

577233

CHINA.
IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

I.—STATISTICAL SERIES: Nos. 3 and 4.

RETURNS OF TRADE

(51st Issue)

AND

TRADE REPORTS

(45th Issue),

1909.

PART II.—PORT TRADE STATISTICS AND REPORTS.

Vol. I.—NORTHERN PORTS

(AIGUN TO KIAOCHOW).

Published by Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

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1910.

NOTE.

The HAIKWAN TÆL, in which the Customs Revenue and all values are stated, is equivalent—

in English money, 10	2s. 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ d.,
„ American „ „ Gold	\$0.63,
„ French „ „ Francs	3.28,
„ German „ „ Marks	2.66,
„ Indian „ „ Rupees	1.95,
„ Japanese „ „ Yen	1.27,
„ Mexican dollars, „	\$1.48,

at the average Sight Exchange on London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Calcutta, Japan, and Hongkong respectively for 1909.

TABLE OF CHINESE WEIGHTS.

1 TÆL (<i>Liang</i>)	= 583.3 grains (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. avoirdupois).
	= 37.783 grammes.
16 Tæls = 1 CATTY (<i>Chin</i>)	= 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois.
	= 604.53 grammes.
100 Catties = 1 PICUL (<i>Tan</i>)	= 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois.
	= 60.453 kilogrammes.

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AIGUN TRADE STATISTICS.

1a.—SHIPPING.

Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared under each Flag
at the Maritime Customs during 1909.*

a.—Under General Regulations.

FLAG.	STEAMERS.													
	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.						TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Russian	50	7,750	...	...	50	7,750	50	7,750	...	...	50	7,750	100	15,500
Total: Steamers.....	50	7,750	...	...	50	7,750	50	7,750	...	...	50	7,750	100	15,500
	SAILING VESSELS.													
Chinese.....	4	40	...	...	4	40	19	190	...	...	19	190	23	230
Total: Sailing Vessels	4	40	...	...	4	40	19	190	...	...	19	190	23	230
GRAND TOTAL...	54	7,790	...	...	54	7,790	69	7,940	...	...	69	7,940	123	15,730

* Five months ended 31st December.

b.—Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.

Nil.

1b.—OVERLAND TRADE.

1°. Applications: Carts with Loads and Live Stock.

—	MARCH QUARTER.	JUNE QUARTER.	SEPTEMBER QUARTER.	DECEMBER QUARTER.	TOTAL.
Inwards (from outside 100 li free zone).....	68	358	426
Outwards (to " " ").....	11	11
TOTAL	68	369	437

2°. Applications: Carts with Loads passing through Liangchiatun Barrier.

—	MARCH QUARTER.	JUNE QUARTER.	SEPTEMBER QUARTER.	DECEMBER QUARTER.	TOTAL.
Inwards (from outside 100 li free zone).....	168	2,014	2,182
Outwards (to " " ").....	10	10
TOTAL	168	2,024	2,192

II.—VALUES.

Gross and Net Values of the Maritime Customs Trade during 1909.

	1909.*	
	GROSS.	NET.
FOREIGN GOODS.	<i>Hk. 7½</i>	<i>Hk. 7½</i>
Imported from Foreign Countries and Hongkong.....	4,449	
Imported from Chinese Ports.....	304,470	
Total Foreign Imports.....	308,919	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong.....	35,420	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports (chiefly to gold mines on the Humoho River and others)	23,775	
Total Foreign Re-exports.....	59,195	
Net Total Foreign Imports †.....		249,724
NATIVE PRODUCE.		
Imported (chiefly from Harbin, Hailar, and Tsitsihar).....	507,016	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries.....	474,720	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports.....	1,914	
Total Native Re-exports.....	476,634	
Net Total Native Imports.....		30,382
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Foreign Countries.....	3,517	
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Chinese Ports.....	...	
Total Exports of local origin.....		3,517
Gross Value of the Trade of the Port.....	819,452	
Net Value of the Trade of the Port, i.e., Foreign and Native Imports less Re-exports, and Native Exports of local origin.....		283,623

* Five months ended 31st December.

† Mostly smuggled to the Russian side of the Amur.

III.—IMPORTS.

Principal Articles imported through the Maritime Customs during 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1909.*	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1909.*
COTTON GOODS.			Sardines, in Tins.....	<i>Val., Hk. Ts</i>	2,910
Shirtings, Grey, Plain.....	<i>Pieces</i>	457	Sugar, White (including Refined and Cube).....	<i>Piculs</i>	4,596
" White, ".....	"	298	Tobacco, Prepared, Russian.....	"	325
Drills, American.....	"	500	NATIVE SUNDRIES.		
Chintzes and Plain Cotton Prints.....	"	270	Caps, Fur.....	<i>Val., Hk. Ts</i>	2,229
Dyed Shirtings, Plain.....	"	1,118	Eggs, Fresh.....	<i>Pieces</i>	419,370
Cotton Flannel, Plain, Dyed, and Printed, Japanese.....	"	1,520	Fish, Canned.....	<i>Val., Hk. Ts</i>	2,369
" Japanese Cotton Crape.....	<i>Yards</i>	7,675	" Fresh.....	"	1,677
Cotton Blankets.....	<i>Pieces</i>	1,514	Flour, Wheat.....	<i>Piculs</i>	1,559
Towels, other kinds.....	<i>Dozens</i>	1,063	Fruits, Fresh.....	<i>Val., Hk. Ts</i>	4,906
Cotton Goods, Unclassed.....	<i>Yards</i>	109,340	Game, Feathered, Frozen.....	<i>Pieces</i>	31,960
WOOLLEN GOODS.			Grain :—		
Cloth, Broad, Medium, and Habit.....	<i>Yards</i>	1,220	Maize.....	<i>Piculs</i>	68
METALS.			Millet (Kaoliang).....	"	1,654
Iron, Sheets and Plates.....	<i>Piculs</i>	792	Wheat.....	"	1,097
FOREIGN SUNDRIES.			Live Stock :—		
Buttons, Bone.....	<i>Gross</i>	1,688	Cows and Buffaloes.....	<i>No.</i>	9,782
Candles.....	<i>Piculs</i>	1,261	Horses and Ponies.....	"	86
Caviare, Black.....	<i>Val., Hk. Ts</i>	1,565	Pigs.....	"	68
Cigarettes, 2nd Quality, Russian.....	<i>Mille</i>	12,341	Poultry.....	"	1,658
Clothing.....	<i>Val., Hk. Ts</i>	1,580	Sheep and Goats.....	"	5,573
Confectionery.....	"	1,859	Meats, Frozen :—		
Corks.....	<i>Gross</i>	12,500	Beef.....	<i>Val., Hk. Ts</i>	12,604
Fruits, Canned.....	<i>Dozens</i>	3,219	Mutton.....	"	1,097
Liquors.....	<i>Val., Hk. Ts</i>	2,386	Pork.....	"	34,420
Machinery, and Parts of.....	"	1,067	Poultry.....	"	1,074
Matches, Wood, Russian.....	<i>Gross</i>	12,493	Oil, Bean.....	<i>Piculs</i>	563
Oil, Kerosene, Russian.....	<i>Gallons</i>	18,950	Rice.....	"	1,837
Paper, Cigarette.....	<i>Mille</i>	67,384	Samsu.....	"	339
			Shoes and Boots.....	<i>Pairs</i>	8,884
			Tea, Black.....	<i>Piculs</i>	1,430
			" Stalk.....	"	2,425
			Vodka.....	<i>Gallons</i>	149,390

* Five months ended 31st December.

