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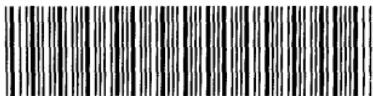
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中國國際貿易協會印行

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普通出口事業，恆有進出口貿易公司，專司其事。但亦有工商廠家自行辦理出口貿易者。欲出口貿易之發達，首宜注重出口部之組織。如能將出口事務闢為專部管理之，並規定其責任與權限，使事務得以專一，則進行必收效益，出口部範圍之大小，因工廠或公司之地位而不同。惟經營方法之原則，初不因範圍之大小，而有所差別，期辦之初，自因小其規模，俾能節省開支，待辦事人經驗較多，而貿易日增，可擴充範圍，俾得盡其所事。

經理人才必具之條件

無論出口部組織之大小，必須有專人主理其事。于是經理尙矣。經理者，負全部事務進行之責任。嚴格言之，應以不兼職為原則。蓋出口事業，不僅為專門學識，非門外漢所可辦理。且其事務變化萬端，往往失之毫厘，差之千里。必須有經驗之人，專心管理。否則實難希冀有良好之成績也。

經理人材應具之條件如左

(一) 瞭解國外市場情形 經理人員，平時對於國外市場之需求情形，競爭程度，應

隨時留意探討備作參考之需。苟出口商只知運送貨物至國外，不問其能合顧客需要與否，必致無人問津，因而擱淺。吾國之綢緞，顏色鮮麗，固應為外人所愛好。然往往以門面狹窄，不合外人製衣之用，而終至無人顧問。於此可見雖有精良之物品，而因各地習慣風尚之不同，竟有棄置如敝屣者。吾人經營出口事業，不能不對其貨品，在國外需要之情形。加以研究，設法改良。否則未有不若狹窄之綢緞，雖品質優良而銷路不廣者。

(二)熟悉世界經濟狀況 國際貿易，不若國內貿易之簡單。甲國之物價漲落，及其需求，往往影響於他國之出入貿易。故世界各國之繁榮與夫購買力之強弱，主持出口業者，均有隨時注意之必要。年來各國市場，受世界不景氣之影響，購買力大減。物價慘落，商情凋敝。亦有多數國家實行傾銷政策，遂致市場情形，江河日下，供求不相合，而工商業因之破產者，朝聞夕見。盲目之出口商家，苟不明此種世界經濟狀況，而預籌相當之應付方策，能不隨波逐流，而困于無法維持者幾希。

(三)具有普通商業常識 國際貿易，為商業而具有複雜性者之一種。所有經營之方法與原理，雖與一般商業，無甚差異。而必要之程度，則較他種貿易為尤切。故經營出口業者，對於普通商業智識必須具備。

(四)通曉外國語言 外國語一門，為經營國際貿易事業者必要之工具。而在專辦出口者，尤關緊要。蓋通訊宣傳，為出口貿易所必有。信札內容之如何合於商業化。俾能

迎合顧客一般心理，實為促成交易成功之一重要關鍵。英語之引用，雖較為普通。然各處方言究屬不同。僅以英語而求適合於全世界，至少亦有削足就履之譏。例如南美洲各國，多用西班牙文字。如用英文與彼處通訊，即不甚歡迎。美國出口廠商，在南美一帶，貿易失敗重要原因之一，即在不知引用該處通用之文字。德國輸出貿易，所以在該處有偉大勢力者即在能投合顧客已所好。甚至派往之旅行售貨員，亦均擅長西班牙語。由此可知外國語對於貿易關係之重要。

內部之辦事方法

甲、信件之收發 信件之收發，以迅速敏捷為原則。與出口部有關之信件，其中類多直接間接與定貨有關，如多事稽延，無形之營業損失不可勝計。

信件收到後，即應編號及註明收到日期，普通均用象皮圖章為之。如信不多，能用較為詳細之收信簿，記錄收到日期，編號次序，發信人地址，姓名，內容摘要等事最佳。信件發出時，亦可照此辦理。

發出之信件應特別注意郵資是否貼足，若使接信者付給欠資，最易起不愉快之感觸，因而影響營業。信件付郵以前，以先行過磅為妥。如有其他疑慮時，應隨時參考郵政章程。頗有若干外國公司，對於郵資不足之信件，例不收受也。

吾國與歐美交通之途徑甚多，由水由陸，均可直達。由水則巨大之郵船公司，亦有

數家。其開船期間，及快慢各各不同。如欲由何船何處遞寄，可于信封上註明遞寄之途經，例如由陸路經西比利亞鐵道可以直達歐洲中部。如于信封上書明 Via Siberia，即可由此寄遞。此外歐亞航空信件，亦在辦理中，則省時敏捷，尤較水陸郵路過之。遇有求寄遞快速之信件，自應以航空爲最妥。

乙、信件保檢 信件保檢之目的，在隨時知信件存放所在。其原則有三：

(一) 覆信須與來信置於一處，

(二) 信件應依照收到日期排列，

(三) 調閱舊卷時必須立有紀錄，

信件保檢之方法甚多，茲舉列如左；

一、字母排列式 Alphabeticel System 依字母排列式之保檢制度應用最爲普遍。出口業之往來信札，多用外國文字，此法自極適宜。其優點爲方法簡便，且無須索引之繁或互見之契。(Cross Index) 對於信札件數少之出口部，尤爲便利。

二、數字式 Numerical System 依數字式之保檢方法，最多引用於定貨單及發貨單，以發貨或定貨號數爲保檢之單位。

三、字母及數字共同式 Alphabetic-Numerical System 此種保檢制度，係參合上列二法而成，用此法時，如將信件置於依字母式一類時，即須在依數目式一類內放置

索引，註明該信放在何處。

四、區域式 Geographical System 各種信札及文件等，依據國別及地點而分別保存。例如關於英國方面來往信札，均置在英國區域內，再依字母或數字方法保存。如信件較多，可再詳細劃分，如倫敦，伯明罕，利物浦等是。

上述之各種保檢方法，目的不同，自不能絕對應用任何一種。普通信札之保檢，均以區域式為主，其細目則多用字母排列法。至于客戶定單，則又依號數之次序而保檢之。

丙、通訊錄 Mailing list 出口部為發展營業起見，應備有通信紀錄表一份。將顧客及與營業有關之商號，或將來可為顧客之姓名，住址等詳細編成一表。以便隨時參考及贈送樣品，廣告媒介物之用。何種商號及名單應選入紀錄內。為經理者，應隨時留意，逐日收集，積而久之，如能隨時修改裨切實用。此與業務進行亦極有關係。歐美各國，有以專售此種通信錄為營業者，吾國則尚無之。通信錄之保存，應用卡片索引法，分類保存。每個卡片上，須載有姓名，住址，經營事業等，如更求精密，並可將信件來往次數。定單次數，總共價值等，均記入在內。

丁、各種記錄 詳細之記錄，為一般商業成功之要素。出口部自難逃其例。出口商在接到顧客定單後，應即預備卡片，將姓名，住址，定貨單號數，收到日期，交貨日期

，預備發貨日期，及其他情形，一一記入。以便隨時參考。其他對於各國重要貿易埠之商業習慣，海關狀況，以及運輸途經等等，亦均應備有記錄，以備不時之需。近來歐美各國之出口部，多備有所謂效率記錄（Efficiency record）者，即將所發出之信件，廣告目錄，宣傳物等，分別記載入冊，如接有回信，或問訊，或定單等來件，亦即分別記入。經過相當時期（出口宣傳品往往有在一二年後始接有復信者）兩相比較，即可知以前預備之廣告宣傳物，是否有效。此種記錄，頗值得吾人之研究而倣行者也。

戊、電報之應用 電報可以節時省費，為任何出口商所不能缺少之工具。國外貿易，遠隔重洋，商業貴在迅速，有時非信札所能奏效。故每個出口商應注意電報之使用方法。並向電報局登記掛號。又可將電報密碼（Cable code）在營業目錄中，或發票信封，及其他文件中，用記號標明。庶幾顧客重定貨物時，可以省時節費。規模較大之出口商，多有自行編纂電報密碼者。

與外國直接通電之機關，共有四處。其中僅交通部國際無線電台，為吾國政府所設立。其他三家，均係外人所辦。

一、交通部國際無線電台 中國政府所建，在廣州，青島，天津，等處，設有分電台。全國各部，均有支線。世界各重要城市，幾全可通電。

二、大北電報公司 設立已有三十餘年，外國電報公司中資格最老，勢力亦最大。

在中國及世界各重要城市，亦均設有分公司或代理人。由上海拍至歐洲之電報，均經過大北線。Via Northern

三、大東電報公司 與大北電報公司互有聯絡。可由上海拍至歐洲等處。

四、太平洋商務電報公司 直接通線至馬尼拉，火奴魯魯，美國，加拿大，墨西哥，南美洲，及西印度等國。其路線係經由太平洋。(Commercial Pacific)

國外電報與國內電報不同。電報接受人住址亦須算費用。故出口商應預備電報掛號，普通多為二字。第一字為商家之名稱縮寫。第二字為城市名稱。例如商務印書館之電報掛號，為 Compress Shanghai 最好用五個字母，如電文中具名，即可作半個字，以節電費，譬如大華 (Tahua) 等。

國外電報，完全用普通文字者極少。通常均與電信記號，參雜用之。其規則可向上列之電報局詢問。又數目字在電報中，最易錯誤，須極力避免之。

出口商接到「電信記號」有不明瞭或無從翻譯時。為證明無誤起見，可向原電報局，請求原發電處重發。(repeat message) 電報局例不收費。

電報原碼普通的用下列各書

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.

A. B. C. Code, Fifth and Sixth Editions.

Western Union Telegraphic Codes.

Liebir's Standard Telegraphic Code.

A. I. C. Code.

Hawk's Premier Cypher Code.

Meyers Atlantic Cotton Code, 39th Edition.

Riverside Code, Fifth Edition.

其中以 A. B. C., Western Union 及 Bentley's 三種，最為通用。出口商平常慣用何種，應在信紙上印出。無幾進口商知密碼應從何書譯出。又出口商用密碼發電後，為穩妥起見，應即用信札證明一切。茲將 A. B. C. Code 5th Edition 之電報密碼，及譯文，舉例如左。

ADMISERIS What is the probable date of arrival at port of loading.

AFMIJNEN All claims for average to be settled in London, in conformity with the rules of Lloyd's.

CALITTTRA Cargo is so scarce that lower rates will have to be accepted.

FIATAAY Freight to be paid on unloading and right delivery
of the cargo.

PAISLARGA Policy of insurance will be sent by foist pos
ULIVIGNE Give underwriters notice of abandonment.

17454 ELIEZER If expenses amount to more than—

17456 ELIGENDI The business is not worth the expense.

17457 ELIGIBLY Providing that expenses do not exceed

17458 ELIGIUS All extra expenses to be paid by

17459 ELIGMA Extra expenses of night work to be paid by the
person ordering same.

17460 ELIJAMUS What will be about the extra expense.

編纂私家電報密碼 (Private code) 在範圍較大之出口商，較多用之。所選字母，
應擇其容易發音，及為電報公司所可接受者。并須避免普通電信書內所用各字。

貨物如何銷售

出口部之組織完備後。首要之問題，即在用何種方法，推銷貨物於海外；普通引用
之方法有五。

(一) 派遣有經驗人員至海外實行推銷 此法在歐美頗多引用者。例如美國之出口廠商，每年均有派人至南美洲各國，努力推銷，其他各處，亦莫不有其行踪，惟值此金貴銀賤時代，此種方法，不甚適用於吾國之出口業。

(二) 利用廣告貿易 利用各種廣告媒介物，以推銷貨物。此為最經濟而亦有効力之方法。較之派員出外，其費用不啻霄壤。如能將廣告登載於適當之報紙，雜誌，或特製之媒介物，其効力亦極偉大。歐美各國之出口商在吾國貿易，而有推銷員者尙少。其大多數，均恃廣告力量。以吾國漏卮之巨，蓋可見其効力矣。

(三) 樣品貿易 樣品貿易，即以貨物之樣品，寄與各廠商，而作招徠。此種方法。在買主既看樣品，即可審查品質，比較價格。如認為合宜，便能依樣定貨。無轉輾垂詢之煩，故其効力亦頗偉大。

(四) 通訊貿易 即藉書札往來，作推廣營業者，惟以一切關於交易上之手續，貨物之優良，及價格之討論等，在在未能一一載明，故收效較少。

(五) 委託代理人經理一切 此種方法，在出口業範圍較小，而無力自設分店於國外者，殊為適用。

以上之各種銷售方法，各有利弊。為出口商者，應注意對手國之特別習慣，及一般情形。同時留意同行推銷之方法。擇其適宜者而從之，當無失敗之理也。

海外市場之調查

出口商須明瞭海外市場情形，前文業已述及。故對海外市场，必須有精密之調查，而後始能操出口業之左券，歐美各國，以發展出口貿易，為當務之急，故其國家，莫不盡力輔助其商人，調查國外之市場情形，除發行種種刊物外，並代商人詢問或探聽進口廠商之所在地，及一般狀況，惟茲事範圍既廣，耗費亦大，非有大規模之組織，及各廠商之聯絡，殊難見效。且其調查之方法，亦因國別之不同而有異。茲列其原則如次。

(一) 製造方面

- a. 其他同類之工廠共有若干現在何處
- b. 製造能力如何
- c. 原料之來源

(二) 工商業一般狀況

- a. 氣候狀況
- b. 交通及運輸情形
- c. 法律對於商業之限制與輔助
- d. 勞資合作情形

(三) 銷售方法

- a. 輸出商品之一般銷售情形

b. 同行之推銷能力與方法

(四) 價格

a. 同行之價格

b. 相類商品之價格比較

(五) 競爭

a. 主要同行之簡單歷史

b. 同行商品在市場上之地位

c. 同類貨物之零售與批發價格

(六) 消費

a. 一般消費者之購買能力

b. 消費者之習慣

c. 每年消費之數量

d. 貨品為必需物抑為奢侈品？

(七) 廣告方法

a. 同行之廣告方法

b. 廣告之種類

c. 廣告在市場上之地位

(八) 出口貨物之前途預測

第二章 定貨單之處置

出口商于收到顧客寄來之定貨單後，方可謂營業已正式開始。是以定貨單關係之大，自不待言。出口商之業務發達與否，全恃收到定貨單數目之多寡以爲斷。猶之一般零售商店，全恃門市之收入爲轉移。惟如何能使定貨單源源而來，收到定貨單後，又將如何處置，此乃出口商之切身問題，不能絲毫忽視。平常顧客之樂意定貨與否，固與賣主之貨真價實，有極重要之關係。惟貨物輸送之能否迅速與準確，亦有同樣之重要。有經驗之出口商，自廣告招徠起，至貨物發出止，其間每種手續，無不審慎從事，即爲此也。

樣品之重要

國外貿易之各種推銷方法中，最切實用者，莫如實行樣品貿易。樣品與貨物必須絕對符合，此乃出口商成敗之一大關鍵。吾國商人，往往忽視此點，以爲寄出與樣品不相符合之貨物，亦無礙大體。殊不知交易最重信用。貨物與貨樣不符，結果輕則失却繼續交易之機會。重則違背買賣之契約。買主可以拒絕收受，或且因之提出賠償損失。弄巧成拙，出口商不可不特加注意。

樣品應如何贈送，是否完全不必收費，此點有時頗成問題。例如紙張文具之類，價

值較微，完全贈送、自無關係。如樣品之價格甚巨，隨意贈送，費用既屬不貲，且常人心理，往往對於不用金錢得來之物，不加重視。故照歐美出口商之普通習慣，除收受樣品者，為極重要之顧主外。送出樣品，仍酌量收費，惟較原批發價為廉耳。

商品之標價

貨價之高低，影響於營業者甚大，故出口商對於貨物，應如何定價，非常重要。其先決問題，即對於貨物之成本幾何，必須妥加籌算。同時並須注意市場之供求狀況。營業之競爭情形，然後其所定價格，方不致去市面實際情形太遠。

出口商對於買主之標價，普通習慣，均照原定價格，list price 酌量給與折扣。譬如某種貨物，定價為每打百元，但售與進口商或廠家時，則以七折計算，實收柒拾元。有時亦有給與二種或三種以上之折扣者。例如某種貨物照碼七折後，再打一個或二個九折。出口商亦有于折扣外，另給所謂「數量折扣」Quantity Discount 者，即顧客購貨至某種數量以上時，得享受某種折扣之優待，此種數量，或以每次計，或以一定時期內之總量計，乃視雙方事前之接洽以為定。又有出口商于每年年終時，因買主所購之貨量，超過一定數目，乃給與一種特別折減，Rebate 其數量之多少，亦由雙方預為定妥。

商品之標價，各有不同。茲擇其通用者。說明如左。

一、船邊交貨價格 Free alongside, F. A. S. 此種標價，即包括各種費用之價格

，以商品運至船邊爲止。出口商將貨物運至船邊，其責任即告終止。倘船舶停泊海岸口外，貨物須由駁船轉載，因而發生危險，則其責任，應由買主負之。

二、船頭交貨價格 Free on board F. O. B. 此種標價，較船邊交貨，更進一步。于船邊交貨價格之外，凡駁船費用，及用起重機將商品吊至甲板上之費用，與發生危險等等，均歸出口商擔負。普通在船頭交貨價格下多再加以解釋。例如 F. O. B. Factory，其意義爲由工廠至鐵路車站之一切費用，業已包括於貨價中之謂。如係 F. O. B. Shanghai，即表明貨物由內地，如漢口等受運至上海之一切運費及保險費等，已包含於貨價之內。其餘由上海至目的地之一切費用，則由買主負責付給。

船頭交貨價格，因可省却海上運貨及保險費之計算，故出口商多樂用之。惟進口商方面，往往有因運費及保險費之估計困難，因而中止交易者。故除在戰爭期中，運費漲落不定，不得不引用 F. O. B. 外，船頭交貨價格，對於進口商，實非最爲便利之方法。且有時如船公司須先付運費，因之出口商須先行墊款，往往容易與進口商發生爭執，因此而損及進口商之感情。

三、包括運費價格 C & F 此種標價，即於船頭交貨價格外，再包括海上運費。換言之，即貨物應到達某埠之途中運費。均歸出口商負擔。所謂 C & F 即 Cost and Freight 之略稱。海上保險費並不包括在內。萬一貨物在途中，因火災及其他不可抗力

之危險而發生意外。出口商對於商品之損毀失滅，概不負責。進口商用此種價格時，往往先與保險公司預訂保險契約。同時出口商在租定船隻噸位後，須即發電通知進口商，告以船名及開船日期，庶進口商得立即與保險公司訂定契約。貨物抵達目的地後，一切搬運等責任，均由買主擔負。

四、C I F C I F 之記號，即包括商品之原價 Cost，保險費 Insurance，及運費 Freight 而估計之價格。發貨地所有之一切費用，均已計算在內。惟進口之報關稅餉，堆棧，銀行利息等費，仍由進口商負責。

C I F 式之標價。晚近頗為通行，進口商方面，可免却手續不少。出口商為謀進口商之便利起見，亦宜使用此種標價。惟出口商之應注意者，即一切運輸及保險費用之多少，須自己胸有成竹，庶幾不致標價過高或過低。又查保險一項，如平時保有水險，則已足為用。惟在國際有發生戰爭之時，則必須包括兵險 War risk insurance 在內。（保險種類頗多，視貨之性質而定，詳見第七章海上航運篇）本年二月。上海中日戰爭期中，各國運華貨物，不論買主願意與否，均將兵險保入。此乃為預防危險計，為出口商利益計，不得不爾也。

五、包括運費保險費及手續費之價格 C I F & C 此種標價，即于前項到埠交貨價格之中。再包括手續費之價格，普通別為兩種。第一即出口商對於

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海外進口商，約定照規定手續費而支付者。第二即由海外進口商于接受採辦某種貨物之委託時，照商品原價加以一定之手續費。前者之引用，較後者為多。此項手續費，有由進口商直接匯寄者，或于一定時期內歸出口商暫為保留。

