



CHINA.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS.

I.—STATISTICAL SERIES: Nos. 3 to 5.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA,
1925.

PART I: REPORT AND ABSTRACT OF
STATISTICS.

Published by Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

SHANGHAI:

Printed and Published at the Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs.
Sold by Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai, Hongkong, Yokohama, and Singapore; Commercial
Press, Limited, Shanghai; Edward Evans & Sons, Limited, Shanghai; Société Française de
Librairie et d'Édition, Tientsin; P. S. King & Son, Limited, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster,
London, S.W.; and all Maritime Custom Houses throughout China.

1926.

[Price \$2.]

中國海關民國十四年華洋貿易總冊
上卷 報告書及統計輯要
中英合璧



中央人民政府地質部圖書館

(此書如准借出務請於二星期內歸還)

758.4

書 號 1/1925

34552

登·記·號

34352



M. G
FZ-259
14

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民國十五年上海通商海關總稅務司署送冊處
刊印除交由各口海關發售外並交上海香港
漢新嘉坡四口之別發洋行及上海商務印書館
上海伊文思圖書有限公司天津法文圖書館等
處代售每本詳實價貳元

更正
CORRECTIONS.

中國海關民國十四年華洋貿易總冊
FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA, 1925.

上卷報告書及統計輯要
PART I: REPORT AND ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS.

THE DIRECTION OF CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

In thousands of Haikwan taels (000 omitted).

PAGE.	COUNTRY.	EXPORTS.	1925.		
			EXCESS OF		
			1925.	Imports.	Exports.
		<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	
25	U.S. of America (including Hawaii)	誤 For 143,236	...	4,573	
		正 Read 143,153	...	4,490	
	Other Countries	誤 For 42,597	2,587	...	
		正 Read 42,680	2,504	...	

第十三比較圖 Chart No. 13.

民國十四年 1925.

美國.....	United States of America.....	誤 For.....	四平兩 <i>Hk. Tls</i>	143,235,936.
		正 Read.....	" "	143,153,127.
他國.....	Other Countries.....	誤 For.....	" "	74,803,449.
		正 Read.....	" "	74,886,258.

民國十四年海關兼轄常關稅課按關合關平銀總數

NATIVE CUSTOMS REVENUE OF EACH NATIVE CUSTOMS OFFICE, 1925.

頁 PAGE.	各關	PORT.	稅課 (船鈔,罰款,充公貨 價,不在內) COLLECTION (not including Junk Dues and Fines and Confiscations).	船鈔 JUNK DUES.
			兩位 <i>Hk. Tls</i>	兩位 <i>Hk. Tls</i>
121	廈門.....	Amoy.....	誤 For 87,186.055	9,300.168
			正 Read 87,186.054	9,300.169
	共計.....	TOTAL.....	誤 For 4,492,945.485	200,048.333
			正 Read 4,492,945.484	200,048.334

民國七年至十四年海關直接往來洋貿易貨價按國總數
 VALUE OF THE DIRECT TRADE WITH EACH COUNTRY, 1918 TO 1925.

頁 PAGE.	地名	COUNTRY.	十四年 1925.	
131	美國, 檀香山	U.S. of America (including Hawaii) :—	幣 HK\$.Tls	共計 Total, HK\$.Tls
	土貨運往.....	Exports to .....			誤 For 143,235,936	285,749,358
			正 Read 143,153,127	285,666,549
	墨國, 中美洲, 巴拿馬	Mexico and Central America (including Panama) :—		
	土貨運往.....	Exports to	誤 For 264,624	1,081,048
			正 Read 347,433	1,163,857

民國十三年及十四年海關由外洋進口之淨貨淨數
 FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925.

頁 PAGE.	貨品號列 ARTICLE NO.	十四年 1925.					
		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.	
		數量 Quantity.	價值平兩 Val.Hk\$.Tls	數量 Quantity.	價值平兩 Val.Hk\$.Tls	數量 Quantity.	價值平兩 Val.Hk\$.Tls
143	13	誤 For	215,870	.....	.....	214,688	.....
		正 Read	215,915	.....	.....	214,733	.....
157	211	誤 For	23,966	.....	.....	23,876	.....
		正 Read	24,134	.....	.....	24,044	.....
163	342	誤 For	501,839	1,217,579	.....	501,829	1,217,543
		正 Read	500,401	1,212,169	.....	500,391	1,212,133
165	378	誤 For	.....	120,540	.....	1,433	119,107
		正 Read	.....	119,139	.....	1,408	117,731
165	382	誤 For	.....	457,332	.....	.....	454,092
		正 Read	.....	464,143	.....	3,265	460,878

凡例

冊內所載

一 洋貿易

一 華貿易

一 通商海關各口相互貿易

一 出入內地之貿易

一 航業 鐵路轉運

一 貨價

一 稅課

一 數量單位名稱

一 數目號碼

一 記號

專指水陸兩路由外洋各口直接運土貨進口而言

專指水陸兩路所載土貨在通商口岸銷售而言

統指水陸兩路所載洋土各貨來往各口而言

統指憑子口單輸入內地之洋貨

統指三聯單由內地輸出運往外洋土貨而言

統以關平銀兩估計

統以關平銀兩徵收

凡每打即十二每羅即一百四十四每令即四百八十張紙每碼即

華二尺五寸五三每英尺即華八寸五分一每英寸即華七分另九

每邁當即華二尺七寸九二每磅即華十二兩每英兩即華七錢五

每噸即華一千六百八十斤每加倫即華約七升五(如煤油一木箱內容十加倫)

專用亞喇伯碼如 1 為一字 2 為二 3 為三 4 為四 5 為五 6 為六

7 為七 8 為八 9 為九 0 為零 凡大數內自右起一為個位 二為十

位 三為百位 四為千位 五為萬位 其餘以此類推如 141,367 即十四萬一

千三百六十七

凡數內有一點(.)者左為大數右為小數若兩之右邊為錢分釐若

担之右邊為斤釐如兩數 3,165.789 即三千一百六十五兩七錢八分九釐

譬如担即五千七百八十二担四十三斤凡內有點(...)者即無

5,782.45

3,165.789

141,367

注意 NOTE.

海關所徵稅課及所估貨價均以兩平銀兩計算每兩平銀一兩合各國幣值若干按照民國五年至十四年內即期匯票按年平均核算如英美法德日本等國及印度香港之幣值列下

THE equivalent of the HAIKWAN TAEI, in which the Customs Revenue and all Values are stated, was, during the years 1916 to 1925, at the average Sight Exchange on London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Calcutta, Yokohama, Petrograd, and Hongkong respectively, as follows:—

年分	YEAR.	英幣 ENGLISH MONEY.	美幣 AMERICAN MONEY.	法幣 FRENCH MONEY.	德幣 GERMAN MONEY.	印度幣 INDIAN MONEY.	日本幣 JAPANESE MONEY.	俄幣 RUSSIAN MONEY.	香港銀元 HONGKONG DOLLARS.
		先令 辨士 s. d.	金元 Gold \$	法郎 Francs.	馬克 Marks.	盧比 Rupees.	金圓 Yen.	盧布 Roubles.	銀元 \$
五年	1916	3 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	0.79	4.63	3.68*	2.46	1.54	2.52*	1.54
六年	1917	4 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.03	5.94	4.78*	3.11	1.98	5.08*	1.63
七年	1918	5 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.26	7.11	...	3.55	2.37	...	1.61
八年	1919	6 4	1.39	10.12	...	3.54	2.72	...	1.68
九年	1920	6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.24	17.79	...	3.34	2.38	...	1.58
十年	1921	3 11 $\frac{1}{16}$	0.76	10.29	...	2.92	1.57	...	1.50
十一年	1922	3 9	0.83	10.23	...	2.87	1.72	...	1.49
十二年	1923	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.80	13.16	...	2.55	1.63	...	1.51
十三年	1924	3 7 $\frac{1}{16}$	0.81	15.60	...	2.53	1.95	...	1.53
十四年	1925	3 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	0.84	17.92	...	2.31	2.04	...	1.48

*按江海關現定匯兌幣值 *Shanghai Customs rate of exchange.

中國權衡表

TABLE OF CHINESE WEIGHTS.

一兩合英平五百八十三格另十分之三，合法平三十七格四辨另千分之七百八十三
1 TAEI (*Liang*) = 583.3 grains (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. avoirdupois) = 37.783 grammes.

十六兩即一斤合英平一磅另三分之一，合法平六百四格四辨另百分之五十三
16 Taels = 1 CATTY (*Chin*) = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois = 604.53 grammes.

一百斤即一担合英平一百三十三磅另三分之一，合法平六十基羅格四辨另千分之四百五十三，
合俄平一百四十七磅另百分之六十七
100 Catties = 1 PICUL (*Tan*) = 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois = 60.453 kilogrammes = 147.67 Russian pounds.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

I am glad to avail myself of this opportunity to express my appreciation and thanks for the information regarding the various articles of trade, dealt with in this report, courteously placed at my disposal by various firms in Shanghai and at other ports.

L. DE L.

REPORT ON THE TRADE OF CHINA, 1925.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

IN reviewing the trade of China during the year 1925, one is struck once more by the tenacity and perseverance of farmers, merchants, and manufacturers in following their pursuits under the most discouraging circumstances. Although the Customs revenue collection should not be taken as an indicator of the volume of business transactions accomplished during any one year, it is certainly very fair evidence of the amount of cargo which has left or entered the country. Business may have been dull, profits may have been small, and losses even may have been incurred, so that results appear to be out of proportion with the revenue collected during 1925; but the reasons for the depression are to be looked for elsewhere than in the actual amount of goods which have passed through the Chinese Maritime Customs and on which duty has been collected. Political unrest, piracy and brigandage, different kinds of local taxations, high cost of living and, at times, high cost of production, as well as keen competition in certain articles, have all contributed to reduce profits, to which must be added, in many instances, the impossibility to dispose of imported stocks to up-country buyers. But, from the point of view of revenue collection, the year under review cannot be said to have been unsatisfactory. It is true that the increase on the 1924 collection was only some *Hk.Ts.* 275,000, but even so small an increase, in the face of all the obstacles to trade which arose during the year, is very encouraging and augurs well for the future. It shows that trade may have been hampered but was not discouraged; that at every possible opportunity it gathered a fresh impulse; that if an outlet to the sea was closed to a certain produce it succeeded in finding its way out by some means or other; and that even if up-country dealers in foreign goods followed a hand-to-mouth policy, still they kept themselves supplied with goods and never allowed stocks to run out altogether. The Shanghai incidents of the 30th May, with their counterblast in the South, bade fair to paralyse trade; but the strike and boycott movements were soon restricted to certain centres only, and what could not be shipped or imported through Shanghai or Canton found its way in many cases through neighbouring ports or through other large seaports, such as Tientsin. Exception being made for the southern and, principally, the West River ports, the Shanghai incidents were but a temporary set-back to trade in general. The crisis started in June and began to resolve itself towards the end of September, whilst already since January and throughout the year other adverse factors had militated against the expansion of trade. The aftermath of the 1924 political crisis, which was felt during most of the first half of the year, the renewal of hostilities between the Chekiang and Fengtien factions in the late autumn, and last, but not least, the dislocation of railway traffic along the main trade arteries, almost throughout the whole year, have had a more than passing influence. European and American markets were in general favourable to Chinese produce, and had times been normal and cost of production less high in certain instances, there is no telling to what extent China's export trade might have developed. As it was, it made a decided step forward, when compared with that of 1924. The import trade was less successful and exhibited a decline, when compared with the 1924 results, as will be shown later.

What has been the extent of trade at each of the treaty ports during 1925 is briefly reviewed hereunder.

Trade at **Aigun** during the whole of 1925 was stagnant, transfrontier traffic remaining at a standstill as the projected negotiations between China and the **MANCHURIAN PORTS.** Soviet Government were postponed time after time, thereby keeping the frontier closed to all commercial intercourse. In consequence, what little was accomplished was effected by smuggling rather than by what may be termed "legitimate trade." This state of affairs, however, did not affect the Customs revenue to any great extent, because the greater portion of goods smuggled out of China were either foreign articles or Chinese factory products, both of which are free of export duty, and those smuggled into the district were principally furs, which, upon being re-exported abroad by parcel post, eventually came under the cognizance of the Customs at Aigun or Harbin. To make matters worse, the harvest was 50 per cent. below normal, two out of the three local flour mills had to close down, and large quantities of cereals had to be imported. Thanks to a great rainfall during the September quarter, which caused the water to rise to a high level, the junk trade in timber, poles, and firewood was very brisk for as long as the river remained open to navigation. The gold mines in the district also appear to have done fairly well, their output being greater than in the preceding year. Difficulty of transportation, more especially by water, appears to have been the key-note of the trade in the **Harbin District**, the principal factors in obstructing the free circulation of goods being political complications, high freights, and the embargo on Russian shipping. As a result, deviation to the southern routes, by way of Dairen and Antung, was even more noticeable than in the preceding year, and a great deal of the trade thereby escaped the control of the Harbin Customs. At the beginning of the year no less than 20,000,000 poods of produce—principally beans and bean products, the accumulation of the previous year's harvest—and 8,000,000 poods of timber were awaiting transportation facilities in various parts of the district. Luckily, the 1925 navigation season on the Sungari River was a good one. The ice-free period commenced earlier and ended later than usual, and, what is much more important, throughout the season the river kept at a good level. Shortage of tonnage, however, and the high freights charged—as a consequence of the monopoly created for the Chinese shipping—counteracted in part these favourable conditions, so that the amount of cargo carried by river was about the same as in the preceding season. Another consequence of all these obstructions was the great activity noticeable in the movements of postal parcels, more especially with regard to imports. The bulk of imports in the Harbin district, unless too heavy or cumbersome for such transportation, reached there by parcel post, the more valuable being hosiery, piece goods of all descriptions, and shoes and boots, the last-named coming chiefly from the United States of America and Germany. A remarkable increase is to be recorded in the importation of Russian kerosene oil—1,149,279 American gallons, as against 674,093 gallons in 1924—at the expense of the American and Asiatic varieties. Russian piece goods, for the first time in many years, also were imported in considerable quantities and were generally successful; while the fact that Chinese farmers in the Harbin district are abandoning the cultivation of beetroot for that more remunerative of beans and cereals would appear to account for the increase in the importation of white sugar, mostly the raw Java kind, for refining in the local mills. A good harvest in 1924 and again in 1925 must have resulted in a satisfactory trade in beans, bean products, and cereals; but the figures quoted in the Harbin returns cannot be taken as representing the total amounts exported, because of the deviation of the export trade *via* Changchun (長春) and Dairen already referred to. The trade in skins and furs, on the other hand, was somewhat dull, the only outstanding feature being the withdrawal, under certain conditions, of the embargo on marmot skins, of which a fair amount passed through the frontier railway station of Manchouli. It is also worthy of notice that the transit of tea through the Harbin district, on its way to Russia, has shown signs of a healthy revival, which augurs well for the future of China's tea trade. A poor harvest in 1924, which greatly reduced the purchasing capacity of the population, and the fact that the Russian frontier continued to remain closed were the cause of a very dull trade at **Hunchun** during the first six months of 1925. Conditions improved somewhat

during the second half of the year, thanks to a good harvest and a brisk timber trade with Tientsin and Tsingtao, so that during the December quarter there were noticeable increases in the importations of cotton piece goods, spirits of wine, kerosene oil, matches, clothing, boots and shoes, perfumery, and cosmetics. During that same period the exportation of softwood beams reached the remarkable figure of 7.9 million square feet, which is more than nine times the amount exported during the December quarter of 1924. On the other hand, the anticipation of a lucrative trade in beans, following on the good harvest obtained, was not realised entirely, and the year closed with a large accumulation of this staple, with fair prospects, however, of disposing of it in the near future. The depression caused by a poor harvest in the preceding year affected **Lungchingsun** even more than in the case of Hunchun. Trade was reduced to its narrowest limits, the people, especially the Koreans, began to emigrate, and rows of houses in the town and whole villages in the surrounding districts were almost completely deserted. There was throughout the year a noticeable exportation of timber, but little profit was made, as merchants were obliged to sell at any price in order to meet their urgent need of cash. The 1925 harvest was decidedly good, and towards the end of the year prospects were much brighter, more especially as the Tientu Light Railway Company, following an arrangement made with the Chosen Railways, announced a 50 per cent. reduction in freight rates on through cargo to Korea. Trade became more brisk, reaching the maximum of activity by the month of November; all available means of transportation were required for the export of beans, millet, timber, and hemp cloth, and there was a decided revival in commercial transactions of all kinds. Unfortunately, the heavy snowfall which occurred early in December seriously interfered with the railway traffic, so that the year closed with an accumulation of cargo awaiting conveyance.

In spite of a certain stringency in the money market and a dull timber trade, the year 1925 may be considered as a satisfactory year for trade in general at **Antung**. A favourable silver exchange resulted in a noticeable increase in the importations of foreign cotton piece goods, especially shirtings, sheetings, drills and jeans, and cotton yarn, while Chinese factory products more than held their own, increases being recorded under native sheetings and wheat flour. It should be remembered, however, that the obstructions to trade, noted when considering the North Manchurian ports, were the cause of part of the traffic to and from that part of China being diverted to the southern routes, passing through Antung or Dairen. On the export side, a lucrative trade in millet and bean cake was effected with Korea. An increased demand for silk from Japan and America at the beginning of the year gave promise of a prosperous trade; but though the cocoon crops were very satisfactory, the wild silk market on the whole was not brilliant, as during the second half of the year the demand from America fell off considerably. During the December quarter the price of silk at Antung was not more than *Chênping* *Ts.* 440 per picul, as against *Ts.* 525 for the same period in 1924. Judging from the number of timber rafts which floated down the Yalu River during the open season—4,950 rafts, representing a 20 per cent. increase on the preceding year's figure—the timber trade should have been satisfactory on the whole. But, on the one hand, the average size of these rafts was much smaller than in previous years, and, on the other, the low prices obtained were the cause of the timber trade being decidedly depressed from a financial point of view. In order to create a favourable market the Yalu Timber Company reduced the price of poles by 10 per cent. and, subsequently, lowered the quotations for general timber also by some 10 to 20 per cent.; nevertheless, even these measures did not succeed in reviving the demand from Japan and Korea. Some compensation, however, was found towards the end of the year, when an active demand for timber from other Chinese ports gave a fresh impetus to the trade, enabling some of the sawmills, which had been obliged to close down, to start work again. **Dairen** may register, on the whole, a prosperous year. A favourable silver exchange and the good harvests of the preceding year and, later on, of the year under review increased the purchasing capacity of the farmers in the interior, with the result that a brisk import trade ensued. Increases are to be recorded under cotton piece goods, more especially in the Chinese manufactured

shirtings, sheetings, and drills. It is true that during the second part of the year the importations of the Shanghai mill products declined considerably, owing to the general strike at that port, but their place was taken by the Tsingtao manufactories, whilst a renewed activity in the local cotton mills was responsible for an increased importation in raw cotton. Foreign cigarettes, on the other hand, declined to a great extent, owing to the competition of the factories in Manchuria and elsewhere in China; though, as a compensation, the increase of the manufacture of cigarettes in the interior brought about a strong demand for foreign tobacco leaf. The abundant bean crops for 1924 and 1925 were responsible for an active trade in gunny bags—principally in old gunny bags, as the price quoted for new bags, which reached as high as *Gold Yen* 0.75 per bag, was considered too high. There was throughout the year a great demand for wheat flour, owing to a poor harvest in North Manchuria and to depleted stocks, and the high prices ruling in America and Canada enabled the Shanghai and Japanese flour to compete most successfully; nevertheless, during the last quarter of the year there was a noticeable revival in the importation of the American article. The export trade in beans and bean products will be reviewed later on, when dealing with Chinese exports in general, but it will not be amiss to state here that the total figure for beans was 13.8 million piculs, an increase of 900,000 piculs, and that for bean oil was 1.53 million piculs, an increase of 30,000 piculs, over 1924. Beancake, on the other hand, showed a decrease of 2.1 million piculs, the total amount exported being 18,369,000 piculs. A notable export trade was effected in kaoliang with Tientsin and the province of Shantung, and, later on, with Shanghai, on account of poor crops in the Yangtze Valley, whilst Fushun coal showed a remarkable increase, due principally to a strong demand from Hankow. As a result of all these activities, shipping also was very brisk, 7,499 vessels, aggregating 10,775,228 tons, having visited the port during the year. In reviewing the trade of Dairen for the year 1925 it is not without interest to record that, as a result of a conference between the Ussuri and South Manchuria Railway authorities, an agreement was made, which came into force for a period of one year from the 1st October 1925, by which the Ussuri Railway carries 46 per cent. of the cargo from North Manchuria and the South Manchuria Railway the remaining 54 per cent. Included in this cargo are beans, beancake, bean oil, wheat, wheat flour, and wheat bran, and should either railway carry cargo in excess of the ratio allotted to it, it must compensate the other railway for the loss sustained thereby. An equally satisfactory year is to be recorded in the case of **Newchwang**. A mild winter, which caused the river to open to navigation at an earlier date than usual, good harvests, and comparative peace from political strife during the greater part of the year all contributed to a prosperous trade. A temporary set-back was experienced during the period June to August, owing to the general strike and boycott at Shanghai, which seriously affected the British and, to a lesser extent, the Japanese shipping; but the bumper crops in Manchuria and the increased prosperity of the farmers did not allow these drawbacks to have any very serious effect on the trade of the port. Advances on the previous year's figures are to be recorded for most of the articles of import, and more especially for cotton piece goods, gunny bags, foreign metals and minerals, and wool and woollen goods; while the export trade was very active during the whole year, satisfactory increases being shown in the export of kaoliang, maize, beans, and bean products.

NORTH CHINA PORTS.

Tientsin has had to contend with difficulties of transportation owing to the disorganised conditions of the railways, the ice-bound waterways in the winter, and the summer floods, which made it difficult for native produce to reach that port. It did not suffer, however, to any great extent from the troubles arising out of the incidents of the 30th May at Shanghai, except in so far as the shipping was concerned. There was talk of strikes and boycott of British and Japanese goods, but it came to naught in the end; in fact, during the September quarter, when the crisis at Shanghai was at its most acute stage, there occurred at Tientsin a sensational increase in the importation of Japanese piece goods, and it may be said that the fluctuations which occurred

in the trade of the port during the whole year were due more to ordinary trade conditions than to a boycott of the products of any particular nation. The piece goods trade started dully at the beginning of the year, but after China New Year there was a healthy revival. An increase in the importation of Manchester goods, at the expense of the Japanese, was noticeable during the March quarter, due to lowered prices, whilst the Chinese manufactures competed most successfully with both the English and the Japanese varieties. With the new machinery now in use in China the Chinese are able to produce fabrics of most attractive patterns and at a very low cost. But, on the whole, the piece goods trade was not considered very brilliant during 1925, if a strong demand for woollen goods is excepted. Woollen materials are becoming more and more popular with the Chinese, who appear to prefer them to the wadded garments of their forefathers. During the September quarter conditions were better than during the rest of the year; the importation of American shirtings and sheetings was more than double the amount imported during the same period in 1924, and Japanese turkey reds and T-cloths showed a 400 per cent. increase, thanks to low prices and a favourable exchange. Depleted stocks in the interior created a brisk demand for sugar and kerosene oil, whilst a glutted market was responsible for a marked depression in aniline dyes. Decreases are to be recorded also in all classes of machinery, especially propelling machinery. On the other hand, a satisfactory trade was effected in construction materials, softwood timber (due to low prices in America), and needles, the last-named being entirely in German hands. Despite the almost prohibitive cost of wool the manufacture and exportation of carpets was most active: neither bad times nor internal strife seem to affect this trade. In this connexion, it is worthy of note that a washing factory was established during the year, similar to that in Shanghai. This factory, a foreign enterprise, undertakes the mercerising of carpets, a procedure which is found to be almost indispensable for the American trade. The high prices ruling for bristles created an unfavourable market for this commodity. Prices were subsequently lowered, but they were not considered low enough to encourage buyers, and a somewhat dull trade throughout the year was the result. In the December quarter the prices were about $\text{Tk. } 200$ per picul for the 66 and about $\text{Tk. } 410$ per picul for the 55 assortment. It may be of interest to note that a new type of bristle has made its appearance on the Tientsin market—a white bristle from North Manchuria, which is brought in an unassorted condition to Tientsin, where it is sorted and cleaned. The same cause—high prices—affected the raw cotton trade for the greater part of the year. Some interest in Chinese cotton was shown in Japan; but the American and European markets were dull, the large crops in America having lowered the price of that country's staple, thereby creating a strong competition, which the Tientsin article could not withstand. During the last quarter of the year, however, there was a marked recovery, as considerable buying took place in Japan, and some quite heavy purchases, to cover short sales, were made by European houses. Noticeable fluctuations appear to have taken place in the export of wool. Difficulty of transportation from the interior and consequent high prices created an unfavourable market at first, which, when later on prices were somewhat reduced, revived to some extent, and at one time there was a strong demand for sheep's wool and goats' hair, so that stocks became very low. But, on the whole, the inability to move the cargo down from Kalgan, combined with military taxation, seriously interfered with the normal development of the wool trade. The same remarks may be applied to furs and skins: difficulty of transportation and military operations creating obstacles and causing the merchants merely to mark time. An interesting feature of the fur trade was the very active demand from America for "moufflons," which, however, came to a sudden stop towards the end of the year, there being, according to reports, 2 million skins in stock in New York for which no market could be found. In considering the trade of Tientsin, attention should be called to the continued decline in the trade in straw braid. This article, which in previous years ranked high in the list of Tientsin exports, is tending to disappear altogether from that list on account of the excessive taxation, which has diverted whatever trade there is in the product to the Shantung ports. Very much the same conditions prevailed at **Chinwangtao** as those at Tientsin; but, nevertheless, this port's trade was not unsatisfactory as a whole. Decreases are to be registered in the importations of

foreign and Chinese piece goods of all kinds and of foreign cotton yarn, which dwindled to nothing, while a decline of about 50 per cent. is to be recorded under native yarn. Foreign metals and minerals generally followed the same downward trend; but Chinese metals held their own, and an importation of native iron ore of 3,360 piculs, as against only 15 piculs in 1924, should be noted. On the other hand, the importations of foreign sugar of all kinds show gratifying increases, while American kerosene oil advanced from 671,190 American gallons in 1924 to a total of 1,176,510 American gallons in 1925, and Sumatra oil, of which none was imported in the preceding two years, made its appearance during the December quarter with a total of 131,000 American gallons. A fairly active trade was also effected in timber, with the exception, however, of railway sleepers, which declined by some 111,000 pieces. Less successful was the trade in foreign and native cigarettes, the former declining by some 48,000 mille and the latter also exhibiting a decrease, though not so marked. Coal appears to have been affected to a greater extent than any other commodity by railway disorganisation and shipping strikes, the total exportation for the year amounting to 1,649,011 tons, a decrease of 67,405 tons on the 1924, and of 771,018 tons on the 1923 figures. The decrease, as compared with the 1924 totals, was entirely in the Kailan product, which showed a decline of 122,907 tons in coal shipped for export and of 38,369 tons in coal for steamers' use, while Changcheng and Liukiang coals exhibited advances of 67,391 and 26,480 tons respectively. As an offset, a brisk export trade was accomplished in fire-bricks and groundnuts, with gratifying advances on the preceding year's figures, and in window glass, of which 96,220 boxes were exported, as against 8,546 boxes in 1924 and none in 1923. With regard to Kailan coal, it was stated in last year's report, when discussing the trade of Kiaochow, that the non-self-combustible quality of Shantung coal renders it safer for ships in tropical climates than the Kailan kind. This statement is correct so far as the quality and popularity of Shantung coal is concerned, but it needs modifying with regard to Kailan coal, in the sense that the latter has proved equally safe in hot climates, and the reason for its present decline is to be attributed principally, if not entirely, to political conditions and military events in North China. An uneventful and, generally speaking, dull year is to be recorded for **Lungkow**. The effects of the Chihli-Fengtien hostilities at the end of 1924 continued to be felt in that district, whilst a poor harvest did not tend to improve matters. Economy was the order of the day, and, in consequence, most articles of import show an appreciable falling off. It may be of interest to note, however, that as a fertiliser soda ash is gradually replacing the Manchurian beancake, so that during the September quarter an increase of 100 per cent. is to be recorded in the former as against a decrease of 50 per cent. in the beancake trade. The trade in vermicelli, an important article of export at Lungkow, suffered considerably from the seamen's strike proclaimed at Shanghai and Canton, which for a time cut off all direct communications with Hongkong. When conditions improved, during the December quarter, a plentiful supply and a strong demand from Hongkong resulted in a lively trade in this commodity, thereby causing a brisk importation of beans and a good demand for flour, principally native milled flour. At the same time, an abundant fruit harvest in the autumn contributed to improve the conditions of the farmers and to give a fresh impulse to the trade of the port. Despite a partial recovery in some branches, trade at **Chefoo** continued to suffer from the aftermath of the political upheavals in 1924. To this unsatisfactory state of affairs must be added the poor autumn crops of the preceding year, a disappointing wheat harvest, heavy taxation, and the conditions arising from the disturbances at Shanghai after the events of the 30th May, which, if they did not achieve the complete boycott of British and Japanese goods, certainly affected the shipping of the port and caused merchants to adopt a cautious policy in laying in their stocks. Civil war towards the end of the year only contributed to aggravate conditions, and the year closed with a drop of some *Hk. Ts.* 54,000 in the revenue collection, which shows that trade during the year under review was far from being satisfactory. As an offset, it may be mentioned that the groundnut crop in 1925 was of unexpected excellence and that the autumn fruit crop was also very good. Unfortunately, an outbreak of cholera at Shanghai all but closed the fruit market and caused a drop of some 18,000 piculs as compared with the preceding year's figures. It is not a matter for surprise,

therefore, if the import trade during the whole year was not satisfactory. Foreign piece goods generally show large decreases, though during the September quarter some activity was exhibited in the importation of English printed cottons. There was also during the December quarter an increased importation of Japanese grey shirtings and sheetings, but it was nullified by a decline in drills and jeans from the same country. A steadier and more profitable trade was achieved in Chinese piece goods, especially in grey shirtings. Flour exhibited at first a strong tendency to decline, which, however, did not last long, as the poor wheat harvest in the early summer was the cause that during the second half of the year large increases were registered, especially in the importation of Chinese mill flour. Cigarettes, on the other hand, declined altogether, both the foreign and the native article, owing to the taxation imposed, and the importation of kerosene oil was far from satisfactory, the decrease during the December quarter alone being 500,000 American gallons for the American and 10,000 American gallons for the Sumatra oil. A more profitable trade appears to have been effected in white sugar, which registers a satisfactory advance. A bright spot in the trade of the year was the exportation of groundnuts. The crop, as has already been stated, was exceptionally good, the demand from Europe was strong, steamers called at Chefoo for direct transportation to Europe, and a very lively trade ensued. A fair trade also was achieved in wild silk products. The cocoon crop in Manchuria was good and the production was consequently steady. Merchants at first were inclined to hold back their surplus stocks, as prices in Shanghai were considered low and demand from abroad was poor; but the desire to rush silk into England before the application of the new import duty caused an increase of 30 per cent. in the exportation of the Chefoo products during the June quarter, and fair trade appears to have been carried out to the end of the year. Hair-nets continued to decline, owing to poor consumption abroad, although some activity was shown in this trade during the second half of the year. A more satisfactory trade appears to have been achieved in lace, embroidery, and drawn work; in fact, four new embroidery factories were opened at Chefoo in 1925. On the other hand, the trade in beancake opened very dully at the beginning of the year, it being difficult to obtain soya beans, and continued its downward trend to the very end. With respect to the seamen's strike and the Shanghai disturbances, it may be of interest to note that the shipping, which during the first half of 1925 had advanced on the previous year's figures by some 264,000 tons, began to decline during the September quarter, continued to do so during the December quarter, and at the end of the year a decrease of some 34,000 tons, as compared with the 1924 figures, was recorded for the whole of 1925. The decrease was principally under the British flag, advances being noted under the German and Japanese flags, whilst the Swedish flag made its appearance with 10,000 tons, thereby taking the place of the American, which would seem to be disappearing from Chefoo. A very unsatisfactory wheat crop, railway disorganisation, and heavy military taxation had a depressing effect on the trade of **Kiaochow**, more especially on the import trade, on account of the reduced purchasing capacity of the population in Shantung. In sympathy with the Shanghai labour troubles, strikes occurred in the local cotton mills during the first quarter of the year and again after the 30th May incidents, but, luckily, these strikes were of short duration and did not affect overmuch the trade of the port. The same cannot be said for the complications arising from the difficulties experienced in rail transportation on the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railway. As a result of the Chihli-Fengtien strife at the end of the preceding year, during the first quarter of 1925 there was a shortage of cars for general cargo, which greatly hampered the transportation of goods; matters improved somewhat as time passed and were becoming almost normal when a sudden set-back occurred in the December quarter on account of renewed military activities, which again absorbed all the available rolling-stock of the Kiao-Tsi Railway. It is said that at the end of the year, out of a total rolling-stock of 1,674 goods trucks, 218 passenger coaches, and 108 locomotives, 1,002 trucks, 83 coaches, and 26 locomotives had been transferred to the Tientsin-Pukow line, while some 200 cars from other lines had been brought on to the Kiaochow line, and, furthermore, that the majority of the cars remaining on this line were either damaged or commandeered for military use. It is a good

indication of prevailing conditions that the receipts of the Railway Administration during the December quarter showed a decline, when compared with the figures for the same period in 1924, of \$682,289, the total amount collected being \$1,283,151. It was very fortunate, therefore, that the groundnut crop was exceptionally good—about 30 per cent. more than in a normal year,—and that the demand from America, Europe, and South China was, on the whole, well maintained. The results obtained did not reach, it is true, the level of 1924, but they were well ahead of the 1923 figures; in fact, for the last three years the exportation was as follows: groundnuts in shell, 239,819 piculs in 1923, 397,145 piculs in 1924, and 366,755 piculs in 1925; groundnut kernels, 1,558,431 piculs in 1923, 2,552,749 piculs in 1924, and 2,546,192 piculs in 1925; and groundnut oil, 371,130 piculs in 1923, 498,169 piculs in 1924, and 465,317 piculs in 1925. Europe has absorbed the lion's share of groundnuts and groundnut oil, the decrease in the demand for groundnuts from France, due to the fall of the franc, being compensated for by larger shipments to Spanish and Dutch ports, while the requirements of the margarine industry in England and Holland provided a favourable market for the oil. Despite the strikes already alluded to, the products of local cotton mills appear to have been very successful and exhibit gratifying increases. The export of sheetings advanced from 89,000 pieces in 1924 to 384,000 pieces in 1925; shirtings, from 1,300 to 82,500 pieces; drills and jeans, from 6,700 to 32,800 pieces; and cotton yarn, from 48,000 to 113,000 piculs. Less satisfactory results were obtained in the import trade, although it cannot be said that it was altogether dull and unprofitable. Foreign cotton goods of the finer qualities began by advancing steadily, but could not withstand the effects of political and labour troubles, and soon exhibited a downward tendency, which lasted throughout the year. Even more marked was the depression in the imports of the lower grades of cotton goods, both foreign and native, which suffered furthermore from the competition of the local manufactures. Overstocking in the preceding year and building inactivity would seem to account for a dull metal trade, while over-importation during the first quarter of 1925 and, later on, the Shanghai disturbances are responsible for the drop in aniline dyes, which were imported to a total value of only *Hk.Ts.* 241,000, as compared with *Hk.Ts.* 604,000 in 1924, artificial indigo following the same downward trend. The importation of sugar of all kinds showed great fluctuations. The excellent crop in producing countries and the low prices asked were the cause of striking advances during the first and third quarters of the year; but, on the other hand, overstocking, political conditions, and depreciation of copper coins in the interior depressed the sugar trade strongly during the other two quarters, so that in the end the total amount imported was about the same as in 1924. Marked decreases are also to be recorded in the importations of cigarettes, both foreign and native, and of raw cotton. This last commodity, however, gave signs of reviving towards the end of the year, more especially with regard to the foreign staple, which appeared to gain favour at the expense of the native produce; in fact, during the December quarter Japanese raw cotton showed an increase of some 24,400 piculs and Chinese cotton declined by some 37,900 piculs, when compared with the importations during the same period in the preceding year.

UPPER YANGTZE PORTS.

The year 1925 opened with fair prospects so far as **Chungking** was concerned. A continuous steam service with Ichang was maintained throughout the low-water season, which was by no means the case in 1924, and, in spite of rumours to the contrary, the March quarter was undisturbed by political strife or military operations. Heavy military taxation, however, and an abnormal high price for rice—nearly 100 per cent. higher than in ordinary times—counteracted in part the favourable conditions under which the port was trading. The high price of rice was due, it is said, partly to lack of proper attention being paid to the preceding year's crop, owing to the conscription of many agricultural labourers on the part of the military, and partly because many of the farmers are substituting poppy cultivation, as being more profitable, for rice. Whatever advantages the Chungking trade may have gained during the first quarter of the year were lost during the following two quarters, on

account of the repercussion felt there of the Shanghai students' agitation, the increased military taxation, already very heavy, and, finally, the outbreak of hostilities between rival factions. During the last quarter peace reigned again and conditions were somewhat improved. A comparison of the revenue collection during each of the four quarters of 1925 with the corresponding figures for 1924 gives results which are symptomatic of the conditions of trade at Chungking during each of the periods considered. At the end of the March quarter an increase of *Hk.Ts* 48,000 over the corresponding period in 1924 was recorded, but at the end of the following June quarter this increase was reduced by half, there having occurred a falling off in the revenue of some *Hk.Ts* 24,000 in the latter quarter. Again, at the end of the September quarter a further decrease of *Hk.Ts* 90,000 had to be registered, or a total decrease from the beginning of the year of *Hk.Ts* 66,000, which was reduced by a slight increase of *Hk.Ts* 8,000 at the end of the December quarter, so that the year closed with a total decrease in the revenue of *Hk.Ts* 58,000. The export trade may be described as dull throughout the year, decreases being noticeable under medicines, silk, wood oil, and tobacco, whilst the trade in bristles was at no time very active. On the import side, the year opened with a very brisk demand for foreign cotton piece goods, which, however, was not maintained, and was further affected by the boycott against British and Japanese goods. The importation of Chinese piece goods was somewhat steadier and more satisfactory. Aniline dyes and kerosene oil would seem to have done fairly well, and a steady demand for cotton yarn occurred during the September quarter. A fact which should not be passed without notice is the appearance for the first time on the Chungking market of artificial silk, of which 138,000 yards were imported during the year. It should also be noted, as a hopeful sign for the future prosperity of the port, that 16 new steam vessels, aggregating 4,177 tons, were added to the Chungking-Ichang run during the year under review. As a contrast to what has just been reported, **Wanhien** has prospered considerably during the year, and its trade has acquired such an importance that the question is under consideration of making it an independent port instead of merely a sub-station of Chungking. Throughout the year it has kept free of all political or military complications, and the Shanghai disturbances do not appear to have affected it in any way. In consequence, a very active import trade is to be recorded, both in foreign and Chinese goods. Satisfactory increases are to be noted under piece goods and cotton yarn, both foreign and native, the establishment of weaving and knitting industries in and around the port being responsible for the latter commodity. Large increases are likewise to be recorded in the importations of aniline dyes and kerosene oil; while the fact that the sugar manufacturing industry at Neikiang (内江) has been undergoing a period of depression would seem to account for the large importation of sugar, refined and candy. The wood-oil trade was most satisfactory, although during the first quarter of the year it suffered from the impossibility of being transported by steamer, due to the objections raised by the junk people, who claim a monopoly of this trade while the water is low and junks may navigate the river with safety; but when the water rose and junk navigation became dangerous, the objection disappeared and a brisk export trade by steamer was carried on. It is significant of the changes taking place in the port that, with the fall of the river towards the end of the year, the junk people did not renew their objection to the carriage of wood oil by steamer. At the close of the wood-oil season, October and November, purchases were comparatively small, the American market being reported as weak and declining, but, nevertheless, large shipments were made of stocks purchased in August and September. The price quoted in October was around *Ts* 15 per picul, as against *Ts* 18 in Hankow; this price, however, fell to *Ts* 14.10 in November, when the new oil crop began to arrive in small lots, to rise again to *Ts* 14.50 in December. A lively export trade was also achieved in joss paper, the second most important commodity of Wanhien, and in other produce of the district. **Ichang** has experienced, on the whole, an uneventful year so far as political complications and party strife are concerned. It suffered, however, from a great depreciation of copper coins and from a very poor rice harvest, which caused the price of this commodity to rise from \$11 to \$27 a picul, and during the September quarter to as much as \$32, large quantities being imported from Wuhu. There was also a considerable slump in the freight market, on account of an increase

in the port's tonnage out of proportion to the cargo available. Freight rates for cotton yarn fell from $\text{T}hs$ 22 to $\text{T}hs$ 6, whilst ordinary freights were as low as $\text{T}hs$ 2. Despite these drawbacks the port's trade was, generally speaking, fairly brisk, except during the third quarter of the year, when it was affected by the non-arrival of sugar from Hongkong and general cargo from Shanghai, Hankow, and Chungking, owing to the strikes, boycotts, and general political complications at those trade centres. A good cotton crop resulted in an active export trade in raw cotton, and a lucrative business appears to have been done also in native coal, thanks to improved mining methods and an increased production. The trade in wood oil, on the other hand, was not as satisfactory; though very active during the first half of the year, it began to fall off during the September quarter, and maintained its downward trend to the end of the season. With regard to imports, there was an active demand for refined sugar, and for iron and steel bars and plate cuttings for building purposes, while the erection by the Asiatic Petroleum Company of a 4,000-ton tank has contributed to a lively importation of kerosene oil. A prosperous year is to be recorded for **Shasi**, due mainly to the excellent cotton crop and to the very brisk trade in raw cotton, the total exported during 1925 reaching the high figure of 454,086 piculs, as against 239,026 piculs in 1924. A fair export trade appears to have been achieved also in the other produce of the district, such as wood oil, vegetable tallow, rape seed, rape seed-cake, and cotton seed. The piece goods market remained stationary during the best part of the year and showed a tendency to decline during the December quarter, on account, it is said, of high prices ruling at Hankow. A more satisfactory import trade took place in kerosene oil, sugar, tobacco, and cigarettes. This last commodity appears to have felt more than any other the effects of the Shanghai disturbances, Chinese competitors being quick to take advantage of the boycott against British firms. As an indication of the growing importance of the port's carrying trade, it is interesting to note the considerable increase which took place in the number of lighters and junks in tow of steam tugs, for conveyance of cotton and grain to Hankow in strong competition with river steamers. The embargo on the export of rice, one of **Changsha's** staple articles, and, later on, of all cereals, and the high cost of living, were not conducive to the prosperity of that port. Trade was further handicapped by the temporary suspension, or rather reduction, of steamer traffic between Hankow and Shanghai after the Shanghai incidents, which had its counter-effect on the movement of cargo to and from Changsha during the second half of the year under review. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Customs revenue of the port shows a decrease of some $\text{Hk.}Ths$ 44,000 when compared with the total collection of 1924, although it is encouraging to note that the 1925 collection still compares favourably with that of the years preceding 1924. As an offset against the depression caused by poor harvests and the consequent embargo on the exportation of cereals, there is to be recorded a great increase in the exports of antimony ore, antimony regulus, manganese ore, and zinc ore, there having been a strong and active demand for these minerals from both Europe and America. The Hunan antimony mines are said to be the most important in the world, and if they were properly managed they could supply all demands without difficulty and at a low cost. Unfortunately, the production is too limited and the methods too primitive to allow it. The total export figures for 1925 were: antimony ore, 33,439 piculs; antimony regulus, 259,807 piculs; manganese ore, 568,696 piculs; and zinc ore, 627,278 piculs; as against 9,357, 187,177, 493,886, and 348,735 piculs respectively in 1924. The difficulties under which the people were labouring, with respect to bad harvests, high cost of living, and political unrest, affected the import trade to an even greater extent. With the sole exception of sateen drills, which seem to have been very popular, the piece goods trade was remarkably dull, and was further depressed by the boycott against English and Japanese goods during the September quarter, when a decline of from 75 to 100 per cent. was recorded in those countries' articles. A revival took place during the December quarter, the boycott having slackened, but the amounts imported did not represent what in normal times could be consumed in the whole province. A more satisfactory trade was done in American kerosene oil, whilst foreign cigarettes fell off considerably, partly on account of the local tax imposed and partly because of the above-mentioned boycott. Political unrest, military occupation, and famine

are the cause of a very dull import trade at **Yochow** during 1925. With the exception of American kerosene oil, the importation of which was very lively, decreases are to be noted under all items of foreign import; nor were conditions more favourable with regard to native imports, general decreases having taken place, notably in cotton yarn. A slight improvement was shown during the last quarter of the year, when there was some activity in the importation of Japanese grey jeans and cotton yarn and in English and Japanese white shirtings, italians, and printed cottons; but the improvement was at the expense of the Chinese articles and did not tend to revive the import trade as a whole. The export trade, on the other hand, was much more brilliant and is mainly responsible for the increase in the revenue collection. Although it started poorly at the beginning of the year, it soon picked up, and a satisfactory advance is to be recorded under most items, notably wood oil, of which 452,758 piculs were exported, representing an increase of 87,707 piculs on the 1924 figure.

LOWER YANGTZE PORTS.

The year 1925 began inauspiciously for **Hankow**, the political and economic conditions in that trade centre and in the adjoining provinces being far from favourable to the development of trade. Apart from the prevalence of banditry in towns along the Han River, there were continued interruptions of through traffic on the Peking-Hankow Railway, owing to military operations in Honan, which constantly interfered with the arrival from the interior of produce in general and of coal in particular. Mention has already been made, in reviewing the trade of Dairen, of the great demand for coal at Hankow during the year under consideration, and it will not be inopportune to mention here that the total importation of native coal at this port during 1925 was 422,032 tons, as against 83,051 tons in 1924. The Shanghai incident of the 30th May, with its consequent strikes and boycott of British and Japanese shipping, only made matters worse. The major part of the port's shipping trade being in British and Japanese hands, the stoppage of their steamers was a serious obstacle to the transportation of cargo, which the endeavours of the Chinese companies to meet the demand for tonnage by putting on extra steamers did not remedy sufficiently. The situation eased up somewhat in September. British and Japanese companies were able to resume by degrees their regular sailings, and, in consequence, the last quarter of the year witnessed a rush of import cargo in order to replenish depleted stocks; but the gains made in the December quarter did not fully compensate either the merchants or the revenue for the losses sustained in the preceding three quarters, and the year closed with a decrease in the revenue collection, as compared with the total 1924 collection, of *Hk.Tls* 202,519, the total amount collected being *Hk.Tls* 5,393,219. It is a good indication of the conditions of the port that the total decrease in the revenue up to the end of September was *Hk.Tls* 431,997, and that, thanks to a better trade during the December quarter, there was a recovery of *Hk.Tls* 229,478. Although not to the extent of Shanghai, where the trouble originated, Hankow also felt the effects of the students' agitation and had its share of strikes, demonstrations, and riots. These, however, were not as serious and as far-reaching, and order was restored, and maintained, in a comparatively short time. Other factors which interfered with the normal trend of the port's trade were the heavy slump in the cash currency, due to the smuggling in of Hunan light coppers; the coal shortage, already mentioned, which practically put a stop to the production of the *Hanyang Ironworks*; the exceptionally dry weather, resulting in poor harvests and famine; and the unsatisfactory state of the cotton market, cotton dealers suffering heavy losses and eight cash shops having to declare bankruptcy. An analysis of the year's import trade shows notable declines in foreign shirtings and sheetings, drills and jeans, white and dyed cottons, plain and figured, and printed cottons; these are compensated for, however, by satisfactory advances in the importation of Chinese cotton goods, except cotton yarn. As in the case of Tientsin, a remarkable increase, amounting to some 114,000 yards, is to be recorded in the importation of woollen goods and wool and cotton unions, while foreign cotton yarn advanced by some 12,000 piculs, at the expense, however, of the Chinese article, which receded considerably, showing for the December quarter

only a decline of some 50,000 piculs. Decreases are also to be recorded under foreign cigarettes (28,800 mille), lubricating oil (211,000 American gallons), and copper ingots and slabs (333,000 piculs), the decline in the last-named commodity being due to the diminished activity of the Wuchang Mint. The value of rolling-stock—locomotives, tenders, etc.—imported during the year was only *Hk.Tls* 492,000, about half the value of the preceding year; as a compensation, however, machinery for the textile industry was imported to the total amount of *Hk.Tls* 844,886, an increase of some *Hk.Tls* 89,000 on the 1924 figure. At the beginning of the year the market was overstocked with kerosene oil, so that during the March quarter the excess of re-exports over imports amounted to 1,611,000 American gallons; but, once the surplus was disposed of, this commodity again began to arrive in great quantities, over 27 million gallons being imported during the last three quarters of the year, an increase of nearly 3 million gallons on the corresponding three quarters of the preceding year. Foreign sugar, on the other hand, seems to have been successful throughout the whole year, the amount imported during 1925 exceeding that imported during 1924 by some 185,000 piculs, the total figures for the two years being 1,399,786 and 1,214,637 piculs respectively. A brisk export trade was effected in the products of the Wuchang cotton mills, especially in sheetings, and satisfactory results were obtained also in the exports of cement, egg products, wood oil, and goat and lamb skins. Locally made cigarettes appear to have become popular in the Straits Settlements and the Dutch Indies, remarkable shipments having been made to those countries, and the tea trade gave healthy signs of reviving, helped by a strong demand from Russia, from other European countries, and from America, increases being noticeable more especially under black tea and brick tea. Lawlessness and party strife hampered the trade of **Kiukiang** at the beginning of 1925, when brigandage and the commandeering of launches and native craft for the movements of troops continually interfered with the transportation of goods from the interior. Conditions improved during the month of May, and a peaceful and prosperous period was in sight; but the Shanghai disturbances at the end of that month created new obstacles to the port's trade. The strike movement and the tying up of the regular foreign river steamers, just at the time when the tea season had commenced, created a difficult situation, which was not improved by the low rainfall and consequent shallowness of up-country streams. During the September quarter, with the gradual resumption of regular steamer traffic, matters began to improve, and the last quarter of the year represented a fairly peaceful period for the province of Kiangsi, marred only by the counter-effects of the hostilities between the Fengtien and Kiangsu factions, during which the movements of troops and the commandeering of craft again interfered with the free movement of its produce. The piece goods trade was very dull throughout the year, especially with regard to the foreign articles, which declined considerably, whilst Chinese cotton goods more or less held their own and even advanced somewhat, though by no means compensating for the shrinkage in the English and Japanese goods. During the December quarter, however, there was a marked revival in the importation of Japanese shirtings and sheetings, drills and jeans, and cotton yarn, and also in the importation of Chinese cotton yarn. The poor quality and high prices of Kwangtung sugar and the difficulties encountered in bringing it overland to Kiukiang created a favourable market for foreign sugar, white and refined, of which large quantities were imported in consequence. A notable feature of the year has been the appearance of wheat as a staple produce of Kiukiang, 37,699 piculs having been exported, as against 5,201 piculs in 1924. A decline in the demand from Japan caused a shrinkage in the export of ramie, which was further accentuated by a poor crop during the June quarter, when only 623 piculs were exported, as compared with 10,530 piculs during the same period in 1924. With the resumption of sailings of Japanese vessels in the latter part of the year and a renewed demand from Japan the trade in this staple revived considerably, resulting in a brisk exportation. Tea stocks were low in the earlier part of the year, and the drop in prices for black tea in foreign markets, as well as the large stocks of this commodity at Shanghai, caused tea growers to turn their attention more to green tea. By the end of May, however, there was a marked improvement, and the price of black tea rose to as

much as *Tls.* 120 per picul; the quality of the green tea was reported as being exceptionally good, and a lively trade ensued, so that, on the whole, the tea season may be said to have been fairly prosperous. A gratifying trade was also achieved in the exportation of wolfram and manganese ores, melon and sesamum seeds, and of tobacco leaf. In spite of the set-back caused by the boycott against British and Japanese shipping, which for a period greatly reduced the available tonnage, Wuhu has experienced a very successful year. An indication of the development of the port's trade may be found in the total revenue collection, which for 1925 was *Hk.Tls.* 1,245,134, an increase of *Hk.Tls.* 484,441 over the 1924 collection; the exports of rice, the principal product of the province of Anhwei, and the large importation of American kerosene oil being responsible for the greater portion of this increase in the revenue. The total figures for these two commodities are 6,178,205 piculs and 9,097,751 American gallons respectively, as compared with 2,985,869 piculs and 5,397,730 American gallons in the preceding year. Low prices and a favourable exchange created a strong demand for rice in South China during the March quarter; and when, later on, the unsettled conditions prevailing there and the competition of the Rangoon produce closed that market to the Wuhu staple, the requirements of the North and of the Upper Yangtze more than compensated for the loss of the Swatow and Canton trade and concurred in raising the prices, so that the first grade rice, which early in the year was sold at *Hk.Tls.* 3.717 per picul, reached during the December quarter the figure of *Hk.Tls.* 5.059 per picul, the other grades rising in proportion. The large importation of kerosene oil is to be attributed partly to an increased prosperity, due to the brisk export trade, which created a good demand, and partly to the direct shipments from the United States of America which took place during the year. The trade in iron ore was much less successful. Japan is the principal buyer of this commodity, and therefore the boycott proclaimed at Shanghai affected this trade to such an extent that one of the mines had to stop shipments altogether and the other was able to carry on only in reduced quantities. Rape seed made a better show, thanks to an excellent crop, although in June, when foreign shipping was practically non-existent, there were 100,000 bags rotting in the godowns for lack of transportation. Great advances, however, were made during the December quarter, and the year closed with a profitable balance for rape seed-exporters. Striking advances were also obtained in the export of wheat and groundnut kernels. The import trade, as a whole, was likewise very satisfactory, notably in foreign metals, sugar, Chinese factory products of all kinds, which competed very favourably with the foreign articles on account of lower prices, and the already mentioned kerosene oil. Disorganisation of railway communications at Nanking was partly, if not wholly, responsible for the increased amount of cargo which was exported by river steamers and thereby came under the cognizance of the Customs. The increase of some *Hk.Tls.* 31,000 in the year's revenue collection, therefore, is to be attributed more to this reason than to an actual increase in the trade of the port. The increase in the revenue amounted to over *Hk.Tls.* 55,000 at the end of June; but the Shanghai shipping strike intervened, so that at the end of the year it was reduced to the figure quoted above. During a great part of the period under review the port was the centre of military operations and party strife, and in the intervals of comparative peace it had to bear the effects of the Shanghai students' agitation and the anti-British and anti-Japanese boycotts. Normal train service with Shanghai was but too frequently interrupted; the Tientsin-Pukow line was for the best part of the year in the hands of the military and not available for the transportation of goods; and when railway lines were free from military occupation, lack of rolling-stock seriously interfered with the movements of passengers and cargo. During the March quarter only it is estimated that on the Shanghai-Nanking line 33 locomotives were destroyed and 600 goods wagons were damaged through civil warfare, and during the June quarter as many as 80 per cent. of the cars and 90 per cent. of the locomotives were unavailable for trade purposes on the Tientsin-Pukow line. Shantung produce, such as coal and groundnut kernels, ceased to arrive altogether, the former being replaced by importations of Japanese coal and the latter finding its way to the sea through Kiaochow. The Shanghai strikes, with their repercussion in Nanking, not only affected the

shipping of the port, but interfered also with the production of some of its principal articles of export. In the month of July, for instance, some 7 million eggs had to be dumped in the river, having deteriorated on account of the strike, which affected their preparation for the export trade. It is worthy of admiration, therefore, that under such unfavourable conditions trade should have been carried on at all and should, on the whole, have been fairly successful. A notable feature of the year was the great decline in the importation of foreign piece goods, especially shirtings and sheetings, which to some extent have been replaced by the Chinese manufactured articles. Declines are also to be recorded under soda ash, artificial indigo, aniline dyes, and soap, the last-named commodity being unable to withstand local competition, whilst gratifying results are to be recorded under white sugar; refined sugar, however, fell off considerably, and native cigarettes appear to be supplanting the foreign article. A remarkable importation of hand-sewing needles took place during the first nine months of the year, but dropped off considerably during the last quarter, owing to overstocking. Kerosene oil has done very well, especially the American article, of which 8,802,970 American gallons were imported, an increase on the previous year of 2,308,508 gallons. Sumatra and Borneo oil, on the other hand, suffered from the boycott and were much less successful. The export trade, as a whole, appears to have been satisfactory; but it should be remembered that a greater portion of it came under the cognizance of the Customs than would have been the case if the railways had been running under normal conditions, and, therefore, the increases noticeable are not necessarily an indication of an increased exportation. Howsoever it may be, a lively trade appears to have taken place in green and white beans, fresh eggs, sesamum seed, cow hides, and untanned goat skins. It may be of interest to mention that during the December quarter lard refined by the International Export Company received a brisk demand from European buyers, and also that large shipments of bacon, ham, and frozen porkers were made by the same company. The silk industry, on the other hand, would appear to be undergoing a period of depression if the fact that 600 of the silk reeler were forced to emigrate to Shanghai, being unable to find employment, is an indication of conditions at Nanking. Railway disorganisation, civil strife, and the 30th May disturbances diverted to Chinkiang a good portion of the transit trade and some of the import and export trade which in normal times would have passed through Shanghai, with the result that Chinkiang was able to record an increase in the revenue collection of some *Hk.Tls.* 109,000 as compared with the preceding year. Although situated, so to speak, in the firing-line between Shanghai and Nanking, it was not affected to any great extent by the civil war waged around it, nor did it suffer overmuch from the Shanghai incidents, if a riot of short duration and disorganised train and steamer services are excepted. To the revival of the transit trade and to conditions at Shanghai are due in great part the large importations of kerosene oil, principally from America, which took place during the year. Gratifying advances are to be noted also in the import of foreign and native coal, some 68,000 tons, and of foreign sugar, brown and white, while the native article has held its own. An increase of over 3,000 piculs is to be registered under native cotton yarn. Foreign cigarettes more than held their own; but the native article seems to have lost favour and during the second half of the year gave manifest signs of declining.

CENTRAL COAST PORTS.

The history of Shanghai during the year 1925 is so full of events having direct effect on the trade of the port that a condensation of it, within the limits allowable in a report of this kind, is almost impossible. Nevertheless, a rapid survey of the four quarters of the year is attempted here. The March quarter was affected by the aftermath of the Chekiang-Kiangsu conflict with which the preceding year had been closed. There was practically no movement of cargo into the interior and the local market soon became overstocked, with the result that imports from abroad began to decline. During this period a general decrease was registered in the importation of cotton piece goods, metals, and miscellaneous goods. The only exceptions noticeable were a 50 per cent. advance in Indian raw cotton and in artificial silk products, and an increased

importation of kerosene oil and white sugar. The export trade, on the other hand, made valiant efforts against the depression created by civil strife, with satisfactory results. Native shirtings and sheetings exhibited an increase of 438,000 pieces; mannequins advanced by some 36,000 piculs and steam flature white raw silk by 3,577 piculs. The total revenue collected during the March quarter was some *Hk.Ts.* 865,000 below the figure for the same period in 1924. Conditions began to improve at the beginning of the June quarter. Although the level of the preceding year was not attained, there was promise of a good recovery up to the 30th May, when the Nanking Road incident, with all its consequences in the shape of strikes, boycotts, and tying up of shipping, caused a heavy decline in imports. With the exception of coal, American kerosene oil, sugar, and raw cotton, large decreases were shown everywhere. Foreign vessels bound for Shanghai were diverted to Japan, and the cargo was landed there to await more favourable conditions. Native piece goods profited to a certain extent by the slump in the foreign article, a 50 per cent. increase being exhibited in their output. Exceptionally large increases were recorded also in rape and cotton seed exportations. But in spite of these advantages, the revenue collection declined by a further amount of *Hk.Ts.* 1,627,000; a total decrease, therefore, of *Hk.Ts.* 2,492,000 for the first six months of 1925. The general strike of seamen, which affected more particularly British and Japanese shipping, continued unabated until about the middle of the September quarter. During July and part of August the coast and river trade was carried on almost entirely by vessels flying the Chinese flag, while foreign vessels from abroad encountered such difficulties in discharging, that most of the cargo consigned to Shanghai from Europe continued to be over-carried to Japan or was landed at Singapore until such time as it could find its way to its ultimate destination. Money was plentiful at the time, but little business was done, as firms were already overstocked with boycotted goods and unwilling to lay in further supplies. With the exception of American and Japanese grey shirtings and woollen serges and union cloth, piece goods declined by no less than 50 per cent. American kerosene oil obtained an increase of some 300 per cent., while importations from Borneo, Sumatra, and Persia amounted in all to 3,255 American gallons, the figure for the same period in 1924 being 2.8 million gallons. Sugar and coal had large increases, due, in the former's case, to bumper crops and cheap prices at producing centres and, in the latter's, to difficulty in obtaining native coal; but all other articles of import exhibited declines on account of poor shipping facilities and disruption of trade. Native manufactured goods were almost as handicapped as the foreign products by the dislocation of shipping and, for a time, by the loss of electric power, the result of a strike at the electricity works, which stopped operations at the factories. There was, it is true, a larger output of shirtings and jeans, but it failed to compensate for the decrease in sheetings and drills, while cotton yarn and cigarettes declined to a very large extent. The only striking increase occurred in the trade in electric lamps, whose exportation rose more than 300 per cent. in value. The cotton crop was quite satisfactory; arrivals from up country were fair both in quality and in quantity. It was again noticed, however, that some of the lots were heavily watered and adulterated with old-crop cotton. A further decrease was registered in the revenue collection for the September quarter of *Hk.Ts.* 459,000. The December quarter began more propitiously. The shipping strike was on the wane and soon ceased altogether, and the large demands from up-country markets showed that the boycott was fast succumbing to the same fate; indeed, ever since the month of August the piece goods trade had been showing healthy signs of reviving, which improved with the passing of days, so that the month of October was considered one of the best periods for piece goods that had been experienced for a long time. Conditions, unfortunately, had by no means returned to normal when merchants were again faced with civil war. No actual fighting took place in the neighbourhood of the port, but communications became difficult and transportation of native produce was either delayed or prevented altogether. In a general way, supply and demand were equally affected, and while native produce could not reach the port, up-country dealers were unwilling to order fresh supplies from Shanghai, despite very small stocks in hand. A feature of the quarter was again the large importation of American and, more especially, of Indian raw cotton. The

reason is to be found in the high prices ruling for China cotton, the result partly of an attempt to corner the market and partly because farmers, not being in need of ready money, were unwilling to sell at low rates. Local spinners, therefore, entered into very considerable contracts for the purchase of the foreign and cheaper staple, and, in consequence, when the price of the Chinese produce was lowered, it found but an indifferent market. All these adverse factors notwithstanding, there was a brisk movement of goods at Shanghai itself, even if the goods imported could not be disposed of, and the revenue collection for the December quarter exhibited an advance on the collection for the same period in 1924 of *Hk.Tls* 1,427,000, thereby reducing the total decline for the year under review to *Hk.Tls* 1,524,000. A falling off in the collection of import duties and tonnage dues was entirely responsible for this decrease, advances being registered under export and coast trade duties and under transit dues. A new feature in the history of the port, during the last quarter of the year, was the arrival of large quantities of general cargo from the South for transshipment abroad, on account of the embargo on Hongkong, which contributed to enlarge the port's tonnage for that period. But on the whole the shipping does not compare favourably with that of the previous year, the total number of vessels entered and cleared under General Regulations during 1925 being 19,861 vessels, aggregating 30,284,855 tons, as against 20,495 vessels, aggregating 32,305,419 tons, in 1924. The British flag alone was responsible for a drop of some 2 million tons, which was not fully compensated for by an increase of about 469,000 tons under the Japanese flag, of about 181,000 tons under the Chinese flag, and by some minor increases under the flags of other countries.

Thanks to its waterways, which were not interfered with, **Soochow** was able to carry on a fair trade in spite of the disorganisation of the railway resulting from military operations. It was only during the last quarter of the year that communications became difficult, owing to very low water as well as to lack of transportation facilities along the railway; and the port's trade conditions are reflected in the revenue collection, which, after having exhibited advances during the first three quarters, more notably in the September quarter, fell off by some *Hk.Tls* 16,000 during the December quarter, when compared with the 1924 figures. On the whole, however, trade was brisk, and the year closed with an advance in the revenue of some *Hk.Tls* 42,000 on the previous year's collection. This increase was due principally to an active export trade. Locally manufactured matches exhibit a total increase of 245,900 gross; satisfactory results have been obtained in the export of cocoons and silk products, especially in re-reeled white raw silk, which advanced by some 5,000 piculs; and the Soochow Cotton Mill having resumed work, an exportation of 9,834 piculs of cotton yarn is to be recorded, as against 4,074 piculs in 1923 and none in 1924. Rape seed and rape seed-cake, on the other hand, declined by some 20,000 and 13,000 piculs respectively, on account of the difficulties in shipping these commodities to Japan arising from the Shanghai disturbances and, later, from the low water in the Soochow Creek and Grand Canal. The import trade was less successful, decreases being noticeable under most headings, with the exception of sugar and indigo, which did well, and kerosene oil. The last-named commodity advanced on the previous year's importation by 1,034,019 American gallons, the greater share, 934,358 gallons, being apportioned to the American variety. **Hangchow** has suffered during 1925 from political unrest, culminating at the end of the year in open warfare between the Chekiang and Fengtien factions, from the Shanghai shipping strike, which for a time reduced the tonnage required for the development of the trade of the port, and from the protracted cold weather in the spring, which affected both the tea and the cocoon crops. Luckily, the actual fighting at the end of the year took place outside the province and interrupted the traffic on the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway only for a short time; nevertheless, war clouds hovered over the district throughout the year and were not conducive to a peaceful and care-free trade. The tea crop was reported to have yielded only 70 per cent of the previous year's figure; but though the quality was inferior, the general level of prices was higher. There was a brisk demand from Europe and America, and 130,341 piculs of tea (black, green, and unfired leaf) were exported, as against 119,119 piculs in 1924, the most notable increase—16,495 piculs—occurring in the export of green

tea. Conditions were not as gratifying with regard to the silk trade. Owing to the prolonged cold season, the mulberry trees did not shoot up in time, and in some districts the first batch of silkworm larvæ was lost through want of sufficient food. The hatching of a second batch did not produce an adequate amount of silkworms; furthermore, tightness of money and the necessity of meeting the Midsummer Festival obligations caused the farmers to sell at a loss in order to procure ready money. Silk piece goods, however, fared somewhat better, thanks to a good demand from different parts of China; while the trade in rape seed and rape seed-cake, although the crop was good, declined on account of the shipping strike at Shanghai and difficulties with the likin authorities. A more lucrative trade was effected in cotton yarn, the reduced production at Shanghai having created a market for the Hangchow product, so that the two local mills were hard put to it to meet the orders received. The effects of the adverse conditions, already referred to, were felt more with regard to the import trade, decreases being noticeable under almost all headings, with the single exception of kerosene oil, which advanced from some 3.4 million American gallons in 1924 to some 9.2 million American gallons in 1925, American oil alone being responsible for an increase of some 4.2 million gallons and the balance being distributed fairly equally among the Sumatra, Borneo, Persian, and Russian oils. A fairly peaceful year and a gratifying revenue collection, which advanced by some *Hk. Tsā* 45,000 on the preceding year's figure, are to be registered for **Ningpo**, despite the boycott of British steamers, which for a time seriously interfered with the port's communications with Shanghai by reducing the tonnage required for the expansion of trade. Good crops, favourable markets, and immunity from political complications did much to counteract the effects of the Shanghai disturbances, and a glance at Ningpo's total export figures for the year under review shows gratifying advances in the principal staples and products of the district, such as raw cotton, tea, rush and straw hats, medicines, and cotton yarn, the most notable increases being in the exportations of rush and straw hats, which advanced by some 1.6 million pieces, and cotton yarn, which exhibits an increase of some 12,000 piculs. The first shipment of Pingsuey green tea was made on the 2nd June. The crop was excellent, the prices offered—between *Shanghai Tsā* 36 and *Tsā* 41 per picul—were considered satisfactory, and, although for a time shortage of steamers threatened to interfere with the trade, satisfactory results were achieved on the whole, 115,020 piculs having been exported in 1925, as compared with 95,727 piculs in 1924. The boycott of British goods would appear to have affected more especially the importation of foreign cigarettes. These declined by some 98,000 mille, to the advantage of native cigarettes, which advanced by some 6,000 piculs. Foreign shirtings and sheetings also show notable decreases, only partly compensated for by an increased importation of the Chinese articles, whilst wool and cotton unions and woollen goods have exhibited remarkable signs of growing popularity, alpacas advancing from 41,000 to 100,000 yards and serges from 5,000 to 35,000 yards. Satisfactory increases are likewise to be recorded in the importations of brown and white sugar from abroad, and of aniline dyes, the latter having more than trebled the 1924 importation, though not reaching the level attained in 1923. **Wenchow** has to record, generally speaking, an uneventful year. Being served almost entirely by vessels under the Chinese flag, it did not suffer from the seamen's strike; but, on the other hand, the boycott of British and Japanese goods having affected the import trade, vessels were detained at Shanghai longer than in normal times, waiting for cargo, thereby causing delays to the export trade. Leaf tea, for instance, which is generally exported from Wenchow unfired, had to be fired locally in order to avoid deterioration while awaiting shipment; and this explains to a certain extent the increased exportation, more especially of green tea, at the expense of the unfired leaf. The total figures for tea are: black tea, 7,414 piculs; green tea, 12,288 piculs; and unfired leaf tea, 16,388 piculs; as compared with 7,671, 3,715, and 20,048 piculs respectively in 1924. The decrease of over 300,000 pieces in the exportation of kittysols (paper umbrellas) was due to lack of interest shown in America and to an unfavourable market in Japan. As a result of the boycott, British and Japanese goods having their counterpart in Chinese products suffered a decline, which was not always fully compensated for by an increased importation of the Chinese article; but the importation of other

classes of foreign goods has been, on the whole, very brisk. On a par with Ningpo, notable increases are to be registered in the importations of alpacas and serges, white sugar, and aniline dyes; while the importation of kerosene oil, more especially of the American variety, has been very active.

**SOUTHERN COAST
PORTS AND
WEST RIVER PORTS.**

The trade of **Santua** is too local in nature and too small in size to suffer more than a temporary set-back from such adverse factors as political disturbances, boycotts, and piracy, and its expansion or shrinkage is due, in a greater degree, to climatic conditions affecting the crops and, therefore, the prosperity of the people. Unusually cold and damp weather at the beginning of the year was detrimental to the tea crop and caused a decrease in the production of this staple, so that some 32,000 piculs less than in the preceding year were exported during the season. Business, however, was intensely keen, and the tea merchants are said to have made good profits. Green tea fetched $\text{T}\$$ 40 per picul for the first crop and $\text{T}\$$ 22 for the second, and black tea was sold at from $\text{T}\$$ 35 to $\text{T}\$$ 40 per picul. The import trade does not present any features calling for special notice and appears to have followed the general trend with regard to declines in certain classes of boycotted goods. There was, nevertheless, an increased importation of foreign white sugar direct from Amoy, caused by a desire to avoid the military tax imposed on this commodity at Foochow, the sugar being ultimately destined for conveyance to the interior of the province of Fukien. At **Foochow** trade conditions have been anything but brilliant during the year under review, adverse weather, banditry, the Shanghai agitation, and the Hongkong strike all militating against its normal development; nor were matters improved by the creation of the Sugar Tax Bureau and the increase in the likin tariff to treble the original rates. These measures met with strong opposition on the part of the merchants; for a time transportation of goods to and from the interior was almost completely suspended, and the price of commodities, both foreign and Chinese, rose accordingly. Shortage of vessels, delays, and irregularity in the steamer service with Shanghai were further obstacles to trade, more especially to the export trade. Cargo was constantly being shut out for want of space and required to pay cargo-boat hire until shipment could be effected by some subsequent steamer. The Foochow shipping tables for 1925 show a total decrease for the whole year of 235,255 tons. A general decline is to be recorded in the imports, and as the Chinese products have followed the same downward trend as the foreign goods, it must be deduced that the decline was due to the adverse causes mentioned above more than to the boycott against any particular nation. Some exceptions, nevertheless, are noticeable. Printed cotton goods, mostly of English manufacture, advanced from 2,652 to 10,400 pieces, and American kerosene oil from 2.2 to 2.7 million American gallons, increases being exhibited also by the other kinds of kerosene oil. The export trade was even more dull. Black tea dropped from 41,578 piculs in 1924 to 30,957 piculs in 1925; this decrease was compensated for, however, by an advance in the exportation of green tea, from 60,431 to 72,954 piculs. An increase of some 459,000 pieces is also noticeable in the exportation of kitytsols, but a general decline is to be recorded for all other articles of export. The increase of some $\text{Hk}\$$ 155,000 in the revenue collection of **Amoy** is not to be taken as a sign of increased local trade and prosperity, but is the consequence of a general dislocation of trade in South China and the outcome of conditions at Swatow and Canton which caused a portion of the cargo to and from those two ports to be brought to Amoy instead, for subsequent distribution to the ultimate places of destination. Up to the end of May the port enjoyed a peaceful time and a fair trade; but the Shanghai events soon had their repercussion at Amoy, and, although the agitation for a general strike did not meet with favour and died a natural death, the boycott against British and Japanese goods soon became effective and, so far as British goods were concerned, was carried on without relaxation to the end of the year. The anti-Japanese boycott came to an end in September as a result of the arrangement concluded at Shanghai by the parties concerned. Nevertheless, a glance at the port's statistics shows that the import trade as a whole has been quite active. Declines are to be noted in the importation of those classes of English cotton goods which are manufactured also in China and

Japan, and their decline is compensated for by corresponding increases in the latter manufactures, more especially with regard to the Japanese goods, which were favoured, in the first instance, by cheaper prices and, in the second place, by the withdrawal of the boycott at the end of the September quarter. The importation of Indian grey cotton yarn, which was already declining considerably in the preceding years, was *null* in 1925, the market being now entirely commanded by the Shanghai product. There was also a decrease in the importation of kerosene oil, due to the large supplies imported in 1924. With regard to this commodity, it is interesting to note that the only advance registered, some 260,000 American gallons, was obtained in the importation of Sumatra oil. The growing popularity of sulphate of ammonia as a fertiliser should also be noted. This chemical manure apparently is taking the place of beancake, because of its greater effectiveness and of its facility in handling, being less bulky. Another item which exhibits a marked increase is sugar, white and refined, from Java. On account of the dislocation already referred to, Amoy had become the distributing centre for this commodity, and at the end of the year there were some 2,500 tons in stock. The export trade was well up to its average throughout most of the year, showing a tendency to decline only during the last quarter as a result of political unrest at inland marts and high taxation, which discouraged producers. Hemp bags and hemp sacking exhibit gratifying increases, and all other articles of export have held their own, except, however, bricks and tiles, which declined by nearly 1 million pieces. The year 1925 began inauspiciously for Swatow. Civil warfare, with the inevitable looting that follows it, reacted detrimentally upon trade during the first two months of the year, and when, in March, conditions began to improve, excessive rains and floods interrupted for a time all communications with the hinterland and brought trade almost to a standstill. The June quarter opened more peacefully. Trade gave signs of reviving as the political situation became easier; but the Swatow seamen went on strike, in sympathy with the Shanghai strike, thereby creating fresh obstacles in the way of the carrying trade of the port. The strike movement soon spread to all employees of British and Japanese concerns. A strict boycott of British and Japanese goods was proclaimed, which not only interfered with the import trade, but also greatly reduced the required tonnage, so that during the September quarter very little was accomplished in the way of commercial transactions. In that quarter alone the port's tonnage declined by 838,566 tons, when compared with the same period in 1924, the other three quarters also exhibiting declines, although not so great. A change of régime, with the coming into power of General Ch'ên Ch'ung-ming's party, eased the situation at the beginning of the last quarter of the year; the boycott was relaxed, cargo came pouring in from Hongkong, and the outlook generally became brighter. Unfortunately, it was but a lull in the storm. Swatow soon underwent another change of government; the boycott tightened again and was carried on to its fullest extent to the end of the year. It is no matter for surprise, therefore, that the revenue collection should show a decline of some HK\$ 247,000, the September quarter being responsible for more than half of the total decrease. With the exception of cotton brocades and printed cottons, which exhibit gratifying advances, all foreign piece goods show marked decreases on the preceding year's figures. Foreign metals and minerals have been more successful, especially new ungalvanized iron and steel; refined sugar and aniline dyes also have advanced in a satisfactory manner, and American kerosene oil shows an increase of 1.2 million American gallons. Heavy declines were exhibited, on the other hand, in the importations of Borneo and Sumatra oil and of foreign cigarettes; and, indeed, almost all other foreign articles of import show decreases. Political unrest and shipping strikes appear to have affected Chinese imports as well. It is true that the importation of Chinese fancy cotton cloth was double that of 1924, but all other Chinese cotton goods have declined, and the same downward trend was followed by Chinese sundries, with the exception of cigarettes, raw cotton, ramie, and wheat flour. Slightly better results were achieved in the export trade, though, as a whole, it does not compare favourably with the preceding year's figures. The export of 2,306 piculs of wolfram ore (tungsten), as against 697 piculs in the preceding year, is worthy of note. A satisfactory trade was effected in drawn-thread work and in white sugar, the latter advancing by some 9,000 piculs; but brown

sugar shows a decrease of nearly 12,000 piculs, and most of the other articles of export have declined. **Canton** was affected to an even greater degree by the adverse conditions which had reacted against the trade of Swatow. It is not within the scope of this report to go into all the circumstances which caused so marked a depression in the port's trade that the revenue collection fell short by some *Hk.Tls* 785,000 of the preceding year's figure; it will be sufficient to say that the depression was the result of political upheavals, labour troubles, general strikes, and the boycott against Hongkong, the history of which is too well known to require repetition. The slump in the import trade, therefore, was but a natural consequence of the general conditions under which Canton laboured during the whole of 1925. Declines are to be registered in the case of the majority of foreign cotton piece goods, metals and minerals, chemicals, aniline dyes, and most of the other foreign articles of import. Foreign shirtings and sheetings, grey and white, decreased from 176,361 pieces in 1924 to 53,607 pieces in 1925 (a decline of 122,754 pieces), being only partly replaced by the Chinese manufactures, which advanced from 81,577 to 103,020 pieces (an increase of 21,443 pieces only). Chinese cotton yarn also exhibits an increase of some 39,000 piculs, entirely at the expense, however, of the foreign product. As an exception to the general decline, increases are to be recorded in the importations of foreign cotton lastings, satteen drills, poplins, printed drills, and white, dyed, or printed cotton flannels or flannelettes. American kerosene oil advanced from nearly 2.9 million to about 4.6 million American gallons; but it is said that very little was actually sold or sent inland, on account of the taxation imposed, and that the quantity imported was for stock. Borneo and Sumatra oil both exhibited decreases, their place being apparently taken by Russian oil, of which over 1 million American gallons were imported for the first time in Canton. An increase of 8,716 piculs in the importation of nankeens is to be recorded, due to the demand for this commodity for military purposes, which would account for the decline in the exportation of the locally manufactured article by some 4,000 piculs. The export trade was better able to hold its own, and, in a general way, it compares not too unfavourably with the results of the preceding year. Increases are to be recorded under canes, which advanced from 400,000 to 15,000,000 pieces, and mats, the exportation of which rose from 3.8 to 6.4 million pieces. Heavy declines, on the other hand, were exhibited by decorated glass bangles, fresh eggs, matches, and cassia lignea. The Canton silk trade will be considered in a later section of this report, but it should be stated here that, in spite of the fact that during the September quarter many firms were forced to transfer their business to Shanghai, it compares favourably with the results obtained in the preceding year. One must remember, however, that 1924 was not considered a prosperous year for silk. It is not without interest, as reflecting the conditions of the port, to mention that the number of vessels entered and cleared at Canton during 1925 under General Regulations was 5,518 vessels, aggregating 5,213,029 tons, as against 8,015 vessels, aggregating 7,331,040 tons, in 1924. The trade by junks and tows at **Kowloon** appears to have been fairly brisk: probably it was helped along by the shipping strikes and the boycott, which interfered with the steamer traffic at the neighbouring ports. Although the results, from the point of view of revenue collection, were not as satisfactory as in 1924, there being a decline of some *Hk.Tls* 71,000, they were still some *Hk.Tls* 67,000 ahead of the 1923 collection and compare very favourably with the results obtained in previous years. Notable advances are to be recorded in the importation of cotton piece goods, white sugar, and tobacco leaf; but metals have declined, and a heavy drop, when compared with the 1924 figures, is to be noted in the importation of cuttle-fish, vermicelli, cereals of all kinds, brown sugar, and kerosene oil. Generally speaking, however, if the import trade was not as satisfactory as in 1924, it compares not unfavourably with that of 1923. The same remark may apply to the export trade by junks, notwithstanding the fact that the tendency to decline is more marked. A slight advance on 1924 of some *Hk.Tls* 3,000 is to be registered in the revenue collection on goods carried by the Canton-Kowloon Railway. This slight increase is by no means significant of a satisfactory trade, because the preceding year's collection had almost touched rock bottom, owing to the disorganisation of rail traffic, caused by the political disturbances in the Canton district. The dis-

organisation continued also during the year under review; so much so, that in the December quarter practically no goods were carried by the railway and very little went through in the preceding September quarter. In fact, when compared with the statistics for 1923, this branch of the trade of Kowloon may be said to have been insignificant for the last two years.

