

CHINA.
THE MARITIME CUSTOMS.

I.—STATISTICAL SERIES: Nos. 3 to 5.

RETURNS OF TRADE

(59th Issue)

AND

TRADE REPORTS

(53rd Issue),

1917.

Part II.—PORT TRADE STATISTICS AND REPORTS.

Vol. V.—FRONTIER PORTS
(LUNGCHOW TO TENG YUEH).

Published by Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

SHANGHAI:

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中華民國六年通商各關華洋貿易全年清冊
中華英合璧
中港五邊界
自編

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中華英合璧
中卷五邊界
自龍州
至騰越

民國七年上海通商海關總稅務司署造冊處印
交上海香港橫濱新嘉坡四口之別發洋行並上
海商務印書館天津印字館及北京之天津印字
分館等處代售每本計實價壹元

凡例

冊內所載

一 出入內地之貨

統指洋貨由通商海關各口運入內地而言
土貨由內地運到通商各口出洋

一 船隻

專以旗號分別

一 貨價

統以關平銀兩估計

一 稅鈔

統以關平銀兩徵收

一 貨數單位名稱

凡每打即十二每羅即一百四十四每連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

每適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)

一 數目號碼

專用亞喇伯碼如 1 爲一字 2 爲二 3 爲三 4 爲四 5 爲五 6 爲六

7 爲七 8 爲八 9 爲九 0 爲零凡大數內自右起一爲個位二爲十

位三爲百位四爲千位五爲萬位其餘以此類推如 141,387 即十四萬一

千三百六十七

一 記號

凡數內有一點 (.) 者左爲大數右爲小數若兩之右邊爲錢分厘若

担之右邊爲斤譬如兩數 3,165.789 即三千一百六十五兩七錢八分九厘

譬如担 5,782.43 即五千七百八十二担四十三斤凡內有三點 (...) 者即無

一年分

暫用西歷因前清與民國相混俟新歷十年滿再以民國年分作正

西歷一千九百八年

如 1908 即自前清光緒三十四年十一月二十八日起

西歷一千九百九年

如 1909 即自前清光緒三十四年十一月初九日起

西歷一千九百十年

如 1910 即自前清宣統二年十一月二十日起

西歷一千九百十一年

如 1911 即自前清宣統二年十二月初一日起

西歷一千九百十二年

如 1912 即民國元年

西歷一千九百十三年

如 1913 即民國二年

西歷一千九百十四年

如 1914 即民國三年

西歷一千九百十五年

如 1915 即民國四年

西歷一千九百十六年

如 1916 即民國五年

西歷一千九百十七年

如 1917 即民國六年

注意 NOTE.

海關所徵稅鈔及所估貨價均以關平銀兩計算每關平銀一兩合各國幣值若干按照前清光緒三十四年至民國六年內即期匯票平均核算如英美法俄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 1908 to 1917, 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.	墨國銀元 MEXICAN 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 \$
1908.....	2 8	0.65	3.37	2.74	2.02	1.31	...	1.48
1909.....	2 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	0.63	3.28	2.66	1.95	1.27	...	1.48
1910.....	2 8 $\frac{5}{8}$	0.66	3.40	2.76	2.01	1.31	...	1.49
1911.....	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.65	3.40	2.75	2.00	1.32	...	1.48
1912.....	3 0 $\frac{5}{8}$	0.74	3.85	3.12	2.27	1.49	1.45	1.52
1913.....	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.73	3.81	3.08	2.25	1.47	1.44	1.51
1914.....	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.67	3.45	2.79	2.04	1.34	1.36	1.47
1915.....	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.62	3.39	2.67*	1.95	1.25	1.63*	1.41
1916.....	3 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	0.79	4.63	3.68*	2.46	1.54	2.52*	1.54
1917.....	4 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1.03	5.94	4.78*	3.11	1.98	5.08*	1.63

*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，合法平三十七格蘭姆另千分之七百八十三
1 TAEI (*Liang*) = 583.3 grains ($1\frac{1}{8}$ oz. avoirdupois) = 37.783 grammes.

十六兩即一斤合英平一磅另三分之一，合法平六百四格蘭姆另百分之五十三
16 Taels = 1 CATTY (*Chin*) = $1\frac{1}{8}$ 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，合法平六十基羅格蘭姆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*) = $133\frac{1}{8}$ lb. avoirdupois = 60.453 kilogrammes = 147.67 Russian pounds.

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LUNGCHOW TRADE REPORT.

1°. LOCAL.—The all but stagnant state of the small trade at this port for the year under review was chiefly due to two causes, which have been at work practically throughout the whole of the year, namely, political unrest in China and, as a result of the conflict in Europe, the French Government's prohibition of the export of nearly all the commodities of Tonkin origin. The first of these two factors was responsible for the uneasy state of the markets in the Canton delta and more particularly in the Fatshan district, on which Lungchow largely depends for its transit pass trade and the disposal of its imports from Tonkin. The Tonkin Government's prohibition, with the exception, during the latter part of the year, of bamboo, beans, cunao, and timber, practically stopped the already very limited cross-frontier import trade. The changes which were expected in the fiscal policy of the Tonkin Government affecting the export trade of this district, and which would have greatly encouraged exporters, did not materialise. The 2 per cent. *ad valorem* transit dues levied on all goods of Chinese origin destined for other parts of China and passing in transit through Tonkin are still being charged, much to the disadvantage of the Chinese merchant. The abolition of these dues is, however, under consideration, and it is proposed to replace them by a small tax (*droit de statistique*) on each package of Chinese produce carried across French territory. In spite of important schemes—some of which are actually being put into operation—for the improvement of the trade routes between Lungchow and the sea through Tonkin and other parts of the Kwangsi province, the present lack of easy land communications is another factor which accounts for the small trade at this port. The poor river communication between Lungchow and the West River, which is next to impossible during the low-water season, also constitutes a serious obstacle to the development of local trade. For the best part of the year Canton and other goods, which might easily find a ready market locally if they could reach the port by water, have to remain where they are. The state of the money market, the enhanced cost of silver, and the absence of banking facilities have also proved a serious hindrance to the progress of business during 1917. Though it is said that about one-half of the 15 millions of French piastres—specially minted years ago to meet the expenditure for French railway enterprise in Yunnan—found its way into Kwangsi through returned coolies, and is still circulating in the province, speculation on the demand for ready cash for the purchase of certain essential commodities made the Tonkin dollar somewhat difficult to obtain during the year. The French piastre exchanged for Chinese subsidiary coins at an average rate of \$1.17 and for copper cash at an average of 1,310. The Kwangtung dollar was unobtainable. The expectation that the Kwangtung Mint would issue new dollar pieces during the year was not realised. Even small silver coins were very scarce at the beginning of the year, the 10-cent pieces being hard to procure. The Bank of Kwangsi had to resort to issuing notes to the face value of these coins. The measure was due to the scarcity of Hongkong subsidiary coins—largely in use here hitherto,—which had been gathered in owing to the advance in the price of silver. Such adverse factors to the normal development of commerce at this port, though nearly all of them are of the transient nature which the ordinary course of events and time will fortunately remove, account for the decrease in the value of local trade, which fell from *Hk.Tts.* 78,824 in 1916 to *Hk.Tts.* 57,081.

2°. REVENUE.—The total revenue collected—the lowest since 1899—amounted to *Hk.Tts* 3,196, a decrease of *Hk.Tts* 649 as compared with the 1916 collection (*Hk.Tts* 3,845). Import and export duties show a falling off of 16 and 95 per cent. respectively, whilst transit dues show a decrease of 15 per cent.

3°. FOREIGN GOODS.—(a.) *Imports, Direct and Coastwise.*—The total value of the goods imported from Tonkin was *Hk.Tts* 52,551, as against *Hk.Tts* 66,958 in 1916, a decrease of over 100 per cent. as compared with the value of Tonkin produce imported in 1914. The present decrease of 27 per cent. in this branch of the Lungchow trade is mainly due to the French Government's prohibition—strictly enforced during the first part of 1917—affecting the most important articles of Tonkin produce usually imported over the Kwangsi border, namely, bamboo poles, beans, cunao, and timber. Fortunately, during the second half of the year the French Customs authorities allowed the exportation of these four articles. This measure was most welcome, as the greater part of the revenue at this port is derived from imports coming direct from Tonkin. Nevertheless, bamboo poles were very dear and scarce throughout the year. The trade in beans, in spite of a very good crop in Tonkin—the greater part of which was shipped to Europe for the use of the Allies,—was anything but good, and importations from the Caobang district show a decrease of 2,862 piculs. Large arrivals of cunao or false gambier (薯蕷)—a hard root which grows in Tonkin and parts of Kwangsi and is used for dyeing—were expected early in the year. This hope was not realised, and the stuff made a very late appearance on the Lungchow market. 11,457 piculs of this dye-root were imported, as against 14,074 piculs in 1916 and 15,994 piculs—a record figure—in 1915. The difficulty met with in procuring bamboo poles also accounts for the late arrivals of cunao. The root comes down the Caobang and Sungchi Rivers on bamboo rafts, freight by sampan being too expensive and carriage by any other means than a raft being too difficult if not impossible at times. The value of hardwood beams from Tonkin shows a decrease of *Hk.Tts* 1,298. The importation of hardwood poles, however, shows a satisfactory advance of 4,289 pieces over the 1916 figures. The increase under this heading is entirely due to the local demand for the supply of building material used in the construction of a few new foreign-style houses. The value of medicines, which in 1915 reached *Hk.Tts* 7,063, shows a falling off of over 100 per cent. as compared with that for 1916. Western products imported locally come from Hongkong by the West River route and are carried by vessels which do not come under the control of the Lungchow Customs.

(b.) *Re-exports.*—*Nil.*

4°. CHINESE GOODS.—(a.) *Exports, Abroad and Coastwise (including Re-exports).*—The regions of Thatke and Caobang, in Tonkin, are still supplied by Lungchow with kerosene oil imported *via* the West River, iron pans, and other sundries. The total value of exports, exclusively for Tonkin, amounted to only *Hk.Tts* 4,530, against *Hk.Tts* 11,866 in 1916 and *Hk.Tts* 15,510 in 1915. The present falling off, however, may be looked upon as a temporary set-back. It is entirely due to the general shortage of importations from Tonkin, Annamese merchants usually accepting kerosene oil, iron pans, etc., in payment for the goods they import over the frontier. In spite of the establishment here at the end of the year of another American kerosene oil firm (the Texas Company, 德時氏), in addition to the existing ones (the Standard Oil of New York and the Asiatic Petroleum), the exportation of American kerosene oil fell from 3,256 gallons in 1916 to 720 gallons. The Sumatra variety found a better market and shows a slight advance of 420 gallons on the figures for 1916. Iron pans show a decrease of 87 per cent.

A mine, recently opened at Siangshui (響水), about 90 *li* from Lungchow, exported 17 piculs of lead ore to Tonkin during 1917. This mine is run by a Chinese company (響水公司) and is working on native lines.

(b.) *Imports*.—Chinese goods imported by junks and motor-boats do not come under the cognizance of this office.

5°. INLAND TRANSIT.—(a.) *Inwards (under Transit Pass)*.—599 passes, covering goods to the value of *Hk.Ƴs* 40,041, or 76 per cent. of the imports, were issued during 1917, as against 713 passes, representing a value of *Hk.Ƴs* 58,785, in 1916. Of the 599 passes issued, 571 were for Fatshan, in Kwangtung, and 28 for Kwangsi. The principal articles covered were cunao, beans, timber, medicines, and cardamoms. Rain and want of sunshine in the early part of the year prevented a good deal of the chief article, cunao, being dried and sorted locally for shipment to the Fatshan district, where the market for this dye-stuff has been somewhat poor during the year under review.

(b.) *Outwards (under Transit Certificate)*.—*Nil*.

(c.) *Special*.—*Nil*.

6°. SHIPPING.—The trade with Tonkin by the Sungchi and Caobang Rivers, which meet at Lungchow and form the Tsokiang, is still carried on by small boats of an average carrying capacity of 4 tons and by rafts. These constitute the whole shipping of the port under the control of the Maritime Customs. During the year 364 of these small sailing craft, with a total tonnage of 1,456 tons, entered and cleared. 335 motor-boats, aggregating 15,359 tons, entered from and cleared for Nanning under Inland Steam Navigation Rules. Early in the year a new motor-boat, belonging to the Yu Chi Company (有記公司) and intended to keep the Nanning-Lungchow run open during the low-water season, made her appearance in the port. Six vessels now ply on the inland waters between here and Nanning.

7°. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.—Accurate records of the passenger traffic between Lungchow and Tonkin are not available. The French Consul courteously informs me that 1,087 passports were issued by him to Chinese going to Tonkin during the year, and the Lungchow Frontier Commissioner reports that 85 passports were delivered at the frontier by the police weiyüan to Annamese entering China. 14 foreigners and 5,611 Chinese arrived and 11 foreigners and 5,908 Chinese left here by motor-boats.

8°. TREASURE.—No record available.

9°. OPIUM.—*Nil*.

10°. MISCELLANEOUS.—In the early part of the year Monsieur Emmerich, the French Government Resident at Langson, visited Lungchow, travelling by motor-car from Langson to Yashuitan (鴨水灘), a small mart on the Sungchi River about 14 miles from this port. This is the first recorded journey by motor-car on this side of the frontier. The trip to Yashuitan, which occupied about four hours, was pleasant and free from difficulties. The officials responsible for the upkeep of the first section of the road running from the frontier at Namkwan (南關) to Lungchow (Namkwan-Yashuitan section) are to be congratulated on making the first part of this

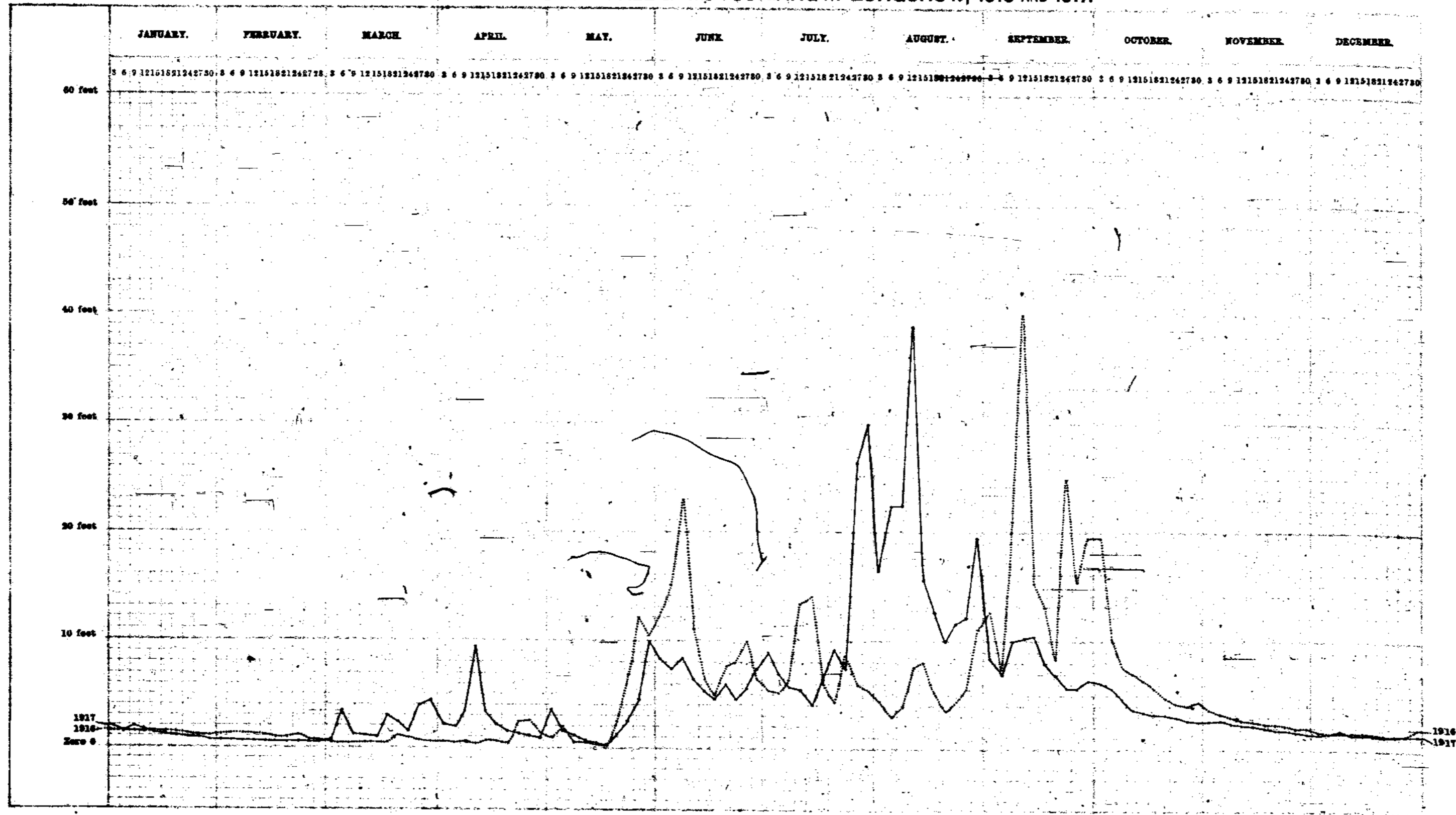
route fit for travelling by motor-car. Under the high patronage of Generals Lu Jung-t'ing (陸榮廷) and T'an Hao-ming (譚浩明), the same officials have also been at work during the year on the second section of the same road running from Yashuitan to Lungchow. This is being blasted out along the Sungchi River's edge, where it cleaves the chain of hills surrounding Lungchow; and it is anticipated that the whole will be finished during 1918. At present there is little likelihood of a motor-car service for merchandise, etc., being established; but later on, with a through road from here to Langson, it will be possible to reach Hanoi well within 12 hours. Further improvements to the existing land communications in this region are being effected under the direction of the same high provincial authorities. A new road suitable for motor-car traffic is being laid out from Lungchow to Shuikow (水口), the frontier mart on the Caobang River, and a foreign-style bridge is being built across the river at the Shuikow terminus. These will ensure ready motor-car communication between the towns, marts, and frontier stations of Namkwan, Yashuitan, Lungchow, and Shuikow, in Kwangsi, and Caobang, Thatke, Dongdang, and Langson, in Tonkin. The circuit thus completed will facilitate frontier inspection, will render the control of the main roads by the local officials concerned effective, and will prove most beneficial as a circular trade and safe travelling route to and from Tonkin.—The Lungchow Frontier Commissioner's firm administration ensured freedom from disturbance on the Kwangsi frontier during the year, and travellers and traders therefore enjoyed perfect safety.—During May the frontier mart of Shuikow was visited by a disastrous fire, which destroyed about 50 houses and hongs. Their reconstruction was begun towards the end of the year under the auspices of Generals Lu Jung-t'ing and T'an Hao-ming, who each set aside a sum of \$25,000 for the purpose.—General T'an Hao-ming visited the port and Shuikow early in August, and General Lu Jung-t'ing paid a flying visit to Lungchow in September.—The river reached its highest level—39 feet—on the 10th August and its lowest mark—6 inches—on the 16th May. The year's rainfall was 45.86 inches.

P. BOÛINAIIS,

Assistant-in-Charge.

LUNGCHOW, 12th March 1918.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL OF THE TSOKIANG AT LUNGCHOW, 1916 AND 1917.



Lungchow Trade Report, 1917.

Rainfall: 1916, 41.24 inches; 1917, 45.86 inches.