六、包括運費，保險費，手續費，及利息之價格(C I F & C I)此種標價。即于前述之第五項內，再加入利息 Interest 之價格。出口商除應付受貨主之一定手續費外，所有貨價，至收款日止，中間之往復日數，應照定率計息。惟其中手續費，仍另行直接匯寄，或在一定期間，由出口商暫為保留。

七、包括運費，保險費，匯費之價格，(C I F & E)此種標價，即于商品原價，及運費保險外，再加匯費 Exchange 是也。所謂匯費，即出口商購買匯票時，除貼現外，所被扣去附帶之雜費。

以上所述之各種標價，均為近世國際貿易中之較為通用者。其中尤以 F. O. B. 及 C I F 兩種，尤為普遍。前年美國全國商會會議決海外貿易之定價方法，其條件應限於 F. A. S. Vessel, F. O. B. 及 C I F FreightPort 三種。于此可見應用此三種標價之普遍。

用外幣標價

各國之幣制不同，出口商究竟應用何種單位幣標價。歐戰以前，英之金磅，信用最著

。除特別情形外，普通均照金鎊標價。大戰之後，美國之金圓，大有代金鎊執金融界牛耳之勢。其後金鎊金圓，均屬通用。去歲英國停止金本位後，金圓標價，遂較普遍。惟最要者，出口商如無特別損失之處，應順從進口商之意而標價。蓋進口商多喜照本國貨幣付款與對方也。出口商無論用何種外幣標價，其價格可以略為提高，以免因外幣匯兌之變動，而蒙其損失。又出口商對於各國貨幣市價之變動，及其變動之趨勢，應隨時加以注意。為避免匯兌劇烈之變動計，買賣一經成交，可即將貨款預向銀行結定。

收到定貨單後之手續

進口商于接到賣主之貨物標價，如認為滿意，願意購買，可即依商業習慣，簽發定貨單 order 寄與出口商，如因時間關係，可用電報發出。出口商接到此項定單後，如對於定單之內容，及買主之信用，並無問題。即可于副本上，簽字寄還，或另寄一正式信，聲明照辦，并致謝意，則更為週到。此種復信，為穩妥起見，應將定單中所列各條，重新說明一遍。以免意外之錯誤，於是雙方之交易，遂即成立。

出口商收到定單後，應審慎左列各點。

a. 交貨日期 交貨日期普通均在定單中註明如 Shipment Nov. I Dec. 其意即貨物限于十一月至十二月中裝運。出口商收到定單時，應即慎重加以考慮。若所定數量太多，或期限迫促，不能如期交貨，應即電商買客提議延緩時日，或先交貨三分之一或半數

○如得買主覆電首肯，賣主始可進行辦貨，否則如不能如期交貨，買主即可藉口破壞買賣契約，而發生糾紛。亦有買主在定單上，註明貨物必須在某月裝到目的地者。如

Arrange Shipment to arrive New York not later than Oct, 1932. 在此種情形之下。出口商必須查明某船是否可于十月中抵達紐約。方可交之裝運，否則難免有誤期之虞。蓋定單中既註明應于十月到達紐約，則必有其特殊原因，遲既不可，早亦無須也。

b. 裝箱 貨物製成，于裝運之前，必須裝箱。裝箱之方法，普通買主均在定單內註明。如 Zinc lined packing 或 strong packing 等。出口商務必按照買主之意辦理，又裝箱外面，尚宜注意寥頭。買主亦有在定單內註明寥頭之式樣者，例如——

B
Co
A & △
Calcutta
up
1

A B & Co. 係買主之縮寫。三角內 635，係定單之號數。Calcutta 為
買主之所在地。若定單上並不註明，則出口商可以隨意定之。

c. 保險 運至海外之貨物，出口商應保途中水險，此乃當然之事。惟定單中如有註明應保水險之種類，及其數若干，則出口商，即須照辦，不得絲毫變更。定單中亦有需保偷盜險，破漏險，及兵險等者，賣主亦均有照辦之義務。

除上列各項外，定單中尚有註明價格，折扣，付款之方法，或其他請賣主特別注意

之處。出口商亦須逐項研究，是否可以照辦。如有絲毫疑竇，應即發電詢問證實，不可含糊。否則稍一苟且，即易引起日後拒收貨物之糾紛。（出口商在標價時，應將各種條件詳細列明，進口商如經同意，事實上甚少有須發電詢問之處，進口商自動定貨者，則問題較多）。

第三章 貨物之包裝

貨物打包裝箱等，乃經營出口事業最重要問題之一。航運情況，國際間各不相同。裝運貨物方法，亦不一律，出口商必須熟悉來往各埠之輸運情形。若夫貨物起落之設備，氣候之變遷，均與包裝問題有關，非明乎此殆不能決定何種材料，可為其貨物包裝之用。歐美廠家之從事于國際貿易者，類多特設試驗室，選擇包裝貨品之材料，及研究包裝之方法，可以知包裝之重要矣。

國內貿易包裝之方法不合于國際貿易之用

國內貨物之運輸，至多經過二三次鐵路之轉運，或一二次舟車之輾轉，故陳舊之箱包等，均可使用。即使箱包破裂，貨物遺失，亦可向鐵路或轉運公司要求賠償，且鐵路之距離較短，貨物即有遺失，亦易于在短時期內查得其所在。運至海外之貨物，則轉輾之次數既多，涉重洋經長途。又自鐵路下卸之後，又須用貨車及駁船，運至輪上。有時為等候船期，尚須先行存棧。故出口箱包，皆須于邊緣箍以鐵條。國內輸運之包裝方法不能適用。

出口商行之責任

對外貿易，非儘由廠家直接經營，由出口商代理轉運於海外市場者，實居多數。故出口商與廠家，應協力合作，以期貨物包裝之完善。前者并應以其經驗所得，隨時指示廠家以適宜包裝之方法，同時廠家自不能固執已見。要知順從出口行之請，間接即係推銷自己之貨物。

順從顧客之指示 平常進口商在定貨單內，往往註明以特別包裝之方法。蓋彼對於國內運輸情形較出口商人為熟悉，是以得預授包裝方法，俾合于其轉運上之需要。出口商對於此種指示，應絕對照辦。如有疏忽，不特有違契約，且顧客得拒絕收受貨物，興營業前途，大有妨礙。

不應卸責于輪船或保險公司 經營出口貿易者，往往以為貨物送至輪上，收到提單後，其責任即告終止，貨物即可安全無恙，事實上並非如此簡易。所謂提單者，不過證明貨物，確已在輪中，包裝之外表無恙而已。途中如有破壞，輪船公司大可藉口包裝之不堅固，而不負賠償之責。進口商亦不願因對於包裝之不良，向輪船或保險公司交涉賠償，苟遭拒絕，勢必引起訴訟，經年累月，不能解決。何如逕向出口商責問，尚有未付貨款在握，豈不簡捷而有效。故出口商疏于包裝等事，不啻自殺其貿易。

堅固之包裝為避免貨物損失之要件

每一貨件，自出產地運至國外市場為止，其間經過之路途，較之國內貿易，相差何

止數倍。經過之路途愈多，貨物愈易損壞，而包裝問題，愈形緊要。以極簡單之國際運易經過言，一種貨物，須經左述之途徑及手續。

運至碼頭 貨物到出口埠後，即由火車或內地輪船卸下，轉裝貨車，或駁船，運至輪上。其用貨車者，則須先運至碼頭，靜候起貨。其用駁船者，則直接由駁船用起卸機吊至船上。船上起卸之小工，對於貨物，非常不慎，隨意拋擲，毫不愛惜。蓋此輩與貨物既毫無關係，且智識幼稚，出口商決難望其對於貨物能小心翼翼。代為搬運也。有時貨物用布袋包裝，如重量在二百磅以上時，碼頭小工，往往須用鐵鈎，將布袋吊入貨艙之內，布袋往往破裂貨遂漏出。苟如出口商僅用一百磅重量左右之布袋，小工即可不必用鐵鈎起卸，損失當可避免。此外尚有因木箱不良鐵釘鐵條未釘在適當之處，容易為小工將鐵鈎鉤入木箱之內，是又不可不特別謹慎之。

有時貨物已運到碼頭，船隻尙未能如期出口，又須暫存棧房，如是則起卸又須多一番手續矣。

裝載上輪 貨物運到碼頭之後，即準備裝載上輪，普通貨輪，有貨艙四個，機房之前後各二。輪船距離碼頭，則約在五呎至十呎左右。起貨時用強大之貨網墜下碼頭，以備裝載，其時貨件，即由碼頭搬入貨網，由起卸機提至艙面，再換一機向貨艙下墜。如包裝不固，于起卸之間，貨物偶觸船邊，包箱即不免于破裂。亦有因貨物在網內，不勝

上層貨件之壓迫、而破裂者。

遠渡重洋 貨艙載重之量，因輪船噸數之多少而不同。平常輪船，約可載貨四千噸至六千噸左右，故每個貨艙約可載重一千噸至一千五百噸。包裝之彈力，每方呎須能勝一千磅至八百磅之重壓。包裝如不結實，于遠渡重洋之際，難保不因被壓而破裂。有時亦有因輪船在海洋中。傾盪過甚，而損壞者，惟輪船公司，照例對於不堅固之包裝，絕不肯負破裂賠償之責。

卸貨 輪船達到目的地後，卸貨之手續，正與載貨相反。有時輪船停泊碼頭旁，貨物尚須用駁船運至岸上，則起卸手續又多一番周折。苟卸貨之際。正值潮水汎至，則貨物常有易與船邊相觸，而損壞之機會。

貨物運至岸上後，有時顧客尚在內地，又須轉輾經過鐵路之手，亦有必須由驛馬裝運者。凡此種種，出口商均應在實行包裝以前，詳細審慎從事，買客如已在定單上指示包裝方法，則出口商應絕對依樣辦理，無絲毫偷減之餘地。

包裝避免盜竊

貨物轉輾運輸，時有被竊之虞。竊者往往將包裝拆開，取出內中貨件，事後復加彌補。故自外表及重量方面觀之，可謂毫無問題。輪船公司于貨件上輪之際，素不檢查包裝內容如何，自不能負貨物失竊之責。此種損失，惟入口商及保險公司受之。美國嘗有

進口商向中國購進蛋白若干，抵埠後，查得包裝之內容，盡變爲白米。夫以蛋白每磅七角，米則每磅六分，其損失爲如何耶。然包裝之總重量及外表，固無恙也。爾來因盜竊案件發生甚多，保險內常附有盜竊保險一項。故出口商爲維持顧客感情起見，對於包裝，自應格外注意。普通之包裝，大抵不甚堅實。箱之兩首尾，每易于開啓。如能多用鐵條，或鐵片，將箱之四週邊線，加以封固，並用鐵釘釘入，中途被竊之虞，或能減少甚多。

包裝與氣候之關係

出口商在選擇包裝方法之前，顧主所在地氣候如何，亦應特別注意，例如宏都拉斯(Honduras)之氣候，每年雨季有四五個月之多。尋常用以包裝之帆布，實不足以禦雨水濕氣之侵入，非用不透水之油布不可。又如印度，亦頗多雨，有時炎熱異常，故氣候極爲潮濕，貨物如皮革，紡織品，煙葉等類，極易發霉。用膠質粘貼之包裝品，一經濕氣，往往半途解體。

出口商對於貨物，途中經過各處之氣候如何，亦應在注意之列。由上海至馬賽之郵船，途中須經赤道線，歷數日之久，如包裝稍一不慎，尤其如食物之類，即易發生腐爛。我國及其他遠東各國之碼頭，均無雨篷。內地運輸，又不便利。貨物自輪船下卸之後，往往有在碼頭擋置多日，迨抵目的地時，已將逾月矣。故非用避水或避熱之包裝不

可。

經濟之包裝減少運費

出口貨之總值，以製造成本及海洋運費兩者為最大。內地運費，保險推銷等費次之。普通運費之規定，係根據三種條件而成，即貨價之百分值，貨件之總重量，及貨件之立方容積是也，輪船公司惟知以獲利為最大之目標而取索運費。有時貨件本身之重量甚輕，然因包裝之材料甚重，於是船公司遂按其重量而取費，故出口商選擇包裝材料及其式樣之大小時，應隨時顧及包裝須耗運費幾成。若包裝為鐵桶，則鐵規之質料，須堅而薄。苟其為木桶，則須堅而輕，同時並應研究如何減少包裝容積之方法。普通包裝之長度較闊度為多者，其立方呎之容積，往往較闊度大於長度之包裝為小。

關稅稅則與包裝之關係

各國之關稅稅則，彼此不同，進口之貨物，有按值抽稅者，亦有按量抽稅者，後者之稅則，往往分貨品為三大類，一按貨品之淨重量即貨物之本身而抽稅。一按貨品之法定重量即貨物本身加內部之包裝而抽稅。一按貨品之總重量抽稅。各國之課稅方法不同。有時兩個包裝之重量相差極微。但納稅之多少大不相同。故出口商對於輸入國之關稅。不應毫無所知。能根據顧客之意旨辦理，最佳。如有疑問。應就各該國之領事查詢一切。

計算重量及面積之方法

貨物之重量若何，爲輪船裝運時必不可少之記錄。至容量若干，又爲計算運費必不可少之條件。世界各國，除遠東，英國及其殖民地外，重量之單位，均以米突制度表示之。（英國以噸爲單位每噸合二千二百四十磅）有多數之國家，對於進口時報告重量較實重量較低之包裝，處罰甚重，故出口商應參照進口國家之計算重量方法而作報告。

計算包裝之面積，以立方呎爲單位，計算之方法，即以包裝長闊高之英呎數變爲英寸後，以長度乘闊度，所得之數，再乘以高度即得包裝之立方吋。再以此得數除以一七八八即得所需要之立方呎矣。惟每次計算手續甚繁，故普通報關行中，均備有計算書，不必用上述手續，隨時按表即得此書名曰 Case Cube Measurement Reckoner by J. Goodfellow. Published by Inray, Laurie, Norie & Wilson. Ltd. London. 價約十二元上海南京路之 Kelley & Wash 有書出售。

前文所述關於出口商，運出貨物之裝箱打包等應注意之事項，業已略見梗概。茲爲易于明瞭起見，特摘要如左。

一、包裝須極堅固，四周須用鐵條釘住，內部應裝有不透水之材料，如油紙油布等物。

二、出口商應牢記進口商寧願付出口商以特別之包裝費用。不願貨物到埠，全部或

一部受損。

三、包裝之前，必須將內裝貨物與發票或裝箱單驗對，數目是否相符，方可裝箱。

四、裝箱之前，貨物必須過磅，貨物之淨重與總重量必須分別記錄。

五、箱之容積不可過大，箱內不可不留有地位，過大則非但船公司收費增加。且貨物易于損壞。

六、每箱之重量普通不應過三百磅，過重則途中搬運不易。

七、箱之四周，應用鐵條團團釘住。既可防盜竊，又可增加箱之堅固程度。

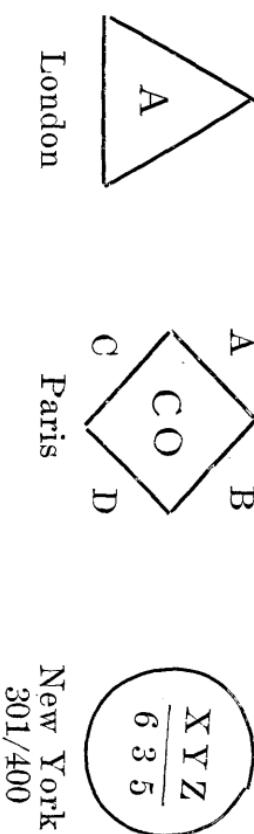
八、出口商對於顧客指示之包裝方法及所用材料，須絕對遵守照辦。

包裝上之記號

包裝上之記號，普通稱爲嚙頭。此項記號，所以使海關及船中辦事員容易認識。所以用記號而不用賣主姓名及地址，一則爲檢查便利。再者爲保持相當之祕密。免爲同行所知悉。貨物上之記號與號數，必須與發票及提單等內所載絕對相同。否則進口商報關時即有受海關重罰之虞。出口商如同時有多數箱件裝運出口，則可於各箱上，依號數之次第書之，如一，二，三，四，以至二十，三十，其中不可有重複或缺少之數。如是貨物達目的地後，苟有兩箱貨物之號數相同，其爲誤運無疑。如有缺少，則必爲中途遺失或失裝，即可查詢也。

必要之記號 包裝上之記號，不可過多，廣告等宣傳文句，切不可在箱外登載。箱內裝有之貨品，亦不可書明。以防覬覦。平常國內包裝上貼有之「不可重壓」「小心」等字條，亦無黏貼之必要，蓋一般之碼頭小工，決無暇晷注意及此也。包裝上必要之記號有三，分述如左。

一、賣主記號 此種記號係代表賣主者，通常均在定貨單上註明，均用縮寫，或僅一字或數字相聯而用三角圓形方形等圖，其式不一，例如



上列之記號，大寫字者，係賣主之縮寫，圓形內之 635 為定單之號數。

二、海口記號 海口記號，乃指運貨之目的地而言，須簡單而明顯，字樣較其他記號稍大，以易於辨認為原則。

三、貨箱號數 海口記號之下，普通均將貨箱之次第號數註明。

四、包裝重量及面積 在貨箱號數之下，註明貨物之淨量，總重量，法定重量，及

面積共占若干。包裝上之記號，不可用明片或籤條黏附，以其易於破裂也。中國墨不易消滅，甚為合用。至此種記號之如何寫法，如進口商有特別指示者，出口商必須依樣辦理。蓋顧客往往同時向其他出口商購辦貨物，萬一包裝上之記號相同，買主將大感不便，或竟因此受海關處罰。

第四章 出口發票

出口發票，為賣主售與進口廠商之貨物清單，與普通國內貿易所用之發票性質相同，惟較為詳細。其中所包括之各項，往往非國內貿易所必須者。填寫發票粗視之，似甚簡易，但亦有數種原則，為出口商所不能忽視者，茲列論如左。

(一)出口發票至少應備三張，貨物如由銀行押匯，則銀行即須取得兩張，國外之進口商亦應寄去一張，或兩張，再加留底一張，故平常發票恆在四五份以上。

(二)出口發票應包括下列各件。

(甲)進口廠商之定單號數，及日期。

(乙)貨物運輸之途經，及輪船日期。

(丙)貨物之名稱，單位價，及其總共之價格。

(丁)貨物之標價方法，如F.O.B.或C.I.F.等等。

(戊)付款之方法。

(己)箱件或包裝之總數及包裝上之暎頭。

(庚)包裝之重量，如有二個以上之箱件，每個之重量若干，亦須註明。

按國際貿易習慣，往往在發票之末，書E & O E。(普通均印在發票內)其意即發票內所列各項，如有錯誤，或失漏之處，均不計在內“Errors and Omissions Excepted”，出口商得隨時糾正之。此種語句，在法律上自毫無地位，蓋發票上既係出口商簽字，如有錯誤，自屬責無旁貸，惟習慣上仍沿用此語，為出口商者似不應忽略之。

出口商在每個發票中，應附有電碼，(Code words)庶買主欲再定同樣貨物時，可省費不少。為簡明起見，在發票之末，并可註明此種電碼之用法。

(三)出口發票之內容，必須清楚明瞭，不能隨意塗改，或發生錯誤與遺漏，且切忌用縮寫或費解之詞句。在各項價目以前，更應冠以銀圓記號(¢)，以免因各國之幣制不同，而發生混淆之弊，往往出口商因一時之疏忽，而使貨物進口在海關查驗時，發生困難，因而妨礙營業，不可不特加注意也。

(四)凡屬出口之貨物，不論何種，均應記入發票內。即出口商不計值之貨物，亦須記入。蓋此種不計值之商品，有時海關亦照樣抽稅，即如廣告上所用之鋅版，及各種商品目錄等，亦須在發票說明數目及重量，以便進口商之查考。

(五)出口發票之填寫，必須絕對詳細與準確，所註明之貨物數量，價值，包裝之長短，及重量等。與實際上不應有絲毫差別。

(六)所有給與買主之折扣，須在發票上減去，最後所得之價值，即為進口廠商應付

NYING SILK TRADING CO., LTD.

