

中華民國五年郵政事務總論

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查是年以概括言之於郵務進境實非順利蓋政局變更災害隨之誠以各省均受局勢不穩之影響且於數省各大區域內因兵氛及劇烈戰事之故以致營商及交通均屬無從廣東四川陝西山東湖南貴州等省於此所受尤為特甚其餘政局俶擾之結果於郵務上之妨害亦難遽謂較輕緣劫掠已成蔓延而在數郵務區內絕對騷動勢已盛行此則於後列詳細分論內可以見及此外有多處均施行嚴格檢查復因宣布停止兌現致使貨幣問題上生有無窮困難公眾對於某某處郵局大不滿意者其源蓋係以此然而縱有各該情形凡百業務於下半年大局多寡歸於恒狀時即已優行復原而郵務亦即旋為規復甚有數處郵區所辦之事務超過平均度率就通盤觀之所有統計數目於郵務各部分顯有實際之進境當斯情形竟能獲此實為特別快意茲將是年及上五年辦理郵務所得之成績分類特具比較表開列於後按此表內標題中交寄郵件係屬改用以為計算及比較之根據緣從前總論內所用郵件字樣之標題易滋誤會云

中華民國五年各項郵務成績總數與上五年總數比較表

年分	前清宣統三年	* 中華民國元年	中華民國二年	中華民國三年	中華民國四年	中華民國五年
管理局	十四十九	十四十八	十四十五	二十一	二十一	二十一
一、二、三等郵局及支局	九百八	一千七十一	一千二百七十六	一千四百六十二	一千五百六十六	一千五百九十五
郵寄代辦所	五千二百四十四	五千六百九十七	六千四百八十七	六千八百四十一	六千九百二十三	七千一百八十一

* 凡中華民國元年之數均係以十個月之數

† 組之郵政內亦包括

交寄郵件 一萬二千六百五十三
 萬九千二百二十八
 一萬三千二百二萬六
 千一百六十二
 一萬九千七百四十八
 萬四千一百三十六
 二萬一千二百一十一萬
 五千二百九十七
 一萬二千六百八十萬
 一千九百二十八
 二萬五千四十三萬二
 千二百七十三

掛號郵件 括六百六十五萬四千七
 百
 六百四十四萬三百
 百
 一千四十七萬六千一
 百
 一千一百九十四萬四
 千八百
 一千四百七十六萬一
 千九百
 一千六百九十七萬八
 千四百

快遞郵件 入一百三十四萬七千一
 百三
 一百二十八萬八千八
 百八十三
 二百二十一萬四千七
 百九十五
 二百五十一萬六千三
 百九十二
 二百七十五萬三千一
 百九十五
 三百八十八萬二千五百四
 十四

保險信函 列交
 九百六十九
 七千七百七十六
 一萬四千八百五
 二千三百三十三
 二萬五千三百三十三
 三萬五千九百九

就地投送郵件 寄
 八百四十四萬三千二
 百一
 六百六十二萬三千三
 百十
 一千二百一十萬七千一
 百
 一千二百二十六萬八
 千一百
 一千三百六十九萬二
 千六百
 一千七百十九萬七千
 九百

信箱 之二
 二千三百八十萬七千
 一百二十
 二千一百八十六萬三
 千一百
 三千三百五十五萬五
 千三百
 三千五百六十七萬四
 千一百
 四千一百九十七萬二
 千七百
 四千六百四十一萬九
 千四百

民局包封信函 五百九十一萬三千一
 百
 二百七十四萬九千六
 百
 四百七十九萬六千一
 百
 六百四萬一千九百
 百
 六百三十八萬一千五
 百
 四百八十三萬四千八
 百

包裹 數目
 九十五萬四千七百四
 十
 八十八萬七百九十九
 百
 一百三十八萬九百十
 二
 一百六十六萬二千三
 百二十六
 二百三萬三千三百二
 十三
 二百二十三萬二千一
 百

匯票 開發銀
 五百九十萬四千
 圓之數
 五百九十六萬二千五
 百
 一千十六萬一千
 千八百
 一千三百五十五萬二
 千二百
 一千五百九十六萬五
 千八百

匯票 免取銀
 五百九十七萬六千三
 圓之數
 五百八十五萬一千六
 百五十
 九百六十六萬一千五
 百
 一千二百二十一萬六
 千二百
 一千三百四十六萬九
 千一百

查新設郵局之數較少祇有二十九處緣所有緊要城鎮直已全行設有郵局而擴張一項現係注重以郵務利便供備各次要城鎮及遼遠村落之需對於此項處所其始均利用村鎮信櫃辦法以為費用最省之計然後俟郵務增至適足程度時即改設代辦所其代辦所則須俟郵務或他項情形相合時始可改設郵局按代辦所一項現已增多二百五十八處就中大多數係由村鎮信櫃改設者縱係如此其村鎮信櫃之數仍有一千九百七十六處上年則祇一千六百八十處除當地信櫃及前述之村鎮信櫃兩共二千二百五十四處外

局所之數現共計有八千七百九十七處返觀實地郵務其交寄各項郵件之總數計有二萬五千萬件此數已於上五年內倍增以後數年內並望獲有更為較優之進境茲特於左方開列一表可見中國與其比鄰數郵政及歐洲一郵政相較所處之情形如何

國名	戶口	年分	信函	明信片	新聞紙及刷印物	免費郵件	共計	每人平均件數
中國	三萬四千萬	中華民國五年	一萬六千八百二萬	二千四百五十三萬	五千二百九十一萬	四百九十五萬二千	二萬五千四十三萬二千	十分之七
日本	五千八百七十萬	中華民國四年	四萬二千五百一十一萬	十萬九千九百八十二萬	二萬九千七百六十三萬	七千一百九十三萬	十八萬九千四百五十五萬	三十二
印度	三萬一千五百萬	中華民國三年	四萬六千三百七萬	四萬五千五百九十九萬	一萬一千四百二十三萬	八千六百六十五萬	十萬三千三百二十六萬	三又十分之二
安南	一千六百萬	中華民國四年	四百六十六萬二千	十五萬五千五百六十八	二百五十五萬三千	一百三十二萬	九百七十二萬八千九百二十八	十分之六
馬來各邦	七十一萬四千	中華民國二年	一百二十六萬一千	二十八萬二千四百八十	五十萬二千五百五十四	二十八萬二千五百	二百三十二萬九千二百七十八	三又十分之二
瑞士	三百七十五萬	中華民國四年	一萬四千六百二十萬	六千一百三十七萬	四千八百二十五萬	六千七百五十五萬	三萬二千三百三十八萬	八十六

就上列印度及日本數目觀之可見中國郵政如經循健全政策發達約能達到如何地步此次郵件總數二萬五千萬件即增有二千四百萬件以視上年之數增多百分之十一其所增數內計信函占七百萬件明信片占六百萬件新聞紙占八百萬件快遞辦法雖自二月一日起於原定快遞費一角外另加普通郵費其為人樂用之處並無搖動景象緣快遞郵件之增加已有百分之十一現時仍在幼稚時代之保險信函事務其長進假使認為緩慢則亦可稱穩固所有交寄之就地投送郵件計增百分之二十五由信箱等類提取之郵

件並增百分之十是則顯見各大城邑之當地情形業經詳加研究而公眾之需求亦經爲之應備其民局總包內所報之信函計有四千八百萬件較上年減少幾及百分之二十五惟此項數目不能認爲確切緣該總包之總重計有三萬九千八百四十八基羅上年則祇三萬五千七百九十五基羅而已查包裹資例自二月一日起曾經修改維時原有不分路程遠近收費一律之辦法即經取消現時包裹於國內往來寄遞係按所寄之處及所經之路分別收納一二三倍單純費每一單純費係按起重一基羅收費二角續加之每一基羅收費一角依概括規定此項資例係於往來均屬汽機所通各地方及在交寄之本省以內運寄或寄往毗連之省無論用汽機或人力運送者適用之其較爲遼遠各處則按運輸之困難及費用若何分別收納二三倍單純費同時並將發自寄交或往來汽機未通各處包裹重量之限制由三基羅展爲五基羅(合英十一磅)是年於大半年內包裹業務均處於特別不利之境然值遼遠路途之包裹資例增加而進步並未被阻此則令人滿意按交寄包裹之數目現進至二百二十萬件計增百分之十其總共重量計增百分之七包裹入款則增多百分之二十是年曾與美國簽訂直接互寄包裹章程於八月一日起實行並與法國訂有互寄五基羅至十基羅包裹章程此外自十二月一日起曾將國內包裹辦法推及於新疆省內施行此項包裹係由甘肅省轉寄其收寄祇係由寄件人自負責成復查銀行利便於多數郵區內既經解體遂使郵局爲公眾匯款之唯一方法匯票事務得以甚形暢旺計開發之匯票幾及一千六百萬圓增多百分之十八就上文所述曾有數省交通重受阻

斷維時輪船民船及鐵路上均不得不停止行駛致令商業完全解體郵差則更處於不法之徒掌握之中在各區域內其服務即行發生中斷雖然其冒險服務情形實足大加稱賞明知有生命之危而復從事於程途者以數百計就中被戕者有二十五名沉溺於水者二名另有多名受創內有一名兩耳被則以爲警惕他差不得攜帶公文之戒是年於郵差郵路之銜接大爲注意並經多所改良尤以郵班增速爲特著統共新設郵路計有一萬一千里茲將民國四年及民國五年底各種郵路之長度列表如左

郵路類別	民國四年里數	民國五年里數	約合英里之數
郵差郵路	四十一萬	四十二萬一千	十四萬三百
輪船及民船郵路	六萬三千六百	六萬四千七百	二萬一千六百
鐵道郵路	一萬九千	一萬九千	六千三百
總計	四十九萬二千六百	五十萬四千七百	十六萬八千二百

每三里約合一英里

查上年總論內曾稱郵政進款竟能超過出款此實爲向來之所無等語本年則更有穩實之進境雖因新置房屋物產開支計有三十萬圓及彌補新疆省營業虧損十萬六千圓其內一部分仍可收回稽諸帳目則仍見有贏餘六十二萬五千圓

茲將上三年經濟詳晰情形列表如左

中華民國三年

收入淨數

六百十五萬六千七百三十四圓二角五分

支出淨數

六百三十三萬六千一百五十八圓六角三分

贏餘之數

二百二十三萬八千七百五十五圓七角二分

虧短之數

十七萬九千四百二十四圓三角八分

中華民國四年

六百七十九萬八千五百八十圓二角八分

六百五十五萬九千八百六十四圓五角六分

二百二十三萬八千七百五十五圓七角二分

中華民國五年

七百六十三萬零四百十六圓八角四分

七百萬零四千九百三十一圓八角四分

六十二萬五千四百八十五圓

查民國五年與民國三年相較僅售票一項已增一百二十萬圓故郵局事務除遇有激烈之變動外則雖取世界最廉之資現亦可認為堪以自贍此項重要情事殊堪特別注意緣他國郵政之發達大勝於中國者如瑞士亦未足以語此現在既有贏餘而無虧折因之多數應行整頓乃竟延擱過久之事項均可進行就中第一事項即係建築合宜之局所誠以現有局所共計一千六百處而為郵局自有者則不滿二十處餘者殆均屬租賃其中能啟人信仰郵局之心者無多而能為郵局營業之招徠者更居少數就以上所陳者觀之業經著手補救即在漢口建有壯麗局房一所並附裝新式各器物計共用費約二十八萬圓其他緊要各處所並擬以合時之局房逐漸供備而次要處所對於此層亦將隨時設法以應所需又他項進步如小輪汽車並必要處人員住所之供備均在籌畫之中自上兩年以來人員景況已經妥慎研究故揀信生及差役(即信差郵差等)之前程業經妥為規定並其希望均已大加增進郵務官郵務員班內其資格較深而才具竭蹶者對於資格較淺才具較

優各員亦不至再阻其陞階茲將截至民國五年十二月三十一日除代辦人外各項職任之人員數目列表如左

郵務長	十六員
副郵務長	十九員
郵務官	一百二十五員
郵務佐	八員
郵務員	一千零五十八員
郵務生	二千三百九十七員
揀信生	一千二百四十七員
信差	四千六百五十六名
郵差	六千五百六十八名
雜項人役	一千八百十二名

共計一萬七千九百零六員名

所有關於是年郵政事務更較詳細之情形另按各郵務區依次分敘復於本論之末贅以例有之附表備參考焉

直隸 是年新設二等郵局一處三等郵局升為二等郵局者二處三等郵局改為郵寄代辦所者一處村鎮信櫃改為郵寄代辦所者五處另添村鎮信櫃三十五處並將村鎮郵

差之雇用大爲擴充有二等郵局數處業已遷至便利地段內較優之房屋北京之參議院內已復設一郵務支局而在前門大街又購得地址一段以便建築郵務支局是年上半年因停止兌現之宣布及政局不靖以致郵務重受阻礙是以六月分之收入爲數年以來最低之數惟下半年營業恢復得以彌補上半年之損失而有餘故收入及經辦郵件之總數較上年數目實獲有穩實之增進查交寄郵件之總數由三千四百五十萬件增至四千一百二十萬件就中新聞紙一項增多三百萬件其餘卽係明信片及掛號郵件是區投遞之信函明信片及新聞紙均顯有甚爲穩實之增加交寄之包裹由四十九萬四千三百件躍至五十四萬八千九百件其總共之重量雖較上年畧爲低減然包裹之入款則能由二十九萬三千零四十圓增至三十四萬圓投遞之包裹共計四十五萬件重量二百三十萬基羅上年則祇三十四萬件重量一百三十萬基羅本省寄往陝甘兩省之包裹營業頗形繁盛雖保險包裹之數畧見低減而保險信函仍能穩健進步匯票數目幾與上年無異蓋此類營業頗爲停止兌現所阻礙尤以北京爲特甚是年添設郵差郵路七百四十七里另將一百零五里重複之郵路取消並有數項郵班由間日一次改爲逐日一次北京至承德府郵件封發時刻表業已重行改訂使郵差得於日間經過盜賊騷擾之某某段落查郵差有數次被盜匪攔截劫去該差等之私有物件而對於郵件並未染指至於鐵路之運輸京奉路綫業已改經秦皇島故湯河至秦皇島之支路現已作廢北京至奉天每日已開始直接通車津浦間之運輸時間亦頗形減短惟津浦

路上之行動郵局一所因每星期一次之特別快車停止故亦暫行停辦所有輪船之運輸未據報有何項更改夏季往來塘沽及山東沿海口岸之小輪兩艘曾用以運送郵件並在該小輪上置有信箱以便收寄郵件是年十月內中國郵件由鐵道經俄國寄往恰克圖者均被俄官扣留送至俄京檢查是以自該月起所有中國郵件與新疆蒙古往來者改由直接旱路寄遞分別取道蘭州及張家口等處九月內曾經商訂辦法以美國軍用運輸艦於秦皇島馬尼刺間直接往來互換郵件查本區是年已將全區分爲八段除委任總巡員一人外一俟獲有已經訓練之相當人員每段即派巡員一人分任管理並經調派巡查一員及襄理之巡員一員同至庫倫整頓蒙古界內郵務天津當地投遞事務業已改良所有信筒辦法茲改爲每一小時提取一次上海寄來之郵件於未到天津以前即在火車上分揀故一經到埠立可飭由信差投送自行車之用途大加擴充以便投送迅速至於庫倫至恰克圖及張家口至庫倫互相往來之包裹事務現正在磋商之中

山西 本省數部分內因有不靖情形郵務頗受其累口外段內則以成夥盜匪爲患營業幾至全年停滯陝省擾亂致使接通該省之郵路爲之阻斷且常有日久之耽延蓋郵差往往須舍正當路綫繞行多里以避經過知有盜賊騷擾之區是年終寄往甘肅之包裹須由西安至蘭州郵路寄遞口外城鎮數處括有薩拉齊及東勝縣在內竟完全被劫且有一部分被焚其東勝縣之郵寄代辦所不能再設因該縣之知事商家及大半人民均

未遷回當時郵局人員大都均辦理得宜凡力所能及之各物均經勉力救護內有代辦數人雖貨物私產受有損失仍將郵票公款與彼等之銀錢一同窖藏地下得以保存縱有以上困難情形郵務上仍有美滿之成績交寄之郵件由三百八十萬件增至四百五十萬件投送之郵件由四百二十萬件增至四百九十萬件交寄之包裹共計三萬七千件上年祇有三萬件但投送之包裹則由十三萬一千件跌至十萬零八千件開發之匯票已由二十七萬四千圓增至二十八萬一千圓兌出之匯票亦由十五萬二千圓增至十九萬五千圓設非歸化廳及綏遠城兩局因該處地方擾亂紙幣不能通用以致不得不停止開發匯票六箇月之故則匯兌之數目當尤有勝於此郵差郵路之長度本年直與上年無異鮮有必要之增改在鐵路上運輸郵件事務除張家口至豐鎮路線原係分作兩段一由張家口至大同府一由大同府至豐鎮於本年八月一日起改爲張家口與豐鎮直接通車外其他並無更改再是年之初太原府與勦辦北方匪徒之司令部駐在之河曲縣暫行設有晝夜兼程之郵差郵班各局所之數目僅較上年增多一處代辦所添設兩處停辦一處此外設有村鎮信櫃數處並安置信筒數處太原府現用騎車信差收攬及投送快信每日早班火車均補發郵件包封以資供給公眾所有能得之便利

河南 上年國內各處地方多有不靖幸河南省情形仍屬安謐五月陝西省宣布獨立開往西路之郵差快班阻斷者有一星期而騾馱郵班則被阻將近一月交寄之郵件增多一百三十萬件以上約增百分之二十五此項非常之增加其主因係在是年之初省內

極力招募新軍遂使普通及掛號信函之數大爲增進其投送之信函及明信片亦顯有同等之良果交寄之保險信函由二千件增至三千件殆因停止兌現往來寄送銀行鈔票之故本區交寄包裹之數九萬四千件約增百分之九總共重量則增百分之十八而其中之保險者祇有二百件此實堪以述及是區投送之包裹未克完全保持上年之數開發之匯票共七十萬一千圓計增五萬六千圓兌取之匯票共七十九萬七千圓計增十四萬三千圓兌取之增加緣有多數河南軍隊駐紮各他省之故至於經濟之成績顯有美滿之進步本區入款加增百分之二十五出款則僅增百分之一此項入款之特殊進步可見購買郵票寄往他省各大處所抵付貨價之舊習依然存在自開封府徐州府間逐日開行火車以來當地郵差郵路得有若干進步並於次要之路綫數條上施有認爲相宜之他項更改盜劫重案祇有一起維時郵差受有重傷且有多數郵件被劫此外尙有一起惟所失較微寄往西安府及以外一帶之重班郵件逐年遞增是年發出之件計重十萬斤較之上年增多百分之十七隴海至汴洛鐵路之逐日火車原祇開至鄭州爲止者於十一月內改由徐州府開至河南府此項更動之結果即使上海郵件總包於三十一小時內可抵開封而開封之郵件總包於三十四小時內可抵上海查鐵路並未於觀音堂以西加以擴充實與所逆料者相左且以測量及建築人員於十二月間全行撤回之故恐於若干時日內不能望有擴充此省鐵路所受夏季水患較往常爲輕所有鐵路郵班其進行直無阻斷此則堪以述及者也是年有代辦所一處改爲二等郵局另

有代辦所兩處改爲三等郵局年內並未新設代辦所因適要之各地方均已設置之故實則尚有代辦所若干處營業甚微可用村鎮信櫃更替至按段巡查之辦法經於九月間開辦所分四段之中計有三段業以諳練巡員供備所需六月光山縣城爲土匪所劫掠維時郵局受有輕微之損失同月嵩縣亦受劫掠郵局有小數之款項被搶

陝西 是年之初此省北部各縣大受流匪之患是年被掠城鎮不下二十二處鄉村及莊落猶不在內且因政局擾亂發生劇烈戰爭尤以西安府週圍爲特甚雖有如許之阻礙然而復當此各方爭執之間郵局仍能實獲進境當最爲危急之際各處郵班均克繼續滿意進行此層極受贊揚且經各界所推許足證郵局辦理週到按輕班郵班於通省大多處仍係繼續辦理直與常時無異其在省內北部之郵班則受有若許耽延然究未嘗完全阻斷至郵件則有多次被劫適符所料郵差被戕者不下七名之多但所失之郵件鮮有全行不能追回者蓋地方官及高級官吏對於郵局之進行有效曾經極力維持現時仍係如是此則不能不表而出之者也查擴充事務之結果計局所數內增添村鎮信櫃四處是區內交寄之郵件進至二百零二萬五千件增多百分之五此項進益係具普通性質而非限於郵件內之何一種類者其於是區投遞之件則勉足上年數目但自通盤著想仍屬滿意交寄包裹之數與上年相同惟總共重量則增多百分之五十投遞包裹自三萬三千件增爲五萬件又開發之匯票由三十七萬四千圓進至五十五萬五千圓兌取者由五萬五千圓進至十六萬圓是區之進款獲有與統計相稱之進境頗可認

爲滿意是年並未新設郵差郵路惟有數路曾經改組並將郵班改良省內郵差郵路統
計長度現有一萬五千九百七十七里當延長縣美孚煤油公司停止工作時該處三等
郵局經降爲郵寄代辦所其安邊堡三等郵局經升爲二等郵局俾便經營該遼遠區域
內之代辦所及郵差其在管理局內曾施有數項改良方法以便該局及全區辦理郵務
得以益加精善

甘肅 是省全年仍屬較爲安謐他處政局上之擾亂除使當地盜匪益加膽壯全省於若
干時幾至各處均經小受騷擾而郵班之按期亦間受有牽動外其他祇係小有波及五
月間以西安府戰事之故致與東部各處之郵政交通被阻者約兩星期之久期內沿海
各處郵件均改由重慶轉寄而按期包運重班郵件事務亦受影響寄出之郵件均於平
涼府存積寄入者不得不於西安府擱置直至該郵路復行開辦之日爲止其經由包頭
鎮及太原府兩處之直接交通亦因匪徒爲患經於若干時阻斷一與本總論山西段內
所述者相同此外各處交通均仍按期無阻是年郵務之成績堪爲滿意新設之局所祇
有代辦所一處緣甘肅省內之郵務祇在沿通衢之數大城鎮此數城鎮及四週凡較緊
要之村落均經以郵路銜接以故擴張一層於郵務進境上已不成爲實在之主力綜計
寄發之郵件共有一百十萬件其增加計有百分之三十五其暢旺已可想見此則純因
普通信函及掛號郵件增多之所致其投遞者自八十萬件增爲一百萬件寄發之包裹
雖總共重量自二萬八千四百基羅漲至三萬四千八百基羅其件數則自一萬二千八

百件跌爲一萬一千九百件投遞之包裹由二萬六千件增爲二萬八千件重量由六萬三千基羅增至十萬基羅轉寄包裹由二萬四千件進至三萬六千件其在上年改組與沿海各處往來運送包裹之適意辦法對於各大商號由郵局寄收貿易物品一節實足大資誘導當地方情形如恒時此項由沿海各處所寄之包裹其平均寄到時期大都係在三十日至三十五日之間查開發及兌取匯票一係增多八萬五千元一係增多三千六百元計上五年內匯票開發者自二萬四千元增至三十二萬元兌取者自一千三百元增至三萬八千四百元甘肅爲重要匯兌區域而郵局直爲此項事務之唯一機關其各商號之領袖大都隸籍他省並非長此居留者故向家中匯寄款項接續不絕是年郵差郵路減削四百七十里緣郵路銜接內大多數曾經調查並施有數項修改以故多處郵班均歸捷便新設之郵路祇有四十里其他各路則有數段反經廢止者但各該處郵路銜接之改組則將郵班加以改良因大雨之故郵差歷受困難者有若干時內有郵差一名因於水漲時渡河致遭滅頂是年因盜劫遺失郵件之案計共六起三等郵局一處升爲二等郵局代辦所一處改爲三等郵局其巡視事務頗經注意惟於選擇適當巡員備受困難緣甘肅省內旅行甚爲艱苦也至招用人員亦有困難所遺之缺不得不由西安府調補現特留心教練人員顯然大有進境

新疆 此省緊要各城鎮因已通郵以故全年內並未將郵路擴張所注之意全集於現有郵班之改良遂使各路郵件寄到甚較按期新設者祇有代辦所四處且係在現有郵路

上設置查新省雖克維持治安而地方官仍以檢查郵件爲必要其施行計有九閱月之久以故郵務進境稍受阻滯但各事項較諸上年數目僅係微有減落此則實可滿意歐戰於郵政之交通已覺影響及之緣新疆與他省往來之郵件向係由西比利亞一路寄遞者至十一月間不得不改由旱道經蘭州府及西安府轉寄蓋所有中國郵件如由俄國寄遞則須受俄國檢查間或大受延誤也是省經濟狀況雖屬稍見進境而普通生活愈變爲難因戰事之故由俄國進口各貨概經禁止由中國寄往之各貨以恐匪劫亦不克由蒙古一路寄遞加以久旱爲災遂致省內多數地方收成無著是年所幸郵件並未遇盜劫掠本區因便於巡視起見業經劃分成段此舉陸續顯有滿意結果對於通省郵務之可靠並屬大爲增進之資查寄發郵件由五十三萬九千件減爲五十二萬九千件其故係因掛號郵件減落三萬件之所致投遞郵件雖遇新聞紙一項減落十萬件仍克保持上年數目其沿海各處取道甘肅與新疆往來之包裹事務係於是年開辦惟爲時太晚年計無從所寄之包裹重不得逾英十一磅其尺寸不得逾英一立方尺收寄此項包裹均須由寄件人擔負責任不得保險並經告知寄件人各該包裹在途期間須視情形如何由四個月至六個月不等

東三省 擴充及發展二事於此項幅員廣大之郵務區域內仍係繼續進行獲有穩健實際之進步此區入款既增出款復行減少以故淨贏之數較上年增多百分之五十五交寄之郵件由一千九百萬件增至二千二百萬件投遞之件由一千六百五十萬件增至

一千八百五十萬件交寄包裹件數增多百分之三十七重量則增百分之四十三雖因停止兌現銀行及商業事務糾紛以致匯兌營業解體者數月而開發及兌取匯票之數仍係獲有增益此則大率以七月間開辦之本省匯票辦法爲人樂用之所致此項辦法係承匯銀角匯款其資費一律按百分之二收取不再另加補水費凡東三省較爲緊要各局所均經開辦且創行此項辦法今已足可證明爲得宜因其費廉及穩妥之故遂使是區保險信函數目微有減損其由信箱信櫃信筒及村鎮信櫃提取之郵件計自二百萬件進至三百萬件是年郵差郵路內大多數均經改組於是各郵班較前更爲按期益加精善此項郵路之長度上年係屬三萬一千五百二十里者今則增爲三萬九千五百六十六里計擴充八千零四十六里之多就中多有經過盜匪充斥之區郵件常受危險惟是年僅有郵差一名被戕且其遇害係當蒙亂期間誤受流彈之所致其在春夏兩季因遇大水是區大多數郵差郵路上均微有阻滯發生此省現有數處鐵道正在建築之間一俟告成於郵班必有裨益就中四平街及遼陽州間之鐵道係中國路綫而由日人出資者已有進境另有大黑河接通齊齊哈爾之新設路綫正在籌畫此則係由俄人所經營其黑龍江鐵道據聞幾已完竣將來於冬季該江結凍輪船不能行駛時或可將往來大黑河郵件經赫白若夫思克(譯音)轉由此路綫寄遞其他擬築之路綫無關緊要者雖有所聞究仍不甚清晰是年曾與松花江俄國輪船公司及厚泰(譯音)景南(譯音)兩輪船訂有松花江運寄郵件合同並有三等郵局五處及代辦所一處升爲二等郵局兼辦

匯兌另有代辦所三處改爲三等郵局並新設代辦所一百三十三處其村鎮信櫃數目計有二百四十七處上年則只八十六處而已此外東三省內局所現共計有六百二十四處其在安東附近之村落曾經試派村鎮信差往來郵遞此項試辦方法倍極順利大受歡迎爰於本郵區其他緊要地點一體仿辦查五月間甯古塔遭遇火災焚燬房屋六千家商舖五百所郵局電局均括在內七月醴泉縣及八月奉天至長春鐵路上之緊要車站郭家店均被蒙匪佔據而郭家店之佔據全市悉被焚燬九月朝陽坡地方亦罹此厄凡此縱於平順辦事生有種種阻礙而此廣大郵區於郵務營業上仍係獲有穩實之加增是則甚可滿意者也

山東 是年首數月內地方情形安穩實爲特出所獲進步亦良惟此省之安甯突爲政局擾亂破壞無遺此項擾亂未幾卽達至可驚程度以致各項郵務劇烈解體所有沿膠濟鐵路一帶及鄰近之各處次第均受攻佔搶掠而山東省內最要商務地點之周村及濰縣兩處亦未倖免該兩處成爲戰爭集中之地後爲起事首領設立司令部之處省城因受該兩處脅迫商務停滯者計有數月之久直待年終之時仍難遽謂已復恒狀而郵局之執務則有一二處於一短期內爲之停止另有數處不得不將匯兌及包裹營業停辦縱遇諸般騷動郵局進款所失估計約有三萬圓而是年經濟成績則竟較民國四年爲優追溯民國四年之成績對於以上各年成績已具有空前之進益今於如此磨折情形之中尤能更行增進則郵政及其建設如何大可表證查開發匯票以此爲第一次超過