中華民國六年龍州口華洋貿易情形論畧

竊查本口貿易情形、本年究無起色者、良因國內政潮不息、商務蒙其影響、又緣歐洲戰事、越南政府禁貨輸出、具此兩種原因、遂致與本埠向東京進口貨物、多賴領取內地稅單、運往廣東佛山銷售者、大有關係、幾至全年貿易、皆爲所牽累焉、下半年、越吏雖漸准竹、木、薯蕷、荳子等項出口、其餘仍未弛禁、而華貨運經東京、以往中國別口、越關尙徵過路稅百分之二、此項稅法、華商頗稱不便、雖聞擬議將其取銷、改徵件數之稅以代之、尙未見諸實行、此於龍州出口貨物、又有間接之關係也、陸路經商、仍乏捷徑、亦爲本埠商務冷淡之一原因、現陸路雖可逕由本口、取道東京、以達海濱、或由枝路、亦可與越境互通往來、惟無方便之坦途、以利交通、盤運商品、殊覺困難、况就河道而論、如通年輪運無阻、則下游粵省各處貨物、自能源源來龍、未嘗不可以暢銷、乃當河水淺涸、載運維艱、極其延緩、是又爲商務前途之一大阻力矣、加以今年銀價高漲、本埠於銀行事業、又無利便可言、市面銀根、因而奇緊、值春初之際、素所通用之香港粵洋、固不多覩、卽一角之銀幣、亦不易得、此時廣西銀行、發行一角紙票、夫銀根如此奇絀、未始非銀貴所影響、憶昔法國建築雲南鐵路、特鑄銀圓七百五十萬圓、專以支發路工、傳聞當時工人、回籍多數携帶來桂、以故流用於本省、近因商人採辦必需物品、須用此項銀圓、每多收存居奇、待價而沽、遂致現諸市面者、亦甚缺少、本年東京銀圓、一圓平均、換得小洋一圓一角零銅圓七枚、若換制錢、可得一千三百十枚、廣東銀圓、則無流用於本埠、原冀粵東造幣廠、今

年鑄出新銀圓、但成望梅止渴而已、統觀上述各節、有此種種困難原因、其如政潮影響、越禁貨出、銀根短絀各層、雖謂歷時非久、即可回復舊觀、然而本年之貿易、已爲所妨礙、計去年貨價、尙值關平銀七萬八千八百二十四兩、本年則減至五萬七千八十一兩耳、一本關稅課、本年共徵關平銀三千一百九十六兩、去年則徵三千八百四十五兩、本年少徵六百四十九兩、查自前清光緒二十五年以來、當以本年最爲短收、計進口稅、較去年約減百分之十六、出口稅、所減幾達五成、內地半稅、則減百分之十五、

一洋貨貿易、洋貨由外洋運進口、及由通商口岸運來者、此項貿易、本年由東京進口、貨價共值關平銀五萬二千五百五十一兩、較之去年六萬六千九百五十八兩、約少百分之二十七、若比諸民國三年、則少半倍有奇、蓋本口稅課、以徵收由東京進口者爲大宗、如向來進口之竹、木、薯蕷、荳子等項、本年春夏二季、越南政府均行嚴禁出口、入秋以後、雖幸開禁、而本年竹子、既貴且少、東京荳子、收成雖佳、又多運往歐洲、以供協約國馬料之用、致荳子本年由越境牧馬運來者、較去年少二千八百六十二担之多、用作染料之薯蕷、乃一堅實之根蒂品、產於越南、廣西亦略有出產、預測本年進口、必早且多、詎反遲運而來、殊失所望、殆薯蕷多用竹篋裝運、取道松吉牧馬二河進口、較用艇裝、其費甚廉、若別圖載運、復苦不便、今年始則越禁出口、繼又竹子見缺、是薯蕷之遲到而又少者、勢使然也、計本年進口、一萬一千四百五十七担、去年一萬四千七十四担、前年則一萬五千九百九十四担、圓樑木進口、估價少於上年一千二百九十八兩、重木椿、則較上年多

四千二百八十九根、係此處新建數間洋樓所用之故、前年藥材、估價尙值七千六十三兩、至本年則更爲退步、卽比去年尙少半倍有奇、洋貨由香港、取道西江運來者、不歸本關管轄、

洋貨復出口、無、

一土貨貿易、土貨出口、運往外洋、及通商口岸、連復出口在內本年土貨出口、運往越南、估值關平

銀四千五百三十兩、去年一萬一千八百六十六兩、前年一萬五千五百十兩、此項貿易、仍以由西江運來之煤油、及本埠之鐵鑊、雜貨等爲大宗、多數運銷越境牧馬、荳蔴兩處、該處越商、每以越貨易換此等貨品、查本年出口之貨銳減、係因越貨進口所少之故、然此不過暫時之變象耳、美孚三達及亞細亞兩煤油公司、雖經在龍設有代理、今年美商德時氏、亦來龍州、委託商店代銷煤油、乃美國煤油、由本埠出口者、不因而加增、轉見其減少、如去年出口、三千二百五十六加倫、本年則減至七百二十加倫、尙以蘇門答臘煤油、流銷略廣、較上年出口加增、四百二十加倫、鐵鑊出口、則比上年約減半數、距龍州約九十里路程、土名響水、產有鉛鑛、經華商組織一公司、名曰響水公司、興工開採、本年已有鉛鑛砂十七担、出口往東京矣、由南甯民船、及電船、運來土貨、不歸本關管轄、

一出入內地之貨、入內地領有子口單之洋貨、本年共發出運照五百九十九張、估值關平銀四萬四十一兩、佔進口貨價七成六、去年發出七百十三張、貨值五萬八千七百八十五兩、本年除五百七十一張、運去廣東佛山外、餘往廣西、此項貨物、以薯蕷、荳子、木料、藥

材、砂仁等爲大宗、薯蕷一項、商人先在本埠揀選曬過、然後轉運佛山、今春因雨多晴少、致礙曬蕷、本年佛山行市、聞亦平常云、

出內地領有三聯單、運往外洋之土貨、無、

特別論畧、無、

一 船隻、本口與越南水路貿易、爲松吉牧馬兩河、祇用小艇及竹簿而已、該兩河至龍州、合流則爲左江、查小艇每隻約計四噸、均歸本關管理、本年小艇來往本口越南、共三百六十四艘、計一千四百五十六噸、電船來往邕龍、春初復增一艘、爲有記公司所營業、該輪食水猶淺、可望於河水淺涸時、亦能直接往來、現電船開走邕龍、已有六艘、均照內港行輪章程行駛、本年來往邕龍、共三百三十五次、計一萬五千三百五十九噸、

一 旅客、來往東京客人、其數若干、難得詳實之記載、據法領事官云、本年發給華人往東京護照、共一千八十七張、又邊防督辦署見告、本年在邊界對汛委員署、共發給越人到中國護照、八十五張、其由電船載客進出口者、本年進口、洋客十四位、華客五千六百十一位、出口洋客十一位、華客五千九百八位、

一金銀、姑不具論、

一 藥土、無、

一 雜論、本處官吏、修理龍州至南關之道路、劃分二段興修、其第一段工程、由南關至鴨水灘、業經告竣、可走汽車、本年春初、駐諒山法官安居來龍、即乘坐汽車、由諒山逕至鴨水

灘約歷四小時、已達目的地點、沿途暢行、別無阻礙、邊境之通走汽車、以此次爲嚆矢、良堪紀念、亦足見本處官吏、維持路政之功效也、第二段工程、則由鴨水灘至龍州、約十四英里、鴨水灘、位置於松吉河、沿河之濱、橫有大山一座、頗爲路工之梗、經已施工炸開、尙未直接貫通、此事仍懇陸上將軍榮廷、譚督軍浩明兩公主持、料全路工程、明年可望告厥成功、現時陸路貿易、載運客貨、雖屬少用汽車、然將來全路開通、則由龍州以往東京河內、僅需十二小時、即可達到、殊稱便利焉、尙有足資記載者、則本埠至水口墟、新修寬闊之路、亦可通走汽車、水口墟毗連越境在牧馬河之濱、是年五月間、曾遭回祿、全墟舖戶五十餘所、盡付一炬、旋由陸上將軍與譚督軍、共撥五萬圓、將該墟被焚屋宇、規劃全行建復、並於該處牧馬河、起建西式鐵橋一座、以利兩岸交通、將來鐵橋與由龍州至水口、新修之大路、一旦告成、則龍州、水口、南關、鴨水灘、以及邊境各城市、脈絡銜接、形勢大異、可與越南之諒山、荊葑同登等處、用汽車以通往來、不但本處官吏、巡查邊防得資便利、而於往來東京之貿易行旅、獲益亦非淺鮮也、本年邊地安謐、行旅平安、顯見地方官治理有方所致、八月初間、譚督軍浩明蒞龍、旋起節赴水口珂鄉一轉、陸上將軍榮廷、九月內亦蒞龍一次、小作逗遛、本年河水高度、以八月十日、漲至最高爲三十九英尺、最低則五月十六日、僅六寸耳、全年雨量、得四十五寸八六、

民國七年

三月

十二日

龍州關代理稅務司濮義耐呈報

代理稅務司濮義耐譯漢

文 案張清俊撰述

中華民國六年龍州關貿易冊
LUNGCHOW TRADE STATISTICS

第一節 進出呈報

I.—REPORTS TO THE CUSTOMS.

第一款 本年海關進出船按國旗號隻噸各數

1°. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared under each Flag at the Maritime Customs during 1917.

(甲) 遵照本關總章行駛

a.—Under General Regulations.

		輪船無 STEAMERS.—Nil.					
旗號	FLAG.	蓬船 SAILING VESSELS.				進出統共 TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
		進口 ENTERED INWARDS.		出口 CLEARED OUTWARDS.			
		隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.
華船	Chinese	310	1,240	54	216	364	1,456

(乙) 遵照內港行輪章程

b.—Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.

旗號	FLAG.	進口 ENTERED INWARDS.		出口 CLEARED OUTWARDS.		進出統共 TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
		隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.
美船	American	3	6	3	6	6	12
英船	British	2	54	2	54	4	108
華船	Chinese	162	7,597	163	7,642	325	15,239
共	TOTAL	167	7,657	168	7,702	335	15,359

第二款 海關進出船按年隻噸各數

2°. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Maritime Customs,
1908 to 1917.

(甲) 遵照本關總章行駛

a.—Under General Regulations.

年分 YEAR.	進口 ENTERED INWARDS.		出口 CLEARED OUTWARDS.		進出統共 TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.
1908	531	2,124	161	644	692	2,768
1909	806	3,224	142	568	948	3,792
1910	775	3,100	146	584	921	3,684
1911	638	2,552	162	648	800	3,200
1912	335	1,340	104	416	439	1,756
1913	537	2,148	118	472	655	2,620
1914	528	2,112	135	540	663	2,652
1915	494	1,976	152	608	646	2,584
1916	260	1,040	34	136	294	1,176
1917	310	1,240	54	216	364	1,456

(乙) 遵照內港行輪章程

b.—Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.

年分 YEAR.	進口 ENTERED INWARDS.		出口 CLEARED OUTWARDS.		進出統共 TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910	1	16	1	16	2	32
1911	9	350	9	350	18	700
1912	3	134	3	134	6	268
1913	46	1,917	46	1,917	92	3,834
1914	93	3,729	93	3,729	186	7,458
1915	84	3,697	83	3,695	167	7,392
1916	99	4,399	100	4,401	199	8,800
1917	167	7,657	168	7,702	335	15,359

第三款 本年由東京進口竹筏總數

3°. Number of Rafts from Tonkin during 1917.

		第一季 MARCH QUARTER.	第二季 JUNE QUARTER.	第三季 SEPTEMBER QUARTER.	第四季 DECEMBER QUARTER.	共 TOTAL.
竹筏	Rafts	77	33	36	22	168

第四款 本年陸路貨物担負總數

4°. Number of Men with Loads engaged in the Frontier Trade during 1917.

		第一季 MARCH QUARTER.	第二季 JUNE QUARTER.	第三季 SEPTEMBER QUARTER.	第四季 DECEMBER QUARTER.	共 TOTAL.
進口	Inwards	140	94	87	108	429
出口	Outwards .....	...	11	...	23	34
共	TOTAL	140	105	87	131	463

第二節 貿易貨價

II.—VALUES.

第一款 民國四年至六年海關貿易貨價計值關平銀之總數及淨數

1. Gross and Net Values of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1915 to 1917.

		四年 1915.		五年 1916.		六年 1917.	
		總數 GROSS. 兩 Hk. Ts	淨數 NET. 兩 Hk. Ts	總數 GROSS. 兩 Hk. Ts	淨數 NET. 兩 Hk. Ts	總數 GROSS. 兩 Hk. Ts	淨數 NET. 兩 Hk. Ts
洋貨 FOREIGN GOODS.							
由外洋及香港進口	Imported from Foreign Countries and Hongkong	95,481		66,958		52,551	
由通商口岸進口	Imported from Chinese Ports	...		...		...
共計洋貨進口	Total Foreign Imports	95,481		66,958		52,551	
復往外洋及香港	Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong	...		...		...
復往通商口岸	Re-exported to Chinese Ports	...		...		...
共計洋貨復出口	Total Foreign Re-exports	...		...		...
洋貨進口淨數	Net Total Foreign Imports		95,481		66,958		52,551
土貨 CHINESE PRODUCE.							
進口總數	Imported	...		...		...
復往外洋及香港	Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong	...		...		...
復往通商口岸	Re-exported to Chinese Ports	...		...		...
共計土貨復出口	Total Chinese Re-exports	...		...		...
土貨進口淨數	Net Total Chinese Imports	...		...		...
土貨運往外洋及香港	Chinese Produce of local origin exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong	15,510		11,866		4,530	
土貨運往通商口岸	Chinese Produce of local origin exported to Chinese Ports	...		...		...
本口土貨出口總數	Total Exports of local origin		15,510		11,866		4,530
本口貿易貨價總數	Gross Value of the Trade of the Port	110,991		78,824		57,081	
本口貿易貨價淨數 (即總數內除去復出口數)	Net Value of the Trade of the Port, i.e., Foreign and Chinese Imports less Re-exports, and Chinese Exports of local origin		110,991		78,824		57,081

第二款 海關貿易貨價計值關平銀按年各數
2. Value of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1908 to 1917.

年分 YEAR.	進口 IMPORTS FROM		出口 EXPORTS TO		進出共 TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	復出口 RE- EXPORTS.	金銀 TREASURE.		出入內地之貨 TRANSIT TRADE.	
	由外洋 Foreign Countries.	由通商口岸 Chinese Ports.	往外洋 Foreign Countries.	往通商口岸 Chinese Ports.			進口 Imported.	出口 Exported.	入內地 Inwards.	出內地 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.
1908	143,573	...	88,879	...	232,452	...	...	...	66,130	...
1909	191,514	...	122,898	...	314,412	...	...	...	119,193	...
1910	274,435	...	605,823	...	880,258	...	...	...	200,151	...
1911	154,928	...	102,268	...	257,196	...	...	...	98,812	...
1912	76,532	...	7,303	...	83,835	...	...	...	54,549	...
1913	99,257	26	10,024	...	109,307	...	...	...	64,562	...
1914	112,630	...	12,269	...	124,899	...	...	...	72,423	...
1915	95,481	...	15,510	...	110,991	...	...	...	65,187	...
1916	66,958	...	11,866	...	78,824	...	...	...	58,785	...
1917	52,551	...	4,530	...	57,081	...	...	...	49,041	...

第三節 進口各貨淨數

III.—IMPORTS (NET).

民國二年至六年海關進口大宗各貨按年各數
Principal Articles imported through the Maritime Customs, 1913 to 1917.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.	二年 1913.	三年 1914.	四年 1915.	五年 1916.	六年 1917.
外國棉貨類 FOREIGN COTTON GOODS.							
法國粗斜紋布	Drills, French	正條 Pieces	197	52	...	...	...
棉氈	Cotton Blankets	條 "	112	...	...	...	...
外國雜貨類 FOREIGN SUNDRIES.							
青豆 綠豆 白豆 黃豆	Beans, Green, White, and Yellow	担 Piculs	11,342	9,833	2,983	5,996	3,134
牛骨	Bones, Cow	" "	10	30	33	25	...
砂仁	Cardamoms, Inferior	" "	112	89	120	157	76
Cereals:—							
玉米	Maize	担 Piculs	998	1,125	107	175	600
米	Rice	" "	1,992	4,489	5,946	92	42
藍靛	Dyes: Cuanio	值關平兩 Hk. Tls.	15,944	27,204	32,161	20,381	18,698
鴨毛	Feathers, Duck	" "	419	126	133	23	42
乾魚 鹹魚	Fish, Dried and Salt	担 Piculs	52	70	70	26	18
木耳	Fungus	" "	34	65	109	18	4
生牛皮	Hides, Buffalo and Cow	" "	49	38	57	22	16
熟皮	Leather	" "	145	185	49	...	...
乾蛤	Lizards, Dried	對 Pairs	1,206	1,486	1,641	4	...
藥材	Medicines	值關平兩 Hk. Tls.	946	1,342	7,063	2,247	1,090

海關進口大宗各貨續
Principal Articles imported--Continued.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.	二年 1913.	三年 1914.	四年 1915.	五年 1916.	六年 1917.
木料類	Timber:—						
圓樑木	Beams, Hardwood, other than Square	值關半 <i>Val. Hk. Hs</i>	5,008	6,371	5,837	7,017	5,719
砧板	Chopping Boards, Hardwood	" "	37	419	1,070	145	180
他類木段	Logs, Unclassed	" "	363	1,158	234	158	46
油絞	Oil Machines, Hardwood	" "	282	88	118	59	...
他類板	Planks, Unclassed	" "	636	1,062	671	301	70
竹檣	Poles, Bamboo	" "	5,046	3,605	2,870	3,039	2,414
重木	" Hardwood	值關 <i>Pieces</i>	7,348	4,586	2,812	3,988	8,277
重木車	Spokes,	值關半 <i>Val. Hk. Hs</i>	4,095	1,999	759	945	1,959
蔗絞	Sugar Machines, Hardwood	" "	4,021	2,196	376	124	188
酒	Wines	" "	212	248	185	35	102

第四節 出口各貨 (復出口貨不在內)

IV.—EXPORTS (NOT INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS).

民國二年至六年海關出口大宗各貨按年各數

Principal Articles exported through the Maritime Customs, 1913 to 1917.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.	二年 1913.	三年 1914.	四年 1915.	五年 1916.	六年 1917.
五金及礦石類	METALS AND MINERALS.						
鉛礦砂	Lead Ore	担 <i>Piculs</i>	...	...	...	...	17
外國雜貨類	FOREIGN SUNDRIES.						
美國煤油	Oil, Kerosene, American	加倫 <i>Am. Galls.</i>	2,386	3,148	6,356	3,256	720
蘇門答臘煤油	" " Sumatra	" "	3,376	5,444	6,964	3,324	3,744
中國雜貨類	CHINESE SUNDRIES.						
豇豆	Beans, Salted	担 <i>Piculs</i>	121	117	130	59	41
粗磁器	China ware, Coarse	" "	2	10	50	26	15
爆竹	Fire-crackers and Fireworks	" "	31	33	34	27	...
石羔	Gypsum, Ground	" "	6	1	9	6	6
生牛皮	Hides, Buffalo and Cow	" "	166	137	110	72	...
鐵鍋	Iron Pans	值關半 <i>Val. Hk. Hs</i>	585	1,092	970	459	246
神香	Joss Sticks	担 <i>Piculs</i>	6	5	5	2	...
花生油	Oil, Groundnut	" "	181	53	37	72	49
上等紙	Paper, 1st Quality	" "	13	9	6	2	...
次等紙	" 2nd "	" "	5	13	18	3	4
紙箔(錫箔)	" Joss "	" "	2	7	16	4	1
瓦器陶器	Pottery and Earthenware	" "	60	87	79	56	37
醬油	Soy	" "	59	102	105	65	44
赤糖	Sugar, Brown	" "	10	15	8	7	34
白糖	" White	" "	13	30	5	5	11
菸絲	Tobacco, Prepared	" "	25	38	32	10	...
大頭菜	Turnips, Salted	" "	2	1	5	2	1
粉絲	Vermicelli	" "	5	7	13	5	...

第五節 出入內地之貨

V.—INLAND TRANSIT.

本年入各省內地領有子口單之洋貨

Provinces to which Foreign Goods were forwarded under Transit Pass during 1917.

省名	PROVINCE.	子口單 No. OF PASSES.	貨價 VALUE.	內地子口稅 TRANSIT DUES.
		張	兩 Hk. Ts	兩錢 Hk. Ts
廣西.....	Kwangsi.....	28	728	25.101
廣東.....	Kwangtung.....	571	39,313	947.011
共.....	TOTAL.....	599	40,041	972.112

第六節 稅鈔

VI.—REVENUE.

第一款 本年海關徵收各項稅鈔完納關平銀按國旗號之數

1°. Dues and Duties collected under each Flag by the Maritime Customs during 1917.

旗號	FLAG.	進口正稅 IMPORT.	出口正稅 EXPORT.	復進口稅 COAST TRADE.	船鈔 TONNAGE.	內地 子口稅 TRANSIT.	洋藥厘金 OPIUM LIKIN.	統共 TOTAL.
		兩錢 Hk. Ts	兩錢 Hk. Ts	兩錢 Hk. Ts	兩錢 Hk. Ts	兩錢 Hk. Ts	兩錢 Hk. Ts	兩錢 Hk. Ts
華.....	Chinese.....	2,035.543	180.342	...	8.400	972.112	...	3,196.397
藥土稅.....	On Opium.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
共.....	TOTAL.....	2,035.543	180.342	...	8.400	972.112	...	3,196.397*

* 查本年内本關並無押註現銀存票 * No Drawbacks presented for cash payment during the year.

第二款 海關徵收各項稅鈔完納關平銀按年各數
2°. Dues and Duties collected by the Maritime Customs, 1908 to 1917.

年分 YEAR.	進口正稅 IMPORT (exclusive of Opium).	出口正稅 EXPORT (exclusive of Opium).	復進口稅 COAST TRADE (exclusive of Opium).	藥土各稅 OPIUM (Import, Export, and Coast Trade).	船鈔 TONNAGE.	內地 子口稅 TRANSIT.	洋藥厘金 OPIUM LIKIN.	統共 TOTAL.
	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls.
1908.....	4,214.010	1,000.373	...	...	5.800	1,393.961	...	6,614.144
1909.....	5,288.014	622.850	...	...	5.400	2,017.277	...	7,933.541
1910.....	5,398.457	505.003	...	...	0.600	2,360.472	...	8,264.532
1911.....	4,602.135	458.647	...	...	1.200	2,102.546	...	7,164.528
1912.....	2,025.159	317.914	...	...	0.600	901.359	...	3,245.032
1913.....	3,021.993	319.511	0.650	...	10.200	1,329.063	...	4,681.417
1914.....	3,298.528	391.354	...	...	10.700	1,465.186	...	5,165.768
1915.....	3,152.166	542.853	...	...	17.800	1,407.073	...	5,119.892
1916.....	2,368.081	351.513	...	...	9.100	1,116.783	...	3,845.477
1917.....	2,035.543	180.342	...	...	8.400	972.112	...	3,196.397

第七節 金銀
VII.—TREASURE.

無
Nil.