Our Lot Nos. _____

**15 MUSEUM ROAD
SHANGHAI, CHINA.**

MRAK



INVOICE NO.

廿

Your Indent _____

Bales Nos.

voice of bales of China raw silk shipped per S/S

4

*for destination..... by order of and for account of
..... and consigned to.....*

須

Chop.

Size

Bales No.	Gross Weight	Net or Conditioned Weight	Prices per lb.	Prices per bale

三四

TOTAL INVOICE AMOUNT

E. & O. E. Shanghai, 19

19

TONYING SILK TRADING CO.,LTD.

Per

(第一號) Export Invoice 出口發票

TONYING SILK TRADING Co., Ltd.
15 MUSEUM ROAD
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

海 上

司公限有份股易貿絲生運通

第四章 出口發票

INVOICE No.

INVOICE of Bales shiped per

S/S to by order

and for account and risk of

Marks & No.

Kos. @ Fcs.

Deduct the rebate on Commission 4½%

Deduct the rebate on Maritime Insurance ¼%

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, 19.

三五

TONYING SILK TRADING CO., LTD.

Manager.

(第一號) Export Invoice 出口發票

之數目。如須合成分外幣，可在發票之下方書明共計若干，照何種匯兌價計算。

(七)發票應由出口商行之經理，或重要職員簽字。以示鄭重，有多數國家，對於發票非經過負責人員簽字，在法律上不生効力。(出口發票式樣見第一號)

出口商為便利進口廠商起見。應將發票內容，擇其重要者，另在信札中說明，與正式發票同時寄去。並應在貨物裝運前發出，使買主在貨到以前收得，此層頗為重要，蓋進口商必須持有正式發票，始能報關取貨，否則貨到而發票不到，即須稽延時日。有時如在關上規定日期以後，並須另行付費。又出口商在寄出發票，最好由兩處分寄，例如寄發票至歐洲倫敦，如經由西伯利亞，自最為敏捷。但近來時有遺失之虞，故應另寄一份，由輪船經過地中海，再寄至倫敦。

有時如因銀行或他種關係，發票及提單等萬一不及與貨物同船寄出，而每次船期相隔時間又較長。則出口商亦應先寄一副本，使買主得以先有接洽。

領事簽證貨單 Consular Invoice

領事簽證貨單，為出口商居留地外國領事所簽發之證明書，僅有少數國家於貨物出口，必須持有此項證書，如美國，葡萄牙，及拉丁亞美利加各共和國。我國於本年九月一日起，亦開始實行，領事簽證貨單之內容，具載於出口發票之各項，亦有更須詳密者。例如上海蛋商欲運鮮蛋至美國紐約，在貨物包裝交輪船公司以前如貨物總價格在國幣

INVOICE OF PURCHASED MERCHANDISE

Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law

Inventor -

(Please note date)

provided or agreed to be purchased

by _____ *of*

from _____ of _____

as per order accepted _____

104

to be shipped per _____.

STATE WHETHER PRICES IN THIS INVOICE ARE IN GOLD, SILVER, OR PAPER CURRENCY

Note 1.—"Manufacturer's Number." This column must include manufacturer's grade, quality, marks, numbers, or symbols.
Note 2.—If any taxes to which the merchandise is subject are not included in the unit prices given in the column headed

"Purchase Price Per Unit," such taxes must be set forth separately and clearly at the foot of the invoice.

Note 4.—Items of commissions in the invoice must specify nature of commission, as, "buying," "selling" commission, etc.

(Signature of sailor or shipper
or agent of either signing in the
name of his principal.)

Signature of Seller or Shipper

By (authorized agent)

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGEM OF MERCHANDISER

Certifice que foi apresentado por
 residente nesta cidade o dolicado de uma factura que fica archivado neste Consulado
 Gepal e pelo qual se prova que as mercadorias abaixo descriptas e que o referido
 vai expedir para a entrega
 sao produzidas neste paiz a saber:

Designacao of volumns				Descriptins of merchandises			
Mark	No.	Quantities	Quants	From wapt	Kind	Net weyht	Value in L & H

Outrosim certifico que pelo referido foi declarado que as
 mercadorias acima descriptas vao ser transportadas para
 seguindo em outro navio para

Em testemunho do que e para servir onde convier passo o presente que o declarante assina comigo.

Consulado Geral de Portugal em Shanghai, de de 193

ThShipper

百元以上時，必須先至駐華美領事館請求簽發領事簽證貨單。對於該領事館所預備之空白證書，必須逐項填寫，不能有絲毫錯誤，出口商或其代表人，并須親自宣誓，證明內容確無錯誤。經領事審查滿意後，即簽發證書、普通每套三份，亦有多至八份者。出口商繳納費用後，即可取得該單，寄與進口商，手續於是完畢。

出口商對於領事簽證貨單，最應注意之點，即填寫此項證書，必須絕對準確，合於進口商國家之海關條例，否則稍一不慎，進口商將受極大之麻煩。或被罰巨款，或被扣貨物，其結果仍係出口商受最後之損失，故最穩妥之法，一面固可在國內領事館詢問一切，一面凡運售貨物至需要此項證書之國家時，應詳細詢問進口商以填寫領事證書之方法，及各種必要之手續，庶免日後發生困難。（領事簽證貨單式樣見第二號）

原出產國證書 Certificate of Origin

除領事簽證貨單外，亦有多數國家。須檢驗原出產國證書。此種國家之關稅制度，恆分為二種，其一為一般稅則，又一種為「最惠國稅則」，即對於訂定條約國家所輸入之貨物，予以最惠國稅之優待。為證實起見，出口商應具有此種原出產國證書，證明該項貨物，係在本國製造，或為某處之出產物。（原出產國證書式樣見第三號）

其他單據

除上述之各種證書外，一般出口商，為便利顧客查考起見，往往預備左列數種單據

，與貨物同時寄與進口廠商。

甲、水腳清單 (Statement of Charges or Freight Bill) 此項水腳清單，包括一切運費，保險等等費用，所以補發票記載之不足，蓋後者僅記錄貨物之價值若干而已，水腳清單加發票之總值，即等於買主應付出口商之總貨價。出口商如用C.I.F.標價，當然無另附水腳清單之必要，蓋一切運用已包括於賣價以內矣。(水腳清單式樣見第四號)

乙、裝箱單 (Packing list or Statement of Net & Gross weights Etc.) 每次運貨之裝箱數目，均須列入此項清單中，出口箱件較多者，此單尤不可少。每箱內裝何物，全重與淨重若干，及容積之地位。均須於單中詳細載明，以供買主之參考。(裝箱單式樣見第五號)

丙、付款方法通知單 (Shipping & Financial Advice) 有時出口商尚備有所謂船期與付款方法通知單，與其他單據同時發出。即通知進口商以船開日期，船名，付款方法等。(付款方法通知單式樣見第六號)

其他如食品等類，往往須附有衛生證明書。亦有幾個國家對於貨物進口，須查驗非屯併證書，Non-Dumping Certificate 在證書內載明出口發票內所註明之價格，係出口商所在地之流行市價，並未故意減低。

S-403

{ PREPAID FREIGHT BILL
CUENTA DE GASTOS

Works at
Framingham, Mass., U.S.A.

DennisonMannfacturingCo.
FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A.

ESTABLISHED
1844

{ Shipment No.
No. del envío

Date (fecha)

THE EX CO. LTD

The charges noted below apply against your shipment invoiced on
Los gastos siguientes corresponden a la factura fechada.....,

and are included in our draft No. for \$;
y van incluidos en nuestro giro no por valor de \$

{ Number of Cases
Cantidad de cajas

{ Inland Freight
Flete terrestre

{ Case Numbers
Numeros de las cajas

{ Ocean Freight
Flete marítimo

{ Gross Weight
Peso bruto

{ Cartage to Steamer
Conducción al vapor

{ Measurement (cu. ft.)
Medidas (pies cúbicos)

{ Wharfage
Muellaje

{ Forwarded By
Embarcado por

{ Storage
Almacenaje

{ On S.S.
Por vapor

{ Consular Charges
Derechos Consulares

{ From
Detde

{ Forwarder's Charge
Comisión de embarque

{ Date of Sailing
Fecha de salida

{ Marine Insurance
Seguromarítimo

TOTAL

第四號 Freight Bill 水脚清單

Form F-246-B Printed in U. S. A.

Statement of Net and Gross Weights, Etc.

第四章

出口發票

Case. Crate or Barrel	Package No.	CONTENTS	Net Weight	Legal Weight	Gross Weight	Cubic Measure- ment
Cartons	85410-1	100-10 Records	\$S 50	\$S 54	\$S 58	1-2-
	2	100-10 Records	50	52	56	1-2
	3	100-10 Records	50	51	55	1-2
	4	100-10 Records	50	51	55	1-2
	5	100-10 Records	50	53	57	1-2
	6	100-10 Records	50	52	56	1-2
	7	100-10 Records	50	54	58	1-2
	8	100-10 Records	50	52	56	1-2
	9	100-10 Records	50	53	57	1-2
	10	100-10 Records	50	55	59	1-2
	11	100-10 Records	50	55	59	1-2
	12	100-10 Records	50	53	57	1-2
	13	100-10 Records	50	53	57	1-2
	14	100-10 Records	50	53	57	1-2
	15	100-10 Records	50	52	56	1-2
	16	100-10 Records	50	51	55	1-2
		C. P. Ltd. Shanghai.				

三九

(第五號) Statement of Net & Gross Weights etc.

裝 箱 單

TON YING SILK TRADING CO., LTD.

15 MUSEUM ROAD
SHANGHAI

SHIPPING & FINANCING ADVICE
SHANGHAI, 19.....

出

口

領

知

Messrs.

Dear Sirs:

*We beg to advise having drawn on
for @ being the value of a shipment made by us per
S/S to for account o
..... We have negotiated our Draft with
, instructing them to pass documents through
The*

*The insurance for we have covered in
The*

*Company of with any loss payable in
DRAFT WAS DATED AT SHANGHAI AND STATED*

*Complete set of documents with Testing certificates issued by our own
testing department attached to our draft*

VESSEL SAILED ON

Commending our draft to your protection

Yours truly,



**TONYING SILK TRADING
CO., LTD.**

Bales No.

Invoice No. Mark per

Amount of Draft

(第六號) Shipping & Financial Advice 付款方法通知單

四

〇

第五章 實行發貨

出口商將貨物包裝完畢，發票等預備妥當後，進一步之工作，即可實行發貨矣。

郵運

貨物寄往外國之方法有二：最普遍者，當然為海上航運，其他即為郵運。郵運者，乃以包裹由郵局寄往外洋各國是也。經營輸出貿易者每易忽略之。其實郵運之費用既較省，手續又並不繁瑣，海關檢驗，亦比較簡單，零星之輸出物，吾人大可利用之。

寄往外洋之包裹，每個重量不得過二十二磅。關於納費或價值若干元以上之貨物，應具有領事證書等一切手續，出口商應隨時參考郵政章程。此項章程，各處郵局，均有發售。

發寄包裹後，出口商應向郵局取得回執，俾可證明貨物確已寄出。又貨物保險，亦為必不可少之舉。至貨物應如何包裝及何種商品為某國所禁運，均須隨時參考郵政章程。

船舶運輸

出口商輸出之貨物，數量較多，不便由郵局寄出時，勢必由輪船運輸，選擇船隻之

方法，不出快捷穩當及運費低廉之二途。決定何船裝運後，即應向船公司探聽運費。詢問時應將貨物種類，價值，包裝，數量，重量，容積，出口日期等，告知船公司。考運費之規定，頗不一律；有時同一性質之貨物，各公司之運費，相差甚巨；亦有在此輪以貨物之重量計算運費。在另一公司，則以面積計算；亦有照貨物件數單位計算者；殊無一定之標準。同時運費之高低，恆與供求兩方，成正比例。求者多而供者少，運費即因之而增高；反之則減低。又貨船之運費，自較載客之輪船為廉，而無定期開行之船，則較定期開行之船價格較廉。故為出口商者，對於運費一項，應各方探聽，不可過事艸率。如認為滿意後，須先定妥艙位，遂即預備裝載。同時向船公司取得運輸准許單，或稱下貨單（Shipping order）一紙。此項下貨單，普通為三聯單，一聯即下貨單為船公司准運貨物之證明。出口商持之至海關報出口時用，又一聯，即係船主收據。（Mate's Receipt）貨主將商品運至碼頭後，由船主之代表人，點驗清楚後，填明收到貨物若干，記號，號數，何船運出，等項簽字後，提與出口商。又一聯備作公事房參考。貨主可持此收據，至船公司換得正式提單。（下貨單式樣見第七號）

報關手續

貨物在實行裝船之前，出口商須先至海關呈報貨物出口，填具出口申請書一紙。連同船公司之運輸准許單，送至海關之出口寫字間，由該處審定編號後，即簽名蓋章，并

中國海關
CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS.

候單室號
Box No.

(注意) 惟有(*)記號者外其他各項均須報關人填入舊單另有趣紙計用之新單亦須照樣填同報單一併呈關
NOTE.—Except where indicated by (*), all particulars are to be filled in by the Applicant. A Statistical Copy, duplicating the particulars given, must
accompany this Application when presented at the Custom House.

8

土 貨 出 口 報 單
EXPORT ABROAD

To the COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

請發給下開貨物應納稅項稅單並裝貨准單以便納稅裝貨此上 江海關稅務司
Please grant Permit to Ship, for which Duty Memo. is required.

編譯人等文名稱

報關人 Applicant Commercial Express (Shanghai) Co.,

貨物原主 Owner of Cargo The So. Afric. Press, Ltd.

運往口岸 Port shipped to _____ on board _____

運往口岸 Port shipped to... ON LONG

申請日期 Date of Application. [月 Month] [日 Day] [年 Year]

3.0.1.1 Port of Shipment: Shanghai - 1

運往之國 Country of Final Destination _____

打船 g. Sailing Vessel. [SAILING VESSEL](#)

下貨單號數 Shipping Order No. 14

大美
來國
郵輪
船公司
公司

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES INC., LTD.

AMERICAN MAIL LINE

(FILE COPY)

No.

MATE'S RECEIPT

TO THE CHIEF OFFICER OR PURSER Shanghai, 193

Name of Vessel Voy. No.

Please Receive on Board for

From Messrs.

The Undermentioned Cargo in Good Order B/L No.

Marks & Numbers	Pkgs.	DESCRIPTION	

大美
來國
郵輪
船公司
公司

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES INC., LTD.

AMERICAN MAIL LINE

(FOR VESSEL)

No.

SHIPPING ORDER

TO THE CHIEF OFFICER OR PURSER Shanghai, 193

Name of Vessel Toy. No.

Please Receive on Board for

From Messrs.

The Undermentioned Cargo in Good Order B/L No.

Marks & Numbers	Pkgs.	DESCRIPTION	

大美
來國
郵輪
船公司
公司

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES INC., LTD.

AMERICAN MAIL LINE

(FOR CONSIGNOR)

No.

MATE'S RECEIPT

TO THE CHIEF OFFICER OR PURSER Shanghai, 193

Name of Vessel Voy. No.

Please Receive on Board for

From Messrs.

The Undermentioned Cargo in Good Order B/L No.

Marks & Numbers	Pkgs.	DESCRIPTION	

Total number packages received

(state words and figures)

This receipt subject to terms
and Conditions of Company's
Bill of Lading.

Chief Office
Purser

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
GENERAL AGENTS

By

(第七號) Shipping Order 下貨單

批明在何處碼頭查驗字樣。一面指定時日由海關派員在指定處所查驗接到查驗員報告後，海關即照擬稅單，分別計算應納之正稅附加稅等逐掣發驗單。(Export Duty Memo) 出口商照數付納後，出口寫字處即在運輸准許單上蓋印經過此種手續，船公司始允裝載，而報關手續亦於是完畢。(出口申請書式樣見第八號)

有時出口商因特種原因，雖通關已畢，但貨物不及下船者，俗稱滯裝貨物，(Shut out cargo)或一部不能下船者，俗稱短裝貨物。(Short Shipment) 出口商應在船開出後二十四小時以內，由船公司代理人，提出短裝單報告海關。并在出口申請書上，註明短裝事樣，即可領得存票，下次出口時，毋須再付稅餉矣。

出口檢驗

我國政府自民國十八年三月起對於輸出商品，擇要實行檢驗。各處如上海天津漢口廣州青島等通商口岸，均設有商品檢驗局。滬局設立最早。於十八年三月成立。漢局次之於同年五月開始工作。其他各局均次第先後開辦。凡出口商經營生牛皮，棉花，桐油，植物，油類，豆類，茶葉，生絲等貨物，須先向各該局檢驗取得合格證書後，方能報關出口。

輪船提單

上述之手續完畢後，出口商即可將船主收據，向船公司換取正式提單。此項空白提

單，每個船公司，均有預備，不另收費。其需要之張數，並無一定。普通出口商，往往寄給買主三份，每份均須由船公司簽字。兩份留存於出口商案卷中，作為後日查考之用。輪船公司自己常保存四五份之多。（輪船提單式樣見第九號）

提單內所列舉之各項，出口商應逐條填寫。普通包括如左：

- A. 包裝之記號及數量若干？
- B. 出口處及運往之地點。
- C. 貨物之性質，及種類，共重若干？如何包裝？

輪船提單，分可以轉授，與不能轉授之兩種：出口商如將一切單據，及匯票，售與銀行，則銀行須將船公司所有已簽字之提單，全數取去。否則如有人持有已經船公司簽字之可以轉讓之提單，即可取得貨物也。

輪船提單中除買主已先附款項，或預訂合同外，直接書明寄與買主，或進口商者，殊不多見。普通均用囑咐提單（Order Bill of Lading）。即出口商在提單上，僅書自己之名，除非出口商在提單背後簽名外，他人均無從取貨也。惟進口商之名字，普通在提單側面，均註明白，如『通知某某公司』—— notify so and so Company 一語，以便貨到目的地後船主可通知進口商。惟此有通知條文，並未予買主以取貨之權，提單後仍須經賣主簽字方為有效。

AMERICAN MAIL LINE LTD.

FORM A, 40-1, 401
11-25-1931-401

HEAD OFFICE - SEATTLE, WASH.

TRANSPACIFIC BILL OF LADING

MILLER, upon his arrival and discharge by Steamer *Montezuma*, knew the merchandise enumerated herein the value, weight, quantity, measurement, price, quality, kind, contents and/or nature of contents of or marks on and merchandise not being known to care, on board the American Mail Line Ltd vessel named herein, the carrying vessel and cargo being designated herein, and on the back hereof as the Carrier, with such reasonable dispatch as the general business of a carrier requires, to pay over to the port of discharge below named, or so near thereto as the navigation of such vessel or vessels shall then permit, that with the right to carry said merchandise on deck, and with or without pilot, tow or be towed and assist vessels in any vacation, and also to deviate, to proceed to the port of discharge via any other route or places enroute or beyond in any direction or order, whether in or out of the customary or conventional route, for the purpose of loading and discharging passengers and/or freight at such other ports or places or for any other purpose whatsoever, and to charter, hire, transport, and land and return said merchandise to such port or places and to land the same intact or in lighter or intermediate ports for the purpose of transferring the same or loading other cargo, it being understood the carrying vessel has general charge of chartering and discharging cargo at points enroute, and to go into dock with said merchandise on board, and upon arrival of said vessel at said port or place, to be received by and delivered at ship's tackle unto party or parties hereinabove named subject to the terms and conditions of and surrender of this bill of lading and endorsed the following memorandum, marks, numbers, articles, weights and/or measurements as described below:

SHIPPER..... STEAMER..... VOY.....
FROM MANILA TO MANILA FOR TRANSHIPMENT BY TO
CONSIGNEE

ULTIMATE DESTINATION

(Customer shall not be liable for any delay or expense resulting from the failure of the carrier to deliver the goods.)

