang Kamchat Sonathoocharit
Asst. Supt. of Police—Luang Prachar Smosorm
Asst. Supt. of Police—Luang Smak Boorirom
Chief Inspector—Nai Sui
do. do. —C. H. Forty

Southern Suburbs

Divisional Supt. of Police—C. B. Follett
Asst. Supt. of Police—Nai Prong
Chief Inspector—Nai Chom
do. do. —C. Williams.

BANGKOK REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Director—Phra Ratsdakorn Koson
Asst. Director—Luang Phokpol Poontavi
Chief Inspector—Luang Thanakorn Kichkarn
Chief Accountant—Luang Nipat Pakahorn
Asst. do. —Nai Ame
Secretary—Nai Inn
do. —Nai Chirm

Bangkok Revenue Office

Chief Revenue Officer— Luang Saravi Wicharn
Assistant—Nai Tim
do. —Nai Plien
do. —Khoon Wicharn Sanphakorn

Nontaburi Revenue Office

Chief Revenue Officer—Phya Nontaburi Srikrasetraram
Assistant—Nai Thong Sook

Smutprakarn Revenue Office

Chief Revenue Office—Phra Phiphit Pholaphakdi

Assistant—Nai Chua

Nakorn Khuen Khan Revenue Office

Chief Revenue Officer—Phra Theppalu
Assistant—Luang Mahattai

Prathumtani Revenue Office

Chief Revenue Officer—Mom Chow Kachorn Suphasawat
Assistant—Nai Plien

Tanyaburi Revenue Office

Chief Revenue Officer—Phya Nontaburi Srikrasetraram
Asst. Luang Nanthaphol Phiboon

Minburi Revenue Office

Chief Revenue Officer—Mom Chow Sagna Ngam
Assistant—Khoon Phaeng

SANITARY DEPARTMENT

Central Office

Director—Phra Norasat Sasakarm
Accountant—Luang Pravatr (acting)
Interpreter—G. Koffoed
Chief Clerk—Nai Poh

Northern Section

Director—Phya Mahatep
Assistant—Nai Pheng

Southern Section

Director—Phra Rataya Nuraks
Assistant—Luang Visai

Office of the Medical Officer of Health

Medical Officer—H. Campbell Highet, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.
Assistant—M. Carthew, M.B., B.CH.,
do. —James C. Fyshe B.A., M.D., D.P.H.
Veterinary Surgeon—H. S. Leonard, M.R., C.V.
Chief Sanitary Inspector—P. Jacobson
Clerk & Interpretor—Nai Sanor

Engineering Office

City Engineer—L. R. de la Mahotiere
Assistant Engineer—F. Didier
do. do. —R. Belhomme
Chief Draughtsman—L. Delaunay
Assistant—Nai Man
Clerk & Interpreter—Nai Ti

Electrical Engineering Office

Govt. Electric l Engineer—A. Odent

MINISTRY OF ROYAL HOUSEHOLD (Krom Wang)

Minister—H.R.H. Prince Narisaranuratwongse
Under Secretary—Phya Bamroebhakdi
Director General of Palace Guard—Phya Viengnai Narubal

CEREMONIES

Chief of Ceremonies—Phpa Anuraks Raj Montien.
Do. —PhraAksornSombun
Do. —Chamun Chong Bhakdi Ong
Do. —Chamun Chong Raksa Ong
Chief of Ceremonies—Raksa Ong Sai
Do. —Phya Anurak Raja Monthien

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Minister—H. R. H. Prince Chantaburi
Private Secretary—Luang Vises Silapakorn

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Under Secretary—Mom Ndom Bongse Benya Swasdi
Director—Phra Racha Sombat
Sub-Director—Khun Hiran Phairat

FINANCIAL ADVISER'S OFFICE

Financial Adviser—W. J. F. Williamson
Asst. Do. Do. —O. J. Sykes
Director of F. A.'s Office — Nai Tinn Surawongse
Special Treasury Commis'ner—C. H. Ramsay (attached)

REGISTRY OF REVENUE FARMS

Director—Mom Anuwongse
Sub-Director—Phra Sunthorn Phimon

LICENSE DEPARTMENT

Director—Luang Phinit
Sub-director—Luang Inmontri

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE

Comptroller-General — H. R. H. Prince Rajani
Deputy Comptroller General —E. Florio
Assistant Comptroller Genl.—J. Langley
Luang Vimon Do. —Phra Taiyos
Superintendent—H. Bauer
Do. —Phra Manassmanit
Do. —MomChaoSudhasinoday
Do. —Nai Tarb
Do. —Nai Choom

MINT

Director-General—H. R. H. Prince Suriyong
Sub-Director—Luang Thonasit
Engineer—J. W. Ackling
Chief Assayer—Vacant

TREASURY

Director-General —Mom Chao Nane
Asst. Director General—Phra Sombati
Asst. Directors—Phra Klang Sombati
Luang Shep Vicharana

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE

Director—Phra Suvan Phakdi
Treasurer—Luang Supan
Accountant—Khun Sri Sombat

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

Director-General—H.H. Mom Chao Prom
Assist. do. —Vacant

Director—Luang Phitak Sombat
Asst. Directors—Nai Tuam, Nai Kied
Chief Inspector—R. W. Lamberton
Export Division—Nai Poh, Nai Chate
Import Division—Luang Akson Sombat Kho Pho Yang, Tan Chuan Keng
Cash Branch—Tan Chuan Tiong
Statistical Division—N. Maxwell
Valuers J. F. Collaco, Mom Ragawongse Mai

Out-Door Department

Inspectors — H. G. Lamberton, Nai Chaleren, H. G. Bigg Wither, Nai Suan
Tidewaiters—H. W. D. Simon, T. Messins, L. J. Schmidt, F. Lampe, D. J. Hendriks, J. G. Ames
Officers in Charge — Luang Rajayasthok (Paknam), W. D. Lazara, T. A. Nicolay (Koh-si-chang)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(Krasuang Kasetratikan)

Minister—H. E. Chao Phya Tewete Wongs Wiwadhna
Under-Sec.—Phya Sri Sunthorn Woharn
Private Secretary — Khoon Phithet Pochanawisudh

Central Department

Director—Nai Keng
Assistant Director—Nai Wong

Royal Commission for Settlement of Lands Titles

Comsr. General—Phya Pracha Chib Boriba

Department of Land Records

Director—Phya Aharn Poriraks
Asst. Dir.—Luang Pramuen Phoomithet

MINISTRY FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Ecclesiastical Affairs

Minister — H. E. Chow Phya Wongsa Woodhikrai
Under-Secretary—H. E. Phya Suriyasakti
Clerk of the Seals—Luang Bhakdi Narubesra
Private Secretary—Khun Vichitr Sunterakarn
Keeper of Records—Nai Chom

High Schools (Bangkok) King's College (Boys, Residential)

Head Master—A. Cecil Carter, M.A.
Assistants—C. F. Hare, B.A.
Do. —C. A. S. Sewell, B.A.
Do. —W. R. H. Taylor, B.A.

Suan Kularb (Boys' Day School)

Head Master—H. E. Spivey
Assistants — T. Judge, M.A., N. Sutton, Mom Luang Yem

Training College for Teachers (Wat Thepsirin)

Principal—F. G. Trayes

Mahapritaram School

Head Master—J. Caulfield James

SIAMESE OFFICIALS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

England, Netherlands, and Belgium

H. S. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Courts of St. James, Netherlands, and Belgium Located in London, at the Legation, 23 Ashburn Place, S. Kensington—Phya Visutr Kosa
Councillor—W. J. Archer, C.M.G.
1st. Secty.—Phra Chaisurindo
Secretary Interpreter—Lewis C. Bateman
Attaché—Khun Samak Maitrijaj
Student-Interptrs.—Nai Pradit & C. Loftus

France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal

H. S. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. Located in Paris at the Legation in the Avenue d'Eylau—Momchow Charoonsakdi Kris Dakara
Councillor—C. Corregioni d'Orelli
2nd Secty.—Luang Montri Nikorn Kosa
Do. —M. Ryckman
Attaché—Nai Snok

Germany, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Norway and Sweden

H. S. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Germany, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Norway & Sweden Located in Berlin at the Legation, 3a Herwarthstrasse—Phya Sri Dhamasasna
Councillor—H. Keuchenius
2nd Secretary—Luang Bhinit Virajkitch
Attaché — ———
Assistants—J. H. Loftus
Do. —Herr Albers

Russia

H. S. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, located at St. Petersburg— ———
Chargé d'Affaires — Luang Chamnong Dithakar
Secretary—M. Cuissart
Attaché—Nai Svat
Student Interpreter—Nai Siew

Japan

H. S. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, located at Tokyo —Phra Narison
Secretary—Khun Biraj Bhisdar
Student Interpreter—Nai Chuang

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

H. S. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, located at Washington— ———
Charge d'Affaires—Phra Ratanayapte
2nd Secretary—E. H. Loftus
Attache—Nai Cheun
Student Interpreter—Nai Terr

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS
(Krasuang Yotha Thikarn)

Minister—Prince Nares Yorariddhi
Under Secretary—H. E. Phya Sathien Thapanakitj
Private Secretary—Khun Arthon
Tech. Secretary—H. Gittins
Elec. Engineer—F. B. Shaw

General Administration

Director—H. H. Prince Suthas
Seal Keeper—Luang Visate Banakan
Assistant of Works—Luang Boromraj Saev
Correspondent—Luang Visarn Banakitj
Interpreter—Luang Visith Banakon
Record Keeper—Nai Lameit

Accounts Section

Accountant—Luang Navakon
Asst. do. —Khoon Praphai

ROYAL NAVAL DEPARTMENT
(Krom Taharn Rua)

ADMIRALTY STAFF

Commander - in - chief — Vice - Admiral H.R.H. Prince Chao Fa Krom Khun Nakon Sawan Vorabhinit
2nd in command—Rear Admiral H.R.H. Prince Krom Mun Chumpon Khet Udom Sakdi
Assistant Commander-in-Chief and Chief of the Staff—Rear-Admiral Phya Dhep Orachun
Secretary to the Navy — Commander Phra Orasum Phalaphibarn
Asst. Secretary—Lieutenant-Commander Luang Harn Hakripu
Secty. to the Commander-in-chief—Sub-Lieut. Nai Sang
Secretary to the 2nd in Command—Lieut. Luang Chakrya Nanuphicharn

ADMIRALTY PAYMASTER STAFF

Chief Paymaster—Capt. Mon Chao Toom
Asst. do. —Comdr. Phra Ratanachakr
Chief-Accountant—Comdr. Luang Abhai Rona Rong
Inspector of Stores—Lieut. Khun Visutr Decha (acting)

ADMIRALTY RECRUITING STAFF

Inspector of Recruiting—Rear - Admiral Phya Nava Pholphayuharaks
Assistant Inspector — Commander Phra Suriyaphakdi

JUDGE ADVOCATE DEPARTMENT

Director — Rear - Admiral Phya Nava Pholphayuharaks
Asst. Director — Lieut. - Comdr. Luang Suthi Sarn Thamrong

ADMIRALTY COURT

Judge Advocate—Sub-Lieut. Nai Thomya
Registrar—Junr. Sub-Lieut. Nai Dao

CENTRAL NAVAL COURT

Judge Advocate—Junr. Sub-Lieut. Nai Phatt
Registrar—Warrent-Officer Nai Thoim

HOSPITALS

Director of Hospitals—Capt. T. H. Hays, M.D., PH.G.
Chief Surgeon—Lieut. A. H. Boehmer M. E.

SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

Inspector General—Rear-Admiral H.R.H. Prince Krom Mun Chumpon Khet Udom Sakdi
Paymaster—Sub-Lieut. Nai Phloi
Secretary—Junr. Sub-Lieut. Nai Siri

ROYAL NAVAL ACADEMY

Director—Lieut. Comdr. Luang Phinit Chakraphan

ROYAL NAVAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Director—Lieut. Comdr. Nai Barr
Asst. Director—Lieut. Nai Hang

ROYAL NAVAL GUNNERY SCHOOL

Director—Lieut. Luang Sakda deja

HYDROGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT

Director—Lieut. Nai Mohn
Asst. Director—Sub-Lieut. Nai Chek

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Director—Comdr. A. Barnholdt
Asst. Director—Lieutenant Comdr. Khun Sangsarasit

TORPEDO DEPARTMENT

Director—Rear-Admiral H. R. H. Prince Krom Mun Chumpon Khet Udom Sakdi

BANGKOK NAVAL STATION AND DOCKYARDS

Inspector General—Rear-Admiral Phya Raj Song Khram
Chief Constructor—Capt. Phra Vicharn Chakrkit
1st. Asst.—Capt. Phra Chamni Kolakarn (acting)
2nd. Asst.—Comdr. Chamun Chit Sana
Engr.-Supt.—Comdr. F. W. Cookson
Dock Master—Comdr. M. T. Ivancich
Inspector of Carpentry—Lieutenant Mom Chow Attayar

Marine Comdr. — Lieut. - Comdr. Luang Arsa Salakarn
Inspector of Boats and Barges—Comdr. Phra Phairi
Paymaster — Lieut.-Comdr. Mom Chow Oopaphat
Judge Advocate — Junr. Sub-Lieutenant Nai Ung

Coast Station Staff & Forts

Inspector General—Capt. H. R. H. Prince Vudhichai Chalermlabh
Asst.—Comdr. Luang Artch Narong
Paymaster—Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Chana Phairindr
Judge Advocate—Sub-Lieut. Mom Racha Wongse Takol

Forts

Phlong Fai Fa
Lieut.—Nai Kran
Junr. Sub-Lieut.—Nai Bhoom
Sua Sorn Leb
Lieut.— Luang Indr Rithi
Phi Sua Samut
Lieut.—Luang Chamnih Cholatharn
Junr. Sub-Lieut.—Nai Chiom
Phra Chuea Chom Klao
Lieut.—Khun Phol Klao
Sub-Lieut.—Nai Barng

Naval Training Establishments

Muang Samut Songkhram
Lieut.—Khun Phlarn Marit Rarb
Jun. Sub-Lieut.—Nai Lach
Muang Samut Sakon
Sub-Lieut.—Nai Ngon
Do. —Nai Hong
Muang Nakorn Khuan Khan
Lieut.—Nai Kran
Sub-Lieut.—Nai Yan
Muang Samuth Prakarn
Sub-Lieut.—Nai Bhuan
Do. —Nai Add
Bang Phra
Lieut.—Khun Prarb Thavai Soon
Sub-Lieut.—Nai Term
Monthon Chantaburi
Commander—Phra Indr Raksa
Sub-Lieut.—Nai Chu
Muang Rayong
Sub-Lieut.—Nai Klieng
Junr. Sub-Lieut.—Nai Khack
Muang Chantaburi
Junr. Sub-Lieut.—Nai Kim
(*For the Siamese Fleet see Navies*)

ROYAL RAILWAY DEPARTMENT

Krom Rot Fai Luang

Central Administration

Director-Genl.—L. Weiler, Kgl. Baurat
Chief Engineer and Secretary—H. Mayer, Royal Prussian Eisenbahn-Bau und Betriebs-Inspektor
Chief Mechanical Engineer—P. Giertz, Royal Prussian Eisenbahn-Bau und Betriebs-Inspektor
Chief Auditor & Traffic Superintendent—F. Schnerr
Medical Adviser—Dr. T. Heyward Hays
Private Secretary and Chief of Personal Office—Luang Gini Sandananukar

Central Office

Chief—J. S. Braunger
Interpreter—J. Gardner
Record-Keeper—C. A. dos Santos
Interpreter, Khoon Subhasarn Praphandh
Clerks—Tan Chong Kwang, Nai Lek, Nai Siddhi, Nai Boon Chia

Technical Office

Chief—H. Meyer
Section Engineers—C. Ammon, C.E., Phra RathacharnPrachaks, C.E., K.Dœhring, C.E.
Assistant Engineers—Dr. K. Beyer, C.E. J. Kienningers, C.E., Fritz Ebel, C.E.
Head Clerk—Khoon Akani Rothakarn
Clerk—P. Chamroen
Draughtsmen—C. Simoens, Chin Poon, Thien Hee, Nai Pan, Lien Keng Yean, Nai Choom, Nai Phin

Chief Auditor's Office

Chief—F. Schnerr
Accountant—O. Feurich
Asst. Traffic Superintendents—W. Engelhardt, O. Neidhardt
Cashier—P. A. Pestonji
Storekeeper—P. E. Schmidt
Clerks—Khoon Raks Chotiyarn, C. Tyson
Interpreter and Translator—Luang Chakr Rathabodi
Head-Clerks—D. A. Pestonji, J. Paulsen, C. P. Wadia
Printing Office Foreman—W. J. Berndt
Clerks—Khoon Anuman Rothachakr, A. A. Ames, Low Kim Poh, Low Kim Hin, Wee Chin-Seng Kim Kang
Head Clerk, Goods Office—G. Perosha
Clerk—Khoon Sanit Rathakarn

I. Traffic Service

Maintenance of Ways and Works

Chief Engineer—H. Meyer
Section Engineers—M. F. Gross, C.E., N. K. Passmore, C.E.
Telegraph Inspectors—K. Bruck, R. Lobeck
Asst. Telegraph Inspector, P. Fellenberg
Chief Permanent Way Inspectors—A. E. Thoy, J. Emery
Asst. Works—R. Gotte

2. Running Service

Chief Mechanical Engineer—P. Giertz
Assistant Traffic Superintendent—P. Marizy
Traffic Inspector—L. Grenier
Head Clerk—P. Feit

(a) Station and Trains

Station Masters--

J. Perry (Bangkok)
K. Behram (Gengkoi)
Khoon Bhinit Rothakarn (Korat)
Mas Chinta (Ban Phaji)
Khoon Noraphol Rothakam (Ayuthia)
Nai Keo Lek (Lopburi)
Nai Charoen (Ban Mee)
Khoon Rathavisit Sathorn (Paknampoh)
Khoon Sakon Rothakich (Sung Noen)
G. Bamanji (Bangkoknoi)
Khoon Phibal Rothayon (relieving station master)
Khoon Kolayarn Phinit (Phra Patom)
Khoon Phibool Rothayarn (Ratburi)
Khoon Vicharn Rothakich (Petchaburi)
Khoon Chamnong Rothakich

(b) Workshop and Locomotive Service

Asst. Workshop and Loco. Supts.—M. Gotthardt, L. Rummel, R. Schaedrich
Locomotive Foreman—A. Pestonji
Carriage and Wagon Foreman J. M. B. Greene
Paintshop Foreman—C. F. Siegel
Actg, Loco Foreman, E. H. James
Loco. Inspector, H. Robinson
Book-keeper—F. W. Rice

Engine Drivers—H. Hills, E. C. Robinson, H. Keith, L. Heyzer, S. R. Greene, E. Jacobs, R. Watcha, R. Sorabjee, Van der Smagt, B. Jocobs, A. W. Wendt, D. Manakjee, R. A. Patterson, L. M. van der Straaten, C. T. Ondatjee, J. C. Capper, J. A. Lawrence, C. E. Ferdinands, E. C. Ondatjee, Nai Boon, Nai Cham, Nai Chinda, Nai Chit, Nai Chorn, Nai Churn, Nai God, Nai Keo, Nai Kham, Nai Kram, Nai Mieng, Nai Niem, Nai Phooa, Nai Sao, Nai Sook, Nai Thong

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Construction Service

Divisional Engineers—B. T. Knight, C.E., A. Goetz, C.E.

Section Engineers—R. F. Smyth, C.E., E. Eisenhofer, C.E., V. Doering, C.E., E. Altmann, C.E., H. Petersen, C.E., Phra Ramphaiphongse Boriphat, C.E., Dr. J. Petri, C.E., Th. Schneider, C.E., V. Strauss, C.E., G.C. Smyth, C.E., E. Dorow, C.E., Mom Chow Jati Choosakdi, C.E.
Engineering Student—Nai Choate
Chief Surveyor—Alex. F. Martin
Surveyor 1st Class—C. F. Forbes
Assistants of Works—E.A. Rosenberg, A.F. Müller
Bridge Builder—F. Pohlhaus
Surveyor—S. G. H. Adams
Head-Overseers—C. A. Hayman, C. W. Wehler, R. D. Pereira
Accountant—J. Kuis

POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Deputy Director-General –Th. Collmann, (acting as D.G.)
Registrar—Richard Gotte
Assistant Registrar--Khun Banasaru
Chief Siamese Clerk—Khun Prapit
Director of Posts—Paa Kabuan
Do. of Telegraphs—Pra Toralek
Supt. Foreign Accounts—G. Wolf
Chief School Instructor—F. Pickenpack
Chief Accountant—Kun Annkarn
Chief Engineer—Zisswiller

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE No. 1

Superintendent—Khun Rajakarn
Assistant—Nai Forn
Telephone Exchange—Nai Toh

No. 2

Supdt. Telegraphs—Luang Chavakit
Do. of Posts—Nai Fack (acting)
Mail Officer—Assiz
Assistant Telegraphs—Khoon Chapakit
Chief Operator—Khun Vicharn
Do. —Tan Yoo
Telephone Exchange—Chin Soot

No. 3

Telephone Exchange—Nai Kart

No. 4

Post&Telegraph Master—Nai Kart

No. 5

Post and Telegraph Master—Nai Manit

POST AND TELEGRAPH INSPECTORS (Sarawats)

Bangkok—Luang Pitak
Isarn—Khun Prom
Phajab--Luang Sarawad
Udorn—Khun Pim (acting)
Nakonsawan--Khun Borichit
Pitsanuloke—Nai Pong (acting)
Korat—Nai Chum
Ayuthia—Khun Pitak (acting)
Pachim—Khun Banchong
Chantaboon—Nai Chek (acting)
Rajburi, Nakonchaisee—Khun Art
Choomporn—Nai In
Nakon Srithamarat—Khun Chapasarn
Kedah—Mr. H. F. Gomez
Puket—Kum Samrit
Patani—Nai Pin (acting)

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT

Harbour Master—Luang Anuphan Dhittakarn (acting)
Deputy Harbour Master—Luang Anubal Dhitakam
Assistant do. —A. F. G. Tilleke.
Nautical Adviser & Asst.—do.—Captain R. Torresen
Chief Clerk—Nai Kuey
Deputy Registrar—Nai Lean
Chief Accountant—Nai Roon
Chief Store Keeper—Khun Anuraks Kosa

Supt. of Marine Surveys — J. Mackay, M.I.M.E.
Assistant Marine Surveyors—C. W. Andersen, M.E., E. Sequeira

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Asst. Boarding Officer—Capt. C. R. Bargum
do. —Lieut. G. Foss
do. —Luang Chamnan Navet
do. —Luang Buri Raj Bamrung

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Under Secretary—Phra Chakrapani
Assistant Under Secretary—J.W.Hendriks
Chief Accountant—Phra Thonakitch Raxa
Director of Stamps—Phya Chula Rajmontri
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W. J. Sturges, asst. manager
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J. L. Crockett, accountant
E. B. Ramsay, sub-accountant
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C. McIntyre
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E. Jrgensen, acting, manager
A. Hetmar, chief accountant, signs per. pro.

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R. Hansen, asst. ship. & wood dept.
A. Jonassen, do. do.
O. Mengel, do. export & import dept.
Vilh-Jorgensen, asst. accounts dept.
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O. Gronemann, asst. do.
C. B. Clausen, do. do.
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Bandon—
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Wong Them, salesman
Tong Soon, engineer
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No. 4, Queen's Street, Hongkong
Wing Seng Long
No. 46, Honam Street, Canton
Nam Heng, agents in Straits Settlmts, No. 21, Beach Road

Windsor & Co., Merchants, Bangkok and Hamburg

Shipping Department

Chr. Brockmann, sen. partner
A. Frege, partner and manager (Hbg.)
W. Brehmer, partner and manager (Bangkok)
C. P. Norman, signs per pro.
E. Brande, accountant
Assistants—Jas. Hicks, A. Osann, H. Storm, P. Hein, F. Bierwirth, P. Cramer, W. Fuhrhop, W. Mueller, W. Vil

J. P. de Boseck, wharfinger
Capt. L. Rochga, cargo-superintendent at Kohsichang and Anghin

Import Department

O. Eckert, manager, signs per pro.
R. Marty, signs per pro.
Assistants—H. Schween, W. Meyer, C. Ehlers, F. Kloeckner

Mill Department

G. Behrend, engineer
J. Kolbe, do.

Agencies

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American-Asiatic Steamship Co.
American and Manchurian Line
American and Oriental Line
Apcar Line of Steamers
Barber Line of Steamers
Ben-Line of Steamers
British India Steam Navigation Co., Ld.
Californian and Oriental Steamship Co.
Canadian Pacific Ray. Co's R.M.S.S.L.
China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., Ld.
China Navigation Co., Ld.
Compania Transantlantica, R.M.S.S.L.
Glen Line of Steamers
Hamburg-America Linie
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.
Mogul Line of Steamers
Navigazione Generale "Italiana"
North German Lloyd's Orient-Line
Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd.
"Protector" Salvage S/S
Rotterdamsche Lloyd
Shan Line (Bradley & Co.)
Siam Steam Packet Co., Ld.
Stoomvaart Maatschappij "Nederland"
United States & China-Japan Line

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"Albingia" Fire Insurance Co., Ld.
"Alleanza" Insurance Co. (Marine)
Batavia Sea and Fire Insce. Co.
British & Foreign Marine Ins. Co., Ld.
Baloise Fire Insurance Co.
China Fire Insurance Ld.
China Traders Insce Co., Ld. (Marine)
East India Sea & Fire Insce. Co.
"Italiana" Insurance Co. (Marine)
Law Union & Crown Insce. Co.
London & Provincal Marine & General Insce. Co., Ld.
Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.
Netherland's Lloyd
New Zealand Insce. Co., Ltd. (F. & M.)
Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
Scottish Union & National Insce. Co.
South British Insurance Co., Ld.
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Union Assurance Society, Ld.
Union Ins. Soc. of Canton Ld. (Marine)

Banks, etc.