IV.—EXPORTS.

Principal Articles exported through the Maritime Customs during 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1909.†
Tins, Empty.....	<i>Value, Hk. Ts</i>	1,060

† Five months ended 31st December.

V.—INLAND TRANSIT.

Nil.

VI.—REVENUE.

Dues and Duties collected under each Flag, by the Maritime Customs during 1909.*

FLAG.	IMPORT.	EXPORT.	COAST TRADE.	TONNAGE.	TRANSIT.	OPIUM LINK.	TOTAL.
	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>
Russian	231.702	5,148.825	...	...	...	...	5,380.527
Chinese.....	356.855	14,513.694	...	...	...	...	14,870.549
On Opium.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.....	588.557	19,662.519	...	...	...	...	20,251.076 †

* Five months ended 31st December.

† No Drawbacks marked for cash payment during the year.

VII.—TREASURE.

Nil.

VIII.—PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Nil.

SANSING TRADE STATISTICS.

I.—SHIPPING.

Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared under each Flag
at the Maritime Customs during 1909.*

a.—Under General Regulations.

FLAG.	STEAMERS.													
	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.						TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Russian	292	166,321	34	19,524	326	185,845	319	182,776	6	2,969	325	185,745	651	371,590
Chinese	4	208	...	...	4	208	4	208	...	...	4	208	8	416
TOTAL	296	166,529	34	19,524	330	186,053	323	182,984	6	2,969	329	185,953	659	372,006
SAILING VESSELS.—Nil.														

* Six months ended 31st December.

b.—Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.

Nil.

II.—VALUES.

Gross and Net Values of the Maritime Customs Trade (including
Lahasusu Barrier) during 1909.

	1909.*	
	GROSS.	NET.
	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Imported from Foreign Countries	17,292	
Imported from Chinese Ports	78,908	
Total Foreign Imports	96,200	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries	1,978	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports	1,001	
Total Foreign Re-exports	2,979	
Net Total Foreign Imports		93,221
NATIVE PRODUCE.		
Imported (chiefly from Harbin)	250,387	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries	7,077	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports	8,388	
Total Native Re-exports	15,465	
Net Total Native Imports		234,922
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Foreign Countries	683,077	
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Chinese Ports	51,044	
Total Exports of local origin		734,121
Gross Value of the Trade of the Port	1,080,708	
Net Value of the Trade of the Port, i.e., Foreign and Native Imports less Re-exports, and Native Exports of local origin		1,062,264

* Six months ended 31st December.

III.—IMPORTS.

1°. Principal Articles imported through the Maritime Customs during 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1909.*	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1909.*
COTTON GOODS.			Caps and Hats.....	<i>Pieces</i>	16,704
Shirtings, White.....	<i>Pieces</i>	2,771	Cigarettes, 2nd Quality.....	<i>Mille</i>	2,346
Drills, American.....	"	1,465	Cloth, Native (Nankeens).....	<i>Piculs</i>	957
Dyed Cottons.....	"	1,557	Matches.....	<i>Gross</i>	5,056
Cotton Blankets.....	"	2,279	Oil, Kerosene.....	<i>Gallons</i>	8,120
" Piece Goods, Unclassed.....	<i>Yards</i>	2,930	Salt.....	<i>Piculs</i>	9,004
SUNDRIES.			Samsu.....	"	2,310
Bags, Cotton.....	<i>Pieces</i>	2,061	Shoes and Boots of all kinds.....	<i>Pairs</i>	11,123
" Gunny.....	"	42,361	Timber, Beans and Spars.....	<i>Pieces</i>	9,473
			Wheat.....	<i>Piculs</i>	4,784

2°. Principal Articles imported through the Maritime Customs at the Lahasusu Barrier during 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1909.*	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1909.*
Bags, Gunny.....	<i>Pieces</i>	1,735	Shoes and Boots of all kinds.....	<i>Pairs</i>	2,696
Cigarettes, 2nd Quality.....	<i>Mille</i>	610	Spirits, Rectified.....	<i>Gallons</i>	9,736
Flour, Wheat.....	<i>Piculs</i>	1,219	Vodka.....	"	2,675

Six months ended 31st December.

IV.—EXPORTS.

1°. Principal Articles exported through the Maritime Customs during 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1909.†	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1909.†
Beans and Peas.....	<i>Piculs</i>	8,043	Grain—continued :—		
Bran.....	"	4,050	Oats.....	<i>Piculs</i>	900
Eggs, Fresh.....	<i>Pieces</i>	616,880	Wheat.....	"	315,085
Flour, Wheat.....	<i>Piculs</i>	9,945	Horns, Deer, Young.....	<i>Pairs</i>	163
Grain :—			Oil, Bean.....	<i>Piculs</i>	4,137
Barley.....	<i>Piculs</i>	55,773	" Hemp Seed.....	"	327
Millet (Hsiao-mi).....	"	8,223	Poultry.....	<i>No.</i>	10,694
" (Kaoliang).....	"	35,510	Shoes and Boots of all kinds.....	<i>Pairs</i>	4,571

† Six months ended 31st December.

2°. Principal Articles exported through the Maritime Customs at the
Lahasusu Barrier during 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1909.*	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1909.*
Beans and Peas	<i>Piculs</i>	670	Grain— <i>continued</i> :—		
Grain:—			Millet (Kaoliang)	<i>Piculs</i>	717
Barley	<i>Piculs</i>	4,321	Wheat	"	4,936
Millet (Hsiao-mi)	"	1,660	Vodka	<i>Gallons</i>	13,704

* Six months ended 31st December.

V.—INLAND TRANSIT.

Nil.

VI.—REVENUE.

Dues and Duties collected under each Flag by the Maritime Customs (including
Lahasusu Barrier) during 1909.†

FLAG.	IMPORT.	EXPORT.	COAST TRADE.	TONNAGE.	TRANSIT.	OPIUM LIKIN.	TOTAL.
	<i>Hk. Ta</i>	<i>Hk. Ta</i>	<i>Hk. Ta</i>	<i>Hk. Ta</i>	<i>Hk. Ta</i>	<i>Hk. Ta</i>	<i>Hk. Ta</i>
Russian	610.437	48,087.908	866.833	241.200	...	...	49,806.378
Chinese	20.210	2,025.220	1,775.384	147.729	...	...	3,968.543
On Opium .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	630.647	50,113.128 ‡	2,642.217	388.929	...	...	53,774.921 §

† Six months ended 31st December.

‡ Including *Hk. Ta* 1,032.876 collected temporarily at half rates in accordance with Provisional Sungari Trade Regulations.

§ No Drawbacks marked for cash payment during the year.

VII.—TREASURE.

Treasure imported and exported during 1909.*

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED AND TO WHICH EXPORTED.	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
	SILVER.			COPPER.	TOTAL IMPORTS.	SILVER.			COPPER.	TOTAL EXPORTS.
	In Bars and Sycee.	In Coin.	TOTAL.	In Coin.		In Bars and Sycee.	In Coin.	TOTAL.	In Coin.	
	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....
CHINA.										
Harbin.....	6,159	...	6,159	...	6,159
Total: China.....	6,159	...	6,159	...	6,159
GRAND TOTAL.....	6,159	...	6,159	...	6,159

* Six months ended 31st December.