MARKS AND NUMBERS _____
PACKAGES _____ DECLARED CONTENTS _____
GROSS WEIGHT _____ CUBIC FEET _____

Freight, on weight or measurement at Carrier's option, at declared rates (unless otherwise agreed) and all charges advanced by Carrier, and average shall be paid in U.S. gold coin or its equivalent in local currency at bank demand rate of exchange on New York at Carrier's option. Full freight and charges shall be so paid on all damaged or unsound merchandise. Prepaid freight is to be considered earned on receipt of the goods by the carrier and is not refundable whether goods or ship be at any time thereafter lost or not lost.

The above described merchandise was received and is to be carried and delivered by carrier, subject to all the stipulations and conditions herein and on the back hereof, whether printed or written and under which said merchandise was received for transportation, and the freight rates were in part adjusted.

It is hereby stipulated that the person delivering the merchandise herein referred to the carrier for shipment is authorized to sign this bill of lading for the shipper.

All goods shipped from Canada shall be subject to all the terms and provisions of and all the exemptions from liability contained in the Water Carriage of Goods Act, enacted by the Dominion Parliament of Canada, Chapter 61, of the Statutes of Canada, 9-10 Edw. VII, Section 4 of which is as follows:

(4) Where any bill of lading or similar document of title to goods contain any clause, covenant or agreement whereby:

(a) the owner, charterer, master or agent of any ship, or the ship itself, is relieved from liability for loss or damage to goods arising from negligence, fault or failure in the proper loading, stowage, custody, care or delivery of goods received by them or any of them to be carried in or by the ship, or

(b) any obligations of the owner or charterer of any ship to exer-

ce due diligence to properly man, equip, and supply the ship, and make and keep the ship seaworthy and make and keep the ship's hold, refrigerating and cool chambers, and all other parts of the ship in which goods are carried, fit and safe for their reception, carriage and preservation, are in any wise lessened, weakened or avoided; or

(e) the obligation of the Master, officers, agents, or servants of any ship to carefully handle and stow goods and to care for, preserve and properly deliver them, are in any wise lessened, weakened or avoided; such clause, covenant or agreement shall be illegal, null and void and of no effect unless such clause, covenant or agreement is in accordance with the laws of the country where the ship is registered.

REFRIGERATOR CLAUSE.—The carrier does not undertake to carry any goods or vehicles in refrigerated or insulated, or specially cooled or ventilated, compartments, and shall not be liable for any special damage for failure on his part to do so unless such carriage is expressly stipulated in hereof.

When such a refrigerator cargo has been undertaken by the vessel it shall be as so classed in The American Bureau of Shipping At (Ex) or Lloyd's with Refrigerating Machinery Certificate to be by British Corporation B. & S. or L. & S. or in the Bureau Veritas' and L. & S. with C. that insure departure on the voyage from Seattle, and at least one-half during the homeward voyage, the refrigerating machinery and the refrigerating space or spaces shall be placed under the care and protection, and maintained by owners of the ship, the Classification above mentioned, for the purpose of determining the value of the refrigerating machinery and cold spaces or spaces for the safe and proper carriage of refrigerator cargoes, that at such port where cargo is loaded by the vessel the loading and unloading of such cargo shall be measured and surveyed by a competent surveyor for the purpose of determining the cost of loading and unloading of said cargo in case of re-charge or discharge of cargo.

In the event the said surveyor, or the holder of their said examination and survey, considers that the said refrigerating machinery and refrigerating space or spaces were, at the time of their said examination or survey, in a fit and seaworthy condition for the carriage of refrigerator cargo, and that the said cargo was properly loaded and stowed in the hold, according to the usual and proper methods of loading and stowing, and that the said machinery and refrigerating space or spaces were in a fit and seaworthy condition for the carriage of such cargo, and that the existence and position of such machinery and refrigerating space or spaces were clearly shown on the bill of lading, that the carrying vessel, her engine, fuel oil, water, ballast, insulation, fittings, refrigerating machinery, spare parts and equipment, were all in the loading of said refrigerator cargo or carcasses and at the commencement of the voyage in a fit and seaworthy condition, and that the surveyor, or the holder of their said examination and survey, or the holder of their said certificates, shall be deemed to satisfy and discharge every liability, expense or liability, made due the charter party or bills of lading, or otherwise, to provide a seaworthy and safe vessel, except for the purpose of any claim thereof, and that the carrier shall be liable for loss of damage occasioned by any latent defects in the vessel, her machinery, refrigerating machinery, spare parts, and equipment, or any other equipment, or fixtures, or fittings, or any article or detail, or detail, whatever it may be, in the management or navigation of the ship, or any other cause, or by reason of any damage and accidents of the sea, river, gulf, canal, and of navigation, or whatever shall be the characteristics of the ship, even existing at the time of loading of the cargo, provided that the owners of the vessel have exercised due diligence to make the vessel seaworthy.

on the vessel, heathed that the carriers or the owners have exercised due diligence to make the vessel seaworthy.

The above exceptions are to be read in addition to, but absolutely unqualified by, any other words, whether written or printed, appearing in this contract, or implied therefrom, and shall not affect the effect and force of the following exceptions, according to the contrary appearing herein, notwithstanding:

BILLS OF LADING have been executed, one of which being accomplished the others stand void.

Dated at _____ 193

BRADLEY IN 1881

SHIPPER Mr. J. C. Tamm, Ocean Bill of Lading
AGENT J. C. Tamm

B.L. NUMBER
<hr/>
CONTRACT NUMBER

出口商如在提單上僅書寄與自己時，必須在提單背後簽字，進口商方能取貨。如賣主簽名字，將進口商之名列入，則此種提單，僅賣主可用之，他人均不得取貨。如賣主僅簽名於提單後，未指明何人，則無論何人，凡持有此提單者，均得領取貨物矣。

輪船提單，又有不潔提單 Foul Bill of lading 及純潔提單 Clean Bill of Lading 之分。前者之提單內會註明貨物有損壞或短少情事，蓋貨物送至碼頭，例由司理人檢點一過也。此種提單，銀行例不收受。蓋恐貨物抵目的地後，買主發生問題。至純潔提單，即表明貨物收到完全無損，亦無錯誤是也。

報關行

報關行之主要職務，為代客辦理報關手續，及轉運事業。吾國各處商埠設有海關之地，幾無不有報關行之存在。蓋出口事業手續雖並不十分繁瑣，但平常之出口商，自身頗難兼顧一切。故除規模宏大之工廠，或進出口公司外，一般之出口商，無不委託報關行，代辦報關及轉運事務。其理由如左：

一、普通輪船公司，均給報關行以特別折扣。此種折扣，即出口商與船公司直接交涉，亦不能享受。

二、報關行集合多數顧客之貨物於一起，用費可以較省。

三、報關行對於海關平常均有聯絡，往往將貨物之等第，以高報低，對於稅餉，則

以多報少，從中取得利益，對於顧客價格反可較廉。

四、出口商如不託報關行代理，而自行辦理報關手續者，須先向海關登記，并備有鋪保。

報關行之範圍較大者，往往自租船隻，運輸貨物。亦有代客墊付稅餉者。亦有自設堆棧，以便客商堆貨者。

第六章 進口商不履行條件之處置

有時出口貨物抵目的地後，不幸進口廠商竟拒絕收受貨物，進口商之藉詞雖多，約計之，得分左列二種。

(一) 顧客因出口商違背買賣契不願收受貨物 出口商運往國外之貨物，常有不符進口廠商定單上之條件者，因而遭後者一部份或全部之拒絕收受。此種情形，最為普通，例如貨物質地較遜，運去之數量過多，或不足，運輸不能如期，價格較定貨時為高，及其他因包裝不合法，手續不完備，因而進口廠商受種種之麻煩，或竟須納罰款於海關者。凡此種種，進口商自有其拒絕貨物之理由，蓋事實上出口商却未履行條件，而予顧客種種不便也。在此種情形之下，大多數之進口商亦殊不願故事刁難而失却營業之機會。故出口商如能推誠與顧主相商，酌量予以相當之折扣與讓步。雖函電往返，或須遷延時日，然大致可無問題也。

(二) 顧客因經濟或其他種關係而不能履行合同 進出口貿易之付款事宜，普通均由銀行信用證書處理。貨物到埠，銀行即通知進口商，備款提取，如後者不能付款，貨物當然由銀行保存，進口商完全不能提取，(進口商可填信託收據 Trust Receipt 先向銀行

取得貨物，所有權仍屬諸銀行惟須有妥人擔保，。如遷延過久，銀行有權將貨物變賣，不足之數，仍由進口商負賠償之責。出口商大抵在將貨物運出，提單等件交與銀行後，已向後者貼現，取得貨款，故不致受若何損失。惟如款項係由進口商於貨到後照付，或先付定洋若干者，或由出口商託銀行代收貨款者，則出口商難免不受損失矣。普通處置方法，均以進口商之實在不能接收貨物之原因為依歸。如顧客實因商業凋疲，經濟困難，可許其退回，而責令擔任一切往返費用，或託代理人代為出售，或拍賣，如有損失，仍向顧客索取。惟有時進口廠商因發生重大之事故，一時不能收受貨物，而平時信用又極可靠者，則又當別論矣。例如此次上海中日戰爭發生，某大公司被毀，以前向外洋定購之貨，一時自無從付款收貨，素與該公司往來之商人，泰半均願將貨物暫存棧房，不收棧租，延長時間，靜候該公司恢復後，再行結算帳款。在外洋已定而尚未寄出之貨，頗多自動取消定貨者，亦有代為出售，如有損失，亦不歸該公司擔負者。此種表同情之援助，甚易得顧客之感激，出口商雖目前或須受若干損失，然為他日營業計，及維持顧客感情計，仍係上策也。

苟貨物到埠，進口商拒絕收受，雖經出口商一再通融，仍不得要領，或出口商因之損失過重時，唯有採取下列之方法。

(一) 請進口商所在地之商會，或同業公會實行公斷，(Arbitration) 經公斷後之判

Silk Association of America, Inc.

468 Fourth Avenue at 31st Street, New York.

第六章
進口商不履行條件之處置

CATHAY COMMISSION CORPORATION,
Agent for
TENUS TRADING COMPANY
and
SILK SERVICE CORPORATION

In Arbitration

August Heinzemann, Ferdinand F. Glackemeyer and Samuel Menas, have been duly appointed arbitrators in the above entitled matter, and in accordance with the order of Mr. Justice Alfred H. Tonwley of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated April 21, 1930, in the matter of the application of Tenus Trading Company, Plaintiff, against Silk Service Corporation, Defendant for an order requiring said defendant to submit certain differences between the parties, and duly deliberated thereon they or majority of them, do hereby make the following award:

1. That in full settlement of the contracts open between Tenus Trading Company and Silk Service Corporation, Silk Service Corporation shall pay to the Tenus Trading Company the sum of \$26,500 with interest from March 1, 1930 to the date of payment at the rate of six percent per annum.
2. That Silk Service Corporation shall pay to the Silk Association of America, Inc. the sum of \$51.62, being the arbitration expenses.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 26th day of December 1930.

Arbitrators (*Signed*) *Aug. Heinzemann* L.S.
 (*Signed*) *Ferdinand F. Glackemeyer* L.S.
 (*Signed*) *Samuel Menas* L.S.

STATE OF NEW YORK }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } as:

*On the 26th day of December 1930, before me personally came August Heizemann, Ferdinand F. Glackemeyer and Samuel Menas, each to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

Notary Seal

(*Signed*) *Irene L. Blunt.*

(第十號) 公斷判決書

決，雖不如法律嚴厲，必須強迫執行，然商人爲名譽計，爲營業計，此種制裁；亦頗有効力。出口商如欲進行公斷時，須請原經手之國外代理人爲代表，主持一切。不得已時，亦可請求中國領事，代爲辦理，（公斷判決書式樣見第十號）

(二)向進口商所在地之法庭，逕行起訴，惟此種案件，亦有仍由法官指定公斷人數位代爲仲裁者。進行訴訟，商家所忌，非不得已時咸不願出此。

制商家之權，故其効力亦甚微弱也。

要之，出口商之主要問題，在如何選擇信用可靠之進口廠商，與之交易，一面須嚴行遵守顧客之意旨，發出貨物，不然，一旦發生爭執及糾紛，出口商勢非受損失不可，雖有法律可以制裁，然時日遷延，貨物擱置，實非雙方之福也，（關於買主信用調查之方法見第八章銀行與出口商之關係篇）

第七章 海上水險

水險之意義

海上航運，其危險程度，較之陸地運貨為多。暴風觸礁等不幸事件往往隨時有發生之可能，非人力所能預料，且以法律之立場而言，海運與陸運，又完全不同。陸上轉運，一切損失，均由轉運公司負責。（目前滬杭甬鐵路實行負責運輸，所有損失，即由鐵路負其全責。）貨物由海船運輸則不然，即在碼頭起落時，如有損壞，亦須出口商能確實證明貨物極為堅固，船公司始負賠償之責。此種證明，當然非極易為之事。其他在途中所受之損失，船公司絲毫不能負責，有時如為救護全船起見，必須將一部份貨物拋入海中時，則依海運慣例投入海中之貨物，其損失應由全船裝運貨物者，平均分擔。由此可知投保水險之必要矣。所謂水險，（Marine Insurance）即係運貨人，向保險公司購買水險，付以一定數目之保險費。貨物如遇危險，由保險公司，照值賠償其損失。

水險究起於何時？已漫無可考。惟其起源，似較其他各種保險業為早。世界最老之保險公司為英國倫敦之勞合公司。（Lloyds）成立於一千七百七十年。惟勞合公司並不自擔危險，完全一保險代理機關而已。從事水險之商人均在該處會集，對於各種商品應

收水險若干，亦在該處議決。例如有出口商或其代理人裝價值一萬磅之貨物，運至他國。到勞合公司後，即可覓得若干之保險保證人，每人願負一部份之危險。其後逐漸發達，時至今日，勞合公司已成一保險交易所，而有會員數百餘人。

海損之類別

所謂海損，(Average) 卽船舶貨物於海上所蒙之損害，及因此而生之用費也。總別之為共同海損與單獨海損二大類。共同海損(General Average) 船舶於航海時苟遭意外，船長為求全船貨物等之共同安全，往往必須犧牲一部份之貨物，投諸海中，俾全船得免於難。此種損失如由被損害者完全負責，自不能為平，習慣上均由船主及受惠之各貨主分任之。惟必須合乎下列條件！

(一) 貨物投入海中或船之一部份損失，為實際上急迫的危險，不能不取非常處分，否則全船即生危險。

(二) 此種損失，不能過大，完全應在情理之中，且至少應有相當效果。

(三) 投入海中之貨物，必須有相當之價值。

(四) 投棄貨物等之行為，必須由船主或其代理人之命令而行。

共同海損之種類得再分別如左：

(一) 棄貨 為避免危險而投入海中貨物之稱。

(二) 火損 為救船中火災而發生之損失。

(三) 貨損 卽因投貨入海時，致使其她貨物，亦受損害。

(四) 避淺損失 卽為避免擋淺及觸礁起見，因而發生之損失。

(五) 港損 卽因避險駛入港口後所受特種費用之損失。

(六) 救災費 卽因施救危險而生之費用。例如船長發給之賞金獎金等。

(七) 燃損 卽因危險繞道致缺乏燃料，以船中貯藏品，供行船用之各種損失，

(八) 觸礁損失 卽因船隻觸礁後卸貨及將被損船隻運岸之費用。

共同海損之計算，普通均託專門此事之海損計算人 (Average Adjuster) 辦理之。
○船舶進口後，應即處置其事。計算人平常受船主之委託工作一切。

共同海損之計算方法，至為繁複；辨別其範圍如何？用費是否正當？負擔額如何乃為公平？計算率若何？均非容易決定，各種疑議，隨時有發生之可能。各國之海法學者，及共同海損計算人，保險業者，船主等，曾於一千八百九十年羣集於安突威浦 (Antwerp) 會議，定規約十八款名之曰郁克安突威浦條例。(York Antwerp Rules) 計算共同海損時，即依之為根據。其後陸續修改增訂，至一九二四年，此項條例已增至三十三款。各保險單及輪船提單中，均附有共同損失應根據郁氏規例處理之一條。

單獨海損 (Particular Average) 卽船舶在海上航行時，發生非人力所能挽回之危

險，如狂風暴雨，因而貨物一部份受損者。是其與共同海損不同之點：即共同海損所有損失，起於自動犧牲，其損失係由全船分別擔負；單獨海損之損失，則須由各物主自行擔任。通常貨主均保有水險，除因船公司及船主之過失，或惡意而生者外，一切損失，均可向保險公司取償。

保險公司因所負之責任不同，及貨物之易受損失與否之不同，恆將所保之損失，分為三類：即

(1) 一切海損 (With Average) 凡一切損失，皆屬保險公司任之。

(2) 一般海損 (Free from Particular Average) 保險公司惟負賠償一般海損之責而不負單獨海損之責任。蓋有若干類之商品，如魚，粉，鹽，穀等類，甚易受損。保險公司，對於此種商品，非俟貨物損失在百分之幾以上時，不負賠償之責。

(3) 完全損失 (Total Lost only) 保險公司惟負所保物品全部損壞時賠償之責任。上述之二種規定，並非不能變更。保險公司，往往因出口廠商所付保款多，而願加負責任，是則均在雙方協議如何而定。

保險公司之責任

船公司對於貨物在航行中之損失，泰半不能負責，前已言之。惟船舶航行於大海之中，其危險程度，較之陸上運輸，何啻數倍。故實行保險，實為出口商決不可少之手續。

。保險以後，商人之負擔即輕，貨物即有損壞，或全部損失，亦不致大受阻礙。

保險公司應負之責任如何？均在保險單（Insurance policy）上詳細載明。遇有下列各端，保險公司，應負賠償之責：

(一)海上之危險（Perils of the Sea）例如觸礁，雷擊，遭遇冰山，船隻擋淺或沉沒，貨物因之受損。惟此項危險，亦有一定之限制。如船隻載重過甚，因而遇浪沉沒，保險公司即不負賠償之責，

(二)船中損失 例如遭遇意外危險，船主將貨物擲入海中，以減少全船之危險。

(三)非船上之損失 例如海盜刦船，所受之損失。貨物在船中一部或全部，被竊等等。

水險之包含非僅船隻在海中航行時而已，即船隻傍岸貨物上船，及船抵碼頭卸貨時之危險，亦在其內。近時之保險，則更進一步。水險之範圍，自貨物離開貨主之棧房起，直至抵目的地後，貨物運至受主之倉庫為止，其間如有任何危險，保險公司，均負其全責焉。

有時船隻因特種關係，不能於預定日期開船，或須另換其他船隻開行，出口商之保險，仍屬有效。換言之，如有任何危險發生，貨主仍得向保險公司索賠。惟保險公司，得有權隨時增加保費，

保險公司，雖須賠償各種損失，但亦有完全不負賠償之責者，試說明如左：

(一) 疏忽與欺詐 有時出口商，對於包裝極不堅固，或船公司裝船及卸貨之漫不經意，以致貨物受損時，保險公司得拒絕賠償。如有欺詐行爲，以空箱裝入船中，希圖矇混等舉動，保險公司當然不能負責。

(二) 罷工 因罷工或工人擾亂而受之損失，保險公司不負賠償之責。

(三) 戰事損失 船舶航海時。如遇戰爭之損失，或竟被俘獲時，保險公司不負賠償之責。

出口商之責任

出口商對於保險，亦負有相當之責任，茲說明如左：

(一) 包裝必須堅固 包裝問題之重要，前已言之。蓋保險公司，如發現貨物損失，係包裝不良之證據，得拒絕賠償也。出口商在提單所載明之貨物，數量，應與在保險單上所填者，完全相同。故意誤報，等於欺詐，應受法律之制裁也。

(二) 儘量供給保險公司各種資料 出口商在請求保險時，應儘量通知保險公司以裝運貨物之情形，俾後者得知貨物之危險性質如何？而採取適當之避免方法。

(三) 交付一定之保險費 為雙方合同中，必不可少之條件。貨主如不履行，即屬破壞合同。保險公司自不能負賠償之責。

(四) The "Sue and Labour" clause 貨物如遇有損失，貨主應有幫助保險公司脫售貨物之責任。蓋保險公司，對於銷售貨物，非所素諳，故各種保險合同內，均附有貨主應儘量扶助。設法銷去被損貨物之一語。