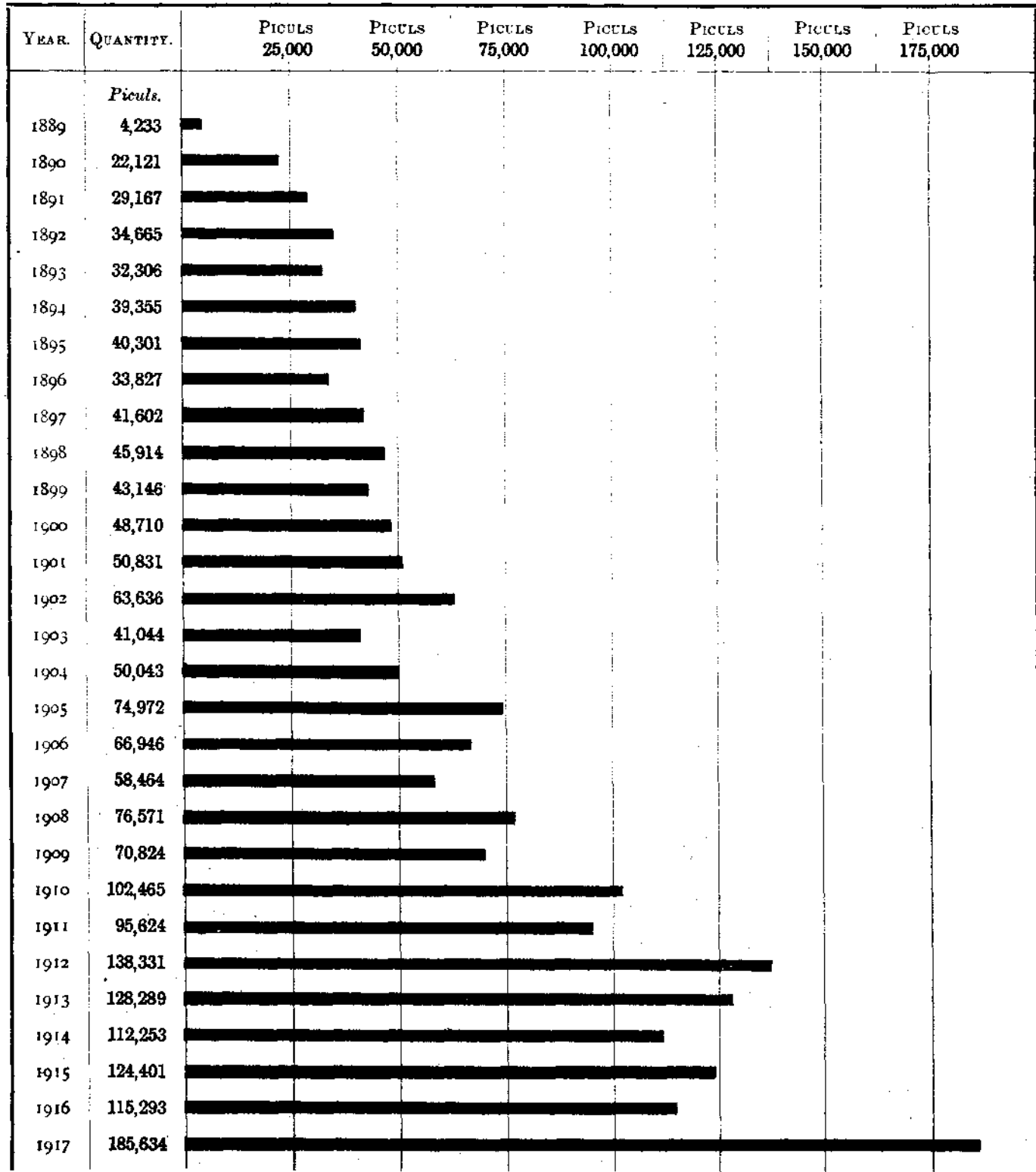
第八節 旅客
VIII.—PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

未經載冊
No record available.

MENGT SZ TRADE REPORT.

1°. LOCAL.—The net value of the trade of this port amounted to *Hk.Tts.* 18,773,849, which represents an advance of *Hk.Tts.* 3,800,574 on the figures for 1916 and is, after the figures for the years 1912 and 1913, the highest value attained since the opening of the port. Imports claimed 31 per cent. and exports 69 per cent. of the total value of the trade. The import trade has not made much progress, but still has done remarkably well, despite the many difficulties with which merchants had to contend. The same causes enumerated in the reports on the two preceding years prevent the expansion of this trade, viz., the insufficient arrivals from Europe and America, the disturbed state of the country generally, the difficulties of transport into the interior through the want of pack-animals (which are requisitioned in ever-increasing numbers for the recurring expeditions against Szechwan), and the tightness of the money market. The salvation of the province lies in its export trade in immediate connexion with the output of the Koku mines, and the diagram attached to this report demonstrates the importance of tin. In 1917 the value of tin exported amounted to *Hk.Tts.* 11,579,628, representing 90 per cent. of the total value of the export trade. The requirements of the Allies in raw material and foodstuffs are responsible for the activity of the export trade, and were it not for the fluctuations in the exchange and the scarcity of silver, this trade would develop still more considerably. A step in the right direction was taken by the provincial authorities when they issued a proclamation to the farmers of the province to sow all available ground with wheat, which has been promised a ready market in Tonkin. Remark also the very large increase in the exportation of beans to Tonkin. The rates of exchange on Hongkong continued to be unfavourable throughout the year. In pre-war times and up to 1915 the Hongkong paper currency was at a premium of from 4 to 10 per cent. when changed for silver dollars at Hongkong, and Yunnan merchants receiving payment for their goods in notes would convert them into silver, which they brought with them into this province after having made a fair profit by the exchange alone. Shortly after the outbreak of the war these conditions were reversed by the prohibition to export treasure from Hongkong and Tonkin; silver was at a premium and the notes dropped to the position originally held by hard dollars. Yunnan was badly hit, as it depended on Hongkong and Tonkin for its silver supplies. With the impossibility of importing treasure from these places it became compulsory to purchase Mexican dollars in Shanghai, and the cost and the freight led to an increase in the gold value of the Yunnan dollar, which during the year was at a premium of from 4 to 12 per cent. in comparison with the Hongkong paper currency. The political situation in the province created by the various events which took place in the North in July and decided Yunnan to secede from the Central Government and to send an expedition against Szechwan had an extremely tightening effect on the money market. To alleviate the scarcity of silver coins the provincial

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE EXPORTATION OF TIN FROM THE DATE
OF THE OPENING OF THE PORT.



government had to enforce the same prohibition as that introduced in Hongkong and Tonkin and had to authorise the provincial bank—the Futien Bank—to make a further issue of paper money. Arrangements were also made with the Yunnanfu Mint to coin half-dollar pieces, sycee for which was imported from Shanghai by the Banque de l'Indo-Chine. The Yunnan merchants used various devices in order to contend with the scarcity of silver. It is estimated that—besides the *Hk.Ts* 2,093,576 worth of treasure declared at the Customs—some 10,000 to 15,000 taels weight of gold leaf and notes of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine to the value of a million dollars were introduced into this province in passengers' luggage, while it is said that several hundred thousand dollars of French piastres were smuggled from Tonkin by various means, merchants making a large profit by carrying French bank-notes from Hongkong, changing them in Tonkin for silver, which they then smuggled into Yunnan. Exports from this district were largely paid for in this way. The transit trade was obstructed by the continued insecurity of the trade routes. Bands of robbers operated even within the approaches of big cities, so much so at one time that caravans under the protection of military escorts had to be organised periodically in certain districts. In June the provincial authorities, awakening to the seriousness of the situation, took stern measures to check the piratical excesses. In the closing quarter, the province being practically depleted of troops, who were engaged against Szechwan, a recrudescence of highway robbery and piracy was very noticeable. Manhao was looted for the third time in two years. Except for a little rainfall in May, the drought until July was such that the outlook for crops was far from hopeful. For this reason the export abroad of wheat and maize, which had been authorised by an Imperial Edict of 1910 on the South Manchurian precedent, was abrogated in June. Heavy rainfall early in July and in August caused numerous landslides on the railway line between Hokow and Milati and inundations in the Tonkin delta, interrupting railway traffic until the end of August. The mining district of Koku is fast becoming the centre of attraction for several nations. Tin, being needed in ever greater quantities not only for war but also for industrial purposes, competition for the purchase of the output of the Koku mines was much in evidence during 1917. What is desired generally by firms or syndicates interested in the tin trade is the purchase of the smelted produce; but in two instances attempts have been made to purchase the ore. The first attempt was made by the Anglo-French China Corporation, when a test case was made of the export of tin ore abroad under outward transit certificate. It did not meet with success, the tin merchants arguing that it has been the rigid rule of their corporation since time immemorial to prevent the export of any but the smelted produce; that the revocation of this rule would mean the ruin of the Chinese smelters and of the city of Koku and all its attendant trade. To the government of the province it would mean a loss of revenue of about half a million dollars yearly, as the government taxes are much higher than the half-duty payable to the Maritime Customs. Another reason which would suffice to explain the opposition of the Chinese is the existence near the mines of important refining works, for the installation of which very large sums of money were expended. The second attempt to overcome the opposition of the tin merchants was made by the Straits Trading Company in November of this year. The company set forth its propositions in pamphlets, which were distributed to all the principal tin merchants and guilds, and, although formal promises not to apply for outward transit privileges and to abide by all local rules and customs were made, the scheme met with no success. The only result of the attempt was that a motion was passed by the Koku Guild to enforce more rigorously than ever the prohibition to export. Perhaps an alternative might be found by which the surplus ore which cannot be treated at the Koku smelting works for want of water would be sold to foreign concerns and thus in no way affect the Chinese smelters. As the transport of this unwashed ore would prove too expensive, washing might be allowed in the

vicinity of the Tatung Lake before shipment by rail. It is evident that, as the production of tin at Kokiū is dependent on the rainfall, it must ever be limited, unless either the rule that ore must be washed and treated at Kokiū is relaxed or the sale of the surplus and unwashable ore is allowed.

2°. REVENUE.—The total revenue collection for 1917 amounted to *Hk.Ŧs.* 381,109, being the highest collection on record and exceeding by *Hk.Ŧs.* 35,374 the figure for the preceding year. To this sum imports contributed 36 per cent.; exports, 48 per cent.; and transit, 16 per cent. The increase is entirely to the credit of the exports, in particular to tin, import duties having decreased by *Hk.Ŧs.* 5,708 and transit dues by *Hk.Ŧs.* 5,863.

3°. FOREIGN GOODS.—(a.) *Imports, Direct and Coastwise.*—The value of the gross import trade during 1917, viz., *Hk.Ŧs.* 5,921,349, exceeds by *Hk.Ŧs.* 325,455 the figures for 1916. The importation of cotton yarn was well maintained, although the rapid and violent fluctuations in this market during 1917 were felt as much as elsewhere. The importation of yarn of Indian, Japanese, and Tonkin provenance amounted to 99,467 piculs, representing a value of *Hk.Ŧs.* 3,373,523, i.e., 57 per cent. of the total value of imports. The Tonkin yarn, of which 10,451 piculs came forward, is the cheapest of the three varieties imported into this district; the price fluctuated between \$40 and \$56 per picul. The greater part of this yarn—85 per cent.—is consumed in the Kwangnan and Kaihwa districts for the weaving of a coarse and inferior cloth. The Indian yarn of 10 counts, of which 78,972 piculs were imported, is the most popular of all yarns and is in great demand at Lingnan and Tunghai for weaving cloth for the use of the miners at Kokiū. A small quantity is used at Mengtsh for making socks. The price ranged between \$45 and \$58 during 1917. The Japanese yarn imported into this district is a mixture of short-staple cotton of Chinese and Indian provenance. It is the finest in quality and is principally of 16, 20, and 42 counts. The yarn of 20 and 42 counts is used in the weaving of the "Ai Kuo" and other finer fabrics, while that of 16 counts is used in the making of singlets. 10,044 piculs were imported, 70 per cent. of which was destined for Yünnanfu and beyond—Chaotung, Hweili, Kweiyang, and Sungming. Besides its use in the inland districts of Sinsing and Hosi in the manufacture of nankeens, it is largely used at the provincial capital for making a coarse sewing thread, which finds a ready sale throughout the province. The price of the Japanese yarn ranged during 1917 between \$56 and \$72 per picul. It is estimated that 50 per cent. of the yarn imported into this district is destined for consumption in the southern part of Yunnan; the remainder is destined to Yünnanfu, 80 per cent. of which is for transportation to places in the interior and to the provinces of Kweichow and Szechwan. With a rich hinterland in its vicinity, the position of Yünnanfu as a distributing centre for cotton yarn and foreign sundries is growing in importance year by year at the expense of Mengtsh. The dispute between Yunnan and Szechwan, culminating in protracted fighting in the upper reaches of the Yangtze, has stopped the junk traffic from Chungking and, as a consequence, Szechwan merchants have been obliged to make purchases at Yünnanfu, with the result that a new trade route and a new market were opened for cotton yarn from this province. In the west the influence of Yünnanfu is being felt; and it is said that in recent years districts formerly supplied by Tengyueh are now supplied by Yünnanfu. The increased importation of yarn at Yünnanfu is also caused by the increasing demands of the troops. Quantities of goods imported in 1917 if compared with those in 1916 would perhaps not justify the increase in the value of the import trade, but it would be found that the main factors leading to this result were

an important expansion in the importation of foreign piece goods of all kinds—81,054 pieces in 1917, against 74,031 pieces in the preceding year—and the enormous rise in the prices of all commodities. A point worthy of attention was the importation of 14,392 pieces of Hongkong-dyed shirtings, whereas only a small importation was recorded in 1916. Velvets showed another jump from 6,547 to 20,884 yards. There will always be a brisk demand for this fabric in Yunnan, for it is highly esteemed by the Mohammedans for shoes and jackets. Yarn-dyed cottons increased from 15,920 to 72,591 yards. The trade in foreign sundries showed many changes, and gunny bags leapt from 22,739 to 103,454 pieces, owing to the extensive exportation of beans to Tonkin. The importation of chemical products improved from *Hk.Tts.* 18,363 to *Hk.Tts.* 50,660. This heading covered for the most part chlorate of potash and phosphorus for the match factories. Hosiery rose to 32,330 dozens, which were of Hongkong and Canton origin. There was a small importation of Shanghai and Japanese hosiery, but they are not popular in this province. Another increase occurred in looking-glasses and mirrors from Canton, the total value of the trade amounting to *Hk.Tts.* 13,870, as against *Hk.Tts.* 7,437 in 1916. Matches made important progress, and 112,493 gross—the highest figure since 1907—were imported. They were from Canton and Japan; the local product made no advance, as the Yunnanfu factories find it difficult to carry on with the prohibitive prices demanded for raw materials and the difficulty of obtaining wood, etc., from Szechwan, owing to the trouble on the Yunnan-Szechwan border. Another article, namely, chinaware, jumped from *Hk.Tts.* 66,793 to *Hk.Tts.* 111,151 and was mainly of Kiangsi and Kwangtung manufacture; a little arrived from Japan, but it was not in demand. A remarkable expansion took place in the needle trade, which showed an increase of 19,054 mille over the figures for 1916. The American needle is the most popular now amongst the Chinese, but as it is unobtainable, purchases were made in Japan. *Hk.Tts.* 109,637 worth of medicines came into Yunnan during 1917, whereas the value of this trade for 1916 was *Hk.Tts.* 85,610. Turning to the decreases in the imports, it will be noticed that unenumerated cotton goods fell away by some 147,847 yards. Amongst foreign sundries, cigarettes did not do as well as in 1916—80,421 mille having been imported, as against 90,600 mille during the previous year. There is keen competition for popularity between the British-American Tobacco Company and the Nanyang Brothers. The British-American Tobacco Company has an advantage over the Nanyang Brothers in that its cigarettes manufactured in Shanghai are shipped direct to Haiphong and pay only a coast trade duty on arrival in Yunnan. The cigarettes of the Nanyang Brothers are shipped from Hongkong and are therefore treated as foreign goods and have to defray a full 5 per cent. *ad valorem* import duty. Recently a new competitor—the “Manufacture de Tabacs de l’Indo-Chine”—has entered the field, and cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco of Tonkin provenance are appearing on the market. The importation of cigarettes during the year was handicapped by the quantity and cheapness of the Tunghai tobacco, grown in the province and much consumed by the Chinese. The figures for kerosene oil dropped below those for 1916 by 29,890 gallons. The expense of transportation was so great that the cost of the oil rose considerably and the Chinese resorted to the use of rape seed and other vegetable oils, which were very plentiful and were sold at moderate prices. Umbrellas also appeared with a decrease of 12,188 pieces. This was a result of the restriction placed on the export of iron and steel by the United States and a consequent reduction in the output of umbrella frames in Japan. Several other articles were imported in smaller quantities, but the only ones deserving of note were soap (*Hk.Tts.* 59,933, against *Hk.Tts.* 65,873) and metals and minerals (*Hk.Tts.* 49,795, as compared with *Hk.Tts.* 59,407).

(b.) *Re-exports.*—No remarks.

4°. CHINESE GOODS.—(a.) *Exports, Abroad and Coastwise (including Re-exports).*—Apart from tin, which formed 90 per cent. of the total export trade, the principal articles comprised in the remaining 10 per cent. were beans and skins. Of the former, 97,579 piculs were exported, against 27,636 piculs in 1916. This advance was due to the steady purchases made from Tonkin, where this legume is used as food for the troops. The constant requirements of the Allies played an important rôle in the expansion of the skin trade. The heading "skins" covers cow and buffalo hides, untanned goat skins, and unclassified skins. 5,733 piculs of the first, 280,847 pieces of the second, and 22,520 pieces of the third were shipped abroad during the year under review, whereas the figures for 1916 were 9,909 piculs, 111,320 pieces, and 6,470 pieces respectively. As will be seen, untanned goat skins made a remarkable advance. They were sent mainly to America, where they are used for the manufacture of boot tops. The returns for potatoes showed an improvement from 732 to 10,424 piculs. This tuber is mostly grown in the Tunghai and the Chengkung districts. Although it is not popular as an edible amongst the Chinese, it is much appreciated by the hill tribes. An increase in the exportation of eunao, a dye-stuff, was also of importance, as the figures rose from 6,723 piculs in 1916 to 23,465 piculs. The trade in Puerh tea was impeded by the difficulty of transport and the absence of orders from European markets. Prices waned in Hongkong as the result of the embargo placed on this commodity by the British Government. As to minerals, in which, with the exception of tin, all-round decreases were apparent, merchants received small and infrequent orders and were loth to part with their goods at the prices offered. There are thus stocks of antimony, zinc, and copper in Yunnanfu awaiting a revival in the tone of the metal market. The export of medicines in 1917 declined to half that of 1916, and the noted *tien-san-chi* (田三七) claimed a prominent position in the returns. This root comes from the Tienchow district in Kwangsi and from the Kwangnan district in Yunnan and has an extraordinary reputation amongst military men as a balm for wounds. Large quantities were sent to Kwangtung for the benefit of the Yunnan troops stationed in that province. A feature of some interest and demonstrating the presence of initiative was the establishment of a small "tinned goods factory" in Mengtsz. Its best-known product is a species of mushroom, which is in demand in Canton. Small improvements occurred in bristles and wax. The amount of coal exported was 8,453 tons, as compared with 3,147 tons in the previous year. It is mined near Kowpaotsun and is sent to Tonkin by the railway company for the making of briquettes. The tin trade during 1917 was most prosperous; the exportation to Hongkong was the largest on record—185,634 piculs, representing a value of *Hk.Fts.* 11,579,628, *i.e.*, 90 per cent. of the total value of exports from this port. The European war is in a large measure responsible for this result. The keen and sustained demand for this commodity from America, Japan, and Europe has maintained the price high. The ready demand from America during the opening quarter of 1917 offered a splendid opportunity to merchants to recover their former losses and to reap profit by disposing of large stocks which had accumulated at the end of 1916 and for which no market was found. In anticipation of a wet summer and a large demand, the extraction of ore from the Kokiü mines was actively pushed during the extraction period, which usually begins in February and ends in May before the rainy season. It is difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the exact quantity of tin ore extracted, as the production varies according to the demand for tin and the number of workers that are employed; furthermore, a correct calculation is rendered more difficult in view of the scattered position of the mines over a very large area and under different managements. However, it is certain that in 1917 a greater quantity of ore than in previous years was extracted. The abundance of the water supply in the early part of the year greatly stimulated the production of the metal. At Kokiü all the smelting

works were working at full speed. It is estimated that 4,000 *chang* of metal were turned out by the smelters. A still greater quantity would have been produced if the drought in the latter part of 1917 had not entirely stopped the washing process, leaving a great quantity of ore unwashed at the mines. The scarcity of silver in this province during the June and September quarters was unprecedented and the discount on Hongkong currency such—reaching as high as 12 per cent.—that the outlook for exporters of tin was ominous. A decline in the price of tin at that time would have spelt ruin; very fortunately, a rise in price took place, owing to a large demand from America, of which full advantage was taken. The increased production of the smelted produce and the gradual and extensive deforestation of the Kokiui district and vicinity caused such an increase in the price of charcoal that the expenses of smelting increased rapidly, and in the December quarter many smelting establishments had to stop working. The advent of the Ko-Pi Railway is anxiously awaited for this reason: it will solve the fuel question. The water supply question remains and will never be solved until the removal of the smelting works to a place where an abundant and continuous supply of water can be obtained; but this would mean abandoning the great industrial city of Kokiui, which is not likely to take place in the near future. With an unlimited supply of water at their disposal the production of the Kokiui mines would be unlimited. The exportation of tin during the closing quarter of 1917 established a record exceeding any previous quarter. Taking advantage of the favourable prices at Kokiui, and in the expectation of a large rise in price at Hongkong after the Chinese New Year, big purchases of metal were made early in the quarter, and in order to obtain freight space to Hongkong large shipments left earlier than is usual. An expected rise in the price of yarn at Hongkong was also a reason for the unusually early export, as was also the fact that very few advances were made to miners in the December quarter and that money was needed for that purpose.

(b) *Imports*.—The practice of shipping goods from Shanghai to Haiphong by direct steamer was taken advantage of by the British-American Tobacco Company and the agents for Price's candles. Although this trade is still in an undeveloped state, there are vast possibilities of expansion in the future. The ships making the run belong to the Messageries Maritimes and are at present, due to war demands, requisitioned by the French Government. With the revival of normal conditions and the increase in the importations of the products of the Shanghai factories, a flourishing coast trade will most probably arise.

5°. INLAND TRANSIT.—(a.) *Inwards (under Transit Pass)*.—The trade under this heading made another advance, the total value of the goods sent to the interior being *Hk.Ts* 4,583,074 or *Hk.Ts* 204,883 in excess of that for 1916. The values as contributed by the three provinces concerned were as follows: Yunnan, *Hk.Ts* 4,129,939; Kweichow, *Hk.Ts* 350,779; and Szechwan, *Hk.Ts* 102,356.