VIII.—PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Passenger Traffic during 1909.†

	PASSENGERS TO		PASSENGERS FROM	
	Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.
Foreign Countries.....	306	2,626	320	2,699
Tahsiho.....	...	...	10	72
Harbin and intermediate Ports.....	289	2,808	306	3,011
TOTAL.....	595	5,434	636	5,782

† Six months ended 31st December.

HARBIN DISTRICT TRADE STATISTICS.

MANCHOULI.

I.—REPORTS TO THE CUSTOMS.

1°. Number of Applications during 1909.

	MARCH QUARTER.	JUNE QUARTER.	SEPTEMBER QUARTER.	DECEMBER QUARTER.	TOTAL.
Import.....	4,485	3,462	3,820	4,115	15,882
Export.....	3,655	626	905	838	6,024
In-Transit Goods (Entered).....	4,791	5,241	5,356	4,695	20,083
TOTAL.....	12,931	9,329	10,081	9,648	41,989

2°. Number of Applications, 1908 and 1909.

YEAR.	IMPORT.	EXPORT.	IN-TRANSIT GOODS (ENTERED).	TOTAL.
1908.....	9,035	4,762	13,148	26,945
1909.....	15,882	6,024	20,083	41,989

II.—VALUES.

1°. Gross and Net Values of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1908 and 1909.

	1908.		1909.	
	GROSS.	NET.	GROSS.	NET.
	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>
FOREIGN GOODS:				
Imported from Foreign Countries and Hongkong.....	3,064,654		6,121,269	
Imported from Chinese Ports.....	...		...
Total Foreign Imports	3,064,654		6,121,269	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong.....	212,103		389,238	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports.....	...		...
Total Foreign Re-exports	212,103		389,238	
Net Total Foreign Imports		2,852,551		5,732,031
NATIVE PRODUCE.				
Imported (chiefly from Dairen).....	36,900		26,700	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries.....	36,900		26,700	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports.....	...		...
Total Native Re-exports	36,900		26,700	
Net Total Native Imports				
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Foreign Countries	977,234		1,717,731	
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Chinese Ports.....	...		...
Total Exports of local origin		977,234		1,717,731
Gross Value of the Trade of the Port	4,078,788		7,865,700	
Net Value of the Trade of the Port, i.e., Foreign and Native Imports less Re-exports, and Native Exports of local origin		3,829,785		7,449,762

2°. Value of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1908 and 1909.

YEAR.	IMPORTS FROM		EXPORTS TO		TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	RE-EXPORTS.	TREASURE.		TRANSIT TRADE.	
	Foreign Countries.	Native Ports.	Foreign Countries.	Native Ports.			Imported.	Exported.	Inwards.	Outwards.
	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>
1908.....	3,064,654	36,900	977,234	...	4,078,788	249,003	...	...	...	...
1909.....	6,121,269	26,700	1,717,731	...	7,865,700	415,938	...	...	11,270	...

III.—IMPORTS.

Principal Articles imported by Train through the Maritime Customs, 1908 and 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1908.	1909.	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1908.	1909.
COTTON GOODS.							
Sheetings, White, Plain.....	Pieces	...	764	Belting, Machine.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	...	2,153
Shirtings, ".....	"	291	2,467	Biscuits.....	"	...	1,848
Cotton Damasks, White.....	"	...	504	Books and Charts.....	"	504	23,731
Drills.....	"	4	488	Brassware.....	"	204	3,913
Printed Cottons:—				Bricks and Tiles.....	Pieces	55,966	...
Printed Cambrics, Lawns, and Muslins.....	Pieces	...	3,258	Building Materials and Fittings.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	...	12,439
" Chintzes, Plain Cotton Prints, and Printed Shirtings.....	"	3,159	54,306	Butter.....	Piculs	1,767	1,718
" Sateens, Repps, etc.....	"	769	1,887	Buttons, Brass and Fancy.....	Gross	449	8,484
Dyed Cottons:—				Caps and Hats.....	Pieces	26,281	33,188
Cotton Lastings, Plain.....	Pieces	196	594	Carriages and Carriage Materials.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	7,258	25,924
" Italians, " Shirtings, Figured, Brocaded, and Spotted.....	"	...	1,662	Casks, Empty.....	"	...	3,882
Dyed Shirtings and Sheetings, Plain.....	"	...	5,951	Charcoal.....	Piculs	1,607	782
Cotton Flannel, Plain, Dyed, and Printed.....	"	8,626	5,562	Cheese.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	17,458	20,889
Velvets and Velveteens, Plain.....	Yards	98	159,691	Chocolate, Sweetened.....	Pounds	1,093	7,225
Dyed Moleskins.....	"	...	258,363	Cigarette Tubes.....	Mille	125,481	180,140
Cotton Blankets.....	Pieces	450	7,104	Cigarettes, 2nd Quality.....	"	475,761	420,343
Handkerchiefs, Plain, Dyed, and Printed.....	Dozens	5,082	7,053	Cinematographic Films.....	Metres	...	21,057
Cotton Goods, Unclassed.....	Yards	121,316	423,522	Clothing, Foreign.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	70,564	374,455
" Thread, on Spools.....	Gross	100	5,671	Coffee, Ground.....	Pounds	...	9,727
WOOLLEN AND COTTON MIXTURES.							
Woolen and Cotton Mixtures, Unclassed.....	Yards	22,041	35,156	Confectionery.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	17,063	63,093
WOOLLEN GOODS.							
Blankets and Rugs.....	Pounds	52,444	49,427	Copperware.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	465	...
Cloth, Broad, Medium, and Habit... Russian.....	Yards	2,408	5,889	Corks.....	Gross	27,010	108,267
Flannel.....	"	755	1,376	Cosmetics.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	115	...
Woolen Goods, Unclassed.....	"	966	456	Cotton Waste.....	Piculs	376	1,398
	"	16,344	63,677	Covers, Table.....	Pieces	...	4,508
MISCELLANEOUS PIECE GOODS.							
Linen.....	Yards	...	26,168	Electrical Materials and Fittings.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	...	12,765
Silk Piece Goods, Mixtures, Plain.....	Catties	417	206	Engine and Boiler Fittings.....	"	...	19,372
Miscellaneous Piece Goods, Unclassed	Yards	14,635	164,018	Felt.....	"	5,160	3,212
METALS.							
Iron and Mild Steel, New:—				Files.....	Dozens	...	5,197
Bars.....	Piculs	...	2,240	Firewood and Dunnage.....	Piculs	13,869	136,042
Bolts, Nuts, and Washers.....	"	135	504	Fish, Fresh.....	"	...	324
Pipes and Tubes, Cast.....	"	379	735	" Salt.....	"	...	1,530
Rails.....	"	...	1,550	Flour, Wheat.....	"	3,580	22,877
Sheets and Plates.....	"	88	4,666	Fruits and Vegetables, Dried and Salted... Fresh.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	2,294	2,429
Tacks.....	"	...	132	Glass, Window.....	Boxes	4,965	7,145
Iron and Mild Steel, Old: Bars.....	"	354	...	Glassware.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	3,869	19,493
SUNDRIES.							
Bags of all kinds.....	Pieces	11,870	20,021	Gloves.....	Dozens	...	1,810
Bedsteads and Bedding.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	753	20,291	Graphophones and Accessories.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	5,782	7,066
Beer and Porter, in Bottles.....	Dozens	...	4,000	Gypsum.....	Piculs	...	5,402
				Haberdashery and Millinery.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	17,262	52,685
				Hardware.....	"	38,367	83,749
				Harness and Saddlery.....	"	5,937	11,624
				Hops.....	Piculs	...	150
				India-rubber Goods.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	149	19,787
				Ironware.....	"	3,642	...