水險之種類

普通所保之水險，其所包括者，已如上述。惟貨物之性質，究屬迥異。故普通水險而外，對於各種貨物非一律相同，貨主往往須與保險公司訂定特別合同。保有特種水險，其種類約有左列數項：

(一) 必須存放於甲板上之貨物 平常之貨物均藏在貨艙以內，惟爆烈之化學品，如硝酸硫酸之類，非放在甲板上，不可者，此種危險，必須與保險公司特別另定之。

(二) 超過船公司所能負責之保額 船公司對於每件貨物之責任，往往有一定之限制，或為五十元，或為壹百元，均在提單上載明。有時如每箱之貨物，其價值超過船公司所能負責之保額時，其超出額可與保險公司另訂合同負擔之。

(三) 偷盜與扒竊 貨物在途中，往往易受扒竊，偷盜將箱件打開，內中物品，取後，即重加遮蓋，不易查見。常有貨物運抵目的地後，方始發覺者，此種盜竊保險，因保險公司之責任較重，故常索額外之保險費。

(四) 漏卮與破損 海上航運，其危險較多；貨物破損之程度，亦較陸上運輸為易。

船公司對於破損之貨物，例不負責，故凡較易碎裂之商品，出口商應另保破碎險。

(五) 兵險 普通之保險單中，均不包括兵險。出口商欲包兵險必須與保險公司另訂合同。至應納保險費之數目，則高低因時而不同。恆與戰雲緊急與否成正比例。歐戰時美國運貨至歐洲，有高至百分之三十五者。即每保兵險百元須付保險費三十五元。此種保兵險之貨物，當然以運至同盟國，或中立國為限，戰事告終後，歐美一帶之出口商，仍有繼續保兵險者，甚致有四年內繼續不輟毫不間斷者，為免萬一計。亦不能謂出口商過事謹慎也。即如本年春上海中日戰事停止後，外國出口商貨運至華，仍附有兵險。

以上所述之各項特別保險，僅屬其中之一部份，進出口商，可隨時與保險公司訂定其他各種之特別險。

保險時應行注意之點：

海上保險，其內容極為複雜，而水險保費之計算，各家不同，並無一定標準之可繩。故出口商應託保險經紀人代辦一切關於保險之手續。經紀人往往代表幾個保險公司，故常能予顧客以各種便利。反較出口商直接與一家保險公司為佳。

出口商如營業頗盛，貨物轉運甚繁者，為避免每次議保之麻煩起見。可以與保險公司，預先保有預定保險(Open policy)在指定期限、及指定地點內，所有出口商運外之貨物，均作為已保水險。祇須隨時通知保險公司以裝運貨物之船名，及商品之價值即

Standard Marine Insurance Company, Limited

DIRECTORS
 A. PERCY ECCLES,
(Chairman)
 F. W. PASCOE RUTTER,
(Deputy Chairman)
 WALTER H. DUCKWORTH,
 A. G. JOYNSON,
 JAMES PLATT,
 JAMES P. RUDOLF,
 R. W. WHINERAY.

UNDERWRITER.
 N. B. BARNES
SECRETARY.
 J. E. H. GILL
BANKERS.
 MARTINS BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
 B2, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS,
 LIVERPOOL.
LONDON OFFICE.
 155, LEADENHALL ST., E.C. 3.

United with
 The London & Lancashire Insurance Company, Ltd.

No.

AGENTS:—CHINA ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

\$

Premium on \$	3	2-8
" "	4	3-8
" "	5	3-8

STAMP.

\$

(1) *Warranted free of capture, seizure, arrest, restraint or detention, and the consequences thereof, or of any attempt thereto (jury excepted), and also from all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations, whether before or after declaration of war.*

(2) *Warranted free of loss or damage caused by strikers, dock-cut workmen, or persons taking part in labour disputes, strikes, riots or civil commotions.*

Should Clause No. 3 be deleted, Clause No. 5 is to operate as part of this policy.

(3) *Warranted free of any claim based upon loss of, or frustration of, the insured voyage, or adventure, caused by arrests, restraints or detentions of Kings, Princes, or Peoples.*

Warranted free from particular average unless the vessel or cargo is stranded, sunk, or burnt, such craft or lighter being deemed a separate insurance. Underwriters, notwithstanding this warranty, to pay for any damage or loss caused by collision with any other ship or craft, and any special charges for warehousing, re-shipping, or forwarding, for which they would otherwise be liable. Also to pay the insurance value of any package or packages which may be damaged, or rendered unmarketable.

Including damage to craft, craft and/or lighter to and from the vessel. Each craft, craft and/or lighter to be deemed a separate insurance. The assured are not to be prejudiced by any agreement exempting lightermen from liability.

General Average and Salvage Charges payable according to Foreign Statement or per York-Antwerp Rules, if in accordance with the contract of affreightment.

Providing in the Vessel or the Sure Case, not to be deemed a strand, not underwriters to pay any damage or loss which may be proved to be directly caused therefrom.

If so agreed, in case of detention or change of course, premium to vary by 25% and any additional premium required to be agreed immediately after receipt of advice.

It is agreed that the Assured shall not be prejudiced by the variation in the Bill of Lading or Charter Party of the following Clauses:

(a) Act of God, Perils of the Sea, Fires, Barratry of the Master and Crew, Enemies, Pirates, Thieves, Arrest and Detention of Princes, Rulers and Peoples, Millions, Stranding, any other Accidents of Navigation excepted, etc.) when occasioned by the negligence, default, or error of the Master, Pilot, Master Mariner, or other Servants of the Shipowner.

This clause shall not insure to the benefit of any Carrier or Consignee.

Chartered Freight is warranted free from any claims consequent upon loss of time, whatsoever arising from a peril of the sea or otherwise.

It is understood and agreed that no claim under this policy will be paid in respect of drugs to which the International Opium Convention of 1912 applies unless

(1) the drugs shall be expressly declared as such in the policy and the name of the country from which, and the name of the country to which they are consigned shall be specifically named in the policy; and

(2) the drugs to be accompanied either by a license, certificate or authorization issued by the Government of the country to which the drugs are consigned showing that the importation of the consignment into that country has been approved by said Government, or alternatively, by a license, certificate or authorization issued by the Government of the country from whence the drugs are sent showing that the export of the consignment to the destination stated has been approved by that Government, and

(3) the route by which the drugs were consigned was usual and customary.

It is agreed that damage from Black Leaf discoloration shall not be claimed for under this Policy, except when caused by the heat or affected by being seen in actual contact with seawater or fire, and that no allowance shall be made for Black Leaf in damaged bales when the entire damaged portion of the same mark contains Black Leaf.

In the event of damage for which the Company may be liable under this Policy any claim must be accompanied by a Certificate from the Company's Agent at port of discharge, etc.

Whereas it hath been proposed to the Standard Marine Insurance Company, Limited, by

as well in their own name as for and in the name and names of all and every other person or persons to whom the subject matter of this Policy does or shall appertain in part or in all to make with the said Company the insurance hereinafter mentioned and described. Now this Policy witnesseth that in consideration of the said person or persons effecting this Policy promising to pay to the said Company the premium above mentioned the said Company takes upon itself the burthen of such Insurance to the amount of

and promises and agrees with the Insured their Executors Administrators and Assigns in all respects truly to perform and fulfil the Contracts contained in this Policy. And it is hereby agreed and declared that the said Insurance shall be and is an Insurance (lost or not lost) upon

*S*hip and from

Ship or Vessel

or to the credit of the Company having no agent there, by a Certificate from Lloyd's Agent.

In case of any valid claim arising under this Policy it is agreed that the same shall be settled

at

or

it being understood that notice of such claim shall be given in writing to the holder of the Policy to them as soon as practicable, and that the settlement thereof be made in conformity with the laws and customs of England.

Free of all liability for loss arising from Leakage or Breaching of or to any liquid or porous package.

And the said Company promises and agrees that the Insurance aforesaid shall commence upon the said Freight Goods and Merchandise from the time when the Goods and Merchandise shall be loaded on board the said Ship or Vessel, Craft or Boat, as above, and continue until the said Goods and Merchandise be discharged and safely landed at *as above*. But that it shall be lawful for the said Ship or Vessel in the voyage so created as aforesaid to proceed and sail to and touch and stay at any Ports or Places whatsoever without prejudice to this Insurance. But touching the Adventures and Perils which the said Company is contented to bear and does take upon itself in the Voyage so Insured as aforesaid they are of the Seas Men-of-War, Fire, Enemies, Pirates, Robbers, Thieves, Cut-throats, Letters of Mort and Countermand, Surprise, Takings at Sea, Arrests, Restraints, and Detainments of all Kings, Princes and Peoples of what Nation, Condition or Quality soever, Rating of the Masters and Mariners and of all other Perils Losses and Misfortunes that have or shall come to the Hurt, Detriment or Damage of the aforesaid subject matter of this Insurance or any part thereof. But in case of any Loss or Misfortune it shall be lawful to the Insured their Factors, Servants, and Assigns to sue labour and travel for in and about the Defence Garrison or any part thereof. And in case of any Loss or Misfortune it shall be lawful to the Insured their Factors, Servants, and Assigns to sue labour and travel for in and about the Defence Garrison or any part thereof. And it is expressly declared and agreed that the Acts of Insure or Insured in Recovering, Saving or Preserving the Property Insured shall not be considered a waiver or acceptance of abandonment. And it is declared and agreed that Corn, Fish, Salt, Saltpetre, Fruit, Flour, Rice, Seeds, Hides, Skins and Molasses shall be and are warranted free from Average under Five Pounds per Centum and that all other Goods also the Ship and Freight shall be and are warranted free from average under Three Pounds per Centum unless general or the Ship be stranded, sunk or burnt.

In witness whereof the undersigned on behalf of the said Standard Marine Insurance Company Limited according to the Articles of Association of the said Company and a Resolution duly passed by the Board of Directors has hereunto set his Hand in Shanghai, the

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CHINA ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Examined

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Marine Insurance Policy

AGENTS

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CLAUSE 1. Carrier shall in no event be or be held liable for loss of, or damage to, any merchandise after it is unloaded from vessel's tackle at port of discharge. Liability of Carrier shall, in no event, be greater than provided by Sections 4281, 4282 and 4283 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and all acts amendatory and supplementary thereto, or that provided by an Act of Congress of the United States entitled "An Act relating to navigation of vessels, bills of lading, etc." (the Harter Act so-called), approved February 13, 1893. Carrier, at its option, shall have all rights and benefits granted to shipowners limiting, or permitting a limitation of, their liability by the laws and/or customs of any other state and/or country into a port of which said vessel may enter, or at which she may touch, and/or in which said vessel may be attached or libeled, or Carrier may be sued, for any loss of and/or damage to said merchandise.

CLAUSE 2. Carrier shall not be or be held liable for any loss of, or damage to, any of said merchandise resulting from any of the following causes, to-wit: Acts of God, perils of the sea or other waters; war, enemies, pirates, letters of marque and reprisal, pirates, thieves, robbers, arrest or restraint of princes or rulers, or people, acts or taking or clauses of restraint of government or municipality or defacto officers, whether acting with or without lawful authority, legal process, attachments, garnishments, fumigation and sanitary measures, barratry of master or crew, rising of passengers, claims of third parties, detention or accidental delays, riots, strikes, lockouts, stoppages of labor, stoppages in transit or claim of right thereof, fire or water on board vessel or on wharf or land of pier or in hulls or lighters or steamers or whatsoever occurring, saying or attempting to save life or property at sea, or collapse or destruction of, or damage to, wharf or pier or its coverings, present or future intent, defects in, or breakage of, fixtures or hull, ship, propeller, fittings, fixtures, valves, piping machinery, boilers or appurtenances or from explosion, bursting of boilers, collision with vessels or other structures or objects, the damage or wrecks or accidents of navigation; nor if Carrier and/or Charterer and/or Owner shall have exercised due diligence to make the vessel on which said merchandise is shipped in all respects seaworthy and properly manned, equipped and supplied, shall the vessel, Carrier, Charterer, or Agents become, or be held responsible, for any loss or damage that shall result in whole or in part from any of the following causes, to-wit: Unseaworthiness of the vessel whether existing at the time of shipment or at the beginning of the voyage, or on the voyage, faults or errors in navigation of vessel, fault or error in management of vessel, or of its owners, masters, mates, holding gear, fittings, fixtures, equipment, ports, hatches, dead lights, valves, safety valves, and their connections, and this whether such fault or error be before or after sailing or be in port or at sea, or from any other cause of what kind soever. Any omission to exercise due diligence shall not be presumed, but the same must, if claimed or alleged, be proved by the shippers.

CLAUSE 3. Carrier shall not be or be held liable for leakage or wastage of any package nor for breakage of or damage to contents of any package unless shipper shall show that such package was of proper strength and in good condition and that such contents were properly packed therein and in good order when delivered to carrier and that the package was white in possession of the carrier, so crushed or broken as to cause such loss or damage; and in no event be or be held liable for loss or damage to any such contents not specified herein, nor for loss in weight, resulting from blowing, damage, leakage, escape, breakage, wastage of loss of contents of any package, case or receptacle; nor for loss or damage caused by breakage, drapage, seepage or leakage from any other package, case or receptacle, change of climate, weather, floods, contagion or moisture received from such other merchandise, effects of chafing, use of hooks, pressure, heat, whether internal or exterior, ice, cold, tools, freezing weather, sifting, spontaneous combustion, sweat, decay, deterioration, purification, regeneration, mildew, mold, evaporation, rain, water, spray, wetting, dampness, rust, vermin, rats, twisting or bending of metal rods, bars, ingots, rods, staples, plates shipped loose in bundles, discoloration, stains, shades, or blemishes of wareware, shooks, staves, humbers or legs; nor for loss or damage resulting from any burning or explosion of cargo or from unaccuracy or omission of proper marks or description; nor for any loss or damage resulting from the nature or inherent vice of the goods, or in respect to the transportation of same, or insufficiency of packages or cases, nor for injury or staining of wrappers, labels, cases or packages or contents of same however caused, or from stowage or contact with oil or oil-stain or emanations of oil from other goods, as all vessels carry general cargo and any haulage merchandise, and in no event shall Carrier be or be held liable for loss of, or damage to, any such contents not specified herein, or for loss from package or damage to merchandise shipped in tiers, casks, sacks, bundles, bales, or of which shall consist in whole or in part of glass, crockery, glassware, porcelain, hollow-ware, pictures, picture frames, stoves or other castings, nor for breakage of castings, not cased. Each package shall be by shipper legally marked, and, if not so marked, a delivery of full number of packages of like supposed contents, without regard to quality or actual contents, shall be a full discharge of Carrier's obligations hereunder, and if any of such packages shall be delayed or go astray, or be elsewhere landed because not properly marked, or contents not properly described, the Carrier shall not be liable therefor. All perishable property, all live freight and all merchandise packed in second-hand or weak cases, and all cargo carried on deck shall be at all times at owner's risk. Neither fault nor failure nor improper loading nor bad stowage nor improper custody nor want of due care nor improper delivery of merchandise by Carrier shall be presumed, but same must, if alleged, be proved by shipper to consignee.

Shipper and consignee shall each be liable for any loss or damage to ship, wharves, cars, buildings or cargo caused by inflammable, explosive or dangerous goods shipped with or without full disclosure in writing of their nature, whether such shipper be principal or agent, and such goods may be thrown overboard or destroyed at any time without compensation.

CLAUSE 4. Carrier shall not be or be held liable for silks, furs, faces, pictures, or any article whatever of a fragile nature, plate, chin, crockery or earthenware, glass or stoneware unless bills of lading are signed thereon in which their nature and value are expressed, and extra freight paid for the assumption of extraordinary risk. It is mutually understood and agreed that the carrying steamship is not fitted or equipped for the carriage of gold, silver, precious stones, precious metals, jewelry, treasures of any kind, bank notes, securities, bullion or specie, and does not hold herself out as a common carrier of, or as being engaged in the transportation of the same, and that all such shipments are received for transshipment at the special request of shippers with knowledge of the foregoing circumstances, that neither the ship, her master or master undertakes, or shall be held in respect to such shipments to the obligations of a common carrier, nor be bound to do more than use reasonable care in handling, stowing and delivery of the same, that the stowage of all gold, silver, precious stones, precious metals, jewelry, treasures of any kind, bank notes, securities, bullion or specie carried hereunder has been examined, supervised and approved by the shippers, that all reasonable care has been exercised by the shipowner in relation thereto. That the theft, removal or loss of any part of any shipment of gold, silver, precious stones, precious metals, jewelry, treasures of any kind, bank notes, securities, bullion or specie carried hereunder, from the place of stowage or while loading or unloading, shall not be taken as evidence of the want of reasonable care by the carrying steamship, her master or her owner, and that neither the carrying vessel, her master or her owner shall be liable for loss or damage to any shipment of gold, silver, precious stones, precious metals, jewelry, treasures of any kind, bank notes, securities, bullion or specie carried hereunder, except on affirmative proof of negligence. All provisions of this bill of lading inconsistent with the provision in this paragraph contained shall be void. All other provisions of this bill of lading not inconsistent with said provision shall, however, apply.

CLAUSE 5. Carrier shall further not be or be held liable for any loss of, or damage to, any of said merchandise resulting from obstructions of canals, due to earthquakes, slides or other natural causes, or for loss or damage resulting from dangers of canals, faults or mismanagement in the operation or by defects in the construction of canals or canal locks; or for loss or deterioration caused by delay resulting from the closing or obstruction of canals. If, at any time in the opinion of the master of the carrying vessel, or of the vessel in which the merchandise is intended to be carried, passage through canals would be unsafe or likely to delay the vessel, he shall have liberty to deviate from the advertised or regular or usual route, or to transfer the merchandise to craft or shore and forward it by craft or rail, or other conveyance at the risk of expense of the owner of the merchandise, thence to be shipped to destination by another vessel at the expense of said merchandise.

CLAUSE 6. All claims of shipper or consignee or other party in interest against carrier or its vessel, or the master thereof, for any loss or damage to or conversion of, or misdelivery of, or short delivery of, or non-delivery of, or delay in delivery of the merchandise shipped hereunder, or any part thereof, shall be presented in writing to the carrier, either at its head office or at any of its offices or agencies at the port of destination, or the office or agency nearest thereto, within thirty days after the arrival of the carrying vessel at the port of discharge named herein, or if the vessel or cargo be lost or stranded, within thirty days after date of notice of any such loss or stranding, and any newspaper mention of loss or stranding shall not be the date from which the time to give such notice shall run; and if any such claim be not presented within said thirty days, such claim shall be and by every court be held to have been released by shipper, consignee, or other party in interest, and to be abandoned and barred. No suit on any such claim so presented or to recover for any such loss or damage or conversion, or misdelivery, or delay in delivery, or non-delivery, or short delivery, shall be maintained unless summons or other process be served on carrier or shipper attached within ninety days from and after the day and date that such claim be so presented; provided, that if further time for the commencement of said suit shall be expressly granted in writing, the same may be commenced within the time so granted thereto; and every such suit not so commenced within said ninety days or within such further time so granted, shall be and by every court be held to be barred, and all claims and demands against carrier or steamer alleged by complaint or libel therein shall be so held to have been released by shipper, owner, consignee or other party in interest, and to be abandoned and barred.

The freight on cargo hereunder is regulated in consideration of all the terms of this contract and is based partly on the value of the cargo. Unless a greater value shall be declared by the shipper (which the shipper has the option of doing under choice of rates which it is agreed are open to him) and written into this Bill of Lading and ad valorem freight paid or assessed thereon, it is agreed that the cash value at port of shipment at time of shipment or at Carrier's option the invoice value of the goods at time of shipment (without adding freight or other charges) shall be taken as the true value of cargo. It is further agreed that in no event shall such cash value or

invoice value exceed \$250 per package or other unit expressed herein for all goods, except household goods and personal effects in respect to which it is agreed that the value does not exceed \$100 per hundred pounds. Where Carrier is responsible, in case of total loss of any goods shipped the Carrier shall be liable for cash value only at port of shipment, or at Carrier's election for invoice value only, unless a higher valuation is declared, as provided above, and any partial loss or damage to goods shall be adjusted pro rata on that basis.

