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1920.

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中華民國八年通商各關華洋貿易全年清冊  
中華英合璧  
中卷五邊界至自龍州  
自龍州

民國九年上海通商海關總稅務司署造冊處刊  
印除交由各口海關發售外並交上海香港橫濱  
新嘉坡四口之別發洋行及上海商務印書館天  
津印字館暨北京之天津印字分館等處代售每  
本計實價壹元

# 凡例

## 冊內所載

一 出入內地之貨

統指洋貨由通商海關各口運入內地而言  
內地運到通商各口出洋

一 船隻

專以旗號分別

一 貨價

統以關平銀兩估計

一 稅鈔

統以關平銀兩徵收

一 貨數單位名稱

凡每打即十二每羅即一百四十四每令即四百八十張紙每碼即  
華二尺五寸五三每英尺即華八寸五分一每英寸即華七分另九  
每適當即華二尺七寸九二每磅即華十二兩每英兩即華七錢五  
每噸即華一千六百八十斤每加倫即華約七升五(如煤油一木箱

內容十加倫)

一 數目號碼

專用亞喇伯碼如 1 爲一 2 爲二 3 爲三 4 爲四 5 爲五 6 爲六

7 爲七 8 爲八 9 爲九 0 爲零 凡大數內自右起一爲個位二爲十

位三爲百位四爲千位五爲萬位其餘以此類推如 141,387 即十四萬一

千三百六十七

一 記號

凡數內有一點 (.) 者左爲大數右爲小數若兩之右邊爲錢分厘若

担之右邊爲斤譬如兩數 3,165.789 即三千一百六十五兩七錢八分九厘

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

一年分

暫用西歷因前清與民國相混俟新歷十年滿再以民國年分作正

西歷一千九百十年

如 1910 即 自前清宣統二年

年十一月三十日止

西歷一千九百十一年

如 1911 即 自前清宣統三年

年十二月十一日止

西歷一千九百十二年

如 1912 即 民國元年

西歷一千九百十三年

如 1913 即 民國二年

西歷一千九百十四年

如 1914 即 民國三年

西歷一千九百十五年

如 1915 即 民國四年

西歷一千九百十六年

如 1916 即 民國五年

西歷一千九百十七年

如 1917 即 民國六年

西歷一千九百十八年

如 1918 即 民國七年

西歷一千九百十九年

如 1919 即 民國八年

## 注意 NOTE.

海關所徵稅鈔及所估貨價均以關平銀兩計算每關平銀一兩合各國幣值若干按照前清宣統二年至民國八年內即期匯票按年平均核算如英美法俄德日本等國及印度香港之幣值列下

THE equivalent of the HAIWAN TAEI, in which the Customs Revenue and all Values are stated, was, during the years 1910 to 1919, at the average Sight Exchange on London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Calcutta, Yokohama, Petrograd, and Hongkong respectively, as follows:—

年分 YEAR.	英幣 ENGLISH MONEY.	美幣 AMERICAN MONEY.	法幣 FRENCH MONEY.	德幣 GERMAN MONEY.	印度幣 INDIAN MONEY.	日本幣 JAPANESE MONEY.	俄幣 RUSSIAN MONEY.	墨西哥元 MEXICAN DOLLARS.
	先令 辨士 s. d.	金元 Gold \$	法郎 Francs.	馬克 Marks.	盧比 Rupees.	金圓 Yen.	盧布 Roubles.	銀元 \$
1910.....	2 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	0.66	3.40	2.76	2.01	1.31	...	1.49
1911.....	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.65	3.40	2.75	2.00	1.32	...	1.48
1912.....	3 0 $\frac{5}{8}$	0.74	3.85	3.12	2.27	1.49	1.45	1.52
1913.....	3 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0.73	3.82	3.08	2.25	1.47	1.44	1.51
1914.....	2 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0.67	3.45	2.79	2.04	1.34	1.36	1.47
1915.....	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.62	3.39	2.67*	1.95	1.25	1.63*	1.41
1916.....	3 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	0.79	4.63	3.68*	2.46	1.54	2.52*	1.54
1917.....	4 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1.03	5.94	4.78*	3.11	1.98	5.08*	1.63
1918.....	5 3 $\frac{7}{8}$	1.26	7.11	...	3.55	2.37	...	1.61
1919.....	6 4	1.39	10.12	...	3.54	2.72	...	1.68

\* 按江海關規定匯兌幣值 \* Shanghai Customs rate of exchange.

### 中國權衡表

#### TABLE OF CHINESE WEIGHTS.

一兩合英平五百八十三格另十分之三，合法平三十七格蘭姆另千分之七百八十三  
1 TAEI (*Liang*) = 583.3 grains ( $1\frac{1}{8}$  oz. avoirdupois) = 37.783 grammes.

十六兩即一斤合英平一磅另三分之一，合法平六百四格蘭姆另百分之五十三  
16 Taels = 1 CATTY (*Chin*) =  $1\frac{1}{3}$  lb. avoirdupois = 604.53 grammes.

一百斤即一担合英平一百三十三磅另三分之一，合法平六十基羅格蘭姆另千分之四百五十三，  
合俄平一百四十七磅另百分之六十七  
100 Catties = 1 PICUL (*Tan*) =  $133\frac{1}{3}$  lb. avoirdupois = 60.453 kilogrammes = 147.67 Russian pounds.

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## LUNGCHOW TRADE REPORT.

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1° LOCAL.—The general improvement in trade conditions at this port during the year 1918 led one to anticipate further good results during the year under review. However, owing to the many adverse factors which set in from the very beginning, 1919 has been a year of disappointment. There was practically no winter, and there has been no real rainy season. A lengthy and general drought prevailed throughout the Lungchow region from January to the end of July. The much-needed rain only started falling during the first days of August, and the unusual drought was soon followed by inundations caused by the torrential rains which came in the wake of the typhoon that struck Hainan, the Gulf of Tonkin, the High Tonkin and Lungchow regions during the latter part of the same month. Owing to the want of rain and the consequent general drought, the Tsokiang—the main waterway between Lungchow and Nanning—was abnormally low during the first five months of the year. This river reached one of its lowest levels on record—1 inch—during May. Motor-boat navigation between Lungchow and Nanning, which was already very difficult from January to April, had to be interrupted in May, and boats on their way up river were unable to proceed farther than Siangshui (響水), a small village 90 *li* below Lungchow, where cargo had to be discharged into junks for conveyance to this port. The Caobang (高平) and Sungchi (松吉) Rivers were also so low that junk traffic had to be abandoned for a while. Rice, the cultivation of which depends so much on the local rainy season coming in in due time, was scarce and dear, costing as much as \$6.30 a picul for the first quality, whereas in the previous year \$4.70 per picul was a normal price to pay for the same variety of this most essential foodstuff. Indeed, it became so scarce at one time that local frontier boats had to give up the transportation of all kinds of merchandise in order to bring up relief rice from the Tonkin regions to Lungchow. Pressing demands for this precious cereal seriously interfered with the usual importations of our staple articles—beans, cunao, and timber,—though, as it will be seen later on, two of these principal commodities also proved a failure, owing to quite different causes, during 1919. The want of banking facilities, political unrest, and the Tonkin Government's prohibitions affecting the cross-frontier trade between Kwangsi and Tonkin also added to the general uneasiness of the Lungchow market. However, as regards the land trade routes, much progress has been made in the improvement of our poor communications with the Tonkin frontier. The Lungchow-Namkwan-Langson road has been entirely relaid from Lungchow to the Lungchow Pass (大壘城峽道), a distance of some 10 miles. The pass itself can now be crossed on horseback, a thing that was impossible the previous year. 8 miles of the Lungchow-Shuikow strategical and commercial road have also been rebuilt. Though no stones have yet been used in the making of these two roads, a horse and trap and even a motor-car can be driven over them for the short distances mentioned above. However, unfinished as they are at present, it will take more than another year before both these routes prove really beneficial to the local cross-frontier land trade, which, during 1919, as in previous years, remained insignificant. The Tonkin silver dollar was very scarce throughout the year. This French piastre exchanged for Chinese subsidiary coins at an average rate of \$1.27 and for copper cash at an average of 1,291. The same silver dollar, which was worth *Francs* 5.75 in July, rose to *Francs* 12 in December. The local habit of hoarding or melting piastres for making silver ornaments militates against a healthy circulation of these coins, better conditions of exchange between Tonkin dollars and Kwangsi bank-notes, and prevents the Kwangsi Bank from forming the necessary silver reserve for its notes. The net value of the trade of this port amounted to *Hk.Tls.* 82,619, a decrease of *Hk.Tls.* 16,982 when compared with the figures for 1918.

2° REVENUE.—The total revenue collected amounted to *Hk.Tls.* 3,839, a decrease of *Hk.Tls.* 949 as compared with the 1918 collection. Imports show a decrease of 25 per cent., transit dues were 28 per cent. below the 1918 figures, whilst export duties remained practically the same as for the preceding year.



3° FOREIGN GOODS.—(a.) *Imports, Direct and Coastwise.*—Goods imported from Tonkin reached a total value of *Hk.Ts.* 68,789, as against *Hk.Ts.* 91,680 in 1918, a decrease of 33 per cent. as compared with the value of Tonkin produce imported during the preceding year. Indifferent transactions in beans and timber account for this decrease. The bean crop in Tonkin only yielded about one-half of its usual yearly production, and the selling prices for this commodity reached such high figures that, during the latter part of the year, merchants ceased importing this article from Tonkin. Only 4,857 piculs of beans were imported during the year under review, as against 8,732 piculs in 1918. The value of cunao remained practically the same as during the preceding year. Importations of hardwood beams from Tonkin proved a total failure. Their value fell from *Hk.Ts.* 18,223 in 1918 to *Hk.Ts.* 2,912 during the year under review. Bamboo poles and hardwood poles showed no improvement. The large quantities of Tonkin timber imported during the course of 1918 by Lungchow dealers and shipped to the Fatshan district, in Kwangtung, have had to compete with Singapore hardwood imported *via* Hongkong. These importations of Singapore hardwood sold at exceptionally low prices, and the Tonkin timber imported during 1918 could not be disposed of during the current year. This unexpected competition prevented Lungchow merchants from making the usual remunerative bargains in Tonkin hardwood and accounts for this branch of our local business being so poor. Local transactions in star aniseed, cardamoms, fungus, feathers, and medicines have also been very dull.

(b.) *Re-exports.*—*Nil.*

4° CHINESE GOODS.—(a.) *Exports, Abroad and Coastwise (including Re-exports).*—The poor bean crop in Tonkin and the consequent high selling prices ruling during 1919 are factors responsible for the advent of a small export trade in beans between Lungchow and the High Tonkin region. For the first time during the last six years 1,010 piculs of beans were exported from Lungchow to Tonkin. Sumatra kerosene oil, of which 1,280 gallons were exported to Tonkin in 1918, disappeared altogether from our returns. The importation of both the American and Sumatra varieties of kerosene oil is still prohibited in Tonkin otherwise than through the port of Haiphong. Nevertheless, some brisk business was transacted, and the general sales of kerosene oil for 1919 were even better than during the preceding year. Direct business connexions between Nanning, Lungchow, and Shuikow (水口)—the important and flourishing frontier mart on the Caobang River—were established towards the latter part of the year. Although no accurate statistics are available, it is estimated that well over 200,000 gallons of kerosene oil, mostly American, were landed at Lungchow from Nanning and that the greater quantity of this oil found its way to the High Tonkin region over the Kwangsi-Tonkin border. During 1919 no lead ore was exported from the mine opened at Siangshui (響水) by a Chinese company during the course of 1917. The local trade in iron pans was unsatisfactory. Other articles of exportation left the port in insignificant quantities and call for no special remarks.

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

5° INLAND TRANSIT.—(a.) *Inwards (under Transit Pass).*—689 passes, covering goods to the value of *Hk.Ts.* 45,589, or 65 per cent. of the imports, were issued during 1919, as against 976 passes, representing a value of *Hk.Ts.* 71,260, in 1918. Of the 689 passes issued, 606 were for Fatshan, in Kwangtung, and 83 for Kwangsi. The principal articles covered were cunao, beans, timber, medicines, and cardamoms.

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

(c.) *Special.*—*Nil.*

6° SHIPPING.—Though the abnormally low level of the Tsokiang seriously interfered with the navigation between Lungchow and Nanning during the first five months of the year, 360 motor-boats,

aggregating 17,248 tons, entered from and cleared for Nanning under the Inland Waters Steam Navigation Rules. Early in October a new motor-boat, the *Leewai* (利威), belonging to the Yu Chi Company (有記公司), was added to the four other vessels plying between this port and Nanning in order to keep the water communications open during the low-water season. During the month of December the motor-boat *Fauying* (有英) was partly wrecked whilst attempting to pass the Sintan (新灘), a bad and very shallow rapid some 10 miles distant from Lungchow. The two rivers which connect Lungchow with the Tonkin frontier, the Sungchi and Caobang Rivers, were also unusually low during the first half of 1919, and only 258 small sailing craft, with a total tonnage of 1,032 tons, entered and cleared.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.—Accurate records of the passenger traffic between Lungchow and Tonkin are not available.

8°. TREASURE.—No record available.

9°. OPIUM.—*Nil*.

10°. MISCELLANEOUS.—Both Field-Marshal Lu Jung-t'ing (陸榮廷) and General T'an Hao-ming (譚浩明), the Kwangsi Tuchün, visited Lungchow several times during the course of the year. On the 27th May General T'an Hao-ming's newly built and very fine ancestral temple was inaugurated locally. On this occasion great festivities, to which the Lungchow foreign community were invited, took place.—During the month of July H.B.M.S. *Sandpiper* arrived from Nanning after a hard voyage of 18 days, on her way up river, due to the low state of the Tsokiang.—The new 1919 Revised Import Tariff came into force on the 1st of August.—From the 25th to the 26th of August the Tsokiang rose 36 feet in 45 hours as a result of the torrential rains which followed in the wake of the typhoon mentioned under "1°. Local." The whole High Tonkin and Lungchow regions were inundated for several days.—Work on the foreign-style iron and concrete bridge which General T'an Hao-ming ordered to be built across the Caobang River at Shuikow started in November. The contract for this bridge has been given to a Chinese company of experts (生隆公司) residing in Haiphong. The bridge, when completed, is to be 70 yards long and 5 yards broad, and its estimated cost amounts to \$49,000.—The Lungchow Electric Light Company inaugurated its installation on the 4th December. This company is being run under the high patronage of Marshal Lu Jung-t'ing and General T'an Hao-ming. Its working capital, some \$30,000, has been almost entirely subscribed by the local officials. The engine, which is sufficient to provide light for 3,150 lamps, has been manufactured in Canton by a local Chinese engineering firm and cost \$9,600.—A body of artillery, consisting of some 600 men, came into existence during the year and is stationed outside the North Gate of Lungchow in the new and comfortable barracks that have been specially built for them. Marshal Lu Jung-t'ing has also organised what is known locally as "The Frontier Defence First Army" (邊防軍第一師). These new troops, which are partly stationed at Lungchow, Taipingfu (太平府), and Wuming (武鳴), are made up of returned soldiers from Hunan.—The frontier has been very quiet during the whole year, a fact which speaks well for the untiring vigilance of the Lungchow Frontier Police.—The river reached its highest level—51 feet—on the 27th August and its lowest mark—1 inch—on the 15th May. The year's rainfall was 44.95 inches.

P. BOÛINAI, S,

*Acting Commissioner of Customs.*

LUNGCHOW, 28th February 1920.

## 中華民國八年龍州口華洋貿易情形論畧

竊查本口貿易情形，若就上年進步之景象觀之，或以爲今年當有良美之效果，詎料甫更歲聿，災兆薦臻，失望之年，端倪已見，蓋以冬寒不振，雨澤愆期，自春徂秋，旱魃爲虐，迨交八月，始獲雲霓，然而亢旱之氣，纔消，汎濫之水，繼至，緣於八月梢，颶風竄擾海南，遍達東京海灣，及其高原一帶，以至龍州地面，傾盆大雨，銜颶風之尾而來，潦水暴發，因而爲患也。當夫亢旱之際，邕龍交通之左江水道，年初五閱月，淺涸異常，在紀載中，於五月時，河水低至平水綫一英寸，電船來往龍邕，自一月至四月，行駛已覺維艱，及交五月，更爲阻攔，當上水時，僅能開至距龍約九十里之響水鄉，便須將貨移下駁艇，始克運達本口，高平河、松吉江，其淺亦復如是，民船貿易，一時亦爲之頓絕，米之藝植，既乏霖澍，以滋生，遂致歉收而價貴，上等之米，在去年平常市價，值銀大洋四圓七角一担者，今則超至大洋六圓三角，當時米糧奇緊，來往本口邊界之渡船，遂多停裝商品，專往越南運米來龍，以資救濟，薯蕷、荳子，與木料，向爲本埠進口貨之三大宗，今年荳木兩款，退色之原因，雖有別情，證明於後，然以米荒之故，人皆注重購辦粒食，影響所及，受累亦非淺鮮，况乎銀行周轉，素乏利便，政治風潮，尙未甯息，東京政府，限貨輸出，是皆波及桂越之懋遷，而有礙於龍州商場之發達者也，但龍越交通之旱路，今已大加改良，稍堪情慰，查龍州至南關以達諒山之路，其間大壘城峽道，距龍約十英里，前時崎嶇鳥道，行者苦之，今漸修寬，騎馬可過，至由龍城直達水口之軍商要路，有八英里，亦經重加修築，此兩路工程，雖未用石鋪填，但今可通馬車，即汽車亦間可行駛，惟尙未能直接往來，約俟年餘，殆可完全告竣，庶於本口歷年陸路之懋遷，藐焉不振者，有所獲益而資興起也，東京銀幣，是年求過於供，通年批算，易換小洋，每圓加水二角七分，換制錢，則得一千二百九十一枚，若換

佛郎、在七月間僅得五枚零七五、至十二月時、則漲至十二個佛郎、本處收藏銀幣、或將以鑄製妝飾品之風、已成習慣、實令金融減少活動之機、東京銀圓與桂省紙幣、失其兌換之美況、而於廣西銀行、設立必需之基本金、以爲紙幣之準備者、亦有礙焉、本年進出口貨物、共估值關平銀八萬二千六百十九兩、比上年少一萬六千九百八十二兩、

一本關稅課、本年共徵關平銀三千八百三十九兩、比較上年、少徵九百四十九兩、計少進口稅、百分之二十五、內地稅、百分之二十八、出口稅、則與去年無甚軒輊、

一洋貨貿易、洋貨由外洋運進口、及由通商口岸運來者、本年由東京進口洋貨、共估值關平銀六萬八千七百八十九兩、較去年九萬一千六百八十兩、少百分之三十三、實因荳木兩項、商情冷淡之故、是年東京荳子歉收、比諸往年產額、僅得其半、年終之時、價格騰貴、商人以購辦來華、成本既重、勝算難操、遂多裹足、上年荳子進口、八千七百三十二担、今年祇得四千八百五十七担、薯蓣入口、貨價約與去年相等、圓樑木一項、殊抱悲觀、在去年進口貨價、一萬八千二百二十三兩、今年僅值二千九百十二兩而已、竹竿、與重木椿、亦無起色、查龍州商人、去年所在東京、購入大幫木料、運銷廣東佛山、爲由香港進口之新嘉坡重木、比之東京木料、取價較廉、遂致競爭失敗、去年所進口者、囤積佛鎮、未能沽出、本埠商人、向販東京木料、獲利者多、今遇此意外競爭、實爲氣沮、是以今年此項貿易、有如斯之劣象也、八角、砂仁、木耳、雞鴨毛及藥材等、營業亦極平淡、

洋貨復出口、無、

一土貨貿易、土貨出口運往外洋、及通商口岸、連復出本年越南、因荳子收成不佳、價遂昂貴、以此之故、本口轉於是年有少數荳子運往越境、芫荳、計一千十担、爲近六年來所未有、蘇門答臘煤油、去年尚有一千二百八十加倫、運往東京、今則完全消滅、因東京政府取締煤油入境、仍限於海防也、然雖有此阻力、而本埠煤油、營業究有起色、且較去年爲

佳、年終時、煤油公司、設立南甯龍州水口、直接運輸機關、以爲商業上之聯絡水口者、位居牧馬河岸、爲邊埠繁要之區、是年煤油、實在銷數、雖未詳知、但由南甯運來龍州者、不下二十萬加倫、以美國煤油居其多數、大半行銷過界以往越境、高平一帶地方、響水鉛鑛、前年經華商組織公司開採、本年並無鉛鑛砂出口、鐵鑛貿易、殊未滿意、其餘零星出口貨品、姑不贅詳、由南甯民船及電船運來土貨、不歸本關管轄、

一 出入內地之貨、入內地領有子口單之洋貨、本年共發出運照、六百八十九張、估值關平銀四萬五千五百八十九兩、佔進口貨價百分之六十五、去年發出九百七十六張、貨值七萬一千二百六十兩、本年除六百六張運往廣東佛山外、其餘八十三張、俱到廣西、此項貨物、以薯蕷、荳子、木料、藥材、砂仁等爲大宗、

出內地領有三聯單、運往外洋之土貨、無、特別論、畧、無、

一 船隻、左江水道、當年初五閱月時、雖則低淺逾恒、有礙航駛、是年往來邕龍電船、遵照內港行輪章程行駛者、尙有三百六十次、計一萬七千二百四十八噸、十月初復增一艘、名曰利威、爲有記公司所經理、以與原走邕龍之四艘電船、競爭航業、俾富水淺時、交通仍能繼續不斷焉、十二月間、有英電船駛至離龍州約十英里淺險之新灘、誤觸礁石、所幸無大損傷、其被浸貨物、亦易移就駁船、未至大壞、松吉江、牧馬河、爲联接龍越交通之道、上半年極淺、是年小艇往來本口越南、祇得二百五十八次、計一千三十二噸、

一 旅客、來往東京客人、其數若干、難得詳實之紀載、

一 金銀、姑不具論、

一 藥土、無、

一 雜論、陸上將軍榮廷、與譚督軍浩明、是年蒞龍者數次、譚督軍在本口新建祖祠一座、甚

爲壯觀、於五月二十七日、行落成禮、肆筵設席、宴及外賓、七月間、英國戰艦名山排拔、自邕遊弋到龍、適值左江低淺、上水艱難、行船十有八天始克抵埠、民國八年修改之進口稅、則經於八月一日施行、是月二十三晚至二十四日颶風之尾、擾及龍州、然無大害、此風來自香港、遍達海南及東京海灣、本埠八月二十五六兩日、僅歷四十五點鐘、江水驟漲三十六英尺、係因滂沱大雨、銜暴風之尾而至也、越境諒山、茆葑牧馬等處、與龍州地面被浸者數日、譚督軍飭在水口牧馬河、起建洋式鐵橋一座、係用三和土與鐵築成、業於十一月興工、爲海防生隆公司承辦、計橋長七十碼、寬五碼、建築費約四萬九千圓、龍州電燈公司、十二月四日、開機營業、該公司之成立、端賴陸譚兩帥爲之提倡、股本約三萬圓、政界認股佔居半數、所用電機、係廣州華人機廠所製造、價值九千六百圓、可點三千一百五十枝火、十二月一日至二十一日、本處班夫人醮會、地方人士、捐款約二萬金、設筵慶賀、熱鬧異常、蓋陸譚諸鉅公、首爲提倡、故有此盛舉也、敵兵團是年成立於龍州、兵數約六百名、駐紮北門外新建之營舍、陸上將軍並將由湘省調回之軍隊、改編爲邊防軍第一師、現分駐龍州太平府武鳴等處、今年邊境安謐、實由邊防營隊巡緝嚴密、有以致之、河水於八月二十七日、漲至最高、爲五十一英尺、五月十五日最低、僅至平水、幾一英寸耳、全年雨量、得四十四英寸九五、

民國九年

二月

二十八日

龍州關署稅務司濮義耐呈報

三等供事招伯榮譯漢

文 案張清梭撰述

中華民國八年龍州關貿易冊  
LUNGCHOW TRADE STATISTICS.