百萬圓之標準而兌取者亦增至一百六十萬圓此間施行之嚴格檢查一與他省無異致令經寄新聞紙數目跌落幾有百萬件保險信函由一千八百七十三件進爲二千八百零四件經寄之快信增多百分之十五是區內交寄之郵件計增十二萬五千件惟投遞件數之減落亦復相埒交寄之包裹計減百分之三投遞之包裹其件數計增百分之六重量計增百分之十三有半因地方不寧之故對於擴張一面不過微有措施而所謂微有者僅在將原有郵班加以改良是年終村鎮信櫃計有三十七處上年則祇二十六處此項村鎮信櫃之營業均屬暢旺此外有局所二處添辦快遞另有兩處升爲匯兌局所并因將原有郵差郵路改組延長以通新設村鎮信櫃之故遂使郵路擴充者六百四十三里而中興集及單縣間新設郵路一條亦復增多郵路三十五里所有濟甯州至南陽鎮郵路已由逐日一班改爲晝夜兼程郵班而萊陽縣至海陽縣郵路則由間日一班改爲逐日一班黃山集至靖海衛郵路則由間日一班改爲三日兩班凡此遂使各郵班頗行增速其在德州及臨清州之間新經設有重班郵件郵班每五日發班三次以應往來北部所增包裹運輸之需是年內曾經商訂合同以便郵件由龍口大連間每四日一次直接往來之輪船輸運並於冬令往來輪船減少時於城陽至烟台晝夜兼程郵路上新設雙班郵差郵班因此另增之郵件得以從速發寄而春季航業罷工輪船脫班時則能彌補其缺而有餘是年管理局事務增多就中尤以經辦轉寄郵件爲特出足將切需較爲適便房屋一事更加著重也

四川 本省甫得平靖近於恢復原狀時即因政局之變釀成戰爭集中之地繼之以雲貴軍隊之侵略及劇烈之戰爭三月內共和政體之恢復四月至六月間之停止戰爭終之以北軍之向成都進發及滇軍擊退北軍等事六月至十一月之間握督軍職權者四易其人盜風既熾金融尤加困難以致營業無從邊界之侵攻又復繼續不減然本區是年則仍有實際之進步郵件之在川省投送者共有一千三百九十萬件增多百分之六十七此項增加大都係以滇軍及北軍在川之故交寄之郵件除新聞紙及明信片兩種外未能保持上年之數但念及所處之情形不佳此亦不足爲異投送之快遞郵件約增百分之四十交寄者約增百分之五十就地投送之件亦顯有令人鼓舞之進步匯出匯票之數不止倍加上年僅五十五萬五千圓是年則有一百二十一萬五千圓兌出匯票已由三十五萬六千圓達至九十一萬一千圓此項格外增加自係因遠征軍隊在川之所致際此政局紛擾金融困難之秋郵局已見爲最穩而最可靠之匯寄款項機關惟上年業已大加恢復之包裹營業自本年二月至七月間頗受其累軍務及郵船商幫之時被匪擊以及苦力船夫騾馱郵船之爲軍隊所徵集在在均使地方擾亂困難發生故往來包裹運輸有時勢須停止在敘州府左近之河流設有軍用浮橋致使船隻不能通行者頗有時日故成都重班郵件不得不由旱路寄往重慶自八月起局勢稍有進境惟包裹之運輸欲求穩妥仍須用多人護送當斯情形發出之包裹尚能由五萬七千六百件重量二十四萬六千基羅增至八萬八千七百件重量四十萬零七千基羅之多此則斷可

使人滿意其中括有保險包裹一萬件其寄入之包裹則顯有跌減計由七萬一千件降至六萬四千件包裹及發出匯票入款之增加較之郵件郵資收入所減之數相抵而有餘以故獲有實際之贏餘查有郵差郵路七條業經改組是以本區郵差郵路之長度擴張者計有一百六十里雖有上文所述之種種困難而員役等猶能維持各郵路使其進行仍居於精善地位至於快班郵路辦理尤見完善中外人士無不立加贊許惟包裹及重班郵件之郵路受害甚烈累經解體不得不重行復設其復設屢次於情形綦難中更變路綫是年除遺失郵件之案百起外另有遺失公款案四十七起大都係因匪劫之故維時郵差被戕者三名而受有重創者數名八月間萬縣大街被搶該處一等郵局損失頗鉅所有與西藏邊疆官吏籌定之往來打箭鑪巴塘及打箭鑪察木多之間運送郵件辦法因施行未能滿意故改派郵差運送並於凡能用馬之處兼用馬匹但該處道路仍屬不靖遇有郵件被劫之重案十七起郵差被戕者二名查是年自一月至七月之間郵船之使用大爲擴張以運重班郵件蓋當時輪船祇運軍隊及軍需各品也萬縣及重慶間之江面被盜所擾郵班受害頗鉅內有江面數段須用多數軍人護送迄今甚且亦復如是船夫屢受匪徒由岸上開槍射擊各該郵船等運送郵件及包裹總共約有九十萬斤郵局自置之郵船內有遇險而毀者一艘傾覆者五艘並被盜劫者十次雇用之船隻內有遇險而毀者一艘傾覆者六艘因欲儘力避免使用外雇船隻起見已於郵船全隊內增添大號新船兩艘故總共之數已有三十二艘是年有三等郵局三處代辦所一處

升爲二等郵局另有代辦所一處改爲三等郵局計代辦所增添三十二處內有二十八處係由村鎮信櫃改設者並添設村鎮信櫃四處此外添設郵務支局兩處一在成都一在重慶復有局所六處添辦匯兌事務十處添辦快遞事務並有二十五處對於寄往下游包裹准其取用汽機通運之特別資例其於重慶所屬之黃角埡地方且經設一夏季開辦之局

湖北 是年武昌二等郵局一處升爲一等郵局三等郵局四處及郵寄代辦所一處改爲二等郵局另有代辦所四處改爲三等郵局新設代辦所十九處代辦所改爲村鎮信櫃者十八處新設村鎮信櫃十八處另有一處因未經公衆利用業經停辦本區局所之總數括有村鎮信櫃及當地信櫃在內計增至五百零二處交寄郵件之總數雖新聞紙減少十萬件仍由一千一百九十萬件增至一千二百五十萬件投遞之郵件共計一千三百七十萬件內有新聞紙三百萬件上年新聞紙則祇二百四十萬件至於轉寄之郵件大爲加增而就地投送郵件數目之進境實堪特行稱述保險信函之數加增一倍其主因係以武昌郵局准行添辦保險信函之故民局包封內所報之信函計爲五十萬四千件較上年微有增加開發匯票之數計一百四十九萬二千圓上年則祇一百十四萬一千圓兌取匯票之數計八十七萬圓上年則祇六十七萬五千圓本區交寄之包裹共十一萬九千七百件計縮減八千餘件投遞包裹之減落亦復相同實緣上半年政治擾亂遂致百業摧殘新設郵差郵路計六百餘里另有已設之郵差郵路若干條其郵班益加

迅速各郵差郵路之長度現共一萬七千二百三十二里其中郵差晝夜兼程者計有五千三百六十八里漢口至長沙及漢口至宜昌鐵路之建築工程進行緩慢漢口宜昌一段之工程幾同中止其漢口長沙一段工程車現可開至蒲圻縣計程約二百九十五里是年桂號民局歇業者一家其餘十三家仍係繼續營業來鳳縣二等郵局於四月間爲匪徒所劫掠郵差被戕者一名九月板橋郵寄代辦所亦受同一之遭遇是年二等及三等郵局共有十處遷往較爲敞大適宜之房屋英國租界內之新建郵務管理局(郵局建有此式房屋者以此爲始)將近竣工此房對於當地郵務及集中之漢口要埠允足相稱其地基係由海關購置實應所需且其房屋圖樣並係極意繪具者所有工程及材料均屬精良該房不第壯觀且亦堅實允爲將來其他較大及緊要城邑建築郵局之良好模範也

湖南 查本省情形倘與上年郵政組織嚴經鍛鍊之情形無異則是年狀況自不較優按是年於本省郵局歷年紀載中乃爲郵務最受磨折障害之秋是年歲首國內戰事發生紛擾至四個月之久况又宣布戒嚴從事檢查郵件當時得以覓僱之郵差無幾而郵路之所經又復不靖盜匪劫掠之案層見疊出郵差且有數起被擊並將該差等所携之物全行劫去郵件被劫者計有十二次之多是年三月間永順府城被匪所掠該處郵局亦遭搶劫郵局長逃避他處直至八月料及地方業已安謐該局長始回永順重將局所開辦此外郵寄代辦所被搶或燬於火者有若干處大抵人員均係出任其難且於戰事區

域以內多所經營僅於交通阻斷之無幾時後即將經由危險戰綫各處之交通得以維持方戰爭時所有寄往貴州雲南之包裹及重班郵件不得不由上海安南繞道運送既而取道本省迤南及廣西省運往惟至四月將終時戰事一經停止則所有直接寄往雲貴包裹及重班郵件之各郵班均各立即恢復迨及八月因河水開始降落之期特早且因湘江及洞庭湖水勢低淺逾於常格遂致是年與外埠之岳州常德維持郵寄交通最爲困難是年將終時往來長沙岳州之小輪運輸殆已完全停辦故有數次不得不用本地之帆船以運郵件因航行淺水之困難曾經遇險三次其中被毀者計郵局外僱之船二艘郵局自有之船一艘所載之包裹總包每次均被水毀損不堪查是年間所注之意係專在將已渙之郵班重行規復故祇新設代辦所一處惟有郵差郵路數條曾復釐訂加速但因道途仍係匪徒充斥以致往來永州府道州甯遠縣等處之晝夜兼程郵班不克恢復其小輪郵班在是年內由常德展至桃源計程九十里並由岳州城展至臨湘計程六十里於是本省小輪郵路之長度共計三千一百十里上年則祇二千九百六十里至於火車路綫並無更改擴充是年粵漢鐵路之湘鄂段內畧有進境而長沙迤南之建築工程則自歐戰發生以來始終停止縱因內訌致遇莫大之災害以及百業之停滯而是年統計之結果較諸上年仍有可喜之進境爰查掛號郵件雖見跌落而交寄之郵件已漲至六百五十萬件較上年之數計增六十六萬六千件即合百分之十一投遞之郵件現計共有七百二十五萬件計增六十一萬七千五百件即合百分之九本區交寄之

包裹已增百分之三十九計上年共有二萬四千二百件是年則有三萬三千六百件其重量之增加計有一萬八千一百基羅與上年相差百分之四十一惟包裹營業大多數仍係進口之件投遞包裹之數共有十二萬二千一百件上年則祇八萬六千六百件計增三萬五千五百件即合百分之四十一其重量計增十二萬四千四百基羅即合百分之二十八匯票一項開發者計有八十一萬三千四百七十四圓上年則祇六十五萬四千一百二十八圓兌取者計有六十五萬八千三百八十三圓上年則祇五十七萬五千零五十四圓民局總包所裝之件更見跌落其跌落之數竟逾百分之十五緣民局亦受軍事之影響

江西 查本省復因水患致其結果受損頗劇即如金融亦覺有困難之情形惟幸停止兌現一事並未實行至營業情形大抵仍屬優美而郵局方面則按此項情形亦可認為優勝之一年計交寄之郵件由五百六十萬件增至六百五十萬件各類郵件均有增加其投遞之郵件雖普通信函跌落二十萬件而共計之數仍由七百四十萬件增至七百八十九萬件交寄之快信共有十一萬件上年則祇十萬四千件保險信函亦由五百七十三件增至一千零七十六件本區投遞之包裹共有三萬九千件以視上年之數適躋於平而交寄之包裹則有二萬四千件重量計有四萬基羅上年不過一萬八千二百件重量不過三萬基羅查他項機關運送包裹均得避免釐金而郵局所寄之每件包裹則須照納以故仍有不平之鳴開發之匯票並未大有進步惟兌取之匯票則由三十四萬二千

圓增至四十一萬七千圓是年內郵差郵路增設者計有一千零二十里裁撤者計有九十里故郵差郵路總共之長度計有二萬二千五百五十七里此項數內括有重班郵件之郵路四百七十五里火車現在可由九江直接開至南昌惟貨物現仍不能用由火車運輸祇有輕班郵件每日可由每端發送二次民局營業多與上年無殊其郵件近亦施行檢查辦法一與郵局郵件無異且其在南昌之包裹營業亦須按照繳納釐金辦法辦理其在城外火車與小輪銜接之處現須設一郵務支局此項支局一經設立則多數包裹筐篋可免運送入城之周折而夜間城閉之時投遞郵件亦可較前便利村鎮郵遞辦法現亦開始辦理前途頗有可望緣此項辦法似足以應公眾之所需也

江蘇 查本區所餘可以利及郵務之擴張已屬無多緣本區爲各通商口岸通達之處係在首先發展之列且自上海及其進向內地之各處劃爲另一郵區以來除一郵區外本區已爲各郵區中最小之一區是以局所數目小有變動歷來所注意者乃係將郵差郵路循序改組藉以改良狀況所有國內政局之陷於不靖與歐洲戰事勢力之蔓延接踵而來遂使是年郵務受有不良之影響然而收入贏餘之淨數以較上年仍有穩實之進境其包裹營業一項係隨政局之靖擾而首先爲之變遷者雖與四川廣東山西甘肅以及山東之一部分往來獲利之包裹事務完全停止者爲時甚久然其營業仍有良好之進步查交寄包裹之數計增百分之九其重量計增百分之八而本區內投遞包裹之數計增百分之九其重量計增百分之三十四至在本區交寄之郵件計增一百萬件投遞

者計增九十萬件開發之匯票計增二十萬圓以上兌取者所增幾及三十萬圓又隴海鐵路自徐州經開封以達鄭州之一段按上年總論所載係每星期開車三次現已逐日開車因津浦鐵路行車時刻表業已重行改訂於是年九月一日實行並因隴海鐵路行車時刻表亦已隨之改訂是以星期一由上海所發之晨報於星期三上午七時三十分即可寄抵漢口此係寄往漢口較由輪船爲速之路惟在鄭州不幸祇有數分鐘之時間以故隴海鐵路稍有耽延即將銜接失次又徐州府爲隴海津浦兩路銜接之地已成轉運之要樞其於此所負之義務自必隨新設隴海鐵路所經廣大之內地區域發達以爲增進是以郵局宜在該處自置局房現已覓得合宜地基一段以期達此目的所有民局統計之數其不可靠一如恒昔惟其信件之走私仍屬甚多而無疑義多有輪船火車及小輪上之下役藉此增其入款其往來多數內河之航船更無論矣

上海 郵務之結果雖因政局受有煩難者數月且歐戰繼續未已而猶能達到預料所及之滿意查往來國內南部及西南部之郵務直有數月之停止而各處復經施行檢查然各項郵務仍係似有進步實則有多項郵務其數目顯爲歷來之所無交寄之郵件計共四千八百九十萬件上年則祇四千一百八十萬件在此增加數內計有新聞紙五百萬件其餘則係信函及明信片是年內請爲掛號以便郵遞之新聞紙計有二十二種停寄之新聞紙計有十八種投遞之郵件計有三千零二十萬件上年則祇二千四百九十萬件在此增加數內普通信函計占二百八十萬件明信片計占一百二十萬件新聞紙計

占七十萬件交寄之快遞郵件其數目約與上年無異而投遞者則由四十八萬七千件增至五十萬三千件交寄之保險信函由一千六百五十件共計值價九萬二千圓增爲二千九百件共計值價十四萬圓其投遞者則由四千七十件共計值價十七萬四千圓增爲六千四百九十件共計值價二十九萬二千圓交寄就地投送之郵件增多五十萬件即合百分之十信櫃信箱內提取之件較上年數目約增二十五萬件雖處於不利情形之中而包裹營業乃亦見有進步交寄之包裹共計三十八萬一千件重量一百七十八萬七千基羅上年則祇三十六萬五千件重量一百六十八萬八千基羅其總數內括有保險之包裹三萬四千二百件代貨主收價之包裹七千八百件至於投遞之包裹亦由五萬一千件增至五萬五千件倘使念及與數省往來包裹之營業停頓者有若干時則此項成績應認爲十分滿意民局所報總包內裝件數之難以憑信於此次上海統計內足資表明緣據民局所報其總包所裝信函件數由三百萬件跌至一百萬件而按郵局所記載其總包數目及總重仍與上年無甚差異且就屢次拏獲科罰以觀顯見當地民局於凡係信爲行此無害時即慣行肆意走私是年開發之匯票增多十五萬一千圓兌取之匯票增多二十三萬一千圓所辦匯票之總數計達二百萬圓之鉅郵路微有變動村鎮郵差郵路亦稍有增加滬甯及滬杭甬鐵路相與銜接之一小段計十英里有半於十二月首正式開始行車滬杭甬鐵路杭州段內由四月十二日至六月十七日經有暫時之停阻其時交通改用小輪維持九月間京奉津浦滬甯更改行車時刻表以故南

北直接互寄之郵件或抵上海或抵北京較前可縮短九時蓋現在往來北京上海間減爲三十六小時即可達到郵局經與中美合辦懸挂美旗之中美輪船公司訂立合同以資直接收運往來中國之中國郵局郵件及包裹所有太平洋運送郵件事務自歐戰以來大受影響茲因他公司於原有之輪船外添置輪船四艘遂使頗有進步以歐戰及交戰各國因此嚴行檢查郵件之故所有往來歐洲之郵班其不能按期一與上年無殊除因施行檢查扣留之件外又因阿拉比亞號及馬捷蘭號輪船爲魚雷所擊沉以致有多數郵件遺失是年內所注之意仍係將現有之郵務改良增速是以辦公時間業經擴充以便公眾交寄掛號郵件之時於晨間可以較早於晚間可以較遲現在每日特派一班人員前赴蘇州以上之處接乘開赴上海之快車即在車上將快信分揀以便火車一至上海立可投送此外並將就地投送各段加以釐訂及擴張且有投送次數增多者信差之服務亦經嚴爲監察因用查驗信函辦法查出違章之情事數項公眾於此多有致函表示感重者現正籌備將轉運郵件之馬車改用合於時宜之汽車此項更張因每日運送之郵件蒸蒸日上實爲十分所必需在下半年間查獲極堪注意之偽造郵票一案該案人犯其主謀之人乃有當時服務郵局者亦有曾在郵局服務者此夥人犯係自備有必需之機器及他項用件偽造價格五角之郵票爲數頗鉅其偽造之精美直已無從識破幸經法國巡捕出力迅速偵辦除一人漏網外其全夥並其機器鋼板等項一併抄獲

此案係在法界會審公堂審斷並將首犯數人分別處以由三個月以上至四年之監禁其從犯等均從重科以罰金

安徽 上年鞏固之計畫本年仍賡續進行各方面均更獲有進步當政局不穩之時信件及新聞紙概皆施以檢查所有較要之城邑有若干時胥在戒嚴範圍以內幾至各有關緊要之地方均自組織一種團練以資捍衛入夏之初淮水暴漲誠爲多年以來最鉅之水災淮河流域一帶重要城鎮多數均大受損害間有數處其居民不得不於山上避難者所有郵件係用船隻投遞水災之後復繼以劇大之困阨誠以收成歉薄或竟一無所收而盜賊乃因以日滋此外郵差郵路仍遇有他項困難之情形多處道路深沒於水郵差必須涉水進行雖係備有油布亦不能免郵件浸濕統計遺失之案共有十起就中兩起係因盜劫一起係被偷竊現在局所數目計有五百三十三處蕪湖新設支局一處並郵寄代辦所改爲三等郵局者五處三等郵局改爲二等郵局者一處且新設郵寄代辦所兩處交寄之郵件計有六百五十萬件即增百分之十其主要進步者係在普通信函及明信片雖掛號郵件見有跌落而快信乃自十萬三千件增至十一萬七千件投遞之郵件共計七百三十萬件上年則祇五百九十萬件所增加者即係普通信函新聞紙及明信片三項交寄之包裹上年計有二萬一千件其重量不過三萬七千基羅現已增至二萬九千件其重量進至五萬九千四百基羅此層應認爲甚屬滿意就是區困阨廣被之情形而論投遞之包裹顯有特優之結果其總數計有九萬八千件上年則祇六萬五

千件民局總包內裝之件減落六萬二千七百件開發之匯票共計九十二萬八千圓兌取者共計一百二十二萬八千圓一則增加八萬七千圓一則增加十八萬六千圓對於郵差郵路曾經多所注意其總共之長度現經減縮三百二十七里計舊有之郵路取銷者約二千五百里新設者二千一百七十七里是以各處銜接得以較前爲優此外在他項郵路上計有七千二百八十八里經已整頓以資聯絡郵務較受感重之各處泗州宿州之郵路改爲由泗州經過靈璧以抵古鎮晝夜兼程之郵路就收入以觀之可見是爲公衆所歡迎且使郵差當大水之時亦不難按期達到新設之潁上縣至三河尖之郵路較之從前三河尖至潁州府之郵路實一進步南省取道蚌埠所寄之郵件其寄抵河南省東南各處現係較前迅速蕪湖至徽州現組一重班郵班計程四百四十五里並因收寄本省南部之重班郵件總包甚夥是以由蕪湖至徽州及由大通至徽州重班郵班之事務日不暇給廬州至六安州亦設有重班郵班其鐵路郵班尙無緊要之變遷堪以紀載惟由徐州府以抵開封之逐日之郵班其於亳州渦陽往來之郵件甚爲便利五月初旬因各主要輪船公司之船員罷工所有郵件難覓輪船輸運而郵局則已預爲設法免與公衆有妨是以尙未遇有何項之煩言蕪湖民局並無若何變動是歲開年之數月安慶蕪湖大通民局各局內均由執軍政者施行檢查據報民局等之營業日見鈍滯實因海關施行極嚴之監察以防免其走私之故而無疑查有郵局四處移在較爲適宜之處所並有他處局房現已擴充此外並有多數郵局長調派他局以資加以練習而增益其

經驗就中並有數人嚴加查看且有數代辦人因其濫用洗過之郵票及曾已蓋銷之郵票遂經予以辭退間有交地方官懲處者下半年間與蕪湖各主要之小輪船公司訂有合同向各小輪駛往之內地各處運輸重班郵件六月間蕪湖投遞辦法重行組織其投遞各段之範圍均經縮小並將投遞次數擴為每日八次大通投遞事務亦已整頓本區按普通巡視監察辦法劃分五段每段派一巡員管轄其集中之五處即係安慶蕪湖徽州蚌埠正陽關更派總巡員一員以資統攝此項計畫尙未完全辦到惟俟選得必需之巡員時即可見諸實行

浙江 是年上半年本省擾亂情形尤以四月間宣布獨立時爲尤甚致使郵務及經濟成績蒙有不良之影響且停止兌現之宣布於郵務更有阻礙雖各項郵件除包裹外並無跌減然是年倘係安靖如恒則各項郵務當必頗見擴充此就年首已有良好之景象以觀尤可見及盜劫遺失之案頗形減少而是年仍有斃於匪手之郵差三名收寄之郵件增加一百七十五萬件投遞者增多二百萬件較之上年之數計增百分之十九開發之匯票計增八萬圓兌取之匯票計增九萬圓有奇因鐵路轉運公司及通運公司之繼續活動經營加以宣布獨立後滬杭直接之通車阻斷致使包裹營業受有跌減因料經寄包裹之數必將增加會新訂有改良之運寄包裹辦法惟自此辦法內鮮行獲益蓋政局擾亂幾將全省商業歸於停止故本區交寄包裹之數減縮百分之八重量減縮百分之十一投送之包裹雖其數顯增七千件而重量乃減縮七千基羅郵差及郵船之職務業

經重行分配因此遂於郵務交通上之改良及增速是年成就頗多其與安徽鄰省首要城鎮之接通並經增速此則對於新聞紙之營業實已加以激進祇因大局紛擾遂使空前之成績爲之妨阻石浦廳至南田縣航路上因傾覆民船一隻以致郵差溺斃所有郵件遺失其莫干山夏令郵務業經改良故居留彼處者大加感重自滬杭鐵道與滬甯接軌以來杭州等處與滬甯及津浦路綫上各局均直接封發郵件總包是年未掛號之民局營業未可必其無增至今本區之大多數民局均置郵局之國家地位於不顧祇有甯波強迫掛號科罰之辦法於他處做行時始可將郵件走私減少而使郵務收入隨之加增是年拏獲走私郵件案計有二十四起其走私郵件於七起內係由未掛號民局所發其餘十七起內係由掛號民局所發是年係對於增進郵局及其人員之實力奉爲要義故代辦所改爲二等郵局兼辦匯兌者二處升爲三等郵局地位者四處郵局添辦快遞者六處其寄遞包裹准給汽機通運利益之局不下八十七處新設村鎮信櫃九處以故本區村鎮信櫃之數增至一百三十二處其他各方面均有平均之進步

福建 是年經濟上之成績甚形美滿上年總論所稱次年可望必能自贖一層業已不止於實踐緣本年實已獲有中常之贏餘此係因郵務情形穩健改良並因走私郵件以屢次拿獲之故得以減少且因凡百均從撙節之所致普通郵務之收入在近兩年內已增百分之四十福州城塢尾及潭尾街郵局已改爲郵務支局直隸於管理局其三都澳一等郵局則改爲二等郵局新設者計有郵寄代辦所三處信櫃兩處村鎮信櫃六十三處

另將村鎮信櫃四處停辦而以二處改爲郵寄代辦所至於交寄之郵件已由五百八十八萬件增至六百萬件其進步胥在普通信函之增多掛號郵件及明信片則未獲保持上年之數投送之郵件共計六百萬件上年則祇五百五十萬件此項增加亦係普通信函之所致保險信函投送及交寄之數計有九千二百件上年則祇五千六百件匯票事務更形大獲進境開發之匯票計有七十一萬四千圓上年則祇六十一萬四千圓兌取之匯票計有四十三萬八千圓上年則祇三十四萬六千圓是年交寄之包裹躍至六萬八千件上年則祇五萬三千七百件此項增加之原因一部份係以多數包裹寄往北省之故尤以福州寄往漁溪姑田及上游各城鎮之鉅數綢緞包裹從前係交貨船運送者現則商人查知郵局寄費較廉遞送較穩爰已交由郵局寄遞之故因有此項增加故須常川添僱民船一隻查郵差郵路新設者計有兩條故各郵路之長度已達一萬四千六百里另有郵路十三條業已改組並經整頓四月間購置小輪一艘以便於羅星塔及福州間往來運送郵件該小輪並接收進口各輪船運到之郵件且將郵件送至出口之各輪船其作用見有無限之價值如此既省時間且使郵局對於各輪船公司小輪之開行無庸再事仰仗其在廈門及福州間因常川輪船不能每一星期開行兩次故輕便郵件屢須由陸路經泉州府及興化府轉遞各郵路均能按期進行其在各郵差郵路上雖因郵差經匪騷擾並因小輪行駛不能按期之故以致遇有耽延而所定之時刻仍能依照無誤福州段內掛號民局之數仍與上年無異惟民局總包內所裝之信函則由八萬二千

件增至九萬六千件現時福州並無未經掛號之民局廈門段內掛號民局之數由二十三處增爲三十九處廈門民局總包內所裝之信函共計七十萬零一千件上年則係二十八萬九千件於此足見各該民局營業之暢旺彼等主要之營業均與馬來各邦及荷屬各殖民地之華僑有關是年拏獲走私郵件計二十九起香港寄至廈門就地投送之郵件向係交由英國郵局投送者業於十一月起交由廈門一等郵局投送本區按普通辦法已劃分巡視段落每段派有巡員一員管理另以總巡員一員督察一切福州投送各地段業已改組故每日投送及攬收郵件次數業已加增其他整頓之事係用手車於塢尾福州城間運送寄發之郵件並將塢尾局所遷入新開馬路新建房屋以內且於塢尾福州城間開始使用自行車來往

廣東 上年終百業減色到處人心浮動各情形接續不已迨至是年三月政亂猝生直至九月爲止本省備受國內戰爭之驚恐其戰事係由東北及西南兩面開始六月間李烈鈞所部之滇軍於中途轉攻廣東循北江進窺省城廣西軍隊亦循西江進抵省城數英里之內自七月二十二日起至九月十四日和議構成時止省城均陷於包圍之地位其間沿東江數處地點僉有劇烈戰事發生於全省秩序紊亂者有六閱月之久當此時機大爲盜匪所利用商業及交通幾皆歸於停止而郵局所受者尤爲劇烈卽如內地郵局被劫房屋被焚郵寄代辦人並有被擄勒贖之情事其與各內地處所之汽機交通概歸停止多數郵差及民船郵路之運用亦復如是至鐵路運輸大半部分亦經停頓郵務