Mercantile Bank of India, Ld.

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A. Borsig, Berlin Tegel, Manufactures of Locomotives
Van der Zypen & Charlier, Ltd. Manufacturers of Locomotives & Waggons
Elsaessische Maschinenbau Ges., Grafenstaden (Germany)
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Verein Mitteldeutscher Cement Works Halle a/s (Germany)
Portland Cement Works "Schwanebeck" (Germany)
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. H'kong
Hadenfeldt & Co., Calcutta (Coir rope)
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ld., Hongkong (Manila Rope)
Maatschappij tot Mijn, Bosch en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat Ld., Tanjongpoera (Kerosine Oil)
Central Agency Ld., Glasgow (Sewing Cotton)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

This Colony was transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies by an Order in Council dated the 1st April, 1867. It now consists of the island of Singapore, the province of Malacca, the island of Penang, the Dindings further south, Province Wellesley on the mainland, the Cocos or Keeling Islands, Christmas Island (the latter two placed under the same Government in 1886 and 1889 respectively), and Labuan annexed to the Straits Settlements on January 1st, 1907. The seat of Government is the town of Singapore, on the island of the same name. The Government consists of a Governor, aided by an Executive and Legislative Council, the latter body consisting of nine official members and seven unofficial members, of whom two are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang. There are Municipal bodies in each Settlement, the members of which are partly elected by the ratepayers and partly appointed by the Governor.

Penang was the first British Settlement on the Malayan Peninsula, having been ceded to the British by the Rajah of Kedah in 1785, and it soon acquired a monopoly of the trade of the Peninsula. Malacca, which had been successively held by the Portuguese and the Dutch, finally passed into the hands of Great Britain by Treaty with Holland in 1824, having been previously held by Great Britain from 1795 to 1818. With the establishment of Penang in 1785 most of the trade which had formerly centred at Malacca was transferred to the former. In 1819 Singapore was taken possession of by Sir Stamford Raffles, by virtue of a Treaty with the Johore Princes, and it soon took the lead of Penang as a commercial centre. In 1826 Singapore and Malacca were incorporated with Penang under one Government, Penang remaining the seat of Government until 1830, when the administration was transferred to Singapore.

The census of the Straits Settlements, taken in 1901, gave the population of Singapore as 228,555 (170,875 males and 57,680 females) against 184,554 in 1891; Penang and dependencies 248,207, against 235,618 in 1891; Malacca, 95,487 against 92,170 in 1891. Christmas Island 704; The Cocos Islands 645. The total increase in the Straits Settlements since 1891 was 59,907 or 11.69 per cent. The increase in males was 34,600 or 10 per cent. and in females 25,307 or 15 per cent. The resident population of Europeans and Americans increased by 669 or 20.5 per cent. There was a decrease of 1,531 in the whole European and American population (including floating population and British military) mainly owing to there not being a British regiment stationed there when the census was taken. The estimated population of the Colony at the end of 1907 was 619.776, as compared with 572,249 in 1901. The death rate for the year was 39.07 per mille of the population as compared with 37.02 in 1906.

The revenue of the Colony in 1907 amounted to $10,023,016 and the expenditure to $9,499,693. Two-thirds of the revenue is derived from Singapore. For 1908 the revenue was estimated at $9,244,000. A railway from Singapore to Johore was opened two years ago and is paying well. Speaking generally, it may be said that there are many signs of the increasing prosperity of the Colony as a whole, intimately connected as it is with the welfare of the Federated Malay States. The towns of Singapore and George Town, Penang, continue to extend. The value of town property has enormously increased. Concurrently with a general increase in trade and business,the cost of living has advanced enormously. House rent both in Singapore and Penang has risen greatly, while the price of labour and building materials deters many from investing their capital in building operations. The increased output and high price of tin in the Federated Malay States, the bulk of which finds its way to the Smelting Works in the Colony, have largely contributed to the wealth of the population. Many have made fortunes out of tin and invest a large proportion of their gains in the Colony. The total value of the trade of the Colony in 1907 was $655,872,109, (exclusive of coasting traffic). The gross total value of imports into the Colony in 1907, including the coasting trade, reached close on 364½ million dollars, of which about 335½ million dollars represented merchandise, and the balance treasure. Exports reached

a total value of over 319½ million dollars, of which 295 million dollars represented merchandise, and the balance treasure. There is an increase of over $5,000,000 in the value of goods received and an increase of $1,200,000 in goods sent out, compared with the year 1906.

In the fiscal annals of the Colony a new departure was marked in 1906 by the introduction of a Bill sanctioning the raising of loans aggregating £8,123,039, for paying the shareholders of the Tangong Pagar Docks, which the Government have expropriated, and for carrying out some big improvement schemes. A loan of £5,000,000 was raised in 1907, and of this £3,610,300 have been converted into inscribed 3½ per cent. stock.

There has been a constant stream of emigration into the Settlements from China and Southern India for many years past In 1902, 1903, and 1904, the emigrants from China numbered over 200,000 per annum, but in 1905, the figure fell to 173,131; and in 1906 the number was 176,587. In 1907, however, the number rose to 227,342, an increase of 31 per cent. over the figures for 1903, when the previous highest total was reached. The increase was attributed to very bad harvests in Southern China. There was a big decline in the immigration returns for 1908, ascribed to good harvests in Southern China. Free immigrants, *i.e.* coolies who obtain free passages in China, in consideration of entering into contracts for service on arrival in the colony, represented in 1906 12 per cent. of the total adult male immigrants, the highest precentage since the year 1900. The immigrants from Southern India in 1907 numbered 62,130.

SINGAPORE

The town of Singapore, situated on the southern shore of an island of the same name, in lat. 1 deg. 16 min. N. and long. 103 deg. 43 min. E., is the seat of government of the Straits Settlements.

The Island of Singapore is about 26 miles long by 14 wide, containing an area of 206, or, with the adjacent islets, 223 square miles, and is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile wide from the territory of Johore, which occupies the Southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Originally taken possession of in 1819 by Sir Stamford Raffles, it was, until 1823, subordinate to our then settlement in Sumatra. In that year it became an appanage of the Indian Government, in which condition it remained until 1867, when it was placed under the Colonial Office in conjunction with Penang and Malacca.

The plain upon which the town and suburbs stand is chiefly composed of deep beds of white, bluish, or reddish sand, averaging 90 to 95 per cent. of silica. The rest is aluminous. Recent shells and sea-mud found in this sand show it to have been formed by a retreating sea. The general composition of the island, which consists of low hills and ridges, with narrow and swampy flats intervening, is sandstone, with the exception of Bukit Timah, which is of granite formation, containing about 18 per cent. of quartz. Colonel Low (J. I. A., vol. i. p. 84) specifies eight varieties. The soil overlying the granite is rather meagre (the stone being neither very porphyritic nor micaceous and not very liable to disintegration), but it of course contains a vast quantity of vegetable mould. The sandstone is of various colours, the darker variety rapidly decomposing *in situ* in yellow clay, though applicable to building when fresh from the quarry. All the sandstones are heavily impregnated with iron, and an ironstone, known as laterite, is, to the casual observer, the prevailing mineral of the island. This occurs sometimes in veins, but more frequently in large beds on the sides of hills, and is extensively quarried for road-making purposes. It is supposed to contain manganese, and is found from the size of coarse sand to that of masses 15 or 20 feet in diameter. It is of dark clove-brown colour externally; internally it is cellular, and varies in density, being often, when freshly dug, soft enough to be cut with a knife, or hard enough to resist the pick. It is not magnetic in the mass, but when pulverized is found to contain grains of magnetic iron. It hardens considerably on exposure to the air. A substance somewhat resembling soapstone, with red, white, or greenish streaks, is sometimes found amongst the clays, being rather greasy to the touch, and occasionally of a

fibrous texture. The valleys or flats of Singapore have a peaty substratum, varying in thickness from six inches to a couple of feet. Below this generally lies a bed of cold clay, and below this a stratum of arenaceous clay. In many districts kaolin is found in large quantities and of excellent quality.

The town proper extends for about four miles along the south-eastern shore of the island, spreading inland for a distance varying from half to three-quarters of a mile, though the majority of the residences of the upper class Europeans lie much further back, within a circle with a radius of three and a half miles from the Cathedral. This portion of the Settlement is almost entirely level, the highest hill in the island, about seven miles from the town, only rising to a height of 500 feet. The country roads are well kept, and, thanks to the luxuriance of tropical vegetation, abound in shade. The town streets, on the other hand, though wide and well metalled are, as regards architectural matters, drains, and gutters, not much credit to the Settlement. Government House, the Government Offices, Police Barracks, Magistrates' Courts, Post Office, Library and Museum, Town Hall, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and the Chartered Bank, are fine buildings, while the Settlement possesses a handsome Club which compares favourably with any in the East. A fine bronze statue of Sir Stamford Raffles stands on the Esplanade, facing the sea.

Singapore possesses a handsome though small Anglican cathedral called St. Andrew's Cathedral, built in 1861 ; it is in the Gothic style, with a tower and spire 204 feet high. There is a neat Presbyterian Church, St. Gregory's (Armenian) Church, in Hill Street, and several mission chapels. The Roman Catholics have a roomy Cathedral dedicated to the Good Shepherd, at the corner of Brass Bassa Road and Victoria Street, the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Queen Street, the Church of St. Joseph in Victoria Street, and other smaller churches in the outskirts. There is also a neat Jewish Synagogue in Waterloo Street. The principal schools are those of the Raffles Institute, the Christian Brothers, and the Anglo-Chinese School. The Raffles Girls' School and the Convent also provide for the education of girls of the Protestant and Roman Catholic persuasions.

The Singapore Club has a good building in a central position. There are Recreation, Sporting, Rowing, Shooting, Cricket, Lawn Tennis, Art, and Reading Clubs, and the Celestial (Chinese) Reasoning Association. There is a Country Club with a well-built bungalow situated some three miles out of town, at which dances and amateur theatricals are frequently given. The German community have a similar institution. The Raffles Library and Museum, moved in October, 1887, into the new building erected for them, are creditable and well kept institutions, the Museum having made very fair progress since its inception. The Library contains over 16,000 volumes, chiefly of standard modern literature, and includes the valuable philological collection of the late Mr. Logan.

There are several good hotels, of which the Raffles and the Hotel de l'Europe are the best. The Press is represented by the *Straits Times* and *Singapore Free Press* with weekly issues of both, and the *Government Gazette*. There are also two Chinese daily papers, one Malay paper, and one or two papers in Tamil.

Singapore is well off for Docks. The Tanjong Pagar Dock premises, which were taken over from a public limited liability company by the Colonial Government in 1906 at a cost of £3,448,339 fixed by arbitration, lie about a mile to the westward of the fine wharf affording berthage for a large number of vessels at one time, with sufficient water alongside for vessels of the heaviest draught, and protected by a breakwater from the swell from the roads and from the strength of the tides. There are commodious godowns erected on the wharf for the storage of goods. Coal sheds, capable of storing 50,000 tons, adjoin the godowns, while hand carts on rails essentially aid the labour of unloading vessels. The usual accompaniments are also to be found—two graving docks, the Victoria Dock, 450 feet long and 65 feet broad at entrance, and the Albert Dock, 485 feet long and 60 feet broad at entrance—a machine shop, boiler, and masting shears, &c. Considerable improvements are now under construction including a railway running from one end of the wharves to the other. The New Harbour Dock Company's premises, situated about three miles further west, include two docks of 375 and 444 feet in length respectively, with sheds, workshops, &c. These were purchased by the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company in 1900, and were included in the sale to the Government in 1906, as also was the Patent Slip at Tanjong Rhoo, which is 429 feet long and 76 feet broad over piers The Government contemplate improvements to the docking facilities of the Colony costing £2,092,600.

Singapore is considered to have a big future yet before it. Sir Frank Swettenham, in a speech delivered just before his retirement from the Governorship, indicated the future of Singapore in these words:—"You have in Singapore a city of 200,000 inhabitants, which will one day be a million, and a port reckoned by the tonnage of its shipping as the seventh largest in the world. That is something to begin with. Then you have a maginficent natural harbour on which nothing has yet been spent, but which, if it were protected by works, would afford 1,300 acres of sheltered anchorage. You have wharves and docks which have already fame beyond these shores and are capable of vast improvement. You have the making of a great naval base which we believe is already almost impregnable. Behind you, you have one of the richest countries, well watered and wooded, with no earthquakes or volcanoes, floods or famines or serious epidemics. Something has already been done to develop some portion of this country. Railways have been made, some mines have been opened, and planting has been done, and in the course of less than 30 years the revenue has grown from $5,500,000 to over $20,000,000 and the trade has grown from little or nothing at all to 100 millions of dollars. Then in the Colony you will have next year a revenue half as large again as this year, and united with that of the Federated Malay States it will be far larger than that of any other Crown Colony." To this it has to be added that the Colonial Government has decided upon an improvement of the harbour at a cost of £1,264,000, and a scheme exists for the improvement of the river at a cost of £523,187, but this scheme has been shelved for the present.

The climate of Singapore is remarkable for its salubrity, and the island has been described by medical writers as the "paradise of children," infantile diseases seldom being at all malignant. Despite its proximity to the equator, under normal circumstances a daily rainfall tempers the heat so thoroughly that many sleep beneath blankets. Droughts, however, have been experienced of from one to six months. The climate of the island is thus described by Mr. Thomson, in the "Journal of the Indian Archipelago," his remarks still holding good:—"Singapore though within 80 miles of the equator, has an abundance of moisture, either deposited by the dews or gentle refreshing showers, which keep its atmosphere cool, prevent the parching effects of the sun, and promote continual verdure. It seldom experiences furious gales. If more than ordinary heat has accumulated moisture and electricity a squall generally sets in, followed by a heavy shower of rain, such squalls seldom exceeding one or two hours in duration. According as the monsoon blows, you will have the squalls coming from that direction. But the most severe and numerous are from the west, called 'Sumatras,' and these occur most frequently between 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning. The north-east monsoon blows from November to March; after which the wind veers round to the south-east and gradually sets in the south-west, at which point it continues to September. The north-east blows more steadily than the south-west monsoon. The temperature is by one or two degrees cooler in the first than in the last. The average fall of rain is found, from the observation of a series of years, to be 92.697 inches; and the average number of days in the year in which rain falls is found to be 180, thus dividing the year almost equally between wet and dry; the rain not being continuous, but pretty equally distributed through the year, January, however, being the month in which the greatest quantity falls. The mean temperature of Singapore is 81°.247, the lowest being 79°.55 and the highest 82°.31, so that the range is not more than 2°.76. It would appear from this that the temperature of the island is by 9°.90 lower than that of many other localities in the same latitude. Comparing the temperature now stated with that which was ascertained twenty years earlier, and in the infancy of the Settlement, it would appear that it had increased by 2°.48—a fact ascribed, no doubt, to the increase of buildings, and to the country having been cleared of forest for three miles inland from the town, the site of the observations. The general character of the climate as to temperature is that the heat is great and continuous, but never excessive, and that there is little distinction of seasons, summer and winter differing from each other only by one or two degrees of the thermometer. Thunder-showers are of frequent occurrence, but the thunder is by no means so severe as I have experienced it in Java, and seldom destructive to life or property.

"The botany of this place possesses several interesting considerations. Being a connection-link between the Indian and Australian forms, we have types of both, and many genera of either region. We observe the Indian forms in the natural families Palmæ, Sictamineæ, Aroideæ, Artocarpeæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Apocyneæ, Guttiferæ, Convolvulaceæ, Leguminosæ, all numerous. The natural families Casuairnæ, Myrtaceæ, particularly Melaleucæ and Proteaceæ, connect us with Australia. The plants, which usually spring up when the primeval forest has been cut down, and where the bane of

BIBLIOTHEK D. AUSWÄRT. AMTS

all the rest of the vegetable kingdom—the *Andropogon caricosum*, or Lalang grass—has not taken possession, belong to the following genera :—Melastoma, Myrtus, Morinda, Solanum, Rubus, Rottlera, Clerodendrum, Commersonia, Ficus, and Passiflora. The forest contains an immense number of species of timber trees, most of them of great height and girth. Above two hundred have been collected, and of these about half-a-dozen afford good timber for house and boat-building. The teak is not of the number. The forest also produces the two species which yield the useful gutta-percha, and a fig which affords an elastic gum. But for use these articles, as well as timber, are not obtained from Singapore itself, but from the wider and more accessible forests of the neighbouring continent."

The zoology of Singapore is that of the neighbouring continent, to the exclusion of some of the larger animals—as the elephant, the rhinoceros, the tapir, and the ox. The largest feline animal indigenous to the island is a small leopard, called by the Malays harimau-daan, that is, "the branch" or climbing tiger. But the tiger, an animal unknown to the island in the earlier years of the British Settlement, made its first appearance five or six years later. It seems to have crossed over from the continent, attracted no doubt by the sound of human voices and the lowing of animals. It multiplied greatly, and was supposed to destroy yearly from two to three hundred persons, proving the greatest bane of the Settlement. Large rewards have always been offered for the destruction of tigers ($50 per head), and a good number were captured by pitfalls, but all attempts at their extermination were for many years unsuccessful. The spread of population, however, had its natural result; and although specimens are occasionally met with which have swum the narrow strait between the island and Johore, there are not probably more than half-a-dozen now existing in the jungle. Of the natural family of Mustelidæ there are two in Singapore—the musang of the Malays *(Paradoxurus musanga)* and the binturung *(Ictides ater)*, of the size of a badger. Otters are occasionally seen along the coasts, but are rare. The wild hog is numerous, and there are five species of deer, the usual ones of the Peninsula and Sumatra, from the rusa, of the size of a heifer, to the pelandok, which is hardly as large as a rabbit. Among mammals, one species of bat is often to be seen, the same which is so frequent in almost all parts of the Archipelago, the kalong *(Pteropus javanicus)*. This is about the size of a raven, and a troop of them in flight has very much the look of a flock of crows, and by a stranger may be easily mistaken for one. Among reptiles, crocodiles are common in the salt-water creeks and along the shores of the island, but, having an abundant supply of fish, are not troublesome to man. The Iguana lizard, the *bewak* of the Malays, is not infrequent, and the noisy house lizard or tokay, the *take* of the Malays, so common in Penang and so much more so in Siam, is also found in Singapore. The esculent turtle is very abundant along the shores of Singapore and the neighbouring islands, and its use as food being restricted to the European and Chinese population, it is the cheapest animal food in the market, one of the largest, weighing several hundredweight, selling for $2 or $3. Of snakes, forty-four species have been found to exist, of which fourteen are more or less venomous. The well-known cobra *(Naia tripudians)* possesses the peculiar property of ejecting venom from its mouth. The Malays say there is no cure for its bite. Those killed have measured from 4½ to 5¼ feet in length. The reptile, being slow and sluggish, is easily overtaken and killed. When attacked, it erects the body and dilates the skin on either side of the head, uttering a noise like that of an irritated cat. If attacked, it throws, to the distance of from 6 to 8 feet, a venomous fluid which, even should it only enter the eye or touch the mucous membrane, or any open sore, is likely to prove fatal. The hamadryad *(Ophiophagus elaps)* exists, but is fortunately not common. The bungarus is the only other venomous snake of large size ; but pythons of considerable length—up to 22 feet—are frequently captured. Fish and crustaceans are in great plenty, and some 200 species will be found named in the published lists. About half-a-dozen of these are excellent for the table, fully equal to the best fish of our own coasts. Among the best is the white pomfret of Europeans, the bawalputeh of the Malays, of richer flavour than our soles, though less luscious than the turbot, and the ikan merah, resembling the sam-lai of China.

In recent years there has been a great development of pineapple cultivation in Singapore. Extensive areas of waste ground covered with secondary jungle have been cleared and planted with pineapple for tinning; the whole of this business appears to be in the hands of Chinese. Considerable interest has also been shown in the cultivation of oil-grasses, lemon-grass and citronella, as well as indigo, vegetables pepper and ground nuts. Cocoanut cultivation increases rapidly.

Singapore offers but few points of salient interest to visitors, the Botanical Gardens at Tanglin, the Waterworks in Thomson Road, and the Raffles Library and Museum being its only show places. A considerable mileage of electric tramway is now in operation. A railway across the island was sanctioned by a vote of the Legislative Council in 1899, and was opened for traffic on 1st January, 1903. An extension to the Tanjong Pagar Docks and neighbourhood has been sanctioned. This line of fourteen miles may be the first section of a great Malay Peninsula and India Railway, passing through and opening up the countries of Johore, Malacca, the Native Malay States, some Siamese territory and Burma, on to Calcutta. The distance from Singapore to Calcutta is just over 2,000 miles.

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Dunn, R. W.
Hamilton, Robert
Mackie, D. D.
Webster, Wm.

ENGINEERS (*Electrical*)
Straits Cycle & Motor Co.
Telephone & Electric Co.

ESTATE AGENTS
Chopard, H. D.
Crane, Bros.
Mathien
Powell & Co.

FLORISTS
Fresh Flowers & Art Needlework Depôt
Pereira, J. d'A.
Ravensway, J. C. V.

FRUIT PRESERVERS
Bastiani, J.

FURNITURE MAKERS
Frankel & Co., A.

GOLD MINING
Bersawah Gold Mining
Raub Australian G. M. Co.
South Raub G. M. Syndicate

HAIRDRESSERS
Royal Hairdressing Saloon

HOTELS
Adelphi Hotel
Caledonian Hotel

HOTELS—Continued
Grand Hotel de l' Europe
Hotel de la Paix
Hotel van Wijk & Co.
Raffles Hotel
Recreation Hotel
Waverley Hotel

ICE FACTORIES
New Singapore Distilled Water Ice Factory Ltd.
Singapore Cold Storage Co., Ld.
Straits Ice Co., Ld.

INDIAN GOODS DEALERS
Wassiamull, Assomull & Co.

INQUIRY AGENTS
Confidential Inquiry Agency
Singapore Intelligence Agency

JEWELLERS
Motion & Co., James
Weill & Zerner

LAWYERS
Aitken & Ong Siang
Allen & Gledhill
Battenberg & Chopard
Braddell Brothers
Donaldson & Burkinshaw
Drew & Napier
Kock, E. R.
Lowell, A. R.
Parsons & Rhodes
Rodyk & Davidson
Sisson & Delay
Tan, Y.
Van Someren, R. G.

LIVERY STABLES
Clarke & Co., F.
Dallan's Australian Horse Repository

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS, ETC.
Alexander Clark Manufacturing Co.
Ellis & Co.

MERCHANTS *(General)*
Abdultayeb Esmailjee
Adamson, Gilfillan & Co., Ld.
Alsagoff & Co.
Ankersmit, & Co., L.
Barlow & Co.
Behr & Co.
Behn, Meyer & Co., Ld.
Belilios I. R.
Borneo Co., Ld.
Boustead & Co.
Brandt & Co., D.
Brinkmann & Co.
Bruang, Ld.
Chater & Co., L. J.
Clouet & Co., A.
Dalmann & Co.
Diethelm & Co., Ld.
Dupire & Co., C.
East Asiatic Co., Ld.
Essabhoy, A. M.

MERCHANTS *(General)*—Continued
Fraser & Chalmers, Ld.
Gadelius & Co.
Gaggino & Co., G.
Guthrie & Co., Ld.
Handelsveruniging "Holland"
Hooglandt & Co.
Huttenbach, Bros & Co.
Internationale Crediet-en-Handels. Ver.
Jaeger & Co.
Katz Brothers, Ld.
Kumpers & Co.
McAlister & Co., Ld.
Manasseh & Co., S.
Martin & Co., M. S.
Martin & Co., Z. M.
Menke & Co.
Meyer Bros.
Meyer & Co., E.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Moine-Comte & Co.
Moraux & Co.
Noorden & Co., M. M.
Oosman, J. M.
Paterson, Simons & Co., Ld.
Pertile & Co.
Pons & Carlo
Puttfarcken & Co.
Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.
Rajbhoy & Co.
Sandilands, Buttery & Co.
Sarkies & Moses
Schaefer & Co., H.
Schweiger Import & Export Co.
Sieverts & Co., Rud.
Stcherbatchoff, Tchokoff & Co.
Stephens & Co., Paul
Straits General Development Co.
Straits Trading Co.
Syme & Co.
Transatlantische Handels Co.
Travers Joseph & Sons
Vade & Co.
Wolskel & Co.

MONUMENT MASONS
Ravensway & Co.

MUSIC *(Professors)*
Hansen, J. A.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT DEALERS
Coelho Bros.
Robinson Piano Co., Ld.

