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嘉興農村狀況

嘉興亦為浙江產絲區域之一。其異於湖州者，則後者繭，絲，綢三項併著名於國內，而嘉興則以繭為主要產品耳。該縣土絲甚少，綢則全無。此項情形至少在近若干年中有之，蓋上海，無錫，杭州各地絲廠紛紛派人赴嘉興等處收購，嘉興農民繅絲尚不如舊繭為合算也。在絲業最盛之時，即民國十九年，嘉興產繭數量達八百萬斤，約合五千噸。按當時每百斤市價六十元計算，是年產品應共值五百萬元。

嘉興人口，按照最近戶口清查數字，為四一三，三二二，戶數則為九五，一五四。其耕地面積估計約為一百卅五萬畝，故每戶平均約得十四畝，每口平均約得三畝。但據另一估計，該縣人口中約百分之三十不從事於農業。如其餘百分之七十除耕地面積，則每家約得二十畝。收農田與桑田之比例在嘉興約為八與二，故二十畝中，平均約十六畝為農田，而四畝則為桑田。所謂戶者，係戶口清查中之名詞，在鄉村中，大體與家處相同。

該縣行政區域分為七區。每區鄉村之數少則三四十，多則五六十。此外更有市鎮，其中常有數百戶居民，而鄉村戶數最少十餘家，多亦不過百餘家而已。

該縣南部之情形與北部頗有不同。在南部每一百家農民中，約有九十五家從事蠶桑，南部則僅有七八十家。又嘉北農民每家獲蠶之數亦不及嘉南為多，故嘉北養蠶總產額僅合嘉南半數。在嘉南蠶桑與農業並重，但在嘉北則此項收入僅佔總收入百分之二三十而已。該縣農產品除米糧與蔬菜外，其近海鹽，平湖各鄉並種排薑，而近海寧之處則種黃麻黃豆等物。

本地農民有一部份係紹興，溫州，台州，三處客籍之人，大體僅在當地種田，家眷遠在原籍。每至冬季收穫後，即離禾回鄉。此種人體強性儉，且勤於操作，故其居室雖不如當地農民磚牆瓦面，而事實上反較充裕，蓋其收支足以相抵故也。

本縣主要產品之市價在民國十九年為最高。老年之人尚記得前清光緒初年情形，據云，當時食米市價為二三千文一石。是時每元易

值九百餘文，故米價在二三元之間，同時土絲每百兩價約二十至四十元。在前清末年米價漲至六七元，絲價四五十元，而每担鮮繭亦售價三千四五元。民國十年絲價更漲至七八十元，繭價三四十元。及至民國十九年，物價最高之時，一石米售價約十八元，土絲每百兩六十元，鮮繭每担六十五元。

嘉興雖產土絲不多，但此亦為該地農民人家產品之一，至米與鮮繭則為其主要產物。此三項物品市價高時，本地農民當然比較富裕。惜至民國二十年絲價驟跌，嗣後江河日下。此時米價僅在六元至八元之間，繭價由三十元跌至二十元，目前僅值十五元；絲價亦僅為二十元。改良繭近年逐漸推行，起初每担售價四十元，今亦跌至二十元左右。若與民國十九年比較，各項物價約皆跌百分之六七。改良繭每七個重量約與普通繭一千個相等，其繭折為四百五十斤，而普通繭則為五百至六百斤。

直隸最近期間，該地農民除售賣蠶繭及農產品外，不能以之抵押借款。當地錢莊及當舖等皆拒收農產品，而土絲則可按市價五六折押借款項。農民繭絲既非多數，故需用現款時，祇得舉借高利貸，其利息普通按月一分八厘至二分。如在養蠶時期，急需現款，則利息有時加一計算，即在養蠶時借入十元，至蠶繭售出或織成土絲歸還十一元。其時間僅不過月餘，如按常年計算，利息約合一倍。近來中國銀行在該地創設倉庫，以便收售農產品及蠶繭，為抵押放款。此外浙江地方銀行及農民銀行在禾亦有分行，以調劑農村金融。

上述三行之外，前此尚有一商業銀行，及錢莊十家，典當八家。但該商業銀行業已停頓，而錢莊及典當皆各存五家而已。同時米行，米棧，米店等，亦因米價逐日低減，停市者甚多。本地所有之工業，如小規模之布廠，機廠等，則因與上海廠家競爭不利，營業亦甚不振。故一般工商業者呈衰敗現象。

本地蠶繭產銷數量亦足以表示經濟不景氣之情形。觀統計欄內所列本地歷年產繭數字，可見十九年產量為八百萬斤，至二十年驟跌至五百五十萬斤，二十一年更跌至一百萬斤，二十二、三兩年稍有起色，亦僅三百三十四萬斤而已。據當地金融界之言，民國二十年前，上海繭至嘉興之繭款每年約七八百萬。除一部份轉匯至嘉善，平湖，海鹽等處外，其在嘉興所購之繭，約值四五百萬。二十年繭款總數跌至壹百萬，而其中尚有三四成係轉匯至他處者。二十一年總額更跌至五十萬元，至二十二年始復為壹百萬。以此與二十年前相較，則蠶繭銷售總值僅合是年百分之四五而已。如按本縣九萬五千戶平均分配，則每月僅此一項，減少收入四十五元。在我國農民家庭，此數殊為可觀也。

三月份經濟建設的回顧

爲(一)撥還財部所欠中央銀行之墊款，(二)充實中央，中國，交通三銀行之資本力量，(三)便利救濟市面及工商業之不景氣，中央政治會於三月二十日，立法院於二十七日會議通過發行民國二十四年金融公債一萬萬元。按其條例，該公債票面分五千元，一千元，一百元三種，四月一日起十足發行；利率週年六厘，每年三月三十一日，九月三十日各付息還本一次，定十年期限，並指定新增關稅爲基金。

中國銀行三十日召集股東大會議決改定股本總額爲四千萬元，官商各半，增加官股董事六人。該行原有資本二千五百萬元，內官股

五百萬元，茲再增資一千五百萬元，以民國二十四年金融公債如數撥充。

政府與金融界舉辦工商業信用小放款五百萬元，其中半數各銀行已允全部擔任，計中國一百二十五萬元，交通五十萬元，上海，金城，大陸，豐業，中南，聚業，中孚，浙江實業，浙江興業，中國實業等銀行共七十五萬元。政府方面之二百五十萬元，將由財部飭令中央銀行擔任，與以上各銀行合組銀團，共同辦理。