The prolonged drought in the districts south of **Kongmoon**, which in the latter part of 1924 and at the beginning of 1925 destroyed the crops, was the cause of a dull trade at that port during the March quarter, despite the fact that, politically speaking, there were no disturbing elements. Conditions improved somewhat in the June quarter, and a certain activity in the import trade was shown in consequence. Importations of most staples were up to normal, metals and sugar being especially in demand, while fertilisers for the summer crops arrived in increasing quantities. The stoppage of sales of kerosene oil, inaugurated by the three large oil companies as a protest against the imposition of the consumption tax, did not result in any noticeable diminution in the volume of imports, but large quantities arrived to increase the stocks held in the companies' installations pending solution of the tax question. The price of the oil jumped, in consequence, from *Hongkong* \$5.50 to \$12.50 per case. Owing to adverse climatic conditions the first crop of cocoons was much below the average; supplies for the second and third markets were also of poor quality, so that dealers must have made but poor profits at the best. The palm-leaf industry, affected by piracy and taxation, was unable to react, and continued on the downward trend on which it had started in the preceding year. Conditions were generally worse in the second half of 1925. The boycott of Hongkong shipping completely dominated the situation, and during the last two quarters of the year trade was practically at a standstill. Nor were conditions any better at **Samsuhul**. The imposition of likin dues on goods sent to and from Sainam (西南) and Fatsshan (佛山), to be subsequently exported or having been previously imported by steamers at those landing-stages, caused a complete dislocation, early in the year, of the port's direct foreign trade. The kerosene oil tax and the monopoly instituted by the Canton Government on the sale of the oil resulted in the closing up of the godowns of the three oil companies, and, later on, the general strike and the boycott against Hongkong put a stop to all foreign trade. Considering the many drawbacks, **Wuchow** has experienced, on the whole, a not unsuccessful year. The export trade was greatly hampered by the cutting off of communications with **Nanning** during the hostilities between the Yunnanese and Cantonese factions. Taxation interfered also at this port with the trade in kerosene oil, so that sales were stopped and the price rose to \$19 per case. The withdrawal of the Government monopoly on oil at the end of December contributed, however, to ease the situation in this respect. The boycott of British and Japanese goods and the blockade of Hongkong, with its consequent shortage of tonnage, dealt a severe blow to the import trade, while the transportation of goods to and from the interior was rendered unsafe at all times by the pirates infesting the waterways. These adverse factors notwithstanding, a study of the port's statistics for 1925 shows that there has been a fairly active trade on the whole, although declines are to be registered in the importation of all foreign articles; and, indeed, also in the importation of most of the Chinese articles, with the exception of Shanghai cotton yarn, cement, clothing, matches, medicines, and wheat flour. In fact, the import figures show a distinct tendency on the part of merchants to keep things going in the expectation of better times. The demand from America for manganese ore was well sustained, and had circumstances been different a lively trade would have ensued. As it was, 40,000 piculs were exported, as compared with 58,000 piculs in 1924. General decreases, and some very large ones, are also to be recorded under almost all articles of export, caused principally by the unsettled conditions in the interior, which interfered with the arrival of goods to the port, the only notable exception being softwood planks, thanks to the possibility of conveyance under the form of rafts, which advanced from nearly 1.8 to 3.8 million square feet. It is a matter for surprise that any trade at all was carried on at **Nanning** during the year 1925. For at least nine months of the year communication between the port and its

outlets to the sea, Wuchow and Lungchow, were practically cut off by military operations, commandeering of craft, and piracy, to which are to be added, during the second half of the year, the boycott and embargo on Hongkong shipping, already mentioned, and the shortage of liquid fuel for motor vessels, brought about by the monopoly on the sale of oil. To make matters even worse, taxation of all kinds and depreciation of subsidiary coins intervened to reduce to a minimum whatever profits may have been made. In consequence, a great decline is to be noted in all classes of goods, exports as well as imports. The trade depression which occurred at the port of **Kiungchow**, on the island of Hainan, was due more to bad crops and political unrest than to the Shanghai and Hongkong incidents. There were, of course, agitations for strikes and boycott of British and Japanese goods on the part of the students, but these were soon suppressed by the energetic action of the local authorities. In fact, the export trade was able to maintain a fair level because a good deal of the produce from the mainland found its way to this port for shipment, being unable to obtain an outlet through the usual channels, where the boycott was more strictly sustained. The import trade, as a whole, was not brilliant, but compares not very unfavourably with that of the preceding year, and a scrutiny of the port's statistics would tend to show that the decreases were due more to the financial condition of the population than to political agitations and boycotts. With regard to the staple exports of Kiungchow, pigs declined to some extent, about 20,000 less having been shipped than in 1924; betelnuts were more successful, exhibiting a slight increase, while fresh eggs declined from 17.9 million pieces in 1924 to nearly 5.9 million pieces in 1925, but salted and preserved eggs advanced by some 264,000 pieces, and galangal exhibits an increase of over 6,000 piculs on the preceding year's exportation. Favourable results have been obtained at **Pakhoi**, despite the many obstacles which arose in its way. Of these, banditry appears to have been the most serious, and it speaks well for the courage and energy of the merchants that any trade was effected at all. All movements of cargo in the interior had to be made under escort, from stage to stage, of well-armed village volunteers. As was to be expected, the Shanghai agitation and the blockade of Hongkong had their counter-effect also at Pakhoi. A boycott was proclaimed against British and Japanese goods and British shipping, and during July and August trade was practically stopped. But strong action on the part of the local authorities soon put a ban on all strikes and boycotts, whereupon conditions became almost normal and continued to improve up to the month of December, when a change of administration again enforced the boycott, thereby interfering with trade once more. Nevertheless, the total results at the end of the year are fairly satisfactory. While declines are to be noted in the importation of most foreign and Chinese articles, some increases were registered under cotton canvas, refined sugar, foreign cigarettes and matches; and the declines to be noted were not, on the whole, in any very remarkable proportions. An advance from 43,480 to 73,739 piculs is to be recorded in the exportation of manganese ore; aniseed star advanced by over 2,000 piculs and cassia lignea by about the same amount. The export trade, in fact, was fairly brisk throughout the year.

SOUTHERN FRONTIER PORTS.

Political strife, lawlessness, and brigandage have been **Lungchow's** portion during the year under review. Communications by land and by water were but too frequently interfered with, causing loss of goods, of mails, and, unfortunately, of life. Nevertheless, trade was carried on with gratifying results, and the revenue collection, small as it is (*Hk. Ts.* 20,000), was double that of 1924. An advance from 260 to 3,000 pieces is to be recorded in the importation of dyed drills and from 150 to 1,089 piculs in that of Indian grey cotton yarn; kerosene oil exhibited an increase of nearly 85,000 American gallons, while 21,666 gross of matches were imported, as against *nil* in the two preceding years. Equally satisfactory results were obtained in the export trade, the most remarkable increases occurring in the exportation of aniseed oil, which advanced by 1,300 piculs, and untanned doe skins, which surpass by some 2,000 pieces the preceding year's figure. Thanks to the very strong attitude assumed by the local authorities, the **Mengtaz** district was in no way inconvenienced by the

events at Shanghai and Hongkong. There were no strikes and no boycotts. Other causes, however, interfered with trade, the principal one being the wilful depreciation of the local currency, which reacted severely on the import trade. As in other regions of China, brigandage was rampant and rendered the different trade routes unsafe for the transportation of goods, while the purchasing power of the people was further reduced by the high cost of rice, due partly to failure of the local crops and partly to excessive profiteering on the large quantities of this commodity which had to be imported from Tonkin. Luckily, the export of tin was satisfactory and served to counteract in part the evils of a depreciated coinage. The import statistics of the district present no very remarkable features; but while a general decrease is noticeable, there have been some gratifying exceptions, when compared with the 1924 results. Cotton lastings have advanced by some 14,700 pieces, wool and cotton blankets by about 59,000 pounds, artificial silk and cotton goods have made their first appearance with an importation of 9,880 yards, and satisfactory advances have been registered under white and refined sugar and kerosene oil. English grey drills and jeans declined from 27,865 pieces in 1924 to 1,560 pieces in 1925, but the cheaper Japanese article advanced from 200 to 25,214 pieces. With regard to exports, though the trade as a whole was not very brilliant, some noticeable results were obtained in antimony regulus, of which 8,469 piculs were exported, as against only 8 in 1924; in tin in slabs, which exceeded by some 32,000 piculs the preceding year's figure, the total exportation being 147,662 piculs; and in cow hides and untanned goat skins, for which there was a good market in Hongkong. The only feature worthy of note at Szemao has been an increased importation of raw cotton during the first six months of the year under review. But, generally speaking, depreciation of the Futien bank-notes and scarcity of silver on the market, as well as the brigands which infested the country, concurred in depressing the trade of the port, which at the best is never very active. Trade at Tengyueh has been fairly brisk; more especially the import trade, which exhibits an increase of 9,769 piculs in the importation of Indian grey cotton yarn and of 2,844 piculs in that of raw cotton. Gratifying advances are also to be noted in the importations of grey shirtings and sheetings, satteens, foreign medicines and pharmaceutical preparations, and aniline dyes. Owing to the activities of brigands, which interfered with the arrival of goods from the interior, the export trade was less successful. In a general way, it has more or less held its own, but decreases are to be noted in two of the most important articles of export: Szechwan raw silk, which declined by some 1,100 piculs, and felt carpets, which were exported to a total value of *Hk.Tls.* 23,000, as against nearly *Hk.Tls.* 33,000 in the preceding year.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The total revenue collection in 1925 was *Hk.Tls.* 69,870,003. The amount collected as surtax for famine relief—*Hk.Tls.* 855,664—is not included in the above figure. The year's collection, therefore, exceeds that of 1924 by *Hk.Tls.* 274,871 and represents an advance of *Hk.Tls.* 6,365,752 on the 1923 collection. The result is, on the whole, gratifying, when all the adverse circumstances which have militated against the normal expansion of trade are considered. The total import duty collection was *Hk.Tls.* 36,366,981, a decrease of *Hk.Tls.* 1,737,544 on the 1924 figure, though some *Hk.Tls.* 3,790,000 ahead of the 1923 collection, and the tonnage dues collection declined by *Hk.Tls.* 73,515, the decrease occurring entirely under foreign flags, whilst the Chinese flag advanced by some *Hk.Tls.* 52,000. The increase in the total collection, therefore, was obtained entirely from export duties, which exhibit an increase of *Hk.Tls.* 1,431,323, the total amount collected being *Hk.Tls.* 24,568,778, and from coast trade duty and transit dues, which advanced by *Hk.Tls.* 90,166 and *Hk.Tls.* 564,442 respectively. It is interesting to observe the fluctuations in the revenue collection which have occurred in the different parts of China and which, to a certain extent, reflect the trade conditions of each region during 1925. Taking the ports of China by geographical groups and dealing only in round figures, we observe that the Manchurian ports

(Aigun to Newchwang) exhibit a collective increase in the collection of *Hk.Tls* 1,850,000, the largest increase, some *Hk.Tls* 750,000, being shown by Dairen. The North China ports (Chinwangtao to Kiaochow) have advanced by *Hk.Tls* 1,410,000, Tientsin exhibiting an increase of *Hk.Tls* 1,535,000 and Kiaochow a decrease of *Hk.Tls* 74,000. Again, an increase must be registered for the Upper Yangtze ports (Chungking to Yochow), taken collectively, of *Hk.Tls* 17,000. This was due to Wanhsien, Shasi, and Yochow, the increased collection of which ports compensated for the falling off of Chungking and Changsha. Although Hankow declined by *Hk.Tls* 202,000 and Kiukiang by *Hk.Tls* 112,000, the Lower Yangtze ports (Hankow to Chinkiang) exhibit a collective increase of *Hk.Tls* 310,000, for which Wuhu is mainly responsible with an advance of *Hk.Tls* 480,000, while Nanking and Chinkiang share an increase of *Hk.Tls* 140,000. The central coast ports (Shanghai to Wenchow) declined by *Hk.Tls* 1,476,000, the decrease of *Hk.Tls* 1,524,000 in the Shanghai collection being only partly compensated for by an increase of *Hk.Tls* 86,000 at Soochow and Ningpo conjointly, whilst Hangchow and Wenchow both declined. A decrease of *Hk.Tls* 1,745,000 is also to be recorded for all the southern coast ports and West River ports (Santuaio to Pakhoi) taken together. In this group it is interesting to note that, whilst the neighbouring ports of Foochow, Swatow, and Canton all exhibited large decreases—*Hk.Tls* 785,000 in the case of Canton,—the port of Amoy, where strikes were not allowed and order was more strictly maintained, shows an increase of *Hk.Tls* 155,000. The southern frontier ports (Lungchow to Tengyueh) also declined, collectively, by *Hk.Tls* 105,000, Mengtzu being responsible for a decrease of *Hk.Tls* 116,000, whilst Lungchow had a record collection and advanced by some *Hk.Tls* 11,000. The total Maritime and Native Customs gross revenue for 1925, exclusive of famine relief surtax, was *Hk.Tls* 74,598,158, equivalent, at the average sterling rate of exchange for the year—3s. 5½d.—to £13,015,824 sterling. The net collection, Maritime and Native Customs combined, amounted to *Hk.Tls* 59,367,310, the equivalent, at the above rate of exchange, of £10,358,358, and the amount paid out of the net collection towards foreign loans and obligations was *Hk.Tls* 43,000,934, or £7,502,767. The importance which the Maritime Customs collection has with regard to China's ability to meet foreign obligations charged thereon can be deduced by glancing at Chart No. 1, appended to this report, in which is shown, for the period 1912 to 1925 inclusive, the relation between (a) the combined Maritime and Native Customs gross revenue (exclusive of famine relief surtax), (b) the combined Maritime and Native Customs net revenue, *i.e.*, revenue available for loan and indemnity service, and (c) the amounts paid from combined Maritime and Native Customs net revenue for loan and indemnity obligations charged thereon. The explanations accompanying the chart show how the different curves have been calculated, and, as both Haikwan taels and sterling equivalents are given, the influence exercised by the exchange rates on China's liabilities in connexion with her foreign obligations at once becomes apparent.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The total foreign trade of China in merchandise (*i.e.*, treasure excluded) in 1925 was valued at *Hk.Tls* 1,724,217,881, which represents a decrease of *Hk.Tls* 65,777,264 when compared with the preceding year's value (*Hk.Tls* 1,789,995,145), but exceeds the 1923 figure by *Hk.Tls* 47,897,578. The decrease in the 1925 figure, when compared with that for 1924, was due entirely to imports. The value of net imports, *i.e.*, gross imports less re-exports of foreign produce to foreign countries, was estimated at *Hk.Tls* 947,864,944 for the year under review, as compared with *Hk.Tls* 1,018,210,677 in 1924, a decrease of *Hk.Tls* 70,345,733. The aggregate value of Chinese produce exported abroad, on the other hand, has advanced from *Hk.Tls* 771,784,468 in 1924 to *Hk.Tls* 776,352,937 in 1925, an increase of *Hk.Tls* 4,568,469. If the two values, net imports and Chinese exports, are compared, the result is an adverse balance in China's foreign

trade of 171.5 million Haikwan taels, which can be compared with the unfavourable balances of 246 million taels in 1924 and 170 million taels in 1923. In discussing values, however, one should remember that they are affected by exchange fluctuations, cost of production, financial and political complications at producing centres, and other external factors, and it will not be difficult to realise, in consequence, that they can give but an approximate idea of the volume of trade within any given period. They are, on the other hand, a fair indication of the importance of the commercial transactions which have been effected, and, in this respect, the values quoted above show that during 1925 the amount expended by China in purchasing foreign goods exceeds by some 171.5 million taels the amount she has collected on the sale abroad of her own produce.

In connexion with the preceding remarks the table printed below will be of interest, inasmuch as it shows the merchandise balance of trade between China and each of the countries named for 1923, 1924, and 1925. For a clearer understanding of the table, deduction has been made from the *gross* import figures of the re-exports of foreign goods to foreign countries, and the import figures quoted represent, therefore, the *net* imports into China from each of the countries concerned.

THE DIRECTION OF CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

In thousands of Haikwan taels (000 omitted).

COUNTRY.	NET IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			1923.		1924.		1925.	
							EXCESS OF		EXCESS OF		EXCESS OF	
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Hk. Tk.	Hk. Tk.	Hk. Tk.	Hk. Tk.	Hk. Tk.	Hk. Tk.	Hk. Tk.	Hk. Tk.	Hk. Tk.	Hk. Tk.	Hk. Tk.	Hk. Tk.
Hongkong	243,100	238,355	172,789	175,796	173,163	114,715	67,304	...	65,192	...	58,074	...
Macao	6,223	7,689	8,272	3,968	5,087	4,068	2,255	...	2,602	...	4,204	...
Singapore, Straits, etc.	8,656	8,916	9,016	17,928	19,617	23,786	...	9,272	...	10,701	...	14,770
Dutch Indies	13,429	20,496	36,808	8,085	9,317	10,117	5,344	...	11,179	...	26,691	...
British India	55,036	38,739	48,737	12,329	11,436	12,777	42,707	...	27,303	...	35,960	...
Great Britain	119,307	125,292	92,458	43,207	50,251	47,643	76,100	...	75,041	...	44,815	...
Germany	32,319	38,539	32,146	11,915	15,949	16,427	20,404	...	22,590	...	15,719	...
Netherlands	3,891	20,440	10,948	8,511	13,501	10,755	...	4,620	...	6,939	...	193
Belgium	10,864	18,267	10,757	2,753	3,420	3,995	8,111	...	14,847	...	6,852	...
France	7,435	10,424	12,314	39,578	45,996	66,977	...	32,143	...	34,672	...	53,763
Italy	3,705	6,236	6,039	9,468	8,948	9,993	...	...	...	2,712	...	3,864
Russia and Siberia	7,626	8,612	11,844	34,092	46,359	47,962	...	26,466	...	37,747	...	36,118
Korea	9,539	9,443	8,467	30,281	30,855	34,782	...	20,742	...	21,412	...	26,315
Japan (incl. Formosa)	205,219	229,791	296,246	198,517	201,176	186,337	6,702	...	28,615	...	109,909	...
Canada	10,325	15,552	7,177	2,001	1,107	1,266	8,324	...	14,445	...	5,911	...
U.S. of America (incl. Hawaii)	147,989	186,387	138,663	126,801	100,755	143,236	21,185	...	85,632	...	...	4,573
Other Countries	38,740	35,033	45,184	27,684	35,747	42,597	11,056	...	...	714	...	2,587
TOTAL	923,403	1,018,211	947,865	752,917	771,784	776,353	170,486	...	246,427	...	171,512	...

The direct trade with Hongkong shows a decline, when compared with the 1924 results, of 65.5 million taels with regard to imports and of 58 million taels with regard to exports. This decrease, which is very notable, may be accounted for partly by the boycott declared against that Colony by the southern ports of China and partly by the fact that transhipment cargo, which in previous years may have appeared in the Customs statistics as originating from or destined to Hongkong, has probably been recorded during 1925 as arriving from or going to the actual country of origin or destination. In this respect it is interesting to note in the above table the increases registered in the direct trade

with Singapore and the Straits Settlements and with the Dutch Indies. Trade with Great Britain, which in 1924 had exhibited an advance, declined in 1925 from the preceding year's level, the total import trade showing a decrease of 32.8 million taels and the export trade having declined by 2.6 million taels. The export trade was still slightly ahead of the 1923 figure, but the imports were even below that year's results. The direct import trade from Japan, on the other hand, exhibits an increase over 1924 of 66 million taels, as against a decline of 14.8 million taels in the export trade to that country, leaving, therefore, a balance of trade in favour of Japan of 109.9 million taels, as compared with 28.6 millions in 1924 and 6.7 millions in 1923. A decline is to be recorded in the trade with the United States of America. The total value of imports from the States fell off by 47.7 million taels, which was only partly compensated for by an increase of 42 million taels in the value of exports. With regard to the other countries, the most notable increase, amounting to nearly 21 million taels, was registered in the export trade to France, while imports from the same country have advanced by about 2 million taels. A total increase in the direct trade with Russia and Siberia, amounting to 4.8 million taels, is also worthy of note.

IMPORTS.

As an illustration of the preceding remarks, concerning the relation between *value* and *volume* of trade, it is not without interest to note here that while the total value of net foreign imports in 1925 declined, when compared with the preceding year's figure, by 70 million Haikwan taels, the decrease in the import duty collection was only 1.7 million Haikwan taels. Import duties are levied at the rates set down in the Revised Import Tariff of 1922, which were based on effective 5 per cent. *ad valorem* calculations, and, in consequence, if the 1925 values had remained the same as those taken as a basis for calculating the rates of duty in the said tariff, the decrease in the import duty collection would have been some 3.5 million taels; or else the decline in the total import value, if it corresponded to that exhibited by the import duties, would have been some 34 million taels only. As has already been stated, the total values of net foreign imports for the years 1925 and 1924 were *Hk.Tls* 947,864,944 and *Hk.Tls* 1,018,210,677 respectively, while the 1923 value was *Hk.Tls* 923,402,887. The average rate of exchange for the year under review was 3s. 5½*d.*, those for 1924 and 1923 were 3s. 7½*d.* and 3s. 5½*d.*, and the sterling equivalent of the total value of net imports in 1925, therefore, was £165,382,685, as compared with £186,406,798 in the preceding year and £160,633,627 in 1923. These figures are quoted to illustrate the influence exercised by foreign exchange on the calculation of values when converted into Haikwan taels. Nevertheless, the importance of values should not be overlooked, because they are an indication of the sums involved in the country's foreign trade and of the purchasing capacity of the Chinese population. From this last point of view the table which follows may be of interest as giving a fairly approximate idea of the monetary transactions which have taken place in connexion with the principal groups of articles of import for the past three years.

IMPORTS DIRECT FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In thousands of Haikwan taels (000 omitted).

	1923.	1924.	1925.
	<i>Hk.Tls</i>	<i>Hk.Tls</i>	<i>Hk.Tls</i>
Cotton goods*	177,960	192,399	196,102
Wool and cotton unions and woollen goods †	27,654	28,979	23,317
Metals and minerals	47,547	70,955	43,160
Chemicals	14,243	15,406	16,473
Dyes and pigments	25,773	38,377	22,809
Kerosene oil, liquid fuel, and lubricating oil.	62,838	63,478	70,805
Timber	11,442	18,956	12,192

* Exclusive of raw cotton.

† Exclusive of sheep's wool.

If the year 1924 was not considered a brilliant year for the piece goods trade, 1925 was even less satisfactory from the merchants point of view, although the Customs statistics tend to show that in the latter year this trade was, if anything, more active than in 1924. A comparison of the two years' importations gives the following results:—

	1924.	1925.
	<i>Value, Hk.₹s.</i>	<i>Value, Hk.₹s.</i>
Cotton piece goods, grey	43,020,625	43,996,973
" " " white or dyed	92,519,618	86,700,681
" " " printed	12,626,152	15,154,396
Miscellaneous cotton goods	2,789,060	3,649,629
Cotton and manufactures of cotton	99,260,645	116,565,044
TOTAL	<u>241,216,100</u>	<u>266,066,723</u>

It should be remembered that during the year under review prices did not vary much from the preceding year, and even that in certain cases they exhibited a tendency to decline; therefore, the increase in the total value may be taken as a fair indication of an increased volume of trade. On the other hand, the above figures reveal that the most marked increase was obtained in the last group, in which are included raw cotton and cotton yarn, two commodities which, as will be explained later, exhibited remarkable advances. A notable increase is to be registered in the importation of American grey shirtings and sheetings—167,125 pieces having been imported in 1925, as against 24,004 pieces in 1924. The Japanese variety also exhibits an advance of 138,000 pieces, the total importation in 1925 having been 3,139,750 pieces, while English grey shirtings and sheetings declined from 958,469 pieces in 1924 to 486,391 pieces in the year under review. The decline in the English article may have been partly due to the boycott, but it was also caused by the competition of the cheaper Japanese and Chinese varieties. In fact, those classes of English piece goods which are now manufactured in Japan, and in China as well, appear to have lost their popularity somewhat and have declined generally. The boycott against British goods was, no doubt, a set-back to the piece goods trade; but, on the other hand, the results obtained in the whole year would tend to show that it had only a temporary influence, and that if the trade was financially unsatisfactory the reasons are to be looked for elsewhere. The unsettled state of the country and the difficulties of transportation discouraged up-country dealers from laying in large stocks and induced them to adopt a hand-to-mouth policy, while the impoverished condition of the people was not conducive to spending more than was actually required for the necessities of life. Nor should the fact be lost sight of that, as a result of the 30th May affair, the piece goods auctions in Shanghai were suspended and had not been resumed when the year came to an end.

COTTON YARN AND RAW COTTON.

As a result of the high cost of Chinese raw cotton and of the labour troubles in the cotton mills, the importation of grey cotton yarn, which for the past years had been declining, advanced from 553,930 piculs in 1924 to 618,004 piculs in 1925. The importation of Japanese yarn represented more than half the total amount and came to 362,723 piculs, an increase of over 20,000 piculs on the preceding year's figure. The same cause—high price of the domestic staple, which will be considered more in detail in the Export section of this report—was responsible for an increased importation of raw cotton, as can be seen from the comparative figures given hereunder:—

	1924.	1925.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
American raw cotton	146,810	235,010
Indian " "	1,039,043	1,463,760
Japanese " "	5,899	82,063
Other varieties	27,532	26,617
TOTAL	<u>1,219,284</u>	<u>1,807,450</u>

METALS AND MINERALS.

Although the forecast of better times, made at the end of the preceding year, was not realised, the metal trade in 1925, taken as a whole, cannot be considered as dull. A world-wide feature of the trade has been the keen competition at producing centres, which, if it has not benefited manufacturers, has certainly been to the advantage of retail dealers and of consumers. The question of excessive production and unprofitable price cutting is receiving serious consideration; but, in the meantime, those very same low prices have made it possible for the metal trade to withstand, to a certain extent, the obstacles created by the unsettled conditions of China during 1925. If, as in the preceding year, transactions with railway and other administrations were reduced to a minimum, exception being made for a substantial and satisfactory trade with the Moukden authorities, the merchant trade, on the other hand, has not been inactive, and good profits appear to have been made in tin and tinned plates, old and new. In this connexion it is interesting to note that, as a result of the boycott of British-made cigarettes, there was a strong demand for tinned plates, during the second half of the year, for the manufacture of containers for the Chinese-made article, the output of which had increased. Trade in lead and bamboo steel also has yielded fair profits, but transactions in copper and galvanized iron wire have been less satisfactory, dealers just about covering their expenses. Money appears to have been lost over dealings in new mild steel reinforcing bars, while the slump in price created by the breaking up of old steamers was the cause of dealers in old iron and steel having anything but a prosperous year. Low stocks at Shanghai at the end of the year and, it is believed, in the interior, and the ever-present necessity for metal products arising from the requirements of modern civilisation, are conducive, however, to a feeling of confidence in the future prosperity of the metal trade of China. The total importation during 1925 of all articles included under the metals and minerals group was valued at 43.2 million taels, as against 70.1 million taels in 1924 and 47.5 million taels in 1923. Comparative figures for the last two years of the importation of the most important articles are given below—

	1924.	1925.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
Copper, ingots and slabs	564,990	135,471
Foil, tin and lead	106,082	65,993
Iron and steel, ungalvanized :		
Angles	229,394	152,482
Bar croppings and bar ends	482,569	429,132
Bars	1,986,526	825,321
Cobbles	208,232	224,236
Hoops	149,060	111,901
Nails, wire and cut	647,307	189,234
Old or scrap, not otherwise recorded	810,108	746,665
Pig and kentledge	104,491	243,018
Pipes and tubes	216,181	171,542
Plate cuttings	654,273	501,829
Rails	946,521	891,983
Sheets and plates	759,615	555,496
Tinned plates, plain	888,197	632,865
Iron and steel, galvanized :		
Sheets, plain	263,259	223,937
Wire	148,540	131,590
" shorts	107,430	145,007
Lead, pigs or bars	159,567	118,223
Tin, ingots and slabs	56,467	56,545

MACHINERY.

When one considers the financial difficulties of the population, affected by taxation of all kinds, destruction of crops through military operations, difficulty of transportation, political agitations, and all attending evils, it is no matter for surprise that the necessity for retrenchment and the uncertainty as to the future have caused, during 1925,

a decline in the machinery trade. There was no lack of evidence of a great desire on the part of the Chinese to employ foreign machinery for agricultural as well as for industrial purposes. At every lull in the storm old demands were renewed and new projects were put forward, only to be nipped in the bud as new obstacles arose to hinder trade operations. The disorganisation of the railway system and the financial straits of railway administrations were the cause of a slump in orders for locomotives and rolling-stock in general. Industrial activities were, for the most part, restricted by labour troubles as well as political complications and civil warfare, and the only branch which would seem to have been fairly successful was the trade in refrigerating machinery, thanks to its growing popularity in China. The following is a comparison of the import figures for the last three years:—

	1923.	1924.	1925.
	<i>Value, Hk. \$ts.</i>	<i>Value, Hk. \$ts.</i>	<i>Value, Hk. \$ts.</i>
Machinery:			
Agricultural	304,233	279,977	161,288
For electric power-stations	1,516,259	807,581	858,151
Printing, book-binding, and paper-cutting	596,160	1,032,449	651,487
Propelling	1,497,383	1,963,229	1,919,784
Pump and pumping	404,349	381,947	642,983
For the textile industries	12,028,210	5,510,631	3,406,827
Machine tools	215,916	454,928	221,443

The electrical industry in China was very dull during the year under review, and dealers in electrical materials must have made poor profits in consequence. Power-supply companies in the interior were hampered by military exactions, so that not only were they unable to extend their activities, and much less install new plants, but it was all they could do to manage to hold their own under adverse circumstances. Furthermore, certain proposed extensions, as the one at Amoy, had to be abandoned on account of the anti-British boycott. Nevertheless, Continental manufacturers were able to secure orders for extension of electric plants at Chungking and Pootung and at Harbin for the Harbin tramways, and a British company obtained a contract for a small plant in a town near Changsha. There was the usual number of orders for small oil-engines and suction gas-plants for lighting small towns and villages, but very little business was done, on the whole, in electrical materials. A lamp combine was founded during the year to regulate the price of electric lamps, thereby putting a stop to the ruinous policy of underselling in order to conquer the market, and, as a result, the price of lamps rose from \$10 to \$30 per 100. The local manufacture of electric fans proved a serious danger to foreign importers; so much so that American importers were obliged to reduce their price by 15 per cent. in order to meet the situation and maintain their place on the market. With regard to other electrical accessories, there was a brisk demand for electric conduit, which was supplied chiefly by British firms; Germany was the greatest supplier of sundries, such as switches, bells, meters, etc., and shared with Japan the market for the cheaper grades of cable. The higher grades were supplied by Great Britain, while most of the trade in fittings, heating appliances, dry cells, and flashlights remained in American hands. The total value of electrical materials and fittings imported into China from abroad, which in 1924 was 8.2 million taels, was in 1925 6.9 million taels, and the share taken by the principal countries of origin for the past two years was as follows:—

	1924.	1925.
	<i>Value, Hk. \$ts.</i>	<i>Value, Hk. \$ts.</i>
Japan	2,170,844	2,366,913
Germany	2,170,973	1,393,499
Great Britain	1,236,112	1,198,922
America	1,215,343	851,387
Holland	366,836	282,740
Belgium	315,231	123,254

TIMBER.

The timber market during 1925 was characterised by the low prices ruling for Oregon pine. The slump in prices, which had begun to delineate itself in the middle of 1924, due largely to over-production by American mills, continued during the best part of 1925. At the beginning of the year prices at Shanghai ranged around $\text{T}\$$ 46 per 1,000 superficial feet B.M. and declined gradually until in August they were as low as $\text{T}\$$ 40. In September, with the stiffening of home markets, prices began to rise, so that in November the level of $\text{T}\$$ 48 was reached and maintained to the end of the year, although large stocks, bought during the closing months of the preceding year, continued to arrive at lower prices. It is calculated that imports into Shanghai alone of Oregon pine reached the total of 89,396,550 feet, 29,237,348 feet arriving during the first half and 60,159,202 feet during the second half of the year. An increased importation of Siberian and Japanese pine in round logs was another feature of the year, selling prices varying between $\text{T}\$$ 37 and $\text{T}\$$ 40, in accordance with the quality and size of the logs. Importations of hardwood—oak and ash—are reported to have been about as usual, with very little change in values throughout the year. As a result of an investigation on the part of the Dutch Government into the labour conditions in the Sumatra swamps, which for a time interfered with the arrivals at Singapore of logs from Sumatra, Indo-Malayan hardwoods rose in price, reaching as much as $\text{T}\$$ 90 per 1,000 superficial feet B.M.; but on the other hand, competition between the Philippines and Borneo woods brought the price of hardwood from those regions down to as low as $\text{T}\$$ 60, at which rate there was very little profit for dealers, and the year closed with very low stocks. The total importation of softwood timber during 1925 was 208,892,000 superficial feet, as compared with 272,500,000 superficial feet in 1924 and 121,172,000 superficial feet in 1923, the greater share of the trade being apportioned to the United States (110,717,000 superficial feet) and to Japan (48,749,000 superficial feet). Hardwood timber was imported to a total amount of 51,744,000 superficial feet—the total figure for 1924 being 63,488,000 superficial feet,—and arrived principally from Japan (20,635,000 superficial feet), Russia, Pacific ports (7,548,000 superficial feet), Singapore (6,619,000 superficial feet), and the Dutch Indies (6,049,000 superficial feet). Although not coming under the heading of foreign imports, it is not without interest to record the conditions of the native timber market in competition with the market for foreign timber. Wenchow and Hangchow pine in round logs and sawn boards found a good market throughout the year at fairly satisfactory prices, ranging from $\text{T}\$$ 32 to $\text{T}\$$ 35 per 1,000 feet B.M. for well-sawn boards and $\text{T}\$$ 25 to $\text{T}\$$ 26 for logs. Foochow pine was also in good demand, prices quoted being around $\text{T}\$$ 36 to $\text{T}\$$ 38 for sawn planks and boards. But banditry in the interior of the province and heavy taxation proved a serious obstacle to the timber trade, and most of the mills at Foochow were obliged to shut down in consequence.

PAPER.

The unsettled conditions of China during the last months of 1924 caused merchants to adopt a hand-to-mouth policy in ordering fresh supplies—to such an extent that, in the spring of 1925, there were practically no stocks available to meet the demands for paper, especially newsprint and M.G. Cap. American and European mills, being taken up with domestic requirements, could not fully meet the demand from China, and if it had not been for timely arrivals from Sweden the China market would have been completely depleted. As it was, merchants could just manage to keep the market going, at enhanced prices; but, on the whole, while good profits were made, the supply was far below the demand throughout the year. The shortage was felt also with regard to cigarette paper, owing to the increased output of Chinese cigarette factories, as a result of the boycott against British-made cigarettes. It is interesting to note that Chinese companies have instituted the practice of buying direct from factory representatives instead of from dealers and that if the factories had been able to meet demands a very large trade would have ensued.

The following figures show the importations of the kinds of paper herein-mentioned for the past three years —

	1923.	1924.	1925.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
M.G. Cap	301,093	391,469	402,898
Common printing	561,339	622,976	632,572
Cigarette	25,068	43,362	28,413

SUGAR.

Another unprofitable year is to be recorded for sugar dealers. Although the Customs statistics show very brisk sugar importations, and heavy purchases are reported to have been made during the year, prices were low and continued to decline to the end of the year, so that speculative purchases must have proved disastrous to dealers and spot transactions must have left very little margin for profits. This state of affairs was brought about, in the first instance, by the keen competition on the part of Japanese refiners, whereby prices, which at the beginning of the year were already as low as *Shanghai* Ts 8.30 per picul, had to be cut by the Hongkong refiners to Ts 7.55 and, in February, to Ts 7.25. A further disturbing element intervened in the shape of large contracts for Cuban sugar at between Ts 6.20 and Ts 6.40 per picul, while Java sugar was offered, during the months of July to October, at Ts 6.10. Heavy purchases of Java sugar followed in consequence, favoured, furthermore, by the boycott against British and Japanese goods. Rock bottom was touched at the end of October, when Ts 5.70 per picul was quoted, and after slight variations the year closed with prices around Ts 6.05. The total importations of sugar during 1925, as compared with 1924, were: brown, 2,230,786 piculs (an increase of 303,121 piculs); white, 4,715,642 piculs (an increase of 2,146,329 piculs); and refined, 4,572,506 piculs (an increase of 175,611 piculs). The principal countries of origin were: Dutch Indies (3,819,562 piculs), Hongkong (3,779,271 piculs), Japan (2,742,292 piculs), and the Philippine Islands (626,154 piculs).

ANILINE DYES AND ARTIFICIAL INDIGO.

Overstocking during the preceding year and the generally unsettled state of the country, which affected the demand, were the cause of a decline in the importation of *Aniline Dyes* during the year under review, the decrease being mostly in the importations from Germany, owing to the large stocks in hand, which had to be liquidated. Of the total quantity imported, it is calculated that 80 per cent. was supplied by Germany and 20 per cent. by the United States, England, Switzerland, France, and Japan collectively, as compared with 90 and 10 per cent. in 1924. Prices were already low in 1924, but continued to decline during 1925 on account of the keen competition in dye-stuffs in all the markets of the world, so that the end of the year saw a price level lower than had been witnessed for some 10 years. The total importation of aniline dyes during the year under review was valued at HKTs 3,593,631, a decrease of HKTs 7,016,796 when compared with the 1924 figure.

The market price for *Artificial Indigo* was also a declining one, being affected by heavy stocks and supplies from all sides and the resulting lively competition. In December 1925 the price was some 25 per cent. below that of December 1924 and the lowest ever attained in China. "Old chops" from Germany and Switzerland had declined as low as *Shanghai* Ts 33 to Ts 35 per picul, and "new chops" from America, England, and France were selling at some 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper. A marked decrease was noticeable in the importations from France, whilst Great Britain and the United States exhibited some increases, and Switzerland appeared to hold its own. German artificial indigo headed the list with an importation of about 200,000 piculs, the total amount imported during 1925 being 406,537 piculs, as against 416,285 piculs in the preceding year.

OTHER ARTICLES
OF IMPORT.

The following comparative table, showing the importation into China from abroad for the years 1924 and 1925 of articles of import other than those specially mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, will not be without interest:—

		1924.	1925.
Bags, gunny, old and new	<i>Piculs</i>	666,569	844,653
Bicycles	<i>Pieces</i>	22,504	11,270
Building materials	<i>Value, Hk.Ts</i>	3,411,141	2,429,264
Casks, etc., empty	"	691,575	491,021
Cigarettes	<i>Mille</i>	9,753,734	6,499,123
Cigars	"	24,953	24,327
Coal	<i>Tons</i>	1,610,016	2,752,927
Flour, wheat	<i>Piculs</i>	6,577,390	2,811,500
Gasoline, etc.	<i>Am. Gallons</i>	7,265,093	8,823,511
India-rubber tires and inner tubes	<i>Value, Hk.Ts</i>	731,114	1,479,956
" boots and shoes and other manufactures	" "	1,465,741	1,440,215
Kerosene oil.	<i>Am. Gallons</i>	223,207,104	258,570,591
Liquid fuel	<i>Tons</i>	104,025	95,823
Locomotives and tenders	<i>Value, Hk.Ts</i>	1,064,663	892,025
Lubricating oil	<i>Am. Gallons</i>	8,788,847	7,098,392
Matches, wood, safety or other	<i>Gross</i>	2,729,456	2,858,296
Milk, condensed	<i>Piculs</i>	51,423	49,008
Motor-cars	<i>Pieces</i>	2,025	3,169
Munitions of war	<i>Value, Hk.Ts</i>	1,589,669	7,199,438
Railway carriages and wagons (including tram-cars)	"	2,145,195	1,612,118
Rice and paddy	<i>Piculs</i>	13,198,054	12,634,624
Seaweed and agar-agar	"	559,819	516,882

EXPORTS.

As already stated, the export trade of China during 1925 was valued at *Hk.Ts* 776,352,937, representing an increase of 4.5 million taels on the 1924 and of over 23 million taels on the 1923 figure. This satisfactory progression has contributed to reduce the adverse balance between the country's import and export trade from 246 million taels in 1924 to 171.5 million taels in the year under review, although it still exceeds the unfavourable balance of 1923 by over 1 million taels. While, however, the values of exports are not subject to foreign exchange fluctuations, they are, nevertheless, affected by local conditions—such as good or bad harvests, cost of production, political upheavals, and so forth,—and, therefore, an increase in the total value of Chinese produce exported abroad does not necessarily mean an increased export trade. How China's export trade has fared during the year 1925 is briefly reviewed hereunder.

SILK.

The year 1925 has been a successful year for the silk trade in so far as steam filatures are concerned. The same cannot be said for tsatlee re-reels, which were affected by a poor demand from abroad and by a decreased native consumption, due to a pronounced inclination on the part of native manufacturers to use, in preference, low-grade steam filatures. Should these conditions prevail, it may be safely said that the production of tsatlees will diminish and that of steam filatures increase correspondingly, as the Chinese will realise the necessity of more up-to-date methods of spinning silk. That the silk trade was, on the whole, satisfactory is due largely to the strong demand from America and to the fairly conservative prices

ruling during the first half of the year. The average monthly importation of raw silk into America for the past five years is given as follows:—

1921	27,695 bales.	1924	32,306 bales.
1922	32,574 "	1925	40,500
1923	29,184 "		

The Shanghai market was not affected to any great extent by the 30th May incidents, and a brisk trade has been carried out throughout the year. Canton, on the other hand, has been hampered seriously by the boycott and by labour troubles, with the result that towards the month of September the Canton silk market had to be transferred to Shanghai, where trade could be effected under almost normal conditions. The silk trade became active immediately after the Chinese New Year holidays. While Shanghai steam filatures and tussore filatures found a very good market in New York, Lyons showed an interest in Shantung and Szechwan yellow silks, so that the old season closed, early in May, with almost depleted stocks. The new season opened under favourable conditions, with good crops and satisfactory prices. The market was steady and without fluctuations in prices until August, when a rise of $\text{T}\$$ 50 to $\text{T}\$$ 100 per bale was registered. The fall of the franc towards the end of the year seriously affected the Lyons market, and though the price of yellow silk from Shantung and Szechwan declined about $\text{T}\$$ 50 per bale, the two months of November and December were very unfavourable to low-grade silks, especially to Canton silk. Better conditions prevailed for Shanghai steam filatures, thanks to the active demand from America and to speculative buying in the open market. The new tussore crop was good and the market opened in November with prices ranging from $\text{T}\$$ 435 to $\text{T}\$$ 470 per bale, to steady down around $\text{T}\$$ 450 at the end of December. Domestic consumption also has been very good, so that a fair amount of Shanghai steam filatures, which formerly was exported abroad, has been absorbed by local mills. When the new season opened the prices quoted were as follows:—

$\text{T}\$$ 1,170	for steam filatures, Grand Double Chop.
" 1,120	" " " Extra "A."
" 1,080	" " " " "B."
" 1,060	" " " " "C."
" 950	" Shantung filatures, Extra Chops.
" 960	" Szechwan filatures, Grand Extra Chops.
" 490	" tussore filatures, Best Chops 1 and 2.

Towards the end of the year prices rose by $\text{T}\$$ 100 for Shanghai steam filatures and by $\text{T}\$$ 50 to $\text{T}\$$ 100 for Shantung and Szechwan filatures, but dropped by some $\text{T}\$$ 40 for tussore filatures, Best Chops, and declined by nearly \$150 for Canton silk. Stocks at the end of the year were generally very low, and the market was quiet but steady. A comparison of the Customs statistics for silk exports during the past three years gives the following results:—

	1923.	1924.	1925.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
White raw silk, all kinds	86,183	86,040	107,842
Yellow " "	21,044	22,663	25,561
Wild raw silk, filature and non-filature	31,196	22,572	34,614

Unfortunately, very little progress has been made in improving the methods of sericulture. The importance of obtaining silkworm eggs free of disease and of producing cocoons of good quality cannot be sufficiently emphasised and is engaging the attention of the Shanghai International Testing House. In many instances at present silkworms are reared in a room which is also the sleeping and living room of the farmer and his family, and, therefore, even if the worms are reared from healthy eggs they are apt to deteriorate and become

diseased on account of the foul air. There is no doubt that the application of more scientific methods would improve the quality of cocoons and increase their production without necessarily extending the area under mulberry plants. The last autumn crop in Japan, for instance, was increased by some 12 to 20 per cent. by a new method—unknown in China,—which consisted in disinfecting the trays and keeping the worms healthy by sprinkling powdered lime. It would be well for the future of China's silk trade if farmers realised the importance, not only of disease-free eggs, but also of more hygienic methods in rearing the worm.

The fact that Russia has come forward as a direct buyer in the China market instead of obtaining her supplies from the London market, and the strong demand from North Africa for green teas, have been the two outstanding features of the year and, together with the increased cost of production arising from the political and economic conditions of the country, have caused an inflation in prices which may prove dangerous to the future of the tea trade. This state of affairs appears to have discouraged, to some extent, the London market, while America, finding the prices of green teas too high, has been turning her attention to Japanese teas. Thanks, however, to the Russian and North African demand, the tea season was profitable, on the whole, to teamen and some record shipments were made. **Black Teas.**—When the season opened the prices quoted at Shanghai were $\text{T}\$ 90$ to $\text{T}\$ 115$ for the choicest Keemuns, $\text{T}\$ 65$ to $\text{T}\$ 67$ for the more common qualities, and about $\text{T}\$ 65$ to $\text{T}\$ 67$ per picul for Ningchows. Prices at Kiukiang were Shanghai $\text{T}\$ 30$ to $\text{T}\$ 110$ for Keemuns and $\text{T}\$ 30$ to $\text{T}\$ 40$ for Ningchows. The quality was, on the whole, superior to that of the preceding year, thanks to favourable weather conditions during the leafing and picking seasons. Hankow teas also showed an improvement, both as to leaf and liquor, but in spite of extensive buying on the part of Russia tea growers had been discouraged by the prices offered in London and New York, and the production was much smaller. Transactions in Hankow teas were effected at Hankow $\text{T}\$ 18$ to $\text{T}\$ 20$ per picul. At Foochow the market for souchong teas opened at the end of July, the best crops fetching some $\text{T}\$ 5$ per picul more than in the preceding year—roughly, $\text{T}\$ 86$ to $\text{T}\$ 91$ per picul,—though the quality showed no appreciable improvement. The higher price was due, in great part, to the unsettled conditions of the province and to taxation, and also to the difficulties in shipping the tea during the seamen's strike. The production of congous was decreased by some 25 per cent. on account of poor prospects, and the demand from England and America was far from being brisk. Thanks, however, to a strong demand from Russia and, later on, to the shortage in Ceylon teas, the trade in this kind of teas may be said to have been satisfactory. **Green Teas.**—Scarcity of supplies, as well as speculative buying in North Africa and an increased interest shown by Russia, were the causes of the inflation in the prices of green teas. The best Chun Mees reached the high level of $\text{T}\$ 100$ to $\text{T}\$ 140$ and Sow Mees were sold at from $\text{T}\$ 50$ to $\text{T}\$ 60$ per picul. Generally speaking, it was considered that there was a manifest falling-off in the manufacture of green tea, especially with regard to the colouring.

From the Export tables attached to this report it will be seen that the export of tea during the past two years was as follows:—

	1924.	1925.
	Piculs.	Piculs.
Black tea	402,776	335,583
Green "	282,314	324,564
Brick "	19,382	141,917
Unfired leaf	2,110	14,501
Other kinds	59,351	16,443
TOTAL	<u>765,933</u>	<u>833,008</u>

The principal countries to which tea was exported during 1925 are given below:—

	BLACK.	GREEN.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
Turkey, Persia, and Egypt	6,167	121,719
Russia	115,538	18,371
America	59,453	45,668
Great Britain	38,993	4,735
France	7,289	31,874
British India	4,094	29,568
Holland	16,802	120
Germany	6,673	2

RAW COTTON. Owing to adverse climatic conditions in the cotton-growing districts in the provinces of Shantung, Kiangsu, and Chekiang, the total estimated yield of raw cotton in 1925 was about 7 per cent. less than in the preceding year, or approximately, 7,577,573 piculs. During the early part of the year prices remained steady, but exhibited a tendency to rise towards the month of April on account of a strong demand for cotton yarn. Later on the Shanghai incidents and the strikes in the cotton mills, which affected the Chinese-owned mills for about two months and the British and Japanese mills for a still longer period, were the cause of a great decrease in the production of cotton yarn, with a corresponding appreciation of its value and a favourable influence on the price of raw cotton. Fluctuations in the price of this staple throughout the year show a difference of Ta 13.50 per picul. A notable feature of the year was that Chinese cotton did not follow the downward trend of American and Indian cotton until the very end of the year, when a heavy decline in the price of the native staple took place, partly because of the cheap rates at which Indian cotton was being offered on the market and partly on account of the poor interest shown in Chinese cotton by consumers who had already contracted largely for Indian and American cotton. Chinese cotton merchants and farmers have but themselves to thank for this state of affairs. Speculation on the part of dealers, who attempted to corner the market and unwillingness on the part of farmers in the interior to part with their stocks at reasonable prices, induced consumers to enter into very large commitments for the Indian and American produce, so that when the Chinese staple declined to the required level there was no favourable market for it. Another factor concurring in placing obstacles in the way of the native produce was the difficulty and, at times, even the lack of means of transportation, arising from the political crisis which China is undergoing. The high price of Chinese cotton affected also the export trade, more especially that with Japan, who drew more freely from the Indian market. The total amount of raw cotton exported from China in 1925 was 800,832 piculs, as compared with 1,080,019 piculs in 1924, and Japan took only 610,573 piculs, as against 890,039 piculs in the preceding year. On the other hand, the importation into China of foreign cotton for the past two years was as follows:—

	1924.	1925.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
American	146,810	235,010
Indian	1,039,043	1,463,760
Other kinds	33,431	108,680
TOTAL	1,219,284	1,807,450

In considering the above figures it should be borne in mind that there were at the end of the year some 1 million piculs of Indian and between 150,000 and 200,000 piculs of American cotton contracted for, which had not arrived.

**COTTON-SPINNING
INDUSTRY.**

The large cotton crops in America and India and the consequent low prices were very favourable to the cotton spinners, and had other conditions been as good a prosperous year might have been recorded. Prospects were very bright in the early part of 1925, most of the mills were working day and night; but labour troubles in the Japanese mills and, later on, the Nanking Road incident seriously affected for several months the mills in and around Shanghai, while civil strife, taxation, and the counter-effects of the Shanghai agitation had their adverse influence on the mills in other parts of China. The production of, as well as the trade in, Chinese cotton goods, therefore, was spasmodic throughout the year. The following figures, which have been kindly supplied, will show the development of the cotton mills in China during 1925:—

	MILLS.	SPINDLES.	LOOMS.
Chinese owned	69	1,982,272	13,371
Japanese "	45	1,273,560	7,205
British "	4	205,320	2,348
TOTAL	118	3,461,152	22,924

For purpose of comparison it may be of interest to record that in 1924 the total number of spindles and looms was 3,164,012 and 15,000 respectively.

As in the case of the silk industry, it is regrettable to have to record once more **COTTON IMPROVEMENT.** that no improvement in the fibre of the native staple was noticeable in 1925.

Apparently, the efforts of foreign and Chinese associations to induce farmers to adopt more scientific methods of cultivation and the campaign against cotton adulteration by watering and mixing with old cotton stocks have had little or no effect. It would seem as if stronger measures were required on the part of the Government authorities if these evils, which continue to exist in spite of the good work performed by cotton testing houses, are to be completely eradicated.

**BEANS AND BEAN
PRODUCTS.**

The 1925 crop of soya beans in Manchuria was very good and contributed to reduce the price, which, until the new crop was placed on the market, had been showing a tendency to rise. The total exportation of **Beans** from Dairen during the year under review amounted to 13.8 million piculs, representing an increase of 900,000 piculs when compared with the 1924 figure. The increase was obtained from the coastwise shipments, which advanced by some 2.1 million piculs, whilst exports abroad declined by about 1.2 million piculs, the total amount being 10.8 million piculs. Japan, having been a heavy buyer in 1924, did not show so much interest in beans, and trade with that country was somewhat dull throughout the year. On the other hand, prices at the beginning of the year were at a high level in European markets, and a brisk export trade was effected during the first six months of 1925, so that by July stocks at Dairen were reduced to about half the amount in stock in July of 1924. Prices rose, in consequence, until in August they reached the record quotation of *Silver Yen* 7.46 per picul. The arrival of the new crop, which was very plentiful, and the news of satisfactory crops in other countries automatically reduced the price of beans, as it was discovered that the supply was exceeding the demand. During the month of December the price quoted was *Silver Yen* 5.41 per picul. The following figures show the destination of the greater portion of beans exported from Dairen during the past two years:—

	1924.	1925.
	Piculs.	Piculs.
Japan	7,000,000	6,500,000
Europe	3,400,000	2,600,000
Java	1,200,000	1,200,000
TOTAL	11,600,000	10,300,000

The quantity of soya beans in North Manchuria, in the area operated by the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, was estimated in 1925 at some 1.79 million tons, all of which, either in the form of beans (1.39 million tons), beancake (361,000 tons), or bean oil (about 39,000 tons), found its way out of China *via* Suifenho-Vladivostock. The total amount of beans of all varieties exported from the whole of China during 1925 was 20.6 million piculs, as compared with 24.6 million piculs in 1924. Beancake was exported to a total quantity of 20.7 million piculs, a decline of 1,915,730 piculs on the preceding year's exportation. The exportation from Dairen alone exhibited a decline of over 2 million piculs, the total amount exported from that port being 18,369,000 piculs. The decline took place entirely in the exports abroad, principally to Japan, which absorbed only 16.1 million piculs, as against nearly 20 million piculs in 1924, and was not fully compensated for by the increase in coastwise shipments. After the month of May and until August, while stocks of beans were low and prices high, many of the Dairen mills suspended work, only to resume operations to the fullest extent when the new crops had arrived and prices had been reduced, so that the total production of beancake at Dairen for the year 1925 was about the same as that for 1924—some 27 million pieces. The prices quoted throughout the year varied from *Silver Yen* 1.66 to *Yen* 2.49 per piece. The total exportation from China of **Bean Oil** in 1925 was 1,989,302 piculs, whilst in the preceding year it had been 2,121,470 piculs. Some agitation was felt on account of the new tax imposed by the German Government on the importation of this commodity into Germany, which usually absorbs about 80 per cent. of the total amount exported from Manchuria. This new tax, however, came into effect only on the 1st October, and it is too early yet to see the effects it may have on the bean oil trade. The exportation of bean oil from Dairen exceeded by some 30,000 piculs that of the preceding year, and prices varied from *Silver Yen* 15.60 to *Yen* 19.10 per picul. In considering all the prices quoted herein, it should be noted that the highest quotations were invariably for the period June to August, while the lowest were during the earlier and the closing months of the year, with very small fluctuations between these two extreme periods.

BRISTLES. Trade in this commodity was affected during 1925 by a marked discrepancy between the prices asked on the Chinese markets and those offered by European and American buyers. At one time prices in London and New York were as much as 20 per cent. below Chinese prices, and throughout the year the difference fluctuated between 10 and 15 per cent. Disruption of means of transportation, internal-taxation, political and military events, and brigandage were responsible for the high prices asked in China, because stocks were at no time plentiful and fresh supplies reached the open markets with difficulty. On the Tientsin market as much as *Tls* 200 per picul was asked for the 66 and *Tls* 410 for the 55 assortment, while Chungking and Yangtze bristles were quoted at *Tls* 190 for assortment 27 and *Tls* 150 was the quotation for the Shanghai variety. Some activity was shown in this trade during the month of June, but, generally speaking, buyers preferred to wait and watch, and Chinese dealers were not keen to enter into forward contracts, in the hope of a rise in prices on the London and New York markets. The total amount of bristles exported from China in 1925 was 67,804 piculs, which represents a slight advance on the 1924 figures, when 65,540 piculs were exported. The year 1924, however, had been considered unfavourable to the trade in bristles.

SEEDS. If 1924 was considered a not very brilliant year for the export trade in **Sesamum Seed**, the year under review may be said to have been altogether unsatisfactory, on account of the poor interest shown abroad. Prices in China were maintained consistently at levels higher than what crushers in Europe and America were willing to pay, with the result that the latter turned their attention to cheaper substitutes, such as groundnut kernels, which gave them a better outturn. The Hankow quotations for sesamum seed were kept fairly steady throughout the year at *Tls* 7.20 to *Tls* 7.40, while prices at Shanghai remained at between *Tls* 8.60

and $\text{₹} 9$ per picul, and, as the new season's crop had suffered from drought and the yield was some 20 to 30 per cent. below that of the previous year, there was no tendency to lower the prices when the new crop reached the market. The reasons for these high prices are not difficult to find: they are to be looked for in the disruption of railway transportation and all the other evils which follow on the footsteps of civil strife and political upheavals. Luckily for the farmers there is a large consumption of sesamum seed in China itself, and, therefore, a market can always be found for this produce. The total amount of sesamum seed exported during 1925 was 528,950 piculs, while 934,191 piculs had been exported in 1924. A more active trade was achieved in Rape Seed, of which commodity a total quantity of 786,010 piculs were exported, as against 502,616 piculs in the previous year. European countries were more interested in rape seed from India, on account of cheaper prices and of the larger percentage of oil contained in the Indian staple; but Japan was attracted by the cheaper cost of transportation from China, which compensated for the higher prices, and was the principal buyer of the Chinese produce at prices fluctuating round about $\text{₹} 5.50$ per picul. The exportations of Cotton Seed and Linseed were 589,903 and 83,744 piculs respectively, as compared with 380,079 and 87,713 piculs in 1924. Seeds from China were exported in 1925 principally to the following countries: Japan (2,147,099 piculs), America (93,092 piculs), the Netherlands (87,386 piculs), Italy (81,292 piculs), Korea (71,527 piculs), France (63,026 piculs), Germany (55,266 piculs), Great Britain (51,646 piculs), and Denmark (12,376 piculs).

VEGETABLE OILS

The total quantity of Wood Oil handled on the Hankow market during 1925 was approximately 68,000 tons, an increase of some 2,000 tons on the 1924 figure. Shanghai absorbed only some 8,500 tons, as compared with 12,000 tons in the preceding year, while all the other Chinese ports took in about the usual quantity, so that shipments abroad were materially in excess of 1924. The bulk of the oil exported went to the United States of America, which consumed some 10,000 tons more than in the previous year, the total amount shipped to America in 1925 being about 42,500 tons. On the other hand, Germany, Great Britain, and France were less interested and took in an aggregate amount of some 6,500 tons, while in 1924 about 8,900 tons were shipped to those countries. Although military activities and taxation *en route* interfered severely with the movements of wood oil, prices were below those of 1924, at times considerably lower than replacement cost, and a great deal of speculative buying took place in consequence. In 1924, during the first half of January, buyers had been found even at $\text{₹} 32$ per picul; the average price from January to April was $\text{₹} 24$ to $\text{₹} 28$, and, after some fluctuations, it was quoted at $\text{₹} 21$ per picul when the year came to an end. In 1925 the price quoted in January was around $\text{₹} 20.40$ per picul; it fell to $\text{₹} 17$ in March, and, after fluctuating throughout the year between this figure and $\text{₹} 19$, it stood at $\text{₹} 18.20$ during the month of December. Stocks were never plentiful during the whole year—generally between 300 and 500 tons, with an occasional rise to a maximum of 800 tons,—and as there was little incentive for adulteration, since prices were low, the quality was above the average. The total amount of wood oil exported from China during the last two years was 894,073 piculs in 1925 and 896,038 piculs in 1924. Transport difficulties and shortage of supply of seeds continued, as in the preceding year, to hamper the trade in Cotton Seed Oil, though the quantity of seed available was slightly in excess of 1924 and the quality superior in the yield of oil. In the earlier part of 1925 there was a strong demand from Europe, due to scarcity of cotton seed oil in America; but, unfortunately, it coincided with a period of depression in the China market and could not be taken full advantage of. Later on, after the month of April, prices in Europe fell considerably, so that the export trade in this produce was somewhat discouraged; all the more so that an active demand from local soap manufacturers caused prices in China to remain at a higher level than suited European markets. Nevertheless, the total amount of cotton seed oil exported during the year under review was 36,772 piculs, as compared with 10,303

piculs in 1924. The comparative export figures for the other kinds of vegetable oils are: **Groundnut Oil**, 672,268 piculs in 1924 and 588,062 piculs in 1925; **Tea Oil**, 16,971 piculs in 1924 and 11,528 piculs in 1925; **Bean Oil**, 2,121,470 piculs in 1924 and 1,989,302 piculs in 1925. The chief consuming centres for vegetable oils from China were: America (989,646 piculs), Great Britain (673,701 piculs), Russia (509,591 piculs), Italy (281,258 piculs), Turkey, Persia, etc. (275,268 piculs), Hongkong (263,463 piculs), the Netherlands (222,744 piculs), Germany (112,641 piculs), and Singapore, etc. (84,418 piculs).

EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS.

Despite the high prices ruling and the obstacles in the way of production, created by difficulties of transportation from the interior of the raw material, the 1925 trade in eggs and egg products has been reasonably profitable to operators. Throughout the year, and more especially during the first six months, there was considerable activity and some speculative buying. In the second half of 1925 the larger establishments were forced to curtail their production because of the shortage of coal, resulting from the disturbed state of the country; but, as a compensation, they made up the necessary stocks by purchasing from the smaller factories. Prices during the year fluctuated between $\text{₤} 153$ per picul for albumen and $\text{₤} 43$ for yolk during the month of May, and $\text{₤} 137$ and $\text{₤} 39$, respectively, in September, the highest quotation for albumen, $\text{₤} 155$, having been reached during the month of June. The promulgation by the British Government of a law prohibiting the importation of boricated yolk into the United Kingdom after the 31st December 1926 had the immediate result of increasing the production of this commodity in the fall of 1925, so as to take full advantage of the year's grace given by the law. The full effect of this legislation will not be felt until after June 1926, when the factories close down for the summer season, but it is believed that the ultimate result will be an expansion of freezing factories to take up the displacement in the United Kingdom of boricated yolks and an increased output, for the same reason, of dried eggs from native factories. The export figures for eggs and egg products for the last three years are as follows:—

		1923.	1924.	1925.
Fresh and preserved eggs	<i>Mille</i>	1,101,049	944,253	784,509
Frozen eggs	<i>Piculs</i>	375,365	252,392	431,953
Egg albumen and yolk	"	377,535	457,648	570,629

OTHER ARTICLES OF EXPORT. The following comparison for the last three years of some of the other principal articles of export may prove of interest:—

		1923.	1924.	1925.
METALS AND MINERALS.				
Antimony regulus	<i>Piculs</i>	193,112	176,852	281,312
" crude	"	48,406	31,291	45,397
" ore	"	33,002	9,423	34,599
Iron, pig	"	3,358,301	4,389,448	2,644,944
" ore	"	12,226,719	14,113,882	13,598,550
Lead ore	"	81,337	119,585	182,437
Manganese ore	"	457,547	637,210	715,290
Wolfram ore	"	66,929	50,325	98,605
Zinc ore	"	1,009,672	338,241	574,536

SKINS, HIDES, AND FURS.

Hides, cow and buffalo	<i>Piculs</i>	293,740	227,694	231,268
Goat skins, untanned	<i>Pieces</i>	7,358,207	4,679,873	7,024,902
" " tanned	"	1,406,392	1,110,420	866,734
Lamb skins, dressed	"	1,031,539	639,563	593,147
Furs of all kinds, dressed and undressed	<i>Value, £Lk.₤</i>	5,599,955	6,135,291	11,820,029

	WOOL		1923.	1924.	1925.
Sheep's		Piculs	352,109	485,320	426,127
Camels'		"	55,618	37,950	40,732
Goats'		"	16,486	33,275	38,060

CHINESE FACTORY PRODUCTS.

In last year's report it was noted that Chinese industries were making a steady progress and that there was a growing tendency in the country to substitute for foreign articles products of native manufacture. During the year under review the desire on the part of the Chinese to prefer locally manufactured foreign-style goods to the imported articles has been even more marked, and if the Chinese industries have not developed as much as might have been expected, the cause is to be attributed to political and economical conditions affecting the raw material with regard to prices and transportation and decreasing the purchasing capacity of the people, and to labour troubles, which interfered with the production. At the end of this volume will be found a table enumerating the principal Chinese factory products exported to foreign countries, which will serve to indicate the place occupied by China in the world's industrial markets. Under cotton goods it is regrettable to have to register a general decline, the cotton-spinning industry having suffered more than other industries from strikes, shortage of coal, and cost of raw material. The exportation of shirtings and sheetings, drills and jeans, native fancy cloth, towels, cotton socks, and cotton yarn and thread all exhibit decreases when compared with the 1924 results, the most notable being shown by cotton yarn, which declined from 146,573 piculs in 1924 to 64,995 piculs in 1925. Some compensation is to be found in the satisfactory results obtained in the trade in cotton blankets and counterpanes, which were exported to a total value of *Hk.Tls* 105,000, as compared with *Hk.Tls* 92,900 in the preceding year, and handkerchiefs, of which over 38,000 dozens were exported, as against 19,000 dozens in 1924. Wool and cotton unions also exhibited notable decreases, while woollen blankets have shrunk from a total value of 30,604 taels to only 4,775 taels, and the exportation of woollen cloth, which in 1924 amounted to 54,187 yards, was *nil* in 1925. More gratifying results were achieved under sundries, when comparing the figures for the last two years. Candles have jumped from 1,391 to 7,698 piculs; cement, from 36,267 to 55,613 piculs; cinematograph materials, from a value of *Hk.Tls* 6,263 to *Hk.Tls* 29,362. The figures for the last-named are an interesting evidence of the development of the cinematographic art in China. Satisfactory increases are also noticeable in the exportation of electric lamps, which has trebled, the total amount exported being valued at *Hk.Tls* 453,715; mill flour, of which 287,439 piculs were exported, as compared with 155,689 piculs in 1924; and matches, the exportation of which was doubled, although still remaining far below the 1923 figure. A comparison for the last three years of the exportation abroad of matches is not without interest as denoting how much this industry has been affected by political events, taxation, and civil warfare: in 1923 the quantity exported abroad amounted to 3,461,259 gross, while the figures for 1924 and 1925 are 217,317 and 421,367 gross respectively.

SHIPPING AND FREIGHT.

SHIPPING.

A comparison of the last three years' figures shows that the agitations, boycotts, and strikes of 1925 have affected the shipping to a greater extent than they have influenced China's import and export trade. In 1923 the number of steamers which passed through the ports of China was 122,373, aggregating 127 million tons, and that of sailing vessels was 60,349, with a total of 4 million tons. The figures for 1924 were 132,213 steamers, aggregating 136.8 million tons, and 54,169 sailing vessels, aggregating 4.6 million tons; while in 1925 the number of steamers declined to 120,092, with a total of 124.5 million tons, and that of sailing vessels to

47,654, with a total of 3.68 million tons. Great Britain, although still holding the biggest share of the shipping, exhibited a decrease on the 1924 figures of 11,949 vessels, totalling 12.77 million tons, the total number of vessels under the British flag which entered and cleared at Chinese ports in 1925 being 36,937, aggregating 42.9 million tons. Next in importance came Japan, with 27,261 vessels and 35 million tons, as compared with 26,294 vessels and 34.76 million tons in 1924. With regard to the actual number of vessels, China should take precedence over Japan, as 44,734 vessels under the Chinese flag appear in the Shipping table for 1925; but the Chinese tonnage was only 29.9 million tons, and is therefore inferior to that of Japan. The Chinese figures show an advance of some 490,000 tons, though the number of vessels was less than in 1924, when 44,806 vessels under the Chinese flag were entered and cleared at Chinese ports. America was again fourth on the list, with 5,608 vessels and 5.86 million tons; a decrease, however, of 827 vessels and some 500,000 tons when compared with the 1924 figures. Germany has advanced from 2 million tons (539 vessels) in 1924 to 2.48 million tons (604 vessels) in 1925, and Norway from 2.07 million tons (1,544 vessels) to 2.4 million tons (1,937 vessels). France, on the other hand, declined from 2.18 million tons (2,380 vessels) in 1924 to 2 million tons (1,915 vessels) in 1925, while the Netherlands advanced by some 44,000 tons, the total number of Dutch vessels in 1925 being 547, aggregating 1.8 million tons. Next on the list were Italy, Portugal, and Denmark, with 699,000 tons (1,418 vessels), 629,000 tons (1,825 vessels), and 556,000 tons (192 vessels) respectively. These figures represent an increase of 100,000 tons under the Italian flag and decreases of 416,000 and 59,000 tons under the Portuguese and Danish flags. The Russian flag exhibited an advance, from 176,000 tons (183 vessels) to 279,000 tons (223 vessels), and the Brazilian flag made its appearance with 21 vessels and some 23,000 tons. All the other flags have generally declined.

FREIGHT.

The year 1925 has been an anxious one for the freight trade. Apart from the complications arising out of the seamen's strike during the summer months, which for a time interfered seriously, not only with coast and river shipping, but also with oversea lines, as has been noted in the course of this report, adverse economic conditions in Europe and the generally unsettled situation in China had their counter-effect on the carrying trade, and it is said that shipping companies have not accomplished much more than cover their expenses. One effect of the agitation following on the 30th May incidents has been the dislocation of tonnage at Shanghai and at some of the other ports. Goods from Dairen, Tientsin, Chefoo, and Kiaochow for ports in the United States were diverted from Shanghai to Kobe, and it is probable that, with freights remaining equal, they will continue in future by that route. Direct shipping for abroad, principally for America, from Tientsin and Hankow was also more noticeable during the year under review, while the embargo placed on Hongkong shipping by Canton was responsible for an increased coastwise movement between the last-named port and Amoy and Shanghai for transhipments to and from foreign countries.

Freight rates to **Europe** for beans from Manchuria were steady and remunerative in the earlier part of the year, when the tonnage was barely sufficient to meet the demand and the rate quoted was 35 shillings per ton; but a considerable falling off occurred later—as low as 20 shillings per ton being quoted from April to July,—and the year closed with a rather weak demand and the rate firm at 30 shillings. Freight rates for silk, tea, and other goods, controlled by the Conference instituted to provide reciprocal benefits for both shippers and carriers, were steady throughout the year as follows: fine silk from 40 to 45 shillings and yellow and wild silk from 31 to 36 shillings per hundredweight; waste silk, 95 shillings; tea, 75 to 76½ shillings; egg products, 75 shillings per 40 cubic feet; sesamum seed, 46 shillings per ton.

Freights to the **United States of America**, *via Pacific* and *via Panama Canal*, were less steady, being affected by a very keen competition and by a supply of tonnage in excess of the demand. The rate

for bean oil from Dairen to Seattle was *Gold* \$7 per ton during the March quarter and declined to a nominal *Gold* \$5 during May and June, to rise again to *Gold* \$6 during July, at which level it remained, with an occasional spurt to *Gold* \$7, until the end of the year. Tea could be shipped to the Pacific coast for *Gold* \$6 per 40 cubic feet. Serious efforts are being made to establish "Conference rates," so as to put a stop to the ruinous practice of rate cutting.

Coastwise trade benefited at certain periods of the year by the railway disorganisation, which diverted to river and coast steamers cargo usually carried to Shanghai, or from Shanghai to inland marts, by rail, and by the Canton situation, whereby a diversion of trade routes to Amoy and Shanghai was effected. Unfortunately, the boycott against British and Japanese shipping proved a serious obstacle, while it lasted, by reducing the required tonnage, and the competition of tramp steamers, which took advantage of the situation, was not conducive to maintaining the coastwise freight market at a steady level.

TREASURE.

The Treasure tables appended to this report record only such part of the movement of treasure as is declared to and generally comes under the notice of the Maritime Customs and excludes transfers through channels which are not under Customs control. In the following table the usual figures are again set out showing the importation and exportation of gold and silver for the last 10 years, the merchandise trade balance being added as bearing upon the subject. Before proceeding to discuss the movements of gold and silver during the year under review, it will not be amiss to note here that the importation of **Copper Coins** from Hongkong and Macao, which in the preceding two years had been very considerable and had amounted to a total value of *Hk.Ts.* 405,746 in 1923 and *Hk.Ts.* 463,772 in 1924, exhibited a notable decrease in 1925, the total importation of these coins being valued at *Hk.Ts.* 9,230 only. Over-importation in the preceding years, flooding of the market with inferior or depreciated coins, civil warfare, and the boycott against Hongkong were no doubt responsible for this decline.

In thousands of Halkwan taels (000 omitted).

YEAR.	GOLD.				SILVER.				MERCHANDISE.		
	Imported.	Exported.	Net Import.	Net Export.	Imported.	Exported.	Net Import.	Net Export.	Net Import.	Net Export.	Excess of Import.
	<i>Hk.Ts.</i>	<i>Hk.Ts.</i>	<i>Hk.Ts.</i>	<i>Hk.Ts.</i>	<i>Hk.Ts.</i>	<i>Hk.Ts.</i>	<i>Hk.Ts.</i>	<i>Hk.Ts.</i>	<i>Hk.Ts.</i>	<i>Hk.Ts.</i>	<i>Hk.Ts.</i>
1916.....	19,903	8,102	11,801	...	37,088	65,766	...	28,678	516,407	481,797	34,610
1917.....	13,872	5,025	8,847	...	27,507	48,490	...	20,983	549,519	462,932	86,587
1918.....	1,228	2,282	...	1,054	36,124	12,629	23,495	...	554,893	485,883	69,010
1919.....	51,079	9,896	41,183	...	62,094	8,968	53,126	...	646,998	630,809	16,189
1920.....	50,967	68,469	...	17,502	126,354	33,715	92,639	...	762,250	541,631	220,619
1921.....	29,499	45,900	...	16,401	89,545	57,114	32,431	...	906,122	601,256	304,866
1922.....	9,808	5,685	4,123	...	75,687	35,114	39,573	...	945,049	654,892	290,157
1923.....	10,146	15,813	...	5,667	93,941	26,745	67,196	...	923,403	732,917	170,486
1924.....	2,047	11,782	...	9,735	49,529	23,527	26,002	...	1,018,211	771,784	246,427
1925.....	1,845	2,883	...	1,038	73,927	11,403	62,524	...	947,865	776,353	171,512
	...	...	14,497	...	...	...	347,325	...	...	...	1,610,463

The decline in the importation of **Gold**, which had been noticed in the report for the year 1924, continued also in the year now being reviewed, when 1.8 million taels worth of gold were imported, as

compared with 2 millions in 1924. This decrease was a natural consequence of the fall in silver exchange, which rendered gold more expensive and induced speculators to sell rather than to buy this commodity. In fact, over 2.8 million taels worth of gold were exported during 1925, representing a net export balance for that year of 1 million Haikwan taels. If, however, the total importations and exportations for the past 10 years—1916 to 1925—are considered, it will be seen that the effects of the high silver exchange, which ruled during the period 1916 to 1922 and encouraged gold importations, are still being felt, and that there remains in China a net import balance of gold valued at over 14 million Haikwan taels. The bulk of the gold, imported in bars and dust, came from America and was valued at *Hk.Tls.* 643,638, while some *Hk.Tls.* 86,000 came from Japan, *Hk.Tls.* 20,000 from Hongkong and Macao, and *Hk.Tls.* 11,500 from Siberia. Gold coins, on the other hand, arrived principally from Hongkong and Macao, the quantities imported from these two colonies being valued at *Hk.Tls.* 907,164, as against a value of *Hk.Tls.* 174,609 imported from America and of *Hk.Tls.* 1,088 from Siberia. With regard to the exports of gold, the bulk was sent to Hongkong and Macao and was valued at 2.3 million taels for gold bars and dust and at some 143,000 taels for gold coins. The balance of the gold exported was sent to Saigon and Tonkin (*Hk.Tls.* 137,000) (*Hk.Tls.* 120,000), Siam (*Hk.Tls.* 95,000), Korea (*Hk.Tls.* 52,000), and the Dutch Indies (*Hk.Tls.* 14,000).

In contrast to gold, Silver was imported in larger quantities during 1925, the total amount being valued at 73.9 million taels, as against 49.5 millions in 1924. The 1925 importation, however, is still inferior to that of 1923, which was valued at 93 million taels. The increase over the 1924 figures was due partly to the larger silver reserves accumulated by the Shanghai banks and partly to the larger demand for minted dollars, which caused the provincial mints to consume more silver. It should also be remembered that a decrease in the requirements for coinage purposes in Europe and America and a diminished demand for silver from India contributed to keep down the price of silver, and thereby encouraged purchases of the white metal in China. The greater portion of the silver imported—46.6 million Haikwan taels—came from America; but a large amount, of over 10 millions, was sent also from India. Europe contributed some 7.8 million taels worth of silver, while 7.7 millions were imported from Hongkong and Macao. With regard to these colonies, however, it should be noted that the exportation of silver coins to those two places was valued at 8.2 million taels, as against an importation of 4.6 millions. The amount of silver imported from Japan was estimated at over 800,000 taels, and the remainder came, in smaller lots, from Saigon and Tonkin, Siam, Korea, and Siberia. The total exportation of silver during 1925 was valued at some 11.4 million taels, leaving a net import balance of 62.5 million Haikwan taels.

Considering the political upheavals, strikes, and boycotts which prevailed during 1925 it is remarkable that the year should have registered a course of exchange steady and with very little variation. The difference between the highest and lowest sterling quotations for bar silver in London during the year amounted to $2\frac{1}{2}d.$, the highest quotation being $33\frac{1}{8}d.$ and the lowest $31\frac{1}{8}d.$ The following table will show the Shanghai T.T. rates on different countries quoted during 1925:—

		OPENING RATE ON 3RD JANUARY.	CLOSING RATE ON 31ST DECEMBER.	HIGHEST QUOTATION.	LOWEST QUOTATION.
London.....	<i>Sh.Tls.</i> 1 =	3s. $1\frac{1}{2}d.$	3s. $1\frac{1}{2}d.$	3s. $3\frac{1}{2}d.$	3s. $0\frac{1}{2}d.$
America.....	" 100 = <i>Gold \$</i>	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
France.....	" 1 = <i>Francs</i>	13-60	20-30	20-60	13-60
India.....	" 100 = <i>Rupies</i>	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	204 $\frac{1}{2}$	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	202
Italy.....	" 1 = <i>Lira</i>	17-45	18-50	21-50	17-45
Japan.....	<i>Yen</i> 100 = <i>Sh.Tls.</i>	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$

Opening with a T.T. rate on London at 3s. 1½d. at the beginning of the year, the market closed for the Chinese New Year holidays with the rate at 3s. 2d. When, however, business was resumed after the holidays the influence of easy money began to be felt and the rate declined until the 25th April, on which date rock bottom was touched with a quotation of 3s. 0½d. It is worthy of note that the 30th May incidents had little or no effect on foreign exchange and that, apart from a slight difficulty experienced in the circulation of money, owing to the Chinese banks closing their doors, there was no financial panic of any kind. This satisfactory result was due, no doubt, to the large stocks of silver carried by the Shanghai banks throughout the year. It is estimated that the silver reserves held by the foreign banks and by the modern Chinese banks amounted during 1925 to 100 million Shanghai taels, an increase of some 25 million taels when compared with the 1924 figure. It is possible that the closing of the Chinese banks may have had a quieting effect; but, howsoever it may be, the fact remains that exchange on foreign countries not only remained steady during the most acute stage of the Shanghai agitation, but actually stiffened, until, on the 9th July, the highest quotation of the year—3s. 3¼d.—was reached. From that date, however, the rate began again to decline, as a result of the large stocks of silver held in reserve, easy money, and a weakening silver market, partly due to a decrease in the demand from India, and the year closed with the same T.T. rate with which it had opened, viz., 3s. 1½d.

In the 1924 report it was noted that the New York-London cross-rate had improved from Gold \$4.33 to \$4.73 for £1 sterling. It may be of interest, therefore, to record here that the opening rate in 1925 was Gold \$4.73½ and that it had risen to Gold \$4.85½ by the end of the year.

NARCOTICS.

Poppy cultivation is still being carried out openly and in some instances encouraged by the military as a source of revenue, not only in contravention to existing regulations, but also to the detriment of agriculture in general, since it takes up useful areas which otherwise would be devoted to wheat, beans, or other staple produce. This report, however, is concerned only with the quantities of opium, morphia, and other narcotics which have been seized during the year. In this respect over 20 tons of native and more than 1 ton of foreign opium were seized by the Customs during the year 1925, while the amount of confiscated morphia came to 768 pounds and that of cocaine, heroin, etc., was 383 pounds. In addition, various preparations containing opium, morphia, etc., to a total amount of *Herbs* 5,415 were confiscated, as well as 181 pounds of poppy seeds. The usual table, giving the quantities of opium, morphia, and cocaine confiscated by the Customs offices since 1917, is appended, and it should be pointed out that, in considering the figures quoted, the vast extension of China's land and sea frontiers and the consequent impossibility of maintaining a fully adequate control should be borne in mind.

YEAR.	OPIUM.				MORPHIA.	COCAINE.		
	Lb.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lb.	Lb.		
1917*	20,468	=	9	2	3	0	219	32
1918	26,676	=	11	18	0	20	147	15
1919	48,375	=	21	11	3	19	213	164
1920	96,627	=	43	2	2	27	742	264
1921	150,104	=	67	0	0	24	647	764
1922	68,500	=	30	11	2	12	557	466
1923	51,611	=	23	0	3	7	1,100	1,294 †
1924	85,804	=	38	6	0	12	782	119 †
1925	48,918	=	21	16	3	2	768	383 †
TOTAL	597,083	=	266	11	0	11	5,175	3,441

* April to December.

† Including heroin, etc.

CONCLUSION.

When one considers how, in spite of all the obstacles which arose during the year 1925, trade was carried on in China, gathering fresh impulse at every possible opportunity, one cannot but feel hopeful for its future expansion. China's produce is ever popular on foreign markets, her industries are gaining in importance as the years go by, and under more peaceful and normal conditions her export trade should be capable of great development. Greater prosperity would be conducive to greater purchasing power, which would result in an increased consumption of those articles not produced at home that are necessary for the expansion of her industries or for the comfort of her people. Before attaining such prosperous conditions, however, there are some very serious problems to be faced, not the least important of which is the question of railways and other means of transportation. It has been noted more than once in the course of this report how trade was hampered by dislocation of rail services and insecurity, through brigandage, in the more primitive methods of transportation by native craft or by carts. As a result, produce could not always reach the seaboard for shipment abroad, or when it did, the high prices which had to be asked at times were apt to render it unpopular on foreign markets. The outlook in this respect is not very bright, and unless vigorous action is taken to re-activate the means of communication, China may revert to pre-railway days, with the difference that if in the past slow transportation was cheap and safe, and time was of no great account, it is no longer so cheap and certainly not as safe, while keen competition, higher cost of living, and the general conditions of the world's trade make it very important that produce should arrive at treaty ports quickly, safely, and at a cost enabling it to find favour in the open markets. The present disruption of transportation affects, not only the country's exports, but her home industries as well, since these are dependent for their normal operations on the cost of raw materials, on their timely arrival at industrial centres, also on the possibility of obtaining coal at reasonable prices and in sufficient quantities. Such was not the case in the past two years, and there have been instances of factories being obliged to shut down or, at least, to reduce their output because of a shortage in the supply of materials or coal. There are other adverse factors as well, such as too primitive methods of cultivation, adulteration of produce, and so forth, which were discussed in the report for 1924 and, therefore, are not reconsidered here. Their importance has not diminished and calls for the most serious attention. If, however, the great natural wealth of this country, both in agricultural and in mineral produce, is remembered, if the tenacity, perseverance, and industry of the people are considered, the outlook appears full of good promise, giving rise to a sense of confidence and to a strong belief in a prosperous future for China's trade.

L. DE LUCA,

Statistical Secretary.

INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS,

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,

SHANGHAI, 31st December 1925.
19th April 1926.

比較圖目錄

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海常各關稅收 (總數及淨數) 關於擔負之債務及賠款比較圖

Combined Maritime and Native Customs Collections (Gross and Net) in relation to Loan and Indemnity Obligations charged thereon.