第一節 進出呈報

I.—REPORTS TO THE CUSTOMS.

第一款 本年海關進出船按國旗號隻噸各數

1°. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared under each Flag at the Maritime Customs during 1919.

(甲) 遵照本關總章行駛

a.—Under General Regulations.

輪船無 STEAMERS.—Nil.							
旗號	FLAG.	逐船 SAILING VESSELS.					
		進口 ENTERED INWARDS.		出口 CLEARED OUTWARDS.		進出統共 TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
		隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.
華船.....	Chinese.....	218	872	40	160	258	1,032

(乙) 遵照內港行輪章程

b.—Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.

旗號	FLAG.	進口 ENTERED INWARDS.		出口 CLEARED OUTWARDS.		進出統共 TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
		隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.
		美船.....	American.....	5	10	5	10
英船.....	British.....	3	90	3	90	6	180
華船.....	Chinese.....	172	8,524	172	8,524	344	17,048
共.....	TOTAL.....	180	8,624	180	8,624	360	17,248

## 第二款 近十年海關進出船按年隻噸各數

2°. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Maritime Customs, 1910 to 1919.

## (甲) 遵照本關總章行駛

a.—Under General Regulations.

年分 YEAR.	進口 ENTERED INWARDS.		出口 CLEARED OUTWARDS.		進出統共 TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.
1910.....	775	3,100	146	584	921	3,684
1911.....	638	2,552	162	648	800	3,200
1912.....	335	1,340	104	416	439	1,756
1913.....	537	2,148	118	472	655	2,620
1914.....	528	2,112	135	540	663	2,652
1915.....	494	1,976	152	608	646	2,584
1916.....	260	1,040	34	136	294	1,176
1917.....	310	1,240	54	216	364	1,456
1918.....	290	1,160	46	184	336	1,344
1919.....	218	872	40	160	258	1,032

## (乙) 遵照內港行輪章程

b.—Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.

年分 YEAR.	進口 ENTERED INWARDS.		出口 CLEARED OUTWARDS.		進出統共 TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.
1910.....	1	16	1	16	2	32
1911.....	9	350	9	350	18	700
1912.....	3	134	3	134	6	268
1913.....	46	1,917	46	1,917	92	3,834
1914.....	93	3,729	93	3,729	186	7,458
1915.....	84	3,697	83	3,695	167	7,392
1916.....	99	4,399	100	4,401	199	8,800
1917.....	167	7,657	168	7,702	335	15,359
1918.....	141	6,645	141	6,645	282	13,290
1919.....	180	8,624	180	8,624	360	17,248



## 第三款 本年由東京進口竹筏總數

3. Number of Rafts from Tonkin during 1919.

		第一季 MARCH QUARTER.	第二季 JUNE QUARTER.	第三季 SEPTEMBER QUARTER.	第四季 DECEMBER QUARTER.	共 TOTAL.
竹筏.....	Rafts.....	74	49	58	54	235

## 第四款 本年陸路貨物担負總數

4. Number of Men with Loads engaged in the Frontier Trade during 1919.

		第一季 MARCH QUARTER.	第二季 JUNE QUARTER.	第三季 SEPTEMBER QUARTER.	第四季 DECEMBER QUARTER.	共 TOTAL.
進口.....	Inwards.....	93	110	102	134	439
出口.....	Outwards.....	55	56	56	...	167
共.....	TOTAL.....	148	166	158	134	606

## 第二節 貿易貨價

## II.—VALUES.

第一款 民國六年至八年海關貿易貨價計值關平銀之總數及淨數

1°. Gross and Net Values of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1917 to 1919.

	六年 1917.		七年 1918.		八年 1919.	
	總數 GROSS.	淨數 NET.	總數 GROSS.	淨數 NET.	總數 GROSS.	淨數 NET.
<b>洋貨</b>	<b>FOREIGN GOODS.</b>					
由外洋及香港進口	兩 Hk. \$s	兩 Ik. \$s	兩 Hk. \$s	兩 Hk. \$s	兩 Hk. \$s	兩 Hk. \$s
由通商口岸進口	52,551	...	91,680	...	68,789	...
共計洋貨進口	52,551	...	91,680	...	68,789	...
復往外洋及香港	...	...	...	...	...	...
復往通商口岸	...	...	...	...	...	...
共計洋貨復出口	...	...	...	...	...	...
洋貨進口淨數	...	52,551	...	91,680	...	68,789
<b>土貨</b>	<b>CHINESE PRODUCE.</b>					
進口總數	...	...	...	...	...	...
復往外洋及香港	...	...	...	...	...	...
復往通商口岸	...	...	...	...	...	...
共計土貨復出口	...	...	...	...	...	...
土貨進口淨數	...	...	...	...	...	...
土貨運往外洋及香港	4,530	...	7,921	...	13,830	...
土貨運往通商口岸	...	...	...	...	...	...
本口土貨出口總數	...	4,530	...	7,921	...	13,830
本口貿易貨價總數	57,081	...	99,601	...	82,619	...
本口貿易貨價淨數 (即總數內除去復 出口數)	...	57,081	...	99,601	...	82,619

第二款 近十年海關貿易貨價計值關平銀按年各數  
2. Value of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1910 to 1919.

年分 YEAR.	進口 IMPORTS FROM		出口 EXPORTS TO		進出共 TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	復出口 RE- EXPORTS.	金銀 TREASURE.		出入內地之貨 TRANSIT TRADE.	
	由外洋 Foreign Countries.	由通商口岸 Chinese Ports.	往外洋 Foreign Countries.	往通商口岸 Chinese Ports.			進口 Imported.	出口 Exported.	入內地 Inwards.	出內地 Outwards.
	兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.			兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.	兩 Hk. Ts.
1910.....	274,435	...	605,823	...	880,258	...	...	...	200,151	...
1911.....	154,928	...	102,368	...	257,196	...	...	...	98,812	...
1912.....	76,532	...	7,303	...	83,835	...	...	...	54,549	...
1913.....	99,257	26	10,024	...	109,307	...	...	...	64,562	...
1914.....	112,630	...	12,269	...	124,899	...	...	...	72,423	...
1915.....	95,481	...	15,510	...	110,991	...	...	...	65,187	...
1916.....	66,958	...	11,866	...	78,824	...	...	...	58,785	...
1917.....	52,551	...	4,530	...	57,081	...	...	...	40,041	...
1918.....	91,680	...	7,921	...	99,601	...	...	...	71,260	...
1919.....	68,789	...	13,830	...	82,619	...	...	...	45,589	...

第三節 進口各貨淨數

III.—IMPORTS (NET).

民國四年至八年海關進口大宗各貨按年各數  
Principal Articles imported through the Maritime Customs, 1915 to 1919.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.	四年 1915.	五年 1916.	六年 1917.	七年 1918.	八年 1919.
<b>外國棉貨類</b>	<b>FOREIGN COTTON GOODS.</b>						
法國粗斜紋布.....	Drills, French .....	疋 Pieces	...	...	...	...	4
<b>外國雜貨類</b>	<b>FOREIGN SUNDRIES.</b>						
青豆, 綠豆, 白豆, 黃豆.....	Beans, Green, White, and Yellow .....	担 Piculs	2,983	5,996	3,134	8,732	4,857
牛骨.....	Bones, Cow .....	" "	33	25	...	...	...
砂仁.....	Cardamoms, Inferior .....	" "	120	157	76	171	28
五穀	Cereals:—						
玉米	Maize .....	担 Piculs	107	175	600	618	2,242
米	Rice .....	" "	5,946	92	42	95	1,231
薯蕷毛	Dyes: Cunao .....	值關平 Val. Hk. Ts.	32,161	20,381	18,698	19,130	19,650
鴨毛	Feathers, Duck .....	" "	133	23	42	54	...
乾魚/鹹魚	Fish, Dried and Salt .....	担 Piculs	70	26	18	6	24
木耳	Fungus .....	" "	109	18	4	8	9
生牛皮	Hides, Buffalo and Cow .....	" "	57	22	16	24	4
熟皮	Leather .....	" "	49	...	...	...	65
乾蛤蚧	Lizards, Dried .....	對 Pairs	1,641	4	...	...	...
藥材	Medicines .....	值關平 Val. Hk. Ts.	7,063	2,247	1,090	1,229	1,986

海關進口大宗各貨

Principal Articles imported through the Maritime Customs--Continued.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.	四年 1915.	五年 1916.	六年 1917.	七年 1918.	八年 1919.
木材	Timber:—						
圓板	Beams, Hardwood, other than Square	值關平 <i>Val. Hk. Tls.</i>	5,837	7,017	5,719	18,223	2,912
粘板	Chopping Boards, Hardwood	" "	1,070	145	180	61	493
他類木段	Logs, Unclassed	" "	234	158	46	34	155
油絞	Oil Machines, Hardwood	" "	118	59	...	419	...
他類板	Planks, Unclassed	" "	671	301	70	60	532
竹槓	Poles, Bamboo	" "	2,870	3,039	2,414	4,464	4,393
重木椿	" Hardwood	復 <i>Pieces</i>	2,812	3,988	8,277	4,850	5,032
重木車輻	Spokes, "	值關平 <i>Val. Hk. Tls.</i>	759	945	1,959	1,694	1,767
蔗絞	Sugar Machines, Hardwood	" "	376	124	188	214	31
酒	Wines	" "	185	35	102	49	178

第四節 出口各貨 (復出口貨不在內)

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

民國四年至八年海關出口大宗各貨按年各數

Principal Articles, exported through the Maritime Customs, 1915 to 1919

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.	四年 1915.	五年 1916.	六年 1917.	七年 1918.	八年 1919.
五金及礦石類	METALS AND MINERALS.						
鉛礦砂	Lead Ore	担 <i>Piculs</i>	...	...	17	83	...
外國雜貨類	FOREIGN SUNDRIES.						
美國煤油	Oil, Kerosene, American	美加倫 <i>Am. Galls.</i>	6,356	3,256	720	...	24
蘇門答臘煤油	" " Sumatra	" "	6,964	3,324	3,744	1,280	...
中國雜貨類	CHINESE SUNDRIES.						
黃豆	Beans, Yellow	担 <i>Piculs</i>	...	...	...	...	1,010
豇豆	" Salted	" "	130	59	41	122	176
粗磁器	Chinaware, Coarse	" "	50	26	15	23	8
爆竹, 烟火	Fire-crackers and Fireworks	" "	34	27	...	9	16
石膏	Gypsum, Ground	" "	9	6	6	17	16
生牛皮	Hides, Buffalo and Cow	" "	110	72	...	13	70
鐵鍋	Iron Pans	值關平 <i>Val. Hk. Tls.</i>	970	459	246	997	627
神香	Joss Sticks	担 <i>Piculs</i>	5	2	...	6	5
花生油	Oil, Groundnut	" "	37	72	49	32	139
上等紙	Paper, 1st Quality	" "	16	2	...	4	2
次等紙	" 2nd "	" "	18	3	4	3	4
紙箔 (錫箔)	" Joss	" "	16	4	1	13	10
瓦器, 陶器	Pottery and Earthenware	" "	79	56	37	154	173
醬油	Soy	" "	105	65	44	128	87
赤糖	Sugar, Brown	" "	8	7	34	25	8
白糖	" White	" "	5	5	11	2	...
菸絲	Tobacco, Prepared	" "	32	10	...	2	...
大頭菜	Turnips, Salted	" "	5	2	1	5	5
粉絲	Vermicelli	" "	13	5	...	15	11

## 第五節 出入內地之貨

## V.—INLAND TRANSIT.

本年入各省內地領有子口單之洋貨

Provinces to which Foreign Goods were forwarded under Transit Pass during 1919.

省名	PROVINCE	子口單 NO. OF PASSES	貨價 VALUE	內地子口稅 TRANSIT DUES
		張	兩 Hk. \$	兩 錢 Hk. \$
廣西 .....	Kwangsi .....	83	3,325	101.113
廣東 .....	Kwangtung .....	606	42,264	1,039.382
共 .....	TOTAL .....	689	45,589	1,140.495

## 第六節 稅鈔

## VI.—REVENUE.

第一款 本年海關徵收各項稅鈔完納關平銀按國旗號之數

1°. Dues and Duties collected under each Flag by the Maritime Customs during 1919.

旗號	FLAG.	進口正稅 IMPORT.	出口正稅 EXPORT.	復進口稅 COAST TRADE.	船鈔 TONNAGE.	內地 子口稅 TRANSIT.	統共 TOTAL.
		兩 錢 Hk. \$	兩 錢 Hk. \$	兩 錢 Hk. \$	兩 錢 Hk. \$	兩 錢 Hk. \$	兩 錢 Hk. \$
華 .....	Chinese .....	2,440.748	247.648	...	10.800	1,140.495	3,839.691*

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

## 第二款 近十年海關徵收各項稅鈔完納關平銀按年各數

2°. Dues and Duties collected by the Maritime Customs, 1910 to 1919.

年分 YEAR.	進口正稅 IMPORT.	出口正稅 EXPORT.	復進口稅 COAST TRADE.	船鈔 TONNAGE.	內地子口稅 TRANSIT.	統共 TOTAL.
	兩 錢 Hk. \$	兩 錢 Hk. \$	兩 錢 Hk. \$	兩 錢 Hk. \$	兩 錢 Hk. \$	兩 錢 Hk. \$
1910.....	5,398.457	505.003	...	0.600	2,360.472	8,264.532
1911.....	4,602.135	458.647	...	1.200	2,102.546	7,164.528
1912.....	2,025.159	317.914	...	0.600	901.359	3,245.032
1913.....	3,021.993	319.511	0.650	10.200	1,329.063	4,681.417
1914.....	3,298.528	391.354	...	10.700	1,465.186	5,165.768
1915.....	3,152.166	542.853	...	17.800	1,407.073	5,119.892
1916.....	2,368.081	351.513	...	9.100	1,116.783	3,845.477
1917.....	2,035.543	180.342	...	8.400	972.112	3,196.397
1918.....	3,052.454	254.917	...	21.800	1,459.088	4,788.259
1919.....	2,440.748	247.648	...	10.800	1,140.495	3,839.691

第七節 金銀  
VII.—TREASURE.無  
Nil.第八節 旅客  
VIII.—PASSENGER TRAFFIC未經載冊  
No record available.

## MENGT SZ TRADE REPORT.

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1°. LOCAL.—Unlike the previous year, which started well and the results of which were good though disappointing, this year began with the anticipation of coming disaster, political conditions in the province showing no improvement, the state of the money market being chaotic, and there being no signs of a revival of exports. This anticipation, though existent throughout the year, was far from being realised, the results proving more brilliant than in former years as regards the duties collected, even if calculated during the whole 12 months on the basis of the old Import Tariff of 1858 still in use in these parts, but not as satisfactory as in the previous year as regards the value of trade. There was a well-marked decrease in foreign imports and exports, while only native imports show improvement. Practically all the native goods imported, however, are transhipped at Hongkong and therefore lose their Chinese nationality. The total value of trade during the year 1919 amounted to *Hk.Tts* 18,958,822, against *Hk.Tts* 20,873,043 for 1918. Foreign imports show a decrease in value on the previous year's figures of *Hk.Tts* 503,811, exports a decrease of *Hk.Tts* 1,512,180, and native imports an increase of *Hk.Tts* 101,770. This decrease, totalling *Hk.Tts* 1,914,221 and making a percentage of 9.17 less than the previous year, is to be accounted for in various ways. The most important factors were the poor demand for tin, on which the province depends for its purchasing power, and the gradual disappearance of silver, resulting in such a scarcity of silver coins at the end of the year that serious uneasiness was everywhere felt. To these two factors one must add the effects of the Japanese boycott and the brigands that are terrorising all main routes. With these obstructions removed, one wonders what the expansion of trade would have been in the province of Yunnan. Though the total export of tin, Mengt sz's mainstay, is higher than that of the previous year, and though the revenue gained in the duties collected, the merchants are losers, as practically the whole stock remains unsold at Hongkong. All the articles of import, with but a few exceptions, suffered from these adverse conditions, and amongst the most striking were cotton goods, chemical products, and brass and fancy buttons. On the other hand, to make up in a way for the general loss, the few exceptions—American and Sumatra kerosene oil, sugar candy, and rice—were fairly important and atoned in a large measure for the serious decrease in other commodities. With regard to exports, they also decreased, as in the case of imports, with but a few exceptions which saved the situation, and the noteworthy ones are tin, exported in important quantities towards the latter part of the year, buffalo and cow hides, and especially the extraordinary increase of untanned goat skins. It may therefore be said that to a very few articles of import and export is due this seemingly good condition of trade. As it is, the year has been far from giving what it should have given if conditions had been normal, and one can only look ahead with very little hope of any development of trade, not to mention diminution of trade, if nothing happens to relieve Yunnan of these impediments that are a serious drawback to the opening of all the important markets of the interior. The absence of metal currency in the province is of grave importance. Silver was fairly abundant in the first six months, and its coming scarcity was, in a way, not anticipated. What was the greatest preoccupation of all was the non-disposal of the stocks of tin, which during the greatest part of the year were being accumulated and not exported. This, from the revenue point of view, would have been disastrous, as it meant a serious loss should it have remained in the province. However, the situation was saved, for during the last six months of the year it flowed out and was shipped to Hongkong, where it remained to be again stocked up, waiting for buyers who have not yet appeared. In August the Straits Trading Company again made an effort to buy direct tin ore for the Singapore refining works. Some 180 contracts for 10,000 tons of ore had been signed with many mine-owners willing to sell and do away with the out-of-date compulsion, and

the company then sent to Yunnan a staff and what was necessary for the assaying and the packing of the ore and its despatch to Singapore. But when the time came to put into execution the signed contracts, a campaign of a very violent nature was started in the daily papers of the provincial capital, and obstructions of all sorts were put forward preventing the company from taking delivery of the ore. The matter was taken up officially with the provincial authorities, who, before the general popular outcry and the resistance of the chambers of commerce, moved by some mine-owners and the most important smelting companies, have sided with the latter and refused to use their power to influence or break the resistance. It is generally thought by the Chinese that the sale of ore to a foreign company, though in small quantities, will eventually lead to a complete hold over the mines by foreigners and mean the ruin of all the native tin industries, smelting factories, and, in a word, the end of the flourishing town of Kokiū, with its rich shops, theatres, restaurants, etc. The Straits Trading Company have issued tracts to the effect that their needs were very limited, that they had no intention of competing with other native concerns, and that should it not prove to the advantage of the miners these were at liberty not to renew their contracts. They explained clearly to the Chinese all the advantages to be derived from the direct sale of the tin ore at a very good price, especially that the tin produced and refined at Kokiū was of an inferior quality which could not expect to attain such good prices as the pure quality. This has had no effect, and until the end of the year no progress whatever was made by the company towards getting their contracts executed. They still hope, nevertheless, and all the more that signs seem to show that in the near future the opposition will give in if nothing comes to their help, and this would allow the mine-owners to reap for themselves what none in Kokiū are gaining at present on account of the absence of buyers, which has lasted now for one year. Some of the tin in stock at Hongkong was disposed of in the very last days of December to British buyers, but the main supply remains unsold. The mines have naturally been producing less, and the number of miners, which had reached 110,000 during and since the Great War, is now reduced to 30,000 and will be still more reduced if this state of affairs is not changed. It means a considerable loss of money to all and ruin to many. This Kokiū tin, the price of which reached some \$130 per picul the previous year with contracts to \$150 and more, saw its value fall soon after the Armistice to \$90, and during 1919 to \$70, \$60, and even to \$58. It has now risen again and ends the year with a value of about \$80. It is difficult to estimate the real cause of this impossibility of disposing of the tin, and numerous reasons are given containing some truth. The main cause is that America, who was one of Kokiū's greatest buyers, has succeeded in getting hold of the Bolivian tin mines formerly in the hands of the Germans. These mines are being worked in the most up-to-date manner, and America is getting all she can out of them, whilst the refining is done in a very scientific way, giving the tin a higher degree of purity, which cannot be reached by the less scientific processes in use at the smelting factories of Kokiū. The tin produced at this latter place is said to contain principally arsenical salts and lead, the elimination of which is difficult after having reached a certain degree. The highest degree of purity that can be obtained is said to be 99.85, whilst the best ever got at by the Yunnan smelters is 99.50. The difference is of the greatest importance, as a bar of tin of 99.85 quality would bend and not break, whilst the result is quite different at 99.50. Japan, another of Yunnan's customers, is said to have accumulated during the war quite enough tin for her own consumption and for some time to come, so her wants are at present not to be accounted for. This is how matters stand at the end of 1919, and for Yunnan's sake it is hoped that she will either find buyers for what she can produce of refined tin before bankruptcy sets in all round the tin industries, or that she will come to some understanding with the Straits Trading Company and dispose yearly of a certain quantity of ore for export. In the meantime prospects are in nowise brilliant nor hopeful for the near future. This probable absence or, at least, serious decrease, foreseen for the coming year, will not help to improve the money market and bring back into the province all the silver which has gone and which from dollars has been turned into half-dollars and from half-dollars has become subsidiary coins, and if it keeps on, there will soon be no silver whatever to be found. This scarcity has been the cause of a certain uneasiness in the province.