Principal Articles imported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1908.	1909.	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1908.	1909.
Labels, Advertising Matter, etc.	{ Value, Hk. Tls }	2,168	13,727	Playing-cards	{ Value, Hk. Tls }	4,561	6,190
Lamps and Lampware	"	329	22,645	Porcelainware	"	7,306	25,087
Leather Articles	"	...	11,356	Railway Plant and Materials	"	4,680	...
" Calf, Kid, and Coloured	Piculs	142	27	Rope, Hemp	Piculs	...	545
" Purses	Dozens	52	4,549	Sausages, Dried	"	...	160
" Sole	Piculs	481	669	Shirts of all kinds	Dozens	...	2,419
Lemons, Fresh	Pieces	...	60,680	Shoe-making Materials	{ Value, Hk. Tls }	...	10,334
Liqueurs	Doz. qts.	...	1,432	Shoes and Boots, India-rubber	Pairs	31,793	50,319
Live Stock	No.	...	3,669	" " Leather and other Materials	"	96,369	115,335
" Cattle	"	13	584	Singlets and Drawers, Cotton	Dozens	...	428
" Ponies and Horses	"	...	332	" " Mixture	"	321	737
Machinery, and Parts of	{ Value, Hk. Tls }	21,891	537,939	Soap, Toilet and Fancy	"	14,694	47,765
Machines, Sewing and Knitting	Pieces	148	192	Spirits, Rectified, or Alcohol in bulk	Galls.	19,400	460,090
Matches, Wood, Safety or other	Gross	102,866	53,626	" other kinds, in Bottles	Dozens	197	5,466
Medical and Surgical Appliances and Druggists Sundries	{ Value, Hk. Tls }	...	4,110	" of Wine	Galls.	404,619	...
Medicines	"	...	15,552	Stationery	{ Value, Hk. Tls }	1,666	10,813
Mushrooms	Piculs	84	...	Stores, Household	"	10,763	35,795
Musical Instruments, Unclassed	{ Value, Hk. Tls }	...	6,988	Sugar, White	Piculs	8,101	846
Oil, Hemp	Piculs	...	405	" Refined	"	27,853	25,886
" Kerosene, Russian	Galls.	3,640	13,590	Tea, Black	"	...	61
" Paint	"	...	2,171	Timber, Beams and Logs, Soft-wood	Sq. feet	...	395,994
Paper, Cigarette	Mulle	95,395	100,340	" Planks, Soft-wood	"	451,038	373,620
" Packing	Piculs	...	583	Tobacco, Prepared	Piculs	929	3,341
" Printing	"	679	...	Toilet Requisites	{ Value, Hk. Tls }	1,800	15,863
" Writing	"	...	1,261	Toys	"	4,611	9,725
Perfumery	{ Value, Hk. Tls }	693	15,638	Twine	Piculs	236	961
Photographic Materials	"	...	3,216	Varnish	"	...	409

IV.—EXPORTS.

Principal Articles exported by Train through the Maritime Customs, 1908 and 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1908.	1909.	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1908.	1909.
Bamboo Brooms	Pieces	...	119,917	Lard	Piculs	240	237
Eggs, Fresh	"	3,639,452	3,776,898	Macaroni and Vermicelli	"	774	759
Fish, Dried and Salt	Piculs	1,464	2,257	Meats, Fresh:—			
" Fresh	"	...	1,204	Beef	Piculs	...	867
Flour	"	115,470	107,025	Mutton	"	...	659
Fruits and Vegetables, Dried and Salted	{ Value, Hk. Tls }	...	3,127	Oil, Bean	"	1,238	3,991
" " Fresh	"	...	7,472	" Hemp	"	10,273	9,654
Ground-nuts	Piculs	351	874	Pork, Salted	"	171	163
Hides, Cow and Buffalo	"	3,504	2,521	Seed, Pine	"	544	3
" Horse	"	3,940	440	Skins (Furs), Fox	Pieces	407	3,502
Intestines, Cows, Dried	"	...	26	" Goat	"	3,770	2,454
" " and Sheep's, Salted	"	...	317	" Sable	"	920	9,039
" Pigs	"	...	252	" Sheep	"	238,479	214,104
Live Stock:—				" Squirrel	"	26,234	12,983
Cattle	No.	...	667	" Tarabagan	"	210,224	19,181
Ponies and Horses	"	43	332	Tallow, Animal	Piculs	1,255	1,000
Poultry	"	...	9,866	Wool, Sheep's	"	3,400	43,374

V.—INLAND TRANSIT.

Provinces to which Foreign Goods were forwarded under Transit Pass during 1909.

PROVINCE.	NO. OF PASSES.	VALUE.	TRANSIT DUES.
Heilungkiang	32	<i>Hk. Ts</i> 11,270	<i>Hk. Ts</i> 187.835

VI.—REVENUE.

1°. Dues and Duties collected under each Flag by the Maritime Customs during 1909.

FLAG.	IMPORT.	EXPORT.	COAST TRADE.	TONNAGE.	TRANSIT.	OPIUM LIKIN.	TOTAL.	
	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	
Russian	115,754.228	36,174.954	...	...	187.835	10.800	152,127.817
On Opium.....	4.050	...	...	...	...	...	4.050
TOTAL.....	115,758.278	36,174.954	...	...	187.835	10.800	152,131.867 *
* 50 Drawbacks marked for cash payment during the year, to be deducted from this total.....							<i>Hk. Ts</i>	1,980.445

2°. Dues and Duties collected by the Maritime Customs, 1908 and 1909.

YEAR.	IMPORT (exclusive of Opium).	EXPORT (exclusive of Opium).	COAST TRADE (exclusive of Opium).	OPIUM (Import, Export, and Coast Trade).	TONNAGE.	TRANSIT.	OPIUM LIKIN.	TOTAL.
	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>
1908.....	83,784.860	21,674.913	...	...	...	...	...	105,459.773
1909.....	115,754.228	36,174.954	...	4.050	...	187.835	10.800	152,131.867

VII.—TREASURE.

Nil.

VIII.—PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

No records.

H A R B I N

I.—SHIPPING.

Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared under each Flag
at the Maritime Customs during 1909.*

a.—Under General Regulations.