滬市地產商重要領袖多人於十七日組織商業經濟協會，建議呈請政府設立地契公庫，發行地產流通券四萬五千萬元，三成現金，五成地產，二成道契作準備，週息五厘，以五年為限。票面分一千元，五千元，一萬元三種。目的在運用地產事業，使成活動籌碼，俾得流通市面，週轉各業。

粵省財政廳於十二日開始發行短期金庫券。總額為四百萬元，第一期出十萬元。

三月二十三日湖南財政廳設兩廳為完成湘黔，湘桂，湘鄂公路起見，特與中央，中國，交通三銀行在滬簽訂築路借款合同，以該省發行建設公債作抵押，借款總額為一百萬元，按照票面六折計算，期限二年，利息八厘。另與上海，金城等六銀行借款八十萬元，尚在商議中。

滬市府近與上海電力公司成立借款一百五十萬元，除五十萬元撥作救濟人力車夫事業外，以餘數一百萬元悉充滬市平民住宅建築費。市府為謀平民福利起見，將在江灣，閘北，浦東，南市等地建築平屋四千間，每間建築費約二百元至三百元，每間房租擬定約二元，可容四，五人。市府已在進行購買土地事宜。

郵政儲蓄匯業局向由交通部直接管轄，惟依照政府新頒郵政組織條例，該機關此後須改隸於郵政管理局之下。

實業部中央農業實驗所發表吾國共有合作社一四，六四九所，社員五五七，五二一人；按吾國人口計每千人內有社員一，四人，與他國相較，僅居第五十三位。吾國全國經濟委員會，行政院農村復興委員會，實業部，為闡推廣合作事業，於本月十三日至十七日召集全國合作事業討論會於首都。對於全國合作行政制度，合作組織系統，均有所規劃；對於農村投資辦法，復規定原則，以為進行標準；對於產銷合作，建議由政府設立全國運銷供給之總機關，整理調濟各省物產；對於合作教育，亦擬擬具辦法，以謀推進。

自美國加徵吾國蛋品進口稅後，英國復擬限制華蛋入口，吾國蛋業外銷，頓形減少。實部商品檢驗局，為維持國際貿易信用起見，特令蛋商，四月一日起，一切出口蛋品，須送局檢驗，並領取執照，否則即予扣留，不准出口。

中央銀行在桂陽，成都，長沙，西安等處，均籌設分行。渝行於二十五日正式開幕，先於十日運到現幣百萬，紙幣二百萬，以資流通。交通銀行金華支行亦於十六日開幕。

上海國信銀行專營一切銀行及儲蓄業務，呈准財實兩部後於三月十四日開始營業。董事長為張壽鏞君，總經理為張文煥君。

八日開幕之無敵香皂廠兩合公司，為翁榮炳君與家庭工業社所合辦，廠址設在江灣。上海糖業合作公司專為銷售粵省機製國產糖而組織，業於二十四日正式開幕。

實部籌備之中國酒精廠，設在浦東，為吾國唯一最新式之酒精製造廠。所有機械，係英國構造，可以兼用穀類，薯類，及糖蜜為原

料。十二月中旬起即行開始製造，本月底在滬舉行開幕典禮。

重慶價值四百萬元之電氣廠業於十六日公開參觀，該廠每日夜可供電力一千瓩。同時該市自來水廠，亦經改組，重行開幕，每日供水量為五千五百加倫，所費達一百六十萬元。

綏遠毛織廠二十日開幕以來，營業頗佳。

滬市三月內因經濟週轉不靈，致告停業之廠商，計有華英藥房，華豐興記麵粉廠，鑫記狀元樓菜館，同康綢號，新豐帽廠，志康祥仁記呢絨號，以及建設鐵工廠。

甯波國貨商場，規模宏大，內分二十餘部，去年三月間方始開設，於本月十日突遭火災，焚毀殆盡，損失在十萬元以上。徐州當局籌備多時之積穀大倉庫，業於十九日落成，可存穀百萬石之多。

甯海鐵路東端連雲港第一號碼頭，頃甫告竣，可容三艘三千噸巨輪停泊。國營招商局特向法國購買五千六百噸巨貨輪一艘，專駛上海，連雲港間，裝載甯海鐵路聯運貨物，買價約合國幣十三萬元。

交通部上海廣播電台XQHC九日開幕。

中國航空公司渝昆航線，定四月一日正式開航，專載郵件，暫不搭客。

青平直達聯運通車四月一日起開行，直至九月三十日，每年開行六個月，目的在便利中外旅行人士。

京滬段鐵路建築竣事，定四月一日試行貨車，四月中旬，再行客車。

京滬、滬杭兩路管理局鋪設滬朔雙軌工程，業已完畢，下月一日起，實行通車。

太原至汾陽鐵路二十六日開始測量。

甘肅蘭州至青海西甯公路為華西陸路交通一重要幹線，於上月下旬正式開始通行長途汽車。

浙江省慈谿觀海衛至上虞曹娥江公路，及江蘇省六合至揚州公路先後於本月四日十五日開始通行客車。

美國商界領袖及經濟家十四人，為調查吾國工商業情形，特組織美國經濟考察團，二十二日由美起程來華。該團擬在日本逗留兩週，約四月二十二日可以抵申。

介紹刊物

李蔚時君編著之「統制經濟之理論與實際」為新中國建設學會叢書之十四，已於去年五月間出版。是書首作統制經濟本身之理論，研究統制經濟之意義，其理論之進展，物與之原因，以及其目標內容；復舉現在德，意，俄，英，美，法，日，華各國之實例以作證。全書計六百七十六頁，每册定價大洋一元六角。

「心理與教育之統計法」為美國哥倫比亞大學教授葛雷德氏所著，吾國清華大學教授朱君毅君所譯。該書目的在以簡要之法，闡明統計之學，故極理論而重應用。其中問題之淺易者，如「集中趨勢」與「離中趨勢」等，祇佔全書六分之一，而如「常態曲線」，「可靠性」，

相關」，「分析與多情相關」等之較為複雜者，則各為別次專章，反覆申論，尤於最後一章，專論統計法在測驗上之應用，計佔全書六分之五，實為此書特點。譯本於二十三年六月出版，由商務印書館發行，每冊計三百五十一頁，布面裝訂，定價大洋二元三角。