(b.) *Outwards (under Transit Certificate)*.—A marked decrease was experienced under this heading, the total value of the trade being but *Hk.Ts* 29,185. This was due mainly to the proximity of the Hweili zinc mines to the disturbed area and to the small demand for this metal. The lack of means of transport was also doubtless responsible in a certain measure for the falling off. Yunnan claimed the whole of this trade.

(c.) *Special*.—No remarks.

6°. TRANSPORT.—(a) *By Railway.*—The Compagnie Française des Chemins de Fer de l'Indo-Chine et du Yunnan kindly supplied the following figures, which show an increase of 10,887 tons as compared with those of 1916:—

	1916.	1917.
	Tons.	Tons.
Imports from Tonkin	2,193	1,802
„ transited through Tonkin	11,315	10,996
Exports to Tonkin	468	1,878
„ transited through Tonkin	11,578	19,719
Local Yunnan traffic	59,276	61,322

7,710 railway cars, representing a tonnage of 85,820 tons, were entered and cleared during the year.

(b) *By Junks.*—2,122 junks entered and cleared during the year. These figures show an improvement of 165 over those for the preceding year but are still far below the total for 1915.

(c) *By Pack-animals.*—The number of pack-animals engaged in the transport trade along the frontier was 34,005, being a substantial decrease of 9,168 head as compared with the figures for 1916.

7°. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.—The railway company gives the number of railway passengers carried within Yunnan as 820,454, as against 729,493 in 1916.

8°. TREASURE.—Coins, sycee, and gold leaf to the value of *Hk.Ts.* 2,093,576 were imported, as against *Hk.Ts.* 2,104,008 in 1916. The only treasure exported was *Hk.Ts.* 23,850 worth of gold leaf.

9°. OPIUM.—No remarks.

10°. MISCELLANEOUS.—During the March quarter the President deputed a Special Envoy, Chiang Chien (姜薦), to come to Yunnan to present Tuchün Tang Chi-yao (唐繼堯) with the 1st Class of the Order of Merit and General Liu Tsu-wu (劉祖武) with the 2nd Class of the same order.—A Japanese commercial mission, composed of the directors of the Mitsubishi Company, Tokio, visited Yunnanfu during the same period.—As a result of the rupture of relations between China and Germany the German Consul, with several merchants, left Yunnanfu on the 21st March *en route* to Shanghai *via* Szechwan.—Mr. B. G. Tours, H.B.M.'s Consul at Ichang, was appointed to inspect the south-eastern section of the province for opium. He reached Hokow at the end of May after having visited Szechwan, Kweichow as far as Loping, Kwangsiehow, and Kaihwa. The Mengtsz Taoyin accompanied him during the latter part of his journey and reported that no trace of the poppy had been found.—Ch'ên Ch'ih-chi (陳之驥), Special Envoy of the Vice-President, came to Yunnan on a tour of inspection during the June quarter.—Yunnan recognised the declaration of war by China against Germany on the 27th August.—In September four representatives of the Canton Parliament, accompanied by a Special Envoy from the Canton Military Government and the Superintendent of the Mengtsz Customs, arrived at Yunnanfu and presented the Tuchün with the brevet of Generalissimo.—A business enterprise, or rather a bazaar on a large scale, under the name of Ch'uan Yeh Chang (勸業場).

was established in Yünnanfu by the government. The large building it occupies was originally built by the government for the exhibition of Chinese goods. It is now let out in small lots to traders.—The land of the Ko-Pi Railway at Pishihchai has been cleared of mud huts, etc., and the construction of the railway station has commenced. The Mengtsz station is also under construction. The opening of the line will take place next year, the rails and the rolling-stock having arrived at Haiphong.—A telephone line is being established between Mengtsz and Kokiü and the material was purchased in America.—At Yünnanfu the price of land is rising and the erection of buildings is proceeding on a large scale. Roads have been improved; the waterworks have been completed and hydrants have been placed in the main streets.—Tuchün Taüŋ Chi-yao left Yünnanfu for the northern border on the 4th November to direct the operations against Szechwan.

I am indebted to Mr. C. H. B. Joly, 3rd Assistant, A, for assistance in the preparation of this report.

RENÉ DANJOU,

Commissioner of Customs.

MENGTSZ, 28th March 1918.

中華民國六年蒙自口華洋貿易情形論畧

竊查本口貿易情形、本年進出口貨物、共估值關平銀一千八百七十七萬三千八百四十九兩、比較上年、增加三百八十萬五千七百七十四兩、上堪繼美於民國元二年而尤過之、誠開埠以來、無上之鉅數也、統計進口貨物、佔全數百分之三十一、出口佔百分之六十九、進口貿易、雖無甚起色、然以商人所歷各種艱苦觀之、則尙堪稱爲發達、誠以前二年貿易冊中所載、如歐美來船日少、國內杌隉日甚、金融停滯、銀根奇絀、以及川戰發生、屢封馬駝、貨運內地、困難異常、凡此種種、均足爲進口貿易之阻礙、其能拯助雲南者、厥惟出口貿易、而此項貿易、尤與箇舊出產、有密切關係、試觀本冊附刊之圖表、足見大錫之重要矣、大錫出口之估值共關平銀一千一百五十七萬九千六百二十八兩、佔出口全數十分之九、蓋聯盟各國、於各項原料食品、需用甚夥、而出口貨物、遂大爲加增、設非匯兌起落無常、銀元缺乏、必更形發達焉、本省大吏、下令勸農、俾將耕地、盡播麥種、此舉甚屬適當、以東京市場、極能暢銷故也、各種荳類、運往東京銷售者、亦增加甚多、香港匯兌、終年低落、溯自歐戰以前、以及民國四年、香港紙幣、在港兌現、每百元值銀一百四元至十元、雲南商人、每將發售貨物所得紙幣、盡易銀元、運返本省、祇匯兌盈餘一項、已獲利不貲、惟歐戰未久、香港東京、卽相繼禁銀出口、銀元價值日高、市情因之大變、香港紙幣、低跌日甚、反處昔日銀元之地位、然雲南銀元、素仰給於香港東京、來源既絕、經濟界大受打擊、遂不得不由上海購運鷹洋來滇、而運費虧耗浩繁、雲南銀元價格、因此而益見

騰漲較香港紙幣，每百元約高四元至十二元，雲南政府因北方七月間時局變遷，與中央脫離關係，并遣兵攻川，遂致金融搖動，銀根吃緊，本省政府爲彌補缺乏計，亦步香港東京後塵，禁銀出口，并令富滇銀行發行新紙幣，且與雲南造幣廠設法，以東方匯理銀行購自上海之紋銀，鼓鑄半圓銀幣，雲南商界亦爲救濟市面，多方籌畫，例如本年報由本關進口之金銀，估值關平銀二百九萬三千五百七十六兩，此外尚有重一萬至一萬五千兩之金葉，及東方匯理銀行約值一百萬元之紙幣，藏匿旅客行李內進口，并聞商人以種種方法，由東京私運法國銀元進口，爲數不下數十萬元，其法係由香港攜帶東方匯理銀行紙幣出口，及至東京，盡數兌現，私運來滇，遂獲厚利，出口貨物，多賴此以資挹注，子口貿易，因萑苻不靖，道途梗阻，甚形減色，所有盜匪，猖獗異常，甚至名城大邑附近一帶，頻遭搶劫，商賈於往來某某等處，時請軍隊護送，且依期啟行，恆存戒心，幸六月間，本省政府覺悟匪患蔓延，嚴行痛勦，盜風藉以稍戢，洎乎冬季，滇軍多調赴川，省內空虛，盜寇爲之復熾，疊耗於二年內，被劫至三次之多，其騷擾亦難堪矣，本年旱魃爲虐，五月僅獲微雨，直至七月，雨始沛然，第爲時過遲，已無豐稔之望，以故前清宣統二年，上諭批准援東三省辦法出口之麥與苞穀，於六月間復行禁止，七八月間，大雨滂沱，由河口至彌拉地一段鐵路，崩塌多處，東京河道氾濫，交通阻塞，至八月底，始克恢復原狀，箇舊產錫之區，漸爲數國所重視，蓋錫之爲用，軍用品而外，實業製造亦多，用途既廣，銷場自旺，致本年箇舊所產大錫，多爲外人所競購，然與錫務有關係各洋行公司，所購皆經已

提煉之錫片、擬辦錫砂、祇有二次、始則興隆公司以三聯單試辦錫砂出口、爲錫商反對、未能實行、皆謂從來出口、均爲煉就之錫、不准運砂離廠、向有定章、由來已久、若此例一經破除、則所有爐戶、均須歇業、而箇舊全市、暨各附屬商業、亦將被摧毀無遺、即本省政府之損失、每年亦約有五十萬之譜、因海關所收半稅、遠遜於此項釐稅也、且附近錫鑛之地、設有煉錫公司、經營建設、所費不貲、此更足爲華人反對之理由、南洋羣島商務公司、於十一月間、力與錫商爭衡、爲第二次之購運、預將擬定辦法、刊印小冊、分送各大錫商及商會、雖聲明不請發三聯單、並遵守向章慣例、完納釐稅、亦終歸無效、其結果適令箇舊商會重申禁運出口之例、執行更嚴於前、然箇舊缺乏水源、所產錫砂、未能盡行提煉、倘能變通辦理、以餘砂售諸外人、於爐戶營業前途、亦絕無妨礙、惟錫砂未經洗淨、運費未免太昂、莫若先在大屯湖邊沖洗、再由鐵路運輸爲愈、箇舊產錫多寡、全賴天雨、設不廢除就廠洗砂煉錫之例、並不准售未能沖洗之餘砂、則每年產額、終屬有限、此固昭然若揭者也、

一本關稅課、本年共收關平銀三十八萬一千一百九兩、比上年多收三萬五千三百七十四兩、實爲開埠以來、最鉅之數、進口稅佔百分之三十六、出口稅佔百分之四十八、子口稅佔百分之十六、計稅課增加、全賴出口暢旺、而出口貨中、尤以大錫爲最、進口稅較上年減少五千七百八兩、子口稅減少五千八百六十三兩、

一洋貨貿易、洋貨由外洋逕運進口、並由通商口岸運來者、本年進口貨物價值總數、共計

關平銀五百九十二萬一千三百四十九兩，比較上年實增加三十二萬五千四百五十五兩，棉紗市情漲落靡常，變遷甚劇，本年所受影響，與他處無異，然棉紗進口，源源而來，未嘗大減，計印度日本東京棉紗進口，共有九萬九千四百六十七担，估值關平銀三百三十七萬三千五百二十三兩，佔進口全數百分之五十七，東京紗共有一萬四百五十一担，進口三種紗內，以此價格為最低，每担由四十元，漲至五十六元，約有百分之八十五，運銷於廣南開化等處，以織造次等粗布，印度棉紗，均係十支，計有七萬八千九百七十二担，以華人樂用，銷場最大，臨安通海等處，購者甚多，織成布疋，以供箇舊礦工之用，間有少數，運銷蒙自，以織線襪，此項紗價，每担由四十五元，漲至五十八元，本埠進口之日本棉紗，為印度及中國所產短緯棉花合紡而成，貨質最佳，以十六支二十支暨四十二支為最多，其二十支四十二支二種棉紗，用以織造愛國布，及各種細布，其十六支者，則為製造汗衫之用，此項進口棉紗，共一萬四千四百担，其價值，每百斤由五十六元，漲至七十二元，運銷雲南府昭通會理貴陽嵩明等處者，居十分之七，在新興河西內地，則以之織造土布，此外運至雲南府紡成一種粗棉線，銷路甚暢，遍及全省，統計棉紗進口，銷運本省南部者，約有百分之五十，餘均運往雲南府發售，然其中有百分之八十，輸運內地，並四川貴州二省，雲南府鄰近各內地，皆饒富豐足，故為外國雜貨棉紗分銷場，其地位之重要，逐年遞增，蒙自因此大受影響，川滇戰線，蔓延於楊子江上游，重慶民船，受迫停駛，川中所需貨物，不能不羣趨雲南府購辦，以致本省進口棉紗，不惟新闢一商途，更

得一新市場焉、雲南府之勢力、亦擴張至本省西部、聞從前各內地仰給於騰越者、近年均由雲南府接濟矣、採辦棉紗、以供軍用、亦爲雲南府進口增加原因之一、本年進口貨數、徒與上年比較、似不能表證進口貨價之增加、蓋以各項疋頭進口、異常發達、由七萬四千三十一疋、增至八萬一千五十四疋、而各種貨價、又復飛漲也、香港染色布、上年進口甚少、本年則有一萬四千三百九十二疋、殊堪注意、棉剪絨一項、亦由六千五百四十七碼、增至二萬八百八十四碼、回教信徒、尊爲貴品、用以製鞋裁衣、將來銷路、必有加無已、先染後織布、上年進口、計一萬五千九百二十碼、本年增至七萬二千五百九十一碼、進口雜貨、更易殊多、如榮蔴袋一項、由二萬二千七百三十九個、增至十萬三千四百五十四個、以本省荳類暢銷東京所致、化學品、以礆鉀佔多數、爲自來火公司製造之原料、由關平銀一萬八千三百六十三兩、增至五萬六千六百六十兩、襪類、本年增至三萬二千三百三十打、多來自香港廣州、上海日本製者、本省社會、不甚歡迎、進口僅佔少數、著衣鏡、面鏡、由廣州來者、上年計值關平銀七千四百三十七兩、本年增至一萬三千八百七十兩、自來火增加尤甚、共有十一萬二千四百九十三羅、均係廣州日本所製、前清光緒三十三年以後、以此數爲最鉅、本省土製自來火、無甚起色、蓋不惟製造原料、價值騰貴、而川滇邊境、戰事紛擾、購辦木料、亦異常困難、省城各公司、其勢已難支持、磁器一項、由關平銀六萬六千七百九十三兩、增至十一萬一千一百五十一兩、江西廣州製品、佔數最多、間有來自日本者、惟無人過問、銷路不暢、洋針進口、極形發達、比較上年、增加一千九

百五萬四千枝、美國針、華人最喜用、徒以無從採辦、不得不降格購諸日本、藥材進口共值關平銀十萬九千六百三十七兩、上年僅得八萬五千六百十兩、至於進口貨物減色者、爲他類棉貨、比上年少十四萬七千八百四十七碼、外國雜貨類中、紙烟一項、遜於客歲、英美烟公司與南洋兄弟烟草公司、爲擴張營業、競爭極爲劇烈、惟英美烟公司、以上海所製紙烟、直接運至海防、及抵雲南、僅納復進口半稅、此其優勝之點、南洋兄弟烟草公司紙烟、來自香港、視爲洋貨、須完值百抽五進口正稅、近復有印度支那烟草製造廠、加入商戰之場、東京所製雪茄烟紙烟等、亦發現於市上、本省通海所出土菸、產額既多、價復低廉、故最爲滇人所樂購、紙烟進口之減少、良有以也、煤油一項、比上年減二萬九千八百九十加倫、因其運費奇昂、油價飛漲、華人多改用菜子及各種植物油、取其多且賤也、傘類、亦減少一萬二千一百八十八柄、蓋美國禁止鋼鐵出口、致使日本製造傘骨、亦隨之退減、其餘尚有數種、稍形退步、惟堪注意者、僅肥皂由關平銀六萬五千八百七十三兩、減至五萬九千九百三十三兩、五金及鑽石類、由關平銀五萬九千四百七兩、減至四萬九千七百九十五兩耳、

洋貨復出口、無甚可紀、

一土貨貿易、土貨出口、運往外洋及通商口岸、連復出口在內土貨出口總額、大錫佔十之九、其十之一、多爲荳與皮貨、荳類因東京採充軍食、由二萬七千六百三十六担、增至九萬七千五百七十九担、而聯盟各國、時需品物、皮貨營業、因亦大盛、皮貨類中、分生黃牛皮、水牛

皮、未硝山羊皮、並他類皮、生牛皮上年出口、共九千九百九担、本年僅有五千七百三十担、未硝山羊皮、由十一萬一千三百二十張、增至二十八萬八百四十七張、他類皮、亦由六千四百七十張、增至二萬二千五百二十張、準此以觀、未硝山羊皮一項、增加殊甚、運往美國製造靴面者、居其強半、山薯出口、由七百三十二担、增至一萬四百二十四担、通海呈貢二處、出產最多、漢人素不喜此、惟山中苗族、常以爲食品、願料中薯莢出口之增加、亦殊重要、上年共有六千七百二十三担、本年增至二萬三千四百六十五担、歐洲茶市滯銷、輸運維艱、故普洱茶不甚發達、加以英國政府禁止進口、香港茶價、大有一落千丈之勢、至於各種礦產、除大錫外、無不退縮、外人購者、寥寥無幾、商人亦因價值不宜、不願出售、致白鉛、銅、錒、多存積省城、待價而沽、藥材出口、僅及去年半數、惟著名之田三七、於貿易冊中、已佔重要位置、此種藥品、產於廣西省之田州、與雲南省之廣南地方、能療治創傷、久爲軍界所稱許、已有大宗出口、運往廣東、以造益於駐該省之滇軍、蒙自新設礮頭公司一所、規模雖小、而倡辦有人、此事亦頗堪慶幸、其出品中、以一種菌類爲最著名、頗能運銷於廣州、猪鬃與蠟、亦略有起色、煤之出口、上年共有三千一百四十七噸、本年增至八千四百五十三噸、可保村附近煤礦、爲出產之區、由鐵路公司運往東京、壓爲煤磚而用之、本年大錫生意、可稱極盛、出口至香港者、爲數最鉅、共計有十八萬五千六百三十四担、估值關平銀一千一百五十七萬九千六百二十八兩、估出口總數十分之九、其能得此成績者、實由於歐洲戰務、蓋美國、日本、及歐洲諸國、爭相購用、價格遂日

以翔貴、本年第一季內、美國銷路甚暢、商人乘機、將上年存積未能發售者、盡數售出、非獨從此虧折者藉以恢復、且獲利焉、箇舊多人、皆預測本年雨水充足、錫市暢旺、莫不於二月至五月挖卹期內、乘雨水未至、竭力採掘、惟出卹多寡、欲得一實數、憂乎其難、以產額常隨大錫之銷路、與礦工之衆寡、而有所出入、且礦地遼闊、各洞散處、管理又復複雜、預計確算、更形棘手、然所能確知者、則本年出卹、實較多於前數年、年初數月、雨水充足、箇舊爐房、莫不日夜趕工、出錫極盛、計全年煉出之錫、共有四千張之多、惜秋冬之際、早乾無雨、沖洗錫砂者、全行停工、各洞未洗之砂、貯積甚多、不然、則所出錫額、必更有加焉、夏秋二季、銀元缺少、爲從來所未有、香港匯兌、每百元低跌至十二元之多、此事影響於業錫出口之前途、幾至絕望、倘斯時錫價、一有跌落、必至破產纍纍、不堪設想、幸美國銷場極旺、錫價騰漲、商人逢此時機、得以安然無事、惟箇舊煉錫既如是其夥、而附近山林、復次第斧伐殆盡、木炭價值奇昂、煉錫成本驟重、冬季內各爐房、迫於此而停工者、比比皆是、但將來車路開通、木炭自無缺乏之患、此所以皆渴望箇壁鐵路之早日成功也、至於水源問題、殊難解決、倘能將箇舊爐房、遷移於川流不息富有泉水之地、則爲計誠善、惟此種計畫、不啻舉箇舊全城工業商務、盡委而去之、亦難期實行、然以箇舊錫礦之富、果有無限制之水源、則錫額之加增、正未可量也、本年冬季內、大錫出口之暢旺、可謂極一時之盛、蓋商人以箇舊錫價低廉、逆料舊歷年首、香港市價、必大加增、遂購辦大宗、運往香港、然輪船稀少、船位難得、未雨綢繆、自不得不提前出口、且香港紗價、人又預知其

漲、而箇舊砂丁、於冬季絕少墊款、急需銀以資週轉、此又錫之出口、所以較早於常時者也、

土貨進口、英美烟公司及白禮氏蠟燭經理人、均利用直接輪船、由上海將貨逕運海防、此項商埠往來貿易、雖尙未發達、惟前途未可限量、往來船隻、均屬大法國輪船公司、現以歐戰故、多爲法政府所留用、將來戰後、上海工廠所製各貨、紛至沓來、則土貨進口、必能蒸蒸日上也、

一 出入內地之貨、入內地領有子口單之洋貨、此項貿易、本年共估值關平銀四百五十八萬三千七十四兩、比上年增加二十萬四千八百八十三兩、茲將本年各省所估本口貿易之數、分列於下、

雲南省

關平銀四百十二萬九千九百三十九兩、

貴州省

三十五萬七百七十九兩、

四川省

十萬二千三百五十六兩、

出內地領有三聯單運往外洋之土貨、本年總數、共估值關平銀二萬九千一百八十五兩、比去年退減甚多、蓋以會理白鉛礦地、接近戰區、市情不佳、購者甚少、且馬駝缺乏、輸運維艱、產額減少、職是故也、本年貿易總數、均歸雲南一省、四川無與焉、
特別論畧、無可具論、

一鐵路盤運貨物、承滇越鐵路公司惠告、本年鐵路轉運貿易、較上年增加一萬八百八十七噸、茲特分晰列表於下、

	上年	本年
由東京進口	二千一百九十三噸	一千八百二噸
由外洋經東京轉運進口	一萬一千三百十五噸	一萬九百九十六噸
出口往東京	四百六十八噸	一千八百七十八噸
出口往外洋經東京轉運	一萬一千五百七十八噸	一萬九千七百十九噸
來往雲南本省界內	五萬九千二百七十六噸	六萬一千三百二十二噸
查本年進出口車輛數目、共七千七百十輛、計有八萬五千八百二十噸、		
一船隻盤運貨物、本年進出口船隻、共有二千一百二十二艘、比上年多一百六十五艘、惟較民國四年、尙遠不逮焉、		
一馬駝盤運貨物、本年馬駝、僅得三萬四千五百匹、比較上年、實減少九千一百六十八匹、		
一旅客、火車搭客、按滇越鐵路公司報告、來往雲南省內各旅客、上年計有七十二萬九千四百九十三人、本年共有八十二萬四百五十四人、		
一金銀、本年進口銀幣、紋銀、並金葉、共關平銀二百九萬三千五百七十六兩、上年計有二百十萬四千八兩、出口祇有金葉一項、計值關平銀二萬三千八百五十兩、		
一藥土、無可具論、		

一雜論、本年第一季內、政府特派專員姜薦君來滇、授雲南督軍唐繼堯以勳一位、劉師長祖武以勳二位、同時日本三井洋行董事、組織團體、赴滇垣考察商務、中德邦交斷絕後、德領事及數商人、於三月二十一日、離雲南府、取道四川赴滬、宜昌英國領事杜時君、被委爲雲南東南部禁烟調查員、歷經川黔、轉至羅平廣西州、暨開化、於五月底行抵河口、其後數段路程、蒙自道尹、與之偕行、並報告絕無烟苗發現、副總統特派員陳君之驥、於夏季內來滇調查、八月二十七日、雲南亦贊成向德宣戰、省垣由官設立一營業工場、名曰勸業場、其規模如大市場、洋樓高聳、建築宏美、政府原擬爲國貨陳列所、現劃分小段、租與商人營業、壁虱寨箇壁鐵路公司之地產、茅舍草屋、遷徙一空、鐵路車站、已興工建築、蒙自車站亦然、機關車及鐵軌、經已運抵海防、大約明年可以通車矣、蒙自箇舊之間、擬安設電話、其物料均購自美國、雲南府地價、日漸增漲、屋宇建造爲數甚多、路政亦逐漸改良、自來水公司工程已告竣、通衢大道、多敷設水管、

民國七年

三月

二十八日

蒙自關稅務司覃書呈報

四等幫辦楊明新譯漢

文案張英先撰述

中華民國六年蒙自關貿易冊
MENGTSZ TRADE STATISTICS.