FLAG.	STEAMERS.†													
	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.						TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Russian	153	81,119	44	21,081	197	102,200	166	80,740	4	4,106	170	84,846	367	187,046
Chinese	3	256	4	456	7	712	6	598	...	...	6	598	13	1,310
Total: Steamers.....	156	81,375	48	21,537	204	102,912	172	81,338	4	4,106	176	85,444	380	188,356
SAILING VESSELS.														
Chinese	1,831	18,310	...	...	1,831	18,310	580	5,800	1,213	12,130	1,793	17,930	3,624	36,240
Total: Sailing Vessels	1,831	18,310	...	...	1,831	18,310	580	5,800	1,213	12,130	1,793	17,930	3,624	36,240
GRAND TOTAL...	1,987	99,685	48	21,537	2,035	121,222	752	87,138	1,217	16,236	1,969	103,374	4,004	224,596

b.—Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.†

FLAG.	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.						TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
	Russian	41	18,260	21	8,885	62	27,145	35	11,249	23	7,160	58	18,409	120	45,554
Chinese	104	10,340	15	1,261	119	11,601	88	8,628	31	2,973	119	11,601	238	23,202
TOTAL	145	28,600	36	10,146	181	38,746	123	19,877	54	10,133	177	30,010	358	68,756

* Six months ended 31st December.

† Including tonnage of towed barges and boats.

II.—VALUES.

Gross and Net Values of the Maritime Customs Trade during 1909.

	1909.*	
	Gross.	Net.
FOREIGN GOODS.		
Imported from Foreign Countries.....	<i>Hk. Ts</i> 157,486	
Imported from Chinese Ports.....	8,404	
Total Foreign Imports.....	165,890	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries.....	343,695	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports (chiefly to Aigun and Sansing).....	134,700	
Total Foreign Re-exports.....	478,395	
Net Total Foreign Imports.....		
NATIVE PRODUCE.		
Imported (chiefly from Hulan, Pehtwanlintze, etc.).....	1,844,863	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries.....	370,686	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports.....	315,202	
Total Native Re-exports.....	685,888	
Net Total Native Imports.....		1,158,975
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Foreign Countries.....	2,231,441	
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Chinese Ports.....	174,056	
Total Exports of local origin.....		2,405,497
Gross Value of the Trade of the Port.....	4,416,250	
Net Value of the Trade of the Port, i.e., Foreign and Native Imports less Re-exports, and Native Exports of local origin.....		3,564,472

* Six months ended 31st December.

III.—IMPORTS.

1°. Principal Articles, carried by Steamers, imported through the
Maritime Customs during 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1909.*	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1909.*
COTTON GOODS.			NATIVE SUNDRIES.		
Dyed Moleskins.....	Yards	20,216	Beancake.....	Piculs	1,114
METALS.			Beans and Peas.....	"	10,214
Tinned Plates.....	Piculs	757	Eggs, Fresh.....	Pieces	742,690
FOREIGN SUNDRIES.			Firewood.....	Piculs	786,356
Bags, Gunny, New.....	Pieces	10,700	Grain :—		
" " Old.....	"	119,615	Barley.....	Piculs	21,411
Cigarettes, 2nd Quality.....	Mille	525	Millet (Hsiao-mi).....	"	2,665
Fish, Dried and Smoked.....	Piculs	735	" (Kaoliang).....	"	2,906
" Roe (Caviare).....	"	704	Wheat.....	"	389,082
" Salt.....	"	16,289	Horns, Deer, Young.....	Pairs	153
Fruits, Fresh.....	"	474	Oil, Bean.....	Piculs	158
Hides, Cow and Buffalo.....	"	386	" Sesamum Seed.....	"	222
			Timber, Planks, Soft-wood.....	Sup. ft.	818,328
			Wood, Poles.....	Pieces	30,986

2°. Principal Articles, carried by Junks, imported through the
Maritime Customs during 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1909.*	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1909.*
Beancake.....	Piculs	2,110	Oil, Bean.....	Piculs	3,167
Beans and Peas.....	"	64,470	" Hemp Seed.....	"	413
Charcoal.....	"	5,001	" Sesamum Seed.....	"	146
Eggs, Fresh.....	Pieces	170,150	Pottery, Earthenware.....	"	479
Firewood.....	Piculs	123,429	Seed, Sesamum.....	"	528
Flour, Wheat.....	"	1,398	Stone, Broken.....	"	52,830
Grain :—			Timber, Planks, Soft-wood.....	Sup. ft.	1,389,979
Barley.....	Piculs	95,645	Vermicelli.....	Piculs	1,487
Buckwheat.....	"	1,481	Wood, Poles.....	Pieces	2,668
Maize.....	"	1,353			
Millet (Hsiao-mi).....	"	49,029			
" (Kaoliang).....	"	5,805			
Wheat.....	"	331,328			

* Six months ended 31st December.

IV.—EXPORTS.

1°. Principal Articles, carried by Steamers, exported through the
Maritime Customs during 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1909.*	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1909.*
Beancake.....	<i>Piculs</i>	909	Live Stock— <i>continued</i> :—		
Beans and Peas.....	"	22,327	Pigs.....	<i>No.</i>	858
Bran.....	"	46,191	Poultry.....	"	7,549
Brooms.....	<i>Pieces</i>	119,266	Sheep and Goats.....	"	1,222
Eggs, Fresh.....	"	6,735,835	Mats.....	<i>Pieces</i>	3,239
Flour, Wheat.....	<i>Piculs</i>	403,727	Oil, Bean.....	<i>Piculs</i>	9,908
Garlic.....	"	1,401	" Hemp Seed.....	"	2,632
Grain :—			" Sesamum Seed.....	"	1,094
Barley.....	<i>Piculs</i>	78,362	Pottery, Earthenware.....	"	444
Buckwheat.....	"	21,032	Preserves.....	"	784
" Grit.....	"	6,220	Rice.....	"	2,582
Maize.....	"	552	Samshu.....	"	696
Millet (Hsiao-mi).....	"	57,718	Sandals, Leather.....	<i>Pairs</i>	7,530
" (Kaoliang).....	"	7,886	Seed, Sesamum.....	<i>Piculs</i>	495
Wheat.....	"	83,487	Spirits, in Bottles (local manufacture).....	<i>Dozens</i>	2,159
Harness and Saddlery.....	<i>Val. Hk. Tk.</i>	3,587	" " bulk.....	<i>Gallons</i>	128,452
Hay.....	<i>Piculs</i>	2,187	Timber, Planks, Soft-wood.....	<i>Sup. ft.</i>	12,362
Hides, Cow and Buffalo.....	"	230	Tobacco, Leaf.....	<i>Piculs</i>	1,680
Lard.....	"	466	Vegetables, Dried and Salted.....	"	402
Live Stock :—			" Fresh.....	"	915
Cows and Buffaloes.....	<i>No.</i>	6,820	Vermicelli and Macaroni.....	"	4,373
Horses and Ponies.....	"	1,026			

2°. Principal Articles, carried by Junks, exported through the
Maritime Customs during 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1909.*	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1909.*
Hides, Cow and Buffalo.....	<i>Piculs</i>	227	Vermicelli.....	<i>Piculs</i>	175
Pigs.....	<i>No.</i>	420			

* Six months ended 31st December.

V.—INLAND TRANSIT.

Provinces to which Foreign Goods were forwarded under Transit Pass during 1909.*

a.—Carried by Steamers.

PROVINCE.	NO. OF PASSES.	VALUE.	TRANSIT DUES.
		<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
Kirin.....	235	133,886	1,650.113
Heilungkiang.....	403	420,015	4,423.051
TOTAL.....	638	553,901	6,073.164

b.—Carried by Junks.

PROVINCE.	NO. OF PASSES.	VALUE.	TRANSIT DUES.
		<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
Kirin.....	95	30,098	105.413
Heilungkiang.....	425	151,030	391.430
TOTAL.....	520	181,128	496.843

* Six months ended 31st December.