NEWSPAPERS
Singapore Free Press
Straits Times

OIL MERCHANTS
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.
Asiatic Petroleum Co.
Nederlandsche Handels Maatchappij
Royal Netherlands Petroleum Co.
Singapore Oil Mills
Standard Oil Co.
Vacuum Oil Co

PHOTOGRAPHERS
Lambert & Co.,Ld., G. R.
Moses & Co.
Underwood and Underwood.
Wilson & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS DEALERS
Michael, Geo.

PILOTS
(See Pilot Board, page 1236)

PLANTERS
Adda Rubber Estate
Balgownie Rubber Co.
Castlewood Rubber Co.
Chin Giap Pine Apple Planters
Doux, J. A. Le
Gay, James Horatio
Jementah Rubber Co.
Kombok Rubber Co.
Labu (F.M.S.) Rubber Co.
Linggi Plantations Co., Ld.
Mount Austin Rubber Estates, Ld.
Port Dickson Rubber Co.
Ragalia Rubber Co.

PRINTERS
Colonial Press
Commercial Press
Denody Press
Fraser & Neave, Ld.
Kelly & Walsh, Ld.
Ribeiro & Co.

SHIPCHANDLERS
Gaggino & Co.

SHIPS AGENCY
Daendels & Co., J.

STEAMSHIP OFFICES
Mansfield & Co., Ld. W.
Messageries Maritimes
Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co.
Straits Steamship Co., Ld.
Tim Kim Tiam

STOREKEEPERS
Ann Lock & Co.
Bolter, M.
Hoon Keat & Co.
Katz Brothers Ld.

STOREKEEPERS—Continued
Little & Co., Ld., John
Thompson, Thomas & Co.
Wassiamull Assomull & Co.

SURVEYORS (*Ship*)
Fittock, Chas
Reek, D. J.

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS
Little & Co., John
Robinson & Co.
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES AGENCIES
Eastern Extension, Australasia & China
Reuter's Agency

TILE WORKS
Ornamental Tile Works

TIMBER MERCHANTS
Fraser & Cumming
Leung Fong Chung & Co.
Vizconde, J.

TIN MINING
Belat Tin Mining Co.
Kuantan Tin Mining Co., Ltd.
Malacca Tin Dredging Co., Ltd.
Royal Johore Tin Mining Co.
Sinkep Tin Maatschappij
Sipiau Tin Co., Ltd.

TOBACCO MERCHANTS
British-American Tobacco Co., Ld.

TOURIST AGENCY
Singapore Tourist Agency

VETERINARY SURGEONS
Abrams, H.

WATCHMAKARS
Motion & Co., James
Weill & Zerner

WATER SUPPLIERS
Hammer & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS
Caldbeck MacGregor & Co.
Gosling & Co., T. L.
Little & Co., Ld., John

INSURANCE OFFICES

Offices	Agents
Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company	Katz Bros.
Aachen-Leipziger Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Agrippina of Cologne	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Albingia Assurance Co., Ld.	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Allgemeine Transport Versicherungs Ges., Vienna	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Helvetia	Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.
Alliance Assurance Company, Ld.	Paterson, Simons & Co.
Allianz Marine Insurance Company, Berlin, Munich	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Allianz Insurance Co.	Rantenberg, Schmidt & Co.
Amsterdam Life Insurance Company	Hooglandt & Co.
Antwerp Underwriters	Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.
Assicurazioni Generali of Trieste	D. Brandt & Co.
Atlas Assurance Co., Ld. (Fire)	Borneo Co., Ld.
Atlas Assurance Company Limited	Kumpers & Co.
Badische Schiffahrts Assecuranz Gesellschaft	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Baloise Fire Insurance Company	Katz Brothers, Ld.
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company	Hooglandt & Co.
Bayerischer Lloyd, Munich	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Boards of Underwriters, New York, Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Boston Insurance Company	Boustead & Co.
Bremen Underwriters	Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company	Huttenbach Bros. & Co.
British America Assurance Company	D. Brandt & Co.
Canton Insurance Office	Boustead & Co.
China Fire Insurance Company	Adamson, Gilfillan, & Co.
China Mutual Life Insurance Company Limited	L. D. Knocker, secretary
China Traders' Insurance Company	Boustead & Co.
Commercial Union Assurance Company (Marine Department) London	Union Insce. Society of Canton
Consolidated Marine Co.'s of Berlin and Dresden	Behr & Co.
Consolidated Marine Co.s of Berlin and Dresden	Hampers & Co.
Continental Insurance Co.	Katz Brothers, Ld.
Deutsche Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Deutscher Lloyd Transport Versicherungs Ges.	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Düsseldorfer Allgemeine Vers. Actien Gesellschaft	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Eastern Insurance Company, Limited	Boustead & Co.
Equitable Life Assurance Soc. of United States, Am.	Borneo Co., Ld
Esperanza Insurance Co., Ld. Barcelona	Hooglandt & Co
Fatum Accident Insurance Co., Barcelona	Hooglandt & Co.
Federal Marine Insurance Company, Zurich	Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.
Fiducia Sigure of Genoa	Borneo Company, Ld.
Fire Insurance Company of 1877, Hamburg	C. Dupire & Co.
Foncière (Paris Marine Insurance Company)	Moine-Comte & Co.
Foncière Pester Versicherungs Gesellschaft	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Fortuna, Allegemeine Versicherungs Actien Ges.	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Frankfort Marine Insurance Company	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Frankfort Marine Insurance Company	Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.
General Marine Insurance Company, Dresden	Behr & Co.
Germanischer Lloyd, Berlin	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Globus Insurance Co.	Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.
Guardian Assurance Company, Limited	Paterson, Simons & Co.
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co., Hamburg	Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.
Hamburg Board of Underwriters	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Hanseatischer Lloyd, Hamburg	Behn, Meyer & Co.

Offices	Agents
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company	Guthrie & Co., Ld.
Hull Underwriters' Association, Ld	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Imperial Insurance Company	Barlow & Co.
Imperial Marine Transports Fire Ins. Co.	Guthrie & Co., Ld.
International Lloyd, Berlin	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company	Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.
K. K. Priv. Oesterreich Versicherungs Ges., Donau	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Lancashire Fire Insurance Company	Powell & Co.
Law Union and Crown Insurance Company	Jaeger & Co.
Liverpool, London & Globe Ince. Co., Liverpool	Brinkmann & Co.
Liverpool Salvage Association	Syme & Co.
Lloyd's, London	Syme & Co.
London and Lancashire Insurance Company	Boustead & Co.
London and Provincial Marine and General Insce. Co.	Union Insce. Society of Canton
London Assurance Corporation	Guthrie & Co., Ld.
London Guarantee and Accident Company, Ld.	Adamson, Gilfillan & Co., Ld.
Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company, Hamburg	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Mannheim Insurance Company	Katz Bros.
Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.	Guthrie & Co., Ld.
Manufacturers Life Insurance Company	W. S. Hodder, manager
Marine Insurance Co., Ld.	P. & O. Co.
Marine and General Mutual Life Assce. Society	P. & O. Co.
Maritime Insurance Company, Ld.	North China Insurance Co.
Meiji Fire Insurance Company	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, Ld	Boustead & Co.
Münchener Rückversicherungs Gesellschaft	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Mutual Insurance Co. of France and the Colonies	C. Dupire & Co.
National Board of Marine Underwriters, New York	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company	Hooglandt & Co.
Neuchateloise, at Neuchatel	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Neuer Schweiz Lloyd, Wintherthur	Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.
Neuer Schweizerischer Lloyd	Behn, Meyer & Co.
New Zealand Insurance Company (Fire and Marine)	Adamson, Gilfillan & Co.
Nieder Rheinsche Gueter Assecuranz Ges. in Wesel	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Niederland Allgemeine Versicherungs Ges., Tiel	Behn, Meyer & Co.
N'lands Fire Ins. Co. (est. 1845) The Hague, N'lands	Hooglandt & Co.
Norddeutsche Versicherungs Ges., Hamburg	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Nordwest Deutsche Vers. Ges. H'burg	Behn, Meyer & Co., Ld.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Behn, Meyer & Co.
North China Insurance Company	A. H. Turner, acting agent
North of England Protecting and Indemnity Assce.	Syme & Co.
North German Insurance Company, Hamburg	D. Brandt & Co.
North German Insurance Co.	Katz Brothers Ld.
Northern Assurance Company (Fire and Life)	Sandilands, Buttery & Co.
Northern Fire and Life Assurance Company	Crane Bros.
Norwich Union Assurance Co., Ld., (Fire)	Borneo Co., Ld.
Oberrheinische Versicherungs Ges., Mannheim	Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.
Ocean Marine Insurance Company, Ld.	North China Insurance Co.
Orient Insurance Company	Syme & Co.
Palatine Fire and Accident Insurance Company	Huttenbach Bros. & Co.
Palatine Insurance Company, London	Pertile & Co.
Phoenix Assurance Co. Ld.	Guthrie & Co., Ld.
Pomerania Transp. Versicherungs Ges., Stettin	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Providentia Insurance Company of Frankfort	Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.
Providentia, Wien	Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.
Prussian National Insurance Company of Stettin	Katz Brothers, Ld.
Queensland Insurance Company	McAlister & Co. Ld.
Reliance Marine Insurance Co., Ld., Liverpool	Travers, Joseph & Sons, Ld.
Rhenania Versicherungs Actien Ges., Cologne	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Royal Exchange Assurance, London	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Royal Insurance Company, Liverpool	Hooglandt & Co.
Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool (Fire and Life)	Boustead & Co.
Salvage Association, Liverpool	Syme & Co.

Offices	Agents
Salvage Association, London	Syme & Co.
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company	Hooglandt & Co.
Scottish Amicable Life Insurance Company	Paterson, Simons & Co.
Scottish Imperial Insurance Company	Syme & Co.
Scottish Union and National Insurance Company	Syme & Co.
Sjo Assurans Foreningen (Finland)	Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.
South British Fire and Marine Ince. of New Zealand	Meyer Bros.
Standard Life Insurance Company	Borneo Co., Ld.
Standard Marine Insurance Company	Sarkies & Moses
State Fire Insurance Company	Behr & Co.
Sun Insurance Office, London	Brinkmann & Co.
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co., Ld., L'don	Brinkmann & Co.
Tokyo Marine Insurance Company	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Transatlantic Marine Insurance Co., Ld., of Berlin	Kumpers & Co.
Triton Insurance Company, Limited	Guthrie & Co. Ld.
Union Assurance Society (Fire and Life)	Sarkies & Moses
Union Insurance Society of Canton	Wm. Macbean, agent
Union International Company, Assur., Antwerp	Behn, Meyer & Co.
Union Marine Insurance Company	Barlow & Co.
Union Marine Insurance Company	Sarkies & Moses
Union of Paris (Fire Insurance Company)	Moine-Comte & Co.
United Dutch Marine Insurance Co.	Paterson, Simons & Co., Ld.
Universo Insurance Company, Milan	Pertile & Co.
Western Assurance Co.	Guthrie & Co., Ld.
Yangtsze Insurance Association	Adamson, Gilfillan & Co.
Yorkshire Insurance Co.	Sandilands Buttery & Co.
Yorkshire Insurance Co.	Travers, Joseph & Sons, Ld.

MALACCA

The settlement of Malacca excites more interest from a historical point of view than either of its sister towns, but has so completely fallen to the rear commercially since the establishment of Penang and Singapore as to merit but brief notice in this compilation. It is now seldom visited by foreigners except for purposes of relaxation. Originally settled by the Portuguese in 1511, it retained its importance as the one foreign *entrepôt* in the East until the founding of Penang, when its fortunes as a port rapidly declined. The settlement, however, has made considerable progress in agriculture since the formation of new roads. At the present moment it is the least European of all British Settlements in the East, though the facts that it has given its name to the Peninsula and that it was the cradle of Anglo-Chinese study attest its former importance. Its area is embraced by boundaries some 42 miles in length, with a breadth of from 8 to 25 miles. It is governed by a Resident Councillor in subordination to Singapore.

The geological formation of the territory of Malacca consists chiefly of granite rocks, overlaid in several places by the red cellular clay iron-stone called by geologists laterite. Many of the low plains are alluvial, the soil composed of decayed vegetable mould interlaced with sand. The metallic ores are iron, gold, and tin. The surface generally is undulating, consisting of low round ridges and narrow valleys, the only mountain of considerable elevation being the Ledang of the Malays, and the Ophir of the Portuguese, 4,490 feet above the level of the sea, or less than one-half the height of the principal mountains of the volcanic islands of Java—Bali and Lomboc—or those of the partially volcanic neighbouring island of Sumatra.

The mineral products of Malacca were at one time looked upon as offering valuable prospects. Gold to the extent of 1,500 ounces yearly was obtained in 1857-8, but the yield decreased to such an extent that it is no longer worked. Tin, about the same period, assumed considerable importance. The first mines were opened in 1793, but no great enterprise was displayed until 1848, when some 5,000 cwt. was the annual product. This increased until 1858, and a large number of Chinese were employed in the industry. The superior yield of the Native States, however, combined with the exhaustion of the surface washings, resulted in mining enterprise in Malacca being virtually abandoned, although both gold and tin probably still exist in workable quantities.

The climate of Malacca as to temperature is such as might be expected in a country not much more than 100 miles from the equator, lying along the sea shore—hot and moist. The thermometer in the shade ranges from 72° to 80° Fahrenheit, seldom being so low as the first of these, and not often higher than the last. The range of the barometer is only from 29.8 to 30.3 inches. Notwithstanding constant heat, much moisture, and many swamps, the town at least is remarkable for its salubrity, and, with the exception of the early period of its occupation by the Portuguese, has always enjoyed this reputation.

Malacca offers numerous attractions to the ornithologist and entomologist, but it is less rich in mammals than many other tropical districts. Nine species of quadrumana, the tiger, black leopard, wild cat, several species of viverra (such as the musang and binturong), the elephant, one-horned rhinoceros, tapir, six species of deer, and two of the wild ox comprise a nearly complete list. Fair sport can be obtained by those fond of shooting, from tiger to quail. It is noteworthy that the existence of the tapir was unknown until 1816, although European intercourse dates back to some three centuries before. Tigers in the early days of Portuguese occupation were so plentiful that the want of inhabitants was seriously attributed to this cause. As with the birds and insects, so with the reptiles. The snakes, lizards, and crocodiles are, as a rule, those of the peninsula generally, the birds alone presenting a rather larger variety than those of other districts. Nor does the vegetation present any exclusive features, being that of the surrounding states. The coast line is poor in shells, and the absence of limestone accounts for the few species of land shells found within the district.

Beyond its interest to the sportsman or naturalist, Malacca possesses no attractions except to those who like to visit scenes famous in the annals of discovery for the bloody fights they have witnessed between the natives and the European nations who contended for their possession. Its population in 1901 amounted to 945,870.

The revenue, which is a gradually improving one, was $707,880, in 1906, and amounted in 1907 to $9, 539, 992. The trade is almost entirely with Singapore and the Federated Malay States. The cultivation of tapioca is the principal industry, an area of about 40,000 acres being under tapioca cultivation. The construction of a railway has had considerable influence on the cultivation of tapioca inasmuch as the demand for pigs (which are largely fed on tapioca refuse) has risen owing to the in creased facilities for sending them to the Federated Malay States.

DIRECTORY

(*For Government Departments see under* G.)

Chinese Malacca Club, Tranquerah
President—Chan Kang Sui
Vice President—Beng Kong Seng
Hon. Secretary—Poh Kim Theong
Hon. Asst. Secretary—Chi Boon Cheng
Hon. Treasurer—Chan Geoh Kum
Hon. Auditor—Chan Koon Cheng

Church of the "Assumption of the Virgin Mary," Banda Praya
Acting President—Rev. R. E. S. Affonso
Treasurer—Rev. J. F. da Silva
Secretary—Rev. F. W. Dias

Church of "Sacred Heart," Tranquerah
President—Rev. A. M. dos Santos (actg.)
Secretary—D. Pereira
Treasurer—Rev. J. F. da Silva

Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus
The lady superior Sr. St. Clotilde
Nine Sisters

Convent of the Sacred Heart of Jesus
Banda—Hilir
Superioress—Rev. Mother H. Conceiçeõ
Sisters—H. Rozario, C. McBean, F. Victor, J. Cordein, J. Marçal, A. Didier

French Roman Catholic Mission
St. Francis Church
Rev. P. Ruaudel, vicar
Rev. Max de Souza, assistant
St Mary's Church (Ayer Salak)
Rev. H. Duvelle, vicar

Jasin Recreation Club, Jasin
President—N. K. Bair
Hon. Scretary—Lim Kim Seng
Committee—A. Miller, V. Dias

GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Coroner's Department

Coroners—Superintendent of Police, Medical Officer, District Officer North, District Officer South and the District Judge

District Court

District Judge—C. V. Dyson
Actg. Commissioner—F. Robinson
Chief Clerk—S. Ganasen
Malay Interpreter—H. A. Hanen
Chinese do. —Goh Peng Lee
Tamil do. —S. Ganasen

District Office, Alor Gajah

Acting District Officer—J. L. Humphreys
Chief Clerk—E. Sta. Maria
Second Clerk—F. M. Beins
Third Clerk—Tan Chin Guan
Land Bailiff—A. L. Klassan
Chinese Interpreter—Tan Yong Beng
Malay Writer—Abdulraman bin Arshad

District Office, Jasin

District Officer—C. F. Green
Act. District Officer—N. K. Bain
Chief Clerk—Lim Kim Seng
Second Clerk—A. Athisayam
Third do —V. Dias
Fourth Clerk—Abdulrahim H. Benin
Chinese Interpreter—Tan Choon Hin
Land Bailiff—A. Miller
Asst. do. —M. Hendricks
Tracer—Lim Tiow Wan

Ecclesiastical Department

Col. Chaplain—Rev. F. G. Swindell, M.A. (Oxon).
Churchwarden (Chaplain's)—Hon. W. Evans
Churchwarden (People's)—J. Howell
Vestry Clerk—T. C. Matthews

Education Department

Inspector of Schools Singapore and Malacca—M. Hellier
Acting Inspector—A. G. Bartlett
Head Malay Training College—H. T. Clark
Chief Clerk—S. Theseira

Fire Brigade

Supdt.—J. d'Arcy Symonds
Acting Supdt.—W. R. J. Hawtrey

Land Office

Collector Land Revenue—H. W. Firmstone
Acting Collector—R. Scott
Deputy Collector Land Revenue—W. M. Millington
Chief Clerk—J. Beins
2nd Clerk—B. Sta Maria
3rd do. —R. de Rozario
4th do. —Bong Poh Siew
Clerk—Tan Pik Jim
Extra Clerk—C. Rodrigues
Malay writer and Shroff—Abdul bin Haji Abdulmann
Bailiff—Kechut bin Ali
Land Bailiffs—P. A. de Rozario, Max. Theixeira
Tracer—R. Hendricks

Licensing Department

Chairman—The Sitting Magistrate
Members—R. Scott, Ong Kim Wee, J. A. Howell, F. G. Kinder, Chan Kom Cheng, Tan Chay Yan
L'sing Officer—J. d'Arcy Symonds

Marine Department

Acting Harbour Master—W. R. J. Hawtry
Boarding Officer—E. de Silva
Chief Clerk—D. Theseira
Second Clerk—Guan Kah Jin
Boat Tindal—Hasan bin Tahir
Signal Tindal—A. S. Pillay
Steam Launch "Alert"
Serang—Husin bin Mamat
Engineer—Ismail bin H. Saleh
Light Houses—Cape Rachado, Screw Pile, and Pulau Undan
Light Keepers—S. Adams, W. A. A. Berry, A. W. Rozells, F. de Rozario

Medical Department

Colonial Surgeon, Registrar of Births and Deaths, Deputy Supt. of Vaccination, Inspector under the Petroleum Ordinance, Coroner, Health Officer—F. B. Croucher, M.B., C.M.
Assistant Surgeons—C. T. de Souza, A. C. Sen
Dressers—S. J. Dias, F. Nonis, Max. José, M. Danker, I. de Souza, Kass bin Adiman, Voon Tian Lok, R. M. Nonis, C. Ponambalam Pillay, Wee Kiat Swee
Steward—C. Thomazios
Clerks—A. Minjoot, Tan Quee Seng
Deputy Registrar of Deaths—Sit Peng Lok

Police Court

Magistrate—C. V. Dyson
Chief Clerk—Goh Peng Lim
Chinese Interpreter—Goh Peng Lim
Tamil Interpreter—S. Ganasen
Malay do. —Hamid Abdul Hannen

POLICE DEPARTMENT
Superdt.—J. d'Arcy Symonds
Acting Superdt.—W. R. J. Hawtry
Chief Inspector—R. Williams
Inspector, first class—H. Hart
Acting Inspector—B. Bartels
Chief Clerk—Seow Ban Seng
2nd Clerk—Md. Arshad
Chinese Inptr.—Cheong Chin Thong
Do. —Poon Kah Kan
Malay Writer—H. Noordin
Pohee Training Depot
Inspector—A. S. Wilson
Sub-inspector—Abu-Cakar

POST OFFICE
Postmaster—Li Kim Koh
Chief Clerk—L. Kanagasavie Chitty
Second do. —Lim Tiow Yong
Stamp Vendor—K. Letchemena
Sub-Post Office—Jasin
Postmaster—D. Jegarou
Sub-Post Officer—Alorjajah
Postal Clerk—James Nonis

PUBLIC WORKS AND SURVEY DEPT.
Superintendent of Works and Surveys—H. V. Towner, M.S.I., M.C.E.A.
Acting do.—F. T. Kinder, B. SC., A.M.I.C.E.
Chief Clerk—E. C. Lazaroo
Asst. Financial Clerk—F. E. N. Minjoot
Correspondg. Clerk—J. Paulo
Extra Clerk—A. R. Minjoot
Storekeeper—F. W. Dias
Public Works Branch
Clerk of Works—F. X. Holmberg
Overseers—M. de Rozario, A. Bruyns, K. Ramalingam
Passed Apprentice Overseer—F. E. Dias
Apprentice Overseer—E. V. Rodrigues
Superdt. of Telegraphs—Tan Cheng Tiong
Asst. Draftsman—Ong Boon Swee
Tracer—J. H. Boudwyn
Guardian of Stadt House—Mat
Survey Branch
Senr. Svy. Officer—E. J. de Souza
Clerk—F. de Witt
Asst. Clerk—S. Babob Pillay
Chief Draftman & Computer—J. W. Fernandis
Draftsman & Computer — C. J. Pereira
Temporary Draftsmen—M. G. de Silva, J. H. W. Smith, J. Thomazios, P. V. Ruthnam Pilly
Asst. Surveyor—S. Tambayyah
Sub-Surveyor—R. Kandiah
Temporary Surveyors — A. Chellapan, H. G. Pennefather, Alishakan, A. Dorasamy
Apprentice Surveyors—R. de Silva, E. V. Rodrigues
Computer—Teo Chin Watt
Tracer.—C. Tamby Pillay
Plan Custodian—Leo Teck Bong

REGISTRATION OFFICE
Registrar of Births and Deaths—Dr. F. B. Croucher
Deputy Registrar of Deaths—Sit Peng Lok
Clerk—Tan Quee Seng

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PENANG

Penang, or Prince of Wales Island, as it was formerly called, is situated on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula in 5 deg. north latitude. With the Dindings and a strip of land on the opposite coast known as Province Wellesley, from which it is separated by a Strait varying from 2 to 10 miles in width, it constitutes the second in importance of the three governments known as the "Straits Settlements." The island contains an area of about 107 square miles, being 15 miles long and 9 broad at its widest portions, while Province Wellesley extends for a distance of 45 miles along the coast, and has an average width of 8 miles, containing 270 square miles, and about 200 more for the Dindings. The chief town of Penang is George Town, but the name of the island (which signifies "Betel-nut island") has become so identified with the town that the specific designation has almost dropped out of use.

Penang was ceded to the famous Captain Light for the East India Company in the year 1786 for an annual payment of $10,000 to the Rajah of Kedah, a step which was followed 13 years later by the cession of Province Wellesley. In the year 1805 Penang was elevated to the rank of a presidency, its rising fortunes even then bidding fair to eclipse those of Malacca, while Singapore was as yet unknown as a settlement. In 1826 Singapore and Malacca were incorporated with Penang, and the three were designated by the title they still retain. But as the fortunes of Singapore brightened, those of Penang declined, until the former quite overshadowed her older sister, and in 1837 the principal seat of government was transferred to Singapore.

The settlement of Penang is governed by a Resident Councillor, and has two unofficial representatives in the Legislative Council, which sits at Singapore. An important department of its trade lies in the business transacted with the Dutch settlements in Sumatra. Penang will always remain of a certain importance, although it is not likely to again assume the position in the commercial world it formerly held. It is a convenient coaling and man-of-war station, and is of yet greater necessity as the virtual seat of government for Province Wellesley, which must always be an important centre of British influence. The Government in 1906 acquired the graving dock at Prye River in Province Wellesley, 250 feet in length and 50 feet broad at entrance; also a slip for vessels 100 feet long George Town is built on a plain, at the back of which rises the hill which, as Penangites declare, renders life on the island more enjoyable than in any other part of the Colony.