and the rates on Tonkin and Hongkong have been, since the beginning of the year, quite the opposite to what they were in 1918 and previous years. The Yunnan coin, instead of keeping at a premium, has been at a discount throughout the 12 months, fairly slight at the start but soon after and until December reaching prohibitive rates for transfers of any kind. During the year it wavered up and down but never coming to such a figure that could be considered reasonable. The highest rates reached were about *Tonkin* \$100 = *Yunnan* \$150 and *Hongkong* \$100 = *Yunnan* \$140, and the average ranged at about *Tonkin* \$100 = *Yunnan* \$135 and *Hongkong* \$100 = *Yunnan* \$112. No quotations on Shanghai could be had, though it is known that small amounts have been sent at a cost reaching 200 per cent. The reasons given for this absence of silver are numerous and the main ones are the following. Tin has always been the most relied upon purveyor for bringing silver into the province, and its yearly export and sale brought in supplies of money and aided the payment of imports; the exports were greater than the imports, and the country was richer. There being no money derived from tin on account of the non-disposal of the stocks produced, funds had to be sent to pay for the imports, which were increasing in a most favourable manner. This necessitated an exodus of silver, which was stopped by the provincial authorities, who prohibited the export of all coins, whether foreign or native, without special permission. Nevertheless, this absence of export had to be made up somehow, so great purchases of opium took place in Szechwan, Kweichow, and wherever it could be got, to pay for which only metal currency was accepted, causing another drainage of silver there, whilst the opium found its way towards Canton and Tonkin. In these places it was sold, and the money paid for it remained there to pay for imports. In consequence of all this outgoing of silver and the appearance on the market of great quantities of bank-notes, the natives of the towns as well as those of the country, the latter refusing to acknowledge notes, began to save, and also hide, each a small share of silver to be used in case of emergency, and this naturally helped towards making silver rare. Another cause which has its importance is the melting of the coins for export and sale of the silver. To make up for the stringency of the money market resulting from all this, the provincial Mint issued gold. Something had to be done to prevent a rush on the local government official Futien Bank, whose notes were becoming practically the only currency, so the authorities imported gold bars, gold leaves, British sovereigns, and American gold dollars, and these were turned into a \$10 gold coin which has been put on the market to relieve the uneasiness that was growing. These came out towards the end of October. As the value of silver had reached an exceptionally high price, gold as coins was cheaper, and by issuing them the Mint authorities hoped that it would remain in the province because the melting of these coins to take out the pure gold would not be a profitable operation. Assays of these \$10 gold coins have been made and their value comes to about 8 silver dollars. The coin is reported officially to contain 25 cents of a K'up'ing tael weight of pure gold. In all it is said that \$9,000,000 worth of these coins have been placed on the market, but they have not as yet been accepted by the peasants, who believe them to be of brass, and they therefore would for choice rather take a bank-note. This prejudice will certainly not last when they have realised that the coins really contain gold and that they are worth nearly as much as the silver piece. Other gold coins of the value of \$5, weighing 12½ cents of the K'up'ing tael weight, have been promised, but have not as yet put in an appearance. These bank-notes and gold coins have now been accepted by all at their full face value, including the two French banks, the Banque de l'Indo-Chine and the Banque Industrielle, with no market fluctuations, and this with the promise of the provincial government to guarantee all the notes and gold coins placed on the market. The acceptance by the banks and the merchants of this guarantee has saved the province from ruin, and the hopes are that this state of affairs will soon change, but nothing is foreseen that will help towards it. At present no one is allowed to travel in the province with more than 30 silver dollars unless he has a special official permit, and no one is allowed to leave the province for abroad with a sum exceeding \$10 in silver. This has made it extremely awkward for travellers or merchants, who have to change whatever silver they may have in excess for paper money. A careful search is made all along the frontier, and what is not declared is confiscated to the profit of the provincial

government. All these hardships have brought the cost of living to an exceptionally high price never yet attained, or thought of, in these districts. The result has been the increase in the ranks of brigands, who now command the country near all rich centres, where they attack villages that have not joined in with them, and even towns, in numbers of 3 to 400 or more. These brigands have even been attacking small detachments of regular troops and have often had the best of these battles. The damage thereby done to trade is enormous, and it has impeded its development. There is no doubt that as long as the North and the South do not come to terms, thus necessitating the upkeep of such great numbers of soldiers, the province will not be able to recuperate. Their temerity has now brought them to attack places in the immediate vicinity of the provincial capital, where they had kept well clear of in the years previous to 1919. The very high cost of living, responsible for the increasing number of pirates has swelled their ranks with discharged miners, insufficiently paid workmen, starved villagers, and also, it is said, discontented soldiers. The shortage of rice during the year has been more acute than ever, and famine prices were reached. Instead of \$2.70 for a *tou*, one had to pay for the most part of the year up to \$10. The crops of 1919 having fortunately been good, the prices decreased in the latter part of the year and were only \$5 to the *tou*, still double the normal price. Foodstuffs of all kinds also reached prices previously unknown, and one cannot wonder that, unable to find a living for themselves and their family, so many have become brigands. To try and alleviate the dearness of rice, the authorities obtained from the Tonkin Government permission to import a certain number of wagons of rice, which they sold in various districts at cost price. This was of some help, but speculation took place amongst the rice merchants who were to deal out this imported commodity, and the man in the street remained the sufferer again, the dealer being the profiteer. Whole villages are reported to have been deserted in some far-away districts, the inhabitants tramping towards large centres after having put their children to death so as to avoid seeing them die of hunger, whilst the grown-ups died along the roads or in the outskirts of important agglomerations from mere exhaustion. During July the Tonkin authorities issued orders prohibiting the export of rice, but the crop was fairly good. The vitality of Yunnan is enormous, and, notwithstanding the serious drawbacks to the expansion of trade, the results have been surprisingly higher than expected. The Japanese boycott, which started in May, forbade the entrance of the much wanted cheap and useful articles. On the 4th June, in the afternoon, the students of Yunnanfu marched to the Japanese shops and establishments and threw in at the doors flags with phrases such as "Return Tsingtao to China," etc., painted on them. The chambers of commerce of the different towns announced a general boycott to commence on the 11th July, so as to enable the dealers to clear their stocks. This gave them about one month to rush into the district all Japanese goods lying in Haiphong and upon which they could lay their hands. After that date in Yunnanfu men were employed to parade up and down the main streets with samples of Japanese goods made in China, in order to show the merchants that the same goods could be purchased in their own country. The students kept very busy and formed a "Patriotic Association," and orators have been sent to many districts to discourse on the Tsingtao question and to encourage attempts to develop native trade. The result of all this was that the desired effect was reached and that very small quantities of Japanese articles were imported by foreign firms, the native ones abstaining completely; nevertheless, towards the end of the year some Japanese goods were imported. In Hongkong these articles had become exceedingly cheap, whilst in Yunnan the prices were steadily rising, so it was unlikely that merchants would resist the temptation to lay these goods in stock in order to resell them at a huge profit when the popular feeling had somewhat subsided. The effect of the boycott is an outstanding feature of the year's trade regarding the insignificant proportion of the import trade from Japan during the last six months, and not much Japanese trade can be looked for until conditions become normal again. The overwhelming preponderance hitherto taken by Japan in the imports of enamelled ironware, lamps, umbrellas, matches, carbide of calcium, and numerous other items of commerce was mostly due to war conditions, supplies being unprocurable from other sources. Apart from all these impediments affecting trade, the year has been exceedingly fortunate

with regard to the railway line from Tonkin. On account of the very favourable high rate offered for the Tonkin dollar the cost of freight and fares were the lowest on record, as the charges are being made in francs; the conversion into dollars was very much to the advantage of the public, but did not pay the company. The Ko-Pi Railway, the future link between the Koku mines and the main railway line at Pishihchai, officially opened to traffic the Mengtsz-Pishihchai section of the line on the 10th February. Brigands have been causing serious obstruction by capturing contractors, held against ransom, and they have had numerous skirmishes with the regulars who have been unable to dislodge them. Nevertheless, the line has been progressing, but will very probably not be in use during 1920.

2°. REVENUE.—The total revenue collected during 1919 amounts to *Hk.Ts.* 414,221 and is the highest collection on record for this port. The increase on the year 1918 is *Hk.Ts.* 12,953, but this is due to the Revised Import Tariff, which was introduced since the 1st August. Nevertheless, had the old Tariff of 1858 been applied throughout the year it would still have constituted a record figure, but the increase would only have been of *Hk.Ts.* 6,738. The imports show a decrease of *Hk.Ts.* 25,550, and this would have been still more accentuated had not the new tariff been applied during the last five months, whilst the exports, coast trade, tonnage, and transit show, respectively, increases of *Hk.Ts.* 27,982, *Hk.Ts.* 549, *Hk.Ts.* 4, and *Hk.Ts.* 9,968.

3°. FOREIGN GOODS.—(a.) *Imports, Direct and Coastwise.*—The value of the imports during the year decreased compared with that of 1918 by some half a million taels, but nevertheless the year is still exceedingly good if compared with any of the other previous ones. The values have naturally increased as the cost of living has become much higher, but this does not seem to have diminished the needs of the province, where, notwithstanding all the obstructions to the development of trade, the hardships suffered by the inhabitants do not prevent them from requiring more than ever the refinements of civilisation which are opening Yunnan to its remotest corners. The new Import Tariff imposed on the 1st August 1919, which has taken the place of the 1858 Tariff in use here up to date, has not influenced any of the items of import into Yunnan to a great extent. Some of the commodities lost by this 1919 tariff whilst other benefited by it. Amongst the former ones are most of the wool and cotton goods, bicho de mar, fine chinaware, cinnamon, ginseng, leather, pepper, and sugar, and amongst the latter can be enumerated cotton towels, flannelettes, nails and rivets, candles of all kinds, cement, matches, needles, kerosene oil, soap, and umbrellas. The total result given by this new tariff at the end of the year has been a slight increase of *Hk.Ts.* 6,216 only, which, if applied to the whole year, would not have given a notable sum, and this cannot therefore be considered as having really affected the revenue. The re-exports were very small, totalling *Hk.Ts.* 3,547. The most noticeable decreases were amongst cotton piece goods, woollen goods, silk piece goods, and chemical products, whilst all the other articles, with but a few exceptions, have a lower figure in a much smaller proportion than those mentioned, and the causes already given hampered the local dealers, who have not had the help they used to rely upon in normal times. In cotton piece goods, and especially flannelettes and towels, the Japanese boycott has much to answer for; the decrease in the former article (which totalled 23,882 pieces in 1918) amounts to 20,041 pieces and in the latter 14,590 dozens. Indian and Tonkin cotton yarn benefited from the boycott, whilst Japanese yarn fell from 23,715 to 6,734 piculs. These 6,734 piculs were imported in the beginning of the year, and as for all other goods of that country, no further imports were made until the very last months, when some enterprising merchants could not help taking advantage of the very low buying prices at Hongkong to sell in Yunnan at the high prices obtainable. An interesting feature has been the importation of Indian cotton yarn of 20 counts from Bombay, the first importation here ever recorded and intended to replace the Japanese article. Grey shirtings show a fall of 6,852 pieces, italians 25,291 pieces, and Hongkong-dyed shirtings 22,952 pieces, as

compared with the figures of 1918. Loss which cannot be put down to the boycott must be attributed to the other causes enumerated at the beginning of this report and especially to the low rate of exchange due to the non-disposal of the tin. A new variety of cotton blankets, known commercially as "shoddy" blankets and in pre-war days as "German" blankets, were imported by Japan, who supplied what Germany used to provide. These should prove to be popular with the miners, as they are suited to the climate and are cheap, costing at Koku \$1.40 each. They are made of cotton waste and rags and, upon the whole, are well manufactured. Silk piece goods decreased by 1,841 cattie, but this is to be attributed to an overstock of the previous year. In the metal heading, brass has almost disappeared. This is explained by the fact that the resources of brass in the province more than cover the requirements, and manufactured articles not obtainable from local workmanship are very few. Iron and steel manufactures advanced from 1,057 to 4,704 piculs, and that increase, only temporary actually, is due to the rails and other materials imported for the use of the Ko-Pi Railway. Amongst the other sundry commodities, cigarettes are worth mention. The decrease as shown in the foreign imports has been the greatest of the last five years and a very serious fall of nearly two-thirds on the previous total. In 1918 the figure given was 201,193 mille, compared to 74,041 mille in 1919, a difference of 127,152 mille. The explanation given for this is that the cigarettes imported are practically all manufactured in Shanghai, and whilst they used to be sent to Yunnan on steamers transshipping at Hongkong, their nationality, by the fact of this transshipment, was changed, and they were considered as of foreign origin. During the year the imports were shipped direct from Shanghai in much larger amounts, and being Chinese goods, paid on arrival duty as such. This compensates the loss under the heading of foreign imports, as the coastwise importation totals 3,218 piculs, which if counted at 50 mille to a picul would mean some 160,900 mille more cigarettes of the same brands and make. Chemical products fell from *Hk.Tta* 138,245 to *Hk.Tta* 78,072 and carbide of calcium, so badly needed by the Koku miners and only supplied by Japan, has entirely stopped since the boycott. For the same reason, and also on account of local enterprise, the imports of brass and fancy buttons have decreased nearly 50 per cent., from 18,410 to 9,796 gross. Matches increased in spite of the boycott, and though Tonkin supplied fair quantities, Japan was the main importer in the beginning of the year and just before the boycott was put into force, when the chambers of commerce allowed about a month to the merchants to get their contracts with Japanese firms fulfilled. This lapse of time was taken advantage of, and a general purchase was made of all the matches that could be had, either at Hongkong or in Tonkin, and these were stocked up; this had to be done for the reason that the locally made article is of too poor a quality to be of any practical use. The noticeable difference in the figures of importation of needles—28,980 mille in 1918 and 13,702 mille during 1919—should not be taken to mean lesser importations, as their despatch by postal parcels has increased seriously, so that this latter means of transportation greatly atones for the suspected diminution. The Japanese-made umbrella has naturally also suffered and has come down by one-third on the previous figure. A great deal of the losses in the imports are made up by the exceptional increase of a very few articles, mainly kerosene oil of American and Sumatra origin, which rose from 482,058 to 928,620 gallons. The two reasons explaining this 100 per cent. augmentation are, firstly, the coming increased freight charges that will prevail when the railway company introduces its revised tariffs (said to come into force in the near future), and, secondly, the suppression of electricity in the numerous shops, including those of the main arteries in Yunnanfu, due to the poor condition of the electric light company's machinery. It is needless to say that kerosene oil is also being sent in larger quantities inland, and in the numerous towns and villages the use of kerosene oil is spreading more and more, helped by the enhanced cost of native vegetable oil, which induces the poor classes to use the cheaper brands of foreign oil. Amongst the other articles showing a noticeable advance, the following are the most noteworthy: sandalwood, giving an excess on 1918 of 417 piculs; seaweed, 259 piculs; sugar candy, 2,048 piculs; and prepared tobacco, 333 piculs. A new importation is the miners' electric cap light, which, although in small quantity, may be regarded as a fair approach by the mining concerns at Koku to

the recognition of the advantages to be derived by the adoption of modern and up-to-date methods. The present methods of illuminating the mines at Kokiū are worth mentioning. In the long burrows along the sides of a hill at the mines, some of them extending over 1,000 yards in length, in which the undersized miners enter on all fours in search of tin ore, each miner takes with him a carbide torch. These burrows contain no ventilating shafts, with the result that there is no regular circulation of air. The underground atmosphere becomes so indescribably foul that the torches will not burn, so the digging of the ore has to be done in the dark. In some mines locally manufactured cup-shaped iron oil-lamps are carried, primitive in the extreme. The electric cap lights imported show a brilliant shaft of light 220 feet. By means of the attachment pins, the light can be affixed firmly to the cap or turban, thus permitting both hands to be free to work. The light is attached by a 3-foot connecting cord to a flat-style battery, conveniently carried in the pocket or attached to a belt at the waist. It is obvious that such dependable lights possess great advantages over carbide torches in that they cannot blow out or cause fires, and are so made that they are absolutely safe under any conditions.

(b.) *Re-exports*.—No remarks.

4°. CHINESE GOODS.—(a.) *Exports, Abroad and Coastwise (including Re-exports)*.—The value of the export trade of this part of the province was not brilliant, the total, *Hk.Ts* 9,886,638, being inferior to that of the two preceding years. It gives a difference of *Hk.Ts* 1,512,180 in favour of 1918 and *Hk.Ts* 2,979,038 in favour of 1917. The reasons responsible for the decrease of the imports can be acknowledged for the exports, and as the latter regulate the trade here, it is to the advantage of this district when they are flourishing. If only the country routes were safe and transportation cheaper, the exports could be released, as large stocks of all sorts are said to be waiting in the interior. There are about as many items of increase as there are of decrease; amongst the former untanned goat skins show an advance of more than double, the previous year's figure being 436,041 pieces and 1,084,400 pieces in 1919. The Yünnanfu merchants took advantage of the high figures commanded by hides and skins to drain the interior of these goods. Buffalo and cow hides have gone from 6,275 to 13,029 piculs, which is, as in the case of the goat skins, also a figure never approached before. All tends to show now that the provincial capital will establish itself as a great centre for skins and hides. Untanned goat skins have to wait for the cooler months, the skins being damaged by moths and insects when passing through Tonkin during the summer; the average price for the best quality of these skins is \$200 per picul. Yellow peas, which had not been exported during the greatest part of the year, none having gone out during 1918, found a ready market towards October, and a constant demand from Tonkin stimulated that trade during November and December, when the total for the year, 5,099 piculs, was shipped to Hanoi, the price rising to \$9 per picul. 35,762 piculs of beans, mostly soya, were shipped to Haiphong; they have a ready sale in Tonkin, being used to make beancurd. The Yunnan merchants are naturally very keen to sell to Tonkin on account of the considerable gain they make by exchanging the Indo-China piastre for Yunnan dollars. One instance will give an idea of the profits that can be obtained in this trade. A wagon-load was confiscated because of opium being concealed in some of the bags; these beans were sold by auction for \$820. The buyer offered them at once to a merchant in Tonkin and accepted *Tonkin* \$860. As these French piastres were at about 35 per cent. premium, the gain derived from the transaction was \$250, freight, duties, coolie hire, etc., all being paid. Mushrooms were sent to Canton in important quantities to replace, it is said, the Japanese article. White wax decreased from 2,929 to 1,179 piculs; this product comes from the districts bordering Szechwan and was formerly exported through Chungking, but owing to the fighting between the North and the South, the trade had been diverted to these parts, and now that a sort of armistice exists, the Yangtze route has been resumed, thus explaining the decrease. Tea and hams were given a great impulse for the reason that they were meant to take the place of money transfers in order to settle the accounts of the imports. With regard to the

decrease in the export of bristles, the explanation at hand is that they have been adulterated with cow-tail hair, and this has been found out by the Hongkong merchants. Tin increased from 130,670 to 139,977 piculs. The output of the year only amounted to 3,000 *chang* as a result of the decreased number of smelters, who had to give up smelting on account of low prices and the abnormal values of foodstuffs. It must be understood that the tin actually exported did not entirely go to meet the market demand, but went to Hongkong to be mortgaged there. The excess amount was the stock carried over from 1918. The Hongkong stocks are said to be 250,000 slabs, whilst about 2,000 *chang* remain here. These figures are given from information received, but their correctness cannot be vouched. No tin worth mentioning was sold during the year except for some 40,000 slabs which a British firm is said to have purchased at the end of the year. Though the quantities exported in 1919 are higher than those of 1918, the total value of the lower figure of piculs exceeds the higher by *Hk.Tts.* 2,000,458, the 130,670 piculs being valued at *Hk.Tts.* 10,039,391, whilst the 139,977 piculs were estimated at only *Hk.Tts.* 8,038,933. A new commodity, crude lacquer, was exported during the year. This varnish is now finding a very profitable market in Japan, where its cost is quoted well over *Tts.* 80 per picul, the price on the local market varying from *Tts.* 40 to *Tts.* 50 per picul. During 1918 Japan imported from China over 1,000,000 taels worth, the bulk coming from Kweichow and Szechwan, and the 980 cattles passed through Mengtsz came overland from the prefecture of Tating in Kweichow, *via* Chaotung, a distance of over 1,000 *li* over rocky and brigand-infested routes. This lacquer, obtained by incisions made in the bark of the *ch'i-shu*, was exported in old oil tins weighing 30 cattles each. The *ch'i-shu*, which is reported to yield from 4 to 5 pounds of varnish, is only tapped for its sap once in every seven years.

(b.) *Imports.*—This trade, as in preceding years, is entirely limited to the importation of cigarettes, candles, and railway materials. The total value amounts to *Hk.Tts.* 548,924, an increase of *Hk.Tts.* 101,770 on 1918. The railway materials come from the Yangtze factories and consist of iron rails and other railway materials for the Ko-Pi Railway Company, the whole amounting to *Hk.Tts.* 110,090. Prices claim a value of *Hk.Tts.* 20,185, and, an insignificant sum for advertising matter, the balance of *Hk.Tts.* 418,362 represents the importation of China-made cigarettes. These cigarettes, which used to reach Yunnan after transshipment at Hongkong, and by doing so becoming of foreign origin, are now coming in direct steamers; the total will certainly still rise, as the number of steamers running direct between Shanghai and Haiphong are more regular and numerous, since after the European war things are getting more settled.

5°. INLAND TRANSIT.—(a.) *Inwards (under Transit Pass).*—The transit trade was very much the same as that of the previous year. It shows a slight increase, which should be very much appreciated considering the impediments merchants had to overcome to get the goods to destination, one of these not yet mentioned being the extra expense of having to travel with a guard, thus necessitating the uniting of several caravans, therefore adding the inconvenience of delay for most of them. The total value of the trade was *Hk.Tts.* 6,736,021, an increase of *Hk.Tts.* 384,811 on 1918, and it is divided between three provinces as follows: Yunnan, *Hk.Tts.* 4,398,295; Kweichow, *Hk.Tts.* 1,133,180; Szechwan, *Hk.Tts.* 1,204,546. The total number of passes issued was 168,038.

(b.) *Outwards (under Transit Certificate).*—There is a notable increase of more than double in the value of the outward transit trade compared with that of 1918. The year under review gives *Hk.Tts.* 213,361, as against *Hk.Tts.* 102,605 for 1918. The goods brought from the interior under *sanlientan* were of great variety but with no special item of interest. The number of certificates issued was 36—all for the province of Yunnan.

(c.) *Special.*—No remarks.

6°. TRANSPORT.—(a.) *By Railway.*—The Compagnie Française des Chemins de Fer de l'Indo-Chine et du Yunnan kindly supplied the following figures, which show a decrease on all the totals with the exception of the international postal parcels:—

	1918.	1919.
	Tons.	Tons.
Imports from Tonkin . . . . .	3,711	3,463
" <i>via</i> " . . . . .	17,429	15,197
Exports to Tonkin . . . . .	9,539	2,269
" <i>via</i> " . . . . .	12,487	11,688
Local Yunnan traffic . . . . .	144,895	80,164

6,713 railway cars, representing a tonnage of 74,520 tons, were entered and cleared. International postal parcels give for import 362 tons and for export 161 tons. The total weight given for the "Bagages indigènes" is 14,620 tons, being merchandise carried in small quantities by passengers.

(b.) *By Junks.*—1,596 junks were entered and cleared, against 1,672 in 1918.

(c.) *By Pack-animals.*—97,905 pack-animals were registered. This number, far in excess of that for 1918, is explained by the fact that up to date only pack-animals of the Mengtsz Head Office have been registered, whilst in 1919 those of the sub-offices have been accounted for. Yunnanfu sub-office claims the highest figure, with 56,320 pack-animals; Mengtsz, 20,348; Pishihchai, 11,139; and Hokow, 10,098.

7°. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.—The railway company gives the number of railway passengers carried within the province of Yunnan as 1,098,112, against 1,356,222 in 1918.

8°. TREASURE.—The total value of the silver in bars and sycee imported amounts to *Hk.Fts* 21,861 only, but the gold imported in bars, dust, and coins totals *Hk.Fts* 2,895,520, making a grand total of *Hk.Fts* 3,017,381. Though the export of silver is still forbidden and the prohibition rigorously enforced, special permits have been given in some cases, and silver coins to the extent of *Hk.Fts* 475,000 have been sent to Shanghai, whilst *Hk.Fts* 1,197,632 worth of Indo-China piastres have returned to Tonkin.

9°. OPIUM.—In the provincial capital the police have been active rounding up opium-smokers, but nevertheless the poppy is now being grown in large quantities all along the Kweichow borders and in many districts of Yunnan. A regrettable feature is the enormous trade in opium in which all classes of the population seem to indulge, large amounts being imported from the interior and sent by road or rail towards the Tonkin frontier, where it is either sold to the Indo-China Government, smuggled, or sent to Canton. The price, which used to be \$5 or \$7 a tael weight, has fallen to \$1 or \$2.

10°. MISCELLANEOUS.—Several of the leading officials of the Southern Republic travelled to and from Yunnanfu, Lungchow, and Canton during the year. Amongst them was General Tang Chi-yü (唐繼禹), cousin of the Tschün, Marshal Tang Chi-yao (唐繼堯), who, in charge of a mission for the Hanoi fair in December 1918, went in January 1919 to Shanghai as one of the chief representatives of Yunnan at the Peace Conference between the North and the South. He took advantage of this journey to go to Japan, with a view to purchase machinery for the province, and he was back towards the end of July. The Foreign Affairs Delegate, Hsu Chih-ch'ên (徐之琛), was sent, early in June, to Kwangsi, where he was to meet General Lu Jung-t'ing (陸榮廷) at Lungchow, also in connexion with the North and South Conference. He afterwards proceeded to Canton and returned in September to start again for Lungchow

a few days later in the beginning of October, being absent for about a month.—Prince Purachatra of Siam made a trip to the capital during March to inspect the Yunnan Railway. The visit was not political, and his interest in the railway was due to his connexion with the Siamese Ministry of Communications.—Wireless telegraphy has been installed in Yunnanfu on the railway premises. Commandant Peri, of the French Army, arrived in February and superintended the erection of a wireless apparatus, which a few days after received messages from Lyons and Manila. A more powerful receiver and a transmitting machine were put up later in the year. It is rumoured that this is going to be taken over by the local government and that many other minor wireless posts are to be put up at various points of the province.—The yearly Hanoi fair took place as usual in December, where a special extra large room was reserved for Yunnan, the only outsider, as the fair is confined to the various provinces of French Indo-China. Preparations having been made in time, this province of China was well represented, the exhibits being well visited and very much appreciated. The merchants are said to have been exceedingly pleased with the reception and the results, and much competition has been shown by the different exhibitors. No doubt this yearly fair will help to promote trade between Yunnan and Tonkin, and even the rest of Indo-China, rendering trade relations more popular and more regular.