第一節 進出呈報

I.—REPORTS TO THE CUSTOMS.

第一款 本年海關進出船按國旗號隻噸各數

1. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared under each Flag at the Maritime Customs during 1917.

(甲) 遵照本關總章行駛

a.—*Under General Regulations.*

		輪船無 STEAMERS.— <i>Nil.</i>					
旗號	FLAG.	蓬船 SAILING VESSELS.					
		進口 ENTERED INWARDS.		出口 CLEARED OUTWARDS.		進出統共 TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
		隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.
華船.....	Chinese.....	1,064	1,169	1,058	1,162	2,122	2,331

(乙) 遵照內港行輪章程

b.—*Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.*

無
Nil.

第二款 海關進出船按年隻噸各數

2°. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Maritime Customs, 1908 to 1917.

(甲) 遵照本關總章行駛

a.—*Under General Regulations.*

年分 YEAR.	進口 ENTERED INWARDS.		出口 CLEARED OUTWARDS.		進出統共 TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.
1908	5,031	11,890	5,174	12,384	10,205	24,274
1909	1,939	6,278	1,875	5,989	3,814	12,267
1910	1,227	1,423	1,168	1,348	2,395	2,771
1911	1,365	1,688	1,340	1,669	2,705	3,357
1912	1,274	1,513	1,269	1,551	2,543	3,064
1913	1,306	1,571	1,347	1,627	2,653	3,198
1914	1,548	1,989	1,603	2,080	3,151	4,069
1915	1,308	1,630	1,349	1,665	2,657	3,295
1916	968	1,148	989	1,183	1,957	2,331
1917	1,064	1,169	1,058	1,162	2,122	2,331

(乙) 遵照內港行輪章程

b.—*Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.*

無

Nil

第三款 本年海關進出鐵路車輛按國旗號輛噸各數

3°. Number and Tonnage of Railway Cars Entered and Cleared under each Flag at the Maritime Customs during 1917.

旗號	FLAG.	鐵路車輛 RAILWAY CARS.					
		進口 ENTERED INWARDS.		出口 CLEARED OUTWARDS.		進出統共 TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
		輛 No.	噸 Tons.	輛 No.	噸 Tons.	輛 No.	噸 Tons.
法	French	3,694	41,310	4,016	44,510	7,710	85,820

第四款 本年陸路貨物裝狀總數

4°. Number of Pack-animals with Loads engaged in the Frontier Trade during 1917.

		第一季 MARCH QUARTER.	第二季 JUNE QUARTER.	第三季 SEPTEMBER QUARTER.	第四季 DECEMBER QUARTER.	共 TOTAL.
進口.....	Import.....	...	...	...	...	...
出口.....	Export.....	8,312	6,932	6,835	11,926	34,005
子口.....	Transit.....	...	...	...	...	...
共.....	TOTAL.....	8,312	6,932	6,835	11,926	34,005

第五款 陸路貨物裝狀按年各數

5°. Number of Pack-animals with Loads engaged in the Frontier Trade, 1908 to 1917.

年分 YEAR.	進口 IMPORT.	出口 EXPORT.	子口 TRANSIT.	共 TOTAL.
1908.....	76,983	62,592	73,137	212,712
1909.....	3,041	7,433	59,500	69,974
1910.....	39	230	66,074	66,343
1911.....	6	18	65,425	65,449
1912.....	...	...	109,264	109,264
1913.....	19	...	95,488	95,507
1914.....	...	...	80,976	80,976
1915.....	...	...	61,099	61,099
1916.....	...	...	43,173	43,173
1917.....	...	...	34,005	34,005

第二節 貿易貨價

II.—VALUES.

第一款 民國四年至六年海關貿易貨價計值關平銀之總數及淨數

1. Gross and Net Values of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1915 to 1917.

	四年 1915.		五年 1916.		六年 1917.	
	總數 GROSS.	淨數 NET.	總數 GROSS.	淨數 NET.	總數 GROSS.	淨數 NET.
洋貨	FOREIGN GOODS.					
由外洋及香港進口 {	兩	兩	兩	兩	兩	兩
由通商口岸進口 ...	<i>Hk. Ts.</i>	<i>Hk. Ts.</i>	<i>Hk. Ts.</i>	<i>Hk. Ts.</i>	<i>Hk. Ts.</i>	<i>Hk. Ts.</i>
Imported from Foreign Countries and Hongkong	5,392,946		5,595,894		5,921,349	
Imported from Chinese Ports .....	...		...		...
共計洋貨進口	Total Foreign Imports		5,595,894		5,921,349	
復往外洋及香港 {						
復往通商口岸 ...						
Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong	10,716		24,406		56,634	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports .....	...		...		...
共計洋貨復出口	Total Foreign Re-exports		24,406		56,634	
洋貨進口淨數	Net Total Foreign Imports	5,382,230		5,571,488		5,864,715
土貨	CHINESE PRODUCE.					
進口總數 .....	...		13,874		43,466	
復往外洋及香港 {						
復往通商口岸 ...						
Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong .....	...		...		...
Re-exported to Chinese Ports .....	...		...		...
共計土貨復出口	Total Chinese Re-exports		...		...
土貨進口淨數	Net Total Chinese Imports		13,874		43,466	
土貨運往外洋及香 港	Chinese Produce of local origin exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong	9,809,128	9,387,913	12,865,668		
土貨運往通商口岸 {	Chinese Produce of local origin exported to Chinese Ports .....	...	...	...
本口土貨出口總數	Total Exports of local origin	9,809,128	9,387,913	12,865,668		
本口貿易貨價總數 {	Gross Value of the Trade of the Port	15,202,074	14,997,681	18,830,483		
本口貿易貨價淨數 (即總數內除去復 出口數)	Net Value of the Trade of the Port, i.e., Foreign and Chinese Imports less Re-exports, and Chinese Exports of local origin ..	15,191,358	14,973,275	18,773,849		

第二款 海關貿易貨價計值關平銀按年各數
2°. Value of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1908 to 1917.

年分 YEAR.	進口 IMPORTS FROM		出口 EXPORTS TO		進出共 TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	復出口 RE- EXPORTS.	金銀 TREASURE.		出入內地之貨 TRANSIT TRADE.	
	由外洋 Foreign Countries.	由通商口岸 Chinese Ports.	往外洋 Foreign Countries.	往通商口岸 Chinese Ports.			進口 Imported.	出口 Exported.	入內地 Inwards.	出內地 Outwards.
	兩 Hk. \$s.	兩 Hk. \$s.	兩 Hk. \$s.	兩 Hk. \$s.			兩 Hk. \$s.	兩 Hk. \$s.	兩 Hk. \$s.	兩 Hk. \$s.
1908.....	4,857,197	...	5,237,917	...	10,095,114	...	262,760	...	2,835,381	...
1909.....	6,676,508	...	4,246,740	...	10,943,248	...	1,659,224	8,000	2,579,832	...
1910.....	5,077,320	...	6,387,609	...	11,464,929	...	2,563,153	115,333	3,599,237	...
1911.....	4,647,996	...	6,750,304	...	11,398,300	3,238	1,998,772	...	3,211,973	1,200
1912.....	7,722,032	...	11,847,849	...	19,569,881	192	2,945,911	116,149	5,610,462	4,275
1913.....	8,644,260	...	11,066,270	...	19,710,530	31,614	1,542,014	325,800	5,792,364	...
1914.....	7,803,458	...	8,379,838	...	16,183,296	29,521	608,243	415,478	4,916,171	10,647
1915.....	5,392,946	...	9,809,128	...	15,202,074	10,716	3,753,201	256,733	4,280,095	366,231
1916.....	5,595,894	13,874	9,387,913	...	14,997,681	24,406	2,104,008	154,067	4,378,191	250,894
1917.....	5,921,349	43,466	12,865,668	...	18,830,483	56,634	2,093,576	23,850	4,583,074	29,185

第三節 進口各貨淨數
III.—IMPORTS (NET).

民國二年至六年海關進口大宗各貨按年各數
Principal Articles imported through the Maritime Customs, 1913 to 1917.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.	二年 1913.	三年 1914.	四年 1915.	五年 1916.	六年 1917.
外國棉貨類	FOREIGN COTTON GOODS.						
英國原色布	Shirtings, Grey, Plain, English	疋 Pieces	22,530	9,698	17,648	18,658	11,291
英國白色布	" White, " "	" "	3,164	2,345	762	1,411	643
英國標布	T-Cloths, English	" "	36,047	15,776	14,967	11,702	11,808
花素棉羽綢	Cotton Italians, Plain and Figured	" "	23,640	14,011	14,805	28,506	18,066
花素棉羽綾	" Lastings, " "	" "	3,032	650	617	658	2,268
染色素布	Shirtings, Dyed, Plain	" "	1,502	3,411	5,979	1,701	2,554
香港染色素布	" Hongkong-dyed, Plain	" "	...	...	...	...	14,392
紅素染色布	Turkey Red Cambrics	" "	5,485	2,185	118	1,396	1,751
素染色,印花,棉法蘭絨	Flannelettes, Plain, Dyed, or Printed	" "	7,072	3,629	9,508	11,700	14,122
棉剪絨	Velvets	碼 Yards	123,930	65,143	14,049	6,547	20,884
面巾	Towels	打 Dozens	31,996	27,544	21,858	34,097	26,406
先染後織布	Cotton, Yarn-dyed	碼 Yards	...	...	...	15,920	72,591
他類棉貨	" Goods, Unenumerated	" "	397,259	179,095	388,675	239,657	91,810
印度棉紗	" Yarn, Indian	担 Piculs	88,901	76,723	66,849	76,866	78,972
日本棉紗	" " Japanese	" "	12,441	13,419	10,542	10,107	10,044
東京棉紗	" " Tonkin	" "	22,220	36,072	25,456	17,797	10,451
中國棉貨類	CHINESE COTTON GOODS.						
土布	Nankeens	担 Piculs	1,076	532	807	786	210

海關進口大宗各貨類
Principal Articles imported—Continued.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.	二年 1913.	三年 1914.	四年 1915.	五年 1916.	六年 1917.
絨貨類							
WOOLLEN GOODS.							
絨氈	Blankets	磅 Pounds	40,731	17,169	710	329	412
大呢	Cloth, Broad, Medium, and Habit	碼 Yards	29,004	16,701	...	639	1,122
呢	Long Ells	疋 Pieces	13,888	9,482	2,459	2,082	2,217
絨線	Woolen and Worsted Yarn and Cord	担 Piculs	73	60	8	42	39
雜質疋貨類							
MISCELLANEOUS PIECE GOODS.							
綢緞	Silk Piece Goods	斤 Catties	2,633	1,243	945	2,419	870
五金及礦石類							
METALS AND MINERALS.							
紫銅條	Copper Bars, Rods, Sheets, Plates, etc.	担 Piculs	...	...	10	14	11
鋼板	" Unenumerated	值關平 Val. Hk. Tls	679	562	151	9	661
鋼製	Iron and Steel Manufactures	担 Piculs	...	...	...	...	1,008
白鉛	Zinc Manufactures	" "	64	132	99	2	1
雜貨類							
SUNDRIES.							
明礬	Alum, White	担 Piculs	...	...	...	...	332
海參	Bicho de Mar	" "	309	330	454	464	342
燕窩	Birds' Nests	斤 Catties	855	554	1,240	1,303	2,308
帶	Braid, Llama	担 Piculs	97	52	...	...	7
銅鈕	Buttons, Brass and Fancy	羅 Gross	23,255	14,929	7,545	22,067	18,701
水泥	Cement	担 Piculs	14,269	11,447	8,372	13,949	14,697
米	Cereals: Rice	" "	141,934	199,347	335	28	...
化學產品	Chemical Products	值關平 Val. Hk. Tls	11,188	16,026	30,728	18,363	50,660
磁器	China ware	" "	151,352	97,038	80,291	66,793	111,151
紙烟	Cigarettes	千枝 Mille	55,366	52,008	89,830	90,600	80,421
肉桂	Cinnamon	担 Piculs	41	58	55	128	130
外國衣帽	Clothing and Hats, Foreign	值關平 Val. Hk. Tls	120,771	38,752	42,541	39,510	34,130
煤	Coal	噸 Tons	4,769	6,412	921	2,227	2,223
Dyes, Colours, and Paints:—							
染料	Aniline	值關平 Val. Hk. Tls	69,140	34,269	559	992	1,753
五砂	Cinnabar	担 Piculs	...	...	...	...	9
製成	Indigo, Artificial	" "	1,425	1,116	1	...	...
銀珠	Vermilion	" "	71	54	30	26	54
法魚	Enamelledware	值關平 Val. Hk. Tls	18,953	7,747	5,381	19,302	16,620
洋介	Fish and Fishery Products	担 Piculs	2,105	1,518	2,066	1,629	2,383
燈及	Ginseng	斤 Catties	7,745	6,221	7,435	6,307	8,599
燈器	Lamps and Lampware	值關平 Val. Hk. Tls	43,918	30,348	8,224	10,075	14,771
衣鏡	Looking-glasses and Mirrors	" "	17,501	11,198	1,776	7,437	13,870
桂圓	Lunggans	担 Piculs	3	210	140	206	300
自來	Matches, Wood	羅 Gross	80,042	73,693	47,734	86,081	112,493
藥材	Medicines	值關平 Val. Hk. Tls	91,575	90,159	67,227	85,610	109,637
針	Needles	千枝 Mille	58,783	36,975	4,451	102	19,156
美門	Oil, Kerosene, American	加倫 Am. Gall.	580,220	516,281	612,630	310,850	307,500
蘇答	" Sumatra	" "	367,140	342,223	444,670	175,000	148,460
紙	Paper	担 Piculs	3,597	3,063	3,772	2,778	2,954
胡椒	Pepper	" "	670	371	569	567	1,074
香水	Perfumery	值關平 Val. Hk. Tls	11,828	7,778	10,334	18,218	35,444
檀香	Sandalwood	担 Piculs	463	491	835	653	1,239
海帶	Seaweed	" "	344	51	84	194	477
鞋	Shoes and Boots	雙 Pairs	18,141	14,870	4,718	3,471	4,064
肥皂	Soap	值關平 Val. Hk. Tls	42,965	38,220	25,479	65,873	59,933
糖	Sugar Candy	担 Piculs	1,199	2,876	225	1,031	986
菸	Tobacco, Prepared	" "	7,011	6,586	5,872	2,695	2,984
傘	Umbrellas	柄 Pieces	116,188	74,691	60,518	75,806	63,618
木	Wood, Coffin	塊 "	21,582	24,186	19,082	13,252	18,821

第四節 出口各貨 (復出口貨不在內)
IV.—EXPORTS (NOT INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS)

民國二年至六年海關出口大宗土貨按年各數
Principal Articles exported through the Maritime Customs, 1913 to 1917.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.	二年 1913.	三年 1914.	四年 1915.	五年 1916.	六年 1917.
五金及礦石類		METALS AND MINERALS.					
生錫	Antimony, Crude	担 Piculs	...	...	...	...	317
純錫	" Regulus	" "	7,181	5,624	8,118	2,800	410
錫礦砂	" Ore	" "	...	...	...	...	124
紫銅	Copper	" "	...	...	87	400	103
筆鉛	Graphite	" "	...	...	...	...	65
鉛	Lead	" "	117	3,819	8,356	13,236	10,237
水銀	Quicksilver	" "	...	...	...	35	46
錫塊	Tin, in Slabs	" "	128,289	112,253	124,401	115,293	185,634
白鉛	Zinc (Spelter)	" "	15,016	5,117	30,050	10,012	1,933
雜貨類		SUNDRIES.					
豆	Beans	担 Piculs	29	232	4,445	4,993	97,579
猪鬃	Bristles	" "	210	181	359	364	573
小麥	Cereals: Wheat	" "	8	16	...	...	170
茯苓	China-root	" "	223	326	333	346	671
煤	Coal	噸 Tons	7	48	1,302	3,147	8,453
蔴	Cunao	担 Piculs	12,478	14,203	10,375	6,720	22,721
鴨毛	Feathers, Duck, Fowl, etc.	" "	192	106	47	87	48
火腿	Hams	" "	784	788	427	946	1,595
火石	Hartall or Orpiment	" "	...	...	...	...	222
生牛皮	Hides, Buffalo and Cow	" "	8,521	4,733	4,996	9,909	5,733
牛角	Horns, "	" "	342	652	44	51	...
熟皮	Leather	" "	113	272	516	444	749
粉線	Macaroni and Vermicelli	" "	24	25	45	129	350
雲石	Marble Slabs	值關平 Val. Hk. Lts	81	...	...	...	...
藥材	Medicines	" "	...	4,424	6,569	1,885	5,647
麝香	Musk	斤 Catties	34,472	59,388	64,319	87,925	42,082
土布	Nankeens	担 Piculs	86	39	69	22	407
雲南土	Opium, Yunnan	" "	39	20	18	15	10
豌豆	Peas	" "	...	198	...	...	...
山薯	Potatoes	" "	...	...	372	790	2,696
土酒	Samsu	" "	857	2,673	586	732	10,424
野蠶絲	Silk, Raw, Wild, not Filature	" "	36	43	181	22	101
綢緞	" Piece Goods	斤 Catties	1	...	...	...	...
他類	Skins (Furs), Unclassed	張 Pieces	1,818	1	...	6,470	22,520
未鞣山羊皮	" Goat, Untanned	" "	2,800	20,250	30,492	111,320	280,847
紫梗	Sticklac	担 Piculs	...	362	...	3	522
紅茶	Tea, Black and Green	" "	2,185	1,217	1,675	4,514	2,559
白蠟	Wax, White	" "	410	738	111	318	1,062
黃蠟	" Yellow	" "	186	87	62	50	77

第五節 出入內地之貨
V.—INLAND TRANSIT.

第一款 本年入各省內地領有子口單之洋貨

1°. Provinces to which Foreign Goods were forwarded under Transit Pass during 1917.

省名	PROVINCE.	子口單 NO. OF PASSES.	貨價 VALUE.	內地子口稅 TRANSIT DUES.
		張	兩 Hk. Ts.	兩錢厘 Hk. Ts.
雲南.....	Yunnan.....	114,947	4,129,939	56,962.464
貴州.....	Kweichow.....	5,984	350,779	3,841.675
四川.....	Szechwan.....	2,158	102,356	1,087.971
共.....	TOTAL.....	123,089	4,583,074	61,895.110

第二款 本年出各省內地領有三聯單運往外洋之土貨

2°. Provinces from which Chinese Goods were brought under Transit Certificate during 1917.

省名	PROVINCE.	三聯單 NO. OF CERTIFICATES.	貨價 VALUE.	內地子口稅 TRANSIT DUES.
		張	兩 Hk. Ts.	兩錢厘 Hk. Ts.
雲南.....	Yunnan.....	38	29,185	1,045.954

第六節 稅鈔

VI.—REVENUE.

第一款 本年海關徵收各項稅鈔完納關平銀按國旗號之數

1°. Dues and Duties collected under each Flag by the Maritime Customs during 1917.

旗號	FLAG.	進口正稅 IMPORT.	出口正稅 EXPORT.	復進口稅 COAST TRADE.	船鈔 TONNAGE.	內地 子口稅 TRANSIT.	洋藥厘金 OPIUM LIKIN.	統共 TOTAL.
		兩錢 Hk. Ts.	兩錢 Hk. Ts.	兩錢 Hk. Ts.	兩錢 Hk. Ts.	兩錢 Hk. Ts.	兩錢 Hk. Ts.	兩錢 Hk. Ts.
法	French	126,957.543	181,056.651	203.652	...	45,989.021	...	354,206.867
華	Chinese	8,561.256	1,361.826	...	26.700	16,952.043	...	26,901.825
	藥土稅 On Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
共	TOTAL	135,518.799	182,418.477	203.652	26.700	62,941.064	...	381,108.692*

* 查本年內由本關押註現銀存票三十三張計銀一千八百六十五兩七錢五分九釐此數未計入統共徵收之內
 † 33 Drawbacks presented for cash payment during year, amounting to Hk. Ts. 1,865.759, are not included in the above total collection.