進款每月跌落一萬一千圓之鉅水陸搶劫之案計有一百六十五起另有四十二起郵差被匪攔截將所有之物均行劫去惟郵件總包雖已被拆幸未劫取計郵差被戕者三名受有重傷者四名另有一名兩耳被刖以爲警惕其他郵差不得攜帶公文之戒所有巡員因官府不能派兵護送或擔負保護之責不得不召回本區之管理局然縱有種種情形郵務於凡能辦理時及凡能辦理之處所仍係繼續進行惟進步及推廣兩層則係大受影響新設者計有代辦所十一處村鎮信櫃十三處此項村鎮信櫃現計共有八百三十處交寄之郵件共計二千八百八十萬件於保持上年之數目外畧有加增投遞之郵件雖新聞紙跌落四十萬件顯有較爲稍大之進境開發之匯票計共四十萬五千圓上年則祇三十五萬圓其兌取者則由二十七萬圓跌至二十六萬六千圓因戰事之故匯票營業完全停止者匝月而包裹營業直類停止者亦幾有三個月之久是以交寄之數由十萬九千件跌至九萬三千件投遞之數由十四萬四千件跌至十萬一千件均無足異寄出之包裹共計值價一百五十萬圓投遞之包裹共計值價二百二十萬圓至於經濟之成績自不如上年之美滿惟營業正在恢復次年當有良好之希望原有各郵差郵路均已詳爲研究就中多數均經加以整頓卽如韶州至坪石郵路以與湖南長沙聯絡者已由逐日一班改爲晝夜兼程郵班因之增速其他數處郵路亦有如是改革者其改革幾未增添郵差郵路之長度現增七十三里以故共有三萬一千零二十一里就中計有七百八十三里係屬晝夜兼程之快班郵路鐵路郵班並無更改其建築工程

歸於停止當戰爭之時所有郵路均受阻斷粵漢鐵路由五月一日至九月十四日停止行車廣三鐵路停止行車者共計亦有五十二日而廣九火車則有一個月僅能開至石龍本省民局仍有達於某項程度之暢旺其未經掛號之民局共有若干家即欲大畧估計亦屬非易緣所有鋪戶及商人雖非以寄信爲其主要營業幾皆寄遞信件即如一次瓊州某未掛號之民局曾有寄往曼谷之總包一件內裝信函竟有四千件之多因外國郵局對於民局總包並未加以限制以故此項代寄信件者及未經掛號之民局於辦事上獲有優美之利便此項郵件之不法運輸現正設法阻遏但未政府之法例能否收效尙屬不能無疑是年香港郵局將前經收到而不肯轉寄投遞處所之多數德人信函退交原寄局是年終大多數人員均經遷入將近竣工之新建廣州管理局房屋以內該房係建於中國河岸與香港輪船碼頭相對十分宏壯其前面除地室外計有三層後面計有二層均係用洋灰築成甚具美觀亦極堅固且就各方面觀之均合時式所有裝修及傢具均經訂購其式樣均極認爲合宜至地基之優美更無再出其上者而房屋亦係寬敞該房對於辦理各項郵務允能益增精善且使管理上亦得較優並令經辦日見增多之各類郵件克較便利

廣西 本省上年爲水患所犧牲本年又受政局俶擾之害國內戰事及鄰省廣東之被攻均使此省與彼省往來之商業大形減落復以人心到處不穩以致郵件中之多項顯形跌落惟擾亂告終時商業之恢復則較諸上年大都將迫近之減損爲之彌補譬如掛號

郵件顯著跌落者有若干時緣官商各機關或因恐掛號郵件倘遇各處猝發亂事必致首先被拆以故將其郵件停止掛號然此項跌落至終竟獲彌補五六兩月間售出郵票之數因本區駐有他省軍隊發寄家信之故大爲進益匯票之營業亦因是而增加惟此項情勢對於包裹營業適見相反當廣三鐵路爲軍隊佔用時其與佛山大鎮市廣州往來之絲綢布疋商業均歸完全停止但是年終成績之總結則於最後核計內顯見本區交寄之包裹減落五百五十件惟其重量乃增一萬五千八百九十五基羅較諸上年之數增多一倍又百分之三十三投遞包裹之數減落百分之八而其重量則亦增多百分之二十四本區交寄之郵件由二百五十萬件增至三百七十五萬件投遞之郵件較諸上年減落一萬三千件卽合百分之半分開發及兌取之匯票兩有增加開發者計增三萬圓兌取者計增二萬一千圓是年於郵路及交通方法多所更動計有數路已經完全作廢者另有轉經他處者且有復行改用船隻運送者因有此項更動克使郵差數目減少十九名而運送郵件之汽船得以增多十艘太平府三等郵局現升爲二等郵局並准予汽機通運匯兌局之利益其他局所一處(長安)及代辦所三處均予以汽機通運之便利另有局所二處代辦所十四處僅於寄遞包裹准予汽機通運之利益桂林第二郵務支局業已停辦新添郵寄代辦所五處查本區遺失郵件之案其數仍屬不鮮郵差被匪攔截者計有三十九名劫去所携郵件者計有十八名被戕者一名船隻過灘而毀沈者

三艘船上所運郵件均經遺失遇盜劫者計有汽船四艘本地郵船二艘惟其中僅有兩艘所帶之郵件遺失此外因其他各項意外情事以致遺失郵件者計有六次

雲南 本區經濟上之自贍爲各項不利情形連合所阻礙其交通各路之維持用款甚鉅加之入口之包裹甚夥出口者寥寥無幾以故是區因由滇越鐵路運送他區所收郵資之包裹須付大宗款項是年初雲南首行反對政局變更遣發遠征軍隊進攻四川廣東此外苗搖起事亦使是省之南部受有劇烈戰事凡此兵氛加以施行檢查遂使郵務因之疲弊上年總論內所述包裹運輸之限制並未輕減入口及出口國內包裹仍須在海防耽延四日至十六日不等以備海關查驗計有包裹一百六十三件報明價值三千九百四十七圓八角五分因內裝寄自敵國之貨物致爲法屬安南所沒收至包裹寄費之核減於成績上已徵順利此項營業雖停止如是之久且於規復時復遇有窒礙之限制而接收及發寄之包裹均經顯有加增是區交寄之包裹計由八千二百件增至一萬件卽合百分之二十一其重量計由二萬四千九百基羅增至三萬二千八百基羅接收備投之包裹計由二萬三千件增至二萬六千件其重量計十六萬一千基羅增至十六萬八千六百基羅交寄之郵件計由一百八十萬件增至二百萬件投遞者計由二百零二萬七千件跌落二百零一萬二千件入款之淨數計減百分之十四惟出款因經濟受有影響亦致加增是則本年之虧短與上年所差者無多開發之匯票計由五十五萬八千圓減至四十萬四千圓兌取者計由二十五萬二千圓減至十八萬八千圓其縮減係因

自一月至五月止所有匯兌事務不得不直行停辦新設者計有郵寄代辦所二處村鎮信櫃十三處以當地情形之故維持原有之郵班故此備受困難因此對於郵班之加速一節鮮有措施而擴充一面則無措施之可言然開化府至仁和及武定州至祿勸縣之郵路由三日一班均經改爲間日一班雲州至緬寧廳六日一次之郵班已改爲三日一班紅崖至彌渡縣間日一班之郵路則以之更代停辦之下關至彌渡縣之郵路本省所有之道路均爲匪徒所充斥遭遇盜劫之案計有三十五起其間郵件總包或係全部或係一部分被劫惟郵差本身所受之損失則屬極重各郵差雖經執政者發給護照被戕者仍有五名受傷者仍有七名運寄重班郵件覓雇騾馱歷經甚大之困難因此項騾馱嘗爲執軍政者所徵用惟其後郵局雇用之騾夫卽由督軍頒給特別旗號以此各騾馱得免徵用滇越鐵路之直接通車自五月底至十一月三日均行中止所有輕便郵件並未受有耽延惟包裹則稽留有若干時壁虱寨經蒙自縣至箇舊廠之輕便鐵路其建築工程進步無幾此則係因歐洲戰事所用車輛及各項鐵路材料價值大漲之故惟是年將終時業經招商投標可望此路於次年當可開車

貴州 是省尙念及對於反對政變舉動曾經加入並於阻遏湖南四川兩省進攻之北軍須有種種設施則一切郵務情形可稱差較滿意本省當局因寄遞軍事郵件曾設特別驛站自二月起至七月止繼續辦理期內通達揚子江之各商路均行梗阻因之本省及與外省往來之商務胥歸停頓所有可用之軍隊概經調往前敵遂致內地盜劫之案層

出不窮幸由當道設法勦捕克奏若干滿意之結果本省鈔票之收贖縱在政局擾亂之時雖月定收贖之數由十萬圓減爲五萬圓仍係繼續辦理本省紋銀漸見稀少而中國銀行之鈔票及銀幣即起而以彌其缺但此項鈔票銀幣其價值隨時均有跌落此次戰事影響於商業及人民生活狀況者甚爲顯著商業之投機及囤聚風行一時生活費用已增多百分之二十至百分之三十各項洋貨均獲善價而購用洋貨之趨向一日千里商業前途尙稱滿意迨政潮將息之時貴州郵務管理局於八月八日即燬於火致生諸多之不便及額外之工作但郵務仍未停阻緣經呈奉省長立即核准將舊鹽務署租與郵局作爲暫時辦公之所第以商務之停滯火災之損失雖上年營業略有贏餘而是年告終則有虧折適符所慮所有經辦之郵件當然顯有減縮計交寄之郵件共有一百三十萬件上年則祇二百四十萬件但此項減縮僅限於新聞紙一項而已至於普通信函則由六十三萬四千件增至六十五萬七千件明信片則由七萬二千件增至十七萬二千件掛號郵件則由三十二萬六千件增至三十八萬一千件快遞郵件則由一萬一千件增至二萬三千件統此實有十分滿意之表示其就地投送之件計由三百萬件跌至一百四十萬件此項跌減亦幾全係新聞紙之所致發出之包裹計由五千五百件重量一萬基羅進至六千八百件重量二萬二千基羅投遞者則由一萬七千件跌至一萬四千件查包裹營業緣戰事期間往來常德重慶兩局之運輸均歸停止以致大受影響因其他匯款方法悉皆停頓以故郵局開發之匯票得由十一萬八千圓增至十五萬七千

圓兌取者得由十一萬六千圓增至十四萬圓新設郵差郵路計有二條共長六百四十二里故使各郵路之總共長度展至一萬五千二百九十六里郵差被劫之案共有十九起內有數起郵差曾受重傷惟致命者計有一名此外因替工郵差潛逃以致郵件遺失者凡二起往來常德鎮遠府間包裹郵船之運輸於二月至六月內直係停止重班郵件取道法屬安南及廣西者有若干時其廣西一路並爲湖南省寄往貴州輕便郵件之用所有各項設施以之應付當時之情形者均慶成功至於郵件並未遇有意外重大之事故第因工人之被徵遂使招人彌補郵差空缺備歷困難是年由常德開來之包裹郵船毀沉者計有三艘雖郵件大受損壞均經救獲

附表甲

各省各等郵局近二年之比較表

管理局或一等局暨各等郵局

郵寄代辦所

各等地位之局所

中華民國四年

中華民國五年

中華民國四年

中華民國五年

中華民國四年
甲乙丙丁戊己庚

中華民國五年
甲乙丙丁戊己庚

直隸

一百八十八

一百八十九

七百四十

七百四十六

五五四五
八八一六
十十四十
十百一

六六四五
十十四十
一二十八
三

五百一

山西

三十八

三十八

二百七十

二百七十一

三三二
一二十一
一二十一

三三二
一二十一
一二十一

一十

河南

七十二

七十六

四百二十六

四百二十三

二二二
十二十二
三二七
七十九

二二二
十二十二
四三九
八十一

一十六

陝西

二十八

二十七

一百七十

一百七十一

十

二十

甘肅

二十

二十一

一百

一百

四十二

六十二

新疆

二十

二十一

三十一

三十四

局兌匯類乙丙
局件郵遞快丁

局裹包價物收代及廠保甲
局兌匯類甲乙

東三省	一百九十七	二百一	二百九十四	四百二十三	四五六四一 四一十百五十七 四四一三二一	四五六四一 四一十百五十七 四四八三十一	五十七
山東	一百四	一百四	四百一	四百八	二二三二七 七十三十五 七五十一三五七	二二三二七 七十三十五 七五四三十四	五十七
四川	一百十三	一百十七	五百二十三	五百五十五	二四七三 二四三十九 二四三十九	七十八 七十八 七十五	七十
湖北	八十二	八十七	二百九十三	三百七	五十三三七 一四三三七 一四三三七	五十三三七 二九一八 二九一八	四十四
湖南	五十七	五十七	三百三十七	三百二十八	五十三三七 五十三三七 五十三三七	五十三三七 五十三三七 五十三三七	五十二
江西	七十七	七十七	三百八十八	四百二十八	四十四四二 三十四四二 三十四四二	四十四四二 四十四四二 四十四四二	二十一
江蘇	九十五	九十五	三百六十一	三百六十九	三十四三八 三十四三八 三十四三八	三十四三八 三十四三八 三十四三八	四十八
上海	六十一	六十一	三十六	三十六	六十三三五 六十三三五 六十三三五	六十三三五 六十三三五 六十三三五	一十三

局函信險保已
局寄收裹包郵聯庚

局運通機汽戊
局之費收例資局運通機汽照按裹包內國寄收(二)

安	徽	六十三	六十九	四百六十六	四百六十四	十四 四二 三十八 五十一 七	十四 四二 三十九 五十二	一十二
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浙	江	六十三	六十九	三百三十	三百二十四	二 三二 二八 六	二 三二 二八 八	四 六
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福	建	七十一	七十二	三百二十三	三百二十五	七 二二 四六 三六	七 二二 四六 三六	三 五
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廣	東	一百三十二	一百三十一	八百八十二	八百九十三	六 八 三 一 一 二	八 十 三 七 四 二 五	一 百 一
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廣	西	三十三	三十二	二百三十二	二百三十七	三 六 九 四 七	三 六 二 九 十 六	七
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雲	南	四十	四十	一百六十二	一百六十四	六 一 二 八 三 二	六 一 二 八 三 二	三 二
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貴	州	三十三	三十一	一百五十八	一百六十五	一 十 九	一 十 二	二
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統	共	一千五百 八十七	一千六百 十六	六千九百 二十三	七千一百 八十一	一 四 七 七 四 一 五	一 四 七 七 四 一 五	八
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中華民國五年各局郵務情形表

郵務區	郵件			就地投送之件			包裹			匯兌銀鈔		
	收	發	轉	共	信	他項	數	目	基羅	局包封信	匯銀	兌銀
直隸	七千八百七十五	三千五百六十八	四千三百八十二	一萬五千二百三十三	二百三十九萬九千九百九十九	二百三十九萬九千九百九十九	二百三十九萬九千九百九十九	二百三十九萬九千九百九十九	二百三十九萬九千九百九十九	二十六萬二千五百	一百九十二萬三千三百	三百六十七萬二千三百
山西	一千六百四十八	四百五十一	五百七十三	二千九百七十九	八千五百八十八	八百	三千三百九十九	一千九百二十	一百九十九萬二千	一千四百	二十八萬一千五百	十九萬五千八百
河南	一千七百九百	六百八十四	八百八十四	三千二百七十九	二萬三千一百	一萬一千	五十五萬六千六百	四萬五千八百	四萬四千一百	七十萬一千	七十九萬七千七百	七十九萬七千七百
陝西	六百九千九百	二百一十七	二百九十三	一千九百九十九	六千二百二十九	二千九百	三十二萬九千五百	八十六萬七千四百	五十五萬五千一百	五十五萬五千一百	十六萬三千	十六萬三千
甘肅	二百九千九百	一百一十六	一百一十五	四百二十九	七百	一百	十一萬二千三百	八十七萬七千	三十二萬三千三百	三十二萬三千三百	八千	八千

新疆

七十八萬五千八百
九十二萬九千九百
三十萬八千五百
一百六十二萬四千七百
六百五十一千七百七十

東三省

三千六百七十六萬
七千七百九十九萬
二千一百九十三萬
一千八百八十三萬
七千六百六十一萬
二千九百九十七萬
五萬七千七百
一百三十四萬三千三百
四百八十三萬三千三百
一百四十四萬八千八百
四十七萬八千八百

山東

二千三百七十五萬
一千二百八十五萬
一千二百八十四萬
九千二百六十四萬
八千二百七十四萬
八萬六千一百
五十八萬八千二百
一百八十四萬一千五百
一千二百八十二萬
一百六十二萬二千

四川

二千二百五十二萬
八百六十六萬
八百五十二萬
三千九百七十四萬
二十七萬四千二百
四萬七千一百
二十六萬六千六百
一百二十二萬五千六百
九十一萬一千五百

湖北

二千五百三十七萬
一千一百八十七萬
一千一百四十九萬
四千八百六十二萬
七十一萬五千二百
十五萬五千二百
七十萬七千七百
二百四十三萬二千三百
五十萬四千三百
一百四十九萬二千
八十六萬七千七百

湖南

一千二百九十萬
六百三十四萬
五百五十七萬
二千四百六十六萬
八萬二千六百
三萬九千三百
二十七萬八千四百
八十六萬四千四百
三萬三千八百
八十一萬六千五百
六十五萬八千四百

江西

一千七百八十六萬
六百五十九萬
九百二十四萬
三千二百八十四萬
三萬五千一百
一萬八千三百
二十萬一千九百
四十一萬九千八百
九萬
五十一萬三千六百
四十一萬六千九百

江蘇

三千九百八十七萬
一千七百七十三萬
一千七百三十三萬
七千四百六十一萬
四十四萬二千一百
八萬六千七百
六十七萬七千九百
四十二萬九千四百
一百四十二萬二千三百
九萬六千二百
一百七十三萬三千

上海	安徽	浙江	福建	廣東	廣東	雲南	貴州	統共
三千九百	一千三百	二千一百	一千三百	四千四百	五百四十	三百九十	二百五十	四萬三千
五十二萬	三十三萬	三十三萬	二萬七千	五萬八千	六萬二千	四萬四千	九萬四千	三百五萬
八千六百	九千九百	八千八十	四百八	六百四十	六十九	六十九	九百	五千七
九十三	九十九	七	十一	八	六十九	六十九	九百	三
四十三百	六百五十	七十六百	六百八	二千六百	二百一萬	四萬二千	一百三十	二萬三千
十五萬七	二萬二千	七十六萬	七千八百	十二萬三	四萬六千	四萬六千	四萬八千	三百二十
千六百九	七百二十	六千一百	八百九	千八百七	五十八	五十八	八千	三萬四千
八百	四百八	百	九百	七百七	四百二十	四百二十	百	九萬九千
四萬五千	五千三百	八百五十	八萬七千	九萬七千	三萬一千	三萬一千	九千三	一百十八
九千二百	二千五百	四十一百	二萬六千	八千七百	九萬九千	九萬九千	五百八	百十八
三萬二千	九十四萬	六十一萬	八十九	二十七萬	四十七	四十七	三千	三
一百一	七十四萬	一千九百	二千九百	九千九百	四十七	四十七	四百	八
五萬四千	二萬四千	八千五百	十一萬七	四萬八千	九千六百	九千六百	一萬八千	百十八
八百四十	二千	八千一百	一萬六千	九萬三千	一百	一百	二千八百	百十八
一百三十三	九千四百	二十六萬	三十七萬	二十六萬	六萬九千	六萬九千	四萬三千	百十八
八千四百	三十萬九	四十二萬	四千七百	七千八百	二百	二百	七百	三
九千二百	六十二萬	六十七萬	六千七百	一萬六	二千八百	二千八百	千五百	三
三百六十六	二十七萬	十七萬	七千七百	一百三十	二千八百	二千八百	千五百	三
一千九百	二十七萬	十七萬	七千三百	一百十七	四千八百	四千八百	千五百	三
八千八百	九十二萬	五十一萬	七十九萬	八千二百	四千八百	四千八百	千五百	三
一百一	七千八百	二千七百	七十一萬	十四萬五	千八百	千八百	千五百	三
百	二萬八千	千七百	四十三萬	九萬六千	千	千	百	三
百	八	七	百	七	八	八	二	三

附表丙

中華民國五年各處信櫃信箱信筒經過寄件數目表

郵務區	信件	他項郵件	共
直隸	四百十五萬一千八百	一百三十二萬三千四百	五百四十七萬五千二百
山西	十九萬八千三百	九千七百	二十萬八千
河南	七十四萬六千三百	二十萬六千六百	九十五萬二千九百
陝西	二十五萬七千九百	二萬七千三百	二十八萬五千二百
甘肅	一萬六千二百	一百	一萬六千三百
新疆	八千六百		八千六百
東三省	二百九十四萬三千二百	二十萬七千六百	三百十五萬八百
山東	九十五萬三百	二萬五千二百	九十七萬五千五百
四川	七十二萬七千五百	十七萬七千	九十萬四千五百
湖北	一百六十八萬一千四百	二十萬二千九百	一百八十八萬四千三百

湖	南	八十六萬二千四百	二十六萬二千二百	一百十二萬四千六百
江	西	四十六萬五千六百	九萬二千一百	五十五萬七千七百
江	蘇	三百四十八萬四千四百	二百六萬六千六百	五百五十五萬一千
上	海	九百八萬七千六百	一百九萬六千六百	一千十八萬四千二百
安	徽	七十五萬一千三百	八萬三千三百	八十三萬四千六百
浙	江	一百八十九萬一千	一百五十一萬六千二百	三百四十萬七千二百
福	建	八十九萬八千九百	六萬三千八百	九十六萬二千七百
廣	東	九百二萬六千三百	三十九萬八百	九百四十一萬七千一百
廣	西	三十八萬七千	一萬四千	四十萬一千
雲	南	三萬七千五百	九百	三萬八千四百
貴	州	七萬一百	九千五百	七萬九千六百
統	共	三千八百六十四萬三千六百	七百七十七萬五千八百	四千六百四十一萬九千四百

附表丁

中華民國五年快信數目表

郵務區

收

發

直隸

九十五萬九千五百

七十八萬四千一百七十

山西

二萬二千三百七十

一萬四千七百六十

河南

九萬六千

十三萬四千九百

陝西

三萬三百

一萬七千五百

甘肅

六千一百

四千三百

新疆

東三省

二十四萬六千

二十七萬五千七百

山東

十一萬三千五百

九萬五千五百

四川

十五萬五百

十五萬四千五百

湖北

十七萬三千四百

十四萬四千二百

湖 南	八萬六千	九萬一百
江 西	十萬四千一百	十一萬五百
江 蘇	五十二萬四千四百	四十二萬三千七百
上 海	五十萬三千九百	四十五萬四千七百
安 徽	十萬四千九百十	十一萬七千一百九十六
浙 江	十四萬六千九百	十四萬九千二百
福 建	六萬一千五百	三萬九千七百
廣 東	四萬八百五十	三萬五千二百六十
廣 西	九千五百	八千三百
雲 南	七千四百六十九	五千四百五十八
貴 州	一萬四千八百	二萬二千九百
統 共	三百四十萬一千九百九十九	三百八萬二千五百四十四

附表戊

中華民國五年保險信件數目表

郵務區	收		發		共	
	件數	保險圓數	件數	保險圓數	件數	保險圓數
直隸	八千八百七十五	四十二萬八千三百五十三	一萬八百五十八	五十四萬九千六百二十七	一萬九千七百三十三	九十七萬七千九百八十
山西	七十八	三千九百十九	六百九十一	三萬一千九百	七百六十九	三萬五千八百十九
河南	三百九	二萬三百九十五	二千九百四十九	十七萬九百九十一	三千二百五十八	十九萬一千三百八十六
陝西						
甘肅						
新疆						
東三省	三千五百九十九	十九萬六千七百五十六	七千五百九十八	二十九萬三千七百七十一	一萬一千一百九十七	四十九萬五百二十七
山東	九百十九	四萬五千七十八	一千八百八十五	八萬二千五百七十	二千八百四	十二萬七千六百四十八
四川						
湖北	一千五百六十七	九萬七千七十七	一千七百十七	八萬三千一百二十七	三千二百八十四	十八萬一千四十四

湖 南	江 西	江 蘇	上 海	安 徽	浙 江	福 建	廣 東	廣 西	雲 南	貴 州	統 共
四百二十六	二千八百六十八	六千四百九十三	八十	一千八百八十八	七千六百八	二千一百九十八	九萬二千二百二十	二千一百九十八	九萬二千二百二十	二千一百九十八	三萬六千九百八
二萬一千六百十	九萬七千七百九	二十九萬二千一	三千九百十五	七萬三千二百九	三十一萬三千六	九萬二千二百二十	九萬二千二百二十	九萬二千二百二十	九萬二千二百二十	九萬二千二百二十	一百六十八萬六
九	十五	百十四	一百三十	十五	百四十一	十	十	十	十	十	千一百十七
一千七十六	一千二百九十五	二千九百九	四十四	一千七	一千六百八十一	二千一百十三	九萬六千三百八	九萬六千三百八	九萬六千三百八	九萬六千三百八	三萬五千九百九
四萬九千五百二	六萬五千八百七	十四萬九百七十	四千四百八十六	三萬三千四百七	七萬八千五十七	九萬六千三百八	九萬六千三百八	九萬六千三百八	九萬六千三百八	九萬六千三百八	一百六十八萬七
十一	十	七	二百十	十三	九千二百八十九	四十三	四十三	四十三	四十三	四十三	百五十三
一千五百二	四千一百六十三	九千四百二	八千四百一	二千八百九十五	九千二百八十九	四十三	四十三	四十三	四十三	四十三	七萬二千八百十
七萬一千一百四	十六萬三千六百	四十三萬三千九	八千四百一	十萬六千七百六	三十九萬一千六	十八萬八千六百	十八萬八千六百	十八萬八千六百	十八萬八千六百	十八萬八千六百	三百三十六萬六
十	六十五	十一	十八	十八	百九十八	三	三	三	三	三	千八百七十

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CHINESE POST OFFICE

FOR THE 5TH YEAR OF CHUNG-HUA MIN-KUO (1916).

GENERALLY speaking, the year was by no means favourable to postal progress. The political changes were attended by disastrous consequences. Every province suffered from a state of unrest, and in large areas in several provinces warlike operations and heavy fighting made trade and communication impossible. Kwangtung, Szechwan, Shensi, Shantung, Hunan, and Kweichow suffered especially in this respect. Other results of the political agitation were hardly less harmful to postal operations. Brigandage became rife, and in some districts, as will be seen from the detailed reports, absolute disorder prevailed. A strict censorship was instituted at many places. Then the declaration of a moratorium caused infinite trouble in currency questions and was the source of much dissatisfaction on the part of the public at certain Offices. In spite of all this, however, business made a good recovery with the return of more or less normal conditions in the latter part of the year, and postal operations quickly resumed, and in many districts even surpassed, average proportions. Taken all in all, the figures show a substantial advance in all branches of the work, which, in the circumstances, is particularly gratifying. The following comparative table shows the total annual results of the postal operations under the various categories for the year, together with the totals for the five preceding years. It will be noted that "Articles posted" has now been made the basis of calculation and comparison; the heading: "Articles dealt with," used in former reports, was apt to be misunderstood.

	HSÜAN T'UNG :		CHUNG-HUA MIN-KUO :				
	3RD YEAR (1911).	1ST YEAR (1912).*	2ND YEAR (1913).	3RD YEAR (1914).	4TH YEAR (1915).	5TH YEAR (1916).	
Head Offices	49†	48†	45†	21	21	21	
First, Second, and Third Class Offices and Sub-Offices.....	908	1,071	1,276	1,462	1,566	1,595	
Agencies	5,244	5,697	6,487	6,841	6,923	7,181	
Articles posted.....	126,539,228	132,026,162	197,484,136	212,115,297	226,801,928	250,432,273	
Registered articles.....	6,654,700	6,440,300	10,476,100	11,944,800	14,761,900	16,978,400	
Express articles	1,347,103	1,288,883	2,214,795	2,516,392	2,753,195	3,082,544	
Insured letters .....	...	969	7,776	14,805	25,333	35,909
Articles posted for local delivery.....	8,443,211	6,623,310	12,107,100	12,268,100	13,692,600	17,197,900	
Articles collected from letter-boxes, Box Offices, and pillar-boxes)	23,807,120	21,863,100	33,555,300	35,674,100	41,972,700	46,419,400	
Letters posted in native clubbed mails	5,913,100	2,749,600	4,796,100	6,041,900	6,381,500	4,834,800	
Parcels posted: number	954,740	880,799	1,380,912	1,662,326	2,033,323	2,332,100	
" " weight (kilos)	3,595,857	3,347,984	5,581,755	6,253,651	7,904,129	8,484,200	
Money orders issued (\$).....	5,904,000	5,962,500	10,161,000	11,986,800	13,552,200	15,965,800	
" " cashed (\$).....	5,976,300	5,851,650	9,661,500	12,210,600	13,469,200	15,787,100	

* The figures for 1912 cover only 10½ months.

† Including former Sub-Head Offices.

The number of new Offices is comparatively few, only 29. Practically all towns of any importance already have Offices established, and extension now aims at providing postal facilities for less important towns and remote villages. For such places the system of Rural Box Offices is at first utilised as being most economical. Then, when postal work improves sufficiently, an Agency is established. Agencies, in turn, are only converted into Offices as business or other considerations warrant it. Agencies have increased by 258, most of these being converted Rural Box Offices. In spite of this, the number of Rural Box Offices stands at 1,976, as against 1,680 for last year. Postal establishments total 8,797, excluding 2,254 Local Box Offices and the above-mentioned Rural Box Offices.