ALBERT PICHON,

*Acting Commissioner of Customs.*

MENGTSZ, 24th March 1920.

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## 中華民國八年蒙自口華洋貿易情形論畧

竊查本口貿易情形、本年效果、與去年不同、去年之初、氣象甚佳、至年底、雖亦可觀、然究未能達預期之地步、本年之初、深恐有不良之情勢、蓋省中政治、無甚改良之表示、金融甚形紊亂、出口貨停滯依然、不謂本年終歲端端、亦竟無何等不利、亦云幸矣、以言稅課、即全年以本關沿用之咸豐八年稅則計算、亦較往年爲多、惟貨價則遜之、洋貨由外洋輸入、與土貨運出外洋者、均形減少、惟土貨由通商口來者、稍漸增進、以土貨進口、多由香港轉運、一經香港、則易爲洋貨也、本年貨價總數、爲關平銀一千八百九十五萬八千八百二十二兩、去年爲二千八十七萬三千四十三兩、洋貨進口、較去年少五十萬三千八百一十一兩、土貨出口、少一百五十一萬二千一百八十兩、土貨進口、多十萬一千七百七十兩、統計共少一百九十一萬四千二百二十一兩、較之去年、少百分之九零一七、其減少原因、約有數端、最重要者、即錫市不佳、財源因之短絀、進口貿易、頓生阻力、生銀及各種銀幣、缺乏異常、市面大形不便、加以停銷日貨、盜賊爲害、以致進出各貨、多受影響、設能將此種種障礙、剷除淨盡、則滇省商業之興隆、殆未可量、錫爲本埠出口貨大宗、運出之數、雖超過往歲、海關稅收、爲數亦多、而業錫商人、實虧累不堪、因出口之錫、多存積香港、未能售出、遂使洋貨多數、減縮甚巨、就中以布疋、化學材料、以及各種鈕扣、爲最、猶幸火油、冰糖、及米進口頗多、稍資補救、土貨出口亦然、惟以冬間大錫出口、甚見活潑、牛皮亦多、未稍山羊皮尤夥、商業不至完全衰敗者、實賴此數項貨之增量耳、倘本年商務狀況、一如往昔、則獲效之佳、當不止此、徒以本年缺憾之處尚多、前途亦頗黑暗、若再不急謀挽救、恐不惟通都大邑、商務退敗、即內地商務之進行、亦將阻遏不前、本省現金缺乏、實關重要、在春夏兩時、現金頗多、遽爾缺乏、實非意料所及、其第一原因、即大錫久滯

之故、設非秋冬兩季、多運出口、海關稅課、亦蒙其害、惟錫雖運出、仍存香港待售耳、二年前來滇、莫由鑛戶直接購砂之新嘉坡煉錫公司代表、於八月間、復派遣辦事各人、并運試驗及裝載所需各物來滇、不意至交貨時、羣起反對、省中日報上為文字之攻擊、種種設施、務使其不能成交、此事後歸官廳處理、惟官廳迫於輿論、亦不肯遽施何種手段、壓抑羣情、蓋華人以為此項錫砂、倘直接售於外人、無論為數多寡、將來鑛權、終落外人掌握、果爾、則不第錫廠爐戶、必遭傾覆、舉凡箇舊之商舖、戲園、酒館等等、亦必同歸於盡、該公司則廣佈傳單、謂所需之砂、為數無幾、且非有意與華人爭衡、設於鑛戶有不利時、此後合同、儘可不再續訂、更詳晰解說直接售砂、可得善價之利益、謂箇舊所煉之錫、成色不佳、所得之價值、不能與他處之錫、並駕齊驅云云、惟此種傳單、亦歸無效、直至年終、該合同猶未踐行、在該公司希望雖殷、而前途茫茫、尚無佳兆、設非得他方贊助、恐反對者終無已時也、售砂之舉、可補救箇錫近一年來無人過問之損失、現錫之貯存香港者、於十二月間、僅有少數、售於英商、而大多數均尚存積、箇廠出錫、亦當然減少、該處鑛工、當歐戰期間、及歐戰終時、已達十一萬人、今已降至三萬人、設錫市長此不變、恐此數亦難久持、財源既如此受虧、被害者實繁有徒矣、去年錫價、每担漲至一百三十元、合同則訂至一百五十元、及一百五十元以上、歐戰停後、跌至九十元、本年更跌至七十元六十元、甚至五十八元、後復漸漲、及年終每担約值八十元、其實難出售之故、頗難置議、惟據多人所論之原因、似亦近理、其最關重要者、係美國前此實為箇錫大顧客之一、嗣因繼續德國、掌握南美洲玻利非亞之鑛、遂不復再購箇錫、因該鑛純用最新之法開採、提煉亦精、非箇舊爐戶沿用之舊法所能及、據云、箇錫含有砒霜及鉛質甚多、提之使淨、頗非易易、錫之最高淨度、可到百分之九十九零八五、箇舊所煉之錫、則僅百分之九十九零五零、相差之度、甚為緊要、蓋最淨之錫條、薄而不折、若箇舊之錫則不然、日本原亦顧客之

一、惟因歐戰時、存貨太多、一時尙敷使用、故現在亦不敢視日本爲顧客矣、此本年歲杪之大畧情形、爲雲南計、深望在錫廠破產之先、多得顧客、購買所出之錫、或將砂之一部、售於新嘉坡公司、惟現在購砂情形不佳、即將來亦無若何希望、預揣將來之財源、卽不至斷絕、亦必減少、恐已去之現銀、及由一元鑄爲半元、半元化小洋之各銀幣、終難恢復、長此以往、恐不至絕跡不止、銀根緊急、省中已覺不便、東京香港之匯水、正與去年相反、全年之間、由退水而至加水、起始雖微、及十二月間、匯水竟高至不能匯兌、匯水於一年之間、起落無定、欲視爲合宜之價、實無其時、最高者、匯東京百元、需滇幣百五十元、匯香港百元、需滇幣百四十元、平均計之、百三十五元匯東京百元、百十二元匯香港百元、上海竟無價可定、雖有以少數匯往者、每百元已補水至二百元矣、現銀缺乏、原因甚多、茲擇其要者述之、錫爲滇省養命根源、現銀之輸入、皆賴乎此、每年所得之價、既有現銀輸入、又可移作箇舊種種消耗品之代價、昔日出口之數、多於進口、相抵之外、尙有盈餘、故省中甚形富足、今因所產之錫未售、以致財源閉塞、而進口之貨、又日見增多、反須運銀出口以償其債、官吏因此、遂下禁令、無論華洋銀幣、非經允准、不得出口、大多數商人、爲避此種厲禁、遂私往四川、貴州、購買鴉片、但購鴉片、亦需現銀、遂使無形之中、而現銀又爲該處所吸收、販運之鴉片、大半在廣東東京求售、所得之值、卽留該處以償入口貨之價、因現銀輸出、紙幣充斥、故民間遂相率藏匿銀幣、以待不時之需、尤以素厭紙幣之鄉人爲甚、銀幣於是愈形缺乏、此外有以銀幣化爲生銀運出販賣者、亦一原因、造幣廠爲救濟金融、因此種愈形缺乏起見、遂決發行金幣、蓋鑒於市面、祇有富滇紙幣流通、該行難免受困、於是大購金條、金葉、及英國金鎊、美國金錢、鎔而鑄爲當十元之金幣、以便市面活動、十月間開始行用、其意以爲銀價、既如此其昂、倘金幣之值較低、使鎔幣售金者、無利可圖、則該項金幣、可永留本省、此種金幣、曾經試驗、可值銀元八元、據造幣廠宣佈、

其重量爲庫平二錢五分、據云發行之數、已達九百萬元、農民疑爲銅質、尙未肯收用、寧願收用紙幣、然此種偏見、必不能久、迨悟其價值、實與銀幣等時、即可消除、造幣廠尙擬再製一種當五元之金幣、重庫平一錢二分五釐、惟尙未發行、滇省之尙能支持者、實賴富滇銀行發行之紙幣、及所出之金幣、深得民間及匯理中法兩銀行信任、政府、照定價使用、不加折扣、以待大局之轉機、但如何轉機、尙無朕兆、現時來往本省者、非有准單、每人不准攜帶現銀過三十元之數、出省外者、祇准帶十元、此種限制、往來客商、甚稱不便、蓋所有現銀、非轉換紙幣、不能攜帶、邊界搜查尤嚴、有攜帶現銀、未經呈報者、悉數收沒入官、因以上種種困難、以致日用飲食之所需、頓行漲價、其價之高、爲從來所未有、實亦意料所不及、因而盜賊日見其衆、少則三四人、多則四五人、常依伏於富庶之區、良民不與聯合者、則槍之劫之、卽與少數官軍相敵時、亦常獲勝、商務之被其害者、指難勝屈、蔓延及於城鎮、固意中事、曩者滇垣鄰近、均尙相安、今已有挺而走險之匪跡、因食品昂貴、民流爲匪者、多係斥革之鑛工、及食用不足之工人、與飢餓不堪之村民、據云、尙有蓄怨之軍人、雜匿其間、食米缺乏、已達極點、其價之高、儼如凶年、前此每斗二元七角者、今則十元矣、猶幸本年收成頗豐、秋冬間、降至五元、然較之往時、其數已倍、人民既不能自顧其身、復不能畜其妻子、其流而爲盜、亦無足怪者、官吏爲平米價起見、向東京政府、請准糴米來滇、付諸平糶、此舉用意良佳、惟主其事者、於中取利、使貧民未沾其惠、而彼等反享其利、更遠之鄉、云有數處、全村荒蕪、闔其無人、因居民不忍視其子女飢餓慘狀、將年幼者置之死地、而後流亡他方、成丁者亦因窮困、死亡載道、屍橫遍野、無人掩埋、七月間、東京政府、雖下禁米出口之令、而本省莊田、尙均豐稔、滇省生路頗廣、尙非各種異常之阻力、則商業之發達、正未可量、一切日貨、於五月間、始行停銷、各種價廉有用之貨、皆禁輸入、六月四日下午、省城學生、結隊赴日本商舖、擲以小旗、該旗上有書還我青島等字

樣、幸賴各處商會、宣布由七月十一日起、實行停銷日貨爲留有餘晷、使業日貨者、於未實行之先、將存積之貨出售、當宣布時、距實行之期、約有一月、故各商得將屯於海防之貨、及可以購獲之貨、盡數運滇、實行之後、省城則有人往來街市、以中國仿製之日貨標本、徧示商人、俾知此種貨物、能在中國購獲、學生更勤奮從事、并組織一學生救國會、善演說者、在各處演講青島問題、并鼓勵振興實業、其結果、竟將實行停銷日貨之目的達到、華商自持力亦堅、決計不辦日貨、現有少數日貨、則係由洋商運入、故雖至年終、尙有日貨進口、日貨在香港、價值甚廉、而雲南則日貴、實難必商人不爲利所惑、存積此貨、以待風潮稍靜時、冀獲善價也、以下半年日貨進口之數證之、可知停銷日貨風潮、尙未息止、風潮不息、則日貨難望暢銷、向之法藍器、洋燈、洋傘、自來火、電泥等貨、日本居於優勝地位者、實因他國貨來源、爲歐戰所阻也、除以上所述種種窒礙、害及商務、猶幸本年滇越鐵路、安然無事、因東京幣價高昂、本年貨脚客載、實爲最低、以所有車費、均以佛郎計算、若由佛郎、轉爲銀幣、以付車費、獲利實多、公司則因之大受損失、箇壁鐵路、將來由箇抵壁接連滇越大路之線、其由蒙至壁一段、於二月十日、開始通車、惟盜賊將築路之人、擄去勒贖、土人雖恒與抵抗、然驅之終鮮其術、是以工程雖尙在進行、恐明年亦難通車、

一本關稅課、本年共收關平銀四十一萬四千二百二十一兩、爲本關最鉅之數、較去年多一萬二千九百五十三兩、此項增加、固因新稅則於八月一日實行、惟全年若以舊稅則計、亦可得最多之數、第所多者、祇六千七百三十八兩耳、進口稅、少二萬五千五百五十兩、若非更換稅則之五月、則減少之數、尙不祇此、他項稅收、均較去年加增、計出口稅、多二萬七千九百八十二兩、復進口半稅、多五百四十九兩、船鈔、多四兩、子口稅、多九千九百六十八兩、

一洋貨貿易、洋貨由外洋逕運進口、並由通商口岸運來者、本年進口貨價、較去年約減五十萬兩、然較之從前、尙有進步、因一切飲食日用各物、頓行漲價、則此項貨價、當然亦高、惟其銷路、並不爲價高所限、蓋雖邊境僻壤、亦競尙繁華、購用者有加無已、即商業凋零、民生困苦弗恤也、八月一日、實行之新稅則、係更換本關沿用至七月底止之咸豐八年稅則、此項新稅則、於進口貨、並無重大影響、因新則較舊則、增者固多、減者亦不少、減者、如棉紗、棉布品、海參、細磁器、肉桂、參、熟牛皮、胡椒、糖、等項、增者、如毛巾、棉法蘭絨、鐵釘、鍋釘、各種洋燭、水泥、自來火、洋針、煤油、肥皂、洋傘等類、年終核計、因新則增加之稅、僅關平銀六千二百十六兩、倘全年均以新則計、亦無何等特色、故新則之實行、可觀於稅收無甚關係、復出口貨價不多、共值關平銀三千五百四十七兩、進口之貨、其最減少者、爲棉布品、呢絨品、綢緞、及化學材料、此外各貨、除少數較多、餘均退減、惟不若上列諸貨之甚、操是業者、因受前論所述原因之阻礙、均失其依據、棉布品中、尤以棉法蘭絨及毛巾、減少最多、無非抵制所致、棉法蘭絨、去年二萬三千八百八十二疋、今年計少二萬四千一百疋、毛巾、少一萬四千五百九十打、印度及東京棉紗、乘停銷日貨之機、均各增加、日本紗、則由去年二萬三千七百十五担、減至六千七百三十四担、此數尙係年初進口、其餘日貨、設非年底有惟利是圖之輩、以香港價廉、大異雲南、甘冒不韙以運入者、幾至絕迹、印度之二十支紗、由孟買運入、以估日本紗之銷路、實爲僅見、初創之舉、頗有趣味、原色布、較去年少六千八百五十二疋、花素棉羽綢、減二萬五千二百九十一疋、香港染色布、減二萬二千九百五十二疋、尤以大錫不銷、致匯價高漲、爲甚、又有商業上稱謂粗氈、歐戰前稱爲德國氈者、今年皆係由日本運入、以補德貨之缺、鑛工以其合用、多樂購之、價值亦廉、每張在箇舊、祇售一元四角、此氈純係廢棉與破布織成、綢緞、因上年存貨多、減一千八百四十一斤、五金中、黃銅、幾至絕影、實因本省所產者、供過於求、且以本年進口之

數觀之、可見省中即不能得者、亦不取之於外也、鋼鐵製造品、加增頗多、由一千五十七担、增至四千七百四担、悉供簡壁鐵路公司用之、鐵軌及他項材料、其加增之期、恐不能久、雜貨中、紙烟一項、頗堪記載、在本類內之紙烟進口、爲近五年者最少之數、較去年僅占三分之一、去年總數、爲二十萬一千一百九十三味哩、(每味哩合一千支)本年爲七萬四千四十一味哩、相差爲十二萬七千一百五十二味哩、蓋進口之紙烟、多係在上海所製、前此多由香港轉船來、一經香港、則作爲洋貨、本年則多由上海直接轉來、因之進口之時、均視爲土貨、此項紙烟、計有三千二百十八担、若每担作五十味哩計、則有十六萬九百味哩、同類之紙烟、以之補償本類內減少紙烟數目、尙有盈餘、化學材料之價值、由關平銀十三萬八千二百四十五兩、減至七萬八千七十二兩、其中多數、係日本之電泥、爲箇舊錫鑛之要需、自停銷日貨之後、悉數禁絕、各種鈕扣、半因停銷、半因近來本省自行製造、亦減少半數、去年爲一萬八千四百十羅、本年祇九千七百九十六羅、自來火、因停銷而反有加增、雖亦有由東京進口者、然日本自來火、於春間及實行停銷日貨之前、進口者、實居多數、因彼時各商會、寬予商人期限、其期約有一月、俾與日商所訂合同、得以實踐、而商人遂利用此期間、在香港東京、大購自來火而貯之、亦因本省出品不佳、不堪使用之故、洋針、較去年、相差甚鉅、去年爲二萬八千九百八十味哩、本年僅一萬三千七百二味哩、惟不可視爲減少、因由包裹進口者甚多、足以償補也、日本洋傘、亦爲停銷日貨波及、較去年少三分之一、猶幸以上種種多數之所失、可取償於以下少數之所得、在少數增加之貨內、以美國及蘇門答臘之煤油爲最、其進口之多、爲從來所罕見、由四十八萬二千五十八加倫、躍至九十二萬八千六百二十加倫、倍增之故有二、一則因鐵路公司、不久將實行大加車費、一則因電機馬力不足、各處多停用電力、至內地平民、因茶油漲價、趨用煤油、更不待言、其餘各貨最顯著者、如檀香、增四百十七担、海菜、二百

五十九担、冰糖、二千四十八担、菸絲、三百三十三担、鑛工所用之帽上電燈、爲新進口之貨、其數雖微、亦可見箇舊錫鑛、日漸改良、仿行新法、試即箇舊錫鑛現時燃光之法論之、山側之鑛穴、長者逾千碼、矮小之鑛工、各攜帶一電炬、蛇行而入、惟穴內氣不流通、輕清之氣、無從更換、以致氣濁而電炬以熄、所有鑛砂、祇能於暗中掘取、有以土製之燈盤燃以油者、法益舊矣、用帽上電燈則功效多、其光可達二百二十尺、以釘按之帽或頭巾之上、兩手均可自由工作、欲其發光時、係以長三尺之電線、裝入扁式電池、其電池置之袋中、或懸於腰間、均甚稱便、非電炬所能及、至於火患、尤可保其無虞也、

洋貨復出口、無可具論、

一土貨貿易、土貨出口運往外洋、及通商口岸、連復出本年出口貨價、不甚暢旺、僅關平銀九百八十八萬六千六百三十八兩、較之六七兩年、均有退減、較七年少一百五十一萬二千一百八十兩、較六年少二百九十七萬九千三十兩、進口貨之減少、出口貨實有以致之、蓋出口貿易、關係本省盛敗、出口貨旺、則省中富足、而進口貨必因之增多也、惟道路若果寧靜、一切運費不增、出口之貨、亦當較發達、觀於多數土貨、尙滯內地而知之、本年出口貨、增減各占其半、未硝山羊皮、加增一倍、去年四十三萬六千四十一張、本年一百八萬四千四百張、以雲南府各商、收買該皮、儼有包圍之勢、苟可得諸內地者、無不悉數購之、生牛皮亦然、由六千二百七十五担、增至一萬三千二十九担、此數爲前此所未有、本省似漸趨爲產牛羊皮之區、羊皮、須待秋高氣爽時出口、因前此羊皮、於夏間過東京時、多爲蟲所傷、羊皮最佳者、每担平均、可值二百元、黃豌豆、去年均無出口、即本年自一月起十個月內、亦無出口、迨十月東京市面大見暢銷、豌豆之貿易、遂爲之一振、於十一月起十二兩月、運往河內之數、計有五千九十九担、每担之價、漲至九元、豆之運海防者、多係黃豆、總數爲三萬五千七百六十二担、因東京購製各種豆腐、市價甚佳、滇商與東京



交易、有天然之便利、以東京幣價較滇幣爲高、此次有一事足徵、有豆一車、因內藏鴉片爲本關充公、變價八百二十元、購者立即轉售於東京商人、得東京幣八百六十元、此幣百元、可申滇幣一百三十五元、除車費關稅等、此次之交易、實獲利二百五十元、香菌出口亦多、據云運往廣東、以代日貨、白蠟、由二千九百二十九担、減至一千一百七十九担、此蠟產在四川邊界、以前皆由重慶出口、因南北戰爭、改道此間、現以停戰年餘、長江航路恢復、運輸復舊、故形減少、茶及火腿、頗見發達、蓋運出以代匯兌、爲償還進口貨之代價、猪鬃之減少、因攬用牛尾、爲香港商人所發覺、致銷路日見其滯、大錫、由十三萬六千七百七十担、增至十三萬九千九百七十七担、惟本年產額、僅三千張、因爐戶爲食用漲價、錫價不佳、多數歇業之故、即運出之錫、亦非皆往應市、實押存香港者、有二十五萬條之多、而滯於省中者、約有二千張、惟此數係得諸傳聞、未敢斷其確否、本年所售之錫、其數實不足道、僅於年終以四萬條售於英商耳、且出口担數、雖多於去年、而價則差至二百萬四千五百五十八兩、去年十三萬六百七十担、可值一千三萬九千三百九十一兩、今年十三萬九千九百七十七担、僅值八百三萬八千九百三十三兩、漆、爲本年初次出口貨、在日本甚得價、每担可值關平銀八十餘兩、本省之價、祇四十至五十兩、民國七年、日本由中國購去者、價值百餘萬兩、此貨產於貴州、四川、有重九百八十斤之漆、自貴州大定府、取道由距蒙自千餘里外、多山多盜之昭通地方、經由本口、此漆係漆樹之液、於其皮上挖孔而取之者、每七年取漆一次、可得四五磅、出口之時、裝於舊煤油罐內、每罐均重三十三斤云、土貨進口、其貨類一如往歲之紙烟、蠟燭、及鐵路材料而已、價值爲關平銀五十四萬八千九百二十四兩、較去年多十萬一千七百七十兩、鐵路材料、如漢口揚子機器製造有限公司所製之鐵軌等件、爲簡壁鐵路用者、計值十一萬九千兩、上海所製之白蠟、氏蠟燭、并少數街招紙之價值、計二萬一千八百八十五兩、其餘四十一萬八千三百六十二

兩、皆係在中國所製紙烟之價值、前由香港轉船、視為洋貨者、今因歐戰終結、由上海直抵海防之船隻衆多、皆運海防、預料此項貿易、必與日俱進也、

一出入內地之貨、入內地領有子口單之洋貨、此項貿易、與去年無甚懸殊、惟於此種種困難中、尚較去年畧有增進、為可嘉耳、此外尚有一事、未經叙明、即運輸之際、待件需時、護兵需費之不便也、此項價值總數、為關平銀六百七十三萬六千二十一兩、比去年多三十八萬四千八百一十一兩、所發子口單之數、為十六萬八千三十八張、茲將各省所佔本口貿易之數、分列於下、

雲南省 關平銀四百三十九萬八千二百九十五兩

貴州省 一百一十三萬三千一百八十兩

四川省 一百二十萬四千五百四十六兩

出內地領有三聯單、運往外洋之土貨、此項貨價、比去年增加一半、本年二十一萬三千三百六十一兩、去年祇十萬二千六百五兩、以三聯單採買之貨色頗多、惟無可以特別注意者、聯單數目、為三十六張、皆用於本省、

特別論畧、無可具論、

一鐵路盤運貨物、係承滇越鐵路公司惠告、此項貨數、除國際往來包裹外、均形減少、茲特分列於下、

	上年	本年
由東京進口	三千七百一十一噸	三千四百六十三噸
由外洋經東京轉運進口	一萬七千四百二十九噸	一萬五千一百九十七噸
出口往東京	九千五百三十九噸	二千二百六十九噸
出口往外洋經東京轉運	一萬二千四百八十七噸	一萬一千六百八十八噸
來往雲南本省界內	十四萬四千八百九十五噸	八萬一千一百六十四噸

查本年進出口車輛數目，共六千七百十三輛，計七萬四千五百二十噸，國際往來包裹進口三百六十二噸，出口一百六十一噸，搭客隨帶行李，一萬四千六百二十噸，此數內多係貨物，為旅客所帶者。

一 船隻盤運貨物，本年進出口船隻，共一千五百九十六艘，上年共一千六百七十二艘。

一 馬駝盤運貨物，本年馬駝，共九萬七千九百五匹，較去年實多數倍，因前此祇載蒙自一處之數，本年則連同分關之數，一併加入，其中以雲南府分關為最多，試分列於後。

雲南府分關 五萬六千三百二十四

蒙自正關 二萬三百四十八匹

壁虱寨分關 一萬一千一百三十九匹

河口分關 一萬九十八匹

一 旅客、火車搭客，按滇越鐵路公司報告，往來省內之旅客，本年為一百九萬八千一百十

二人，上年為一百三十五萬六千二百二十二人。

一金銀、生銀進口之數，僅值關平銀十二萬一千八百六十一兩，金條、金末、金錢、值關平銀二百八十九萬五千五百二十兩，共計值三百一萬七千三百八十一兩，雖禁銀出口令，嚴厲異常，而特准運滬之銀元，尚有值關平銀四十七萬五千兩之數，東京銀幣運回東京者，值關平銀一百十九萬七千六百三十二兩。

一 藥土、省垣警察，對於吸煙者，取締頗嚴，遇有吸者，均拘入警所，惟貴州邊境，及省中各處，罌粟仍多，所可恨者，無論上下人等，似均從事販煙，大宗煙，均由內地運來，再由陸路或鐵路輪往東京邊境，明售於東京政府，或私行運入東京或廣東，前此每兩值五元至七元者，今則降至二元或一元云。

一 雜論，本年有南方官員數人，往來於雲南府龍州廣東之間，一為唐督軍族弟唐繼禹，會

爲去年往河內參觀賽會之領袖者，又於一月赴上海，爲南北和會代表，并乘路途之便，往日本購買機器，以供本省之用，於七月間回滇，交涉員徐之琛，於六月派往廣西，在龍州與陸上將榮廷有所晤商，及關於和會之事，嗣復往廣東，九月間始行旋省，十月初又赴龍州，在外約留一月，緬甸太子，於三月來滇，調查雲南鐵路，其中並不含有政治性質，其調查鐵路之故，係因太子與緬甸交通部有關，無線電機，已安設於雲南府車站界內，二月間，法國軍長貝利君來滇，督設電機內一切器具，數日後，即與法國及小呂宋之無線電機通電，於歲杪時，更設一較有力之收發電機，喧傳此項電機，將爲本省政府所收，河內之每年賽會，一如往時，亦於十二月行之，會中廣留場所，以供滇省物品之陳列，滇省爲唯一之與會者，因此會爲越南域內各省而設，出品之前往與賽者，均依期預備，出奇鬪勝，在會場中，頗形生色，爲參觀者所稱許，據云與會之商人，得此佳果，亦均欣然色喜，此種每年例賽之舉，於滇越商務，必多裨益，可斷言也。

民國九年

三月

二十四日

蒙自關署稅務司畢 尙呈報

三等幫辦陳吉庭譯漢

文 案張英先撰述

中華民國八年蒙自關貿易冊  
MENGTSZ TRADE STATISTICS.