「中國貨幣史綱」原名為「支那貨幣研究」，為吉田虎雄原著，周伯棟君編譯。此書專以研究中國歷代貨幣沿革，現代通貨，以及民國之幣制為旨，對於幣制改革問題，亦加討論，惟關於廢兩改元問題，以及新銀本位之成立，原書未列，均由譯者自編補入。該書共計二百五十八頁，附載插圖九幅，於二十三年九月出版，由中華書局發行，每冊定價大洋一元二角。

商務印書館發行之民國二十三年至二十四年「國際政治經濟一覽」，係李璽五、史國綱兩君編輯，性質不啻為一世界年鑑也。世界各國，不論版圖大小，皆在該書論述範圍之內，關於其緊要記載，蒐集無遺，尤注重統計數字以便比較。每篇除首都，面積，人口，及其他特殊項目外，大部分下列各項：(一)政府，(二)國會，(三)政黨黨綱與領袖，(四)軍備，(五)教育，(六)財政與經濟，(七)重要刊物，(八)重要通訊社。是書於二十三年十月出版，每冊計五百一十一頁，附以人名地名索引，布面裝訂，定價大洋一元五角。

中國經濟情報社近將其在「中華日報」，「中國經濟情報週刊」，或其他刊物上發表之短小論文搜集三十三篇，加以補充校正，彙編成集，名曰「中國經濟論文集」第一集。關於中國經濟概況，經濟爭論，東北經濟情形，國內貿易，工業，農業，金融，財政，交通等題，均分別論述，欲使讀者，對於中國經濟之動向，得一較有系統之了解。此書由上海生活書店發行，二十三年十二月初版，每冊共計二百九十三頁，實價七角。

實業部地質調查所與國立北平研究院地質學研究所，受中華教育文化基金會董事會委託，特作土壤調查，且用中德兩國文字，刊印「土壤專報」。該報第八號，業於二十三年八月出版，專載周昌壽，李鴻捷，陳恩鳳三君編著「江蘇省句容縣土壤調查報告」，專為研究該區之地勢，土壤之質地類別，土類之理化性質比較，農業狀況，以及土壤之管理與改良。每冊附插句容土壤圖一大幅，中文部份佔篇幅凡四十六頁，德文部份五十四頁，合計一百頁。

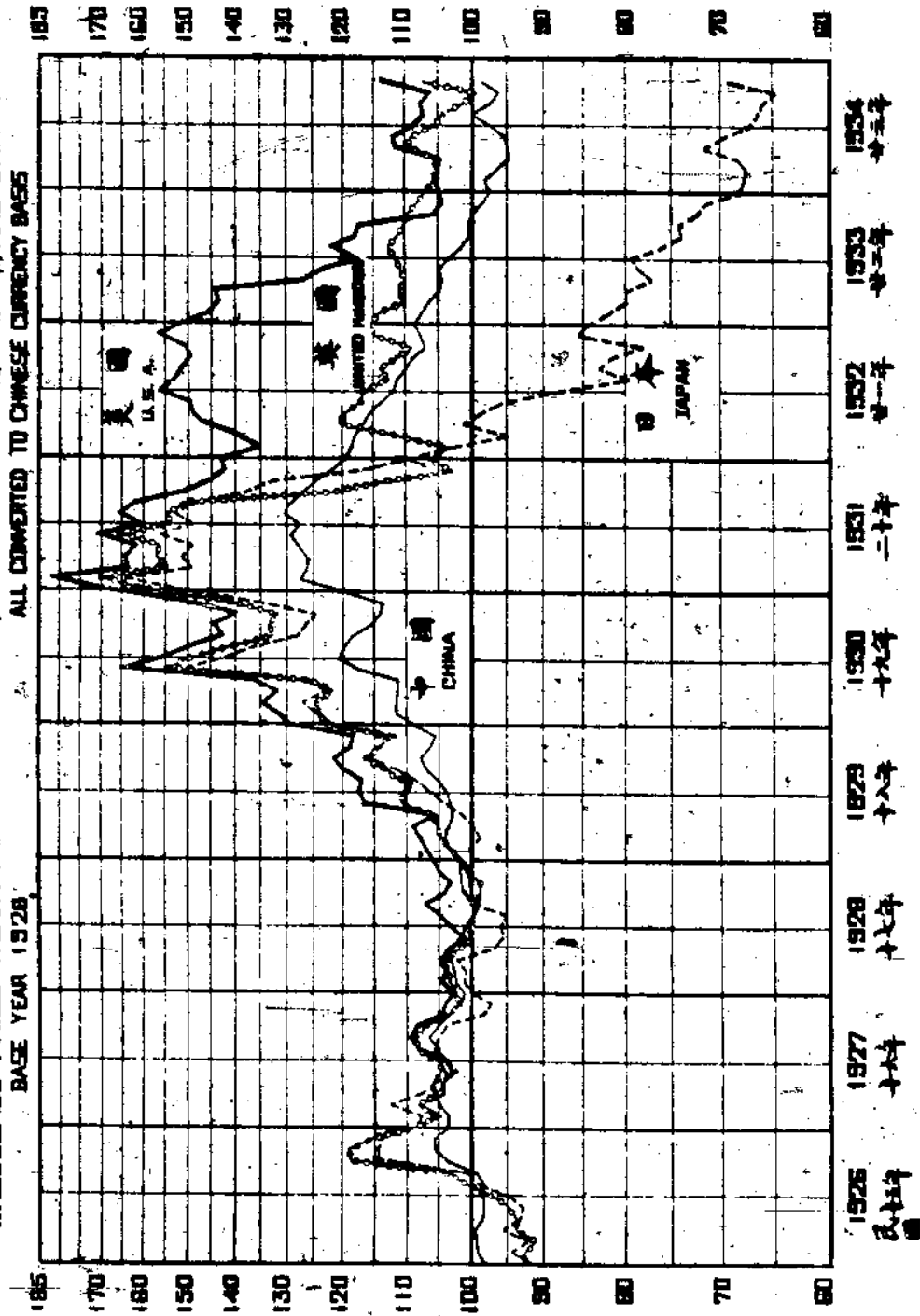
本所發售書籍

我國佃農經濟狀況(中文)	劉大鈞著	一冊	實洋四角
中國之統計專業(英文)	劉大鈞著	一冊	實洋五角
民國元年人口統計(英文)	劉大鈞著	一冊	實洋一元
上海工業報告(英文)	劉大鈞著	一冊	實洋一元
上海之絲廠(英文)	劉大鈞著	一冊	實洋一元
上海國貨工廠調查錄(中文)	劉大鈞著	一冊	實洋二元
王家棟合編	王家棟合編	一冊	實洋二元
非賣品	本埠函索附郵票	一分	外埠二分半