Turning to actual operations, the total number of articles of all categories posted is 250 millions. This number has doubled during the past five years, and even better progress is hoped for in the next few years. The following table shows how China stands as compared with some of her neighbouring Administrations and also with one European Administration :—

COUNTRY.	POPULATION.	YEAR.	LETTERS.	POSTCARDS.	NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTED MATTER.	FREE CORRESPONDENCE.	TOTAL.	AVERAGE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.
China.....	340,000,000	1916	168,023,581	24,536,852	52,919,140	4,952,700	250,432,273	0·7
Japan.....	58,734,000	1915	425,110,524	1,099,821,675	297,638,395	71,936,070	1,894,506,664	32·0
India.....	315,132,000	1914	463,079,244	455,945,016	114,238,665	...	1,033,262,925	3·2
Indo-China.....	16,000,000	1915	4,662,060	155,568	2,553,168	2,358,132	9,728,928	0·6
Straits Settlements.....	714,000	1913	1,261,702	282,480	502,554	282,542	2,329,278	3·2
Switzerland....	3,753,000	1915	146,204,456	61,374,273	48,252,531	67,552,869	323,384,129	86·0

The figures for India and Japan give some idea of the possibilities of the Chinese Service if it is developed on sound lines.

The total of 250 millions shows an increase of 24 millions, or 11 per cent., on last year's figures. Of the increase, letters claim 7 millions, postcards 6 millions, and newspapers 8 millions. The popularity of the *express* service shows no sign of waning, although from 1st February the ordinary rate of postage was made payable *in addition to* the former express fee of 10 cents. The increase in articles expressed is 11 per cent. The insured letter service, still in its infancy, grows in favour steadily, if slowly. The increase of 25 per cent. in articles posted for local delivery, and of 10 per cent. in articles collected from letter-boxes, etc., shows that in the large cities local conditions are carefully studied and the requirements of the public are provided for. Letters declared by *min-chü* in native clubbed mails are recorded at 4.8 millions, a decrease of almost 25 per cent. on last year. But these figures cannot be taken as correct, because the gross weight of the mails was found to be 39,848 kilos, as compared with 35,795 kilos for last year. The parcel tariff was revised from 1st February, when the old system of uniform rates irrespective of distance was discarded. Parcels for domestic transmission are now subject to single, double, or treble rates, according to destination and the route followed; the single rate being 20 cents for the first kilo and 10 cents for each succeeding kilo. As a general rule, this rate applies between steam-served places and between places within the province of posting and its contiguous provinces, whether transmitted by steam service or courier. Double and treble rates are applied between more distant places according to the difficulty and expense of transport. At the same time, the limit of weight of parcels to, from, or between non-steam-served places was raised from 3 kilos to 5 kilos (11 lb.). Parcel business has been at a particular disadvantage

for the greater part of the year, and it is satisfactory to note that in face of the increased tariff for long distances progress has not been arrested. The number of parcels posted has risen to 2.2 millions, an increase of 10 per cent. The total weight has increased 7 per cent. and the parcel revenue 20 per cent. During the year a Convention was signed for the direct exchange of parcels with the United States and came into force on August 1st. An arrangement was also concluded with France for the exchange of parcels weighing from 5 to 10 kilos. From 1st December the domestic parcel post system was extended to Sinkiang. Parcels are transmitted *via* Kansu and are only accepted at sender's risk. The collapse of banking facilities in many districts left the Post Office as the only means by which the public could remit funds, and money order business became very brisk. Money orders issued almost touched \$16,000,000, an advance of 18 per cent.

As already pointed out, communications were seriously interrupted in a number of provinces. Steamers, boats, and also railways had to cease running, resulting in the complete disorganisation of trade. Couriers were even more at the mercy of lawless characters, and in various districts interruption of their services occurred. Still, the manner in which they braved danger in the execution of their duty is worthy of the highest praise. Hundreds of them faced their journeys, knowing well it was at the risk of their lives. 25 were murdered, two were drowned, and many were wounded, one man having his ears cut off as a warning to others not to carry official despatches. During the year much attention was paid to courier connexions and many improvements were effected, especially by way of accelerating services. In all, 11,000 *li* of new lines were opened. The following table shows the length of the various lines of communication at the end of 1915 and 1916:—

	<u>1915.</u>	<u>1916.</u>	
	<i>Li</i> *	<i>Li</i> *	<i>Miles.</i>
Courier lines	410,000	421,000 = roughly	140,300
Steamer and boat lines	63,600	64,700 = „	21,600
Railway lines	19,000	19,000 = „	6,300
TOTAL	<u>492,600</u>	<u>504,700 = roughly</u>	<u>168,200</u>

* 3 *li* equal, roughly, 1 English mile.

In last year's report it was stated that for the first time the revenue of the Service exceeded its expenditure. This year a further substantial advance is recorded. The accounts show a surplus of \$625,000, although \$300,000 has been spent on new buildings and property, and \$106,000 to meet the loss on the working of the province of Sinkiang, part of which is refundable. The following table shows the exact financial results for the past three years:—

—	NET RECEIPTS.		NET PAYMENTS.		SURPLUS.		DEFICIT.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
1914.....	6,156,734	25	6,336,158	63	...	...	179,424	38
1915.....	6,798,580	28	6,559,864	56	238,715	72	...	...
1916.....	7,630,416	84	7,004,931	84	625,485	00	...	...

In 1916 the sale of stamps alone showed an increase of \$1,200,000 as compared with 1914. Unless violent changes occur, therefore, the Service, although it claims to have the cheapest tariff in the world, may now be considered self-supporting. This fact, important in itself, acquires special significance when it is remembered that the Administrations of many countries much better developed postally than China, Switzerland for example, cannot make the same claim. Now, with surplus funds instead of a deficit, it will be possible to proceed to many improvements which have already been too long delayed. First amongst these comes the building of adequate Office premises. Out of over 1,600 Offices, not 20 are Service-owned. Practically all are rented, and in very few cases are they a credit to, much less an advertisement for, the Post Office. As will be seen above, a beginning has already been made to remedy this. A fine building has been erected at Hankow with modern fittings and fixtures, costing, in all, some \$280,000, and it is proposed gradually to provide all other important centres with corresponding up-to-date Offices. Steps will likewise be taken to meet the requirements of less important centres in this respect as opportunities arise. Further improvements, such as the provision of launches, motor vehicles, and new staff residences, where necessary, are under consideration.

Staff conditions have been the subject of careful study during the past two years. The careers of Sorters and lower employés (postmen, couriers, etc.) have been properly defined and their prospects much improved, while in the ranks of Assistants and Clerks senior men of poor ability and qualifications are no longer allowed to retard the promotions of abler and better qualified juniors. The following table shows the number of men in the various ranks as on 31st December 1916, Agents excluded:—

Commissioners	16
Deputy Commissioners	19
Assistants	125
Postal Officers	8
Clerks	1,058
Yu-wu-shêng	2,397
Sorters	1,247
Postmen	4,656
Couriers	6,568
Miscellaneous	1,812
TOTAL	<u>17,906</u>

More detailed particulars of the year's operations are given hereunder, district by district, and at the end of the report the usual appendices are inserted.

CHIHLI.—One Second Class Office was opened, two Third Class Offices were raised to the status of Second Class Offices, and one Third Class Office was replaced by an Agency. Five Rural Box Offices were converted into Agencies, 35 Rural Box Offices were opened, and the employment of rural postmen was considerably extended. Several Second Class Offices were removed to better buildings in more convenient localities. In Peking a Sub-Office was reopened at the Parliament building, and a site was purchased for the erection of a Sub-Office in Chienmen Street.

The declaration of a moratorium and the political unrest seriously hampered postal work during the early part of the year, the revenue for June being the lowest recorded for some years. A revival of business during the latter part of the year more than compensated for the previous losses, the total revenue and number of articles handled showing a substantial increase over the figures for the preceding year. The total number of articles posted increased from 34,500,000 to 41,200,000. Newspapers account for 3,000,000 of the increase, postcards and registered articles for the remainder. Letters, postcards, and newspapers for delivery in the district showed a very substantial increase. Parcels posted advanced in number from 494,300 to 548,900. Though there was a slight fall in the total weight as compared with last year, the resulting revenue improved from \$293,040 to \$340,000. Parcels for delivery totalled 450,000, weighing 2,300,000 kilos, as against 340,000, weighing 1,300,000, for last year. A thriving parcel business has been established with Shensi and Kansu. Insured parcels decreased in number, but insured letters maintain a steady improvement. The figures for money orders remain much the same as last year, this branch of work being severely handicapped by the moratorium, especially at Peking.

During the year 747 *li* of additional courier lines were opened, while a duplicate line of 105 *li* was withdrawn. Several services were converted from bi-daily to daily. The Peking-Chengtehfu mail time-table was rearranged to permit the couriers to pass over certain robber-infested sections during daylight. Upon several occasions couriers were stopped and deprived of their personal belongings, the mails being left untouched. In the railway service, the Peking-Moukden line having been diverted to Chinwangtao, the Tangho-Chinwangtao branch line was abolished. A daily through-service was established between Peking and Moukden, and the time in transit between Tientsin and Pukow was considerably reduced. One Bureau Ambulant on the Tsinpu line was temporarily withdrawn owing to the suspension of the weekly express train. No changes in the steamboat services are reported. Two launches plying between Tangku and the Shantung coast during the summer months were utilised for the carriage of mails, letter-boxes being placed on board for the collection of mail matter. In October the Chinese mails for Kiachta, forwarded by rail through Russia, were detained by the Russian authorities and sent to Petrograd to be censored. Since that date all Chinese mails to and from Sinkiang and Mongolia have been forwarded by the direct overland routes *via* Lanchow and Kalgan respectively. In September arrangements were made for the direct interchange of mails between Manila and Chinwangtao by means of U.S.A. military transports.

A Chief Inspector was appointed and the district divided into eight inspecting sections, each of which will have an Inspector in charge as soon as suitable men are obtained and trained. A foreign Inspector with a Chinese Assistant Inspector was transferred to Urga to improve postal arrangements in Mongolia. At Tientsin the local delivery service was improved, the pillar-box system being arranged to give a clearance every working hour. Incoming Shanghai mails are sorted on the trains before their arrival at Tientsin, enabling the postmen to be sent out immediately after arrival. The use of bicycles has been largely extended to quicken the deliveries. Negotiations have been entered into for the establishment of a parcel service between Urga and Kiachta and also between Kalgan and Urga.

SHANSI.—Operations suffered much from the state of unrest in parts of the province, while in the K'ou-wai (口外) section business was more or less at a standstill all the year on account of the activities of large bands of robbers. The disturbances in Shensi caused the

connexion with that province to be interrupted, and frequently long delays occurred, as couriers often had to travel many miles off the normal route to avoid touching places known to be infested with robbers. At the end of the year, parcels for Kansu had to be directed by the Sianfu-Lanchowfu route. Several towns in K'ou-wai, including Saratsi (薩拉齊) and Tungshenghsien (東勝縣), were completely looted, and partly destroyed by fire. The Agency at Tungshenghsien could not be reopened, as the magistrate, merchants, and most of the people did not return. In most cases the postal staff behaved well, trying to save whatever was possible. Several Agents who lost all their goods and private property, saved the stamps and official funds by burying them with their own money.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, satisfactory postal results are recorded. Articles of mail matter posted increased from 3,800,000 to 4,500,000, and articles delivered from 4,200,000 to 4,900,000. Parcels posted totalled 37,000, as against 30,000, but parcels delivered dropped from 131,000 to 108,000. Money orders issued improved from \$274,000 to \$281,000, and cashed from \$152,000 to \$195,000. These figures would have been better had not the issue of money orders at Kweihwating (歸化廳) and Suiyüan (綏遠廳) had to be suspended for six months owing to the failure of paper currency in the market and the disturbed state of those regions.

The length of courier lines remained practically the same as last year, very few alterations or additions having become necessary. There was no alteration, either, in the railway mail services, except that since 1st August through-trains travel from Kalgan to Fengchen (豐鎮), while formerly the line was run in two sections, Kalgan to Tatungfu (大同府) and Tatungfu to Fengchen. In the beginning of the year a temporary day-and-night courier service was established between Taiyüanfu and Hoku (河曲縣), the military headquarters of the operations against the brigands in the north.

The number of establishments is only one more than last year. Two Agencies were opened and one closed. Besides, a few Rural Box Offices were opened. A number of new pillar-boxes were put into use. At Taiyüanfu express letters are now delivered and collected by cyclists, and supplementary mails are closed for the morning train, thus giving the public all conveniences possible.

HONAN.—While the past year was a disturbed one in many parts of the country, the province of Honan fortunately remained peaceful. On the declaration of independence of Shensi in May, the fast courier service to the west was interrupted for a week and the mule service for almost a month. The number of articles posted improved by over 1,300,000, or about 25 per cent. This unusual increase is due mainly to the number of ordinary and registered letters following, in great measure, the brisk recruiting of soldiers in the province early in the year. Letters and postcards for delivery show equally good results. Insured letters posted rose from 2,000 to 3,000, due probably to the movements of bank-notes as a result of the moratorium. The number of parcels posted in the district was 94,000, an increase of about 9 per cent. The total weight increased by 18 per cent. It is noteworthy, that of all the parcels posted only 200 were insured. Parcels for delivery in the district did not quite maintain last year's figures. Money orders issued amounted to \$701,000, an increase of \$56,000, and money orders cashed to \$797,000, an increase of \$143,000. This latter increase is due to the number of Honan troops stationed in other provinces. The financial results show satisfactory progress; the district receipts increased by 25 per cent., while the expenditure increased by only 1 per cent. This exceptional improvement in receipts seems to show that the old practice of buying stamps to send to large centres in other provinces in payment of goods purchased still continues.

The commencement of daily train services between Kaifeng and Süchowfu permitted of certain improvements in local courier connexions, and other changes were made as found desirable on a number of less important lines. There was only one serious case of highway robbery of mails, when the courier was seriously wounded and a large number of mails were taken. Another case occurred, but the loss was small. Heavy mails for Sianfu and beyond increase year by year. The amount despatched during 1916 weighed 100,000 catties, or 17 per cent. more than in the previous year. In November the daily train on the Lunghai-Pienlo Railway commenced to run from Süchowfu to Honanfu instead of only to Chengchow. As a result of this change, Shanghai mails reach Kaifeng in 31 hours, and Kaifeng mails reach Shanghai in 34 hours. Contrary to expectations, the railway was not extended westward of Kwanyintang (觀音堂), and, as the surveying and construction staff were withdrawn in December, no extension can be expected for some time to come. It is noteworthy, that the railways of the province suffered less than usual from summer floods, and the railway mail services continued practically without interruption.

During the year one Agency was converted into a Second Class Office, and two Agencies into Third Class Offices. No new Agencies were opened during the year, as all places of sufficient importance already have Agencies. Indeed, some Agencies where the business is small might be replaced by Rural Box Offices. The sectional system of inspection was commenced in September, three of the four sections being already provided with properly trained Inspectors. In June bandits looted the city of Kwangshan (光山縣), when the Post Office suffered a small loss. In the same month looting took place at Sunghsien (嵩縣) and the Post Office was robbed of a small sum of money.

SHENSI.—In the early part of the year the northern districts of the province suffered much from roving brigands. During the year no fewer than 22 towns were pillaged, not to mention villages and hamlets. Further, there was much severe fighting, especially around Sianfu, consequent on the political agitation. In spite of many hardships, however, and in face of all strife, the Post Office actually made progress. It is eloquent testimony to its efficiency, that during the worst of the crisis it satisfactorily maintained its mail services, a fact which was much commented on and universally appreciated. The light services throughout most of the province continued to operate practically as usual. Those in the north suffered numerous delays, but were never entirely interrupted. As might be expected, many robberies of mails occurred. No less than seven couriers were killed. In very few cases, however, were the mails lost wholly irrecoverable. It must be mentioned that the local officials as well as the higher authorities did, and still continue to do, everything in their power to maintain the successful working of the Post Office.

Extension work resulted in the addition of four Rural Box Offices to the list of establishments. Articles posted in the district advanced to 2,025,000, an increase of 5 per cent., the improvement being general and not confined to any one category of mail matter. Articles for delivery in the district scarcely maintained last year's figures, but, all things considered, they are satisfactory. The actual number of parcels posted was the same as for last year, but the total weight increased by 50 per cent. Parcels for delivery increased from 33,000 to 50,000. Money orders issued advanced from \$374,000 to \$555,000, and cashed from \$55,000 to \$160,000. The receipts of the district show an improvement corresponding to the statistics and are considered satisfactory.

No new courier lines were opened during the year, but a number of lines were reorganised and the services improved. The total length of courier lines in the province is now 15,977 *li*. On the operations of the Standard Oil Company at Yenchang (延長縣) being discontinued, the Third Class Office there was reduced to an Agency. The Anpienpu (安邊堡) Third Class Office was raised to the status of a Second Class Office to facilitate the control of Agencies and couriers in that far-distant region. At the Head Office a number of improvements were made for the greater efficiency of the Office and district as a whole.

KANSU.—The province remained comparatively peaceful throughout the year. The political troubles elsewhere had little effect beyond increasing the boldness of local bands of robbers, who for a time caused some little trouble in almost every part of the province and occasionally affected the regularity of postal connexions. Direct mail communication with the east was interrupted for about two weeks during May on account of the fighting at Sianfu. During this period coast mails were forwarded *via* Chungking. The regular contract service for heavy mails also suffered and outward mail matter accumulated at Pingliang (平涼府), while incoming mail matter had to be detained at Sianfu until the line was reopened. As mentioned in the Shansi report, direct communication *via* Paotowchen (包頭鎮) and Taiyüanfu (太原府) was also interrupted for some time owing to bandits. Otherwise, communications were regularly maintained and postal results for the year are satisfactory.

Only one new Agency was opened. Business in Kansu is confined to a few large towns on the main highways which, with all surrounding villages of any importance, are already postally connected. Consequently extension has ceased to be a real factor in postal progress. Articles of mail matter despatched appear at 1.1 millions, a healthy increase of 35 per cent. accounted for entirely by ordinary letters and registered articles. Articles for delivery improved from 800,000 to 1 million. Parcels despatched dropped from 12,800 to 11,900, though the total weight increased from 28,400 kilos to 34,800 kilos. Parcels for delivery increased from 26,000 to 28,000, and in weight from 63,000 kilos to 100,000 kilos. Parcels in transit increased from 24,000 to 36,000. The satisfactory parcel service with the coast, reorganised last year, affords a great inducement to large business firms to receive their trade supplies through the post. Under normal conditions the average of 30 to 35 days for the arrival of parcels from the coast has been generally maintained. Money orders issued and cashed show increases of \$85,000 and \$3,600 respectively. In the past five years money orders issued have increased from \$24,000 to \$320,000, and money orders cashed from \$1,300 to \$38,400. Kansu is essentially a remitting district, and the Post Office is practically the only medium for this business. The majority of the heads of business firms are natives of other provinces and are not permanent residents. Consequently funds are being continually remitted to their homes.

Courier lines have been reduced by 417 *li* during the year. A general inspection of the majority of postal connexions has been undertaken and several modifications have been introduced whereby services between many places have been facilitated. Only one new line of 40 *li* has been opened. On the other hand, sections of other lines have been abolished, but the reorganisation of the connexions with the places affected has been such that the services have been improved. On account of the heavy rains, couriers had many difficulties to contend with for a time. One courier lost his life through attempting to cross a river in flood. Six cases of loss of mails occurred during the year as the result of highway robbery.

One Third Class Office was raised to the status of Second Class Office, and one Agency was converted to a Third Class Office. Considerable attention was given to inspection work, but difficulty has been experienced in the selection of suitable Inspectors, conditions of travel in Kansu being very trying. Staff recruits are difficult to obtain, and vacancies have had to be filled by transfers from Sianfu. Special care is now being taken in training men, and great improvement is apparent.

SINKIANG.—As all important towns in the province are postally connected, no extension of courier lines took place throughout the year. Attention was concentrated on the improvement of existing services, which has resulted in a greater regularity in the arrival of mails on all routes. Only four Agencies were opened, and these on existing routes. Although peace was maintained in Sinkiang, yet it was found necessary by the local authorities to institute a censorship which extended over a period of nine months. Progress was thus somewhat retarded, but it is satisfactory to record only a slight decrease as compared with the previous year. The effects of the European war have been felt in regard to postal communications, as mails formerly posted by the Siberian route between Sinkiang and other provinces had in the month of November to be diverted to the overland route *via* Lanchowfu and Sianfu, as all Chinese mails through Russia were being subjected to Russian censorship and, incidentally, to considerable delay. While financial conditions have somewhat improved, conditions of life in general have become worse. Imports from Russia have been prohibited on account of the war, goods from China could not be sent by the Mongolian route for fear of brigands, and a long drought caused a failure of crops in many parts of the province. Fortunately, the year has been free from highway robbery of mails. The division of the district into sections for inspecting purposes continues to give satisfactory results and has been the means of greatly improving the reliability of the services throughout the province.

Articles of mail matter despatched dropped from 539,000 to 529,000, owing to a decrease of 30,000 registers. Articles for delivery have maintained last year's figures in spite of a drop of 100,000 in newspapers. The parcel service between the coast and Sinkiang *via* Kansu was commenced too late in the year to affect the annual statistics. Parcels may not exceed 11 lb. in weight or 1 cubic foot in dimensions. They are only accepted at sender's risk and cannot be insured. Senders are informed that they may be four or six months *en route*, according to circumstances.

MANCHURIA.—Extension and development continued in this vast postal area, and steady and substantial progress has been made. An increase in the receipts of the district and a decrease in the payments were accountable for the enhancement of net profits by 55 per cent. over last year's figures. Articles posted rose from 19 to 22 millions, and articles delivered from 16½ to 18½ millions. The number of parcels posted showed an increase of 37 per cent., while the weight of these rose by 43 per cent. Despite the banking and business complications consequent upon the moratorium, which disorganised the money order business for several months, there was an increase in the figures for money orders issued and cashed, this being due, in large measure, to the popularity of the new provincial money order system inaugurated in July. This system, which provides for remittances in small coin currency, with a uniform fee of 2 per cent. and no bank charge, functions at all the more important Offices in Manchuria and has already amply justified its introduction. Its cheapness and security are responsible for the slight diminution in the number of insured letters posted in the district. Articles collected from letter-boxes, Box Offices, pillar and rural boxes went up from 2 to 3 millions.

The reorganisation during the year of most of the courier lines has resulted in more regular and efficient services. These lines have increased in length from 31,520 *li* in 1915 to 39,566, an extension of 8,046 *li*. Many of them traverse robber-infested districts and the mails are frequently endangered, but during the year only one postal courier met his death, and that by a flying bullet during the Mongolian insurrection. Owing to floods in spring and summer, slight delays occurred on most of the courier lines in the district.

Several railways now under construction in this province will, when completed, benefit the mail services. Progress is being made with that between Szepingkai (四平街) and Liaoyuanchow (遼源州), a Chinese line financed by the Japanese. Another new line is in prospect connecting Tsitsihar (齊齊哈爾) with Taheiho (大黑河). This is a Russian enterprise. The Amur Railway is said to be practically completed, and later it may be found possible to transmit mails to and from Taheiho by this line *via* Habarovsk in winter when the river is frozen and steamers are not running. Reports regarding other minor lines to be constructed are, as yet, somewhat nebulous. During the year contracts have been made with the Amurski Steamer Trust and the s.s. *Haotai* and *Chinglan* for the carriage of C.P.O. mails on the Sungari River.

Five Third Class Offices and one Agency were raised to the status of Second Class Offices with money order facilities; three Agencies were converted to Third Class Offices, and 133 new Agencies established. The number of Rural Box Offices was 247, as against 86 last year. Excluding these, there is now a total of 624 establishments in Manchuria. The experiment of appointing a rural postman to serve the villages around Antung has been so successful, and has met with so much appreciation, that a similar plan is being adopted in other important centres in the district.

In May a fire broke out at Ninguta (甯古塔), destroying 6,000 houses and 500 shops, including the Post and Telegraph Offices. In July Lichüanhsien (醴泉縣), and in August Kuokiatien (郭家店), an important station on the Moukden-Changchun line, were taken by Mongolian insurgents, and in the latter case the Chinese town was destroyed by fire. In September a similar fate befell Chaoyangpo (朝陽坡).

The substantial increase recorded in all active postal operations in this large district, despite the many impediments to smooth working, is very satisfactory.

SHANTUNG.—Peaceful conditions characterised the opening months of the year, and excellent progress was made. The tranquillity of the province was, however, rudely broken by the political uprising, which rapidly assumed alarming proportions, seriously disorganising postal operations. Place after place along and in the neighbourhood of the Shantung Railway was attacked, seized, and looted, not excepting the two most important commercial centres in the Shantung province, Chowtsun (周村) and Weihsien (濰縣), which became storm-centres of the conflict and ultimately the headquarters of the leaders of the uprising. The menace to the provincial capital from these two centres paralysed trade for several months, and, when the year closed, it could hardly be said that normal conditions were restored. The functioning of one or two establishments was interrupted for a brief period, and the suspension of the money order and parcel business at a few others became necessary; but with all the upheaval, resulting in a loss of revenue estimated at \$30,000, the financial results for the year were better even than those of 1915. When it is remembered that the results in 1915 constituted an unprecedented advance over those of previous years, a further advance in face of such trying conditions speaks well for the Service and its constitution.

For the first time, money orders issued passed the million dollar mark, while those cashed rose to one million six hundred thousand. The rigorous censorship imposed here, as in other provinces, caused a fall of nearly a million in the number of newspapers handled. Insured letters rose from 1,873 to 2,804, while express letters handled advanced by 15 per cent. Articles posted in the district increased by 125,000, but there was a corresponding decrease in articles for delivery. Parcels posted decreased by 3 per cent., while parcels delivered rose in number by 6 per cent., and in weight by $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Owing to the unsettled state of affairs, little was done in the way of extension, and that little merely by way of amelioration of existing services. Rural Box Offices at the close of the year numbered 37, as against 26 in 1915; they have all done good business. Two additional Offices were given express delivery facilities, and two were raised to the status of Money Order Offices. The reorganisation and prolongation of existing courier lines to connect up the new rural Offices is responsible for an extension of 643 *li*, while 35 *li* were added by the opening of a new line between ChungHINGTSI (中興集) and SHANHSIEN (單縣). The conversions of the Tsining (濟甯州)—Nanyangchen (南陽鎮) line from a daily into a day-and-night service; the Laiyang (萊陽縣)—Haiyanghsien (海陽縣) from an alternate day into a daily service; and the Hwangshantsi (黃山集)—Tsinghaiwei (靖海衛) from an alternate day to a twice-in-three-days service, resulted in considerable acceleration of the mail services. A heavy-mail service, thrice in every five days, was inaugurated between Tehchow (德州) and Lintsingchow (臨清州) to cope with the increased parcel traffic to and from the north. Arrangements were concluded during the year for the transport of mails by the direct steamer service plying once in every four days between Lungkow (龍口) and Dairen (大連). During the winter months, when the steamers were reduced on the Tientsin—Chefoo—Shanghai route, a double courier service was inaugurated on the Chenyang—Chefoo day-and-night line. This made possible the prompt despatch of the additional mails, and more than made good the loss of the steamer connexion during the shipping strike in the spring. The increase of business at the Head Office, and, more particularly, the handling of mails in transmission, have during the year emphasised the clamant need for more suitable and commodious premises.

SZECHWAN.—Szechwan was just settling down to something like normal conditions when it became one of the centres of strife over the political changes. Then followed the invasion of Szechwan by Yunnan and Kweichow troops, severe fighting, and the restoration of the Republican form of government in March, the cessation of hostilities from April to June, and, finally, the march of northern troops on Chengtu and their defeat by the Yunnan troops. Between June and November four different provincial governors held office. Brigandage was rife, and currency difficulties became accentuated, making business impossible; frontier raids continued unabated, and yet the district recorded substantial progress for the year.

Articles of mail matter received for delivery in Szechwan show a total of 13.9 millions, an increase of 67 per cent. This is mainly due to the presence of Yunnan and northern troops. With the exception of newspapers and postcards, articles posted did not maintain last year's figures, but this is not surprising in view of the unfavourable conditions. Express articles delivered increased about 40 per cent., and those posted over 50 per cent. Articles for local delivery likewise show an encouraging improvement. Money orders issued more than doubled, showing \$1,215,000, against \$555,000, while money orders cashed improved from \$356,000 to

\$911,000. These exceptional increases are, of course, due to the presence of the expeditionary troops. During all the political and currency troubles, the Post Office proved to be the safest and most trustworthy medium for remitting funds. Parcel business, which had considerably revived last year, suffered heavily from February to July. Military operations, constant attacks on post-boats and caravans by brigands, the commandeering by the military of coolies and boat-crews, of pack animals and post-boats, all contributed to the confusion and difficulties. Occasionally parcel traffic, inward and outward, had to be suspended. Military pontoon bridges thrown across the river near Suifu (綏州府) blocked the passage of boats for a considerable time and Chengtu heavy mails had to be sent overland to Chungking. Things have improved somewhat since August, but large escorts are necessary for the safe transmission of parcel mails. In the circumstances, the increase in parcels despatched from 57,600, weighing 246,000 kilos, to 88,700, weighing 407,000, is decidedly satisfactory. Of the latter, 10,000 were insured. Inward parcels show a decrease from 71,000 to 64,000. The increase in revenue derived from parcels and from money orders issued more than counterbalanced the decrease in postage on mail matter, and left a substantial surplus to the good.