第一節 進出呈報

I.—REPORTS TO THE CUSTOMS.

第一款 本年海關進出船按國旗號隻噸各數

1°. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared under each Flag at the Maritime Customs during 1919.

(甲) 遵照本關總章行駛

a.—Under General Regulations.

輪船無 STEAMERS.—Nil.							
旗號	FLAG.	蓬船 SAILING VESSELS.					
		進口 ENTERED INWARDS.		出口 CLEARED OUTWARDS.		進出統共 TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
		隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.
華船.....	Chinese.....	829	885	767	828	1,596	1,713

(乙) 遵照內港行輪章程

b.—Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.

無  
Nil.

## 第二款 近十年海關進出船按年隻噸各數

2°. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Maritime Customs, 1910 to 1919.

## (甲) 遵照本關總章行駛

a.—Under General Regulations.

年分 YEAR.	進口 ENTERED INWARDS.		出口 CLEARED OUTWARDS.		進出統共 TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.
1910 .....	1,227	1,423	1,168	1,348	2,395	2,771
1911 .....	1,365	1,688	1,340	1,669	2,705	3,357
1912 .....	1,274	1,513	1,269	1,531	2,543	3,064
1913 .....	1,306	1,571	1,347	1,627	2,653	3,198
1914 .....	1,548	1,989	1,603	2,080	3,151	4,069
1915 .....	1,308	1,630	1,349	1,665	2,657	3,295
1916 .....	968	1,148	989	1,183	1,957	2,331
1917 .....	1,064	1,169	1,058	1,162	2,122	2,331
1918 .....	840	959	852	948	1,672	1,907
1919 .....	829	885	767	828	1,596	1,713

## (乙) 遵照內港行輪章程

b.—Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.

無

Nil.

## 第三款 本年海關進出鐵路車輛按國旗號輛噸各數

3°. Number and Tonnage of Railway Cars Entered and Cleared under each Flag at the Maritime Customs during 1919.

旗號	FLAG.	鐵路車輛 RAILWAY CARS.					
		進口 ENTERED INWARDS.		出口 CLEARED OUTWARDS.		進出統共 TOTAL ENTERED AND -CLEARED.	
		輛 No.	噸 Tons.	輛 No.	噸 Tons.	輛 No.	噸 Tons.
法 .....	French .....	3,335	37,330	3,378	37,190	6,713	74,520

## 第四款 本年陸路貨物裝駝總數

4°. Number of Pack-animals with Loads engaged in the Frontier Trade during 1919.

		第一季 MARCH QUARTER.	第二季 JUNE QUARTER.	第三季 SEPTEMBER QUARTER.	第四季 DECEMBER QUARTER.	共 TOTAL.
進口 .....	Import .....	...	...	...	...	...
出口 .....	Export .....	...	...	...	...	...
子口 .....	Transit .....	25,661	27,868	20,565	23,811	97,905
共 .....	TOTAL .....	25,661	27,868	20,565	23,811	97,905

## 第五款 近十年陸路貨物裝駝按年各數

5°. Number of Pack-animals with Loads engaged in the Frontier Trade, 1910 to 1919.

年分 YEAR.	進口 IMPORT.	出口 EXPORT.	子口 TRANSIT.	共 TOTAL.
1910 .....	39	230	66,074	66,343
1911 .....	6	18	65,425	65,449
1912 .....	...	...	109,264	109,264
1913 .....	19	...	95,488	95,507
1914 .....	...	...	80,976	80,976
1915 .....	...	...	61,099	61,099
1916 .....	...	...	43,173	43,173
1917 .....	...	...	34,005	34,005
1918 .....	...	...	29,379	29,379
1919 .....	...	...	97,905	97,905

## 第二節 貿易貨價

## II.—VALUES.

第一款 民國六年至八年海關貿易貨價計值關平銀之總數及淨數

I. Gross and Net Values of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1917 to 1919.

		六年 1917.		七年 1918.		八年 1919.	
		總數 GROSS.	淨數 NET.	總數 GROSS.	淨數 NET.	總數 GROSS.	淨數 NET.
		兩 Hk. \$s	兩 Hk. \$s	兩 Hk. \$s	兩 Hk. \$s	兩 Hk. \$s	兩 Hk. \$s
<b>洋貨</b>		<b>FOREIGN GOODS.</b>					
由外洋及香港進口	Imported from Foreign Countries and Hongkong	5,921,349		9,035,690		8,526,807	
由通商口岸進口	Imported from Chinese Ports	...		...		...	
共計洋貨進口	<b>Total Foreign Imports</b>	5,921,349		9,035,690		8,526,807	
復往外洋及香港	Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong	56,634		8,619		3,547	
復往通商口岸	Re-exported to Chinese Ports	...		...		...	
共計洋貨復出口	<b>Total Foreign Re-exports</b>	56,634		8,619		3,547	
洋貨進口淨數	<b>Net Total Foreign Imports</b>		5,864,715		9,027,071		8,523,260
<b>土貨</b>		<b>CHINESE PRODUCE.</b>					
進口總數	Imported	43,466		447,154		548,924	
復往外洋及香港	Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong	...		...		...	
復往通商口岸	Re-exported to Chinese Ports	...		...		...	
共計土貨復出口	<b>Total Chinese Re-exports</b>	...		...		...	
土貨進口淨數	<b>Net Total Chinese Imports</b>		43,466		447,154		548,924
土貨運往外洋及香港	Chinese Produce of local origin exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong	12,865,668		11,398,818		9,886,638	
土貨運往通商口岸	Chinese Produce of local origin exported to Chinese Ports	...		...		...	
本口土貨出口總數	<b>Total Exports of local origin</b>		12,865,668		11,398,818		9,886,638
本口貿易貨價總數	<b>Gross Value of the Trade of the Port</b>	18,830,483		20,881,662		18,962,369	
本口貿易貨價淨數 (即總數內除去復出口數)	<b>Net Value of the Trade of the Port, i.e., Foreign and Chinese Imports less Re-exports, and Chinese Exports of local origin...</b>		18,773,849		20,873,043		18,958,822



第二款 近十年海關貿易貨價計值關平銀按年各數

2°. Value of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1910 to 1919.

年分 YEAR.	進口 IMPORTS FROM		出口 EXPORTS TO		進出共 TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	復出口 RE- EXPORTS.	金銀 TREASURE.		出入內地之貨 TRANSIT TRADE.	
	由外洋 Foreign Countries.	由通商口岸 Chinese Ports.	往外洋 Foreign Countries.	往通商口岸 Chinese Ports.			進口 Imported.	出口 Exported.	入內地 Inwards.	出內地 Outwards.
	兩 Hk. Tls.	兩 Hk. Tls.	兩 Hk. Tls.	兩 Hk. Tls.			兩 Hk. Tls.	兩 Hk. Tls.	兩 Hk. Tls.	兩 Hk. Tls.
1910.....	5,077,320	...	6,387,609	...	11,464,929	...	2,563,153	115,333	3,599,237	...
1911.....	4,647,996	...	6,750,304	...	11,398,300	3,238	1,998,772	...	3,211,973	1,200
1912.....	7,722,032	...	11,847,849	...	19,569,881	192	2,945,911	116,149	5,610,462	4,275
1913.....	8,644,260	...	11,066,270	...	19,710,530	31,614	1,542,014	325,800	5,792,364	...
1914.....	7,803,458	...	8,379,838	...	16,183,296	29,521	608,243	415,478	4,916,171	10,647
1915.....	5,392,946	...	9,809,128	...	15,202,074	10,716	3,753,201	256,733	4,280,095	366,231
1916.....	5,595,894	13,874	9,387,913	...	14,997,681	24,406	2,104,008	134,067	4,378,191	250,894
1917.....	5,921,349	43,466	12,865,668	...	18,830,483	56,634	2,093,576	23,850	4,583,074	29,185
1918.....	9,035,690	447,154	11,398,818	...	20,881,662	8,619	1,326,459	522,667	6,351,210	102,605
1919.....	8,526,807	548,924	9,886,638	...	18,962,369	3,547	3,017,381	1,672,632	6,736,021	213,361

第三節 進口各貨淨數

III.—IMPORTS (NET).

民國四年至八年海關進口大宗各貨按年各數

Principal Articles imported through the Maritime Customs, 1915 to 1919.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.	四年 1915.	五年 1916.	六年 1917.	七年 1918.	八年 1919.
<b>外國棉貨類</b>							
FOREIGN COTTON GOODS.							
英國本色市布.....	Shirtings, Grey, Plain, English.....	正 Pieces	17,648	18,658	11,291	20,375	13,523
英國深市布.....	" White, " ".....	" "	762	1,411	643	2,335	1,676
英國洋標布.....	T-Cloths, English.....	" "	14,967	11,702	11,808	17,388	14,045
東京同上.....	" Tonkin.....	" "	...	...	...	2,325	556
素, 織花, 羽綢.....	Cotton Italians, Plain and Figured.....	" "	14,805	28,506	18,066	35,809	10,518
素, 織花, 羽綢.....	" Lastings, " ".....	" "	617	658	2,268	5,530	1,100
染色素市布.....	Dyed Shirtings, Plain.....	" "	5,979	1,701	2,554	9,108	2,834
香港染色素市布.....	" " Hongkong, Plain.....	" "	...	...	14,392	37,778	14,826
洋紅洋紗.....	Turkey Red Cambrics.....	" "	118	1,396	1,751	3,290	458
素, 印花, 絨布, 棉法絨.....	Flannelettes, Plain, Dyed, or Printed.....	" "	9,508	11,700	14,122	23,882	3,841
尺, 六絨.....	Velvets.....	碼 Yards	14,049	6,547	20,884	21,994	14,506
毯.....	Cotton Blankets.....	條 Pieces	...	...	...	9,585	10,430
巾, 浴巾, 床巾.....	Towels.....	打 Dozens	21,858	34,097	26,406	38,887	24,297
染紗織布.....	Cottons, Yarn-dyed.....	碼 Yards	...	15,920	72,591	178,837	26,362
他類棉貨.....	Cotton Goods, Unenumerated.....	" "	388,675	239,657	91,810	213,464	49,634
印度棉紗.....	" Yarn, Indian.....	担 Piculs	66,849	76,866	78,972	77,267	83,199
日本棉紗.....	" " Japanese.....	" "	10,542	10,107	10,044	23,715	6,734
東京棉紗.....	" " Tonkin.....	" "	25,456	17,797	10,451	5,183	6,596
<b>中國棉貨類</b>							
CHINESE COTTON GOODS.							
土布.....	Nankeens.....	担 Piculs	807	786	210	384	184

海關進口大宗各貨類

Principal Articles imported through the Maritime Customs—Continued.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.	四年 1915.	五年 1916.	六年 1917.	七年 1918.	八年 1919.
<b>WOOLLEN GOODS.</b>							
呢絨類	Blankets	磅 Pounds	710	329	412	152	343
毯	Cloth, Broad, Medium, and Habit	碼 Yards	...	639	1,122	1,140	461
毛織呢, 冲衣著呢, 中衣著呢	Long Ells	疋 Pieces	2,459	2,082	2,217	115	12
毛粗織絨線, 鬚絨線	Woollen and Worsted Yarn and Cord	担 Piculs	8	42	39	55	13
<b>MISCELLANEOUS PIECE GOODS.</b>							
雜貨疋貨類	Silk Piece Goods	斤 Catties	945	2,419	870	2,943	1,102
<b>METALS AND MINERALS.</b>							
<b>Brass and Yellow Metal:—</b>							
黃銅	Bars, Sheets, Wire, etc.	担 Piculs	...	...	...	31	2
條, 片, 絲等	Unenumerated	值關平 Val. Hk. Tls	...	...	...	574	...
紫銅	Copper Bars, Rods, Sheets, Plates, etc.	担 Piculs	10	14	11	195	59
條, 竿, 片, 板等	Unenumerated	值關平 Val. Hk. Tls	151	9	661	...	24
鐵製料	Iron and Steel Manufactures	担 Piculs	...	...	1,008	1,057	4,704
鋅製料	Zinc Manufactures	" "	99	2	1	28	45
<b>SUNDRIES.</b>							
<b>Alum, White</b>							
明礬	Bicho de Mar	担 Piculs	...	...	332	70	81
燕窩	Birds' Nests	斤 Catties	454	464	342	342	228
帶	Braid, Llama	担 Piculs	1,240	1,303	2,308	1,259	1,458
鈕扣, 花鈕扣	Buttons, Brass and Fancy	羅 Gross	...	...	7	4	5
水泥	Cement	担 Piculs	7,545	22,067	18,701	18,410	9,796
米	Cereals: Rice	担 Piculs	8,372	13,949	14,697	11,527	18,858
化學產品	Chemical Products	值關平 Val. Hk. Tls	335	28	...	1,464	26,799
磁器	China ware	值關平 Val. Hk. Tls	30,728	18,363	50,660	138,245	78,072
紅烟	Cigarettes	千枝 Mille	80,291	66,793	111,151	133,351	143,704
肉桂	Cinnamon	担 Piculs	89,830	90,600	80,421	201,193	74,041
外國衣帽	Clothing and Hats, Foreign	值關平 Val. Hk. Tls	55	128	130	170	146
染料, 顏料, 油漆	Dyes, Colours, and Paints:—	噸 Tons	42,541	39,510	34,130	58,455	35,977
各色染料	Aniline	值關平 Val. Hk. Tls	921	2,227	2,223	2,639	1,818
砂	Cinnabar	担 Piculs	559	992	1,753	132	666
人造靛	Indigo, Artificial	" "	...	...	9	2	2
銀砂	Vermilion	" "	1	...	...	...	...
搪磁器	Enamelledware	值關平 Val. Hk. Tls	30	26	54	51	90
魚介海味	Fish and Fishery Products	值關平 Val. Hk. Tls	5,381	19,302	16,620	29,447	20,573
洋參	Ginseng	担 Piculs	2,066	1,629	2,383	1,943	1,110
燈及燈器	Lamps and Lampware	斤 Catties	7,435	6,307	8,599	7,475	6,943
衣鏡, 鏡子	Looking-glasses and Mirrors	担 Piculs	...	...	...	...	12
桂圓	Lungugans	担 Piculs	8,224	10,075	14,771	15,738	29,299
火柴	Matches, Wood	羅 Gross	1,776	7,437	13,870	20,954	11,683
針	Medicines	值關平 Val. Hk. Tls	140	206	300	657	126
美蘇針	Needles	千枝 Mille	47,734	86,081	112,493	74,023	98,619
蘇門答臘煤油	Oil, Kerosene, American	美加倫 Am. Galls.	67,227	85,610	109,637	131,162	135,676
蘇門答臘煤油	" Sumatra	" "	4,451	102	19,156	28,980	13,702
胡椒	Pepper	担 Piculs	612,630	310,850	307,500	342,538	697,860
香水	Perfumery	担 Piculs	444,670	175,000	148,460	139,520	230,760
檀香	Sandalwood	担 Piculs	3,772	2,778	2,954	4,342	4,129
海帶	Seaweed	担 Piculs	569	567	1,074	511	584
鞋	Shoes and Boots	雙 Pairs	10,334	18,218	35,444	33,133	48,070
肥皂	Soap	值關平 Val. Hk. Tls	835	653	1,239	455	872
糖	Sugar Candy	担 Piculs	84	194	477	84	343
菸絲	Tobacco, Prepared	担 Piculs	4,718	3,471	4,064	8,512	8,099
傘	Umbrellas	柄 Pieces	25,479	65,873	59,933	82,008	88,663
木	Wood, Coffin	担 Piculs	...	...	...	41	41
		" "	225	1,031	986	2,767	4,815
		" "	5,872	2,695	2,984	1,463	1,796
		" "	60,518	75,806	63,618	76,047	50,913
		" "	19,082	13,252	18,821	17,162	18,005

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

民國四年至八年海關出口大宗土貨按年各數  
Principal Articles exported through the Maritime Customs, 1915 to 1919.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.	四年 1915.	五年 1916.	六年 1917.	七年 1918.	八年 1919.
<b>五金及礦石類</b>		<b>METALS AND MINERALS.</b>					
生錫	Antimony, Crude	担 Piculs	...	...	317	...	...
純錫	Regulus	" "	8,118	2,800	410	...	...
錫礦砂	Ore	" "	...	...	124	840	...
紫銅	Copper	" "	87	400	103	6	11
鉛	Graphite	" "	...	...	65	175	168
生鐵	Iron, Pig or Unmanufactured	" "	...	...	...	339	389
鉛	Lead	" "	8,356	13,236	10,237	2,310	153
水銀	Quicksilver	" "	...	35	46	67	8
錫塊	Tin, in Slabs	" "	124,401	115,293	185,634	130,670	139,977
錫	Zinc (Spelter)	" "	30,050	10,012	1,933	281	373
<b>雜貨類</b>		<b>SUNDRIES.</b>					
荳	Beans	担 Piculs	4,445	4,993	97,579	42,623	35,762
銅器	Brassware	" "	...	...	...	...	2
豬鬃	Bristles	" "	359	364	573	1,375	713
小麥	Cereals: Wheat	" "	...	...	170	2,308	820
茯苓	China-root	" "	333	346	671	696	767
煤	Coal	噸 Tons	1,202	3,147	8,453	6,590	5,605
薯蕷	Cunao	担 Piculs	10,375	6,720	22,721	9,024	3,907
鴨毛	Feathers, Duck, Fowl, etc.	" "	47	87	48	31	33
火腿	Hams	" "	427	946	1,595	607	900
火石	Hartall or Orpiment	" "	...	...	222	613	275
牛皮	Hides, Buffalo and Cow	" "	4,996	9,909	5,733	6,275	13,029
牛角	Horns, "	" "	44	51	...	...	3
熟皮	Leather	" "	516	444	749	13	58
通心粉	Macaroni and Vermicelli	" "	45	129	350	2,559	166
雲石	Marble Slabs	值關平 Val. Hk. Tls	6,569	1,885	5,647	4,072	9,153
藥材	Medicines	" "	64,319	87,925	42,082	65,632	51,124
麝香	Musk	兩 Tael	1,103	354	407	6,266	4,982
土布	Nankeens	担 Piculs	18	15	10	27	4
豌豆	Peas	" "	372	790	2,696	...	5,099
薯蕷	Potatoes	" "	586	732	10,424	3,126	2,510
山薯	Samshu	" "	181	22	101	1	...
土酒	Skins (Furs), Goat, Tanned	張 Pieces	2,575	7,543	...	296,714	213,131
已類	" " Unclassed	" "	...	6,470	22,520	31,185	24,125
他類	" " Goat, Untanned	" "	30,492	111,320	280,847	436,041	1,084,400
未類	Sticklac	担 Piculs	...	3	522	1,017	2,496
紫梗	Tea, Black and Green	" "	1,675	4,514	2,559	1,516	3,329
紅梗	Wax, White	" "	111	318	1,062	2,929	1,179
白梗	" Yellow	" "	62	50	77	184	309

### 第五節 出入內地之貨

#### V.-INLAND TRANSIT.

##### 第一款 本年入各省內地領有子口單之洋貨

1°. Provinces to which Foreign Goods were forwarded under Transit Pass during 1919.

省名	PROVINCE.	子口單 No. OF PASSES.	貨價 VALUE.	內地子口稅 TRANSIT DUES.
		張	兩 Hk. Tls.	兩錢厘 Hk. Tls.
雲南.....	Yunnan.....	116,068	4,398,295	53,484.861
貴州.....	Kweichow.....	20,067	1,133,180	9,360.354
四川.....	Szechwan.....	31,903	1,204,546	14,650.064
共.....	TOTAL.....	168,038	6,736,021	77,495.279

##### 第二款 本年出各省內地領有三聯單運往外洋之土貨

2°. Provinces from which Chinese Goods were brought under Transit Certificate during 1919.

省名	PROVINCE.	三聯單 No. OF CERTIFICATES.	貨價 VALUE.	內地子口稅 TRANSIT DUES.
		張	兩 Hk. Tls.	兩錢厘 Hk. Tls.
雲南.....	Yunnan.....	36	213,361	3,793.485

## 第六節 稅鈔

## VI.—REVENUE.

第一款 本年海關徵收各項稅鈔完納關平銀按國旗號之數  
1°. Dues and Duties collected under each Flag by the Maritime Customs during 1919.

旗號	FLAG.	進口正稅 IMPORT.	出口正稅 EXPORT.	復進口稅 COAST TRADE.	船鈔 TONNAGE.	內地子口稅 TRANSIT.	統共 TOTAL.
		兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls.
法	French	152,873.751	167,476.945	639.278	...	72,824.350	393,814.324
華	Chinese	9,540.644	2,371.835	...	29.700	8,464.414	20,406.593
共	TOTAL	162,414.395	169,848.780	639.278	29.700	81,288.764	414,220.917*

\* 查本年內由本關押註現銀存票二十二張計銀四千九百五十七兩五錢二分二釐此數未計入統共徵收之內

\* 22 Drawbacks presented for cash payment during year, amounting to Hk. Tls. 4,957.322. are not included in the above total collection.