第二款 海關徵收各項稅鈔完納關平銀按年各數

2°. Dues and Duties collected by the Maritime Customs, 1908 to 1917.

年分 YEAR.	進口正稅 IMPORT (exclusive of Opium).	出口正稅 EXPORT (exclusive of Opium).	復進口稅 COAST TRADE (exclusive of Opium).	藥土各稅 OPIUM (Import, Export, and Coast Trade).	船鈔 TONNAGE.	內地 子口稅 TRANSIT.	洋藥厘金 OPIUM LIKIN.†	統共 TOTAL.
	兩錢 Hk. Ts.	兩錢 Hk. Ts.	兩錢 Hk. Ts.	兩錢 Hk. Ts.	兩錢 Hk. Ts.	兩錢 Hk. Ts.	兩錢 Hk. Ts.	兩錢 Hk. Ts.
1908	72,816.228	61,374.190	...	41,938.877	190.600	36,791.022	363.729	213,474.646
1909	79,740.489	57,658.873	...	10,516.550	33.400	34,122.431	119.350	182,191.093
1910	101,716.049	81,617.653	...	...	33.800	44,537.740	...	227,905.242
1911	112,394.984	89,269.243	...	3,739.200	37.200	39,943.343	...	245,383.970
1912	165,704.615	122,888.300	...	113.851	27.900	72,509.772	...	361,244.438
1913	176,389.683	115,148.051	...	83.813	26.800	74,204.061	...	365,852.408
1914	154,516.026	106,051.510	...	3,951.400	33.500	67,794.722	...	332,347.158
1915	133,396.573	132,486.710	...	...	29.300	69,170.458	...	335,083.041
1916	141,226.930	135,478.054	199.383	...	26.200	68,804.248	...	345,734.815
1917	135,518.799	182,418.477	203.652	...	26.700	62,941.064	...	381,108.692

† 即土藥補足內地厘金 † Collected in lieu of Inland Dues on Chinese Opium.

第七節 金銀

VII.—TREASURE.

第一款 本年進出金銀及各幣計值關平銀之數

1°. Treasure imported and exported during 1917.

由香港：金錠值六萬九千一百四十五兩，金葉值十二萬七千三百兩，金幣值八百兩，銀錠值二萬六千六百六十四兩，銀幣值四十三萬六千六百六十七兩

由東京：金葉值六百四十兩，銀錠值一百六十一兩，銀元寶值七十九萬五千五百三十二兩，銀幣值六十三萬六千六百六十七兩

往香港：金葉值一萬四千八百八十兩，往東京：金葉值八千九百七十兩

FROM HONGKONG: Gold, in Ingots, value *Hk. Ts* 69,145; Gold Leaf, value *Hk. Ts* 127,300; Gold, in Coin, value *Hk. Ts* 800; Silver, in Ingots, value *Hk. Ts* 26,664; Silver, in Coin, value *Hk. Ts* 436,667.

FROM TONKIN: Gold Leaf, value *Hk. Ts* 640; Silver, in Ingots, value *Hk. Ts* 161; Silver, in Sycee, value *Hk. Ts* 795,532; Silver, in Coin, value *Hk. Ts* 636,667.

TO HONGKONG: Gold Leaf, value *Hk. Ts* 14,880. TO TONKIN: Gold Leaf, value *Hk. Ts* 8,970.

第二款 本年進出金銀銅等幣各數(價值已詳第一款內)

2°. Coins imported during 1917 (included in 1°).

		進口 IMPORTS.				
		金幣類 GOLD COINS.	銀幣類 SILVER COINS (DOLLARS, ETC.).			
			英國金磅 Sovereigns.	墨西哥銀元 Mexican Dollars.	香港銀元 Hongkong Dollars.	中國銀元 Chinese Dollars.	安南銀元 French Indo-China Dollars.
由國外 FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		枚 No.	枚 No.	枚 No.	枚 No.	枚 No.
香港	Hongkong	177	40,000	...	615,000	...
東京	Tonkin	...	557,000	25,000	348,000	25,000
共	TOTAL	177	597,000	25,000	963,000	25,000

第八節 旅客

VIII.—PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

未經載冊

No record available.

SZEMAO TRADE REPORT.

1°. LOCAL.—Szemao, on account of its geographical situation, depends entirely on the caravan routes for its trade, and factors affecting the former have immediate effects on the latter. This explains why, at the beginning of the year, unusually large quantities of Burmese cotton destined for Talifu reached the Szemao market. The inrush of cotton on the market here, far in excess of our average yearly total, was owing to the state of brigandage existing in the Weiyuan district, forcing muleteers to abandon their usual and shorter Tayakow-Weiyuan-Tali route for that of Tayakow-Szemao-Tali, which was deemed safer. Again, during the rainy season, owing to the bad condition of the roads and to the dangerous nature of the streams along the caravan routes, all trade in South-west Yunnan comes practically to a standstill. This year, in addition to an exceptionally long rainy season, forcible requisition of pack-animals by military authorities (on account of Yunnan military expeditions), coupled with the usual insecurity of the roads, were so many obstacles in the way of merchants. Nevertheless, the total value of the trade of Szemao for 1917—*Hk.Ts.* 265,008—compared well with that of previous years, and was indeed only second to the record year, 1907. Unfortunately, this growth in the value was not accompanied by a corresponding growth in the volume of trade; there was, on the contrary, decrease in most commodities. However, raw cotton, our staple import, stood out very favourably. The estimated quantity of clean cotton required to meet the demands of the local industry is, on an average, 1,000 piculs yearly. Cotton spinning and weaving are carried on in almost all the houses in Szemao, and the dyeing of cotton cloth, an industry already of considerable importance, showed further development during the year. The dyes in use, except for red, made with cochineal, are of native manufacture. Indigo, a species of *Strobilanthes*, cultivated by the Yao people on the high hills at about three days' journey south-east from the city, is used for blue. *Curcuma longa*, found in Szechwan, gives yellow. Most of the native cloths locally dyed are consumed within the province; those of a very deep blue colour are generally preferred, more especially by the hill people. Amongst the exports, 585 piculs of sticklac found their way to Burma and Laos. Sticklac is gathered in the Papien district, 240 *li* north-east of Szemao; but as the Chinese do not know how to extract from it the red dye-stuff, no use is made of it locally. Sticklac sells at about \$11 per picul. Tea is generally exported in great quantities to Szechwan; but owing to the fighting going on there trade in this commodity was very much hampered, resulting in about 7,000 piculs being stored in Szemao. The rice crop was abundant, but the quality of the rice, on account of the unusually heavy rains, was not of the best.

2°. REVENUE.—The total collection for 1917—*Hk.Ts.* 6,021—showed an increase of *Hk.Ts.* 1,717 as compared with the figures for 1916. To the total, Menglieh station contributed *Hk.Ts.* 414 and Iwu *Hk.Ts.* 573.

3°. FOREIGN GOODS.—(a.) Imports, Direct and Coastwise.—The value of foreign goods imported was *Hk.Ts.* 235,373, to which Burma contributed *Hk.Ts.* 183,801; Laos, *Hk.Ts.* 42,044;

and Siam, *Hk.Tts* 9,528. Of the total value, raw cotton, our staple article of import, of which 9,476 piculs were imported, as against 6,318 piculs in 1916, accounted for *Hk.Tts* 188,492, and products of the chase represented *Hk.Tts* 36,402.

(b.) *Re-exports*.—*Nil*.

4°. CHINESE GOODS.—(a.) *Exports, Abroad and Coastwise (including Re-exports)*.—The value of Chinese goods exported was *Hk.Tts* 29,635, against *Hk.Tts* 25,628 in 1916. Of the total, Burma took *Hk.Tts* 13,459; Laos, *Hk.Tts* 15,927; and Siam, *Hk.Tts* 249. The increase over the figures for 1916 was almost entirely due to the revival in the rush hat trade—nearly treble that of 1916. These large-brimmed hats from Kweichow, made of a good quality of braid, which formerly were exported in large numbers by the Yünnanfu caravans into Burma, had of late years practically deserted our trade routes. During 1916, and especially during the year under review, they have reappeared on our market in ever-increasing quantities, due no doubt to a return to former popularity amongst the natives of Burma and Laos, enabling them to command again good prices on their markets.

(b.) *Imports*.—*Nil*.

5°. INLAND TRANSIT.—(a.) *Inwards (under Transit Pass)*.—The total value of foreign goods sent to the markets of the interior under transit passes amounted to *Hk.Tts* 196,775, or 83½ per cent. of the total imported; accordingly, only 16½ per cent. of the imports were consumed locally. Raw cotton, skins, and deer horns were the principal articles for which passes were taken out. The number of passes issued was 1,580, and the amount of transit dues collected was *Hk.Tts* 1,786. Most of the passes—1,292—covered goods destined for places within the Yunnan province.

(b.) *Outwards (under Transit Certificate)*.—*Nil*.

(c.) *Special*.—*Nil*.

6°. TRANSPORT.—4,235 men and 19,863 pack-animals were employed in the carriage of trade that came under the cognizance of the Szemao Customs. Owing to a large number of mules and ponies having been requisitioned by the Yunnan government for its military expeditions, as well as to the state of general unrest, the cost of animal transport has been unfavourable to merchants during the year. For two or three months Szemao merchants in particular experienced great difficulty in procuring pack-animals, in consequence of the transfer from Szemao of the officer commanding the 6th Infantry Regiment and his men, the animals being requisitioned by the officer for his use. This step caused the muleteers frequenting this district to avoid Szemao for the time, thus forcing the merchants to employ more men and more bullocks in the carriage of their goods—the former means of transport was the more expensive, and the latter, on account of slowness, was not in favour.

7°. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.—No statistics available.

8°. TREASURE.—The total value of coins imported during the year was *Hk.Tts* 10,333, of which *Hk.Tts* 1,666 represented Tonkin piastres and *Hk.Tts* 8,667 Japanese yen and Hongkong and Mexican dollars.

9°. OPIUM.—No opium passed through this office.

10°. MISCELLANEOUS.—The 6th Infantry Regiment, despatched to Szemao in 1915, left for Szechwan during the year. In 1915 this regiment co-operated in re-establishing order in the frontier districts and afterwards made several unsuccessful expeditions in the Kawa region for the suppression of opium trade. After its departure its place was taken by General Ma and his men, a remnant of the old army, transferred from Kaifa. General Ma is an old campaigner well known and much liked in these parts. He himself is stationed at Puerh with one-half of his men, while the remainder are here. The chief duty of these men is to patrol trade roads and maintain order all round.

LOUIS DE CARTIER,

Assistant-in-Charge.

SZEMAO, 15th March 1918.

中華民國六年思茅口華洋貿易情形論畧

竊查本口貿易情形，爲地勢所限，全賴道路康莊，貿易上交通始便，設路途不良，商業即大受影響，本年棉花由緬甸進口者，較常年均數，突然加增，實由本年歲首，威遠地方盜賊充斥，向之運棉花，經大丫口威遠，而達大理府者，今不憚遙遠，改經大丫口思茅，而達大理府也。查本歲雨水極多，以致路上河流，不時暴漲，行商來往，裹足不前，加以軍隊強封馬匹，沿途又虞賊匪，故貿易上受諸般窒礙，而西南兩迤之商業，仍如前極爲停滯，然本年貿易進出口貨物，共值關平銀二十六萬五千八兩，與往年比較，極爲起色，幾與一千九百七年相等，特與貿易冊所登載者，不甚符合，蓋本年進出口各貨，除大宗棉花進口外，餘皆減少，本地住戶，夙尙紡織營生，幾於無家不織造土布，而所需棉花，每年約一千担，至於染房生意，日見發達，且爲本口重要營業之一，所用染料，除染紅之外國品朱外，皆屬土製，染藍色者，俱用土靛，植自搖族，在本口之東南高山一帶，相距約三日路程，而來自四川之薑黃顏料，則用以染黃色，所染土布，多銷於本省，其深藍色土布，最爲山中居民所歡迎，論紫梗之出口，往緬甸東京者，其數五百八十五担，產於把邊地方，在思茅之東北，相距二百四十里，因土人不識，以之製造染紅顏料，故無用途，其價每担約賣十一元，茶葉向多運往四川，適因川滇事發生，其銷路全然阻滯，以致積存思茅者，約七千担之多，本年收成，雖有可觀，然米質較劣，由雨水太多之故也。

一本關稅課，本年共徵關平銀六千二十一兩，與上年比較，多收一千七百十七兩，其中猛烈，占四百十四兩，易武五百七十三兩。

一洋貨貿易、洋貨由外洋逕運進口、及由通商口岸來者、共估值關平銀、二十三萬五千三百七十三兩、由緬甸進口者、共值十八萬三千八百一兩、東京四萬二千四十四兩、暹羅九千五百二十八兩、進口貨物、以棉花爲大宗、上年計六千三百十八担、本年則九千四百七十六担、值十八萬八千四百九十二兩、其山貨值三萬六千四百二兩、洋貨復出口、無、

一土貨貿易、土貨出口運往外洋、及通商口岸、連復出口在內上年共估值關平銀二萬五千六百二十八兩、本年二萬九千六百三十五兩、運往緬甸者、共值一萬三千四百五十九兩、東京一萬五千九百二十七兩、暹羅二百四十九兩、本年土貨貿易、其估價值之增加、全因篾帽生意復興、其出口件數、與去年相較、幾增至三倍之多、此種篾帽、大率來自貴州、用細篾織成、前由雲南府商人、運往緬甸者、爲數極夥、而數年來、已覺極形冷澹、至近二年間、又復暢銷、大抵因緬甸及東京土人、復喜歡迎、其獲利之厚、不卜可知、土貨進口、無、

一出入內地之貨、入內地領有子口單之洋貨、共值關平銀十九萬六千七百七十五兩、佔進口貨百分之八十三分五、進口貨物之銷於本埠者、只有百分之十六分五而已、入內地領有子口單之洋貨、以棉花山貨爲大宗、呈報報單、共一千五百八十張、所收子口半稅、共一千七百八十六兩、呈報洋貨運銷於本省者之報單、計一千二百九十二張、出內地領有三聯單、運往外洋之土貨、無、

特別論畧、無、

一轉運、本年來關呈報運貨、共用人夫四千二百三十五名、騾馬一萬九千八百六十三匹、本歲川滇繼續戰爭、多數騾馬、爲雲南政府所封、以轉運軍裝、馱價因之迭起、商人之販運貨物者、倍形蹙額、至於思茅一埠、因步兵第六團、奉命離思、該團團長、遂卽出示封馬、至二三月之久、以致騾馬之來往思茅者、暫時繞道逃避、而商人迫不及待、多雇人夫馱牛、以代騾馬、惟人價太昂、而馱牛遲緩、均形不便、

一旅客、並未紀冊、

一金銀、進口共值關平銀一萬三百三十三兩、其中東京銀元、值一千六百六十六兩、香港墨西哥及日本銀元、八千六百六十七兩、

一藥土、洋土各藥、並無來關呈報、

一雜論、步兵第六團、於民國四年來思駐紮、業於本年開往川省、當民國四年時、邊境不靖、該團與別項軍隊、會同平亂、隨在犍犭地方、剿辦煙匪數次、卒無效果、該團離思後、馬統領所部舊軍、由開化來思填防、該統領久歷戎行、聲名洋溢、且極爲本土人士所歡迎、伊現親率半部、駐紮普洱、餘則留駐思茅、該軍之要務、爲巡防道路、并維持附近治安、

民國七年 三月 十五日

思茅關代理稅務司賈 德呈報

代理稅務司賈 德譯漢

文 案陳天秩撰述

中華民國六年思茅關貿易冊
SZEMAO TRADE STATISTICS.

第一節 進出呈報

I.—REPORTS TO THE CUSTOMS.

第一款 本年海關報單總數

1°. Number of Applications during 1917.

		第一季 MARCH QUARTER.	第二季 JUNE QUARTER.	第三季 SEPTEMBER QUARTER.	第四季 DECEMBER QUARTER.	共 TOTAL.
進口	Import	497	576	82	109	1,264
出口	Export	218	44	41	201	504
子口	Transit	444	766	160	210	1,580
共	TOTAL	1,159	1,386	283	520	3,348

第二款 本年陸路貨物負馱各數

2°. Number of Men and Pack-animals with Loads engaged in the Frontier Trade during 1917.

		第一季 MARCH QUARTER.		第二季 JUNE QUARTER.		第三季 SEPTEMBER QUARTER.		第四季 DECEMBER QUARTER.		共 TOTAL.	
		人 Men.	馱 Pack- animals.	人 Men.	馱 Pack- animals.	人 Men.	馱 Pack- animals.	人 Men.	馱 Pack- animals.	人 Men.	馱 Pack- animals.
進口	Import	765	3,170	432	5,464	62	117	69	642	1,328	9,393
出口	Export	385	876	28	233	11	97	199	1,415	623	2,021
子口	Transit	796	1,942	1,014	4,699	195	403	279	805	2,284	7,849
共	TOTAL	1,946	5,988	1,474	10,396	268	617	547	2,862	4,235	19,863

第二節 貿易貨價

II.—VALUES.

第一款 民國四年至六年海關貿易貨價計值關平銀之總數及淨數

1°. Gross and Net Values of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1915 to 1917.

		四年 1915.		五年 1916.		六年 1917.	
		總數 GROSS.	淨數 NET.	總數 GROSS.	淨數 NET.	總數 GROSS.	淨數 NET.
		兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.
洋貨	FOREIGN GOODS.						
由外洋及香港進口	Imported from Foreign Countries and Hongkong	174,286		158,547		235,373	
由通商口岸進口	Imported from Chinese Ports	...		...		...
共計洋貨進口	Total Foreign Imports	174,286		158,547		235,373	
復往外洋及香港	Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong	...		...		...
復往通商口岸	Re-exported to Chinese Ports	...		...		...
共計洋貨復出口	Total Foreign Re-exports	...		...		...
洋貨進口淨數	Net Total Foreign Imports		174,286		158,547		235,373
土貨	CHINESE PRODUCE.						
進口總數	Imported	...		...		...
復往外洋及香港	Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong	...		...		...
復往通商口岸	Re-exported to Chinese Ports	...		...		...
共計土貨復出口	Total Chinese Re-exports	...		...		...
土貨進口淨數	Net Total Chinese Imports		...		...		...
土貨運往外洋及香港	Chinese Produce of local origin exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong	33,065		25,628		29,635	
土貨運往通商口岸	Chinese Produce of local origin exported to Chinese Ports	...		...		...
本口土貨出口總數	Total Exports of local origin		33,065		25,628		29,635
本口貿易貨價總數	Gross Value of the Trade of the Port	207,351		184,175		265,008	
本口貿易貨價淨數 (即總數內除去復出口數)	Net Value of the Trade of the Port, i.e., Foreign and Chinese Imports less Re-exports, and Chinese Exports of local origin		207,351		184,175		265,008

第二款 海關貿易貨價計值關平銀按年各數
2°. Value of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1908 to 1917.

年分 YEAR.	進口 IMPORTS FROM		出口 EXPORTS TO		進出共 TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	復出口 RE- EXPORTS.	金銀 TREASURE		出入內地之貨 TRANSIT TRADE.	
	由外洋 Foreign Countries.	由通商口岸 Chinese Ports.	往外洋 Foreign Countries.	往通商口岸 Chinese Ports.			進口 Imported.	出口 Exported.	入內地 Inwards.	出內地 Outwards.
	兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.
1908	138,922	...	42,865	...	181,787	...	...	...	128,842	...
1909	163,153	...	42,614	...	205,767	...	1,345	...	146,901	...
1910	160,573	...	39,199	...	199,772	...	1,559	...	148,466	...
1911	202,949	...	32,259	...	235,208	...	...	...	182,734	...
1912	219,578	...	43,223	...	262,801	...	62,000	...	194,163	...
1913	184,890	...	39,360	...	224,250	...	57,533	...	163,234	...
1914	225,728	...	35,907	...	261,635	...	53,400	...	196,175	...
1915	174,286	...	33,065	...	207,351	...	34,000	...	167,028	...
1916	158,547	...	25,628	...	184,175	...	37,000	...	137,022	...
1917	235,373	...	29,635	...	265,008	...	10,333	...	196,775	...

第三節 進口各貨淨數
III.—IMPORTS (NET).

民國二年至六年海關進口大宗各貨按年各數
Principal Articles imported through the Maritime Customs, 1913 to 1917.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.	二年 1913.	三年 1914.	四年 1915.	五年 1916.	六年 1917.
棉貨類		COTTON GOODS.					
原色布	Shirtings, Grey, Plain	疋 Pieces	...	9	2	...	...
白色布	" White, "	" "	35	60	87	52	3
標布寬三十二寸	T-Cloths, 32 inches	" "	78	...	...	...	...
紅布	Turkey Red Cottons	" "	9	27	39	7	...
染色布	Dyed Shirtings, Plain	" "	...	...	10	2	3
緞羅布	Cotton Cloth, Burmese	" "	3,794	3,875	3,092	1,295	2,122
雜貨類		SUNDRIES.					
虎骨	Bones, Tiger	担 Piculs	24	27	32	20	21
砂仁	Cardamoms, Inferior	" "	16	7	30	7	3
楠木	Cotton, Raw	" "	7,363	9,034	6,622	6,318	9,476
水藍	Dyes: Indigo, Liquid	" "	9	1	28	12	7
象齒	Elephants' Teeth, Whole	" "	10	7	8	3	6
生牛皮	Hides, Buffalo and Cow	" "	132	130	151	66	62
鹿茸	Horns, Deer	值關平兩 Hk. Ts.	407	496	354	1,631	1,949
老鹿茸	" " Old	担 Piculs	10	14	16	7	8
嫩鹿茸	" " Young	" "	9	13	11	12	14
藤器	Rattanware	" "	8	19	24	36	20

海關進口大宗各貨類
Principal Articles imported—Continued.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.	二年 1913.	三年 1914.	四年 1915.	五年 1916.	六年 1917.
鹿皮	Skins, Deer	張 Pieces	9,942	8,942	5,361	4,939	3,192
豹皮	" (Furs), Leopard and Tiger	担 Pieces	354	389	383	232	226
甲皮	" Pangolin	担 Pieces	15	16	14	15	9
洋傘	Umbrellas, Foreign	柄 Pieces	178	161	86	176	546

第四節 出口各貨(復出口貨不在內)
IV.—EXPORTS (NOT INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS).