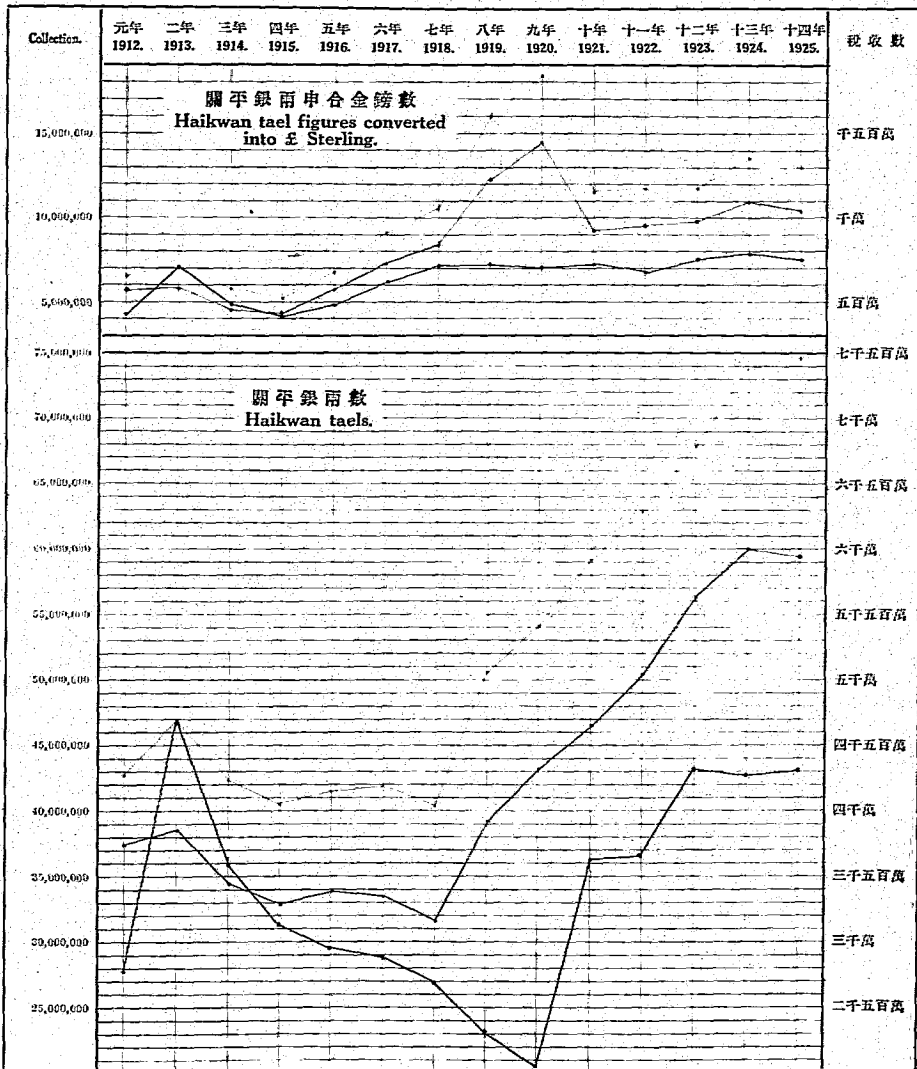
(此紅線係海常各關稅收總數 (附帶捐捐不在內)
 Combined Maritime and Native Customs Gross Revenue (excluding Famine Relief Surtax).
 (此綠線係海常各關稅收淨數即稅收項下得以應付債務及賠款之數
 Combined Maritime and Native Customs Net Revenue, i.e., Revenue available for Loan and Indemnity Service.
 (此黑線係由海常各關稅收淨數撥付所擔負之債務及賠款之數
 Amounts paid from combined Maritime and Native Customs Net Revenue for Loan and Indemnity Obligations charged thereon.

For a clear understanding of this Chart it is necessary to bear in mind—

- That although the Inspector General's responsibility for the custody and disposal of the Customs Revenue began after the Revolution in October 1911, no payments for Foreign Loans and Indemnity, chargeable on that Revenue, were made by him till 1912.
- That the net Revenue indicated for 1912 includes the sum of *Shanghai Tls.* 1,197,548.36 (= *Hk. Tls.* 1,074,998.528) carried forward from the last three months' collection of 1911.
- That the black line does not represent the actual total sums due year by year on Loan and Indemnity obligations, and as such chargeable on the combined Maritime and Native Customs net Revenue, but only the amounts actually paid each year from that Revenue. For instance, in 1912 the sum of *Sh. Tls.* 7,811,488.39 (= *Hk. Tls.* 7,012,108.070) was paid for obligations due in 1911, while in 1913 the sum of *Sh. Tls.* 10,468,617.97 (= *Hk. Tls.* 9,397,323.133) was paid for Indemnity obligations due in 1911 and 1912. Again, in some years, owing to the insufficiency of the Customs Revenue to meet all the obligations charged on it, the balance due was made good from the Salt Revenue surplus; thus, in 1914 the sum of *Sh. Tls.* 11,840,972.48 (= *Hk. Tls.* 10,629,239.210) was contributed from Salt Revenue for obligations chargeable primarily on the Customs and secondarily on the Salt Revenue. In 1915 the Salt Revenue was called on to contribute *Sh. Tls.* 17,380,548.00 (= *Hk. Tls.* 15,601,928.187) and in 1916 *Sh. Tls.* 7,358,748.00 (= *Hk. Tls.* 6,605,698.384). Allowance, too, has had to be made for the Likin Collectorate receipts set aside for the service of the 4½ per cent. Anglo-German Loan of 1898. Finally, it should be noted that for 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925 the sums set aside as gold cover for the Franc Indemnities due to France, Italy, and Belgium have also been included.

The equivalent of the Haikwan tael, in which the Customs Revenue is stated, was, during the years 1912 to 1925, at the average rate of exchange on London, as follows:—

Year	Rate	Year	Rate
1912	3 02	1919	6 4
1913	3 01	1920	6 92
1914	2 87	1921	3 11.5
1915	2 71	1922	3 9
1916	3 31.2	1923	3 57
1917	4 31.2	1924	3 71.2
1918	5 3.5	1925	3 55



茲將關稅所用之關平銀兩由民國元年年至十四年按照匯往倫敦每年每兩之平均折合率列之如下

元年前 三先令八辨士八分之五
 二年 三先令八辨士八分之四
 三年 三先令八辨士八分之三
 四年 三先令八辨士八分之二
 五年 三先令七辨士八分之三
 六年 三先令七辨士八分之二
 七年 三先令七辨士八分之三
 八年 三先令七辨士八分之二
 九年 三先令七辨士八分之三
 十年 三先令七辨士八分之二
 十一年 三先令七辨士八分之三
 十二年 三先令七辨士八分之二
 十三年 三先令七辨士八分之三
 十四年 三先令七辨士八分之二

元年前 六先令四辨士二分之一
 二年 六先令四辨士二分之一
 三年 六先令四辨士二分之一
 四年 六先令四辨士二分之一
 五年 六先令四辨士二分之一
 六年 六先令四辨士二分之一
 七年 六先令四辨士二分之一
 八年 六先令四辨士二分之一
 九年 六先令四辨士二分之一
 十年 六先令四辨士二分之一
 十一年 六先令四辨士二分之一
 十二年 六先令四辨士二分之一
 十三年 六先令四辨士二分之一
 十四年 六先令四辨士二分之一

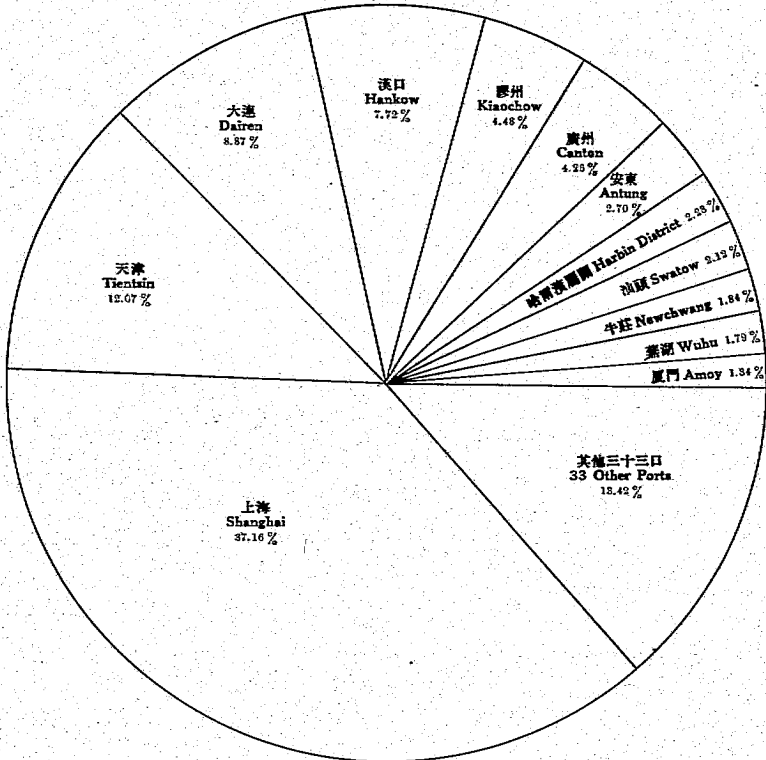
欲明解左列圖內之詳情須注意以下各點

- 一 總稅務司担任保存並經理關稅雖始於前清宣統三年十月反正後而以關稅担負之債務及賠款則至民國元年方由總理稅務司經理付還
- 二 民國元年關稅淨數內有宣統三年末三個月稅收項下所存之規平銀一百十九萬七千五百四十八兩三錢六分按規平銀一百一十四兩核關平銀一百兩計核關平銀一百七萬四千九百九十八兩五錢二分八釐
- 三 國內黑線所表示者並非以每年海常關稅徵收淨數所担債務及賠款實在應付之總數乃係每年由該稅收淨數項下實在撥付之數目例如於民國元年撥付宣統三年內應付之債款規平銀七百八十一萬一千四百八十八兩三錢九分核關平銀一千四百一十六萬八千七百九十九兩二錢四分宣統三年及民國元年內應付之賠款規平銀三千三百三十三兩一錢三分三釐此等款項均不得謂為撥款年份應行付還之款

再者當關稅不敷應付所担負之債款時其差數曾由鹽稅撥款撥抵即如於民國三年由鹽稅撥助規平銀一千一百八十四萬九千七百七十二兩四錢八分核關平銀一千六百四十二萬九千二百三十九兩二錢一分於民國四年由鹽稅撥助規平銀一千七百三十八萬五千六百四十八兩核關平銀一萬八千七百四十八兩核關平銀六千六百一十萬五千六百九十八兩三錢八分四釐以付由關稅為第一担保債款之債款此項數目均未列入各該年黑線所表之撥付債款內至專備償還英德債借四萬五千金款之釐金收入數目亦未列入黑線之內但黑線所表之撥付債款內至專備償還英德債借四萬五千金款之釐金收入數目亦未列入黑線之內但黑線所表之撥付債款內至專備償還英德債借四萬五千金款之釐金收入數目亦未列入黑線之內但黑線所表之撥付債款內至專備償還英德債借四萬五千金款之釐金收入數目亦未列入黑線之內

海關稅課比較圖 Maritime Customs Revenue.

(甲) 民國十四年各大口岸按照百分中所佔成數比較
A.—Percentage contributed by Principal Ports, 1925.



統計稅收關平銀七千七十二萬五千六百六十七兩* Total Collection, Hk. 72,735,667*

民國十三年各大口岸按照百分中所佔成數比較表 Percentage contributed by Principal Ports, 1924.

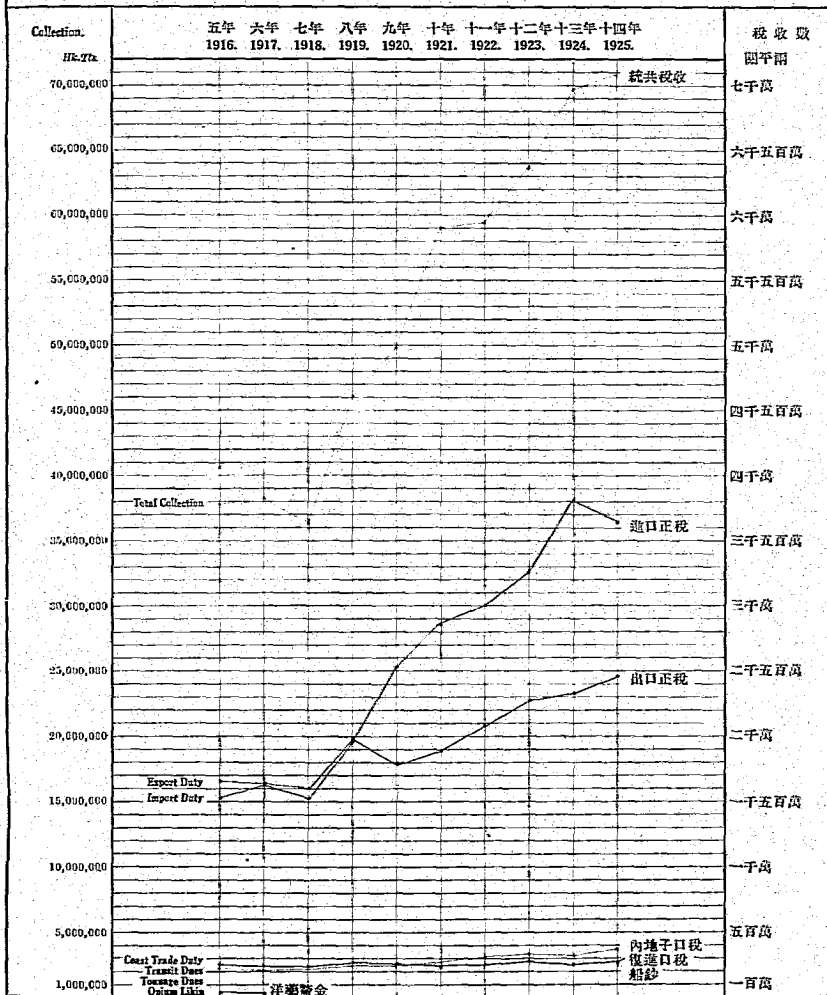
上海 Shanghai	30.58%	膠州 Kiaochow	4.01%	汕頭 Swatow	2.48%	九江 Kiating	1.15%
天津 Tientsin	9.95%	廣州 Canton	5.87%	牛莊 Newchwang	1.34%	蒙自 Mengzi	1.14%
大連 Dairen	7.78%	安東 Antung	1.98%	蕪湖 Wuhu	1.60%	重慶 Chungking	1.02%
漢口 Hankow	8.04%	哈爾濱商關 Harbin District	1.87%	廈門 Amoy	1.12%	其他三十口 30 Other Ports	11.47%

統計稅收關平銀六千九百五十九萬五千一百三十一兩 Total Collection, Hk. 72, 69,595,131

* 內有十一月一日至十二月三十一日附徵賑捐關平銀八十五萬五千六百六十四兩
* Including Famine Relief Surtax, Hk. 27, 855,664, collected from 1st November to 31st December.

海關稅課比較圖 Maritime Customs Revenue.

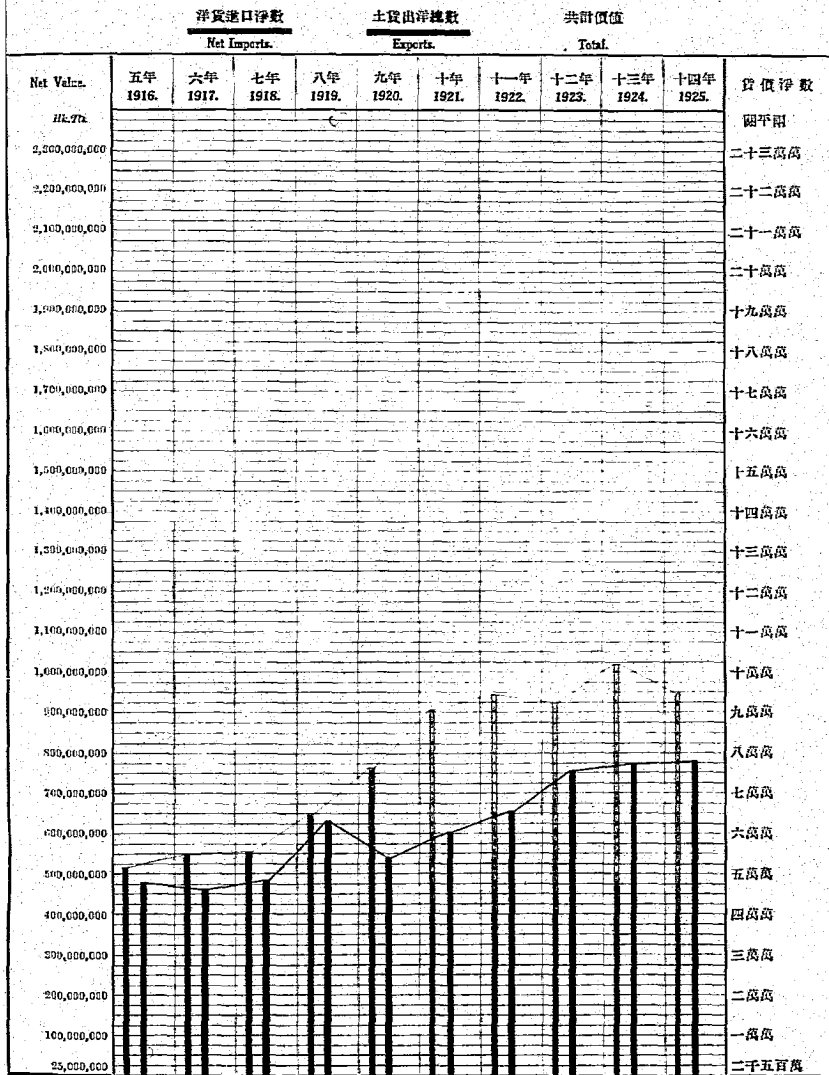
(乙) 民國五年至十四年稅收各款按年比較
B.—Collection under each Heading, 1916 to 1925.



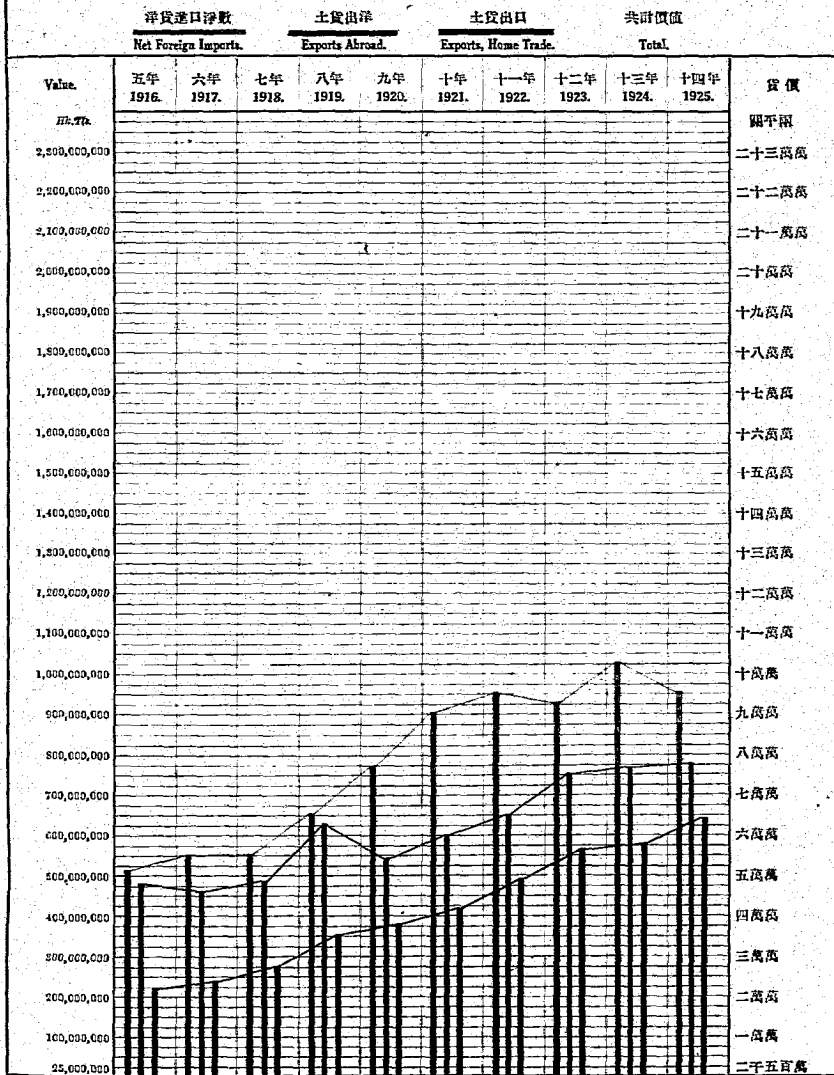
(注意) 稅共稅收數內有民國十年三月一日至十二月三十一日得徵銀捐關平銀四百五十四萬四千四百八十五兩, 十一年一月一日至二月二十八日得徵銀捐關平銀七十二萬四千九百四十四兩, 十一年一月一日至十二月三十一日得徵銀捐關平銀八十五萬五千六百六十四兩。民國五年及六年進口正稅及復進口稅內有菸土稅係民國六年後廢土稅停徵。

Note.—The Total Collection includes Fumio Relief Surtax, HK\$ 4,544,465, collected from 1st March to 31st December 1921; HK\$ 784,944, from 1st January to 28th February 1922; and HK\$ 835,634, from 1st November to 31st December 1925. The Import and Coast Trade Duties include the collection on Opium for 1916 and 1917, when the collection ceased.

民國五年至十四年海關洋貿易貨價按年淨數比較圖
 Net Value of the Foreign Trade of China, 1916 to 1925.

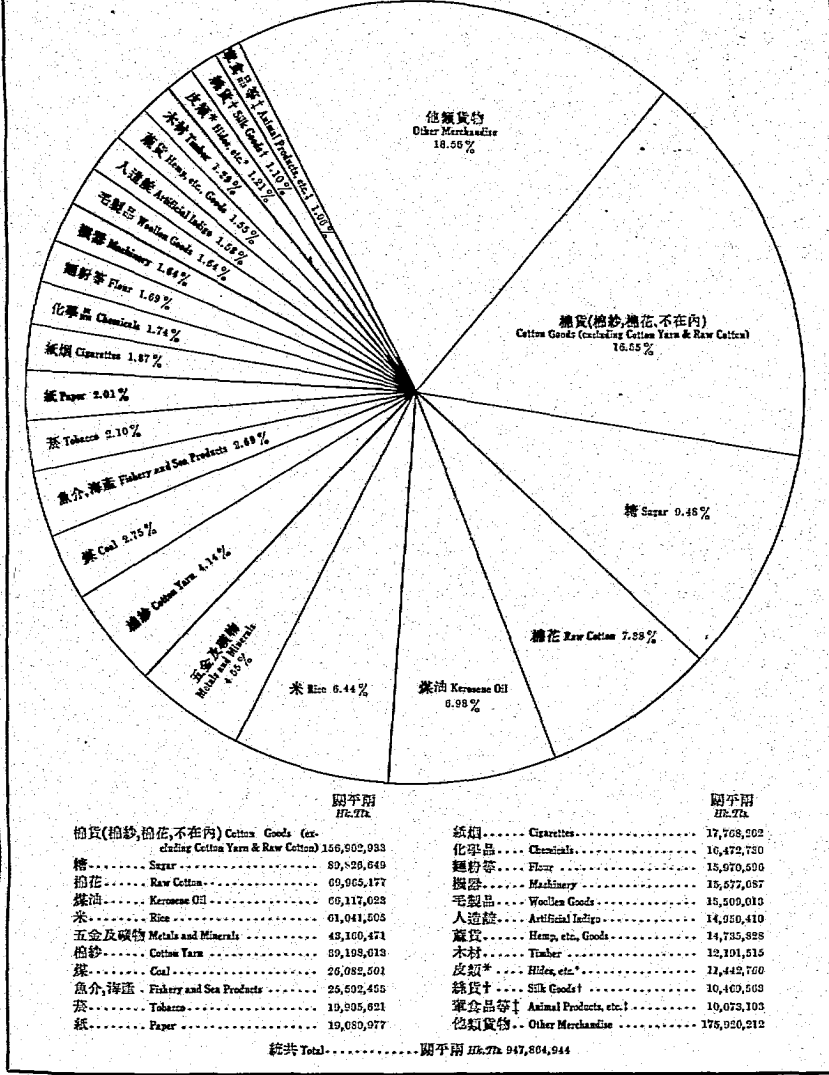


民國五年至十四年海關貿易貨價按年全數*比較圖
Value of the Whole* Trade of China, 1916 to 1925.



* 土貨進口淨數不計在內係因彼國之進口即此國之出口
* Not including Chinese Imports, as Chinese Imports into one port are Exports from another.

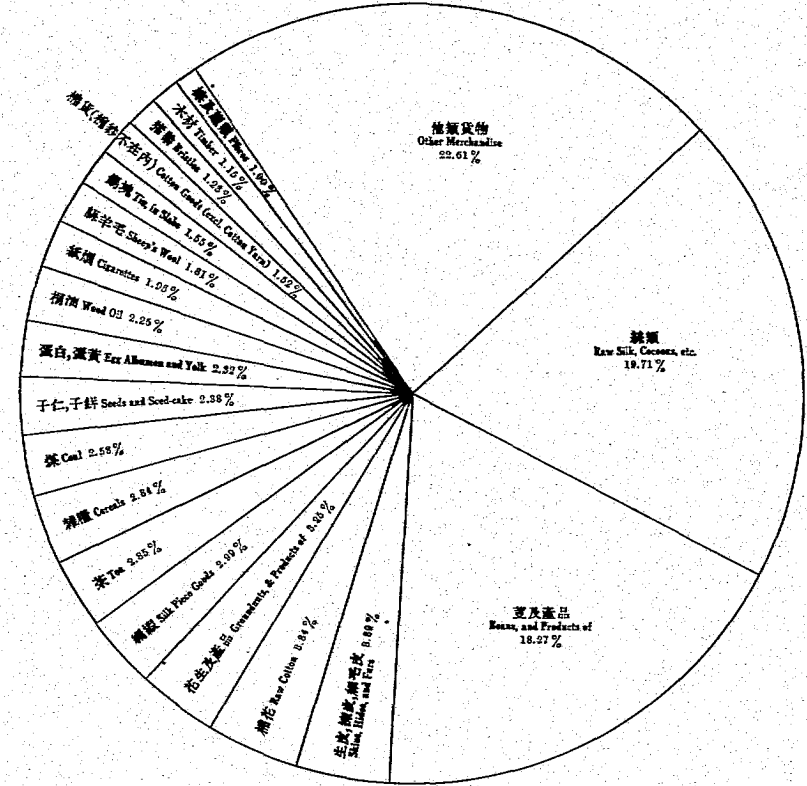
民國十四年海關由外洋進口大宗洋貨淨數比較圖
Principal Articles Imported (Net) from Foreign Countries, 1925.



關於附 (He. Tr.)	關於附 (He. Tr.)
棉貨(棉紗, 棉花, 不在內) Cotton Goods (excluding Cotton Yarn & Raw Cotton) 156,502,933	紙烟..... Cigarettes..... 17,768,502
糖..... Sugar..... 89,828,649	化學品..... Chemicals..... 16,472,730
棉花..... Raw Cotton..... 69,965,177	麵粉等..... Flour..... 15,970,530
煤油..... Kerosene Oil..... 66,117,023	機器..... Machinery..... 15,577,057
米..... Rice..... 61,041,505	毛製品..... Woolen Goods..... 15,509,013
五金及礦物 Metals and Minerals..... 43,100,471	人造絲..... Artificial Silk..... 14,950,410
棉紗..... Cotton Yarn..... 39,198,013	雜貨..... Hemp, etc. Goods..... 14,735,898
煤..... Coal..... 26,082,501	木材..... Timber..... 12,191,515
魚介, 海產 Fishery and Sea Products..... 25,592,456	皮革*..... Hides, etc.*..... 11,442,760
菸..... Tobacco..... 19,895,821	絲貨†..... Silk Goods†..... 10,469,563
紙..... Paper..... 19,080,977	雜貨等‡..... Animal Products, etc.‡..... 10,073,103
統共 Total..... 關於附 He. Tr. 947,804,944	他類貨物..... Other Merchandise..... 178,920,212

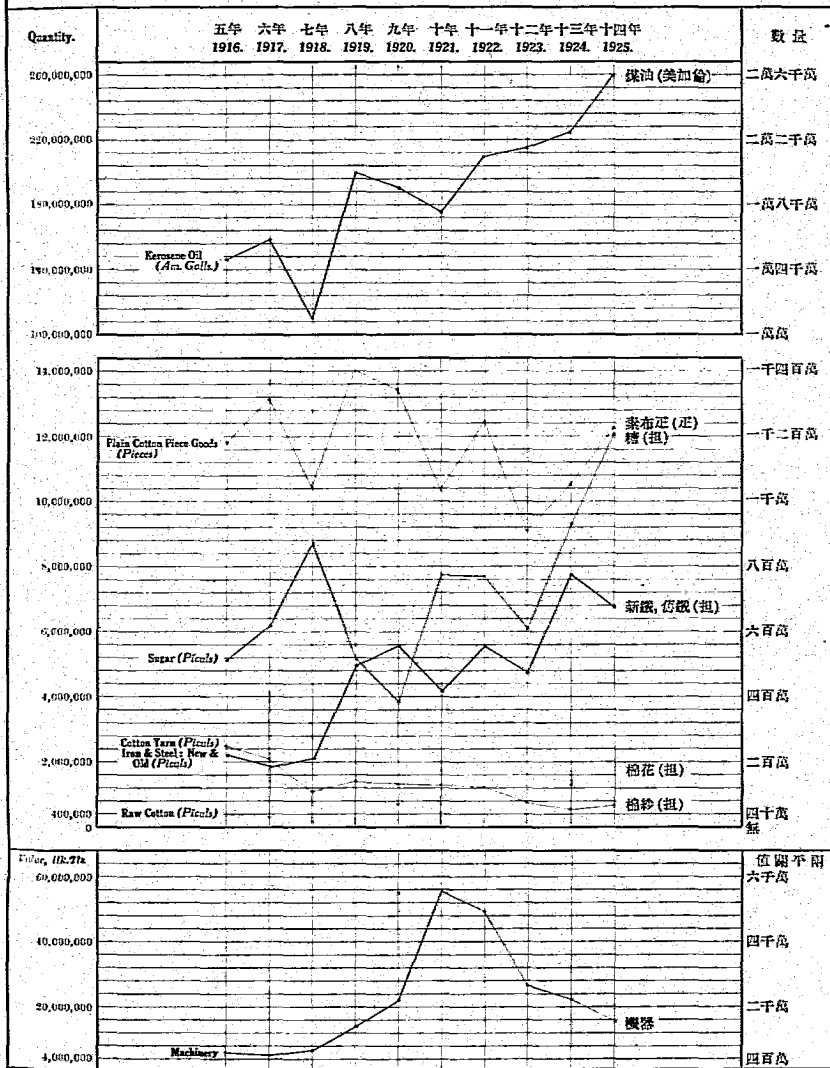
* 生皮, 熟皮, 皮貨, 在內
† 人造絲等貨在內
‡ 軍食, 罐頭食物, 日用雜貨, 在內
* Including Leather and Skins (Furs).
† Including Artificial Silk, etc., Goods.
‡ Including Canned Goods and Groceries.

民國十四年海關出口往外洋大宗土貨總數比較圖
Principal Chinese Articles exported to Foreign Countries, 1925.

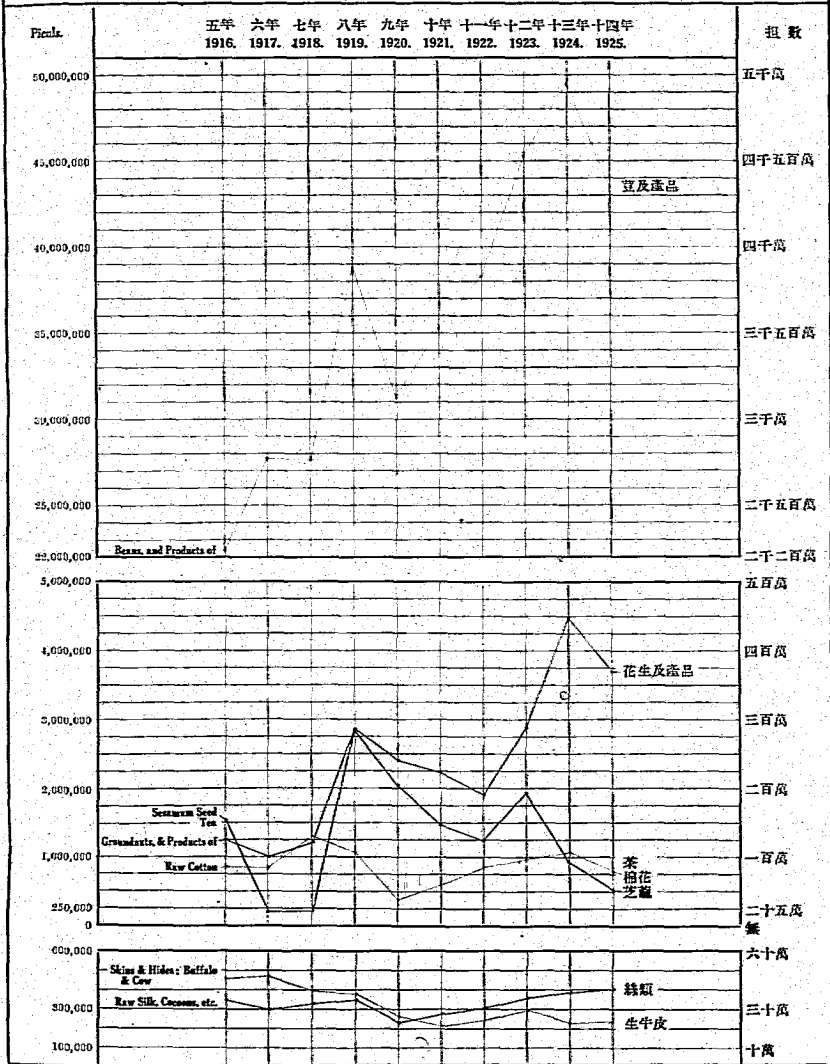


關平兩		關平兩	
Hk-77a		Hk-77b	
絲類.....	Raw Silk, Cocoons, etc.	158,012,805	
蠶豆及產品..	Beans, and Products of	141,802,708	
生皮, 犢皮, 綿毛皮	Skins, Hides, and Furs	30,100,548	
錫塊.....	Tin in Sinks	29,845,284	
花生及產品	Groundnuts, and Products of	25,909,987	
棉織.....	Silk Piece Goods	23,202,322	
茶.....	Tea	22,145,688	
雜糧.....	Cereals	22,001,300	
煤.....	Coal	20,014,371	
子仁, 子餅	Seeds and Seed-cake	18,486,770	
蛋白, 蛋黃	Egg Albumen and Yolk	17,905,798	
棉油.....	Wood Oil	17,450,104	
紙烟.....	Cigarettes	15,545,029	
綿羊毛.....	Sheep's Wool	14,076,550	
錫塊.....	Tin in Sinks	12,064,045	
棉貨 (棉紗不在內)	Cotton Goods (excluding Cotton Yarn)	11,707,482	
猪鬃.....	Bristles	9,555,595	
木料.....	Timber	8,908,223	
棉及雜類	Fibres	7,771,073	
他類貨物	Other Merchandise	175,517,280	
統共 Total.....		關平兩	Hk-77c 776,352,937

民國五年至十四年海關由外洋進口大宗洋貨按年淨數比較圖
Principal Articles imported (Net) from Foreign Countries, 1916 to 1925.

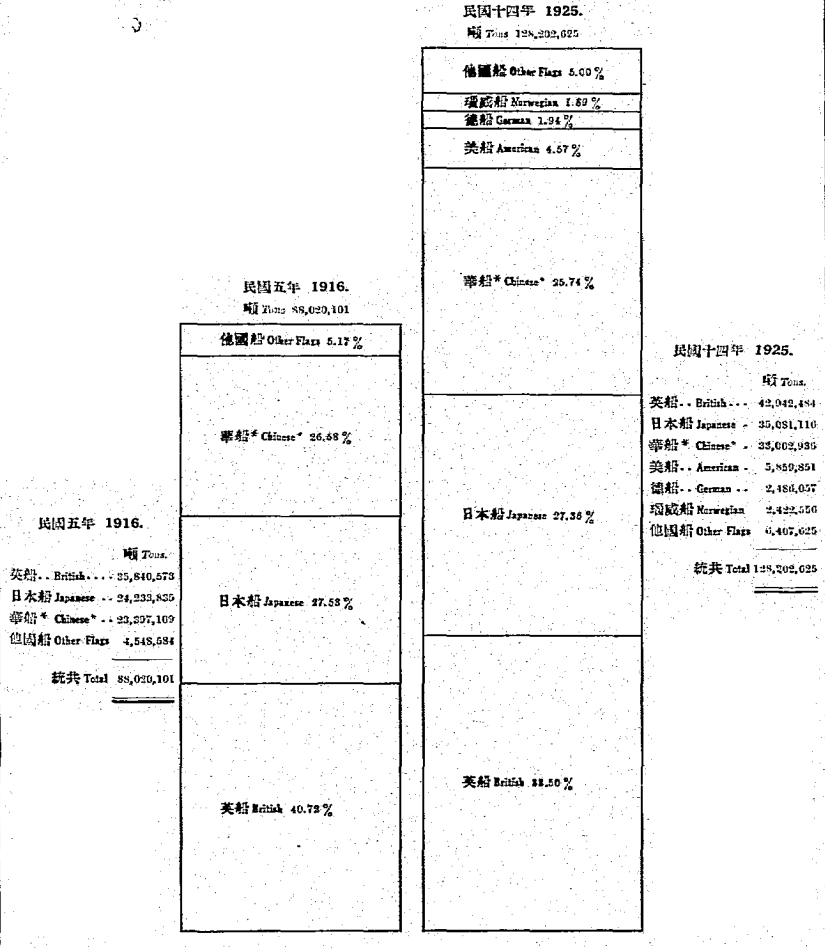


民國五年至十四年海關出口往外洋大宗土貨扶年比較圖
Principal Chinese Articles exported to Foreign Countries, 1916 to 1925.



海關往來外洋暨通商各口貿易船隻噸數比較圖
 Shipping: Tonnage of Vessels engaged in the Carrying Trade from and to Foreign Countries and between the Open Ports.

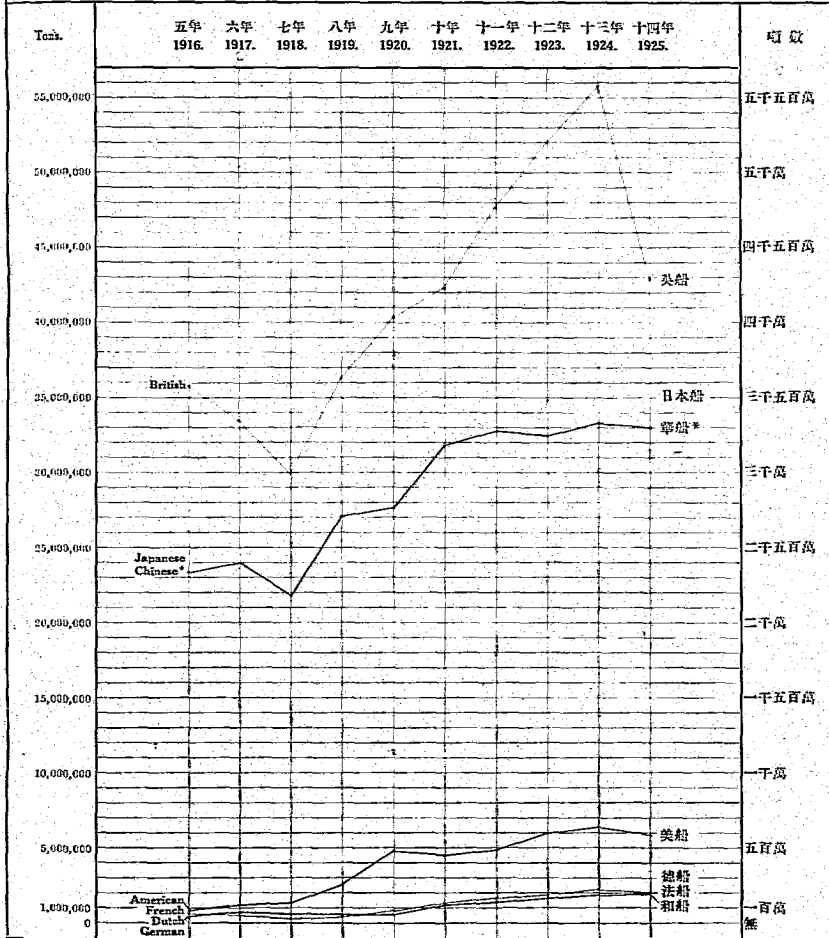
(甲) 民國五年及十四年主要旗號船隻按照百分中所佔成數比較
 A--Percentage contributed by Principal Flags, 1916 and 1925.



* 海關運出民船在內 * Including Junks entered and cleared at the Maritime Customs.

海關往來外洋暨通商各口貿易船隻噸數比較圖
 Shipping: Tonnage of Vessels engaged in the Carrying Trade from and to Foreign Countries and between the Open Ports.

(乙) 民國五年至十四年主要旗號船隻噸數按年比較
 B.—Tonnage under Principal Flags, 1916 to 1925.



* 海關進出長船在內 * Including Junks entered and cleared at the Maritime Customs.

民國五年及十四年海關洋貿易主要各國貨價按照百分中所佔成數比較圖
China's Foreign Trade: Percentage contributed by Principal Countries, 1916 and 1925.

(甲) 直接進口洋貨(總數)來源
A.—Provenance of Direct Imports (Gross).

民國十四年 1925.
總平兩 HK.77a 965,060,693.

他國 Other Countries 18.95%
德國 Germany 8.87%
爪哇等處 Dutch Indies 3.87%
印度 British India 5.06%
英國 Great Britain 9.65%
美國 United States of America 14.77%
香港 Hongkong 18.27%
日本、臺灣 Japan (incl. Formosa) 31.08%

民國十四年 1925.

總平兩
HK.77a

日本、臺灣 Japan (including Formosa) .. 200,755,611
香港 - Hongkong 170,311,082
美國 - United States of America 142,513,422
英國 - Great Britain 93,137,277
印度 - British India 48,803,844
爪哇等處 Dutch Indies .. 37,376,702
德國 - Germany 32,510,043
他國 - Other Countries - 134,676,422
統共 Total ... 965,060,693

民國五年 1916.
總平兩 HK.77a 535,268,426

他國 Other Countries 7.25%
俄國、阿比利亞 Rus. & Sib. 4.80%
印度 British India 6.12%
英國 Great Britain 13.14%
美國 United States of America 10.65%
香港 Hongkong 28.66%
日本、臺灣 Japan (incl. Formosa) 22.69%

民國五年 1916.

總平兩
HK.77a

日本、臺灣 Japan (including Formosa) .. 160,450,720
香港 - Hongkong 153,347,024
英國 - Great Britain 70,353,029
美國 - United States of America 53,823,799
印度 - British India 32,754,841
俄國及阿比利亞 Russia and Siberia 25,694,698
他國 - Other Countries ... 38,803,805
統共 Total ... 535,268,426

民國五年及十四年海關洋貿易主要各國貨價按照百分中所佔成數比較圖
 China's Foreign Trade: Percentage contributed by Principal Countries, 1916 and 1925.

(乙) 直接運往外洋主貨去處
 B.—Destination of Direct Exports.

民國五年 1916.		民國十四年 1925.	
關平兩 HK. 77s 481,707,366		關平兩 HK. 77s 776,352,937	
他國 Other Countries 10.80%	民國五年 1916. 關平兩 HK. 77s 481,707,366 香港 -- Hongkong 110,482,650 日本, 臺灣 Japan (including Formosa) .. 112,922,258 美國 -- United States of America 72,050,705 俄國及西比利亞 Russia and Siberia 65,514,205 英國 -- Great Britain 34,918,546 法國 -- France 27,261,959 德國 -- Other Countries .. 49,614,043 統共 Total ... 481,707,366	德國 Other Countries 9.58%	民國十四年 1925. 關平兩 HK. 77s 776,352,937 他國 Other Countries 9.58% 德國 Germany 2.15% 土, 汶, 等處 Turkey, etc. 2.65% 新加坡等處 Singapore, etc. 3.06% 朝鮮 Korea 4.48% 英國 Great Britain 6.14% 俄國, 西比利亞 Rus. & Sib. 6.18% 法國 France 8.51% 香港 Hongkong 14.78% 美國 United States of America 18.45% 日本, 臺灣 Japan (incl. Formosa) 24.00%
美國 Great Britain 7.24%		日本, 臺灣 Japan (including Formosa) .. 186,327,037	
俄國, 西比利亞 Russia & Siberia 13.60%		美國 -- United States of America 142,225,923	
法國 France 5.65%		香港 -- Hongkong 114,714,573	
香港 Hongkong 24.80%		法國 -- France 66,077,205	
美國 United States of America 14.99%		俄國及西比利亞 Russia and Siberia 47,561,714	
日本, 臺灣 Japan (incl. Formosa) 23.44%		英國 -- Great Britain 47,643,185	
		朝鮮 -- Korea 34,781,874	
		新加坡等處 Singapore, Straits, etc. 23,735,624	
		土, 汶, 埃, 等處 Turkey, Persia, Egypt, etc. 20,544,348	
	德國 -- Germany 16,427,493		
	他國 -- Other Countries ... 74,863,449		
	統共 Total ... 776,352,937		

中國海關民國十四年華洋貿易報告書

本年貿易概況

返觀本年國內貿易狀況，與夫稅收之結果，復令人驚嘆農工商界之處於極失意環境中，而仍能堅忍不撓，進行生業也。雖海關稅課之多寡，無論何年，不能視為商業興衰之標準，而以之為對外進出口貨量之考證，尙稱確實。至本年商界中人，或有營業疲滯，或獲利稀微，或甚至虧折者，此等結果，比諸本年稅收，固不相符，而不知商業凋敝之故，不在乎報關納稅之貨量，而關於其他不利商業之情形也。如政局糾紛，盜賊猖獗，地方捐稅繁而且重，生活程度日日增高，成本昂貴，亦所時有。某種貨物，競爭劇烈，以及輸入存貨，多有不能脫售，與內地顧客之種種情形，皆為減削利益之原因也。第就稅收言之，本年不可謂非滿意。雖較去年，僅增關平銀二十七萬五千兩，而以年內貿易障得叢多之故，得此區區增加，亦大足鼓勵人心，而卜前途之發達。且見貿易縱受妨害，而生氣未銷，蓋年中苟獲一線機遇，即曾有一番新振奮。甚至有某種貨物，如遇一處海口不通，終能設法運出，即內地營洋貨業之商家，雖抱敷衍政策，而於貨物之來源，尙未能使其匱乏。惟當上海五卅風潮南方響應之時，貿易殊有萎頓之象，所幸為日無幾，其罷工抵制之舉，即僅囿於數中心點地方而已。凡不能經由上海或廣州進出口者，則多改由各該鄰口，或其他沿海大口，如天津者為之。且風潮肇始於六月，迨九月將盡，即漸就解決，故除南方各口尤以西江各口為最者外，一般貿易因上海事件所受之挫折，不過暫時而已。而自一月起，以迄年終，貿易之終未得發展者，固有他項不利之原因在焉。即去年之政潮餘劫未熄，本年上半年中猶多感受，迨至晚秋，奉浙兩系戰爭又起，加以貨物賴以流通之幹路，幾於全年中，鐵路運輸失其常序，其影響於貿易者，實匪淺鮮。年中歐美市場中

國貨物之銷行，大致尙旺，設時局曾經救平，並能減輕數種貨物之成本，則本年中國出口貿易之盛況，實未可限量也，但若與去年者較，已更進一步矣，至進口貿易較諸去年者，成績稍遜，且見減少，其詳容後述之。

茲將本年各通商口岸之貿易情形，畧述於下。

東三省各埠，愛琿、本年貿易，全年停滯，蓋中俄會議，迭次愆期，邊境交通，仍盡斷絕，往來貿易，繼續停頓，卽有微末往來，亦屬出於私運，並非正當之貿易，惟此種私運，於海關收入，尙無大碍，因私運出境者，大半爲洋貨，或機製之洋式貨物，均爲免出口稅之貨品，至私運入境之貨，多屬細毛皮，當其由郵局包裹復運出洋之時，終須在該口或哈爾濱報關納稅也，本年除貿易停滯外，更有甚者，本年收成，較常短少半數，因之該埠麩粉廠三家歇業者有二，並須輸入大批雜糧，以補不足，幸秋季大雨滂沱，河水高漲，於是在河道可通航行之期內，用民船輸運木材、木桿、柴薪等之貿易，至爲繁盛，該境金礦、營業亦佳，出產之數，較去年爲鉅，哈爾濱、哈爾濱區域本年貿易之關鍵，似在轉運困難，尤以經水路者爲甚，蓋年中爲貨物流通之大妨者，卽政局糾紛，運費昂貴，及取締俄輪是也，其結果致貨物之改由南路輸運，經過大連、安東者，較之去年尤多，以致貿易艱出濱海關管理範圍者，爲數甚鉅，溯當獻歲之始，曾有土產不下二千萬布特，內多爲去年秋收後積存之豆與豆產品，更有木材八百萬布特，萃於該埠區域內之各處，以待輸運，幸本年松花江航期順適，解凍既早，結冰又遲，且尤可幸者，在航期內，江水始終盛漲，第以中國船行，乘機壟斷，噸位既缺，運費亦昂，以致航情雖佳，而貨運不無稍受影響，因之江運貨物之數量，僅與去年航期內所運者相伯仲而已，且以輸運不便，貨物之由郵局包裹進出者，甚形踴躍，尤以進口者爲著，故該埠區域內之進口貨，除笨重不便郵寄者外，大半皆由郵局包裹輸入，其較爲貴重之物品，爲襪、各種疋頭貨，及靴鞋等，而靴

難則多由美德運來，此外俄國煤油進口，由去年之六十七萬四千九十三加倫增至一百十四萬九千二百七十九加倫，而美國及亞洲煤油即因以減少，俄國疋頭貨，絕跡已久，本年又復有鉅數進口，且其交易，大致尚佳，白糖之進口，似因該埠區域中之農人，舍種甜菜根，而種獲利較優之荳與雜糧之故，本年亦得增加，尤以爪哇粗糖爲多，備作該埠糖廠製煉之用，至荳與荳產品及雜糧之出口貿易，因去年秋收大有，本年復慶豐登，其結果必當滿意，不過該關統計所載之數量，未能代表出口之全數，蓋該埠出口貿易，已有改經長春大連輸運者前已述之矣，但生皮及細毛皮之貿易，稍覺不振，其唯一特殊之點，即早獺皮之禁令，業已廢弛，而另定有取締辦法，因之此項獺皮，經過滿洲里車站者頗多，再猶有可述者，爲本年經過該埠區域內，運往俄國之茶，已露健全恢復之景象，此可卜中國茶業前途之興盛也。

彈春 本年上半年，貿易甚形不振，此蓋由於去年秋收歉薄，人民購買力大減，及俄國邊境仍行封閉之所致也，迨至下半年，收穫豐稔，與天津青島之木材貿易，亦見踴躍，貿易情形稍形進步，因之於冬季內進口之布疋、火酒、煤油、火柴、衣服、靴鞋、香水、脂粉等，增加甚著，同時輕木樑出口，已達七百九十萬平方尺之鉅，超出去年冬季出口之數，九倍有餘，但荳之貿易，因其豐收而所存之厚望，未能完全實現，且至歲闌，存貨極夥，惟不久即可售出，故希望尚佳也。

龍井村 本年感受去年歉收所造成蕭條之影響，較彈春尤甚，故年初貿易極形凋敝，居民開始他遷，尤以韓人爲最，市鎮中之房屋，因而一空者，鱗次櫛比，即毗連之鄉落，完全徙去者亦多，木材出口雖全年甚旺，而獲利甚微，此緣商人急需現款，不拘價格，而但求脫售耳，迨至秋季，收成豐足，將屆年終，景象較爲光明，尤以天圖輕便鐵路公司，因與朝鮮鐵路公司，訂立協約，將通運至韓貨物之運費，宣布減半之事，補助貿易者爲最，其時貿易甚旺，以十一月爲極盛時期，所有運輸可用之車輛，悉供轉運荳、小米、木材、藥麻布出口之用，且凡百

商業、亦均有復興之氣象，不幸十二月初，天降大雪，鐵路交通，甚為阻礙，以故蘇紗時，貨物之屯積而待運輸者，為數甚多。**安東**，本年雖銀根奇緊，木業蕭條，而一般貿易，尚稱滿意，蓋以銀價滙兌合宜，外洋布疋進口，增加甚著，尤以市布、粗布、粗細斜紋布，及棉紗，為最，他如機器仿製洋式貨物，不僅維持固有之地位，且見增加，其中市布及麩粉，均有起色，不過於此須知，前述東三省北部各口岸貿易所感之困難，曾使往來該口岸等之一部份貨物，轉由南路輸運，而經過安東大連矣。至出口方面，本年運往朝鮮之小米及荳餅貿易，獲利頗厚，絲之貿易，當年初之際，因日本美國需求甚殷，見有發達之望，無如下半年美國銷路銳減，繭之收成，雖屬甚優，而以全體論之，野蠶絲之市場，不得謂為起色，且於冬季該半絲價，每担由去年同時間之鎮平銀五百二十五兩，跌至四百四十兩，此外於本年木運時期內，由鴨綠江放下之木排，共有四千九百五十張，較去年多百分之二十，若以張數論，本年木料營業，本當大致為佳，而不知本年木排之體積，平均較往年為小，且獲價低廉，故以經濟方言之，本年木材貿易，至為凋敝，鴨綠江探木公司，為振興銷路起見，曾將木桿價格，減去一成，其後更將各種木材價格，亦約減一成至二成，無如此種辦法，仍未能恢復日本及朝鮮之銷路，惟將屆年終時，木材貿易，在國內各埠銷場活動，因而木料貿易，生機頓轉，稍資補救，前此迫而歇業之鋸木廠，亦得以重行開工者多家。**大連**，本年該埠貿易，以全體論之，可稱興旺，蓋以銀價滙兌合宜，及去今兩歲，同慶豐收，以致內地農人購買力增，進口貿易，甚為踴躍，棉疋頭項下，均見加多，尤以中國市布、粗布及粗斜紋布為最，雖下半年上海廠品，以該埠總罷工，進口之數銳減，而幸得青島廠貨代之，且以該埠紗廠復見活動，棉花進口，亦見增加，但外洋紙烟，以東三省暨國內他處之烟廠，競爭劇烈之故，減少甚鉅，而以內地製烟日盛，外洋菸葉銷場甚旺，故紙烟之跌落，藉此稍資抵補，苧麻袋之貿易，因去今兩年，苧產豐稔，本年亦盛，尤以舊麻袋為最，緣新袋每個市價，已至日金七角五分，未免視為過昂，他如麩粉一項，因

東三省北部失收，存貨告罄，全年銷場甚旺，又值美洲及坎拿大粉價飛漲，上海粉與日本粉之競銷，大見成功，惟冬季美粉進口，復見轉機，至荳與荳產品之出口貿易，將於統論中國出口貨物章內詳叙之，茲僅有陳者，為荳之出口總數，共有一千三百八十萬担，較去年增多九十萬担，荳油出口總數，共有一百五十三萬担，亦較增三萬担，而荳餅出口總數，共有一千八百三十六萬九千担，較減二百十萬担，此外本年與天津及山東之高梁出口貿易甚鉅，嗣因長江收成荒歉，輸運至上海者亦極暢旺，撫順煤之出口，多以漢口需求孔殷，亦大為增加，有此種種滿意情形，本年航業亦即興旺，計年內到口之船隻，共有七千四百九十九隻，載重一千七十七萬五千二百二十八噸，再關於本年年大連貿易，猶堪紀述者，為烏蘇里鐵路公司與南滿鐵路公司，於會議之結果，互相議定，凡東三省北部貨物，即荳、荳餅、荳油、小麥、麩粉、糠等，自本年十月一日起，以一年為期，烏蘇里公司准運百分之四十六，南滿鐵路公司准運百分之五十四，倘此公司所運之貨，越出上訂之成數，則須償補彼公司因之所受損失，牛莊、本年情形，可謂與大連同一美滿，冬令溫和，解凍較早，五穀豐登，年中大半較為安靖，並未受政爭之擾亂，此皆助長貿易暢旺之原因，惟六月至八月，因上海總罷市及抵制風潮，貿易暫形退步，英國航業，亦蒙莫大之影響，日本航業次之，幸以東三省收成豐稔，農民富庶漸增，雖有以上之障礙，卒未便該埠貿易受甚大之挫折，且進口貨物，多超出上年之數，尤以布疋、蔴袋、外洋五金、鑛產、毛絨貨為最，出口貿易，全年亦極形活動，高梁、玉蜀黍、荳及荳產品均有滿意之增加。

華北各埠，天津、本年貿易所遭逢之困難，即在運輸之維艱，蓋鐵路交通情形紛擾，且又冬苦封河，夏厄水患，以致土貨運抵該口，殊為不易，幸上海五卅風潮，該地未曾切實響應，雖亦宣傳罷工及抵制英日貨物，而終歸無效，故除波及航業者外，餘均無大影響，且夷考其實，秋季之間，正值上海風潮極烈之時，該埠輸入之日本疋頭，反覺大增，是

該埠全年貿易之消長，可謂關於尋常貿易情形者多，而因抵制某一國之貨物者少也。溯當歲初之際，正頭貿易，景象蕭條，迨交春節後，大見轉機，於春季之間，英國曼却斯德之貨，因價格低廉，進口增加，以致日本貨受其影響，而中國自製之貨，與英日貨物相競，亦大獲成功。緣現在中國採用新式機器，即花樣奪目之正頭，亦能自製，且成本亦甚低廉。惟綜觀本年正頭貿易，除絨貨一項，因華人漸喜服呢絨衣以代前時棉襖之故，銷場暢旺外，尚不能謂為甚形起色。僅秋季內，情形較佳，其時進口之美國市布及粗布均較去年同季增加一倍有奇。日本之洋紅布、標布，因價格低廉，匯兌合宜，亦增加四倍。此外糖及煤油，以內地存貨缺乏，本年銷場甚旺，但顏料則因市面充斥，跌落甚著。各種機器，亦皆減色，尤以推進機器為最，而建築材料、輕木材，因美國價廉，及針等之貿易，均稱滿意。其針之貿易，均由德人經營，出口貨中之毯毯其製造，及其出口，雖羊毛價格奇漲，而仍極為興盛。至於年景之不佳，國內之政爭，似均與是項貿易無關。關於此項貿易，猶有可述者，為該埠於年內設有洗毯廠一家，與上海所有之廠同，該廠係洋商之企業，專製毯毯絲光，此項洗染手續，對於美國銷場，誠不可免，再猶鬚一項，因市價高昂，銷場疲敝，後雖貶降，猶未足招致顧客，是以全年貿易，頗為沉寂。於冬季時，六十六號之鬚，每担價銀二百兩，五十五號者，每担價銀四百十兩。本年在該埠市場上，曾發現一種白色之豬鬚，產於東三省北部，該貨運入天津之時，尚未挑選，抵該埠後，始行揀選洗潔。棉花之貿易，亦因價昂之故，感受影響，有大半年之久。其時在日本之銷場，雖稍有活動，而在歐美者，則形疲鈍。蓋美棉收成豐富，價格低降，在市場競爭，天津棉花實非其敵。及至冬季，甚有轉機，日本顧客，購去大批，歐洲廠家，亦大批購去以補其缺。又羊毛出口，本年漲落甚大，初以內地運輸險阻，價格高昂，市面甚形不利，厥後價格稍低，銷場稍見活動，且有一時，綿羊毛及山羊毛之銷路，極為暢盛，因之市面存貨寥寥，但總而言之，本年羊毛既艱

於由張家口運出，復遭軍事橫征，其貿易之發展，曾大受摧殘，細毛皮及生皮之貿易情形，正復相同，亦因運輸險阻，軍事行動，致令商人惟有待時而已，惟此項貿易中，尚有一特點，即野山羊皮之在美國銷場，曾極形活潑也，不過將屆年終，亦倏爾停頓，據云彼時紐約未經售出之存貨，尚有二百萬張之數，再關於天津貿易之，猶可注意者，爲草帽緞貿易之賡續頹敗也，此項貨物，曾爲天津昔年出口貨中之卓著者，今以征斂重重，日就湮沒，而悉轉入山東口岸矣，秦王島，本年該埠所有之情形，大致與天津相似，第論其貿易全體，尙不爲失意，惟各種華洋疋頭進口，均見遜色，外國棉紗尤覺減縮殆盡，中國棉紗亦減五成，一般外洋之五金及礦產，均見跌落，但中國五金，曾能維持原有地位，土產之鐵礦砂進口，曾由去年之十五担增至三千三百六十担，他如各種洋糖，增加美滿，美國煤油由去年之六十七萬一千一百九十美加倫增至一百十七萬六千五百十五美加倫，蘇門答臘煤油，前兩年全無進口，本年冬季復有十三萬一千美加倫之數，輕重木材進口，除枕木約減少十一萬一千根外，亦屬成績優良，此外中外紙烟，成效較劣，外國紙烟竟減少約四萬八千枝，中國紙烟亦見短縮，惟不若外國紙烟之甚耳，至出口方面之煤，因鐵路失序，海員罷工，所受影響，尤較他項貨物爲鉅，計本年出口共有一百六十四萬九千十一噸，較去年減六萬七千四百五噸，較前年減七十七萬一千十八噸，且較去年所短者，盡屬於開灤煤，其中裝運出口者，計減十二萬二千九百七噸，船上銷用者，計減三萬八千三百六十九噸，而長城及柳江煤之裝運出口者，一增加六萬七千三百九十一噸，一增加二萬六千四百八十噸，所賴以稍資抵補者，則爲火磚及花生出口之踴躍，均較去年大有增加，玻璃片亦然，計本年出口共有九萬六千二百二十箱，而去年則僅有八千五百四十六箱，前年更一無所有，再關於開灤煤，於去年報告書論及膠州貿易時，曾謂山東煤以其無自燃性，故於行駛熱帶船隻用之，較開灤煤爲安全，若

就山東煤之品質與夫人多樂用而言，此等論述，固屬無說，但關於開灤煤之處，尙有應爲更正者，即開灤煤，亦曾經證明能於熱帶地方有同樣之安全，其本年跌落之故，雖未能盡歸咎於北方政局不定及軍事繁興，而亦爲其主要之厲階也。龍口，本年一無事故，以貿易言之，大致可謂沉悶，境內於去年底，所受奉直戰爭之影響，今猶餘燼未息，而收成荒歉，尤多困難，益以地方日尙撙節，故進口貨物，多見銳減，惟用作肥料之純碱，因漸用之代替東三省豆餅之故，於秋季進口較去年增加一倍，而豆餅即因之減少五成，至龍口重要出口貨品之粉絲，因上海廣州海員罷工，以致有一時與香港之直接交通盡行斷絕之故，貿易損失甚鉅，迨至冬季，景象轉佳，出產既豐，香港需求亦盛，是以粉絲貿易，曾見活動，荳之進口，亦遂踴躍，麪粉銷路，因而暢旺，尤以中國粉爲多，而同時農人因秋季果穫豐收，境遇稍佳，於是該口貿易，復獲有生機焉。烟台，本年貿易，雖其中已有一部分稍行恢復原狀者，而仍感受去年政變餘劫之影響，加以去年秋收荒歉，本年小麥失收，捐稅繁重，以及上海五卅風潮後所發生之種種情形，即使未將英日貨物完全抵制，亦於該口航業，大加掣擊，因之商人進貨，不得不謹慎從事也，將屆年終，內爭又起，情形更爲慘淡，及至歲闌，共減少稅收約五萬四千兩，本年貿易甚形不振，於此可知，其能稍有抵補者，爲本花生收成格外豐稔，秋季果穫亦甚優良，惟惜上海霍亂之症暴發，果之銷場全停，以致出口之數，較去年減少一萬八千担，故無怪乎全年進口貿易之未能滿意也，所有外洋疋頭，大都銳減，祇於秋季英國印花布進口，稍形活動，冬季內日本本色市布粗布，雖亦有增加，而僅抵該國粗斜紋布進口之減少，但中國疋頭，貿易見強，獲利亦厚，尤以本色市布爲最，麪粉之進口，始則大有跌落之勢，未幾因夏初小麥收穫不佳，下半年進口甚旺，尤以中國麪粉爲著，他如中外紙烟，迫於重斂繁征，均見減少，煤油進口，亦不滿意，惟冬季內，美國煤油已短五十萬美加倫，蘇門答臘煤油亦減少一萬美加倫，而白糖則見增加，貿易似亦獲利，在出口方面，花生之出口，實爲本

年該埠貿易生色不少，其收成之格外良好，前已述之。本年歐洲銷場暢旺，曾有輪船到彼處直接裝運赴歐者，故貿易因而甚形活動。野蠶絲產品之貿易亦佳，東三省繭收大有，產品賴以平穩，而商人始因上海價低，外洋銷路呆滯，頗有將餘貨暫緩出售之傾向。繼欲趁英國新頒之進口稅則，尙未實行以前，趨運入英，故夏季烟台出口之絲產品，較去年增百分之三十。直至年底，貿易尙稱佳好，此外髮網貿易，雖下半年稍形活動，而以外洋銷路不暢之故，繼續低減，而花邊暨繡貨以及抽紗品之貿易，似較美滿。且本年設製造繡貨之新廠四家，至豈餅貿易，以大豈來源艱難，年初即甚形疲弱，其趨下之勢，直達年終，再海員罷工及上海事變，所影響於該埠者，爲船隻之跌落，在上半年中所有之數，較去年同時間者，已增二十六萬四千噸，而自秋季起，以至冬季，繼續跌落，及屆年終，所得總數，較去年減三萬四千噸，其中多屬英國船隻，而德日船隻，均見增加，瑞典船亦占一萬噸，適抵美船之短少。近年來美國船隻於該口，似有絕跡之象。膠州、本年該埠境內小麥歉收，鐵路紊亂，軍人橫征，全年貿易備受摧折，更以山東人民購買力減，進口貿易，尤見凋敝。溯當春季，本地紗廠，因贊助上海工潮，實行罷工，更於五卅案後，繼復舉行，幸每次均爲日無幾，故影響於該埠貿易者，尙不甚鉅，而因膠濟鐵路運輸困難所致之紛擾，則不然。蓋以去年秋冬之交，奉直戰爭之結果，今春貨車缺乏，貨物運輸，大受妨礙，迨後雖情形漸趨進步，幾將平復，而冬季軍事又作，所有車輛，復被徵充軍用，貨物運輸，頓呈梗阻之象。據稱該路原有車輛，爲貨車一千六百七十四輛，客車二百十八輛，車頭一百八輛，在年底時，被撥歸津浦路者，計貨車一千二輛，客車八十三輛，車頭二十六輛，而由他處路綫撥入膠濟路者，約有二百輛，現該路所餘車輛之大半，非屬損壞，即被徵充軍用。試觀本年冬季，該路共收入一百二十八萬三千一百五十一元，較去年之同季，減少六十八萬二千二百八十九元者，即可窺當時情形之一般。幸本年花生，異常

豐收，較平時增多百分之三十，且歐美及中國南方之銷路，大致亦尙能維持所得結果，雖未能與去年相頡頏，而較前年，已大見進步，茲將近三年出口之數量列下，

民國十二年

十三年

十四年

花生

二三九、八一九担、

三九七、一四五担、

三六六、七五五担、

花生仁

一、五五八、四三一担、

二、五五二、七四九担、

二、五四六、一九二担、

花生油

三七一、一三〇担、

四九八、一六九担、

四六五、三一七担、

花生及花生油，運往歐洲者，占有多數，其花生之在法國銷場，雖因法郎價跌，以致減色，而運往西班牙及和國各口者之增加，足資抵補，至花生油在歐暢銷之故，因英和兩國製造假奶油需用之也，此外紗廠出品，雖遭上述之罷工風潮，而成效甚著，增加亦鉅，計粗布之出口，由去年之八萬九千疋，增至三十八萬四千疋，市布由一千三百疋，增至八萬二千五百疋，粗細斜紋布由六千七百疋，增至三萬二千八百疋，棉紗亦由四萬八千担，增至十一萬三千担，但進口貿易，雖不能謂其完全沉寂，無利可圖，而不若出口者之滿意，外國上等棉貨之進口，原有漸進之勢，嗣因政局紛擾，工潮拮据，遂致不克支持，而逐漸墜落，以至年終，中外次等棉貨，因有本地製品之競爭，進口衰落，更形顯著，五金貿易之不振，由於去年存貨太多，本年建築業不見活動所致，顏料之進口，因本年春季進口過鉅，其後又遇上海事變，故僅估值關平銀二十四萬一千兩，而去年則有六十萬四千兩，人造說之貿易，亦同一趨勢，他如各種糖進口，漲落甚鉅，在春秋二季，出產國收成豐富，取價低廉，進口之數，大見增加，而於夏冬二季，因屯貨過多，政局不靖，以及內地銅元價值跌落，進口銳減，故年底之總數，與去年者，無甚軒輊，此外中外紙烟及棉花進口，均有顯著跌落，惟將屆年終，棉花復見轉機，不過所起色者，爲外國棉花，而中國棉花仍無增進，故冬季內日本棉花之進口，與去年同季之數目相較，約增二萬四千四百担，中國棉花則減三萬七千九百担。

長江上游各埠、重慶、獻歲伊始、氣象頗佳、凡常川往來淪宜之汽船、於淺水時期內、並未曾如去年之間斷、且本年春季、雖曾謠詠朋興、而政爭或軍事卒未發見、不過軍人捐抽繁重、米價異常飛漲、較之平時、幾增一倍、以致彼時該口貿易優越之情形、稍受影響耳、其米價所以昂者、據聞半由農人於去年、多被徵充軍役、以致田疇失理、半由多數農人改種罌粟以代禾稼、而圖厚利也、迨至夏秋兩季、既感上海學生煽動之反響、復有軍人之重斂、加以黨同伐異、各逞武力、以致春季所得者為之損失殆盡、及至冬季、轉危為安、情形稍有進步、如以本年四季稅收之數、逐一與去年之同季相較、則可覘本年各季內之貿易情形、茲以春季者與去年者比較、則溢出關平銀四萬八千兩、及至夏季底、所收之數較去年同時間者、短收二萬四千兩、是春季所盈者、已減去一半、迨至秋季亦復短收九萬兩、是以自年初以迄於秋底、共減六萬六千兩、而冬季則多收八千兩、故於年底合計、全年共短收五萬八千兩、其在出口方面者、可謂全年沉滯、藥材、絲、桐油、於絲等之出口、均覺減少、猪鬃一項、亦未見大有起色、至進口方面、年初之時、外洋布疋、銷場甚盛、惟未能持久、更受抵制、英日貨物風潮之打擊、但中國疋頭進口、既見平穩、亦較為滿意、顏料及煤油、亦尚稱興旺、且於秋季內、棉紗銷場亦逐漸暢旺、此外年內人造絲織品進口、計有十三萬八千碼、係初次發現於該埠者、再淪宜航線內、本年新添汽船十六艘、計四千一百七十七噸、該口前途之發達、於是可卜、萬縣、本年該埠情形、適與重慶相反、蓋本年貿易之發達、已臻重要地位、因之對於該埠改為獨立口岸、不再作重慶分關之問題、現正在考慮中也、全年之內、並未受政局及軍事之紛擾、即上海事變、亦未感其影響、以故華洋進口貿易、極稱繁盛、中外疋頭及棉紗、均有滿意之增加、而棉紗之暢旺、則由於埠內及其鄰近一帶、設有織造暨針織工廠所致、顏料與煤油、亦大見增加、車白糖及冰糖、因內江製糖工業、有一時期遭逢拂逆之故、進口亦多、桐油貿易、尤為美

滿惜春間苦於民船之反對，不能用輪船裝運耳，蓋民船行駛內江，於淺水時期可保安全，故有攬載桐油生意之專利，迨後江水復漲，民船以行駛危險，反對之聲乃止，其貨始由輪船踴躍輸出，將屆年終，江水乾枯之時，輪船裝運桐油，民船亦不復反對矣，此為該埠航業中重要之變遷也，當十月及十一月桐油收盤之際，購者較少，據報美國市場冷淡，且有趨下之勢，但於八九月間，已經購定之油，彼時運出尚鉅，至桐油之市價在十月時，每担約值銀十五兩，而漢口則值十八兩，嗣於十一月內，新油開始零星到市，跌至十四兩一錢，及至十二月，復漲至十四兩五錢，此外該埠出口貨中第二重要品之紙箔，暨境內他項產品之出口貿易，亦形活動，宜昌、本年若僅以政潮黨爭而言，可稱無事之秋，但既困於銅元之低賤，復厄於收成之荒歉，年中米價每担由十一元漲至二十七元，及至秋季，竟達三十二元之鉅，以致由蕪湖輸入之米，為數甚夥，腳價行情，因船隻噸位供過於求，亦甚形跌落，棉花運費，由二十二兩降至六兩，普通貨物運費，則跌至二兩，雖然該埠貿易，除秋季內，香港糖暨滬漢渝之普通貨物，因罷工抵制及一切政局糾紛之故，均未能進口，稍受影響外，大致尚佳，棉花之出口，因收成豐稔，甚為活動，中國煤以採法改良，出產增進，營業亦稱得利，惟桐油貿易，雖上半年甚形活動，而秋季則開始減跌，直至收盤時，始終趨下，故未能滿意，至進口貨物之車白糖，銷場踴躍，他如鐵條、鋼條、鋸口鐵、及鋸口鋼，以建築所需，亦稱興旺，且本年亞細亞煤油公司，曾在該埠建一四千噸容量之油池，以致煤油之進口，亦甚夥云，沙市、本年該埠可稱為一興盛之年，其故大半因棉花豐收及其貿易暢旺所致，計本年棉花出口竟達四十五萬四千八十六担之鉅，而去年則僅有二十三萬九千二十六担，其他境內之產品，如桐油、柏油、菜籽與菜籽餅及棉籽出口貿易，尚屬中平，疋頭市面，於大半年間，亦稱穩健，迨至冬季，據云以漢口市價高昂，有跌落之傾向，煤油、糖、菸、絲、及紙烟之進口，尤覺滿意，惟紙烟感受上海

風潮之影響較其他貨物爲劇，同時華商遂利用時機，以與英商相競爭，再洋式駁船及民船，裝運棉花糧食，用小輪拖帶前赴漢口，以與江輪競爭者，甚見增加，此足徵該埠運輸業之日臻重要也。長沙，本年長沙重要產品中之食米，既被禁止出境於先，雜糧復被禁運於後，加以生活程度日高，該埠之發展，備受阻碍，且自滬案發生後，滬漢輪運減少，以致下半年間，貨物往來該埠亦蒙影響，貿易於是更受折磨，故無怪乎本年海關稅課，雖較去年以前之各年度，均形較佳，而較去年則短少關平銀四萬四千兩也。其於秋收荒歉及禁運糧食出境所致之凋敝，稍有補救者，即出口之錫礦砂、純錫、錳礦砂及鋅礦砂，均以歐美銷場踴躍，大見增加，按湘省錫礦爲寰球最重要者，倘管理得宜，不難供給世界之銷場，且能使成本低廉也。所惜探法過於陳腐，不能多有出貨，茲將近兩年此項礦產出口之數列下：

民國十三年

十四年

錫礦砂	九、三三七担、	三、四三九担、
純錫	一八七、一七七担、	二五九、八〇七担、
錳礦砂	四九三、八八六担、	五六八、六九六担、
鋅礦砂	三四八、七三五担、	六二七、二七八担、

至進口貿易，感受人民因秋收歉薄，生活日高，以及政局不靖，所遭逢艱苦之影響，較出口者尤劇。正頭貿易，除羽繭似極受歡迎外，均異常沉滯，及秋季抵制英日貨物之風潮發生，又蒙阻阨，其時該兩國之貨物，已跌百分之七十五至一倍之間，迨至冬季，抵制稍戢，始得復見轉機，但所有輸入之數，尙不逮平時省內應銷之量，此外美國煤油貿易，較爲滿意，而外國紙烟則銳減，半因地方苛捐，半因上述之抵制風潮故也。岳州，本年

政局不定，武人割據，加以饑饉頻仍，以致岳州進口貿易甚為疲敝，除美國煤油進口，頗形活動外，其餘各種洋貨進口，均見減色，土貨進口，情形亦同，大都均見低落，尤以棉紗為最，冬季時，則微覺進步，其時日本之本色細斜紋布與棉紗暨英日之漂市布羽緞及印花布進口，稍見活動，不過中國布疋，未免受其影響，故綜而論之，進口貿易尚未為振興也，但出口貨物，較有起色，稅課之增，大半賴此，雖年初之際，開始不佳，而未幾即見回復，其貨物多有滿意之進步，尤以桐油為著，計本年出口共有四十五萬二千七百五十八担，較去年增八萬七千七百七担。

長江下游各埠，漢口，本年開始，景象不佳，蓋該埠暨鄰封各省之政治及經濟狀況，均於貿易上發展不利，除沿漢江各鎮盜匪充斥外，京漢鐵路之交通復因豫省軍事時行阻滯，以致一般內地土產受其妨礙，莫由抵埠，尤以煤斤為最，故本年漢口煤斤缺乏，不得不由他埠運入，以應急需，前於論述大連貿易時，已經敘及，茲僅有陳者，本年土煤進口，由去年之八萬三千五十一噸，增至四十二萬二千三十二噸，及上海五卅案件發生，抵制英日航業繼之而起，情形益為惡劣，緣該埠航業，大半操於該兩國人之手，彼等船隻既行停駛，則貨物運輸，即大感滯礙，雖中國輪船公司，竭力加添船隻，以應噸位之需要，而亦不足挽救，嗣至九月間，形勢稍覺緩和，英日公司，復能逐漸開班，故於冬季之時，貨物紛紛輸入，以補底貨之缺乏，不過該季內所獲者，尙未能盡償商人前三季之損失，以及稅課之短少也，迨至年終，稅收總數共為關平銀五百三十九萬三千二百十九兩，較之去年，短少二十萬二千五百十九兩，但在九月底時，本已減縮四十三萬一千九百九十七兩，幸至冬季，貿易見佳，於是復得回二十二萬九千四百七十八兩，於此可知該埠年中貿易情形之一般矣，至學生鼓動之風潮，該埠所感受者，雖不若上海發源地之甚，而罷工游行示威及暴動等事，亦皆見之，惟尙未至若何嚴重及擴大，遂於較短時

間恢復秩序，予以維持也。此外其他妨害貿易之進行者，為湘省輕質銅元私運進口，錢價大跌，上述之煤斤缺乏，幾致漢陽鐵廠停止出貨，天時酷旱，收穫荒歉，饑饉薦臻，以及棉市不佳，遂令業棉者大遭虧折，錢莊八家宣布破產也。考本年進口貿易中外洋市布粗布粗細斜紋布漂白與染色布素暨織花及印花布均減色甚著，幸中國棉貨除棉紗外，均有滿意增加，賴以彌補，而呢絨貨及絨棉呢，則與天津相仿，增加甚鉅，計其進口，約有十一萬四千碼，外洋棉紗，亦有一萬二千担之增加，所惜中國棉紗受其影響，大為減縮，僅冬季內，已約少五萬担之鉅，其他減縮之貨，為外國紙烟，二萬八千八百千枝，滑物油，二十一萬一千美加倫，紫銅錠塊（三十三萬三千担），而紫銅錠之退步，由於武昌銅元局減少工作之故，車輛類之進口，如車頭及煤水車等，本年祇值關平銀四十九萬二千兩，僅及去年之半數，幸織造機器進口，共值八十四萬四千八百八十六兩，較去年增八萬九千兩，得以稍資抵補。此外煤油於年初時，陳貨充斥，春季內復出口之數，超出進口者有一百六十一萬一千美加倫，及至此項陳貨售罄時，復見大宗輸入，於夏秋冬三季，共有二千七百萬餘美加倫，與去年相同之。三季相較，幾增三百萬美加倫，洋糖之進口，於全年內，頗著成效，本年共有一百三十九萬九千七百八十六担，較去年之一百二十一萬四千六百三十七担，增加十八萬五千担，至出口貨中之武昌紗廠產品，堪稱興盛，尤以粗布為最，水泥、蛋產品、桐油、山羊皮及羔皮之出口，結果亦甚圓滿，中國製紙烟似已為新加坡及爪哇等處所歡迎，故運往是等國境者，為數極盛，茶業貿易，因俄國暨歐洲其他各國以及美國之暢銷，甚盛之故，大見恢復，尤以紅茶磚茶之增加為著。九江

當本年歲首之際，萑苻不靖，政爭未息，小輪民船，均被徵用，貨物運輸，曾受阻碍，該埠之貿易，遂受打擊，至五月間，情形稍有進步，其承平與夫貿易興旺之時期，曾在目前，不意五月底，上海風潮頓起，阻力又生，正值茶季開始之時，舉行罷工，外國定期江輪，亦遭

停駛所造成之形勢，備極困難，加以雨水不敷，四鄉河道枯淺，情形尤覺不堪。及交秋季，江輪漸復開駛，情形稍形進步。至冬季內，除因奉蘇兩派戰爭，封船運兵，以致貨物運輸稍感影響外，洵爲贛省全年中頗爲安謐之時期。其進口貨物中之疋頭貿易，本年始終沉悶，尤以外洋疋頭減縮爲鉅。雖中國棉貨，不獨能維持地位，且曾畧見增加，而不能抵英日貨物之減少。僅冬季內，日本市布粗布，粗細斜紋布，及棉紗，復有顯著之轉機。中國棉花亦然。此外洋白糖與車白糖，以粵產者質劣價昂，且遵陸運滬，又有種種困難之故。本年遂得銷場暢旺，而有大宗進口。至出口方面，年內特殊之點，爲小麥一躍而躋於重要產品之列。計其出口共由去年之五千二百一担，增至三萬七千六百九十九担。苧蔴之出口，初時因日本銷場之疲敝，甚形跌落，及夏季收成不佳，更見不振。計該季內出口之數，祇有六百二十三担，而去年同期內則有一萬五千三百三十担。迨至下半年，日本船隻復行開駛，在日本之銷場，亦見復興。此項貿易，大爲轉機。出口因而興盛。茶於年初時，陳貨無多，且因紅茶在外洋市場，價格低落，而上海又堆積如山，故山戶注意於綠茶者較多。但至五月底，則進步顯著。紅茶價格，每担漲至一百二十兩之鉅。據稱綠茶之質地，異常優美，貿易因而活動。綜而言之，本年茶季，可謂頗旺。他如錫、礮砂、錳礮砂、瓜子、芝蔴及菸葉等之出口，亦均曾滿意。燕湖，本年雖以抵制英日輪船，致有一時期內所需噸位銳減，貿易因爲所阻，而可稱爲極旺年度。試觀本年稅收，共得關平銀一百二十四萬五千一百三十四兩，較去年增加四十八萬四千四百四十一兩者，即可知其貿易之發達也。乃由於其大部分稅收之增加，皖省首要之米產出口，及美國煤油之大宗進口所致。計一由去年之二百九十八萬五千八百六十九担，增至六百十七萬八千二百五十五担。一由去年之五百三十九萬七千七百三十美加倫，增至九百九萬七千七百五十一美加倫。溯當春季之時，米價低廉，匯兌合宜，南方銷路，因而大暢。嗣雖該處政局糾紛，且有