The formation of Penang is granitic, being covered in many places with a sharp sand or stiff clay, the produce of the decomposition of the granite. Above this again comes a coat of vegetable mould of greater or less thickness. With the exception of a plain about three miles in depth, upon which stands the town and environs, the whole of the island consists of hills with narrow valleys. No minerals of commercial value are found in Penang.

The influence of the regular monsoon is more distinctly felt at Penang than in the most easterly part of the Straits of Malacca, owing to the wideness of the latter to the west and vicinity to the Bay of Bengal. During the north-easterly monsoon, from November to March inclusive, clear settled weather prevails, and in the south-westerly, from April to October, the rains take place. But neither rain nor drought is of long continuance. The average heat of the year at the level of the sea is 80°, and at the height of 2,500 feet, the highest inhabited point, 70°, the annual range being about 20°. Where there is free ventilation the climate is equal in salubrity to that of any other tropical one, but in a few close valleys wanting this advantage, the malaria is deemed poisonous, and such localities, few in number, are not inhabited by Europeans.

Of mammals, the principal species are monkeys, loris, wild pig, and two species of viverrida—the musang and binturong. The ornithology calls for no special remarks. The island is a happy hunting ground for the entomologist, numerous fine species of lepidoptera frequenting the hills. The botany of Penang is perhaps better known than that of any part of the Peninsula, and, for the area involved, is particularly rich. Palms, bamboos, banana and other fruit-trees, and nutmegs clothe the hillsides, while ferns are also plentiful. The high land permits the cultivation of many flowers and other plants which will not thrive in the flat level lands of Singapore or Malacca.

As evinced by its name, the chief product of Penang is the betel-nut, which, with all kinds of fruit and nutmegs, is the only indigenous article of trade. Nutmegs were at one time a most important branch of industry, but the blight, which simultaneously affected the whole Peninsula, destroyed it. Their cultivation has, however, now been resumed, and Penang nutmegs stand high in the market. There is no agriculture properly so called. Pepper was at one period of its early history produced to the extent of three and a half million pounds annually; but the competition of other places, notably of Netherlands India, proved fatal, and it is now only cultivated in small patches, and is not classed as an article of export trade. Tapioca, Cocoanuts, Gutta, Rubber, Citronella and Cotton are also among the products cultivated.

The Perak-Penang Railway is now in course of construction. The terminus for Penang is at Prai, which will be connected with the town by a ferry service. The line will be 317 miles in lendth and will connect Penang with Port Dickson, and may subsequently be extended to connect with Burmah on the North and Siam on the East.

An extensive scheme for the improvement of Penang harbour has been receiving consideration.

The town possesses few attractions, and the public buildings are mediocre, with the exception of the Government Offices, a fine new block erected in 1889 near the jetty. St. George's Church is an unpretending edifice of 80 years standing, centrally situated. There is also a Roman Catholic Church and several mission chapels. The census of 1901 gave the total population of Penang and Province Wellesley as 248,207 as compared with 235,618 in 1891.

The aggregate trade of the port (including inter-Settlement trade) amounts to $193,490,300

(*For Government Departments see under* G.)

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Clerks — Mahomed Rouse, Kassim Ahmad, Kumaravellu, Khaw Joo Seong, F. D. C. Aeria
Malay Writer—Mahomed Hashim

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Chief Clerk—A. A. Aeria
Clerks — B. C. Cornelius E. C. d'Orville, K. Kandiah, Khow Loon Chong, L. B. Balavandrum Che Teh, Lee Poh Soo, P. Ponoosamy, Yong Kee Teh

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Chief Clerk—J. B. Loh
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Chinese Translator—Chin Kok Kee

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DISTRICT COURT
District Judge—W. C. Michell
Acting do. —L.E.P. Wolferstan
Asst. Dist. do. —A.V. Brown (actg.)
Chief Clerk—Chee Kok Foo
Second do. —N. A. R. Gregory
Third do. —Mohamed Hoosain
Fourth do. —Saw Swee Cheng
Fifth do. —F. Peterson
Sixth do. —V. A. Subbiah
Tamil Interpreter—T. A. S. Pillay
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Bailiff—J. Dominic

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Dist. Officer—R. J. Farrer
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Asst. do. —Jusoh
Malay Interpreter—P. Shaik Kalwa
Chinese do. —Lo A Peng
Tamil interpreter—Kadir Mustan Sahib
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Chinese Interptr.—Ui Thin Yeng

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Serang—Mat bin Ismail
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Engineer—Meh
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Engineer— Khais bin M. Jnsoh
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Quarantine Station, Palan Jerejak
Asst. Surgeon (Vacant)
Dressers—R. Govindasamy Naidoo, R. Govindasamy

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Second do. —A. V. Oxown
Third do. —D. Beatty
Acting do. —B. Nunn
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Clerks—Chee Kok Fee, Mohamed Eusope, Chng Keng Leong, Cheah Ah Tock, Karambayerum, Abu Bakar
Clerk and Shroff—Tan Hock Beng
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Tamil do. —S. Asirvadam, D. Allaganadan
Chinese Interpreters—Cheam Cheow Heng, Koay Guan Hin, Fong Hin Gaing, Chiu Fook Seong

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Financial Assistant—F. Aeria
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Clerk, do. —S. Rocken

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Cashier—Cheah Eng Ho
Interprs.—Goon Chin Foon & others

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Superintend't, Money Order Branch & Savings Bank—T. de Cruz
Chief Clerk—Edward Bacon
Acting Do. —P. P. S. Pillai
Clerks—P. P. S. Pillai, N. S. Jeremiah, A. Julian, J. Nelligan, P. Forest, H. T. Balavendrum, H. M. Joseph, E. S. Kitto, B. Hameed Malim, Lee Choon Seng, H. L. Baptist, T. Aroolandum, P. Green, Shaik Eusoof, D. T. McIntyre, T. H. Combs, R. P. Waller, D. L. Wong, S. A. Anukragam Pillai, S. J. Dason, H. W. Karl, C. S. Webb, J. H. Jallch
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Asst. Do. —Looi Bengwoon
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Shroff—Chew Ah Sang
Printer—D. Gnanadicum
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Butterworth—V. Suppyah
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Clerks—Jidil bin Abdulrahim, Kam Kee Leong, V. Subbiah, V. Veerappen
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Clerks of Works—E. D. Hogan (2nd grade), O. H. Wait (3rd grade), G. W. B. Agle (3rd grade)
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Apprentices—A. B. Hogan, Nihoo Keng Poe, D. Pengelly, H. Schmidt
Asst. Draftsman—H. H. Coruelius
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District Surveyor—T. S. Layn
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Draftsman & Compr.—P. W. Richards
Do. —H. O. Felsinger, Kung Theom Sung
Assistant Draftsmen—C. Ramsamy Modaly, Ong Cheong Swee, V. Ratnoorn, Pillay P. Szeeramuloo, Leong Joseph, E. C. B. Mylonganam, Mahomed Din
Sub-Surveyor—R. Ethirajalu
Plan Custodian—W. E. Jamba
Clerk—V. Krishnasamy
Record Keeper—Sk. Rahmathulla
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Province Wellesley

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Chief Clerk—Gan Kian Heon
Clerks—Md. Hashim, Md. Nina Merican
Clerk of Works, 3rd Grade—S. E Misso

Overseers—F. J. G. Aeria, S. E. Schaungerined, S. Jalleh, S. Latchman Das (Temporary)

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Superintendent—Theo. de Cruz

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Senior Puisne Judge—S. L. Thornton (absent)
Acting do.—W. W. Fisher
Puisne Judge—T. de M. Braddell
Asst. Registrar—R. C. Edmonds
Deputy Regr—H. G. Sarwat
Act. Deputy do.—R. D. Acton
Solicitor General—W. G. Maxwell
Clerk to do. —G. Poonoosamy
Chief Clerk—R. S. Scully
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Tamil Interpreters—M. S. Chinayah, A. Punosami
Malay Interpreters—C. P. C. Aeria, E. Mohamed Kassim
Chinese Interpreters—Lo Man Yok, Chan Wah Hem
Sheriff—R. D. Acton
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TELEPHONE EXCHANGE — GOVERNMENT
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Assistant Treasurer, Collector of Stamp Revenue, and Deputy Acent. General Supreme Court —Geo. Copley
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Clerks—S. Joseph, T. A. Subbiah, S. Mulli Pillay, Othman Nina Merican.
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Chuah Chooi Shee, executor do.
Lim Cheng Teik, managing executor
Lim Cheng Law do. partner
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JOHORE

This State occupies the southern portion of the Malayan Peninsula, and has an area of about 9,000 square miles. The State is ruled by a Sultan, who is independent, but under the protection of the British Government so far as external policy is concerned. The present Sultan, Ibrahim, was born in 1873, and succeeded his father, the late Sultan Abubakar, in 1895, being crowned on the 2nd of November of that year. The country has made great progress in material prosperity, and its orderly condition has attracted a good deal of European capital, invested in planting enterprises.

The capital is the town of Johore Bharu, or new Johore, as distinguished from Johore Lama, or old Johore, the former seat of the sultans of Johore, which was situated a few miles up the wide estuary of the Johore river. The new town is a flourishing little place on the nearest point of the mainland to Singapore island, and lying about 14 miles to the north-east of Singapore city, in 1° 26′ N. It contains some 20,000 inhabitants, mostly Chinese. Amongst the Government buildings are the Istana, court and police stations, barracks, gaol, hospital, market, railway station and a mosque. A steam saw-mill, owned by Chinese, does a good business. A plentiful supply of water, by means of pipes from a stream in the hills about 12½ miles distant, has been provided since March, 1890. Good roads are being made, and, to meet the requirements of the Padang district, a light railway was completed during 1890 as far as Parit Jawa, a distance of eight miles.

The population of the State is remarkable for containing a larger number of Chinese than of Malays. The exact figures have not been ascertained, but probably come to 200,000, viz., Malays, 35,000, Chinese 150,000, and Javanese 15,000. More than half are found within 15 miles of the Singapore Straits. The Chinese are chiefly found as cultivators of gambier and pepper, and are spread over about the range of country in the extreme southern end of the peninsula, nearest to Singapore.

European pioneers have, in the last few years, made some experiments in planting, on a large scale, sago, tobacco, coffee, tea, and cocoa. These have been grown in five different districts—Batu Pahat, Pulau Kokob, Panti, Johore Bharu, and Pengerang; but it is uncertain how many of them can be considered established industries.

At the present time the principal exports of Johore are the carefully cultivated gambier, pepper, and sago, and the natural products of timber, rattans and damar, for almost all such produce Singapore is the port of shipment.

The only mineral in which the country is really rich is iron. It is nowhere worked but is found almost everywhere. Deposits of tin are known in several places and gold in one or two spots. A little tin is worked at Seluang, but no considerable mining is actually carried on, unless the islands of the Carimons be included. Though now politically separated from Johore these islands are geologically part of it, and were formerly a dependency of the kingdom.

Coaches and steam-launches run daily to Singapore, whence letters and passengers find easy access to all other ports. A telegraph line has been erected between Johore Bharu and Singapore, and a railway has been constructed across the latter island.

DIRECTORY

Sovereign Ruler—His Highness Ibrahim, Sultan of the State and Territory of Johore, K.C.M.G., Sovereign of the Most Esteemed Darjah Krabat (Family Order), and the Most Honourable Darjah Mahakota Johore (Order of the Crown of Johore), First Class Osmanieh Order

Council of State

The Dato Mentri Besar, D.K., S.P.M.J., C.M.G., president
The Dato Mohamed B. Mahbob, S.P.M.J., vice-president

Secretariat

The Dato Mentri Besar
Asst.—Inchi M. Said B. Abdullah
Auditor—Inchi Mustapha Bin Jaafar
English Translator—H. G. Yzelman

Ecclesiastical and Education Dept.

President—Unku Sulieman
Secretary—Hadji Ismail bin H. Sulieman
Inspector of Schools—A. H. Chilvers

Schools

Johore Bahru—Malay
Head Master—Mahmood bin Awang
Johore Bahru—English
Head Master—A. H. Chilvers
Asst. do. —J. Zaralpragasam

Jail Department

Governor—Dato Yahya b. Shaaban, S.P.M.J.

Government Printing Office

Superintendent—Haji Ismail bin Sulieman

Istana (Johore Bahru)

In charge—Inchi Mohamed Arif bin Yahya, S.M.J.
Clerk—Wan Mohamed bin Mahmond

Marine Department

Inspector Engineer—R. Eve

Medical Department

Principal Med. Officer—J. P. A. Wilson, F.R.C.S.E, D.P.H.
District Surgeon, Muar—Andrew Grant, M.B., D.PH. (Edin.)
Apothecary Johore Bahru—K. Trutwein
Do. Batu Pahat—Chan Kim Tsun
Do. Kotta Tuiggi—W. Boyers
St'keeper—JohoreBahru—TanHuahThong
Dressers Johore Bahru—Raof B. Keurim, Omar bin Chik
Tanka Hospital—B. K. Ram
Segamat Hospital—Teo Geoh Peng

Military

Head Quarters—The Fort, Johore Bahru
Detachment—Muar, Bandar Mahrani

Johore Military Forces and Volunteers

Colonel & Commandant—H. H. Ibrahim, Sultan of Johore, D.K., K.C.M.G., &c.
Adjutant—Lieut. Horace Cullimore (late R.M.A.)

Johore Artillery

Captain—Abdul Gaffor
Lieutenant—Fuzzel Deen

Johore Timbalan Stia Negri

Captain—Abdul Jabar bin A. Samad
Capt.—Moh Salleh Bin Dapat
Lieut.—I. Othman bin Mobin
Lieut.—I. Yahya bin A. Talib

Muar Timbalan Stia Negri

Captain—A. Hamid bin Yusof
Second Lieut.—Hj. Hashim

Johore Volunteer Infantry

Captain—Ungku Ahmd, D.K.
Do. —Ungku Mohamed
Lieut.—Moh Asiff Bin Yahya
Lieutenant—W. M. Salleh
Do. —Hj. M. Said
Second Lieut.—Tengku Mahmood
Do. —I. Kassim bin Mohamed
Do. —Daud Bin Sulieman S.M.J.
Do. —Unku Abdul Rahman
Do. —Wan Ibrahim

Muar Volunteer Infantry

Major—Dato Abdullah, D.K., D.P.M.J.
Captain—I. Haron bin Rejab
Do. —I. M. Arshad bin Mohamed
Lieutenant—I. M. Taib bin Abdullah
Do —Hj. Yunos
Second Lieut.—I. Abdullah bin Esa
Do. —I. Mohamed bin M. Salleh

Batu Pahat Volunteer Infantry

Captain—I. Md. Doon, S.M.J.
Lieutenant—Ungku Mansor
Second Lieut.—I. Haron bin Hj. Kassim

Opium and Spirit Farm

Farmers—Chop Chin Ho Bee

Muar State Railway

Traffic Mgr. & Locomotive Supdt. & Supdt. of Water Works—Molid Taib

Police

Chief Commissioner—Inchi Ismail
Deputy Commnr.—Inchi Mohamed Taib

Acting Chief Inspector—Inchi Bababin Hadji Hurain

GENERAL POST OFFICE

Postmaster-Gen.—Hadji Mahomed Said (acting)
Chief Clerk—Inchi Abdullah

Muar Post Office

Acting Postmaster—I. A. Lah Bin Esa

Batu Pahat Post Office

Acting Postmaster—Inchi Haron

Kota Tinggi Post Office

Officer-in-charge—Inchi Omar

Segamat Post Office

Acting Postmaster—A. Azis

Cucob Post Office

Acting Postmaster—A. Hamid

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Chief Engr.—F. Glendinning

STATE COMMISSION FOR MUAR

Padang and Kessang (West Coast) the Hon'ble Dato Abdullah bin Jaffar, D.K. D.P.M.J
Magistrate — Ungku Chik Ismail bin Ungku Ahmed, D.K.
Comnr. of Police—Inchi Mohd. Arshad bin Mohamed
Medical Officer—K. Trutwein (acting)
Traffic Manager and Loco. Supt. Muar State Railway—Inche Mohd. Taib bin Abdullah (acting)
Treasurer—Hadji Mohd. Younos bin H. Ibrahim
Auditor—Inche Abdullah bin Allie
Supdt. of Custom Office—Inche Mohammed bin Mohd. Salleh
Surveyor.-in-Charge—Inche Awang bin Hussain
Assist. Supdt. of Municipality — Inche Mohammed bin Mohd. Salleh
Registrar of Deeds — Inche Awang bin Bachok
Supdt. of Schools—Inche Abdullah bin Allie
Registrar of Regulation — Inche Abdul Gaffar bin Arshad
Supdt. and Engineer of Public Works and Town Survey Dept:—A. J. Thamboosamy
Postmaster — Inche Abdullah bin Esa (acting)
Supdt. of Water Works—Inche Mohammed bin Mohd. Salleh
Harbour Master—Syed Mohammed bin Othman (acting)

MUAR CLUB

President—The Hon'ble Dato Abdullah bin Jaffar, D.K., D.P.M.J.
Honorary Secretary—Inche Abdullah bin Allie

SUPREME COURT

Chief Judge & Mohamedan Law Adviser —Dato Yahha B. Shaaban Abdalar
Magistrate—Inche Abubakar Bin Hussin

TREASURY

President—Dato Mohd Hassan, D.P.M.J.
Secretary—Unku Ali, bin A. Majid, D.K.
Cashier—Inchi Esa Ibrahim bin Abdul Majid
Chief Clerk—Sheik Yahya Arishee
Clerk—Inchi Abdulrahman bin Abubakar

TYERSALL

(Singapore Residence of H.H. The Sultan)
In charge—Inchi Yusof

ADDA RUBBER ESTATES LD., Tebrau; Post Office: Johore Bahru
W. N. Gawler, manager
P. Wonsild, secretary
S. Gad, R. L. Leigh-Clare (directors)
Agents
The East Asiatic Co., Ld., Singapore

BATU TIGA JOHORE RUBBER ESTATE; Postal Ad: Kota Tinggi
J. A. le Doux, manager

CASTLEWOOD RUBBER CO., LD., THE, Near Johore Batun
J. L. Walker, manager
R. Phillips, asst. manager
Agents
McAlister Co. Ld., Singapore

LANADRON RUBBER ESTATES, LTD., The Bander Maharani, Muar, Lanadron and Jementun Estates
E. Pears, manager
R. Pears, assistant
H. M. Drubble, do.
F. C. Harrison, do.
A. D. Crombie, do.
R. A. Vade, do.
T. M. Peake do.
Agents
F. W. Barker & Co., Singapore

LE DOUX & CO., J. A., Estate and General Agents, Kota Tinggi, Johore
Agency
Commercial Union Ass. Co., Ld.

HEVEA RUBBER PLANTING CO., LTD., Cucob Johore, Tel. Ad: Hevea
Manager—E. D. Lome
Superintendent—C. G. Revel
Do. —W. Frahm
Agents
Gino Pertile Singapore

PELEPAH VALLEY (JOHORE) RUBBER ESTATES, LTD., Postal Address: Kota Tinggi (Via Singapore)
Manager—A. H. Malet
Chief Assistant—J. Earl Myring
Second do. —J. H. Moir
Agents
Barlow & Co., Singapore

JOHORE BAHRU PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND (China Mission)
Missionary—Rev. J. A. B. Cook
Do. —Rev. W. Murray, M.A.
Preacher—Tsou Kai Yew

JOHORE PLANTERS, ASSOCIATION, Johore Bahru
W. N. Gawler, hon. secretary

JOHORE HOTEL, Johore Bahru: Tel. Ad. Johtel, Codes A.B.C., 5th Edition and Unicode, Teleph. No. 464
Secretary — Inchi Mohd. Ariff bin Yahya
Asst. Manager—Inchi Othman bin Abdullah
Clerk—Inchi Sirkawee bin Hadji Abdullah
Manager—P. Debieux

KADANA GOLD MINING CO., LD., Mount Ophir, Muar, Johore

MOUNT AUSTIN RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.
Directors—S. Gad, R. L. Leigh-Clare, O. Jeestrup
Secretary—P. Wonsild
Manager—A. P. N. Vesterdal
Assts.—V. Gulstad, H. Engberg

ROYAL JOHORE TIN MINING CO.
Manager—G. A. le Doux
Messrs. Huttenbach Bros., general agents, Singapore

SAW MILLS—JOHORE STEAM, Johore Bharu
Fraser & Cumming, lessees
H. P. Bagley, manager (signs per pro.)

SINGAPORE AND JOHORE RUBBER CO., LD., Office — Winchester House, Singapore; Plantation—Muar, Johore
James Giles, manager
W. P. Mackenzie, assistant

TANJONG OLAK RUBBER PLANTATION LD.
Head Office: Honolulu, T. H.
President—Dr. E. C. Waterhouse
Vice-President—Paul R. Isenberg
Sec. and Tre.—Fred. T. P. Waterhouse
Manager—Frank G. Wallace (Muar)
Assistant—John. J. Lloyd, do.
Do. —E. H. P. Edmondson
Agents
Hogg & Co., Singapore

FEDERATED MALAY STATES

The Protected States comprise four Residencies, namely, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang. These have been federated, the federation taking effect from the 1st July, 1896, and the administration is presided over by a British Officer styled the Resident-General. Each State has its own Resident and the native rulers retain their titles and dignity. The head offices are at Kwala Lumpur, Selangor.

The record of these States is one of progress and prosperity. The revenue for 1907, was $28,793,745, more than two millions in excess of the estimate: Perak contributed $15,392,061, Selangor $10,514,654, Negri Sembilan $2,265,605, and Pahang $621,425. The net value of the surplus assets of the Federation on January 1st, 1908, was $36,358,491. The aggregate recorded value of the trade for the year was $139,121,905, an increase of $7,362,974 compared with the abnormal returns of the previous year. These States have 453 miles of railway (which have been paid for out of current revenue), yielding good income; they have 2,000 miles of roads; and over 1,000 miles of telegraphs. Waterworks, wharves, hospitals, prisons, schools, and many other public buildings have been constructed, while the Government of Perak is engaged upon an important scheme of irrigation which will benefit about 60,000 acres of land and cost about $100,000. The principal sources of revenue and prosperity are the alluvial tin deposits which, at the present price of the metal, can be worked at considerable profit. About 600,000 tons of tin, worth over £50,000,000 sterling, have been exported during the last fifteen years. Tin has been worked in the Malay Peninsula for centuries, and it is believed it will still be produced there centuries hence. The industry has grown of recent years to very large proportions, but it would take a long time to work out the

alluvial deposits in the lands already alienated, and these comprise but a fraction of the unexplored lands which still remain, where there is every reason to believe the mineral will be found in payable quantities. This only applies to alluvial deposits. No one can guess what are the reserves of ore in underground rock formations, as at Kwantan in Pahang, Slim in Perak, and Jelebu in the Negri Sembilan.

The export of tin from these States in 1907 was valued at over $70,000,000. The Government has not, however, overlooked the fact that in the export of tin its capital was being reduced, and it has made an effort to supply another and more useful investment by the construction of Railways, with part at least of the revenue. Since British Protection the royalty on tin has yielded a total of over $60,000,000, and the Federated States have in the same time expended $29,000,000 in the construction of railways. The profits give a return of over 6 per cent. on the capital expended.

Planting enterprise in the Federated Malay States has not hitherto proved very successful but that has not been due to any lack of enterprise or hard work on the part of the planters, who when one product failed tried another. The prospects of rubber, according to the High Commissioner, are so good that, unless some unforeseen disaster happens, the future is full of promise for those who have taken up this cultivation. Within the last few years great strides have been made in the planting of Para rubber. The total area now under cultivation is something like 200,000 acres and the export of Para rubber in 1907 was 1,984,285 lbs., nearly double the quantity exported in 1906. The sugar estates have done well, and will continue to earn fair profit so long as their machinery and methods of treatment are kept up-to-date. Over 40,000 acres of land are under coco-nuts, for which the soil and climate of these States are peculiarly well suited; and the cultivation of rice is only a question of irrigation and labour. The irrigation scheme in Perak is making but slow progress, but the success of every form of agriculture and of all the efforts of the Government to develop the country by means of railways, irrigation, and other great public works, depend upon an adequate supply of labour. To meet the demand the Federated Malay States have endeavoured, hitherto without success, to arrange for a direct line of steamers to carry Chinese labour from Canton to the ports of the Malay States. As regards Indian labour, the Governments of the Colony and the Federated Malay States, supported by the planters, are making every possible effort, by a new system of recruiting and by offering higher wages and other advantages, to secure an adequate supply of Indian labour. The question of creating an agricultural department to foster agricultural interests, encourage the cultivation of new products, to conduct experiments and be a general source of information for planters is under consideration.

It is estimated that there are in the Federated Malay States about 70,000 children of a school-going age, but only 9,000 of these attend any recognised school, while many live in places far removed from any school-house ; it is a fact that education has no great attraction for Malay parents, or Malay children who might contribute by far the largest number of scholars. The Government offers every reasonable encouragement, and there is even a law in force in Selangor and the Negri Sembilan for compelling the attendance of children who live within reasonable distance of a school. A census was taken throughout the Federated Malay States on the 1st March, 1901, and the corrected returns show the population to have been, on that date, 678,595, an increase of 62 per cent. over the census of 1891. It is interesting to notice that the Malay population shows an increase of 35 per cent. in the decade.