Seven courier lines were reorganised, thus extending the length of courier lines in the district by 160 *li*. In spite of the difficulties above mentioned, the staff maintained all lines in a state of working efficiency. The fast lines especially worked well, and the public, Chinese and foreign, have not been slow to acknowledge it. The parcel and heavy-mail lines, however, suffered severely. Time and again they broke down and had to be re-established, often by a change of route, under very difficult circumstances. 100 cases of loss of mails are recorded for the year in addition to 47 cases of losses of official funds, mainly due to brigandage. Three couriers were killed and some severely wounded. In August the main street of Wanh sien was looted and the First Class Office suffered considerable loss. Special arrangements made with the Tibetan frontier authorities for the transport of mails between Tatsienlu (打箭鑪) and Batang (巴塘), and Tatsienlu and Chamdo (察木多), having proved unsatisfactory, Post Office couriers, using ponies as far as possible, were started. The roads there continue to be unsafe, 17 serious cases of mail robbery having occurred and two couriers having been killed.

The post-boats were extensively used between January and July for carrying heavy mails, as steamers were transporting troops and material only. The river between Wanh sien and Chungking being infested with robbers, this service suffered considerably. On certain sections of the river strong military escorts are necessary even now. The crews were many times fired upon by bandits from the shore. In all, some 900,000 catties of mails and parcels were transported by these boats. One wreck, five capsizals, and 10 robberies were recorded amongst the Post-Office-owned boats. Amongst hired boats one wreck and six capsizals took place. In order to obviate the use of outside boats as far as possible, the fleet was increased by two large-type new boats, bringing the total number up to 32.

During the year three Third Class Offices and one Agency were raised to the status of Second Class Offices, and one Agency was converted to a Third Class Office. Agencies increased by 32, 28 being converted Rural Box Offices, and four new Rural Box Offices were established. Two Sub-Offices were added, one at Chengtu and one at Chungking. Six more Offices were granted money order facilities, and 10 were given "express" facilities. 25 Offices were allowed special steam-served tariff rates for down-river parcels. One Office was opened for the summer season at Hwangkiohya (黃角壩) under Chungking.

HUPEH.—During the year one Second Class Office (Wuchang) was raised to the status of a First Class Office, four Third Class Offices and one Agency were made Second Class Offices, and four Agencies were made Third Class Offices. 19 Agencies were opened, 18 being converted Rural Box Offices, and 18 new Rural Box Offices were opened, while one was closed as it was not availed of by the public. The total number of establishments in the district, including Rural and Local Box Offices, rose to 502. The total number of articles posted increased from 11,900,000 to 12,500,000 although there was a reduction of 100,000 under newspapers. Articles delivered totalled 13,700,000, including 3,000,000 newspapers against 2,400,000 last year. There was a heavy increase in all *in transit* mail matter, while the improvement in the number of articles for local delivery deserves special mention. The figures for insured letters doubled, principally owing to the granting of insured letter facilities to Wuchang Office. Letters contained in *min-chü* clubbed mails were declared at 504,000, a slight increase on last year. The figures for money orders issued are \$1,492,000, against \$1,141,000, and for money orders cashed \$870,000, against \$675,000. Parcels posted in the district totalled 119,700, a decrease of over 8,000. Parcels delivered fell off similarly. This was due to the disorganisation of business on account of the political troubles during the first half of the year.

Over 600 *li* of new courier lines were opened, and on a number of lines already established the services were accelerated. The total length of courier lines is now 17,232 *li*, on 5,368 of which couriers run day and night. Construction work on both the Hankow-Changsha and Hankow-Ichang railway lines progresses slowly, the latter being more or less at a standstill. Construction trains on the former line run as far as Puchi (蒲圻縣), some 295 *li*. One registered *min-chü* closed during the year, but the 13 other registered hongts continue. The Laifeng (來鳳縣) Second Class Office was looted by brigands in April, one courier being killed. In September the Pankiao (板橋) Agency similarly suffered.

During the year 10 Second and Third Class Offices were removed to more spacious and suitable premises. The new District Head Office on the British Concession—the first of the kind to be built by the Service—is nearing completion, and promises to be worthy of the Service and of the important centre of Hankow. The site, which was bought from the Customs, meets all requirements, and the plans have been very carefully prepared. Excellent work and material have been put into the building, which is both imposing and substantial, and should prove a good example to be followed in other large and important cities.

HUNAN.—If conditions in this province were such as severely to test postal organisation in 1915, they were certainly no better in the year 1916, which is recorded as one of the most trying and adverse to postal work in the annals of the Post Office in Hunan. Civil war broke out at the beginning of the year and lasted for four months. Martial law was declared and censorship established. Few couriers were available and their routes became unsafe. There were numerous cases of highway robbery, and in some instances the mail couriers were beaten and robbed of all they possessed. In 12 cases mails were stolen. In March the city of Yungshunfu (永順府) was sacked by bandits and the Post Office looted, the Postmaster having to flee for his life. Only in August was it considered safe for him to return and reopen the Office. A number of Agencies, too, were looted or destroyed by fire. In general, the staff rose to meet its difficulties, and, in the fighting zones, considerable enterprise was shown in maintaining communications through the dangerous firing lines, after only a short period of interruption. Parcels and heavy mails for Kweichow and Yunnan, had during the period of hostilities to be sent in a roundabout way *via* Shanghai and Indo-China, and later *via* south

Hunan and Kwangsi, but as soon as fighting stopped, late in April, the direct parcel and heavy-mail services with Kweichow and Yunnan were re-established. Owing to the unusually early commencement of the low water season in August and the abnormal lowness of both the Hsiang River and the Tungting Lake, the greatest difficulty was again encountered this year in maintaining mail connexions with the outports at Yochow and Changteh. Towards the close of the year, steam-launch services between Changsha and Yochow had to be almost totally abandoned and, in a number of cases, native junks had to be utilised for carrying mails. Three accidents, due to the difficulty of navigating in the low water, were recorded, in which two of the outside boats engaged by the Post Office and one Post-Office-owned boat were wrecked. The parcel mails were in each case badly damaged by water.

During the year attention was monopolised in the re-establishment of the disorganised services. Only one new Agency was opened. A number of courier lines, however, were revised and accelerated. The continued prevalence of brigands on the route still prevents the reconversion to a day-and-night service of the Yungchowfu (永州府)-Taochow (道州)-Ningyuanhsien (寧遠縣) line. During the year steamboat lines were extended from Changteh to Taoyuan, 90 *li*, and from Yochow City to Linsiang, 60 *li*, thus bringing the total length of provincial steamboat lines to 3,110 *li*, as against 2,960 *li* for 1915. There has been no alteration or extension of the railway lines; work on the Hunan-Hupeh section of the Canton-Hankow Railway has made little progress during the year, while construction work south of Changsha has remained at a standstill since the outbreak of the European war.

Despite the vast amount of distress and damage, as well as the general stagnation of trade caused by the civil war, the statistical results of the year show a welcome advance over those of last year. Although a fall in the number of articles for registration has to be chronicled, articles posted have risen to 6½ millions, that is an advance of 666,000, or 11 per cent., over last year's figures, while articles delivered now total 7¼ millions, an advance of 617,500, or 9 per cent. The number of parcels posted in the district has increased by 39 per cent (33,600, as against 24,200 in 1915), while the increase in weight amounts to 18,100 kilos, a difference of 41 per cent. But the great bulk of the parcel trade continues to remain "Import." Parcels for delivery numbered 122,100, as against 86,600, an increase in number of 35,500 (41 per cent) and in weight of 124,400 kilos (28 per cent). Money orders issued amounted to \$813,474, as against \$654,128 last year, and those cashed were \$658,383, as compared with \$575,054.

Articles in clubbed mails show a further falling off of over 15 per cent., the *min-chü* having also been adversely affected by the military operations.

KIANGSI.—Kiangsi again suffered from floods, and much damage resulted. Currency difficulties were also felt, but the moratorium was not followed. Business generally continued good, and the Post Office had what may be considered a good year under the circumstances. Articles posted advanced from 5.6 millions to 6.5 millions, increases being recorded in all categories. Articles delivered rose from 7.4 millions to 7.8 millions in spite of a decrease of 200,000 in ordinary letters. Express articles posted total 110,000, against 104,000, while insured articles posted have increased from 573 to 1,076. Parcels for delivery in the district are recorded at 39,000, exactly maintaining last year's figures. Parcels posted appear at 24,400, weighing 40,000 kilos, against 18,200, weighing 30,000 kilos. Complaint is still made that other agencies transporting parcels avoid *likin* taxation to which every postal parcel must submit. Money orders issued do not show much improvement, but money orders cashed have risen from \$342,000 to \$417,000.

1,020 *li* of new courier lines were opened during the year, and 90 *li* were abolished. The total length of courier lines is now 22,557 *li*, including 475 *li* of heavy-mail lines. Trains now run direct from Kiukiang to Nanchang. Freight is not yet carried, but light mails are despatched from each end twice daily. The *min-chü* continue their business much the same as last year. Lately, their mails have been brought under the same rules of censorship as Post Office mails and their parcel traffic at Nanchang brought under *likin* rules.

A new Sub-Office is to be secured outside the city wall where the train and launch services meet. This will obviate the necessity for bringing many parcel baskets through the city, as well as give a better delivery after the city gates are shut at nightfall. Considerable hopes are entertained as to the new rural delivery system, as it seems likely to meet a public want.

KIANGSU.—Little extension of advantage to the postal Service remains to be undertaken in this area, which, owing to its accessibility from the treaty ports was one of the first to be developed, and which, moreover,—since Shanghai and its hinterland constitute a separate district—is the smallest but one of all the postal districts. Consequently the total number of establishments shows little change; amelioration of conditions by systematic reorganisation of courier lines has been the prevailing idea.

Deep political unrest in the domestic sphere and the far-extending influence of the European war combined adversely to influence postal operations in the year under review. Nevertheless, the net surplus of revenue showed a substantial increase over that of 1915. The parcel business, which is the first to show any variation in the political barometer, made good headway despite the entire suspension for long periods of the remunerative parcel trade with Szechwan, Kwangtung, Shensi, Kansu, and part of Shantung. Parcels posted increased in number by 9 per cent. and in weight by 8 per cent., while parcels delivered within the district rose in number by 9 per cent. and in weight by 34 per cent. Articles of mail matter posted in the district increased by a million, while those for delivery show a rise of nine hundred thousand. Money orders issued advanced by more than \$200,000, while those cashed show a rise of nearly \$300,000.

The Süchowfu-Kaifeng-Chengchow section of the Lung-Hai Railway now has daily trains, instead of only thrice weekly as recorded in last year's report. By an alteration in the schedule of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, which came into effect on 1st September, and by a subsequent change in the Lung-Hai time-table, Shanghai morning papers of Monday are landed in Hankow at 7.30 A.M. on the following Wednesday. This is a faster route to Hankow than by steamer, but there is, unfortunately, an interval of only a few minutes at Chengchow, so that a slight Lung-Hai delay is liable to upset the connexion. Süchowfu, where the Lung-Hai Railway joins the Tsinpu line, is already a transmission centre of much importance, and its responsibilities in this respect cannot but increase as the vast inland regions served by the new line (Lung-Hai) develop. It is therefore expedient that the Post Office should possess its own premises there, and to this end a suitable site has already been procured.

Statistics regarding *min-chü* are, as always, unreliable. There is no doubt, however, that letter-smuggling on a very considerable scale still goes on, many subordinate employés on steamers, trains, launches—not to mention hong-boats plying on the numerous creeks—adding to their income in this way.

SHANGHAI.—Notwithstanding the troublous months brought about by political events and the continuation of the European war, postal results have been as satisfactory as could have been anticipated. For several months business with south and south-west China was practically suspended, and censorship was enforced everywhere. Still, every branch of the service seems to have progressed; many branches, indeed, show record figures. Articles of mail matter posted show a total of 48.9 millions, as compared with 41.8 millions. Five millions of this increase is accounted for by newspapers, the rest by letters and postcards. 22 new newspapers were registered for transmission during the year, and 18 were suppressed. Articles delivered appear at 30.2 millions, against 24.9 millions. Ordinary letters make up 2.8 millions of this increase, postcards 1.2 millions, and newspapers 700,000. Express articles posted remain at about last year's figures, but those delivered improved from 487,000 to 503,000. Insured letters posted rose from 1,650, aggregate value \$92,000, to 2,900, aggregate value \$140,000, while those delivered rose from 4,070, of an aggregate value of \$174,000, to 6,490, of an aggregate value of \$292,000. The number of articles posted for local delivery improved by half a million, or 10 per cent., while articles collected from Box Offices and letter-boxes are, roughly, $\frac{1}{4}$ million in excess of last year's figures. In spite of the unfavourable conditions, the parcel business has also improved. Parcels posted total 381,000, weighing 1,787,000 kilos, against 365,000, weighing 1,688,000 kilos, for last year. 34,200 of the parcels posted were insured, and 7,800 were taxed with trade charges. Parcels delivered amounted to 55,000, as compared with 51,000. When it is remembered that parcel business with several provinces was suspended for a time, the results must be considered quite satisfactory. The unreliability of the declarations of the *min-chü* as regards the contents of their clubbed packages is well illustrated in the Shanghai returns. According to their statements, the number of letters contained in their packets dropped from 3 millions to 1 million; but the total number of packets and the gross weight recorded by the Post Office remain much the same as last year. Also, various seizures effected and fines inflicted show that the local *min-chü* are but too prone to indulge in smuggling whenever they believe they can safely do so. Money orders issued have improved by \$151,000, and cashed by \$231,000, the total money order transactions for the year being \$2,000,000.

Few alterations have been effected in postal communications. A small addition has been made to the rural courier routes. A short loop, covering 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to connect the Shanghai-Nanking Railway with the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo line was completed and officially inaugurated in the early part of December. Traffic on the Hangchow line was temporarily suspended from 12th April to 17th June, when communication was maintained by launches. In September the Chingfeng, Tsinpu, and Huning Railways adjusted their timetables, thereby enabling through-mails from the north and south to reach Shanghai and Peking respectively nine hours earlier than before, the time between Peking and Shanghai being reduced to 36 hours. An agreement was concluded between the Chinese Administration and the China Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., a joint Chinese and American enterprise whose vessels fly the American flag, for the direct acceptance and conveyance of Chinese Post Office mails and parcels to and from China. The addition of four new steamers to the fleets of other companies has considerably improved the transpacific mail service, which has been much affected since the outbreak of the war.

Owing to the war and the consequent strict censorship of the belligerent countries, the mail service to and from Europe has, as last year, been irregular. In addition to many seizures being effected by censors, large quantities of mail matter were lost through the torpedoing of the mail steamers *Arabia* and *Magellan*.

During the year attention continued to be devoted to improving and accelerating existing services. Thus, the extension of office hours enabled the public to make use of the Registry Office much later in the evening and earlier in the morning. A special staff is now daily sent beyond Soochow to meet the evening express train for the purpose of sorting express letters on board and enabling them to be delivered immediately upon the arrival of the train at Shanghai. Local delivery sections have been revised and extended and, in some, deliveries have been increased. The strictest supervision was exercised in checking the work of postmen. Through the system of test letters several irregularities were discovered, and many complimentary letters were received from the public in appreciation of the service. Preparations are being made for replacing the various mail vans with up-to-date motor lorries. This departure has become quite necessary in view of the large and rapidly increasing quantity of mails to be transhipped daily.

A very interesting case of forging postage stamps was discovered during the latter part of the year. A gang of persons, the principal of whom were, or had been, postal employés, was found to have equipped itself with the required machinery and outfit, and was producing a considerable amount of spurious stamps of the 50-cent denomination which were so well executed as almost to defy detection. Thanks to the prompt and energetic action of the French police, the whole gang, with only one exception, was arrested, and its machinery, together with the plate, was seized. The case was tried before the French Mixed Court, when the principal culprits were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from four years to three months. Heavy fines were inflicted on the minor offenders.

ANHWEI.—Last year's programme of consolidation has been continued, and further all-round progress has been recorded. During the period of political unrest, censorship of letters and newspapers was enforced. For a time the more important cities were under martial law, and nearly every town of any importance established a sort of local militia or guard for its own protection. The overflow of the Hwai River during the early summer resulted in the worst floods for many years. Great damage was done at many of the principal towns in the Hwai Valley. At some, the inhabitants had to take refuge in the hills, and mail matter was delivered by boat. Great distress followed the floods, for there was little or no harvest, and the number of robbers increased. Apart from this, couriers had other difficulties to contend with; many of the roads were deep in water, which they had to wade through, and even the use of waterproof sheets did not prevent the mails from getting soaked. Altogether, 10 cases of loss of mail matter are recorded, two being due to highway robbery and one to theft. Establishments now number 533. A new Sub-Office was opened in Wuhu, five Agencies were converted into Third Class Offices, one Third Class Office into a Second Class Office, and two Agencies were opened.

Articles of mail matter posted are recorded at 6.5 millions, an increase of over 10 per cent., the principal improvement being shown under ordinary letters and postcards. Registered articles show a slight reduction, but express letters advanced from 103,000 to 117,000. Articles for delivery in the district totalled 7.3 millions, against 5.9 millions, ordinary letters, newspapers, and postcards making up the increase. 29,000 parcels, weighing 59,400 kilos, were posted, as compared with 21,000, weighing 37,000 kilos, which must be considered very satisfactory. In view of the wide-spread distress in the district, parcels delivered show specially good results. They total 98,000, against 65,000. Letters contained in native clubbed packages show a decrease of 62,700. Money orders issued amount to \$928,000, and cashed to \$1,228,000, increases of \$87,000 and \$186,000 respectively.

Much attention has been devoted to courier lines. The total length has been reduced by 327 *li*. Some 2,500 *li* of old lines were abolished, and 2,177 *li* of new lines opened, affording better connexions than before. Apart from this, improvements have been effected on 7,288 *li* of other lines so that they connect places where postal facilities are better appreciated. The change of the Szechow (泗州)—Suchow An (宿州) line to Szechow—Lingpi (靈璧縣)—Kuchen An day-and-night line is appreciated by the public, as the receipts show, and couriers have no difficulty in running to schedule time during the flood season. The Yingshanhsien (潁上縣)—Sanhotsien (三河尖) line is an improvement on the former connexion between Sanhotsien and Yingchowfu (潁州府). Mail matter from the south sent *via* Pengpu (蚌埠) can now reach south-east Honan quicker than before. A heavy-mail service has been inaugurated between Wuhu and Hweichow (徽州府), a distance of 445 *li*. As many heavy mails are now received for southern Anhwei, both the Wuhu—Hweichow and Tatung—Hweichow heavy-mail services are kept busy. A heavy-mail service has also been opened between Lüchowfu (廬州府) and Liuchow (六安州). No changes of importance are recorded in the railway mail services, but the daily service between Süchowfu and Kaifeng is found very convenient for mails to and from Pochow (亳州) and Kwoyang (渦陽縣). Owing to the strike of the steamer officers of the principal shipping companies during the early days of May, no steamers were available for the carriage of mails. No complaints, however, were made, as steps had been taken in advance to prevent inconvenience to the public.

There has been no change in the Wuhu *min-chü* organisation. During the first few months of the year the military authorities censored *min-chü* mails at their own establishments in Anking, Wuhu, and Tatung. Their business is reported to be increasingly dull, doubtless owing to the strict Customs supervision to prevent smuggling.

Four Offices were removed to more suitable locations, and the premises at other places have been extended. Many Postmasters were transferred to other Offices for further training and experience, and some were placed under supervision. Several Agents were discharged, and in some cases punished by the authorities, for using washed and cancelled stamps. During the latter part of the year an agreement was made with the principal Wuhu launch companies for the carriage of heavy mails to interior places served by launches. In June the Wuhu delivery system was reorganised, the delivery sections being made smaller and the number of deliveries fixed at eight daily. The deliveries at Tatung were also improved. In accordance with the general scheme for inspection and control, the district has been divided into five sections, each of which will be under a sectional Inspector. The five centres are Anking, Wuhu, Hweichow, Pengpu, and Chengyangkwan. There is also a Chief Inspector in general charge. The scheme is not yet in full working, but will be as soon as the necessary Inspectors are available.

CHEKIANG.—The disturbed condition of the province during the first half year, and in particular during April when provincial independence was declared, adversely affected results, postal and financial. The declaration of the moratorium still further hampered business. While there is no decline to be recorded under any heading save that of parcels, a normally quiet year would have shown a considerable extension of business in every category, especially having regard to the excellent prospects with which the year opened. The number of losses due to highway robbery decreased considerably, yet during the year three couriers suffered death at the hands of bandits.

Articles posted rose by 1½ millions, while those for delivery advanced by 2 millions, giving an increase of 19 per cent. over last year's figures. Money orders issued increased by \$80,000, while money orders cashed rose by more than \$90,000.

Continued activity and enterprise on the part of the Railway and Express Companies, together with the interruption of through-train traffic on the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway after the declaration of independence, caused a decline in the parcel trade. From new and improved arrangements for transmission of parcels, made in anticipation of an increase in the number handled, little benefit accrued, as the political disquiet brought the trade of the province almost to a standstill. Parcels posted in the district decreased in number by 8 per cent. and in weight by 11 per cent.; and those delivered, while showing an increase of 7,000 in number, decreased in weight by 7,000 kilos.

By a redistribution of the duties of couriers and post-boats much has been done during the year to improve and speed-up postal communications. By accelerated connexions with the chief towns in the neighbouring province of Anhwei an impetus has been given to the newspaper trade, and only the generally disturbed conditions have prevented record results.

Capsisal of a native boat on the Shihpu (石浦廳)-Nantienhsien (南田縣) line resulted in the drowning of the courier and loss of all mails. An improved summer service to Mokanshan was much appreciated by residents there. Since the linking up of the Hangchow-Shanghai Railway with the Shanghai-Nanking line, direct mails are closed at Hangchow, etc., for Offices on the Shanghai-Nanking and Pukow-Tientsin lines.

The business of unregistered *min-chü* has not improbably increased during the year. So far, the majority of the letter-hongs in the district have ignored the Government status of the Post Office, and only when a course similar to that pursued at Ningpo, where registration is compulsory and fines are enforced, is pursued elsewhere, will the smuggling of mails decrease and postal revenue correspondingly increase. 24 seizures were made during the year, the smuggled mails emanating in seven cases from unregistered, and in 17 cases from registered, letter-hongs.

A point has been made of the raising of the efficiency of Offices and their staffs during the year. Two Agencies were converted into Second Class Offices with money order facilities, and four Agencies were given the status of Third Class Offices, while six Offices have been made Express Delivery Offices. No less than 87 establishments have been allowed steam-served privileges for parcels. Nine new Rural Box Offices were opened, raising the number in the district to 132. Proportionate advancement in other directions is recorded.

FUKIEN.—Financially the results for 1916 are very satisfactory. The hope expressed in the last report that this year would see the district self-supporting has been more than fulfilled. Indeed there is quite a fair surplus. This is due to steadily improving postal conditions, the decline in the amount of smuggled mails owing to frequent seizures, and to general retrenchment. In the past two years ordinary postal revenue has increased by 40 per cent. Foochow City, Omui (塢尾), and Tangmuikai (潭尾街) Offices were converted into Sub-Offices directly under the Head Office, and the Santuao First Class Office was converted to a Second Class Office. Three new Agencies, two Box Offices, and 63 Rural Box Offices were opened, four Rural Box Offices being closed and two converted into Agencies. Articles of mail matter posted advanced from 5.8 millions to 6 millions, the improvement being entirely due to ordinary letters. Registers and postcards did not maintain last year's figures. Articles delivered totalled

6 millions, against 5.5 millions, ordinary letters again accounting for the increase. The number of insured letters delivered and posted amounted to 9,200, against 5,600. A further great advance was recorded in money order transactions, which show \$714,000 issued and \$438,000 cashed, against \$614,000 and 346,000 respectively. Parcels posted during the year rose to 68,000, against 53,700 in 1915, this advance being partly due to the number of parcels sent to the northern provinces, but more to the fact that a very large number of silk parcels from Foochow for Yüki (漁溪), Kutien (姑田), and other up-river towns are now sent by post. These were formerly sent by cargo-boat, but the merchants find the Post Office cheaper and safer. The increase necessitated the engagement of a permanent additional boat.

Two new courier lines have been opened, bringing the total length of lines up to 14,600 *li*. 13 lines were reorganised and improved. In April a launch was purchased for the carriage of mails between Pagoda and Foochow. It meets all incoming steamers and takes mails to all outgoing steamers, and has proved itself invaluable. It saves time, and the Post Office is no longer dependent on the sailings of the launches of the various steamer companies. In the absence of a regular steamer service twice a week between Amoy and Foochow, light mails have at times been transmitted overland *via* Chüanchowfu (泉州府) and Hinghwafu (興化府). All mail routes functioned regularly. On the courier lines schedule times were well maintained, although delays have been recorded owing to couriers being molested by robbers and to the irregular running of steam-launches.

Registered *min-chü* in the Foochow section remain the same as last year, but letters in clubbed mails have increased from 82,000 to 96,000. No unregistered hongts exist in Foochow. In the Amoy section the number of registered hongts has increased from 23 to 39. Letters in Amoy clubbed mails total 701,000, against 289,000. This indicates the flourishing business of these *min-chü*. Their principal operations are in connexion with Chinese emigrants to the Straits Settlements and Dutch Colonies. During the year 29 seizures of smuggled mails were effected. Hongkong-Amoy local mails formerly forwarded to the British Post Office for distribution were from November sent to the Amoy First Class Office for delivery.

Following the general scheme, the district was divided into inspecting sections with an Inspector in charge of each and a Chief Inspector to superintend all. In Foochow, delivery sections were rearranged and the daily deliveries and collections increased. Other improvements have been the conveyance of outport mails between Omui and Foochow City by handcarts; the removal of Omui Office to a new building on the "New Road"; and the introduction of bicycles to run between Omui and the city.

KWANGTUNG.—The conditions of dull trade and general unrest which prevailed at the close of last year continued till March, when political disturbances broke out, and the province suffered the horrors of civil war till September. Hostilities commenced in the north-east and south-west. In June a Yunnan army on its way to the north under LI LIEH-CHUN (李烈鈞) turned against Kwangtung and marched on Canton by the North River. Then Kwangsi troops approached by the West River and reached within a few miles of the city, which remained in a state of seige from July 22nd till September 11th, when peace was arranged. In the meantime, heavy fighting took place at several points on the East River. For six months the whole province was thus in a state of disorder. Robbers and brigands made the most of the opportunity. Business and communications almost came to a standstill. The Post Office suffered severely. Inland Offices were pillaged and burnt down. Postal Agents were captured and held for ransom. Steam traffic with inland places was suspended, likewise,

the operating of many courier and boat lines. Railway traffic, for the most part, was also stopped. Postal receipts fell \$11,000 per month. There were 165 cases of robbery and piracy. In other 42 cases couriers were held up and robbed of their belongings by brigands, but mails, though opened, were not stolen. Three couriers were killed and four seriously wounded, one man having his ears cut off as a warning to other couriers not to carry official despatches. Inspectors had to be recalled to Head-quarters, as no official could guarantee safe escort or protection.

In spite of all, postal operations were carried on whenever and wherever possible. But progress and extension were greatly affected. 11 Agencies and 13 Rural Box Offices were opened. Rural Box Offices now number 830. Articles of mail matter posted total 28.8 millions, little more than maintaining last year's figures. Articles delivered show a slightly greater advance, in spite of a decrease of 400,000 under newspapers. Money orders issued amounted to \$405,000, against \$350,000 in 1915, while money orders cashed fell from \$270,000 to \$266,000. There was a total suspension of money order business for a month owing to hostilities. Parcel business was practically suspended for a period of nearly three months. It is therefore not surprising that the number posted fell from 109,000 to 93,000 and the number delivered from 144,000 to 101,000. The total value of outward parcels amounted to over \$1,500,000, and of parcels delivered to \$2,200,000. Naturally, the financial results are less satisfactory than last year, but business is picking up again and promises well for 1917.

A careful study was made of existing courier lines, on many of which improvements were made. For instance, the Shiuchow (韶州府)-Pingshek (坪石) line connecting with Changsha (Hunan) was accelerated from a daily to a fast day-and-night service. Similar alterations were made on a number of other lines, and that with practically no additions to the courier staff. 73 *li* were added to the length of courier lines, bringing the total to 31,021 *li*, of which 783 *li* are fast day-and-night lines. No change was made in the railway services, construction work being at a standstill. All the lines were interrupted for a time during the military operations. On the Canton-Hankow line traffic was suspended from 1st May to 14th September, the Canton-Samshui line was closed to traffic for 52 days altogether, and for one month the Kowloon train only proceeded as far as Sheklung (石龍).