民國二年至六年海關出口大宗土貨按年各數
Principal Articles exported through the Maritime Customs, 1913 to 1917.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.	二年 1913.	三年 1914.	四年 1915.	五年 1916.	六年 1917.
五金及礦石類		METALS AND MINERALS.					
鐵製料	Iron Manufactures	担 Pieces	228	393	407	329	272
鋼	Steel	" "	49	22	26	29	34
雜貨類		SUNDRIES.					
黃銅器	Brassware	担 Pieces	2	11	7	3	1
絹帽	Caps, Silk	担 Pieces	50	148	499	671	216
香氈	Carpets, Felt	" "	1,150	926	2,165	1,631	856
粗磁器	Chinaware, Coarse	担 Pieces	31	14	29	14	10
紫銅器	Copperware	" "	15	4	1	4	...
油帽	Hat Covers, Waterproof	個 Pieces	220	...	...	...	...
草帽	Hats, Straw	" "	35	...	395	1,690	4,068
鐵鍋	Iron Pans	担 Pieces	250	125	227	251	156
鐵器	Ironware	" "	82	44	86	33	...
土布	Nankeens	" "	52	73	165	77	75
瓦器	Pottery and Earthenware	" "	86	77	85	122	114
鞋	Shoes and Boots, Chinese	雙 Pairs	143	458	639	397	456
黃絲	Silk, Raw, Yellow	担 Pieces	...	...	3	...	...
赤糖	Sugar, Brown	" "	53	73	66	73	122
普洱茶	Tea, Black, Puerh	" "	1,392	1,019	175	390	682
菸	Tobacco, Prepared	" "	23	52	33	38	33
大頭菜	Turnips, Dried and Salted	" "	67	38	71	31	69
粉	Vermicelli	" "	89	172	248	117	82
核桃	Walnuts	" "	294	199	157	105	138
黃蠟	Wax, Yellow	" "	231	114	91	19	58

第五節 出入內地之貨 V.—INLAND TRANSIT.

本年入各省內地領有子口單之洋貨

Provinces to which Foreign Goods were forwarded under Transit Pass during 1917.

省名	PROVINCE.	子口單 NO. OF PASSES.	貨價 VALUE.	內地子口稅 TRANSIT DUES.
		張	兩 Hk. Ts	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts
雲南	Yunnan	1,292	173,007	1,571-532
四川	Szechwan	188	15,993	150-977
湖北	Hupei	24	1,837	16-865
貴州	Kweichow	25	2,381	18-755
廣東	Kwangtung	10	560	3-289
廣西	Kiangsu	19	1,077	14-237
江西	Kiangsi	19	1,645	8-115
浙江	Chekiang	2	135	0-953
浙直	Chihli	1	140	0-900
共	TOTAL	1,580	196,775	1,785-623

第六節 稅鈔 VI.—REVENUE.

第一款 本年海關徵收各項稅鈔完納關平銀按國旗號之數

1°. Dues and Duties collected under each Flag by the Maritime Customs during 1917.

旗號	FLAG.	進口正稅 IMPORT.	出口正稅 EXPORT.	復進口稅 COAST TRADE.	船鈔 TONNAGE.	內地 子口稅 TRANSIT.	洋藥厘金 OPIUM LIKIN.	統共 TOTAL.
		兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts
華	Chinese	3,077-937	1,157-929	...	...	1,785-623	...	6,021-489
藥土稅	On Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
共	TOTAL	3,077-937	1,157-929	...	...	1,785-623	...	6,021-489*

* 查本年内本關並無押註現銀存票。 * No Drawbacks presented for cash payment during the year.

第二款 海關徵收各項稅鈔完納關平銀按年各數
2°. Dues and Duties collected by the Maritime Customs, 1908 to 1917.

年分 YEAR.	進口正稅 IMPORT (exclusive of Opium).	出口正稅 EXPORT (exclusive of Opium).	復進口稅 COAST TRADE (exclusive of Opium).	藥土各稅 OPIMUM (Import, Export, and Coast Trade).	船鈔 TONNAGE.	內地 子口稅 TRANSIT.	洋藥厘金 OPIMUM LIKIN.	統共 TOTAL.
	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts.
1908.....	2,808.222	1,203.855	...	100.350	...	1,733.466	...	5,845.893
1909.....	3,086.844	1,424.388	...	...	...	1,857.532	...	6,368.764
1910.....	2,628.897	1,604.504	...	...	...	1,587.617	...	5,821.018
1911.....	2,716.083	1,261.456	...	...	...	1,660.395	...	5,637.934
1912.....	2,975.202	2,127.959	...	...	...	1,749.649	...	6,852.810
1913.....	2,692.315	2,163.057	...	...	...	1,599.625	...	6,454.997
1914.....	3,155.279	1,817.458	...	...	...	1,849.202	...	6,821.939
1915.....	2,496.622	1,055.485	...	...	...	1,526.261	...	5,078.368
1916.....	2,148.834	873.598	...	...	...	1,281.713	...	4,304.145
1917.....	3,077.937	1,157.929	...	...	...	1,785.623	...	6,021.489

第七節 金銀

VII.—TREASURE.

第一款 本年進口金銀及各幣計值關平銀之數

1°. Treasure imported during 1917.

由印度緬甸等處：銀幣值八千六百六十七兩。由西貢東京：銀幣值一千六百六十六兩

FROM INDIA (INCLUDING BURMA, ETC.): Silver, in Coin, value Hk. Ts. 8,667.

FROM SAIGON AND TONKIN: Silver, in Coin, value Hk. Ts. 1,666.

第二款 本年進口金銀銅等幣各數(價值已詳第一款內)

2°. Coins imported during 1917 (included in 1°).

由印度緬甸等處：墨西哥銀元計四千枚，香港銀元計六千枚，日本銀元計三千枚。

由西貢東京：安南銀元計二千五百枚

FROM INDIA (INCLUDING BURMA, ETC.): Silver Coins, 4,000 Mexican dollars, 6,000 Hongkong dollars, and 3,000 Japanese dollars.

FROM SAIGON AND TONKIN: Silver Coins, 2,500 Tonkin dollars.

第八節 旅客

VIII.—PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

未經載冊

No record available.

TENGYUEH TRADE REPORT.

1°. LOCAL.—The year has been a fairly successful one, especially for those who have been able to hold on to their stocks till the ever-rising prices enabled them to net a satisfactory profit; for the effect of this continual increase in cost price, an increase that has manifested itself in all lines, has been to debar the purchaser of the moment from realising at a profit till previously purchased stocks were disposed of and the competition offered by such more favourably placed goods had subsided. That having been the course of events during the year, more capital than usual was necessary in order to be able to hold on till the favourable moment for disposal arrived; but, on the other hand, profits became automatically certain so long as the upward tendency continued and the necessary wait could be endured. The total value of the import and export trade of the port—very nearly *Hk.Ts.* 3,000,000—was the highest, with the exception of 1913, since the opening of the port, which, though seemingly a matter for congratulation, is perhaps not quite so satisfactory as appears at first sight, since most of the increase was undoubtedly due to the increased prices, and consequent valuations, mentioned above. Still, as mentioned in the report for 1912, it is a well-known fact that ever since there has existed trade between Burma and Yunnan the chief items of import into and export from China have been respectively cotton and silk, consequently the healthiness or otherwise of the transfrontier trade may be fairly gauged by the figures representing these two commodities. Now the trade in both these articles during the year under review has been exceptionally heavy, the importation of cotton yarn being second only to that of 1915, and the export of silk easily surpassing all previous figures; and from this it may at least be seen that the year's trade has been travelling in sound channels. The first half of the year was, as usual, the better, and that owing to the same cause as operates every year, namely, overtrading at the commencement of the dry or open season. The exchange value of the rupee continued on the downward grade, falling from *Tengyueh Ts.* 37 per *Rupees* 100 at the beginning of the year to *Ts.* 32 at the end thereof. The enhanced purchasing power of silver was not, however, responsible for any stimulation of the import trade; for it was more than offset by the increased Rangoon prices. But it did lend itself to considerable profit-making on the exchange, and in this manner: exchange set so strongly against Hongkong that Yunnan dollars were remitted from Yunnanfu to Hongkong at an average discount of 10 per cent.; the Hongkong dollars so obtained were remitted to Rangoon at propitious rates; and the resulting rupees were imported and sold at a favourable exchange to such traders as required them for cash ventures across the frontier, principally, it is whispered, illicit dealings in the forbidden drug, opium. In May a provincial notification was promulgated prohibiting the export of all silver, uncoined as well as coined; though still extant, it has not been altogether strictly enforced, for it was realised that that would have too much inconvenienced the import trade, which has to rely on the ability to export treasure to compensate for the adverse balance of trade. The cost of mule transport was never low throughout the year, and was abnormally high during the first few months of it, due, in large measure, to the wholesale commandeering of transport animals by the military authorities, even laden ones *en route*; but, as in 1916, it was partly due to the dearth of rice—the original factor in the question of transport charges,—which still maintains its high level of

\$1 per *tau* of 24 catties, a figure which is now establishing itself as the normal, even if it has not already done so. Continued fighting, brigandage, and organised highway robberies in the interior have been rife, and this has had an adverse effect on trade and has made all transport, and especially that of silk, the staple and most valuable export, exceedingly risky; in spite of all difficulties, however, the export of that article was the largest ever recorded—though without the benefit and protection of the outward transit pass it is improbable that such a good result could have been attained. The weather was normal throughout the year, and no exceptionally heavy rains, severe enough to block the trade route, occurred; the rainfall, in fact, was one of the smallest on record, amounting to only 38 inches during the months May to October inclusive, as against 45 and 60 inches for the same periods of 1916 and 1915 respectively.

2°. REVENUE.—The total revenue collection for the year 1917 was *Hk.Tts.* 60,600. This figure shows an increase of *Hk.Tts.* 10,329 as compared with that of the previous year. It is well above the average for the previous 10 years and has only been surpassed twice, in 1913 by *Hk.Tts.* 3,882 and in 1915 by *Hk.Tts.* 1,722. Import duties amounted to *Hk.Tts.* 29,900; export duties, to *Hk.Tts.* 11,200; and transit dues, to *Hk.Tts.* 19,300, as against *Hk.Tts.* 25,000, *Hk.Tts.* 10,500, and *Hk.Tts.* 14,600 respectively in 1916—an increase in all directions. The transit dues were the largest ever collected.

3°. FOREIGN GOODS.—The value of imports from Burma—*Hk.Tts.* 2,202,000—exceeded that of the preceding year by *Hk.Tts.* 491,000, practically the same amount as that by which the preceding year fell below that of 1915; it was the highest on record with the exception of 1913. As explained under "1°. Local," however, this increase in value was largely due to increased prices and consequently increased Customs valuation. There were satisfactory increases of 4,426 and 1,639 piculs in the quantities of cotton yarn and raw cotton respectively; this brought cotton yarn up to the standard of the best years; but raw cotton was still far behind the amount to which it attained in 1914 and 1915. The cost price of cotton yarn rose from *Rupees* 150 a load (135 catties) in the spring to *Rupees* 230 a load towards the end of the year, so that later arrivals were quite unable to compete against accumulated stocks and were locked up pending the latter's disposal. Piece goods were scarce in Burma and difficult to obtain, so that a considerable shrinkage took place in most of the important lines; italians, however, were quite up to the average. The falling off in piece goods was, as is usual, one of the main factors accounting for the corresponding increase in cotton, both yarn and raw. The case of dyes is different to that of most articles; the enormous increase, over 500 per cent., in their value is accounted for much more by increased trade than by increased valuation. Kerosene oil decreased owing to the unfavourable rate of mule-hire that prevailed throughout the year; this is readily understood when it is stated that only the most favourable rates are less than the cost of the oil itself. Jadestone nearly resumed its high average for the three years previous to 1916.

4°. CHINESE GOODS.—The total value of exports to Burma was *Hk.Tts.* 794,000, as compared with *Hk.Tts.* 628,000 in 1916, showing an increase of *Hk.Tts.* 166,000 over that figure and reaching high-water mark since the opening of the port. Silk, as usual, was by far the most important item, forming 80 per cent. of the total value; its 1,833 piculs were the most ever exported hence in one year, surpassing the previous best—1913—by 297 piculs, or 19 per cent. The purchase price of best quality raw silk in the interior was some *Hk.Tts.* 75 per picul higher than in 1916, but so was the selling price in Burma, so that good profits are said again to have

been realised; the highest prices were obtained in the middle of the year. Very little profit is said to have been made on the cheaper qualities, though expenses were covered. The exportation of hartall, or orpiment, though not up to that of the previous year, was still a large one, due in some measure to increased efforts owing to the imminent expiry of a seven years' monopoly. Felt mats fell by some 50 per cent., accounted for by the increased prices of dye-stuffs. Most of those exported come from Tungehwan (東川), to the north-east of Yunnanfu. The local product, though possessing three times the lasting power and having the advantage of using the native indigo for dyeing, is unable to compete in transfrontier markets on account of its relatively high price. The export of iron pans became less remunerative, and therefore fell, owing to the founding near Lungling of a rival establishment, that, however, did not prove a success and had withdrawn its competition by the end of the year.

5°. INLAND TRANSIT.—(a.) *Inwards (under Transit Pass).*—The inward transit trade was, as usual, a reflection of the import trade, of which, as shown by the value table, it has consistently formed between 65 and 71 per cent. during the last five years, 1913 to 1917. The total value of goods sent into the interior under transit pass was *Hk.Ts.* 1,571,000, showing an increase of 37 per cent. as against that of the preceding year and corresponding to one of 28½ per cent. in the value of imports; it was the highest value on record with the exception of 1913, just as in the case of imports. The number of passes issued was 16,524, as compared with 15,200 during the previous year.

(b.) *Outwards (under Transit Certificate).*—The value of the outward transit trade was *Hk.Ts.* 508,000, by far the largest figure on record, surpassing that of 1915, the previous best, by *Hk.Ts.* 80,000, or 19 per cent. Of the 724 passes issued, 703 covered the transport of Szechwan yellow silk (whether from Szechwan direct or that had already reached this province before coming under the cognizance of the Customs), 20 covered felt carpets, and one was for mules. Of the 1,833 piculs of Szechwan silk exported, 1,483 piculs arrived at this port under transit pass.

(c.) *Special.*—No remarks.

6°. TRANSPORT.—*Vide* "1°. Local."

7°. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.—No statistics available.

8°. TREASURE.—The value—*Hk.Ts.* 1,119,000—of the treasure exported during the year under review fell *Hk.Ts.* 839,000 below that of the previous year, and for the first time for two years did not surpass the total value of the goods imported from Burma. The provincial embargo on the exportation of silver, coined and uncoined, and also the profit to be made on remittances *via* Yunnanfu and Hongkong, both mentioned under "1°. Local," were probably the factors responsible for this; the responsibility of the second factor is evidenced by the rise from the previous year's *Hk.Ts.* 173,000 to 560,000 in the value of the treasure imported, a movement that only started in 1914.

9°. OPIUM.—None.

10°. MISCELLANEOUS.—The construction along a new alignment of the section of the road between Kanai (干崖) and Chetao (遮島) was completed during the course of the year, the blasting away of a mile section of rocks near Nangwan (囊晚), at the Kanai end of the

section, being satisfactorily accomplished by the contractor engaged in Burma. The new section was opened to traffic in May, but so far has not been much used, owing to its comparatively greater length. A contract was arranged by the Road Committee with a second and additional engineer, engaged through the good offices of the Burma Government, for repairs to the Chinese section of the trade route. One of the two engineers is working upwards from the frontier at Kulikha (咕哩憂) to Chetao, the other is starting from that point and is responsible for the section thence to Tengyueh.—The Chinese authorities have in theory succeeded in their task of eradicating the cultivation of the poppy in the district between Tengyueh and the southern frontier, though not without considerable fighting against the wild hill-men, who put up a very fair fight against the troops before they were suppressed, and who several times subsequent to their defeat succeeded in raiding the Taiping district, close to Manwyne, and in instilling considerable alarm into the breasts of those residing in that town. During April and May the British Consul and the Taoyin undertook a tour of investigation as Joint Commissioners for the inspection of opium cultivation in the western circuit of the province, the former investigating the southern circuit also; practically none was found.—The Post Office accelerated its service in these parts by closing the mails between Siakwan (Talifu) and Yünnanfu every day, instead of on alternate days as heretofore; those between Tengyueh and Siakwan still continue, however, to be closed as were the former.—In February Mr. F. Brown, of the Carnegie Magnetic Institute, took readings here and placed an observation stone in the Customs Assistant's compound for future reference; the magnetic declination was determined at $0^{\circ} 34' W.$ on the 20th February, whereas the results of observations made at Homushu and Siasinkai, in the vicinity, placed it at absolute zero, the difference being accounted for by the presence locally of rock of volcanic origin; the altitude, taken in His Britannic Majesty's Consulate compound by boiling point observations, was found to be 5,334 feet, a trifle lower than Major Davies's determination of 5,365 feet.—In April Mr. G. Forrest arrived in this province, with the intention of staying two or three years to make a further collection of botanical specimens.—Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Andrews and Mr. E. Heller, all of the Asiatic Zoological Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, also passed through in April on their way from Yünnanfu to Burma; they levied a severe toll on the goral, or wild goat, that exists in the neighbourhood, otherwise their collection was principally composed of birds and the smaller mammals.

H. G. FLETCHER,

Assistant-in-Charge.

TENGYUEH, 4th March 1918.

中華民國六年騰越口華洋貿易情形論略

竊查本口貿易情形，今年尙可謂中等收效，而於商人之有存貨，能待賣價漲時以求善利者，則尤爲收效，蓋買價陸續增高，各物一致，而其結果，可以免新到之貨，見利卽銷，必俟至舊存勢力相當之貨賣盡時，始能言售，全年景況，幾不外此，存貨待時，勢必多費成本，但對於一方面而論，惟值買價繼漲，而能忍待時沽者，其獲利爲甚穩健也，本年全年進出口貨物，共估值關平銀約三百萬兩，除民國二年外，本年爲開關以來，估值最高之年，雖曰可喜，而美中猶有不足者，卽以上所論之買價增高是也，按民國元年，所著之貿易論，已載明滇緬交易以來，人所共知進出口最大宗之貨，卽係棉絲兩種，蓋本口貿易，盛衰之現象，應視此兩種貨物多寡，以爲衡，試觀本年此兩種之貿易，可稱絕大，棉紗進口，除民國四年觀止而外，應以本年爲首屈一指，黃絲出口，駕乎開關以來之數，由此觀之，本年商務入於平穩地位，可斷言矣，然仍一如往昔，以上半年爲最旺，緣此時天氣晴爽，商家均及時多事懋遷，印洋兌換之率，每况愈下，自年初每百枚，值騰平紋銀三十七兩，至年底降至三十二兩，銀價雖漲，仍難敵仰光貨價之增，以致進口商務，不能得銀價增漲之益，惟因匯兌之法，可以獲益，故有多數龍圓，從雲南府匯往香港，每百圓約可獲利十圓，再由香港轉匯仰光，亦可沾潤，在仰光所得之印洋，轉輸入於騰越，賣與別商，以辦現錢事業，風聞最著者，卽販運法律所禁之藥品鴉片也，五月內，雲南政府，頒令嚴禁

銀幣及生銀出口、雖禁止猶存、而進行未厲、因悟此舉、與進口商務、殊有未便、進口商務、全賴銀幣生銀運出、以抵出口土貨價值不足之窮、驟馬運脚之價、全年未嘗跌落、且以年首數月爲最高、其故有幾分由於軍官全體封用、即連駝貨在途之驟馬、亦屬不免、有幾分亦如去年光景、因米價騰貴、米價之貴賤、實駝價起跌之原因、米價高貴、至今未落、每大洋一圓、可買一斗計二十四斤、然在此時、以觀此價、亦屬平常、至於內地、兵戈擾攘、盜賊縱橫、以致商務大受阻碍、轉輸動多危險、最受窒碍者、則莫若黃絲、黃絲一物、爲出口之大宗、雖遭此種種困難、而出口仍以本年爲多、其故即係賴有三聯單保護之力、本年天氣極算和平、無特別大雨、將商路冲損、本年下雨之度、由五月至十月、共三十八寸、較民國四年該季之六十寸、及五年該季之四十五寸者、本年亦在最少年分之內也、

一本關稅課、本年共徵關平銀六萬六百兩、較諸去年、則增收一萬三百二十九兩、超軼十年來平均之數、只少民國二年三千八百八十二兩、民國四年一千七百二十二兩、此兩屆而已、進口稅、二萬九千九百兩、出口稅、一萬一千二百兩、子口稅、一萬九千三百兩、與去年進口稅二萬五千兩、出口稅一萬五百兩、子口稅一萬四千六百兩比較、各稅均有加增、而子口稅之數、尤爲向來所未有、