仲光米與之相競，以致燕米在彼銷路閉塞，而北方及長江上游之需要，非止足償汕頭廣州之所失，並曾抬高價格，是以上等米價在年初時每担售關平銀三兩七錢一分七釐，迨至冬季，即漲至五兩五分九釐，其他各等米亦皆遞漲，至煤油進口之所以增者，半因出口貿易興隆，人民富裕，因而煤油銷路暢旺，半因年內有大批煤油，直接由美國進口，而鐵礦砂之貿易，成效則不逮遠甚，按此貨之顧客，首推日本，而以上海發生抵制風潮之影響，遂致鐵礦二處，一則完全停止裝貨，一則減少產量，僅資維持，此外茶籽收成豐稔，貿易較為良好，雖於六月間，因外國船隻幾於絕跡，曾有茶籽十萬包，缺乏噸位，以致霉爛於貨棧，而至冬季，則大見進步，年終之時，凡輪運茶籽出口者，均各獲有盈餘，他如小麥及花生仁出口，亦特有增進，至進口貿易，大致極稱滿意，尤以外洋五金糖暨各種機製洋式貨物，以及上述之煤油為最，其機製洋式貨物，所以能與外國製品相競，爭而佔優勝者，乃以其價廉也。南京、本年出口貨物，其數量之增加，雖不盡因鐵路交通紊亂，以致貨物改由水路出口，而入於海關範圍之故，而亦大半緣乎此也，故本年稅收之增加，關平銀三萬一千兩者，因此項原故者多，而因該埠貿易實在發達者少也，當稅收截至六月底時，原已增加五萬五千兩有奇，嗣以上海海員罷工，阻力橫生，於年終結果，竟縮為上述之溢數而已，溯當年內大半年間，軍事頻仍，政爭擾攘，該埠正當其衝，即間有較安之時，又感受上海學生之煽惑，及抵制英日貨物風潮之影響，滬寧火車時形梗阻，津浦路線，大半年來，亦在軍人掌握之中，遂使貨物無從輸運，迨至軍人讓出，又以車輛缺乏，仍於搭客往來及貨物輸運，大為妨礙，僅以春季而言，滬寧路車輛因內爭被毀者有車頭三十三輛，貨車六百輛，及本年夏季，津浦路內之車輛，不適用於營業者，佔有百分之八十，車頭則佔百分之九十，且年內山東產品之煤及花生仁，完全絕跡，前者則由日本所運入之煤以抵之，後者則改由膠州以達於海也，若上海罷工風潮，以及

該埠發生之反響，則不特有碍該埠航業，且於其數種出口重要產品，有所摧殘，如七月間曾有鷄蛋七百萬個，因工潮妨其製造，以備出口，而致腐壞拋棄江中，雖然當此不利情形之中，貿易尙能進行不懈，且大致頗佳，殊令人稱羨不置也。本年貿易中顯著之點，爲外洋疋頭進口之大見跌落，尤以市布與粗布爲甚，不過其所少者，多由中國製品補之。此外純碱人造說顏料及肥皂，均見減少，而肥皂之失敗，亦由於莫能抵抗中國貨之競爭。白糖進口，結果美滿，而車白糖，大見跌落，洋紙烟之地位似爲中國紙烟所攫奪。他如進口之針，於前三季中甚著，迨至冬季，以存貨過多，減跌甚銳。煤油貿易亦甚佳，尤以美國產爲最，計其進口共有八百八十萬二千九百七十美加倫，較去年增加二百三十萬八千五百八美加倫。但蘇門答臘及波羅島煤油，以抵制風潮，遠不及此之盛。至出口貿易，大致尙稱滿意，惟須知設使火車會照常開行，則報經海關之數，固無若是之鉅。故其增加，不能一定爲出口進益之表現，但無論如何，青荳、白荳、鮮蛋、蔴牛皮及未硝山羊皮，均曾有活動之貿易。猶堪紀述者，冬季之內，和記公司煉淨之猪肉，在歐洲銷場暢旺，且曾有大批鹹牛肉、火腿及冰猪肉出口，再關於絲業，如以六百縷絲工人因失業而去滬之事，爲絲業情況之現象，則可推知該埠絲之貿易之凋敝也。鎮江，本年鐵路紊亂，國內紛爭，五卅風潮，到處雲湧，以致子口貿易之一大部份，及進出口貿易之若干，爲平時經由上海者，均改途而入於鎮江，故該埠之稅收，增加關平銀十萬九千兩。蓋該埠雖介於滬甯兩方戰線之內，而未受甚大影響，即於上海風潮，除短期紛擾，暨感受火車輪船紊亂之不便外，亦無過甚之牽累。故以子口貿易之復興，及上海之擾亂情形，年內煤油進口甚鉅，其中多爲美產，中外煤斤，亦約增六萬八千噸。外國赤白糖亦有增加，中國糖亦能保守地位。此外中國棉紗，有三千担之增加，外洋紙烟尙足維持而有餘，惟中國紙烟失人歡迎，於下半年，遂有趨跌之勢。

中部沿海各埠、上海、該埠本年歷史中事端百出，均與該埠貿易有直接之關係，但若於本報告書內一一述其梗概，勢有所不能，茲僅就年內四季，畧爲述之。當本年春季，去年年底，江浙戰爭之餘劫，猶未盡除，以致貨物輸入內地者，幾至斷絕，埠內存貨，旋見過多，因之外洋進口貨物，開始減跌，故在此季內，所有布疋、五金及雜貨進口，除印度棉紗暨人造絲織品各增五成，及煤油與白糖亦屬均見增加外，大都均形減少，但出口貿易雖遭內爭摧殘，尚能猛力奮鬪，故其結果尚佳，計中國市布及粗布增加四十三萬八千疋，土布約增三萬六千担，白繅絲亦增三千五百七十七担，惟此季內之稅收，仍較去年同季約減關平銀八十六萬五千兩，迨至夏季，情形始見進步，縱未達到去年之地位，而在五月三十日以前，恢復之望尚佳，不意因南京路一劇所發生種種之結果，如罷工、抵制暨船隻之停駛，致令進口貨物、除煤、美國煤油、糖及棉花外，無一不大爲減少，其時凡外國船隻駛來上海者，均轉往日本而去，即在該國卸貨，以待機緣，而土貨因洋貨停滯，畧佔優勝，輸出之數，計增五成，茶籽及棉籽出口，尤覺異常增加，但雖有此種優點，而夏季之稅收，復短一百六十二萬七千兩，故上半年共短二百四十九萬二千兩，其海員總罷工風潮，延至秋季之半，猶未平息，英日輪船受害尤甚，故七月份及八月內若干時日，所有沿海沿江貿易，幾盡由華船裝運，而來自外國之船隻，難於卸貨，仍多以原船轉運日本，或在新嘉坡起岸，靜待時機，徐圖達其目的地，彼時金融固屬寬裕，惜無營業可言，蓋各行商已經滿堆抵制之品，殊不欲再進新貨也，故疋頭貨類除美日之本色市布、絨、呢、及企頭呢外，減少之數不止五成，惟美國煤油約增三倍，波羅島蘇門答臘及波斯之煤油，亦由去年同季之二百八十萬美加倫，增至三千二百五十五美加倫，糖及煤，亦大見增加，前者以產地豐收，價格低廉，後者以中國煤之難得也，此外所有其他進

口貨物因船隻缺少貿易困難均形跌落土貨則因本埠各工廠因電汽公司工人罷工以致電力斷絕而被迫棄業雖市布及細斜紋布輸出較鉅而不能抵粗布與粗斜紋布之減跌棉紗及紙烟亦大覺遜色其有特殊增加者僅爲電燈泡之出口計其估值已增逾三倍棉花收成亦屬十分滿意內地來貨質量均佳所惜間有數批又發覺撿水甚多且有陳花混雜其內故秋季稅收復減少四十五萬九千兩及冬季開始景象較佳海員罷工已成弩末未幾即完全瓦解而內地市場之需要亦覺浩大足徵抵制之命運同歸於盡矣其實自八月後正頭貿易之轉機已經萌動旋見與日俱進故十月內是項貿易可稱爲多時未遇最好時期之一不意情形尙未回復內爭又起商人再遭其厄雖埠內鄰近戰事未曾實現而交通已感困難土貨之運輸非遭遲滯即完全停頓總而言之供求兩方均受影響以致土貨不能抵埠而內地顧客即存貨無多亦不欲由滬定購新貨也該季內之特點復爲美國及印度棉花進口增加之鉅大尤以印棉爲多其故乃以中國棉花價格高昂使然而中國棉花之昂貴半因有壟斷市面國貨居奇者半因種戶無需現銀不肯賤售之故是以埠內紡業家均各訂立合同定購大批較廉之外國棉花及至中國棉花貶價之時市面上問津者已覺寥寥但雖有以上拂逆情形而進口貨物即使不能售脫於埠內貨物之運輸尙稱興旺故冬季稅收較去年同季增加一百四十二萬七千兩以全年稅收總計之僅減少一百五十二萬四千兩其所短之數全在進口正稅及船鈔項下而出口正稅復進口半稅及子口稅等均見增加再冬季內曾有大批普通貨物因與香港斷絕交通由南方來滬轉運出洋此實爲該埠歷史上破天荒之特點亦爲其冬季內船隻增加之原因第綜而論之本年航業與去年相較仍屬不佳蓋按照普通行輪章程之出入口船隻本年有一萬九千八百六十一隻共計三千二十八萬四千八百五十五噸而十三年則有二萬四百

九十五隻，共計三千二百三十萬五千四百十九噸，祇英國船隻項下，已約減二百萬噸，雖日本者增加四十六萬九千噸，中國者增加十八萬一千噸，以及其他各國者，亦皆微有增加，而仍不足償英國之所少。蘇州、本年雖軍事頻仍，鐵路紊亂，而該埠貿易仍能照常進行良好者，是河道運輸無阻之功也，僅於冬季，河水枯淺，鐵路運輸不靈，交通稍感困難，因而影響於稅收，蓋春夏秋三季之稅收，較之去年同一時期，已見增加，尤以秋季爲著，而冬季則較去年同時減關平銀一萬六千兩，第以全體而言，貿易曾形踴躍，全年稅收亦超出去年約有四萬二千兩，此項增加，多緣出口貿易之活動，計本地製火柴增加二十四萬五千九百羅，繭及絲產品出口，亦有美滿結果，尤以白經絲爲最，其數約增五千担，棉紗出口，因蘇州紗廠業已復行開工，亦有九千八百三十四担，而前年僅有四千七十四担，去年則絕無之，但茶籽及茶籽餅，始因上海擾亂，運往日本爲艱，繼以蘇州河及運河水道淺涸之故，一減二萬担，一減一萬三千担，至進口貿易，成效較遜，除糖、靛、青及煤油均形興盛外，各項多見減色，而煤油進口之量，較去年超出一百三萬四千九百九美加倫，其中大部份爲美油，計有九十三萬四千三百五十八美加倫，杭州、本年感受之阻阨，一爲政局糾紛，卒致浙奉兩方於年終之際，以兵戎相見，一爲上海海員罷工，以致有一時期內，爲貿易發展所必需之噸位，從而減少，一爲春季天氣寒冷，延長，茶繭兩穫，皆受影響，所幸歲闌烽火，乃在浙省以外，故滬杭鐵路之梗阻，爲時甚短，不過全年省中戰雲密布，固未能安然貿易，內顧無憂也，據報茶種較去年僅獲七成，雖質地低次，而價格大致較高，歐美銷場，亦稱興旺，故出口之茶，紅茶、綠茶、毛茶在內，共有十三萬三千四十一担，而去年僅有十一萬九千一百十九担，其增加最著者，爲綠茶，佔有一萬六千四百九十五担，但絲業情形，則不及此美滿，蓋春寒過久，遂使桑葉萌芽較遲，間有數縣，頭穫毛蠶，食料不足，竟致全遭餓斃，及至飼養二穫，則繭出之數，又皆不足。

加以銀根奇緊，且須應付端節之急用，故餉戶祇得折本出售，以圖取現也。惟緞織貿易，因國內各處銷路尚佳，較爲優勝，他如茶籽、蠶茶、籽餅貿易，收成雖屬不惡，而以上海海員罷工，以及釐局留難之故，均見減色，而棉花貿易，獲利較豐，此由於滬產減縮，杭產遂得推銷，故該埠之兩家紗廠，接收定貨之多，大有應接不暇之勢。至進口貿易，所感受上述之逆境，尤爲創鉅，所有貨物，幾均有顯著之跌落，僅煤油一項，由去年之三百四十萬美加倫，增至九百二十萬美加倫，其中美油約佔四百二十萬美加倫，餘爲蘇門答臘、波羅島、波斯及俄國煤油平均分之。寧波，本年情形，頗稱安謐，海關稅收亦屬滿意，計較去年增加四萬五千兩，雖以抵制英商航業之舉，滬甬交通，曾一時爲之阻碍，以致爲貿易發展所需之噸位，因而減少，而收成豐稔，市面尚佳，政治漩渦，亦未捲入，此實減輕其影響於甬地者不少。試觀該口本年出口數目之總數，可見各項重要貨物及境內之產品，如棉花、茶、蒲草帽、草帽、藥材、棉紗等，均有美滿之進步，其增加最著者，爲出口之蒲草帽、草帽及棉紗，而蒲草帽及草帽共增有一百六十萬頂，棉紗亦增一萬二千担，此外平水茶收成豐稔，於六月二日首次裝運出口，其市價亦優，每担售上海規元三十六兩至四十一兩之間，其貿易雖曾一時匱於船隻缺乏，幾致停滯，而以全體言之，結果尙稱滿意。計本年出口，共有十一萬五千二十担，而去年僅有九萬五千七百二十七担，至進口貨物中之洋紙、烟感受抵制英貨之影響特甚，本年約減九萬八千千枝，而中國紙烟則有進益，增加六千担，他如外洋市布及粗布，減落亦著，雖中國貨進口增加，亦祇能補其一部份而已，但毛棉呢貨及呢絨貨，受人歡迎，大有蒸蒸日上之勢，計羽紗由去年之四萬一千碼，增至十萬碼，啤噠由五千碼，增至三萬五千碼，由外洋進口之赤白糖亦增加美滿，顏料進口，雖不及前年之盛，而較去年亦增加兩倍有奇。溫州，總論該埠本年情形，可稱安靖，所有往來該埠船隻，因幾盡屬華籍，亦未受海員罷工之困厄，惟進口

貿易，則蒙抵制英日貨物之影響，出口貿易，亦因船隻抵滬守候貨物，耽延時日，較之平時爲久，不無受其阻滯，譬如毛茶一項，由溫州出口，向不烘之，今因待船裝運，恐致霉壞，不得不就地烘之，此所以本年毛茶出口減少，而茶葉加多也，尤以綠茶之加增爲最，茲將近兩年茶之出口總數列下：

民國十三年

十四年

紅茶

七、六七一担、

七、四一四担、

綠茶

三、七一五担、

一、二、二八八担、

毛茶

二〇〇、四八担、

一六、三八八担、

此外出口紙傘，減跌三十萬柄，此由於美國對是項貨物，少有注意，以及日本市場不利所致，至進口方面之英日貨物，凡中國有同樣之製品者，均因抵制之故，而見減縮，不過中國製品進口之增加，不能時常補足其缺耳，但他種洋貨，大致均甚興旺，且其中羽紗、呷嘜白糖及顏料進口之顯著增加，與在寧波者並駕，煤油進口，亦極活動，尤以美油爲最。

南方沿海暨西江各埠，三都澳、三都澳貿易，其性質既屬本地，其範圍又甚狹隘，故縱政局不寧，抵制風行，以及海盜充斥，其所遭之困阨，不過暫時而已，而該埠貿易之興衰，多半視乎天時之影響於禾稼者如何，換言之，即人民之是否富庶也，溯當年初氣候寒冷過度，復加潮濕，以致茶穗受損，產額爲之減縮，本年茶季出口，即較去年短少三萬二千担，但營業劇烈，茶商獲利尙厚，綠茶頭穗市價，每担爲四十兩，二穗爲二十二兩，紅茶由三十五兩至四十兩，至進口貿易，並無特點可錄，不過與被抵制數種貨物，跌落之趨勢同爲減縮耳，惟洋白糖之由廈門直接運來者，則見增加，此項白糖進口後，均輸入閩省內地，其所以由三都進口者，特爲避免福州軍人之勒捐耳，福州、本年天時不

順、盜匪蠢起、以及上海風潮、香港罷工、皆爲貿易發展之障礙、故本年貿易情形、殊無起色、加以糖捐局之開辦、釐金則例之增爲三倍、以致商人羣起反對、且一時往來內地之運輸、幾曾全停、華洋貨價、從而漲高、更使情形益無進步、再船隻缺乏、往來上海商輪、時聞延誤、行無定期、常有貨物、限於噸位不敷、致被退關、並須繳納駁艇費、至有船裝運爲止、凡此情形、更爲貿易之障礙、尤以出口者爲甚、試觀該埠本年統計表、可見噸數之遜色、全年共減二十三萬五千二百五十五噸、進口貨物亦一致衰落、且以中國貨物、亦步洋貨之後、同一趨下、可斷進口貨物之減少、由於上述之拂逆情形者多、而因抵制某一國貨物者少也、其僅有增加者、爲印花棉貨、由去年之二千六百五十二疋、增至本年一萬四百疋、內中多爲英製品、美國煤油由二百二十萬美加倫、增至二百七十萬美加倫、他項煤油亦見增加、至出口貿易、尤覺疲滯、其中紅茶由去年之四萬一千五百七十八担、跌至三萬九百五十七担、幸綠茶出口、由六萬四百三十一担、增至七萬二千九百五十四担、藉資抵補、此外其他出口貨物、除紙傘增四十五萬九千柄外、大都減少也、廈門、本年該關稅收約增關平銀十五萬五千兩、但此非廈門貿易及該埠富庶增加之表現、乃因下半年中南方貿易、大概紛擾、及汕頭廣州情形不靖、以致向日往來、該兩埠間貨物之一部分、遂轉經廈門而後分運各目的地之故、返觀該埠本年情形、直至五月初、時局尙屬平靖、貿易亦頗稱興旺、未幾、上海風潮暴發、該埠亦蒙影響、雖鼓吹總罷工之舉、未獲贊同、旋歸消滅、而抵制英日貨物、瞬即見諸實行、雖抵制日貨之事、因雙方在滬調停妥協、九月間業經告止、而抵制英貨始終堅持、以迄於年底、第以該埠統計觀之、進口貿易、大致十分活動、英國棉貨類、凡在中日兩國亦有同樣之製造者、雖均見減色、而中日相同出品進口之加增、足以補之、其中日本棉貨加增尤多、一因其價格低廉、一

因抵制日貨風潮，至九月底業經消滅故也，但印度本色棉紗之進口，往年已屬銳減，本年竟歸烏有，蓋該埠銷路悉爲滬產所佔，煤油進口，亦見減少，此由於去年曾有大宗輸入所致，其中僅有增加者不過蘇門答臘煤油，二十六萬美加倫而已，此外硫酸經人漸用之以作肥料，以其效力既較宏，且便於使用，故大有取荳餅而代之勢，他如自爪哇進口之白糖及車白糖加增亦著，此項貨物，亦由於上述南方各處貿易紛擾情形，遂改以廈門爲分運之中心地點，故至年底，存貨尙約有二千五百噸，至出口貿易，年內多屬平平，僅冬季內，以內地市鎮，政局不靖，捐抽繁重，致令出產家戒懼，而有減跌之傾向，年中隸蔴袋及隸蔴布，增加甚旺，其他出口物品，除磚瓦約減一百萬塊外，亦均能保持原有之地位也。

汕頭：本年開始，景象欠佳，一二兩月，內爭擾攘盜匪隨之而起，以致貿易受有影響，迨至三月，情形雖趨進步，而以雨水過多，山洪爲患，且一時與內地之交通，盡行梗阻，貿易幾於停頓，入夏之初，政局漸舒，較爲和平，貿易已露轉機，不意該埠海員表同情於上海，相率罷工，該埠運輸業上，遽發生新障礙，且罷工風潮，旋見蔓延不已，英日商行員役皆爲波及，而厲行抵制英日貨物之舉，亦即隨之宣布，非止進口貿易，感受困阨，即所需船隻，亦大爲減少，是以秋季內，幾無商務可言，僅此一季，該口噸位較之去年同季，已減八十三萬八千五百六十六噸，其他三季雖不若是之鉅，亦見減少，迨冬季之初，政局變遷，陳炯明部屬入主政權，情勢漸趨和緩，抵制風潮亦稍懈，於是香港來貨，有如雲湧，氣象爲之一振，不幸曇花一現，該埠政局又易他人，抵制復見緊張，直達年終，未曾稍懈，故稅收之減少，關平銀二十四萬七千兩者，無足爲異，所減之數，秋季所少者佔其大半，所有外洋疋頭貨，除提花布及印花布，增加滿意外，均較去年減少甚著，但外洋五金暨礦產，成績較佳，尤以未鍍鋅之鐵與鋼爲最，車白糖及顏料，亦有滿意之增進，美

國煤油計增一百二十萬美加倫，惟波羅島及蘇門答臘煤油，則進口大減，外國紙煙亦形跌落，此外其他洋貨，無不減色，即中國貨物進口，亦以政局擾攘，海員罷工之故，感受影響，雖所有中國棉貨除花土布進口倍於去年之數外，俱形減色，其他中國雜貨，除紙煙棉花苧麻及麩粉外，亦一致趨跌，至出口貿易，雖大致不能與去年相頡頏，而尙較進口者爲優，其中錫礦砂出口，計有二千三百六担，而去年則有六百九十七担，抽紗織品及白糖，均有滿意之貿易，白糖亦約增九千担，但赤糖則減一萬二千担，其他出口貨物，亦復多見減少也。

廣州：本年該埠所遭之拂逆，較汕頭貿易所感受者尤甚，至其致該埠貿易疲敝，至於此極，而使稅收較去年約減關平銀七十八萬五千兩之種種情形，實非本報告書所應論述，茲僅有陳者，該埠貿易之凋敝，乃由於政局糾紛，勞工風潮，以及總罷工與抵制香港之所致也，而抵制香港一事，其始末盡人皆知，似無贅述之必要，故進口貿易之頹敗，不過爲該埠年內所感受一般逆境自然之結果耳，所有外洋疋頭、五金、礦產、化學品顏料，多見減少，其他進口洋貨中，亦多見退步，計疋頭中之外洋本色市布粗布漂市布及漂粗布，由去年之十七萬六千三百六十一疋，跌至五萬三千六百七疋，減少十二萬二千七百五十四疋，幸有中國製品，由去年之八萬一千五百七十七疋，增至十萬三千二十疋，祇增二萬一千四百四十三疋，稍資抵補中國棉紗亦增三萬九千担，外國棉紗因受排擠，其不在減縮之列者，爲外洋羽綾羽繭羅緞印花粗斜紋布及漂白染色印花絨布，此等進口，均見增加，美國煤油亦由二百九十萬美加倫增至四百六十萬美加倫，不過據聞以捐稅繁苛之故，實在售出或運入內地之油，爲數無幾，所輸入者僅備儲倉而已，此外波羅島及蘇門答臘煤油，均見減色，其地位似由俄國煤油繼承之，緣俄油本年初次進口，曾達一百萬美加倫之鉅，他如土布進口，以軍事需要，增

加八千七百十六担，本地土布出口之減少四千担者，亦緣乎此也。至出口貿易，較進口尙能支持，衡以去年之成績，大致不爲過劣。出口貨中之各種半均有增加，計由四十萬枝增至一千五百萬枝，蔗亦由三百八十萬張增至六百四十萬張，但花料錫、鮮蛋、火柴、桂皮均見銳減。若夫廣州絲業之詳情，俟後述之。茲僅有陳者，即秋間雖有商行多家，迫將生意遷移上海，而本年之結果與去年者相較，仍屬可觀，不過須知去年之絲業，本非興盛也。再該埠本年進出之船隻，按普通行輪章程行駛者，有五千五百十八隻，計五百二十一萬三千二十九噸，而去年則有八千十五隻，計七百三十三萬一千四十噸，此足覘該埠情形之一般矣。

九、汕頭 本年民船與拖船貿易，頗爲興旺，殆因海員罷工，抵制風潮，以致鄰埠輪船交通梗阻，有以助成之也。以稅收言之，所得結果，雖未若去年滿意，較短闕平銀七萬一千兩，而較前年，固已加增六萬七千兩，即與以前各年相較，亦復綽有餘裕。其進口貨中之布疋、白糖、菸葉，均增加甚著，但五金則減。鮫魚粉、絲、各種雜糧、赤糖及煤油之進口，較去年尤見銳減。總之進口貿易，縱不敵去年之美滿，卻未遜於前年。民船出口貿易，雖衰敗之傾向，較爲顯著，而亦與進口者相同。至所徵廣九鐵路所運之貨物稅，雖較去年畧增，關平銀三千兩，而此非貿易興隆之表現。蓋去年之稅收，因廣州境內政局糾紛，鐵路運輸紊亂之故，其數已降至最低之度也。不幸本年鐵路依舊梗阻，甚至冬季並無貨物由火車輸運，即秋季亦屬甚少，故廣九鐵路近兩年之貿易，較之前年者，已至無足重輕之地位也。

江門 本年春季，雖政局大致尙屬平靖，而該埠以南各縣，因去年下半年及本年之初，久旱爲災，禾稼受損，該埠貿易因之沉滯。迨至夏季，稍有進步，進口貿易，亦從而活動，主要進口貨物，多已達於常度。五金及糖銷場尤旺，且夏禾所需之肥料進口，亦繼長增高。雖三家大煤油公司，因反抗銷場稅，停止售油，而進口

煤油數量，非止未曾顯著減少，且見大批輸入，以增加公司油棧之存貨，而待捐稅問題之解決，不過油價因之每箱由香港銀幣五元五角，躍至十二元五角，此外頭獲蘭因天時不佳，遠在平均之下，二三穫蘭，質地亦不見優，以致業此者，終不過利寬蠅頭而已，英扇工業，又受海盜充斥及捐抽繁重之影響，一蹶不振，在去年已見減，本年仍廣續趨跌，至下半年之情況，大概更爲不堪，抵制香港船隻之事，風行一時，以致秋冬兩季，貿易幾致完全停頓，三水、本年狀況，未見較江門爲佳，年初該埠之外洋直接貿易，因來往西南佛山兩起卸地點之進出口貨物，均須抽收釐金之故，完全不振，且自廣州政府征收煤油捐及施行專賣政策以還，三大家煤油公司之油棧，因而關閉，嗣後復因總罷工及抵制香港之舉，對外貿易遂致盡行停頓，梧州、觀乎本年障得之叢多，梧州貿易，以全體論之，尙不爲不佳，年中其出口貿易大受抑制者，由於滇粵兩派戰爭，梧州南寧交通遮斷所致，該埠煤油貿易，亦橫遭苛捐之阻遏，停止售貨，遂使每箱價格漲至十九元，及至十二月杪，政府撤銷專賣，情勢爲之稍舒，至進口貿易，因抵制英日貨物，兼與香港斷絕交通，船隻從而短少之故，大受打擊，且出入內地之貨，復以海盜充斥，河道不靖，無日不在危險之中，但雖有以上不利情形，而試觀該埠本年之統計，可知該埠之貿易，雖進口洋貨，概行減色，中國貨物，除上海棉紗、水泥、衣服、火柴、藥材、麪粉外，亦多見減少，而以全體論之，頗稱活動，且考之進口數目，亦可徵商人方面，咸欲維持貿易，以期漸入佳境也，若錳、鐵砂在美國之銷場，尙足支持，倘非此種時局，貿易立見興旺，即就本年而論，仍有四萬担之出口，較去年之五萬八千担，僅少一萬八千担耳，此外所有其他出口貨物，皆由內地擾亂不能達到口岸之故，大都減少，並有減跌甚大者，惟輕木板，以能作木排輸運，故由一百八十萬平方尺增至三百八十萬平方尺，南寧、本年該埠貿易

仍能依然進行，誠屬可異之事，蓋因軍事迭興，船隻被徵，海盜充斥，航行不靖，加以下半年之抵制風潮，暨取締香港船隻，以及因煤油專賣，汽船缺乏燃料油之故，該埠之經由龍州梧州兩口以達於海之一切交通，幾至完全斷絕者，至少有九閱月之久，尤有甚焉者，捐稅繁雜，幣價賤，以致商人所獲之利，悉皆縮至最低之度，所有之進出口貨物亦因之大見減少矣。瓊州，該埠地處海南，其貿易之衰敗，因秋收不足及政局不寧者，較因上海香港風潮之影響者為多也。學生方面，固曾有鼓吹罷工及抵制英日貨物之舉，而未幾即為地方當道嚴密制止，年內大陸上之土貨，以其尋常出口孔道，抵制劇烈，無從輸出，遂源源裝赴該埠，以俟轉運，故出口貿易，得保泰持盈，至進口貿易，大致雖無起色，而與去年相較，亦不過遜，且就該埠統計察之，足見各項貨物之減色，由於人民之經濟狀況，較因政治擾亂及抵制風潮者為多，至該埠主要之出口品，以猪隻稍減，較去年短少二萬隻，檳榔較旺，略有增加，而鮮蛋由去年之一千七百九十萬個，幾減至五百九十萬個，他如鹹蛋皮蛋則增二十六萬四千個，薑亦較去年增加六千担，北海，本年該埠障礙叢多，尤以賊匪之害為烈，而貿易猶能進行，成績尙稱佳美，足見商人勇於經營，百折不撓也，年中內地一切貨物之運輸，須賴武裝鄉團按站護送，所料及之上海風潮及封鎖香港之影響，亦已感受，英日貨物暨英國船隻，曾經被宣布抵制，以故七八月間貿易幾完全停頓，嗣經地方當局採用強硬手段，嚴加制止，情勢賴以漸平，直至十二月仍見進步，詎意此時政局變化，抵制復見實行，貿易再遭困厄，然年終結果，仍覺頗為滿意，中外進口貨物雖多見減少，而帆布車白糖外洋紙烟及火柴則見增加，且所有減少之貨，以全體比例，並非十分顯著，至出口貿易，可謂全年暢旺，計錳礦砂出口由四萬三千四百八十担，增至七萬三千七百三十九担，八角增加二千担，桂皮增加之數，亦復相等。

南方邊界各埠、龍州、本年所患者，即在政局阨阻、地方不靖，以及盜賊肆虐也。年中水陸交通時爲梗阻，以致貨物郵件咸遭失落，甚有戕害人命不幸之事。但貿易進行，仍有滿意之結果，其稅收雖屬無多，全年不過關平銀二萬兩，而猶倍於去年之數。進口貨中之染色粗斜紋布，由二百六十疋增至三千疋，印度本色棉紗由一百五十担增至一千八十九担，煤油約增八萬五千美加倫，火柴由前兩年之一無進口增至二萬一千六百六十六羅，至出口貿易之結果，亦復同臻美滿，其增加最著者，爲八角油約增一千三百担，未硝麪皮超出去年約有二千張之數。蒙自、本年滬港風潮，未見響應，罷工抵制亦未發生，此實地方當局處置嚴厲之功也。但貿易固曾受他種之困難，其主要者，爲地方通幣價格低落，無稍補救，影響於進口貿易，誠非淺鮮，而盜賊之猖獗，復與國內他處相等，致令各貿易大道不能安然運輸貨物，且以禾穫失收，批發商人，又屯積太多，多數食米，須由東京運入，以致米價高昂，而人民之購買力因以減少也。所幸錫之出口，尙形暢旺，幣制低折之影響，稍資救濟，惟境內進口貨物之統計，並無十分顯著之特點，雖貨物大都減色，而與去年相較，差堪告慰者，仍有數種貨物除外耳，即棉羽綾增一萬四千七百疋，絨棉毯約增五萬九千磅，人造絲棉貨爲初次進口，有九千八百八十碼，白糖、車白糖及煤油，亦有滿意之增加，此外英國粗細本色斜紋布，雖由去年之二萬七千八百六十五疋跌至本年一千五百六十疋，而價格較廉之日本貨，則由二百疋增至二萬五千二百十四疋，至於出口貨物，以全體論之，雖未能十分起色，而尙有成績顯著者，如純錫本年出口爲八千四百六十九担，在去年祇有八担，又如錫之出口共有十四萬七千六百六十二担，超出去年之數約三萬二千担，更有牛皮及未硝山羊皮，在香港銷場，亦形暢盛。思茅、本年該埠堪資紀述之特點，僅有上半年棉花進口之增加，但總而

言之、富滇銀行鈔票之跌價、暨市面現銀之缺乏、以及盜賊遍境騷擾、均有妨於該埠之貿易也、以故該埠貿易、年內雖竭其力、亦未十分踴躍也、騰越、本年貿易、頗稱興旺、尤以進口者爲最、計印度本色棉紗進口、增有九千七百六十九担、棉花亦增二千八百四十四担、本色市布粗布、羽縲外國藥材藥劑及顏料、均有滿意之增加、至出口貿易、則因盜匪猖獗、阻得內地來貨、成績稍遜、不過大致、尙能措措、惟出口最要貨品中、減色者有二、一爲四川生絲、短少一千一百担、一爲毛氈、由去年之估值、關平銀三萬三千兩、減至二萬三千兩、

稅課

本年稅收除附徵賑捐之八十五萬五千六百六十四兩外、共爲關平銀六千九百八十七萬三兩、較去年多收二十七萬四千八百七十一兩、若較前年則超出六百三十六萬五千七百五十二兩、設以本年貿易阻碍叢多而論、得此結果、大致尙堪欣慰、計進口正稅、共收三千六百三十六萬六千九百八十一兩、與去年相較、短少一百七十三萬七千五百四十四兩、而較前年則超出三百七十九萬兩之譜、船鈔去年短少七萬三千五百十五兩、其中盡屬外國船隻項下、而中國船隻項下、則約增五萬二千兩、以故本年稅收總數之增多、完全得自出口正稅、復進口稅及子口稅項下、計出口正稅、本年共收二千四百五十六萬八千七百七十八兩、較之去年增多一百四十三萬一千三百二十三兩、復進口稅、加多九萬一百六十六兩、子口稅亦多五十六萬四千四百四十二兩、再試觀本年中國各處稅收之盈絀、即可知各該處貿易興衰之梗概、今如以地理之關係、將中國口岸分爲若干部分、而僅以整數計其各該部分之稅收、則見東三省各埠、由愛琿至牛莊、合計多收一百八十五萬兩、內以大連之增加七十五萬兩爲最鉅、華北方各埠、由

秦王島至膠州)合計多收一百四十一萬兩,其中天津增加一百五十三萬五千兩,而膠州則短少七萬四千兩,長江上游各埠,由重慶至岳州,合計亦多收一萬七千兩,其中萬縣沙市岳州之增加,足抵重慶長沙之短少,長江下游各埠,由漢口至鎮江,雖漢口九江一短少二十萬二千兩,一短少十一萬二千兩,而蕪湖增加四十八萬兩,南京鎮江,合多十四萬兩,總計之仍多三十一萬兩,中部沿海各埠,由上海至溫州,合計短收一百四十七萬六千兩,其中上海一埠即短少一百五十二萬四千兩,雖蘇州寧波,合增八萬六千兩,僅能抵補其一部份,况杭州溫州兩口,亦均見減色,南方沿海暨西江各埠,由三都澳至北海,合計亦短少一百七十四萬五千兩,其中堪資紀述者,惟廈門之稅收,該處曾禁止罷工,嚴行維持秩序,因之多收十五萬五千兩,而其隣近各埠,如福州、汕頭、廣州,則銳減,僅廣州一埠,已短收七十八萬五千兩之鉅,南方邊界各埠,由龍州至騰越,合計亦短收十萬五千兩,其中蒙自短少十一萬六千兩,但龍州收數為歷來最旺,約增一萬一千兩,本年統計海常兩關稅收之總數,除附徵賑捐外,共為關平銀七千四百五十九萬八千一百五十八兩,以關平一兩合金鎊匯率三先令五辨士八七五,申合金鎊共為一千三百一萬五千八百二十四鎊,若將海常兩關淨收之關平銀五千九百三十六萬七千三百十兩,按上述匯率合之,則得一千三十五萬八千三百五十八鎊,由此淨數內,曾提關平銀四千三百萬九百三十四兩,即合七百五十萬二千七百六十七鎊,以償債賠兩款,欲知海關稅收關於中國應付以海關稅擔保外國債賠償能力之重要,觀本報告書後附之第一圖即可矣,該圖專為表示自民國十一年至十四年止,(一)海常兩關之稅收總數,(附徵賑捐不在內),(二)海常兩關稅收淨數,即除開支外,可以用付債賠兩款之數,(三)由

海常兩關稅收淨數內，實付擔保債賠兩款之數，所有圖中附註，係為說明弧線之計算方法，並將關平銀兩申合鎊數一併列入，以便匯兌價格關於中國應付所負外國債賠各款之影響，庶乎一目了然。

對外貿易

貨物估值、本年貨價總數（金銀不計在內），共值關平銀十七萬二千四百二十一萬七千八百八十一兩，較去年之十七萬八千九百九十九萬五千一百四十五兩，計減六千五百七十七萬七千二百六十四兩，惟較前年則增四千七百八十九萬七千五百七十八兩，其與去年相較所短之數，全屬於進口項下，計本年進口總數，除去復出口運往外洋之洋貨外，淨約關平銀九萬四千七百八十六萬四千九百四十四兩，較去年之十萬一千八百二十一萬六千七百七十七兩，計減七千三十四萬五千七百三十三兩，而土貨出洋之估值，則由去年之七萬七千一百七十八萬四千四百六十八兩，增至七萬七千六百三十五萬二千九百三十七兩，計增四百五十六萬八千四百六十九兩，若將進口淨數與土貨出口之數相較，則中國本年對外貿易中，其輸入逾於輸出者，為一萬七千一百五十萬兩，此等不利之盈餘，在去年為二萬四千六百萬兩，在前年為一萬七千萬兩，第研究估值者，須知匯率之漲落，產價之貴賤，與夫出產中心地之經濟暨政局紊亂，以及其他外來之種種緣因，均於估值具有影響，故估值僅能表示任何時期內貿易多寡之約數而已，不過於中外貿易往還之重要，亦頗能藉之覘其一般，是以本年之估值，既如上文所述，則可見中國購買洋貨所費者，超過其土貨行銷外洋所得者，約為一萬七千一百五十萬兩。

貿易趨向，下表所列為近三年中國與各國貨物往來盈絀之比較。

中國對外貿易進出比較表(表內各款以圓平銀一千兩為單位)

地方	輸入貨物淨價		輸出貨價		民國十二年		民國十三年		民國十四年	
	民國十二年	民國十三年	民國十四年	民國十一年	民國十三年	民國十四年	輸入盈餘	輸出盈餘	輸入盈餘	輸出盈餘
香港	二四三,一〇〇	二三八,三五五	一七五,七九八	一七五,七九六	一七三,一六三	一一四,七一五	六七三,〇四	六五,一九二	五八,〇七四	四二,〇〇四
澳門	六,二二三	七,六八九	八,二七二	三,九六八	五,〇八七	四,〇六八	二,二五五	二,六〇二	四,二〇四	
新嘉坡	八,六五六	八,九一六	九,〇一六	一,七九二	一,九六二	二,三七八		九,二七一	二,六六九	
爪哇等處	一三四,二一九	二〇四,九六	三六,八〇八	八,〇八五	九,三二七	一〇,一一七	五,三四四	一一,二七九	二,六六九	
印度	五五〇,三六	三八七,三九	四八,七三七	一一,三二九	一一,四三六	一一,七七七	四,二七〇	二,七三〇	三,五九六	
英國	一一九,七〇七	一一五,二九二	九二,四五八	四三,二〇七	五〇,〇五一	四七,六四三	七,六一〇	七,五〇四	四,四八五	
德國	三三,三一九	三八,五三九	三三,一四六	一一,九二五	一五,九四九	一六,四二七	二〇,四〇四	二,二五九	一,五七九	
和國	三八九一	二〇,四四〇	一〇,九四八	八,五一一	一,三五〇	一〇,七五五		六,九三九	一九三	
比國	一〇,八六四	一八,二六七	一〇,七五七	二,七五三	三,四二〇	三,九〇五	八,一一一	一,四八四	六,八五二	
法國	七四,三五	一〇,四二四	一一,三二四	三,九五七	四,五〇六	六,六〇七		三,四九七	五,三七六	
義國	三七〇五	六,二二六	六〇,三九	九,四六八	八,九四八	九,九〇三		五,七七六	三,七二二	
俄國及 北亞細亞	七,九二六	八,六一二	一一,八四四	三,四〇九	四,六三九	四,七九六		二,六四六	三,七四七	
朝鮮	九,五三九	九,四四三	八,四六七	三〇,二八一	三〇,八五五	三,四七二		二,〇七二	二,二四二	
日本及南洋	二〇五,一一九	二二九,七九二	一九八,一四六	一九八,五七二	二〇一,七六	一八六,三三七	六七〇三	二八,六一五	一〇,九九〇	
扶拿大	一〇,三二五	一五,五五三	七,一七七	二,〇一〇	一,一〇七	一,一五六	八,三二四	一,四四四	五,九一一	
暹羅及 山及	四七,九八九	一八,六三七	二八,六六三	二,六八〇	〇,七五五	一,四一五	二,一八五	八,五六三	一,四四四	
其他各處	三八七,四〇	三五〇,三三	四三,一八四	二,七六八	三,五七四	四,一六八	一一〇,五六	七,一四	二,五〇四	
共	九,二四〇,三	一〇,一八二,一一	九,四七六,八五	七,五二九,一七	七,七八四	七,七六三,五三	七〇,四八六	二,四六四,二七	一,七二五,二二	

於以上所論之進出情形，此表殊有關係，茲爲使此表易於了解起見，已由進口洋貨總數內，除去復出口運往外洋者之數，故所列輸入之數，即各該國輸入中國之淨數，且可見與香港之直接貿易較去年大見減色，計進口減六千五百五十萬兩，出口減五千八百萬兩，其故半由南方各埠抵制香港，半由往年在香港轉船貨物於海關統計內，當作或來自香港或運往香港者，本年則歸入直接輸入或輸出之地方項下也，故上表所列與新加坡等處及爪哇等處直接貿易之增加，殊可注意也，此外與英國之貿易，去年曾有增進，本年則見跌落，計進口減少三千二百八十萬兩，出口減少二百六十萬兩，但若與前年較，則出口貿易仍稍見優勝，而進口貿易，則在該年度之下矣，由日本進口之貿易，超過去年有六千六百萬兩，惟輸往該國之貿易，則減一千四百八十萬兩，以故利於該國之盈餘，爲一萬九百九十萬兩，較去年之盈餘，二千八百六十萬兩，及前年之盈餘六百七十萬兩，均增加甚鉅，與美國之貿易，亦見少，計進口估值共減四千七百七十萬兩，雖出口貿易增四千二百萬兩，不過僅償其一部份而已，至與其他國度之貿易中，增加最顯者爲法國，計出口增約三千萬兩，進口亦增二百萬兩之譜，其與俄國及西比利亞之直接貿易，共增四百八十萬兩，亦堪紀述也。

進口洋貨

貿易之估值僅能表示貨量之約數而已，前已述之矣，今將本年進口淨值與進口稅收兩相較之，其關係如何即可知之，按本年進口洋貨之淨值，較去年減少關平銀七千萬兩，而進口稅收則僅短一百七十萬兩，本年進口正稅係按照十一年修改之切實值百抽五進口稅則征收，設使本年之估價與當時修改稅則所根據者相等，則本年進口稅之減少，當在三百五十萬兩之譜，反之倘進口貨物價值之總數，應比照進口稅收而下跌，則應約短三千四百萬兩，且如上文所述，本年進口洋貨淨值爲九萬四千七百八十六

萬四千九百四十四兩，而去前兩年一爲十萬一千八百二十一萬六百七十七兩，一爲九萬二千三百四十萬二千八百八十七兩，若以本年之平均匯率三先令五辨士八七五，去年之三先令七辨士九八七五，及前年之三先令五辨士七五，各申合金鎊，則本年進口淨值合一萬六千五百三十八萬二千六百八十五鎊，去年合一萬八千六百四十萬六千七百九十八鎊，前年合一萬六千六十三萬三千六百二十七鎊，於是可見國外匯兌關於以關平銀核算貨價之關係，不過估值之重要，亦不可輕忽視之，蓋藉之可表示中國對外貿易上動用之銀數，以及人民之購買力也，以故觀下表所列近三年進口主要貨類之估值，即可知關於進口貿易動用銀數之梗概也。

由外洋直接輸入之洋貨，(表內各數以關平銀一千兩爲單位)。

民國十二年

十三年

十四年

棉貨類	總估	值	棉花除外	一七七,九六〇	一九二,三九九	一九六,一〇二
毛棉呢品及呢絨品	總估	值	羊毛除外	二七,六三四	二八,九七九	二三,三一七
五金及礦石類	總估	值		四七,五四七	七〇,〇五五	四三,一六〇
化學製品	總估	值		一四,二四三	一五,四〇六	一六,四七三
染料顏色素品	總估	值		二五,七七三	三八,三七七	二二,八〇九
煤油燃料油及滑物油	總估	值		六二,八三八	六三,四七八	七〇,八〇五
木材	總估	值		一一,四四二	一八,九六六	一一,一九二

棉貨類，倘去年之棉貨貿易，未能認爲優良，則本年者在商人視之，更不滿意，但就海關統計而論，本年貿易較去年尤旺，茲將近兩年進口之成績比較如下。

民國十三年

十四年

本色布疋類估値	四三、〇二〇、六二五兩	四三、九九六、九七三兩
漂白或染色布疋類估値	九二、五一九、六一八兩	八六、七〇〇、六八一兩
印花布疋類估値	一二、六二六、一五二兩	一五、一五四、三九六兩
雜項棉貨類估値	二、七八九、〇六〇兩	三、六四九、六二九兩
棉花及棉製品估値	九〇、二六〇、六四五兩	一一六、五六五、〇四四兩
合計估値	二四一、二一六、一〇〇兩	二六六、〇六六、七二三兩

本年棉貨價格較去年無甚變更，甚至間有某種貨物，價格趨跌，故估値總數之增加，頗堪視為本年貨量增進之表示，不過上列各數目內，以末一類之加增，最為顯著，其中括有棉花及棉紗，此兩項貨物，均屬非常之增進，其詳將於下文述之，此外美國本色市布粗布進口大旺，共有十六萬七千一百二十五疋，而去年祇有二萬四千四疋，日本製者共輸入三百十三萬九千七百五十疋，較去年亦增十三萬八千疋，但英國製者則由去年之九十六萬八千四百六十九疋跌至四十八萬六千三百九十一疋，其故半由於抵制之舉，半由於中日較廉製品之競爭也，且考其實，凡英國疋頭為日本中國現在亦有製造者，似已多少失人之歡迎，而大致減色，至抵制英貨一舉，有妨於疋頭貿易，固無疑義，第以全年結果言之，則覺其影響不過暫時而已，若以經濟方面論之，謂本年棉貨貿易未能美滿，其原因當於別處求之，如國內不靖，輸運維艱，以致內地商人未敢大批存貨，而採取敷衍政策，且人民窮困，勢必撙節，除日用必需品外，不肯多有費用，以及因五卅滬案，上海之疋頭拍賣營業停止，以迄於年終，凡此種種，均為棉貨營業之妨礙，而致無大利可圖也。

棉紗及棉花，本色棉紗之進口，前此已趨跌落，而本年因中國棉花昂貴及紗廠勞工

風潮由去年之五十五萬三千九百三十担，增至六十一萬八千四担，其中日本紗佔其過半，計有三十六萬二千七百二十三担，較去年增二萬担，棉花進口，亦由同一原因而增加，即以中國棉花之價昂也，其中國棉花詳情，將於土貨出洋章內述之，茲將近兩年棉花進口之數目比較之如下：

民國十三年

十四年

美國棉花	一四六、八一〇担	二三五、〇一〇担
印度棉花	一、〇三九、〇四三担	一、四六三、七六〇担
日本棉花	五、八九九担	八二、〇六三担
他類棉花	二七、五三二担	二六、六一七担
合計	一、二一九、二八四担	一、八〇七、四五〇担

五金及礦石類，本年此項貨物之貿易，雖未能如去年年底所期之良好，而綜觀全體，尙不能視為疲滯，本年寰球各國中此項貿易之特點，為製造中心地之競爭劇烈，其是否有益於製造家姑無論之，而零售商人暨銷用者，確收漁人之利，現雖出品溢量，以及無益貶價之問題，已得人予以嚴重之考慮，而五金貿易，本年之所以能在中國抵抗國內因大局不寧所生之障礙若干，而尙能支持者，則貶低價格之功也，故縱使本年與鐵路及其他局所之交易，除奉天當局購有大批貨物，以致交易尙稱滿意外，而以商人方面論之，一若去年減至最少之度，生意並不呆滯，且錫暨新舊馬口鐵之經營，獲利見優，而馬口鐵之所以與盛者，乃因抵制英製紙烟之結果，中國紙烟於下半年出產增加，需用馬口鐵甚鉅，以製造烟罐也，此外鉛及竹節鋼之貿易，亦頗得利，惟紫銅與鍍鋅鐵絲、營業較遜，商人所得僅數開銷而已，至於水泥建築所用之新鐵條貿易，似遭虧折，而舊鐵及鋼因折毀舊輪船有多數貨物出見之故，價格跌落，營業亦屬不振，再關於將來在中國五金之貿易，以本年年底上海存貨稀少，內地信亦如是，益以五金產品，實為近

代文明需要無時可缺者，是其前途之發達，可操左券，其本年五金及礦產類中之各貨進口共計值關平銀四千三百二十萬兩，而去年則有七千十萬兩，前年則有四千七百五十萬兩，茲將近兩年此項進口之最重要貨物數目比較如下：

民國十四年

十三年

紫銅錠及紫銅塊

五六四,九九〇担

一三五,四七一担

錫箔及鉛箔

一〇六,〇八二

六五,九九三

未鍍錳鋼鐵類

三角鐵

二二九,三九四

一五一,四八一

條段截及條頭

四八二,五六九

四二九,一三二

鋼鐵條

一,九八六,五二六

八二五,三三一

圈鐵

二〇八,三三二

二二四,三三六

鐵箍

一四〇,〇六〇

一一一,九〇一

鐵絲圓釘及方釘

六四七,三〇七

一八九,一三四

未列名各舊鐵碎鐵

八一〇,一〇八

七四六,六六五

生鐵及鐵磚

一〇四,四九一

二四四,〇一八

管子

二二六,一八一

一七一,五四二

剪口鐵

六五四,二七三

五〇一,八二九

鐵軌

九四六,五二一

八九一,九八三

片板

七五九,六一五

五五五,四九六

素馬口鐵

八八八,一九七

六三二,八六五

鍍錳鋼鐵類

平片

一六三,二五九

一三三,九三七

鐵絲

一四八,五四〇

一三一,五九〇

鐵絲段

一〇七,四三〇

一四五,〇〇七

鉛塊或鉛條

一五九,五六七

一八二,三三三

錫錠及錫塊

五六,四六七

五六,五四五

機器、觀乎本年、各處捐稅、繁而且重、軍事頻興、禾稼被損、更以運輸艱難、政局擾攘、以其相因之惡果、人民經濟甚感困難、是以因收縮商業之必要、及前途之不定、而致本年機器貿易減跌、殊不足怪、但華人方面於農工事業上、採用外國機器之頗具熱心者、固不乏其人、蓋每次風潮一經暫息之後、則舊有之銷路即行重興、新設之計畫亦以繼起、祇以新障礙一經發生、則商業爲之遏抑、而萌芽又受其摧折矣、至車頭車輛定購短少之故、乃由於鐵路紊亂及路局財政竭蹶所致、其工業之活動多阨於勞工風潮、政局擾攘、及國內鬪牆之患、僅有製冰機器一項、以中國日漸風行、其貿易頗優、茲將近三年進口之數比較如下、

機器

民國十二年

十三年

十四年

農業 機器 估 值

三〇四,三三三兩

二七九,九七七兩

一六一,二八八兩

電力廠所用機器估 值

一,五一六,二五九兩

八〇七,五八一兩

八五八,一五一兩

印字釘書及切紙機器估 值

五九六,六〇兩

一,〇三二,四四九兩

六五一,四八七兩

推 進 機 器 估 值

一,四九七,三八三兩

一,九六三,三二九兩

一,九一九,七八四兩

抽水器及裝置品估 值

四〇四,三四九兩

三八一,九四七兩

六四一,九八三兩

織造 機 器 估 值

二,〇二八,二〇兩

五,五一〇,六三三兩

三,四〇六,八二七兩

機器需用器具估 值

三五,九一六兩

四五,四九六兩

一一二,一四四三兩

電氣材料及附屬品，本年電氣工業極其疲憊，電氣商人必獲利甚微，蓋內地供給電力各公司以軍人之抽捐，營業備受打擊，非止不能擴張營業，少添新機，即在此逆境之中，僅求保持原狀，已煞費苦心，且間有擬定之擴充計劃，如廈門者是，復以抵制英貨之故勢，必拋棄，但歐洲大陸之製造家，曾得承辦擴充重慶及浦東之電機及哈爾濱電車之電機，某英公司亦曾包辦長沙鄰近某鎮之小電機，此外各小村鎮所用為燃燈之油機及煤氣機，其定購之數目與平昔無異，但電氣材料之生意，以全體言之，殊覺微末，再本年曾創有電燈聯合會，專為規定電燈泡之價格，以免發生貶價競售以期摻奪市面之敗壞政策，其結果，電燈泡之價格，即由每百十元漲至三十元，電氣風扇，現國內已有製造進口洋商，大為危及，故業此項進口貨之美商，不得不將價格減落百分之十五，以期應付，而維持市場上之地位，其他各種電氣附屬品，以裝線管之銷場，較為興旺，此貨多來自英國，而零件如開關器、電鈴、電表等，最大之供給者首推德國，其價格較廉之電線銷場，德日兩國分佔之，而較高者，來自英國，至於電機裝置品、電熱器具、乾電池、電手燈等多操於美商之手，所有本年輸入中國之電氣材料及附屬品，由去年之估值關平銀八百二十萬兩跌至六百九十萬兩，茲將近兩年由各主要國進口之數分列於下，

民國十三年

十四年

日本國	估值	二,一七〇,八四四兩	二,三六六,九一三兩
德國	估值	二,一七〇,九七三兩	一,三九三,四〇九兩
英國	估值	一,二三六,一一二兩	一,一九八,九二二兩
美國	估值	一,二一五,三四三兩	八五一,三八七兩
和國	估值	三六六,八三六兩	二八二,七四〇兩
比國	估值	三一五,二三一兩	一二三,二五四兩

木材、本年木市特點、爲美松售價之低廉、此種木價在去年年中、即見減跌、本年大半年來、仍續行趨下不已、大概以美國木廠出產過多之故、溯當本年伊始、上海價格、每千平方英尺爲四十六兩左右、其後逐漸降落、及至八月低至四十兩、及九月國外市場、頓覺堅峭、價格始漲、雖去年底所購之鉅額存貨、陸續運到、價格較賤、而十一月間、已達四十八兩之度、直至年終、未稍變動、本年僅上海一口、計輸入美松共有八千九百三十九萬六千五百五十尺、內中在上半年輸入者有二千九百二十三萬七千三百四十八尺、在下半年輸入者有六千十五萬九千二百二尺、本年木業中又一特點、爲西比利亞及日本松之圓形木段、進口增加、售價按照木段質地與大小而定、由三十七兩至四十兩不等、至重木之進口、如柚木及麻栗木、據報與平時無甚上下、其全年價格亦極少變動、印度馬來重木、以荷國政府查勘蘇門答臘澤地之勞工情形、以致由該處輸運木段往新加坡者、一時蒙其影響之故、價格爲之陡漲、每千平方英尺竟昂至九十兩、惟菲律賓與波羅島之木、彼此競爭、致由該兩地運來之重木、其價遂跌至六十兩之低、營是項木材之商人遂獲利極微、且年終收盤、存貨甚少、總計本年輕木材進口、共爲二萬八千八百八十九萬二千平方尺、而去年則爲二萬七千二百五十萬平方尺、前年則爲一萬二千一百一十七萬二千平方尺、本年進口中美國貨佔一大部分、計有一萬一千七十一萬七千平方尺、日本貨佔有四千八百七十四萬九千平方尺、重木材進口、由去年之六千三百四十八萬八千平方尺、減至五千一百七十四萬四千平方尺、其中以日本者居多、計有二千六十五萬五千平方尺、俄國太平洋各口者共有七百五十四萬八千平方尺、新加坡者有六百六十一萬九千平方尺、爪哇等處者共有六百四萬九千平方尺、至中國木材之貿易、雖不在進口洋貨範圍之內、而於此畧述其與外國木材於市場上相競之情形、亦不無興味也、計温州暨杭州松之圓木段、以及鋸成之板、全年銷場尚佳、價格亦

頗滿意，鋸成之板，每千英尺價格由三十二兩至三十五兩，木段由二十五兩至二十六兩，福州松之銷場亦旺，鋸成之厚薄板，價格在三十六兩至三十八兩之間，但內地盜賊充斥，捐抽繁苛，木材貿易大為阻礙，福州鋸木廠，多半因而停歇矣。

紙，去年年底數月，國內局勢，風雨漂搖，商人對於定購新貨，咸抱極端敷衍之政策，以致本年春初，幾無存貨以應需求，尤以印報紙及油光紙為最，又值歐美紙廠，正自應付其國內之需求，於中國之銷場，未能完全接濟也，苟無瑞典及時之供給，則中國市面，勢必完全告罄，故雖以全體言之，價格甚高，商人獲利優厚，而全年之供給不敷，應付需要，相差遠甚，商人僅能支持市面而已，烟紙亦覺缺乏，此由於抵制英製紙烟，而中國烟廠出產增多之結果也，再猶使人注意者，為中國商家，近已直接向外國廠家所派之代表購貨，不復假手於行商矣，設曾供求相應，則貿易當見興旺，茲將近三年上述各項紙之進口數目列下、

	民國十二年	十三年	十四年
油光紙	三〇一、〇九三担	三九一、四六九担	四〇二、八九八担
普通印書紙	五六一、三三九担	六二一、九七六担	六三二、五七二担
烟紙	二五、〇六八担	四三、三六二担	二八、四一三担

糖，按照本年海關統計，雖糖之進口，甚形踴躍，並據稱亦有大批成交，而糖商之營業，本年又為不利，蓋糖之市價，由年初以至年終，趨跌未已，於是商人之投機購入，固屬受其虧折，即現貨交易，所得亦必微末，考市價所以跌落者，首以日本糖廠競爭之劇烈，以致於年初時，每担價格，跌至上海規元八兩三錢，嗣又以香港糖廠之貶價，跌至七兩五錢五分，及至二月，竟降至七兩二錢五分，後更有甚者，為曾有以每担價六兩二錢至六兩四錢定購大宗古巴糖者，迨七月至十月之間，爪哇糖又以每担價六兩一錢銷貨，於是復有爪哇糖之大批購入，彼時更因抵制英貨爪哇糖之進口，尤見踴躍，故於十月杪、

市價低至極點，每担僅爲五兩七錢，厥後稍有變動，迨至歲闌，總在六兩五分左右，總計本年糖進口，爲赤糖二百二十三萬七千八百八十六担，較去年計增三十萬三千一百二十一担，白糖四百七十一萬五千六百四十二担，計增二百十四萬六千三百二十九担，車白糖四百五十七萬二千五百六十六担，計增十七萬五千六百一十一担，其主要輸出之國爲爪哇等，佔三百八十一萬九千五百六十二担，香港佔三百七十七萬九千二百七十一担，日本佔二百七十四萬二千二百九十二担，菲律賓佔六十二萬六千一百五十四担，各色染料及人造靛，去年染料存積過多，復加本年大局不靖，影響銷路，染料進口，曾見跌落，其減縮之貨，多爲來自德國者，以其陳貨充斥，正待脫售也，所有本年染料進口之總額內，德產佔有八成，餘二成爲美、英、瑞士、法及日本國合有之，而去年則爲九與一之比也，再染料之市價，在去年已低減，本年因寰球各市場上之染料營業競爭劇烈，仍繼續趨跌，及至年底，價格之低爲近十年所未有，總計本年染料進口之估值，爲關平銀三百五十九萬三千六百三十一兩，較之去年減少七百一萬六千七百九十六兩，至人造靛之市價，亦以存貨山積，各方供給過鉅，以致競爭從而加劇之故，一致趨跌，在本年十二月之價格，較去年同月者約低百分之二十五，實爲國內平昔最低之價，其來自德國及瑞士國之老牌貨，每担曾降至上海規元三十三兩至三十五兩之間，而來自美國英國法國之新牌貨，則約跌百分之十至二十，其進口減色顯著者，屬於法產，而英美畧有增加，瑞士僅能保持地位，惟德國人造靛，排衆獨前，進口約有二十萬担，總計本年各國進口總數，共有四十萬六千五百三十七担，而去年則有四十一萬六千二百八十五担。

他項進口貨類，茲將近二年由外洋直接輸入之貨物，除前已特別詳述者外，分別列表如下，以資參考。

民國十三年

十四年

新舊蒙蘇袋

六六六,五六九 担

八四四,六五二 担

脚踏車

一三,五〇四 輛

一,二二七〇 輛

建築材料估價

三四二,一四一 兩

二,四二九,二六四 兩

空桶箱估價

六九一,五七五 兩

四〇,〇二一 兩

紙烟

九,七五二,七三四 千支

六,四九〇,二二三 千支

雪茄烟

二四,九六三 千支

二四,三七七 千支

煤

一六,一〇〇,一六 噸

二,七五二,九二七 噸

麵粉

六,五七七,三九〇 担

二,八二一,五〇〇 担

各種石腦油

七,二六五,〇九三 美加倫

八,八二三,五二一 美加倫

橡皮車輪外胎裏胎估價

七三二,二一四 兩

一,四七九,九五六 兩

橡皮靴鞋及其他製品估價

一,四六五,七四一 兩

一,四四〇,二二五 兩

煤油

三三三,二〇七,一〇四 美加倫

二,五八,五七〇,五九一 美加倫

柴油

一〇,四〇二,五 噸

九五,八三三 噸

鐵路機車及煤水車估價

一,〇六四,九六三 兩

八,九二〇,一五 兩

滑物油

八,七八八,八四七

七,〇九八,三九二

安全火柴及他種者

二,七二九,四五六

二,八五八,二九六

煉乳

五,一四三

四九,〇〇八

汽車

一,〇二五

三,一六九

軍械軍火

估值

一,五八九,六六九

七,一九九,四三八

鐵路客車貨車

避電車
在內

估值

二,一四五,一九六

一,六二二,一八

米及穀

一,三一九八,〇五四

一,二六三四,六二四

海帶海菜

五五九,八一九

五一六,八八二

土貨出洋、

本年出口土貨之總估值,共為關平銀七萬七千六百三十五萬二千九百三十七兩,較去年多四千五百萬兩,較前年多二千三百萬兩者,前已述之矣,此等滿意之進步,使中國本年對外貿易所有不利之輸入盈餘,雖較前年者仍多一百萬兩有奇,而已由去年之二萬四千六百萬兩,減至一萬七千一百五十萬兩,不過出口貨物估值,雖不為國外匯兌漲落所支配,而國內之一切情形,如收穫之豐歉,成本之輕重,以及政局之安危等等,難免不受影響之,故土貨出口至外洋估值之加增,未必一定表示出口貿易之興盛也,茲將本年出口各種貨物貿易狀況,略述如下、

絲、本年生絲貿易,若僅以繅絲而論,可稱興盛,而七里經絲,因外洋銷路疲滯及國內製造家,顯有代用次等繅絲之故,感受影響,不能同日而語,如長此以往,華人將明瞭採

用較新繅絲法之必要，恐七里絲之出產，行見其縮，而繅絲之出品則有相當之增多也。其本年絲業大致尙稱滿意者，多爲美國銷場極旺及上半年市價無甚上落之故，茲將近五年每月生絲輸往美國之平均數目列下、

年 度	平均包數
民國十年	二七、六九五
民國十一年	三二、五七四
民國十二年	二九、一八四
民國十三年	三二、三〇六
民國十四年	四〇、五〇〇

本年五卅風潮，於上海絲市無大影響，全年貿易，仍行踴躍，而廣州之絲市，則備受抵制，暨工潮之掣擊，卒於將屆九月時，以滬地絲業之進行，幾如平常，將廣州絲市移於上海，溯自本年春節過後，絲之貿易，即見踴躍，其時山東繅絲及灰絲在紐約銷場甚佳，而里昂對於山東及四川黃絲，亦有問津者，是以五月初，陳貨收盤之際，所存幾致告罄，迨新貨開盤，景況亦佳，繭豐價好，市面平穩，價格並無漲落，直至八月每包始漲五十兩至一百兩，但至歲暮，云暮，法郎低跌，影響於里昂市面者甚鉅，除山東及四川黃絲每包約減五十兩外，次等生絲於十一、十二兩月亦甚爲不利，尤以廣州絲爲最，而上海繅絲商情較優，此乃美國銷場活動及市面投機購入之所賜，至新造野蠶繭，本年收成豐足，十一月開盤時，每包價格在四百三十五兩至四百七十兩之間，至十二月底則逐漸降爲四百五十兩左右，再本年國內絲之銷場亦暢，故上海繅絲之一大部份，在昔運往外洋者，本年則由就地廠家消受矣，茲將本年新絲開盤之市價列後、

翁之種類

每担規元

超等雙號繅絲

一千一百七十兩

特號甲種繅絲

一千一百二十兩

特號乙種繅絲

一千八十兩

特號丙種繅絲

一千六十兩

山東特號繅絲

九百五十兩

四川繅絲超等特號

九百六十兩

頭二號灰絲

四百九十兩

及屆年終時，上海繅絲漲高一兩，山東四川繅絲亦漲五十兩至一百兩之間，而頭號灰絲則約減四十兩，廣州絲亦跌約一百五十元，市面存貨大都甚少，銷場亦形沉寂，惟尙覺平穩耳，茲將近三年生絲出口，按海關統計數目，比較於下：

民國十二年

十三年

十四年

各種白絲

八六、一八三担

八六、〇四〇担

一〇七、八四二担

各種黃絲

二一、〇四四担

二二、六六三担

二五、五六一担

灰絲(已繅及未繅)

三一、一九六担

二二、五七二担

三四、六一四担

絲業之改良，改良飼蠶之法，本年不幸仍無甚進步，夫採擇無病蠶種，及產出美質蠶繭之重要，實非言語所可喻之者，幸此事已爲上海萬國驗絲處所注意，按今中國之戶多就房內爲之，而是房即舉家之臥室，縱使飼養之蠶，取諸健全種子，而以空氣不潔之故，仍屬易受疾病，而遭腐壞，若飼養多採用科學上之方法，則繭質自可改良，不必推廣植桑地之面積，產額定能加增，譬如本年日本秋穫之蠶，即係引用新法，先將蠶逐消毒，隨後灑以石灰粉，使其蠶蟲健全，故該國本年產額增多百分之十二至二十之譜，但

此法尙未爲中國所諸悉，假使中國餉戶明了餉蠶之重要，不僅選擇無病之蠶種，且採用較合衛生之飼法，則中國絲業之前途，定有振興之望也。

茶、本年俄國不再仰給於英倫市場，而與中國作直接之交易，及綠茶之北非洲銷路甚形暢旺，實本年茶業中之二特徵，加以國內政治及經濟之狀況，致使成本加重，茶葉價格異常高漲，此殆於茶業前途，不無危險也。蓋英倫銷場，似已爲之氣沮，而美國更因綠茶價格過昂，已轉注意於日本之茶，但綜而言之，本年茶季內，以有俄國及北非洲之銷路，茶商已獲利益，且聞曾有前此未有之大批輸出，茲再將年中紅綠茶之貿易情形分述於下。

紅茶 開盤伊始，上海選莊祁門茶之市價，每担由上海規元九十兩至一百十五兩，其較爲普通者，爲六十五兩至六十七兩，寧州茶亦約在六十五兩至六十七兩之間，九江之祁門茶市價，由規元三十兩至一百十兩，寧州茶則自三十兩至四十兩，全體論之，本年茶質因採茶暨揀葉期內天氣適宜之故，較去年爲優，漢口茶之質味，亦均有進步，但雖有俄國方面之鉅大購入，而英倫及紐約所出之價格，則於山戶殊覺失意，故本年產額甚較減少，在漢口所有之成交，每担爲漢洋例十八兩至二十兩，福州小種茶於七月底開盤，品之最上者，質地雖未大有進步，而大抵在八十六兩至九十一兩之間，較去年每担提高五兩，其價之所以提高者，多半由於省內不靖，捐抽繁苛，及海員罷工時期船運維艱之故，至工夫茶之產額，因年景欠佳兼之英美銷場甚不旺，遂減少百分之二十五，幸賴俄國需要暢盛，其後又值錫蘭茶穫歉收，於是此種紅茶之貿易，可稱滿意。

綠茶 本年來源缺乏，北非洲投機購入，以及俄國之購買增加均爲綠茶價格特漲之原因，其中春眉最上者，每担竟達一百兩以至一百四十兩，即壽眉亦售五十兩至六十兩，大致而論，綠茶之製造，可謂有顯著之退步，尤以染色爲最。

參閱本報告書後附之土貨出口表，即可知近兩年中國各種茶輸出之數量如下。

民國十三年

十四年

紅茶

四〇二、七七六担

三三五、五八三担

綠茶

二八二、三一四担

三二四、五六四担

磚茶

一九、三八二担

一四一、九一七担

毛茶

二、一〇担

一四、五〇一担

他種茶

五九、三五一担

一六、四四三担

合計

七六五、九三三担

八三三、〇〇八担

茲將本年茶葉輸往之主要各國、開列於下、

紅茶

綠茶

土耳其波斯
暨埃及等國

六、一六七担

一、二一、七一九担

俄國

一一五、五三八担

一、八、三七一担

美國

五九、四五三担

四、五、六六三担

英國

三八、〇九三担

四、七、三六担

法國

七、二八九担

三、一、八七四担

印度

四、〇九四担

二、九、五六八担

和國

一六、八〇二担

一、二〇担

德國

六、六七三担

二担

棉花、本年棉花產額、以魯蘇浙三省之植棉各區、天氣不佳、約為七百五十七萬七千五百七十三担、較去年估計約減百分之七、溯當年初、價格平穩、及將屆四月、棉紗暢銷、價遂趨漲、嗣以滬案發生、各紗廠罷工、中國紗廠蒙其影響者、約歷二月之久、英日紗廠、

受制較長，因而棉紗產額銳減，價格增高，而花價則感受其益。總計棉花全年價格，每担上下相差之數為十三兩五錢，再年內中國棉花貿易顯著之點，為其始則未嘗步武美國及印度棉花跌價之途，迨至歲闌時，因印棉市價低賤，銷用家已經定購大批印美之棉花，而於中棉則少有問津之故，方見大跌，且此跌價之情形，乃中國棉商及棉戶自作之孽，蓋棉商方面以投機之故，希冀壟斷市面，而內地棉戶雖得合宜之價，猶不肯使存貨脫手，致令銷用家，不得定購大批印美之棉花，及中棉價格降至應有之度時，已無暢銷之路，其他為中國棉花貿易之阻礙者，為中國政局擾攘，運輸困難，且有時輸運缺乏也。至棉花出口貿易，亦受其價昂之影響，尤以往日本者為最。緣該國會紛紛向印度市場購買也。總計本年中國棉花出口總數，由去年之一百八萬九千九百担，跌至八十萬八千三百二十二担，其中日本者佔六十一萬五千七百七十三担，而去年日本者曾佔八十九萬三千九百担，而本年進口者則有增加，茲將近兩年外洋棉花進口之數目列下：

民國十三年

十四年

美國棉花	一四六,八一〇担	二三五,〇一〇担
印度棉花	一,〇三九,〇四三担	一,四六三,七六〇担
他種棉花	三三,四三一担	一〇八,六八〇担
共計	一,二一九,二八四担	一,八〇七,四五〇担

除以上數目外，在本年年底之際，尙有已經定購而未運到之印度棉花一百萬担，及美國棉花約十五萬担至二十萬担，此為研究以上數目者不可不知也。

紡紗工業，美國及印度棉花之豐收及其價格之低賤，利於紡紗家者甚鉅，假使他項情形同一良好，則此項工業，本年定可發達。蓋當年初之際，希望甚佳，多數紗廠曾晝夜開工，不料日商紗廠發生工潮，嗣又有南京路之一劇，遂致滯單及其鄰近之紗廠，大受

影響，竟歷數月之久，而國內其他地方各紗廠，亦以內爭與捐稅暨上海風潮之反響，蒙其惡果，是以中國棉貨之出產及其貿易，全年忽緩忽急，茲將本年所有紗廠及其紗梳織機之數目，據調查所得，開列於下：

	紗廠家數	紗梳枚數	織機架數
中國	六九	一、九八二、二七二	一三、三七一
日本	四五	一、二七三、五六〇	七、二〇五
英國	四	二〇五、三二〇	二、三四八
共	一一八	三、四六一、一五二	二二、九二四

而去年各紗廠所有者則為紗梳三百十六萬四千十二枚，及織機一萬五千架，兩相較之，可觀本年國內紗廠之發展也。

改良棉種，本年棉花纖維之改良，一與絲業相同，仍無進步可紀，殊為憾事。雖華洋紗廠聯合會，對於農戶植棉，幾經盡力勸導，採用較良方法，並提倡免除攪水及混雜陳花之惡習，無如仍少有效果，且雖有驗花處之嚴行檢查，而此種惡習，依然未改，故倘欲完全消除之，勢非政府當局施行更嚴禁之辦法不為功也。

荳類及荳製品，本年在新貨尚未上市之前，荳價趨漲，及秋收登場，東三省大荳收成甚佳，價格因以減跌，計本年由大連出口之大荳，共有一千三百八十萬担，較諸去年增九十萬担，此項增加，實因運往各通商口岸者之增益，計共加多二百十萬担，而直接運往外洋者，共為一千八十萬担，較去年少一百二十萬担，去年日本曾購入甚鉅，本年對於荳之輸入不甚注意，致與該國之貿易，全年頗形疲滯，但年初歐洲市價尚高，因之上半年運往者，曾見踴躍，是以七月間大連之存貨，約減為去年同月存貨之半，市價亦即飛漲，迨至八月，已達前所未有之每担日銀七元四角六分，及至新貨登場，收成豐稔，且

聞他國亦占大有，於是以前供過於求，其價即自然跌落，至十二月時，每担價為日銀五元四角一分，茲將近兩年由大連輸出運往外洋大部份之荳類所至之地及其數目列下、

	民國十三年	十四年
日本	七、〇〇〇、〇〇〇担	六、五〇〇、〇〇〇担
歐洲	三、四〇〇、〇〇〇担	二、六〇〇、〇〇〇担
爪哇	一、二〇〇、〇〇〇担	一、二〇〇、〇〇〇担
合計	一、六〇〇、〇〇〇担	一、〇三〇、〇〇〇担

本年東三省北部之中東鐵路區域內所產之荳，約為一百七十九萬噸，其中製為荳餅者有三十六萬一千噸，製成荳油者約三萬九千噸，連同其餘之一百三十九萬噸，皆由綏芬河及海參崴運輸出境，總計本年全國各種荳之出口，共為二千六十六萬担，而去年則為二千四百六十萬担，本年荳餅之出口，共為二千七十萬担，亦較去年減少一百九十一萬五千七百三十担，由大連出口者共有一千八百三十六萬九千担，僅此一處已減少逾二百萬担，所有減少之數，完全為運往外洋貨物之跌落，其運往外洋者以至日本者為多，計共運去一千六百十萬担，而去年則為二千萬担，雖運往通商口岸者，曾有增加而亦不足彌補其缺，再五月以後至八月，存荳稀少，價格高昂，大連油坊停工者多，直待新荳上市價格低減之時，始見充分復業，故大連本年荳餅產額約有二千七百萬塊，與去年者不相上下，其全年價格上落，每塊為日銀一元六角六分至二元四角九分之間，至本年荳油之出口，共為一百九十八萬九千三百二担，而去年則有二百十二萬一千四百七十担，此項貨物輸往德國者，向佔由東三省出口數內之八成，本年德國曾訂有荳油入口之新稅則，因之此項貿易不免稍感不安，但該新稅自十月一日方實

行、於荳油貿易有如何之影響、此時以爲期過早、尙未能見之、而本年由大連出口之荳油實超出去年約有三萬担、其價格之上落、每担由日銀十五元六角至十九元一角、其中最高時在六月至八月期內、而最低時乃年頭歲尾之各數月、於此最高與最低之時間中、無甚大之漲落也、

猪鬃 本年此項貿易感受之困難、爲中國市場所索之價與歐美顧客所出者、大相懸殊、英倫及紐約之價格、曾一度低於中國者二成、其全年相差之上落、在百分之十至十五之間、而中國索價之昂、則歸咎於運輸梗阻、釐捐繁重、政局擾攘、軍事頻興、以及盜賊之充斥、蓋市場存貨無時充足、而新貨抵市、又覺艱難也、故天津市面之六十六號碼者、每担竟索價二百兩、卽五十五號碼者、亦達四百十兩之鉅、至重慶暨長江之猪鬃、其二十七號碼者、爲一百九十兩、而上海產者、爲一百五十兩、雖於六月間、貿易稍見活動、而以大體言之、顧客仍持觀望、華商亦不願訂售期貨、而冀英倫及紐約價格之高漲也、總計本年猪鬃出口之總數、爲六萬七千八百四担、較去年之六萬五千五百四十担、稍有增加、不過去年猪鬃貿易、曾已視爲不佳者、

仔類 芝蔴出口貿易、在去年本已不甚起色、而本年則可謂完全失意、此蓋因國內價格堅峭、高於歐美油廠所願出者、以致其轉注意於廉價利優之代替品如花生仁是、而對於芝蔴、則即少有問津也、年內漢口芝蔴市價、始終甚爲平穩、每担七兩二錢至七兩四錢、而上海價格、則在八兩六錢至九兩之間、及新貨上市時、因其受旱、較去年短收約二三成、價格亦未見有趨落之勢、至價格之所以如是其高者、本不難索解、卽鐵路運輸梗阻及內爭政變所造成之種種惡果有以致之也、但國內芝蔴銷場尙旺、產品不乏銷路、以故農人尙堪欣幸、總計本年芝蔴出口共爲五十二萬九百六十担、而去年則有九十三萬四千一百九十一担、茶籽貿易、較爲活動、計本年出口由去年之五十萬二千六

百十六担，增至七十八萬六千十担，其中運往歐洲者少，而運往日本者多，蓋歐洲各國於印度茶籽，以其價格較廉，所含油量亦富，曾多注意，而日本則以距離較近，運費較省，卸價格稍高，亦可抵補，故為中國茶籽之主要顧客，其價之漲落，每担在五兩五錢左右，至棉籽及胡麻籽之出口，本年一為五十八萬九千九百三担，一為八萬三千七百四十四担，而去年一為三十八萬七千九百担，一為八萬七千七百十三担，統計本年各種籽類出口，多運往後開各國，計日本佔二百十四萬七千九百九十九担，美國佔九萬三千九百二十二担，義國佔八萬一千二百九十二担，和國佔八萬七千三百八十六担，朝鮮佔七萬一千五百二十七担，法國佔六萬三千二百六十六担，德國佔五萬五千二百六十六担，英國佔五萬一千六百四十六担，丹國佔一萬二千三百七十六担。

植物油，本年桐油之在漢口市場上交易者，共約有六萬八千噸，較去年約多二千噸，上海運去者，由去年之一萬二千噸減至八千五百噸，而其他各埠所運去之數量則與平昔無異，是以本年運往外洋之桐油確較去年為多，其中運往美國者共有四萬二千五百噸，較去年約多一萬噸，但德英法運去較少，共有六千五百噸之譜，而去年輸往該三國之數，有八千九百噸，至桐油市價，本年雖因軍事繁興，沿途抽捐，以致運輸受其妨害，而價格均在去年之下，且有時不逮成本遠甚，於是投機家會有大批之買進，回穩十三年一月之上半月，每担達三十二兩時，仍有顧客，由一月至四月，平均價格為二十四兩至二十八兩，其後稍有漲落，直至十三年底，則為二十一兩，及交本年一月，市價每担在二十兩四錢左右，三月跌至十七兩，嗣後或上或落，均不出於十七兩至十九兩，迨至十二月，遂穩定為十八兩二錢，全年之內存貨亦未見多，大概在三五百噸之間，偶或增至八百噸，是為最多之度，其油質則在平均以上，蓋價格既低，操假之念自少，總計去今兩年來桐油出口總數，一為八十九萬六千三十八担，一為八十九萬四千七十三

担，棉籽油之貿易，雖本年棉籽之數量，略多於去年，且其出油較豐，而仍如去年感受運輸艱難，及棉籽來源缺乏之障礙，溯當年初之際，美國棉籽油短少，歐洲需求甚殷，所惜適值中國市場疲滯，未能盡得其益也，嗣於四月之後，歐洲市價銳跌，加以國內肥皂廠需求見殷，以致價格高昂，不宜於歐市，遂致此項產品之出口，稍覺退步，但本年棉籽油出口之總量，仍有三萬六千七百七十二担，而去年祇有一萬三千三百三担，此外他種植物油出口，計有花生油由去年之六十七萬二千二百六十八担，減至五十八萬八千六百六十二担，茶油由去年之一萬六千九百七十一担，減至一萬一千五百二十八担，荳油由去年之二百十二萬一千四百七十担，減至一百九十八萬九千三百二十二担，至中國植物油之主要銷用地點，為美國（佔九十八萬九千六百四十六担），英國（佔六十七萬三千七百一担），俄國（佔五十萬九千五百九十一担），義國（佔二十八萬一千二百五十八担），土耳其（波斯等處）（佔二十七萬五千二百六十八担），香港（佔二十六萬三千四百六十三担），和國（佔二十二萬二千七百四十四担），德國（佔十一萬二千六百四十一担），新嘉坡等處（佔八萬四千四百十八担）。

蛋及蛋產品，本年雖生料由內地輸出維艱，價格高昂，以及製造上有種種之障礙，而廠家尙曾獲相當之利益，蓋全年之內，貿易大見活動，且略有投機之購入，尤以上半年為最，雖下半年內較大之廠家，以國內糧糶，煤斤缺乏，不得已減少其出品，而所需之貨，曾向小廠家購足抵補，年內蛋白及蛋黃之市價，由五月至九月間之漲落，一為每担一百五十三兩至一為一百三十七兩，一為每担四十三兩至一為三十九兩，其間蛋白最高之價係在六月，曾達一百五十五兩，本年秋季間，曾因英國政府宣布禁止礮製蛋黃於十五年十二月三十一日之後，輸入英國，蛋黃之產額立見加增，以備於此一年寬限期內輸入英國，至此禁例之效果如何，須俟明年六月工廠歇夏後，方能完全覺之，但可信