中英美日躉售物價指數比較圖二

一律以民國十五年為基期 一律折合華幣

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS IN CHINA, UNITED KINGDOM, U.S.A., AND JAPAN



表五十二. 吳興縣職業別人口統計

TABLE LI. POPULATION OF WUHSIN BY OCCUPATION

職業別 Occupation	男 Males	女 Females	共計 Total	百分比 Per Cent of Total Employed
黨務人員	92	7	99	0.63
政務人員	871	4	875	0.20
軍人	782		782	0.17
警察	218,791	1,073	219,864	48.26
農民	21,821	6,340	28,161	6.18
工人	40,948	1,286	42,234	9.27
商人	2,111	299	2,410	0.52
教育人員	1,465	382	1,847	0.40
自由職業	3,155	156,240	159,395	34.97
其他職業	290,096	165,611	455,707	100.00
總人口	928	694	1,622	
失業	18,480	1,450	19,930	
不詳	87,851	129,475	217,326	
總計	397,295	291,230	688,525	

此係根據二十二年五月調查之結果。其他職業中女子人數之多，誠非尋常職業者。其中失業及無業之別尚未詳悉，但前者係指本有職業之人，後者則指老幼不為謀生之計者。因婦女輩老幼皆可能兼業，故女子無業者風不甚少。不詳一項包含牧師及僧尼，但人數甚大，誠恐有他種職業在內，如婦戶之類。又人口總數中有 16,616 人不在吳興，而係其家人代為列戶口表者，此亦為不詳之一部分也。

These figures are based on the county census of May, 1933. The very large number of women otherwise employed probably refer to housewives. Although the difference between those unemployed and those without occupations is not definitely known, it is surmised that the former refers to men and women who are recently out of work, while the latter includes those who are too old or too young to be profitably employed. Inclusion of old women and young girls in household work perhaps explains the very small number of women without occupations. Among those unaccounted for are mentioned Christian preachers, monks, nuns, etc., but the number is so large that apparently many other occupations are included here, such as boatmen. Of the total population only 671,909 people were actually residing in the county at the time of the census-taking, and the remaining 16,616 were absentee members of the Wuhsin families. These are apparently included in the "Unaccounted for" category.

表五十 吳興按區人口統計
TABLE L. POPULATION OF WUHSIN BY DISTRICT*

區別		戶數	口數
District		Households	Population
第一區	No. 1	15,808	65,952
第二區	2	23,683	95,351
第三區	3	17,114	71,814
第四區	4	21,936	91,645
第五區	5	25,261	102,507
第六區	6	17,801	72,457
第七區	7	12,270	46,175
第八區	8	8,805	37,523
第九區	9	10,478	44,590
第十區	10	8,591	30,455
船戶	On Boats	915	3,558
寺廟	In Monasteries, Nunneries, etc.	808	1,728
公共處所	In Public Organization and Institutions	644	18,753
外僑	Foreigners	4	17
共計	Total	163,692	688,525

根據二十二年五月調查之結果。

Based on county census of May, 1933

表五十一. 吳興縣土地陳報數
TABLE LI. CULTIVATED AREA OF WUHSIN BY TAX CLASSIFICATIONS**
(單位：一畝。unit: 1 mou)

區別	田	地	山	澤	有稅公地	無稅公地	總計
District	Irrigated Land	Dry Land	Hillsides	Marshes	Taxable Public Land	Non-taxable Public Land	Total
第一區 No. 1	86,466,797	26,637,953	203,700	11,496,201	27,300	45,040	124,876,991
第二區 .. 2	156,620,600	48,239,174	3,156,050	20,081,718	59,000	57,205	228,204,137
第三區 .. 3	105,694,648	31,081,738	—	3,370,270	19,414	69,630	140,235,700
第四區 .. 4	173,455,427	71,213,165	168,000	5,814,927	77,811	85,750	251,014,970
第五區 .. 5	107,061,154	65,402,813	204,500	38,892,802	67,860	140,482	211,269,611
第六區 .. 6	110,576,530	51,605,285	—	16,759,215	18,880	50,366	179,210,256
第七區 .. 7	64,588,274	28,956,199	2,507,520	25,158,943	10,240	432,143	121,648,316
第八區 .. 8	64,456,423	19,856,197	103,298,090	6,644,167	42,920	480,985	254,778,982
第九區 .. 9	71,345,121	17,681,068	86,955,732	24,458,907	25,726	80,810	200,508,364
第十區 .. 10	41,744	3,727,557	—	50,712	88,960	318,978	4,227,951
總計 Total	940,501,718	364,541,129	256,493,592	152,227,962	438,101	1,767,779	1,715,970,281

††根據土地陳報之數。山澤等科稅分項之名詞，事實上亦係已耕之地也。

**Based on acreage reported by tax-payers themselves. Some land is still known as marshes in the tax records, although it has been turned into cultivated land.

表四十七. 嘉興歷年鮮繭產量*

TABLE XLVII. COCOON PRODUCTION IN KASHING*

年份 Year	斤數 Catties	年份 Year	斤數 Catties
民國元年 1912	950,604	民國十三年 1924	2,711,673
二年 1913	1,257,182	十四年 1925	2,903,729
三年 1914	1,625,111	十五年 1926	3,397,525
四年 1915	2,307,156	十六年 1927	5,501,828
五年 1916	2,162,670	十七年 1928	7,393,458
六年 1917	2,262,457	十八年 1929	7,767,678
七年 1918	2,703,720	十九年 1930	8,178,313
八年 1919	2,373,868	二十年 1931	5,592,675
九年 1920	3,238,242	廿一年 1932	1,133,428
十年 1921	1,488,074	廿二年 1933	3,442,728
十一年 1922	1,923,037	廿三年 1934	3,354,051
十二年 1923	2,591,358		

*此係嘉興蠶業同業公會所供給之統計。二十三年起已改用市秤，但表中經折為司馬秤，以便與前此各年數字相比較。又此項統計曾製圖於本誌二卷一期中發表，但製圖者誤以一萬斤為底線，當時係從付印，未及改正，並請於此。

*The statistics here, which give the weight of fresh cocoons in the *see-ma* scale, were compiled by the Kashing Cocoon Association. Beginning with 1934, by order of the government authorities, all weights were given in terms of the new market scale, or *see-ping*, but in this table we have converted the 1934 figure into *see-ma* scale, to facilitate comparison with the data of the preceding years. A chart was drawn on the basis of these statistics and published in Vol. 2, No. 1 of this Review, but in hastily sending it to the printer, the draftsman's mistake in using the base line to indicate 1 million catties was not detected.