CLAUSE 7. Advance charges shall be refund to Carrier whether vessel or merchandise be lost or not lost at any stage of entire transit, and if all freight and charges due Carrier be not paid within thirty days after arrival of vessel at port of discharge herein named, Carrier may sell said merchandise at either public or private sale and account for and/or account of owner and apply proceeds in payment of freight and all other charges, and if the sum so realized be not sufficient to pay all such charges, or if such sale be not made, the shipper shall on demand pay all such charges or make good such deficiency as the case may be; and shipmaster may at any time sell or dispose of perishable property when in his opinion same would become decayed or worthless before it could be delivered as herein provided, and it same be so sold or disposed of full freight thereof and all charges shall be paid by shipper.

CLAUSE 8. All lightering of goods named in this Bill of Lading will be at risk of owner, shipper, or consignee, and it is expressly stipulated that all lightering services rendered shall be and be deemed to have been rendered by an independent carrier or person; if such services be procured by carrier, they shall be deemed to be and to have been so procured by it acting as agent thereof or otherwise.

CLAUSE 9. On the happening of any of the contingencies excepted in this Bill of Lading, or if steamer be disabled, Carrier may forward said merchandise to port of delivery by other conveyances at option of shipmaster, or officers or agents, and shall receive additional compensation for such service when rendered, whether performed by its own vessels or those of strangers; and if salvage services be rendered to shipper or said merchandise by servants of said vessel or other vessels of Carrier, such service shall be fully paid to them as rendered by strangers.

CLAUSE 10. Also that if the ship is prevented by Quarantine from reaching her destination, or making due delivery of the goods, or is detained at quarantine, the goods may be lawfully, without previous notice, shipped to the nearest safe port, or at ship's option to the nearest safe port to which the ship is bound, at the risk and expense of shipper, owner and consignee, all and any of them, and there land the goods as it at the original port of discharge, at the risk and expense of shipper, owner and consignee, all and any of them, and they paying freight from the original port of discharge, and the Carrier retaining a lien on the goods thereafter and for all costs, charges and expenses incurred, and for all increased cost of delivery. Collector of Customs are hereby authorized to issue a general order of discharge immediately ship be entered at custom house.

CLAUSE 11. Carrier is not and shall not be required to deliver said merchandise at port of delivery at any particular time or to meet any particular market or fit time for any particular use. Shipper shall notify consignee or other person or forwarder or Carrier at place of delivery to there receive said merchandise as discharged at ship's tackle, and said merchandise may be discharged immediately on arrival of vessel at port of wharf or landing without regard to weather. If consigned by not on hand to see receive packages as discharged, Carrier may deliver same to any lighterman or wharfinger or other party or person believed by Carrier to be trustworthy and who will take charge of said packages, or the same may be kept on board or be landed on wharf or beach or bank or stored in hulls or put in lighters for carrier and as owner's risk and expense.

If the vessel be prevented from reaching her destination or from discharging her cargo by stress of weather, such as, but not limited to, blockade, seizure, restraint, riot, strike, lockout, insidious disease, civil disturbance, or any other cause of whatsoever kind, or if in the judgment of the master or vessel's agent it becomes impracticable to discharge the goods at destination on account of such causes, vessel shall have liberty, without proceeding to an near port of destination, to proceed to and discharge the goods at a convenient strife-free, unencumbered port. Notice of discharge of goods shall be dispatched to consignee as named herein, otherwise to shipper, and such discharge shall be admitted as complete delivery under this contract, and full freight shall be deemed earned.

CLAUSE 12. If the owner of the ship shall have exercised due diligence to make said ship in all respects seaworthy, and properly manned, equipped and supplied, it is hereby agreed that in case of danger, damage, or disaster resulting from fault or negligence of the pilot, master or crew, in the navigation or management of the ship, or from latent or other defects, or unseaworthiness of the ship, whether existing for contribution in General Average, or for salvage or for any special charges incurred, but, with the shipowner, shall contribute in General Average, and shall pay such salvage and special charges, as in such damage, damage or disaster, that did not resulted from such fault, negligence, latent or other defect or unseaworthiness. General Average payable according to York-Antwerp Rules 1224, 1 to 13 inclusive, and rules 17 to 22 inclusive, as far as to matters not therein provided for, according to the laws and usages of the Port of San Francisco.

CLAUSE 13. Transhipment of cargo for ports or inland points not included within the vessel's itinerary is to be at the expense of the cargo and is subject to all conditions, stipulations, and exceptions in bill of lading or freight note in use by the Carrier or carriers completing the transit, except that where the limitation of value as expressed in Clause 6 herein is less than the limitation prescribed by the tranship receipt, shipping receipt or bill of lading in use by the carrier completing the transit than the limitation prescribed herein shall be read into and be the limitation of such tranship receipt, shipping receipt or bill of lading. Neither the carrying vessel named herein nor owner, nor agent shall be deemed to be the agent of subsequent carrier or carriers. If, upon the arrival at port of transhipment, there shall be no carrier ready to receive the goods, said goods may be discharged into lighters or stored under suitable available protection, at the risk and expense of the goods. Neither the carrying vessel named herein, her owner, nor agent shall be liable for loss, damage, or delay occurring after the discharge of said goods.

Carrier's liability hereunder shall be several and shall end and its rights dependent on delivery, accrue immediately it has made delivery as above provided; and if freight be prepaid to Carrier beyond said first mentioned place of delivery, Carrier shall be shipper's agent for payment to other carrier of said freight as may be so paid for other carrier's use; and freight or every carrier of said merchandise by water shall, at option of said carrier, be deemed earned when said packages shall be loaded on board other carrier's vessel and shall be payable by shipper whether such other carrier's vessel or said packages be thereafter lost or not lost at any stage of entire transit. No carrier shall be liable for delay or mis-delivery or conversion or loss or damage unless it be shown that same occurred while said packages were in its possession.

CLAUSE 14. Where government regulations require carrier to deliver cargo into the custody of its customs or other proper authority, such cargo is to be conveyed by the vessel's agent at the risk and expense of the goods from vessel to custom house wharf for the account of the consignee, and such delivery shall constitute full discharge of the carrier's obligation under this bill of lading, and no claims for shortage or damage shall be considered valid beyond those noted by the customs at the time of receiving the cargo.

The shipper guarantees that the laws, rules and regulations of the country and of the port to which the goods are destined permit the immediate discharge, lauding and re shipment if any of said goods and their prompt delivery to consignee without any resulting claim or extra expense of any kind against the vessel or her owners by governmental or port authorities on account of such landing, discharge, re shipment or re handling. Such discharge, re shipment or re handling is permitted by governmental or port authorities to be immediately discharged and landed at port of discharge and there promptly delivered to consignee, without any resulting claim against the vessel or her owners by governmental or port authorities on account of such landing, discharge, re shipment and/or delivery, may be carried on and discharged at any other port or ports, or returned to the port of loading by land or water, all at the risk and expense of the owners of the goods, and thereafter the ship and her owners shall be freed from any further responsibility in respect thereof. Shipowner shall have a lien on said goods for such additional earnings and said goods may be sold at any port or place by public or private sale in any manner in the shipowner's discretion, to satisfy shipowner's lien or liens hereunder for freight or other charges.

CLAUSE 15. Carrier shall have a lien on said merchandise for all freight and advances, charges, taxes, duties and fines which may be incurred or sustained or be imposed on it, and for all unusual expenses incurred in the handling, transhipping or any other cause, resulting from shipper's failure to furnish paper certificates, Consular, Board of Health, or Custom House papers in due time or resulting from illegal, incorrect, or insufficient marking, numbering or addressing of packages (barrels), or description of their contents or other errors or omissions of shippers, and all such fines and expenses shall be reimbursed to Carrier by consignee before said property shall be delivered.

CLAUSE 16. Wharfage and/or Harbor Tolls and all expenses of cooperage and repairs of said merchandise will be paid by shipper and/or consignee and will be a fee on said merchandise.

CLAUSE 17. Livestock carried hereunder shall be subject to all the terms and conditions of carrier's Livestock contract, copy attached hereto and made a part hereof.

CLAUSE 18. And, finally, in accepting this Bill of Lading, the shipper, owner and consignee of the goods, and the holder of the Bill of Lading, agree to be bound by all its stipulations, exceptions and conditions, whether written or printed, as fully as if they were all signed by such shipper, owner, consignee or holder. No agent or employee of the carrier shall have authority to waive any provision of clause herein, except in writing.

可。保險公司爲慎重起見，恆在保險單上，註明每個船隻之最高保險額爲若干元。
(水險保單見式樣第十一號)

第八章 銀行與出口商之關係

進口商付款方法之類別

出口商對於上述之一切輸出手續，辦理完畢後，最重要問題，即應以何種方法，向進口廠商取得貨款。國際貿易交款之方法甚多，茲分別論之。

(甲) 現款交易 Csah Terms 現款交易，即買主之定單，與銀行寄來之現款同時收到是也。此種方法，晚近已成過去事實，除數目極小之零星交易外，鮮有用此。蓋進口商方面，如果每次定貨，須先付款，則資本所需既多，大部份之資本將變為非流動性，等於輪船之擋淺，同時利息又受損失。營業自無擴張之望。有時如收到貨物後，發現有敗壞或不合宜之處，又往往因貨款已付，難于追究。故以現款交易，對於進口商，可謂有百害而無一利，而在出口商方面視之自為有利。惟二十世紀為信用交易時代，如出口商孜孜以現款交易為限，則其營業亦無多擴充之望。

(乙) 記帳交易 Open Credits or book accounts 記帳交易，在國內之批發業中，最為通用。國際貿易中亦習用之，出口商將貨物寄與買主後，允其暫時賒欠，或俟買主收到貨物後再行付款，或在若干日以後，再行付清欠款，均由雙方預為約定。此種

付款方法，在進口商方面，其利害適與現款交貨相反，即利多而弊少。惟在出口商方面，受損失之處甚多。資本淺擱，營業難以發展。且營業全憑信用，一旦買主不允付款，出口商毫無保障矣。惟此種交易，出口商所定貨價，往往較現款者稍高，以補期間利息之損失。

(丙) 向買主發匯 Collection by Draft on Customer 出口商允許買主賒欠至若干時期後，有不由買主確款，而由出口商於到期前向買主發賣匯票者。例如上海之蛋商甲，售與紐約進口商乙鮮蛋壹千擔，約明貨物到紐約壹個月後由買主付款。甲在未到期以前，即先向乙發出匯票，附以單據託銀行到期後代向乙收兌。此種匯票，因係商業票據之一種，銀行往往只負代為收款之責。故出口商須在幾個月後，始能取得現款，資金與利息，仍有攔淺與損失之虞。且如貨品到後進口商拒絕收受，則更須受途中運輸等費之損失。

(丁) 押匯付款匯票 Documentary payment bill or D.P. 押匯付款匯票，為商業匯票之一種。(Commercial Bills)係出口商向進口商所發出者。其手續與丙項相同。出口商將貨物裝運下船後，向船公司取得輪船提單，又向水險公司，將貨物保險領到保險單，連同出口發票等各種單據。與向進口商所發出之押匯付款匯票，併交與銀行，寄至進口商所在地之支行或代理銀行，到期後向買主兌得款項。屆時如進口商不能付

款，單據仍在銀行手中，則買主無從提貨。同時出口商將單據連同匯票，交與銀行，即可作爲抵押品，而取得現款。（利息由銀行預爲扣除）是則資金擋淺之虞，可以不成問題矣。

（戊）押匯承兌匯票 Documentary Acceptance Bill D/A 此種押匯承兌匯票，須進口商信用極爲卓著，始可用之。即出口商發出押匯承兌匯票，連同各種單據，賣與銀行由銀行寄與代理行，於到期前，向買主承付。經買主簽字承付後，銀行即與以單據。迨至匯票期滿，始由進口商付款。在此期內，如銀行需款，亦可將此匯票，向別家銀行貼現。蓋承兌人之信用既著，雖無担保品，貼現亦不成問題。

何謂信用證書

以上所述之各種出口商索款方法，甲乙兩項，買賣雙方，均感不便。在今日之商戰時代，鮮有用之。其他各種方法，雖似較妥，但買主拒絕收受貨物之危險，仍不能免。故近世國際貿易中，最通用最方便之辦法，爲運用信用證書（Letter of credit）。即銀行委託其海外之代理行，憑進口商之信用，付與執憑信人。以一定金額之請求書是也。銀行居間於買賣兩方，介紹兩造之信用。一方向買主收款，一方向賣主付款。雙方各免損失，其便利可知。蓋兩國商人，發生買賣關係之後，賣方不待買主之寄款，而自向買主發出匯票，賣與本國之銀行，在賣主視之，法固簡便，惟在銀行方面，以款購票，屆

時承兌人能否付現，尙屬問題。則銀行豈肯收買。今如有銀行介於其間，卽能知買主之信用如何。因買主請求銀行發給信用證書時，銀行對於買主之信用，固已調查滿意，然後始予照辦。銀行出具證書，知照出口商後，後者之匯票，始易於出產。故銀行加入以後，買賣雙方之資金，均能運用圓滑，不致擱淺，並能各有相當之保障，營業之推廣，猶其餘事也。

應用信用證書之程序 利用信用證書之程序，普通分爲左列各種步驟。

一、進口商與出口商訂立買賣合同，以信用證書爲付款之方法。

二、進口商請求其素有交易之銀行，發出信用證書，填具請求書，經銀行允許以後，卽與銀行訂立信用證書合同，聲明票據滿期後，照付款項，及一切其他之用費，與手續費等。

三、銀行發出信用證書，通知出口商。

四、出口商將信及證書及匯票連同各種單據交與所在地之銀行，請其購買，銀行經查對無悞後，向出口商購進匯票等。

五、出口商所在地之銀行，將一切單據，寄與進口商所在地之代理銀行或支行。

六、代理銀行將單據送交出書銀行，或卽付款，或卽承付，所有單據遂卽轉交進口商，由進口商填具所謂信托收據，可將貨物取出。

七、信用證書到期後，進口商付款於出書銀行，同時代理銀行，即向出書銀行兌得現款。

由上列之各步驟觀之，出書銀行，並未將現款通融。此項貿易，僅僅爲信用之交易而已。買主利用銀行信用，于貨到後，始行付款。出口商則售賣其匯票，貨方寄出，款即可到手。真正付出款項者，係貼現票據人。蓋銀行向出口商買進匯票單據，寄與代理銀行，往往代向市場貼現。此項貼現票據人之酬報，即在博得較優之利息。由此可知運用信用證書以後，複雜之國際貿易，全憑信用周轉，結果各方均受其益。

信用證書之分類 信用證書之類別甚多，出口商所當注意者自信用分類，有下列數種。

一、可以取消之信用證書 *Revocable, Letter of credits 出書銀行，有隨時卸去其發付匯票任務之權限，而停免受款人所發出之匯票。

二、不能取消之信用證書 Irrevocable Letter of credits 出書銀行，擔任兌付匯票。凡按照信用證書條款所發出之匯票，在信用未滿期限前，倘未得受款人之許可，不得取消兌款。

三、保付之信用證書 Confirmed Letter of credits 出書銀行，請國外銀行，通知受款人，由國外銀行，代爲保付，受款人所發出之匯票，或由受款人請該付款行保證

匯票之付款。依此種證書所發出之匯票，若遇委託銀行停付時，保付行仍須負承兌及付款之責。不得推諉。故不能取消之信用證書，又經本國銀行保付者，最為穩妥可靠。惟銀行保付匯票時，自須另徵相當之手續費。

四、不保付之信用證書 Unconfirmed Letter of credit 付款銀行，對於匯票不保證付款。

上述之四種證書，自信用方面言，得定其優劣之次序如左。

甲、不能取消而兼保付之信用證書為最優，惟用者較少。

乙、不能取消而不兼保付之信用證書次之，習用最多。

丙、可以取消而又不保付之信用證書又次之，惟用者最少。

循環信用證書

有時進口商往來之營業甚大，購貨之次數頗多，如每次須向銀行請求信用證書一次，事實上頗不便利，於是銀行有特種信用證書之發行，即所謂循環信用證書 Revolving Letter of credit 是也。其與普通信用證書唯一不同之點，即此證書在請求銀行，承受匯票之信用，於請理人清理一部份或全部欠款後，仍繼續發生効力。此種證書分為四種。

(一) 每次之票面金額，均相同。設限額為一萬元，輸出商發行一萬元匯票一紙，待

付款後，即可再發一萬元之匯票一紙，周而復始。

(一) 輸出商發行匯票之次數，不論多少，以發至限額為止。設限額為一萬元，則發足一萬元為止，俟一萬元額定之匯票全數付清以後，方得續發一萬元。

(二) 輸出商發行匯票。設每張為五千元，發票之後，不待付款清結，即可再發五千元，匯票一紙。出票後信用繼續有效，與未出票時無異。

(三) 輸出商於一定期內，得發出匯票額若干。例如上月未出票，下月得補出，亦有不能照補者。

外國匯票

外國匯票，與進出口商均有密切之關係。蓋出口商向買主索款，無不與匯票有關。所謂外國匯票，*Foreign Bill of Exchange* 即外國匯兌交易所用之匯票。舉凡住在甲國之人，與住在乙國之人，發生債權債務關係之匯票，皆稱之曰外國匯票。

外國匯票、應有數份正票，尚有副票一二份，以免交郵遞寄時，中途有遺失盜竊之虞。匯票分別交郵，縱有遺失，他份仍可兌款，惟以先兌者為憑其餘無效。故正副匯票所記之文字，及號碼，均須一律，副票一份，已經付款時，其他未經承兌之各份，同時作廢。銀行收買匯票時，須取得複本之各份，或已經承兌之一份，若僅得未經承兌之一份，則他份仍可兌款，難免受愚。

外國匯票，如以期限分類，得分爲即期與定期兩種。定期得再分定日付款，發票日後定期付款，見票後定期付款三種。

(一) 即期付款票，或稱見票付款 (Demand Draft or Sight Draft) 汇票寄到付款地時，付款人見票即付者，曰即期票。此種即期票習慣上銀行並非于收到後，即刻向收貨人取款。普通均俟貨到後，亦有再俟三五日後，始向受貨人收款。

(二) 定期付款票 (Time Draft) 得分爲三種。(甲) 定日付款匯票，即載明一定付款之日期。(乙) 發票日後定期付款之匯票，載明自發票日後經過一定期日，例如 Sixty days after date。(丙) 見票後定期付款之票，載明見票後經過一定日期，例如 Sixty days after sight.