將來必致冰蛋廠發達，以補英國國內礮製蛋黃之缺，而中國乾蛋廠亦必因此增加產額矣，茲將近三年蛋及蛋產品之出口數量列下，

民國十二年

十三年

十四年

鮮蛋皮蛋鹹蛋

一,〇一〇,四九〇,〇〇〇個

九四四,二五三,〇〇〇個

七八四五〇,九〇〇〇個

水凍蛋

三七五,三六五担

二五二,三九二担

四三二,〇五三担

蛋白及蛋黃

三七七,五三五担

四五七,九四八担

五七〇,六一九担

他項出口貨類

茲將近三年其他主要數種出口貨物之數目列下以資參考，

民國十二年

十三年

十四年

五金及礦石類

純 鎳

一九三,一二二担

一七六,八五二担

二八一,三二二担

生 鎳

四八,四〇六担

三二,二九一担

四五,三九七担

錫 礦 砂

三三,九〇二担

九,四三三担

三四,五〇九担

生 鐵

三,三五八,三〇一担

四三,八九,四四八担

一,六四四,九四四担

鐵 礦 砂

一一,三六七,一九担

一四,一三,八八一担

一,三五九,八五五〇担

鉛 礦 砂

八一,三三七担

一一九,五八五担

一八二,四三七担

錳 礦 砂

四五七,五四七担

六三七,二一〇担

七一五,二九〇担

鎢 礦 砂

六六,九二九担

五〇,三二五担

九八,六〇五担

生皮及細毛皮類

錫(白鉛)礦砂 一,〇〇九,六七二担

三三八,二四一担

五七四,五三六担

牛皮

二九三,七四〇担

二二七,六九四担

一三三,一六八担

未硝山羊皮

七,三五八,二〇七張

四,六七九,八七三張

七,〇〇四,九〇二張

已硝山羊皮

一,四〇六,三九二張

一,一一〇,四二〇張

八六六,七三四張

已揀羔皮

一,〇三二,五三九張

六三九,五六三張

五九三,一四七張

各種細毛皮

已揀及未揀 估值五,五九九,九五五

六,二二五,二九一担

一,一八二,〇〇二担

毛類

絨羊毛

三,五三二,一〇九担

四八五,三二〇担

四二六,二二七担

駱駝毛

五,五六一,八一担

三,七九五,〇担

四〇〇,七三二担

山羊毛

一,六四八,六担

三,三二七,五担

三,八〇六,〇担

機製洋式貨物、中國工業、日臻發達、所製土貨、大有取洋貨而代之之趨勢者在去年報告書中曾已述及、本年華人之喜用土製洋式貨物、以代舶來品之趨勢、尤為顯著、而本年中國工業猶未能如所期之發達者、則因政局擾攘、經濟恐慌、原料價格與夫運輸均受影響、且人民之購買力、亦因以減少、此外勞工風潮、阻礙出產亦為其原因也、試觀本報告書後附之機製洋式貨物運往外洋表、可覘中國在世界工藝商場中所佔之地位矣、其中棉貨類、以紡紗工業、感受罷工缺煤及原料昂貴之影響、較他項工業為劇之故、大都均見減色、殊為憾事、所有市布粗布粗細斜紋布花土布毛巾棉線襪棉紗及棉線

之出口，均較去年減色，尤以棉紗爲最，計由去年之十四萬六千五百七十三担，跌至六萬四千九百九十五担，但棉氈棉毯之出口，由去年之估值關平銀九萬二千九百兩，增至十萬五千兩，手巾出口，亦由去年之一萬九千打，增至三萬八千打，藉之不無少補，他如絨棉布亦見大減，絨毯竟由估值三萬六百四兩，縮至四千七百七十五兩，呢布由去年之五萬四千一百八十七碼，減至一無所有，至本年雜貨類之成績，尙較近兩年爲滿意，計蠟燭由一千三百九十一担，增至七千六百九十八担，水泥由三萬六千二百六十七担，增至五萬五千六百十三担，電影戲材料由估值六千二百六十三兩，增至二萬九千三百六十二兩，於此可徵中國電影工藝之發展，此外出口貨之有美滿加增者，爲電燈，共值四十五萬三千七百十五兩，三倍於去年之數，機製麪粉由去年之十五萬五千六百八十九担，增至二十八萬七千四百三十九担，火柴雖尙不逮前年者，遠甚，而較去年者則倍之，計在前年共有三百四十六萬一千二百五十九羅，而去今兩年一爲二一萬七千三百十七羅，一爲四十二萬一千三百六十七羅，由是可見此項工業近年來，感受政潮捐稅及內爭影響之如何也。

航業與運費

航業，試以近三年數目較之，則見本年之煽惑抵制以及罷工，其影響於航業者，較進出口貿易所受者爲甚，蓋船隻出入中國口岸之數，在前年曾有輪船十二萬二千三百七十三隻，合一萬二千七百萬噸，帆船六萬三千四百九隻，合四百萬噸，在去年曾有輪船十三萬二千二百十三隻，共一萬三千六百八十萬噸，帆船五萬四千一百六十九隻，合四百六十萬噸，而本年輪船跌至十二萬九千二百二十二隻，合一萬二千四百五十萬噸，帆船亦減至四萬七千六百五十四隻，合三百六十八萬噸，其中英國船隻雖仍佔最鉅之數，而

較之去年已減一萬一千九百四十九隻，合一千二百七十七萬噸，計共有三萬六千九百三十七隻，合四千二百九十萬噸，其次要者爲日本，共有二萬七千二百六十一隻，合三千五百萬噸，而去年僅爲二萬六千二百九十四隻，合三千四百七十六萬噸，若論船之隻數，在本年船隻表內，中國有四萬四千七百三十四隻，應位居日本之上，惟中國噸數祇有二千九百九十萬噸，故遜於日本也，不過若與去年相較，中國船隻雖較去年之四萬四千八百六隻爲少，而其噸數實約多四十九萬噸，美國是年復爲第四，計有五十六萬八隻，合五百八十六萬噸，較去年減八百二十七隻，約合五十萬噸，此外德國由去年之五百三十九隻，合二百萬噸，增至六百四隻，合二百四十八萬噸，瑞典國由一千五百四十四隻，合二百七萬噸，增至一千九百三十七隻，合二百四十萬噸，法國由去年之二千三百八十隻，合二百十八萬噸，減至一千九百十五隻，合二百萬噸，和國共有五百四十七隻，合一百八十八萬噸，約增四萬四千噸，再次爲義國有一千四百十八隻，合六十九萬九千噸，葡國有一千八百二十五隻，合六十二萬九千噸，丹國有一百九十二隻，合五十五萬六千噸，卽義國增十萬噸，葡國及丹國一減四十一萬六千噸，一減五萬九千噸，又俄國由一百八十三隻，合十七萬六千噸，增至二百二十三隻，合二十七萬九千噸，巴西國亦有二十一隻，合二萬三千噸，其餘各國大都均減色。

運費、本年船行營業，坎坷殊多，除夏季海員罷工風潮，以致沿江沿海及外洋船隻，曾一時甚感影響外，歐洲經濟狀況不利，暨國內大局不寧，均使運輸貿易，受其波及，故據聞航業公司之所得，除敷開支外，餘利無多，其因五卅風潮之結果，曾使上海及其他口岸噸位梗阻，而由大連天津烟台膠州赴美國各口之貨，向由上海轉運者，均因之改道神戶運往，倘此後運費彼此相同，必仍繼續遵此道而行，本年由天津漢口直接放洋之

船隻亦見多、大都均至美國、且因廣州取締香港船隻之故、往來於廣州廈門及上海間之沿海船隻以便轉運貨物來往外洋者、亦見增進、再年初由東三省運荳赴歐之運費、因噸位不敷、每噸爲三十五先令、船行營業尙稱有利、但未幾卽行銳減、四月至七月、每噸低至二十先令、及至年底則又返爲三十先令、且見堅峭、不過需求不旺耳、至絲茶暨其他貨物運歐之運費、因有公會規定、俾貨主航商互沾其惠之故、全年尙稱平穩、計細絲每一百十二磅、由四十至四十五先令、黃絲灰絲由三十一至三十六先令、亂絲頭每四十立方尺爲九十五先令、茶由七十五至七十六先令半、蛋產品爲七十五先令、芝蔴每噸爲四十六先令、其經由太平洋巴拿馬運河赴美之運費、因競爭劇烈、供過於求之故、較爲不定、春季由大連裝載荳油往西雅圖之運費、每噸爲美金七元、迨至五月、減到五元、七月復漲至六元、自此以往、間或漲至七元、而直至年底仍立於六元之地位、輸往太平洋海濱各口茶之運費、每四十方尺爲美金六元、現正極力設法、成立一公會運率、俾免互相競爭、貶價以自相殘害也、此外國內沿江沿海之運輸貿易、因年內鐵路運輸、不時紊亂、向由鐵路往來內地及上海間之貨物、均改由江海輪船輸運、又因廣州情形不靖、致使貿易轉經廈門上海往來之故、本年得有利益、惟惜因抵制英日船隻噸位減少、障礙橫生、而無一定航線之船隻、遂乘機競爭、使貨運行市不能維持於平穩之地步耳、

金融

本報告書後附之金銀表所載者僅限於報經海關進出口之金銀、其由他途往來而不歸海關管轄者、則付缺如、在討論本年金銀進出之前、茲先有陳者、爲本年銅元由香港澳門運入之甚見減少、在前兩年爲數最鉅、計前年值關平銀四十萬五千七百四十六兩、去年值四十六萬三千七百七十二兩、而本年祇值九千二百三十兩、其所以減少者、則

因往年輸入過多，市面低質銅元充斥，內亂繁興，以及抵制香港之故，茲將近十年金銀進出口之數目列表如下，並附有貨物輸入盈餘表，以資參攷。

(以下三表皆以關平銀一千兩爲單位)

現金

年 度	進口總數	出口總數	進口淨數	出口淨數
民國五年	一九,九〇三	八,一〇二	一一,八〇一	
民國六年	一三,八七二	五,〇二五	八,八四七	
民國七年	一一,二三八	二,二八二		一,〇五〇
民國八年	五一,〇七九	九,八九六	四一,一八三	
民國九年	五〇,九六七	六八,四六九		一七,五〇二
民國十年	二九,四九九	四五,九六〇		一六,四六一
民國十一年	九,八〇八	五,六八五	四,一二三	
民國十二年	一〇,一四六	一五,八一三		五,六六七
民國十三年	一一,〇四七	一一,七八二		九,七三五
民國十四年	一,八四五	二,八八三		一,〇三八
共計進口淨數 一四,四九七				

現銀

年 度	進口總數	出口總數	進口淨數	出口淨數
民國五年	三七,〇八八	六五,七六六		二八,六七八
民國六年	二七,五〇七	四八,四九〇		二〇,九八三
民國七年	三六,一二四	一一,六二九	一一,三,四九五	

年 度	進 口 淨 數	出 口 淨 數	輸 入 盈 餘
民國八年	六二,〇九四	八,九六八	五三,一二六
民國九年	一二六,三五四	三三,七一五	九二,六三九
民國十年	八九,五四五	五七,一一四	三二,四三一
民國十一年	七五,六八七	三六,一一四	三九,五七三
民國十二年	九三,九四一	二六,七四五	六七,一九六
民國十三年	四九,五二九	一三,五二七	二六,〇〇二
民國十四年	七三,九二七	一一,四〇三	六二,五二四
貨 物			
年 度	進 口 淨 數	出 口 淨 數	輸 入 盈 餘
民國五年	五一六,四〇七	四八一,七九七	三四,六一〇
民國六年	五四九,五一九	四六二,九三二	八六,五八七
民國七年	五五四,八九三	四八五,八八三	六九,〇一〇
民國八年	六四六,九九八	六三〇,八〇九	一六,一八九
民國九年	七六二,二五〇	五四一,六三一	二二〇,六一九
民國十年	九〇六,二二二	六〇一,二五六	三〇四,八六六
民國十一年	九四五,〇四九	六五四,八九二	二九〇,一五七
民國十二年	九三三,四〇三	七五二,九一七	一七〇,四八六
民國十三年	一〇一八,二二一	七七一,七八四	二四六,四二七
民國十四年	九四七,八六五	七七六,三五三	一七一,五一一
共計進口淨數 三四七,三二五			
共計輸入盈餘 一,六一〇,四六三			

觀上表可知去年報告書中所述之現金輸入減少，本年仍廣續未止，即由去年之估值關平銀二百萬兩，減至一百八十萬兩，此乃由銀價低跌，現金價昂，投機家從而售出而不願購入之自然結果也。而本年現金輸出共值二百八十萬兩有奇，是以本年輸出超於輸入者一百萬兩，但若就近十年來，即民國五年至十四年，進出之數而論，則見由民國五年至十一年中之銀價昂貴以致現金輸入加增之影響，迄今猶有所感，故統而計之，現金輸入仍超於輸出者一千四百萬兩有奇，所有本年輸入之金條、金砂來自美國者居多數，計值六十四萬三千六百三十八兩，其次來自日本者約值八萬六千兩，來自香港、澳門者值二萬兩，來自西比利亞者值一萬一千五百兩，而金元大都由香港、澳門輸入，計此兩處共估估值九十萬七千一百六十四兩，由美國來者值十七萬四千六百九兩，由西比利亞來者值一千八十八兩，至現金之輸出，大多數運往香港、澳門，計金條值二百三十萬兩，金元約值十四萬三千兩，其餘運往美國者值十二萬兩，運往西貢、東京者值十三萬七千兩，運往暹羅者值九萬五千兩，運往爪哇等處者值一萬四千兩，運往朝鮮者值五萬二千兩。

現銀進口與現金相反，本年較去年加增，計由去年之估值關平銀四千九百五十萬兩，增至七千三百九十萬兩，但仍遜於前年，估值九千三百萬兩之數，本年所以多於去年者，半由上海各銀行屯積現銀準備金較多，半由需用銀元較鉅，而致各省造幣廠多銷現銀也。且以歐美鑄造銀元之所需，已見減少，印度需求亦形跌落，現銀跌價，中國購入即因而增多也。總計本年現銀入口之數為四千六百六十萬兩，其中多來自美國，而由印度輸入者亦逾一千萬兩，其餘歐洲約佔七百八十萬兩，香港、澳門佔七百七十萬兩，日本佔八十萬兩有奇，其由西貢、東京、暹羅、朝鮮及西比利亞來者均為零星小數。總計本年現銀輸出約值一千一百四十萬兩，是輸入超於輸出為六千二百五十萬兩，至本年運往港澳兩處之銀元，共值關平銀八百二十萬兩，而由該兩處輸入者共值四百六十萬兩。

現銀匯兌、觀乎本年政局紊亂、罷工抵制、風行一時、而匯兌價格、全年仍見平穩、無甚變更、殊為可異、年內英國大條行市最高為三十三辨士四三七五、最低為三十一辨士一二五、相差二辨士三一二五、茲將上海與各國之電匯率開列於下、

一月三日開盤之價 十二月三十一日收盤之價 最高之價 最低之價

英國 電匯每規 元一兩合 三先令一辨士又四分之二 三先令一辨士又四分之二 三先令三辨士又四分之二 三先令又辨士四分之二

美國 電匯每規 元百兩合 七十三金元七角五分 七十五金元二角五分 七十九金元二角五分 七十二金元五角

法國 電匯每規 元一兩合 十三法郎六〇 二十法郎三〇 二十法郎八〇 十三法郎六〇

印度 電匯每規 元百兩合 二〇五盧比二五 二〇四盧比五 二二五盧比五 二〇二盧比

義國 電匯每規 元一兩合 十七利拉四五 十八利拉五〇 二十一利拉五〇 十七利拉四五

日本 電匯每規 日金合規元 五十二兩五錢 五十七兩七錢五分 五十八兩五錢 五十二兩七錢五分

英國電匯開盤之匯率、為三先令一辨士又四分之二、春節收盤之際、為三先令二辨士、但節後復行開市之時、銀根鬆動、及至四月二十五日、匯率縮至最低度之三先令又四分之二、迨五卅風潮發生後、於對外匯兌無甚影響、除金融流通因各華人銀行關閉稍形困難外、亦無經濟之恐慌、其故乃緣年內上海各銀行、始終屯積現銀甚鉅、大抵本年中、外各銀行積存之現銀準備金、約有規元一萬萬兩、較去年約增二千五百萬兩、至於當時市面沉寂、或由於各華人銀行關閉所致、然無論如何、對外匯兌、在上海風潮劇烈之時、非止穩定、且見堅峭、迨至七月九日、已達年中最高價之三先令三辨士又四分之二、不過自是日以後、因屯積準備金之現銀甚多、復加銀根鬆動及印度需求之不振、遂致生銀市面疲弱、而價格開始跌落、年底收盤電匯率、為三先令一辨士又四分之二、適與開盤相同也、

倫敦紐約間之匯率、去年報告書中所記為每鎊由美金四元三角三分、漲至四元七角三分、而本年開盤時為四元七角三分又八分之五、及年終收盤時、升至四元八角五分又四分之一、

麻醉藥品、罌粟之種植、仍舊公然進行、聞有為軍人提倡藉以籌餉者、非止違反現行禁例、且於一般農業有礙、蓋以有用之地、而不能種植小麥暨荳或其他重要產品也、但本報告書之範圍、僅載關於本年內緝獲之藥土嗎啡及其他麻醉藥品之數量而已、按本年所獲之土藥計有二十噸以上、洋藥一噸有奇、而充公之嗎啡為七百六十八磅、高根安洛因等共三百八十三磅、此外充公含有鴉片嗎啡之各種藥劑共值關平銀五千四百十五兩、並有罌粟種籽一百八十一磅、茲仍將自民國六年至十四年、經海關緝獲充公之洋藥嗎啡高根等列表於後、以資參攷、不過欲研究此項數目者、須知中國幅員廣大、海疆遼濶、施以完全相當之防範、勢有所不能也、

年 分

土藥

嗎啡

高根

年 分	土藥	嗎啡	高根
民國六年 <small>四月至十二月</small>	二〇、四六八磅	二一九磅	三三磅
民國七年	二六、六七六磅	一四七磅	一五磅
民國八年	四八、三七五磅	二二三磅	一六四磅
民國九年	九六、六二七磅	七四二磅	二六四磅
民國十年	一五〇、一〇四磅	六四七磅	七六四磅
民國十一年	六八、五〇〇磅	五五七磅	四〇六磅
民國十二年	五一、六一一磅	一、一〇〇磅	一一、二九四磅 <small>安法碼</small>
民國十三年	八五、八〇四磅	七八二磅	一一、九磅 <small>安法碼</small>
民國十四年	四八、九一八磅	七六八磅	三八三磅 <small>安法碼</small>
共 計	五九七、〇八三磅	五、一七五磅	三、四四一磅

結論

觀乎本年國家多故，障礙橫生，而貿易進行，猶能無間，且每遇機緣，必有一番新振奮，殊令人於中國貿易前途之發展，不禁感有希望也。蓋中國之物產，恆為國外市場所歡迎，而國內工業，亦年見重要，但得時局較安，原狀恢復，則出口貿易，當能大有發展，且人民購買力，必因其富庶而增進，凡為發展工業暨人民生活安適所必需之舶來品，亦必銷用愈廣矣。第在達此鼎盛地步之前，尚有數種極關重要之問題，須待解決，運輸問題其一也。按鐵路運輸之紊亂，及舊式車船載貨之時遭盜劫，如何妨礙貿易者，上文已屢有紀述，其結果致物產莫能常達海岸，以運外洋，其能達到者，又因時索高價，易在國外失其銷路，現時此種情形，前途仍不甚樂觀，倘非極力恢復交通之暢達，特恐中國或當復回至未有鐵路之時代耳。不過當彼無鐵路時代，運輸雖緩，而穩妥費廉，且無時間之重要，今則運費既不如前之廉，運輸復多危險，兼以競爭劇烈，生活較高，世界貿易大勢，復使物產運抵通商口岸，必須敏捷安全，以利時機，而其價值又須適合國外之銷場也。且目下之運輸梗阻，非止出口貨物感其影響，即國內工業，亦受其害，緣工業之所以能照常進行者，端賴原料價值妥若，暨其能及時運達工業中心地點，以及所用之煤，價宜量足也。而近兩年來，曾不若是，因原料或煤之供給缺乏，工廠被迫閉歇者，不乏其事，或至少亦將產額減縮，此外為中國貿易之障礙者，如農業過泥古法，及物產攪混雜物等弊，於去年報告書中已有所述，茲不再贅，而其關於中國貿易之重要，未嘗減少，仍須特別加之意也。雖然若憶及中國農礦之天產豐富，並鑒於人民之堅忍耐勞，則貿易前途，似富有希望，且深信其異日之盛，可操左券也。

民國十四年

十二月

三十一日

通商海關造冊處稅務司盧立基

編纂

二等幫辦署副稅務司何智輝

譯稿

文

案陳道謙撰述

中國海關民國十四年華洋貿易總冊

統計輯要 ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS.

民國五年至十四年海關稅課按年關平銀總數
MARITIME CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1916 TO 1925.

年分	YEAR.	進口	出口	復進	船鈔	內地子口稅		洋藥	附徵	統共		
		正稅*	正稅†	口稅*		TRANSIT DUES.					釐金	賑捐
		IMPORT	EXPORT	COAST		入	出						OPIMUM	FAMINE
DUTY.*	DUTY.†	TRADE	Inwards.	Outwards.	LIKIN.	RELIEF	SURTAX.	TOTAL				
		兩	兩	兩	兩	兩	兩	兩	兩	兩		
		Hk.Tls.	Hk.Tls.	Hk.Tls.	Hk.Tls.	Hk.Tls.	Hk.Tls.	Hk.Tls.	Hk.Tls.	Hk.Tls.		
五年	1916	15,225,056	16,542,614	2,399,406	1,122,890	1,341,948	845,333	287,064	...	37,764,311		
六年	1917	16,161,139	16,381,663	2,351,340	994,221	1,373,851	711,509	215,706	...	38,189,429		
七年	1918	15,102,458	15,988,124	2,248,512	863,623	1,311,091	831,237	...	...	36,345,045
八年	1919	19,631,697	19,835,323	2,582,059	1,443,891	1,490,304	1,025,886	...	...	46,009,160
九年	1920	25,196,386	17,875,836	2,483,928	1,791,744	1,636,132	835,859	...	...	49,819,885
十年	1921	25,594,010	18,885,393	2,330,972	1,844,369	2,066,266	739,534	...	4,544,485	59,007,129		
十一年	1922	29,838,158	20,817,842	2,328,271	2,322,865	2,119,879	667,135	...	724,944	58,359,194		
十二年	1923	32,579,272	22,660,975	2,651,886	2,401,554	2,247,239	962,225	...	...	63,504,251
十三年	1924	38,104,525	23,137,455	2,550,864	2,687,553	2,307,206	807,526	...	...	69,595,131
十四年	1925	36,366,981	24,568,778	2,641,030	2,614,040	2,701,533	977,641	...	855,664	70,725,667		

* 運土稅在內 * Inclusive of Opium.

† 以上出口正稅總數內有由此通商口岸運銷後通商口岸土貨之出口正稅此稅之約數可於下表之出口土貨正稅內往通商口岸一項得之。再將各項稅課分別華洋貿易，如下表有列各數，大致登記。

† Under this head are included Export Duties on Chinese Produce for Home consumption carried from port to port in vessels of Foreign type and junks licensed to trade under the Treaty Tariff. The estimated amount of these Duties may be found in the table below, in the column of "Duties on Chinese Produce exported to Chinese Ports"; and the entire Revenue may, with tolerable correctness, be apportioned between the Foreign and Home Trades as shown in the second half of the table.—

年分	YEAR.	出口土貨正稅					稅課						華洋貿易稅 總數 TOTAL REVENUE: Foreign and Home Trades
		DUTIES ON CHINESE PRODUCE EXPORTED TO					洋貿易			華貿易			
		往外洋 Foreign Ports.	往通商 口岸 Chinese Ports.	FOREIGN TRADE.			HOME TRADE.						
				稅	船鈔	共	稅	船鈔	共				
		兩	兩	兩	兩	兩	兩	兩	兩	兩			
		Hk.Tls.	Hk.Tls.	Hk.Tls.	Hk.Tls.	Hk.Tls.	Hk.Tls.	Hk.Tls.	Hk.Tls.	Hk.Tls.			
五年	1916	11,743,802	4,798,812	29,443,293	849,355	30,292,558	7,198,218	273,535	7,471,753	37,764,311			
六年	1917	11,678,983	4,702,680	29,141,188	752,300	29,893,488	7,054,022	241,921	7,295,943	38,189,429			
七年	1918	11,491,100	4,497,024	28,735,886	615,209	29,351,095	6,745,536	218,414	6,963,950	36,345,045			
八年	1919	14,671,205	5,164,118	36,819,092	1,128,489	37,947,581	7,745,177	323,402	8,068,579	46,009,160			
九年	1920	12,907,980	4,967,856	40,576,357	1,380,592	41,956,949	7,451,784	411,152	7,862,936	49,819,885			
十年	1921	11,374,627	7,513,766	47,318,922	1,389,782	48,708,704	9,843,838	454,587	10,298,425	59,007,129			
十一年	1922	12,576,814	8,241,028	46,386,930	1,779,932	48,166,862	10,639,399	522,933	11,192,332	59,359,194			
十二年	1923	13,697,866	8,972,109	49,478,702	1,834,373	51,313,075	11,623,995	567,181	12,191,176	63,504,251			
十三年	1924	14,467,614	8,669,841	55,686,871	2,102,008	57,788,879	11,220,795	585,547	11,806,252	69,595,131			
十四年	1925	13,867,066	10,701,712	54,768,883	2,006,281	56,775,166	13,342,742	607,759	13,950,501	70,725,667			

民國十四年海關稅課

MARITIME CUSTOMS REVENUE

各關	PORT.	進口正稅		出口正稅		復進口稅	
		IMPORT DUTY.		EXPORT DUTY.		COAST TRADE DUTY.	
		洋旗	華旗	洋旗	華旗	洋旗	華旗
		Foreign Flags.	Chinese Flag.	Foreign Flags.	Chinese Flag.	Foreign Flags.	Chinese Flag.
		兩 錢 分	兩 錢 分	兩 錢 分	兩 錢 分	兩 錢 分	兩 錢 分
		Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.
安東	AIGUN	...	1,800-338	...	10,231-445	...	259-5
哈爾濱區關†	HARBIN DISTRICT †	137,344-796	160,029-232	518,401-720	649,672-641	2,118-164	2,603-17
琿春	HUNCHUN	78-429	29,835-861	216-686	15,966-356	...	...
龍井村	LUNGCHINGSUN	65,147-356	12,799-719	20,476-193	1,142-829	...	...
安東‡	ANTUNG ‡	1,225,688-762	20,940-533	509,869-901	112,657-656	3,944-363	3,708-12
大連	DAIREN	2,491,270-990	...	5,226,124-439	323,808-483	48,584-928	...
牛莊	NEWCHWANG	484,072-673	21,192-527	309,894-198	298,721-889	25,200-005	71,795-9
秦王島	CHINWANGTAO	136,826-497	6,381-599	158,056-674	46,944-260	2,140-410	817-5
天津	TIENSIN	3,345,404-279	146,712-562	2,251,780-942	379,432-264	116,399-712	124,617-5
龍口	LUNGKOW	8,846-929	4,087-351	25,993-702	19,613-828	5,637-341	7,526-6
煙台	CHEFOO	119,001-157	30,812-151	81,420-524	66,173-219	20,997-140	24,925-5
膠州	KIAOCHOW	1,581,117-182	185,133-007	1,092,489-814	158,791-388	59,742-032	34,972-7
龍慶	CHUNGKING	31,684-484	11,400-299	512,974-895	36,172-403	27,025-365	13,992-2
漢口	WANHSIEN	2,332-335	260-516	126,237-517	44,234-138	7,520-313	6,629-2
宜昌	ICHANG	45,172-383	2,964-391	29,022-859	14,682-676	25,114-810	4,562-3
沙市	SHASI	25,641-053	964-531	68,075-159	162,195-328	8,737-535	3,956-2
長沙	CHANGSHA	48,246-521	1,589-057	368,555-615	86,635-491	8,426-389	9,850-2
岳州	YCHOW	922-707	819-918	93,603-863	115,637-837	1,296-072	2,596-2
漢口	HANKOW	2,350,357-888	127,255-966	1,368,146-623	834,829-235	209,440-403	186,792-3
九江	KIUKIANG	164,078-453	12,130-587	288,238-984	184,432-987	8,445-385	12,824-8
蕪湖	WUHU	132,250-932	3,443-272	625,025-773	307,195-200	11,695-593	17,830-8
南京	NANKING	155,723-403	3,741-581	221,929-738	124,567-922	14,632-296	33,172-3
鎮江	CHINKIANG	307,135-287	3,244-500	40,481-945	52,240-558	11,689-575	36,623-8
上海	SHANGHAI	17,575,603-428	385,903-396	3,257,407-905	1,647,456-859	276,206-055	491,104-5
蘇州	SOOCHOW	1,619-191	963-887	15-000	195,987-889	126-385	13,693-2
杭州	HANGCHOW	84-224	5,650-634	70-485	141,037-434	51-388	16,987-2
寧波	NINGPO	81,843-817	86,252-160	55,514-605	222,391-538	8,158-427	31,623-5
溫州	WENCHOW	19-443	4,892-641	12,257-829	65,527-303	157-122	5,287-5
三都澳	SANTUAO	2,584-703	800-729	199-589	95,119-172	18-731	974-2
福州	FOOCHOW	194,360-660	45,503-508	98,850-604	196,770-633	5,899-582	32,620-4
廈門	AMOY	607,773-008	14,720-820	105,894-597	24,739-747	25,628-891	27,448-5

*即係河捐 * River Dues.

†拉哈蘇茂,滿洲里,哈爾濱,綏芬河 † Labatsu, Manchouli, Harbin, and Suifenho.

‡大東灣在內 ‡ Including Tatsungkow.

§在此政府通計長征貨稅四年超六〇八二六兩一分三釐,及民船貨稅附徵厘捐關平銀一二〇〇兩七錢一釐

‡ Including Junk Dues, Hk. Tls. 60,829.032, and Famine Relief Surtax on Junk Dues, Hk. Tls. 1,200.701.

總銀平關之開
OF EACH PORT, 1925.

船鈔 TONNAGE DUES.		共計 TOTAL.		內地子口稅 TRANSIT DUES.		附徵賑捐 FAMINE RELIEF SURTAX.	統共徵收 TOTAL COLLECTION.	PORT.
洋旗 Foreign Flags.	華旗 Chinese Flag.	洋旗 Foreign Flags.	華旗 Chinese Flag.	入 Inwards.	出 Outwards.			
兩銀 HK. \$	兩銀 HK. \$	兩銀 HK. \$	兩銀 HK. \$	兩銀 HK. \$	兩銀 HK. \$	兩銀 HK. \$	兩銀 HK. \$	
...	19,213.070*	...	31,504.144	...	...	28.123	31,532.267	AIGUN.
...	70,486.361*	657,864.680	882,790.404	4,416.232	169.500	29,346.040	1,574,586.856	HARBIN DISTRICT. †
...	...	295.115	45,802.217	4.300	...	880.926	46,982.558	HUNCHUNG.
...	...	85,623.549	13,942.548	173.361	17.792	3,399.101	103,156.351	LUNGHINGTSUN.
4,952.200	4,343.900	1,744,455.266	141,650.203	7,772.117	75.749	18,726.762	1,912,680.057	ANTUNG. †
5,637.300	426.000	5,769,617.657	324,234.483	69,253.211	322.138	109,834.652	6,273,262.141 §	DAIREN.
26,015.400	2,964.900	845,182.276	394,674.725	49,441.939	436.763	13,397.447	1,303,132.750	NEWCHWANG.
45,435.500	5,580.000	342,499.081	59,723.622	79,266.587	11,603.666	4,939.030	498,031.926	CHINWANGTAO.
63,223.523	13,642.600	5,882,808.456	664,404.979	1,348,068.231	562,657.320	77,620.497	8,535,559.483	TIENTSIN.
2,867.200	1,923.600	43,345.172	33,151.214	...	...	1,514.603	78,010.989 ||	LUNGWOW.
27,545.100	8,174.200	24,963.921	130,085.077	117.699	...	5,480.931	384,647.628	CHEFOO.
852.800	254.000	2,734,201.828	379,150.910	22,532.225	622.236	33,511.308	3,170,018.507 卍	KIAOCHOW.
982.500	7.200	572,667.244	61,572.810	24,254.580	...	11,617.588	670,112.222	CHUNGKING.
...	...	136,090.165	51,144.556	243.706	...	3,705.465	191,183.892	WANHSIEN.
12,682.100	1,817.000	111,992.152	24,026.602	79.743	...	2,248.226	138,346.723	ICHANG.
602.100	653.800	103,055.847	167,770.179	188.778	...	8,434.338	279,449.121	SHASH.
3,679.000	1,706.900	428,907.525	99,781.519	898.974	...	8,263.783	537,851.801	CHANGSHA.
2,032.800	980.400	97,854.642	120,034.489	811.219	...	3,242.757	221,943.107	YOHOW.
51,078.500	15,951.700	4,022,023.474	1,164,829.420	206,269.016	96.750	68,343.502	5,461,562.102	HANKOW.
2,661.600	2,551.000	463,724.422	211,944.208	8,411.848	1,977.674	8,611.589	694,669.741	KIUKIANG.
11,168.500	703.500	780,080.798	329,172.774	135,685.023	195.090	18,751.289	1,263,884.974	WUHU.
11,611.000	358.800	403,896.437	161,840.561	55,957.071	9,121.612	10,420.552	641,236.233	NANKING.
21,712.800	5,044.600	381,019.607	97,153.094	122,974.384	2,920.976	5,536.175	609,604.236	CHINKIANG.
13,701.100	85,053.600	22,722,918.488	2,609,518.785	316,373.950	374,396.370	259,316.062	26,282,523.655**	SHANGHAI.
26.400	51.500	1,786.976	210,697.179	1,131.798	...	2,073.843	215,689.796	SOOCHOW.
11.100	188.100	217.197	163,863.271	5,537.222	...	2,136.907	171,754.597	HANGCHOW.
4,915.600	9,012.100	150,432.649	349,479.777	32,234.146	1.708	9,340.916	541,489.166	NINGPO.
1,271.000	2,560.800	13,705.394	78,268.610	4,733.689	...	1,377.648	98,085.341	WENCHOW.
20.700	171.100	2,823.723	97,065.215	5,613.460	...	456.724	105,959.122	SANTAU.
11,341.600	6,384.400	310,452.446	281,279.206	26,041.162	153.000	12,702.732	650,628.546	FOOCHOW.
67,746.500	5,237.400	827,042.995	72,146.925	35,188.503	2,608.633	14,462.185	950,849.242	AMOY.

† 此數內連計民船貨稅關平銀一八四二兩六錢三分七釐，及民船貨稅附徵賑捐平銀九四兩一錢八分九釐
Including Junk Duties, HK. \$ 1,842.637, and Famine Relief Surtax on Junk Duties, HK. \$ 91.789.

‡ 此數內連計民船貨稅關平銀九四〇三五兩二分二釐，民船貨稅關平銀二二五〇八兩七錢五分六釐，及民船貨稅附徵賑捐平銀三〇七五兩二錢四釐
Including Junk Duties, HK. \$ 9,405.022, Junk Likin, HK. \$ 23,508.756, and Famine Relief Surtax on Junk Duties and Likin, HK. \$ 3,075.204.

§ 內有郵局包裹附徵之稅關平銀七三三二九四兩五錢三釐，及郵局包裹稅附徵賑捐平銀七二五九兩二錢三釐
Including HK. \$ 733,294.503 collected on Postal Parcels, and Famine Relief Surtax on Postal Parcels Duties, HK. \$ 7,259.203.

民國十四年海關稅則
 MARITIME CUSTOMS REVENUE

各 關	PORT.	進口正稅 IMPORT DUTY.		出口正稅 EXPORT DUTY.		復進口稅 COAST TRADE DUTY.	
		洋旗	華旗	洋旗	華旗	洋旗	華旗
		Foreign Flag.	Chinese Flag.	Foreign Flag.	Chinese Flag.	Foreign Flag.	Chinese Flag.
		兩 錢	兩 錢	兩 錢	兩 錢	兩 錢	兩 錢
		<i>Hk.Tls.</i>	<i>Hk.Tls.</i>	<i>Hk.Tls.</i>	<i>Hk.Tls.</i>	<i>Hk.Tls.</i>	<i>Hk.Tls.</i>
汕頭.....	SWATOW.....	618,586-970	70,029-132	128,370-736	154,434-610	70,290-219	65,074-...
廣州.....	CANTON.....	1,104,476-663	149,896-473	821,455-547	487,879-597	160,958-187	140,285-...
九龍.....	Kowloon.....	...	342,929-280*	...	64,890-657*	...	...
九龍(廣九鐵路).....	Kowloon: Railway Col- lection.....	16,805-675	...	568-385	...	...	...
拱北.....	Lappa.....	...	250,887-736†	...	18,762-917†	...	...
江門.....	KONGMOON.....	112,365-229	56,467-935	14,381-568	9,380-582	1-335	...
三水.....	SAMSHUI.....	24,240-673	39,190-945	2,932-430	10,516-843	233-263	2,599-...
梧州.....	WUHOW.....	84,284-982	70,808-472	45,527-371	79,979-527	8,755-804	23,413-...
南寧.....	NANNING.....	4,026-070	938-427	20,273-548	17,430-404	1,660-270	1,460-...
瓊州.....	KUENGCHOW.....	151,518-084	16,813-458	54,106-500	3,061-996	2,042-465	1,823-...
北海.....	PAKHOI.....	116,410-676	2,279-113	25,515-619	4,353-395	2,673-849	819-...
梧州.....	LUNGCHOW.....	1,767-540	8,264-727	449-083	9,591-156	...	...
蒙自.....	MENGTSZ.....	392,738-598	7,212-564	177,167-706	2,015-096	4,050-399	60-...
思茅.....	SZEMAO.....	...	4,769-573	...	922-229	...	...
瓊崖.....	TENGYUEH.....	...	74-311-605	...	15,292-036	...	...
共計.....	<i>Hk.Tls.</i>	33,948,954-150	2,418,026-713	17,058,016-881	7,510,761-563	1,185,700-203	1,455,325-...
華洋稅共.....	TOTAL..... <i>Hk.Tls.</i>	36,366,980-843		24,568,778-444		2,641,029-665	

N.B.—The Kowloon and Lappa Custom Houses collect Native Tariff Duty on all goods from Hongkong and Mamo sent by junks to Chinese Ports not open to Foreign ships. Native Tariff Duty on goods outward, i.e., to Hongkong and Mamo, whether from open or non-open ports if accompanied with documents proving payment of Export Duty; and also the Provincial rate on such goods inward or outward as are liable to Likin. Accordingly, the statistics supplied by the Kowloon and Lappa Custom Houses do not contain complete Returns in the respect of junks outward and inward, seeing that the cargoes of junks to and from ports open to Foreign shipping, i.e., Treaty Ports, are dealt with by the Native Customs as though sent by the Kowloon and Lappa Customs.

按關之關平銀總數核
OF EACH PORT, 1925—Continued.

船鈔 TONNAGE DUES.		共計 TOTAL.		內地子口稅 TRANSIT DUES.		附徵賑捐 FAMINE RELIEF SURTAX.	統共徵收 TOTAL COLLECTION.	PORT.
洋旗 Foreign Flag.	華旗 Chinese Flag.	洋旗 Foreign Flag.	華旗 Chinese Flag.	入 Inwards.	出 Outwards.			
兩 HK.Tls.	兩 HK.Tls.	兩 HK.Tls.	兩 HK.Tls.	兩 HK.Tls.	兩 HK.Tls.	兩 HK.Tls.	兩 HK.Tls.	
5,327-000	8,249-000	1,172,574-925	297,787-645	6,460-662	80-853	19,519-292	1,496,423-377	SWATOW.
67,903-400	11,382-200	2,154,793-797	789,443-760	11,208-511	...	53,531-798	3,008,977-866	CANTON.
...	...	...	407,819-887	...	...	1,046-363	409,766-500*	Kowloon.
...	...	16,874-070	...	...	...	35-359	16,909-429	Kowloon: Railway Collection.
...	...	...	269,650-653	...	...	7,282-760	276,943-413+	Lappa.
3,211-400	763-900	129,989-532	66,611-417	1,300-173	...	0-222	197,901-344	KONGMOON.
3,532-300	1,147-900	30,958-666	44,454-936	731-020	...	343-179	76,487-801	SAMSHUL.
2,113-100	1,062-550	1,419,831-257	175,263-705	4,829-773	740-419	2,975-682	324,890-836	WUCHOW.
130-200	151-200	26,090-088	20,000-756	168-933	270-206	520-656	47,050-639	NANNING.
27,345-100	1,298-800	235,012-149	22,977-852	11,984-009	1,453-622	3,064-541	275,392-173	KIUNGCHOW.
3,478-400	4-100	148,078-544	4,455-940	1,167-892	...	2,434-044	156,136-420	PAKHOL.
3-700	6-400	2,220-323	17,862-283	465-154	...	701-152	21,248-912	LUNGCHOW.
...	25-000	573,956-703	9,322-286	89,424-781	1,192-092	11,092-541	684,988-403	MENGTSZ.
...	...	...	5,691-802	2,428-132	...	60-822	8,180-756	SZEMAO.
...	...	...	89,603-641	7,689-783	7,126-415	1,524-348	105,944-187	TENGYUEH.
24,507-923	289,532-581	54,517,179-137	11,673,650-319	2,701,532-977	977,640-524			
2,614,040-504		66,190,829-456		3,679,173-521		855,664-060	70,725,667-037 ||	

進口 IMPORT.	出口 EXPORT.	統共 TOTAL.
關平兩合同碼平兩 HK.Tls. = Loc.Tls.	關平兩合同碼平兩 HK.Tls. = Loc.Tls.	關平兩合同碼平兩 HK.Tls. = Loc.Tls.

進前百貨釐金概費 Including Likin and Chingfai—					
稅捐	Tax	134,006-323	145,799-874	27,948-893	31,681-043
附加二成	20 per cent. Surtax	26,421-325	29,266-043	5,289-775	6,216-204
稅捐	Tax	67,793-377	75,733-843	8,244-584	9,210-235
附加二成	20 per cent. Surtax	13,658-673	15,146-767	1,648-916	1,842-049

內有百貨釐金概費附徵賑捐關平銀六八五兩九分一釐
Including Famine Relief Surtax on Likin and Chingfai, HK.Tls. 684.091.
內有百貨釐金概費附徵賑捐關平銀二一八九兩八錢一分九釐
Including Famine Relief Surtax on Likin and Chingfai, HK.Tls. 2,189.819.
在民國十四年內由各關押現銀存原共計關平銀一九二一五八兩八錢四分五釐此數未附入統共徵收總數內
Duesback cash payments during the year, amounting to HK.Tls. 1,921.58.845, are not included in the above total collection.

民國九年至十四年海關稅課按關之關平銀總數

TOTAL MARITIME CUSTOMS REVENUE OF EACH PORT, 1920 TO 1925.

各關	PORT.	九年	十年	十一年	十二年	十三年	十四年
		1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
		兩 銀兩	兩 銀兩	兩 銀兩	兩 銀兩	兩 銀兩	兩 銀兩
		兩 兩	兩 兩	兩 兩	兩 兩	兩 兩	兩 兩
安東	AIGUN	188,326-392	111,891-324	109,472-383	40,823-088	32,032-057	31,532-247
哈爾濱	HARBIN DISTRICT*	744,639-107	1,393,889-323	1,532,432-413	1,198,985-029	1,298,390-874	1,574,386-825
長春	HUNCHUN	17,637-217	36,816-940	42,666-278	43,578-339	41,835-630	46,982-358
齊齊哈爾	LUNGCHINGSUN.	39,383-241	77,647-486	81,641-074	141,302-939	117,704-476	103,136-331
安東	ANTUNG†	1,130,455-519	1,163,043-539	1,323,003-641	1,366,027-437	1,378,353-211	1,912,680-057
大連	DAIREN	4,902,715-385	5,479,930-029	5,555,833-810	5,690,264-671	5,412,323-404	6,273,262-141
牛莊	NEWCHWANG	729,944-994	924,533-139	965,979-794	1,199,639-262	930,461-804	1,393,132-752
營口	CHINWANGTAO	476,187-673	535,524-921	477,577-154	531,791-783	492,078-162	498,031-025
天津	TIENSIN	5,019,901-696	6,878,495-682	6,647,376-283	6,731,592-374	6,922,577-817	8,335,539-483
煙台	YENGTOW	37,759-925	55,222-991	61,320-007	68,906-137	68,193-898	78,010-959
濟南	CHEFOO	410,079-994	501,674-025	433,095-902	481,529-362	433,591-224	384,647-623
青島	KIAOCHEW	1,761,285-224	2,323,444-990	2,258,514-721	2,628,963-193	3,211,252-614	3,470,018-510
威海衛	CHUNGKING	421,304-181	613,207-633	594,620-996	339,000-282	716,312-203	670,112-222
龍口	WANHSIEN	60,685-389	123,300-499	185,328-131	149,493-125	174,404-973	191,183-822
煙台	ICHANG	33,792-424	73,034-961	78,443-137	86,477-422	135,340-006	138,346-772
沙市	SHASI	54,103-163	38,958-167	89,036-609	153,170-358	182,376-305	279,449-142
沙市	CHANGSHA	311,620-832	333,516-461	338,929-268	442,020-881	374,017-375	537,831-801
岳陽	YANGTSE	126,313-052	156,024-137	213,019-147	224,623-157	200,932-202	221,915-107
漢口	HANKOW	3,671,002-919	4,193,543-836	4,268,166-669	4,283,432-218	5,395,737-207	5,461,352-121
九江	KIUKIANG	679,792-369	457,416-411	503,326-615	664,641-769	798,095-604	694,669-741
蕪湖	WUHU	789,909-116	632,425-877	423,024-654	333,035-070	760,692-867	1,263,881-974
鎮江	NANKING	476,663-327	744,715-334	714,135-543	558,601-796	599,329-834	641,236-233
蘇州	CHINKIANG	353,008-965	473,812-783	453,501-375	438,496-417	494,642-351	609,644-739
上海	SHANGHAI	18,833,045-030	21,511,969-765	21,923,807-037	23,904,093-033	27,347,419-186	25,282,323-655
蘇州	SOOCHOW	198,287-375	231,144-069	224,379-695	233,713-209	171,734-059	213,689-790
杭州	HANGCHOW	174,364-164	242,919-337	190,475-837	205,373-857	201,856-943	171,734-357
寧波	NINGPO	337,408-437	465,042-298	400,663-284	415,906-727	487,345-826	341,489-197
溫州	WENZHEW	62,334-379	66,879-738	63,835-062	101,235-176	103,338-933	98,085-342
寧波	SANTIAO	88,843-957	94,235-878	100,339-154	124,673-943	113,105-993	105,939-121
福州	FOOCHOW	328,706-268	674,774-295	533,476-066	662,730-367	684,078-338	630,848-545
廈門	AMOY	318,820-773	729,665-300	675,516-760	692,003-221	781,146-391	930,619-217
汕頭	SWATOW	4,106,889-878	4,439,996-379	4,324,101-410	4,540,154-793	4,724,181-362	4,496,423-371
廣州	CANTON	2,542,287-325	3,273,882-107	2,291,797-189	3,824,824-611	3,741,794-369	3,008,977-866
梧州	Kowloon	293,020-894	301,233-682	299,819-743	340,891-816	479,108-823	409,766-300
廣州	Kowloon Railway Collection	129,156-027	153,496-719	343,978-228	110,112-414	13,655-774	16,909-422
澳門	Macao	191,588-173	349,748-547	265,215-162	222,756-458	270,932-651	276,943-413
廈門	KUNMING	217,247-030	270,770-232	320,622-133	449,584-686	449,494-264	197,901-344
梧州	SAMSOI	120,711-611	142,183-445	144,329-955	175,373-163	189,667-297	76,487-821
梧州	WYCHOW	23,772-422	460,948-572	280,606-459	354,268-422	601,036-207	324,890-356
梧州	NANING	120,375-325	91,011-329	35,702-772	68,288-739	106,511-666	47,030-639
梧州	KUNMING	162,683-501	270,441-642	251,443-183	301,207-422	285,494-359	275,392-173
梧州	BARCEL	4,602-265	125,433-078	151,914-833	155,244-648	159,607-709	156,136-427
梧州	LUNGHOW	4,622-045	4,993-831	4,222-339	10,343-033	9,681-084	21,248-912
梧州	MEIYUEN	496,068-722	547,073-234	616,013-308	739,661-171	799,779-441	684,988-473
梧州	SEKONG	19,735-342	10,335-857	8,450-771	6,906-845	7,935-178	8,180-756
梧州	TENGYE	99,535-491	113,374-073	102,752-345	97,550-371	105,294-195	105,944-157

統計..... TOTAL..... HK.Tls. 42,819,885-170 53,907,128-924 59,352,194-137 63,504,250-865 69,595,131-479 70,725,667-051

* 哈爾濱海關平銀總數... (Including Harbin, Hsiao Tung, and other ports)
 † 安東海關平銀總數... (Including Antung, Dairen, Newchwang, Chinwangtao, Tiensin, Yengtow, Chefoo, Kiaochow, Chungking, Wanhsien, Ichang, Shasi, Changsha, Yangtse, Hankow, Kiukiang, Wuhu, Nanking, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Hangchow, Ningpo, Wenzhou, Santiao, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Kowloon, Kowloon Railway Collection, Macao, Kunming, Samsoi, Wychow, Naning, Kunming, Barcel, Lunghow, Mei-yuen, Sekong, Tengye)

民國十四年海關兼轄常關稅課按關合關平銀總數
 NATIVE CUSTOMS REVENUE OF EACH NATIVE CUSTOMS OFFICE, 1925.

各關	PORT.	稅課 (包括罰款充公貨 價不在內) COLLECTION (not including Junk Dues and Fines and Confiscations.)	船鈔 JUNK DUES.	罰款充公貨價 FINES AND CONFISCATIONS.	附徵賑捐 FAMINE RELIEF SURFAX.	統共徵收 TOTAL COLLECTION.
		兩 錢 分 Hk.Tls	兩 錢 分 Hk.Tls	兩 錢 分 Hk.Tls	兩 錢 分 Hk.Tls	兩 錢 分 Hk.Tls
牛莊.....	NEWCHWANG.....	117,034.657	14,249.772	1,305.046	2,221.061	134,810.536
天津.....	TIENSIN.....	1,529,355.122 *	88,796.094	2,271.857	15,322.204	1,635,945.277 *
烟台.....	CHEFOO.....	78,192.380	...	461.252	1,608.986	80,262.618
宜昌.....	ICHANG.....	17,702.066	...	143.818	280.116	18,126.000
沙市.....	SHASI.....	15,343.638	...	...	313.905	15,657.543
九江.....	KIUKIANG.....	316,273.946	1,434.273	867.220	1,585.421	320,160.860
蕪湖.....	WUHU.....	990,615.569	38,645.630	11,419.886	17,909.139	1,058,590.224
上海.....	SHANGHAI.....	375,903.758	141.871	2,417.637	7,088.167	385,551.433
寧波.....	NINGPO.....	117,690.021	6,869.956	3,035.786	2,399.627	129,995.390
溫州.....	WENCHOW.....	63,413.541	4,354.082	701.117	907.889	69,376.629
三都澳.....	SANTUAO.....	96,488.196	11,198.644	1,937.505	1,091.216	110,715.561
福州.....	FOOCHOW.....	194,772.971	17,862.167	627.109	2,847.131	216,109.378
廈門.....	AMOY.....	87,186.055	9,300.168	4,936.336	1,057.425	102,479.984
汕頭.....	SWATOW.....	194,629.052	2,223.400	3,450.999	3,328.607	203,832.058
廣州.....	CANTON.....	161,386.017	1,603.143	1,272.100	489.134	164,750.394
江門.....	KONGMOON.....	44,939.476	962.973	250.409	558.173	46,711.031
梧州.....	WUCHOW.....	56,586.991	...	15.929	909.978	57,512.898
瓊州.....	KIUNGCHOW.....	23,782.100	2,340.310	37.990	302.945	26,463.345
北海.....	PAKHOI.....	11,649.929	65.850	10.000	200.304	11,926.083
共計...	TOTAL... Hk.Tls	4,492,945.485	200,048.333	35,161.996	60,821.428	4,788,977.242

* 代洋關徵收土貨運出內地子口稅不詳在內錄已列入海關徵收款內
 * Not including Outward Transit Dues collected on behalf of and remitted to the Maritime Customs.

民國九年至十四年海關兼轄常關稅課按關合關平銀總數
TOTAL NATIVE CUSTOMS REVENUE OF EACH NATIVE CUSTOMS OFFICE
1920 TO 1925.

各關	PORT.	九年 1920.	十年 1921.	十一年 1922.	十二年 1923.	十三年 1924.	十四年 1925.
		兩 錢 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 Hk. Tls.
牛莊.....	NEWCHWANG.....	99,077.320	117,638.377	113,882.042	113,668.669	91,295.379	134,810.535
天津.....	TIENSIN.....	1,194,841.544*	1,324,003.523*	1,226,133.393*	1,517,658.524*	1,169,066.214*	1,635,945.277*
烟台.....	CHEFOO.....	87,133.191	98,597.832	78,308.986	84,731.350	80,703.626	80,262.618
宜昌.....	ICHANG.....	34,467.308	38,640.279	34,681.092	18,133.026	19,430.477	18,126.000
沙市.....	SHASI.....	17,242.870	20,131.167	14,304.337	14,640.059	18,722.801	15,657.543
九江.....	KIUKIANG.....	424,138.435	414,633.845	365,765.983	361,057.224	362,395.951	320,160.860
蕪湖.....	WUHU.....	992,621.891	935,583.879	765,105.088	788,797.442	846,863.206	1,058,590.224
上海.....	SHANGHAI.....	292,422.669	378,569.957	387,450.209	365,492.633	361,184.104	385,551.433
青島.....	NINGPO.....	116,255.709	137,183.597	115,310.196	118,738.795	124,961.683	129,995.390
溫州.....	WENCHOW.....	48,113.485	54,395.831	56,189.230	61,932.111	57,092.675	69,376.629
三都澳.....	SANTUAO.....	90,070.472	105,368.649	103,500.592	112,376.731	116,903.681	110,715.561
福州.....	FOOCHOW.....	244,625.290	287,163.649	243,614.282	254,995.334	234,093.694	216,109.378
廈門.....	AMOI.....	109,119.265	135,782.458	124,001.220	110,766.825	106,025.253	102,479.984
汕頭.....	SWATOW.....	136,481.943	184,977.745	200,771.868	190,632.581	209,953.831	203,832.058
廣州.....	CANTON.....	264,175.519	360,356.323	311,499.056	218,950.533	279,320.783	164,750.394
江門.....	KONGMOON.....	68,691.619	103,514.117	90,551.542	57,788.112	60,366.734	46,711.031
梧州.....	WUZHOU.....	132,578.039	124,905.325	84,850.388	53,178.641	73,704.991	57,512.895
瓊州.....	KIUNGCHOW.....	25,834.807	56,492.455	32,223.127	32,012.695	27,449.830	26,463.345
北洋.....	PAKHOI.....	10,643.675	13,353.964	14,289.073	14,579.103	11,791.555	11,926.083
統共...	TOTAL... Hk. Tls.	4,385,535.053	4,871,292.972†	4,362,451.684‡	4,490,130.408	4,251,328.468	4,788,977.242§

*代海關徵收土貨運出內地子口稅不在內錄已列入海關徵收數內

* Not including Outward Transit Dues collected on behalf of and remitted to the Maritime Customs.

†內有附徵賑捐兩平銀三四九二三四兩五錢九分九釐 † Including Famine Relief Surtax, Hk. Tls. 349,734.599.

‡內有附徵賑捐兩平銀四八五兩九錢一分二釐 ‡ " " " " " 44,825.912.

§內有附徵賑捐兩平銀六〇八二一兩四錢二分八釐 § " " " " " 60,821.412.

民國五年至十四年海關洋貿易貨價按年總數
GROSS VALUE OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA, 1916 TO 1925.

年分	YEAR.	洋貨進口 總數 GROSS IMPORTS.	出口 EXPORTS.			總出貨價 總數 GRAND TOTAL.
			土貨出洋 Chinese Produce.	洋貨復往外洋 Foreign Produce.	洋土貨共計 TOTAL.	
		兩 Hk.Tls	兩 Hk.Tls	兩 Hk.Tls	兩 Hk.Tls	兩 Hk.Tls
五年.....	1916.....	535,268,426	481,797,366	18,861,431	500,658,797	1,035,927,223
六年.....	1917.....	577,381,339	462,931,630	27,862,565	490,794,195	1,068,175,534
七年.....	1918.....	577,643,803	485,883,031	22,750,721	508,633,752	1,086,277,555
八年.....	1919.....	679,529,544	630,809,411	32,531,863	663,341,274	1,342,870,818
九年.....	1920.....	799,960,206	541,631,300	37,709,976	579,341,276	1,379,301,482
十年.....	1921.....	932,850,340	601,255,537	26,727,901	627,983,438	1,560,833,778
十一年.....	1922.....	975,034,183	654,891,933	29,984,533	684,876,466	1,659,910,649
十二年.....	1923.....	948,633,920	752,917,416	25,231,033	778,148,449	1,726,782,369
十三年.....	1924.....	1,039,102,156	771,784,468	20,891,479	792,675,947	1,831,778,103
十四年.....	1925.....	965,090,593	776,352,937	17,225,649	793,578,586	1,758,669,179

民國五年至十四年海關洋貿易貨價按年淨數
NET VALUE OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA, 1916 TO 1925.

年分	YEAR	洋貨進口淨數* NET IMPORTS.*	土貨出洋總數 EXPORTS.	共計 TOTAL
		兩 Hk.Tls	兩 Hk.Tls	兩 Hk.Tls
五年.....	1916.....	516,406,995	481,797,366	998,204,361
六年.....	1917.....	539,518,774	462,931,630	1,012,450,404
七年.....	1918.....	554,893,082	485,883,031	1,040,776,113
八年.....	1919.....	646,997,681	630,809,411	1,277,807,092
九年.....	1920.....	762,250,230	541,631,300	1,303,881,530
十年.....	1921.....	906,122,439	601,255,537	1,507,377,976
十一年.....	1922.....	945,049,650	654,891,933	1,599,941,583
十二年.....	1923.....	923,402,887	752,917,416	1,676,320,303
十三年.....	1924.....	1,018,210,677	771,784,468	1,789,995,145
十四年.....	1925.....	947,864,944	776,352,937	1,724,217,881

*以上洋貨進口淨數係在洋貨直接輸入總數內除去洋貨復往外洋之數

* Net Imports, *viz.* the value of the Foreign Goods imported direct from Foreign Countries less the value of the Foreign Goods re-exported to Foreign Countries during the year.

以上兩表不列通商口岸相互貿易之數，即洋貨貿易價亦未全列其故因有不該海關管轄之華式船隻在通商口岸及未開通商口岸兩運往來外洋各貨並未經過海關。至各口之華貨貿易價即係土貨運銷國內之數已列在第一百三十三至一百三十八頁內。

The values given in the above tables do not include the value of goods carried coastwise, nor do they comprise the whole extent of the Foreign Trade, inasmuch as vessels of Chinese type, which are not within the control of the Maritime Customs, ply between Foreign and Chinese, both Treaty and non-Treaty Ports. The value of the Home Trade of each port, *viz.* the made in Chinese Goods carried for consumption in China, can be seen in the figures given on pages 133-138.

民國十三年及十四年海關直接往來洋貿易貨價按關總數
 VALUE OF THE DIRECT FOREIGN TRADE OF EACH PORT, 1924 AND 1925.

各關	PORT.	十三年 1924.			十四年 1925.		
		洋貨進口 IMPORTS.	土貨出洋 EXPORTS.	共計貨價 TOTAL.	洋貨進口 IMPORTS.	土貨出洋 EXPORTS.	共計貨價 TOTAL.
		兩 Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.
安東	AIGUN	40,156	6,257	46,413	10,415	21,285	31,700
哈爾濱關*	HARBIN DISTRICT*	9,439,276	45,301,789	54,741,065	12,828,681	42,541,441	55,370,122
奉天	HUNCHUN	1,144,311	430,455	1,574,766	1,143,052	549,412	1,692,464
營口	LUNGCHINGSUN	2,974,143	1,674,727	4,648,870	2,921,105	1,015,794	3,936,899
安東	ANTENGT.	23,285,624	32,416,690	56,243,314	37,386,594	35,927,427	73,314,021
大連	DAIREN	77,166,431	125,699,678	202,866,109	77,991,545	129,203,642	207,195,187
新賓	NEWCHWANG	11,910,533	2,947,516	14,858,049	18,299,373	4,671,145	22,965,518
長春	CHINWANGTAO	2,804,327	6,039,527	6,541,854	3,181,751	3,339,950	6,521,701
天津	TIENTSIN	76,172,448	47,835,419	123,977,867	85,087,916	62,214,330	147,302,246
龍口	LUNGKOW	79,873	1,791,448	1,871,321	144,889	1,532,372	1,677,561
青島	CHIEFOO	4,379,034	3,704,851	13,074,885	3,151,126	7,377,196	10,528,322
濟南	KIACHOOW	34,019,743	36,913,628	71,533,371	35,015,853	32,708,722	67,724,575
煙台	CHANGKING	930,448	424,715	1,355,163	512,916	711,763	1,224,679
威海衛	WANHSIEN	8,050	15,068	23,118	10,918	16,455	27,373
龍口	ICHANG	872,063	1,087	873,150	1,074,657	1,305	1,075,962
沙市	SHASI	639,639	610	640,249	437,625	595	438,220
長沙	CHANGSHA	1,448,402	23,581	1,471,983	1,143,323	44,777	1,188,100
岳陽	YOGHOV	21,750	...	21,750	7,530	...	7,530
漢口	HANKOW	60,713,522	19,849,002	80,562,524	54,011,604	29,994,342	84,009,406
九江	KIUKIANG	3,780,592	2,495	3,783,087	3,088,664	14,926	3,103,570
南京	NANKING	1,550,566	2,503,242	4,053,808	2,499,525	1,314,430	3,804,955
蕪湖	WUHU	3,068,928	2,197,479	6,465,507	4,347,052	3,429,461	7,776,513
鎮江	CHINKIANG	3,821,633	144,200	3,995,835	5,146,266	...	5,146,266
上海	SHANGHAI	483,459,942	276,454,921	759,924,863	431,887,856	306,185,443	738,073,279
蘇州	SOOCHOW	58,246	...	58,246	50,160	...	50,160
杭州	HANGCHOW	114,766	...	114,766	146,615	...	146,615
寧波	NINGPO	3,607,105	6,619	3,613,724	5,150,865	47,882	5,198,747
溫州	WENCHOW	22,850	629,601	652,451	49,227	499,837	540,064
福州	SANTUAO	18,627	6,151	24,778	70,081	5,282	75,363
廈門	FOOCHOW	7,557,247	10,084,739	17,641,986	6,673,383	8,700,066	15,373,449
汕頭	AMOI	13,590,537	4,066,902	17,657,439	15,750,399	4,659,157	20,415,556
梧州	SWATOW	26,827,573	12,790,340	39,617,913	19,099,956	10,912,595	30,005,551
廣州	CANTON	54,019,748	82,775,970	136,795,718	40,430,586	49,832,293	90,262,879
香港	Kowloon	51,228,459	20,981,692	72,100,151	34,077,631	12,064,903	46,142,534
(廣九鐵路)	Railway Traffic	442,671	54,798	4,497,469	488,883	...	503,683
萊佛士	Lappa	21,886,173	5,005,788	26,891,961	18,378,523	3,538,511	21,912,034
金邊	KONGMOON	15,339,422	15,121,673	15,121,673	5,890,789	664,115	6,554,904
暹羅	SAMSHUI	7,691,376	531,603	8,222,979	3,002,530	235,252	3,237,782
仰光	WUCHOW	7,530,583	4,968,394	12,498,977	3,497,984	2,420,982	5,918,966
仰光	NANNING	414,668	1,325,459	1,739,527	123,437	348,535	471,972
仰光	LUNGCHOW	12,527,575	3,118,586	7,691,161	6,574,530	2,680,548	9,255,078
仰光	PAKHOI	2,905,556	1,743,045	4,648,601	3,007,943	1,136,260	4,144,203
仰光	LUNGCHOW	105,191	175,947	281,138	266,189	287,615	555,804
仰光	MENGTSZ	14,845,293	9,976,363	24,821,658	16,834,670	13,642,029	39,476,699
仰光	SEMAO	125,198	42,000	194,198	231,932	28,323	260,255
仰光	TENGVEH	2,447,330	2,071,753	4,519,083	3,701,194	1,755,263	5,456,457
統共	TOTAL...Hk.Tls.	1,039,102,156	771,784,468	1,810,886,624	965,090,593	776,352,937	1,741,443,530
復往外洋	Re-exports Abroad—						
由上海	From Shanghai	12,723,793			9,177,902		
由其他各口岸	" all the other Ports	8,167,686			8,047,747		
共計洋貨復往外洋	Total Re-exports	20,891,479		20,891,479	17,225,649		17,225,649
共計淨數	NET TOTAL...Hk.Tls.	1,018,210,677	771,784,468	1,789,995,145	947,864,944	776,352,937	1,724,217,881

* 拉哈蘇滿洲里, 哈爾濱, 綏芬河 * Labarsu, Manchouli, Harbin, and Suifenha. † 大東溝在內 ‡ Including Tungchow.

民國七年至十四年海關
VALUE OF THE DIRECT TRADE

民國十四年貿易總冊

地名	COUNTRY.	七年 1918.		八年 1919.		九年 1920.	
		兩 Hk.Ts.	共計 兩 Total, Hk.Ts.	兩 Hk.Ts.	共計 兩 Total, Hk.Ts.	兩 Hk.Ts.	共計 兩 Total, Hk.Ts.
香港*	HONGKONG* :—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	162,191,816		153,631,544		159,313,335	
土貨運往	Exports to	116,988,021		131,495,296		139,462,043	
			279,179,837		285,126,840		295,775,378
澳門	MACAO :—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	4,284,993		5,053,426		9,838,792	
土貨運往	Exports to	4,527,716		4,714,206		4,736,820	
			8,812,709		9,767,632		14,575,612
安南	FRENCH INDO-CHINA :—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	2,759,281		2,879,927		3,750,104	
土貨運往	Exports to	1,593,504		1,786,189		2,643,495	
			4,352,785		4,666,116		6,393,599
暹羅	SIAM :—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	395,360		422,060		179,164	
土貨運往	Exports to	1,977,030		2,742,137		2,662,715	
			2,367,390		3,164,197		2,841,879
新嘉坡等處	SINGAPORE, STRAITS, ETC. :—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	10,331,544		10,115,656		7,803,083	
土貨運往	Exports to	6,400,522		11,220,792		16,538,995	
			16,732,066		21,336,448		24,342,078
爪哇等處	DUTCH INDIES :—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	8,564,897		6,861,316		10,565,203	
土貨運往	Exports to	2,592,006		3,073,377		4,026,447	
			11,156,903		9,935,693		14,591,650
印度	BRITISH INDIA :—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	7,988,806		26,980,705		32,494,059	
土貨運往	Exports to	6,037,892		9,599,413		8,758,251	
			14,026,788		36,580,118		41,252,310
土流埃等處	TURKEY, PERSIA, EGYPT, ADEN, ETC. :—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	380,062		749,638		1,476,650	
土貨運往	Exports to	3,047,853		10,507,249		17,457,662	
			3,427,915		11,247,887		18,934,312
英國	GREAT BRITAIN :—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	49,890,295		64,292,239		131,719,952	
土貨運往	Exports to	25,264,589		57,186,242		45,804,558	
			75,154,884		121,478,481		177,524,510
挪威	NORWAY :—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	8		314,068		1,645,937	
土貨運往	Exports to	93		182,275		493,700	
			101		496,343		2,039,637
瑞典	SWEDEN :—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	9,868		572,929		2,778,294	
土貨運往	Exports to	...		1,488,848		612,561	
			9,868		2,061,777		3,390,855
丹國	DENMARK :—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	192		183,584		283,063	
土貨運往	Exports to	598,512		3,221,178		5,003,622	
			598,704		3,404,762		5,286,685
芬蘭	FINLAND :—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	...		...		...
土貨運往	Exports to	...		...		...
		
波蘭	POLAND :—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	...		...		...
土貨運往	Exports to	...		...		...
		

* 洋貨進口 土貨出口 經由香港 來單係自 運往保至 英國 歐洲 澳洲 日本 澳洲 印度 新嘉坡 等處 及 中國 沿海 各口 地方 * The Imports from Hongkong came originally from

往來洋貿易貨價按國總數
WITH EACH COUNTRY, 1918 TO 1925.

十年 1921.		十一年 1922.		十二年 1923.		十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.		COUNTRY.
兩 Hk.Tls.	共計 兩 Total, Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	共計 兩 Total, Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	共計 兩 Total, Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	共計 兩 Total, Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	共計 兩 Total, Hk.Tls.	
1,138,080	239,347,671	2,575,977	169,995,691	248,083,456	175,796,249	243,919,357	173,162,926	176,311,082	114,714,974	Imports from } HONGKONG.* Exports to .. }
384,013,157	409,343,362	423,879,705	417,082,283	12,792,137	12,353,095	8,284,710	4,068,385	291,026,056	Imports from } MACAO. Exports to .. }	
3,168,540	11,502,102	5,754,728	4,684,971	6,235,819	3,967,508	7,704,923	5,687,214	12,792,137	12,353,095	Imports from } FRENCH Exports to .. } INDO- CHINA.
5,161,467	12,062,868	7,721,474	3,322,634	18,438,662	4,012,714	10,183,971	3,674,585	13,858,556	22,748,905	Imports from } SIAM. Exports to .. }
2,262,076	3,023,508	2,668,388	3,258,999	6,259,635	3,385,263	2,377,918	3,272,983	10,559,065	4,798,546	Imports from } SINGAPORE, Exports to .. } STRAITS, ETC.
6,931,364	8,168,720	27,492,634	15,314,245	9,213,722	17,927,812	9,321,664	19,617,212	28,938,876	33,266,274	Imports from } DUTCH Exports to .. } INDIES.
2,287,015	13,843,893	7,918,835	9,129,001	13,600,326	8,085,332	20,732,947	9,316,901	37,376,792	10,117,253	Imports from } BRITISH Exports to .. } INDIA.
5,380,635	43,139,628	9,738,720	9,816,734	55,240,982	12,329,306	38,827,688	11,436,232	48,809,844	12,776,700	Imports from } TURKEY, Exports to .. } PERSIA, EGYPT, ADEN, ETC.
1,170,393	993,079	7,276,661	9,309,778	843,906	11,114,197	779,950	18,556,451	2,592,776	20,584,348	Imports from } GREAT Exports to .. } BRITAIN.
18,447,054	10,302,857	180,849,571	183,800,424	120,397,229	43,207,130	126,011,025	50,250,851	93,137,777	47,643,185	Imports from } NORWAY. Exports to .. }
3,935,615	1,320,091	2,913,956	38,093	2,027,969	36,934	1,875,027	46,903	3,408,360	33,937	Imports from } SWEDEN. Exports to .. }
379,831	1,320,091	20,098	38,093	2,027,969	36,934	1,875,027	46,903	3,408,360	33,937	Imports from } DENMARK. Exports to .. }
2,399,049	2,531,716	881,243	560,071	2,213,289	286,707	2,956,216	496,032	2,391,840	534,499	Imports from } FINLAND. Exports to .. }
3,283,292	3,091,787	1,596,901	1,438,507	1,115,286	1,507,568	408,570	1,038,565	365,878	607,774	Imports from } POLAND. Exports to .. }
779,509	3,166,279	2,476,410	2,622,854	111,598	111,598	11,746	11,746	37,913	37,913	Imports from } FINLAND. Exports to .. }
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Imports from } POLAND. Exports to .. }
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Imports from } FINLAND. Exports to .. }
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Imports from } POLAND. Exports to .. }
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Imports from } FINLAND. Exports to .. }
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Imports from } POLAND. Exports to .. }

*Exports to that Colony are farther carried on to, Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, America, Japan, Australia, India, the Straits, etc., and Coast Ports of China.

民國七年至十四年海關直轄
 VALUE OF THE DIRECT TRADE

民國十四年貿易總冊

地名	COUNTRY.	七年 1918.		八年 1919.		九年 1920.	
		用 HK. \$	共計 用 Total HK. \$	用 HK. \$	共計 用 Total HK. \$	用 HK. \$	共計 用 Total HK. \$
但澤 洋貨來自 土貨運往	DANZIG — Imports from Exports to	...	...	...	...	...	...
德國 洋貨來自 土貨運往	GERMANY — Imports from Exports to	...	...	368 163,866	...	5,417,744 1,761,393	...
和國 洋貨來自 土貨運往	NETHERLANDS — Imports from Exports to	1,110 34	...	111,030 1,738,375	164,234	3,737,383 10,565,127	...
比國 洋貨來自 土貨運往	BELGIUM — Imports from Exports to	...	1,144	228,761 3,987,212	1,869,605	4,969,994 3,272,887	14,325,8
魯生堡 洋貨來自 土貨運往	LUXEMBURG — Imports from Exports to	...	...	...	4,215,973	...	8,211,5
法國 洋貨來自 土貨運往	FRANCE — Imports from Exports to	1,568,858 39,499,677	...	3,375,809 34,285,989	...	4,878,519 21,016,444	23,847
日國(芝布羅陀在內) 洋貨來自 土貨運往	SPAIN INCLUDING GIBRALTAR — Imports from Exports to	2,610 18,451	32,038,535	3,205 1,495	37,661,798	18,940 45,174	61
葡國 洋貨來自 土貨運往	PORTUGAL — Imports from Exports to	...	21,061	...	4,700	1,020	...
瑞士 洋貨來自 土貨運往	SWITZERLAND — Imports from Exports to	13,663 37	...	15,838 11,138	479	3,481,930 60,980	12
義國 洋貨來自 土貨運往	ITALY — Imports from Exports to	...	13,700	...	26,976	...	5,540
奧國 洋貨來自 土貨運往	AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY — Imports from Exports to	...	9,991,454	...	6,135,848	281,937 2,081,605	5,860
捷克斯拉夫 洋貨來自 土貨運往	CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Imports from Exports to	...	...	1,031,735	1,031,736	...	2,358
俄國歐洲各口 洋貨來自 土貨運往	RUSSIA, EUROPEAN PORTS — Imports from Exports to	12,734 85	...	13,199 34,413	...	238 4,610	...
俄國由陸路 洋貨來自 土貨運往	RUSSIA & SIBERIA BY LAND FRONTIER — Imports from Exports to	...	12,817	...	47,612	...	...
			3,406,463		7,241,120		7,77

來洋貿易貨價按國總數核
 WITH EACH COUNTRY, 1918 TO 1925—Continued.

十年 1921.		十一年 1922.		十二年 1923.		十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.		COUNTRY.
兩 Hk. Tls	共計 Total Hk. Tls	兩 Hk. Tls	共計 Total Hk. Tls	兩 Hk. Tls	共計 Total Hk. Tls	兩 Hk. Tls	共計 Total Hk. Tls	兩 Hk. Tls	共計 Total Hk. Tls	
...	...	...	...	...	...	47,216	47,216	44,856	44,856	Imports from Exports to ... } DANZIG.
348,856 73,917	20,122,773	24,744,130 9,804,806	34,548,936	32,456,067 11,914,718	44,370,785	38,687,635 15,949,007	54,636,642	32,510,643 16,427,493	48,938,136	Imports from Exports to ... } GERMANY.
391,219 339,025	11,901,244	7,628,252 5,727,834	13,356,086	3,908,222 8,511,043	12,419,265	20,459,876 13,500,888	33,960,764	11,075,242 10,734,556	21,829,798	Imports from Exports to ... } NETHER- LANDS.
410,778 439,972	12,079,850	11,152,498 2,349,443	13,501,941	10,878,750 2,753,157	13,631,907	18,278,315 3,420,202	21,698,517	10,785,087 3,995,179	14,691,166	Imports from Exports to ... } BELGIUM.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,437	8,437	Imports from Exports to ... } LUXEMBURG.
639,138 245,151	33,584,289	4,555,510 40,735,834	45,311,344	7,528,654 39,577,659	47,126,313	10,560,018 45,096,158	55,656,176	12,438,067 66,077,303	78,516,270	Imports from Exports to ... } FRANCE.
5,183 91,278	96,461	5,081 793,408	798,489	29,398 1,378,117	1,407,515	32,169 2,755,977	2,788,146	142,197 2,987,919	3,130,116	Imports from Exports to ... } SPAIN (INCL. GIBRALTAR).
13,637 ...	13,637	6,124 6,567	12,691	4,293 11,402	15,695	7,018 ...	7,018	3,341 3,211	6,552	Imports from Exports to ... } PORTUGAL.
510,967 13,955	1,554,922	2,300,233 73,383	2,373,616	3,544,499 7,840	3,552,330	3,543,838 60,225	3,604,065	2,198,825 33,159	2,231,984	Imports from Exports to ... } SWITZER- LAND.
264,733 431,006	5,395,739	2,318,579 6,050,185	8,368,764	3,735,472 9,467,800	13,203,272	6,272,861 8,948,169	15,221,030	6,075,798 9,902,898	15,978,696	Imports from Exports to ... } ITALY.
34,720 25,413	60,133	71,954 6,242	78,196	99,846 120,845	220,331	364,845 87,525	452,370	85,524 21,656	107,180	Imports from Exports to ... } AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,037	2,037	Imports from Exports to ... } CZECHO- SLOVAKIA.
206,439	206,439	34,810 675	35,485	165,682 8,699	174,381	88,310 7,823	96,135	73,615 332,263	405,878	Imports from Exports to ... } RUSSIA, EUROPEAN PORTS.
731,810 568,025	5,409,835	7,111,032 7,597,951	14,708,983	5,858,531 1,611,981	7,470,512	3,784,791 326,225	4,111,016	4,823,590 174,434	4,998,024	Imports from Exports to ... } RUSSIA AND SIBERIA BY LAND FRONTIER.

民國十四年貿易總冊

民國七年至十四年海關直轄
VALUE OF THE DIRECT TRADE

地名	COUNTRY.	七年 1918.		八年 1919.		九年 1920.	
		兩 Hk. Tls.	共計 兩 Total Hk. Tls.	兩 Hk. Tls.	共計 兩 Total Hk. Tls.	兩 Hk. Tls.	共計 兩 Total Hk. Tls.
俄國黑龍江各口	RUSSIA, AMUR PORTS:—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	265,008		95,281		380,577	
土貨運往	Exports to	1,593,227	1,858,235	3,099,263	3,194,544	3,155,238	3,535,811
俄國太平洋各口	RUSSIA, PACIFIC PORTS:—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	4,676,830	15,714,492	12,228,251	24,899,586	5,232,681	12,792,411
土貨運往	Exports to	11,037,662		13,671,335		7,064,125	
朝鮮	KOREA:—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	10,457,222	24,142,623	9,431,450	32,049,404	10,314,374	33,660,211
土貨運往	Exports to	13,685,401		22,617,954		23,345,743	
日本臺灣	JAPAN, INCLUDING FORMOSA:—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	238,858,578	402,252,670	246,940,997	441,947,023	229,135,866	371,063,111
土貨運往	Exports to	163,394,092		195,006,032		141,927,902	
飛利浦島	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	3,193,524	5,346,751	2,547,911	4,538,165	1,498,024	5,882,211
土貨運往	Exports to	2,153,227		1,990,234		2,384,945	
坎拿大	CANADA:—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	10,355,262	14,461,177	18,887,866	23,068,899	20,182,100	21,221,111
土貨運往	Exports to	4,105,615		4,181,033		1,039,263	
美國檀香山	U.S. OF AMERICA (INCL. HAWAII):—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	58,686,044	135,820,249	110,256,706	211,355,383	143,198,962	210,512,111
土貨運往	Exports to	77,154,205		101,118,677		67,111,451	
墨國中美洲巴拿馬	MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA (INCLUDING PANAMA):—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	46	93	867	4,919	2,081	5,111
土貨運往	Exports to	47		4,052		6,550	
南美洲	SOUTH AMERICA:—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	15	202,602	10,493	196,514	3	250,111
土貨運往	Exports to	202,589		186,021		257,372	
澳洲紐西蘭等處	AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, ETC.:—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	956,545	2,297,496	633,782	1,267,230	1,005,256	2,177,111
土貨運往	Exports to	1,349,951		733,448		1,473,800	
南非洲	SOUTH AFRICA (INCL. MAURITIUS):—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	7,464	125,322	---	49,907	292	172,111
土貨運往	Exports to	117,858		49,907		170,116	
共計洋貨進口總數	Total Imports	577,643,803	679,529,544	679,529,544	799,960,206	799,960,206	877,000,111
應除洋貨運往外洋之數	Less Re-exports to Foreign Countries	22,750,721	32,531,863	32,531,863	37,709,976	37,709,976	43,222,111
外洋各處	TOTAL: FOREIGN (Net Imports)	554,893,082	646,997,681	646,997,681	762,250,230	762,250,230	833,778,111
	{ Exports	485,883,031	630,809,411	630,809,411	541,631,300	541,631,300	690,556,111
			1,040,776,113	1,277,807,092	1,303,881,530	1,303,881,530	1,523,334,222

往來洋貿易貨價按國總數續

WITH EACH COUNTRY, 1918 TO 1925—Continued.

十年 1921.		十一年 1922.		十二年 1923.		十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.		COUNTRY.
用 Hk.Tls.	共計 Total, Hk.Tls.	用 Hk.Tls.	共計 Total, Hk.Tls.	用 Hk.Tls.	共計 Total, Hk.Tls.	用 Hk.Tls.	共計 Total, Hk.Tls.	用 Hk.Tls.	共計 Total, Hk.Tls.	
1,206,643 2,123,636	2,650,279	1,079,033 2,703,974	3,783,007	108,745 568,537	677,282	40,156 6,257	46,413	10,415 21,285	31,700	Imports from } RUSSIA, Exports to .. } AMUR PORTS.
6,507,257 6,511,308	23,358,565	6,050,506 28,948,448	34,992,954	4,069,861 31,902,805	35,972,666	6,185,281 46,018,577	52,203,858	8,557,442 47,433,732	55,991,774	Imports from } RUSSIA, PACI- Exports to .. } FIC PORTS.
1,655,147 5,997,230	27,052,397	9,685,698 21,237,383	30,923,081	11,924,940 30,281,131	42,236,071	11,505,586 30,855,244	42,360,830	10,033,051 34,781,874	44,814,925	Imports from } KOREA. Exports to .. }
6,352,237 2,110,728	382,469,965	231,428,885 159,754,351	391,183,230	211,024,297 198,517,346	409,541,643	234,761,863 201,175,926	435,937,789	299,755,611 186,337,937	486,092,648	Imports from } JAPAN (INCL. Exports to .. } FORMOSA).
2,630,076 2,141,539	5,794,615	3,196,295 2,350,187	5,546,482	1,360,156 3,981,571	5,341,727	3,318,302 4,283,814	7,602,116	5,381,408 4,714,439	10,095,847	Imports from } PHILIPPINE Exports to .. } ISLANDS.
1,808,666 1,145,168	12,954,234	8,401,444 1,274,037	9,675,481	10,327,374 2,000,759	12,328,133	15,575,722 1,107,180	16,682,902	7,210,870 1,265,643	8,476,513	Imports from } CANADA. Exports to .. }
5,89,652 2,511,816	265,331,468	169,004,534 97,579,046	266,583,580	154,447,651 126,803,772	281,251,423	190,956,942 100,754,411	291,711,353	142,513,422 143,235,936	285,749,358	Imports from } U.S. OF AMERICA Exports to .. } (INCL. HAWAII).
17,319 4,494	21,813	1,507,804 1,480	1,509,284	6,499 35,800	42,299	688,388 17,851	706,239	816,424 264,624	1,081,048	Imports from } MEXICO AND CEN- Exports to .. } TRAL AMERICA (INCL. PANAMA).
33,997 132,064	166,961	14,784 133,497	148,281	46,352 128,873	175,225	1,220,690 256,609	1,477,209	70,293 238,453	308,746	Imports from } SOUTH Exports to .. } AMERICA.
830,817 123,8176	2,068,993	1,781,207 2,250,536	4,031,743	3,363,253 1,489,016	4,852,277	7,513,141 1,029,387	8,542,528	1,913,535 631,119	2,544,654	Imports from } AUSTRALIA, Exports to .. } NEW ZEA- LAND, ETC.
41,340 115,080	156,420	1,292 122,968	124,260	25,455 187,765	213,220	33,809 122,942	156,751	11,881 158,253	170,134	Imports from } SOUTH AFRICA Exports to .. } (INCLUDING MAURITIUS).
1830,340 4727,901		975,034,183 29,984,533		948,633,920 25,231,033		1,039,102,156 20,891,479		965,090,593 17,225,649		Total Imports. Less Re-exports to Foreign Countries.
6,122,439 12,555,537	1,597,377,976	945,049,650 654,891,933	1,599,941,582	923,402,887 752,917,416	1,676,320,303	1,018,210,677 771,784,468	1,789,695,345	947,864,944 776,352,937	1,724,217,881	Net Imports { TOTAL: FOR- Exports to .. } EIGN COUN- TRIES.