表四十八. 吳興縣總面積*

TABLE XLVIII. TOTAL AREA OF WUHSIN COUNTY*

類別 Classification	方里數 Square li	畝數 Equivalent in mou	百分比 Percentage
平地 Level land	3,868	2,088,684	69.88
山地 Hilly land	1,038	567,510	18.75
道路 Streets & paths	12	6,480	0.22
河湖 Streams & pools	617	333,175	11.15
總面積 Total	5,535	2,988,849	100.00

*根據浙江陸軍測量局測量之結果。

*Based on a survey by the Chekiang Military Survey Bureau.

表四十九. 吳興縣耕地面積*

TABLE XLIX. CULTIVATED AREA OF WUHSIN COUNTY*

類別 Classification	農場 Farms	林場 Forest Land	桑園 Mulberry Land	果園 Orchards	茶園 Tea Farms	菜園 Vegetable Gardens	合計 Total
畝數 Mou	940,501	102,597	255,178	21,862	4,500	28,215	1,352,853
百分比 Percentage	69.56	7.57	18.88	1.60	0.32	2.07	100.00

**根據建設委員會經濟調查所之統計。

**Based on data of Economic Investigation Bureau of the Reconstruction Commission.

T. Y. Tschau, L. C. Li and E. F. Chen, embodying the results of their soil investigations in the district of Chuyung, Kiangsu, its title in the German language being "Bericht über die Bodenkartierung im Bezirk Chuyung, Kiangsu, China." The article, in detail, deals with the topography of the district under study, qualities and types of the Chuyung soil, the physical and chemical properties of the different types, the agricultural conditions, and the treatment and improvement of the soil. Appended with a fair-sized soil map of the Chuyung district, the publication has altogether 100 pages, 46 for the Chinese section and 54 for the German section.

The "Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society", Vol. LXV, 1934, edited by Dr. Esson M. Gale, is just off the press. In addition to Dr. John C. Ferguson's address on "The Reopening of the Shanghai Museum (R. A. S.)", Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby's account of "The History of the Shanghai Museum (R. A. S.)", Proceedings of the Annual General Meeting, Reviews of Recent Books, Sinological Notes, Summaries of Lectures, Obituary Notices, Additions to the Library, and List of Members, the Journal offers nine articles of interest as follows: "The Beginning of the Human Race" by Dr. A. W. Grabau, "Painters Among Catholic Missionaries and their Helpers in Peking" by Dr. John C. Ferguson, "The Cycles of Cathay" by Dr. Herbert Chatley, "Bamboo and Bamboo Painting" by Mr. Teng Kuei, "The Past Decade in Chinese Literature" by Mr. D. Willard Lyon, "Discourses on Salt and Iron (Yen T'ieh Lun)" by Dr. Esson M. Gale, "The Translation of the Fragments of the Nestorian Writings in China" by Prof. P. Y. Saeki, "The Travels of Emperor Mu" by M. Cheng Te-k'un, and "The Prajna-Paramita Hridaya Sutra or Essence of Transcendental Wisdom" (Hsuan Chuang, A. D. VIth Cent.) by Mr Shao-chang Lee. This 280-page publication is obtainable in China from Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Shanghai, and La Librairie Francaise, Peiping, at \$7.00 per copy.

The report of the Commission of Inquiry into National Policy in International Economic Relations was released toward the end of November, 1934, entitled "International Economic Relations." The Commission, after examining the present situation in the United States in which various practices and principles of nationalism and internationalism bear on national policy in international economic relations and canvassing the directions and objectives of American policy and their possible results in terms of the welfare of the American people, compiled the report as analysis of the problems involved together with relevant recommendations. The report consists of five parts, giving the recommendations of the Commission, the reasons for these recommendations, the report of Dr. Alvin H. Hansen, Director of Research and Secretary to the Commission, representative selections from the written statements submitted to the Commission and summaries of the views expressed by witnesses at the public hearings of the Commission. Printed by the University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, U. S. A., this book, containing over 400 pages, is priced at \$3.00 per copy.

表四十六. 嘉興按區人口統計

TABLE XLVI. POPULATION OF KASHING BY DISTRICT

區 District	戶數 Household	人口數 Inhabitants
第一區 No. 1	19,501	87,025
第二區 2	8,751	34,793
第三區 3	10,276	44,042
第四區 4	13,213	60,630
第五區 5	13,144	55,177
第六區 6	10,879	47,590
第七區 7	19,390	84,165
共計 Total	95,154	413,352

steamers to berth alongside. The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. is purchasing a 5600-ton freighter from France to be put on the Shanghai-Lienyunkang service to facilitate transportation of goods via the Lunghai rail line. The price in Chinese currency is about \$130,000.

March 9 marked the opening of the Ministry of Communication's new radio station, XQHC, operating in Shanghai.

According to an announcement of the China National Aviation Corporation, the airmail service between Chungking and Yunnanfu will be inaugurated on the first of next month. For the time being, the service will not be open to passengers.

For the convenience of summer tourists, direct through train service will be operated on April 1 between Peiping and Tsingtao, and the arrangement will hereafter be in force six months every year from April 1 to September 30.

Traffic service on the section from Nanking to Wuhu of the Kiangnan Railway will be opened on April 1, while the passenger service on the line will not be started until the middle of the month.

The first of next month will also witness the inauguration of a train service over the extra line of the Shanghai-Nanzhang section of the Nanking-Shanghai Railway, which has just been doubletracked.

Surveying work on the projected Taichang-Fengyang Railway in Shansi was started on March 26.

In the last week of February, a long-distance bus service connecting Lanchow with Sining, capitals of Kansu and Chinghai, which is an important trunk line of overland communication in West China, was opened to traffic.