Native postal agencies still continue to thrive to a certain extent in this province. It is difficult to calculate the unregistered *min-chü* even approximately, as nearly all shops and merchants transmit letters, although that is not their main business. At Kungchow on one occasion, an unregistered letter-hong despatched to Bangkok a closed mail containing 4,000 letters. As there is no restriction on clubbed packages posted at foreign Post Offices, these letter-transmitters and unregistered *min-chü* have excellent facilities for carrying on their work. Renewed efforts are being made to check this illicit transmission of mail, but it is doubtful whether these will be successful without Government legislation.

During the year the Hongkong Post Office returned to Offices of origin many letters posted by German subjects which they had previously received and refused to transmit to destination.

At the end of the year the greater part of the staff moved into the new Canton Head Office premises. The Office is quite a palatial building situated on the Chinese bund, opposite the Hongkong steamer wharves. In front it has three storeys with basement, and at the back two storeys. It is of reinforced concrete throughout, has a very fine appearance, is most substantial, and is in every way up-to-date. Fittings and furniture are under order and will

be of the most approved style. The site could not be better, and the building is ample in size. It promises to secure greater efficiency in all branches of work, better control, and more expeditious handling of the ever-increasing volume of mails.

KWANGSI.—In 1915 this province was the victim of floods; during the past year it has suffered from political disturbance. The civil war, and the attack upon the neighbouring province of Kwangtung, caused a great falling off in the inter-provincial trade. The feeling of insecurity which prevailed was responsible for the noticeable falling off in many categories of mail matter, but the revival of trade on the cessation of the troubles made good, in most cases, the threatened diminution as compared with the previous year. For example, there was for some time a marked falling off in registered articles; business and official institutions stopped registering their correspondence, possibly fearing that registered mails would be the first to be tampered with in the event of any general outbreak of lawlessness. This falling off was, however, ultimately made good. During May and June stamp-sales improved considerably owing to the presence in the district of soldiers from other provinces who posted letters home. The same cause increased the money order business. But these conditions proved inimical to the parcel business; the silk and piece goods trade with Fatshan, Taichenshi, and Canton completely ceased when the Samshui-Canton Railway came under military occupation. The summarising of results at the close of the year shows, however, that in the final working-out, parcels posted in the district decreased by 550 in number but increased in weight by 15,895 kilos, the latter constituting a rise of 133 per cent. as compared with last year's figures. Parcels for delivery dropped in number by 8 per cent. and increased in weight 24 per cent. Articles of mail matter posted increased from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ millions, while those for delivery in the district fell by 13,000, a decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There was a rise in money orders both issued and cashed, the former advancing by \$30,000 and the latter by \$21,000.

Many changes in routes and communications have been made during the year. Some lines have been entirely abolished, others have been diverted, while others, again, have been converted to boat services. These changes have made possible a reduction of 19 in the number of couriers, while there is an increase of 10 in the number of motor-boats availed of for carrying mails.

Taipingfu (太平府) Third Class Office was raised to the status of a Second Class Office and given the privileges of a steam-served Money Order Office. One other Office (Chongon) and three Agencies were given steam-served facilities, while two Offices and 14 Agencies were granted steam-served privileges for parcels only. The No. 2 Sub-Office of Kweilin was closed, and five new Agencies were opened.

The number of losses of mails in this district, continues high. 39 couriers were held up by bandits and 18 were robbed of their mails. One courier was murdered. Three vessels were wrecked in the rapids, and the mails on them lost. Four motor and two native (post) boats were pirated, but the mails were lost in only two cases. Besides these, there were six other losses due to accidents of various kinds.

YUNNAN.—Adverse circumstances combine to hinder this district from becoming financially self-supporting. The maintenance of its lines of communication is a very heavy item; in addition, imports by parcel post are very large and exports trifling, so that the district is debited with large sums for the carriage, by the Yunnan Railway, of parcels, the postage on which is collected by other districts. Early in the year Yunnan took the lead in the agitation

against the political changes, and expeditionary forces were despatched against Szechwan and Kwangtung. An uprising of the aborigines also led to severe fighting in the south of the province. These military operations, coupled with censorship, crippled all postal work. The restrictions to parcel traffic mentioned in last year's report were not alleviated; incoming and outgoing domestic parcels continued to be delayed at Haiphong from 4 to 16 days for Customs examination. 163 parcels of a declared value of \$3,947.85 were confiscated in Indo-China as containing articles of enemy origin. The reduction of the parcel tariff has already told favourably upon results, for in spite of the stoppage of business for so long, and the hampering restrictions encountered upon its resumption, parcels received and despatched show an increase. Those posted in the district increased in number from 8,200 to 10,000, *i.e.*, by 21 per cent., and in weight from 24,900 kilos to 32,800 kilos. Parcels received for delivery increased in number from 23,000 to 26,000, and in weight from 161,000 kilos to 168,600 kilos. Articles of mail matter posted rose from 1,800,000 to 2,000,000, while those for delivery fell from 2,027,000 to 2,012,000.

The net receipts decreased 14 per cent., but as the payments also increased owing to economies effected, there is little difference between this year's deficit and that for 1915.

Money orders issued decreased from \$558,000 to \$404,000, and those cashed from \$252,000 to \$188,000, the decrease being due to the fact that it was found necessary practically to suspend the money order service from January till May.

Two new Agencies and 13 Rural Box Offices were established. Owing to local conditions, difficulty was experienced in keeping existing services running, so that little attempt was made at acceleration, and none at extension. Nevertheless, the Kaihwafu (開化府)-Jenho (仁和) and the Wutingchow (武定州)-Luchuanhsien (祿勸縣) lines were converted from tri-daily into bi-daily services, while the Yünchow (雲州)-Mienningting (緬寧廳) "once in 6 days" service became a tri-daily one, and the Hungai (紅崖)-Mituhsien (彌渡縣) bi-daily line was substituted for the Siakwan (下關)-Mituhsien (彌渡縣) service, which was discontinued.

The roads throughout the province continued to be infested with bandits. 35 robberies occurred in which the mails were wholly or partly robbed, but the personal losses of couriers were most heavy. Five were killed and seven wounded in spite of passports issued by the authorities to all couriers. Very great difficulties were experienced in securing pack animals for the transport of heavy mails, as these were requisitioned by the military authorities. Latterly, however, special flags were given by the military governor to muleteers engaged by the Post Office, and these secured the animals against forcible requisition.

Through traffic on the Yunnan Railway was interrupted from the end of May till the 3rd November: light mails suffered no delay, but parcels were held up for some time. Little progress was made with the construction of the Pishihchai-Mengtsz-Kokiuchang light railway, as, on account of the war in Europe, the cost of rolling stock and all railway materials has risen greatly in price. Towards the end of the year, however, tenders for these were called for, and it is hoped that the line will be opened for traffic in 1917.

KWEICHOW.—General postal conditions in the province have been fairly satisfactory, considering its participation in the movement against the political changes and the task incurred in resisting the advance of the northern troops from Hunan and Szechwan. A special *I Chan* service was established by the local Government for the transmission of military mails, and continued from February to July. During that period trade routes to the Yangtze

were blocked. This caused a deadlock in trade, both local and inter-provincial. On account of the transfer of all available troops for active service, robberies in the interior were numerous. Action was taken by the authorities to suppress them, and the result was to some extent satisfactory. Even during the political agitation the redemption of the local Government notes was continued, although the monthly amount was reduced from \$100,000 to 50,000. Sycee in the province is getting scarce and the Bank of China notes and dollars are taking its place, but they are subject to fluctuation. The results of the hostilities on business and conditions of life are very apparent. Speculation and "cornering" in trade are now the order of the day, and the cost of living has increased by 20 to 30 per cent. Foreign goods of all descriptions fetch high prices, and the inclination to use them is growing by leaps and bounds. Trade prospects are satisfactory.

Scarcely was the political trouble over when the District Head Office was destroyed by fire on August 8th, causing much inconvenience and extra labour. Postal work, however, was not interrupted, as the premises of the old Salt Bureau were lent by the Governor immediately on application for temporary accommodation. On account of the stagnation of trade and the losses sustained through the fire, the year, as was feared, closed with a deficit, although last year there was a slight surplus. Mail matter dealt with naturally shows a decrease. Articles posted appear at 1,300,000, as against 2,400,000 last year. The decrease, however, is confined to newspapers. Ordinary letters increased from 634,000, to 657,000, postcards from 72,000 to 172,000, registered articles from 326,000 to 381,000, and express articles from 11,000 to 23,000, altogether quite a satisfactory showing. Articles for delivery have fallen from 3 millions to 1.4 millions. Here the decrease also is almost entirely accounted for by newspapers. Parcels despatched rose from 5,500, weighing 10,000 kilos, to 6,800, weighing 22,000 kilos, while those for delivery fell from 17,000 to 14,000. The parcel business suffered heavily on account of the suspension of the services with Changteh and Chungking Offices during the hostilities. Owing to the suspension of all other money-remitting services, money orders issued increased from \$118,000 to \$157,000, and money orders cashed from \$116,000 to \$140,000.

Two new courier lines covering 640 *li* were established, bringing the total length of postal lines up to 15,296 *li*. There were 19 cases of highway robbery. In several cases couriers were seriously injured, but only one died. In two cases mails were lost owing to the disappearance of substitute couriers. The Changteh-Chenyüan parcel-boat service practically ceased running from February to June. For some time heavy mails came by way of Indo-China and Kwangsi. The latter route was also used by Hunan for the transit of light mails for Kweichow. In all cases the efforts made to cope with the conditions were successful, and, as regards mails, no untoward occurrences of a serious nature took place. On account of the commandeering of labour, difficulty was experienced in filling vacancies in the ranks of couriers. During the year there were three shipwrecks of parcel boats from Changteh; the mails were saved, though greatly damaged.

H. PICARD-DESTELAN,
Co-Director General.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF POSTS,
PEKING, 20th August, 1917.

APPENDIX A.

SUMMARY OF CHINESE POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENTS OPEN AT END OF THE YEAR, WITH COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR PREVIOUS YEAR.

POSTAL DIVISIONS.		4TH YEAR OF CHUNG-HUA MIN-KUO (1915).									5TH YEAR OF CHUNG-HUA MIN-KUO (1916).									
DISTRICTS.	DISTRICT CITIES.	Head, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class, and Sub Offices.	Postal Agencies.	Offices with Special Functions.*							Head, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class, and Sub Offices.	Postal Agencies.	Offices with Special Functions.*							
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7			1	2	3	4	5	5a.	6	7
Chihli.....	145	188	740	58	58	41	56	140	5	110	189	746	60	61	42	58	143	...	5	110
Shansi.....	104	38	270	3	3	21	12	11	1	10	38	271	3	3	21	12	11	...	1	10
Honan.....	101	72	426	23	22	17	27	69	1	61	76	423	24	23	18	29	71	...	1	62
Shensi.....	85	28	170	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	27	171	...	...	12	11	...	...	...	...
Kansu.....	55	20	100	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	21	100	...	...	16	2	...	...	...	...
Sinkiang.....	22	20	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manchuria.....	75	197	294	44	54	61	43	102	5	71	201	423	44	54	68	43	113	...	5	71
Shantung.....	104	104	401	27	35	30	21	73	5	70	104	408	27	35	34	23	74	...	5	70
Szechwan.....	131	113	523	22	14	74	33	9	...	22	117	555	17	16	80	45	10	...	...	17
Hupeh.....	67	82	293	15	31	34	25	73	3	48	87	307	15	32	39	31	78	26	4	48
Hunan.....	67	57	337	15	10	30	18	26	...	25	57	338	15	10	30	18	26	7	...	25
Kiangsi.....	79	77	388	4	13	49	48	21	2	11	77	428	4	13	54	53	22	9	2	11
Kiangsu.....	53	95	361	30	40	33	48	86	4	84	95	369	30	41	36	49	87	138	4	84
Shanghai (local) ..	14	61	36	6	31	16	32	54	1	34	61	36	6	31	17	34	54	...	1	34
Anhwei.....	55	63	466	14	12	43	28	45	1	27	69	464	14	13	44	29	51	22	1	27
Chekiang.....	78	63	330	28	34	26	23	86	4	67	69	324	28	34	28	29	86	87	4	67
Fukien.....	58	71	323	37	22	42	24	46	3	60	72	325	37	22	42	25	45	6	3	59
Kwangtung.....	83	132	882	36	28	73	21	201	3	120	132	893	38	30	72	47	240	53	3	121
Kwangsi.....	90	33	232	3	6	26	9	14	...	7	32	237	3	6	26	12	19	16	...	7
Yunnan.....	66	40	162	6	11	26	8	28	3	23	40	164	6	11	26	8	28	...	3	23
Kweichow.....	49	33	158	...	...	31	29	...	...	...	31	165	...	...	29	27	...	2	...	...
TOTAL.....	1,581	1,587	6,923	371	424	697	517	1,084	41	850	1,616	7,181	371	435	734	585	1,158	366	42	846

* 1 indicates Domestic Parcel Insurance and Trade Charge Offices.
 2 ,, Money Order Offices A.
 3 ,, Money Order Offices B.
 4 ,, Express Delivery Offices.

5 indicates Steam-served Offices.
 * 5a. ,, Offices allowed steam-served privileges for domestic parcels only.
 6 ,, Insured Letter Offices.
 7 ,, Offices accepting parcels under Union regulations.

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF HEAD OFFICES AND FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD CLASS OFFICES,
ARRANGED UNDER DISTRICTS.

I=First Class Office.

II=Second Class Office.

III=Third Class Office.

1.—Chihli District.

1	Tientsin	—
2	Peking	I
3	Paotingfu	..
4	Tangku	II
5	Tangshan	..
6	Shanhaikwan	..
7	Tsangchow	..
8	Shuntelhu	..
9	Changshintien	..
10	Chengtingfu	..
11	Chinwangtao	..
12	Tsunhwachow	..
13	Changli	..
14	Tinghing	..
15	Kaiping	..
16	Lwanchow	..
17	Hokienfu	..
18	Yangliutzing	..
19	Tungchow Chi	..
20	Kaoyang	..
21	Tingchow	..
22	Hwailu	..
23	Pehtaiho	..
24	Kalgan	..
25	Lotingshien	..
26	Tamingfu	..
27	Sintsi Chi	..
28	Kwangpingfu	..
29	Tzechow Chi	..
30	Lwancheng	..
31	Chichow	..
32	Yangtsun	..
33	Potowchen	..
34	Sianhwafu	..
35	Chochow	..
36	Hwailai	..
37	Yenshan	..
38	Liushowying	..
39	Yungpingfu	..
40	Kaichow Chi	..
41	Knyeh	..
42	Fungtai	..
43	Chentow (Shihkiachwang)	..
44	Lutai	..
45	Ytianshieh	..
46	Kaoyihshien	..
47	Neikiu	..
48	Ningsinsihshien	..
49	Shenchow Chi	..
50	Chaochow	..
51	Nankunghshien	..
52	Kichownan	..
53	Hantan	..
54	Anping Chi	..
55	Weihshien Chi	..
56	Paotihshien	..
57	Machang	..
58	Haitien	..
59	Tsingingshshien	..
60	Ningsing	..
61	Lincheng Mine	..
62	Chooyangfu	..
63	Fengtai	II
64	Küchow	..
65	Sanhohshien	..
66	Jaoyang	..
67	Chengtehfu	..
68	Pingchiian	..
69	Siaochan	..
70	Nanlo	..
71	Nanyitan	..
72	Pehtaiho Station	..
73	Lwanchow Station	..
74	Chihfeng	..
75	Chiuliangcheng	..
76	Pehyian	..
77	Kupehkw	..
78	Yuechow Chi	..
79	Shengfang	..
80	Liangkochwang	..
81	Tolunnoerli	..
82	Tsinghochien Chi	..
83	Urga	..
84	Kiachta	..
85	Tsinghwayian	..
86	Shihpaerhtai	..
87	Taku	..
88	Fengjun	III
89	Sienhsien	..
90	Tsinghailshien	..
91	Hfingtsi	..
92	Lienwochen	..
93	Sükochwang	..
94	Chengkiakow	..
95	Yütien	..
96	Sinhohshien	..
97	Tsaokianghshien	..
98	Tsienanhsien	..
99	Funinghsien	..
100	Pingsiang Chi	..
101	Tungming	..
102	Changyüan	..
103	Tungkwanghshien	..
104	Yufangchen	..
105	Kuan	..
106	Tsinghsien	..
107	Nanpihsien	..
108	Wukiao	..
109	Kingchow Chi	..
110	Lungpinghshien	..
111	Singtang	..
112	Haiyang	..
113	Anshan	..
114	Hengshui	..
115	Wuyi Chi	..
116	Wukiang Chi	..
117	Kichowpeh	..
118	Malanyü	..
119	Kienchanghshien Chi	..
120	Pachow Chi	..
121	Chenganhshien	..
122	Külshshien	..
123	Tsinghohshien	..
124	Sinanchen Chi	..
125	Paoanchow	..
126	Hankiashu	..

127	Sininghsien	III	26	Lungshengchwang	II
128	Tushikkow	..	27	Hungtang	III
129	Weichangting	..	28	Showyang	..
130	Koku	..	29	Sükow	..
131	Tungan Chi	..	30	Kaoping	..
132	Wutsing	..	31	Taiping Sha	..
133	Fengning	..	32	Ishih	..
134	Lungwhahshien	..	33	Soping	..
135	Anshshien	..	34	Saratsi	..
136	Lüshien	..	35	Chiehchow	..
137	Linsihshien	..	36	Siaoyi	..
138	Kailu	..	37	Tingsiang	..
139	Shentsel	..	38	Yangkao	..
140	Kingpeng	..		(Postal Agencies, 271.)	
141	Taitowying	..			
142	Wangtu	..			
143	Ninghohshien	..			
144	Kwangpinghshien	..			
145	Pehfang	..			
146	Miyün	..			
147	Wangkingto	..			
148	Sinküntan	..			
149	Suitungshien	..			
150	Yenkochwang	..			
151	Tingliuhe	..			
152	Tangkiahoh	..			
153	Hwailu	..			

(Sub-Offices, 36; Postal Agencies, 746.)

2.—Shansi District.

1	Taiyüanfu	—	3.—Honan District.		
2	Kihshien Sha	II	1	Kaifeng	—
3	Pingyaothshien	..	2	Change Ho	II
4	Taikuhsien	..	3	Weihwei	..
5	Pingtingchow	..	4	Sinyangchow	..
6	Pingyangfu	..	5	Suiping	..
7	Puchowfu	..	6	Hsiichow	..
8	Kiangchow	..	7	Kweiteh	..
9	Küwo	..	8	Chengchow	..
10	Yincheng	..	9	Chowkiakow	..
11	Kiehshu	..	10	Honanfu	..
12	Fenchow	..	11	Shanchow	..
13	Taichow Sha	..	12	Mienchih	..
14	Sinchow Sha	..	13	Kwangchow	..
15	Tatungfu	..	14	Kioshan	..
16	Kweihwating	..	15	Juning	..
17	Fengchen	..	16	Yichow Ho	..
18	Tsehchow	..	17	Linying	..
19	Kiaochenghshien	..	18	Yencheng Ho	..
20	Yütze	..	19	Siping	..
21	Luanfu	..	20	Sinchen Ho	..
22	Paotowchen	..	21	Loshan	..
23	Suiytan	..	22	Sihshien	..
24	Kolanchow	..	23	Kingtzekwan	..
25	Yangchiian	..	24	Nanyangfu	..
			25	Tengchow	..
			26	Chunmatien	..
			27	Tsinghwachen	..
			28	Hwaikingfu	..
			29	Wuan	..
			30	Taokow	..
			31	Tsiaofo	..
			32	Sinsiang	..
			33	Linchang	..
			34	Hweihshien Ho	..
			35	Lushan Ho	..
			36	Kikungshan	..
			37	Siaoyi Ho	..
			38	Lingpao	III
			39	Sinanshien	..
			40	Hiangcheng	..

41 Changko	III
42 Shangtsai	"
43 Miyang	"
44 Sinyeh	"
45 Sintasi	"
46 Chenping Ho	"
47 Shekichen	"
48 Yehsien	"
49 Wuyang	"
50 Chenchowfu	"
51 Yüehow	"
52 Wuchih	"
53 Luyi	"
54 Suichow Ho	"
55 Kihhsien Ho	"
56 Kushihsien	"
57 Shanghenghsien	"
58 Juchow	"
59 Yungcheng	"
60 Menghsien	"
61 Chihhsien	"
62 Taughhsien Ho	"
63 Sunghsien	"
64 Shenku	"
65 Lushihhsien	"
66 Siangchenghsien	"
67 Chengyanghsien	"
68 Kwanyintang	"

(Sub-Offices, 8; Postal Agencies, 423.)

4.—Shensi District.

1 Sianfu	—
2 Lungchüchhai	II
3 Tungkwanting	"
4 Fengsiangfu	"
5 Sanyüanhsien	"
6 Weinan	"
7 Pinchow She	"
8 Hanchungfu	"
9 Hingangfu	"
10 Tungchowfu	"
11 Kingyang	"
12 Yenanfu	"
13 Suitzechow	"
14 Yülinfu	"
15 Anpenpu	"
16 Shangchow	III
17 Sienyang	"
18 Kienchow	"
19 Lungchow She	"
20 Hanchenghsien	"
21 Ningkiang	"
22 Kushihsien	"
23 Sisiang	"

(Sub-Offices, 4; Postal Agencies, 171.)

5.—Kansu District.

1 Lanchowfu	—
2 Pinglang	II
3 Anting Kan	"
4 Pingfan	"
5 Tsienchow Kan	"
6 Siningfu	"
7 Liangchowfu	"
8 Hoehow Kan	"
9 Kungchangfu	"
10 Ningsiafu	"
11 Suchow Kan	"
12 Ansichow	"
13 Kanchowfu	"
14 Maying	"
15 Chungweihhsien	"

16 Kingyangfu	II
17 Titaohow	"
18 Minchow	III
19 Kaichow Kan	"
20 Kuyüan	"

(Sub-Office, 1; Postal Agencies, 100.)

6.—Sinkiang District.

1 Tihwafu (Urumtsi)	—
2 Kuchengtze (Kitalhsien)	II
3 Hami	"
4 Turfan	"
5 Wusu	"
6 Tahcheng (Tarbagatai or Chugutchak)	"
7 Sulaihsien (Maunass)	"
8 Ningyüanhsien Sin	"
9 Suiting	"
10 Hweiyüan	"
11 Yeukifu (Karashar)	"
12 Kuche	"
13 Aksu (Wensuhfu)	"
14 Shufu (Kashgar)	"
15 Kuerhlei	"
16 Pachuchow	"
17 Sochefu (Yarkand)	"
18 Hotienchow	"
19 Chenghwasze (Altai)	"
20 Shulehfu	III

(Sub-Office, 1; Postal Agencies, 34.)

7.—Manchuria District.

1 Moukden	—
2 Newchwang	I
3 Kwanchengtze	"
4 Kirin	"
5 Harbin	"
6 Antung	"
7 Haicheng	II
8 Liaoang	"
9 Kaipinghsien	"
10 Tienchwangtai	"
11 Tiehling	"
12 Kalyüan	"
13 Tungkiangtze	"
14 Fenghwahsien	"
15 Chinchowfu	"
16 Sinminfu	"
17 Shwangchengfu	"
18 Ashiho	"
19 Tsitsihar	"
20 Hulan	"
21 Pehwanlintze	"
22 Kowpangtze	"
23 Kwangning	"
24 Ningyüanchow	"
25 Suichunghsien	"
26 Changtufu	"
27 Kungchuling	"
28 Pamiencheng	"
29 Kaokiao	"
30 Ichow	"
31 Tsienwei	"
32 Siyuen	"
33 Tashihkiao	"
34 Fenghwangcheng	"
35 Fuchow King	"
36 Chenan	"
37 Newchwang City	"
38 Lienshan	"
39 Tatungkow	"
40 Panshanting	"
41 Angangki	"

42 Nungan	II
43 Tunghwahsien	"
44 Payenchow	"
45 Changwu King	"
46 Linkianghsien	"
47 Sinchengfu	"
48 Tsian	"
49 Hingkingfu	"
50 Fushun King	"
51 Itungchow	"
52 Hwaite	"
53 Hailungfu	"
54 Tungping King	"
55 Hallar	"
56 Sianhsien	"
57 Sifeng	"
58 Shanchengtze	"
59 Fakuting	"
60 Chaoyangchen	"
61 Panshihsien	"
62 Liaoyüanchow	"
63 Ninguta	"
64 Yenifu	"
65 Hunchun	"
66 Kwantien	"
67 Hwaijen King	"
68 Suifenho	"
69 Yüshuting	"
70 Szepingkai	"
71 Taipingshao	"
72 Manchouli	"
73 Pinchowfu	"
74 Sansing	"
75 Chwanghoting	"
76 Takushan	"
77 Liaochung	"
78 Shaling	"
79 Penkihsien	"
80 Sunkiatai	"
81 Shihchowchengtze	"
82 Wuchang Kir	"
83 Tsienkinchhai	"
84 Changkiawan Kir	"
85 Omuhien	"
86 Tunhwahsien	"
87 Hweinananting	"
88 Taonanfu	"
89 Changpaifu	"
90 Imienpo	"
91 Mulingchan	"
92 Hallunfu	"
93 Kuokiatien	"
94 Nünkianghsien	"
95 Taiho	"
96 Kwankai	"
97 Wangchinghsien	"
98 Tungningting	"
99 Lutaoakow	"
100 Talaiting	"
101 Fuchinhhsien	"
102 Suiyüanhsien	"
103 Nohohsien	"
104 Wafangtien	"
105 Chaochowting	"
106 Liuho King	"
107 Sinlitun	"
108 Siaopehho	"
109 Shihshanchan	III
110 Lansihhsien	"
111 Mishanfu	"
112 Shwangyangho	"
113 Holunghsien	"
114 Changlinghsien	"
115 Shulanhsien	"
116 Mengkiangchow	"
117 Tehhweihhsien	"
118 Heierhsu	"
119 Hulinting	"
120 Jaohohsien	"
121 Yüshutai	"
122 Linkianghsien Kir	"
123 Hwachwanhsien	"
124 Fangchenghsien	"
125 Changshohhsien	"
126 Kwanyinshan	"
127 Talaichi	"
128 Lluerhipu	"

129 Tengaopu	III
130 Aigun	"
131 Tuitsingshan	"
132 Kinkiatun	"
133 Fusung	"
134 Tamintun	"
135 Talingho	"
136 Chungtsienso	"
137 Tawa	"
138 Chalanun	"
139 Shihshanchan Station	"
140 Shahowso	"
141 Lungwangmiao King	"
142 Tientsaokang	"
143 Kiamusze	"
144 Tahushan	"
145 Shwangshanchen	"
146 Tienkiotsang	"
147 Antachan	"
148 Santaolangtow	"
149 Likiaowpu	"
150 Pataokiang	"
151 Jaoyangho	"
152 Kiunsiting	"
153 Towtaokow	"
154 Taolachao	"
155 Changtienhokow	"
156 Källuho	"
157 Pokotu	"
158 Wukiachan	"
159 Tsinghomen	"
160 Siaopushihho	"
161 Tzelushu	"
162 Maorshshanchan	"
163 Shanhotun	"
164 Haerhtaochieh	"
165 Pingkangchen	"
166 Yungling	"
167 Waichakow	"
168 Antuhsien	"
169 Hengtaohotze	"
170 Hallin	"
171 Kangping	"
172 Pakiohtai	"
173 Kushantze	"
174 Shatsientze	"
175 Yangtzeshao	"
176 Laotafangshen	"
177 Hingyao	"
178 Kiaowfu	"
179 Pankiatun	"

(Sub-Offices, 22; Postal Agencies, 423.)

8.—Shantung District.

1 Tsinan	—
2 Chefoo	I
3 Kiaochow (Tsingtau)	"
4 Hwanghsien	II
5 Tengchowfu	"
6 Weihaiwei	"
7 Laichow	"
8 Kiaochow City	"
9 Wethsien	"
10 Pingtu	"
11 Tsingchowfu	"
12 Tsiantu	"
13 Taierchchwaung	"
14 Yenchowfu	"
15 Tsining	"
16 Laiyang	"
17 Tenghsien	"
18 Ichowfu	"
19 Ninghaichow	"
20 Wenteng	"
21 Shihao	"
22 Shaho	"
23 Tehchow	"
24 Tsimo	"
25 Chowtsun	"
26 Chichow Sung	"
27 Kaoni	"

28 Changkiu	II
29 Poshan	"
30 Ankiu	"
31 Tsoahsien	"
32 Wuting	"
33 Chucheng	"
34 Tungchangfu	"
35 Changlo	"
36 Kufow	"
37 Jihchaohsien	"
38 Taowhsien	"
39 Yih sien	"
40 Sangyüan	"
41 Pingyüanhsien	"
42 Yücheng Sung	"
43 Liutwan	"
44 Yangkiokow	"
45 Changi	"
46 Lintsingchow	"
47 Fushanhsien	"
48 Lungkow	"
49 Haiyanghsien	"
50 Shanhsien	"
51 Tsoachowfu	"
52 Ishui	"
53 Litsinghsien	"
54 Tsiyang	"
55 Siatsun	"
56 Tzechwan	"
57 Fangtze	"
58 Tsoshan	"
59 Sinchwang Sung	"
60 Lokow	"
61 Yencheng Sung	"
62 Tawenkow	"
63 Tsoachwang N	"
64 Tsowping	III
65 Mengyin	"
66 Kinsianghsien	"
67 Loanhsien	"
68 Pehma	"
69 Chukiao	"
70 Tunga	"
71 Wensiang	"
72 Changtien	"
73 Pingyin	"
74 Feicheng	"
75 Putai	"
76 Yünchenghsien	"
77 Puchow	"
78 Chihping	"
79 Changtsing	"
80 Kaochangchow	"
81 Haifeng	"
82 Kwantaohsien	"
83 Wuchenghsien	"
84 Showkwang	"
85 Putaih	"
86 Pinglitten	"
87 Lincheng Sung	"
88 Liukiakow	"
89 Tancheng	"
90 Tungping Sang	"
91 Loling	"
92 Linchi	"
93 Kuyehsien	"
94 Ningyang	"
95 Yangkuhsien	"
96 Chengyang	"
97 Yangsin	"

(Sub-Offices, 7; Postal Agencies, 408.)