民國十三年及十四年海關復往外洋之洋貨按國總數
RE-EXPORTS OF FOREIGN GOODS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES,
1924 AND 1925.

民國十四年貿易總冊

地名	COUNTRY.	十三年	十四年
		1924.	1925.
		兩 Hk. \$	兩 Hk. \$
澳門	MACAO	15,746	12,646
安南	FRENCH INDO-CHINA	101,191	232,297
暹羅	SIAM	51,535	41,617
新加坡等處	SINGAPORE, STRAITS, ETC.	405,595	464,753
爪哇等處	DUTCH INDIES	236,563	568,820
印度	BRITISH INDIA	88,504	73,075
土汶等處	TURKEY, PERSIA, EGYPT, ADEX, ALGERIA, ETC.	7,483	52,528
英國	GREAT BRITAIN	719,601	680,023
挪威	NORWAY	5,861	12,957
瑞典	SWEDEN	12,959	18,730
丹國	DENMARK	13,661	37,459
芬蘭	FINLAND	...	...
波蘭	POLAND	...	...
但澤	DANZIG	...	2,475
德國	GERMANY	149,743	364,145
和國	NETHERLANDS	20,003	127,484
比國	BELGIUM	11,115	28,741
魯生堡	LUXEMBURG	...	...
法國	FRANCE	156,117	125,051
日國(芝布羅陀在內)	SPAIN INCLUDING GIBRALTAR	...	50
葡國	PORTUGAL	...	1,500
瑞士	SWITZERLAND	...	...
義國	ITALY	37,337	36,975
奧國	AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY	...	...
捷克斯拉夫	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	...	...
俄國歐洲各口	RUSSIA, EUROPEAN PORTS	47,147	2,780
俄國由陸路	" AND SIBERIA BY LAND FRONTIER	324,272	893,722
俄國黑龍江各口	" AMUR PORTS	2,926	57,342
俄國太平洋各口	" PACIFIC PORTS	1,112,101	665,987
朝鮮	KOREA	2,062,514	1,566,091
日本臺灣	JAPAN INCLUDING FORMOSA	4,979,717	3,510,088
菲律賓羣島	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	193,922	177,809
加拿大	CANADA	23,140	33,733
美國檀香山	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA INCL HAWAII	4,570,972	3,850,358
墨西哥中美洲巴拿馬	MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA INCL PANAMA	...	...
南美洲	SOUTH AMERICA	898	74,115
澳洲紐西蘭等處	AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, ETC.	8,544	8,864
南非洲	SOUTH AFRICA INCLUDING MAURITIUS	...	...
共計直接復往外洋	To Foreign Countries direct	15,327,437	13,703,195
復往香港	" Hongkong	5,564,022	3,522,454
共計	TOTAL	20,891,479	17,225,649

民國十二年至十四年海關貿易貨價按關全數†
 VALUE OF THE WHOLE† TRADE OF EACH PORT, 1923 TO 1925.

各關	PORT.	十二年 1923.		十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.	
		兩 HK.Tls.	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. HK.Tls.	兩 HK.Tls.	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. HK.Tls.	兩 HK.Tls.	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. HK.Tls.
愛理	AIJUN :-	Net Foreign Imports .. 1,152,355	3,523,307	799,085	3,505,438	484,555	2,285,375
洋貨進口	Net Chinese " .. 1,417,760	2,152,927		1,312,415			
土貨出口	Exports .. 953,192	553,426		488,405			
哈爾濱屬關*	HARBIN DISTRICT* :-	Net Foreign Imports .. 3,076,595	39,276,918	5,555,695	53,301,960	7,844,559	52,794,245
洋貨進口	Net Chinese " .. 680,390	247,840		371,188			
土貨出口	Exports .. 35,519,933	47,498,425		44,578,498			
琿春	HUNCHUN :-	Net Foreign Imports .. 1,103,535	1,581,568	1,172,916	1,603,371	1,150,224	1,690,636
洋貨進口	Net Chinese " .. ..	..		..
土貨出口	Exports .. 478,033	430,455		540,412			
龍井村	LUNGCHINGTUN :-	Net Foreign Imports .. 3,188,789	5,025,060	2,972,723	4,647,450	2,917,996	3,933,790
洋貨進口	Net Chinese " .. 1,836,271	1,674,727		1,015,794			
土貨出口	Exports .. ..	..		..
安東†	ANTUNG † :-	Net Foreign Imports .. 29,273,955	87,186,033	24,262,537	65,649,259	37,384,955	85,252,694
洋貨進口	Net Chinese " .. 5,447,883	2,932,235		4,046,791			
土貨出口	Exports .. 52,464,195	38,454,487		43,820,948			
大連	DAIREN :-	Net Foreign Imports .. 70,663,934	230,549,253	81,173,840	240,672,562	82,397,294	273,709,962
洋貨進口	Net Chinese " .. 14,479,105	18,193,965		25,599,009			
土貨出口	Exports .. 145,406,214	141,304,757		165,713,659			
牛莊	NEWCHWANG :-	Net Foreign Imports .. 19,444,004	71,589,985	17,936,737	55,278,087	25,713,944	78,890,212
洋貨進口	Net Chinese " .. 25,752,472	20,006,330		27,300,799			
土貨出口	Exports .. 26,393,509	17,335,020		25,815,469			
秦王島	CHINWANGTAO :-	Net Foreign Imports .. 3,176,369	20,467,972	3,756,675	17,663,651	3,774,400	16,981,051
洋貨進口	Net Chinese " .. 2,103,662	3,305,905		2,665,577			
土貨出口	Exports .. 15,182,947	10,601,071		10,541,074			
天津	TIENSIN :-	Net Foreign Imports .. 102,341,339	238,407,938	103,260,453	251,695,599	107,709,088	287,704,766
洋貨進口	Net Chinese " .. 49,645,387	60,868,408		80,057,725			
土貨出口	Exports .. 86,422,212	87,566,733		99,937,953			

* 拉哈蘇蘇, 滿洲里, 哈爾濱, 綏芬河
 * Labasusu, Manchouli, Harbin, and Suifenha.

† 全數解說見第一百三十八頁內
 † 大東溝在內 † Including Tatungkow.

† See Note † on page 138.

民國十四年貿易總冊

民國十二年至十四年海關貿易貨價按關全數†核

VALUE OF THE WHOLE† TRADE OF EACH PORT, 1923 TO 1925—Continued.

各關	PORT.	十二年 1923.		十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.	
		兩	每口共計 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. 兩	兩	每口共計 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. 兩	兩	每口共計 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. 兩
龍口	LUNGKOW —	洋貨進口淨數.....	785,422	815,579	574,417		
		土貨進口淨數.....	5,961,779	2,874,379	4,479,375		
		洋貨出口淨數.....	2,462,788	2,719,658	2,758,657		
		土貨出口淨數.....					
			7,206,989	6,409,616		7,812,357	
烟台	CHEFOO —	洋貨進口淨數.....	7,141,173	5,831,787	3,925,977		
		土貨進口淨數.....	14,408,224	10,372,158	11,927,004		
		洋貨出口淨數.....	22,974,751	15,911,099	17,559,123		
		土貨出口淨數.....					
			44,524,148	32,115,044		33,448,204	
膠州	KIAOCHOW —	洋貨進口淨數.....	41,978,031	44,917,266	42,782,187		
		土貨進口淨數.....	23,248,896	31,937,276	21,042,886		
		洋貨出口淨數.....	42,232,330	55,352,316	59,433,833		
		土貨出口淨數.....					
			107,460,257	132,206,858		126,258,906	
重慶	CHUNGKING —	洋貨進口淨數.....	8,056,908	12,832,999	11,164,594		
		土貨進口淨數.....	28,259,256	25,818,182	29,266,784		
		洋貨出口淨數.....	24,576,773	26,973,221	25,244,658		
		土貨出口淨數.....					
			60,892,957	65,575,402		65,706,076	
萬縣	WANHSIEN —	洋貨進口淨數.....	479,937	851,231	2,317,081		
		土貨進口淨數.....	3,710,631	6,472,265	8,203,119		
		洋貨出口淨數.....	7,975,829	7,377,645	7,499,299		
		土貨出口淨數.....					
			12,166,397	14,708,140		18,019,499	
宜昌	ICHANG —	洋貨進口淨數.....	1,629,900	3,832,817	3,879,498		
		土貨進口淨數.....	3,432,024	11,411,742	6,295,893		
		洋貨出口淨數.....	2,774,146	2,410,892	2,633,741		
		土貨出口淨數.....					
			7,837,160	17,653,451		12,809,132	
沙市	SHASI —	洋貨進口淨數.....	3,702,482	4,033,065	4,284,885		
		土貨進口淨數.....	6,122,398	6,793,009	7,437,420		
		洋貨出口淨數.....	9,946,010	12,800,489	19,345,071		
		土貨出口淨數.....					
			19,771,790	23,626,554		31,087,376	
長沙	CHANGSHA —	洋貨進口淨數.....	10,909,224	14,955,255	11,743,598		
		土貨進口淨數.....	6,424,737	6,620,332	5,023,257		
		洋貨出口淨數.....	15,723,983	16,019,037	16,064,407		
		土貨出口淨數.....					
			33,063,974	37,594,654		32,801,262	
岳州	YUECHOW —	洋貨進口淨數.....	4,525,133	4,491,273	3,496,516		
		土貨進口淨數.....	6,939,847	4,922,431	3,617,076		
		洋貨出口淨數.....	15,498,678	13,497,285	15,201,733		
		土貨出口淨數.....					
			26,963,658	22,917,989		22,615,355	

民國十二年至十四年海關貿易貨價按關全數†
 VALUE OF THE WHOLE† TRADE OF EACH PORT, 1923 TO 1925—Continued.

各 關	PORT.	十二年 1923.		十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.	
		兩 HK.Tls	每日共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. HK.Tls	兩 HK.Tls	每日共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. HK.Tls	兩 HK.Tls	每日共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. HK.Tls
漢口	HANKOW:—						
洋貨進口淨數	Net Foreign Imports	38,052,705		82,305,398		69,365,189	
土貨進口淨數	Net Chinese "	43,990,700		47,026,994		64,309,105	
土貨出口淨數	Exports	137,702,046		153,118,003		155,086,783	
			239,745,451		282,450,395		288,761,077
九江	KIUKIANG:—						
洋貨進口淨數	Net Foreign Imports	13,689,938		14,142,332		13,038,777	
土貨進口淨數	Net Chinese "	16,781,806		17,924,663		15,501,322	
土貨出口淨數	Exports	30,642,386		32,549,148		28,153,180	
			61,114,130		64,616,143		56,693,279
蕪湖	WUHU:—						
洋貨進口淨數	Net Foreign Imports	9,884,557		9,594,391		12,489,205	
土貨進口淨數	Net Chinese "	9,191,813		8,170,851		13,569,652	
土貨出口淨數	Exports	11,473,641		20,032,384		37,167,003	
			30,550,011		37,797,626		63,225,860
南京	NANKING:—						
洋貨進口淨數	Net Foreign Imports	13,543,542		12,902,727		11,616,670	
土貨進口淨數	Net Chinese "	5,392,427		6,163,535		7,034,593	
土貨出口淨數	Exports	18,242,753		17,937,420		19,492,240	
			37,178,222		37,003,682		38,141,503
鎮江	CHINKIANG:—						
洋貨進口淨數	Net Foreign Imports	12,194,868		13,249,397		15,330,841	
土貨進口淨數	Net Chinese "	9,010,673		8,751,037		9,292,351	
土貨出口淨數	Exports	1,957,332		5,762,304		3,396,643	
			23,162,873		27,762,738		28,019,835
上海	SHANGHAI:—						
洋貨進口淨數	Net Foreign Imports	243,887,033		301,201,236		259,040,798	
土貨進口淨數	Net Chinese "	104,858,140		91,166,309		113,037,033	
土貨出口淨數	Exports	363,356,443		384,443,201		382,618,547	
			712,101,318		776,810,746		754,696,378
蘇州	SOOCHOW:—						
洋貨進口淨數	Net Foreign Imports	4,801,002		4,248,599		4,504,443	
土貨進口淨數	Net Chinese "	1,449,002		1,227,440		1,565,703	
土貨出口淨數	Exports	16,473,322		10,377,265		12,832,043	
			22,723,326		15,853,304		18,902,189
杭州	HANGCHOW:—						
洋貨進口淨數	Net Foreign Imports	8,452,473		5,999,506		6,898,960	
土貨進口淨數	Net Chinese "	6,890,027		4,156,320		4,304,538	
土貨出口淨數	Exports	11,231,473		12,425,734		11,868,813	
			26,573,973		22,561,560		23,072,311
甯波	NINGPO:—						
洋貨進口淨數	Net Foreign Imports	15,275,194		13,546,193		15,400,867	
土貨進口淨數	Net Chinese "	12,329,482		14,162,156		13,342,340	
土貨出口淨數	Exports	14,014,681		17,168,339		18,202,834	
			41,619,357		44,876,694		46,946,041

民國十二年至十四年海關貿易貨價按關全數†續

VALUE OF THE WHOLE† TRADE OF EACH PORT, 1923 TO 1925—Continued.

各 關	PORT.	十二年 1923.		十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.	
		每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. HK. \$	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. HK. \$	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. HK. \$	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. HK. \$	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. HK. \$	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. HK. \$
溫 州	WENCHOW —						
洋貨進口淨數	Net Foreign Imports	2,360,487	2,896,804	2,955,509			
土貨進口淨數	Net Chinese	3,171,050	2,917,088	2,876,720			
土貨出口淨數	Exports	2,834,655	3,202,687	3,354,045			
		8,366,202	9,016,579	9,166,874			
三 都 澳	SANTAUO —						
洋貨進口淨數	Net Foreign Imports	226,207	278,045	294,173			
土貨進口淨數	Net Chinese	221,618	395,826	252,591			
土貨出口淨數	Exports	2,368,529	2,555,210	2,444,400			
		2,816,154	3,139,081	2,991,164			
福 州	FOOCHOW —						
洋貨進口淨數	Net Foreign Imports	8,775,017	9,066,443	7,951,036			
土貨進口淨數	Net Chinese	6,066,032	6,971,321	6,017,519			
土貨出口淨數	Exports	23,499,852	19,869,876	19,014,478			
		38,250,901	35,907,840	32,983,035			
廈 門	AMOY —						
洋貨進口淨數	Net Foreign Imports	13,481,880	15,071,093	15,660,920			
土貨進口淨數	Net Chinese	11,365,624	10,230,391	9,516,649			
土貨出口淨數	Exports	4,845,401	5,645,204	5,611,143			
		29,663,925	30,946,688	31,088,712			
汕 頭	SWATOW —						
洋貨進口淨數	Net Foreign Imports	31,516,936	28,813,296	21,855,648			
土貨進口淨數	Net Chinese	29,950,704	35,968,455	30,465,874			
土貨出口淨數	Exports	29,436,612	20,895,740	19,184,250			
		81,904,252	85,677,489	71,505,772			
廣 州	CANTON —						
洋貨進口淨數	Net Foreign Imports	73,446,794	52,849,186	46,844,124			
土貨進口淨數	Net Chinese	46,864,963	56,973,208	57,623,779			
土貨出口淨數	Exports	98,891,971	91,744,046	96,955,868			
		219,203,728	201,566,440	201,729,711			
九 龍	KOWLOON —						
洋貨進口淨數	Net Foreign Imports	31,957,386	51,228,459	34,077,631			
土貨進口淨數	Net Chinese	5,062,782	5,772,251	6,849,570			
土貨出口淨數	Exports	16,712,804	20,561,692	12,064,993			
		53,732,972	77,962,412	52,992,104			
九 龍 (廣 九 鐵 路)	KOWLOON RAILWAY TRAFFIC —						
洋貨進口淨數	Net Foreign Imports	3,148,563	442,671	486,853			
土貨進口淨數	Net Chinese	---	---	---			
土貨出口淨數	Exports	1,908,151	54,798	16,810			
		5,056,714	497,469	503,663			
拱 北	LEIPA —						
洋貨進口淨數	Net Foreign Imports	18,064,389	21,886,173	18,373,523			
土貨進口淨數	Net Chinese	369,617	506,506	558,334			
土貨出口淨數	Exports	3,784,567	5,005,788	3,538,511			
		22,218,573	27,398,467	22,470,368			

民國十二年至十四年海關貿易貨價按關全數†續
 VALUE OF THE WHOLE† TRADE OF EACH PORT, 1923 TO 1925—Continued.

各 關	PORT.	十二年 1923.		十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.	
		兩 Hk.Tls	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. Hk.Tls	兩 Hk.Tls	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. Hk.Tls	兩 Hk.Tls	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. Hk.Tls
江 門	KONGMOON:—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	15,015,278		13,521,337		5,887,551	
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese "	95,251		3,616		65,829	
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports "	2,719,746		1,783,471		664,115	
			17,831,275		15,308,424		6,617,495
三 水	SAMSHUI:—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	8,552,715		8,175,492		3,183,786	
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese "	812,966		347,449		480,401	
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports "	1,466,521		1,095,562		580,895	
			10,832,202		9,618,503		4,245,082
梧 州	WUCHOW:—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	5,009,860		5,659,754		3,440,716	
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese "	3,297,538		4,504,650		5,541,412	
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports "	5,667,544		6,354,543		4,622,728	
			13,974,942		16,518,947		13,604,856
南 甯	NANNING:—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	2,460,061		2,758,547		912,346	
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese "	1,256,138		1,824,497		2,189,505	
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports "	2,020,309		2,040,392		946,641	
			5,736,508		6,623,436		4,048,492
瓊 州	KIUNGCHOW:—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	3,898,445		4,568,973		6,562,763	
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese "	218,666		341,064		313,224	
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports "	4,448,254		3,811,163		3,147,196	
			8,565,365		8,721,200		10,023,183
北 海	PAKHOI:—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	3,402,077		2,895,298		3,002,451	
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese "	28,862		307,314		269,706	
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports "	2,307,544		1,819,189		1,181,506	
			5,738,483		5,021,801		4,453,663
龍 州	LUNGCHOW:—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	133,971		105,191		268,189	
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese " .....	...		...		...
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports "	139,134		175,947		287,615	
			273,105		281,138		555,804
蒙 自	MENGTSZ:—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	13,625,630		14,823,747		16,764,783	
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese "	645,586		584,678		472,091	
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports "	9,042,543		9,976,363		13,642,029	
			23,313,759		25,384,788		30,878,903
思 茅	SZEMAO:—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	184,054		152,198		231,932	
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese " .....	...		...		...
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports "	42,868		42,000		28,323	
			226,922		194,198		260,255

民國十四年貿易總冊

民國十二年至十四年海關貿易貨價按關全數† 續
 VALUE OF THE WHOLE† TRADE OF EACH PORT, 1923 TO 1925—Continued.

各 關		PORT.	十二年 1923.	十三年 1924.	十四年 1925.
			每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT.	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT.	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT.
			兩 兩	兩 兩	兩 兩
塘 越		TENGUEH.—			
洋貨進口淨數	Net Foreign Imports	2,354,697	2,447,330	3,701,194	
土貨進口淨數	Net Chinese	—	—	—	
土貨出口淨數	Exports	1,536,611	2,074,753	1,755,263	
			3,901,308	4,519,083	5,456,457
統 共		GRAND TOTAL.—			
洋貨進口淨數*	Net Foreign Imports*	930,034,914	1,028,232,765	953,960,446	
土貨進口淨數	Net Chinese	575,535,943	544,231,200	607,535,339	
土貨出口淨數	Exports	1,318,503,533	1,351,339,991	1,416,539,999	
			2,248,535,297	2,379,832,756	2,370,289,545
土貨出口價值	Value of Exports Abroad	752,907,416	774,784,458	776,352,937	
土貨出口價值	Value of Exports Home Trade	565,535,567	579,615,533	639,976,162	

*以上洋貨進口淨數無論自外洋直接輸入及由通商口岸輸入係已除其復運出洋出口之數故與內所載第一百二十一至第一百二十五第一一百三十一第一一百九十五等頁之表中總數未盡符合因該四頁之表格載淨貨由外洋直接輸入已除復往外洋之數其數並與歷年合計大致不差若以每年分計不免有異於百年總計此項淨貨復運出口向在途中來年始到故此日本年內已錄錄去而出口必待來年始能發貨

*The difference in the value of the Net Total Foreign Imports as given above and in the tables on pages 127-129, 131, and 133 is explained as follows:—The figures in this table show the Total Foreign Imports received at each port, whether as direct shipments from Foreign Countries or as re-shipments from other Treaty Ports, less Re-exports to Foreign Countries and Treaty Ports; while in the four tables on pages 127-129, 131, and 133 (Minor Trade tables) the figures show only the direct importation of Foreign Goods at each port from Foreign Countries, less direct Re-exports to Foreign Countries. As regards *percentage*, taking a number of years together, the figures in all the totals ought to agree, but owing to the year to year difference in the value of re-shipments of Foreign Goods between Treaty Ports at the end of the year will have been deducted in the Remitts for one year instead of the port of departure, but will only be credited to account, at the port of destination, in the Remitts for the year commencing.

†當經各項內去所計價值一律海關價值或洋貨進口淨數及土貨出口總數兩數按計其即貨價之全數 其土貨進口淨數不在內 復運往國外之進口即其國之出口至於淨貨復往外洋亦不在內

*The figures given here are the sum of the Foreign Imports and Chinese Exports only (Chinese Imports into one port being Exports from another), and hence they represent the total value of Re-exports of Foreign Goods to Foreign Ports) carried on with and in China during each year by vessels under the supervision of the Maritime Customs.

民國十一年至十四年江海關貿易貨價之總數及淨數
SHANGHAI: GROSS AND NET VALUES OF THE TRADE OF THE PORT, 1922 TO 1925.

	十一年 1922.		十二年 1923.		十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.	
	總數 GROSS.	淨數 NET.	總數 GROSS.	淨數 NET.	總數 GROSS.	淨數 NET.	總數 GROSS.	淨數 NET.
洋貨								
由外洋及香港進口								
由通商口岸進口								
共計洋貨進口								
由外洋及香港								
由通商口岸(六年由北 往北平及長江各口)								
共計洋貨出口								
洋貨進口淨數								
土貨								
進口總數(六年由北 往北平及長江各口)								
由外洋及香港								
由通商口岸								
共計土貨進口								
土貨進口淨數								
直接運往外洋								
由香港								
直接運往通商 口岸								
水口土貨出口總數								
水口貿易貨價總數								
水口貿易貨價淨數 (即總數內除去出口 口稅)								
FOREIGN GOODS.								
Imported from Foreign Countries and Hongkong	419,593,331		417,870,452		483,469,942		431,887,836	
Imported from Chinese Ports	5,137,930		5,106,713		4,645,727		4,781,875	
Total Foreign Imports	424,731,261		422,977,165		488,115,669		436,669,711	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong	13,224,358		10,189,121		19,723,793		9,177,902	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports (chiefly to Northern and Yangtze Ports)	173,452,620		168,901,011		174,190,640		168,451,011	
Total Foreign Re-exports	186,676,978		179,090,132		186,914,433		177,628,913	
Net Total Foreign Imports	238,054,283		243,887,033		301,201,236		259,040,798	
CHINESE PRODUCE.								
Imported (chiefly from Northern and Yangtze Ports)	228,661,160		318,783,038		310,984,480		381,789,386	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong	119,193,766		137,811,220		155,925,658		178,821,062	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports	52,854,653		56,114,376		63,892,522		69,930,394	
Total Chinese Re-exports	172,048,419		193,925,596		219,818,180		248,751,456	
Net Total Chinese Imports	86,612,741		104,857,442		91,166,300		113,037,930	
Chinese Produce of local origin ex- ported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong	98,857,578		119,026,813		120,589,203		127,368,481	
Chinese Produce of local origin ex- ported to Chinese Ports	207,565,501		244,329,322		268,913,838		255,955,066	
Total Exports of local origin	306,423,079		363,356,135		389,443,201		383,313,547	
Gross Value of the Trade of the Port	969,715,490		1,105,117,246		1,183,643,369		1,181,077,647	
Net Value of the Trade of the Port, i.e., Foreign and Chinese Imports less Re-exports and Chinese Exports of local origin	681,980,088		712,101,318		776,810,746		754,696,378	

民國十四年貿易總冊

民國十年至十四年海關進出各商船按國旗號隻頓總數
SHIPPING: VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1921 TO 1925.

旗號	FLAG.	十年 1921.		十一年 1922.		十二年 1923.		十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.	
		隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.
美巴利	American	5,516	4,510,901	4,670	4,846,437	4,994	5,968,261	6,435	6,359,589	5,608	5,859,851
巴西	Brazilian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	23,499
英	British	38,855	42,326,445	49,075	47,698,139	44,955	51,965,230	48,886	55,715,925	36,937	42,942,481
智利	Chilian	...	...	...	...	202	104,676	360	234,050	202	128,904
丹	Danish	84	235,342	168	454,472	175	459,065	246	616,026	192	556,592
荷	Dutch	498	1,145,255	502	1,487,121	525	1,644,279	547	1,799,828	547	1,844,325
法	French	1,240	1,221,758	1,707	1,626,586	1,948	1,839,731	2,380	2,185,806	1,915	2,008,834
德	German	4	2,116	126	447,050	364	1,369,016	539	2,085,968	604	2,486,057
日	Italian	366	165,339	363	107,004	390	200,172	1,021	599,513	1,418	699,837
俄	Japanese	25,385	31,738,783	25,281	32,961,333	25,063	33,288,617	26,294	34,759,884	27,261	35,081,116
約	Norwegian	615	508,497	699	959,403	588	841,139	1,544	2,079,533	1,937	2,422,556
葡	Polish	...	...	...	...	33	657,093	44	87,604	9	17,919
比	Portuguese	470	212,750	498	251,250	1,512	584,507	2,912	1,046,046	1,825	629,226
意	Russian	1,915	587,866	1,148	259,829	368	255,138	183	176,197	223	272,287
瑞	Spanish	...	...	...	...	10	24,014	23	32,664	28	28,951
瑞	Swedish	24	83,290	30	114,736	34	114,408	122	238,172	172	189,071
英	Non-Treaty Powers	74	89,605	42	60,196	210	142,754	95	127,659	3	966
德	Chinese Shipping*	54,817	27,065,389	52,146	28,644,588	45,830	29,022,086	44,806	29,418,575	44,734	29,908,706
中	" Junks †	84,703	4,728,090	58,973	4,213,757	56,415	3,411,761	49,945	3,869,788	44,110	3,094,239
統共	TOTAL	214,566	114,619,544	186,428	124,131,361	182,722	131,304,556	186,382	141,432,827	167,746	128,202,625

* 華式船隻掛用中國旗號即係華人所置 * Vessels of Foreign type, owned by Chinese, and sailing under the Chinese flag.
† 華式船隻即係華人自造之船在關掛旗 † Vessels of Chinese type, built and owned by Chinese, entered and cleared at the Maritime Customs.

茲將民國五年至十四年進出商船隻噸數劃分輪船帆船按年各數列下
The Shipping for the 1916 to 1925 has been divided between Steamers and Sailing Vessels in the following proportions:—

年分	YEAR.	進出輪船 STEAMERS Entered and Cleared.		進出帆船 SAILING VESSELS Entered and Cleared.		共計 TOTAL Entered and Cleared.	
		隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.
五年	1916.	105,296	82,381,569	96,720	5,638,532	202,016	88,020,101
六年	1917.	104,944	80,266,725	108,529	6,640,324	213,473	86,907,049
七年	1918.	98,420	74,201,372	95,147	6,046,334	193,567	80,247,706
八年	1919.	112,564	89,844,371	97,190	5,881,564	209,754	95,725,935
九年	1920.	121,338	99,042,210	89,271	4,624,485	210,609	104,666,695
十年	1921.	125,432	109,319,714	89,134	5,299,850	214,566	114,619,544
十一年	1922.	123,401	119,354,968	63,007	4,776,393	186,408	124,131,361
十二年	1923.	122,373	127,279,000	60,349	4,625,556	182,722	131,304,556
十三年	1924.	123,213	136,820,598	54,169	4,603,229	186,382	141,432,827
十四年	1925.	120,092	124,516,464	47,654	3,686,161	167,746	128,202,625

民國十年至十四年海關內港輪船掛號按年總數

INLAND WATERS STEAM NAVIGATION:
VESSELS REGISTERED, 1921 to 1925.

各 關	PORT.	年 底 掛 號 總 數 ON REGISTER AT END OF YEAR.				十 四 年 1925.					
		十 年 1921.	十 一 年 1922.	十 二 年 1923.	十 三 年 1924.	新 掛 數 目 NEW REGIS- TRY.	註 銷 數 目 WITH- DRAW- ALS.	年 底 掛 號 總 數 ON REGISTER AT END OF YEAR.			共 計 TOTAL.
								洋 商 船 Foreign Flag.	華 商 船 Chinese Flag.	共 計	
隻 No.	隻 No.	隻 No.	隻 No.	隻 No.	隻 No.	隻 No.	隻 No.	隻 No.	隻 No.		
安東.....	ANTUNG.....	10	16	19	27	5	4	20	8	28	
大連.....	DAIREN.....	2	4	5	15	45	16	33	11	44	
牛莊.....	NEUCHWANG.....	8	13	28	20	31	20	14	17	31	
天津.....	TIENTSIN.....	27	41	52	48	11	7	16	36	52	
烟台.....	LUNGKOW.....	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	1
煙台.....	CHEFOO.....	16	24	16	26	10	5	2	29	31	
膠州.....	KIAOCHOW.....	4	14	9	9	15	17	3	4	7	
重慶.....	CHUNGKING.....	3	4	7	8	18	9	17	...	17	
沙市.....	SHASI.....	11	12	16	19	7	...	4	22	26	
長沙.....	CHANGSHA.....	94	103	109	120	24	19	33	92	125	
漢口.....	HANKOW.....	279	324	330	347	45	9	94	289	383	
九江.....	KIUKIANG.....	45	50	53	57	8	8	9	48	57	
蕪湖.....	WUHU.....	48	49	46	46	22	26	16	26	42	
南京.....	NANKING.....	22	24	27	30	10	6	12	22	34	
鎮江.....	CHINKIANG.....	35	37	39	40	5	6	5	34	39	
上海.....	SHANGHAI.....	359	397	420	441	112	63	142	348	490	
蘇州.....	SOOCHOW.....	16	15	10	10	...	1	8	1	9	
寧波.....	NINGPO.....	21	21	22	22	...	...	...	22	22
溫州.....	WENCHOW.....	7	5	4	7	...	2	...	5	5	
福州.....	FOOCHOW.....	32	38	39	42	11	...	14	39	53	
廈門.....	AMOY.....	48	67	83	90	23	17	41	55	96	
汕頭.....	SWATOW.....	53	62	78	92	19	10	21	80	101	
廣州.....	CANTON.....	600	640	708	755	107	108	260	494	754	
江門.....	KONGMOON.....	7	10	15	18	4	...	18	4	22	
三水.....	SAMSHUI.....	6	5	8	8	2	...	7	3	10	
梧州.....	WUCHOW.....	31	34	39	53	17	19	32	19	51	
南寧.....	NANNING.....	34	34	21	21	9	8	18	4	22	
瓊州.....	KHUNGCHOW.....	1	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...
北海.....	PAKHOI.....	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	2	2
統 共.....	TOTAL.....	1,820	2,045	2,205	2,373	577	396	839	1,715	2,554	

民國十四年貿易總冊

按則徵稅之貨價僅能以報單所開者作為統計標準因商人

The valuations of specific-duty-paying goods are compiled from applicants' statements, and, in the

民國十三年及十四年海關
FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS

貨品號 ARTICLE No.	貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	數量單位 Classifier of Quantity.
	本色棉布	COTTON PIECE GOODS, GREY.	
	市布	Shirtings and Sheetings, Grey:—	
1	色寬	Not over 40 inches by 41 yards:	
2	不	7 lb. and under, English	正 Pieces
3	英	Japanese	" "
4	日	Over 7 lb. but not over 9 lb., English	" "
5	本	" 9 lb. " 11 lb., American	" "
6	國	" " " English	" "
7	重	" " " Japanese	" "
8	方	With more than 110 threads per square inch:	
9	重	Over 11 lb. but not over 12½ lb., American	" "
10	英	" " " English	" "
11	日	" " " Japanese	" "
12	美	" 12½ lb. " 15½ lb., American	" "
13	國	" " " English	" "
14	重	" " " Japanese	" "
15	每	With 110 threads or less per square inch:	
16	日	Over 11 lb. but not over 15½ lb., American	" "
17	英	" " " English	" "
18	本	" " " Japanese	" "
19	別	Not otherwise recorded.	
20	色	Drills and Jeans, Grey (3 or 4 shaft only):—	
21	寬	Not over 31 inches by 31 yards:	
22	不	English	正 Pieces
23	英	Japanese	" "
24	日	Other nationalities	" "
25	本	Not over 31 inches by 41 yards:	
26	國	12½ lb. and under, American	" "
27	重	" " " English	" "
28	日	" " " Japanese	" "
29	美	Over 12½ lb., American	" "
30	日	" " " Japanese	" "
31	他	" " " other nationalities	" "
32	別	Not otherwise recorded.	
33	色	T-Cloths, Grey:—	
34	寬	Not over 34 inches by 25 yards:	
35	不	7 lb. and under, English	正 Pieces
36	英	Japanese	" "
37	日	Over 7 lb., English	" "
	重	" " " Japanese	" "
	不	Over 34 inches but not over 37 inches by 25 yards:	
	英	English	" "
	日	Japanese	" "
	未	Not otherwise recorded.	" "
	別	Imitation Native Cotton Cloth of Shirting Weave (including Machine-made), Grey, not over 24 inches wide and with not more than 115 threads per square inch.	担 Pieces

若將此表內民國十三年之數目與十三年海關所載者相較須知進口貨物名目表於十四年已經詳載
In comparing the figures for 1924 given in this table with those appearing in the 1924 Returns, it should be noted that

本表所用較小之數目字係表明復出口多於進口之數

The figures in small type represent the excess of Re-exports over imports.

之正確貨單海關無法取閱故所印貨價未能視為完全無缺

absence of the right to demand production of duly certified invoices, are published with reserve.

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數

FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925.

十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.						貨品 號 ARTICLE No.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	價值平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	價值平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	價值平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	價值平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	
83,475	291,221	99,784	284,543	200	551	90,584	283,992	1
216,459	926,767	296,944	1,099,817	...	...	296,944	1,099,817	2
190,718	684,474	68,136	364,616	...	...	68,136	364,616	3
100,428	533,230	124,132	591,450	...	...	124,132	591,450	4
4	20	38,458	196,635	...	...	38,458	196,635	5
359,595	2,202,540	121,203	783,633	...	...	121,203	783,633	6
100,780	584,219	178,259	1,006,169	2,500	14,650	175,759	991,519	7
24,000	184,408	68,667	423,860	...	...	68,667	423,860	8
209,034	1,611,714	108,207	799,865	...	...	108,207	799,865	9
1,767,57	11,818,390	1,884,901	11,776,656	1,060	6,999	1,883,841	11,772,657	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
124,137	1,054,853	97,991	809,132	40	329	97,951	808,803	12
469,805	3,282,052	215,870	1,459,134	1,182	8,253	214,688	1,450,881	13
501	4,031	803	5,308	...	...	803	5,308	14
...	...	60,000	408,563	...	...	60,000	408,563	15
1,510	10,452	310	1,168	...	...	310	1,168	16
286,277	1,623,404	222,689	1,864,708	1,060	6,345	221,629	1,858,363	17
64,184	450,797	125,232	875,047	820	5,380	124,412	869,667	18
1,731	10,476	4,394	18,210	1	8	4,393	18,202	19
65,706	349,826	12,566	72,337	...	...	12,566	72,337	20
859,459	4,144,857	1,130,665	5,155,242	150	788	1,130,505	5,154,454	21
370	2,104	120	720	...	...	120	720	22
48	251	786	6,469	...	...	786	6,469	23
131,086	841,578	53,438	389,999	...	...	53,438	389,999	24
473,041	2,929,975	669,437	3,685,925	2,660	14,373	666,777	3,971,552	25
20,324	119,840	17,323	101,748	...	...	17,323	101,748	26
312,336	2,038,158	428,320	2,511,879	600	3,582	427,720	2,508,297	27
7,073	53,944	949	9,041	...	...	949	9,041	28
2,211	15,012	430	2,025	...	...	430	2,025	29
68,237	289,619	35,446	146,660	...	...	35,446	146,660	30
197,645	661,759	179,194	567,569	533	1,284	178,641	566,285	31
27,876	144,491	28,907	162,471	75	413	28,832	162,058	32
123,777	522,076	47,918	208,955	...	...	47,918	208,955	33
9,674	58,458	4,407	29,193	...	...	4,407	29,193	34
152,239	745,660	106,669	516,974	...	...	106,669	516,974	35
...	...	377	2,229	...	...	377	2,229	36
58,182	3,039,610	112,472	6,196,043	3	143	112,469	6,195,900	37

內有各種貨物歸併與前不同之名目項下

the list of Articles of Import was revised in 1925, whereby most of the articles were grouped under different headings.

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.						貨品 號 ARTICLE No.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.\$s.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.\$s.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.\$s.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.\$s.	
45,977	293,670	22,500	135,639	...	...	22,500	135,639	38
4,321	35,049	30	198	...	...	30	198	39
147,252	985,050	137,382	895,133	12	90	137,370	895,043	40
7,008	74,557	4,034	37,842	...	...	4,034	37,842	41
18,037	133,183	19,923	153,546	...	...	19,923	153,546	42
1,618	13,752	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
43,020,625		44,060,161		63,188		43,995,973		
25,287	217,200	46,172	398,360	...	...	46,172	398,360	44
2,749,970	20,694,600	1,763,682	13,999,183	83,706	652,823	1,679,976	13,346,360	45
1,002,329	7,224,274	1,121,410	7,860,594	6,851	48,726	1,114,559	7,811,868	46
913	7,395	3,885	33,490	...	...	3,885	33,490	47
6,298	60,907	12,142	99,006	...	...	12,142	99,006	48
15	300	512	3,503	...	...	512	3,503	49
4,804	46,567	6,735	63,750	...	...	6,735	63,750	50
...	...	30	280	...	...	30	280	51
3,765	23,937	3,207	21,415	...	...	3,207	21,415	52
50,847	242,958	70,295	350,375	1,070	5,370	69,225	345,005	53
10,098	78,347	4,116	35,040	64	230	4,052	34,810	54
13,929	89,673	7,600	53,087	...	...	7,600	53,087	55
69	1,060	42	816	...	...	42	816	56
34,514	132,293	20,272	67,966	...	...	20,272	67,966	57
63,057	442,255	32,162	242,711	...	...	32,162	242,711	58
3,190	18,495	13,453	66,915	...	...	13,453	66,915	59
3,424	26,253	1,536	11,736	2,648	20,090	1,112	8,354	60
146,577	285,203	93,570	209,292	6,762	10,650	86,808	198,642	61
82,892	499,823	64,008	389,428	2,318	16,942	61,690	372,486	62
264,836	2,018,125	76,249	667,272	8,507	69,427	67,742	597,845	63

民國十四年貿易總冊

民國十三年及十四年海關 FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

貨品號 ARTICLE No.	貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	數量單位 Classifier of Quantity.
64	白織布	Brocades, and Shirtings, Striped, Spotted, Corded, and Figured, White or Dyed—	疋 Pieces
65	或花, 染布	Not over 30 inches by 31 yards.....	" "
66	或花, 染布	Over 30 inches but not over 37 inches by 42 yards	" "
67	或花, 染布	Lenos, White or Dyed, not over 31 inches by 30 yards	碼 Yards
68	或花, 染布	Leno Brocades, White or Dyed	碼 Yards
69	或花, 染布	Shirtings and Sheetings, Dyed, Plain—	疋 Pieces
70	或花, 染布	Not over 30 inches by 33 yards.....	" "
71	或花, 染布	30 inches and over 33 yards but not over 43 yards.....	" "
72	或花, 染布	36 inches by 21 yards.....	" "
73	或花, 染布	36 inches and over 21 yards but not over 33 yards.....	" "
74	或花, 染布	36 inches and over 33 yards but not over 43 yards.....	" "
75	或花, 染布	Pongees, Dyed, Plain, not over 30 inches by 33 yards..	" "
76	或花, 染布	Drills and Jeans (3 or 4 shaft only), Dyed, Plain:—	疋 Pieces
77	或花, 染布	Not over 31 inches by 33 yards:	" "
78	或花, 染布	English.....	" "
79	或花, 染布	Japanese.....	" "
80	或花, 染布	Other nationalities.....	" "
81	或花, 染布	Not over 31 inches and over 33 yards but not over 43 yards:	" "
82	或花, 染布	English.....	" "
83	或花, 染布	Japanese.....	" "
84	或花, 染布	Other nationalities.....	" "
85	或花, 染布	Turkey Reds, Dyed T-Cloths, Embossed Cantoons, and Alpaccianos:—	疋 Pieces
86	或花, 染布	Not over 32 inches by 25 yards:	" "
87	或花, 染布	3½ lb. and under, Japanese.....	" "
88	或花, 染布	Over 3½ lb. but not over 5½ lb., English.....	" "
89	或花, 染布	5½ lb., English.....	" "
90	或花, 染布	Japanese.....	" "
91	或花, 染布	Not otherwise recorded.....	" "
92	或花, 染布	Mercerised Crimps, White, Dyed, or Printed, Plain or Figured, not over 32 inches by 32 yards.....	" "
93	或花, 染布	Oatmeal Crapes, White or Dyed, Plain or Figured:—	疋 Pieces
		Not over 33 inches by 33 yards:	" "
		English.....	" "
		Other nationalities.....	" "
		Cotton Crapes (not including Oatmeal Crapes), Grey, Bleached, Dyed, Printed, or Yam-dyed:—	碼 Yards
		Over 15 inches but not over 30 inches wide:	" "
		Japanese.....	" "
		Other nationalities.....	" "
		Lastings, not over 33 inches by 33 yards:—	疋 Pieces
		White or Coloured, Plain.....	" "
		Black, Plain.....	" "
		Figured.....	" "

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.						貨品 類別 ARTICLE NO.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	價值千兩 Val.Hk.Ths.	數量 Quantity.	價值千兩 Val.Hk.Ths.	數量 Quantity.	價值千兩 Val.Hk.Ths.	數量 Quantity.	價值千兩 Val.Hk.Ths.	
307,149	2,311,478	330,785	2,487,671	6,528	51,499	324,257	2,436,172	64
14,752	137,796	43,857	356,777	563	3,872	43,294	353,905	65
76,571	325,684	59,454	205,143	3,352	12,983	47,102	192,160	66
605,028	180,107	409,428	118,318	6,600	1,881	402,828	116,437	67
212,316	1,045,357	310,638	1,249,356	230	875	310,408	1,248,481	68
2,391	15,983	679	3,666	...	...	679	3,666	69
51,225	241,459	44,568	200,341	300	1,152	44,268	199,189	70
37,704	122,525	1,251	5,862	...	...	1,251	5,862	71
26,701	207,140	49,966	407,835	115	889	49,851	406,946	72
385,058	1,509,877	276,444	969,782	2,387	7,705	274,057	962,077	73
39,210	282,415	16,116	117,833	342	1,556	15,774	116,277	74
1,389,315	7,117,097	1,733,213	8,251,761	3,197	14,992	1,730,016	8,236,769	75
2,247	13,876	878	6,781	286	1,206	592	5,575	76
49,442	343,070	22,379	213,105	104	761	22,275	212,344	77
54,567	318,830	76,089	414,232	47	332	76,042	413,920	78
1,286	20,351	275	2,564	1	7	274	2,557	79
83,102	246,131	57,621	148,530	304	764	57,317	147,766	80
23,938	100,918	33,377	159,792	...	...	33,377	159,792	81
299,852	1,074,882	353,319	1,249,245	121	384	353,198	1,248,861	82
25,827	145,627	20,831	123,618	...	...	20,831	123,618	83
183,159	692,110	250,256	1,018,811	514	2,399	249,742	1,016,412	84
8,139	18,999	770	2,545	...	...	770	2,545	85
51,947	428,500	60,687	515,061	6,283	53,387	54,404	461,674	86
8,568	81,404	5,649	58,928	...	...	5,649	58,928	87
2,026	16,453	3,804	29,255	...	...	3,804	29,255	88
776,414	109,681	1,445,164	194,371	1,400	206	1,443,764	194,165	89
73,091	16,368	215,512	41,107	...	...	215,512	41,107	90
313,161	2,471,047	372,639	2,918,427	159	1,398	372,480	2,917,029	91
56,307	649,145	64,819	686,102	20	272	64,799	685,830	92
39,155	302,937	26,602	180,649	7	42	26,655	180,607	93

民國十三年及十四年海關
FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

貨品別 ARTICLE No.	貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	數量單位 Classifier of Quantity.
94	羽緞	Sateens, Italian, and Imitation Venetians:—	
95	寬不夾他英德	Not over 33 inches by 33 yards:	
96	國園	White or Coloured, Plain, English	正 Piece
97	支素紫	" other nationalities	" "
98	支素紫	Black, Plain, English	" "
99	支素紫	" other nationalities	" "
100	支素紫	White or Coloured, Figured:	
101	支素紫	English	" "
	支素紫	Other nationalities	" "
	支素紫	Black, Figured, English	" "
	支素紫	" other nationalities	" "
102	泰西三寸	Tientsin Twills, not over 33 inches by 33 yards:—	
103	白或黑色	White or Coloured	正 Piece
	白或黑色	Black	" "
104	洋三	Beatrice Twills, not over 33 inches by 33 yards:—	
105	白或黑色	White or Coloured, English	正 Piece
106	白或黑色	" other nationalities	" "
107	白或黑色	Black, English	" "
	白或黑色	" other nationalities	" "
108	橫工	Diagonal Twills and Serges:—	
109	寬不夾他英德	Not over 33 inches by 33 yards:	
110	日本國	White or Coloured, Japanese	正 Piece
111	日本國	" other nationalities	" "
	日本國	Black, Japanese	" "
	日本國	" other nationalities	" "
112	十字	Herringbone Twills:—	
113	寬不夾他英德	Not over 33 inches by 33 yards:	
114	日本國	White or Coloured, Japanese	正 Piece
115	日本國	" other nationalities	" "
	日本國	Black, Japanese	" "
	日本國	" other nationalities	" "
116	立巴	Ribs, Cords, Repps, and Moreens:—	
117	寬不夾他英德	Not over 33 inches by 33 yards:	
	日本國	White or Coloured	正 Piece
	日本國	Black	" "
118	羽緞	Sateen Drills 5 shaft:—	
119	寬不夾他英德	Not over 33 inches by 33 yards:	
120	日本國	White, Plain, English	正 Piece
121	日本國	" other nationalities	" "
	日本國	Coloured, Plain, Japanese	" "
	日本國	" other nationalities	" "
122	日本國	White or Coloured, Figured:	
123	日本國	Japanese	" "
124	日本國	Other nationalities	" "
125	日本國	Black, Plain, Japanese	" "
126	日本國	" other nationalities	" "
127	日本國	Figured, Japanese	" "
	日本國	" other nationalities	" "
128	經面	Warp-faced Sateens 'not exceeding 5 shaft':—	
129	寬不夾他英德	Not over 33 inches by 33 yards:	
130	日本國	White or Coloured, Plain	正 Piece
	日本國	Black, Plain	" "
	日本國	Figured	" "

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數積

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.						貨品 號 ARTICLE No.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ths	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ths	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ths	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ths	
65,582	601,296	35,217	319,499	1,579	12,045	33,638	307,354	94
54,917	472,301	329,059	1,052,689	1,928	15,504	127,121	1,037,185	95
777,130	6,469,109	549,321	4,837,226	2,482	21,656	548,839	4,815,570	96
16,403	117,765	24,231	174,873	160	1,165	24,071	173,708	97
44,048	359,659	42,370	329,430	...	...	42,370	329,430	98
1,909	14,695	6,323	49,127	...	...	6,323	49,127	99
61,664	445,673	2,572	24,055	...	...	2,572	24,055	100
1,952	15,934	331	3,965	...	...	331	3,965	101
92,243	813,028	50,370	411,584	157	1,234	50,213	410,350	102
170,247	1,416,660	115,937	946,535	479	3,874	114,553	942,661	103
102,027	718,301	17,822	139,174	238	1,723	17,584	137,451	104
41,175	298,820	39,118	232,803	140	1,513	29,978	231,290	105
47,104	322,530	13,103	82,855	342	2,233	12,761	80,622	106
3,973	26,491	2,308	15,938	40	520	2,268	15,418	107
116,177	816,084	184,589	1,215,511	2,057	13,666	182,532	1,201,845	108
21,585	190,134	9,049	81,192	...	...	9,049	81,192	109
38,329	283,364	29,543	192,947	1,524	9,967	28,019	182,980	110
3,489	33,276	801	7,282	1	9	800	7,273	111
90,117	654,022	82,224	536,707	204	1,299	82,020	535,408	112
18,407	151,515	12,252	116,826	...	...	12,252	116,826	113
34,962	257,175	15,718	106,201	459	3,075	15,259	103,126	114
436	3,705	492	4,266	...	...	492	4,266	115
21,404	190,456	9,747	80,461	550	5,651	9,197	74,810	116
1,166	13,437	173	1,379	19	221	154	1,158	117
10,190	88,163	4,234	38,081	1,897	17,035	2,337	21,046	118
497,188	3,607,081	2,654	22,777	...	...	2,654	22,777	119
10,435	96,737	994,684	7,127,604	9,347	61,594	985,337	7,063,010	120
1,144	9,691	2,370	21,755	...	...	2,370	21,755	121
747	6,365	11,119	87,525	...	...	11,119	87,525	122
611,937	4,734,773	858	7,251	...	...	858	7,251	123
5,887	60,867	987,650	6,895,349	19,064	134,592	968,586	6,760,757	124
3,682	27,449	3,266	33,027	...	...	3,266	33,027	125
630	5,491	3,320	23,585	30	219	3,200	23,366	126
198,881	1,434,538	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
34,834	301,498	65,979	504,020	3,578	27,393	62,401	477,527	128
19,256	142,714	17,322	178,812	64	643	17,268	178,169	129
		23,265	181,593	60	467	23,205	181,126	130

民國十四年貿易總冊

民國十三年及十四年海關
FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

貨品 類別 ARTICLE No.	貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	數量單位 Classifier of Quantity.
131	條子羽綢寬不過三十三英寸長不過三十英寸或染色	Satteen Stripes, not over 33 inches by 33 yards:— White or Coloured	疋 Pieces
132	白或色	Black	" "
153	冠綉紋線三英寸長不過三十三碼	Poplins and Poplin Taffets:— Not over 33 inches by 33 yards:	
134	白或染色	White or Coloured, Plain, English	疋 Pieces
135	他國同上	other nationalities	" "
136	英國支素	Black, Plain, English	" "
137	英國支素	other nationalities	" "
138	白或染色	White or Coloured, Figured:	
139	英國支素	English	" "
140	英國支素	Other nationalities	" "
141	英國支素	Black, Figured, English	" "
142	他國同上	other nationalities	" "
143	西碼寬不過三十三英寸長不過三十英寸或染色	Venetians, not over 33 inches by 33 yards:— White or Coloured, Plain, English	疋 Pieces
144	英國同上	other nationalities	" "
145	英國支素	Black, Plain, English	" "
146	他國同上	other nationalities	" "
147	英國支素	White or Coloured, Figured, English	" "
148	英國支素	other nationalities	" "
149	平織斜紋絨布, 約法絨	Cotton Flannel, or Flannelette, of Plain or Twill Weave:— White, Dyed, or Printed (not including Duplex or Reversible Prints):	
150	寬不過三十英寸長不過十五碼	Not over 30 inches by 15 yards.	疋 Pieces
151	寬不過三十英寸長不過三十一碼	Not over 30 inches by 31 yards:	
152	日本	English	" "
153	他國	Japanese	" "
154	寬不過三十一碼	Other nationalities	" "
155	雙面印花	Over 30 inches but not over 36 inches by 31 yards:	
156	日本寬不過三十英寸	Japanese	" "
157	他國同上	Other nationalities	" "
158	雙面印花	Duplex or Reversible Prints:	
159	日本寬不過三十英寸	Not over 30 inches wide, Japanese	碼 Yards
160	他國同上	other nationalities	" "
161	染紗織寬不過三十英寸長不過三十一碼	Yarn-dyed, not over 30 inches by 31 yards:	
162	日本	Japanese	疋 Pieces
163	他國	Other nationalities	" "
164	染紗織寬不過三十英寸長不過三十六英寸	Yarn-dyed, over 30 inches but not over 36 inches by 31 yards:	
165	染紗織寬不過三十六英寸長不過六十四英寸	Cotton Spanish Stripes, Dyed, not over 64 inches by 20 yards	" "
166	尺	Cotton Velvets and Velvetens:— Dyed, Plain, not over 26 inches wide.	碼 Yards
167	染印花	Printed, Figured, or Embossed, Velvet and Velvetens	" "
168	染印花	Cords, Corduroys, Fustians, Moleskins, and Plushes	" "
169	帆布等帆布	Canvas, Cotton (including Cotton Duck, for Sails, etc., not over 30 inches wide.	" "

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數積

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.						貨品 類別 ARTICLE No.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ft.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ft.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ft.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ft.	
5,350	43,372	5,539	49,392	...	...	5,539	49,392	131
1,791	15,032	340	3,357	...	...	340	3,357	132
24,996	324,105	11,840	147,137	2,060	25,201	9,780	121,936	133
3,135	31,362	8,318	73,992	134	1,387	8,184	72,605	134
16,408	198,515	3,707	35,453	2,172	24,004	1,535	11,449	135
4,543	43,501	699	6,013	150	1,663	549	4,350	136
51,559	772,209	19,129	293,917	496	7,662	18,633	286,255	137
36,405	394,763	56,718	563,127	324	3,483	56,394	559,644	138
27,945	451,137	9,985	157,070	343	5,953	9,642	152,617	139
29,778	298,007	46,438	471,758	581	5,769	45,857	465,989	140
34,893	429,726	15,432	185,039	122	1,380	15,310	183,659	141
1,998	19,338	19,169	233,696	...	...	19,169	233,696	142
217,660	2,749,594	119,343	1,582,752	448	5,572	118,895	1,577,180	143
1,620	13,580	711	8,523	...	...	711	8,523	144
17,937	223,846	8,516	114,078	10	135	8,506	113,943	145
211	2,593	262	2,699	...	...	262	2,699	146
14,212	181,240	3,157	42,221	...	...	3,157	42,221	147
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
24,430	62,868	37,043	106,080	963	3,250	36,080	102,830	149
25,489	145,933	4,222	28,493	28	222	4,194	28,181	150
322,624	1,746,806	458,705	2,346,566	6,108	35,431	454,597	2,311,135	151
2,882	22,545	2,606	19,187	...	...	2,606	19,187	152
8,090	49,126	22,360	140,115	...	...	22,360	140,115	153
5,183	34,680	362	2,753	...	...	362	2,753	154
1,343,786	228,535	4,444,635	736,577	18,665	3,282	4,425,970	733,295	155
84,057	21,593	35,317	8,653	...	...	35,317	8,653	156
119,419	421,599	128,549	605,391	122	532	128,427	604,859	157
14,830	60,935	3,590	21,436	...	...	3,590	21,436	158
142	1,070	1,994	12,597	...	...	1,994	12,597	159
2,467	19,220	2,442	20,358	...	...	2,442	20,358	160
2,635,696	1,372,379	1,963,840	1,027,493	99,052	55,053	1,864,788	972,440	161
164,287	121,548	83,878	299,621	1,299	425	837,484	299,196	162
2,266,924	804,232	2,045,142	710,508	11,577	4,824	2,033,565	705,684	163

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數續

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.						貨品 號列 ARTICLE No.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Fts.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Fts.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Fts.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Fts.	
1,371	94,903	2,582	171,702	...	...	2,582	171,702	164
211	16,937	48	3,576	...	...	48	3,576	165
...	3,268,590	...	5,025,903	...	36,446	...	4,989,457	166
92,545,871		...		...		86,709,035		
26,253		...		...		8,334		
92,519,618		88,244,573		1,543,892		86,700,681		
69,913	114,606	327,148	527,125	...	...	327,148	527,125	167
501,823	2,369,306	331,551	1,688,036	530	2,563	331,021	1,685,473	168
1,535,107	6,924,255	1,426,719	5,917,850	6,720	26,381	1,419,999	5,891,469	169
6,115	33,135	2,310	18,057	...	...	2,310	18,057	170
1,166	3,789	3,716	18,107	...	...	3,716	18,107	171
79,065	485,921	338,310	2,037,915	2,013	12,384	336,297	2,025,531	172
11,725	83,048	23,720	147,747	21	220	23,699	147,527	173
3,207	25,457	5,720	40,074	...	...	5,720	40,074	174
7,843	64,295	419	3,094	...	...	419	3,094	175
8,552	52,743	13,705	84,942	...	...	13,705	84,942	176
8,041	30,462	3,994	22,010	...	...	3,994	22,010	177
541	4,274	1,638	7,704	...	...	1,638	7,704	178
185,817	1,513,475	280,841	2,257,002	1,348	11,065	279,493	2,245,937	179
6,336	55,391	6,884	56,458	...	...	6,884	56,458	180
4,080	34,161	4,262	31,080	...	...	4,262	31,080	181
37,478	326,950	189,742	1,569,921	1,092	9,151	188,650	1,560,770	182
49,338	31,679	8,958	60,196	...	...	8,958	60,196	183
86,617	31,346	129,570	40,350	52	24	129,518	40,326	184
117,576	38,938	82,848	33,610	...	...	82,848	33,610	185

民國十三年及十四年海關

FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

民國十四年貿易總冊

貨品號 ARTICLE No.	貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	數量單位 Classifier of Quantity.
186	印花衣料, 桌皮布, 褲料.....	Printed Cotton Coatings, Gabardines, and Trousers-ings- Cotton Piece Goods, Printed, not otherwise recorded..	碼 值 Yards Value
187	未列名印花棉布.....		
	印花棉布共.....	Total: Cotton Piece Goods, Printed	值 關 平 兩 HK\$
	他類棉布	MISCELLANEOUS COTTON PIECE GOODS.	
188	未列名染紗織棉布.....	Cotton Piece Goods, Yarn-dyed, not otherwise recorded	碼 担 Yards Piculs
189	土布.....	Chinese Cotton Cloth (Nankeens)	
	他類棉布共.....	Total: Miscellaneous Cotton Piece Goods	值 關 平 兩 HK\$
	棉花 棉線 棉紗 及 棉製品	COTTON, RAW; COTTON THREAD, COTTON YARN, AND MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.	
190	未裝飾或裝飾, 腰帶.....	Ankle-bands, Cotton, Plain or Decorated	担 Piculs
	美花毯, 印花毯, 老虎毯 (用綢絲或他料 裝邊, 頭邊, 在邊, 及毯布	Blankets, Cotton, Plain, Printed, or Jacquard (including those with a taped or whipped edge of Silk or other material), and Blanket Cloth :-	
191	日本.....	Japanese	担 Piculs
192	他國.....	Other nationalities	" "
	被毯, 被	Counterpanes and Quilts :-	
	方毯, 水氈	Honeycomb or Albambra :	
193	日本國 不 過 二 碼 半.....	Not over 2½ yards long, Japanese	担 Piculs
194	他國 日 國 上.....	" " other nationalities	" "
	未刺繡及無色, 手帕	Handkerchiefs, neither Embroidered nor Initialled :-	
	深白, 染, 印花, 染紗織	White, Dyed, Printed, or Yarn-dyed :	
	未 不 三 英 方 寸	Hemmed, but not with a drawn-thread hem :	
	不 過 十 三 英 方 寸	Not over 13 inches square :	
195	英國.....	English	打 Dozen
196	他國.....	Other nationalities	" "
	不 過 十 三 英 方 寸 不 過 十 八 英 方 寸	Over 13 inches square but not over 18 inches square :	
197	英國.....	English	" "
198	他國.....	Other nationalities	" "
	不 過 十 八 英 方 寸 不 過 三 十 英 方 寸	Over 18 inches square but not over 30 inches square :	
199	英國.....	English	" "
200	他國.....	Other nationalities	" "
	抽 紗 不 過 十 三 英 方 寸	With drawn-thread hem :	
	不 過 十 三 英 方 寸	Not over 13 inches square :	
201	英國.....	English	" "
202	他國.....	Other nationalities	" "
	不 過 十 三 英 方 寸 不 過 十 八 英 方 寸	Over 13 inches square but not over 18 inches square :	
203	英國.....	English	" "
204	他國.....	Other nationalities	" "
	不 過 十 八 英 方 寸 不 過 三 十 英 方 寸	Over 18 inches square but not over 30 inches square :	
205	英國.....	English	" "
206	他國.....	Other nationalities	" "
207	印花, 未裝邊.....	Printed, Unhemmed	" "

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數核

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.						貨品列 ARTICLE No.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	價值千兩 Val.Hk.\$th.	數量 Quantity.	價值千兩 Val.Hk.\$th.	數量 Quantity.	價值千兩 Val.Hk.\$th.	數量 Quantity.	價值千兩 Val.Hk.\$th.	
689,418 ...	213,599 189,392	320,704 ...	91,399 59,592	12,601 ...	5,040 955	308,103 ...	86,269 568,637	186 187
	12,626,152		15,222,179		67,783		15,154,396	
8,698,972 9,880	2,222,903 566,157	13,692,802 5,752	3,339,158 338,111	103,625 ...	27,640 ...	13,589,177 5,752	3,311,518 338,111	188 189
	2,789,060		3,677,269		27,640		3,649,629	
3,629	350,065	4,622	430,221	...	...	4,622	430,221	190
7,398 4,593	523,692 288,292	10,965 1,478	771,900 96,294	27 42	1,876 2,953	10,938 1,436	770,024 93,341	191 192
1,651 446	109,012 33,571	2,754 103	176,701 7,194	11 ...	633 ...	2,743 103	176,068 7,194	193 194
21,306 48,340	8,695 14,899	10,587 3,486	4,322 17,845	...	...	10,587 3,486	4,322 17,845	195 196
20,062 33,283	12,836 17,049	29,823 46,034	15,796 16,870	...	...	29,823 46,034	15,796 16,870	197 198
39,802 3,804	23,163 4,497	16,993 1,621	12,323 1,159	...	...	16,993 1,621	12,323 1,159	199 200
76,723 9,577	57,298 4,299	66,501 5,973	47,597 2,589	...	...	66,501 5,973	47,597 2,589	201 202
276,447 10,912	267,239 8,733	129,022 17,868	120,405 13,334	2,043 ...	1,889 ...	126,979 17,868	118,516 13,334	203 204
149,730 209 25,215	169,617 807 15,142	171,051 4,813 9,466	206,353 3,376 5,459	200 ...	242 ...	170,851 4,813 9,466	206,111 3,376 5,459	205 206 207

民國十四年貿易總冊

民國十三年及十四年海關
FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

貨品別 ARTICLE No.	貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	數量單位 Classifier of Quantity.
208	刺繡及有記號手帕	Handkerchiefs, Cotton, Embroidered or Initialled	打 <i>Dozens</i>
209	起或針織窗生衣者(用絲線及以絲材料裝飾之者在內)	Knitted Clothing, Raised (including that stitched with Silk Thread and with facings of Silk or other material)	担 <i>Piculs</i>
210	蚊帳紗	Mosquito Netting:—	
211	貨不英國九十英寸長不過十碼	Not over 90 inches by 10 yards: English	疋 <i>Pieces</i>
212	貨不英國九十英寸長不過十碼	Other nationalities	" "
213	貨不英國九十英寸長不過十碼	Not over 90 inches by 50 yards: English	" "
214	英國棉布	Other nationalities	" "
215	印度棉布	Cotton, Raw, American	担 <i>Piculs</i>
216	日本棉布	" " Indian	" "
217	他國棉布	" " Japanese	" "
218	他國棉布	" " other nationalities	" "
219	未起毛衫褲(用絲線及以絲或他材料)	Wadding	" "
220	均起毛衫褲(用絲線及以絲或他材料)	Singlets or Drawers, Cotton, not Raised including those stitched with Silk Thread and with facings of Silk or other material	打 <i>Dozens</i>
221	均起毛衫褲(用絲線及以絲或他材料)	Socks and Stockings, not Raised on either side:—	担 <i>Piculs</i>
222	均起毛衫褲(用絲線及以絲或他材料)	Made of Gassed or Unmercerised Thread	" "
223	均起毛衫褲(用絲線及以絲或他材料)	Made of Unassed or Mercerised Thread, or Stitched or Embroidered with Silk	" "
224	日本毛巾	Towels, Turkish, Japanese	" "
225	他國毛巾	other nationalities	" "
226	染色,未染色,棉線(不論光暗)	Thread, Cotton, Dyed or Undyed irrespective of finish:—	
227	捲紗,捲即盤形,縫線	Sewing Cotton, on Spools or Cops:	
228	號牌,三股,不過五十碼	2-cord and 3-cord, 50 yards or less:	罐 <i>Cans</i>
229	英國	English	" "
230	他國	Other nationalities	" "
231	英國六股,不過五十碼	6-cord, 50 yards or less, English	" "
232	他國同上	other nationalities	" "
233	成球,每包重二百兩	Crochet or Embroidery Cotton, in Skeins or Balls: Over HK.72 200 in value per picul	担 <i>Piculs</i>
234	成球,每包重二百兩	Not over HK.72 200 in value per picul	" "
235	廢棉	Cotton Waste	" "
236	棉布	Cotton Yarn, Grey:—	
237	支不過十支	Counts up to and including 10s	担 <i>Piculs</i>
238	支不過十二支	" above 10s and up to and including 12s	" "
239	支不過十七支	Counts above 12s and up to and including 17s:	" "
240	印度	Indian	" "
241	日本	Japanese	" "
242	他國	Other nationalities	" "
243	支不過二十三支	Counts above 17s and up to and including 23s:	" "
244	印度	Indian	" "
245	日本	Japanese	" "
246	他國	Other nationalities	" "
247	支不過三十五支	Counts above 23s and up to and including 35s:	" "
248	英國	English	" "
249	日本	Japanese	" "
250	他國	Other nationalities	" "
251	支不過四十五支	Counts above 35s and up to and including 45s:	" "
252	英國	English	" "
253	日本	Japanese	" "
254	他國	Other nationalities	" "

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數核

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.						貨品 號 ARTICLE No.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	價值平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	價值平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	價值平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	價值平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	
45,040	42,047	39,829	33,551	...	...	39,829	33,551	208
3,196	284,598	5,114	430,182	1	88	5,113	430,094	209
31,633	88,046	33,663	91,590	...	...	33,663	91,590	210
21,203	41,106	23,966	34,209	90	152	23,876	34,057	211
5,097	74,585	1,177	21,756	...	...	1,177	21,756	212
1,640	21,994	1,012	15,583	...	...	1,042	15,583	213
146,810	7,315,217	237,494	10,541,541	2,484	112,575	235,010	10,428,666	214
1,039,043	40,359,060	1,484,286	56,161,067	20,526	774,035	1,463,760	55,387,032	215
5,899	213,021	82,065	3,234,788	2	56	82,063	3,234,732	216
27,532	930,060	26,650	915,112	33	665	26,617	914,447	217
6,815	235,985	9,541	322,880	16	608	9,525	322,272	218
210,972	697,591	177,300	525,591	435	1,692	176,865	523,899	219
9,558	1,017,288	6,741	742,004	36	3,891	6,705	738,113	220
246	36,114	552	95,433	...	...	552	95,433	221
1,343	81,575	1,931	153,931	6	530	1,925	153,401	222
949	77,870	541	44,178	...	...	541	44,178	223
351,114	369,373	176,099	237,548	3,495	3,427	172,604	234,121	224
275,608	231,927	356,929	293,603	990	939	355,939	292,664	225
549,183	1,076,570	559,968	1,117,992	7,009	13,190	552,959	1,104,802	226
40,408	83,940	34,340	66,463	204	115	34,144	66,348	227
472	183,220	719	281,742	5	1,252	716	280,490	228
1,061	113,767	906	91,879	2	100	904	91,779	229
21,614	256,536	8,831	77,550	18	175	8,813	77,375	230
120,163	6,023,943	102,583	5,072,065	2	70	102,581	5,071,995	231
11,607	618,529	25,140	1,319,358	...	...	25,140	1,319,358	232
51,197	2,337,867	23,844	1,632,414	...	...	23,844	1,632,414	233
70,467	3,425,180	60,991	2,898,458	3	152	60,988	2,898,306	234
9,295	378,397	4,285	178,518	...	...	4,285	178,518	235
16,308	722,767	5,634	309,521	...	...	5,634	309,521	236
109,353	6,031,618	151,329	7,989,325	17	849	151,312	7,988,476	237
1,256	35,397	1,701	73,817	...	...	1,701	73,817	238
17	728	38	2,841	...	...	38	2,841	239
78,436	5,361,591	93,902	6,196,063	390	25,578	93,512	6,170,485	240
38	3,274	375	25,875	...	...	375	25,875	241
1,105	90,879	121	13,128	...	...	121	13,128	242
83,709	6,659,541	57,185	4,466,443	274	19,081	56,911	4,447,362	243
42	3,773	251	20,663	...	...	251	20,663	244

民國十三年及十四年海關
FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

貨品別 ARTICLE No.	貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	數量單位 Classifier of Quantity.
	木色白紗(標)	Cotton Yarn, Grey—Continued:—	
245	雙股二十支至四股二十支	Counts 20/2 to 20/4	担 Piculs
246	雙股三十支至三股三十二支	" 30/2 to 32/3	" "
247	雙股四十支至二股四十二支	" 40/2 to 42/3	" "
248	未列名木色白紗	Not otherwise recorded	" "
249	木色光, 漂白, 染色, 漂白光, 染色光, 漂白絲光, 染色絲光, 白紗	Cotton Yarn: Grey, Gassed; Bleached; Dyed; Bleached and Gassed; Dyed and Gassed; Bleached and Mercerised; Dyed and Mercerised	" "
250	未列名棉花及棉製品	Cotton and Cotton Goods, not otherwise recorded	值 Value
	棉花及棉製品共	Total: Cotton and Manufactures of Cotton	值額平兩 HK\$
	亞麻、火麻、檉麻貨	FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE GOODS.	
251	新舊麻袋	Bags, Gunny, New	担 Piculs
252	同上	" Old	" "
253	新舊麻袋	" Hemp or Hessian, New	" "
254	存底麻袋	" Old	" "
255	水或不通水之火麻、檉麻、兩種皆用) 四英寸或六英寸之帆布, 油帆布, 寬不過二十	Canvas and Tarpaulin of Hemp and or Jute, for Sails, Awnings, and similar purposes, Proofed or Un-proofed, not over 24 inches wide.	碼 Yards
256	成布	Canvas, Linen (Elastic), for Tailoring	担 Piculs
257	洋火麻袋布	Cloth, Hessian	担 Piculs
258	洋火麻袋	Hemp	" "
259	絲麻	Jute, Raw	碼 Yards
260	布、棉麻布	Linen, and Linen and Cotton Unions	碼 Yards
261	未列名亞麻、火麻、檉麻貨	Flax, Hemp, and Jute Goods, not otherwise recorded	值 Value
	亞麻、火麻、檉麻貨共	Total: Flax, Hemp, and Jute Goods	值額平兩 HK\$
	絲貨及絲業雜貨	SILK GOODS AND SILK MIXTURES.	
	素, 縐花, 縐花, 縐緞(純絲織)	Silk Piece Goods (all Silk), Plain, Figured, or Brocaded:—	
262	法國	French	斤 Catty
263	日本	Japanese	" "
264	他國	Other nationalities	" "
265	純絲縐, 絲縐, 羽縐	Silk Plushes and Silk Velvets, Pure	" "
266	縐, 絲縐, 絲縐, 羽縐	" Seal (with Cotton back)	" "
267	絲業雜貨, 絲縐, 羽縐(即國產, 用絲及他國絲質混合織成)	" Mixture Plushes and Velvets (i.e., made of Silk mixed with other fibrous material, with Cotton back)	" "
268	絲縐	Silk and Cotton Satins:—	
269	白, 正染色, 素	White or Dyed in the Piece, Plain	斤 Catty
270	白, 正染色, 縐花	" Figured	" "
271	染縐	Yarn-dyed	" "
272	純絲縐或絲業雜貨, 縐, 等	Silk Ribbons, all Silk and Mixtures	值 Value
273	未列名絲貨及絲業雜貨	" Goods and Silk Mixtures, not otherwise recorded.	" "
	絲貨及絲業雜貨共	Total: Silk Goods and Silk Mixtures	值額平兩 HK\$

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數
FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.						貨品 號 ARTICLE NO.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	價值千兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	價值千兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	價值千兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	價值千兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	
...	...	11,526	638,585	...	...	11,526	638,585	245
...	...	18,735	1,240,620	...	...	18,735	1,240,620	246
...	...	60,308	4,438,526	...	...	60,308	4,438,526	247
937	116,402	542	44,158	...	...	542	44,158	248
21,744	2,315,948	49,228	2,704,376	109	20,411	29,119	2,683,965	249
...	374,415	...	811,338	...	3,735	...	807,603	250
90,260,645		117,556,003		999,959		116,565,044		
414,041	5,408,452	425,849	7,259,750	15,219	202,459	410,630	7,057,291	251
252,328	1,722,718	436,810	3,405,699	2,787	10,782	434,023	3,454,887	252
806	20,404	1,939	54,501	...	...	1,939	54,501	253
142	978	8	26	...	...	8	26	254
188,593	65,589	570,866	192,681	...	...	570,866	192,681	255
66,620	13,537	285,691	62,368	...	...	285,691	62,368	256
45,746	811,191	44,468	1,021,694	404	10,059	44,064	1,011,635	257
19,324	258,624	16,980	213,435	34	1,172	16,946	212,263	258
137,325	1,216,164	132,092	1,838,432	630	6,394	131,462	1,832,038	259
870,259	562,256	899,451	603,415	118	80	899,333	603,335	260
...	192,649	...	259,351	...	4,608	...	254,743	261
10,274,562		14,971,382		235,554		14,735,828		
36,872	610,282	22,368	537,535	2,300	50,684	20,068	486,851	262
8,946	129,802	15,651	181,119	1,457	19,978	14,194	161,141	263
24,222	260,446	21,080	251,787	240	3,497	20,840	248,290	264
161	2,531	6	70	...	...	6	70	265
50,453	208,779	15,469	74,251	1,777	7,157	13,692	67,094	266
19,202	114,208	24,101	107,663	314	1,429	23,787	106,234	267
279,281	877,483	269,983	727,735	8,768	26,130	261,215	701,605	268
956	4,557	624	3,240	...	...	624	3,240	269
16,752	116,050	24,700	169,703	3,439	22,147	21,261	147,556	270
...	111,051	...	82,611	...	2,306	...	80,305	271
...	834,380	...	700,630	...	49,357	...	651,273	272
3,269,569		2,836,344		182,685		2,053,659		

民國十三年及十四年海關
FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

民國十四年貿易總冊

貨品列 ARTICLE No.	貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	數量單位 Classifier of Quantity.
毛棉製品			
WOOL AND COTTON UNIONS.			
273	條子羽紗, 絨呢絨, 羽紗呢, 素羽紗, 絨	Alpacas, Lustres, Orleans, Sicilians, and Florentines...	碼 Yards
274	毯, 氈	Blankets and Rugs.	碼 Pounds
275	新製毛棉呢 不論是否異用 少數 種 絨面者如厚呢, 明花厚呢, 絨呢, 子花厚呢, 平呢, 絨絨呢, 平厚呢, 條 五十八英寸 呢, 皮呢, 毛厚呢, 寬不逾	Cloth made of remanufactured Wool and Cotton, such as Meltons, Printed Meltons, Vicunas, Printed Vicunas, Union and Poncho Cloths, Beavers, Striped Beavers, Army Cloths, Leather Cloths, and Presidents, containing or not containing a small quantity of new Wool for facing purposes, not over 58 inches wide.	碼 Yards
276	毛呢 寬不逾三十三英寸	Union Shirtings, not over 33 inches wide	" "
277	絨法 國呢, 法呢	Viyella and Clydella	" "
278	未列名毛棉製品	Wool and Cotton Unions, not otherwise recorded.	" "
毛棉製品共		Total: Wool and Cotton Unions	值關平兩 HK. \$
毛及毛製品			
WOOL AND WOOLLEN GOODS.			
279	絨羊毛	Wool, Sheep's	担磅 Piculs
280	毯, 氈	Blankets and Rugs	碼 Pounds
281	絨布 寬不逾十八英寸 長不逾四十碼	Bunting, not over 18 inches by 40 yards	正 Pieces
282	羽絨 寬不逾三十一英寸 長不逾六十二碼	Camlets, not over 31 inches by 62 yards	" "
283	法蘭 寬不逾三十三英寸	Flannel, not over 33 inches wide	碼 Yards
284	絨皮呢	Gabardines	" "
285	素, 橫花, 緞紋, 毛羽絨 寬不逾三十一英寸 長不逾三十二碼	Lastings, Plain, Figured, or Créped, not over 31 inches by 32 yards	正担 Pieces
286	羽絨 寬不逾三十一英寸 長不逾二十	Llama Braid	碼 Piculs
287	五大呢	Long Ells, not over 31 inches by 25 yards	正 Pieces
288	絨呢	Overcoatings	碼 Yards
289	小呢 寬不逾六十四英寸	Serges	" "
290	在呢, 火呢, 四本(花呢)	Spanish Stripes, not over 64 inches wide	" "
291	絨紋, 薄, 薄呢	Tweeds and Homespun	" "
292	直呢	Twills and Imperials	" "
293	毛呢, 毛平厚呢, 毛厚呢, 步呢, 上企呢, 中衣若呢, 中衣若呢, 寬不逾六十英寸	Vicunas, Beavers, Meltons, Broadcloth, and Superfine, Medium, and Habit Cloth, not over 60 inches wide.	" "
294	薄花呢	Worsted Suitings	" "
295	純毛粗絨, 絨, 絨呢 (絨在內)	All Woollen and Worsted Yarn and Cord (including Berlin Wool)	担磅 Piculs
296	未列名毛及毛製品	Wool and Woollen Goods, not otherwise recorded.	担磅 Value
297	毛及毛製品共		值關平兩 HK. \$
雜質疋貨			
MISCELLANEOUS PIECE GOODS.			
298	人造絲, 粗絲	Artificial Silk Floss and Yarn	担磅 Piculs
299	人造絲, 綉, 禮品	" " and Cotton Piece Goods	碼 Yards
300	人造絲, 毛, 禮品	" " and Wool Piece Goods	" "
301	人造絲, 禮品	" " Piece Goods	" "

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數據

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.						貨品 類別 ARTICLE No.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	價值平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	價值平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	價值平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	價值平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	
5,680,082	2,914,140	5,737,611	2,793,428	88,149	42,268	5,649,462	2,751,160	273
1,594,019	686,072	783,553	383,243	37,029	18,798	748,524	364,445	274
2,532,434	2,720,448	1,919,743	1,787,377	18,707	16,718	1,901,036	1,770,659	275
290,878	149,930	72,995	38,945	...	...	72,995	38,945	276
50,338	43,661	66,629	61,045	1,531	1,470	65,098	62,575	277
4,044,252	4,725,854	2,346,581	2,869,230	37,976	48,692	2,308,605	2,820,538	278
11,240,105		7,936,268		127,946		7,808,322		
2,317	47,170	6,439	288,864	...	...	6,439	288,864	279
434,033	418,179	190,806	239,162	11,843	16,968	178,963	222,194	280
2,211	20,072	2,485	23,625	...	...	2,483	23,625	281
4,756	125,148	3,164	86,582	14	384	3,150	86,198	282
242,672	171,745	128,060	95,955	191	191	127,869	95,764	283
121	396	150,906	361,410	...	...	150,906	361,410	284
12,385	228,788	7,433	136,878	812	13,115	6,621	121,763	285
154	37,577	160	30,497	...	...	160	30,497	286
8,238	92,958	6,063	76,475	35	316	6,038	76,159	287
1,025,956	2,230,011	651,864	1,560,442	10,897	26,805	640,967	1,533,638	288
1,521,612	2,182,454	2,449,176	3,554,478	19,284	27,623	2,429,892	3,526,855	289
8,704	10,164	11,340	12,600	...	...	11,340	12,600	290
15,854	34,812	41,106	86,082	...	...	41,106	86,082	291
6,318	10,634	475,244	936,967	2,600	5,123	472,641	931,844	292
940,619	2,607,906	651,621	1,891,898	3,124	9,101	648,500	1,882,797	293
182,750	470,177	148,182	384,963	1,508	4,476	146,674	380,487	294
975,992	1,918,695	578,237	1,194,013	4,799	11,782	573,438	1,182,231	295
30,867	4,152,824	25,261	3,873,271	249	47,114	25,012	3,826,157	296
...	2,996,416	...	1,163,907	...	35,195	...	1,128,712	297
17,786,126		15,998,070		200,193		15,797,877		
130,59	2,604,402	27,356	4,897,662	123	21,965	27,233	4,875,697	298
...	253,764	...	...	...	...	...	...	298a
443,875	236,921	2,222,718	984,333	31,628	13,600	2,191,090	970,733	299
...	...	183,690	311,258	248	419	183,442	310,839	300
2,439,328	1,361,181	1,131,962	618,515	17,733	9,750	1,114,229	608,765	301