第二款 近十年海關徵收各項稅鈔完納關平銀按年各數

2°. Dues and Duties collected by the Maritime Customs, 1910 to 1919.

年分 YEAR.	進口正稅 IMPORT (exclusive of Opium).	出口正稅 EXPORT (exclusive of Opium).	復進口稅 COAST TRADE (exclusive of Opium).	藥土各稅 OPIUM (Import, Export, and Coast Trade).	船鈔 TONNAGE.	內地子口稅 TRANSIT.	統共 TOTAL.
	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls.	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls.
1910	101,716.049	81,617.653	...	...	33.800	44,537.740	227,905.242
1911	112,394.984	89,269.243	...	3,739.200	37.200	39,943.343	245,383.970
1912	165,704.615	122,888.300	...	113.851	27.900	72,509.772	361,244.438
1913	176,389.683	115,148.051	...	83.813	26.800	74,204.061	365,852.408
1914	154,516.026	106,051.510	...	3,951.400	33.500	67,794.722	332,347.158
1915	133,396.573	132,486.710	...	...	29.300	69,170.458	335,083.041
1916	141,226.930	135,478.054	199.383	...	26.200	68,804.248	345,734.815
1917	135,518.799	132,418.477	203.652	...	26.700	62,941.064	381,108.692
1918	187,964.264	141,866.474	90.295	...	25.500	71,321.140	401,267.673
1919	162,414.395	169,848.780	639.278	...	29.700	81,288.764	414,220.917

## 第七節 金銀

### VII.—TREASURE

#### 第一款 本年進出金銀及各幣計值關平銀之數

##### 1°. Treasure imported and exported during 1919.

由香港：金葉值三十六萬五千九百四十兩，金條值九十七萬八千九百六十九兩，金幣值七十二萬二百三兩，  
銀條銀元賣值十二萬一千八百六十一兩  
由東京：金葉值三十一萬一千三百五十六兩，金條值十二萬四千六百兩，金幣值三十九萬四千四百五十二兩  
往上海：銀幣值四十七萬五千兩。 往東京：銀幣值一百十九萬七千六百三十二兩  
FROM HONGKONG: Gold Leaf, value *Hk. Ta* 365,940; Gold, in Bars, value *Hk. Ta* 978,969; Gold, in Coin, value *Hk. Ta* 720,203;  
Silver, in Bars and Sycee, value *Hk. Ta* 121,861.  
FROM TONKIN: Gold Leaf, value *Hk. Ta* 311,356; Gold, in Bars, value *Hk. Ta* 124,600; Gold, in Coin, value *Hk. Ta* 394,452.  
To SHANGHAI: Silver, in Coin, value *Hk. Ta* 475,000. To TONKIN: Silver, in Coin, value *Hk. Ta* 1,197,632.

#### 第二款 本年進出金銀銅等幣各數(價值已詳第一款內)

##### 2°. Coins imported and exported during 1919 (included in 1°).

由香港：英國金磅計四萬二千三百九十九枚，美國二十元金幣計二萬二千三百一十一枚，美國十元  
金幣計九千八百枚。 由東京：英國金磅計二萬枚，美國二十元金幣計一萬五千七十七枚  
往上海：墨西哥銀元計六萬枚，中國銀元計六十五萬二千五百枚。 往東京：安南銀元  
計一百七十九萬六千四百四十八枚  
FROM HONGKONG: Gold Coins, 42,399 Sovereigns, 22,311 American 20-dollar pieces, 9,800 American 10-dollar pieces.  
FROM TONKIN: Gold Coins, 20,000 Sovereigns, 15,077 American 20-dollar pieces.  
To SHANGHAI: Silver Coins, 60,000 Mexican dollars and 652,500 Chinese dollars. To TONKIN: Silver Coins,  
1,796,448 French Indo-China dollars.

## 第八節 旅客

### VIII.—PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

未經載冊

No record available.

## SZEMAO TRADE REPORT

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1°. LOCAL.—The net value of the trade of the port showed a decrease of *Hk.Tts* 17,853 over the figures for 1918. The serious decline in the importations of raw cotton was responsible for the greater part of this decrease. The cotton crop in the Shan States suffered severely, when nearing maturity, from continuous rains, hence the yield was fully 50 per cent. below the average. Cotton dealers, however, had, on the whole, a fairly satisfactory year, for owing to scarcity and increased demand, cotton commanded high prices on the various markets in the province; at Szemao it reached the value of \$82 per picul towards the end of March. Merchants in other branches of trade, though, did not fare as well, and not the least of their difficulties has been the extraordinary prevalence of brigandage throughout the province, preventing free movement of goods. Besides raw cotton, products of the chase are amongst our chief imports, and they contributed about 30 per cent. towards making up the little revenue collected by this office. They are generally disposed of in the following manner. Tiger and leopard bones are mostly transited to Hupeh by Szechwanese pedlars for medicinal purposes. Locally, tiger bones are either boiled into glue and mixed with samshu to be taken as a tonic and against rheumatism or pounded into fine powder for the making of pills. Deer horns are imported here in three different states, known as deer horns (老鹿角), old deer horns (老鹿茸), and young deer horns (嫩鹿茸); all used in medicine on account of tonic and restorative virtues ascribed to them. Deer horns (老鹿角) are bought by local merchants for the manufacture of deer-horn glue (鹿膠), a Szemao industry of no small reputation and whose products are found everywhere. The horns are cut into pieces of about 2 inches each, which are soaked in water for four or five days, then skinned and thoroughly cleaned, and afterwards melted into a gelatinous substance that is poured into copper and china moulds and dried in the wind. It is presented to the public in small square or round blocks of a dark shiny colour, nicely finished and with chops and characters impressed in gold. The price is from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per catty. The trade in young and old deer horns is mostly in the hands of Szechwanese merchants, who despatch their agents to Yunnan to collect together this commodity and send it to Suifu and Chungking, where it is offered for sale in the second moon, when all the retailers congregate to buy their annual supply. Sometimes these horns are sliced, but in that case it is purely for local consumption. There was also a marked increase in the importations of deer skins—2,208 pieces, against 1,396 in 1918,—which are used for making waistcoats and purses. On the whole, import trade during the year under review was characterised by extreme dullness throughout, and we were only saved from registering a poorer collection by the introduction of the Revised Import Tariff. As regards export trade, it fared a little better and showed a slight advance on the previous year. This advance was entirely due to the impetus given during the last three months of the year by the prospect of an exceptionally good crop in Burma, encouraging merchants to go there with native goods to buy cotton with the proceeds and return here in the spring, when the demand for this commodity is always very great. Although the rainy season started late, it was over towards the middle of October, thus giving the farmers fine weather for harvesting, and in consequence the rice crop was both abundant and of good quality, a fact of vital importance in this place.

2°. REVENUE.—The total collection for 1919—*Hk.Tts* 4,642—showed a decrease of *Hk.Tts* 211 as compared with the figures for 1918. To the total, Menglieh station contributed *Hk.Tts* 575 and Luwu *Hk.Tts* 1,109.

3°. FOREIGN GOODS.—(a.) *Imports, Direct and Coastwise.*—The value of foreign goods imported was *Hk.Tts* 189,337, to which Burma contributed *Hk.Tts* 157,354 and Laos *Hk.Tts* 31,983. The decrease

in these figures of *Hk.Ts* 19,431 as compared with the value in 1918 is to be attributed to the reduced quantity of raw cotton imported, only 3,550 piculs, the lowest figures on record since the opening of the Custom House in 1897; the considerable rise in price prevented this decrease from being very apparent in the total value of trade. The importation of foreign cotton piece goods from Burma, with the exception of Burmese cloth, has been declining for the last few years and has now become very insignificant; it does not mean, however, that there are none to be found on the market, for a certain amount do come every year from Yunnanfu under transit passes; but the natives generally prefer their own Szemao-made cloth or Sinhing cloth, made at Sinhingchow, some 12 days east of Szemao, where a brisk weaving industry is carried on, the yarn used being either foreign or from Hupeh mills. As regards Burmese cotton cloth, a slight advance on the previous year was recorded. Of the quantity imported—2,807 pieces—half was subsequently transited to Talang, where it enjoys popularity amongst the tribes inhabiting the district; the other half remained here and was mostly used in making quilt covers. After cotton, next in importance in our list come deer horns, of which we recorded an importation of *Hk.Ts* 11,023 worth, against *Hk.Ts* 18,080 in 1918. This article comes from the Shan States, Burma, and Laos and is mostly imported in lots of two to three pony-loads by Mohammedan caravans just before the rainy season; but the year round petty traders and pedlars come in with a few pairs at a time. Elephants' teeth and bones, tiger and leopard bones and skins, deer and pangolin skins were other products of the chase, representing a value of *Hk.Ts* 6,000, that passed through this office.

(b.) *Re-exports.*—*Nil.*

4°. CHINESE GOODS.—(a.) *Exports, Abroad and Coastwise (including Re-exports).*—The value of Chinese goods exported was *Hk.Ts* 32,997, against *Hk.Ts* 31,419 in 1918. The increase was largely due to tea, of which 1,437 piculs—the biggest amount on record since 1897—were exported, as against 808 piculs the year before. Tea is an article of the greatest importance in the trade of Szemao; unfortunately, our statistics record only the quantity exported abroad passing through our sub-stations at Iwu and Menglich. Tea is produced in the Chinese Shan States, and the major part of the production comes to Szemao to be stored, assorted, and pressed into cakes of various shapes and sizes before it is ultimately sent to the markets of the interior. During the first half of the year internal tea trade, owing to political disturbances, brigandage, and general unrest prevailing everywhere, was very much hampered, but circumstances became more favourable to merchants as the year advanced, and during the last quarter it resumed its usual activity. The export tea trade, on the contrary, after six months of an extraordinary briskness, gradually finished miserably on account of troubles created by the "Meo" in French territory along the frontier. This end was very disappointing, because, after the 10th October, tea was exported abroad free of Customs duty, and great hopes had been built on the introduction of this measure. There was also a noticeable increase in felt carpets and bamboo hats. Felt carpets come from Shensi, Szechwan, and Yunnan. Carpets from the two first-named provinces are of first quality, made exclusively of sheep's wool and goats' hair and used for bed covers; but the Shensi kind, on account of being better finished and thicker, sells about \$2 more a piece than the other. The Yunnan carpet, produced at Tungchwan (東川) and Chaotung (昭通), is an article of inferior quality, used as a kind of waterproof sheet by muleteers for themselves and the cargo carried by their ponies. It is very thin and of no great durability. Into its composition, besides sheep's wool, goats' hair, and human hair, there enters a certain amount of sand, because its price is determined by weight. The exportations of metals and metalware, consisting of such articles as nails, scissors, hoes, horseshoes, iron pans and pots, and iron and steel bars, showed a slight increase.

(b.) *Imports.*—*Nil.*



5°. INLAND TRANSIT.—(a.) *Inwards (under Transit Pass).*—The total value of foreign goods sent to the markets of the interior under transit passes amounted to *Hk.Ts.* 155,293, a decrease of *Hk.Ts.* 27,436 over the previous year's figures, due entirely to the short supply of raw cotton. The number of passes issued was 877, and the amount of transit dues collected was *Hk.Ts.* 916. 70 per cent. of the passes covered goods destined for places within the Yunnan province.

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

(c.) *Special.*—*Nil.*

6°. TRANSPORT.—2,983 men and 10,409 pack-animals were employed in the carriage of the trade that came under the cognizance of the Szemao Customs.

7°. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.—No statistics available.

8°. TREASURE.—*Nil.*

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

10°. MISCELLANEOUS.—At the beginning of the year repeated cases of highway robbery occurred in the immediate neighbourhood of Szemao, but the energetic action taken by the Magistrate, in having the two first thieves that were brought in shot without much ado, had such a salutary effect that no more trouble was experienced during the remainder of the year. Unfortunately, the same tranquillity did not prevail everywhere. On the contrary, robbers were to be met on all the important caravan routes, and trade was greatly hampered. In December one of their gangs captured Yüankiang, on the Red River, ransacked the place for three days, and finally got away with \$100,000 worth of loot.—Two uprisings were started by tribespeople at Mengehe, in Chinese Shan States, and Pukung, near Yüankiang, on the occasion of the uprooting of poppy fields by Government troops. Both were put down without much difficulty.—In October a particularly severe kind of fever visited the town and made many victims.—For many years the necessity of repairing the caravan route leading from Yunnanfu to Szemao had made itself greatly felt, but although regulations to provide funds had been devised and plans elaborated, nothing had been done. Taoyin Ting, realising better than his predecessors the vital importance of good roads in a country like this, took up the question soon after his assumption of charge, and, as soon as he had found sufficient funds, the work began under his own supervision; over 30 *li* have already been well repaired.—On the 25th December the students, boys and girls, met on the parade ground in front of the Custom House to commemorate the restoration of the Republic by Yunnan in 1915 and passed the day in a display of athletic sports and games before a large and enthusiastic audience.

LOUIS DE CARTIER,

*Assistant-in-Charge.*

SZEMAO, 10th March 1920.

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## 中華民國八年思茅口華洋貿易情形論畧

竊查本口貿易情形、本年進出口貨物估值、較之民國七年、減少關平銀一萬七千八百五十三兩、查緬境棉花、近成熟期內、忽逢大雨爲災、以致收成不及平時之半、而進口數目、亦因是而銳減、此實爲進出口貨物估值減少之莫大原因、然棉花收成雖惡、而業棉者、反於本年內、莫不利市倍蓰、蓋因求過於供、本省各地、遂可高抬價格故也、查本年三月底、思茅棉價、每担飛漲至八十二元、至於別項商業、較之棉花、稍爲遜色、無非因省內盜風猖熾、販運維艱之故、本口大宗進口貨物、除棉花而外、首稱山貨、估本關稅款收入、十成之三、其銷流之支配如下、虎豹骨多由川商、販運湖北、用以製藥、在思茅虎骨、或熬膠泡酒、作補身之品、療治風濕、或研爲細末、參合丸藥、進口之鹿角、分三種、曰、老鹿角、曰、老鹿茸、曰、嫩鹿茸、俱因其有補血補身之功、充作藥品、思茅鹿膠一項、頗受社會中之信用、且能分銷各地、思茅商人、購買老鹿角以製膠、製法將角鋸成細段、每長約二寸、浸水中四五日、將角上粗皮削去、洗淨、然後熬成膠質、傾入紅銅或磁器模中、任風吹乾、市上所售者、俱印成圓塊、或方塊、色漆黑透亮、極其整齊、膠面蓋有金字商標圖記、每斤售價、由四元五角、至五元五角、嫩鹿茸與老鹿茸貿易、俱操諸四川商人掌中、每歲委人到滇採辦、二月中販運四川省、敘府重慶二處、零售、此項鹿茸、有時切成細片、此則完全爲本地銷流計耳、此外尚有麀皮進口、用作背心錢袋、本年亦大有增加、共有二千二百八張、去年祇一千三百九十六張而已、然由全體以觀、本年進口貿易、可謂絕對冷淡、幸有進口稅則、修改頒行、本關稅款、得以彌補、所報收入、不至過於短絀、本年出口貿易、稍有起色、與上年相較、已略見增加、緣思茅每年春間、乃棉花最暢銷之時、本年緬境棉花、大有豐收希望、故商人於十、十一、十二、三個月內、汲汲販運雜貨出口、變易棉花、依期回思、上

市發售、五穀收成之豐否、在本口具有莫大之關係、查本年雨季雖遲、迨十月中旬、即大放晴光、農人得及時刈穫、故收成甚豐、而米質亦佳、

一本關稅課、本年共徵關平銀、四千六百四十二兩、與上年比較、少收二百一十一兩、所收總數、猛烈分關、占五百七十五兩、易武分關、占一千一百九兩、

一洋貨貿易、洋貨由外洋、逕運進口、及由通商口岸運來者、共值關平銀、十八萬九千三百三十七兩、其中由緬甸運入者、值關平銀、十五萬七千三百五十四兩、由東京運入者、值關平銀、三萬一千九百八十三兩、本年進口貨物、估值減少、實由棉花進口甚少、查棉花本年進口、祇有三千五百五十担、溯自一八九七年、設關以來、未有如是之稀少者、惟是價格飛騰、故由估值表面觀之、不覺其如何減少、除梭羅布外、由緬甸運入之布疋、數年來已日漸稀疏、及至本年、更無足可觀、然本口市上、非無外來布疋也、蓋多數由雲南府、報填子口、運入思茅、本土人士、大半喜用土織布、或新興所織之土布、新興在滇省之東、離思茅十二站、該處織造一藝、頗稱發達、惟所用之棉紗、多屬舶來、或湖北廠造者、至若梭羅布進口疋數、較上年稍增、共有二千八百七疋、半報填子口、販運他郡、以供該處夷人之需、半存思茅發售、以爲縫造被套之用、棉花之外、報運入口之鹿角鹿茸、亦頗大宗、去年共估值關平銀、一萬八千八十兩、本年一萬一千二十三兩、此項鹿角鹿茸、來自緬甸東京邊境、素來多由回商、在雨季之前、由二三馱馬一幫運入、惟是本年內、多由負販、陸續從少、挑運到思、其餘由本關報運入口之山貨、則有象牙、象骨、虎豹骨、虎豹皮、鹿皮、甲皮等、共估值關平銀六千兩、

洋貨復出口、無、

一土貨貿易、土貨出口運往外洋、及通商口岸、連復出口在內共估值關平銀、三萬二千九百九十七兩、去年估值三萬一千四百十九兩、考其增加原因、實由茶葉出口增加所致、去年出

口、不過八百八担、本年竟達一千四百三十七担、計自設關以來、本年可獨稱首屈、茶葉一項、於本口出口貿易、最爲大宗、惜乎本關所紀載者、祇能及於由猛烈易武兩分關、報運外洋之數目而已、茶葉產於本省之各猛地、多數運入思茅、存躉選擇製鍊、及印成各種大小形色塊數、然後分銷各內地、本年春夏兩季、因政治紛爭、盜賊蜂起、且各地皆現不平之象、茶葉之運銷內地者、頓然停滯、迨至秋冬、現狀漸稱平穩、始得回復舊規、至於茶葉之出口往外洋者、於春夏之交、異常活潑、繼而政府爲振興茶葉出口計、特於十月十日、准凡茶葉運赴外洋者、概免關稅、孰意是時、法越邊境、苗人倡亂、而茶葉貿易、反爲陸續停銷、殊屬差強人意、蓋氈與篾帽之出口、亦稍增加、蓋氈製自陝西、四川、雲南三省、陝川兩省所製者、係用羊毛、稱爲上等、用以鋪榻、惟陝西所出者、工細質厚、較之川製、每張價銀、約多二元、本省蓋氈、則製自東川、昭通兩處、稱爲次等、由驛夫購用、或遮蓋貨馱、以蔽風雨、質薄而不能耐久、此項蓋氈、係以重量定價、故其製造、除羊毛人髮外、必參入些須沙土、鐵料、鐵貨出口、亦較去年爲多、有鐵釘、鉸剪、鋤頭、馬甲、鐵鍋、鐵條、鋼條等、土貨進口、無、

一 出入內地之貨、入內地領有子口單之洋貨、共值關平銀、十五萬五千二百九十三兩、較去年減少、二萬七千四百三十六兩、全因棉花缺少之故、呈報報單、共八百七十七張、所收子口半稅、共關平銀九百十六兩、領有子口單之洋貨、十分之七、運銷本省各內地、出內地領有三聯單、運往外洋之土貨、無、

特別論畧、無、

一 轉運、本年來關呈報運貨、共用人夫、二千九百八十三名、騾馬一萬四百九疋、

一 旅客、並未紀册、

一 金銀、無、

一藥土、洋土各藥、並無來關呈報、

一雜論、本年歲首、思茅附近、搶劫頻聞、縣長徐維翰、嚴於辦案、將先行捕獲送縣之搶匪二名、立時按律槍斃、餘匪遂聞風逃匿、次後地方賴以安謐、獨惜各處不能照此執行、致使大路上、時有匪踪、而商旅因之裹足、十二月間、紅河岸旁、元江地方、爲匪黨佔據、搜劫三日、失贓在十萬元、又猛地之猛遮、元江之布孔、因官軍剷除煙苗、夷人藉此倡亂、幸旋被蕩平、十月間、本口癘疫盛行、染而死者無數、年來、來往雲南府思茅孔道、修理之舉、久已認爲要圖、惟是款項雖然有着、辦法經已妥籌、行旅仍有行路難之歎、迫丁道尹蒞新伊始、卽洞悉此方情形、視改良道路、爲當務之急、於是籌足款項、躬自督理、目下修理平坦者、已有三十餘里矣、十二月二十五日、爲民國四年滇省擁護共和紀念日、是日男女學生、聯合於海關門前、較場曠地、操演各種游藝、以誌慶祝、到場參觀者、極形擁擠、

民國九年 三月 十日

思茅關代理稅務司賈 德呈報

三等供事何順乾譯漢

文 案陳天秩撰述

中華民國八年思茅關貿易冊  
SZEMAO TRADE STATISTICS.

第一節 進出呈報

I.—REPORTS TO THE CUSTOMS.

第一款 本年海關報單總數

1°. Number of Applications during 1919.

		第一季 MARCH QUARTER.	第二季 JUNE QUARTER.	第三季 SEPTEMBER QUARTER.	第四季 DECEMBER QUARTER.	共 TOTAL.
進口.....	Import.....	376	350	97	138	961
出口.....	Export.....	203	54	42	206	505
子口.....	Transit.....	248	318	138	173	877
共.....	TOTAL.....	827	722	277	517	2,343

第二款 本年陸路貨物負狀各數

2°. Number of Men and Pack-animals with Loads engaged in the Frontier Trade during 1919.

		第一季 MARCH QUARTER.		第二季 JUNE QUARTER.		第三季 SEPTEMBER QUARTER.		第四季 DECEMBER QUARTER.		共 TOTAL.	
		人 Men.	獸 Pack- animals.	人 Men.	獸 Pack- animals.	人 Men.	獸 Pack- animals.	人 Men.	獸 Pack- animals.	人 Men.	獸 Pack- animals.
進口.....	Import.....	679	1,449	347	1,999	90	95	105	266	1,221	3,809
出口.....	Export.....	282	1,539	17	662	10	180	232	1,364	541	3,745
子口.....	Transit.....	511	737	278	1,787	216	101	216	230	1,221	2,855
共.....	TOTAL.....	1,472	3,725	642	4,448	316	376	553	1,860	2,983	10,409

## 第二節 貿易貨價

## II.—VALUES.

第一款 民國六年至八年海關貿易貨價計值關平銀之總數及淨數

1°. Gross and Net Values of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1917 to 1919.