DIRECTORY

Federal Officers

Secty. to High Comr.—O. Marks
do. do. —C. Severn (acting)
Resident-Genl. – W. T. Taylor, K.C.M.G.,
Federal Sec., F.M.S.—E.L.Brockman.C.M.G.
Assistant Secretary—Claud Severn
do. do. —E. C. H. Wolff (acting)
Second do. —C. W. H. Cochrane
do. do. —F. E. Taylor (acitng)
Office Assistant—G. J. Collins
Chief Judicial Comsnr.—A. F. G. Law
Judicial Comr.—J. R. Innes
do. —L. M. Woodward
do. —T. de M. L. Braddell
Legal Adviser—F. Belfield
Commandant, Malay States Guides—R. S. F. Walker, C. M. G., Lieutenant Colonel

Treasurer, F. M. S.,—H. Vane
Auditor General—W. P. Hume
Comr. Trade & Customs—J.R. O. Aldworth
Secr. for Chinese Affairs—W. D. Barnes
Comr. of Lands & Surveys—R. G. Watson
Senior Warden of Mines—F. J. B. Dykes
Consr. of Forests—A.M.Burn-Murdoch
Commissioner of Police—H. L. Talbot
Surveyor General—Colonel H. M. Jackson
Chief Surveyor, T. S. D.—A. E. Young
Director of Education—J. B. Elcum
Do. Posts & Telph. C. H. Allin
Do. A. & G. B.—J. B. Carruthers
Geologist—J. B. Scrivenor
Director of Museums—H. C. Robinson(act.)
General Manager for Rys—C. E. Spooner

MALAY STATES GUIDES
Headquarters, Taiping, Perak
Comdr.—Lt.-Cl. R. S. F. Walker, C.M.G.
Field Officer Capt. C. F.Woodward—
Adjutant—Captain B. W. E. Dunsford
Company Comdr.—Capt. C. F. Woodward
Do. do. H. W. D. Adam
Do. do. C. A. L. Graham
Do. do. J. H. G. Marriott
Do. do. B. W. E. Dunsford
Do. Lieut. O. T. Mac R.Leckie
Company Comdr.—Capt. S. A. MacMillan
Do. do. C.H.M. McCallum
Quarter Master Lieutenant—F. Golding
Battery Sergeant Major—F. G. Kennedy
Subadar Major—Gurdit Singh
Munshi and Native Adjutant—Jemadar Fateh Singh
Subadar—Kala Singh
Do. —Jewala Singh
Do. —Bachan Singh
Do. —Gurdit Singh
Do. —Jewand Singh
Do. —Mewa Singh
Do. —Gurdib Singh II
Jemadar—Vadhawa Singh
Do. —Mahomed Zaman
Do. —Prem Singh
Do. —Radha
Do. —Jhagar Singh
Do. —Jag Singh
Do. —Jeswant Singh
Do. —Elim Din
Medical Officer—Captain F. E. Wood, M.B.
Armourer—W. Field
Office Assistant—W. E. Siddons
Chief Clerk—W. P. Gomes
Financial Clerk—Cheah Cheang Chuah
Second Clerk—S. Suppiah

PAHANG

The State of Pahang lies between Tringganu and Johore, and extends along the eastern side of the peninsula from 2 deg. 40 min. to 4 deg. 35 min. N., its coast line being about 130 miles in length. The area of the State is estimated at 10,000 square miles, and its principal river, which drains a large extent of country, is known by the same name. The river Pahang is, however, owing to its shallowness, navigable for small craft only, The country is sparsely populated, there being, according to the census of 1904, 84,113 inhabitants, of whom about 73,462 were Malays and 8,695 Chinese.

The capital of the State is Pekan, a town situated a few miles from the mouth of the river Pahang, where is also the seat of Government. The State is under British protection, and in August, 1888, the Sultan, acting under the advice of the Sultan of Johore, applied for a British Resident to assist in the administration of the country, which request was acceded to in October of that year.

The predominant rock is slate, but granite, sandstone, limestone, quartz, and schist abound, while traces of volcanic action at some remote age are shown by the presence of basalt, trachyte, etc. As regards its minerology, the State has always possessed a high reputation for its product of gold and tin. Though during recent periods these have been but little sought, the wonderful old gold workings discovered by Messrs. Knaggs and Gower show that, wild, desolate and abandoned as the greater portion of the State now appears to be, it must, at some very remote time, have been well known and populated. "At the present day," says Mr. Skinner, "the principal gold mines are in the valley of the Pahang, at Lipis, Jelei, Semantan, and Luet; gold is also found as far south as the Bera. There is also a mine of galena on the Kwantam at Sungei Lembing; and tin is found throughout the country, both in the neighbourhood of the gold mines above mentioned, and in places like the river Triang and the river Bentang, where gold is not worked." The Pahang Corporation has opened tin mines at Sungei Lembing and Jeram Batang, another mine at Kabang

having also been commenced. These mines are situated at the Kuantan district. The gold-bearing districts, Punjom and Raub, have, however, attracted far more attention from European capitalists. The principal gold-workings of the peninsula lie almost entirely along a not very wide line drawn from Mounts Ophir and Segama (the southern limit of the auriferous chain), through the very heart of the peninsula to the Kalian Mas or gold-diggings of Patani and Selepin in the north. The best tin workings of Pahang lie near the Selangor hills on the river Bentong and near the gold workings at Jelei and Talom. Pahang tin is said to be the only tin on the east coast which can rival that of Perak and Selangor in whiteness and pliancy.

The administrative expenditure exceeds the income and the State is heavily in debt with a loan account standing at nearly three and a half millions of dollars, mostly advanced by the State of Selangor. The value of the import (exclusive of bullion & specie) in 1907, was 1,522, 232, while the exports amounted to $3,133,135. Little has been done in planting beyond experimenting with tapioca and coco-nuts. Mining, however, gives encouraging results and there is a considerable demand for mining land. Land is also in demand in the Pekan and Kuantan districts where it is proposed to open up tin mining operations on a very extensive scale. In the Kuala Lipis district extensive areas have been applied for, which it is proposed to work for alluvial gold by improved hydraulic methods. The task of administering the Government of Pahang is hampered by low pay, long hours of work, high cost of living, and poor house accommodation. These check the flow of persons willing to join the Government Service.

DIRECTORY

GOVERNMENT

Sultan—His Highness Sir Ahmad Maatham Shah Ibini Almerhum Ali, K.C.M.G.
Acting British Resident—Harvey Chevallier

Council of State

H. H. The Sultan, president
The British Resident
Tungku Besar, C.M.G. (Regent of Pahang)
The Tungku Muda
The Ungku Muda
The Dato Shah Bandar
The Dato Mahraja Perba of Jelai
Imam Prang Indera Mahkota
Imam Prang Indera Stia Raja
Tuan Mandak

British Residency

British Resident—E. L. Brockman, C.M.G.
Office Assistant—A. E. E. De Vos
Chief Clerk—T. A. Reutens
Second do. —J. M. Jansen
Third do. —E. B. J. Monteiro

Courts

Judge—The Chief Judicial Commissioner, A. F. B. Law

Medical Department

State Surgeon, Kwala Lipis—William Fletcher
District do., Raub—Dr. A. S. Millard
Do. do., Pekan—Dr. W. Leicester
Do. do., Kuantan—Dr. J. W. Barrack

Prisons

Gaoler—A. Nutt

Police

Assistant Commissioner—H. Sumner
First-class Inspector—Burton
Second-class Inspectors—R. Eliot James, B. Cullen, J. Feeney, H. A. Anderson

Postal and Telegraph Dept.

Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs—R. C. Carmac

State Treasury

State Treasurer—C. C. Thompson
Acting do. —J. W. Goldthorp
First Clerk & Cashier—J. Theseira

Public Works Department

State Engineer—N. T. Gray
Executive Engineer—J. P. Swettenham
do. —E. L. Bennett
do. —S. K. Sibbold

Assistant Engineer—G. T. Tickell
do. do. —R. W. Hawken
do. do. —J. S. Drew
do. do. —J. A. Moore
do. do. —R. F. V. Leach
do. do. —H. L. Bennett
do. do. —T. C. Blatherwick
Clerk of Works—A. E. Yzelman

MINES DEPARTMENT
Asst. Warden—F. C. Marshall
Inspector—S. G. George
Interpreter—Mungo Park

BATANG TRAS SYNDICATE, Miners, Tras
Manager— ———
Accountant—G. T. Buxton
Agent & Secretary—J. V. Booth (Kuala Lumpur)

BELAT TIN MINING CO., LD., THE, Sungei Gumbang
Manager—Wm. M. Bath
Assistant—J. W. Bogle
Assistant—H. S. Grunstein
Dresser—J. De Silva
Chief Clerk—Low Fuee Chin
Storekeeper—Belat, Lee Kim Chuan

BUXTON, G. T. Mine Owner & Commission Agent, Kuala Lampur, F. M. S.

GAPIS TIN MINING CO.
Mine Owner—Y. W. H. Stadt
Director—B. F Boerma
General Manager—Y. C. Zonne
Mine Overseer—Ban Kwee
Chief Clerk—Chua Giok Hin
Storekeepers—Hap Ek & Co.

LIANG TIN LANDS, LIMITED
C. J. Ruxton, manager
A. C. Gale, assistant

PAHANG CONSOLIDATED, CO., LIMITED, Head Office, Blomfield House, London Wall, London, E.C.
W. D. O'Brien, M.E., general supt.
H. E. Nicholls, A.R.S.M., M.I.M.M. mgr. of mines
G. D. O. Gowan, A.R.S.M., M.I.M.M., assistant mining engineer
R. B. Scott, chief engineer
M. A. Francis, A.R.S.M., mine captain
C. G. C. Clarke, assayer
W. McAlister, surveyor
W. H. Williams, accountant
W. T. Sobey, mine foreman
J. J. Collins, asst. mining engineer
F. Coleman, assistant engineer
J. Bullen, do.
M. Bullen, do.
H. Richter, do.
W. Mills, do.
J. Kinnear, do.
H. O. Browne, do.
E. Hughes, miner
E. Hughes, do.
J. Jones do.
S. Selwood, tin dresser
J. Jose, do.
W O. Pou, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.) medical officer
B. de Mello, hospital dresser
Lee Seng Tek, clerk
Ah Choi, do.
Hadji Ibrahin, storekeeper
Kiang Kiat, do.
J. Forbes, agent Kuala Kuantan
A. V. Reutens, conductor rubber estate

PAHANG FLOTILLA COMPANY

QUEENSLAND RAUB GOLD MINING CO., LD., Raub
G. A. Derrick, representative

RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, Raub, Pahang, F. M. S.
Head Office, Brisbane
Secretary—Chas. A. Clarke
Staff at the mines
Genl. Magr.—W. H. Martin, M.I.M.M.
Surveyor—C. M. Henley
Assayer—E. J. Roper
Mechanical Engineers
Electrical Engineer—L. Zetzman
Battery Manager—A. G. Coleman
Mine Agent—J. O'Donaghue
Do. —A. E. Jeffery
Do. —D. W. Hatelie
Accountant—R. Long
Do. —W. B. Rowlands
Staff at Power Station
Electrician—J. Götz
Do. —F. L. Milne
Shiftsman—A. J. Bangerson
Do. —G. Barre
Do. —A. S. St. Martin

TONG SOON KONG SI, Bentong, Pahang, F. M. S., Land Owners, and Miners
Towkays: Loke Yew, Chong Sow Sit, Chia Choon Seng
Jim Boon Hugh, general manager
Wong Long Yu, cashier

THE NEGRI SEMBILAN

This is a group of seven states—Johol, Tambin, Sri Menanti, Jempol, Rembau-Sungei, Ujong, and Jelebu, the two latter having been confederated with the original group of five in 1895. They occupy together some 3,000 square miles of the interior of the peninsula, bounded on the north and east by Pahang, on the west by Malacca, and on the south by Johore. The five states originally known as the Negri Sembilan were brought under British protection by Sir Frederick Weld in 1883, and by an agreement with the respective chiefs, signed on the 13th July, 1889, they were confederated as one Residency. They are governed by the native chiefs or penghulus, assisted by the British Resident and Magistrates under him.

Under the later scheme of confederation, brought into force in 1895, by which Sungei Ujong and Jelebu were brought in, there are five districts, viz., Seremban, the Coast, Jelebu, Kuala Pilah, and Tampin. Seremban is the head office, where the Resident and heads of departments reside. Heads of departments are for the whole state and thus a double staff is saved, as had two States remained alone it would have been necessary, as the Negri Sembilan developed, to make further appointments of European officers. The political affinity of the States is undoubted, and the same tribal and customary laws exist in both, together with the system of the election of the chiefs.

Sungei, Ujong and Jelebu have together an area of about 1,200 square miles, and a range of hills in the north attain a height of about 3,800 feet, the slopes of which have been pronounced by Ceylon planters as most suitable for the cultivation of coffee, cocoa, etc. On the lower ground, nearer the coast, tapioca is successfully cultivated but during the past year or two, tapioca as well as coffee and Cocoanut cultivation have been abandoned to a considerable extent in favour of rubber, the prospects of this branch of agriculture being considered highly satisfactory. Tin mining is carried on to a considerable extent. The river Linggi is the only considerable stream in the State, and was formerly navigable for upwards of 40 miles from its mouth. The principal town of Sungei Ujong is Seramban. The port of Sungei Ujong was opened on the 1st September, 1884, at Pengkalan Kompas on the Linggi river, at a distance of about seven miles from the mouth of the river, and a well laid-out town has sprung up. Port Dickson (district and port) lies south-west of Seremban, and promises to become of some importance. The harbour has from eleven to fifteen fathoms of water and is well sheltered. A railway connecting it with Seremban was opened in July, 1891, and has greatly facilitated trade. There is a first-class road from Pengkalan Kompas to the Residency at Seremban, and thence on to Pantai, a distance altogether of about 31 miles, Pantai being 8 miles from the seat of Government and leading to the coffee estates on Bukit Berembun, which are in a flourishing state. To these, a distance of 13 miles, a cart road has been constructed. A cart road from Seremban to Setul, 9 miles distant, and extending to Bernang, 6 miles further on the Selangor border, has been made, and has opened up an extensive and rich tin mining district, which is being rapidly taken up by the Chinese, who are the real wealth producers of the country, as elsewhere in the native states. Two large tin fields were opened in 1902 and the future output of this State is likely to be enhanced very considerably, especially as means of communication in the district are being gradually improved. Communication with Malacca is kept up by subsidized steam-launches, and there is a cart road, five miles in length, from the State to Lubok China in Malacca.

The total revenue of the State of Negri Sembilan in 1907 was $2,265,004

DIRECTORY

Members of the State Council

President—His Highness Tunku Muhmmad, C.M.G., bin Al Merhom Tunku Antah, Yang di per Tuan Besar of Negri Sembilan
Member—The British Resident
Do. —The Dato Klana Petra of Sungei Ujong
Do. —The Dato Bandar of Sungei Ujong
Do. —The Dato Penghulu of Jelebu
Do. —The Dato Penghulu of Rembau
Member—The Dato Penghulu of Johol (Dato Baginda Tan Amas)
Do. —Tunku Muda Chik of Sri Menanti
Do. —The Ruler of Tampin (Tunku Dewa)
Do. —The Dato Muda of Linggi
Do. Towkay—Tam Yong
Clerk of Council—The Secretary to Resident

British Residency

British Resident—D. G. Campbell
Secretary—E. C. H. Wolff
Acting do.—E. B. Maundrell
Chief Clerk—U. K. Sahapatty
First do. —A. Sequeran
Record clerk—Khor Sin Huat
Second do. —J. R. Gomes
Third do. —C. R. Skelchy
Fourth do. —A. L. Blankenette
Fifth do. —P. Ardy Pillay
Malay Writer—Raja Aman

Courts

Magistrate and Registrar of Courts and Marriages—A. W. Just
Acting Magistrate and Registrar of Courts and Marriages—T. W. Rowley
Chief Clerk—F. A. Monteiro
Second Clerk—A. J. Arrals
Third Clerk—J. Lazaroe
Hindustani Interpreter—G. Singh
Chinese Interpreter—Soh Swee Lin
Tamil do. —S. M. Ponniah
Bailiff—Hasan bin Brahim

District Office (Coast)

District Officer—T. W. Rowley
Acting do. —H. B. Ellerton
Assistant do. —R.F.R.Swettenham (actg.)
Chief Clerk—J. F. D'Rozario
Shroff—Seow Eng Keng
Clerk, Class III—M. Pinto
Chinese Inptr.—Loong Lin Shan (acting)
Tamil do. —R. A. John
Outdoor Officers—3 Grade I, 2 Grade II and 1 Grade III
Malay Writer—Abdul Latip bin Bujal
Inspector of Penghulus—Raja Kadir bin Raja Jahya
Penghulu of Linggi—Abu bin Haji Lamid
Penghulu of SiRusa—Ma'Ali bin Dorasib
Do. Pasir Panjang—Ujang bin Mohd. Ashim

District Land Office, Port Dickson

Settlement Officer—R. F. R. Swettenham
Dr. Ahmat bin Mohamed Aris
Clerk Class II—A. Venasitamby
Clerk Class III—K. Arumugam
Tracer.—M. Joseph

Survey Office

District Surveyor—E. R. Richardson
Assistant Surveyor—M. Fernandez

Marine Office

Chief Clerk and Boarding Officer—A. Thillinather
Second Clerk—B. M. Pereira
S. L. "Hilda"
Engr.—Osman bin Haji Addulraman
Serang—Long bin Haji Dand

Medical Department

Apothecary—R. van Guyzel
Dresser in Charge—P. La Brovy
Assistant do. —S. M. Sarwar

Public Works Department (Coast)

Assistant Engineer—Geo. Sturrock
Chief Overseer—G. M. Kelaart
Clerk—Tam Kim Hong

Sanitary Board, Coast

Chairman—District officer
Members — Ass. District Officer, J. McClymont, D. C. Neave, The Asst. Engineer P.W. D., The Assistant Surgeon, Raja Kadir, Sheikh Abdulraman
Inspector—G. L. Felsinger

District Office, Jelebu

District Officer—W. T. Chapman
Acting do. —J. E. Bishop
Chief Clerk—J. Alcantara
Second do. —Lit Poey Chew
Third do. —N. Nagalingam
Chinese Interpreter—Li Pui Lam
Malay Writer—Mohamad Tahar
Chief Land Clerk—Loi Num Peng

District Office, Tampin

District Officer—T. C. Fleming
Asst. do. —A. E. C. Franklin (abst.)
Acting do. —G. Herrman
Malay Settlement Officer—Mansur Bin H. S. Samal

Malay Magistrate (Tampin)—Tungku Syed Abdullah
Malay Asst. (Gemencheh)—Tunku Syed Omar
Do. (Btjg. Malaka)—Raja Chik
Chief Clerk—C. Nagaratnam
Second do. —R. Philip
Chief Clerk Land Office—A. S. Coit
Second do. do. —S. S. Pelly
Chinese Interpreter—Vacant
Acting do. do. —Ngoh Tuck On
Chinese Interpreter and Clerk, Rembau Chang Joon Long
Second Clerk, Rembau—S. Ayadurai
Malay Writers—Arshad bin Jadi; Abubakar Bin To Pulee
Asst. Surgeon—B. N. Sen
Hospital Assistant—V. Vytealugan

LAND OFFICE, TAMPIN

Settlement Officer—A. P. Marshall
Asst. Collector of Land Revenue, Rembau

POLICE OFFICE, TAMPIN

Inspector of Police—J. C. Dowling
Clerk—Chan Kim Choe

AUDIT OFFICE, SELANGOR, NEGRI SEMBILAN, PAHANG

Revenue Auditor—C. B. Mills
Acting do. —F. A. S. MacClelland
Asst. do. —F. M. Baddeley
Acting do. —A. H. De R. Fonseca
Chief Clerk—J. B. Siriwardene and other clerks

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Inspector of Schools—H. L. Sumner
Visiting Teacher—Haji Ahmat
Asst. do. —Mohamad bin Ismail
Clerk—Yap Swee Watt

MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY, SEREMBAN

Secretary—A. S. Newton Horne
Chief Clerk—S. A. Nonis
Second Clerk—S. Cumarasu
Chinese Clerk & Intpr.—Phang Ah Pau
Sanitary Inspector—W. L. Valberg
Do. —G. H. Squibb
Building Inspector—R. H. Woodford

FOREST DEPARTMENT

Deputy Conservator of Forests—P. Phillips
Acting do. —F. O. B. Dennys
Rangers (2nd grade)—J. W. Jansen
First Clerk—C. H. Kraal
Second do.—Sim Chon Ghee
Third do.—R. A. Noronha
Malay Writer—D. da Catherina
Chinese Asst.—Chin Min Sam

Kuala Pilah

Forest Ranger—E. A. Gregory
Clerks—K. Nallatamby, C. Pinto

Forest Department, Tampin

Forest Ranger—J. R. W. Charles
Clerk—Koh Boon San

Forest Department, Jelebu

Forest Ranger—Abdul Rahim bin Mohd. Neoph
Clerk—K. Thilliampalam

Forest Department, Coast

Forester—Bauhdin bin Mohamad
Clerk—Oh Ang Wah

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS, F. M. S., Klang, G. H. Smith-Steinmetz
Clerk & Interpreter—A. Thambiah

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Collector—F. B. S. Cox
Asst. do. —J. W. Simmons
Act. do.—C. S. Robinson
Settlement Officer—A. E. C. Ward
Do. —N. Falls
Malay Settlement Officer—Mohamad Idris bin Ahmad,
Chief Clerk—V. Nagalingam
First Clerk—L. J. Pereira
Second do. —J. Z. Pinto
Third do. —A. A. P. Schelkis
Fourth do. —J. A. Rodrigues
Fifth do. —J. S. Mohamad
Sixth do. —J. R. Sta. Maria
Seventh do.—A. Especkerman
Tracer—Mohamed Sidik bin Abu Bakar
Malay assistant — Haji Mohamed Yatin bin Haji, Mahomed Baki
Malay Writer—Hassan bin Haji Jamil

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
General and Pauper Hospitals

State Surgeon—W. L. Braddon, M.B., B.S.C. (LOND.), F.R.C.S., L.S.A.
District Surgeon—A. A. Woods., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. etc.
Assistant Surgeon—Wi Kit Chong
Apothecary—R. Van Geyzel
European Nurse—Miss R. M. Shankland
Chief Clerk—P. C. Weller

MINES DEPARTMENT

Asst. Warden, N.S.—G. E. E. Hughes
Inspr. of Mines—E. I. Vallentine, F.G.S., A.I.M.M., M.I.M.E.