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.						貨品 號 ARTICLE NO.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	價值平兩 Val.Hk.Ts.	數量 Quantity.	價值平兩 Val.Hk.Ts.	數量 Quantity.	價值平兩 Val.Hk.Ts.	數量 Quantity.	價值平兩 Val.Hk.Ts.	
133,509	252,563	45,493	99,689	458	915	45,035	98,774	302
587,997	1,460,519	197,736	369,088	16,402	28,165	181,334	349,923	303
77,935	112,662	29,497	96,209	1,428	2,185	88,069	94,024	304
201,677	391,763	238,389	353,507	1,784	2,965	236,605	350,542	305
...	317,732	...	170,993	...	5,386	...	165,607	306
6,991,507		7,901,254		85,350		7,815,904		
2,720	140,127	3,019	158,400	...	...	3,019	158,400	307
956	51,529	2,037	214,856	...	609	2,036	214,247	308
1,831	62,947	2,296	95,284	41	1,010	2,255	94,274	309
6,881	166,656	10,873	292,015	2	47	10,871	292,568	310
31,615	1,028,852	24,451	784,152	5	143	24,446	784,009	311
3,408	108,165	3,053	119,750	75	3,740	3,878	116,010	312
7,384	212,416	6,702	185,648	29	762	6,673	184,886	313
6,475	233,062	5,143	199,383	54	1,599	5,089	197,784	314
9,056	144,161	4,165	72,507	19	389	4,146	72,118	315
3,087	103,221	1,223	39,193	...	...	1,223	39,193	316
564,990	13,178,893	136,650	3,008,377	1,179	25,679	135,471	2,982,698	317
11,585	395,603	8,987	284,621	4	145	8,983	284,476	318
2,590	102,599	2,328	90,781	16	725	2,312	90,056	319
17,418	401,906	18,256	509,882	15	344	18,241	509,538	320
2,562	28,604	3,391	85,200	1,463	48,850	1,428	36,350	321
106,082	2,346,637	68,221	1,566,975	228	5,243	65,993	1,561,732	322
11	1,697	16	1,712	2	509	14	1,493	323
2,290	22,321	2,135	25,760	3	46	2,132	25,723	324
229,394	826,125	157,713	485,764	231	816	157,482	484,948	325
482,569	1,268,470	429,139	956,165	7	20	429,132	956,145	326
1,086,526	7,170,125	825,244	2,791,748	7,223	21,271	825,321	2,779,477	327
34,367	312,157	33,195	280,412	60	523	33,135	279,889	328
1,197	16,501	2,919	21,747	...	...	2,919	21,747	329
14,076	163,851	12,589	147,173	28	372	12,561	146,801	330
208,232	547,951	224,240	489,154	4	8	224,236	489,146	331
67,002	189,064	39,835	72,173	...	...	39,835	72,173	332
2,668	29,280	...	6,980	...	...	...	6,980	333
140,060	731,875	115,392	575,421	3,691	18,204	111,601	557,217	334
82,798	355,067	49,224	184,423	224	762	49,000	183,661	335
10,600	52,015	10,133	40,264	...	...	10,133	40,264	336
647,507	3,873,325	189,363	1,030,613	129	641	189,234	1,029,972	337
810,108	1,683,408	751,143	1,452,046	4,478	10,089	746,665	1,442,357	338
104,491	273,337	244,019	441,063	1	2	244,018	441,061	339
216,181	1,546,077	173,277	1,110,307	1,735	11,883	171,542	1,098,824	340
20,409	288,546	32,667	335,471	88	1,680	32,579	334,791	341
652,273	1,722,171	501,839	1,217,579	10	36	501,829	1,217,543	342
946,521	3,005,106	892,857	2,539,841	874	3,378	891,983	2,527,465	343
12,155	87,895	11,733	75,274	85	427	11,648	74,847	344
16,588	244,268	9504	221,184	...	...	9,993	221,161	345
52,177	279,452	157,959	682,608	762	4,176	157,197	678,432	346

民國十四年貿易總冊

民國十三年及十四年海關
FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

貨品 號列 ARTICLE No.	貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	數及單位 Classifier of Quantity.
347	未鍍鋅鐵(竹筒鋼, 彈簧鋼, 器具用鋼, 不在內)板, 厚八分之一英寸至四分之一英寸	Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized (not including Bamboo, Spring, and Tool Steel)—Continued:— Sheets and Plates, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick.....	担 Piculs
348	片, 板, 厚過四分之一英寸	" " over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick.....	" "
349	小釘	Tacks.....	" "
350	丁字鋼, 水流鋼	Tees and Channels.....	" "
351	花邊口鐵	Tinned Plates, Decorated.....	" "
352	葉邊口鐵	" " Plain.....	" "
353	繩	Wire.....	" "
354	繩	" Rope, New.....	" "
355	繩	" Shorts.....	" "
356	器具用鋼, 彈簧鋼	Not otherwise recorded.....	" "
357	竹筒鋼, 彈簧鋼	Steel, Tool and Spring:— Bamboo Steel.....	担 Piculs
358	彈簧鋼	Tool and Spring Steel.....	" "
359	鋼螺絲, 陰螺絲, 螺釘(兩頭釘), 墊圈	Iron and Steel, Galvanized:— Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, and Washers.....	担 Piculs
360	管子	Pipes and Tubes.....	" "
361	瓦紋片	Sheets, Corrugated.....	" "
362	平片	" Plain.....	" "
363	管子配件	Tube Fittings.....	" "
364	繩	Wire.....	" "
365	繩	" Rope, New.....	" "
366	繩	" Shorts.....	" "
367	未列名鍍鋅鋼	Not otherwise recorded.....	" "
368	鐵錫片	Iron and Tin Dross.....	担 Value
369	鉛塊, 條	Lead, Pigs or Bars.....	担 Piculs
370	鉛管子	" Pipe.....	" "
371	鉛片	" Sheets.....	" "
372	未列名鉛	" not otherwise recorded.....	" "
373	鎳	Nickel.....	" "
374	鎳製品	" Manufactures of.....	" "
375	錫, 塊	Tin, Ingots and Slabs.....	" "
376	白銅	White Metal or German Silver:— Bars, Ingots, and Sheets.....	担 Piculs
377	條, 片	Wire.....	" "
378	鐵絲網及鐵紗	Wire Netting and Gauze.....	担 Value
378a	鐵絲網及鐵紗	Wire Netting and Gauze.....	担 Value
379	錫(白錫)	Zinc:— Powder and Spelter.....	担 Piculs
380	片(有孔錫片在內), 板, 罐頭板	Sheets (including Perforated), Plates, and Boiler Plates.....	" "
381	未列名錫(白錫)	Not otherwise recorded.....	" "
382	未列名五金及礦物	Metals and Minerals, not otherwise recorded.....	担 Value
383	礦砂	Ores.....	担 Piculs
	五金及礦物共.....	Total: Metals and Minerals.....	價值平兩 HK\$
	魚介, 海產	FISHERY AND SEA PRODUCTS.	
384	海藻, 石花菜	Agar-agar.....	担 Piculs
385	散裝鱈魚	Awabi, in bulk.....	" "
386	黑刺參	Bicho de Mar, Black, Spiked.....	" "
387	黑光參	" " not Spiked.....	" "

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數積

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.						貨品 號列 ARTICLE NO.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	
675,348	2,840,137	264,588	966,926	229	650	264,359	966,276	347
32,090	136,467	133,940	500,040	...	...	133,940	500,040	348
5,255	69,125	5,709	71,648	...	5	5,708	71,643	349
56,022	241,173	33,362	139,137	69	227	33,293	129,910	350
4,622	68,652	1,673	25,894	...	...	1,673	25,894	351
888,197	8,309,049	637,601	5,552,311	4,736	43,029	632,865	5,509,282	352
43,973	290,376	22,559	152,370	5,234	44,417	17,323	108,453	353
13,752	270,741	9,363	154,454	441	7,097	8,922	147,357	354
97,784	302,653	65,785	176,264	7	174	65,715	176,090	355
26,602	222,123	13,401	152,368	70	77	13,394	152,291	356
75,320	403,430	22,889	120,686	60	604	22,829	120,082	357
35,870	587,142	46,732	77,574	272	6,147	46,460	769,601	358
2,621	30,957	3,205	29,862	9	89	3,196	29,773	359
46,553	380,937	48,120	361,165	254	2,202	47,866	358,993	360
63,393	300,981	94,538	670,701	556	4,210	97,082	666,491	361
263,339	2,507,278	224,475	2,092,245	538	5,168	223,937	2,090,877	362
6,997	84,549	2,563	39,871	...	...	2,563	39,871	363
148,540	1,072,744	134,341	770,907	2,751	17,143	131,590	753,764	364
9,472	167,174	10,984	184,260	16	229	10,668	184,067	365
107,430	476,169	145,012	521,546	5	18	145,007	521,528	366
7,496	77,257	3,926	39,018	34	482	3,922	29,526	367
...	68,551	...	70,726	...	...	...	70,726	368
159,567	1,532,264	119,397	1,428,370	1,174	14,103	118,223	1,414,267	369
15,849	169,376	5,685	67,778	9	166	5,676	67,612	370
5,644	68,198	7,594	105,278	35	550	7,559	105,228	371
10,051	281,952	3,749	32,599	3	38	3,740	32,561	372
2,300	98,136	4,924	270,565	198	12,032	4,726	258,533	373
95	2,287	287	13,655	...	...	287	13,655	374
56,407	3,507,292	56,623	4,012,959	78	6,568	56,545	4,006,341	375
430	28,346	357	23,994	3	139	354	23,855	376
446	25,269	184	10,499	...	...	184	10,499	377
17,325	177,133	4,305	120,540	41	1,433	4,264	119,107	378
...	85,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	378a
25,235	345,546	24,844	343,814	240	4,097	24,604	339,717	379
9,829	135,726	7,570	118,215	39	535	7,531	117,680	380
2,302	31,599	4,119	45,957	1	20	4,118	45,931	381
...	705,101	...	457,332	...	3,240	...	454,092	382
44,320	28,865	17,023	73,314	...	...	17,023	73,314	383
...	70,054,640	...	43,498,911	...	338,440	...	43,166,471	...
34,427	220,456	32,465	199,529	...	...	32,465	199,529	384
4,065	332,413	3,857	345,792	28	2,576	3,829	341,216	385
13,374	1,140,944	11,067	934,600	8	726	11,059	934,074	386
16,160	901,514	14,636	852,490	100	5,783	14,536	846,707	387

民國十四年貿易總冊

民國十三年及十四年海關
FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

貨品別 ARTICLE No.	貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	數量單位 Classifier of Quantity.
388	白海參	Bicho de Mar, White	担 Piculs
389	江透柱(干貝)	Compo	" "
390	乾魚(無骨者在內)	Fish, Cod, Dried (including Boneless)	" "
391	乾魚, 墨魚	" Cuttle	" "
392	乾魚, 烟燻魚(乾鱈魚, 鮫魚, 墨魚, 不在內)	" Dried and Smoked (not including Dried Codfish and Cuttle-fish)	" "
393	鮮魚	" Fresh	" "
394	鹹青鱈魚	" Herring, Salt	" "
395	上等魚肚(每個重一斤或以上)	" Maws, 1st Quality (i.e., weighing 1 catty or over per piece)	斤 Catties
396	次等魚肚(每個重不及一斤)	" " and Quality (i.e., weighing under 1 catty per piece)	担 Piculs
397	未別名鹹魚	" Salt, not otherwise recorded	" "
398	未別名鱈魚	" Skin	" "
399	淡菜	Mussels, Oysters, and Clams, Dried	" "
400	蝦乾, 蝦米	Prawns and Shrimps, Dried, in bulk	" "
401	海帶	Seaweed, Cut	" "
402	海帶	" Long	" "
403	海帶片	" Prepared	" "
404	海帶	" Red	" "
405	淨魚翅	Sharks' Fins, Prepared	" "
406	每担價值不過三十兩	Sharks' Fins, not Prepared:— Value not over HK\$ 30 per picul	担 Piculs
407	每担價值過三十兩不過一百四十兩	" over HK\$ 30 but not over HK\$ 140 per picul	" "
408	每担價值過一百四十兩	" over HK\$ 140 per picul	" "
409	未別名魚介, 海產	Fishery and Sea Products, not otherwise recorded	" "
	魚介, 海產共	Total: Fishery and Sea Products	值關平兩 HK\$
	葷食, 罐頭食物, 日用雜貨	ANIMAL PRODUCTS, CANNED GOODS, AND GROCERIES.	
410	乾鹹豬肉, 火腿	Bacon and Hams, in bulk	担 Piculs
411	乾鮮豆腐(凍淨渣腐在內)	Baking Powder	打 Dozens
412	毛白燕窩	Birds' Nests, Black (including Clarified Refuse)	Catties
413	白燕窩	" White	" "
414	奶油	Butter	担 Piculs
	罐頭食物	Canned Goods:—	
415	蘆筍	Asparagus	担 Piculs
416	鱈魚	Awabi	斤 Value
417	餅乾	Biscuits	担 Piculs
418	淡奶皮, 淡牛奶	Cream and Milk, Evaporated or Sterilised	斤 Value
419	罐頭及罐頭菜料	Fruits, Table and Pie	" "
420	煉乳	Milk, Condensed	斤 Value
421	未別名罐頭食物	Not otherwise recorded	担 Value
422	奶酪	Cheese	担 Piculs
423	巧克力	Chocolate	磅 Pounds
424	咖啡	Cocoa	担 Value
425	糖菓	Coffee	斤 Catties
426	糖菓	Confectionery	担 Value
427	小蜜	Currants and Raisins	担 Piculs
428	小蜜	Honey	担 Value
429	菓醬, 果汁	Jams and Jellies	" "

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數續

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.						貨品 類別 ARTICLE No.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ths.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ths.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ths.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ths.	
18,729	466,864	14,593	382,367	42	895	14,551	381,472	388
13,939	1,022,380	16,714	1,238,907	75	6,009	16,639	1,232,898	389
19,014	193,468	24,133	225,644	35	346	24,098	225,298	390
187,599	5,424,924	144,729	4,501,813	1,114	35,730	143,615	4,466,083	391
83,549	1,318,820	65,728	940,009	321	4,453	65,407	935,556	392
65,842	663,612	83,996	765,213	72	1,053	83,924	764,160	393
472,688	1,773,519	467,733	1,920,521	2,544	11,214	465,189	1,909,307	394
3,677	23,123	2,869	21,565	153	1,149	2,716	20,416	395
2,096	180,655	1,662	162,464	1	120	1,661	162,344	396
1,140,502	7,943,868	856,559	5,823,937	4,268	24,356	852,291	5,799,401	397
5,230	100,058	5,224	126,697	51	1,260	5,173	125,437	398
31,131	835,466	30,951	862,772	50	961	30,001	861,811	399
46,363	1,582,977	39,202	1,473,033	27	1,093	39,175	1,471,940	400
53,397	366,937	36,366	205,877	2	12	36,364	205,865	401
466,979	2,174,763	444,072	2,036,476	467	2,419	443,605	2,034,057	402
2,094	68,823	2,526	93,887	5	165	2,521	93,722	403
2,922	37,161	1,727	29,023	...	...	1,727	29,023	404
897	238,240	886	264,417	2	370	884	264,047	405
1,369	35,322	2,613	68,566	...	...	2,613	68,566	406
6,102	556,375	6,541	613,819	35	3,076	6,506	610,743	407
4,439	769,176	3,866	602,167	...	...	3,866	602,167	408
183,627	1,113,006	140,157	917,590	34	974	140,123	916,616	409
29,443,964		25,607,375		104,920		25,502,455		
2,670	140,370	2,816	166,131	8	221	2,838	165,910	410
5,029	29,487	12,285	42,661	72	297	12,213	42,364	411
51,078	270,893	44,085	215,256	173	936	43,912	214,320	412
40,502	827,665	48,173	1,030,003	3	68	48,170	1,029,935	413
11,632	728,523	12,781	792,606	51	3,136	12,730	789,450	414
2,681	70,081	6,336	133,486	2	39	6,334	133,447	415
7,839	251,092	6,985	246,452	53	1,741	6,932	244,711	416
...	488,121	...	368,254	...	180	...	368,074	417
18,812	281,689	27,159	404,371	291	4,273	26,868	400,098	418
13,570	222,687	18,531	255,257	64	963	18,467	254,274	419
51,423	1,512,977	49,998	1,344,822	990	25,497	49,008	1,319,305	420
...	701,613	...	1,197,551	...	121,273	...	1,076,288	421
2,093	118,910	2,790	151,405	10	541	2,780	150,864	422
292,204	175,732	279,464	154,222	6,539	3,122	272,925	151,100	423
...	44,068	...	58,548	...	3,257	...	55,291	424
165,029	64,201	559,604	237,081	8,158	3,444	551,446	233,637	425
...	499,995	...	529,192	...	3,159	...	526,033	426
35,032	687,674	29,246	468,348	9,257	139,451	19,989	328,897	427
...	24,461	...	16,218	...	...	...	16,218	428
...	62,729	...	119,775	...	20	...	119,755	429

民國十三年及十四年海關

FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

民國十四年貿易總冊

貨品列 ARTICLE No.	貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	數量單位 Classifier of Quantity.
430	散裝通心粉及粉條	Macaroni and Vermicelli, in bulk	担 Piculs
431	優級製成肉	Margarine and similar products made of Vegetable Fats	" "
432	優級製成肉	Meats, Prepared or Preserved, in bulk	" "
433	醬油	Soy	" "
434	茶葉	Tea	" "
435	未列名雜貨, 日用雜貨	Animal Products and Groceries, not otherwise recorded	值 Value
	蜜食, 罐頭食物, 日用雜貨	Total: Animal Products, Canned Goods, and Groceries	值 關平兩 HK.Tls
	雜糧, 藥品, 藥材, 籽, 香料, 菜蔬	CEREALS, FRUITS, MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES, SEEDS, SPICES, AND VEGETABLES.	
	八角茴香	Aniseed Star:—	
436	上等 (每担價十五兩及以上)	1st Quality (value HK.Tls 15 and over per picul)	担 Piculs
437	次等 (每担價不及十五兩)	2nd Quality (value under HK.Tls 15 per picul)	" "
438	蘋果	Apples, Fresh	" "
439	豌豆	Beans and Peas	" "
440	乾豌豆	Betelnuts, Dried	" "
441	樟腦	Bran	" "
442	樟腦 (淨樟腦 (編拿斯牌器) 製成塊)	Camphor (<i>Laurus Camphora</i>), Crude or Refined (including Shaped)	" "
443	上等冰片	" Baroos, Clean	斤 Catties
444	下等冰片	" Refuse	担 Piculs
445	砂仁	Cardamoms, Inferior	" "
446	豆蔻	Superior	" "
	雜糧	Cereals:—	
447	大麥	Barley	担 Piculs
448	米	Rice	" "
449	小麥	Wheat	" "
450	未列名雜糧	Not otherwise recorded	" "
451	散裝肉桂	Cinnamon, in bulk	" "
452	散裝丁香	Cloves, in bulk	" "
453	西麵粉	Flour, Tapioca	" "
454	西麵粉	" Wheat	" "
455	未列名雜糧粉	" not otherwise recorded	" "
456	未列名鮮, 乾, 製, 藥品	Fruits, Fresh, Dried, or Preserved, not otherwise recorded	" "
457	耳葉	Galangal	值 Value
	淨洋參, 未揀淨參 (參鬚, 參蒂, 碎參, 在內, 他野參不在內)	Ginseng, Clarified or not Clarified (including Beard, Roots, and Cuttings, but not including Wild Ginseng):—	
458	上等 (每斤價過三十五兩)	1st Quality (value over HK.Tls 35 per catty)	斤 Catties
459	次等 (每斤價過二十五兩不過三十兩)	2nd Quality (value over HK.Tls 25 but not over HK.Tls 35 per catty)	" "
460	三等 (每斤價過十一兩不過二十五兩)	3rd Quality (value over HK.Tls 11 but not over HK.Tls 25 per catty)	" "
461	四等 (每斤價過六兩不過十一兩)	4th Quality (value over HK.Tls 6 but not over HK.Tls 11 per catty)	" "
462	五等 (每斤價過三兩不過六兩)	5th Quality (value over HK.Tls 3 but not over HK.Tls 6 per catty)	" "
463	六等 (每斤價不過三兩)	6th Quality (value not over HK.Tls 3 per catty)	" "
464	野參	Ginseng, Wild	兩 Taels

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.						貨品 類別 ARTICLE No.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	價值千兩 Val.Hk.Ths	數量 Quantity.	價值千兩 Val.Hk.Ths	數量 Quantity.	價值千兩 Val.Hk.Ths	數量 Quantity.	價值千兩 Val.Hk.Ths	
98,178	1,509,142	67,661	1,002,783	12	120	67,649	1,002,663	430
1,553	36,017	1,650	43,018	46	1,461	1,604	41,557	431
13,661	234,523	10,691	185,369	50	1,250	10,641	184,119	432
32,710	280,066	34,818	293,578	6	55	34,812	293,523	433
38,038	778,935	52,681	1,022,912	28,595	642,913	24,086	379,999	434
...	649,838	...	553,504	...	223	...	553,281	435
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10,691,527		11,039,763		957,660		10,073,103		
-----		-----		-----		-----		
17,153	377,169	6,337	114,741	6,337	114,741	436
3,705	40,655	2,893	30,655	...	...	2,874	30,540	437
34,449	338,137	46,251	432,284	9	115	46,229	425,057	438
238,543	1,048,662	142,112	667,280	106	782	141,916	666,498	439
40,278	260,961	25,344	191,688	36	195	26,398	191,493	440
3,492,514	8,369,829	2,341,766	5,210,124	...	...	2,341,766	5,210,124	441
189	21,471	226	21,895	2	243	224	21,652	442
101	4,610	318	6,699	...	...	318	6,699	443
5	2,692	2	794	...	...	2	794	444
8,047	256,176	6,553	203,304	6	169	6,547	203,135	445
338	61,786	215	41,706	2	564	213	41,142	446
8,102	48,591	10,005	57,805	...	...	10,005	57,805	447
13,198,054	63,248,721	12,634,624	61,041,505	...	...	12,634,624	61,041,505	448
5,145,367	17,689,749	778,049	3,002,323	77,932	347,576	700,117	2,654,747	449
65,024	293,106	127,160	555,579	432	3,164	126,728	552,415	450
928	91,255	575	54,543	6	471	569	54,072	451
2,243	43,399	2,640	53,858	10	222	2,630	53,036	452
16,298	87,780	108,366	640,009	635	3,780	107,731	636,229	453
6,577,390	29,687,612	2,812,872	14,913,093	1,372	8,260	2,811,500	14,904,833	454
86,248	467,364	74,800	439,255	142	721	74,658	429,534	455
249,561	1,583,138	212,737	1,314,190	5	42	212,732	1,314,148	456
...	22,410	...	22,848	...	59	...	22,789	457
11,489	555,009	11,268	468,446	6,424	299,148	4,844	169,298	458
15,232	383,408	15,690	439,959	4,813	132,752	10,877	307,207	459
14,309	245,317	27,986	511,314	4,428	91,452	23,558	419,862	460
8,339	71,247	8,994	81,403	150	1,274	8,844	80,129	461
33,858	132,783	16,427	69,407	1,176	5,298	15,251	64,109	462
100,903	211,814	69,811	151,557	2,248	4,802	67,563	126,955	463
400	6,997	105,055	174,273	53,513	87,781	51,542	86,492	464

民國十三年及十四年海關
FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

貨品別 ARTICLE No.	貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	數量單位 Classifier of Quantity.
465	帶花生	Groundnuts, in Shell	担 <i>Piculs</i>
466	花生仁	" Shelled	" "
467	菠薐菜	Hops	" "
468	嬰兒食物	Infants' Foods	担 <i>Value</i>
469	洋玻璃	Isinglass, Vegetable	担 <i>Piculs</i>
470	檸檬	Lemons, Fresh	千 担 <i>Mille</i>
471	荔枝	Lichees, Dried	担 <i>Value</i>
472	金桂	Lily Flowers, Dried	担 <i>Value</i>
473	桂肉	Lunggan Pulp	担 <i>Piculs</i>
474	桂大	Lunggans, Dried	" "
475	麥芽	Malt	" "
476	藥材	Medicines, not otherwise recorded	担 <i>Value</i>
477	香菇	Mushrooms	担 <i>Piculs</i>
478	橘子	Oranges, Fresh	" "
479	菠薐菜	Peel, Orange, in bulk	" "
480	黑胡椒	Pepper, Black	" "
481	白胡椒	" White	" "
482	杏仁	Peach	担 <i>Value</i>
483	其他	Seed, Apricot	担 <i>Piculs</i>
484	甘蔗	other kinds	担 "
485	蔬菜	Sugar Canes	" "
486	蔬菜(山薯在內)	Vegetables, Dried and Fresh (including Potatoes)	" "
487	雜糧, 藥材, 香料, 菜蔬	Cereals, Fruits, Medicinal Substances, Seeds, Spices, and Vegetables, not otherwise recorded	担 <i>Value</i>
	雜糧, 藥材, 香料, 菜蔬共	Total: Cereals, Fruits, Medicinal Substances, Seeds, Spices, and Vegetables	值關平兩 <i>HK. \$</i>
	糖	SUGAR.	
488	赤糖	Sugar, Brown, under No. 11 Dutch Standard, and "Green Sugar"	担 <i>Piculs</i>
489	白糖	" White, over No. 10 Dutch Standard	" "
490	方糖	" Refined	" "
491	冰糖	" White, Cube and Loaf	" "
492	未列名糖	" Candy	" "
493	糖漿	not otherwise recorded	" "
494	糖共	Molasses	" "
	糖共	Total: Sugar	值關平兩 <i>HK. \$</i>
	酒, 啤酒, 燒酒, 飲水等	WINES, BEER, SPIRITS, TABLE WATERS, ETC.	
495	香賓酒及標名香賓酒	Champagne and any other Wine sold under the label "Champagne"	打 <i>Doz. gts.</i>
496	汽酒	Other Sparkling Wines	" "
	紅白葡萄酒(甜酒不在內)	Still Wines, Red or White, exclusively the produce of the natural fermentation of Grapes (not including Vins de Liqueur)	" "
497	裝瓶	In Bottles	打 <i>Doz. gts.</i>
498	裝箱	" bulk	美加倫 <i>Imp. gals.</i>

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數積

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.						貨品 號 ARTICLE No.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	值開千兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	值開千兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	值開千兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	值開千兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	
36,853	174,580	44,287	170,533	...	...	44,287	170,533	465
1,35,051	902,092	85,281	555,281	805	4,894	84,476	550,387	466
217	16,286	356	26,862	...	...	356	26,862	467
...	266,140	...	401,915	...	13,586	...	388,329	468
3,530	362,675	2,649	286,878	6	548	2,643	286,330	469
3,146	87,124	3,249	99,296	47	1,413	3,202	97,883	470
5,389	89,002	10,258	166,018	34	526	10,224	165,492	471
...	227,921	...	129,974	...	90	...	128,984	472
5,698	122,828	6,892	167,448	5	133	6,887	167,315	473
2,982	59,728	6,684	122,065	2	31	6,682	122,034	474
9,499	59,930	7,139	54,086	...	...	7,139	54,086	475
...	5430,230	...	3,979,931	...	106,173	...	3,873,758	476
3,320	297,769	3,178	329,087	26	2,292	3,152	326,495	477
148,051	856,883	210,013	1,284,458	134	806	209,879	1,283,652	478
2,240	37,692	1,983	39,864	...	...	1,983	39,864	479
41,345	527,402	24,521	334,658	649	7,464	23,872	327,194	480
5,608	122,735	6,684	122,065	40	812	6,044	152,123	481
...	96,372	...	114,621	...	338	...	114,283	482
5,689	197,410	3,642	130,304	6	158	5,686	139,146	483
69,659	644,382	40,346	436,523	60	358	40,286	435,115	484
141,584	168,032	154,541	176,006	...	...	154,541	176,006	485
158,024	612,022	134,145	379,017	76	505	134,669	578,512	486
...	494,735	...	310,702	...	628	...	310,074	487
137,464,821		100,937,126		1,131,129		99,805,997		
1,927,665	11,729,344	2,231,208	12,703,112	422	2,347	2,230,786	12,700,765	488
2,569,313	21,098,069	4,718,457	35,979,819	2,815	31,208	4,715,642	35,948,311	489
4,396,895	39,100,056	4,572,992	36,417,454	486	4,824	4,572,506	36,416,639	490
11,753	199,038	23,555	341,244	27	345	23,528	340,899	491
364,610	4,257,115	380,473	4,017,111	80	784	380,332	4,016,327	492
7,292	42,838	6,998	215,183	1	204	6,997	214,979	493
248,048	372,053	123,259	192,743	3	5	123,256	192,733	494
76,798,513		89,866,666		40,017		89,826,649		
10,199	178,907	10,677	157,569	537	7,747	10,140	149,822	495
5,968	52,612	7,429	50,260	3	19	7,426	50,241	496
18,025	134,747	21,459	158,345	190	1,451	21,269	156,894	497
116,120	119,751	170,968	139,446	40	60	170,928	139,386	498

民國十四年貿易總冊

民國十三年及十四年海關
FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

貨品 號列 ARTICLE No.	貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	計量單位 Classifier of Quantity.
499	裝瓶布而得葡萄酒	Port Wine, in Bottles	打 Doz. gts.
500	裝桶同上	" " bulk	英加倫 Imp.galls.
	甜酒, 餘布口得, 馬賽里(即馬得拉, 馬拉牙, 金利等)	Vins de Liqueur other than Port and Marsala (viz. Madeira, Malaga, Sherry, etc.):—	
501	裝瓶	In Bottles	打 Doz. gts.
502	裝桶	" bulk	英加倫 Imp.galls.
503	威末酒, 白酒, 金雞納酒	Vermouth, Byrrh, and Quinquina	打 Doz. gts.
504	裝桶日本清酒	Saké, in Barrels	箱十二英升 Case, 12 litres
505	裝瓶同上	Bottles	打 Doz. gts.
506	裝瓶啤酒, 啤酒, 蘋果汁酒, 梨汁酒, 他種果汁酒	Ale, Beer, Cider, Perry, and similar Liquors made of Fruits and Berries, in Bottles	打 Doz. gts.
507	裝瓶黑啤, 黑啤酒	Porter and Stout, in Bottles	" "
508	裝瓶白蘭地酒, 高月白蘭地酒	Brandy and Cognac, in Bottles	" "
509	裝桶同上	" bulk	英加倫 Imp.galls.
510	裝瓶威士忌酒	Whisky, in Bottles	打 Doz. gts.
511	裝桶同上	" bulk	英加倫 Imp.galls.
512	裝瓶杜松燒酒	Gin, in Bottles	打 Doz. gts.
513	裝瓶糖酒	Rum	" "
514	裝瓶他種燒酒(即阿克維酒, 侯得呀酒, 提那奇酒等)	Other Spirits (i.e., Aquavit, Vodka, Punch, etc.), in Bottles	" "
515	瓶裝汽水	Liqueurs	" "
516	瓶裝汽水	Waters, Table, Aerated and Mineral	打 Doz. gts.
517	製造紙烟所用之精酒	Rum for Cigarette making	英加倫 Imp.galls.
518	未列名酒, 啤酒, 燒酒(火酒, 酒類, 不在內)	Wines, Beer, and Spirits, not otherwise recorded (not including Spirits of Wine and Rectified Spirits or Alcohol)	值 Value
		Total: Wines, Beer, Spirits, Table Waters, etc.	值關平兩 HK.Ts
烟 草		TOBACCO.	
紙烟		Cigarettes:—	
519	每千枝值過十二兩半, 及無商標紙烟	Value over HK.Ts 12.50 per 1,000 and all Cigarettes not bearing a distinctive brand or name on each Cigarette	千枝 Mille
520	每千枝值過八兩半, 不過十二兩半	" over HK.Ts 8.50 but not over HK.Ts 12.50 per 1,000	" "
521	每千枝值過六兩半, 不過八兩半	" over HK.Ts 6.50 but not over HK.Ts 8.50 per 1,000	" "
522	每千枝值過四兩半, 不過六兩半	" over HK.Ts 4.50 but not over HK.Ts 6.50 per 1,000	" "
523	每千枝值過三兩, 不過四兩半	" over HK.Ts 3.00 but not over HK.Ts 4.50 per 1,000	" "
524	每千枝值過一兩半, 不過三兩	" over HK.Ts 1.50 but not over HK.Ts 3.00 per 1,000	" "
525	每千枝值一兩半或以下	" HK.Ts 1.50 or less per 1,000	" "
526	雪茄烟	Value over HK.Ts 40 per 1,000	千枝 Mille
527	每千枝值不過四十兩	" not over HK.Ts 40 per 1,000	" "
菸葉		Tobacco, Leaf:—	
528	每担值過六十兩	Value over HK.Ts 60 per picul	担 Piculs
529	每担值不過六十兩	" not over HK.Ts 60 per picul	" "

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數續

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

十三年 1924.				十四年 1925.				貨品 類別 ARTICLE No.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls	
13,029	107,059	11,494	94,979	82	748	11,412	94,231	499
12,043	27,421	12,159	29,956	33	92	12,126	29,864	500
4,701	41,352	8,609	51,586	65	425	8,544	51,161	501
10,638	24,268	6,813	13,374	...	...	6,813	13,374	502
12,723	78,234	18,251	103,315	65	364	18,186	102,951	503
34,645	1,115,082	51,053	1,007,534	19	345	51,034	1,007,189	504
14,942	132,200	13,927	129,809	36	157	13,891	129,652	505
431,731	796,861	397,014	813,250	3,166	6,029	393,848	807,221	506
12,184	56,562	10,917	47,931	24	104	10,893	47,827	507
84,061	1,044,655	76,487	904,977	840	10,348	75,647	894,629	508
2,388	14,912	1,962	11,857	495	3,475	1,467	8,382	509
44,191	587,781	52,051	707,995	6,705	85,135	45,346	622,860	510
9,003	73,668	35,250	298,982	22,765	193,503	12,485	105,479	511
20,341	150,450	24,749	178,082	122	889	24,627	177,193	512
2,901	25,842	3,131	22,916	2	14	3,129	22,902	513
1,886	16,289	1,417	18,253	15	106	1,402	18,147	514
10,372	113,209	9,554	101,072	42	435	9,512	100,637	515
160,261	224,666	156,869	193,267	311	726	156,558	192,541	516
223,639	134,498	34,832	27,628	1,926	1,545	32,906	26,083	517
...	181,993	...	151,874	...	402	...	151,472	518
5,433,019		5,414,257		314,119		5,100,138		
6,836	112,219	4,152	74,673	25	455	4,127	74,218	519
251,490	2,356,027	160,639	1,507,757	2,014	19,032	158,625	1,488,725	520
89,598	706,486	25,064	191,063	1,581	12,308	23,483	178,755	521
245,135	1,435,941	209,949	1,267,042	4,310	26,272	205,639	1,240,770	522
134,479	515,819	178,993	688,346	5,874	21,806	173,119	666,540	523
8,850,266	22,325,589	5,246,117	13,236,373	20,076	54,789	5,226,041	13,181,584	524
175,930	197,676	721,835	971,028	22,746	33,418	699,089	937,610	525
4,748	334,445	4,624	329,296	46	3,450	4,578	325,846	526
20,215	412,920	19,803	410,748	54	1,189	19,749	409,559	527
49,122	3,373,413	48,159	3,427,038	1,015	72,227	47,144	3,354,811	528
628,456	24,937,201	510,938	16,465,408	6,397	217,800	504,541	16,247,608	529

民國十三年及十四年海關

FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

民國十四年貿易總冊

貨品列 ARTICLE No.	貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	數量單位 Classifier of Quantity.
530	菸絲	Tobacco, Prepared:—	担 Piculs
531	或包每件重不及五磅	In tins or packages under 5 lb. each	" "
532	裝(非裝或覆馬口紙木箱)	bulk (not packed in tins or tin-lined cases)	" "
533	製造紙烟材料(烟草,糖,酒,紙,烟紙,不 在內)	Cigarette-making Materials (not including Tobacco, Rum, and Paper)	值 Value
533	菸絲雜物(烟嘴等在內)	Tobacconists' Sundries (including Pipes, etc.)	" "
	烟草共	Total: Tobacco	值關平兩 Hk.Tl
化學品		CHEMICALS.	
534	醋	Acid, Acetic	担 Piculs
535	硼酸(每包重不在七磅以下)	Boric, in packages of not less than 7 lb. each	" "
536	炭酸(臭藥水)	" Carbolic	" "
537	炭酸(鹽酸)	" Hydrochloric (i.e., Muriatic), in bulk	" "
538	硝酸(硝水)	" Nitric	" "
539	硫酸(酸水)	" Sulphuric	" "
540	未列名酸	" not otherwise recorded	" "
541	補阿尼豆	Ammonia, in bulk	" "
542	氯化銨(硝砂)	" Chloride of (i.e., Sal Ammoniac)	" "
543	硫酸銨(肥料)	" Sulphate of	" "
544	漂白粉	Bleaching Powder (i.e., Chloride of Lime)	" "
545	硼砂淨鹽	Borax, Crude or Refined	" "
546	碳化鈣(磁石)	Calcium, Carbide of	值 Value
547	糖	Dextrine	" "
548	甘油(淨蜜糖)每件重不在二十八磅以下	Glycerine, in packages of not less than 28 lb. each	担 Piculs
549	未列名肥料	Manures, not otherwise recorded	" "
550	薄荷	Menthol	值 Value
551	吳樟腦	Naphthalene	" "
552	紅礬	Potassium, Bichromate of	" "
553	硝	Saltpetre	担 Piculs
554	純鹼	Soda Ash	" "
555	散裝淨鹼	" Bicarbonate of, in bulk	" "
556	燒鹼	" Caustic	" "
557	硝酸鈉(智利硝)	" Nitrate of (Chile Saltpetre)	" "
558	硫酸鈉(泡花鹼)	" Silicate of	" "
559	硫酸鈉	" Sulphide of	" "
560	未列名鹼	" not otherwise recorded	" "
561	酒,酒精(與椰子酒,木精,火酒,木精, 酒精,麥芽,大麥酒,糖,在內)	Spirits of Wine and Rectified Spirits or Alcohol (in- cluding Unsweetened Arrack, Methylated Spirits, Wood Alcohol, and Fusel Oil)	英加倫 Imp.gall 值 Value
562	磷酸(肥料用)	Superphosphate	" "
563	藥劑	Medical and Pharmaceutical Preparations	" "
564	未列名化學品,化學產品	Chemicals and Chemical Products, not otherwise recorded	" "
	化學品共	Total: Chemicals	值關平兩 Hk.Tl
染料,顏色		DYES AND PIGMENTS.	
565	未列名各色染料	Aniline Dyes, not otherwise enumerated	值 Value
566	榜皮	Bark, Mangrove	担 Piculs
567	銹金粉	Bronze Powder	" "

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數額

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

十三年 1924.				十四年 1925.				貨品 號 ARTICLE NO.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	值圓千兩 Val.Hk.\$ks	數量 Quantity.	值圓千兩 Val.Hk.\$ks	數量 Quantity.	值圓千兩 Val.Hk.\$ks	數量 Quantity.	值圓千兩 Val.Hk.\$ks	
4,937	341,673	4,323	236,511	11	2,282	4,312	234,229	530
1,408	70,095	1,243	69,148	2	175	1,241	68,973	531
...	1,054,163	...	692,621	...	2,038	...	690,583	532
...	549,868	...	637,241	...	10,106	...	627,135	533
54,723,535		40,204,293		477,347		39,726,946		
3,806	92,077	4,346	86,867	18	513	4,328	86,354	534
1,805	35,629	4,754	78,296	3	49	4,751	78,247	535
5,216	146,379	3,756	79,509	5	101	3,751	79,408	536
12,973	61,156	20,743	87,222	...	...	20,743	87,222	537
24,141	265,714	21,461	220,238	...	...	21,461	220,238	538
47,404	239,091	51,433	212,765	3	17	51,430	212,748	539
2,914	67,482	4,123	54,794	106	925	4,017	53,869	540
1,842	37,439	2,387	31,223	185	2,101	2,202	29,062	541
733	11,002	2,076	20,530	...	...	2,076	20,530	542
283,117	1,737,613	393,934	2,280,277	334	1,747	393,600	2,287,285	543
56,311	357,991	50,517	329,826	681	4,414	49,836	325,412	544
8,965	97,936	7,597	77,020	3	28	7,594	76,992	545
...	283,052	...	315,319	...	...	...	315,319	546
...	27,614	...	10,789	...	174	...	10,615	547
25,364	624,153	12,242	355,113	876	25,560	11,366	329,553	548
703,262	1,816,500	622,559	1,292,326	131	574	622,428	1,291,752	549
...	20,388	...	30,674	...	58	...	30,616	550
...	85,091	...	80,828	...	45	...	80,783	551
...	34,988	...	61,233	...	627	...	60,606	552
25,800	251,538	21,087	218,769	...	13,051	21,087	218,789	553
742,527	1,924,495	834,466	2,190,558	2,855	831,611	2,183,507	2,183,507	554
20,112	84,923	24,034	98,469	...	137	23,998	96,332	555
125,009	778,293	144,662	98,061	669	3,913	144,023	783,148	556
33,848	167,181	53,388	277,099	1,817	51,571	51,571	264,490	557
38,594	155,538	45,725	186,674	127	504	45,598	186,170	558
90,804	422,198	84,119	339,569	44	209	84,075	339,360	559
15,333	174,539	22,463	173,066	326	3,836	22,137	169,230	560
3,147,911	1,412,651	4,616,605	2,138,514	39,372	14,453	4,586,233	2,124,061	561
...	4,758	...	5,663	...	...	...	5,663	562
...	2,403,573	...	2,986,301	...	52,386	...	2,933,915	563
...	1,589,982	...	1,558,192	...	46,654	...	1,491,538	564
15,405,824		16,658,465		185,735		16,472,730		
...	10,610,427	...	3,857,473	...	263,842	...	3,593,631	565
142,619	394,651	139,188	362,612	53	114	139,135	362,498	566
3,751	233,065	2,741	131,816	8	511	2,133	131,305	567

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數積

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		貨品別 ARTICLE No.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ths	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ths	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ths	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ths	
11,567	258,391	4,391	78,583	80	1,420	4,311	77,163	568
1,718	153,174	641	60,991	4	304	637	60,687	569
...	182,854	...	128,036	...	144	...	127,892	570
56,582	230,585	34,203	134,005	...	...	34,203	134,005	571
...	28,757	...	70,401	...	214	...	70,187	572
...	1,056,876	...	325,223	...	13,258	...	311,065	573
1,949	75,483	1,220	47,873	30	1,155	1,190	46,718	574
...	14,633	...	8,594	...	...	...	8,594	575
4,934	610,559	7,560	753,882	576	55,969	6,984	607,913	576
416,285	20,995,781	407,494	14,285,834	957	33,337	406,537	14,252,497	577
7,386	69,609	2,813	27,033	...	...	2,813	27,033	578
282	26,335	37	2,062	...	...	37	2,062	579
...	23,883	...	20,769	...	...	...	20,769	580
5,127	75,860	9,544	148,657	147	2,327	9,397	146,330	581
21,798	296,714	17,173	245,141	39	529	17,134	244,612	582
2,694	41,994	2,602	41,915	2	20	2,600	41,895	583
5,555	65,512	3,557	54,205	393	8,902	3,254	45,303	584
...	15,412	...	24,172	...	393	...	23,869	585
...	97,309	...	138,586	...	24	...	138,562	586
...	339,073	...	239,225	...	1,260	...	237,965	587
...	876,615	...	802,651	...	11,439	...	791,212	588
28,423	124,858	13,116	58,757	124	477	12,992	58,280	589
37,044	839,682	29,474	591,265	148	3,610	29,326	587,653	590
...	89,675	...	109,566	...	459	...	105,107	591
4,831	101,963	866	19,290	565	11,646	301	7,644	592
2,114	214,386	2,080	215,595	8	766	2,072	214,829	593
1,994	33,915	2,346	36,801	57	966	2,289	35,835	594
13,598	220,028	12,846	208,923	263	4,290	12,583	204,033	595
38,377,059		23,225,994		417,286		22,808,708		
6,070	118,766	5,569	111,993	82	1,433	5,487	110,560	596
611	43,848	890	72,461	7	744	883	71,717	597
3,620,845	1,932,844	4,841,803	2,334,738	65,325	33,228	4,776,478	2,301,510	598
3,644,248	2,135,557	4,047,373	2,214,573	340	163	4,047,033	2,214,410	599
17,060	145,798	17,168	146,221	87	504	17,081	145,657	600
3,731	75,767	2,846	50,822	147	2,517	2,999	48,305	601
32,193	164,383	49,560	265,457	440	2,769	47,350	262,688	602
2,116	190,244	2,922	241,488	...	...	2,922	241,488	603
7,968	117,302	6,651	106,631	12	161	6,639	106,470	604
104,025	2,306,438	115,921	2,738,743	20,098	480,674	95,823	2,258,069	605
33,511	437,205	35,208	524,602	35	543	35,173	524,059	606
...	233,985	...	233,306	...	4,490	...	228,816	607
61,182,552	17,459,186	52,639,411	14,764,524	175,165	54,969	52,464,246	14,709,555	608
116,159,137	29,027,757	167,880,022	41,946,057	...	...	167,880,022	41,946,057	609
6,110,880	1,372,892	1,372,892	149,014	27,120	8,380	1,446,800	1,406,634	610
902,660	238,275	4,443,856	962,174	33,851	8,902	4,410,005	953,272	610a
6,060,388	1,049,902	13,003,284	3,142,442	...	...	13,004,284	3,142,442	611
27,839,238	6,570,424	31,539,895	1,097,505	153,346	467,783	2,986,549	1,048,722	612
3,409,705	1,061,486	13,034,061	3,049,392	147,902	39,981	12,886,159	3,009,411	612a
106,801	28,724	1,378,266	406,137	...	...	1,378,266	406,137	613

民國十四年貿易總冊

民國十三年及十四年海關
FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

貨品號 ARTICLE No.	貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	數量單位 Classifier of Quantity.
614	他處礦油	Oil, Kerosene, other kinds, in bulk	美加倫 <i>Am. galls.</i>
615	胡麻油	Linseed	美加倫 <i>Imp. galls.</i>
616	礦質	Oil, Lubricating:— Wholly or partly of mineral origin	美加倫 <i>Am. galls.</i>
617	礦質	Other kinds, not otherwise recorded	
618	裝桶橄欖油	Oil, Olive, in bulk	值 <i>Value</i>
619	植物油	Vegetable	" "
620	大馬尼拉皂	Soap, Household and Laundry (including Blue Mot- tled), in bulk, Bars, and Doublets	担 <i>Piculs</i>
621	馬尼拉皂	" Toilet and Fancy	值 <i>Value</i>
622	香皂	Stearine	担 <i>Piculs</i>
623	石蠟	Turpentine, Mineral	美加倫 <i>Imp. galls.</i>
624	石蠟	Vegetable	
625	蜂蠟	Wax, Bees, Yellow	担 <i>Piculs</i>
626	石蠟	Paraffin	" "
627	石蠟	Vegetable	" "
	燭, 馬油, 皂, 蠟等共	Total: Candles, Gums, Oils, Soap, Wax, etc.	值關平兩 <i>HK. \$</i>
	書籍, 地圖, 紙, 及木造紙質	BOOKS, MAPS, PAPER, AND WOOD PULP.	
628	印本或抄本	Books, Printed or Manuscript	值 <i>Value</i>
629	未上蠟理光卡紙	Paper, Cardboard, Pure Bleached Sulphite, Uncoated.	担 <i>Piculs</i>
630	捲筒紙	" Cigarette, on Bobbins or Rolls	" "
631	單面或雙面印圖紙	" Coated and/or Enamelled on one or both sides.	" "
632	白或色, 光或毛, 普通印書紙 (含有木造紙質在內製成者)	" Common Printing (containing Mechanical Wood Pulp), Calendered or Uncalendered, Sized or Unsized, White or Coloured	" "
633	蠟光紙, 膠面花紋紙	" Glazed, either Flint, Friction, or Plated, and Marbled Paper	" "
634	白或色, 油光紙 (洋毛造) 多用機製木造紙質製成者	" M.G. Cap, White or Coloured, made chiefly of Mechanical Wood Pulp	" "
635	棕色或他色, 包皮紙, 洋裝古紙 (牛皮紙在內) (不用機製木造紙質製成者)	" Packing and Wrapping, Brown or Coloured (including Kraft Paper)	" "
636	印面裝紙板	" Printing (free of Mechanical Wood Pulp)	" "
637	平無光紙	" Straw-board, Plain	" "
638	平無光紙	" Unglazed Tissue and M.G. Bleached Sulphite, free of Mechanical Wood Pulp	" "
639	寫字紙, 畫圖紙, 鋼版紙, 鈔票紙, 羊皮紙, 失格利紙, 玻璃紙	" Writing, Drawing, Art Printing, Bank-note, Parchment, Pergamyn, and Grease-proof. . . . not otherwise recorded	值 <i>Value</i>
640	未繪紙	Wall Paper	" "
641	機製木造紙質	Wood Pulp, Mechanical:— Dry	担 <i>Piculs</i>
642	濕	Wet	" "
643		Total: Books, Maps, Paper, and Wood Pulp	值關平兩 <i>HK. \$</i>
	生皮, 熟皮, 皮貨	HIDES, LEATHER, AND SKINS (FURS).	
644	生水牛皮	Hides, Buffalo	担 <i>Piculs</i>
645	生黃牛皮	" Cow	" "

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數據

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.						貨品 號列 ARTICLE NO.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	值關千兩 Val.Hk.\$	數量 Quantity.	值關千兩 Val.Hk.\$	數量 Quantity.	值關千兩 Val.Hk.\$	數量 Quantity.	值關千兩 Val.Hk.\$	
1,414,683	402,416	2,514,260	760,793	...	...	2,514,260	760,793	614
112,054	114,589	129,720	164,355	575	751	129,145	163,604	615
8,645,154	3,276,556	7,086,486	2,418,037	89,395	31,944	6,997,091	2,386,093	616
143,693	83,881	83,502	35,705	...	...	83,502	35,705	617
...	19,416	...	25,365	...	...	...	25,002	618
...	1,715,111	...	1,089,599	...	2,061	...	1,087,538	619
109,546	1,877,335	43,939	760,064	342	6,216	43,597	753,848	620
...	1,423,557	...	1,487,882	...	9,949	...	1,477,933	621
6,099	138,489	4,877	100,688	548	11,310	4,329	89,378	622
48,034	28,112	59,994	38,795	75	47	59,919	38,748	623
12,812	24,393	10,430	18,083	75	153	10,355	17,930	624
777	42,912	282	12,899	7	354	275	12,545	625
576,934	5,901,997	399,795	3,774,534	3,204	30,759	366,591	3,743,775	626
2,582	130,712	1,513	33,535	1	41	1,512	33,494	627
80,490,819		85,278,614		782,249		84,496,365		
...	824,806	...	752,301	...	56,196	...	666,105	628
97,104	568,655	6,615	91,791	274	3,855	6,341	87,936	629
43,362	2,478,053	28,511	1,521,619	98	7,264	28,413	1,514,355	630
72,740	1,065,551	40,247	564,542	58	1,118	40,189	563,424	631
621,976	5,104,163	633,662	5,190,693	1,090	11,508	632,572	5,179,185	632
9,208	147,890	15,901	288,916	99	2,002	15,802	286,914	633
391,469	3,474,502	406,025	3,507,026	3,127	27,560	402,898	3,479,466	634
108,445	867,989	96,421	951,001	360	3,190	96,061	847,901	635
246,827	2,848,164	178,635	2,096,794	876	10,021	177,759	2,086,773	636
83,395	352,368	100,239	405,422	105	8,553	100,134	404,569	637
3,768	52,484	1,843	25,983	...	...	1,843	25,983	638
...	1,708,650	...	1,571,889	...	11,906	...	1,559,983	639
...	3,779,739	...	3,017,356	...	19,590	...	2,997,766	640
...	117,706	...	47,277	...	555	...	46,722	641
...	504	6,869	24,938	200	726	6,669	24,212	642
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	643
23,394,181		19,957,638		156,344		19,801,294		
1,374	31,596	1,703	41,392	...	...	1,703	41,392	644
27,238	673,304	24,918	655,660	111	2,813	24,807	652,847	645

民國十四年貿易總冊

民國十三年及十四年海關
FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

貨品 號列 ARTICLE No.	貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	數量單位 Classifier of Quantity.
646	皮帶皮.....	Leather Belting	值 <i>Value</i>
647	磨光, 漆光, 金漆色, 小牛羊熟皮.....	" Calf or Kid, Enamelled, Japanned, Patent, and/or Coloured	担 <i>Piculs</i>
648	磨光, 漆光, 金漆, 熟牛皮.....	" Cow, Enamelled, Japanned, and Patent.....	" "
649	鞋底皮.....	Leather Sole:—	担 <i>Piculs</i>
650	肚, 肩.....	Bellies and Shoulders	担 <i>Piculs</i>
651	包類 (忍, 腎).....	Other (Sides and Butts)	" "
652	熟皮件.....	Leather Articles:—	雙值 <i>Pairs Value</i>
653	靴, 鞋.....	Boots and Shoes	雙值 <i>Pairs Value</i>
654	皮貨皮.....	Purses	值 <i>Value</i>
655	包類熟皮件.....	Other kinds	" "
656	充皮或滾布.....	Leather, Imitation, or Oilcloth	担 <i>Piculs</i>
657	皮貨.....	Skins (Furs)	張值 <i>Pieces Value</i>
658	未列名生皮, 熟皮.....	Hides and Leather, not otherwise recorded	張值 <i>Pieces Value</i>
生皮, 熟皮, 皮貨共.....		Total: Hides, Leather, and Skins (Furs)	值關平兩 <i>Hk.Tls</i>
骨, 毛羽, 髮毛, 角, 介殼, 筋, 長牙等		BONES, FEATHERS, HAIR, HORNS, SHELLS, SINEWS, TUSKS, ETC.	
657	牛骨.....	Bones, Cow	担值 <i>Piculs Value</i>
658	鱷魚鱗, 穿山甲片.....	Crocodile and Armadillo Scales	價值 <i>Value</i>
659	蛇骨, 象牙.....	Elephants' Tusks, Whole or Parts of	斤值 <i>Catties Value</i>
660	髮毛, 毛羽.....	Hair and Feathers	價值 <i>Value</i>
661	鹿角.....	Horns, Deer	" "
662	老鹿茸.....	" " Old	" "
663	犀角.....	" " Rhinoceros	" "
664	未列名骨, 角, 介殼, 筋, 長牙等.....	Bones, Horns, Shells, Sinews, Tusks, etc., not otherwise recorded	" "
骨, 毛羽, 髮毛, 角, 介殼, 筋, 長牙等共.....		Total: Bones, Feathers, Hair, Horns, Shells, Sinews, Tusks, etc.	值關平兩 <i>Hk.Tls</i>
木材		TIMBER.	
木材		Timber:—	
平常薪方木材 (樹木及已列名木材不在內), 及圓木段.....		Ordinary (not including Teak and other enumerated Woods), Rough Hewn and Round Logs:	
665	重木每千英方尺值不過七十五兩.....	Hardwood, not over <i>Hk.Tls</i> 75 in value per 1,000 sup. ft., B.M.	千英方尺 <i>1,000 sup. ft.</i>
666	輕木.....	Softwood	" "
平常薪方木材		Ordinary, Sawed:	
667	重木每千英方尺值不過一百兩.....	Hardwood, not over <i>Hk.Tls</i> 100 in value per 1,000 sup. ft., B.M.	" "
668	輕木.....	Softwood	" "
平常製成木材		Ordinary, Manufactured:	
669	無疵重木, 淨疊, 每千英方尺值不過一百七十五兩.....	Hardwood, clear, on net measure, not over <i>Hk.Tls</i> 175 in value per 1,000 sup. ft., B.M.	" "
670	可作商品用重木, 淨疊, 每千英方尺值不過一百二十五兩.....	Hardwood, merchantable, on net measure, not over <i>Hk.Tls</i> 125 in value per 1,000 sup. ft., B.M.	" "
671	無疵輕木, 淨疊.....	Softwood, clear, on net measure	" "
672	可作商品用輕木, 淨疊.....	" merchantable, on net measure	" "

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數核

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.						貨品 號 ARTICLE No.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	
...	1,024,549	...	631,883	...	12,271	...	619,612	646
1,464	422,281	2,138	717,341	32	9,681	2,106	707,660	647
42,689	2,249,309	20,392	2,250,739	28	10,375	20,364	2,240,364	648
37,808	1,277,825	44,435	1,564,327	336	11,700	44,099	1,552,627	649
73,902	3,558,427	78,087	3,727,939	329	17,140	77,758	3,710,799	650
43,490	102,294	40,553	92,819	40	83	40,513	92,736	651
...	10,649	...	15,567	...	118	...	15,449	652
...	152,474	...	100,652	...	1,978	...	188,674	653
...	244,817	...	271,327	...	4,820	...	266,507	654
1,355,678	1,238,943	3,437,855	4,017,278	2,174,939	2,956,388	1,262,916	1,060,890	655
...	266,162	...	303,423	...	10,220	...	293,203	656
-----		-----		-----		-----		
11,252,630		14,480,347		3,037,587		11,442,760		
50,502	502,767	31,411	236,597	...	...	31,411	236,597	657
...	35,957	...	47,237	...	117	...	47,120	658
72,613	263,702	43,670	177,237	464	2,176	43,206	175,081	659
...	263,169	...	180,238	...	21,698	...	158,540	660
...	129,115	...	326,010	...	...	...	326,010	661
...	33,384	...	43,272	...	180	...	43,092	662
...	120,998	...	66,356	...	431	...	65,925	663
...	233,240	...	206,443	...	4,643	...	201,800	664
-----		-----		-----		-----		
1,582,332		1,283,410		29,245		1,254,165		
37,086	1,575,060	36,622	1,290,140	...	...	36,622	1,290,140	665
74,827	2,124,676	79,395	2,114,243	20	520	79,345	2,113,723	666
26,057	1,523,294	15,180	785,822	330	17,471	14,850	768,351	667
183,111	8,023,072	122,426	4,436,541	437	15,133	121,989	4,421,408	668
108	12,391	208	25,399	...	...	208	25,399	669
237	15,905	64	5,340	...	...	64	5,340	670
3,837	252,927	2,619	140,928	...	...	2,619	140,928	671
10,725	640,044	4,939	214,378	...	...	4,939	214,378	672

民國十三年及十四年海關
FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

民國十四年貿易總冊

貨品 類別 ARTICLE No.	貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	數量單位 Classifier of Quantity.
673	木材(價)	Timber—Continued:	
674	鐵路枕木	Railway Sleepers	塊 Pieces
675	柏木樑, 木板, 木段	Teak-wood, Beams, Planks, and Logs	千立方尺, 000cu ft
	未列名木材	Not otherwise recorded	值 Value
	木材共	Total: Timber	值關平兩 HK. \$
	木, 竹, 藤	WOOD, BAMBOOS, AND RATTANS.	
676	藤皮	Rattan Skin	担 Piculs
677	藤心, 藤條	Rattans, Core or Whole	" "
678	鐵路枕木	Rattans, Split	" "
679	毛竹	Wood, Camagon	" "
680	啤囉木	" Puru	" "
681	紅木, 花梨木	" Red and Rose	" "
682	檀香	" Sandal	" "
683	檀香末	" Dust	" "
684	檀香末	" Scale Sticks	值 Value
685	未列名木, 竹, 藤	Woods, Bamboos, and Rattans, not otherwise recorded	" "
686	木器, 竹器, 藤器	Woodware, Bambooware, and Rattanware	" "
	木, 竹, 藤共	Total: Wood, Bamboos, and Rattans	值關平兩 HK. \$
	煤, 燃料, 瀝青, 柏油	COAL, FUEL, PITCH, AND TAR.	
687	炭	Charcoal	担 Piculs
688	英國煤	Coal, English	噸 Tons
689	東京煤	" Hongay	" "
690	日本煤	" Japan	" "
691	他國煤	" other nationalities	" "
692	焦炭, 魚煤	Coke	" "
693	瀝青	Pitch	担 Piculs
694	柏油	Tar, Coal	" "
	煤, 燃料, 瀝青, 柏油共	Total: Coal, Fuel, Pitch, and Tar	值關平兩 HK. \$
	磁器, 搪磁器, 玻璃等	CHINAWARE, ENAMELLEDWARE, GLASS, ETC.	
695	馬口鐵面盆徑不過十三英寸	Basins, Tin, not over 13 inches in diameter	羅 Cross
696	磁器	Chinaware	值 Value
	搪磁器	Enamelled Ironware	
697	盆, 碗, 盃, 有耳盃	Basins, Bowls, Cups, and Mugs:	
	徑不過十一公分	Not over 11 centimetres in diameter	打 Dozens
698	徑過十一公分不過二十二公分	Over 11 centimetres but not over 22 centimetres in diameter	" "
	徑過二十二公分不過三十六公分	" 22 centimetres but not over 36 centimetres in diameter	" "
699	他類面盆, 碗, 盃, 有耳盃	Other	值 Value
700	未列名搪磁器	Not otherwise recorded	" "
701	玻璃器, 水晶器	Glass and Crystal Ware	" "
702			" "

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

統計摘要

十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.						貨品 號 ARTICLE NO.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	值關千兩 Val.Hk.Ts.	數量 Quantity.	值關千兩 Val.Hk.Ts.	數量 Quantity.	值關千兩 Val.Hk.Ts.	數量 Quantity.	值關千兩 Val.Hk.Ts.	
1,608,904	2,583,368	1,225,360	1,524,058	...	1,225,560	1,225,560	1,524,058	673
7,636	1,097,145	5,707	730,028	8	977	5,699	729,051	
...	1,118,219	...	960,245	...	1,506	...	938,739	
18,966,101		12,227,122		35,607		12,191,515		
3,375	69,584	4,398	91,481	22	530	4,376	99,951	676
140,185	1,553,133	99,951	1,050,831	85	973	90,868	1,055,858	677
8,267	90,723	6,404	77,090	7	92	6,397	77,898	678
16,178	68,780	19,021	86,650	446	1,949	19,479	84,690	679
94,993	210,672	107,068	248,073	245	544	107,723	247,529	680
133,879	632,006	116,951	594,884	965	4,679	115,986	590,205	681
149,037	1,971,777	107,019	1,526,512	113	1,628	106,906	1,524,884	682
1,929	21,343	3,509	42,533	2	25	3,507	42,508	683
...	31,772	...	12,421	...	...	...	12,421	684
...	669,072	...	864,873	...	1,638	...	863,235	685
...	424,632	...	612,161	...	1,649	...	610,512	686
5,765,489		5,214,389		13,698		5,200,691		
72,043	188,856	53,084	156,838	...	...	53,084	156,838	687
...	...	2,843	48,488	...	...	2,843	48,488	688
160,857	1,291,533	212,986	1,920,997	2	16	212,984	1,920,984	689
1,321,118	12,557,888	2,408,586	22,814,154	60,248	624,807	2,348,338	22,189,347	690
128,041	1,310,969	188,762	1,923,685	...	...	188,762	1,923,685	691
57,393	585,333	4,781	72,011	...	...	4,781	72,011	692
52,310	125,562	17,821	45,743	287	700	17,534	45,043	693
20,107	53,996	14,635	40,161	50	131	14,585	40,030	694
16,115,137		27,022,077		625,654		26,396,423		
834	7,699	2,532	24,198	29	358	2,503	23,840	695
...	1,750,567	...	1,716,616	...	5,349	...	1,711,267	696
93,343	86,459	160,602	134,447	120	102	160,482	134,345	697
66,244	87,550	43,953	31,248	60	61	42,993	31,187	698
547,671	1,422,074	358,918	907,718	24	54	358,894	907,664	699
...	61,256	...	44,616	...	...	...	44,616	700
...	370,833	...	297,131	...	516	...	296,615	701
...	755,974	...	725,940	...	5,973	...	719,967	702

民國十三年及十四年海關
FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

民國十四年貿易總冊

貨品別 ARTICLE No.	貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	數量單位 Classifier of Quantity.
	玻璃	Glass.—	
	厚 鍍光鏡片	Plate, Silvered:	
703	邊邊每片不透五英方尺	Not over 5 square feet each, Bevelled	英方尺 Sq. feet
704	平邊 同上	" " " Unbevelled	" "
705	邊邊每片透五英方尺	Over 5 square feet each, Bevelled	{ 值 Value
705 ^a	平邊 同上	" " " Unbevelled	英方尺 Sq. feet
706	厚 白玻璃片	Plate, Unsilvered:	
	邊邊每片不透五英方尺	Not over 5 square feet each, Bevelled	" "
707	平邊 同上	" " " Unbevelled	" "
708	邊邊每片透五英方尺	Over 5 square feet each, Bevelled	" "
709	平邊 同上	" " " Unbevelled	{ 值 Value
710	普通玻璃片每英方尺重不過二十	Window, Common, not over 20 oz. in weight per	
711	英兩	square foot	百英方尺 100sq. ft.
712	色玻璃片	" Coloured	" "
713	未列名玻璃片	" not otherwise recorded	" "
	磁器, 搪磁器, 玻璃等共	Total: Chinaware, Enamelledware, Glass, etc.	值兩千兩 HK. \$
	石料, 及泥土製品	STONE AND MANUFACTURES OF EARTH.	
	水泥	Cement	担 Piculs
714	寶砂	Corundum Sand	值 Value
715	火磚	Fire-bricks	" "
716	瓦	Tiles	" "
717	未列名石料, 及泥土製品	Stone and Manufactures of Earth, not otherwise recorded	" "
718	石料, 及泥土製品共	Total: Stone and Manufactures of Earth	值兩千兩 HK. \$
	石棉 (不灰木)	ASBESTOS.	
	石棉塗料	Asbestos Boiler Composition	担 Piculs
719	石棉絲, 夾金線 石棉包皮	" Fibre and Metallic Packing	" "
720	石棉紙, 石棉包皮	" Sheets and Packing	" "
721	未列名石棉 (不灰木)	" not otherwise recorded	" "
722	石棉 (不灰木) 共	Total: Asbestos	值兩千兩 HK. \$
	袋, 蓆	BAGS AND MATS.	
	新布袋	Bags, Cotton, New	担 Piculs
723	蓆包, 草包	Straw and Grass	千個 Mille
724	未列名袋, 包 (手提袋等不在內)	" (not including Hand-bags, etc.), not otherwise recorded	" "
725	蓆 (門口用)	Mats, Coir (Door)	條 Pieces
726	草蓆	" Straw	" "
727	未列名蓆	" not otherwise recorded	" "
728	袋, 蓆 共	Total: Bags and Mats	值兩千兩 HK. \$

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

十三年 1924		十四年 1925						貨品 號列 ARTICLE No.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	值關千兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	值關千兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	值關千兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	值關千兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	
105,967	93,211	49,936	38,797	...	...	49,936	38,797	703
134,108	99,538	83,188	59,728	...	...	83,188	59,728	704
98,954	90,061	56,211	49,569	...	...	56,211	49,569	705
...	7,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	705a
201,427	175,159	161,409	110,241	250	168	161,159	110,073	706
48,563	33,758	48,584	27,560	...	...	48,584	27,560	707
290,250	109,889	247,804	71,680	...	...	247,804	71,680	708
6,812	5,049	2,224	2,131	...	...	2,224	2,131	709
329,331	245,942	189,251	108,988	...	...	189,251	108,988	710
...	28,839	...	...	...	...	...	...	710a
566,948	299,527	294,001	1,199,887	364	1,870	293,637	1,198,017	711
4,780	62,286	1,959	25,721	...	...	1,959	25,721	712
17,458	210,372	11,125	139,695	6	176	11,119	139,519	713
8,699,572		5,706,911		14,627		5,692,284		
1,787,844	2,072,895	1,764,105	1,883,365	3,006	3,640	1,761,099	1,879,725	714
1,895	18,732	736	9,252	...	...	736	9,252	715
...	73,140	...	81,296	...	42	...	81,254	716
...	356,402	...	321,957	...	2,202	...	319,755	717
...	461,740	...	422,671	...	9,099	...	413,572	718
2,983,909		2,718,541		14,983		2,703,558		
2,024	6,691	1,751	6,455	57	360	1,694	6,095	719
529	19,206	321	14,954	...	...	321	14,954	720
2,731	63,827	1,579	51,398	5	336	1,574	51,062	721
2,425	45,499	3,441	42,918	119	1,416	3,322	41,502	722
135,223		115,725		2,112		113,613		
1,434	78,836	2,463	136,996	...	...	2,463	136,996	723
10,356	481,672	10,523	599,965	14	985	10,509	589,980	724
1,375	49,136	1,046	79,493	11	1,665	1,035	68,828	725
24,388	17,882	24,614	18,066	50	33	24,564	18,033	726
4,729,932	391,406	3,449,335	282,852	25,450	1,896	3,423,885	282,956	727
1,018,438	341,842	945,103	311,706	2,766	383	942,397	311,323	728
1,360,774		1,413,078		4,962		1,408,116		

民國十四年貿易總冊

民國十三年及十四年海關
FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

貨品號列 ARTICLE No.	貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	數量單位 Classifier of Quantity.
鈕扣			
729	花鈕扣(玻璃,珠寶等).....	Buttons, Fancy (Glass, Jewellery, etc.).....	羅 <i>Gross</i>
730	金銀鈕扣(貴重金銀製或鍍不在內). {	" Metal (not including those made of Precious	" "
731	磁鈕扣.....	" Porcelain.....	" "
732	燻鈕扣.....	" Shell.....	" "
733	未列名鈕扣.....	" not otherwise recorded.....	" "
	鈕扣共.....	Total: Buttons.....	值關平兩 <i>Hk. 72</i>
扇,傘,禦日傘			
FANS, UMBRELLAS, AND SUNSHADES.			
734	粗葵扇.....	Fans, Palm-leaf, Coarse.....	千把 <i>Mille</i>
735	未列名扇.....	" not otherwise recorded.....	" "
736	傘,禦日傘,全部或半部,貴重金銀,象牙,雲母殼,玳瑁,瑪瑙等,或飾以寶石,所製各種扇之傘.....	Umbrellas and Sunshades:—	" "
		With Handles wholly or partly of Precious Metals, Ivory, Mother-of-pearl, Tortoiseshell, Agate, etc., or Jewelled.	柄 <i>Pieces</i>
737	他類柄布傘.....	With all other Handles, all Cotton:	" "
738	傘骨長不過十七英寸.....	Length of rib not over 17 inches.....	" "
739	傘骨長過十七英寸.....	" " over 17 inches.....	" "
740	他類柄,絹傘,絲綢雜質絹傘.....	With all other Handles, Silk and Silk Mixtures.....	" "
	未列名傘,禦日傘.....	Not otherwise recorded.....	" "
	扇,傘,禦日傘共.....	Total: Fans, Umbrellas, and Sunshades.....	值關平兩 <i>Hk. 72</i>
銼,針			
FILES AND NEEDLES.			
741	各種銼	Files of all kinds:—	
742	銼面長不過四英寸.....	Filing surface only, not over 4 inches long.....	打 <i>Dozens</i>
743	銼面長過四英寸不過九英寸.....	" " " over 4 inches but not over 9 in. long.....	" "
744	銼面長過九英寸不過十四英寸.....	" " " over 9 inches but not over 14 in. long.....	" "
745	銼面長過十四英寸.....	" " " over 14 inches long.....	" "
746	手工縫針	Needles, Hand-sewing.....	千枝 <i>Mille</i>
	縫衣機針	" Machine-sewing.....	" "
	銼,針共.....	Total: Files and Needles.....	值關平兩 <i>Hk. 72</i>
火柴及製造材料			
MATCHES AND MATCH-MAKING MATERIALS.			
747	安全或他種火柴	Matches, Wood, Safety or other:—	
748	小火柴,盒長不過二英寸寬不過一英寸另八分之三,盒高不過八分之五英寸.....	Small, in boxes not over 2 inches by 1 3/8 inches by 5/8 inch.....	羅 <i>Gross</i>
		Large, in boxes not over 2 1/2 inches by 1 1/2 inches by 3/4 inch.....	" "
749	火柴,盒無標長寬高凡過上列之大火柴所列尺寸者.....	In boxes whose dimensions exceed any one of the dimensions given under No. 748.....	" "

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數表

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.						貨品 號 ARTICLE No.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ths	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ths	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ths	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ths	
241,366	91,215	68,022	53,856	588	97	67,434	53,739	729
467,457	112,751	449,244	85,942	5,487	837	443,757	85,105	730
881,053	42,638	645,543	26,512	...	...	645,543	26,512	731
442,874	160,129	331,630	129,764	108	53	331,522	129,711	732
554,153	102,871	690,282	166,742	487	381	689,795	166,361	733
599,604		462,816		1,368		461,448		
14,505	149,315	14,248	138,704	...	...	14,248	138,704	734
4,014	136,871	4,606	157,060	11	326	4,595	156,734	735
3,754	5,173	2,629	3,885	...	...	2,629	3,885	736
73,324	45,129	39,181	15,671	...	...	39,181	15,671	737
2,260,231	1,407,430	2,027,140	1,267,170	4,177	2,915	2,022,963	1,264,255	738
13,877	30,687	15,019	30,134	20	37	14,999	30,097	739
41,280	27,264	132,807	49,975	1,917	1,013	130,950	48,962	740
1,801,869		1,662,599		4,291		1,658,308		
7,958	10,613	16,112	19,832	...	...	16,112	19,832	741
32,616	65,462	58,311	107,811	150	242	58,161	107,569	742
26,862	86,140	27,190	99,323	44	77	27,146	99,246	743
2,171	16,443	6,046	38,643	...	...	6,046	38,643	744
4,838,059	1,594,578	3,957,949	1,270,872	80,842	28,543	3,872,107	1,242,329	745
17,443	89,381	5,336	38,747	1	14	5,335	38,733	746
1,862,617		1,575,228		28,876		1,546,352		
164,410	45,565	165,332	48,698	...	...	165,332	48,698	747
2,563,549	1,072,421	2,782,144	1,145,384	94,283	42,446	2,687,861	1,102,938	748
1,497	788	5,103	1,496	...	...	5,103	1,496	749

民國十三年及十四年海關
FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

貨品列號 ARTICLE No.	貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	數量單位 Classifier of Quantity.
750	製造火柴材料	Match-making Materials:—	
751	綠酸鉀(洋鹼)	Chlorate of Potash	担 Piculs
752	金剛砂粉, 玻璃粉	Emery and Glass Powder	" "
753	磷質	Phosphorus	" "
754	作木片	Wood Shavings	" "
755	木榫	" Splints	" "
756	未列名製造火柴材料	Not otherwise recorded	" "
	未列名火柴	Matches, not otherwise recorded	担 Gross
	火柴及製造材料共	Total: Matches and Match-making Materials	值關平兩 Hr. Ta
	五金線	METAL THREAD.	
757	鍍金假銀線	Thread, Gold, Imitation, on Cotton	斤 Catties
758	鍍銀假銀線	" Silver, " "	" "
	五金線共	Total: Metal Thread	值關平兩 Hr. Ta
	雜貨	SUNDRY.	
759	繩索	Cordage and Twine	担 Piculs
760	金剛砂布(砂皮)每張不過一百四十四英寸	Emery-cloth, sheet not over 144 square inches	令 Reams
761	皮膠(魚膠不在內)	Glue (not including Fish Glue)	担 Piculs
762	牛皮膠	" Cow, Refuse	" "
763	魚膠	" Fish	" "
764	墨	Inks	担 Value
765	燈帶	Lampwick	担 Piculs
766	縫紉機, 針織機	Machines, Sewing and Knitting	Pieces Value
766a			Pieces Value
767			Pieces Value
767a	鏡子	Mirrors	Value
768	亂麻頭	Oakum	" Reams
769	實砂紙(砂皮)每張不過一百四十四英寸	Sand-paper, sheet not over 144 square inches	令 Reams
770	硫磺	Sulphur	担 Piculs
771	火漆	Tinder	担 Value
	雜貨共	Total: Sundry	值關平兩 Hr. Ta
	稅則未列名之雜貨	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS NOT ENUMERATED IN THE TARIFF.	
772	動物	Animals, Living:—	
773	牛	Cattle	匹 No.
774	馬	Horses	" "
775	猪	Pigs	隻 Pieces
776	其他動物	Other kinds	" "
777	飛機等及附屬品	Aeroplanes, etc., and Accessories	值 Value
777	軍用軍械, 軍火	Arms and Munitions of War	" "
778	軍用, 自衛用, 軍械, 軍火	" " Sporting and Self-defence	" "

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.						貨品 類別 ARTICLE No.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	
41,069	411,549	51,919	493,799	...	...	51,919	493,799	750
14,565	45,669	12,313	39,437	3	25	12,310	39,412	751
7,233	39,376	5,401	304,690	...	...	5,401	304,690	752
79,997	266,952	92,884	330,876	40	199	92,844	330,677	753
194,852	582,397	156,154	463,227	...	...	156,154	463,227	754
17,348	248,687	14,943	208,418	...	1,853	14,943	208,565	755
5,429	2,054	78,168	23,982	...	...	78,168	23,982	756
3,068,858		3,060,907		44,523		3,015,484		
23,985	64,867	7,379	18,195	70	160	7,399	18,035	757
28,228	60,555	17,103	35,315	200	396	16,903	34,919	758
125,422		53,510		556		52,954		
82,656	847,352	74,981	924,677	428	9,418	74,553	915,259	759
10,822	63,363	7,904	88,007	1	2	7,903	88,005	760
39,195	637,462	31,460	620,388	18	359	31,442	620,029	761
838	22,022	1,993	22,279	17	425	1,976	21,854	762
8	487	25	2,234	...	...	25	2,234	763
...	53,059	...	91,681	...	71	...	91,610	764
1,428	97,606	1,420	104,292	1	109	1,419	104,183	765
16,954	668,610	11,531	442,498	1,184	38,180	10,347	404,318	766
...	92,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	766a
5,227,403	719,422	5,339,865	736,268	33,520	5,332	5,306,345	730,936	767
...	225,393	...	...	...	...	...	...	767a
...	5,012	...	8,173	...	6	...	8,167	768
5,078	34,848	18,166	62,624	2	4	18,164	62,620	769
46,400	143,606	48,683	164,709	23	68	48,660	164,641	770
...	5,621	...	1,955	...	...	...	1,955	771
3,616,307		3,269,785		53,974		3,215,811		
7,998	291,004	4,138	126,914	4	144	4,134	126,770	772
1,048	35,673	647	18,406	28	2,130	619	16,276	773
8,446	136,697	3,886	61,859	4	6	3,882	61,853	774
59,688	62,952	25,390	23,332	19	370	25,371	22,962	775
...	106,950	...	603,255	...	38,025	...	565,230	776
...	1,589,669	...	7,208,821	...	9,383	...	7,199,438	777
...	382,926	...	84,739	...	5,616	...	79,123	778

民國十四年貿易總冊

民國十三年及十四年海關 FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

貨品別 ARTICLE No.	貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	數目單位 Classifier of Quantity.
779	床架	Bedsteads	架 <i>Pieces</i>
780	紡紗管	Bobbins	架 <i>Pieces</i>
781	空玻璃瓶	Bottles, Glass, Empty	架 <i>Pieces</i>
782	空鐵盒	Boxes, Fancy	架 <i>Pieces</i>
783	建築材料(磚, 石灰, 在內)	Building Material (including Bricks and Gypsum)	架 <i>Pieces</i>
784	地毯及材料(地毯在內)	Carpets and Carpeting (including Matting)	架 <i>Pieces</i>
785	空桶, 箱等	Casks, etc., Empty	架 <i>Pieces</i>
786	假象牙, 假翡翠等	Celluloid	架 <i>Pieces</i>
787	海圖, 地圖, 畫紙, 及各種繪畫之圖	Charts, Maps, Pictures, and other Products of the Graphic Arts	架 <i>Pieces</i>
788	鐘, 表	Clocks and Watches	架 <i>Pieces</i>
789	衣裳等(棉, 麻, 皮鞋, 皮鞋, 女鞋用品, 不在內, 惟皮手袋在內)	Clothing, etc. (not including Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Leather Boots and Shoes, and Haberdashery, but including Leather Gloves)	架 <i>Pieces</i>
790	瓶塞	Corks	架 <i>Pieces</i>
791	床毯, 椅毯	Covers, Bed and Table	架 <i>Pieces</i>
792	坩堝, 泥碗	Crucibles	架 <i>Pieces</i>
793	利器, 電鍍器	Cutlery and Electro-platedware	架 <i>Pieces</i>
794	電氣材料及裝置品	Electrical Materials and Fittings:—	架 <i>Pieces</i>
795	電線	Cables	架 <i>Pieces</i>
796	電扇及附屬器(自動電扇在內)	Fans and Accessories (including Motor Fans)	架 <i>Pieces</i>
797	總線電線(硫化橡皮電線, 花線, 在內)	Insulated Wire (including Vulcanised Wire and Flexible Cord)	架 <i>Pieces</i>
798	電燈(電燈泡在內)	Lamps (including Bulbs)	架 <i>Pieces</i>
799	電燈器具	Lampware	架 <i>Pieces</i>
800	電表及零件	Meters, and Parts of	架 <i>Pieces</i>
801	電動機及零件	Motors, "	架 <i>Pieces</i>
802	電氣開關器	Switches	架 <i>Pieces</i>
803	變壓器	Transformers	架 <i>Pieces</i>
804	未列名電氣材料及裝置品	Not otherwise recorded	架 <i>Pieces</i>
805	實業用炸藥	Explosives for Industrial purposes	架 <i>Pieces</i>
806	冷熱水瓶	Flasks	架 <i>Pieces</i>
807	傢具及材料	Furniture, and Materials for making	架 <i>Pieces</i>
808	煤氣紅用品	Gas Fittings	架 <i>Pieces</i>
809	鐵器	Haberdashery	架 <i>Pieces</i>
810	帽	Hats and Caps	架 <i>Pieces</i>
811	未列名襪	Hosiery, not otherwise recorded	打 <i>Dozens</i>
812	橡皮及樹膠	India-rubber and Gutta-percha	架 <i>Pieces</i>
813	橡皮及樹膠車輪實心胎	" " " Tires, Solid	架 <i>Pieces</i>
814	橡皮及樹膠車輪氣胎	" " " " Pneumatic	架 <i>Pieces</i>
815	橡皮及樹膠車輪內胎	" " " " Inner Tubes	架 <i>Pieces</i>
816	橡皮及樹膠鞋	" " " " Boots and Shoes	架 <i>Pieces</i>
817	橡皮及樹膠其他製品	" " " " other Manufactures	架 <i>Pieces</i>
818	樂器	Instruments, Musical	架 <i>Pieces</i>
819	科學儀器(醫藥, 光學, 外科, 器具在內)	" and Apparatus, Scientific (including Medical, Optical, and Surgical)	架 <i>Pieces</i>
820	玉石	Jadestone	架 <i>Pieces</i>
821	假首飾(寶石, 珍珠, 金器, 銀器, 在內)	Jewellery, Real and Imitation (including Precious Stones, Pearls, Goldware, and Silverware)	架 <i>Pieces</i>
822	繡花帶, 花邊	Lace and Trimmings	架 <i>Pieces</i>
823	燈及燈器(燈在內, 電燈及電燈器不在內)	Lamps and Lampware (including Lanterns, but not including Electric Lamps and Lampware)	架 <i>Pieces</i>
824	車床	Lathes	架 <i>Pieces</i>
825	鎖, 鑰包鎖	Locks and Padlocks	架 <i>Pieces</i>
826	機器用器具	Machine Tools	架 <i>Pieces</i>

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數額

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.				貨品 號列 ARTICLE No.		
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.			進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.	
數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.		數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.
14,776	211,842	13,119	187,897	79	837	13,040	187,060	779
...	198,938	...	204,009	...	229	...	203,780	780
...	636,882	...	501,794	...	16,133	...	485,661	781
...	144,892	...	80,574	...	643	...	79,931	782
...	3,411,141	...	2,449,043	...	19,779	...	2,429,264	783
...	379,293	...	346,677	...	5,678	...	349,949	784
...	691,575	...	973,094	...	57,207	...	401,021	785
...	222,680	...	230,960	...	2,662	...	228,298	786
...	83,234	...	46,252	...	6,307	...	39,945	787
...	3,100,153	...	2,102,262	...	36,307	...	2,065,955	788
...	3,070,902	...	2,677,411	...	75,572	...	2,601,839	789
...	220,932	...	149,207	...	85	...	149,122	790
...	176,461	...	175,087	...	207	...	174,880	791
...	356,962	...	254,029	...	958	...	253,071	792
...	650,526	...	504,800	...	6,307	...	498,493	793
...	981,216	...	516,243	...	15,815	...	500,428	794
...	347,367	...	322,323	...	12,427	...	309,896	795
...	937,395	...	984,937	...	28,606	...	956,331	796
...	909,249	...	971,939	...	20,593	...	951,346	797
...	95,222	...	224,761	...	2,765	...	221,996	798
...	324,002	...	326,124	...	14,191	...	311,933	799
...	765,386	...	843,831	...	15,859	...	827,972	800
...	266,974	...	240,076	...	455	...	239,621	801
...	437,712	...	326,497	...	1,706	...	324,791	802
...	3,135,439	...	2,320,102	...	74,340	...	2,245,762	803
...	339,406	...	315,530	...	768	...	315,530	804
...	573,934	...	705,417	...	91,121	...	704,649	805
...	1,701,190	...	1,520,495	...	32,992	...	1,429,304	806
...	248,941	...	228,992	...	3,272	...	225,723	807
...	2,911,699	...	2,816,438	...	45,713	...	2,790,725	808
...	1,085,638	...	863,441	...	21,116	...	842,325	809
...	2,301,213	...	1,819,805	...	10,780	...	1,809,025	810
50,639	172,203	62,925	218,604	297	2,418	62,628	216,186	811
10,650	414,008	7,999	312,830	19	1,095	7,980	311,735	812
...	191,814	...	94,213	...	10,506	...	83,707	813
...	359,648	...	1,297,163	...	143,644	...	1,153,519	814
...	179,652	...	252,206	...	9,476	...	242,730	815
...	350,993	...	332,394	...	2,418	...	329,886	816
...	1,114,748	...	1,126,748	...	16,419	...	1,119,329	817
...	843,668	...	698,496	...	33,952	...	664,544	818
...	1,236,730	...	1,028,137	...	39,901	...	988,236	819
3,174	272,262	1,950	179,854	...	...	1,950	179,854	820
...	92,264	...	448,446	...	46,943	...	401,503	821
...	225,783	...	473,341	...	3,432	...	469,909	822
...	2,092,278	...	1,662,302	...	21,313	...	1,641,989	823
...	182,296	...	234,293	...	6,809	...	227,484	824
...	598,991	...	507,527	...	3,311	...	504,216	825
...	454,928	...	222,820	...	1,377	...	221,443	826

民國十三年及十四年海關

FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

民國十四年貿易總冊

貨品別 ARTICLE No.	貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	數量單位 Classifier of Quantity.
827	農業機器	Machinery, Agricultural	值 Value
828	發電機	for Electric Power-station	" "
829	印書、釘書、切紙機器	Printing, Bookbinding, and Paper-cutting	" "
830	推進機器(如汽鍋、水車等)	Propelling (as Boilers, Turbines, etc.)	" "
831	抽水器及廢品	Pumps and Pumping	" "
832	紡織機器(如梳刷、印色、織布、紡紗等)	for the Textile Industries (as Carding, Colour-printing, Weaving, Spinning, etc.)	" "
833	釀酒、蒸酒、製糖等機器	for Brewing, Distilling, Sugar Refining, etc.	" "
834	他種機器及機器零件(如花根及零件在內)	other kinds, and Parts of Machinery (including Cotton Gins, and Parts of)	" "
835	刻板或印木、樂器	Music, Engraved or Printed	" "
836	油池及裝設品	Oil Tanks and Fittings	" "
837	香水、面粉(如白粉、雪花膏在內)	Perfumery and Cosmetics (including Face Powder and Cream)	" "
838	攝影材料(電影材料在內)	Photographic Materials (including Cinematographic Materials)	" "
839	新鮮花光	Plants and Flowers, Living	" "
840	鉛印石印材料	Printing and Lithographic Materials	" "
841	未列名鐵路、電車路材料	Railway and Tramway Materials, not otherwise recorded	" "
842	保險鐵箱、貯貨庫鐵門	Safes and Strong-room Doors	" "
843	秤、天平	Scales and Balances	" "
844	船隻及材料(五金、木材、列入者不在內)	Ships and Boats, and Materials for (not including those under Metals or Timber)	" "
845	捕魚全副材料	Shooks for making Casks	" "
846	文具	Stationery:—	值 Value
847	鉛筆	Pencils	" "
848	他類文具(帳簿在內)	Other kinds (including Account Books)	" "
849	家用雜物	Stores, Household	" "
850	航及信品、工程師用品	Marine and Engineers'	" "
851	火爐、鐵爐	Stoves and Grates	" "
852	電報電話材料(無線電器具在內)	Telegraph and Telephone Materials (including Wireless Apparatus)	" "
853	化學藥品	Toiler Requisites	" "
854	手工藝品	Tools, Hand	" "
855	玩具及遊戲品	Toys and Games	" "
856	箱、衣箱(手提袋在內)	Trunks and Suit-cases (including Hand-bags)	" "
857	打字機及零件	Typewriters, and Parts of	" "
858	車輛	Vehicles:—	值 Pieces
859	鐵路機車、煤水車	Locomotives and Tenders	" "
860	汽車	Motor-cars	" "
861	腳踏車	Motor-cycles	" "
862	鐵路客車、貨車(電車在內)	Railway Carriages and Wagons (including Tramcars)	值 Value
863	腳踏車	Velocipedes (Bicycles, etc.)	值 Value
864	他種車輛	Other kinds	值 Value
865	未列名郵局包裹	Postal Parcels, not otherwise recorded	" "
866	未列名雜貨	Miscellaneous Goods and Sundries, not otherwise recorded	" "
應稅復出口多於進口之數		Less Excess of Re-exports over Imports..	價值平兩 HK.Ts
稅則未列名之雜貨共		Total: Miscellaneous Goods not enumerated in the Tariff	價值平兩 HK.Ts

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數積

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.						貨品 類別 ARTICLE No.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	
...	279,977	...	275,680	...	114,392	...	161,288	827
...	807,581	...	865,988	...	6,937	...	858,151	828
...	1,032,449	...	667,497	...	16,010	...	651,487	829
...	1,983,229	...	1,942,951	...	23,167	...	1,919,784	830
...	381,947	...	652,991	...	10,008	...	642,983	831
...	5,510,631	...	3,416,886	...	10,059	...	3,406,827	832
...	1,391,154	...	6,135	...	...	...	6,135	833
...	10,737,973	...	8,190,914	...	260,482	...	7,930,432	834
...	1,311	...	9,119	...	...	...	9,119	835
...	41,335	...	103,450	...	...	...	103,450	836
...	2,592,117	...	2,795,633	...	25,740	...	2,679,893	837
...	1,612,740	...	1,991,419	...	299,896	...	1,691,523	838
...	84,855	...	65,003	...	619	...	64,384	839
...	1,315,655	...	840,857	...	21,875	...	818,982	840
...	3,054,851	...	3,584,172	...	43,138	...	3,541,034	841
...	249,775	...	12,642	...	12,686	...	217,950	842
...	256,384	...	179,631	...	7,121	...	172,510	843
...	88,929	...	343,726	...	4,355	...	339,371	844
...	394,593	...	1,074,413	...	4,670	...	1,069,743	845
...	201,040	...	262,636	...	2,915	...	259,721	846
...	2,322,687	...	1,879,687	...	87,066	...	1,792,621	847
...	3,052,431	...	2,708,017	...	100,187	...	2,607,830	848
...	385,585	...	426,881	...	31,782	...	395,099	849
...	511,255	...	390,832	...	3,024	...	387,808	850
...	1,052,537	...	1,038,391	...	80,208	...	958,183	851
...	722,184	...	706,501	...	8,263	...	698,238	852
...	936,861	...	758,112	...	16,277	...	741,835	853
...	1,368,533	...	1,181,312	...	15,740	...	1,165,572	854
...	196,665	...	183,771	...	2,163	...	181,608	855
...	387,135	...	315,999	...	25,435	...	299,474	856
...	1,064,663	...	1,108,089	...	216,074	...	892,015	857
2,025	2,480,248	3,246	3,904,686	77	91,772	3,169	3,812,914	858
434	92,092	392	96,529	30	12,047	362	84,482	859
...	2,145,196	...	1,615,018	...	2,900	...	1,612,118	860
22,504	592,957	11,339	262,594	69	1,692	11,270	260,902	861
...	1,762,523	...	2,371,813	...	114,919	...	2,256,894	862
...	6,885,049	...	6,666,995	...	...	...	6,666,995	863
...	6,900,890	...	7,455,180	...	1,707,509	...	5,747,671	864
...	107,067,386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	92,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	106,975,122	...	104,046,700	...	4,883,150	...	99,163,550	...