		六年 1917.		七年 1918.		八年 1919.	
		總數 GROSS.	淨數 NET.	總數 GROSS.	淨數 NET.	總數 GROSS.	淨數 NET.
<b>洋貨</b>	<b>FOREIGN GOODS.</b>						
由外洋及香港進口	Imported from Foreign Countries and Hongkong .....	235,373		208,768		189,337	
由通商口岸進口	Imported from Chinese Ports .....	...		...		...	
共計洋貨進口	<b>Total Foreign Imports</b>	<b>235,373</b>		<b>208,768</b>		<b>189,337</b>	
復往外洋及香港	Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong .....	...		...		...	
復往通商口岸	Re-exported to Chinese Ports .....	...		...		...	
共計洋貨復出口	<b>Total Foreign Re-exports</b>	...		...		...	
洋貨進口淨數	<b>Net Total Foreign Imports</b> .....		<b>235,373</b>		<b>208,768</b>		<b>189,337</b>
<b>土貨</b>	<b>CHINESE PRODUCE.</b>						
進口總數	Imported .....	...		...		...	
復往外洋及香港	Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong .....	...		...		...	
復往通商口岸	Re-exported to Chinese Ports .....	...		...		...	
共計土貨復出口	<b>Total Chinese Re-exports</b>	...		...		...	
土貨進口淨數	<b>Net Total Chinese Imports</b> .....		...		...		...
土貨運往外洋及香港	Chinese Produce of local origin exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong .....	29,635		31,419		32,997	
土貨運往通商口岸	Chinese Produce of local origin exported to Chinese Ports .....	...		...		...	
本口土貨出口總數	<b>Total Exports of local origin</b>		<b>29,635</b>		<b>31,419</b>		<b>32,997</b>
本口貿易貨價總數	<b>Gross Value of the Trade of the Port</b> .....	<b>265,008</b>		<b>240,187</b>		<b>222,334</b>	
本口貿易貨價淨數 (即總數內除去復 出口數)	<b>Net Value of the Trade of the Port, i.e., Foreign and Chinese Imports less Re-exports, and Chinese Exports of local origin</b> ..		<b>265,008</b>		<b>240,187</b>		<b>222,334</b>

第二款 近十年海關貿易貨價計值關平銀按年各數

2. Value of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1910 to 1919.

年分 YEAR.	進口 IMPORTS FROM		出口 EXPORTS TO		進出共 TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	復出口 RE- EXPORTS.	金銀 TREASURE.		出入內地之貨 TRANSIT TRADE.	
	由外洋 Foreign Countries.	由通商口岸 Chinese Ports.	往外洋 Foreign Countries.	往通商口岸 Chinese Ports.			進口 Imported.	出口 Exported.	入內地 Inwards.	出內地 Outwards.
	兩 Hk. \$s.	兩 Hk. \$s.	兩 Hk. \$s.	兩 Hk. \$s.			兩 Hk. \$s.	兩 Hk. \$s.	兩 Hk. \$s.	兩 Hk. \$s.
1910.....	160,573	...	39,199	...	199,772	...	1,559	...	148,466	...
1911.....	202,949	...	32,259	...	235,208	...	...	...	182,734	...
1912.....	219,578	...	43,223	...	262,801	...	62,000	...	194,163	...
1913.....	184,890	...	39,360	...	224,250	...	57,533	...	163,234	...
1914.....	225,728	...	35,907	...	261,635	...	53,400	...	196,175	...
1915.....	174,286	...	33,065	...	207,351	...	34,000	...	167,028	...
1916.....	158,547	...	25,628	...	184,175	...	37,000	...	137,022	...
1917.....	235,373	...	29,635	...	265,008	...	10,333	...	196,775	...
1918.....	208,768	...	31,419	...	240,187	...	...	...	182,729	...
1919.....	189,337	...	32,997	...	222,334	...	...	...	155,293	...

第三節 進口各貨淨數

III.+IMPORTS (NET).

民國四年至八年海關進口大宗各貨按年各數

Principal Articles imported through the Maritime Customs, 1915 to 1919.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.	四年 1915.	五年 1916.	六年 1917.	七年 1918.	八年 1919.
<b>棉貨類</b> COTTON GOODS.							
本色市布.....	Shirtings, Grey, Plain.....	疋 Pieces	2	...	...	...	2
深市布.....	" White, ".....	" "	87	52	3	...	...
洋標布寬三十二英寸	T-Cloths, 32 in.....	" "	...	...	...	2	1
洋紅布.....	Turkey Red Cottons.....	" "	39	7	...	...	2
染色業市布.....	Dyed Shirtings, Plain.....	" "	10	2	3	...	...
緬甸梭羅布.....	Cotton Cloth, Burmese.....	" "	3,092	1,295	2,122	2,700	2,807
<b>雜貨類</b> SUNDRIES.							
虎骨.....	Bones, Tiger.....	担 Piculs	32	20	21	23	22
砂仁.....	Cardamoms, Inferior.....	" "	30	7	3	3	9
棉花.....	Cotton, Raw.....	" "	6,622	6,318	9,476	6,689	3,550
水靛.....	Dyes: Indigo, Liquid.....	" "	28	12	7	8	3
象牙.....	Elephants' Teeth, Whole.....	" "	8	3	6	2	5
生牛皮.....	Hides, Buffalo and Cow.....	" "	151	66	62	73	138
鹿角.....	Horns, Deer.....	值關平 Val. Hk. \$s.	354	1,631	1,949	800	611
老鹿茸.....	" " Old.....	担 Piculs	16	7	8	15	5
鹿茸.....	" " Young.....	" "	11	12	14	9	10
藤器.....	Rattanware.....	" "	24	36	20	5	2



## 海關進口大宗各貨類

Principal Articles imported through the Maritime Customs—Continued.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.	四年 1915.	五年 1916.	六年 1917.	七年 1918.	八年 1919.
鹿皮, 虎皮	Skins (Furs), Deer	張 Pieces	5,361	4,939	3,192	1,396	2,248
豹皮	" " Leopard and Tiger	担 Piculs	383	232	226	204	166
甲皮	" Pangolin	担 Piculs	14	15	9	11	10
洋傘	Umbrellas, Foreign	柄 Pieces	86	176	546	7	32

## 第四節 出口各貨 (復出口貨不在內)

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

民國四年至八年海關出口大宗土貨按年各數

Principal Articles exported through the Maritime Customs, 1915 to 1919.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.	四年 1915.	五年 1916.	六年 1917.	七年 1918.	八年 1919.
<b>五金及礦石類</b>		<b>METALS AND MINERALS.</b>					
鐵製料	Iron Manufactures	担 Piculs	407	329	272	13	18
鋼	Steel	" "	26	29	34	39	43
<b>雜貨類</b>		<b>SUNDRIES.</b>					
黃銅器	Brassware	担 Piculs	7	3	1	...	...
銀帽	Caps, Silk	頂 Pieces	499	671	216	1,422	353
地毯	Carpets, Felt	條 "	2,165	1,631	856	1,356	2,437
粗磁器	Chinaware, Coarse	担 Piculs	29	14	10	11	13
銅器	Copperware	担 "	1	4	...	13	16
草帽	Hats, Straw	頂 Pieces	395	1,690	4,068	2,679	3,584
鐵鍋	Iron Pans	担 Piculs	227	251	156	164	111
鐵器	Ironware	" "	86	33	...	24	22
土布	Nankeens	" "	165	77	75	83	60
瓦器, 陶器	Pottery and Earthenware	" "	85	122	114	138	85
鞋, 靴, 中國	Shoes and Boots, Chinese	雙 Pairs	639	397	456	1,452	307
黃絲	Silk, Raw, Yellow	担 Piculs	3	...	...	...	...
赤糖	Sugar, Brown	" "	66	73	122	89	59
普洱茶	Tea, Black, Puerh	" "	175	390	682	808	1,437
菸絲	Tobacco, Prepared	" "	33	38	33	48	18
大頭菜, 鹹蘿蔔乾	Turnips, Dried and Salted	" "	71	31	69	39	53
粉	Vermicelli	" "	248	117	82	93	93
核桃	Walnuts	" "	157	105	138	94	35
黃蠟	Wax, Yellow	" "	91	19	58	16	46

## 第五節 出入內地之貨

## V.—INLAND TRANSIT.

本年入各省內地領有子口單之洋貨

Provinces to which Foreign Goods were forwarded under Transit Pass during 1919.

省名	PROVINCE.	子口單 NO. OF PASSES.	貨價 VALUE.	內地子口稅 TRANSIT DUES.
		張	兩 Hk. Tls	兩 錢 分 Hk. Tls
雲南	Yunnan	641	140,555	679.968
四川	Szechwan	157	7,607	129.286
湖北	Hupei	40	3,198	31.283
湖南	Hunan	1	80	0.910
貴州	Kweichow	3	119	2.978
廣東	Kwangtung	10	2,323	43.952
江西	Kiangsi	6	210	4.635
浙江	Kiangsu	15	995	18.193
直隸	Chihli	4	206	5.145
共	TOTAL	877	155,293	916.350

## 第六節 稅鈔

## VI.—REVENUE.

第一款 本年海關徵收各項稅鈔完納關平銀按國旗號之數

1°. Dues and Duties collected under each Flag by the Maritime Customs during 1919.

旗號	FLAG.	進口正稅 IMPORT.	出口正稅 EXPORT.	復進口稅 COAST TRADE.	船鈔 TONNAGE.	內地 子口稅 TRANSIT.	統共 TOTAL.
		兩 錢 分 Hk. Tls	兩 錢 分 Hk. Tls	兩 錢 分 Hk. Tls	兩 錢 分 Hk. Tls	兩 錢 分 Hk. Tls	兩 錢 分 Hk. Tls
.....	Chinese	1,659.904	2,066.047	...	...	916.350	4,642.301

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

第二款 近十年海關徵收各項稅鈔完納關平銀按年各數  
2. Dues and Duties collected by the Maritime Customs, 1910 to 1919.

年分 YEAR.	進口正稅 IMPORT.	出口正稅 EXPORT.	復進口稅 COAST TRADE.	船鈔 TONNAGE.	內地子口稅 TRANSIT.	統共 TOTAL.
	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ta	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ta	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ta	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ta	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ta	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ta
1910.....	2,628.897	1,604.504	...	...	1,587.617	5,821.018
1911.....	2,716.083	1,261.456	...	...	1,660.395	5,637.934
1912.....	2,975.202	2,127.959	...	...	1,749.649	6,852.810
1913.....	2,692.315	2,163.057	...	...	1,599.625	6,454.997
1914.....	3,155.279	1,817.458	...	...	1,849.202	6,821.939
1915.....	2,496.622	1,055.485	...	...	1,526.261	5,078.368
1916.....	2,148.834	873.598	...	...	1,281.713	4,304.145
1917.....	3,077.937	1,157.929	...	...	1,785.623	6,021.489
1918.....	2,157.170	1,400.068	...	...	1,296.669	4,853.907
1919.....	1,659.904	2,066.047	...	...	916.350	4,642.301

第七節 金銀  
VII.—TREASURE

無  
Nil.

第八節 旅客  
VIII.—PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

未經載冊  
No record available.

## TENGYUEH TRADE REPORT

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LOCAL.—The year under review is admitted to have been a fairly prosperous one, in spite of the enhanced cost of all commodities and the continued difficulty in procuring certain articles, notably all lines of piece goods. A good trade was done in the two import staples, cotton yarn and raw cotton, the importation of the former reaching a record figure; whilst the export of Szechwan yellow raw silk, the export staple, again surpassed all previous figures. Satisfactory profits, moreover, were made on all three articles. The volume of the rest of the trade of this district is insignificant in comparison with that in the three staples. The summer was not a very wet one, and trading continued fairly steadily throughout the year. Freight from Bhamo to Tengyueh was high throughout the year, but especially so in June, when it rose to the unprecedented figure of \$23 a load for sundries and \$20 a load for cotton yarn. Thereafter the cotton yarn merchants came to an agreement with the muleteers to pay *Rupees* 16 a load irrespective of the market rate. The rate fell in September, but rose again towards the end of the year. The border revolution of December, referred to under "10° Miscellaneous," naturally caused freights to rise and depressed the year's statistical figures for all commodities by delaying their transport till the following year. The scarcity of transport animals, that was a marked feature of 1918, was somewhat relieved during the course of 1919. At the Likiang fair (麗江會), held from the 4th to 7th of the 7th moon, most of the animals offered were only 1 or 2 years old, whereas 6 to 7 years is considered to be the most desirable age; and at the Sungkwei fair (松桂會), held near Hoking (鶴慶) from the 25th to 30th of the 7th moon, animals were very dear owing to the competition to replace the large number that died the previous year of anthrax; but the supply from the local stud-farms at Lutsungshan (龍提山), Tatung (大董), etc., was sufficient to fill the gap. The operation of the Revised Import Tariff that came into force on 1st August very materially benefited the revenue, which was 33 per cent. higher than the previous record. The price of living has been increasing steadily for the last few years and rose very appreciably during 1919—bad harvests being the cause, with the increased cost of all foreign goods as a subsidiary factor. The 1918-19 dry season was unduly prolonged: normally there is a little rain during February in the middle of it, and the wet season begins towards the end of April or beginning of May; but in 1919 absolutely no rain at all fell till after the first week in June. The buckwheat crop was almost entirely ruined for want of rain in April and May; a few days' unexpected rain in the early days of October spoilt a lot of the rice crop when it was about to be harvested; and the combination of these two disasters sent up the price of rice, and consequently of everything else. The price of rice rose to \$1.50 per *ton* of 24 catties in September, and has not fallen much below that figure since. Last year's average was \$0.80. The exchange value of the rupee continued low, *R.* 100 exchanging for \$50 on the average.

2°. REVENUE.—The total revenue collection for the year 1919 was *Hk.Tls* 85,471. This figure is an advance of *Hk.Tls* 21,975 on that of the previous year and surpasses the *Hk.Tls* 64,483 of 1913, the previous best on record, by *Hk.Tls* 20,988, or nearly 33 per cent. This great increase in duty was, of course, largely due to the operation of the Revised Import Tariff of 1919, which came into force on the 1st August, though during the first seven months of the year *Hk.Tls* 9,000 more were collected than during the same period of the previous year. Import duties amounted to *Hk.Tls* 39,200, export duties to *Hk.Tls* 22,000, and transit dues to *Hk.Tls* 24,200, as against *Hk.Tls* 26,800, *Hk.Tls* 16,900, and *Hk.Tls* 19,700 respectively in 1918, so that it will be seen that the principal increase was one of some 46 per cent. in import duties, though export duties and transit dues also appreciated to the extent of 30 and 23 per cent. respectively.

3°. FOREIGN GOODS.—The value of imports from Burma—*Hk.Tls* 3,505,000—exceeded that of the preceding year, which was a record, by *Hk.Tls* 978,000, or nearly 40 per cent. As in 1918, increased prices and consequently increased Customs valuation were to some extent responsible for the increase; but the

volume of trade also increased. Cotton yarn, the principal import staple, was over 1,300 piculs in advance of the previous best year, 1915; it sold locally at an average price of \$100 a picul of 100 catties and produced a fair profit. The boycott of Japanese goods at Yünnanfu caused a considerable quantity of yarn to be imported here and sent inland to fill the want thus created; and even better profits were realized on these consignments, in spite of the extra-cost of transport for the long journey inland. Raw cotton, the subsidiary import staple, recovered from 1,068 piculs in 1918 to 8,306 piculs; and that, in conjunction with the increase in cotton yarn previously noted, may be considered a very satisfactory and healthy sign, for the usual course of events is that when one increases the other declines. The figure for this article, though still some thousands of piculs below that attained in 1915, was an exceedingly good one; the price rose to \$80 per load of 125 catties; and the stimulated demand is said to be due to improved, but still native, methods of spinning and weaving. Cotton piece goods were still difficult to obtain in Burma, and all lines again fell enormously as compared with the already attenuated figures recorded for 1918. Woollen goods suffered to the same extent, and for the same reason, as cotton ones. The importation of American kerosene oil hardly improved on the low figure, due to scarcity of supply, of the previous year; but the import of Burma oil, which began in 1917, leapt to such a figure that the combined importation of 65,355 gallons was more than double that of 1918 and over 30 per cent. in advance of anything previously recorded. The importations from Bhamo and Myitkyina were about equal. The production of native oil-producing plants and trees was reduced to a minimum owing to the excessive dryness of the winter season 1918-19, and so the imported oil, in spite of high freights, was able to compete successfully against the local products and met with a ready acceptance. The amount of foreign medicines brought in increased enormously, quantities of pain-killers and other remedies containing a large percentage of alcohol being, consciously or unconsciously, in great favour on that account.

4°. CHINESE GOODS.—The total value of exports to Burma was *Hk.Ts* 2,029,000, as compared with *Hk.Ts* 1,425,000 in 1918, showing an increase of *Hk.Ts* 604,000, or about 40 per cent., over a year that had itself reached the high-water mark since the opening of the port. This increase was due principally to silk. The value of silk formed 84 per cent. of the total value of exports; and its 3,846 piculs were 663 piculs in advance of those for the previous year, itself a record by 1,350 piculs. It is said to have fetched on the average *R.* 1,200 to *R.* 1,300 a load of 150 to 160 catties at Mandalay, and is all consumed in Burma. Hides fell to the lowest figure recorded: complaints of watering and other methods of adulteration were received from Burma during the course of the year, though it appears to be far from certain that these practices take place on the Chinese side of the border, or at least before the goods have left the hands of the producers; more probable reasons for the decrease are that the price of animals for transport purposes was high, that hides are every year absorbed in larger quantities by the local tanneries at Yünnanfu, and that the season was a healthy one and few animals died. Iron pans and felt mats both did well, and were exported to a greater extent than during the past few years. The former are in demand owing to their being much thinner than those produced in Burma, and so requiring less than half the amount of firewood for cooking purposes; of the latter more than twice as many originate from Tali than from the immediate neighbourhood of Tengyueh. A remarkable feature of the last four years, accentuated in the year under review, has been the growth of the export of cigarettes, both foreign and native made. Starting in 1915 with 8 piculs, the figures increased to 271 piculs in 1918 and to 1,089 piculs, valued at *Hk.Ts* 44,807, this year. The "Three Castles" brand comes from Europe *via* Hongkong, whilst other brands are manufactured at Shanghai; and it is the heavy duty on tobacco entering Burma by sea, as against the freedom from duty of that entering by land, that enables these cigarettes to be transported such long distances overland and yet be disposed of at a profit.

5°. INLAND TRANSIT.—(a.) *Inwards (under Transit Pass).*—The total value of goods sent into the interior under transit pass was *Hk.Ts* 2,504,000, showing an increase of 52 per cent. over that of the

preceding year, whilst the value of imports increased by some 40 per cent. It was the highest on record, surpassing that of 1913 by *Hk.Tts.* 839,000. The number of passes issued was 17,183, as compared with 13,122 during the previous year.

(b.) *Outwards (under Transit Certificate).*—The value of the outward transit trade was *Hk.Tts.* 1,156,000, surpassing that of 1918—itsself the previous best on record by some *Hk.Tts.* 458,000, or 90 per cent.—by *Hk.Tts.* 190,000. Of the 1,177 certificates issued, 1,161 covered the transport of Szechwan yellow raw silk, whether from Szechwan itself or that had already reached this province before coming under the cognizance of the Customs; and 16 were for mules. Of the 3,846 piculs of Szechwan silk exported, 2,593 piculs arrived at this port under transit certificate.

(c.) *Special.*—No remarks.

6°. TRANSPORT.—*Vide* "1°. Local."

7°. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.—No statistics available.

8°. TREASURE.—No treasure appears in the returns as exported: the provincial embargo on the exportation of silver still continues and accounts for the *nil* figure. An interesting result is the exportation of gold, though it does not take place through this office. Silver is sent to Yunnanfu to purchase gold for exportation to Burma to finance the adverse balance of trade, and the consequence is that sycee has of late almost ceased to exist on this market. The value of treasure imported fell from *Hk.Tts.* 876,000 the previous year to *Hk.Tts.* 188,000 during the year under review, the fall being due to the losses sustained over opium the previous year, it being primarily for the purchase of that drug, as explained in the report for 1917 under "1°. Local," that silver was remitted to Hongkong and Rangoon at a profitable exchange and then transported back to this province.

9°. OPIUM.—None.

10°. MISCELLANEOUS.—On the 1st January a new Customs Barrier was opened at Niuchitanho (牛圈河), some 5 miles from the frontier on the main road between Tengyueh and Myitkyina.—The work of road reparation included the repairing and strengthening of the remains of a 260-foot long stone bridge across the Nangsung River, some 12 miles from Tengyueh; and three spans of 26 feet each were added to the southern end. The engineer is now at Siaohoti (小河底), some 7 miles from Tengyueh, and is there confronted with the reconstruction of another bridge that was washed away by a freshet in the summer of 1914. The high-handed action of cultivators in cutting through embankments for irrigation purposes whenever it suits them, to do so, and of passers-by in using the wood of preventive works for camp fires, will always render repair work necessary, even if *force majeure* does not step in and destroy the work of months at one blow.—The worst sections of the Tengyueh-Yungechang road were repaired over a distance of 22½ miles to Siaopingho (小平河), half way along the second day's journey from Tengyueh, and a very great improvement in this abominable section is now apparent.—During the first few days of December a feeble attempt was made to reinstate a prince of the former Burmese royal house who had long been resident as a refugee in the Chinese Shan States. With the aid of Shans and Kachins said to have been recruited on the Chinese side of the border, an attack was made on the British fort of Tunhong, situated on the main Tengyueh-Bhamo road some 18 miles within Burma territory; but it was beaten off without loss to the defenders. The attackers are said to have been an ill-conditioned rabble led by a priest, and to have fled after losing five men by the first volley from the fort. Martial law was proclaimed in the district, and no traffic was allowed up or down for some three weeks, by which time everything was quiet, the telegraph line had been repaired, and the refugees had gone into hiding in the Chinese Kachin hills.—The rainfall during the 12 months was 49.69 inches, 20.88 inches less than the previous year and considerably below the average fall; the falls recorded up to the present vary from a 43.93 inches minimum in 1912 to a 76.02 inches maximum in 1904.

H. G. FLETCHER,

*Acting Commissioner of Customs.*

TENGYUEH, 15th March 1920.