9.—Szechwan District.

1 Chengtu	—
2 Chungking	I
3 Wanhsien	"
4 Suifu	II
5 Luchow	"
6 Paoning	"
7 Kiatingfu	"
8 Meichow	"

9 Tunghwan Sze	II
10 Kaihsien	"
11 Mienchow	"
12 Chungpa	"
13 Kiangyu	"
14 Tzechow	"
15 Tehyang	"
16 Hanchow Sze	"
17 Sintsinghsien	"
18 Kiungchow Sze	"
19 Kwangyüan	"
20 Kiangtsing	"
21 Yachowfu	"
22 Changshow Sze	"
23 Liangshan	"
24 Tatsienlu	"
25 Yungchwan	"
26 Chungchow	"
27 Kweichowfu	"
28 Fengtuhsien	"
29 Fowchow Sze	"
30 Kienwei	"
31 Shunking	"
32 Kwanhsien Sze	"
33 Hochow Sze	"
34 Suining Sze	"
35 Taihochon	"
36 Mowchow	"
37 Jungchang	"
38 Lungchang	"
39 Neikiang	"
40 Fushun Sze	"
41 Tzelutsing	"
42 Siaoki	"
43 Junghsien Sze	"
44 Pishan	"
45 Kikiang	"
46 Kienchowan	"
47 Tzeyang	"
48 Chukentan	"
49 Nanpu	"
50 Penghsien	"
51 Mienchuh sien	"
52 Kwanganchow	"
53 Chuhsien	"
54 Tachu	"
55 Suitingfu	"
56 Sanhwei	"
57 Chungkingchow	"
58 Chaokiatsu	"
59 Chungkianghsien	"
60 Tungsiang Sze	"
61 Kiangansien	"
62 Hokiang	"
63 Yungning Sze	"
64 Omeih sien	"
65 Tungliang	"
66 Anyo	"
67 Ningyüanfu	"
68 Hweilichow	"
69 Sinningshsien	"
70 Jenshowhsien	"
71 Tienkiang	"
72 Pengkihsien	"
73 Sichung	"
74 Tingyüan Sze	"
75 Pachow Sze	"
76 Wushan	"
77 Yünyanghsien	"
78 Taningshsien	"
79 Taningchang	"
80 Pengshui	"
81 Yuyangchow	"
82 Siushan	"
83 Nanchwan	"
84 Hwaichow	"
85 Batang	"
86 Chamdo	"
87 Kintang	"
88 Tatsü	"
89 Pengshanhsien	III
90 Sintuhsien	"
91 Shehung	"
92 Pih sien	"
93 Shihfang	"
94 Anhsien	"
95 Wenkiang	"

96 Taiping Sze	III
97 Kiakiang	"
98 Tsingkihsien	"
99 Yüehsi	"
100 Taingyüanhsien	"
101 Kienkiang	"
102 Nitow	"
103 Mowkungting	"
104 Kienchowpeh	"

(Sub-Offices, 13; Postal Agencies, 555.)

10.—Hupeh District.

1 Hankow	—
2 Ichang	I
3 Shasi	"
4 Wuchang	"
5 Hanyang	II
6 Wusüeh	"
7 Kingchowfu	"
8 Siuti	"
9 Siaokan	"
10 Kwangshui	"
11 Hwangchow	"
12 Hwangshih kang	"
13 Kichow Hup	"
14 Kiangkow Hup	"
15 Hanchwanhsien	"
16 Sieltaochen	"
17 Fancheng	"
18 Loahokow	"
19 Hwangpei	"
20 Itu	"
21 Fatung	"
22 Teianfu	"
23 Kweichow Hup	"
24 Twanfeng	"
25 Wuchanghsien	"
26 Yanglowtung	"
27 Suichow Hup	"
28 Tsaitien	"
29 Yokiakow	"
30 Shayang	"
31 Anlu	"
32 Siangyangfu	"
33 Hojung	"
34 Shihshow	"
35 Kienli	"
36 Tsaoyang	"
37 Shihnanfu	"
38 Hingkwowchow	"
39 Tsaoshih	"
40 Sungfow	"
41 Yünyang	"
42 Yingcheng	"
43 Puchi	"
44 Yanglo	"
45 Lichwan	"
46 Laifeng	"
47 Kienshihsien	"
48 Tangyang	"
49 Chihkiang	"
50 Fanghsien	"
51 Kingmen	"
52 Kiangan	"
53 Sienning	"
54 Künchow	"
55 Shenkiaki	"
56 Shihhweiyao	"
57 Tayeh	III
58 Kishui Hup	"
59 Kwangtsi	"
60 Yingshan Hup	"
61 Hingshanhsien	"
62 Hwangmei	"
63 Tiernerhlo	"
64 Kingshan	"
65 Tungcheng Hup	"
66 Machenghsien	"
67 Ichenghsien	"
68 Kungan	"
69 Kotien	"

70 Kiayü	III
71 Chukiaho	"

(Sub-Offices, 16; Postal Agencies, 307.)

11.—Hunan District.

1 Changsha	—
2 Yochow	I
3 Changteh	"
4 Yochow City	II
5 Siangtan	"
6 Tsingshih	"
7 Hungkiang	"
8 Hengchowfu	"
9 Yungchowfu	"
10 Shenchowfu	"
11 Yiyang Hun	"
12 Ningsiang Hun	"
13 Taingkiang	"
14 Hanshowhsien	"
15 Siangsiang Hun	"
16 Liuyanghsien	"
17 Siangyin	"
18 Yüanchow Hun	"
19 Hengshanhsien	"
20 Paoking	"
21 Yungfeng	"
22 Kiyang	"
23 Nanchowting	"
24 Leiyang	"
25 Liling	"
26 Chenchow	"
27 Chuchow Hun	"
28 Pingkiang	"
29 Kweiyangchow	"
30 Yungshunfu	"
31 Changning Hun	"
32 Wukangchow	"
33 Yühsien Hun	"
34 Yüankianghsien	"
35 Taoyüan	"
36 Ichang Hun	"
37 Taochow	III
38 Ningyüanhsien	"
39 Changshowkai	"
40 Sinhwa	"
41 Tsingchow Hun	"
42 Linsiang	"
43 Kushui	"
44 Pushih	"
45 Tzefi	"
46 Chenki	"
47 Sinning Hun	"
48 Hwangchowting	"
49 Lichow	"
50 Fenghwangting	"
51 Yungkinghsien	"
52 Chaling	"

(Sub-Offices, 5; Postal Agencies, 338.)

12.—Kiangsi District.

1 Nanchang	—
2 Künkiang	I
3 Kuling	II
4 Nankangfu	"
5 Wucheng Ki	"
6 Fengchenghsien	"
7 Changshu Ki	"
8 Siakiang	"
9 Kianfu	"
10 Wananshsien	"
11 Kanchow Ki	"
12 Nanafu	"
13 Fuchow Ki	"
14 Süwan	"
15 Kienchangfu	"

16	Sincheng Ki	II
17	Linkiang	"
18	Pingsiang Ki	"
19	Anjen Ki	"
20	Kweiki	"
21	Iyang Ki	"
22	Hokow Ki	"
23	Kwangsinfu	"
24	Lungnanhsien	"
25	Hukow	"
26	Kingtelchen	"
27	Loping	"
28	Jaochow	"
29	Juichowfu	"
30	Yüaichow Ki	"
31	Nanfeng	"
32	Kwangchang Ki	"
33	Ningtu	"
34	Juikin	"
35	Yütu	"
36	Teianhsien	"
37	Tuchanghsien	"
38	Sinchang Ki	"
39	Wantsai	"
40	Wuning	"
41	Iningchow	"
42	Ani Ki	"
43	Fengsin	"
44	Ihwang	"
45	Kienchanghsien Ki	"
46	Hingkwohsien	"
47	Anyüan	"
48	Hweichang	"
49	Kwangfeng	"
50	Pingsianghsien	"
51	Lienhwating	"
52	Changning Ki	"
53	Yüshan	"
54	Likiatu	"
55	Taiho Ki	"
56	Pengtsel	"
57	Yükan	"
58	Shangkao	"
59	Sinyühsien	III
60	Sinkan	"
61	Tungsiang Ki	"
62	Hingan Ki	"
63	Feni	"
64	Sinfenghsien	"
65	Shihchenghsien	"
66	Tungkuting	"
67	Yungsin	"
68	Tehhing	"

(Sub-Offices, 9; Postal Agencies, 428.)

13.—Kiangsu District.

1	Nanking	—
2	Chinkiang	I
3	Soochow	"
4	Tsingkiangpu	II
5	Yangchow	"
6	Sutsien	"
7	Hwaiianfu	"
8	Kaoyuchow	"
9	Wush	"
10	Tungchow	"
11	Kiangyin	"
12	Changshu Ku	"
13	Changchow Ku	"
14	Süchowfu	"
15	Luh	"
16	Tanyang	"
17	Siennümiao	"
18	Jukao	"
19	Taichow Ku	"
20	Shaopo	"
21	Paoying	"
22	Taihing	"
23	Shihherwei	"
24	Yaowan	"
25	Chungking	"

26	Pukow Ku	II
27	Shingtsel	"
28	Kiangyen	"
29	Hushu	"
30	Hinghwa	"
31	Shuyang	"
32	Tungtaihsien	"
33	Tsingkow	"
34	Yencheng Ku	"
35	Kintan Ku	"
36	Liyanghsien	"
37	Tsingkianghsien	"
38	Ihing	"
39	Kaishow	"
40	Lishui	"
41	Küyang	"
42	Mutu	"
43	Kinsha	"
44	Tungshan Ku	"
45	Takiang	"
46	Fowning	"
47	Haichow	"
48	Kowan	"
49	Shangsinho	"
50	Chüehkiang	"
51	Kaoshun	"
52	Chihtang	"
53	Fanshui	"
54	Panpu	"
55	Fanchwan	"
56	Tangkiacha	"
57	Haian	"
58	Hwangkiao	"
59	Takiao	III
60	Kaokiao Ku	"
61	Wukiang Ku	"
62	Yangtzehsien	"
63	Paucha	"
64	Shakow Ku	"
65	Hutow Ku	"
66	Sinpuchen	"
67	Shangkang	"
68	Wuyü	"
69	Weiting	"
70	Hushukwan	"
71	Tangkow	"
72	Luchih	"
73	Kienpi	"
74	Chentsch	"
75	Tungli Ku	"

(Sub-Offices, 20; Postal Agencies, 369.)

14.—Shanghai District.

1	Shanghai	—
2	Woosung	II
3	Kiangnan	"
4	Tsingpuhsien	"
5	Chukiakio	"
6	Sungkiangfu	"
7	Tsungming	"
8	Chwansha	"
9	Nauhwei	"
10	Nankiao Ku	"
11	Minhang	"
12	Chuking	"
13	Kunshan	"
14	Taitsang	"
15	Liuho Ku	"
16	Lotien	"
17	Kiatinghsien	"
18	Nansiang	"
19	Shatow Ku	"
20	Fengking	"
21	Haimenting	"
22	Pehsinchen	"
23	Lungwha	"
24	Paochen	"
25	Kiangwan	"
26	Paoshan	"
27	Sanyangchen	"

28	Kiungchen	III
29	Sinchang	"
30	Szeking	"
31	Chowpu	"
32	Changyen	"
33	Miaochen	"
34	Anting	"
35	Tsientun	"
36	Sinchwang Ku	"
37	Tsaokiatu	"
38	Lintienchen	"
39	Kilienchen	"
40	Nantsingho	"

(Sub-Offices, 21; Postal Agencies, 36.)

15.—Anhui District.

1	Anking	—
2	Wuhu	I
3	Tatang	II
4	Lüchowfu	"
5	Chaohsien	"
6	Ningkwofu	"
7	Wuweiow	"
8	Yütsao	"
9	Lianchow	"
10	Fengyang	"
11	Showchow	"
12	Chengyangkwan	"
13	Nanlinghsien	"
14	Chihchowfu	"
15	Tsingyanghsien	"
16	Yingchowfu	"
17	Tungcheng An	"
18	Pochow	"
19	Sanho	"
20	Lukiang	"
21	Taipinghsien	"
22	Hweichow	"
23	Tunki	"
24	Chuchow An	"
25	Linhwaikwan	"
26	Lingyangchen	"
27	Wangkiang	"
28	Taihu	"
29	Ihsien	"
30	Kinghsien	"
31	Siuning	"
32	Chikihsien	"
33	Hochow An	"
34	Kwangtchchow	"
35	Suchow An	"
36	Hanshan	"
37	Tsungyangchen	"
38	Chekao	"
39	Kienping	"
40	Kimen	"
41	Wuyüan	"
42	Tsingtel	"
43	Siatangtsi	"
44	Taiiping An	"
45	Fanchanghsien	"
46	Wanchih	"
47	Hwaiyüan An	"
48	Tienchang	"
49	Chüantsiao	"
50	Fengpu	"
51	Wuyi An	"
52	Wuhohsien	"
53	Tingyüan An	III
54	Shucheng An	"
55	Mengcheng	"
56	Kwoyang	"
57	Yingshanghsien	"
58	Shentu	"
59	Kienteh	"
60	Mingkwang	"
61	Szechow	"
62	Shihtaihsien	"
63	Taiho An	"

(Sub-Offices, 6; Postal Agencies, 464.)

16.—Chekiang District.

1	Hangchow	—
2	Wenchow	I
3	Ningpo	"
4	Chuchow	II
5	Yüao	"
6	Chinhsi	"
7	Tinghai	"
8	Kashing	"
9	Huchowfu	"
10	Pokwan	"
11	Nauzin	"
12	Tzaki	"
13	Shaohingfu	"
14	Mokanshan	"
15	Haimen	"
16	Hangchow Settlement	"
17	Taichowfu	"
18	Tangsi	"
19	Siaoshan	"
20	Hwangyen	"
21	Lanchi	"
22	Kinhwafu	"
23	Chukihsien Che	"
24	Yühang	"
25	Chenghsien	"
26	Puyüan	"
27	Tungyanghsien	"
28	Haiyen	"
29	Chapu	"
30	Pinghu	"
31	Kashan	"
32	Fuyanghsien	"
33	Siashih	"
34	Haining	"
35	Lüping	"
36	Songlin	"
37	Linghu	"
38	Tunglu	"
39	Yenchow	"
40	Yotsing	"
41	Tsingtien	"
42	Wenchow City	"
43	Jüan	"
44	Chüchowfu	"
45	Pingyanghsien	"
46	Sinshih	"
47	Lungchüan Che	"
48	Changshan Che	"
49	Changan	"
50	Meiki	"
51	Lüpu	"
52	Shihpu	"
53	Lungyu	"
54	Changhwa	III
55	Ninghaihsien	"
56	Tehtsing	"
57	Sungyang	"
58	Iwu	"
59	Kiangshan	"
60	Yungkang	"

(Sub-Offices, 9; Postal Agencies, 324.)

17.—Fukien District.

1	Foochow	—
2	Amoy	I
3	Pagoda	II
4	Hankong	"
5	Santua	"
6	Shuikow Fu	"
7	Shihma	"
8	Yenpingfu	"
9	Changchowfu	"
10	Mamoi	"
11	Kienningfu	"
12	Yangkow Fu	"
13	Shaowu	"
14	Kwantow	"
15	Kuliang	"

16	Chunganhsien	II	22	Poklo	II	97	Chongsha Tung	III	3	Hokow	I
17	Chiianchowfu	"	23	Chanchuen	"	98	Wonglin	"	4	Szema	"
18	Anhai	"	24	Kwaichow	"	99	Hachak	"	5	Tengyueh	"
19	Hweianhsien	"	25	Waichow	"	100	Shatow S	"	6	Tunghai	II
20	Futsing	"	26	Sunchong	"	101	Pingtsün	"	7	Kaihwafu	"
21	Sienyu	"	27	Sunning	"	102	Samchowhü	"	8	Kwangnanfu	"
22	Shahsien	"	28	Chikhom	"	103	Sunhing	"	9	Shihpingchow	"
23	Diongloh	"	29	Chunglow	"	104	Chenping Tung	"	10	Chaotung Yun	"
24	Lienkong	"	30	Chaochowfu	"	105	Siulam S	"	11	Tsuyung	"
25	Paishuiying	"	31	Tanshuihow	"	106	Towshan	"	12	Linanfu	"
26	Tungan	"	32	Kityang	"	107	Loktsung	"	13	Kütsingfu	"
27	Anki	"	33	Chaoyanghsien	"	108	Tohuk	"	14	Tungchwan Yun	"
28	Haiteng	"	34	Tenghaisien	"	109	Yungansien	"	15	Talifu	"
29	Changpu	"	35	Sunwui	"	110	Wongliutu	"	16	Siakwan Yun	"
30	Yungchun	"	36	Kwonghoi	"	111	Lokchong	"	17	Likiang	"
31	Lungyenchow	"	37	Tsingyün	"	112	Hopinghsien	"	18	Hoking	"
32	Yünsiao	"	38	Ampow	"	113	Sunkaihit	"	19	Yungchang	"
33	Pucheng	"	39	Yingtak	"	114	Yanfa	"	20	Laoyatan	"
34	Chauginghsien	"	40	Taiping Tung	"	115	Suntso	"	21	Amichow	"
35	Funingfu	"	41	Shiuchow	"	116	Hengtun	"	22	Posi	"
36	Chaoan	"	42	Namtow	"	117	Howkai	"	23	Iliang	"
37	Siokhe	"	43	Swabue	"	118	Pingshek	"	24	Kwangsichow	"
38	Shihchung	"	44	Onpo	"	119	Pinglam	"	25	Howyentsing	"
39	Kaushih	"	45	Shumchün	"	120	Yiuku	"	26	Chihstun	"
40	Tingchowfu	"	46	Tsiahang	"	121	Kutsing	"	27	Pishibchai	"
41	Liencheng	"	47	Kaying	"	122	Lumtow	"	28	Yünchow	"
42	Ninghwa	"	48	Hingninghsien	"	123	Lingshan	"	29	Sinchingchow	"
43	Kweihwahsien	"	49	Teungkow	"	124	Lungshan Tung	"	30	Kokiuchang	"
44	Shanghang	"	50	Laolung	"	(Sub-Offices, 8 ; Postal Agencies, 893.)					
45	Fengshih	"	51	Samhopa	"						
46	Yungan Fu	"	52	Taipuhsien	"						
47	Kienningsien	"	53	Ungkung	"						
48	Kienyang Fu	"	54	Shiuhing	"						
49	Kwangtseh	"	55	Takhing	"						
50	Kutienhsien	"	56	Namyung	"						
51	Tsianglo	"	57	Szewui	"						
52	Futing	"	58	Suntong	"						
53	Hinghwafu	"	59	Lupao	"						
54	Fuan	"	60	Tsengshinghsien	"						
55	Ningteh	"	61	Hoyün	"						
56	Kaasanshih	III	62	Linpingchow	"						
57	Hunglai	"	63	Hokshan	"						
58	Shunchang	"	64	Muiluk	"						
59	Hungshankiao	"	65	Kitchloh	"						
60	Sinchüan	"	66	Kochow	"						
61	Yüki	"	67	Sainam	"						
62	Yukihsten	"	68	Kotong	"						
(Sub-Offices, 10 ; Postal Agencies, 325.)			69	Kwongli	"						
			70	Dosing	"						
			71	Lotingchow	"						
			72	Shikiu	"						
			73	Kachek	"						
			74	Linchow	"						
			75	Kunyu	"						
			76	Kungyifow	"						
			77	Tunghing	"						
			78	Pakongchow	"						
			79	Sunchow Tung	"						
			80	Tongha	"						
			81	Szetsin	"						
			82	Hoikin	"						
			83	Honam	"						
			84	Tsinshan	"						
			85	Taichenshi	"						
			86	Luichow	"						
			87	Mencheong	"						
			88	Canton City	"						
			89	Taishatow	"						
			90	Shameen	"						
			91	Hoihow	"						
			92	Fungchünyün	"						
			93	Yanping	"						
			94	Hoiping	"						
			95	Wongsha	"						
			96	Lungkong	III						
						19.—Kwangsi District.					
						1	Nanning	—			
						2	Kweilin	I			
						3	Wuchow	"			
						4	Lungchow	II			
						5	Sünchow	"			
						6	Kweihhsien	"			
						7	Chiianchow	"			
						8	Posch	"			
						9	Pinglo	"			
						10	Watlam	"			
						11	Kongchow	"			
						12	Paklow	"			
						13	Jungyün Si	"			
						14	Kingyün	"			
						15	Patpo	"			
						16	Laipe	"			
						17	Tengyün	"			
						18	Liuchowfu	"			
						19	Shumkai	"			
						20	Pingnamyün	"			
						21	Chongon	"			
						22	Yungü	"			
						23	Namheung	"			
						24	Taiwu	"			
						25	Mongkong	"			
						26	Wingonchow	"			
						27	Hohsien	"			
						28	Yünti	"			
						29	Tzeliang	"			
						30	Taipingfu	"			
						(Sub-Offices, 2 ; Postal Agencies, 237.)					
						20.—Yunnan District.					
						1	Yünnanfu	—			
						2	Mengtz	I			
									21.—Kweichow District.		
						1	Kweiyang	—			
						2	Taunyi	II			
						3	Puantiing	"			
						4	Chenyüan	"			
						5	Tuhshan	"			
						6	Anshunfu	"			
						7	Langtai	"			
						8	Chenning	"			
						9	Laohwangping	"			
						10	Tsingchenhsien	"			
						11	Kiensichow	"			
						12	Tatingfu	"			
						13	Pichieh	"			
						14	Hwangtsaopa	"			
						15	Anping Kwei	"			
						16	Kweiting	"			
						17	Hingi	"			
						18	Szenan	"			
						19	Suiyanghsien	"			
						20	Tuyüfu	"			
						21	Chihshuiting	"			
						22	Chenganchow	"			
						23	Lipingfu	"			
						24	Kuchow Kwei	"			
						25	Tungjen	"			
						26	Yüping	"			
						27	Sankiang	"			
						28	Sungkan	III			
						29	Sungtao	"			
						(Sub-Offices, 2 ; Postal Agencies, 165.)					

APPENDIX C.

MAIL MATTER RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

DISTRICTS.	LETTERS.		POSTCARDS.		NEWS-PAPERS AND PRINTED MATTER.	COMMERCIAL PAPERS.	SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.	FREE CORRESPONDENCE.		TOTAL.	INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL WERE:		
	Franked.	Un-franked.	Single.	Reply.				Letters.	Other Articles.		Registered Articles.	Express Articles.	Insured Letters.
Chihli	57,558,075	51,600	4,136,920	2,900	14,506,650	22,800	62,900	467,230	1,643,200	78,452,275	6,055,600	959,500	8,875
Shansi	7,633,478	3,600	561,800	1,200	1,847,200	36,800	5,600	42,960	515,410	10,648,048	1,310,400	22,370	78
Honan	11,628,109	3,100	1,116,700	200	3,253,700	25,800	12,300	180,700	784,900	17,005,599	2,066,400	96,000	309
Shensi	5,067,700	200	98,100	4,700	715,200	500	3,900	52,000	63,600	6,005,900	1,431,800	30,300	...
Kansu	1,445,700	2,200	25,800	500	311,900	4,700	2,900	16,900	288,700	2,999,300	821,800	6,100	...
Sinkiang	708,400	500	5,300	200	61,300	...	1,400	8,100	600	785,800	253,600	...	...
Manchuria	30,255,099	34,200	1,911,600	400	4,021,000	103,300	50,000	296,000	95,200	36,766,799	2,844,600	246,000	3,599
Shantung	15,088,419	19,300	896,000	11,900	3,994,900	170,700	20,600	122,400	51,300	20,375,519	2,737,300	113,500	919
Szechwan	12,481,500	7,700	864,600	4,200	8,813,200	27,800	22,600	254,800	48,100	22,524,500	3,778,200	150,500	...
Hupeh	16,033,567	12,000	2,567,900	800	5,665,200	13,000	13,600	999,400	25,100	25,330,567	2,650,800	173,400	1,567
Hunan	8,318,900	24,000	1,497,300	200	2,640,100	112,600	5,800	125,800	85,200	12,809,900	1,434,000	86,000	...
Kiangsi	6,931,726	2,500	737,600	2,000	9,240,700	143,700	8,900	12,300	7,600	17,087,026	819,800	104,100	426
Kiangsu	21,511,668	46,400	9,234,300	...	8,356,900	206,300	24,700	145,000	354,600	39,879,868	2,757,400	524,400	2,868
Shanghai (local)	25,451,793	48,900	7,856,800	300	5,851,100	33,400	42,600	227,700	16,100	39,528,693	2,233,600	503,900	6,493
Anhui	8,488,290	8,700	1,749,600	500	2,650,800	27,700	10,800	305,100	30,500	13,331,990	1,439,300	104,910	80
Chekiang	10,919,688	15,600	5,559,900	400	4,325,200	250,200	10,900	79,100	177,100	21,338,088	1,075,400	146,900	1,888
Fukien	8,853,868	27,200	1,085,500	1,600	2,787,200	93,900	17,300	96,800	64,100	13,027,468	1,043,200	61,500	7,608
Kwangtung	38,813,288	107,400	396,200	600	4,405,000	19,700	10,100	254,220	52,140	44,958,648	1,295,600	40,850	2,198
Kwangsi	3,976,200	6,900	147,900	1,200	1,220,200	43,000	3,100	56,700	5,000	5,460,200	651,500	9,500	...
Yunnan	2,981,362	8,500	85,102	12,800	791,405	1,800	2,800	48,600	11,700	3,944,069	1,188,400	7,469	...
Kweichow	1,702,200	1,500	155,000	1,400	666,200	1,600	5,300	18,700	43,000	2,594,900	621,000	14,800	...
TOTAL	295,848,970	432,000	40,689,922	48,000	86,125,055	1,339,300	338,100	3,870,510	4,363,150	433,955,007	38,509,700	3,401,999	36,908

APPENDIX D.

MAIL MATTER DESPATCHED DURING THE YEAR.

DISTRICTS.	LETTERS.		POSTCARDS.		NEWS-PAPERS AND PRINTED MATTER.	COMMERCIAL PAPERS.	SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.	FREE CORRESPONDENCE.		TOTAL.	INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL WERE:		
	Franked.	Unfranked.	Single.	Reply.				Letters.	Other Articles.		Registered Articles.	Express Articles.	Insured Letters.
Chihli.....	23,607,358	19,700	1,888,750	800	9,124,880	3,600	30,100	340,940	880,020	35,896,148	2,420,800	784,170	10,858
Shansi.....	3,445,821	500	299,200	200	461,600	200	1,400	51,960	270,770	4,531,651	687,600	14,760	691
Honan.....	5,231,549	900	675,400	100	526,600	1,700	6,700	112,300	327,800	6,883,049	835,400	134,900	2,949
Shensi.....	1,760,900	100	61,500	2,500	102,800	600	2,700	50,500	34,100	2,015,700	345,200	17,500	...
Kansu.....	878,900	200	14,300	100	63,900	...	700	13,400	197,900	1,169,400	512,100	4,300	...
Sinkiang.....	507,900	200	4,700	...	9,100	...	...	7,300	700	529,900	173,200	...	...
Manchuria.....	18,084,498	26,500	1,276,500	100	2,030,400	34,900	31,400	197,400	77,700	21,759,398	1,637,500	275,700	7,598
Shantung.....	8,510,185	1,800	455,800	4,700	1,030,900	14,200	10,600	117,500	36,600	10,202,285	836,700	95,500	1,885
Szechwan.....	5,741,900	1,500	521,500	2,000	2,183,800	3,400	5,200	148,900	28,100	8,636,300	1,385,100	154,500	...
Hupeh.....	8,226,717	4,700	1,438,600	...	1,639,900	2,300	8,700	364,300	13,200	11,698,417	970,700	144,200	1,717
Hunan.....	4,581,100	7,300	1,050,300	200	548,400	2,900	4,400	88,700	51,100	6,334,400	814,800	90,100	...
Kiangsi.....	4,208,376	1,300	428,400	900	1,835,900	3,400	2,700	19,600	9,100	6,509,676	517,600	110,500	1,076
Kiangsu.....	10,772,395	40,900	5,449,900	...	884,700	10,900	14,300	93,100	111,600	17,377,795	1,076,700	423,700	1,295
Shanghai (local).....	15,959,409	32,300	4,903,600	2,600	21,932,100	25,400	32,500	258,700	11,000	43,157,609	1,144,400	454,700	2,999
Anhwei.....	4,593,926	6,700	1,192,400	400	408,100	2,100	4,900	271,300	42,900	6,522,726	657,800	117,196	130
Chekiang.....	6,564,607	13,300	3,724,700	400	1,206,600	3,500	6,900	99,400	146,900	11,766,107	643,100	149,200	1,007
Fukien.....	4,510,081	5,900	605,800	1,100	784,400	4,300	10,300	59,200	26,700	6,007,781	451,200	39,700	1,681
Kwangtung.....	23,758,903	22,200	196,000	400	1,927,160	7,900	4,000	176,510	30,800	26,123,873	605,700	35,260	2,113
Kwangsi.....	2,146,200	1,300	101,300	600	448,500	1,500	1,300	45,300	2,900	2,748,700	292,700	8,300	...
Yunnan.....	1,754,256	2,200	58,202	1,300	150,500	700	1,400	35,800	10,300	2,014,658	588,600	5,458	...
Kweichow.....	1,031,100	300	170,300	1,300	52,800	100	2,500	46,100	44,300	1,348,800	381,500	22,900	...
TOTAL.....	155,876,081	189,800	24,517,152	19,700	47,373,040	123,200	182,700	2,598,210	2,354,490	233,234,373	16,978,400	3,082,544	35,999

APPENDIX E.