POLICE

Asst. Commr.—W. L. Conlay
Inspector, Seremban—A. McRory
Do. —C. Stevens (Mantin)
Do. K. Pilah —E. Dunster
Do. Jelebu —N. Smith
Do Tampin —J. C. Dowling
Do. Port Dickson—J. Gilham
Chief Clerk—A. G. Lopez
Second do. —M. P. Hendroff
Third do. —T. S. Abu Bakar

Record Clerk—C. Katheravelu
Chinese Interpreters—Bong Tek Boh, Lee Hok Seng, Lim Beng Choon, Pang Soon Seng, Chan Kim Chom, Yip Seng Lam, Lee Kui Lim
Regn. Clerk, Births and Deaths—Choo
Armourer—Wi Boon Seng

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SEREMBAN
Chief Postmaster—E. V. Xavier
Sub-Inspector of Lines—A. Suppiah

PRISON DEPARTMENT
Superintendent—W. L. Conlay
Gaoler—R. Foster
European Warders—G. Tomlinson, W. Towle
Clerk—P. L. Zuzartee
do. —Fam Ah Loy

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
Head Quarters Office, Seremban
States Engineer—E. H. Wallich, A.M.I.C.E.
Draftsman—A. Muttu Tamby
Assist. do. —K. Kalla Tamby
Chief Clerk—W. Marsh
Second do. —B. A. Especkerman
Third do. —T. Govinda Pillay
Fourth do. —F. L. Wooden
Fifth do. —Mat Yassim
Tracer—D. De Broins
do. —T. A. Kasasagram

District Office
Executive Engineer—H. E. Steele
Assistant Engineer—G. Sturrock
Clerk of Works—R. H. Woodford
Storekeepers—G. Stephens, W. M. Morgan, A. Dodaupe
First Clerk—A. Edmonds
Second do. —C. L. Mauricio
Third do. —A. D. Sanapathy
Fourth do. —V. Swandyan

Coast
Assistant Engineer—H. H. S. Upton
Acting Assist. Eng.—G. Sturrock
Overseer—G. M. Kelaart
Clerk—Tan Kim Hong

Jelebu
Assistant Engineer J. A. Swift
Overseer—S. A. Francis
Clerk—J. G. Alcantava

Kwala Pilah
Executive Engr.—F. Glendinning
Acting do. —H. W. Jones
Overseer—S. Kailasam
Clerk—V. V. Ratnam
Do. —C. P. Lazaroo
Do. —J. D. Especkerman
Storekeeper—S. Kindiah

Tampin
Assistant Engineer—H. W. Jones
Overseer—E. Herft
Clerk—Koh Swi Tuan
Storekeeper—W. B. Sto. Maria

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, NEGRI SEMBILAN
Supt. of Revenue Surveys—C. M. Goodyear
District Surveyors—E. Sweney, E. W. Geyer, E. E. P. Clare
1st Grade Surveyors—D. S. Richards, E. C. Dew, H. J. Mackenzie, T. le Fevre, F. A. Wedde, A. P. Schreiber, W. R. C. Piers, W. N. Horne, J. Griffiths
1st Grade Asst. Surveyors—K. Prins, M. Fernandez, W. E. Kraal
3rd Grade Asst. Surveyors—Raja Tachi, N. Vasingam, V. V. Rajoo, Haji Sleimao, Shappi, Abdulrahman, M. Usope, Dollah, Mat Taib
Chief Draftsman—W. H. Hanson
1st Grade Draftsmen—P. Renganadan, V. Kanapathipillai, P. Bastian
3rd Grade Draftsman—N. Valloopillai, S. Kanagaratnam, V. Samirajoo, T. L. Mauricio, Chan Seng Long
Chief Clerk—F. A. Especkerman
Second do. —M. Lopez

Coast
Surveyors—H. J. Mackenzie, R. J. Graham

Jelebu
Surveyor—D. S. Richards

Kwala Pilah
Demarcator—Rajah Tachi

Tampin
Surveyors—E. Costa Dew, W. E. Kraal

STATE TREASURY N. S. (*Seremban*)
State Treasurer—C. D. Cardew (on leave), C. C. Thompson (acting)
Chief Clerk—S. de Silva
Clerks—F. R. Lazaroo, M. A. Nunis, A. Mahalingam
Cashier—Chua Hun Kiong
Asst. Cashier—A. Senathi Rajah

SANITARY BOARD (Seremban)
F. Bede Cox (chairman), A. S. Newton Horne (secretary) Assistant Commissioner of Police, State Surgeon, Executive Engineer, Tokays Tam Yong, Chan Chin Ek, Sheik Abdulrahman, Hadje Osman
Chief clerk—S. A. Nonis
Second do. —S. Cumurasu
Chinese clerk & Intptr.—Phang Ah Pau
Sanitary Inspectors—W. L. Valberg, G. H. Squibb
Building Inspector—R. H. Woodford

KWALA PILAH
DISTRICT OFFICE
District Officer—C. F. McCausland
Acting do. —E. A. Dickson
Assistant do. —A. K. Peck
Acting do. —G. Hemmant
Chief Clerk—Chan Tek Swee
Second Clerk—S. Chelliah

MEDICAL
Assistant Surgeon—E. H. De Vries
Dressers—N. Manikam, A. Kandiah

SANTARY BOARD (SURVEY DEPARTMENTY)
Sanitary Board Inspector—J. T. Holmes
District Surveyor—E. W. Geyer
Assistant do —H. J. Mackenzie

FOREST DEPARTMENT
Asst. Conservator of Forests—W. E. Kinsey
Clerks—K. Nallatamby, Koh Boon San

BERSAWAH GOLD MINING CO., LIMITED, in Liquidation
Derrick & Co., Singapore

MALAY MINING COMPANY
G. Laws, mining manager
C. Crosby, assistant

SUNGEI UJONG

ATHERTON ESTATE, Port Dickson (2,000 acres, cultivated 784 acres)
The C. M. R. E. Ld., proprietors
F. M. Porcher, manager
Barlow & Co., agents (Singapore)

BUKIT NANAS ESTATE, Seremban (331 acres, 133 Coffee and Rubber, 45 Coco-nuts)
H. E. M. Hill, proprietress
Veerasamy, conductor

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE MATERNITY, Batang Labu
Rev. C. Nain
Rev. S. Fourgs

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF "OUR LADY," Port Dickson
Rev. C. Nain

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF "SAINT LOUIS DE GONZAGA," Mantin
Rev. C. Nain
Rev. S. Fourgs
Rev. A. Devals

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE, Titi
Rev. C. Nain

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE VISITATION' Seremban
Rev. C. Nain, vicar
Rev. S. Fourgs
Rev. A. Devals
Rev. D. Perrisoud

CHINT & Co., Chemists, Importers, etc., Tel. Ad. "Athall," Telephone No. 24, Seremban
Partner—James McClymont
Do. —P. P'Chient, manager
Assistant—Sim Hock Siang
Dispenser—H. Sherrard

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, The Church of S. Mark, Seremban
Rev. F. G. Swindell, M.A. (Oxon), Chaplain of Seremban. Address:—Malacca, Straits Settlements

CO-OPERATIVE COFFEE TRADING CO., LD., Port Dickson
Directors—D. C. Neave, C. M. Cumming, V. R. Wickwar
Managers and Secretaries—J. & Q. McClymont & Co.
Clerk—K. Vallupily

CROSS, AMBROSE B., Advocate & Solicitor, 129, Paul Street, Seremban & Malacca
John David, clerk
Leong Eng Watt, clerk

GERVIS XAVIER & COMPANY, LD., Chemists and General Merchants, Seremban
C. Xavier D'Souza, managing director
J. Gervis Mendis, assistant manager
C. Joaquim, accountant
J. M. Lobo, bookkeeper
G. Joseph, cashier
R. M. I. Fernandiz, salesman
L. E. Vaz, do.
L. Ram, dispenser

HANSA ESTATE, Sungei Gadut, (700 acres, 240 acres Rubber and Coffee)
The Rubber Co., Ld., proprietors (S'pore)
A. L. Simman, superintendent

HILL, T. HESLOP, Protector of Labour F.M.S. Bukit Nanas Seremban, Negri Sembilan Estate: Rubbi Estate; Klang Land Estate, Selangor; Haron Estate, Selangor
F. A. Calloway, Bukit Nanas Estate

HUBBACK, THEODORE R., A.M.I.C.E., Consulting and Contracting Engineer, Pertang, Jelebu
J. G. Hubback

KANABOI, LTD., Seremban, Negri Sembilan
W. W. Richardson, managing director
Mines Manager—D. Ross.
Assistant—C. Craven
Secretaries—S. W. Barker & Co.

LANDQUART ESTATE, Port Dickson (70 acres Coco-nuts and Fruit Trees)
W. R. Rowland, proprietor

LEE KEE & Co., Dealers in Tinned Provisons, Bakery, Paints & other Sundries (Seremban), Paul Street & Birch Road
Lee Chew Eng, manager

LEIGH ESTATE, Port Dickson (1,552 acres, 110 Coffee and Para Rubber and 140 Coco-nuts)
H. Tunniclife, F M. Porcher, proptrs

LINSUM ESTATE, Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (under cultivation 1,100 acres Para Rubber; Post and Telegraph Town—Rantau)
J. A. Macgregor, general supt.
W. Buyers, acting superintendent
E. G. Cantrell, assistant
G. J. Brand, do.
Marion Crawford
A. S. Castle

MARGOT ESTATE (555 acres, 450 acres Rubber and Coffee)
The Rubber Co., Ld., owners (S'pore)
W. R. Rowland, manager
H. Frommiling, superintendent

NEGRI SEMBILAN PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION
Committee—W. R. Wickwar, C. M. Cumming(chairman),J.A.Macgregor, F. M. Porcher, N. Manserch, J. C. P. Power, J. B. Douglas and J. H. Cantrell (hon. secretary)

NEGRI SEMBILAN RECREATION CLUB AND READING ROOM
President—The British Resident
Hon. Secretary—J. M. Scully

PERHENTIAN TINGGI ESTATE, Sungei Gadut (970 acres, 443 acres Rubber and Coffee)
The Rubber Co., Ld., proprietors (S'pore)
W. R. Rowland, manager
W. Crusemann, superintendent (abt.)
L. V. Steinle, acting do.
Perhentian Tinngi Saw Mills
A. L. Simmons, superintendent

PORCHER, F. M., Planter and Visiting Agent, Port Dickson

SEREMBAN ENGINEERING CO., Engineers, Founders and Contractors, Cable Ad.: "Serenco"
James Craigie, manager
Alfonso Santo Maria bookkeeper
Agency
Kitson Lights

SEREMBAN GYMKHANA CLUB
Hon. Secretary, Treas. and Clerk of Course—W. L. Braddon

SETUL HYDRAULIC TIN MINING CO., LD.
T. H. Tedlie, managing director

SIPIAU TIN COMPANY, LD., Seremban
T. H. Tedlie, general manager
J. H. Tedlie, assistant
Derrick & Co. secretaries (Singapore)

ST. MARK THE EVANGELIST (Church of England) Seremban
Chaplain—Rev. F. G. Swindell, M.A.
Church Wardens—E. B. Maundrall, E. H. Wallich (hon. sec. of church com.)

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, Seremban
Rev. C. Nain, manager
P. Coelho, headmaster
M. d'Cruz, assistant master
V. Overee do.
C. Sta. Maria, do.
Girls' School (Convent)
Lady Superioress—Rev. Mother St. Camille and 7 sisters

STRAITS TRADING COMPANY, LD., Seremban
E. Cameron, manager
C. R. McLeod, assistant
Tan Chin Fook, clerk & storekeeper
Smelting Works at Pulo Brani, Singapore and Penang; Branches at Perak, Selangor and Tongkah

SUNGEI SALAK ESTATE, Port Dickson (600 acres, 100 Para Rubber)
F.M. Porcher, G. E. Bagnall, proprietors

SUNGEI UJONG CLUB
Committee—A. Dupuis Brown, J. L. Poer Power, C. C. Thompson, W. W. Richardson, V. A. Lyons, T. F. Anderson Pale
Honorary Secretary & Treasurer —V. A. Lyons
Assistant Secretary—D. Ashton

SUNGEI UJONG (MALAY PENINSULA) RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, Port Dickson
James McClymont, general manager and accountant
Cashier & Chief Clerk, Audit Office —C. Appapilly
Chief Checking Clerk—W. A. Estrop

TEMIANG SYNDICATE LD., Seremban
T. H. Tedlie, managing director

TERENTANG ESTATE (1,850 acres, 354 acres Rubber in bearing, 720 acres Rubber not yet in bearing)
J. Bloomfield Douglas, manager
Harrison & Crosfield, Ltd., Local Agents, Kwala Lumpur

JELEBU

GARDNER, JNO., Tin Mine proprietor

JELEBU CLUB
Hon. Secretary—A. Braddon

JELEBU READING ROOM
Hon. Secretary—J. E. Bishop

SELANGOR

This protected native state, containing an area of about 3,200 square miles, lies on the western coast of the Malay Peninsula, and is bounded by the protected native states of Perak on the north and Negri Sembilan on the south, extending inland to the mountains in the centre of the peninsula, which divide it from Pahang and Jelebu.

The Government consists of the Sultan, advised by the British Resident, and assisted by the State Council. The State is divided into the following six districts :—1. *Kwala Lumpur*, the central district where the Residency and principal Government Offices are situated, and which also contains the richest tin mines that have yet been developed. 2.—*Klang*, the principal port, situated about 14 miles from the mouth of the Klang River. 3.—*Kwala Langat*, an agricultural district, in which the Sultan resides. 4.—*Kwala Selangor*, containing the most important fisheries in the State. 5.—*Ulu Langat*, an inland mining district on the borders of Negri Sembilan. 6.—*Ulu Selangor*, a district adjoining Perak, containing much valuable mining land, as yet comparatively undeveloped.

Each district is under the charge of a European District Officer, from whom the Native Penghulus (in charge of the mukims into which each district is subdivided) receive instructions. The Police Force consists of a deputy Commissioner, assistant deputy Commissioner, seven European inspectors, and 568 native non-commissioned officers and men.

The population of Selangor in 1884, when the first census was taken, was 46,568; in April, 1891, the total population of the State amounted to 81,592 persons, but at the last census, taken on March 1st 1901, the returns gave a total of 168,789, of whom 108,768 were Chinese, 33,997 Malays, 16,748 natives of India, 4,166 Japanese, 1,063 Europeans, 1,875 aboriginese and the remainder Arabs, Singhalese, Boyanese, Siamese, etc.

The principal industry of the State, and from which it derives the largest portion of its revenue, is alluvial tin mining, on which a duty is charged.

In addition to its mineral resources the State, however, possesses large tracts of land well adapted for agricultural purposes, and the removal of restrictions on the free importation of Indian coolies into the Protected Native States rendered it possible for European planters to obtain cheap labour and to open estates on a large scale. Small plantations of coffee, cocoa, and pepper have already been successfully commenced, and rice, sugar, and other products of the Peninsula under native cultivation are doing well in various parts of the State, and to encourage pioneer planters, large grants of land have in recent years been made, on special terms, for the planting of sago, pepper, and gambier.

The principal exports are tin, hides, garmwood, tapioca, canes, rattans, and gutta percha. The principal imports are opium, salt, salt-fish, rice, oil, tobacco, and tea. The only import duties are on opium and spirituous liquors, while export duties are payable only on minerals, agricultural products, ivory, fish, horns and hides, jungle produce and guttapercha. The export duty on tin has in recent years has amounted about to four million dollars a year, the duty on the gross value of the tin being roughly 14 per cent.

There is frequent and regular communication, by means of coasting steamers, between the Straits Settlements and Selangor, and from Kwala Lumpur a system of cart and bridle roads extends to the boundaries of Perak, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang. A line of metre gauge railway, connecting Kwala Lumpur with Klang (a distance of 21 miles 14 chains) was formally opened by Sir F. Weld, then Governor of the Straits Settlements, on the 15th Sept., 1886, and an extension, Kwala Lumpur to Kuala Kubu, was opened on the 6th October, 1894. A further extension, Kuala Kubu to Tanjong Malim, on the Perak frontier (14 miles 45 chains), was completed and opened on November 1st, 1900. A line from Kuala Lumpur to Kajang (17 miles 24 chains), was opened to traffic in August, 1897, and the continuation of this line (28 miles 75 chains), to Seremban, the capital of the Negri Sembilan, was completed in February, 1903. The total length of railway open for traffic is about 150 miles. On 1st January, 1899, the extension from Klang to Port Swettenham (5 miles 40 chains) was opened for passenger traffic. Port Swettenham is the terminus of the railway, on Klang Straits, and wharves have been constructed there, capable of accommodating ocean-going steamers.

Telegraph lines connect the State with the Perak and the Negri Sembilan and Malacca systems, and Postal Telegraph Offices are established at Kuala Lumpur, Klang, Kuala Kubu, Serendah, Kuala Selangor, Sabak Bernam, Rawang, Jugra, Kajang, Sepang and Sungei Besi and at all Railway Telegraph Offices. At the request of the Pahang Government, the Selangor line has been extended also to Raub and Kuala Lipis. The State revenue has more than doubled in the last decade.

DIRECTORY

GOVERNMENT

Sultan—His Highness Ala'idin Suleiman Bin Almertrum, Raja Musa, c.m.g.
British Resident—H. Conway Belfield

Council of State

H. H. The Sultan, president
The British Resident
The Secretary to Resident, Kwala Lumpur
Raja Muda
Chan Sow Lin, Kwala Lumpur
Raja Hassan, Klang
Raja Haji Bôt, Kwala Lumpur
E. B. Skinner, Kwala Lumpur
Saiyid Mashhor
Lee Kong Lam

KWALA LUMPUR

Residency and Secretariat

British Resident - H. Conway Belfield
Secretary to Resident—R. C. Grey
Asst. Secretary to Resident—A. S. Jelf
Office Assistant—C. H. C. Buchanan
Clerk, class I.—F. L. de Rozario
Do. —G. A. St. Maria
Do. II.—W. N. Paulus
Do. —S. Renganathen
Do. —V. Suppiah
Do. III.—Daud, A. Eliatamby, Mohamed Syed, M. Sundrampillai, S. Raja, Harban Singh
Malay Writer—Putch Bin Ayal

Auditor General's Office

Auditor General—W. J. B. Hume
Chief clerk—W. S. Ferdinandes
23 Chinese Clerks

Courts

Magistrate—C. E. M. Desborough
Acting Magistrate—G. A. Hereford
Second Magistrate—F. E. Taylor
Acting do. —C. W. H. Cochrane
Bailiff and Auctioneer—Haji Abu Bakar
Clerks—V. K. Pillay, C. de Mello, D. J. Abeyaratne, F. Nonis, S. Kandiah, R. H. Zain
Chinese Interpreters—Lim Moh Seng, Teh Ah Wang
Tamil Interpreter—C. Tambapillai
Hindustani do. —Abbas Khan
Malay Writer -Mohamed Arshad

Native Magistrates

Raja Laut, Raja Bôt, Loke Yow

Office of Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Federated Malay States

Sec. for Chinese Affairs—W. D. Barnes
Chinese Translator—Leong Kwong Hin
Chinese Writer—Chan Tak U
Chinese Teacher for Student Interpreters —Kwok Pak Tho
Second Chinese Teacher for Student Interpreters—Tiu Nai Yiek
Fifteen Student Interpreters
Matron to Federal Home—Yun Shun Yi

Chinese Secretariat, Selangor and Negri Sembilan

Protector of Chinese—H. C. Ridges
Acting do. —A. M. Pountney
Assistant do. —G. C. Valny
Inspector under W. and G. Protection Enactment—Chan Fuk Nyan
Chief clerk & Interpreter—Chan Kam Ming
Asst. Trans. and Clerk—Ong Chong Hui

Land Office

Registrar of Titles Selangor and Collector of Land Revenue, Kuala Lumpur—E. Burnside
Asst. Collector of Land Revenue—T. W. Clayton
Acting do.—J. W. Simmons
Settlement Officer—W. E. Lott (absent)
Acting do.—A. F. Quantin
Chief Clerk—Chan Ah Thong

Registration Clerk—Chok Shin Cheow
1st do. —S. E. Bux
2nd do. —Toh Chye Swee
3rd do. —C. T. Hendroff
Junior clerk—A. Jaffar
Do. —K. Chellaturai
Do. —Chong Chin Yong
Do. —J. S. Hyathuray
Do. —P. Deogupillay
Malay Writer Raja Zainal Rashid Bin Raja Ahmad
Tracers—L. Gomez, S. Challiah

FEDERATED MALAY STATES MINES DEPARTMENT

Senior Warden of Mines—F. J. B. Dykes
Inspector under the Mineral Ores Enactment—R. G. Evans
Clerk—R. M. Joseph
Shak Kwan Siew
Lit Kam poh
(For Officers of the Department at Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, see the list of Government Officials in the respective States)

REVENUE SURVEY OFFICE

Superintendent—H. R. Shaw
District Surveyor, Kuala Lumpur—L. U. Stafford
Do. Ulu Selangor—F. J. Gore
Do. Ulu Langat—C. J. Perkins
Do. Kuala Langat and Klang—R. A. Crawford
Do. Kuala Selangor—O. E. Jansz (actg.)
First Grade Surveyors—J. W. Johnston, H. P. Chesney, F. S. Phillips
Asst. Surveyor, Klang—J. W. P. Logan
Do. Kuala Lumpur—M. A. M. Mudelliar
Do. do. —V. Suppiah
Do. Ulu Langat— ———
Chief Draftsman—W. T. Wood
Draughtsmen 1st Grade—C. de Silva, A. Chinniah, S. S. Dorai, J. St. Maria

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
(Administrative Branch)

Treasurer, F.M.S.—H. Vane
Chief Clerk—P. B. St. John
2nd. do. —K. Candiah and 6 other clerks

Accounting Office

Accountant—H. J. Dorall
1st. Clerk—C. E. Carlos
2nd. do. —G. C. Fernando
Extra do. —F. P. David and 10 other clerks

State Treasury, Selangor

Assistant Treasurer, F.M.S. and State Treasurer, Selangor—E. M. Baker
Acting do. —C. B. Mills
1st Clerk—A. Eberwein and 13 other clerks

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Head Quarters Staff, Kuala Lumpur

State Engineer—E. R. Stokes, A.M.I.C.E.
Asst. Engineer—T. J. McGregor
Do. do. —S. R. Smith
Do. do. —W. F. Dugdale
Overseer (1st grade)—R. A. Naganather
Assistant Draftsman—S. Muttutamby
Tracer—S. Kandappoo
Clerk (class 1) —A. A. Peter
Do. (do. II)—N. Alvapileay, 4 third-grade clerks

District Staff, Kuala Lumpur

Executive Eng. (1st grade)—W. Eyre Kenny, A.M.I.C.E.
Asst. Engineer—R. D. Jackson (on leave)
Do. do. —W. R. Sanguinettis (on leave)
Clerk of Works—R. Charter
Do. do. —S. B. R. Reyne
Overseer, 1st Grade—N. Visuvalingam
Do. 3rd do. —B. M. Selvatamboo
Clerks 2nd class—E. Kandiah, C. Nagaratnam
Type Writing Clerk—T. Thambiayah

Store Staff, Kuala Lumpur

Storekeeper—J. J. Meadway
Furniture and Bill Clerk—S. Sinnathurai
Clerks—J. Sta Maria (2nd class), B. de Rozario (3rd class)
Storeman—E. Van Weiringen

Klang District.

Executive Eng. (2nd grade)—J. F. Ward
Asst. Draftsman—G. C. Chelliah
Overseer (3rd grade)—R. K. Arulampalam
Do. (3rd do.)—N. Chellappah, K. Venasitamby
Tracer—Raja Hitam
1st Clerk—S. Navaratnam

Kuala Langat District.

Overseer (3rd grade)—M. Sinnatamby
Clerks (class 3)—S. Supriamaniam and T. Kanagasabai

Ulu Langat District

Executive Eng. 3rd Grade—H. Moullin
Overseer (3rd grade)—T. Ignatius
Head Clerk 2nd Class—T. D. Rozario

Kuala Selangor District

Assistant Engineer—H. O. Robinson
Overseer (3rd grade)—K. Tambyah
Tracer—V. M. Sinnaduray

Ulu Selangor District

Executive Engineer (3rd grade)—H. E. Byrne
Overseers (3rd grade)—A. S. Duray, V. Venkataswami

Sanitary Board Staff

Draftsman & Surveyor—A. Amalanath

Factory Staff, Kuala Lumpur

Executive Engineer (2nd grade)—F. W. Mager
Foreman—H. J. Markes
1st Clerk—E. G. Pereira
2nd Clerk—E. R. Lodwick
5 other assistants

Water Works Staff, Kuala Lumpur

Executive Engr. (3rd grade)—A. T Mac Dermott

Inspector, Kuala Lumpur—J. O'Hara
Assistant Inspector, K. L.—J. A. Morris
Insptr. Impounding Reservoir—J. De Vos

Water Works Staff, Klang

Inspector—A. Pereira

Electric Lighting Office, Kuala Selangor.