VI.—REVENUE.

Dues and Duties collected under each Flag by the Maritime Customs during 1909.†

FLAG.	IMPORT.	EXPORT.	COAST TRADE.	TONNAGE.	TRANSIT.	OPIUM LIKIN.	TOTAL.
	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
Russian.....	15,605.824	85,982.074	3,248.072	12,688.500	5,811.423	...	123,335.893
Chinese.....	2,161.888	37,082.996	2.065	704.700	758.584	...	40,710.233
On Opium.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.....	17,767.712	123,065.070 ‡	3,250.137	13,393.200	6,570.007	...	164,046.126 §

§ 4 Drawbacks marked for cash payment during the year, to be deducted from this total*Hk. Tls* 130.933

† Six months ended 31st December.

‡ Including *Hk. Tls* 52,718.547 collected temporarily at half rates in accordance with Provisional Sungari Trade Regulations.

VII.—TREASURE.

Treasure imported and exported during 1909.*

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED AND TO WHICH EXPORTED.	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
	SILVER.			COPPER.	TOTAL IMPORTS.	SILVER.			COPPER.	TOTAL EXPORTS.
	In Bars and Sycee.	In Coin.	TOTAL.	In Coin.		In Bars and Sycee.	In Coin.	TOTAL.	In Coin.	
	Hk. Ta	Hk. Ta	Hk. Ta	Hk. Ta	Hk. Ta	Hk. Ta	Hk. Ta	Hk. Ta	Hk. Ta	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHINA.										
Sansing.....	6,159	...	6,159	...	6,159	...	...	...	...	...
Hulan.....	...	...	...	...	...	3,180	...	3,180	...	3,180
Sintien.....	...	...	...	...	...	1,070	...	1,070	...	1,070
Total : China.....	6,159	...	6,159	...	6,159	4,250	...	4,250	...	4,250
GRAND TOTAL.....	6,159	...	6,159	...	6,159	4,250	...	4,250	...	4,250

* Six months ended 31st December.

VIII.—PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Passenger Traffic during 1909.†

	PASSENGERS TO		PASSENGERS FROM	
	Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.
Foreign Countries.....	808	3,972	1,662	17,309
Sansing.....	18	683	48	1,858
Inland Waters places.....	76	5,430	115	7,129
TOTAL.....	902	10,085	1,825	26,296

SUIFENHO.

I.—REPORTS TO THE CUSTOMS.

1°. Number of Applications during 1909.

	MARCH QUARTER.	JUNE QUARTER.	SEPTEMBER QUARTER.	DECEMBER QUARTER.	TOTAL.
Import.....	5,005	5,433	5,711	5,839	21,988
Export.....	10,707	11,137	6,631	7,374	35,849
Transit Inwards.....	6	...	...	...	6
In-Transit Goods (Entered).....	1,922	1,787	1,942	2,325	7,976
TOTAL	17,640	18,357	14,284	15,538	65,819

2°. Number of Applications, 1908 and 1909.

YEAR.	IMPORT.	EXPORT.	TRANSIT INWARDS.	IN-TRANSIT GOODS (ENTERED).	TOTAL.
1908.....	16,739	25,213	...	7,513	49,465
1909.....	21,988	35,849	6	7,976	65,819

II.—VALUES.

1°. Gross and Net Values of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1908 and 1909.

	1908.		1909.	
	GROSS.	NET.	GROSS.	NET.
FOREIGN GOODS.	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
Imported from Foreign Countries and Hongkong.....	4,250,469		8,304,808	
Imported from Chinese Ports.....	...		...
Total Foreign Imports	4,250,469		8,304,808	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong.....	769,173		1,321,334	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports.....	...		...
Total Foreign Re-exports	769,173		1,321,334	
Net Total Foreign Imports		3,481,296		6,983,474
NATIVE PRODUCE.				
Imported.....	...		...
Re-exported to Foreign Countries.....	...		...
Re-exported to Chinese Ports.....	...		...
Total Native Re-exports.....	...		...
Net Total Native Imports				
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Foreign Countries	8,504,409		15,372,116	
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Chinese Ports.....	...		...
Total Exports of local origin		8,504,409		15,372,116
Gross Value of the Trade of the Port	12,754,878		23,676,924	
Net Value of the Trade of the Port, i.e., Foreign and Native Imports less Re-exports, and Native Exports of local origin		11,985,705		22,355,590

2°. Value of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1908 and 1909.

YEAR.	IMPORTS FROM		EXPORTS TO		TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	RE-EXPORTS.	TREASURE.		TRANSIT TRADE.	
	Foreign Countries.	Native Ports.	Foreign Countries.	Native Ports.			Imported.	Exported.	Inwards.	Outwards.
	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
1908.....	4,250,469	...	8,504,409	...	12,754,878	769,173	...	...	...	...
1909.....	8,304,808	...	15,372,116	...	23,676,924	1,321,334	...	...	19,736	...

III.—IMPORTS.