一洋貨貿易、洋貨由緬甸運進口、本年共估值關平銀二百二十萬二千兩、比去年多四十九萬一千兩、以實際上觀之、本年多於去年之數、與去年少於前年之數相敵、但除民

國二年外，以本年爲最多，首論所提，估值之率增，實由買價之度漲，惟棉紗比去年增四千四百二十六担，棉花增一千六百三十九担，爲殊愜人意耳，棉紗足以上儕最旺之年，棉花則較民國三四兩年之高度爲甚遜，棉紗之價，春間每駄一百三十五斤，自印洋一百五十枚，年底每駄，則增至印洋二百三十枚，致令後來之貨，不能與前圖之貨爭衡，惟有韞積而藏，以待推陳出新，疋頭在緬，甚難覓購，故進口大宗中，多有減色，惟棉羽綢平均計之，猶不爲少，疋頭之減少，按平常而論，即係棉花棉紗加增之原因，顏料價值非常之漲，直達乎五倍有奇，其實與各貨不同，即係幾乎全由該貨運入之多，不因其價之漲，煤油減少之原因，在於全年駝價之不落，其顯而易見之點，即係僅有最相宜之駝價，可較買煤油之原本爲畧少，玉石與二三四等年，最高之平均担數相較，本年尙無甚懸殊。

一土貨貿易，土貨出口運往緬甸，本年共估值關平銀七十九萬四千兩，與去年六十二萬八千兩較之，則多值十六萬六千兩，爲開關以來所未有，絲爲照常出口最要之大宗，佔出口全數估值十成之八，共計一千八百三十三担，爲從前每年中出口未有之數，多於從前最旺之民國二年者，二百九十七担，即合十成中之一成九，最上等之黃絲，本年在內地之買價，每担比去年約多值七十五兩，幸緬甸之賣價，亦同式增漲，故仍有利可圖，以年中爲最得高價，惟下等絲，除盤運費而外，不能多有賺金，石黃出口，不能多過去年，而爲數仍屬不少，緣該公司專辦七年之期限，將近屆滿也，毛氈比去年出口少約一半。

因顏料價昂，此貨出口，以東川所產者爲多，其地在雲南府之東北，本地所製之毛氈，雖比東川者經久三倍，而染料且有用土靛之便，但因價高，在互易市場，仍不能與東川毛氈爭勝，騰越鐵鍋，本年無甚利益，出口頗形減少，因龍陵附近，創設一所鑄鍋廠，與之相敵，畢竟此廠，亦無起色，已於年底取銷。

一出入內地之貨，入內地領有子口單之洋貨，此項貿易，仍如往昔，爲進口貿易之反景，試於估價表上觀之，即可知民國二年，至民國六年，此五年間，進口貨物之估值若在百分之八，內地貨物之估值，則在六十五分及七十一之間，入內地領有子口單之貨，共估值關平銀一百五十七萬一千兩，比去年每百分多三十七分，其進口貨物之估值，比去年每百分多二十八分半，除民國二年外，以本年入內地之估值爲最高，與進口貿易同，全年共發子口單，一萬六千五百二十四張，比去年一萬五千二百張爲多。

出內地領有三聯單，運往外洋之土貨，本年共估值關平銀五十萬八千兩，踰於從前之數甚多，即與最旺之民國四年相較，亦多八萬兩，合十成之一成九，全年共發三聯報單，七百二十四張，內有七百三張，爲四川黃絲，幾乎全數由四川直接運騰，由川商納釐，先運雲南境內，後始轉售運騰者，不過數張而已，其餘有二十張，爲毛氈所估，一張爲採辦騾馬也，四川黃絲出口，共一千八百三十三担，內有一千四百八十三担，係請三聯單採辦運來者。

特別論畧、姑不具論、

一載運、詳見首論、

一旅客、並未記冊、

一金銀、細查全年出口、共估值關平銀一百一十一萬九千兩、較去年少八十三萬九千兩、計少於進口貨之估值、實爲近兩年中所創見、觀首論所云、省禁銀幣生銀出口、及雲南府與香港匯兌之利益、斯二者、大約卽金銀在此出口短絀之原因也、其次原因之可賴以爲憑者、卽進口金銀、由去年十七萬三千兩、增至五十六萬兩也、販運金銀進口、自民國三年始、

一藥土無、

一雜論、千崖遮島間、修築之新路、已於本年告厥成功、其在于崖末段、附近曩畹之一段、碍路巨石、則歸由緬甸聘來之包辦人、妥爲轟炸、該路於五月間、業已可供運輸、惟路線較長、故商旅之喜行捷徑者、仍絕少出此、現承緬甸當軸之助、騰越修路局董、復增聘工程師一位、以修築中緬商路之華段、兩工程師分段施工、一由邊界咕哩憂、培修至遮島、一卽新聘之工程師、由遮島修築至騰越也、中國政府理想、已將騰越、及南方邊地間之煙苗剷盡、惟經血戰多次、緣野人聚衆反抗官軍、被擊敗後、數次侵掠附近蠻允之太平村落、致蠻允居民、亦大受驚恐云、四五月之間、英國駐騰領事、及騰越道尹、各奉委令、爲會

勘迤西煙苗專員、領事官並勘迤南一帶、然僅查出些須無關利害、郵政局中、爲投遞迅速起見、將從大理雲南府往來之郵件、改隔日封發、爲每日封發、而大理騰越往來之郵件、則仍如前、爲隔日封發也、二月間卡呢集、磁氣學會會員布浪君、來騰觀測、曾在海關幫辦公館院內、栽一觀測石、以資將來參考、二月二十日、在此測得騰越磁氣、西向之差、爲三十四分、惟在隣近之禾木樹、及小新街之觀測、始指明騰越在於零度、此觀測不同之點、大約由於騰越火山原體石之存在也、復於領事衙門中、以漲水法觀測、得此地之高度、爲五千三百三十四英尺、與從前英國少校戴威士、所測得之五千三百六十五英尺爲稍低、四月內、傅理士君、重來滇境、擬留二三年、以採集植物種子、美國紐約格致學博物院之歐洲動物出游團領袖、安德祿士君、及其配、並赫樂君、過騰、自雲南府來欲往緬甸、在此多獵附近之山羊、此外所獲、僅鳥類、及哺乳動物之小焉者耳、

民國七年

三月

四日

騰越關代理稅務司富樂嘉呈報

代理稅務司富樂嘉譯漢

文 案戴鴻勳撰述

中華民國六年騰越關貿易冊
TENGYUEH TRADE STATISTICS.

第一節 進出呈報

I.—REPORTS TO THE CUSTOMS.

第一款 本年陸路貨物裝駝總數

1°. Number of Pack-animals with Loads engaged in the Frontier Trade during 1917.

		第一季 MARCH QUARTER.	第二季 JUNE QUARTER.	第三季 SEPTEMBER QUARTER.	第四季 DECEMBER QUARTER.	共 TOTAL.
進口	Import	14,372	9,846	4,101	10,937	39,256
出口	Export	4,570	1,850	1,254	5,149	12,823
子口	Transit	8,610	6,998	3,990	10,126	29,724
共	TOTAL	27,552	18,694	9,345	26,212	81,803

第二款 陸路貨物裝駝按年各數

2°. Number of Pack-animals with Loads engaged in the Frontier Trade, 1908 to 1917.

年分 YEAR.	進口 IMPORT.	出口 EXPORT.	子口 TRANSIT.	共 TOTAL.
1908	34,163	15,394	22,571	72,128
1909	28,217	17,783	19,409	65,409
1910	33,426	19,119	22,957	75,502
1911	24,647	14,854	15,360	54,861
1912	32,625	14,793	25,143	72,561
1913	43,236	18,987	28,712	90,935
1914	40,430	14,864	29,281	84,575
1915	50,049	15,600	32,651	98,300
1916	35,042	15,451	22,068	72,561
1917	39,256	12,823	29,724	81,803

第二節 貿易貨價

II.—VALUES.

第一款 民國四年至六年海關貿易貨價計值關平銀之總數及淨數

1°. Gross and Net Values of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1915 to 1917.

	四年 1915.		五年 1916.		六年 1917.	
	總數 GROSS.	淨數 NET.	總數 GROSS.	淨數 NET.	總數 GROSS.	淨數 NET.
洋貨	FOREIGN GOODS.					
由外洋及香港進口 {	Imported from Foreign Countries and Hongkong		1,711,670		2,302,412	
由通商口岸進口 ...	Imported from Chinese Ports .....		...		...
共計洋貨進口	2,192,422		1,711,670		2,202,412	
復往外洋及香港 {	Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong .....		...		...
復往通商口岸 ...	Re-exported to Chinese Ports .....		...		...
共計洋貨復出口	...		...		...
洋貨進口淨數	2,192,422		1,711,670		2,202,412	
土貨	CHINESE PRODUCE.					
進口總數 .....	...		...		...
復往外洋及香港 {	Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong .....		...		...
復往通商口岸 ...	Re-exported to Chinese Ports .....		...		...
共計土貨復出口	...		...		...
土貨進口淨數	...		...		...
土貨運往外洋及香港	747,012		628,376		794,498	
土貨運往通商口岸 {	...		...		...
本口土貨出口總數	747,012		628,376		794,498	
本口貿易貨價總數 {	2,939,434		2,340,046		2,996,910	
本口貿易貨價淨數 (即總數內除去復出口數)	2,939,434		2,340,046		2,996,910	

第二款 海關貿易貨價計值關平銀按年各數
2°. Value of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1908 to 1917.

年分 YEAR.	進口 IMPORTS FROM		出口 EXPORTS TO		進出共 TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	復出口 RE- EXPORTS.	金銀 TREASURE.		出入內地之貨 TRANSIT TRADE.	
	由外洋 Foreign Countries.	由通商口岸 Chinese Ports.	往外洋 Foreign Countries.	往通商口岸 Chinese Ports.			進口 Imported.	出口 Exported.	入內地 Inwards.	出內地 Outwards.
	兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.			兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.
1908	1,272,847	...	493,021	...	1,765,868	...	...	217,338	913,979	119,760
1909	1,101,863	...	461,498	...	1,563,361	...	...	197,972	820,982	...
1910	1,446,406	...	556,880	...	2,003,286	...	...	207,410	1,070,380	59,300
1911	1,238,411	...	445,802	...	1,684,213	...	...	212,787	855,735	48,895
1912	1,824,908	...	681,997	...	2,506,905	...	...	718,884	1,418,440	120,775
1913	2,401,798	...	730,277	...	3,132,075	...	...	852,426	1,665,473	...
1914	2,009,681	...	562,819	...	2,572,500	...	6,426	1,716,155	1,393,841	123,800
1915	2,192,422	...	747,012	...	2,939,434	...	4,702	2,581,982	1,427,380	428,770
1916	1,711,670	...	628,376	...	2,340,046	...	173,294	1,958,036	1,147,508	246,480
1917	2,202,412	...	794,498	...	2,996,910	...	560,727	1,119,635	1,571,776	508,036

第三節 進口各貨淨數

III.—IMPORTS (NET).

民國二年至六年海關進口大宗各貨按年各數
Principal Articles imported through the Maritime Customs, 1913 to 1917.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.	二年 1913.	三年 1914.	四年 1915.	五年 1916.	六年 1917.
棉貨類 COTTON GOODS.							
英國原色布	Shirtings, Grey, Plain, English	疋 Pieces	27,161	22,353	32,028	22,285	19,863
英國粗斜紋布	Drills, English	" "	4,589	3,236	2,405	1,399	789
英國標布	T-Cloths, English	" "	7,254	4,118	6,407	3,841	742
玄素棉羽縐	Cotton Italians, Plain, Fast Black	" "	15,076	16,008	7,399	7,955	9,410
色素棉羽縐	" " Coloured	" "	3,361	3,272	2,247	881	2,167
花棉羽縐	" " Figured	" "	2,083	1,831	708	777	316
棉剪絨	Velvets and Velveteens	碼 Yards	65,178	15,001	6,115	1,282	1,920
棉氈	Cotton Blankets	條 Pieces	20,491	16,428	5,504	3,891	2,990
印度棉紗	" Yarn, Indian	担 Piculs	36,902	30,513	37,811	32,499	36,925
絨棉貨類 WOOL AND COTTON UNIONS.							
絨棉小呢	Wool and Cotton Spanish Stripes	碼 Yards	85,878	35,880	14,927	11,744	11,055
絨貨類 WOOLLEN GOODS.							
小呢	Spanish Stripes	碼 Yards	17,498	9,190	1,489	3,851	6,213
五金及礦石類 METALS AND MINERALS.							
紫銅	Copper	担 Piculs	...	...	...	...	31
鋼鐵製料	Iron and Steel Manufactures	" "	...	...	...	...	21

海關進口大宗各貨類
Principal Articles imported--Continued.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.	二年 1913.	三年 1914.	四年 1915.	五年 1916.	六年 1917.
鋼	Steel	担	...	...	...	...	124
錫	Tin	"	...	...	...	...	27
雜貨類		SUNDRIES.					
燕窩	Birds' Nests	斤	732	699	624	420	498
高砂	Borax	担	...	...	...	...	17
錫盒	Boxes, Fancy	羅	3,972	1,275	371	409	443
粗磁器	China-ware, Coarse	担	391	431	500	345	234
棉花	Cotton, Raw	"	3,854	8,950	15,615	1,831	3,470
五色染料	Dyes: Aniline	值關平担	10,860	5,775	679	2,593	16,345
鹿茸	Horns, Deer, Young	架	201	203	196	191	281
玉石	Jadestone	担	901	991	912	391	802
日本自來火	Matches, Wood, Japan	羅	36,797	21,334	20,691	12,579	12,079
藥材	Medicines	值關平担	9,887	8,458	7,850	6,598	8,972
美國煤油	Oil, Kerosene, American	加倫	39,625	46,460	38,135	44,325	39,745
其他煤油	" " other kinds	"	...	...	...	...	2,760
傘	Umbrellas	柄	17,971	8,782	6,030	8,623	11,407

第四節 出口各貨 (復出口貨不在內)

IV.—EXPORTS (NOT INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS).

民國二年至六年海關出口大宗土貨按年各數

Principal Articles exported through the Maritime Customs, 1913 to 1917.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.	二年 1913.	三年 1914.	四年 1915.	五年 1916.	六年 1917.
牲畜類	Animals, Living:—						
牛, 山羊, 猪, 綿羊	Cattle, Goats, Pigs, and Sheep	隻	2,943	3,921	2,920	2,285	1,291
鮮蛋	Eggs, Fresh and Preserved	個	677,950	874,170	1,158,698	544,505	341,485
石膏	Gypsum	担	...	...	...	...	8
火腿	Hams	"	283	391	348	166	161
雄黃 (雌黃)	Hartall or Orpiment (Realgar)	"	4,524	2,205	2,545	6,874	4,282
麻繩	Hemp Twine	"	514	407	482	452	373
生牛皮	Hides, Buffalo and Cow	"	3,723	2,604	2,512	1,415	1,224
鐵鍋	Iron Pans	"	753	573	343	465	221
毛氈	Mats, Felt	條	24,883	24,585	25,222	21,444	10,835
麝香	Musk	斤	...	...	323	6	...
竹雨傘	Rain Hats, Split Bamboo	頂	37,236	35,777	27,201	27,353	28,037
黃絲	Silk, Raw, Yellow, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature	担	1,536	1,166	1,352	1,445	1,833
石料 (雲石花石等)	Stone (Marble, Granite, etc.)	"	...	...	...	...	31
核桃	Walnuts	"	2,130	2,127	2,450	1,785	1,514

第五節 出入內地之貨
V.-INLAND TRANSIT.

第一款 本年入各省內地領有子口單之洋貨

1°. Provinces to which Foreign Goods were forwarded under Transit Pass during 1917.

省名	PROVINCE.	子口單 NO. OF PASSES.	貨價 VALUE.	內地子口稅 TRANSIT DUES.
		張	兩 Hk. Ts	兩 錢厘 Hk. Ts
雲南	Yunnan	9,395	900,291	8,138.983
四川	Szechwan	6,802	650,495	5,745.870
貴州	Kweichow	327	20,990	201.119
共	TOTAL	16,524	1,571,776	14,085.972

第二款 本年出各省內地領有三聯單運往外洋之土貨

2°. Provinces from which Chinese Goods were brought under Transit Certificate during 1917.

省名	PROVINCE.	三聯單 NO. OF CERTIFICATES.	貨價 VALUE.	內地子口稅 TRANSIT DUES.
		張	兩 Hk. Ts	兩 錢厘 Hk. Ts
雲南	Yunnan	26	8,821	126.009
四川	Szechwan	698	499,215	5,138.000
共	TOTAL	724	508,036	5,264.009

第六節 稅鈔
VI.-REVENUE.

第一款 本年海關徵收各項稅鈔完納關平銀按國旗號之數

1°. Dues and Duties collected under each Flag by the Maritime Customs during 1917.

旗號	FLAG.	進口正稅 IMPORT.	出口正稅 EXPORT.	復進口稅 COAST TRADE.	船鈔 TONNAGE.	內地子口稅 TRANSIT.	洋藥厘金 OPIUM LIKIN.	統共 TOTAL.
		兩 錢厘 Hk. Ts	兩 錢厘 Hk. Ts	兩 錢厘 Hk. Ts	兩 錢厘 Hk. Ts	兩 錢厘 Hk. Ts	兩 錢厘 Hk. Ts	兩 錢厘 Hk. Ts
華	Chinese	29,971.291	11,279.019	...	...	19,349.981	...	60,600.291
藥土稅	On Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
共	TOTAL	29,971.291	11,279.019	...	...	19,349.981	...	60,600.291*

* 查本年內本關並無押註現銀存票 No Drawbacks presented for cash payment during the year.

第二款 海關徵收各項稅鈔完納關平銀按年各數

2°. Dues and Duties collected by the Maritime Customs, 1908 to 1917.

年分 YEAR.	進口正稅 IMPORT (exclusive of Opium).	出口正稅 EXPORT (exclusive of Opium).	復進口稅 COAST TRADE (exclusive of Opium).	藥土各稅 OPIUM (Import, Export, and Coast Trade).	船鈔 TONNAGE.	內地 子口稅 TRANSIT.	洋藥厘金 OPIUM LIKIN.	統共 TOTAL.
	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts.
1908.....	25,924.707	6,265.178	...	...	...	13,616.126	...	45,806.011
1909.....	22,445.012	8,074.475	...	...	...	11,213.471	...	41,732.958
1910.....	27,150.036	9,909.133	...	...	...	13,790.367	...	50,849.536
1911.....	21,872.189	8,151.673	...	...	...	10,836.819	...	40,860.681
1912.....	26,040.707	9,998.793	...	...	...	14,786.360	...	50,825.860
1913.....	35,773.700	11,701.227	...	...	...	17,007.739	...	64,482.666
1914.....	30,752.688	9,270.920	...	...	...	16,609.747	...	56,633.355
1915.....	33,389.120	10,329.443	...	...	...	18,603.818	...	62,322.381
1916.....	25,015.391	10,579.973	...	...	...	14,675.842	...	50,271.206
1917.....	29,971.291	11,279.019	...	...	...	19,349.981	...	60,600.291

第七節 金銀

VII.—TREASURE.

第一款 本年進出金銀及各幣計值關平銀之數

1°. Treasure imported and exported during 1917.

由印度及緬甸等處：銀條銀元寶值七百六十二兩，銀幣值五十五萬九千九百六十五兩

往印度及緬甸等處：銀條銀元寶值三十七萬三千七十六兩，銀幣值七十四萬六千五百五十九兩

FROM INDIA (INCLUDING BURMA, ETC.): Silver, in Bars and Sycee, value Hk. Ts. 762; Silver, in Coin, value Hk. Ts. 559,965.

TO INDIA (INCLUDING BURMA, ETC.): Silver, in Bars and Sycee, value Hk. Ts. 373,076; Silver, in Coin, value Hk. Ts. 746,559.

第二款 本年進出金銀銅等幣各數(價值已詳第一款內)

2°. Coins imported and exported during 1917 (included in 1°).

由印度緬甸等處：墨西哥銀元計三千二百枚，印度盧比計一百六十八萬五千三百四十九枚，五角小銀幣計一萬六千三百九十九枚

往印度緬甸等處：墨西哥銀元計三千六百枚，安南銀元計九十四萬六千六百三十五枚，

中國銀元計十萬七千一百五枚，印度盧比計十一萬四十一枚

FROM INDIA (INCLUDING BURMA, ETC.): Silver, Coins, 3,200 Mexican dollars, 1,685,349 rupees, and 16,399 50-cent pieces.

TO INDIA (INCLUDING BURMA, ETC.): Silver, Coins, 3,600 Mexican dollars, 946,635 Indo-China dollars,

107,105 Chinese dollars, and 110,041 rupees.

第八節 旅客

VIII.—PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

未經載冊

No record available.

I.—STATISTICAL SERIES.

No.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1.— | SHANGHAI CUSTOMS DAILY RETURNS..... | Publication begun 1866. | |
| 2.— | QUARTERLY RETURNS OF TRADE (formerly CUSTOMS
GAZETTE)..... | " " 1869. | |
| 3.— | ANNUAL RETURNS OF TRADE..... | " " 1859. | |
| 4.— | ANNUAL REPORTS ON TRADE..... | First Issue, 1864. | |
| 5.— | CHINESE VERSION OF { | RETURNS OF TRADE *..... | " " 1875. |
| | | REPORTS ON TRADE *..... | " " 1889. |

Nos. 3 to 5 consist of:—

PART I.—REPORT ON THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA, AND ABSTRACT OF
STATISTICS (one vol.).

PART II.—PORT TRADE STATISTICS AND REPORTS (five vols.).

PART III.—ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN TRADE (two vols.).

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------|
| 6.— | DECENNIAL REPORTS: First Issue, 1882-91..... | Published 1893. |
| " | " Second Issue, 1892-1901 (two vols.).. | " 1904. |
| " | " Third Issue, 1902-11 (three vols.).... | " 1913. |

7.—NATIVE CUSTOMS TRADE RETURNS:—

- | | | |
|---------|---|-----------------|
| No. 1.— | FOOCHOW: KUANG HSÜ, 29TH YEAR..... | Published 1904. |
| No. 2.— | TIENTSIN: 1902..... | " 1904. |
| No. 3.— | QUINQUENNIAL REPORTS AND RETURNS, 1902-06 | " 1907. |

* From 1913 incorporated with Nos. 3 and 4.