The Kwan-Tsao Highway in Chekiang, which runs from Kwanhaiwei in Tseki to Tsaongokiang in Shangyu, and the Liuho-Yangchow Highway in Kiangsu have both been opened to bus service, one on the 4th and the other on the 15th.

The American Economic Mission composed of 14 prominent business leaders and economists in the United States is coming to China to gain first-hand information on the commercial and industrial situation in the Far East. The party left the United States on March 22, and after a stay of two weeks in Japan is expected to arrive in Shanghai on April 22.

Recent Publications

"*Statistics in Psychology and Education*," written by Professor Henry E. Garrett of the Columbia University, U.S.A., has been translated into the Chinese language by Professor Chu Chun-I of the Tsing Hua University in Peiping. The aim of the work is to be used as a textbook for imparting a practical knowledge of statistics through the use of fundamental and simplified methods, and emphasis therefore is laid on their applicability rather than on theories. The discussion of such topics as "central tendency" and "deviation," which are comparatively easy of understanding, forms only one-sixth of the contents, while "normal curve," "reliability," "correlation," "partial and multiple correlation," and "the application of statistical methods in tests," being somewhat more complicated, are accorded separate chapters for their study, which take up the remaining five-sixths of the book. This arrangement of the material is a special feature of the publication. Cloth-bound and containing 351 pages, the translated edition was first published in June, 1934, by the Commercial Press and is available at \$2.30 per copy.

The "*Soil Bulletin*," a German-Chinese bi-lingual periodical, is published by the National Geological Survey of China in cooperation with the Institute of Geology of the National Academy of Peiping with the support of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture. Its August, 1934, issue contains an article by Messrs.

of Industries, was held at the Capital for a five-day session from March 13 to 17. Outstanding achievements of the Conference were the adoption of a national administrative co-operative system as well as a national co-operative system, the formation of fundamental principles for rural investment, the decision to organize a national food board to control and adjust the demand for and supply of farm produce in China, and the laying of measures for the extension of co-operative education in China.

The American Government's action in increasing the import duties on Chinese egg and egg products and the recent British agritations for restrictions on Chinese egg imports have affected the egg export trade of China adversely. In order to maintain China's good faith in her international trade, the Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities of the Ministry of Industries has issued an order that effective April 1, all eggs and egg products for foreign markets shall be subject to examination by the Bureau, and unless certificates have been obtained from the Bureau, no such products shall be allowed to be exported.

The Chungking Branch of the Central Bank of China, having received \$1,000,000 silver dollars and \$2,000,000 banknotes from the head office on March 10, was formally opened to business on the 25th. Besides the Chungking branch, the Central Bank is also establishing offices in Kweiyang, Changsha, and Sian. In Kinhwa the Bank of Communications had a branch opened on the 16th.

Having registered with the Ministries of Finance and Industries, the Kuo Hsin Bank of Shanghai was formally inaugurated on the 14th. It handles the usual banking business, besides operating a savings department. Mr. Chang Shou-yung is Managing Director and Mr. Chang Wen-huan General Manager of the Bank.

The Butterfly Soap Factory at Kiangwan, which was opened on the 8th, is a joint enterprise of Mr. Weng Yun-ping and the Society of Domestic Industries. The company organized by the Shanghai Sugar Merchants' Association to handle transactions in Kwangtung produced cane sugar was formally inaugurated on the 24th.

The formal opening of the China Alcohol Distillery at Pootung on the last day of this month marked the completion of one of the enterprises undertaken by the Ministry of Industries. The distillery, the largest of its kind in China, is equipped with a distillation outfit of British make which is so designed that grain, potatoes and molasses can all be used as raw materials. The Distillery has been in operation since the middle of December.

The new \$4,000,000 power plant in Chungking having been completed was thrown open for public inspection on March 16. The plant is capable of supplying electricity of 1,000 kilowatts daily and nightly. Simultaneous with the inauguration of the new power plant was the reopening of the reorganized city waterworks which costs a total outlay of \$1,600,000. The daily supply of water comes up to 5,500 gallons.

The new woolen weaving mill in Suiyuan has been enjoying good business since its opening on the 20th.

As a result of financial difficulties, the Shanghai Dispensary, the Wah Foong Hsing Kee Flour Mill, the Hsing Kee Shang Yuan-Lou Restaurant, the Tung Kang Sheng Silk Co., the Hsin Foong Hat Factory, the Chih Kang Hsiang Jen Kee Woolen Co., and the Chien She Iron Works have all declared suspension of business during the month under review.

The Ningpo Native Products Emporium, which was opened in March last year and maintained more than 20 departments, was burned to the ground on March 10 due to an early morning fire. The loss is likely to exceed \$100,000.

Construction of the long-planned huge granary at Hsuchow was finally completed on the 19th of the month. Its dimensions are such as to permit of storage of 1,000,000 piculs of grains at one and the same time.

Construction work has just been completed on the No. 1 Wharf at the port of Lienyunkang, the eastern terminus of the Lunghai Railway, enabling three 3000-ton

At the shareholders' meeting of the Bank of China on March 30, increase of the government share of the bank's capital by \$15,000,000 in the 24th Year Currency Loan bonds was accepted, thus bringing up the total capitalization from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000 and the government share from \$5,000,000 to \$20,000,000. It was also decided to increase the number of Government appointed directors from three to nine persons.

Plans for the formation of a consortium with a fund of \$5,000,000 to give credits to needy small shops and industrial plants in Shanghai have won Government approval as well as support from the Chinese bankers. Of this fund, \$1,250,000 is reported to have been pledged by the Bank of China, \$500,000 by the Bank of Communications, and \$750,000 by such banks as the Shanghai Commercial, Kinchong, Continental, Yien Yieh, China & South Sea, Land, Chung Foo, Chekiang Industrial, National Commercial, and National Industrial, totalling \$2,500,000. The remaining half will be appropriated by the Ministry of Finance through the Central Bank, and a banking syndicate will be organized to administer this credit loan fund.

The Commercial and Economic Association was formed in Shanghai on March 17 by local Chinese real estate leaders, which is sponsor of the scheme that a title deeds depository be established by the Government, against which the amount of \$450,000,000 be issued in bonds of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000 denominations with 30 per cent. security in cash, 50 per cent. in real estate and goods, and 20 per cent. in title deeds. Bearing an interest of 5 per cent. per annum, the loan is to be redeemed within a period of five years. The scheme aims to enable frozen assets to be turned into a liquid medium of exchange for circulation on the market to relieve the present shortage of cash.