民國十三年及十四年海關
FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

民國十四年貿易總冊

貨品號 ARTICLE No.	貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	數量單位 Classifier of Quantity.
	藥土	OPIUM.	
865	白皮土.....	Malwa.....	担 <i>Piculs</i>
866	公雅土.....	Patna.....	" "
867	喇庄土.....	Benares.....	" "
868	位類土.....	Other kinds.....	" "
	藥土共.....	Total: Opium.....	值關平兩 <i>Hk. 7½</i>
	統共.....	GRAND TOTAL.....	值關平兩 <i>Hk. 7½</i>

*另有由民船自外洋載運進口各貨計值關平銀九八一八八兩不計在內
* Not including Imports from Foreign Countries by Junk, not otherwise classified, value *Hk. 7½ 98,188*.

由外洋進口之洋貨淨數概

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.						貨品 號列 ARTICLE No.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.\$s.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.\$s.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.\$s.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.\$s.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	865
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	866
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	867
264.00	333,840	636.68	694,743	...	...	636.68	694,743	868
..... 333,840		..... 694,743		.....		..... 694,743		
..... 1,018,210,677*		..... 955,090,593		..... 17,225,649		..... 947,864,944†		

*另有由民船自外洋載運進口各貨計值關平銀六一二四三七兩不計在內

† Not including Imports from Foreign Countries by Junk, not otherwise classified, value Hk.\$s. 614,437.

民國十四年貿易總冊

民國十三年及十四年海關出口往外洋之土貨總數
CHINESE GOODS: EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925.

貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.			
		數量 Quantity.	價值平兩 Val.Hk.Tr.	數量 Quantity.	價值平兩 Val.Hk.Tr.		
棉貨							
COTTON GOODS.							
布	Shirtings	疋	Pieces 20,095	133,673	15,266	94,516	
布	Sheetings	疋	Pieces 1,350,127	8,046,422	1,274,174	7,734,030	
布	Drills and Jeans	疋	Pieces 30,713	161,164	27,626	147,973	
布	Nankeens	疋	Pieces 53,656	3,408,965	45,743	2,918,992	
布	Cloth, Native, Fancy	疋	Pieces 104,047	330,974	59,980	89,440	
布	Cotton Yarn	疋	Pieces 147,031	7,513,126	65,858	3,772,943	
布	" Towels	疋	Value	454,145	...	442,691	
布	" Socks	疋	Value	237,925	...	231,358	
布	" Blankets and Counterpanes	疋	Value	95,929	...	108,482	
五金及礦物							
METALS AND MINERALS.							
純生鐵	Antimony Regulus	担	Piculs 176,852	1,794,800	281,312	4,258,531	
純生鐵	" Crude	担	Piculs 31,291	177,294	45,597	449,270	
純生鐵	" Ore	担	Piculs 9,423	61,599	34,509	307,647	
銅	Copper Ingots and Slabs	担	Piculs 13,918	306,931	17,331	381,917	
鐵	Iron, Bars, Billets, and Nail-rod	担	Piculs 34,071	74,425	2,255	1,920	
鐵	" Pans	担	Piculs 31,406	185,689	25,491	146,220	
鐵	" Plates and Sheets	担	Piculs 20	80	20	76	
鐵	" Rails	担	Piculs 124	766	...	...
鐵	" Manufactures, Unclassed	担	Piculs 40,004	187,117	93,108	93,987	
鐵	" Pig or Unmanufactured	担	Piculs 4,389,448	8,980,192	2,644,944	4,221,871	
鐵	" Ore	担	Piculs 14,113,882	2,297,921	13,598,530	1,932,414	
鉛	Lead	担	Piculs 18,751	153,566	6,589	53,059	
鉛	" Ore	担	Piculs 119,585	409,042	182,437	572,945	
錳	Manganese Ore	担	Piculs 637,210	309,051	715,290	318,187	
錳	Quicksilver	担	Piculs 48	5,671	54	5,226	
錳	Tin, in Slabs	担	Piculs 117,353	9,087,868	149,237	12,064,645	
錳	" Compound	担	Piculs 111	3,009	10	97	
錳	Wolfram Ore (Tungsten)	担	Piculs 59,325	554,752	98,605	1,117,517	
錳	Zinc (Spelter)	担	Piculs 3,507	31,613	4,086	36,061	
錳	" Ore	担	Piculs 338,241	222,641	574,536	399,786	
他	Metals and Minerals, Unclassed	担	Piculs 225,335	286,281	170,350	473,076	
他	Ores, Unclassed	担	Piculs 2,508	47,832	79,653	124,902	
雜貨							
SUNDRIES.							
明動物	Alum, White	担	Piculs 79,286	308,537	103,542	423,354	
明動物	Animals, Living—						
牛	Cattle	匹	No. 39,057	1,306,208	24,471	745,085	
山	Goats	隻	26,904	4,814	20,069	...	
馬	Horses	匹	340	20,196	156	8,927	
猪	Pigs	隻	271,465	2,887,187	212,936	2,162,357	
禽	Poultry	隻	4,988,502	1,152,803	2,367,243	620,758	
羊	Sheep	隻	21,787	143,411	14,567	94,727	
他	Other kinds (including Asses and Mules)	担	Piculs 10,738	1,189	71,355	8,049	
八角	Aniseed Star	担	Piculs 19,316	144,160	5,643	67,790	
軍	Arms and Munitions	担	Piculs 578	...	...	1,163
信	Arsenic	担	Piculs 3,923	44,947	1,548	22,793	
石	Bags of all kinds	担	Piculs 9,468,514	972,916	8,321,359	873,208	
竹	Bamboo and Bambooware	担	Value	1,483,938	...	863,719	
包	" Shoots	担	Piculs 7,547	59,108	4,755	45,723	
菠	Bananas	担	Value	11,666	19,356	21,941	31,372
蓮	Beancake	担	Value	22,577,716	50,897,325	20,661,986	49,469,324

民國十三年及十四年海關出口往外洋之土貨總數額

CHINESE GOODS: EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.		
		數量 Quantity.	價值平兩 Val. Hk. Tl.	數量 Quantity.	價值平兩 Val. Hk. Tl.	
乳黑	Beancurd	担	Piculs 36,549	317,768	30,655	281,618
豆	Beans, Black	"	" 177,924	548,314	192,423	650,995
綠豆	" Green	"	" 607,552	1,947,985	797,124	2,790,923
白豆	" White	"	" 366,521	1,041,771	194,053	676,386
黃豆	" Yellow	"	" 21,151,078	65,325,478	18,183,677	62,412,546
他種	" other kinds	"	" 2,286,612	7,202,578	1,236,216	4,612,395
酒	Beer	担	Value ...	13,412	...	12,679
啤	Betelnuts	担	Piculs 20,706	185,216	23,834	294,337
骨	Bones	"	" 869,512	1,504,605	793,184	1,499,287
書	Books, Printed	"	" 9,529	615,335	7,867	503,567
絲	Bran	"	" 3,203,452	6,271,398	3,049,023	6,518,970
箔	Brassfoil	"	" 318	26,601	196	17,869
銅	Brassware	"	" 9,860	170,018	12,755	763,261
瓦	Bricks and Tiles	担	Piculs 155,413,901	1,121,996	69,438,503	614,126
漆	Bristles	担	Piculs 65,540	8,742,322	67,804	9,556,995
鈕	Buttons, Brass	"	" 84	7,357	146	14,915
牌	Camphor	"	" 10,711	993,551	3,924	336,185
燭	Candles	"	" 1,976	37,538	8,159	141,508
竹	Canes, Bamboo, etc.	担	Piculs 9,433,514	92,797	20,357,312	203,772
豆	Cardamoms	担	Piculs 101	4,335	69	6,660
毯	Carpets	担	Value ...	5,989,808	...	6,362,633
車	Carrriages and Jinrickshas	"	" ...	5,200	...	3,204
皮	Cassia Lignea	担	Piculs 100,002	879,320	72,803	641,555
泥	Cement	"	" 407,740	403,646	397,030	385,386
五	Cereals					
麥	Barley	担	Piculs 29,254	12,802	31,662	31,662
玉	Maize	"	" 228,908	559,803	318,326	645,032
黍	Millet and Kaoliang (Sorghum)	"	" 4,130,649	16,548,854	4,652,041	19,043,149
高粱	Oats	"	" 15,616	33,318	75	854
燕	Rice and Paddy	"	" 41,935	226,828	35,260	209,736
米	Wheat	"	" 140,185	541,089	207,403	824,829
小	Other kinds	"	" 228,979	541,791	176,241	406,698
多	Charcoal	"	" 875,388	1,544,339	526,191	966,912
炭	Chestnuts	"	" 44,771	314,070	34,054	243,724
子	China-root	"	" 25,247	315,732	18,953	234,961
杏	China-ware (not Pottery and Earthenware)	"	" 215,594	2,798,974	200,266	2,286,666
磁	Cigarettes	"	" 95,613	15,342,446	87,648	15,245,029
器	Cigars	千枝	Mille 2,691	13,883	3,673	12,866
(除	Clothing, Chinese, and Boots and Shoes	担	Value ...	1,083,808	...	920,145
瓦	" Boots and Shoes, Leather	雙	Pairs 19,646	52,519	8,373	18,930
器	" Caps, Various	頂	Pieces 154,588	55,186	84,217	41,236
烟	Coal	噸	Tons 3,202,352	20,539,420	3,002,826	20,014,371
絲	Coke	"	" 27,170	320,386	18,913	243,681
綢	Cor dage of all kinds	担	Piculs 64,578	442,071	38,342	306,624
鞋	Cosmetics	担	Value ...	107,796	...	136,089
襪	Cotton Gins, and Parts of	"	" ...	61	...	...
各	" Raw	担	Piculs 1,080,019	40,420,414	800,832	29,845,234
種	" Waste	"	" 216,140	1,863,966	181,755	1,563,802
雜	Curiosities	"	" ...	1,130,418	...	1,128,612
貨	Dates, Black and Red	担	Piculs 69,713	492,947	50,949	345,566
皮	Dye-stuff	"	" 10,044	70,227	7,933	69,659
鞋	Egg Albumen and Yolk	"	" 457,948	16,658,581	570,620	17,995,798
襪	Eggs, Fresh and Preserved	千個	Mille 944,253	9,892,860	784,509	7,680,807
各	" Frozen	担	Piculs 252,392	4,971,723	413,053	7,335,925
種	Electric Lamps	担	Value ...	143,140	...	454,834
貨	Fans of all kinds	千個	Pieces 22,418	333,154	20,302	319,194
各	Feathers, Duck, Fowl, etc.	担	Piculs 84,072	2,047,842	90,412	2,424,156

民國十四年貿易總冊

民國十三年及十四年海關出口往外洋之土貨總數

CHINESE GOODS: EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.	
		數量 Quantity.	價值 Val. HK. \$.	數量 Quantity.	價值 Val. HK. \$.
彩羽毛	Feathers, Ornamental	...	238,806	...	118,876
纖維	Fibres—				
絨	Coir	担	15,698	147,699	15,609
麻	Hemp	担	158,128	2,231,943	163,633
麻	Jute	担	29,444	160,780	183,212
麵	Ramie	担	277,625	4,925,050	201,495
爆竹	Fire-crackers and Fireworks	担	145,480	3,134,922	107,871
爆竹	Firework	担	2,077,026	1,154,940	1,341,125
魚	Fish and Fishery Products				
鮮魚	Fish, Fresh	担	20,283	196,657	8,474
鹹魚	Dried and Salt	担	53,215	729,831	45,478
鴨	Cockles	担	3,740	7,132	3,197
魚	Cuttle-fish	担	21,448	843,109	16,654
蝦	Prawns and Shrimps	担	2,590	88,101	1,452
魚	Sea Blubber	担	8,135	57,095	7,649
魚	Sharks' Fins	担	62	5,484	71
魚	Other kinds	担	57,705	487,525	115,371
魚	Fishing-nets	担	9,704	305,625	7,440
魚	Flour, Potato	担	23,247	85,000	35,316
魚	Flour, Wheat	担	137,285	713,968	288,650
魚	Flour, Other kinds	担	21,266	124,424	16,059
魚	Fodder (Grass and Hay)	担	85,310	233,300	78,183
魚	Fruits, Dried and Preserved, not otherwise classified	担	124,966	1,084,619	114,750
魚	Fruits, Fresh, not otherwise classified	担	173,444	578,659	133,216
魚	Fungus	担	10,060	462,210	7,265
魚	Furniture	Value	...	724,402	...
魚	Galangal	担	16,756	54,041	23,234
魚	Garlic	担	200,848	527,678	207,052
魚	Ginger, Fresh and Preserved	担	96,837	400,308	86,287
魚	Ginseng	斤	107,387	243,235	115,583
魚	Glassware, Bangles, etc.	担	13,343	335,016	3,934
魚	Clue, Cow	担	1,485	24,162	2,156
魚	Goldware and Silverware	斤	21,373	435,584	8,533
魚	Grasscloth	担	24,614	3,543,932	22,611
魚	Groundnut Cake	担	163,287	384,684	145,845
魚	Groundnuts, in Shell	担	964,383	4,449,957	895,069
魚	Groundnuts, in Shell, Kernels	担	2,663,414	16,958,061	2,054,423
魚	Gypsum	担	84,705	62,388	217,339
魚	Hair, Horse	担	11,669	534,292	18,069
魚	Hair, other Animals	担	5,991	147,025	11,398
魚	Hair, Human	担	28,202	1,136,349	32,451
魚	Hair-nets	Value	2,676,730	...	1,732,827
魚	Hams	担	14,091	533,650	17,374
魚	Hats, Rush	担	5,422,785	132,671	6,130,505
魚	Hats, Wood-shaving or Chip	担	168,176	18,884	229,263
魚	Honey	担	1,867	28,155	1,781
魚	Horns, Buffalo and Cow	担	3,193	23,943	2,755
魚	Deer, Young	Pairs	1,514	98,244	2,611
魚	Indigo, Liquid	担	10,204	49,497	5,808
魚	Ink, Chinese	担	1,083	106,215	738
魚	Intestines	Value	...	3,893,144	...
魚	Joss Sticks	担	59,109	484,241	58,347
魚	Lace	Value	4,639,680	...	4,228,647
魚	Lard	担	61,733	1,015,573	111,655
魚	Launches and Boats	Value	112,836	...	14,490
魚	Lead, White	担	178	3,383	87
魚	Lead, Yellow	担	712	14,091	519
魚	Leather	担	15,438	669,209	11,519

民國十三年及十四年海關出口往外洋之土貨總數額
CHINESE GOODS: EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.			
		數量 Quantity.	價值 Val.Hk.Hk.	數量 Quantity.	價值 Val.Hk.Hk.		
器具	Leatherware	担	Piculs	8,121	379,705	3,160	263,703
皮枝	Lichees, Dried	担	"	7,866	225,562	14,058	175,545
乾花	Lily Flowers, Dried	担	"	37,607	533,146	26,476	431,598
金針	Liquorice	担	"	44,531	639,207	43,965	675,779
草	Lunggans, Dried	担	"	9,831	226,255	8,384	168,640
機	Machinery	價值	Value	89,922	...	...	54,543
火	Matches	價值	Gross	1,793,347	701,041	422,667	167,162
器	Mats (not including Matting)	價值	Pieces	18,544,337	3,399,583	13,044,619	2,758,855
柴	Matting	價值	Rolls	189,543	1,567,383	67,724	555,504
(陸地)	Meats:						
肉	Fresh or Frozen (Beef, Mutton, Pork, etc.)	担	Piculs	257,832	3,039,167	219,012	2,657,863
製	Prepared or Preserved (including Preserved Game and Poultry, but not Hams or Lard)	担	"	14,754	739,461	15,882	515,339
肉	Poultry and Game, Fresh or Frozen	担	"	24,607	348,989	10,547	165,952
鮮	Medicines	價值	Value	...	4,593,931	...	5,373,479
或	Moss	價值	Piculs	1,985	51,765	1,605	32,682
冰	Mushrooms	担	"	6,147	649,058	5,377	543,973
凍	Musk	担	Tals	26,934	641,779	31,457	810,387
(牛	Nutgalls	担	Piculs	76,989	1,126,756	85,060	1,239,595
肉	Oil, Bean	担	"	2,121,470	20,483,525	1,989,302	20,387,262
等	" Cotton Seed	担	"	10,303	100,786	36,772	369,884
五	" Groundnut	担	"	672,268	8,451,770	588,062	7,635,478
甘	" Sesamum Seed	担	"	1,679	26,051	2,035	34,771
油	" Tea	担	"	16,971	238,631	11,528	175,948
油	" Wood	担	"	866,038	17,714,713	894,073	17,450,104
油	" Vegetable, other kinds	担	"	63,264	505,324	50,703	400,130
種	Oils, Essential (Aniseed, Cassia-leaf, etc.)	担	"	15,934	996,022	8,057	832,666
植	Olives, Fresh and Salted	担	"	35,007	200,321	29,570	180,266
物	Oranges, Fresh	担	"	22,461	1,076,538	136,378	772,114
油	Paper, 1st Quality	担	"	60,221	1,152,660	59,631	1,250,818
油	" 2nd	担	"	86,619	1,210,949	76,012	1,084,023
油	" 3rd	担	"	51,561	303,580	32,908	191,855
油	" Joss (掛箔)	担	"	66,908	2,135,537	85,350	2,046,994
油	" Mill	担	"	8,193	70,085	3,670	31,520
油	" Strawboard	担	"	8,002	33,671	2,716	12,701
油	" other kinds	担	"	30,342	217,223	20,451	246,966
油	Pears, Fresh	担	"	64,975	183,366	43,446	133,865
油	Peas	担	"	151,643	483,311	244,331	802,737
油	Peel, Orange and Punelo	担	"	2,114	24,767	1,222	18,983
油	Pens, Chinese	担	Pieces	2,590,667	106,234	3,207,669	84,854
油	Persimmons, Dried	担	Piculs	44,813	217,495	28,533	147,406
油	Pipes (Tobacco), Brass and White Metal	枝	Pieces	17,493	12,988	6,113	5,222
油	Plants and Shrubs	價值	Value	...	83,386	...	76,189
油	Pontoons and Bridges, and their Materials	担	"	...	334	...	...
油	Potash	担	Piculs	9,711	54,098	5,558	35,441
油	Potatoes	担	"	144,953	218,955	76,647	131,340
油	Pottery and Earthenware (not China-ware)	担	"	217,177	1,202,892	145,257	768,637
油	Rattans, Whole, Split, and Peeled	担	"	22,371	229,942	19,180	183,060
油	Realgar	担	"	7,804	109,237	6,534	105,347
油	Resin	担	"	11,054	49,219	8,365	32,465
油	Shubarb	担	"	11,835	22,760	10,997	306,854
油	Salt	担	"	3,340,549	1,580,980	2,933,385	1,234,211

民國十四年貿易總冊

民國十三年及十四年海關出口往外洋之土貨總數
CHINESE GOODS: EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.	
		數量 Quantity.	價值 Val. Hk. \$	數量 Quantity.	價值 Val. Hk. \$
酒	Samsu	担	Piculs		
酒仁	Medicated	73,215	612,661	50,338	433,639
子	Seed, Apricot (Almonds)	56,853	613,677	56,007	631,644
子	" Cotton	30,826	483,107	63,086	1,158,541
子	" Lily-flower	380,079	628,474	589,903	1,402,950
子	" Linseed	6,605	167,547	6,232	165,963
子	" Melon	87,713	382,541	83,744	444,274
子	" Rape	59,610	545,962	71,027	602,237
子	" Sesamum	502,616	2,086,744	786,010	3,459,548
子	" Sesamum other kinds	934,191	6,501,108	528,950	4,117,681
子	Seed-cake, Sesamum	1,070,039	4,173,878	718,048	3,388,641
子	" other kinds	434,493	812,959	617,198	1,149,207
子	" Sesamum other kinds	7,118	12,644	1,812	2,401
子	" other kinds	811,873	1,800,458	1,178,336	2,595,627
絲	Silk				
白絲	Raw, White, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature	担	Piculs	2,928	1,706,487
白絲	" " Re-reeled	"	"	10,026	7,466,077
白絲	" " Steam Filature	"	"	74,308	74,308,124
黃絲	" " Yellow, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature	"	"	13,276	6,557,016
黃絲	" " Re-reeled	"	"	1,426	840,826
黃絲	" " Steam Filature	"	"	7,951	6,185,605
黃絲	" " Wild, not Filature	"	"	2,507	719,713
黃絲	" " Filature	"	"	20,065	10,275,360
黃絲	Coroons	"	"	26,378	2,357,743
黃絲	Waste	"	"	18,177	10,309,176
黃絲	Cocoons, Refuse	"	"	66,428	1,830,418
黃絲	Embroidery	"	"	971	1,579,241
黃絲	Piece Goods	"	"	13,303	15,746,250
黃絲	Pongees	"	"	14,019	6,554,623
黃絲	Ribbons	"	"	17	14,491
黃絲	Thread	"	"	185	129,579
黃絲	種絲類雜貨	值	Value	...	912,487
牛皮	Products, Unclassed				
牛皮	Skins and Hides, Undressed				
牛皮	Buffalo and Cow	担	Piculs	227,694	6,344,210
牛皮	Goat, Untanned	張	Pieces	4,679,873	3,538,949
牛皮	Horse, Ass, and Mule	張	Pieces	18,931	611,428
牛皮	Sheep	張	Pieces	244,985	267,792
牛皮	Unclassed	值	Value	...	151,383
牛皮	Skins, Dressed				
牛皮	Goat, Tanned	張	Pieces	1,110,420	1,744,105
牛皮	Kid	"	"	141,866	104,113
牛皮	Lamb	"	"	639,563	1,028,031
牛皮	Unclassed	"	"	141,675	190,864
牛皮	Skins, Dressed, made up				
牛皮	Dog: Clothing, Mats, and Rugs	件	Pieces	113,034	114,461
牛皮	Goat: Clothing	"	"	3,404	5,561
牛皮	Kid: Mats and Rugs	"	"	256,735	420,543
牛皮	Lamb: Clothing	"	"	101,972	288,532
牛皮	Sheep: Clothing, Mats, and Rugs	"	"	75,323	49,416
牛皮	Unclassed	"	"	18,112	37,997
牛皮	Skins (Furs), Dressed and Undressed	一		24,794	79,985
牛皮	Fox	張	Pieces	93,844	912,061
牛皮	Marmot	"	"	2,774,411	2,063,837
牛皮	Raccoon	"	"	30,478	58,146
牛皮	Sable	"	"	1,423	92,554
牛皮	Weasel	"	"	638,885	689,376
牛皮	Tails of all kinds	值	Value	...	40,813
牛皮	Unclassed	張	Pieces	3,630,710	2,278,501

民國十三年及十四年海關出口往外洋之土貨總數額
CHINESE GOODS: EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925—Continued.

貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.	
		數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val. Hk.Ts.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val. Hk.Ts.
皂	Soap	...	169,888	...	94,025
肥皂	Soapstone	3,668	19,395	847	11,520
蘇打	Soda	10,102	22,781	5,682	14,125
豆	Soy	38,610	217,941	27,441	190,882
石	Stone (Marble, Granite, etc.)	...	1,460,401	...	715,206
草	Straw Braid	76,552	5,516,154	56,606	3,895,818
糖	Sugar, Brown	138,829	957,294	68,592	443,124
糖	" White	11,069	133,383	3,038	39,429
糖	" Candy	172	2,242	202	2,715
糖	" Cakes	...	321,866	258,910	322,642
油	Tallow, Animal	64,804	829,392	55,632	689,924
油	" Vegetable	114,856	1,359,404	92,555	1,157,588
茶	Tea, Black	402,776	12,025,551	335,583	9,700,028
茶	" Green	282,314	8,363,359	324,564	9,593,321
茶	" Brick, Black	15,048	218,795	103,774	2,021,897
茶	" Green	4,334	56,949	38,143	495,859
茶	" Tablet	2	47	...	...
茶	" Dust	59,351	435,162	16,443	121,314
茶	" Leaf, Unfired	2,110	27,366	14,501	213,269
紗	Thread and Yarn, Ramie	8,741	247,148	9,447	262,767
木	Timber, Hardwood	548,392	404,363	557,028	312,658
木	" Softwood	111,403,821	3,499,697	88,206,223	2,811,468
板	" Poles	2,533,119	9,502,071	1,698,411	5,764,097
烟	Tobacco, Leaf and Stalk	208,232	3,424,470	206,212	3,800,525
烟	" Prepared	56,957	2,128,458	54,132	2,344,819
玩	Toys	...	46,964	...	29,353
玩	Turneric	12,048	87,750	2,327	17,769
菜	Turnips, Dried and Salted	139,602	486,886	120,308	443,805
傘	Umbrellas, Paper (Kittysols)	4,913,834	1,174,944	5,077,456	1,323,171
漆	Varnish	18,268	1,332,179	16,009	800,931
菜	Vegetables, Dried, Fresh, and Salted, not otherwise classified	681,047	1,823,821	665,756	1,666,649
粉	Vermicelli and Macaroni	276,986	3,593,562	269,788	3,488,225
粉	Vermilion	126	18,848	40	5,119
醋	Vinegar	54,716	143,677	53,537	128,425
核	Walnuts, in Shell	56,883	497,343	56,471	470,156
核	" Kernels	28,294	703,433	39,132	1,029,116
油	Wax, Vegetable	...	128	...	1,829
油	" White	1,225	110,694	905	62,967
油	" Yellow	579	22,580	897	37,029
器	Woodware (not including Furniture)	...	1,798,816	...	1,208,751
毛	Wool, Camels	37,950	1,990,635	40,732	2,578,359
毛	" (Hair), Goats	33,275	1,439,793	38,060	2,164,533
毛	" Sheep's	485,320	14,040,672	426,127	14,076,550
餅	Yeast	19,190	99,564	15,571	82,036
名	Postal Parcels not otherwise classified	...	4,153,666	...	5,019,919
類	Sundries, Unenumerated	...	9,846,017	...	7,350,290
共計土貨出洋價值	TOTAL VALUE	值關平兩	771,784,468*	值關平兩	776,352,937†

*另有由民船載運出洋各貨計值關平兩六二八六四四兩不計在內

* Not including Exports to Foreign Countries by Junk, not otherwise classified, value Hk.Ts. 628,644.

†另有由民船載運出洋各貨計值關平兩五五六四四二兩不計在內

† Not including Exports to Foreign Countries by Junk, not otherwise classified, value Hk.Ts. 556,442.

民國十三年及十四年海關出口往外洋之機製洋式貨物各數
CHINESE FACTORY PRODUCTS: EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1924 AND 1925.

(以下各數已包括前表內 Included in the preceding table.)

民國十四年貿易總冊

貨別	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	十三年 1924.		十四年 1925.		
		數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	數量 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	
棉貨						
COTTON GOODS.						
市布	Shirtings	疋 Pieces	20,051	133,365	15,810	97,886
市布	Sheetings	" "	1,344,769	8,009,672	1,262,324	7,668,893
市布	Drills and Jeans	" "	29,371	153,387	27,492	147,144
市布	Nankens	" "	5,693	370,045	2,295	147,225
市布	Cloth, Native, Fancy	疋 Pieces	22,438	125,966	4,362	25,613
市布	Cotton Blankets and Counterpanes	担 Value	...	92,993	...	105,294
市布	Towels	" "	...	360,801	...	349,810
市布	Handkerchiefs	打 Dozens	19,477	11,044	38,869	21,840
市布	Socks, Cotton	担 Value	...	137,733	...	124,833
市布	Cotton Yarn	担 Piculs	146,573	7,502,639	64,995	3,765,400
市布	Thread	斤 類	78	6,396	18	1,215
市布		担 類	715	3,989	170	619
毛棉製品						
WOOL AND COTTON UNIONS.						
呢	Blankets	斤 Catties	...	20,575	3,736	4,098
呢	Cloth	碼 Yards	69,476	58,666	4,351	4,217
呢	Coatings	" "	23,961	23,614	22,163	21,503
毛製品						
WOOLLEN GOODS.						
呢	Blankets	值 Value	...	30,604	...	4,775
呢	Cloth	碼 Yards	54,187	46,547	...	...
雜貨						
SUNDRY.						
雜貨	Bags, Gunny	担 Piculs	...	65,090	7,672	97,895
雜貨	Candles	" "	1,391	27,277	7,698	133,545
雜貨	Cement	" "	36,267	30,883	55,613	44,141
雜貨	Cinematograph Materials	值 Value	...	6,263	...	29,362
雜貨	Clothing, Chinese	" "	...	13,556	...	19,622
雜貨	Dyes, Colours, and Paints	担 Piculs	614	5,085	...	...
雜貨	Electric Lamps	值 Value	...	136,481	...	453,715
雜貨	Electrical Materials	" "	...	20,605	...	19,863
雜貨	Flour, Mill	担 Piculs	155,689	704,514	287,439	1,299,920
雜貨	Glass, Window	担 Boxes	...	...	3,759	16,662
雜貨	Instruments, Musical	值 Value	...	97,627	...	169,923
雜貨	Lamps and Lampware	" "	...	...	...	6,827
雜貨	Macaroni and Vermicelli	担 Piculs	837	6,278	542	4,698
雜貨	Machinery, and Parts of	值 Value	...	5,098	...	7,806
雜貨	Match-making Materials	" "	...	455	...	9,304
雜貨	Matches	担 Gross	217,317	69,285	421,367	166,744
雜貨	Medicines	值 Value	...	1,043	...	2,390
雜貨	Paper (including Strawboard)	担 Piculs	9,489	74,414	4,523	33,791
雜貨	Perfumery	值 Value	...	...	...	19,667
雜貨	Photographic Materials	" "	...	12,575	...	14,569
雜貨	Physical Apparatus	" "	...	5,085	...	2,251
雜貨	Printing Materials - Type	担 Piculs	...	...	255	8,225
雜貨	Singlets and Underwear, Cotton	打 Dozens	3,144	6,662	6,364	15,957
雜貨	Soap	值 Value	...	143,303	...	60,176
雜貨	Socks, Unclassed	打 Dozens	...	87,429	18,147	150,891
雜貨	Toilet Requisites	值 Value	...	2,565	...	3,572
雜貨	Tooth Powder	" "	...	12,420	...	7,691
雜貨	Trimmings	" "	...	30,943	...	30,495
雜貨	Wines, Beer, and Spirits	" "	...	10,645	...	10,436
雜貨	Wood Pulp	担 Piculs	16,938	76,783	...	...
雜貨	Veneer	值 Value	...	30,386	...	13,238
雜貨	Sundries, Unenumerated	" "	...	19,920	...	6,170
共計	TOTAL VALUE	值關平 Hk.Tls.	18,810,291		15,378,913	

民國五年至十四年海關進口洋藥按關淨數
 OPIUM: NET IMPORTATION INTO EACH PORT, 1916 TO 1925.

各關	PORT.	五年	六年	七年	八年	九年	十年	十一年	十二年	十三年	十四年
		1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
		担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>
大連.....	DAIREN.....	298.63	179.00*	278.11*	148.50*	136.20*	295.50*	...	301.93*	264.00*	636.68*
膠州.....	KIAOCHOW.....	117.13	45.63*	55.00*	7.50*	...	37.20*	...	...	...	...
九江.....	KIUKIANG.....	263.26	161.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
上海.....	SHANGHAI.....	737.14	645.30	4.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
汕頭.....	SWATOW.....	4.38	1.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
廣州.....	CANTON.....	138.91	40.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
北洋.....	PAKHOI.....	1.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
統共.....	TOTAL.....	1,561.33	1,073.38	337.56	156.00	136.20	332.70	...	301.93	264.00	636.68

* 銷在租借地 • For consumption in the Leased Territories.

民國十三年及十四年海關進口洋藥按類淨數
 NET IMPORTATION OF SORTS OF OPIUM, 1924 AND 1925.

年分	YEAR.	波斯土	土耳其土	統共
		PERSIAN.	TURKISH.	TOTAL.
		担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>
十三年.....	1924.....	264.00 †	...	264.00 †
十四年.....	1925.....	600.00 †	36.68 †	636.68 †

† 銷在租借地 † For consumption in the Leased Territories.

民國十四年貿易總冊

民國十四年海關直接運往外洋之絲類按國担數
SILK: EXPORTATION DIRECT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1925.

運往何處	DESTINATION.	各種白絲 RAW, WHITE.			各種黃絲 RAW, YELLOW.			共計 TOTAL.
		白絲 Not Re-reeled.	白繭絲 Re-reeled.	白繅絲 Steam Filature.	黃絲 Not Re-reeled.	黃繭絲 Re-reeled.	黃繅絲 Steam Filature.	
		担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	
香港	Hongkong	570	37	23,216	14	...	16	23,853
澳門	Macao	18	...	...	...	...	...	18
法屬印度支那	French Indo-China	...	...	230	102	...	161	493
新加坡	Singapore, Straits, etc.	24	...	...	3	...	...	27
荷屬東印度	Dutch Indies	...	3	11	...	...	...	14
英國	British India	694	854	99	8,469	618	65	10,799
土耳其、波斯、埃及等處	Turkey, Persia, Egypt, etc.	489	319	17	1,880	66	22	2,793
法國	Great Britain	34	1,231	918	...	...	...	2,183
德國	Germany	...	20	...	...	...	...	20
日本	France	579	3,454	33,268	583	522	10,114	48,520
美國	Spain (including Gibraltar)	...	10	...	3	...	...	13
瑞士	Switzerland	...	25	...	...	...	...	25
意大利	Italy	125	656	3	391	48	34	1,257
菲律賓	Japan (including Formosa)	...	...	823	...	...	371	1,194
美國	Philippine Islands	173	173	42	...	1	...	389
美國	U.S. of America (including Hawaii)	130	7,728	31,869	...	68	2,010	41,805
統共	TOTAL	2,836	14,510	90,496	11,445	1,323	12,793	133,403

運往何處	DESTINATION.	各種野蠶絲 RAW, WILD.		繭 COCOONS.	亂絲頭 WASTE SILK (including Wadding).	爛繭廢 REFUSE COCOONS.	亂絲綿 WASTE YARN (including Noil Yarn).
		野蠶絲 Not Filature.	野蠶繅絲 Filature.				
		担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.				
香港	Hongkong	8	...	300	15,544	10	...
法屬印度支那	French Indo-China	...	5	50	...	...	...
暹羅	Siam	5	...	...	1,599	...	...
新加坡	Singapore, Straits, etc.	...	...	...	34	...	1,115
荷屬東印度	Dutch Indies	...	...	...	12	...	832
英國	British India	7	...	...	34	...	423
土耳其、波斯、埃及等處	Turkey, Persia, Egypt, etc.	30	25	...	161	...	...
法國	Great Britain	30	...	...	7,614	...	...
德國	Germany	5	20	...	5,977	...	...
日本	Belgium	...	...	...	4,374	21	...
美國	France	1,138	1,641	4,928	51,183	20,363	16
美國	Spain (including Gibraltar)	...	32	...	...	...	...
意大利	Italy	79	114	1,549	22,173	11,081	...
韓國	Korea	9	4	1	10	41	1
日本	Japan (including Formosa)	264	19,621	22,368	13,291	13,761	355
美國	U.S. of America (including Hawaii)	5	11,572	2,500	31,852	29	...
統共	TOTAL	1,580	33,034	31,696	152,933	46,206	2,742

茲將民國五年至十四年直接運往外洋之絲類按年粗數列下
 SILK: EXPORTATION DIRECT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1916 TO 1925.

年分	YEAR.	白絲	黃絲	經絲	縲絲	共計
		WHITE.	YELLOW.	RE-REELD.	STREAM FILATURE.		TOTAL.
		担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>
五年	1916	5,947	13,867	15,461	68,286	103,561
六年	1917	4,612	14,492	15,377	73,103	107,584
七年	1918	4,159	12,361	15,659	64,187	96,366
八年	1919	4,468	18,669	18,331	90,038	131,506
九年	1920	3,482	13,410	9,595	56,043	82,530
十年	1921	2,248	13,967	10,281	87,484	113,980
十一年	1922	2,593	14,433	13,463	89,248	119,737
十二年	1923	3,111	12,613	14,033	77,470	107,227
十三年	1924	2,928	13,276	11,432	81,047	108,703
十四年	1925	2,836	11,445	15,833	103,289	133,403

年分	YEAR.	野蠶絲	繭繭	亂絲頭	爛繭殼	亂絲綿
		WILD.	COCOONS.	WASTE SILK.	REFUSE COCOONS.	WASTE YARN.
		担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>
五年	1916	18,682	39,333	138,731	42,963	1,234
六年	1917	18,236	33,623	113,992	27,807	836
七年	1918	28,588	32,740	127,890	43,145	828
八年	1919	33,681	34,726	114,586	39,400	709
九年	1920	21,785	15,925	83,618	24,548	1,393
十年	1921	37,084	33,192	70,578	18,666	2,289
十一年	1922	23,741	32,077	90,803	37,677	2,497
十二年	1923	31,196	19,326	124,526	58,625	3,592
十三年	1924	22,572	26,378	154,943	66,428	3,234
十四年	1925	34,614	31,696	152,933	46,206	2,742

民國十四年海關直接運
TEA: EXPORTATION DIRECT

民國十四年貿易總冊

運往何處	DESTINATION.	各種紅茶 BLACK.										
		工夫 Congou.	烏龍 Oolong.	小種 Sou-chong.	包種 Pou-chong.	白毫 Flowery Pekoe.	花香 Orange Pekoe.	珠蘭 Scented Caper.	未列名 Un- classified.	茶梗 Log and Stalk.	共計紅茶 TOTAL BLACK.	
香港	Hongkong	19,945	719	1,561	518	100	168	...	15,611	3,602	42,224	
澳門	Macao	312	3,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,685
暹羅	French Indo-China	486	462	4	133	...	...	...	356	4	1,445
安南	Siam	1,220	1,439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,659
新加坡	Singapore, Straits, etc.	7,744	49	104	56	3,604	483	...	...	6	13,534
荷屬東印度	Dutch Indies	40	104	45	25	...	...	...	...	...	672
爪哇	British India	3,454	32	10	253	287	...	...	...	...	4,091
英屬東印度	Turkey, Persia, Egypt, etc.	5,998	...	...	...	151	...	1	58	17	6,167
英國	Great Britain	31,630	26	1,733	272	107	400	25	3,900	...	38,993	
瑞典	Norway	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
丹麥	Sweden	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
丹麥	Denmark	359	...	70	...	...	...	...	23	...	452
波蘭	Danzig	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,030	...	1,072
德國	Germany	4,340	21	902	...	182	26	...	1,202	...	6,673	
荷蘭	Netherlands	12,781	...	2,079	...	59	7	...	1,876	...	16,802	
比利時	Belgium	5	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
法國	France	4,311	3	1,774	...	54	126	...	1,021	...	7,289	
西班牙	Spain (including Gibraltar)	199	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	251
意大利	Italy	2,490	...	156	...	13	...	...	...	...	2,659
俄國歐洲各口	Russia, European Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
俄國由陸路	" and Siberia by land frontier*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
俄國黑龍江各口	" Amur Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
俄國太平洋各口	" Pacific Ports	63,866	...	...	...	35	156	207	51,263	...	115,527
朝鮮	Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
日本	Japan (including Formosa)	2,683	30	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	2,889
菲律賓	Philippine Islands	398	5	1,492	23	...	...	...	...	...	1,926
加拿大	Canada	3,851	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,884
檀香山	U.S. of America (incl. Hawaii)	25,106	...	1	...	20	121	...	34,188	17	59,453	
墨西哥	Mexico and Central America (including Panama)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
南美洲	South America	941	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	27	976
澳洲	Australia, New Zealand, etc.	2,008	...	4	...	...	138	...	656	...	2,853
南非	South Africa (incl. Mauritius)	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	213
共計	TOTAL	194,409	8,355	9,979	5,462	1,008	1,173	280	111,277	3,640	335,583	

*查各種茶葉以及磚茶等係由天津陸路經恰克圖運往西比利亞及俄國之數外茲將民國五年至十四年另有在漢口及其鄰近之處由蕪河運至樊城改由陸路運往西比利亞及蒙古按類總數列表

* In addition to the Leaf and Brick Teas forwarded via Tientsin and Kiachta to Siberia and Russia, during 1916 to 1925 the following quantities have been sent from Hankow and vicinity up the Han River to Fancheng and thence by overland carriage to Siberia and Mongolia:—

年分	YEAR.	磚茶 BRICK.		茶葉 LEAF.		茶末 DUST.		茶梗 STALK.	
		担 Piculs.	兩 Hk.Ts.	担 Piculs.	兩 Hk.Ts.	担 Piculs.	兩 Hk.Ts.	担 Piculs.	兩 Hk.Ts.
五年	1916	...	...	5,854	111,226	...	...	...	...
六年	1917	...	...	2,288	24,024	...	...	...	...
七年	1918	...	...	2,601	21,848	...	...	...	...
八年	1919	...	...	6,924	58,857	...	...	...	...
九年	1920	...	...	400	3,200	...	...	...	...
十年	1921	...	...	567	2,948	...	...	...	...
十一年	1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
十二年	1923	...	...	146	1,604	...	...	...	...
十三年	1924	...	...	24	350	...	...	...	...
十四年	1925	...	...	35	622	...	...	...	...

往外洋之茶類按國担數
TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1925.

統計輯要

各種綠茶 GREEN.						各種磚茶 BRICK.			毛茶 LEAF, UNFIRED.	小京磚茶 TABLET.	茶末 DUST.	統共 GRAND TOTAL.
前前 Young Hyson.	熙春 Hyson.	元珠 Imperial.	小珠 Gun- powder.	未列名 Un- classified.	共計綠茶 TOTAL GREEN.	紅磚茶 Black.	綠磚茶 Green.	共計磚茶 TOTAL BRICK.				
担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.
1,641	38,460	...	3	9,025	49,129	433	125	558	812	...	1,026	93,749
...	45	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	73	...	...	3,685
19	85	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,563
65	368	...	20	...	453	...	...	...	...	114	...	2,763
...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	347	...	...	14,121
9,780	13,387	...	6,368	33	29,568	...	290	290	7,572	...	594	42,118
46,173	17,585	329	57,632	...	121,719	...	...	...	3,956	...	5,043	136,885
1,725	734	38	2,166	73	4,736	460	...	460	...	...	4,663	47,952
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	477
2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,072
111	...	...	9	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,675
...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	5	16,957
12,583	5,240	124	13,879	48	31,874	...	1	1	45	...	912	40,121
1,713	622	...	1,148	...	3,483	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,734
5,215	2,026	45	5,331	...	12,617	...	...	...	...	790	...	16,066
7,359	2,502	106	909	...	10,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,876
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,309	...	1,309	...	...	...	1,320
...	...	...	...	...	...	633	...	633	...	...	...	633
4,567	2,380	4	743	1	7,495	100,939	37,727	138,666	...	...	...	261,688
...	...	...	...	133	133	...	...	...	4	...	1	149
...	5,336	...	164	9	5,739	...	...	...	...	...	319	8,947
...	229	...	...	...	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,155
...	76	...	393	...	413	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,297
34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108,904
6,672	3,220	76	36,697	...	45,665	...	...	...	1,692	...	2,094	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	976
...	...	...	...	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	857	3,860
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213
97,689	91,297	722	125,384	9,472	324,564	103,774	38,143	141,917	14,501	...	16,443	833,008

茲將民國五年至十四年直接運往外洋之茶類按年担數列下
TEA: EXPORTATION DIRECT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1916 TO 1925.

年分	YEAR.	紅茶 BLACK.	綠茶 GREEN.	磚茶 BRICK.	毛茶 LEAF, UNFIRED.	小京磚茶 TABLET.	茶末 DUST.	共計 TOTAL.
		担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.
五年	1916	618,228	298,728	560,185	1,229	26,669	7,594	1,542,633
六年	1917	472,272	196,093	443,636	145	7,917	5,472	1,125,535
七年	1918	174,962	150,710	75,160	201	63	3,121	404,217
八年	1919	288,798	249,711	143,394	278	1,440	6,534	690,155
九年	1920	127,832	163,984	11,695	516	...	1,879	305,906
十年	1921	136,578	267,616	23,546	2,399	46	143	430,328
十一年	1922	267,039	282,988	22,616	818	12	2,600	576,073
十二年	1923	450,686	284,630	8,613	2,264	...	55,224	801,417
十三年	1924	402,776	282,314	19,382	2,110	2	59,351	765,935
十四年	1925	335,583	324,564	141,917	14,501	...	16,443	833,008

金融

TREASURE.

(甲) 民國十四年海關往來外洋之金融計值單平銀總數
 1. Treasure imported from and exported to Foreign Countries during 1925.

地方 來自何處	COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	進口 IMPORTS.						銅幣 COPPER COINS.	總共 GRAND TOTAL.
		金 GOLD.		銀 SILVER.		共 TOTAL.			
		條、碎部 In Bars, Dust, etc.	幣 In Coins.	條及碎貨 In Bars and Sycee.	幣 In Coins.		共 TOTAL.	兩 Hk. Ta.	兩 Hk. Ta.
歐洲	Europe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
美洲	America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
亞洲	Asia	64,568	174,609	46,632,916	13,029	46,645,945	...	7,863,361	
印度、緬甸、荷屬	India (including Burma, etc.)	...	...	10,608,660	...	10,608,660	...	...
新嘉坡、荷屬	Singapore, Straits, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
西貢、東京	Saigon and Tonkin	...	...	165,468	2,154	167,622	...	167,562
暹羅	Siam	...	...	...	3,333	3,333	...	3,333
香港、澳門	Hongkong and Macao	20,133	907,164	3,156,770	4,597,336	7,754,066	...	8,690,533	
爪哇、荷屬	Dutch Indies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
日本、滿洲	Japan (including Formosa)	86,527	...	846,432	2,049	848,481	...	935,008	
朝鮮	Korea	...	...	...	...	20,666	...	20,666
西比利亞	Siberia	14,555	1,088	...	...	14,581	...	27,224
共計進口	TOTAL IMPORTS	764,853	1,082,861	69,273,547	4,653,048	73,926,595	9,230	74,780,539	

(甲) 海關往來外洋之金銀計值關平銀總數
1. Treasure imported and exported—Continued.

地方 運往何處	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	金 GOLD.		銀 SILVER.			銅幣 COPPER COINS.	總共 GRAND TOTAL.
		條、磅等 In Bars, Dust, etc.	共 TOTAL.	條及元寶 In Bars and Sycee.	幣 In Coin.	共 TOTAL.		
歐洲	Europe.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
美洲	America.....	120,340	120,340	...	...	...	...	120,340
亞洲	Asia:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
印度、緬甸、荷屬	India (including Burma, etc.).....	...	...	402,753	...	402,753	...	402,753
新嘉坡等處	Singapore, Straits, etc.....	...	...	278,303	...	278,303	...	278,303
四武、東京	Saigon and Tonkin.....	134,218	136,578	91,625	649,667	741,292	...	877,870
暹羅	Siam.....	94,867	94,867	...	388,666	388,666	...	483,533
香港、澳門	Hongkong and Macao.....	2,321,248	2,464,259	182,136	8,191,708	8,373,844	7	10,838,110
爪哇等處	Dutch Indies.....	14,333	14,333	343,259	29,488	372,747	...	387,080
日本、臺灣	Japan (including Formosa).....	680	680	468,133	38,490	506,623	2,319	530,622
朝鮮	Korea.....	52,084	52,084	50	19,000	19,050	...	71,134
西比利亞	Siberia.....	...	...	13,273	286,418	299,691	1	299,692
共計出口	TOTAL EXPORTS.....	2,737,770	2,883,141	1,779,533	9,623,437	11,402,969	2,357	14,468,437

出口
EXPORTS.

(乙) 民國十四年海關往來外洋之各國幣枚數(價值已詳甲表內)
2. Coins imported from and exported to Foreign Countries during 1925 (included in 1).

		進口 IMPORTS.							
		美洲 America.	西貢東京 Saigon Tonkin.	暹羅 Siam.	香港澳門 Hongkong Macao.	日本滿洲 Japan (including Formosa).	朝鮮 Korea.	西比利亞 Siberia.	非計 TOTAL.
		枚 No.	枚 No.	枚 No.	枚 No.	枚 No.	枚 No.	枚 No.	枚 No.
金幣類		GOLD COINS.							
美國	Sourceings	...	...	...	6,841	...	...	...	6,841
英國	America dollars	150,000	...	...	732,500	...	...	...	882,500
法國	Roubles	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	1,800
銀幣類		SILVER COINS (Dollars, etc.)							
美國	Mexican dollars	22,000	...	...	60,300	...	...	...	107,300
英國	Clipped	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	300
法國	Chinese "	...	...	5,000	2,054,298	15,000	...	...	2,074,298
德國	Japanese "	...	...	...	103,510	...	...	...	103,510
日本	Roubles	...	...	...	...	...	39,465	...	39,465
中國	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
小銀幣類		SILVER COINS (Subsidiary).							
二角	20-cent pieces	...	21,000	...	24,476,910	...	...	10,800	24,508,710
一角	10-cent "	...	...	...	1,957,000	...	...	...	1,957,000
五分	5-cent "	...	...	...	29,000	...	...	...	29,000
銅幣類		COPPER COINS.							
中國	Chinese 10-cash pieces	...	...	...	2,340,000	...	...	...	2,340,000

(乙) 海關往來外埠之各國幣枚數 (價值已詳甲表內) 續
2. Coins imported and exported—Continued.

		出口 EXPORTS.							共計 TOTAL
		西貢, 東京 Saigon and Tonkin.	暹羅 Siam.	香港, 澳門 Hongkong and Macao.	爪哇, 荷屬 Dutch Indies.	日本, 臺灣 Japan (including Formosa).	朝鮮 Korea.	西比利亞 Siberia.	
		枚 No.	枚 No.	枚 No.	枚 No.	枚 No.	枚 No.	枚 No.	枚 No.
金幣類	GOLD COINS.								
英國金幣	Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
美國金幣	American dollars	5,000	...	117,640	...	...	...	...	119,840
銀幣類	SILVER COINS (Dollars, etc.)								
墨西哥銀幣	Mexican dollars	...	5,000	115,0694	44,400	...	...	200,000	1,400,094
香港銀幣	Hongkong "	...	...	381,200	...	...	...	...	381,200
中國銀幣	Chopped "	...	...	10,419	...	...	...	...	10,419
日本銀幣	Chinese "	...	395,400	3,440,949	...	...	200,000	...	4,137,012
印度銀幣	Indian "	...	14,000	3,843	...	...	...	...	1,033,093
荷屬東印度銀幣	Dutch-Indies "	...	...	48,823	...	...	...	...	...
菲律賓銀幣	Straits dollars	974,500	...	9,300	...	...	...	...	...
暹羅銀幣	Philippine dollars	...	...	9,300	...	...	...	...	...
暹羅銀幣	Roubles	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,144	9,144
小銀幣類	SILVER COINS (Subsidiary).								
五角	50-cent pieces	...	...	38,000,470	...	95,542	...	5,003	97,543
二角五分	25-cent "	...	...	...	...	19,672	...	10,130	38,954
一角五分	15-cent "	...	...	105,350	...	288,523	...	1,255	395,763
一角	10-cent "	...	...	...	...	193,278	...	17,068	193,293
五分	5-cent "	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	...
銅幣類	COPPER COINS.								
香港十銅圓	Hongkong 10-cash pieces	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
日本五銅圓	Japanese 5-cash "	...	...	...	...	32,250	...	...	32,250
日本五銅圓	5-cash "	...	...	...	...	40,212	...	...	40,212
日本五銅圓	5-cash "	...	...	...	...	10,460	...	...	10,460
日本五銅圓	Russian 10-cash "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159

民國十四年貿易總冊

民國十四年海關洋貿易按國旗號分列總數
SHARE TAKEN BY EACH NATIONALITY IN THE CARRYING TRADE FROM AND TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1925.

		進口洋貿易 FOREIGN IMPORT TRADE.				
旗號	FLAG.	進口船隻噸數 TONNAGE INWARDS.		貨價 VALUES.	稅課 DUTIES.	
		隻 No. of Entries.	噸 Total Tonnage of Entries.	洋貨進口價值 Foreign Imports.	洋貨進口正稅 Import Duties.	船鈔 Tonnage Dues.
				兩 Hk. \$	兩 Hk. \$	兩 Hk. \$
英	American	480	2,000,494	89,554,404	3,712,159.676	275,027.900
巴	Brazilian	2	2,046	...	...	499.200
西	British	3,981	6,334,966	254,680,708	9,113,263.586	713,833.800
英	Chilian	97	61,356	3,409,466	27,717.515	1,353.600
智	Danish	62	164,415	5,527,132	223,799.928	29,729.600
利	Dutch	180	593,064	39,351,524	1,686,105.277	85,940.800
丹	French	222	551,107	32,560,663	1,067,773.002	78,550.575
和	German	130	539,946	37,211,171	1,517,262.997	89,264.000
法	Italian	82	123,656	8,210,433	323,464.654	40,276.800
德	Japanese	4,022	7,362,110	374,564,892	14,602,815.204	591,251.000
意	Norwegian	250	323,097	17,062,231	491,107.763	46,850.000
日	Polish	4	7,964	75,191	3,806.543	...
本	Portuguese	331	110,194	1,474,528	4,242.467	1,927.500
荷	Russian	65	82,923	12,423,408	217,990.221	11,728.084
波	Spanish	6	14,094	40,824	2,208.688	5,639.200
蘭	Swedish	15	60,162	2,200,263	111,057.030	16,942.800
瑞	Non-Treaty Powers	1	282	19,795	174.318	...
典	Chinese	18,192	1,716,971	86,721,600	1,963,153.363	17,546.100
無						
條						
約						
國						
華						
統共	TOTAL	28,128	20,048,857	965,990,593	35,105,102.236	2,006,281.559

		出口洋貿易 FOREIGN EXPORT TRADE.					
旗號	FLAG.	出口船隻噸數 TONNAGE OUTWARDS.		貨價 VALUES.		稅課 DUTIES.	
		隻 No. of Clearances.	噸 Total Tonnage of Clearances.	土貨出口價值* Chinese Exports.*	復出口† Re-exports †		土貨出口正稅 Export Duties.
				兩 Hk. \$	兩 Hk. \$	兩 Hk. \$	
英	American	466	1,909,697	32,308,869	1,057,259	40,092,499	586,702.897
巴	Brazilian	2	2,046	...	...	...	...
西	British	3,941	6,217,967	134,647,641	4,668,278	59,730,520	2,459,732.294
英	Chilian	89	55,344	174,556	16	...	4,493.429
智	Danish	65	172,901	3,379,414	29,289	548,032	83,169.368
丹	Dutch	172	578,126	9,573,848	21,281	2,629,094	161,972.005
利	French	219	575,547	39,323,650	339,841	17,830,174	401,557.753
和	German	129	550,686	18,453,036	502,070	7,638,701	412,087.511
法	Italian	82	135,314	2,227,510	3,392	1,221,766	42,932.772
德	Japanese	3,945	7,271,969	254,324,633	4,718,235	63,242,461	5,523,534.683
意	Norwegian	239	292,905	6,217,564	62,397	1,124,561	142,222.005
日	Polish	4	7,964	129,106	1,538	...	4,332.758
本	Portuguese	337	110,236	1,628,700	15,437	...	56,706.216
荷	Russian	50	66,875	43,597,704	1,526,980	2,255,971	537,766.733
蘭	Spanish	6	14,094	44,770	585	54,582	1,670.701
瑞	Swedish	17	70,415	689,784	20,953	646,534	11,838.664
典	Non-Treaty Powers	1	402	...	...	...	...
無	Chinese	15,615	1,619,993	39,044,059	3,557,964	2,568,555	393,196.668
條							
約							
國							
華							
統共	TOTAL	25,379	19,652,481	576,756,344	17,225,649	199,596,593	10,779,916.457

* 原貨直接運往外洋 * Original shipments direct.

† 土貨復運外洋 † Reshipments direct.

民國十四年海關各口相互貿易按國旗號分列總數
SHARE TAKEN BY EACH NATIONALITY IN THE CARRYING TRADE BETWEEN THE OPEN PORTS OF CHINA, 1925.

		出口各口相互貿易 COAST TRADE OUTWARDS.						
旗號	FLAG.	出口船隻噸數 TONNAGE OUTWARDS.		貨價 VALUES.			稅課 DUTIES.	
		隻 No. of Clear- ances.	噸 Total Tonnage of Clearances.	土貨出口 價值 Chinese Exports.	復出口 Re-exports.		土貨出口正稅 Export Duties.	船鈔 Tonnage Dues.
					土貨價值 Chinese.	洋貨價值 Foreign.		
				兩 Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.
美國	American	2,330	1,931,594	11,656,333	2,956,462	10,466,486	226,581,723	29,074,200
巴西	Brazilian	8	9,192	349,328	...	...	8,741,399	...
英國	British	14,477	15,284,213	241,345,794	35,959,116	74,805,878	3,457,659,574	144,248,764
智利	Chilian	12	9,108	76,561	...	...	2,067,893	...
丹麥	Danish	29	104,424	76,576	15,944	357,363	1,680,842	1,192,600
荷蘭	Dutch	102	345,190	138,628	...	10,587	2,013,772	1,838,500
法國	French	737	428,296	15,552,329	1,164,118	1,435,434	257,370,176	5,385,600
德國	German	173	694,124	909,115	18,343	86,061	13,600,229	10,870,300
日本	Italian	623	211,284	4,670,222	2,164,955	63,008	93,612,600	5,148,000
日本	Japanese	9,692	10,286,440	149,959,186	21,043,597	32,956,608	2,312,432,753	113,708,700
挪威	Norwegian	730	913,949	13,901,361	1,671,745	1,792,499	249,449,816	16,932,000
波蘭	Polish	...	...	26,032	...	...	260,600	...
葡萄牙	Portuguese	572	203,771	880,495	1,122,302	66,030	23,274,719	3,381,200
俄國	Russian	62	73,524	679,248	127,674	216,820	15,998,612	3,600,000
西班牙	Spanish	8	366	4,778	12,508	19,271	111,555	17,800
瑞典	Swedish	65	23,568	393,416	15,026	69,576	6,440,913	366,800
無條約國	Non-Treaty Powers	1	282	...	...	...	...	...
華	Chinese	27,556	14,846,093	398,953,443	59,711,747	86,532,369	7,117,564,895	271,986,481
統共	TOTAL	57,177	44,465,328	839,572,755	126,003,507	209,448,681	13,788,861,987	607,758,945

		進口各口相互貿易 COAST TRADE INWARDS.					
旗號	FLAG.	進口船隻噸數 TONNAGE INWARDS.		貨價 VALUES.		稅課 DUTIES.	
		隻 No. of Entries.	噸 Total Tonnage of Entries.	土貨進口價值 Chinese Imports.	洋貨進口價值 Foreign Imports.	洋貨進口正稅 土貨復進口稅 Coast Trade Duties; Import Duties on Foreign Goods re-entered included.	
						兩 Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.
美國	American	2,332	918,066	15,876,385	12,786,809	39,452,050	...
巴西	Brazilian	9	10,215	121,233	...	2,476,542	...
英國	British	14,538	15,105,338	268,709,510	74,347,274	1,163,004,135	...
智利	Chilian	4	3,096	143,294	115	884,441	...
丹麥	Danish	36	114,852	108,520	218,190	2,519,045	...
荷蘭	Dutch	93	327,046	34,280	15,146	312,988	...
法國	French	737	453,884	17,468,013	3,259,039	33,971,145	...
德國	German	172	701,301	1,397,856	91,993	5,184,517	...
日本	Italian	631	229,583	8,352,300	2,299,545	11,878,444	...
日本	Japanese	9,602	10,160,597	173,237,653	33,489,596	618,347,812	...
挪威	Norwegian	712	892,605	15,845,674	2,734,145	97,236,467	...
波蘭	Polish	1	1,991	14,724	...	130,300	...
葡萄牙	Portuguese	585	205,225	1,989,558	105,506	9,291,952	...
俄國	Russian	46	55,955	968,979	110,531	6,876,547	...
西班牙	Spanish	8	410	35,044	36,904	118,611	...
瑞典	Swedish	75	34,926	485,930	117,503	1,017,467	...
無條約國	Chinese	27,481	14,819,969	428,497,486	85,933,087	1,910,202,812	...
統共	TOTAL	57,062	44,035,959	933,136,459	215,544,183	3,902,908,272	...

民國十四年海關華洋貨

SHARE TAKEN BY EACH NATIONALITY IN THE CARRYING TRADE FROM AND TO

旗號	FLAG	各船隻噸總數		貨價總數					共計華洋 貿易貨價 TOTAL VALUES, FOREIGN AND COAST TRADE
		TOTAL TONNAGE.		TOTAL VALUES.					
		進出船隻 FOREIGN AND COASTWISE, INWARDS AND OUTWARDS.		洋貿易 FOREIGN TRADE		各口相互貿易 COAST TRADE		共計華洋 貿易貨價 TOTAL VALUES, FOREIGN AND COAST TRADE	
		隻 Entries and Clearances.	噸 Total Tonnage of Entries and Clearances.	洋貨進 口價值* Imports.*	洋土貨 出口價值† Exports.†	洋土貨 出口價值‡ Outwards.‡	洋土貨 進口價值§ Inwards.§		
		兩 HK.Tls	兩 HK.Tls	兩 HK.Tls	兩 HK.Tls	兩 HK.Tls			
美.....	American.....	5,608	5,859,851	89,554,404	73,450,627	25,079,281	28,663,194	216,747,506	
巴西.....	Brazilian.....	21	23,499	...	...	349,328	121,233	470,561
英.....	British.....	36,937	42,942,484	254,680,708	199,046,439	352,110,788	343,956,784	1,148,894,719	
智利.....	Chilian.....	202	128,904	3,409,466	174,572	78,252	143,409	3,805,699	
丹.....	Danish.....	192	556,592	5,527,132	3,956,735	449,883	326,640	10,260,390	
和.....	Dutch.....	547	1,844,326	39,351,524	12,924,357	149,215	49,426	52,474,522	
法.....	French.....	1,915	2,008,834	32,560,665	48,493,665	18,151,881	20,727,952	119,934,161	
德.....	German.....	604	2,486,057	37,211,171	26,593,807	1,013,519	1,399,819	66,218,316	
義.....	Italian.....	1,418	699,837	8,210,433	3,452,668	7,487,185	10,651,845	29,802,131	
日本.....	Japanese.....	27,261	35,081,116	374,564,892	322,285,329	203,959,361	206,727,249	1,107,536,831	
挪威.....	Norwegian.....	1,937	2,422,556	17,062,231	7,404,522	17,365,605	18,577,819	60,410,177	
波蘭.....	Polish.....	9	17,919	75,191	130,644	26,032	14,724	246,591	
葡.....	Portuguese.....	1,825	629,426	1,474,528	1,652,852	2,068,737	2,095,064	7,291,181	
俄.....	Russian.....	223	279,287	12,423,408	47,380,655	1,023,742	1,019,510	61,847,315	
日.....	Spanish.....	28	28,964	42,824	99,837	36,557	71,948	251,166	
瑞典.....	Swedish.....	172	189,071	2,200,623	1,357,271	478,018	603,453	4,639,365	
無條約國.....	Non-Treaty Powers.....	3	966	19,795	4,028	...	...	23,823
華.....	Chinese.....	88,844	33,002,936	86,721,600	45,170,578	545,197,559	514,430,573	1,191,520,310	
統共.....	TOTAL.....	167,746	128,202,625	965,090,593	793,578,586	1,175,024,943	1,148,680,642	4,082,374,764	

* 由外洋口岸直接輸入

* All goods arriving direct from Foreign Ports.

† 土貨出洋及洋土貨復運外洋各口

† All goods (original shipments of Chinese goods and reshipments of Chinese and foreign goods) departing in vessels cleared for Foreign Ports.

易按國旗號分列總數

FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BETWEEN THE OPEN PORTS OF CHINA, 1925.

稅課總數 TOTAL DUTIES.						FLAG.
洋貿易 FOREIGN TRADE.		各口相互貿易 COAST TRADE.		共計華洋 貿易貨稅	共計船鈔 TOTAL TONNAGE DUES.	
洋貨進口正稅 Import Duties.	土貨出口正稅 Export Duties.	土貨出口正稅 Export Duties.	洋貨進口正稅 土貨復進口稅 Import and Half Duties.	TOTAL DUTIES, FOREIGN AND COAST TRADE.		
兩 錢 分 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 分 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 分 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 分 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 分 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 分 Hk. Tls.	
3,712,159.676	586,702.897	226,581.723	39,452.050	4,564,896.346	304,112.100	American.
...	...	8,741.309	2,476.542	11,217.851	409.200	British.
9,113,263.586	2,450,732.294	3,457,659.574	1,163,004.135	16,184,659.589	858,082.564	Brazilian.
27,717.515	4,493.429	2,067.893	884.441	35,163.278	1,353.600	Chilian.
223,799.928	83,169.368	1,680.842	2,519.045	311,169.183	39,922.200	Danish.
1,686,105.277	161,972.005	2,013.772	312.985	1,850,404.039	87,779.300	Dutch.
1,067,773.002	401,557.753	257,370.176	33,971.145	1,760,672.076	83,936.175	French.
1,517,262.997	412,087.511	13,600.229	5,184.517	1,948,135.254	100,134.300	German.
323,461.654	42,932.772	93,612.606	11,878.444	471,888.476	45,424.800	Italian.
14,602,815.204	5,523,554.683	2,312,432.753	618,347.812	23,057,130.452	704,960.300	Japanese.
491,107.763	142,222.005	249,449.816	97,236.467	980,016.051	63,782.000	Norwegian.
3,806.543	4,332.758	260.600	130.300	8,530.201	...	Polish.
41,242.467	26,706.216	23,274.719	9,294.952	100,518.354	5,308.700	Portuguese.
217,990.225	532,766.733	15,998.612	6,876.547	773,632.117	15,336.084	Russian.
2,208.688	1,670.701	111.555	118.611	4,109.555	5,657.000	Spanish.
111,057.030	11,838.664	6,440.913	1,017.467	130,354.074	17,309.600	Swedish.
174.318	...	...	...	174.318	...	Non-Treaty Powers.
1,963,153.563	393,196.668	7,117,564.895	1,910,202.812	11,384,117.738	289,532.581	Chinese.
35,105,102.236	10,779,916.457	13,788,861.987	3,902,908.272	63,576,788.952	2,614,040.504	..... TOTAL.

‡ 土貨出口及洋土貨復出口即係由此口運往他口
‡ All goods shipped at one Open Port for another, i.e., Foreign goods reshipped and Chinese original cargoes and reshipments.

§ 土貨進口及洋貨復進口即係由他口運入此口
§ All goods arriving from the other Open Ports, i.e., Chinese original cargoes and reshipments and Foreign reshipments.

民國十四年海關出入內地之貿易貨價按關總數
TRANSIT TRADE AT EACH PORT, 1925.

各關	PORT.	出入內地之貿易貨價 VALUE OF TRANSIT TRADE.		
		洋貨輸入 INWARDS.	土貨輸出 OUTWARDS.	共計 TOTAL.
		兩 Hk. Tls.	兩 Hk. Tls.	兩 Hk. Tls.
哈爾濱	Harbin District *	210,732	6,780	217,512
蘭春	Hunchun	215	...	215
圖們	Lungchingtsun	37,854	9,053	46,907
安東	Antung†	370,543	...	370,543
連雲港	Dairen	3,058,336	14,500	3,072,836
牛莊	Newchwang	3,854,559	17,471	3,872,030
營口	Chinwangtao	2,873,962	953,424	3,827,386
天津	Tientsin	53,922,729	22,505,586	76,428,315
烟台	Chefoo	4,708	...	4,708
龍口	Kiaochow	874,584	59,558	934,142
威海衛	Chungking	630,647	...	630,647
煙台	Wansien	9,751	...	9,751
龍巖	Ichang	3,274	...	3,274
宜昌	Shasi	7,540	...	7,540
沙市	Changsha	35,152	...	35,152
岳陽	Yochow	38,271	...	38,271
漢口	Hankow	7,800,152	15,003	7,815,155
九江	Kiukiang	394,983	211,839	606,822
蕪湖	Wuhu	54,060,171	20,726	54,800,897
南京	Nanking	2,256,229	733,033	2,991,262
鎮江	Chinkiang	5,209,957	448,910	5,679,867
上海	Shanghai	10,759,153	29,473,498	40,232,651
蘇州	Soochow	54,453	...	54,453
杭州	Hangchow	268,902	...	268,902
寧波	Ningpo	1,412,538	68	1,412,606
溫州	Wenchow	234,434	...	234,434
福州	Santuo	241,132	...	241,132
廈門	Foochow	959,240	32,640	991,880
汕頭	Amoy	1,426,404	188,274	1,614,678
廣州	Swato	334,830	12,519	347,349
梧州	Canton	572,057	...	572,057
梧州	Kongmoon	57,434	...	57,434
梧州	Samsui	32,206	...	32,206
梧州	Wuchow	24,028	79,446	323,474
梧州	Nanning	7,168	19,260	26,428
梧州	Kingchow	443,129	89,176	532,305
梧州	Pakhoi	57,603	...	57,603
梧州	Lungchow	24,606	...	24,606
梧州	Mengtsz	3,830,903	45,517	3,876,420
梧州	Szema	183,178	...	183,178
梧州	Tengyueh	593,760	1,169,640	1,763,400
統共	TOTAL..... Hk. Tls.	108,814,307	56,096,921	164,911,228

* 拉哈蘇蘇滿洲里, 哈爾濱, 綏芬河
* Lahasu, Mandchuri, Harbin, and Suifenho.

† 大東港在內
† Including Tungngkow.

各省及各通商口岸華人之概數

ESTIMATED CHINESE POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL PORTS AND OF THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THEY ARE SITUATED.

民國十四年貿易總冊

省分 PROVINCE.		口岸 PORT.			
省名	Name.	人數 Population.	口名	Name.	人數 Population.
東三省	MANCHURIA	19,290,000	受理	Aigun	41,600
			哈爾濱	Harbin	159,300
			瑋春	Hunchun	59,800
			穆稜	Lungchingsun	3,300
			安東	Antung	72,500
			大連	Dairen	201,400
直隸	CHIHLI	29,400,000	天津	Chinwangtao	5,000
			秦天	Tientsin	800,000
山東	SHANTUNG	38,000,000	龍口	Lungkow	8,200
			煙台	Chefoo	93,500
四川	SZECHWAN	76,613,000	青島	Tsingtao	263,500*
			重慶	Chungking	608,100
湖南	HUNAN	22,000,000	萬縣	Wanhsien	750,600
			長沙	Changsha	535,800
湖北	HUPEH	25,124,000	岳州	Yochow	5,000
			宜昌	Ichang	60,000
江西	KIANGSI	24,467,000	沙市	Shasi	190,500
			漢口	Hankow	1,583,900†
安徽	ANHWEI	37,000,000	九江	Kiukiang	54,500
			蕪湖	Wuhu	118,100
江蘇	KIANGSU	26,920,000	南京	Nanking	395,900
			鎮江	Chinkiang	141,400
浙江	CHEKIANG	26,578,000	上海	Shanghai	1,500,000
			蘇州	Soochow	500,000
福建	FUKIEN	20,000,000	杭州	Hangchow	1,000,000
			寧波	Ningpo	284,300
廣東	KWANGTUNG	30,000,000	溫州	Wenchow	202,300
			汕頭	Santao	8,000
廣西	KWANGSI	8,000,000	福州	Foochow	314,900
			廈門	Amoy	300,000
雲南	YUNNAN	9,839,000	汕頭	Swatow	93,000
			廣州	Canton	900,000
他省	OTHER PROVINCES:—	55,000,000	廣州	Kongmoon	77,000
			汕頭	Samsui	7,500
山西(陝西)	SHANSI, SHENSI, KANSU,	55,000,000	廣州	Kiungchow	59,000
			河南	Pakhoi	35,000
貴州	HONAN, KWEICHOW..	55,000,000	梧州	Wuchow	50,000
			梧州	Nanning	50,000
統共	TOTAL	448,231,000	廣州	Lungchow	29,000
			廣州	Mengtsz	10,000
			廣州	Szema	10,000
			廣州	Tengyueh	12,500

* 鄰近各境併計在內 * Including neighbouring districts.

† 武昌漢陽併計在內 † Wuchang and HanYang.

民國十四年旅華各國人數
FOREIGN POPULATION IN CHINA, 1925.

國籍	NATIONALITY.	行號 FIRMS.	人數 PERSONS.
美.....	American	482	9,844
奧.....	Austrian	8	193
比.....	Belgian	25	549
巴西.....	Brazilian .....	....	1
英.....	British	718	15,247
捷克斯拉夫.....	Czecho-Slovak.....	6	156
丹.....	Danish	45	626
和.....	Dutch	35	469
芬蘭.....	Finnish .....	...	2
法.....	French	176	2,576
德.....	German	318	3,050
馬加.....	Hungarian .....	...	1
義.....	Italian	46	783
日本.....	Japanese.....	4,708	218,351
墨.....	Mexican	1	12
挪威.....	Norwegian.....	16	575
波蘭.....	Polish .....	...	1
葡.....	Portuguese.....	174	3,739
俄.....	Russian.....	932	79,785
日.....	Spanish.....	16	216
瑞典.....	Swedish.....	6	189
瑞士.....	Swiss.....	25	429
無條約國.....	Non-Treaty Powers.....	6	47
統共.....	TOTAL.....	7,743	336,841

I.—STATISTICAL SERIES.

- No.
- 1.—SHANGHAI CUSTOMS DAILY RETURNS.....Publication begun 1866.
 - 2.—QUARTERLY TRADE RETURNS..... " " 1869.
 [Separate port issue, in Chinese and English combined. The October-December Quarter 1920, 1921, and 1922 contain the Annual Trade Report and Returns, replacing the former Part II of the "Annual Returns of Trade and Trade Reports," Nos. 3 to 5.]
 - 3.—ANNUAL RETURNS OF TRADE.....Publication begun 1859.
 - 4.—ANNUAL REPORTS ON TRADE.....First Issue, 1864.
 PART I.—REPORT ON THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA, AND ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS (one volume).
 PART II (formerly Part III).—ANALYSIS OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA (two volumes: Vol. I, Imports; Vol. II, Exports).
 ANNUAL TRADE REPORTS AND RETURNS.
 [Separate port issue, in Chinese and English combined. 1920-22 published with October-December issue of Quarterly Returns (see No. 2). Since 1923 published separately.]
 - 5.—CHINESE VERSION OF { RETURNS OF TRADE First Issue, 1875.
 { REPORTS ON TRADE " " 1889.
 [From 1913 incorporated with Nos. 3 and 4]
 - 6.—DECENNIAL REPORTS:—
 First Issue, 1882-91.....Published 1893.
 Second Issue, 1892-1901 (two volumes: Vol. I, Northern and Yangtze Ports; Vol. II, Southern and Frontier Ports)..... " 1904.
 Third Issue, 1902-11 (three volumes: Vol. I, Northern and Yangtze Ports; Vol. II, Southern and Frontier Ports; Vol. III, Moukden)..... " 1913.
 Fourth Issue, 1912-21 (two volumes: Vol. I, Northern and Yangtze Ports; Vol. II, Southern and Frontier Ports)..... " 1924.
 - 7.—NATIVE CUSTOMS TRADE RETURNS:—
 No. 1.—FOOCHOW: KUANG HSÜ, 29TH YEAR.....Published 1904.
 No. 2.—TIENTEIN: 1902..... " 1904.
 No. 3.—QUINQUENNIAL REPORTS AND RETURNS, 1902-06.. " 1907.