Asst. Engr. Elec. Light—J. C. M. Mathews

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Director's Office, Post & Telegraphs (Federal)

Director—C. H. Allen
Chief Clerk—L. M. Johnson

Accountant's Office

Accountant—W. A. White
Asst. do. —E. G. Stevens
Do. —W. H. Green
Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang
Actg. Superintendent — C. R. Carmac A.M.I.E.E.
Assistant—T. Fitzgerald
Inspector—C. A. Jansz
Postmaster Kwala Lumpur—S. C. Colomb
Chief Clerk—E. A. Jalleh
Tel. Master, K. Lumpur—L. Taveira

EDUCATION

Inspector of Schools—F. A. Vaurenen
Clerk to Inspector—M. A. Buyong
Visiting Teacher—Haji Mohamed
Assistant do. —Ibrahim
Malay Master, K. L.—Mahomed Tamby

Victoria Institution, Kwala Lumpur

Hon. Secretary—B. E. Shaw, M.A.
Head Master—B. E. Shaw, M.A.
Assistant Masters—W. Proudlock, Phillips Coleman, Dainton

PUBLIC GARDENS

Committee—A. R. Venning (chairman), S. Arden, J. P. Joachim, Towkay Loke Yew, Dr. E. A. O. Travers, Tamby Abdullah

ECCLESIASTICAL

Chaplain and Surrogate—
Tamil priest—Rev. Samuel Richards

FOREST DEPARTMENT, Kuala Lumpur

Acting Depy. Conservator—H. Furnwall
Actg. Assistant Conservator—W. L. Stork
Clerk (class 2)—E. A. F. Nunis
Clerks (class 3)—V. Kanapathypillay, S. G. Green and V. Nalla Tamby and Loh Kiang Hoh
Rangers—H. E. de Silva, J. E. Askey, A. S. Mitchell, G. C. Kenn

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

State Surgeon—E. A. O. Travers
Senior District Surgeon—A. J. McClosky
District Surgeon—P. N. Gerrard
Do. —H. M. Harrison
Do. —W. Fletcher
Do. —A. Reid (Acting)
House Surgeon—J. L. Niven

State Surgeon's Office

State Surgeon—E. A. O. Travers
Chief Clerk & Office Asst.—R. Goonting
Clerk II—Tan Ong Goon
Clerk III—A. Valupillai
Do. —C. Narasingam
Clerk for Reg. of Births & Deaths—Raja Ibrahim
Studt. Apothy.—M. Ponniah
Do. —M. Naganathar
Student Hospi. Asst.—W. H. T. Abraham
Do. —S. Canapathypillay
Do. —V. Chinniah
Do. —Narain Singh
Do. —S. Kathirgamoo

Veterinary Branch

Veterinary Surgeon—T. A. Ford (on leave)
Veterinary Inspector—H. Hashim
Do. Inspector, Port Swettenham—M. B. Wijayaratne

European Hospital

Visiting Surgeon—E. A. O. Travers
House Surgeon—J. L. Nien
Matron—Miss M. E. Jenkins
Nurse—Miss H. Shaw
Do. —Miss C. E. Taylor
Do. —Miss F. M. Banister Jones
Nurse (for private nursing)—Mrs. C. E Fletcher

General Hospital

District Surgeon—W. Fletcher
Do. —A. Reid (acting)
Do. —E. T. MacIntyre
Do. —D. Dutta
Apothecary—R. T. Williams
Do. —L. V. de Jong
Do. (2nd grade)—P. de Rozario
Do. do. —J. R. Jonathan
Do. do. —Vong Pin
Do. do. —V. Sinnatamby
Do. (3rd grade)—E. Abraham
Do. do. —M. A. Rahim Khan
Do. do. —A. Kailasam
Probationer—S. Candyah
Do. —C. Webb
Dispenser (2nd grade)—J. N. de Souza
Do. do. —S. Canagaratnam
Do. do. —S. Marbeck
Travelling Vaccinator (2nd grade)—V. James
Steward (2nd grade)—G. Zechariah
Nurse, Matron—Miss. C. Meany
Do. —Mrs. M. de Souza
Do. —Mrs. L. Kennedy
Female Attendant—Ah Yat

Lunatic Asylum

Surgeon in charge—W. Fletcher
Do. do —A. Reid (acting)
Assistant Surgeon—E. T. MacIntyre
Dresser (2nd grade)—N. Siew Hin

Gaol Hospital

Surgeon in charge—J. L. Niven
Dresser (1st grade)—T. H. Sarnalis

District Hospital, Kuala Lumpur

Senior District Surgeon—A. J. McClosky
Apothecary—L. Tsun Fan
Do. —C. Arulampalam
Do. —K. Ngai Leung
Dresser (1st Grade)—D. S. Pillay
Do. do. —R. W. B. Lazarro
Do. do. —A. Sinnatamby
Do. (2nd Grade)—S. Sinnatamby
Do. do. —L. Cheng Hoon
Do. do. —A. Sequerah
Do. do. —S. Swaminathar
Do. do. —S. P. Joseph
Do. (3rd Grade)—V. Chellaturai
Do. do. —M. Chellapah
Do. do. —T. Tambyturai
Do. do. —S. Sinniah
Do. do. —J. D. Rozario
Do. do. —J. R. Chelliah
Do. do. —S. Nagalingam
Probationer—G. .D Periera
Do. —P. Nagalingam
Do. —V. Arupillai
Dispenser (2nd Grade)—K. Ponnampalam
Clerk & Steward (2nd Gr.)—E. M. Sequerah

Leper Hospital, Kuala Lumpur

Surgeon in Charge—A. J. McClosky
Dresser (2nd Grade)—Yap Hoon Fook

District Hospital, Sungei Besi

Dresser (2nd Grade)—J. M. de Costa

District Hospital, Klang

District Surgeon—P. N. Gerrard
Dresser (1st Grade)—G. L. de Costa
Do. do. —S. Arumugam
Do. (2nd do.)—F. Van Weiringan
Do. (3rd do.)—M. Ramasamypillay
Do. do. —S. Chelliah
Do. do. —P. Nadarajah
Travelling Vaccinator (2nd Grade)—Syed Abdul Karem
Clerk & Storekeeper—H. V. St. Maria
Deputy Health Officer (1st Grade) Port Swettenham—I. S. John

Beri-beri Hospital, Jeram

Dresser (2nd Grade)—A. B. Ponniah

District Hospital, Kuala Selangor

Dresser (2nd Grade)—M. Chelliah

District Hospital, Kuala Langat

Dresser (2nd Grade)—G. Arumanayagam
Do. (do.)—J. Lewis

District Hospital, Kuala Kubu

District Surgeon—H. M Harrison
Assistant Surgeon—K. N. Ghosh
Dresser (1st Grade)—S. Sabapathy
Do. (2nd Grade)—S. C. Hazra
Do. (do.)—K. Boon Chuan
Do. (do.)—E. T. Scott
Clerk & Storekeeper—S. Arumugam

District Hospital, Serendah

Apothecary—R. M. Keun
Dresser (1st Grade)—R. Breckenridge
Do. (3rd Grade)—T. Tai Seng
Do. (do.)—N. Murugasu

District Hospital, Rawang

Assistant Surgeon—D. Gupta
Dresser (1st Grade)—W. K. Pachymutto
Do. (3rd Grade)—A. H. de Rozario

POLICE

Deputy Commissioner Police—H. M. Hatchell
Acting Commissioner—Captain A. Mc. D. Graham
Police Probationer—D. M. Barry
Detective Inspector—C. Wyatt
Inspector, Explosives—H. C. Taylor
Inspectors—F. C. Stapleton, G. Cullen, J. G. Jackson, J. G. Beckles, J. W. Smallwood, W. F. Lamonby, S. Wooolley, T. Darcy, J. W. Ellis, R. H. Legge (on leave) and J. Feeney (on leave)
Chief Clerk—Soh Swee Kee
Criminal Statistics Clerk—Wadawa Singh
Second Clerk—C. H. Santhanathan
Third do. —Lee Kim Seng
Fourth do. —S. Senivasagam
Fifth do. —M. Janil
Sixth do. —D. B. Tumbiah.
Malay Writer—Haji Arshad
Chinese Clerks & Interp'rs—Tan Guan Ngai, Lim Tiang Huat, Tan Kim Kiat, Leak Kim Swee, Lee Kon Chin, Liew Kim Wah, Yew Taik Guan, Wong Kim Choon
Non-commissioned officers and men—636

GAOLS

Superintendent of Prisons—E. S. Hose
Gaoler—John Galloway
Chief European Warder—C. Scroby
European Warders—Fourteen
Chief Clerk—A. Venasitamby
Interpreter—Soon Chee Siong

FEDERATED MALAY STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Superintendent—John Russell
Assistant Printer—J. Brown
2nd asst.—B. Mahony
Foreman—Cassim Jayne
Sub-Foreman—Magimaypragasam
Do. —M. A. Paul, A. F. Solomon, Loh Ah Seng
Machine Foreman—Gelis Appu
Chief Clerk—R. N. Tamby Thurai
Second do. —V. Kylasam
Third do. —Yeoh Seng Niah
Stock-keeper—S. Antonisami
Asst. do. —S. Jesudasan

REVENUE AUDIT BRANCH

Revenue Auditor—C. B. Mills
Acting do. —F.A.S. McClelland
Chief Clerk—J. B. Siriwardene; & 11 other clerks

SANITARY BOARD

Chairman—E. S. Hose
Members—Dr. E. A. O. Travers, M.R.C.S., Dr. A. Reid (acting), Dr. A. Mc. D. Graham (acting), Tamby Abdullah, E. Burnside, J. W. Mayer (acting), H. R. Shaw, Lee Kong Lam, W. F. Nutt, A. M. Pountney (acting), Raja Mahmud bin Sultan Mohamed, San Ah Wing, A. B. Hubback Raja Alang, R. Doraisamy Pillay
Secretary—L. B. von Donop
Clerk of Works—T. C. van Langenberg
Inspr. Hackney Carriages—Siat Nyan Fat
Inspr. Weights and Meas.—D. V. Candiah
Town Inspector—A. G. Lee
Inspector of Deaths—J. R. Naidu
Sanitary Inspectors — G. Herft, P. A. Fonseka, E. F. Bodestyne (S. Besi) & S. M. K. Akbar (Ampang)
Assistant Inspector Hackney Carriages—Mohamed Jamil
First Clerk—V. Sanmugan
Clerks—R. Arumugam, S. Lucaspillay, K. Suinadurai, M. Samy, N. Appudurai
Storekeeper—Tay Kim Guan
Tracer—V. C. Appucutty
Scavenging Overseer—G. C. Gurunathan
Market Inspector—C. A. Newman
Chinese Clerk & Inpter.—Yeow Yong Kim

FEDERATED MALAY STATES RAILWAY

General Manager—C. Edwin Spooner, C.M.G.
Office Assistant—F. H. English
Chief Draftsman—A. H. Alston
Chief Acc'tant and Auditor—S. M. Gregory
Asst. Acc'tants—E. Pugh, W. E. Venning (on leave), W. C. King
Divisional Engineer North—H. C. Barnard
do. South—D. J. Highet
District Engineers—G. H. Fox, F. Mills, J. H. Logan
Assistant Engineers—H. G. Richards, A. M. Stevenson
Inspectors Ways and Works—W. Rouse (on leave), J. Cornwell, W. H. Blackmore (on leave)
Foremen Gangers and Platelayers—G. Barton, L. Jackson, F. J. MacDnoald, B. Morris, W. H. Williams
Traffic Manager—E. A. Cook
District Traffic Superintendents—P. H. Henshaw, F. C. Scott Blacklaw
Traffic Inspectors—F. Street, E. Caldwell, P. R. R. Goodman, R. J. Moody, F. R. Vodden, W. Bodger (on leave)
European Station Masters—G. Venmore, B. G. Fox
Locomotive Superintendent—G. C. Forbes
Asst. do. —T. S. Gardner
Locomotive Foremen—C. Wilson (on leave), H. A. Street, A. C. Ferdinands, A. W. Butterworth, A. Campbell, J. Rae, J. Steele
Boiler Maker—J. Wilde
Electrical Fitter—E. Ridgeway
Locomotive Drivers—J. Russell (acting locomotive foreman), P. Gray, J. Johnson, A. Barr, T. Matthews, W. Taylor, J. Smith, D. Phillips, E. G. Browne, H. Marshall, T. Bennett, J. Moscoop, E. McCallum, J. Lawson
Telegraph Engineer—G. H. Phillips
Do. Inspector—C. G. Cadman
do. —W. C. V. Cooke
Telegraph Signal Fitter—J. Rowe
Chief Storekeeper—A. T. Curtis
Storekeeper—H. A. Henderson

Construction Department

Chief Resident engineer for Construction —G. W. Fryer
Personal Assistant—H. Graves
Construction and Survey Accountant—A. Morley
Storekeeper—F. Fischer
Assistant Engineers—E. D. B. Openshaw. D. A. Ross, R. A. Blair, S. P. Ellis, N. R, Lyth, G. N. Cochrane, W. J. Weatherston, G. S. Rees, H. Pope, J. M. Sinclair, W. R. Smith, H. W. Calder
Surveyor—C. S. R. Privett

KLANG

District Officer—C. W. C. Parr
Acting do. —J. S. Mason
Asst. Officer—W. S. Gibson
Acting do. —G. C. Valpy
Chief Clerk—C. Anthony
Clerk of Courts—Wong Tack Hin
Harbour Master—W. E. Maddacks
Executive Engineer—J. F. Ward
Senior District Surgeon—P. N. Garrard, M.D.
Asst. Supt. Immigrants — G. A. Smith-Steinmetz
Foreman of Works—R. K. Arnlampalam
First Clerk P. W. D.—S. Navaratanam
District Surveyor—R. A. Crawford
Tamil Interpreter—F. R. Subramanya
Postmaster—S. Ramasamy
Boarding Officer—J. John
Chief Dressers—S. Armurugam, G. L. D. Costa
Dressers—F. van Weiringen, P. Nadarajah Nonis, Syed Abdul Kareem, S. Chelliah, A. E. Ramasamy Pillay, A. B. Ponniah, M. Chellappah
Sanitary Inspector—J. F. Nonis
Clerk and Steward District Hospital—A. Valuppillai

KUALA LANGAT

Acting District Officer—H. Norman
Chief Clerk—A. Subramaniam
Clerks—K. Kandiah, V. Chew Guan On, Lu Si Po, A. de Costa
Dressers—G. Arumanayagam, J. Lewis
District Surveyor—L. W. Stafford

Asst. Engineer—F. D. Evans
Tracer—Ahmat bin Tamby
Clerk, Sepang—Wang I Chang & O. Chinniah

PLANTERS
A. Glennie, Klanang Estate
C. E. S. Baxendale, Jugra Estate
R. W. Munro, Permatang Estate
H. F. Dupuis, Banting Estate
R. J. C. Jewitt, Jesmond Estate
R. J. C. Jewitt, Tonkah Estate
W. S. Laidlaw, Dusun Durian Estate
E. MacGadgen, Mudeeston Estate

ULU LANGAT

District Officer—O. F. Stonor
Acting do. —J. E. Nathan
Assistant do. —G. E. Shaw
Executive Engineer—L. Bowen
Chief Clerk—R. Ponampalam
Government Surveyor—C. J. Perkins
Mining Inspector—C. J. Irving
Sanitary Board Inspector—C. Ramalingam
First Clerk, P. W. D.—T. D. Rozario

KWALA SELANGOR

District Officer—E. F. Townley
Assistant District Officer—G. J. Amery
Settlement Officer—Syed Mohd. Sagap
Chief Clerk—Ho Kok Leng
Do. Dresser—M. Chelliah
District Engineer—O. G. Perry
Malay Assistant to District Officer—Johar

KUALA KUBU

District Officer—C. D. Bowen
Asst. do. —W. H. Dinsmore (absent)
H. C. Eckhardt (acting)
Second Asst. Officer—H. E. Swan (absent)
W. Heyde (acting)
Chief Clerk—Yap Swee Hin
Cashier—S. Nallatamby
Land Clerk—V. Asscipillai
Tamil Interpreter—S. C. Ponniah
Chinese do. —Cheang Ah Heang
Hindustani Interpreter—A. C. Chatterjee
Sanitary Inspector—Abass
Sanitary Board Clerk—K. Thamboo
Mining Inspector—E. Nightingale
Do. Overseer—Abdul Rahman
District Surgeon—H. M. Harrison
Assistant Surgeon—K. N. Ghosh
Chief Dresser—A. Sabapathy
Ex. Engr.—H. E. Byrne
Overseer—A. S. Duray
First Clerk—G. V. Chellapah
District Surveyor—F. H. Phillips
Act. Postmaster—B. M. Joseph
Sub-postmaster—A. S. Daniel
Settlement Officer—Mohamed Arif

SERENDAH
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AGRICULTURAL ESTATES
Klang District

Name of Estate.	Proprietors.	Resident Managers, Superintendents, etc.	Acreage. Total.	Acreage. Under Cultivation	Cultivation.
Pendamaran	Ceylon Planters Rubber Syndicate Limited	W. H. Trotter, supt. C. E. Bracken, W. Trotter ..	884	660	Para Rubber, Coffee and Coconuts.
Blackwater	Blackwater Estate Rubber Co., Ld.	G. N. Magill ..	1,342	468	Para Rubber.
Highlands & Lowlands	Highlands and Lowlands and Para Rubber Co., Ltd	O. Pfewingwerth (manager): supts.: R. D. Greenhill, T. A. E. Penny ..	1,848	1265½	Para Rubber, Coffee & Sundry Products.
Batu Unjor	Do.	C. W. Thring, manager; C. A. Buxton, assistant	2,382	1,020	Para Rubber, Coffee and Coconuts.
Jalan Acob	The Kapar Para Rubber Co., Ld.	W. R. G. Hickey manager; J. M. Craib, assistant ..	1,019	1,000	Do.
Sungei Kapar	The Sungei Kapar Rubber Co., Ld.	G. V. L. Scott manager; H. P. Hardingham, asst.	1, 338	1,338	....
Golconda	Golconda Estate Rubber Co., Ld.	N. C. S. Bosanquet manager, M. S. Smith, assistant .	989½	959½	Para Rubber, Coffee and Coconuts.
Brafferton	Sungei Kapar Rubber Co., Ld. ..	G. V. L. Scott manager	460	100	Do.
Vallambrosa	Vallambrosa Rubber Co., Limited	H. M. Darby manager; H. Graham, V. Kinlock assts...	1,309¾	1,309¾	Para Rubber.
Kapar	Beverlac (Selangor) Rubber Co. Ld.	E. W. Harvey manager; J. Bligh Orr, assistant ..	332	332	Para Rubber and Coffee
Shelford	Shelford Rubber Estate Limited	R. Wallis Wilson ..	588	527	Para Rubber and Coconuts.
Beverlac	Beverlac (Selangor) Rubber Co., Ld.	E. W. Harvey ..	233½	170	Para Rubber.
Ayer Kuning	Highlands and Lowlands Para Rubber Co., Limited..	J. Whitham ..	10,000	500	Do.
Emerald	W. W. Bailey, G. S. Murray and H. Pallwey	W. R. F. Brock ..	700	300	Do.
Merton	I. M. Kirwan	Do. ..	584	250	Do.
Glenmarie	Batu Tiga Rubber Co., Ld. ..	H. E. G. Solbe ..	1,450	538	Para, Rubber and Coffee.
Sungei Way	Sungei Way (Selangor) Rubber Co., Limited	A. C. Corbetta manager; C. I. Arnold, assistant	2,505	725	Para Rubber.
Sungei Rengam ..	The Selangor Rubber Co., Ld. ..	P. W. Parkinson manager; G. W. Templer, H. Jarvis, W. G. Johns, assistants	1,880	1,079	Para Rubber Coffee and Coconuts
Sungei Puloh	Federated Rubber Co., Ld. ..	Ian Forbes	725	655	Rubber.
St. George	Do.	Do.	298	253	Do.
Labuan Padang ..	Malay States Coffee Co., Limited	....	675	310	Do
Bukit Lanchong ..	E. W. Johnston, D. W. Mellby, and Capt R. W. Campbell	C. B. Holman-Hunt	1,000	150	Do.
Bukit Raja	Bukit Raja Rubber Co., Limited	C. T. Hamerton manager; R. K. Walker, W. E. L. Shand, E. A. Ash assistants	1,201	832	Rubber, Coffee and Coconuts.
Sungei Binjai	Do.	...	998	481	Do.
New Eskdale	Do.	...	640	218	Do.
Bukit Duku	Do.	...	321	135	Rubber Coconuts, and Coffee.
Delabole	Do.	....	320	196	Rubber and Cocounts.
New Forest	Do.	...	597	350	Do.
Block No. 29	Do.	...	372	108	Rubber.
Boon Hean	Do.	...	105	97	Rubber, Coffee and Coconuts.
Tunku's Land	Do.	...	1,998	100	Rubber.
Tremelbye	Tremelbye (Selangor) Rubb Co., Limited	John Gibson ..	1,042	500	Do.

AGRICULTURAL ESTATES—*Continued*

Name of Estate.	Proprietors.	Resident Managers, Superintendents, etc.	Acreage. Total.	Acreage. Under Cultivation.	Cultivation.
Ebor.. ..	Tremelbye (Selangor) Rubber Co., Limited	A. G. Glassford	500	306	Rubber.
Sungei Nibong ..	Do.	Do.	550	200	Do.
Seafield	Leybourne Davidson, H. K. Rutherford and C. Meikle .	H. R. Quartley A. J. Fox, assistant	2,833	1,220	Do.
Klang Lands	Bukit Nanas Syndicate ..	W. R. T. Mackenzie	1,518	353	Do.
Haron	Do.	Do.	1,043	533	Do.
Damansara	Damansara (Selangor) Rubber Co.	H. F. Browell	1,224	839	Rubber and Coffee.
Teluk Batu	Do.	Do.	943	385	Do.
Sungei Serdang ..	J. E. B. Baillie Hamilton, F. J. Healing and N. C. S. Bosanquet.	N. C. S. Bosanquet	470	245	Para, Rambong and Coffee.
Harpenden	Harpenden (Selangor) Rubber Co., Limited ..	W. M. Browell ..	1,257	1,134	Rubber, Coffee and Cocoanuts.
Triangle	G. B. Leechman	W. Harvey ..	100	100	Rambong and para Rubber.
Beaumont	Klang Produce Co., Limited	W. Greig	394	170	Coffee and Rubber.
Padang Jawa	Padang Jawa Rubber Co., Ld. ..	E. B. Prior	424	424	Rubber.
New Padang Jawa	New Padang Jawa Rubber Co., Ld.	Do.	346	..	Do.
New Comet	R. K. Walker, H. E. G. Solbe and H. S. K. Morrell	R. K. Walker ..	394	..	Do.
Golden Hope	Klang Coffee Cultivation Co., Ld.	E. B. Prior	919	495	Rubber, Coffee and Coconuts.
Sungei Timah.. ..	A. G. Glassford	A. G. Glassford	1,118	50	Rubber.

Kuala Selangor District

Vjong Permatang ..	A. R. Wilson, Wood and H. M. Darby.	1,006	82	....
Parsangan	Do.	943	50	....
Do.	The Kuala Selangor Rambong Rubber Co., Ld. ..	1,023	3.0	Coffee, Rambong and other fruit trees.
Do.	The Rubber Growers Co., Ld.	639	200	Coconuts, Coffee, and Rubber.
Do.	Compagnie De Selangor Société a Bruxelles	500	3.0	Coffee and Coconnuts.
Do.	M. H. G. Peterkiro, J. E. Buchanan, B. Hamilton P. Healing and F. C. Smith	600	..	Para Rubber.
Api-Api	The Kuala Selangor Rubber Co., Ld.	1,200	700	Do.
Do.	Boustead Bros. and L. T. Boustead	1,000	..	Do.
Do.	W. A. B. Hamerton	574	..	Coconuts & Para Rubber.
Do.	The Sungei Butoh Rubber Co., Ld.	1,200	..	Para Rubber.
Jeram	C. and R. S. Meible	49	48	Coconuts.
Do.	The Kappar Para Estates Co., Ld.	2,183	250	Para Rubber.
Do.	The Sungei Kapar Rubber Co., Ld.	550	50	Do.
Do.	C. R. Hamerton	500	..	Do.
Do.	The Scottish Malay Rubber Co., Ld.	320	320	Do.
Do.	Do.	679	151	Do.
Do.	R. W. Harrison, H. O. Bagot, Hanly & F. C. Roles ..	1,387	..	Do.
Do.	P. W. Parkinson	989	..	Do.
Do.	A. J. Volum, and L. B. Greig	651	..	Do.
Kuala Selangor ..	The Federal Oil Mills Limited	15	..	Oil Mill Site.

Kuala Langkat District

Telok	Telok Rubber Syndicate	650	250	Rubber, Coconuts and Coffee
Jesmond	W. R. Spencer	497	200	Rubber.
Dusun Durien ..	W. S. Laidlaw	487	250	Do.
Klanang	Klanang Produce Company	1,927	426	Cocoanuts and Rubber
Permatang	Morib Cocoanut Estate Syndicate	768	300	Cocoanuts
Jugra	Jurga Estate Co., Limited	2,888	1,000	Cocoanuts & Rubber.
Banting	H. F. and F. F. Dunpius	400	150	Rubber.

AGRICULTURAL ESTATES—*Continued*

Ula Selangor District

Name of Estate.	Proprietors, Managers, &c.	Acreage. Total.	Acreage. Under Cultivation.	Cultivation.
Balary Kali Ula Yam..	Anglo-Malay Rubber Company; manager N. A. B. Hammerton	550	300	Coffee 250 acres; Rubber 50 acres.
Sungei Chul	N. Dalrymple, Loke Chow Thye, Loke Chow Kit and L. R. Yzelma; N. H. Barrell, manager	1,000	Nil. In bearing 1907.	Rubber.
Ula Bernam	Loke Yew; Choo Kin Peng, manager	20,000	6,000	Gambier, Pepper and Rubber.

Ula Langat District

Inch Kenneth, Reko Mill, Dunedin ..	Inch Kenneth Rubber Estates Ltd.	1,675	750	Para Rubber.
Balgownie Bangi ..	Balgownie Rubber Estates Ldt.	1,027	650	Do.
Glenshiel	Glenshiel Rubber Syndicate Ltd.	250	650	Do.
Sungei Tankas.. ..	Sungei Tankas Rubber Syndicate Ltd.	670	100	Do.
Emmott Estate ..	Emmott Estate	100	75	Do.
Braemar	Asiatic Rubber Co., Ltd.	500	300	Coffee and Rubber.
Semenyih, ...	Do.	714	400	Coffee, Rubber, Durian, Clove, Coconut, Arecanut.
Colwall	....	1,600	213	Para Rubber.
Eastnor	....	1,500	78	Do.
Ayer Hitam	....	1,600	200	Do.
West Country and Belmont ..	F. M. S. Rubber Co., Ltd.	4,747	1,315	Coffee Tea and Para Rubber.
Broomie	....	358	50	Para Rubber.

PERAK

Perak, the premier State of the Federated Malay States, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, and lies between Kedah on the north, and Selangor on the South. The coast line is about 90 miles in extent; the greatest length of the State, in a north and south direction, is 120 miles, and the breadth, in an east and west direction, 90 miles. It is estimated to contain 6,580 square miles; that is to say, it is about the size of Wales and Monmouth joined together. The soil is suitable for the cultivation of rubber, rice, cocoa-nuts, Liberian coffee, spices of all kinds, and grasses from which essential oils are extracted.

The State is well watered by numerous streams and rivers, of which the river Perak is the most important. This river runs nearly south until it turns sharply to the westward and falls into the Straits of Malacca. It is navigable for about 40 miles from its mouth by steamers of 300 to 400 tons burden, and for another 100 miles by cargo boats. The upper part of the river is rocky and abounds in rapids, and consequently, except for small boats and rafts, is impracticable. The Kinta, the Batang Padang and the Plus are the three large tributaries of the Perak river, and all are navigable by cargo boats. These rivers rise in the main mountain range and flow west and south until they discharge themselves into the Perak river.