以上所述之三種定期付款票，以見票後定期付款之票爲最通用。出口商向買主發匯時，平常以見票後三十日至六十日付款爲最多，亦有延長至九十日或半年者。在此期內，又有照收利息及不取利息之分。

按匯票之情形而論，期限短，付款早，則危險自少。期限長，付款遲，則危險自多。惟事實方面，完全在買賣雙方之交情如何而定期限之長短，初不因期限長者危險必定較多也。

信用匯票 Clean bills 信用匯票，即出口商發出向進口商照兌之匯票也。完全以

信用爲依據，並無抵押品。普通均由進口商先與銀行商定，由進口商填明出票人姓氏地址，票面金額，出票日期，付款時間，並載明銀行貼現或購買後，進口商當即照票付款，並不留難。出票時間，普通以六個月爲最多，過期無效。然後由銀行通知出口商辦理。此種匯票，依出票人與承受人之信用行使之。故除信用照著之進出口行外，不能享受信用匯票之利益。

亦有由進口商先與本地銀行商定，由出口商出票直接向進口國銀行照兌，而由國內銀行保證支付，或購買，如出口商信用甚著，本國銀行，自極願收買，同時出口商自可立即換得現金。

買主信用之調查

(甲) 調查買主信用之必要 國際貿易之買賣，雙方遠隔重洋，彼此雖魚雁往還然買主之實際狀況若何，營業範圍之大小，信用是否實在可靠，賣主無從得知。若徒炫其定單數目價值之巨大，不察對方之信用如何，其危險孰甚。故調查買主之信用，實爲出口商營業方針中，不可缺少之一着。普通之出口商，往往在接到定單後，始注意及買主之信用，及付款方法。惟調查買主信用，並非可以咄嗟立就之事，經營國外貿易尤然。出口商除對於老顧主外，應在接到買主詢問價格，有意往來之時，即須婉言詢問買主有交易之銀行或商家爲何，買主如係爲誠實而有意交易之商人，必能擇要奉告，決不以爲忤。

也，苟出口商稍爲疏忽，待接得定單後，再注意及此，則反將延誤日期，引起買主之不快。

(乙)調查買主信用之方法 調查買主之信用，美國發端最早，如 Messrs. G. R. Dun & Co. 及 The Bradstreet Co. 等信用調查機關，專門調查各處公司商號工廠信用之虛實，與付款之遲速，旁及國外情形，美國政府之商務部，Department of Commerce 亦注重其事，各處之商務參贊及領事均負有報告及調查各該處商家信用之責，隨時報告商務部，以備商家之諮詢，其餘如私人方面，亦設有信用交換會社，Credit Exchange Bureau 入會之會員，得互相交換素有來往商家之信用狀況，其他歐洲各國，亦漸注意及此，其國內之銀行，類多遍設支行於海外，調查各該行所在地之商家信用，自較易辦。我國國際貿易，泰半操之於洋商之手，與海外洋商直接往來者，殆不多見，調查買主信用之舉，尙爲創舉也。

出口商在與買主商議價格之時，即應向買主索銀行或商家之參考 Reference 材料，進口廠商如係正當之營業戶，無不依照辦理。出口商即可委託本國之銀行，如中國銀行，上海銀行等，向其代理行代爲調查該廠家之信用。此種委託調查，如向與該行等有往來者，例不收費。待接得銀行報告書後出口商即可作爲應否放款之根據。如買主係用信用證書付款，調查與否，自不成問題。若要求他種方法，如賒欠，承付或押匯等，則調

查 報 告 可 謂 必 要 之 參 考 資 料 。

用信用證書付款之進口廠商，出口商事後亦應加以調查。蓋營業來往，決不僅一次。苟不加調查，如買主忽欲改用他法付款，則出口商因不明對方之實在付款能力，將有進退維谷之苦。

調查信用，不應限於交易開始之初，蓋營業之變遷甚速，往往今日爲極端可靠之商行，明日因營業方針之錯誤，而宣告破產者，或即不致破產，一向信用則每况愈下。故爲出口商者，對於素所往來之商行，應有定期調查之必要。

信用調查，亦可用直接方法，即請進口廠商自己敘述其設立年月，營業情形，範圍大小，資產數目，以及付款能力等等，蓋國外商家習慣，與吾國稍有不同，此種直接調查，頗爲常有之事，吾人大可如法辦理也。

出口商與買主如係初次交易，對於付款方法方面，應注意下列各點：

(一)商品是否主要原料或繁銷品 原料及繁銷貨物，易於出售，其危險較小。萬一到目的地後，顧客竟拒絕收受，或發生其他問題時，出口商尙可從容委託代理人代爲處置。如係易於腐爛或不宜久擋之貨物，則出口商對於放款時期，應設法使其爲期較短。

(二)進口商所在地之區別 進口商所在地，如係面積極小，居民稀少之城邑，萬一有不幸之事件發生，處置較難，苟進口廠商係在通都大邑，則貨品自較易出售，對於放

款日期，自可稍寬，標價亦可較低。

(三)進口商所在地之付款習慣 商業習慣，各處不同，出口商應注意進口商所在地之付款習慣，否則過緊過寬，均非所宜。

第九章 各國之通關手續

各國海關，對於進口貨物之處理，各有其特殊之條例與辦法。進口商必須按例辦理，不能有絲毫錯誤，否則或被罰巨款，或竟有貨物全數充公者。進口商之損失，間接影響於出口商者甚大，故後者於實行發貨時，必須特加注意。出口發票！輪船提單，以及出產國證書等等，均應詳細填明，以符定章。

出口商對於進口國家關稅制度之研習，並非必要，惟對於各該國之通關情形，應完全熟悉。本章對於美國方面之稅則及通關情形，敘述較詳。其他各國，限於篇幅，祇能作簡單之介紹焉。

美國關稅制度

關稅 美國憲法，將征收入口稅之稅權，賦與國會。征稅之目的有二，一征收國外製造品輸進美國之入口稅，以補助國家經常之用。二保護國內生產者與國外生產者之競爭。課稅之稅則，由美國國會應各方之需要，隨時議定列表，以命令公布之。

關稅委員會之設立，所以調查美國國內外產業之情況，造成報告，以供國會釐定稅則之參考。各種貨品稅則之列表，乃按貨品在貿易上所用之名稱而排定。其屬於特別之

製造品，則另列一表，定其稅率。其屬於不課稅之貨品，則列于自由貿易表中。

關於關稅機關之組織，亦由國會通過議案規定之。即所謂海關條例是也。政府訂有專冊，可于美之財政部取得參考之。海關條例，隨時應時勢之要求，加以修改。財政部每週頒行週報，公布條例修改之。

海關課稅 海關課稅，根據兩種原則。從量稅 (Specific duties)，即按照進口貨品之重量而課稅，不計其值。例如大麥每 Bushel (四十八磅) 課稅美金一角五分，Castor oil 每加侖課稅金一角二分，或其他貨品每千個課稅金十元等皆是。從值稅 (Ad. valorem duties) 即按照進口貨品之課稅價值，Dutiable value 與以百分比之稅率。例如糖果漿油之類，值百抽二五，鐘錶值百抽卅等是。

此外亦有幾種貨品，須同時課從量稅及從值稅者。例如雪茄煙，于每磅課稅金四元五角外，尚須課值百抽二五之從值稅。酒精化粧品亦然，除課從量稅每磅金四角外，尚須課值百抽六十之從值稅。

課稅價值 進口貨品之課稅價值，非按入口商所付出之價格而定之，乃按該項貨品于原產地向美國輸出時之批發價格，或照原價值而定之。凡包裝費、運費及其他費用之價值，均須加入計算。

領事簽證貨單

凡輸入美國之貨品均須附有輸出地之美國領事簽證貨單。貨值在美金百元以下之貨品，得免此項手續。簽證貨單之內容，乃包括貨品之詳細說明。海關即按照此單之說明，而定課稅之稅率。

領事簽證貨單內之貨幣 領事簽證貨單內所載之貨幣價值，應按照進口國國家之貨幣填寫，或按進口商所付之貨幣價值填寫。單內同時並須註明當時外國匯兌之比率。苟其貨品之價值，非按美國之貨幣計價，則此種說明，尤為重要，俾美國海關估價員，能按當時之國際匯兌比率，折成美國貨幣，而定其課稅之稅率。

貨品之說明 領事簽證貨單內，對於貨品之本身，須附以詳細之說明，俾估價員得按其說明，分別貨品之種類。凡貨品之貿易上名稱，製造品各部分之結構，均須註明，俾便於分類而定其稅則。貨品之售價，及其裝運之費用，亦均須註明，俾估價員得知該貨品于原產地輸出時之原價值，究為若干。

出口商必須宣誓 證貨單內之誓詞，必須由出口商或其代理人負責簽字。此誓詞即所以證明凡貨單內所載之內容，均屬正確無偽。每領事簽證貨單，須付簽證手續費金二元五角。凡由兩輪分別運出之貨品，須分別各附簽證貨單一紙。苟遇貨品之出口地，無有美國領事，可以簽證，則可就美國之友邦領事簽證之。苟並任何國領事亦無之，則可由當地兩個以上之鉅商，負責簽證。

領事簽證貨單，須同時備有三份或四份。經簽證後，由出口商寄一份與其顧客備用。原底一份，留領事館備查。其第三份之複單，則由領事寄與該貨品輸出目的地之海關。苟該貨品于目的地之海關外，尚須經由他海關，則由領事將第四份之複單，寄往備用。此外出口商可多備一二份，留供自己存查，及進口商之用。

報關手續

海關條例之施行，由財政部部長全權辦理之。各種報關單之格式，宣誓之手續，及其他定章，財政部部長得依海關條例規定之。海關征稅員 *Collector of Custom*，須依照規章，征收關稅。

美國全國分爲若干海關征稅區，大總統得因事實上之需要隨時加以區分。每區分爲若干關，以便進口貨報關，每區設一海關征稅員，專司其事。該征稅員乃安置于每區最重要之關口。不重要之關口，則由海關派辦事員負責辦理貨品報關等事。

報關之意義 凡輸入美國之貨品，于進口商未完了海關條例所規定之各種手續，及未得海關征稅員之核准以前，海關當局對於進口貨品，有完全管理之權。報關者，即入口商向政府取得該進口貨品之所有權，而處置之一切手續也。

進口商應向海關具保 進口貨品，未自海關堆棧取出之前，進口商須呈繳報關保單

一紙，負責履行美國財政部所頒布關于進口貨之條例。保單之價值，應超過于進口貨之貨值。如進口商自海外輸進貨物甚多，則可向海關繳定期報關保單，每年呈報一次已足，其價值亦應等于每輪進口貨值之兩倍。此報關保單，乃由入口商及擔保公司，負責簽字，每值金一千元之貨品，擔保公司收手續費金一元。

報關應備之各種單據 貨品到達之時，進口商須將輪船公司所簽證之提貨單，及領事簽證貨單，送交海關。提貨單乃所以證實該進口貨乃屬某進口商之所有。領事簽證貨單乃供給海關當局關于課稅之材料。此兩種單據之外，尚有報關單一紙。此單將貨品之詳細情形，加以說明，並留有空格，以備海關填寫該貨之稅率，並其他備註之用。報關單應由進口商或其代理人負責簽字。

General order 根據海關章程，貨品之所有單據，應于輪船到達四十八小時之內，呈繳海關，或向海關具保否則政府得將該項貨品列于 General order 之列，其費用及損失，概由進口商負之。海關對于該項貨品，暫為保存，以待報關。苟一年之內，無人前來報關，則政府得公開處置之。平常均用拍賣之法，以抵債其所用運費。如有剩餘，則歸美國財政部所有。惟普通習慣，進口貨品，于未報關之七十二小時內，始將該貨列入 General order。

苟單據遺失，則入口商得海關當局之准許，可將貨品由海關監視之下，暫放碼頭之

上，不必立即列入 General order。此即所謂 General order 之延長是也。其延長時間，爲二十四小時，或四十八小時，此種特別延長，尙須得輪船公司之允許，始能將貨品放在碼頭。苟輪船進口四十八小時後，貨物無人認領，或未獲得 General order 延長之准許，則該項貨品，即列入 General order。

The Proforma invoice 苟貨物到達之時，進口商尙未接到各種單據，則報關手續可以Proforma invoice代之。Proforma invoice 乃由進口商盡其所知，將貨物之內容，加以說明。苟該貨品乃從値抽稅，則貨品之價值，尤須明白註明，苟估價員對於該貨品之價值，有可疑之處，則其處罰甚重。入口商于呈繳Proforma invoice之外，尙須具一保單，保證于六個月之內，呈繳各種單據，保單之價值，自由貨品(Free goods)爲美金百元，課稅之貨品，爲兩倍于貨品課稅之稅額。

未具提貨單之報關 苟報關時未具提貨單，則所呈繳之保單，其價值亦須兩倍于貨值。惟亦有海關拒絕收受保單者，則應以兩倍于貨值之簽證支票代之。苟貨品進口時，附有信用證書。直接交于發書之銀行，則該銀行可具一保證書，致與海關。此保證書，即所以呈請海關，准許進口商以保單代提貨單。其時海關當局，當不至堅執不許。海關對於貨物之釋放，負有全責，故對於未具提單之報關，不得不慎重處置，以免貨品落于非貨主手中。

自由報關 凡不課稅之進口貨，皆列于自由報關項下。此項貨品，包括美國國內製造品經出口後，復運進美國者。此項貨品，進口之時，須另具一種特別領事簽證單，證實該貨物乃為美國之出品。貨物達目的地時，進口商須向海關索取該貨自美國出口時之證據，證實其為美國之出品。

Consumption Entry 荷進口商欲于貨物一經進口時，立即付稅，則此種手續，謂之 Consumption entry。提貨單，領事簽證單，及 Consumption entry，須立即呈交海關，海關乃即按其貨價，或貨量，予以課稅。付稅之後，貨物即可起卸。惟關於食料須按美國食品條例，進口商于領得商品後，須獲得化驗局之准許，始能有處置之權。

堆棧報關 進口貨物，入口商如欲將其一部分，或全部，于最近將來，再行輸出，或一時無全數售出把握時入口商往往欲延期付稅，以待時機。在此種情形之下，海關當局，可准許進口商于報關時，暫緩付稅，並備有堆棧，以供儲放之用。惟進口商須照章繳納入棧費。此種堆棧，乃私人所有，海關負有監視貨物進出之責。所有進棧之貨物，進口商須填具保單，其價值為貨品稅額之兩倍，于關稅完納之後，保單即予以取消。苟貨品為食料，則須依照美國食品條例，外加兩倍于價值之保單。

入棧貨品之數量，及其課稅之價值，須于報關時定妥。其稅率則照貨品出棧時所頒布之稅則定之，貨品儲藏堆棧之期，以三年為限。苟期滿仍未完稅，則政府可自由處置

之。其手續與處置 General order 之貨品同，惟拍買後所得之款，如不足以償稅率，則其不足之數，海關可向担保人索取之。

立待轉運報關 進口商之工廠有深居內地者，是以于貨品到達之時，往往不願即曰完稅。須運到內地後，再行照章納稅。是以美國政府，于內地之重要工業區，亦設有海關，並派員負責辦理關稅事宜。此種轉運內地之貨品，海關列入于立待轉運 immediate transportation 之貨品中。此種貨品，須備有報關單兩份，于貨物到達之時，由海關將另一份報關單，寄與內地海關。關于領事簽證貨單，則已由領事，將其第四份之複單，寄與內地海關。提貨單及其他單據，均須註明該貨品係運至內地海關起卸。轉運該貨品之轉運機關，恆由美國財政部加以指定，未得海關當局准許之先，轉運公司，不得任意任人起卸貨品。此種立待運款之報關手續，須于貨物到達後十日內辦清。

立待出口之貨品 輸入美國之貨品，有立待復行輸出者。此種貨品，經報關之後，進口商不必將其移入堆棧，可由海關准許將其暫放于輪船碼頭上。由海關監視將其運至其他輪船，以待再行輸出。其儲放碼頭之時期，不得過卅日。

轉運並出口 輸進美國之貨品，常有再行轉運至墨西哥及加拿大者。此種貨品，運至美國後，須再同時完成兩種報關手續。轉運報關及出口報關是也。在此種情形之下，邊境之海關，須負責向進口之海關報告，該項貨品，確已于何時離境。苟提貨單內已註

明該貨品運到美國後，將轉運出境，則該貨品不必另備領事簽證單。然此貨品，係爲何人定購，及貨物之內容，須于提貨單內詳細註明。

出口之撤回 進口商存在海關堆棧存儲之貨物如欲出口可以無須付稅。惟貨品于提出時，須繳兩倍于貨值之保單，向海關保證該貨于六個月內確已再運出口。凡貨值在百元以下者，如其出口提貨單，已得出口輪船公司之簽字，則上項保單，即可取消。其在百元以上者，則尙須呈繳貨物起卸單一紙，凡貨物之內容，均須詳載在內。並須由發貨人之船主，及受貨人所在地之美國領事簽字，然後保單始可取消。凡運往南美及歐洲之貨品，各種單據，須于一年內辦妥。其運往非洲亞洲者，則可于兩年內辦妥。

苟欲出口之貨品存儲于貨棧內，已由進口商繳付稅金，則政府負責償還其百分之十九，惟須證明該貨確已出口，關於出口貨品之包裝，如未得海關之許可，不得改變其式樣。上項各種手續，得由財政部酌量情形、特別辦理之。

凡運入美國之食料，化學品，及一切不合法之貨品，徑由化驗所檢驗不合格時，進口商可將該項貨品出口，除由海關派員監視其出口外，並償還其已付之關稅。

特別報關 關於牲畜及水菓等貨品之進口，進口商恆欲于貨品到達之時，立即起卸。可以于輪船未到之前，即辦理報關手續，或繳兩倍于貨值之保單，其無須課稅之貨品，繳百元美金之保單即可。

郵包進口 凡由郵局輸入美國之貨物，須備有載明包裹內容及價值總數之清單一紙，郵局收到包裹後，即通知受貨人取件，并照章納稅，一切樣品，均受免稅之優待，惟須附有清單聲明其事。

海關評價 凡進口之貨物，均先經由評價員 (Appraiser) 查驗，然後報告徵收員，依據查驗之報告，定應付稅率之多寡。關於免稅之貨物，例不估價。

評價員對於估計進口貨物之價值，如發現估計價值，較報關之價值為高時。進口商如不能提出充分之理由與證據，須繳評估價百分之七十五之罰款。如報關之價值過底，在評估價百分之七十五以下時，海關除將貨物充公外，并得向法院對進口商提起刑事訴訟，治後者以欺騙政府之罪。

進口貨物之記號 按照一九一三年，頒佈之美國稅則條例，對於進口貨物之記號，說明如下。(此項稅則目前仍發生効力)

外國製造或出產之貨物，輸入美境，如可以作記號者，必須在顯明之處，蓋有不易退色之英文記號，標記或加蓋印章等，此項記號，即表明該貨係自何國所來者，(例如中國運美之貨物須印 Made in China) 幷須標明貨物之數量，或容積若干，如不依照上述標記辦法，海關認為違法，進口商即無從取得貨物也。

加拿大 Canada

貨物運至加拿大以前，應先赴加拿大商務參贊署 The Canadian Government Trade Commissioner's Office 取得 Custom Invoice 一紙（此紙商務參贊署並不預備，上海別發洋行 Kelly & Walsh Ltd 出售）內中載明貨物之種類，性質，重量，價值，等等，簽證費每張國幣四元。出口貨物價值在五十元以下者，得免費。出口商并須預備當日之外國匯兌率一紙，所以防少付稅餉也，普通即可在 Custom Invoice 之左下方註明，由商務參贊簽字。

如運食品等類至加，應由廠商出具證明書，證明該項食品係含何種化學成分，確可供作食料之用。

陳舊之麻袋絕對禁止入口。

包裝物內，如裏有稻艸，必須經過燻蒸消毒，fumigation 始准進口。參贊署現委託 G. H. Parker & Co, Shanghai 代行消毒及證明事宜。

法國 France

大概貨物運法，須附有原出產國證明書，及領事簽證貨單。每張各收費國幣四元一角四分。藥品及煙艸之進口手續最為麻煩。

西班牙 Spain

除極少數之貨物，及由郵局遞寄者外。出口商應向領事署取得原出產國證明書一紙

。隨付簽字費國幣七元二角，此外無其他手續。

葡萄牙 Portugal

貨物運至葡境，出口廠商須備有發貨單 Declaration of Cargo 一份，共需三紙，用葡萄牙文，英文，西班牙文，或伊大利文字中之一種書明均可。在開船十日以前，請葡領事簽字。簽字之正本，由領事署直寄進口海關，第一副本交還出口商，轉寄買主。又一份則由領事署自行保存備考。發貨單內所載明之價格，係指出口商所在地之通用幣制而言。簽字費每份四元二角五分。如須添一副張，須續繳洋二元〇五分。