Principal Articles imported through the Maritime Customs, 1908 and 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1908.	1909.	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1908.	1909.
COTTON GOODS.							
Shirtings, Grey, Plain.....	Pieces	2,208	1,950	Caps, Chinese.....	Pieces	5,813	12,398
Sheetings, ".....	"	4,216	38,033	" and Hats, Foreign.....	"	8,105	26,660
Shirtings, White, Plain.....	"	8,305	20,458	Carpets and Carpeting.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	3,245	6,470
Drills.....	"	9,075	16,456	Carriages and Carriage Materials.....	"	26,206	19,775
Jeans.....	"	8,325	3,694	Cement.....	Piculs	21,788	36,617
Printed Reversible Cretonnes.....	Yards	9,348	13,290	Chocolate, Sweetened.....	Pounds	11,422	16,113
Cotton Lastings, Plain and Figured.....	Pieces	6,500	16,513	Cigarettes.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	96,433	...
Dyed Drills.....	"	3,071	13,239	Clocks and Watches.....	"	21,460	20,625
Cotton Flannel.....	"	1,155	699	Cloth, Native (Nankeens).....	Piculs	5,392	5,103
" " Japanese.....	"	3,588	5,036	Clothing.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	29,900	107,394
" " Striped, Japanese.....	"	2,659	1,385	Corks.....	Gross	29,081	19,004
Crimp Cloth, Japanese.....	Yards	31,387	50,368	Covers, Bed.....	Pieces	7,665	11,407
Cotton Ticks.....	"	74,264	47,777	" Table.....	"	7,034	20,708
Coloured Woven Cottons, Japanese.....	"	176,107	96,113	Crockery.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	5,395	11,503
Mosquito Netting.....	"	8,674	2,282	Curtains, Window.....	"	4,469	12,588
Japanese Cotton Cloth, Mercerised.....	"	76,300	2,794	Cutlery.....	"	3,602	3,147
" " Crape.....	"	334,090	569,044	Electrical Materials and Fittings.....	"	12,696	36,167
Velvets and Velveteens.....	"	10,365	19,155	Embroideries.....	"	4,465	7,750
Velvet Cords and Corduroys, Dyed.....	"	8,818	8,603	Enamelled Ironware.....	"	19,486	23,688
Dyed Moleskins.....	"	31,369	...	Fans of all kinds.....	Pieces	33,530	28,357
Cotton Blankets.....	Pieces	28,805	24,121	Fish, Dried and Salt.....	Piculs	3,924	5,081
Handkerchiefs.....	Dozens	8,823	18,037	" Fresh.....	"	5,255	6,523
Towels.....	"	14,042	23,028	Flour.....	"	5,769	4,181
Cotton Thread, on Spools.....	Gross	2,678	4,720	Fruits, Dried.....	"	1,275	1,998
				" Fresh.....	"	7,630	14,992
WOOLLEN AND COTTON MIXTURES.							
Alpacas, Lustres, Orleans, and Sicilians.....	Yards	5,972	4,053	Furniture.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	7,059	16,689
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures, Unclassed.....	"	223,895	140,320	Glass, Window.....	Boxes	5,531	8,705
WOOLLEN GOODS.							
Blankets and Rugs.....	Pounds	8,974	6,617	Glassware.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	15,627	7,698
Cloth, Broad, Medium, Habit, and Russian.....	Yards	64,127	21,658	Gloves and Mittens.....	Dozens	4,809	7,067
Flannel.....	"	2,241	...	Graphophones and Accessories.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	2,891	2,536
Spanish Stripes.....	"	4,584	...	Haberdashery and Millinery.....	"	46,052	51,580
Tweeds and Serges.....	"	8,039	...	Hardware.....	"	38,912	47,783
MISCELLANEOUS PIECE GOODS.							
Plushes and Velvets.....	Catties	2,807	4,681	Hats, Straw.....	Dozens	3,848	5,268
Silk Piece Goods.....	"	1,977	2,015	Hosiery, Unclassed.....	"	3,169	47,012
" " Mixtures.....	"	1,870	150	India-rubber Goods.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	20,293	26,689
Tapestry.....	Yards	4,755	326	Lamps and Lampware.....	"	14,133	26,825
METALS.							
Iron and Mild Steel, New :—				Lemons, Fresh.....	Pieces	152,790	525,371
Nails, Wire.....	Piculs	1,677	5,459	Linen, Household.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	3,349	807
Pig.....	"	23,475	10,028	Linoleum.....	Yards	10,322	19,909
Rails.....	"	5,966	1,035	Liqueurs.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	11,280	7,369
Sheets and Plates.....	"	1,844	7,459	Looking-glasses and Mirrors.....	Pieces	28,939	41,006
Iron, Galvanized :—				Machinery, and Parts of.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	41,165	1,471
Sheets.....	Piculs	4,691	5,566	Machines, Sewing.....	Pieces	2,178	3,530
Wire.....	"	1,201	...	" " and Parts of.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	7,250	29,077
Tinned Plates.....	"	2,061	3,821	Matches.....	Gross	85,709	31,490
SUNDRIES.							
Bags, Cotton.....	Pieces	588,446	460,856	Medical and Surgical Appliances and Druggists Sundries.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	3,761	3,371
" Gunny.....	"	1,608,846	3,484,297	Medicines.....	"	15,072	19,359
Butter and Cheese.....	{ Value, Hk. Ts }	11,850	7,141	Milk, Condensed, in Tins, and Evaporated Cream.....	Dozens	3,996	4,909
Buttons, Brass and Fancy.....	Gross	8,127	38,969				
Candles.....	Piculs	3,691	13,165				

Principal Articles imported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1908.	1909.	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1908.	1909.
Motor-cars, and Parts of	{ Value, Hk. Tk. }	2,427	1,114	Soap of all kinds	{ Value, Hk. Tk. }	12,687	22,235
Musical Instruments: Pianos, etc.	"	3,093	15,648	Socks, Cotton	Dozens	44,189	43,801
Munitions of War	"	15,883	194,660	Soda	Piculs	4,141	5,164
Oil, Engine	Galls.	182,326	275,903	Spirits	{ Value, Hk. Tk. }	130,128	117,315
" Kerosene, Russian	"	1,029,385	1,223,944	" of Wine	"	4,654	...
Onions, Fresh	Piculs	10,793	11,916	Stationery	"	14,376	20,970
Paper	"	3,503	2,896	Stores, Household	"	66,127	67,972
" Packing	"	2,937	12,070	Sugar, Brown	Piculs	1,337	594
" Printing	"	1,774	995	" Refined	"	12,757	42,856
Perfumery	{ Value, Hk. Tk. }	11,996	11,187	Tea, Black, Ceylon	"	972	...
Personal Effects	"	19,883	57,366	" " Chinese	"	3,901	12,095
Photographic Materials	"	4,233	7,785	" Brick, "	"	582	294
Railway Materials	"	32,804	...	Timber, Railway Sleepers	Pieces	11,298	400
Rice	Piculs	18,409	20,277	Tobacco	{ Value, Hk. Tk. }	4,684	...
Salt	"	77,541	837,484	Toilet Requisites	"	6,909	8,262
Seaweed, Long	"	2,126	2,311	Toys	"	13,233	16,474
Shirts of all kinds	{ Value, Hk. Tk. }	9,931	9,522	Typewriters and Accessories	"	5,092	9,871
Shoes and Boots, Leather	Pairs	25,427	41,474	Umbrellas	Pieces	2,951	5,927
" " Silk and Cotton	"	14,319	34,628	Waters, Table	{ Value, Hk. Tk. }	3,195	848
Singlets and Drawers, Cotton	Dozens	3,855	4,904	Wines	"	79,354	115,521
Skins (Furs), Sundry	{ Value, Hk. Tk. }	6,916	...				

IV.—EXPORTS.

Principal Articles exported through the Maritime Customs, 1908 and 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1908.	1909.	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1908.	1909.
Beancake	Piculs	555,463	207,550	Macaroni and Vermicelli	Piculs	1,197	811
Beans and Peas	"	1,110,339	3,841,952	Malt	"	...	1,211
Bones, Cow	"	3,170	1,257	Meats, Fresh:—			
Bran	"	108,041	75,654	Beef	Piculs	48,227	66,410
Grain:—				Mutton	"	8,238	9,487
Barley	Piculs	157,118	48,644	Pork	"	12,628	17,560
Buckwheat	"	25,047	102,971	Oil, Bean	"	3,897	5,912
" Grit	"	30,728	16,669	" Hemp	"	4,934	3,927
Kaoliang	"	67,118	104,649	Personal Effects	{ Value, Hk. Tk. }	31,176	49,614
Maize	"	2,667	17,334	Potatoes, Fresh	Piculs	6,947	15,296
Millet	"	73,219	67,531	Seed, Hemp	"	...	64,360
Oats	"	24,469	8,084	" Rape, Vegetable, etc.	"	...	1,881
Rye	"	3,015	...	" Sesamum	"	...	1,884
Wheat	"	30,980	239,630	Skins (Furs), Sheep and Goat	Pieces	3,612	1,347
Eggs, Fresh	Pieces	164,750	374,450	Tar	Galls.	28,850	10,359
Firewood	Piculs	7,559,947	520,074	Timber, Beams, Hard-wood	Cub. ft.	7,883	1,530
Flour, Wheat	"	253,975	293,373	" " Soft-wood	Sup. ft.	6,453,519	2,045,563
Hides, Cow	"	1,055	120	" Laths	Pieces	3,987,466	999,700
Lard	"	1,295	5,309	" Planks, Hard-wood	Cub. ft.	29,150	20,437
Lime	"	6,992	2,720	" " Soft-wood	Sup. ft.	5,913,803	4,960,161
Live Stock:—				" Poles, Hard-wood	Cub. ft.	5,700	...
Horses and Ponies	No.	1,008	263	" " Soft-wood	Pieces	19,599	1,434
Oxen and Cows	"	3,505	3,320	" Railway Sleepers	"	103,418	33,683
Pigs	"	16,437	24,209	Vegetables, Fresh	Piculs	...	1,844
Poultry	"	44,426	181,140	Wool, Sheep's	"	...	1,936
Sheep	"	2,435	3,434				

V.—INLAND TRANSIT.