The climate of Perak is good, the temperature in the low country averaging from 60° Fahr. in the night to 90° Fahr. in the heat of the day. The average mean is about 70° Fahr. in the night and 87° Fahr. in the day. The nights are uniformly cool. At 3,000 feet the average is 63° Fahr. at night to 73° in the day. The rainfall varies considerably, Taiping, the capital, registering as much as 154 inches, but the average elsewhere is about 90 inches. There is no true rainy season, but the wettest months are October, November and December, and the driest are March, June and July.

The State has been under British Protection since 1874 and has since that date been administered under the advice of the British Resident. The State Council, a deliberative, legislative and advisory body, consists of the Sultan and several Malay Chiefs, the British Resident, the Secretary to Resident, an English unofficial member, and four Chinese members.

The seat of Government is at Taiping in the Larut district, three hours from Penang by railway. The Malay States Guides, a body of Indian troops maintained and equipped by the Rulers of the Federated Malay States, are quartered at Taiping. The residence of His Highness the Sultan is at Bukit Chandan in the town of Kuala Kangsar, reached by rail from Taiping in about an hour. The High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States has also a residence at Kuala Kangsar, which town, situated as it is on the Perak river, here some 200 yards across, lies in the midst of beautiful scenery and is the centre of the Malay life of Perak. The British Resident has residences at Taiping and Ipoh.

The most important district in Perak is Kinta, of which the principal town is Ipoh, reached by rail from Penang in five and a half hours. The tin deposits in the Kinta valley and neighbourhood are of great value, and recent developments in rubber planting indicate that agricultural industry as well as mining will shortly characterise this district. Mining is here conducted on the most scientific principles and many mines are equipped with the latest machinery.

Other districts in Perak are Krian on the Province Wellesley (Penang) border. Here the Government has completed an extensive and costly irrigation scheme and large areas are under rice, sugar and rubber. A somewhat similar district is Lower Perak in which is situated Teluk Anson, the principal port of the State. This port is connected by a branch railway with the main line of the Federated Malay States Railway and there is frequent communication by steamers between Penang and Singapore.

The Larut district was formerly famous for its tin deposits, and faction fights for the possession of the tin mines before 1874 were the immediate cause of the British intervention in and eventual protection of Perak. The Larut mines have of late years, however, somewhat sunk in importance.

Matang, a sub-district of Larut, contains several large rubber estates and a considerable fishing industry exists on its coast.

The large districts of Batang Padang and Upper Perak are as yet less developed than the rest of the State. The railway runs through the Batang Padang district six miles from the headquarter town of Tapah, for which the station, Tapah Road, is some seven hours from Penang. A metalled cart road is now being completed to Grit, the headquarters of the Upper Perak district, on the boundary between Perak and the Native State of Reman which is under Siamese influence.

The population of Perak in 1901, when a census was taken, was 329,665 and in 1906 it was estimated at over 400,000. It consisted in 1901 of 149,375 Chinese, of whom 13,724 only were females, 141,723 Malays and other natives of the Archipelago, 34,710 natives of India of whom only 8,678 were females, and 3,587 persons of various other races, including Europeans, Eurasians, Africans, Annamese, Arabs, Armenians, Jaffna Tamils, Japanese, Siamese and Singalese. The Chinese form the labour force of the tin mines and the Tamil natives of India the labour force of the plantations, but it is noticeable that large numbers of Tamils are now employed in the mines. The Malays engage in native cultivation and various other pursuits.

The Federated Malay States Railway runs through the whole length of Perak from Parit Buntar on the Penang (Province Wellesley) border to Tanjong Malim on the Selangor border, Branch railways run from Taiping to Port Weld and from Tapah Road to Teluk Anson, thus connecting the coast with the interior.

There are in this State about 600 miles of metalled roads, 100 miles of earth roads, and nearly 700 miles of path constructed and open for traffic. There are 540 miles of telephone and telegraph lines.

There is no public debt and the revenue is steadily increasing. It now amounts to about fifteen million dollars per annum, over one-third of it being derived from an export duty on tin.

DIRECTORY

GOVERNMENT

His Highness Sir Idris Mersid-el-Aazam Shah, G.C.M.G., Sultan of Perak

Council of State

His Highness the Sultan
The British Resident, E. W. Birch, C.M.G.
Acting Secretary to Resident, R. J. Wilkinson
The Raja Muda, Raja Abdul Jalil
Raja Chulan bin Ex-Sultan Abdullah
Raja Ngah Abubakar bin Raja Omar
The Orang Kaya Mentri, Paduka Tuan, Wan Muhammad Isa
The Orang Kaya Temenggong, Wan Hussein
The Orang Kaya Kaya Laksamana, Inche Hussei
The Orang Kaya Kaya Sri Adika Raja, Wan Muhammad Saleh, I.S.O.
The Orang Kaya Stia Bijayay di Raja, Jeragan Abdul Shukar
The Datoh Panglima Besar, Haji Abdul Raof
F. D. Osborne
Towkay Chung Thye Phin
" Leong Fee
" Foo Choo Choon
" Heah Swee Lee

Resident's Office

Resident—E. W. Birch, C.M.G.
(Acting) E. L. Brockman C.M.G.
Secretary to Resident—Vacant
(Acting) R. J. Wilkinson
Asst. Secty.—L. McLean
(Acting) A. S. Jelf
Second. Asst. Secty.—C. S. Robinson.
Office Assistant—L. Francke
Chief clerk—A. R. de Souza
Clerks — F. N. McKenzie, A. L. Minjoot, S. Arriacuddy, S. M. Che Teh, Cheah Tek Chye, S. S. Backus, Teoh Teong Aik, Mahyudin, R. E. Colmb, Lo Seong Lan, Gan Boon Teong, Teong, E. F. F. Nicholas, Tan Phin Tong, Tan Kim Ho
Resident's Clerk—J. M. Rozells
Malay Writers—Alang Ahmad, Abdul Hamid

Revenue Audit Branch

Revenue Auditor—F. W. Talbot
Assistant do. —J. W. Kriekenbeek
Chief Clerk—H. S. Baptist & six other clerks

Chinese Secretariat, Ipoh, Kinta

Protector of Chinese—Wm. Cowan
Acting do. —H. C. Ridges
Opium Inspector—Lee Ah Weng
Chief Clerk—Tan Chin Song
Clerk & Interpreter—Lee Ah Fook
Clerk—Ee Kwee Huat
Clerk (Taiping)—Chan Ah Choy
Clerk (Krian)—Chee Ah Thoo

Education

Inspector of Schools—H. B. Collinge
Assistant „ —W. M. Phillips
Head Master, Centl. School—R. F. Stainer

Forest Department (Perak)

Deputy Conservator—B. H. F. Barnard
Assistant do. —G. J. Henbrey
Do. do. —A. E. Wells
Do. do. —J. P. Mead
Acting do. —S. G. A. Maartensz

Convict Establishment Taiping

Superintendent Convict Establishment—A. B. Voules
Gaoler—J. Kydd (absent)
Acting Gaoler—H. Simpson
Chief Warder—H. Simpson
Acting do. —R. S. Pharoah
European Warders—R. S. Pharoah, W. Ross, D. Bailey, D. Keilick, A. H. Lloyd, J. C. Loveridge J. Topliss, W. Clayton, P. W. Caudle, J. McCarthy, W. Towle, G. Tomlinson, A. F. Bowers, A. Day, T. Edgar, J. Postlethwaith, H. F. Elliot, and W. Aston
Chief Clerk—YowFook Shoo
Registration Clerk—Ng Ah Kan
Second Clerk—Raja Gopal
Third Clerk—Soo Hoy Choon
Fourth Clerk—Neoh Hock Seng
Native Warder—Azard Khan

Government Gardens and Plantations

Superintendent—T. W. Main
Assistant District Officer, Courts (Larut)—T. W. Rowley (acting)
Asst. do. Lands—H. A. Burges
Chief Clerk— ——
First Settlement Officer—F. T. Velge

Supreme Court, Ipoh.

Judicial Commissioner—L. M. Woodward
Clerk to do. —S. Seenivasagam
Assistant Registrar—H. B. Ellerton
Acting do. —G. J. Emery
Chief Clerk—J. S. M. Holinberg
2nd do. —R. Abraham
3rd do. —R. A. Mocke
4th do. —N. K. Vallipuram
5th do. —Khoo Chong San
Chinese interpreter—Ng Lean Haing
Tamil and Hindustani do.— Md. Hussein
Bailiff—Ho Chye Ghee

Medical Department

State Surgeon—M. J. Wright, M.B., C.M.
Senior District Surgeon, Batu Gajah—J. T. Clarke, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
District Surgeon, Taiping—W. B. Orme, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Do. Ipoh—D. M. Ford, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Do. Gopeng—W. S. Milne, M.B., CH.B.
Do. Teluk Anson—S. M. Livesey, M.B., CH.B.
Senior District Srgn., Krian—S. P. Peart, M.B., C.M.
District Surgn., Tapah—R. Dowden, M.D.
Do. K. Kangsar—D. Bridges, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Apothecary, Taiping—F. W. Nicholas
Do. Kuala Kangsar—H. E. Hughes
Do. Batu Gajah—G. Abraham
Asst. Srgn., B. Serai—S. Manickam, L.M.S.
Do. Taiping—N. Kanapathy Pillai
Do. Tapah—M. Sangarappillai
Apothecary, Kampar—J. E. Lesslar
Do. Ipoh—D. B. Perera
Do. do. —E. J. D'Cruz
Matron, Larut—Miss M. Houghton (act.)
Do. Batu Gajah—Miss M. Johnson
Nurses, Larut—Miss G. R. Reeve, Mrs. E. Colomb, Miss K. Henry Miss V. E. H. Foley
Do. Batu Gajah—Miss F. Sykes, J. Potter
Office Assistant—W. J. B. Ashby
First Financial Clerk—K. Murugasu
Chief Clerk—Gan Boon Tek
Second Clerk—Lee Swee Leong
Third Clerk—S. Saravanamuttu
Bookkeeper—Qua Gong Kow

Mines Department

Warden of Mines—W. C. Vanrenen
Asst. do. —M. A. V. Allen
Inspectors of Mines—P. A. Satow (absent) G. E. Greig (absent), A. J. Dishman, A. L. Robinson, E. C. Hatch, M. S. Coxon, E. A. Langslow Cock, A. G. Mondy, J. S. Berger
Inspector of Boilers— ——
Asst. do. —H. Cropley
Do. do. —D. F. McIntyre
Chief Clerk & Inter.—Chong Ah Sin

Museum

Acting Curator—C. Borden Kloss
Collector and Taxidermist—E. Keilich

Police Department

Deputy Comrs. of Police, Perak—W. W. Douglas
Do. do. Perak—H. M. Magill, D.C.P. Selangor
Asst. do. Perak—G. S. Magill
Do. do. Kinta—J. A. Hayler
Do. Comsr—Detective Br.—E. Spinks
Do. do. of Police, Taiping—F. G. Cuscaden
Police Probationer, Ipoh—G. S. Magill
Do. do. do. —C. H. Sanson
Chief Inspt. of Police, —J. A. Hayler

First Class Inspectors, Ipoh—H. Bailey, Teluk Anson—A. Wilson, Tapah—H. Conway, Parit Buntar—M. J. Hollywood (on leave), Parit Buntar—R. McConnell, Kuala Kangsar—G. Simpson
Second Class Inspectors, Ipoh—H. Robilliard (on leave), Ipoh—J. H. Hollywood, Ipoh—J. Cullen, Menglembu—C. E. Mayo, Tapah—F.C. Biles, Kampar—A.B. Lewis, Kampar—W. A. Newman, Batu Gajah—W. Miller, Gopeng—J. Ryder, Papan—H. Doel, Kuala Kangsar—H. Hinton, Taiping—P. Flood, Taiping—H. W. Porter, Mating—T. Malley, Parit Buntar—T. Goggin

Post and Telegraph Department

Supdt. Posts and Telegraphs—R. Pinkney
Asst. Supdt. —S. G. Hobson, A.M.I.E.E.
Insptrs. of Telphs.—A. Arputham Pilai, Haji Osman
First Class Clerks—J.S. Woulfe, E.A. Clay, (special class) K. D. Mariasusay, M. Salay, Ong Keat Ewe, C. V. Ponniah, V. Arunasalam.
Second Class Clerks—S. Tamothiram Pillai, Kong Heng Cheng, K. Kandasamy, S. Subramanian, A. Vytilingam, M. Nagalingam, K. Chellapah, V. Ampalavanar

Public Works Department

State Engineer—R. O. N. Anderson
Ex. Engr. 1st. Grade—T. Groves, Batu Gajah
Do. 2nd. do. —W. W. Acton, (abt.)
Do. do. do. —W. N. Cosgrave, Lower Perak
Do. do. do. —J.E. Jackson, Larut and Matang
Do. 3rd. do. —H. J. D. Potter, Batang Padang
Asst. Engr.—J. Ward, Batu Gajah
Do. —H. J. Cooper, Ipoh, (absent)
Do. —F. F. Faithful, Lower Perak
Do. —A. J. Slater, Kwala Kangsar
Do. —H. S. I. Ismail, Krain
Do. —A. B. Potts, Ipoh
Do. —F. G. Finch, Krian
Do. —G. H. Richards, Taiping
Do. —E. D. Kibble, do.
Do. —W. Blackshaw, do. (abt.)
Overseers—S. Supramanian, A.H. Dragon, P. Chelladuray, G. S. Naidu, P. Chinnatamby, B. S. Rajaranam, R. Arumugam Pillai, S. Rasaiya, S. Rabnam
Draftsmen—A. K. Packian, R. I. Dorasami
Tracers—A. Rajah, R. Appiah, N.S. Cassim, Che Abas, J. Baptist, A. A. Vandort, S. Thamboe, S. Samuel, P. A. Simon
Improvers—Lebay Baker, M. Kandiah, S. Barnabas, A. Kandiah, P. Muttiah, V. Ambalavanar
Clerks—F. G. Gaptist, S. P. Lourdes, S. N. Ratnam, M. Hendrick, H. W. Kulasingam, E. Kamaldin
Financial Clerk—Gwee Keng Guan
Storekeeper—Joseph Chong
Clerks of Works—A. L. Jumeaux, C. M. Keriappa
Financial Assistant—Norman Grenier

Registry of Christian Marriages

Senior Registrar—The Secretary to Resident of Perak
Registrar, Larut, Kuala Kangsar, Upper Perak, Krian—The Secretary to Resident Perak
Registrar, Kinta—The Asst. District Officer, Ipoh
Registrar, Lower Perak and Batang Padang—The District Officer, Lower Perak

Sanitary Board

Chairman—Dr. M. J. Wright
Secretary—W. Sayers
Registrar of Vehicles—C. Goldham
Building Inspector—G. Finch
Sanitary Inspectors—E. Askey, G. S. Evarts
Chief Clerk—J. Davadason
Second ,, —Moung Yah
Market ,, —Qua Hong Goo
Clerk to Regr. of Vehicles—Wong Peng Wah

Federated Malay States Railways

Perak and Province Wellesley
Engineering Department

Divisional Engineer, North, Stationed at Taiping—H. C. Barnard, A.M.I.C.E. (act.)
Acting District Engineer, Taiping—H. G. Richards
Acting District Engineer, Ipoh—A. M. Stevenson
Inspector of Ways and Works, Ipoh—J. Cornwell
Clerk of Works, Taiping—M. M. Das
Clerk of Works, Ipoh—W. Wigaratram
Foreman Platelayer, Ipoh—B. Groller
Do. Batu Gajah—H. J. Stanford
Do. Taiping—F. Wood
Do. Teluk Anson—V. Waitilingam
Do. Pondok Tanjong—J.P. Wigisutia
Do. Prai—K. M. Carey
Do. Sungkai—Dalton
Foreman Platelayer (on leave)—L. Jackson
Do. do. —J. Toms

Traffic Department

Traffic Superintendent—E. A. Cook
Asst. do. —P. H. Henshaw

Store Department

Act. Storekeeper—F. Fischer

TRIGONOMETRICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY DEPARTMENTS (Federated Malay States)
Chief Surveyor—A. E. Young, F.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.
General Assistant—E. W. Hedgeland, A.M.I.C.E.
Surveyors—J. N. Sheffield, W. A. Wallace, F. R. Twiss, V. A. Lowinger, J. Mouat, N. F. J. Haszard, R. R. Goulding, B. Cochrane
Asst. Survr. 1st Class—M. L. Baptist
First Draftsman—W. van Dort
Second do. —A.Govindoswami Pillay
Third do. —Chang Yew Chong
Fourth do. —T. M. Thamymuthu
First Computer—V. Namasivayam
Second do. —M. Supramaniam
Third do. —C. Tharmalingam
Chief Clerk—A. M. Wirasinha
Second do. —S. L. Vengatarama Chetty
Third do. —Tuan Chee

STATE TREASURY—Taiping
State Treasurer—H. S. Mason
Acting do. —C. S. Alexander

KUALA KANGSA

DISTRICT OFFICE
District Officer—F. J. Weld
Clerk District Officer's Office—K. Ah Piang
Malay Writer—Ngah Idin

LAND OFFICE
Asst. District Officer—J. Mc. C. Reay
Act. " " —R. J. B. Clayton
Chief Clerk, Land Office—C. C. do Rozario
Second do. —Pow Tek Hun
Third do. —Chow Piang Lin
Acting do. —A. Vallupillai
Malay Writer—Anjang Aris
Second do. —Nokman
Fourth do. —Megat Omar
District Surveyor—E. G. Woods
Tracer—D. Sivapragasam
Do. —N. Nagaleingam

COURT
Clerk of Courts—S. Navaratnam
Tamil Interpreter—R. Rassaiah
Chinese do. —Goh Yin Foo
Bailiff—S. Louis
Process Server—Anjang

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE
Sanitary Inspector—V. Vytilingam
Clerk Sanitary Board—Moung Pho

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE (Kuala Kansa)
Executive Engineer—A. I. Slater
Head Overseer—G Srinivasa Naidu
Building Overseer—N. S. Cassim
Clerk—S. S. Sulramanian

POLICE DEPARTMENT (Kuala Kangsa)
Inspector of Police—G. Simpson
Clerk Police Office K. K.—C. Quee Chong

LOWER PERAK DISTRICT

District Officer— ———
Acting do. —Oliver Marks
Assist. District Officer—E. Pratt
Act. do. —G. C. Shaw
Chief Clerk—Lim Kong Cheow
Clerk of Courts & Tamil Interpreter—T. N. Sitaram
Financial Clerk—A. J. M.Allen
Chinese Interpreter—Low Kee Boo
Harbour Master, Perak—Cmdr. J. F. Mills
Supervisor of Customs—E. W. Neubronner
Settlement Officers—J. M. Counsel, Yeop Abdul Shukor & Raja Salim
Chief Clerk—J. M. Arul
District Surgeon—S. M. Livesey
Dresser—C. Jasudasan
Executive Engineer—W. N. Cosgrave
First Overseer—T. Rasciya
Clerk and Storekeeper—V. N. R. Naidu
Inspector of Police—A. Wilson
Sanitary Inspector—S. F. Meerwald
Railway Station Master—J. A. Mc. Rae
Railway Guard—J. A. Cornelius
Locomotive Driver—Ward
District Land Surveyors—J. G. Koch, and 1st grade A. A. Campbell
Forwarding Agents—W. E. Smith, H. J. Hamilton
Foreman Platelayer—V. Vaitilingam
Mangr. Rubana Sugar Estate—W. Duncan

MATANG SUB-DISTRICT

Assistant District Officer—C. W. Harrison
Acting do. —R. O. Winstedt
Assistant Collector of Land Revenue and Settlement Officer—Raja Said Tauphy bin Ex-Sultan Abdulla
District Surveyor—A. F. Harper
Asst.Conservator of Forests —J. P. Mead
Inspector of Police—J. O' Malley
Overseer, P. W. D.—G. J. Giffening

KRIAN DISTRICT

Assistant District Officer—H. H. Raja Chulan
Second Asst. District Officer—B. W. Ellis
Acting do. —L. Mc. Lean
Clerk of Courts—A. V. Ponniah
Chinese Interpreter—Ooi Seng Soon
Tamil Interpreter—C. V. Bonney
Treasury Clerk—A. Muttukemaroo
Custom Clerk—P. S. Pillai
Settlement Officers—Mohamed Talha, Abdul Tahim
Chief Clerk, Land Office—P. Amedius
Clerks, do. —Abdullah, Chu Teong Kong, S. Flores

Executive Engineer—H. S. Smail
Assistant do. —G. H. Finch
Clerk, Storekeeper—Yope and Hider
Clerk—J. Lim Hoon Bee
Sanitary Inspr. and Registrar of Vehicles —D. E. Woodford
Clerk, Sanitary Board—Lee Nam Siew
District Inspector — R. McConnell—II Class Inspector V. Goggin
Clerk and Interpreter—Seow Cheng Guan Chong Yoon Fatt
District Surgeon—D. Bridges, M.D.
Apothecary—S. Manikam
Dresser—Ding Leong Dong
Clerk and Storekeeper—A. Kathiravaloo
Post Master—V. Arunasalam
Malay Writer—D. O. Abdul Latiff
Chinese Clerk & Writer—vacant (Chinese Protectorate)
Forest Clerk—Cheah Keng Hoon
Krian Irrigation Works
N. S. I. Smael B.SC A.M.I.C.E., executive engineer
F. G. Finch, asst. do.
C. R. Harihaia Subbier, do.

KINTA DISTRICT

Batu Gajah Division

District Officer and, Superintendent of Prisons—E. J. Brewster
Chief Assistant District Officer & Deputy Registrar of Titles—J. F. Owen
Acting do. —A. F. Worthington
Asst. District Officer—G. A. Hereford
Acting do. —J. M. Reay
Settlement Officer—S. G. Falls
District Surveyor—E. J. Kemplen
Chief Draftsman—R. Gillett
Surveyors—J. Bowes, R. L. Buckwell, A. A. Campbell, F. B. Sewell, B. Cooper
Executive Engineer—W. W. Acton
Acting do. —T. Grodes
Assistant do. —J. Ward
Senior District Surgeon—Dr. J. T. Clarke
Matron—Miss Johnston
Nurses—Miss H. Haughton and Miss K. Henry, Miss F. Sykes
Inspectors of Police—H. Doel and W. Miller
Warden of Mines—W. C. Vanrenen
Assistant do. —M. A. V. Allen
Inspector of Mines—P. A. Satow, A. L. Robinson
Inspector of Boilers—C. Fincham
Asst. do. —H. Cropley, D. F. Mc. Intyre
Chairman, Secretary Sanitary Board, Kinta South—N. Kendall
Assessment Officer & Collector—V. R. Sonee
Gaoler—H. Pizer

Ipoh Division

Junior Judicial Commr—L. M. Woodward
Registrar of Courts—W. B. Ellerton
Acting do. —R. Crichton
Deputy Public Prosecutor—R. C. Edmonds
Acting do. —Noel Walker
Magistrate—A. L. Knaggs
Asst. District Officer—N. R. Crum Ewing
Actng do. —J. W. W. Hughes
Chairman and Secretary, Sanitary Board, Kinta North—F. W. Douglas
District Surgeon—T. A. Ford
Protector of Chinese—W. Cowan
Acting do. —H. C. Rigdes
Assistant Engineer—R. B. Potts
Inspector of Mines—A. J. Dishman
Settlement Officer—J. M. Chill
Inspectors of Police—Bailey, Hollywood, Golland and A. C. Mayo

Gopeng & Kampar Division

Asst. Dist. Officer— ———
Acting do. —N. R. Crum Ewing
District Surgeon—J. E. M. Brown
Inspector of Police—Redyer
Inspector of Mines—E. A. Langslow Cock
Settlement Officer—H. Palmer
Second Class Magistrate, Kampar—Raja Johor
Inspectors of Police, Kampar—A. E. Lewis, W. Newman
Inspector of Mines, do. —M. S. Coxon
Settlement Officer, do. —W. L. B. Symes
Apothecary, do. —B. Perera

BATANG PADANG DISTRICT

District Officer—R. J. Wilkinson
Acting do. —C. W. C. Parr
Asst. District officer—S. H. Langston
do. —F. T. Ellis (acting)
do. —R. J. B. Clayton
Acting do. —A. E. C. Franklin
do. T. Malim—M. D. Dally
Chief Clerk—A. V. Sandford
Interptr. and Clerk of Courts—Pow Tek Un
Tamil Interptr. Tapah—C. A. Odyar
Chinese Interptr. T. Malim—Lee Ah Pow
Tamil Interptr. T. Malim—P. S. Sinnasamy
Customs Clerk, T. Malim—Ngoi Chin Phoi
Inspector of Mines—E. C. Hatch
District Surveyor—G. A. Hodges
Asst. Surveyor—Moung Chow
Executive Engineer—H. J. D. Potter
Clerk of Works—C. M. Kariappeh
Clerk and Storekeeper, P. W. D.—R. Chinniah
Dist. Surgeon—R. Dowden
Asst. do.—M. Sangorappilli,
Dispenser—J. Sawyer
Dressers—R. N. Jacob, P. A. Ekambaram Pillai, V. Saravanamattoo Lim Sin Ku
Clerk and Storekeeper—Mohd. Zin
Inspectors of Police—H. Conay, F. Biles
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