MAIL MATTER IN TRANSIT DURING THE YEAR.

DISTRICTS.	LETTERS.		POSTCARDS.		NEWS- PAPERS AND PRINTED MATTER.	COM- MER- CIAL PAPERS.	SAMPLES OF MER- CHAN- DISE.	FREE CORRESPONDENCE.		TOTAL.	INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL WERE:		
	Franked.	Un- franked.	Single.	Reply.				Letters.	Other Articles.		Registered Articles.	Express Articles.	Insured Letters.
Chihli.....	33,314,600	18,200	2,046,600	900	7,326,500	6,000	27,900	180,900	816,600	43,738,200	3,623,000	424,300	...
Shansi.....	4,114,530	900	276,000	400	1,057,700	6,100	2,200	10,700	254,800	5,723,330	625,600	330	...
Honan.....	6,138,800	1,000	552,900	100	1,652,400	10,700	6,000	75,000	423,500	8,860,400	1,143,400	17,300	...
Shensi.....	2,516,300	100	84,800	3,300	323,200	100	2,500	14,500	28,500	2,973,300	681,700	1,700	...
Kansu.....	723,900	1,000	11,300	100	167,400	100	1,400	4,600	105,700	1,015,500	388,600	900	...
Sinkiang.....	294,400	200	2,100	...	10,300	...	600	900	...	308,500	93,700	...	...
Manchuria.....	15,086,300	18,100	876,900	100	1,949,900	25,300	19,800	90,200	21,700	18,088,300	1,434,500	4,100	...
Shantung.....	10,083,300	9,400	343,700	3,700	1,750,200	78,200	10,100	46,200	23,700	12,348,500	1,295,800	5,500	...
Szechwan.....	4,251,600	3,300	254,200	900	4,002,200	10,000	11,300	31,600	16,900	8,582,000	1,220,500	8,200	...
Hupeh.....	7,314,700	1,700	1,032,600	...	2,666,100	3,700	5,800	560,300	7,500	11,592,400	1,551,500	9,700	...
Hunan.....	3,657,700	9,300	566,800	...	1,188,900	23,200	2,200	36,600	34,000	5,518,700	688,400	8,400	...
Kiangsi.....	4,268,300	1,300	497,000	1,000	4,409,700	54,000	5,100	8,300	1,700	9,246,400	470,500	49,700	...
Kiangsu.....	10,613,300	22,800	3,841,100	...	2,472,300	99,700	10,100	51,000	242,900	17,333,200	1,670,300	37,300	...
Shanghai (local).....	5,979,900	7,000	1,605,600	200	1,635,800	5,900	23,600	85,500	2,300	9,345,800	1,304,900	...	...
Anhwei.....	4,016,448	3,300	741,600	100	1,174,500	3,400	4,200	133,700	8,100	6,085,348	707,400	5,148	...
Chekiang.....	4,525,800	4,500	2,217,700	...	1,672,100	2,600	3,700	21,000	60,400	8,507,800	477,100	5,100	...
Fukien.....	4,701,200	16,600	517,000	1,400	1,680,700	6,300	12,100	32,600	20,000	6,987,900	575,500	11,900	...
Kwangtung.....	14,910,260	45,000	227,200	300	1,817,400	6,500	5,200	63,500	22,100	17,097,470	633,800	1,270	...
Kwangsi.....	1,929,050	4,400	69,200	600	696,100	15,400	1,000	20,200	2,600	2,738,550	320,400	150	...
Yunnan.....	1,457,319	5,700	35,601	100	418,700	200	1,500	10,100	2,200	1,931,420	659,100	1,220	...
Kweichow.....	605,100	600	86,400	600	420,400	700	1,800	11,100	12,600	1,139,300	197,700	4,900	...
TOTAL.....	140,502,807	174,400	15,866,301	13,800	38,492,500	358,100	158,100	1,488,500	2,107,810	199,182,318	19,763,400	597,118	...

APPENDIX F.

SUMMARY OF MAIL MATTER DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR, WITH
COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS YEAR.

DISTRICTS.	MAIL MATTER			TOTAL, C.H.M.K., 5TH YEAR (1916).	TOTAL, C.H.M.K., 4TH YEAR (1915).
	Received.	Despatched.	In Transit.		
Chihli.....	78,452,275	35,896,148	43,738,200	158,086,623	134,336,257
Shansi.....	10,648,048	4,531,651	5,723,330	20,903,029	18,774,849
Honan.....	17,005,509	6,883,049	8,860,400	32,748,958	28,464,705
Shensi.....	6,005,900	2,015,700	2,973,300	10,994,900	10,403,330
Kansu.....	2,099,300	1,169,400	1,015,500	4,284,200	3,426,450
Sinkiang.....	785,800	529,900	308,500	1,624,200	1,685,900
Manchuria.....	36,766,799	21,759,398	18,088,300	76,614,497	69,205,029
Shantung.....	20,375,519	10,202,285	12,348,500	42,926,304	43,687,173
Szechwan.....	22,524,500	8,636,300	8,582,000	39,742,800	29,943,359
Hupeh.....	25,330,567	11,698,417	11,592,400	48,621,384	40,526,531
Hunan.....	12,809,900	6,334,400	5,518,700	24,663,000	21,764,000
Kiangsi.....	17,087,026	6,509,676	9,246,400	32,843,102	28,956,781
Kiangsu.....	39,879,868	17,377,795	17,353,200	74,610,863	65,600,428
Shanghai (local).....	39,528,693	43,157,609	9,345,800	92,032,102	79,729,466
Anhwei.....	13,331,990	6,522,726	6,085,348	25,940,064	22,473,578
Chekiang.....	21,338,088	11,766,107	8,507,800	41,611,995	36,250,857
Fukien.....	13,027,408	6,007,781	6,987,900	26,023,089	25,089,893
Kwangtung.....	44,058,648	26,123,873	17,097,470	87,279,991	85,743,294
Kwangsi.....	5,460,200	2,748,700	2,738,550	10,947,450	10,224,894
Yunnan.....	3,944,069	2,014,658	1,931,420	7,890,147	7,806,190
Kweichow.....	2,594,900	1,348,800	1,139,300	5,083,000	9,090,158
GROSS TOTAL.....	433,055,007	233,234,373	199,182,318	865,471,698	773,183,122
DEDUCT, IN TRANSIT.....	199,182,318	...	...	199,182,318	176,686,400
NET TOTAL.....	233,872,689	233,234,373	199,182,318	666,289,380	596,496,722

APPENDIX G.

NUMBER OF ARTICLES POSTED FOR LOCAL DELIVERY DURING THE YEAR, WITH
COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS YEAR.

DISTRICTS.	LETTERS.	OTHER ARTICLES.	TOTAL, C.H.M.K., 5TH YEAR (1916).	TOTAL, C.H.M.K., 4TH YEAR (1915).
Chihli.....	2,367,100	2,947,900	5,315,000	2,693,200
Shansi.....	8,500	800	9,300	7,600
Honan.....	23,100	11,000	34,100	18,500
Shensi.....	6,200	2,900	9,100	5,700
Kansu.....	700	100	800	700
Sinkiang.....	700	...	700	700
Manchuria.....	209,800	57,500	267,300	198,400
Shantung.....	86,700	41,100	127,800	150,600
Szechwan.....	274,200	47,100	321,300	257,700
Hupeh.....	715,200	155,200	870,400	563,700
Hunan.....	82,000	39,600	121,600	116,100
Kiangsi.....	35,200	18,000	53,200	44,800
Kiangsu.....	442,100	208,100	650,200	654,700
Shanghai (local).....	4,458,700	1,328,100	5,786,800	5,291,000
Anhwei.....	24,700	2,000	26,700	19,500
Chekiang.....	418,500	268,100	686,600	682,600
Fukien.....	117,800	16,100	133,900	166,800
Kwangtung.....	2,648,900	93,300	2,742,200	2,760,700
Kwangsi.....	9,600	400	10,000	13,400
Yunnan.....	9,600	100	9,700	8,100
Kweichow.....	18,400	2,800	21,200	38,100
TOTAL.....	11,957,700	5,240,200	17,197,900	13,692,600

APPENDIX H.

NUMBER OF ARTICLES COLLECTED FROM LETTER-BOXES, BOX OFFICES, AND
PILLAR-BOXES DURING THE YEAR, WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS
FOR PREVIOUS YEAR.

DISTRICTS.	LETTERS.	OTHER ARTICLES.	TOTAL, C.H.M.K., 5TH YEAR (1916).	TOTAL, C.H.M.K., 4TH YEAR (1915).
Chihli.....	4,151,800	1,323,400	5,475,200	5,855,100
Shansi.....	198,300	9,700	208,000	152,800
Honan.....	746,300	206,600	925,900	828,000
Shensi.....	257,900	27,300	285,200	218,400
Kansu.....	16,200	100	16,300	18,700
Sinkiang.....	8,600	...	8,600	6,000
Manchuria.....	2,943,200	207,600	3,150,800	2,101,500
Shantung.....	950,300	25,200	975,500	943,200
Szechwan.....	727,500	177,000	904,500	861,000
Hupeh.....	1,681,400	202,900	1,884,300	1,297,100
Hunan.....	862,400	262,200	1,124,600	828,000
Kiangsi.....	465,600	92,100	557,700	543,200
Kiangsu.....	3,484,400	2,066,600	5,551,000	4,473,100
Shanghai (local).....	9,087,600	1,096,600	10,184,200	9,476,000
Anhwei.....	751,300	83,300	834,600	772,600
Chekiang.....	1,891,000	1,516,200	3,407,200	2,525,700
Fukien.....	898,900	63,800	962,700	681,300
Kwangtung.....	9,026,300	390,800	9,417,100	9,064,400
Kwangsi.....	387,000	14,000	401,000	393,000
Yunnan.....	37,500	900	38,400	31,800
Kweichow.....	70,100	9,500	79,600	901,800
TOTAL.....	38,643,600	7,775,800	46,419,400	41,972,700

APPENDIX I.

INSURED LETTERS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR, WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS YEAR.

Districts.	RECEIVED.		DESPATCHED.		TOTAL, C.H.M.K., 5TH YEAR (1916).		TOTAL, C.H.M.K., 4TH YEAR (1915).	
	Number.	Insured for \$	Number.	Insured for \$	Number.	Insured for \$	Number.	Insured for \$
Chihli.....	8,875	428,353	10,838	549,627	19,733	977,980	13,866	643,937
Shansi.....	78	3,919	691	31,900	769	35,819	578	36,869
Honan.....	309	20,395	2,949	170,991	3,258	191,386	2,979	124,056
Shensi.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansu.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinkiang.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manchuria.....	3,599	196,756	7,598	293,771	11,197	490,527	9,467	389,146
Shantung.....	919	45,078	1,885	82,570	2,804	127,648	1,873	91,146
Szechwan.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hupeh.....	1,567	97,017	1,717	83,127	3,284	180,144	1,593	102,801
Hunan.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiangsi.....	426	21,619	1,076	49,521	1,502	71,140	681	29,277
Kiangsu.....	2,868	97,795	1,295	65,870	4,163	163,665	3,330	126,024
Shanghai (local).....	6,493	292,114	2,999	140,977	9,492	433,091	5,720	267,183
Anhui.....	80	3,915	130	4,486	210	8,401	147	7,063
Chekiang.....	1,888	73,295	1,007	33,473	2,895	106,768	1,858	71,961
Fukien.....	7,608	313,641	1,681	78,057	9,289	391,698	5,593	293,259
Kwangtung.....	2,198	92,220	2,113	96,383	4,311	188,603	2,954	139,174
Kwangsi.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yunnan.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,330
Kweichow.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.....	36,908	1,686,117	35,909	1,680,753	72,817	3,366,870	49,652	2,323,226

APPENDIX J.

CLUBBED MAILS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR, WITH COMPARATIVE
TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS YEAR.

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF MAILS.	GROSS WEIGHT OF MAILS.	NUMBER OF LETTERS, C.H.M.K., 5TH YEAR (1916).	NUMBER OF LETTERS, C.H.M.K., 4TH YEAR (1915).
		<i>Kilos.</i>		
Chihli.....	11,100	2,200	262,500	266,300
Shansi.....	400	29	1,400	1,700
Honan.....	5,000	400	44,100	14,400
Shensi.....	...	...	...	...
Kansu.....	...	...	...	...
Sinkiang.....	...	...	...	...
Manchuria.....	100	3	300	700
Shantung.....	300	16	1,500	4,900
Szechwan.....	...	...	...	...
Hupeh.....	50,300	5,200	504,300	498,400
Hunan.....	2,300	700	33,000	38,800
Kiangsi.....	22,500	1,300	90,000	101,500
Kiangsu.....	51,500	3,800	426,800	475,300
Shanghai (local).....	73,000	10,400	1,051,900	3,055,500
Anhwei.....	43,500	2,800	271,700	334,400
Chekiang.....	5,600	1,200	171,800	96,100
Fukien.....	16,500	5,400	797,300	371,600
Kwangtung.....	28,900	6,400	1,178,200	1,121,900
Kwangsi.....	...	...	...	...
Yunnan.....	...	...	...	...
Kweichow.....	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	311,000	39,848	4,834,800	6,381,500

APPENDIX K.

PARCELS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

DISTRICTS.	ORDINARY PARCELS.			INSURED PARCELS.			PARCELS WITH TRADE CHARGES			TOTAL.	
	Number.	Value.	Weight.	Number.	Insured for	Weight.	Number.	Sum to be recovered.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.
		\$	Kilos.		\$	Kilos.		\$	Kilos.		Kilos.
Chihli.....	1,078,000	9,015,700	3,541,200	51,900	2,406,200	412,000	2,600	35,600	9,100	1,132,500	3,962,300
Shansi.....	199,400	1,794,700	666,500	2,400	102,300	18,300	...	...	...	201,800	684,800
Honan.....	291,800	2,189,900	763,700	6,200	190,300	36,900	700	5,200	1,500	298,700	802,100
Shensi.....	180,600	3,011,000	524,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	180,600	524,100
Kansu.....	64,100	559,300	215,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,100	215,600
Sinkiang.....	400	2,800	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	700
Manchuria.....	653,700	6,673,300	2,331,800	33,100	2,206,200	223,900	2,200	23,000	5,000	689,000	2,560,700
Shantung.....	281,900	3,133,900	791,100	4,400	272,200	22,900	800	4,800	1,200	287,100	815,200
Szechwan.....	116,500	1,189,800	427,600	1,800	67,100	6,700	400	3,000	600	118,700	434,900
Hupeh.....	320,200	3,249,700	1,001,400	38,400	1,815,200	298,300	1,400	12,400	1,900	360,000	1,301,600
Hunan.....	159,000	2,057,400	516,100	21,000	1,197,300	158,900	500	5,500	800	180,500	637,800
Kiangsi.....	102,600	914,700	233,100	4,100	128,800	17,200	1,100	5,400	1,200	107,800	231,500
Kiangsu.....	299,500	2,997,100	764,300	16,000	787,300	104,800	2,000	11,300	2,900	317,500	872,000
Shanghai (local).....	254,200	2,555,800	914,400	17,100	1,050,500	117,300	200	5,600	700	271,500	1,032,400
Anhwei.....	186,600	1,647,200	384,000	2,000	108,100	11,600	400	3,000	900	189,000	396,500
Chekiang.....	95,400	1,047,200	231,300	3,900	175,500	19,100	500	1,800	400	99,800	250,800
Fukien.....	189,500	1,924,800	456,100	7,200	292,800	44,200	1,000	6,000	1,600	197,700	501,900
Kwangtung.....	129,300	2,136,400	663,500	8,000	485,100	58,600	200	1,400	300	137,500	722,400
Kwangsi.....	60,300	357,000	186,000	600	35,000	2,500	...	...	...	60,900	188,500
Yunnan.....	39,700	337,100	208,200	3,000	248,100	26,100	...	...	...	42,700	234,300
Kweichow.....	25,200	425,200	70,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,200	70,000
TOTAL.....	4,727,900	47,220,000	14,890,700	221,100	11,568,000	1,579,300	14,000	124,000	28,100	4,963,000	16,498,100

APPENDIX L.

PARCELS DESPATCHED DURING THE YEAR.

DISTRICTS.	ORDINARY PARCELS.			INSURED PARCELS.			PARCELS WITH TRADE CHARGES.			TOTAL.	
	Number.	Value.	Weight. Kilos.	Number.	Insured for \$	Weight. Kilos.	Number.	Sum to be recovered. \$	Weight. Kilos.	Number.	Weight. Kilos.
Chihli.....	540,700	5,535,500	1,881,000	5,600	290,400	26,300	2,600	14,800	2,700	548,900	1,910,000
Shansi.....	36,800	400,100	147,000	200	5,200	400	...	...	...	37,000	147,400
Honan.....	94,000	1,191,900	377,100	200	8,000	1,500	...	...	...	94,200	378,600
Shensi.....	18,800	182,000	49,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,800	49,200
Kansu.....	11,900	119,200	34,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,900	34,800
Sinkiang.....	200	1,600	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	300
Manchuria.....	236,900	2,422,100	876,500	3,300	201,200	14,400	100	800	200	240,300	891,100
Shantung.....	140,900	1,874,000	584,300	3,300	186,400	16,100	...	...	...	144,200	600,400
Szechwan.....	78,700	821,300	327,400	10,000	305,000	79,600	...	...	...	88,700	407,000
Hupeh.....	117,000	946,100	370,400	2,600	140,000	12,600	100	1,000	200	119,700	383,200
Hunan.....	33,300	217,300	61,400	300	6,200	500	...	...	...	33,600	61,900
Kiangsi.....	24,400	113,500	39,600	200	4,200	400	...	...	...	24,600	40,000
Kiangsu.....	159,200	2,503,000	428,000	27,700	1,838,700	222,300	...	...	...	186,900	650,300
Shanghai (local).....	339,100	3,687,100	1,521,800	34,200	2,094,300	254,200	7,800	67,000	11,500	381,100	1,787,500
Anhui.....	28,900	149,000	59,000	100	5,600	400	...	...	...	29,000	59,400
Chekiang.....	71,800	1,026,400	208,400	15,100	775,900	112,400	...	...	...	86,900	320,800
Fukien.....	67,600	360,300	192,500	1,100	20,900	2,900	100	400	700	68,800	196,100
Kwangtung.....	86,800	1,207,300	437,600	6,800	338,600	45,700	...	...	...	93,600	483,300
Kwangsi.....	6,800	35,200	27,500	100	2,900	300	...	...	...	6,900	27,800
Yunnan.....	9,600	67,400	30,600	400	34,500	2,200	...	...	...	10,000	32,800
Kweichow.....	6,800	80,000	22,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,800	22,300
TOTAL.....	2,110,200	22,940,300	7,676,700	111,200	6,258,000	792,200	10,700	84,000	15,300	2,232,100	8,484,200

APPENDIX M.

PARCELS IN TRANSIT DURING THE YEAR.

Districts.	ORDINARY PARCELS.			INSURED PARCELS.			PARCELS WITH TRADE CHARGES.			TOTAL.	
	Number.	Value.	Weight.	Number.	Insured for	Weight.	Number.	Sum to be recovered.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.
		\$	Kilos.		\$	Kilos.		Kilos.			
Chihli.....	674,300	4,612,700	1,825,500	8,300	398,500	46,300	700	6,500	1,100	683,300	1,872,900
Shansi.....	93,100	643,600	259,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,100	259,800
Honan.....	162,500	1,067,700	359,600	1,000	44,300	5,200	200	1,100	300	163,700	365,100
Shensi.....	130,100	1,807,900	294,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	130,100	294,100
Kansu.....	36,500	297,100	118,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,500	118,300
Sinkiang.....	50	400	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	70
Manchuria.....	419,000	4,210,100	1,263,000	17,400	1,131,900	125,000	1,000	10,400	1,500	437,400	1,389,500
Shantung.....	155,100	1,228,800	439,100	1,800	125,500	8,600	...	...	...	156,900	438,700
Szechwan.....	54,200	481,800	183,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,200	183,700
Hupeh.....	210,800	1,820,600	613,600	16,900	729,200	133,500	300	3,000	400	228,000	747,500
Hunan.....	58,000	590,700	114,800	1,200	72,800	7,600	200	1,400	300	59,400	122,700
Kiangsi.....	67,600	508,300	124,100	1,300	32,900	4,200	...	...	...	68,900	128,300
Kiangsu.....	161,700	1,554,900	365,700	11,400	584,000	82,200	600	5,000	700	173,700	448,600
Shanghai (local).....	202,900	2,021,000	752,000	13,800	808,000	100,400	100	4,900	500	216,800	852,900
Anhwei.....	90,800	701,900	170,700	400	23,700	1,900	...	...	...	91,200	172,600
Chekiang.....	46,600	442,800	100,200	900	39,100	5,300	50	200	100	47,550	105,600
Fukien.....	105,700	890,100	271,800	2,300	55,400	6,200	200	900	700	108,200	278,700
Kwangtung.....	35,800	364,600	101,000	900	32,600	3,300	6	20	6	36,706	104,306
Kwangsi.....	23,400	171,900	35,600	200	8,300	500	...	...	...	23,600	36,100
Yunnan.....	16,100	133,000	62,900	400	28,900	2,800	...	...	...	16,500	65,700
Kweichow.....	11,700	156,400	29,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,700	29,200
TOTAL.....	2,755,950	23,706,300	7,475,770	78,200	4,115,100	533,000	3,356	33,420	5,606	2,837,506	8,014,376

APPENDIX N.
SUMMARY OF PARCELS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR, WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS
FOR PREVIOUS YEAR.

Districts.	RECEIVED.		DESPATCHED.		IN TRANSIT.		TOTAL (1916).		TOTAL (1915).	
	Number.	Weight. Kilos.	Number.	Weight. Kilos.	Number.	Weight. Kilos.	Number.	Weight. Kilos.	Number.	Weight. Kilos.
Chihli.....	1,132,500	3,962,300	548,900	1,910,000	683,300	1,872,900	2,364,700	7,745,200	2,041,400	8,653,200
Shansi.....	201,800	684,800	37,000	147,400	93,100	259,800	331,900	1,092,000	415,500	1,158,100
Honan.....	298,700	802,100	94,200	378,600	163,700	365,100	556,600	1,545,800	534,800	1,485,700
Shensi.....	180,600	524,100	18,800	49,200	130,100	294,100	329,500	867,400	287,500	540,900
Kansu.....	64,100	215,600	11,900	34,800	36,500	118,300	112,500	368,700	86,900	208,300
Sinkiang.....	400	700	200	300	50	70	650	1,970	7,100	14,400
Manchuria.....	689,000	2,560,700	240,300	891,100	437,400	1,389,500	1,366,700	4,841,300	978,400	3,404,900
Shantung.....	287,100	815,200	144,200	600,400	156,900	438,700	588,200	1,854,300	594,100	1,878,200
Szechwan.....	118,700	434,900	88,700	407,000	54,200	183,700	261,600	1,025,600	223,400	645,500
Hupeh.....	360,000	1,301,600	119,700	383,200	228,000	747,500	707,700	2,432,300	657,000	1,994,000
Hunan.....	180,500	675,800	33,600	61,900	59,400	122,700	273,500	860,400	227,800	716,100
Kiangsi.....	107,800	251,500	24,600	40,000	68,900	128,300	201,300	419,800	180,200	376,800
Kiangsu.....	317,500	872,000	186,900	650,300	173,700	448,600	678,100	1,970,900	588,500	1,682,200
Shanghai (local).....	271,500	1,032,400	381,100	1,787,500	216,800	852,900	869,400	3,672,800	854,800	3,480,700
Anhwei.....	189,000	396,500	29,000	59,400	91,200	172,600	309,200	628,500	233,330	409,880
Chekiang.....	99,800	250,800	86,900	320,800	47,550	105,600	234,250	677,200	261,010	760,710
Fukien.....	197,700	501,900	68,800	196,100	108,200	278,700	374,700	976,700	443,950	1,267,100
Kwangtung.....	137,500	722,400	93,600	483,300	36,706	104,306	267,806	1,310,006	358,010	1,871,410
Kwangsi.....	60,900	188,500	6,900	27,800	23,600	36,100	91,400	252,400	114,860	301,695
Yunnan.....	42,700	234,300	10,000	32,800	16,500	65,700	69,200	332,800	73,426	255,653
Kweichow.....	25,200	70,000	6,800	22,300	11,700	29,200	43,700	121,500	47,900	104,100
GROSS TOTAL.....	4,963,000	16,498,100	2,232,100	8,484,200	2,837,506	8,014,376	10,032,606	32,996,676	9,209,886	31,209,488
DEDUCT, IN TRANSIT.....	2,837,506	8,014,376	...	...	...	...	2,837,506	8,014,376	2,613,340	7,692,390
NET TOTAL.....	2,125,494	8,483,724	2,232,100	8,484,200	2,837,506	8,014,376	7,195,100	24,982,300	6,596,546	23,517,098

APPENDIX O.

MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR, WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR PREVIOUS YEAR.

DISTRICTS.	ISSUED.		CASHED.		SURPLUS.		DEFICIT.	
	C.H.M.K., 4TH YEAR (1915).	C.H.M.K., 5TH YEAR (1916).	C.H.M.K., 4TH YEAR (1915).	C.H.M.K., 5TH YEAR (1916).	C.H.M.K., 4TH YEAR (1915).	C.H.M.K., 5TH YEAR (1916).	C.H.M.K., 4TH YEAR (1915).	C.H.M.K., 5TH YEAR (1916).
Chibli	\$ 1,922,200	\$ 1,962,000	\$ 3,592,000	\$ 3,627,300	\$...	\$...	\$ 1,669,800	\$ 1,665,300
Shansi	274,200	281,500	152,300	195,800	121,900	85,700	...	...
Honan	644,800	701,000	654,300	797,700	...	...	9,500	96,700
Shensi	374,600	555,100	55,400	160,300	319,200	394,800	...	...
Kansu	235,400	320,800	34,800	38,300	200,600	282,500	...	...
Sinkiang .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manchuria	1,341,800	1,448,300	389,800	478,800	952,000	969,500	...	...
Shantung	887,900	1,021,800	1,514,700	1,628,200	...	...	626,800	606,400
Szechwan	555,500	1,215,700	356,700	911,500	198,800	304,200	...	...
Hupei	1,141,700	1,492,700	675,700	869,700	466,000	623,000	...	...
Hunan	654,100	813,500	575,100	658,400	79,000	155,100	...	...
Kiangsi	514,700	513,600	342,100	416,900	172,600	96,700	...	...
Kiangsu	1,259,400	1,496,100	1,427,000	1,723,400	...	...	167,600	227,300
Shanghai (local)	729,900	881,500	882,700	1,114,500	...	...	152,800	233,000
Anhui	841,500	927,800	1,041,600	1,228,000	...	...	200,100	300,200
Chekiang	431,700	512,700	715,000	808,700	...	...	283,300	296,000
Fukien	605,800	714,400	346,000	438,100	259,800	276,300	...	...
Kwangtung	350,600	405,400	270,500	266,600	80,100	138,800	...	...
Kwangsi	110,100	140,500	75,200	96,700	34,900	43,800	...	...
Yunnan	558,000	403,800	251,900	188,000	306,100	215,800	...	...
Kweichow	118,300	157,600	116,400	140,200	1,900	17,400	...	...
TOTAL	\$ 13,552,200	\$ 15,965,800	\$ 13,469,200	\$ 15,787,100	\$ 3,192,900	\$ 3,603,600	\$ 3,109,900	\$ 3,424,900

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

CHINA.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF POSTS.

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