貨物進口時，如無此項發貨單，進口商除應照繳簽字費外，并加倍受罰。海關并得令進口商在相當日期內繳出發貨單。

貨物出口，除發貨單外，并須附有原出產國證書，亦由葡領簽字。每張取費十八元七角。

芬蘭 Finland

進口商於貨到二十日以內，必須向海關辦理報關手續，并呈繳下列各件。

一、出口發票 發票內須載明貨物起運日期，轉運途經，貨物名稱，包裝方法，貨物件數，夥頭等。發票上須有收件人或公司之名稱，并由負責人簽字證明。如包裝重量等不便在發票內載明，應另附裝箱單。

發票內如能載明運費，保險費，廣告費等數目最妥，蓋有時進口商報關時，提單往往尚不及寄到，即可供海關評價員之參考也。

二、提單 提單內應註明轉運船隻之名稱，進口商之住址，或目的地，包裝之件數，及記號，如何包裝，內含何物，及貨物之重量等。

三、保險單 保險費若干應加註明。

如進口之貨物，係屬免稅品，或屬於特惠關稅 Preferential Duties 項下，出口商應向芬蘭領事署取得原出產國證明書一紙，證明該貨係輸出國所產或製造。食物及農產品運芬時，須附有證明書，證明此項商品已經消毒。

外國駐華使館及領事署地點表

AMERICA, UNITED STATES OF

Peiping

Amoy

Canton

Changsha

Chefoo

Dairen

Foochow

Hankow

Harbin

Mukden

Nanking

Nanning

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Shanghai

DENMARK

Peiping

Amoy

Canton

Hankow

Harbin

Shanghai

Tientsin

中 國 領 地

八六

Shanghai

Swatow

Tientsin

Tsinanfu

Tsingtao

Yunnanfu

ESTHIONIA

Harbin

FINLAND

AUSTRIA

Shanghi

Tientsin

Shanghai

Hankow

Tientsin

BELGIUM

Peiping

Amoy

Canton

Chefoo

FRANCE

Peiping

Amoy

Antung

Canton

Hankow	Chungking
Harbin	Dairen
Pakhoi	Foochow
Shanghai	Hankow
Swatow	Harbin
Tientsin	Mukden
BRAZIL	
Peiping	Nanning
Shanghai	Newchwang
Tientsin	Pakhoi
CUBA	
Shanghai	Shanghai
GERMANY	
JAPAN	

中　　國　　地　　圖

八八

Peiping
Canton
Chungking
Hankow
Harbin
Mukden
Nanking
Shanghai
Tientsin
Tsinanfu

GREAT BRITAIN

Peiping
Amoy

Peiping
Antung
Canton
Changshun
Changsha
Chefoo
Chungking
Foochow
Hangchow
Hankow
Harbin
Ichang
Kalgan
Kiukiang
Mukden
Nanking

Canton	Newchwang
Changchun	Shanghai
Changsha	Soochow
Chefoo	Swatow
Chungking	Tientsin
Dairen	Tsinanfu
Foochow	Tsingtao
Hankow	Wuhu
Harbin	LATVIA
Ichang	
Kashgar	
Kiukiang	
Kongmoon	Harbin
Mukden	
Nanking	
Nanniny	NETHERLANDS

Newchwang

Pakhoi

Shanghai

Swatow

Tengyueh

Tientsin

Tsinanfu

Tsingtao

Wuhu

Yunnanfu

Peiping

Canton

Chefoo

Dairen

Foochow

Hankow

Harbin

Newchwang

Shanghai

Swatow

TientsinI

ITALY

Peiping

Amoy

NORWAY

Shanghai

Canton	Amoy
Hankow	Can ton
Harbin	Chefoo
Pakhoi	Foochow
Shanghai	Hankow
Tientsin	Newchwang
	Swatow
	Tientsin

POLAND

Nanking
Harbin

POR TUGAL

Peiping
Amoy
Canton
Foochow

Hankow

Harbin

Shanghai

SPAIN

Peiping

Amoy

Shanghai

Tientsin

SWEDEN

Peiping

Canton

Chefoo

Dairen

Hankow

Shanghai

Tientsin

SWITZERLAND

Shanghai

Canton

TURKEY

Shanghai

出口免稅貨品表

第二類 植物產品類

II.—Agricultural Products

茶	
紅茶.....	Tea, Black
磚茶.....	Tea, Brick (including Tea Tabler)
綠茶.....	Tea, Green
茶末.....	Tea, Dust
毛茶(未經烘烤者)	Tea, Leaf, Unfired

花燻茶.....	Tea, Scented
茶片.....	Tea, Siftings
茶梗.....	Tea, Stalk
未列名茶.....	Tek, n. o. p. f.

第四類 紡織纖維及其他製品類

IV.—Textile Fibres, and Manufactures thereof

絲棉.....	Wadding, Silk
棉線襪.....	Cotton Socks and Stockings.
抽紗品，桃花品.....	Drawn-thread Work, Cross-Stitch
繡花品(絲製及其他材料製)	Work, and Embroideries, Silk or other.
花邊,衣飾,.....	Lace and Trimming.
絲紗,絲線,.....	Silk Yarn and Thread
疋頭.....	Piece Goods.
綢緞(純蠶絲,純人.....	Silk Piece Goods (including Natural

造絲綢緞，蠶絲人造絲交織 綢緞，蠶絲並人造絲與其他 纖維交織品均在內)	Silk and/or Artificial Silk Piece Goods, and Mixtures of Natural and/or Artificial Silk and fibres.
繭綢.....	Silk Pongees.
純蠶絲製.....	Natural Silk
雜蠶絲製	Natural Silk Mixtures
未列各紡義品	Textile Products, n. o. p. f.
(以純蠶絲或雜蠶絲製品爲 限).....	

第五類 金屬,礦,石及其他製品類

V.—Metals, Minerals And Products Thereof.

他國錢幣.....	Coins, Foreign
金銀條塊(金砂在內).....	(a) Bullion (including Gold Dust

第六類 雜貨類

VI.—Miscellaneous.

印刷品.....	Printed Matter
書籍(廣告品,畫譜,卷軸,日歷,日記本,裝或未裝銅邊元月份牌在內,古書,畫,卷軸不在內)	Books and Pamphlets (including advertising Matter, Picture Books, Scrolls. Date-Blocks, Diaries, and Calendars with or without metal binding, but not including old Books, Pictures, and Scrolls collected as Curios.)
圖畫圖表(海圖地圖在內).....	Illustrations and Diagrams (including charts and Mops.)
新刊,報及雜誌.....	Newspapers and Periodicals, Current
雜貨	Sundry
草帽纓及草帽.....	Braid, Straw, and Hats, Straw.
容器及包裝用品.....	Containers and Packing Requisites:—
(甲)空汽水及啤酒瓶已經繳納進口稅而再裝貨出口者.....	(a) Bottles, Empty, Herated, Water and Beer, Foreign, duty paid on Import, reexported.
(乙)舊空木箱之退還重用者	(b) Boxes, Wooden, Old Empty, returned for future

(丙)茶箱(包裝用)及其他
材料

(丁)鐵桶(如油桶煤氣桶之類)
以已經先繳納進口稅者
為限

(戊)酒壘,糖菓罐,及其他包
裝用品

(己)茶箱標籤

(庚)空煤油箱(未壓扁者)
髮網,髮綵

傘.....

花,素,漆器(用雲母鑲嵌者
不在內)

use.

(c) Chests, Tea, for packing purposes and Materials
there of.

(d) Cylinders and drums, Iron (as Oil or Gas Con-
tainers, on which Import duty has previously been
paid.

(e) Jars, Earthenware, containing Samshu, Preserv-
es,etc, and all other necessary packing or Containers
therefor.

(f) Labels, Tea-box

(g) Tins, Kerosene, Empty, if not flattened out.

Hair-nets, and Hair-Switches

Kittysols and Umbrellas.

Lacquerware, Plain or Fancy (not including Lacquer
ware inlaid with Mother-of-pearl)

中華民國駐外使館及領事署地點表

RUSSIA

Embassy of the Republic of China Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Consulate-General of the Republic of China Vladivostock, U.S.S.R.

Consulate-General of the Republic of China Blagovestchensk, U.S.S.R.

Consulate-General of the Republic of China Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.

Consulate-General of the Republic of China Irkutsk, U.S.S.R.

Consulate-General of the Republic of China Semipalatinsk, U.S.S.R.

Consulate of the Republic of China Techita, U.S.S.R.

Consulate of the Republic of China Nicolsk, U.S.S.R.

Consulate of the Republic of China Troizkosavrsk, U.S.S.R.

Consulate of the Republic of China Nikolaievsk, U.S.S.R.

Consulate of the Republic of China Alamatu, U.S.S.R.

Consulate of the Republic of China Tashkent, U.S.S.R.,

Consulate of the Republic of China Andijan, U.S.S.R.

Consulate of the the Republic of China Zaizan, U.S.S.R

GREAT BRITAIN

Legation of the Republic of China London, England.

Consulate-General of the Republic of China Ottawa, Canada.

Consulate-General of the Republic of China Singapore, Straits Settlements

Consulate-General of the Republic of China Sydney, Australia.

Consulate-General of the Republic of China Johannesburg, South Africa.

Consulate-General of the Republic of China London, England.

Consulate General of the Republic of China Calcutta, India.

Consulate of the Republic of China Jesselton, British North Borneo.

Consulate of the Republic of China Rangoon, Burma.

Consulate of the Republic of China Vancouver, B.C.

Consulate of the Republic of China Wellington, New Zealand

Consulate of the Republic of China Pennang, Straits Settlements

Consulate of the Republic of China Melbourne, Australia

Vice-Consulate of the Republic of China Adia, Samoan Islnds

Vice-Consulate of the Republic of China Suva, Fiji Islands, Australia

FRANCE

Legation of the Republic of China Paris, France

Consulate-General of the Republic of China Paris, France.

AMERICA

Legation of the Republic of China Washington, U.S.A.

Consulate-General of the Republic of China San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.

Consulate-General of the Republic of China Manila, Philippine Islands

Consulate-General of the Republic of China New York, U.S.A.

Consulate-General of the Republic of China Chicago, U.S.A.

Consulate of the Republic of China Honolulu, Hawaii Islands.

Consulate of the Republic of China Seattle, U.S.A.

Vice-Consulate of the Republic of China New Orleans, U.S.A.

JAPAN

Legation of the Republic of China Tokyo, Japan.

Consulate-General of the Republic of China Yokohama, Japan.
Consulate-General of the Republic of China Kobe, Japan.
Consulate-General of the Republic of China Seoul, Korea.
Consulate-General of the Republic of China Taihoku, Formosa.
Consulate-General of the Republic of China Nagasaki, Japan.
Consulate of the Republic of China Fusan, Korea.
Consulate of the Republic of China Shingishu, Korea.
Consulate of the Republic of China Seishiu, Korea.
Vice-Consulate of the Republic of China Gensan, Korea.
Legation of the Republic of China

ROME

Legation of the Republic of China Rome, Italy.
Consulate of the Republic of China Tampico, Mexico.
Vice-Consulate of the Republic of China Mexicali, Mexico.
Vice-Consulate of the Republic of China Mazatlan, Mexico.

CUBA

Legation of the Republic of China Havana, Cuba.

Consulate-General of the Republic of China Havana, Cuba.

PANAMA

Legation of the Republic of China Panama City, Panama.

NICARAGUA

Consulate-General of the Republic of China Managua, Nicaragua

CHILE

Legation of the Republic of China Santiago, Chile.

FINLAND

Legation of the Republic of China Helsingfors, Finland.

POLAND

Legation of the Republic of China Warsaw, Poland.

SWITZERLAND

Delegation of the Republic of China to the League of Nations

出口稅則暫行章程

(第一條) 凡應從價完納出口及轉口稅之貨物，應以當地海關查驗該貨時之平均躉發市價作為完稅價格，此項平均躉發市價，包括該貨包裝及整理該貨等項費用，但稅項並不包括在內，倘該貨在輸出口岸無躉發市價可考者，得以國內其他主要市場之躉發市價作為計算完稅價格之根據，(第二條) 凡出口運往外洋貨物業已訂立合同售出，應將載列該貨售價之真正合同與報關單，一併呈驗，該項合同可視為貨價之憑證，但非必可以視為確定之憑證，關於此點，其解釋應由海關酌定之，海關除責令商人呈驗合同外，並得任便使用一切有效方法，例如檢查與估價有關之其他各種文件，調查詳細售貨單據，檢查商家簿冊，考察貨品，暨於必要時從事一切訪問以及延請任何私人協助，以便確定完稅價格，(第三條) 出口商對於海關所定價格，或分類，或其所徵稅銀，或費用數目，認為不滿意時，可於報關單或海關他項登記歸案以後二十日內，用書面向稅務司提出抗議，明白聲明反對理由，在該案解決以前，該商得呈繳押款，請將貨物先予放行，該項押款之數，須足敷完納稅銀定數及海關所定其他加徵之款，但此項辦法，以經海關許可者為限，稅務司於接到抗議書後十五日內應將該案重行審核，倘認該商抗議為不合，應將

該案呈請總稅務司核奪，如經總稅務司查明該稅務司辦理允當，即轉呈關務署，交由稅則分類估價評議會審定之，（第四條）稅則分類估價評議並開會時，關於手續等事發生一切問題，應由多數議決，此項多數議決案，須陳經關務署批准，並於十五日內例假除外公布一體遵照，（第五條）關於貨價爭執案件，如經稅則分類估價評議會決定該貨實價較抗議人原報之數超過百分之二十或以上者，則海關得於徵收其應納之正稅外，飭令遵繳匿報稅銀十倍或十倍以下之罰款，（第六條）凡於價格上發生爭議之貨物，已訂立合同售出者，當報關時並未呈驗合同，則該合同日後如向稅則分類估價評議會呈驗作爲該貨價格之憑證時，即不予以承認，該項抗議案，作爲無效。

Business Abbreviations 商用略語

A/C..... Current Account 活期戶
 Acc..... Acceptance or accepted 承付
 Acct..... Account 帳
 Afft..... Affidavit 訖書
 A/d After date 逾期
 Agst. Against 向, 對
 Agt..... Agent 代理人
 a.m..... Ante Meridiem = Morning
 上午
 Amt. Amount 數量
 Ans..... Answer, answered 對答
 A/o Account of 尊戶(客戶)
 A/R..... All risks (Marine insura

 nce) 一般危險
 Arr..... Arrived, arrivals 達到
 Art..... Article 物件
 A/S..... Account Sales 結單
 A/V..... Ad valorem = according
 to the value 從價稅
 Av. Average 平均, 海損
 B/- Bag, bale 袋, 包,
 Bal..... Balance 差額
 B'dle. Bundle 繫束
 B/E..... Bill of Exchange 決票
 B/F..... Brought forward 接前頁
 B/L..... Bill of Lading 提單

出 口 緣 業

B.l.	Barrel 桶
B.N.	Bank Note 兌換券
B/P.	Bills payable 應付期票
B.R.	Bills receivable 應收期票
c.	Cents 分
C/A.	Capital Account 資本帳
Capt.	Captain 船長
C.B.	Cash Book 現款出入薄
C. & F.	Cost & freight 貨物成本與 運費
Cert.	Certificate 證明書
Cg.	Centigram 公分(重量)
C.H.	Custom House 海關
'Change	Exchange 交易, 汇兌
Chq.	Cheque 支票
C.i.f.	Cost, insurance & Freight

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	貨物成本, 保險與運費
C.i. f. & c.	Cost, insurance, & freight and Commission 貨物成 本, 保險, 運費, 與手續費
C. i. f. c. & i.	Cost insurance, freight, commission & interest 貨物 成本, 保險, 運費, 與手續費 利息
c/m	.. Centimetre 公分(長短)
C/N	Credit Note 存帳單
Co.	Company 公司
c/o	Care of 轉交
C.O.D.	Cash on Delivery 送貨收款
Com.	Commission 佣金, 手續費
Cont.	Contract 契約
Cr.	Credit, Creditor 信用,

	債權人	D/O	Delivery Order 檢單
d.	Pence 辘士	do.	Ditto, the same 同前, 同上
D/A	Deposit Account 存款帳	Dols.	Dollars 銀圓
D/A	Document against acceptance	Doz	Dezen 打
D.B.	Day Book 日記帳	D/P	Domvent againt payment
Dbk.	Drawback 還稅	Dr.	Debtor 債務人
D/D	Demand Draft 即期匯票	D/S	Days sight (i.e.days after sight)
Dec.	Decrease 減少	D/X	Delivery 遞寄
Deg.	Degree 程度	Ea.	Each 每個
Dept.	Department 部份	E.E.	Errors excepted 錯誤除外
Dft.	Draft 汇票	E. & O. E.	Errors & commissions excepted 錯漏不計
Diam.	Diameter 直徑	e. g.	Exempli gratia = for example 舉例
Diff.	Difference 區別		
Dis.	Discount 折扣	et seq.	and the following 如下
D/N	Debit Note 欠帳單		

etc.	and so on 等等		價格
Ex.	Example 實例	F.p.	Fully paid 全付
Exd.	Examined 已加查驗	F.p.a.	Free of particular average
F.	Franc 法郎		損不負責任 (marine insurance)
F.a.a.	Free of all average (marine insurance)	Frt.	Freight 水腳, 運費,
Fahr.	Fahrenheit 華氏(寒暑表)	Ft.	Foot, feet 呎
F.c.s.	Free of capture & seizure (marinelinsurance)	G/a	General average 一般海損 (marine insurance)
F.c. & S.	Ditto, ditto 同前	gr.wt.	Gross weight 總重量
F.g.a.	Foreign general average (marine insurance)	H. P.	Horse-power 馬力
F.g.f.	Fully good, fair 甚佳	I.B.	Invoice book 發票簿
Fig.	Figure 整字	i.e.	that is 即係
Fl.	Florin (coin) 荷蘭金幣	In	Inch, Inches 吋
F.o.b.	Free on board 埠際交貨	Inc.	Increase 增加
		Ince.	Insurance 保險

Inst.	Instant = of the present month 本月	Mks.	水險單
Int.	Interest 利息	m/m	Marks (coin) 馬克
Inv.	Invoice 發票	M/R	Millimetres 耷(一米突之千分之一)
Ital.	Italics 斜體字	N.Y.	Mate's Receipt 船主收據
J/A	Joint account. 聯合戶	o/c	New York 紐約
Kg.	Kilogamme 斤, 公斤	Oz.	Overcharge 多算
Kilo.	, , , ,	P.C.	Ounce 盎斯
£	Pound sterling 金磅	Pcl.	Post Card 明信
lb.	Pound in weight 磅重	Pd.	Parcel 郵包
lbs.		Per Ann.	Paid 付訖
L/c	Letter of Credit 信用證書	Per cent	Per Annum = by the year 每年
Mdse.	Merchandise 商品	Pkg.	Per centum 百分之若干
Mem.	Memorandum 便條	p.m.	Package 包件
Memo.			Post meridiem = after
M.I.P.	Marine Insurance Policy		

noon	下午	\$	Dollars 銀圓
pm.	Premium 保險費	s	Shillings 先令
P/N	Promissory Note 借據	Sgd.	Signed 簽字
P.O.	Post Office, Postal Order	S/N	Shipping Note 報關單
	郵局,郵匯票	SS.	Steamership 輪船
Pr.	Pair. 一雙	S/S	,, 全
Prox	Proximo = of the next month 下月	Sq. in	Square inches 方吋
		Sq. ft.	,, Feet 方呎
P.T.O.	Please turn over 請閱反面	Sq. yd.	,, yards 方碼
Qlty.	Quality 質地	Sq. m.	,, miles 方哩
Recd.	Received 已收	Std.	Standard 衣準
Rect.	Receipt 收據	Stk.	Stock 存貨
Ref.	Reference 參考	T.L.O.	Total loss only 全部損失 (marine insurance)
Reg.	Registered 掛號	T.O.	Turn over 反面
Regd.	,, 全	T.R.	Tons registered(shipping)
RR.	Railroad. 鐵路		

	United Kingdom 英國
Ult.	Ultimo = of the last month 上月
U.S.	United States 美國
U.S.A.	United States of America 北美合衆國(美國)
U.W.	Underwriter 保險商
Via	By way of 經由
Viz.	Videlicet = namely 卽係
Vol.	Volume 容量

•書名

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