One-fourth of the total issue of \$4-million treasury notes of the Kwangtung Province, amounting to \$1,000,000, was released on the 11th by the Provincial Bureau of Finance.

A loan agreement for \$1,000,000 was signed on the 23rd by the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications with the Finance and Reconstruction Commissioners of the Hunan Provincial Government. The loan carries interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum and is for a term of two years. A portion of the Hunan Provincial Reconstruction Loan Bonds at a face value of 60 per cent. is earmarked as security for this loan. Similarly secured, another loan of \$800,000 is being negotiated from six other Chinese banks including the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, the Kinchong Banking Corporation, etc. The funds are to be used to finance completion of construction of the inter-provincial highways linking Hunan with Kwangsi, Kweichow, and Hupeh.

Upon conclusion of a loan agreement for \$1,500,000 from the Shanghai Power Company, the Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai is proceeding with its plan to construct 4,000 flat-roofed buildings in the Civic Center, Chapei, Pootung and Nantao for the housing of poor laborers. Each house is to accommodate four or five persons and to be rented at a monthly rental of \$2. With the exception of \$500,000 to be spent for relief of ricksha pullers in the Municipality, the loan is to cover the construction cost of these model villages, which will be from \$200 to \$300 per building. Land is already being acquired for the purpose.

The Directorate-General of Postal Remittances and Savings Banks, which has been under the direct control of the Ministry of Communications, will hereafter be placed under the jurisdiction of the Directorate-General of Posts, according to the Law governing the postal organization promulgated by the National Government.

The National Agricultural Research Bureau of the Ministry of Industries reports that there are 14,649 co-operative societies in China with 557,521 members. With an average of 1.4 members per 1,000 population, China occupies 53rd place in the world's co-operative movement. For the purpose of devising plans to push the co-operative movement in this country, the National Co-operative Conference, under the sponsorship of the National Economic Council, the Agricultural Rehabilitation Commission, and the Ministry

recent years, and at first their cocoons were sold at \$40 per picul, but now even these have fallen to around \$20. A picul is equivalent to 100 catties or 133 pounds avoirdupois. Compared with 1930, all prices have fallen 60 to 70 per cent. The cocoons of the improved breeds are such that 700 of them weigh about the same as 1000 of the native breeds, and 450 catties will produce one picul of silk whereas it takes 500-600 catties of the native breeds to produce the same amount.

Until very recently the farmers have no means of raising money on their rice or cocoons except by selling them. The native banks and pawnshops would accept hand-reeled silk as security for loans at 50-60 per cent of its market value, but rice and cocoons are not accepted. The farmers are therefore obliged to borrow from the loan sharks at rates between 18 and 20 per mille per mensem. When they are in very urgent need of money for raising silkworms, the rate is sometimes as high as 10 per cent for the season, that is, to say, till the time when the cocoons are sold or they are reeled into silk. The season lasts only a month or two, and the interest is therefore as high as 100 per cent per annum! Only recently has the Bank of China established a go-down there for making loans to the farmers upon deposit of cocoons and other agricultural products in it as security. The Chekiang Local Bank and the Farmers Bank have also branches here to supply the rural districts with much needed financial accommodation.

Besides these three banks there were a modern bank, 11 native banks, and 8 pawnshops in the county. The bank has been closed down, so also have been six native banks and three pawnshops. Rice millers and dealers were among the prosperous businessmen of the county, but many of them have now lost heavily, and closed down their business on account of the low price of rice. Small cloth weaving factories and knitting mills were the principal industrial establishment, but many of them have recently suspended operations because they are unable to stand the competition of Shanghai mills. Depression is apparent in every trade of the county.

Another indication of the depression is the quantity of cocoons produced and marketed. As shown in a table in the statistical section following, the annual output of cocoons of Kashing fell abruptly from 8 million catties in 1930 to 5.5 in 1931, one million in 1932, and 3.3-3.4 million in 1933 and 1934. According to the local bankers, between 7 and 8 million dollars were remitted from Shanghai to Kashing before 1931 for the purchase of cocoons there and for transmission to Kashan, Pinghu and Haiyen for similar purposes. Of this amount 4-5 million was for Kashing alone. In 1931, the sum dropped to one million, of which some 30 per cent was transmitted to the other localities. A further drop to half a million took place in 1932, but the amount again reached one million in the following. Compared with the prosperous years before 1931, the trade is worth barely 15 per cent. Distributed among the 95,000 households of the county, this means a loss of income in the average of about \$45 per household, which is quite a significant sum to the Chinese farmers.

Constructive Economic Developments in March

According to the regulations governing the flotation of the 24th Year (1935) Currency Loan of \$100,000,000, which, approved by the Central Political Council, were examined and passed by the Legislative Yuan on March 27, the loan bonds are to be issued at full face value on April 1 in denominations of \$5,000, \$1,000 and \$100. The payment of interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum and the redemption of capital by drawing will be made twice a year on March 31 and September 31 respectively, and by March 31, 1945, the loan will have been fully amortized. Revenues from the newly increased Customs schedule will be used as security for the bonds. The purpose of the issue is threefold: (1) to refund to the Central Bank of China all funds advanced to the National Government, (2) to substantiate the capital of the Central Bank, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, and (3) to stabilize currency and facilitate relief to commerce and industry.

Rural Conditions In Kashing

Like Wuhsin (or Huchow) Kashing is another silk producing center in Chekiang, but while the former is known for its cocoons, raw silk as well as silk fabrics, Kashing produces primarily cocoons to be reeled into silk elsewhere. At least this has been so for a number of years when there are modern fixtures in Shanghai, Wusih and Hangchow sending their agents to Kashing and other interior towns to buy up the cocoons. When the silk industry was at its height, in 1930, the total quantity of cocoons produced in Kashing was over 8 million catties, or about 5000 tons. At the price of about \$60 per 100 catties then prevailing, this output was worth nearly \$5 million.

The county has a population of 413,352, divided into 95,154 households, according to a recent census. The acreage of cultivated land is approximately 1,350,000 *mow*, giving an average of about 14 *mow* per household, and slightly more than 3 *mow* per capita. According to one estimate, about 30 per cent of the population are not farmers, and this increases the average size of the holdings to about 20 *mow*. As the proportion of agricultural land to mulberry farms in the county is about eight to two, so the average household has about 16 *mow* of the former and 4 *mow* of the latter. The term "household" is a census term, but in the rural districts it is usually the same as a family.