## 中華民國八年騰越口華洋貿易情形論畧

竊查本年、雖各物價值騰貴、及購辦疋頭等貨、依舊艱難、而貿易情形、尙稱發達、進口貨以棉紗棉花爲兩大宗、此兩宗貿易、均極佳勝、而尤以棉紗較昔爲首屈一指、出口貨以川絲爲大宗、本年報運出口之數、爲從前所未有、業此三宗貨物之商、所獲利益、均稱滿意、其餘本口之貿易、皆與上述之三大宗相形見絀、故不具論、本年夏季、雨水亦不甚多、故週年之貿易、尙屬平穩、由新街至騰越運貨之腳價、週歲均高、而更以六月間爲甚、該月雜貨一駄、高至大洋二十三圓、棉紗一駄、二十圓、似茲腳價之大、實爲前所未聞、自是而後、業棉紗之商、與馬戶相約、無論市價如何、每駄定腳價爲印洋十六枚、至九月間、腳價跌落、迨近年底、則又增高、十二月、鄰邊偶有暴徒肇亂、即係末段雜論中所述者、地方有此亂耗、自足以致腳價高昂、而且貨物阻滯、須待來年、始堪運輸、遂致本年、關冊、所註貨數減少、載運貨物牲口之缺、上年已受其困、及至今年、因始稍蘇、麗江驛馬市場、每於陰歷七月初四至初七等日、爲開會之期、惟本年所售牲口、大都一二歲之齒、不適於用、蓋適於駝運者、須在六七歲之齒也、附近鶴慶之松桂驛馬市場、陰歷七月二十五日開會、至三十日爲止、但因爭購者多、爲補去年生癰倒斃之數、以致其聲價甚高、然附近本口、龍崧山及大董等處牧場、所產之牲口、尙可以補從前倒斃之缺、本年八月一日、所頒行之進口新稅則、大於稅課有裨、緣本年所收稅款總數、較昔最旺年分、多三分之一也、至於生活程度、前數年業已逐漸增高、今年更甚、推原其故、年穀歉收、本已先撥、各種洋貨飛漲、又從而爲之助、本歲年頭亢旱、爲日太長、以平常而論、二月中即應畧有雨澤、四月底五月初、大雨時行、乃本年直至六月初旬、並無點雨、蕎麥、因缺受四五個月之時雨、故幾盡成稿萎、穀米、又因十月初旬、不期而至之霖雨、連綿數日、大半壞於垂成、有此兩

種災因、致釀成米價極爲騰貴、並致各物靡不皆貴、九月間之米價、每斗二十四斤、漲至大洋一圓五角、自茲以後、其價不見多殺、以上年平均之價計之、每斗不過八角而已、印洋價值、依舊低落、平均計算、每百枚合大洋五十圓、

一本關稅課、本年共徵關平銀八萬五千四百七十一兩、比上年多二萬一千九百七十五兩、比民國二年所收最高之數、關平銀六萬四千四百八十三兩、猶多二萬九百八十八兩、換而言之、多三分之一、本年稅款增收、大都因八月一日、頒行進口新稅則所致、雖然本年前七個月所收入、即較上年同時所收、多關平銀九千兩矣、進口稅、共關平銀三萬九千二百兩、比去年二萬六千八百兩、多百分之四十六、出口稅、共關平銀二萬二千兩、比去年一萬六千九百兩、多百分之三十、子口稅、共關平銀二萬四千二百兩、比去年一萬九千七百兩、多百分之二十三、綜觀以上各稅、無不加多、而尤以進口稅爲最盛、

一洋貨貿易、洋貨由緬甸運進口、本年共估值關平銀三百五十萬五千兩、比去年盛旺之年、多九十七萬八千兩、幾達百分之四十、貨值之加增、其因雖與上年所論、貨物之價值漲、海關之估值、亦與俱漲相同、但亦因商務擴充所致、棉紗、原爲進口最大宗貨物、其數多過最旺之民國四年一千三百担、在本口平均計價、每担可售至大洋一百圓、且頗獲利、雲南府因有停銷日貨風潮、致令大宗棉紗、得以運入本口、輪銷內地、以補其隙、雖多費長途之運脚、仍比在本口銷售利厚、棉花、爲進口之次大宗、數鉅至八千三百六担、實於上年一千六十八担之少數上、殊增特色、由此數與上述棉紗加增之數、互相參觀、可爲商務滿意興旺之徵、蓋稽往歲情形、此兩宗數目、恒屬迭爲消長、本年棉花進口之數、雖較民國四年少數千担、然亦可算爲盛旺之年、每畝一百二十五斤、其價增至大洋八十圓、聞其需貨孔殷之故、是在土法紡織、畧有改良所致、疋頭類、由緬甸市場購辦、仍屬不易、報運之數、比已覺低落之去年、而愈少矣、絨貨類、所受影響、與疋頭一致、美國煤



油、因來源缺乏、故與上年報運之數、無大加增、惟自民國六年創輪進口之緬產煤油、陡有起色、至於今年、報運以上兩種煤油之總數、竟達六萬五千三百五十五加倫、較多去年、奚啻倍蓰、且比從前最旺之年、猶多百分之三十、由新街及密芝那所輸入者、其數相埒、本地各種植物產出之油數、因民國七八年之交、天氣過旱、頓然大減、致令進口煤油、雖費高昂、運脚亦足與土油爭衡、而佔優勝、並為社會所歡迎也、洋藥材報運之數、大為增進、其中以止痛水、及含有多量酒精之藥品為多、此大多數之輸入、未識用之者、是否知其效力、因在多含酒精也、

土貨出口、運往緬甸、本年共估值關平銀二百二萬九千兩、比開關以來、最高共估值關平銀一百四十二萬五千兩之去年、增多六十萬四千兩、幾達百分之四十、致多之故、大都賴有川絲、其估值佔出口估值總數、百分之八十四、數至三千八百四十六担、比盛旺之去年、多過盛旺之前年一千三百五十担者、猶多六百六十三担、據云、在瓦城每獸、重約一百五六十斤、可售至印洋一千二三百枚、該絲全為緬甸銷用、生牛皮、低落之數、為從前所無、是年緬甸方面、屢有煩言、謂該貨大都有浸水、及各種攪雜弊端、其弊或在中國邊界、或貨未離貨主之手而作、殊不可保、而其較確低落之原因、則為載運牲口之價值高昂、雲南府製革廠、每年購用之數較鉅、而且天氣良佳、倒斃極少、鐵鍋與毛氈、大都甚佳、此兩種出口之數、均比前數年所增者為多、鐵鍋暢銷之原因、係較緬甸所製者、其質甚薄、用以為囊、可比緬製者、減燒一半炭薪、出口毛氈、從大理來者、比騰越附近製者、多過一倍、土貨與洋造紙煙出口、前四年以來、已堪注意、今年更大加擴充、民國四年、出口僅八担、去年加增至二百七十一担、本年則增至一千八十九担、估值關平銀四萬四千八百七兩、三炮台商標之紙煙、係從歐洲發達、取道香港、其餘雜號商標紙煙、都係製

從上海、因緬甸政府對於由海洋進口之煙類、重徵其稅、而從陸路輪進者、免徵其稅、以致紙煙轉運長途、輸進緬甸銷售、仍堪獲利、

一 出入內地之貨、入內地領有子口單之洋貨、本年共估值關平銀二百五十萬四千兩、比去年多百分之五十二、而進口估值、比去年祇多約百分之四十、此為最高之數、比民國二年竟多八十三萬九千兩、本年共發子口單、一萬七千一百八十三張、去年僅發一萬三千一百二十二張、

出內地領有三聯單、運往外洋之土貨、本年共估值關平銀一百十五萬六千兩、比最旺之去年、多於往年四十五萬八千兩、合百分之九十者、猶多十九萬兩、本年共發三聯單一千一百七十七張、其中用以買川絲者、占一千一百六十一張、該絲有由四川運運本關報運出口者、亦有先運到本省、然後在本關請領三聯單轉輸出口者、其餘十六張、為採買騾馬之用、川絲出口之數、共三千八百四十六担、中有二千五百九十三担、係從本關領單、

特別論略、無、

一 載運、已詳首論、

一 旅客、無從稽考、

一 金銀、按之關冊、本年並無出口之數、因本省銀幣出口之禁、仍在未弛、致令有趣之結果生焉、即金子出口是也、該金雖不經過本關、而其法先以生銀、銀幣、運赴雲南府、換購金子、運往緬甸、以抵土貨價值不足之窮、職是之故、近來市面紋銀、幾於絕迹、本年金銀進口之數、比去年八十七萬六千兩、低至十八萬八千兩、其原因、即係去年土藥虧本、有以致之、蓋運銀進口、現無民國六年首論中所述、匯往香港、轉匯仰光、復輸入本省、可以獲利之法、况其原因、亦大都為收買鴉片之用、

一藥土、無、

一雜論、本年一月一日、在距界約五英里、騰越與密芝那交通之大路牛圈河地方、新開分卡一所、至於路政、本年除照常工程而外、兼修築距騰約十二英里、渡囊宋河、長二百六十英尺之破壞石橋、並在該石橋之南端、加築每長二十六英尺之橋拱三洞、該工程師、現在距騰約七英里之小河底地方、須重築橋梁一道、此橋即民國三年夏季、被洪水所沖沒者、沿途橋路、雖無天降頃刻之災、毀壞累月始成之績、而農民因灌溉便利起見、乃竟罔恤已成隄岸、挖掘通流、並有行人、每拆取護隄材物、以作爨薪、有此妄誕行爲、實足以累修補頻仍也、騰越至永昌大路、最壞之數段、現已修補至二十二英里半遠之小坪河地方、此地即在由騰越往永昌第二站之半途、該段工程、顯有進步、十二月初旬、陡有人、欲借扶立久逃華界壩夷境內之前緬宗室後裔爲名、糾合夷野、希圖起事、聞係在華邊招募、迫得其助力、竟向距緬界十八英里、騰緬交通大路旁之通洪英壘進撲、惟旋被英營擊退、應敵者並無傷損、聞撲營者係一僧人、率領烏合暴徒、經英壘首次施槍一連、乃竟擊斃五名、餘黨各鳥獸散、該地旋即宣布戒嚴、並不准貿易交通至三星期之久、惟此戒嚴期內、各事均甚平靜、電線隨即修復、而該亡命徒等、亦已竄避華界野人山內矣、本口全年雨量、僅四十九英寸六九、比去年少二十英寸八八、按之往昔平均雨量、本年可謂低矣、蓋自開關以來、晴雨表所載雨量、最高之數、光緒三十年、爲七十六英寸零二、最低之數、爲四十三英寸九三、即民國元年是也、

民國九年

三月

十五日

騰越關署稅務司富樂嘉呈報

署稅務司富樂嘉譯漢

文 案戴鴻勳撰述

中華民國八年騰越關貿易冊  
TENGYUEH TRADE STATISTICS.

第一節 進出呈報

I.—REPORTS TO THE CUSTOMS.

第一款 本年陸路貨物裝狀總數

1°. Number of Pack-animals with Loads engaged in the Frontier Trade during 1919.

		第一季 MARCH QUARTER.	第二季 JUNE QUARTER.	第三季 SEPTEMBER QUARTER.	第四季 DECEMBER QUARTER.	共 TOTAL
進口.....	Import .....	14,430	11,968	7,413	12,384	46,195
出口.....	Export .....	5,317	1,637	1,334	8,073	16,361
子口.....	Transit .....	8,546	6,542	11,380	6,212	32,680
共.....	TOTAL.....	28,293	20,147	20,127	26,669	95,236

第二款 近十年陸路貨物裝狀按年各數

2°. Number of Pack-animals with Loads engaged in the Frontier Trade, 1910 to 1919.

年分 YEAR.	進口 IMPORT.	出口 EXPORT.	子口 TRANSIT.	共 TOTAL.
1910.....	33,426	19,119	22,957	75,502
1911.....	24,647	14,854	15,360	54,861
1912.....	32,625	14,793	25,143	72,561
1913.....	43,236	18,987	28,712	90,935
1914.....	40,430	14,864	29,281	84,575
1915.....	50,049	15,690	32,651	98,390
1916.....	35,042	15,451	22,068	72,561
1917.....	39,256	12,823	29,724	81,803
1918.....	36,559	10,183	24,675	71,417
1919.....	46,195	16,361	32,680	95,236

## 第二節 貿易貨價

## II.—VALUES.

第一款 民國六年至八年海關貿易貨價計值關平銀之總數及淨數

1°. Gross and Net Values of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1917 to 1919.

		六年 1917.		七年 1918.		八年 1919.	
		總數 GROSS.	淨數 NET.	總數 GROSS.	淨數 NET.	總數 GROSS.	淨數 NET.
<b>洋貨</b>	<b>FOREIGN GOODS.</b>						
由外洋及香港進口 {	Imported from Foreign Countries and Hongkong .....	2,202,412		2,527,336		3,505,271	
由通商口岸進口...	Imported from Chinese Ports.....	...		...		...	
共計洋貨進口.	<b>Total Foreign Imports</b>	2,202,412		2,527,336		3,505,271	
復往外洋及香港 {	Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong .....	...		...		...	
復往通商口岸....	Re-exported to Chinese Ports....	...		...		...	
共計洋貨復出口	<b>Total Foreign Re-exports</b>	...		...		...	
洋貨進口淨數.	<b>Net Total Foreign Imports</b> .....		2,202,412		2,527,336		3,505,271
<b>土貨</b>	<b>CHINESE PRODUCE.</b>						
進口總數.....	Imported.....	...		...		...	
復往外洋及香港 {	Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong .....	...		...		...	
復往通商口岸....	Re-exported to Chinese Ports ...	...		...		...	
共計土貨復出口	<b>Total Chinese Re-exports</b>	...		...		...	
土貨進口淨數.	<b>Net Total Chinese Imports</b> .....		...		...		...
土貨運往外洋及香 港.....	Chinese Produce of local origin exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong.....	794,498		1,425,547		2,029,375	
土貨運往通商口岸 {	Chinese Produce of local origin exported to Chinese Ports....	...		...		...	
本口土貨出口總數	<b>Total Exports of local origin</b>		794,498		1,425,547		2,029,375
本口貿易貨價總數 {	<b>Gross Value of the Trade of the Port</b> .....	2,996,910		3,952,883		5,534,646	
本口貿易貨價淨數 (即總數內除去復 出口數).....	<b>Net Value of the Trade of the Port, i.e., Foreign and Chinese Imports less Re-exports, and Chinese Exports of local origin...</b>		2,996,910		3,952,883		5,534,646

第二款 近十年海關貿易貨價計值關平銀按年各數

2. Value of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1910 to 1919.

年分 YEAR.	進口 IMPORTS FROM		出口 EXPORTS TO		進出共 TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	復出口 RE- EXPORTS.	金銀 TREASURE.		出入內地之貨 TRANSIT TRADE.	
	由外洋 Foreign Countries.	由通商口岸 Chinese Ports.	往外洋 Foreign Countries.	往通商口岸 Chinese Ports.			進口 Imported.	出口 Exported.	入內地 Inwards.	出內地 Outwards.
1910.....	1,416,406	...	556,880	...	2,003,286	...	...	207,440	1,070,380	59,300
1911.....	1,238,411	...	445,802	...	1,684,213	...	...	212,787	855,735	48,895
1912.....	1,824,908	...	681,997	...	2,506,905	...	...	718,884	1,418,440	120,775
1913.....	2,401,798	...	730,277	...	3,132,075	...	...	852,426	1,665,473	...
1914.....	2,009,681	...	562,819	...	2,572,500	...	6,426	1,716,155	1,393,841	123,800
1915.....	2,192,422	...	747,012	...	2,939,434	...	4,702	2,581,982	1,427,380	428,770
1916.....	1,711,670	...	628,376	...	2,340,046	...	173,294	1,958,036	1,147,708	246,480
1917.....	2,202,412	...	794,498	...	2,996,910	...	560,727	1,119,635	1,571,776	508,036
1918.....	2,527,336	...	1,425,547	...	3,952,883	...	876,678	...	1,649,619	966,792
1919.....	3,505,271	...	2,029,375	...	5,534,646	...	188,299	...	2,504,711	1,156,717

第三節 進口各貨淨數

III.—IMPORTS (NET).

民國四年至八年海關進口大宗各貨按年各數

Principal Articles imported through the Maritime Customs, 1915 to 1919.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.	四年 1915.	五年 1916.	六年 1917.	七年 1918.	八年 1919.
<b>棉貨類</b>							
COTTON GOODS.							
英國木色市布.....	Shirtings, Grey, Plain, English.....	疋 Pieces	32,028	22,285	19,863	13,317	18,067
英國藍斜紋布.....	Drills, English.....	" "	2,405	1,399	789	1,047	661
英國洋標布.....	T-Cloths, English.....	" "	6,407	3,841	742	329	365
玄素羽縐.....	Cotton Italians, Plain, Fast Black.....	" "	7,399	7,955	9,410	5,478	576
色素羽縐.....	" " " Coloured.....	" "	2,247	881	2,167	1,214	660
織花羽縐.....	" " " Figured.....	" "	708	777	316	854	14
尺六絨, 尺九絨.....	Velvets and Velveteens.....	碼 Yards	6,115	1,282	1,920	3,118	824
毯.....	Cotton Blankets.....	碼 Pieces	5,504	3,891	2,990	3,075	3,219
印度棉紗.....	" Yarn, Indian.....	担 Piculs	37,811	32,499	36,925	33,656	30,150
<b>毛棉呢類</b>							
WOOL AND COTTON UNIONS.							
毛棉小呢.....	Wool and Cotton Spanish Stripes.....	碼 Yards	14,927	11,744	11,055	10,857	1,293
<b>呢絨類</b>							
WOOLLEN GOODS.							
小呢.....	Spanish Stripes.....	碼 Yards	1,489	3,851	6,213	840	217
<b>五金及礦石類</b>							
METALS AND MINERALS.							
紫銅.....	Copper.....	担 Piculs	...	...	31	34	50
鋼鐵製料.....	Iron and Steel Manufactures.....	" "	...	...	21	237	498

海關進口大宗各貨類  
Principal Articles imported through the Maritime Customs—Continued.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.	四年 1915.	五年 1916.	六年 1917.	七年 1918.	八年 1919.
鋼	Steel	担 Piculs	...	...	124	50	9
錫	Tin	" "	...	...	27	31	50
<b>雜貨類</b>		<b>SUNDRIES.</b>					
燕窩	Birds' Nests	斤 Catties	624	420	498	258	161
高砂	Borax	担 Piculs	...	...	17	16	15
錫盒	Boxes, Fancy	羅 Gross	371	409	443	298	341
粗磁器	China ware, Coarse	担 Piculs	500	345	234	134	101
棉花	Cotton, Raw	" "	15,615	1,831	3,470	1,068	8,306
各色染料	Dyes: Aniline	值關平 Val. Hk. Fla	679	2,593	16,345	6,767	4,467
鹿茸	Horns, Deer, Young	架 Pairs	196	191	281	240	234
玉石	Jadestone	担 Piculs	912	391	802	480	478
日本自來火(火柴)	Matches, Wood, Japan	羅 Gross	20,694	12,579	12,079	11,728	17,113
藥材	Medicines	值關平 Val. Hk. Fla	7,850	6,598	8,972	11,981	24,841
美國煤油	Oil, Kerosene, American	美加倫 Am. Galls	38,135	44,325	39,745	13,735	15,605
他國煤油	" other kinds	" "	...	...	2,760	17,865	49,750
傘	Umbrellas	柄 Pieces	6,030	8,623	11,407	5,487	2,968

第四節 出口各貨(復出口貨不在內)

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

民國四年至八年海關出口大宗土貨按年各數

Principal Articles exported through the Maritime Customs, 1915 to 1919.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.	四年 1915.	五年 1916.	六年 1917.	七年 1918.	八年 1919.
牲畜	Animals, Living:—						
牛, 山羊, 豬, 綿羊	Cattle, Goats, Pigs, and Sheep	隻 No.	2,920	2,285	1,291	1,821	3,885
鮮蛋, 皮蛋, 鹹蛋等	Eggs, Fresh and Preserved	個 Pieces	1,158,698	544,505	344,485	184,270	189,193
石膏	Gypsum	担 Piculs	...	...	8	17	29
火腿	Hams	" "	348	166	161	456	355
黃(雌黃)	Hartall or Orpiment (Realgar)	" "	2,545	6,874	4,282	1,639	3,713
麻繩	Hemp Twine	" "	482	452	373	559	544
生牛皮	Hides, Buffalo and Cow	" "	2,512	1,415	1,224	732	598
鐵鍋	Iron Pans	" "	343	465	221	278	665
毛氈	Mats, Felt	條 Pieces	25,222	21,444	10,835	10,793	26,699
麝香	Musk	斤 Catties	323	6	...	22	...
竹帽	Rain Hats, Split Bamboo	頂 Pieces	27,201	27,353	28,037	27,028	39,943
黃絲	Silk, Raw, Yellow, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature	担 Piculs	1,352	1,445	1,833	3,183	3,846
石料(雲石, 花石等)	Stone (Marble, Granite, etc.)	" "	...	...	31	17	7
核桃	Walnuts	" "	2,450	1,785	1,514	1,255	1,322

第五節 出入內地之貨  
V.—INLAND TRANSIT.

第一款 本年入各省內地領有子口單之洋貨

1°. Provinces to which Foreign Goods were forwarded under Transit Pass during 1919.

省名	PROVINCE.	子口單 NO. OF PASSES.	貨價 VALUE.	內地子口稅 TRANSIT DUES.
		張	兩 Hk. Tls	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls
雲南	Yunnan	10,195	1,309,481	7,924.076
四川	Szechwan	6,741	1,181,242	7,071.463
貴州	Kweichow	247	13,988	87.510
共	TOTAL	17,183	2,504,711	15,083.049

第二款 本年出各省內地領有三聯單運往外洋之土貨

2°. Provinces from which Chinese Goods were brought under Transit Certificate during 1919.

省名	PROVINCE.	三聯單 NO. OF CERTIFICATES.	貨價 VALUE.	內地子口稅 TRANSIT DUES.
		張	兩 Hk. Tls	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls
雲南	Yunnan	71	81,889	650.566
四川	Szechwan	1,106	1,074,828	8,510.984
共	TOTAL	1,177	1,156,717	9,161.550

第六節 稅鈔  
VI.—REVENUE.

第一款 本年海關徵收各項稅鈔完納關平銀按國旗號之數

1°. Dues and Duties collected under each Flag by the Maritime Customs during 1919.

旗號	FLAG.	進口正稅 IMPORT.	出口正稅 EXPORT.	復進口稅 COAST TRADE.	船鈔 TONNAGE.	內地子口稅 TRANSIT.	統共 TOTAL.
		兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Tls
華	Chinese	39,220.678	22,005.371	...	...	24,244.599	85,470.648*

\* 查本年內由本關押註現銀存票二張計銀四十三兩九錢四分一釐此數未計入統共徵收之內  
\* Drawbacks presented for cash payment during year, amounting to Hk. Tls 43.941, are not included in the above total collection.



## 第二款 近十年海關徵收各項稅鈔完納關平銀按年各數

2°. Dues and Duties collected by the Maritime Customs, 1910 to 1919.

年分 YEAR.	進口正稅 IMPORT.	出口正稅 EXPORT.	復進口稅 COAST TRADE.	船鈔 TONNAGE.	內地子口稅 TRANSIT.	統共 TOTAL.
	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts	兩 錢 厘 Hk. Ts
1910.....	27,150.036	9,909.133	...	...	13,790.367	50,849.536
1911.....	21,872.189	8,151.673	...	...	10,836.819	40,860.681
1912.....	26,040.707	9,998.793	...	...	14,786.360	50,825.860
1913.....	35,773.700	11,701.227	...	...	17,007.739	64,482.666
1914.....	30,752.688	9,270.920	...	...	16,609.747	56,633.355
1915.....	33,389.120	10,329.443	...	...	18,603.818	62,322.381
1916.....	25,015.391	10,579.973	...	...	14,675.842	50,271.206
1917.....	29,971.291	11,279.019	...	...	19,349.981	60,600.291
1918.....	26,816.401	16,974.063	...	...	19,705.890	63,496.354
1919.....	39,220.678	22,005.371	...	...	24,244.599	85,470.648

## 第七節 金銀

## VII.—TREASURE.

## 第一款 本年進口金銀及各幣計值關平銀之數

1°. Treasure imported during 1919.

由印度及緬甸等處：銀幣值十八萬八千二百九十九兩

FROM INDIA (INCLUDING BURMA, ETC.): Silver, in Coin, value Hk. Ts 188,299.

## 第二款 本年進口金銀銅等幣各數(價值已詳第一款內)

2°. Coins imported during 1919 (included in 1°).

由印度及緬甸等處：墨西哥銀元計六千枚，印度盧比計二十九萬七千六十枚，  
中國銀元計十四萬二千七百七十二枚

FROM INDIA (INCLUDING BURMA, ETC.): Silver Coins, 6,000 Mexican dollars, 297,060 rupees, and 142,772 Chinese dollars.

## 第八節 旅客

## VIII.—PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

未經載冊

No record available.

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## I.—STATISTICAL SERIES.

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No.

1.—SHANGHAI CUSTOMS DAILY RETURNS..... Publication begun 1866.

2.—QUARTERLY RETURNS OF TRADE (formerly CUST  
GAZETTE)..... " 1869.

3.—ANNUAL RETURNS OF TRADE..... " 1859.

4.—ANNUAL REPORTS ON TRADE..... First Issue, 1864.

5.—CHINESE VERSION OF { RETURNS OF TRADE..... " " 1875.  
REPORTS ON TRADE..... " " 1889.

*N.B.*—No. 5 is, from 1913, incorporated with Nos. 3 and 4. THE ANNUAL RETURNS OF TRADE AND TRADE REPORTS (English and Chinese combined) consist of:—

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

PART II.—PORT TRADE STATISTICS AND REPORTS (five vols.: Vol. I, Aigun to Kiaochow; Vol. II, Chungking to Chinkiang; Vol. III, Shanghai to Wenchow; Vol. IV, Santuao to Pakhoi; Vol. V, Lungchow to Tengyueh).

PART III.—ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN TRADE (two vols.: Vol. I, Imports; Vol. II, Exports).

6.—DECENNIAL REPORTS: First Issue, 1882-91..... Published 1893.

" " Second Issue, 1892-1901 (two vols.:  
Vol. I, Northern and Yangtze  
Ports; Vol. II, Southern and  
Frontier Ports)..... " 1904.

" " Third Issue, 1902-11 (three vols.:  
Vol. I, Northern and Yangtze  
Ports; Vol. II, Southern and  
Frontier Ports; Vol. III, Moukden) " 1913.

7.—NATIVE CUSTOMS TRADE RETURNS:—

No. 1.—FOOCHOW: KUANG HSŪ, 29TH YEAR..... Published 1904.

No. 2.—TIENSIN: 1902..... " 1904.

No. 3.—QUINQUENNIAL REPORTS AND RETURNS, 1902-06 " 1907.

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