For administrative purposes the county is divided into seven districts, the details about which are given in a table in the statistical section of this issue. In each district there are from 30 to 60 villages, and some towns. The latter often have several hundred households, while the former may have from ten to over 100 families.

Conditions in the southern are quite different from those in the northern section of the county. In the former perhaps 95 out of 100 families are engaged in silkworm raising, but in the latter only 70 or 80 families. Furthermore families in the latter section do not raise as many silkworms as they do in the former, and the total production is only about half as much. In the southern section silkworm raising is an occupation as important as land cultivation, but in the northern section the income from this source is only about 20-30 per cent of the total family income. Besides rice and vegetables, ginger is also raised in that part of the county which borders on Haiyen and Pinghu, but near the Haining county border the farmers raise flax and soy beans.

The rural population includes a number of farmers from Shaohing, Wenchow and Taichow. They often come here only for the season, and return to their own counties when the farming work is done. For this reason they usually keep their families in their home towns. They are physically stronger, and are more industrious and more frugal than the indigent folks. Although they do not live in as good houses as the latter, they are really better off, which means that they can make both ends meet and do not depend so much on borrowing during this period of depression.

Prices of the principal products of the county were highest in 1930. Some of the old people there still remember the conditions in the '80's, and according to them the price of rice at that time was from 2000 to 3000 cash a *shih* of 10 Chinese bushels. As one dollar was then exchanged for less than 1000 cash, this meant something between \$2 and \$3. Similarly 100 Chinese ounces of hand-reeled silk would fetch \$20-40. Towards the end of the Manchu dynasty, around 1910 and 1911, the price of rice went up to \$6-7, that of silk \$40-50, and a picul of fresh cocoons was sold at \$34-35. By 1921 silk went up to \$70-80 and cocoons \$30-40. When prices were at their highest in 1930, a *shih* of rice was worth \$18, 100 ounces of silk \$60, and one picul of cocoons \$65.

Although Kashing does not produce much hand-reeled silk, it is yet one of the products of the rural families. Rice and cocoons no doubt are their two principal products. When the prices of all three products were high, the farmers of Kashing naturally enjoyed some degree of prosperity. Unfortunately, the tide turned in 1931. The price of rice has fallen till it stands now at \$6-8; that of cocoons first to \$30, then \$20 and now \$15; that of silk, \$20. Improved breeds of silkworms were introduced in

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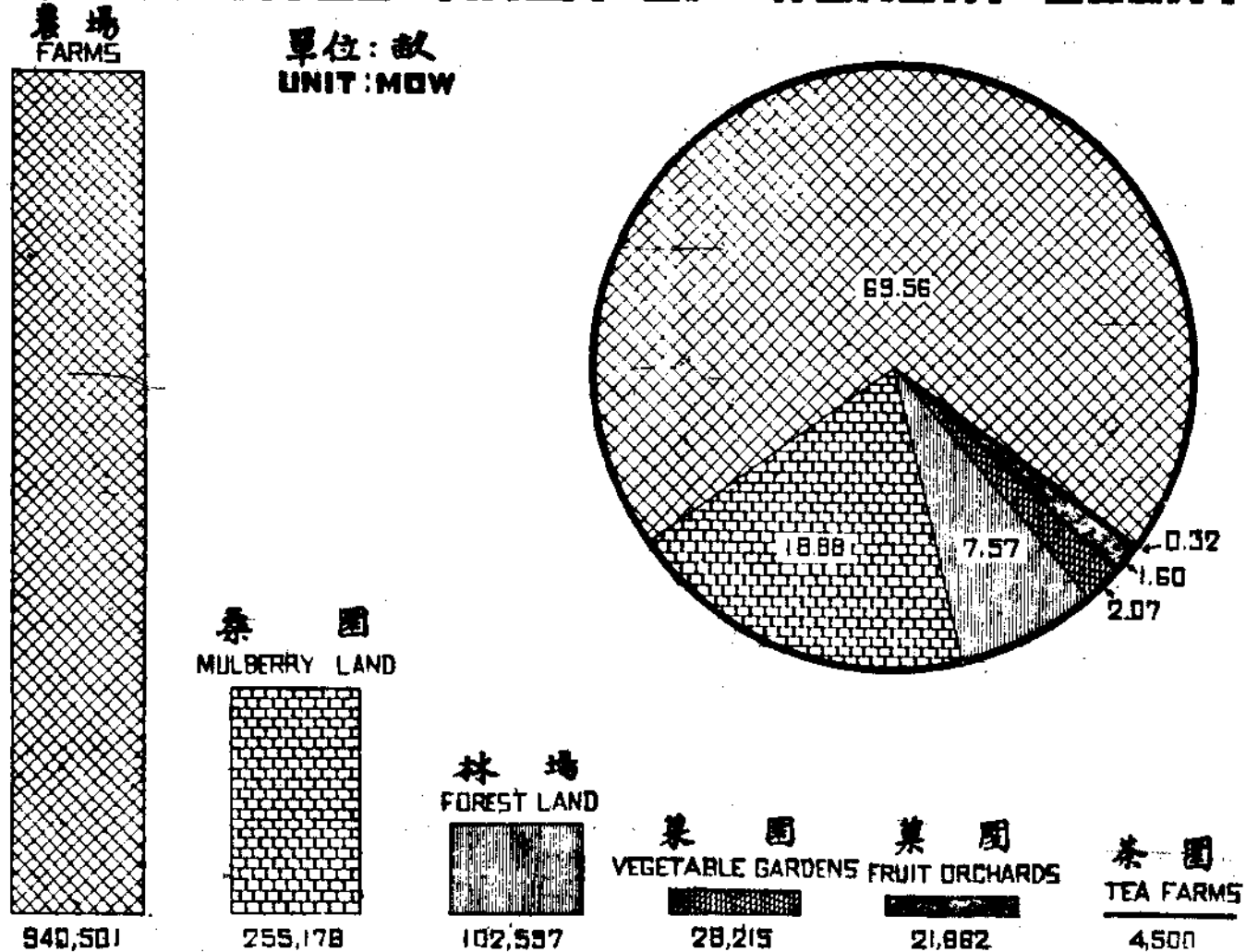
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