Provinces to which Foreign Goods were forwarded under Transit Pass during 1909.

PROVINCE.	NO. OF PASSES.	VALUE.	TRANSIT DUES.
Heilungkiang	6	<i>Hk. Ts</i> 19,736	<i>Hk. Ts</i> 292.813

VI.—REVENUE.

1°. Dues and Duties collected under each Flag by the Maritime Customs during 1909.

FLAG.	IMPORT.	EXPORT.	COAST TRADE.	TONNAGE.	TRANSIT.	OPIUM LIKIN.	TOTAL.	
	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	
Russian	134,873.685	288,990.567	...	...	292.813	...	424,157.065
On Opium .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	134,873.685	288,990.567	...	...	292.813	...	424,157.065 *
* 69 Drawbacks marked for cash payment during the year, to be deducted from this total							<i>Hk. Ts</i>	8,473.545

2°. Dues and Duties collected by the Maritime Customs, 1908 and 1909.

YEAR.	IMPORT (exclusive of Opium).	EXPORT (exclusive of Opium).	COAST TRADE (exclusive of Opium).	OPIUM (Import, Export, and Coast Trade).	TONNAGE.	TRANSIT.	OPIUM LIKIN.	TOTAL.
	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>
1908	84,398.698	131,192.830	...	...	...	...	...	215,591.528
1909	134,873.685	288,990.567	...	...	...	292.813	...	424,157.065

VII.—TREASURE.

Nil.

VIII.—PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Nil.

IX.—SPECIAL TABLE.

Goods in Transit across Manchuria passed Inwards during 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Tea, Black.....	<i>Piculs</i>	298,878	<i>Hk. Ts</i> 8,218,145
„ Brick.....	„	339,212	5,596,998
		TOTAL.....	13,815,143

ANTUNG TRADE REPORT.

1°. LOCAL.—The comparative commercial obscurity which shrouded Antung during the first years after it was opened by treaty in 1903 has now been permanently resolved by the prominent position the journals of the world have accorded during the year to the Antung-Moukden Railway question. Likewise the anticipated boom—if such there is to be—hangs imminent over the place, inasmuch as the reconstruction work along the line has already progressed sufficiently to give promise of completion in 1911. Late in August the contractors began replacing the old bridge abutments back of the Japanese Settlement and Chinese town and soon had their gangs of labourers throwing up the new embankment in the country. At the Moukden end of the line the broad gauge had been laid and trains put on the run over about 30 miles to Shihch'iaotzū (石橋子) by the close of the season, while the work on the remaining section, from Shihch'iaotzū to Antung, was approximately 30 per cent. completed during 1909. For the coming season it is estimated that the new trains will be running in September or October north from Antung to Chikuanshan (雞冠山), a distance of, roughly, 53 miles. When completed the line will have a length of about 170 miles, instead of its present 188 miles; will be equipped with 80-lb. rails like those on the South Manchuria Railway, as well as with similar rolling-stock; will be carried over about 20,000 feet of bridges, the longest of which will be 1,830 feet; and will run through approximately 25,000 feet of tunnels, one of them designed with a length of 4,884 feet. With this new equipment the now medieval progress of two days and one night between the termini will be ruthlessly pressed into about six hours. This will mean, with the through trains over the Yalu bridge, which is now in course of construction, that Moukden will be within 32 hours of Fusan even with the present temperate schedule on the Korean line; in other words, 80 hours from Tokio. It seems probable that this shortening of the rail haul to the Moukden district will inevitably attract considerable through cargo north-bound and divert some of the agricultural products from Eastern Fengtien and Southern Kirin from the South Manchuria line, although much must depend upon the rates to be established. While touching upon this oft-discussed question of the influence of the railway upon the port's commercial future, it seems not inappropriate, especially in view of the challenge of its subsequent importance impliedly advanced during recent months, to attempt to cast into an abbreviated statement the inferences deducible from these three initial years. The gross value of the trade under the cognizance of this office has increased from *Hk.Tts.* 4,926,000 to *Hk.Tts.* 6,942,000 to *Hk.Tts.* 8,469,000. The growing share taken by steamers in the timber-carrying trade affords a gradual improvement in the business mechanism, which should be further supplemented by the promised installation during the coming season of a direct three-weekly service from Shanghai. The industry of producing and shipping the wild silk and cocoons has shown signs of latent possibilities of a development that can give to the valley a growth in wealth and consequent population which inevitably bring in their train the enhanced purchasing power of imports that, at the least, guards the commercial future against decline. If the prophecy of the growing demand for pongees reads true, this one element may render the port almost secure against mediocrity. Then, if those reluctant gnomes of the neighbouring

mountains can be cajoled into telling behind which of the great rock doors their guarded treasures lie, and if some satisfactory working scheme for carrying out these lodes of now inert wealth can be devised, another powerful element would be added to the *raison d'être* of the port. When one considers, over and above all these, the inherent vitality of Manchurian agriculture with the especially favourable turn it has recently received from the Western realisation of the value of its bean products, it is difficult to limn for the future of this port any other than a bright picture. Yet on this canvas we must always expect the clashing daubs of the river and the floods, both of which have exerted an adverse influence during the present season. Although six steamers have left the anchorage abreast Antung on a draught of from 13 feet to 13 feet 6 inches and 15 have gone from their berths at Santaolantou drawing from 13 to 14 feet, the channel has been abnormally shallow at times, so that many steamers have grounded and suffered to a greater or lesser extent. Moreover, the banks shifted so much during the winter and during the summer floods that navigation was rendered most difficult throughout the spring months and the early autumn. Then, later in the autumn, the crossing just below the harbour shoaled so disastrously that most of the steamers coming in November had to stop at Santaolantou. But this handicap of the river took only a small toll in comparison with that required of the community at large by the damaging floods of July. From the 14th to the 21st the river rose sufficiently to carry the water into the lower streets of the Chinese town and to compel the removal of the Customs offices from their temporary buildings along the bund to more elevated structures. The river then gradually fell until, on the 26th, it was nearly normal for this season, when it swelled without warning to a height of 20 feet on the tide-pole, which meant that approximately three-fourths of the whole Chinese city was more or less under water, with strong currents rushing through some of the streets and from 1 to 2 feet of water in many of the shops. Much excitement prevailed as the people tried to move their household goods and cargo back to the hills, while on the night of the 27th many were without shelter. In the Japanese Settlement, although there was some water in the lowest parts, the dike secured practical immunity from the damaging currents. Several rafts broke adrift and came crushing down with the current, besides the many individual logs which were picked out of up-river gullies or filched by the hungry current from the storeyards along the banks. Local hongers are said thus to have lost thousands of pieces of the previous year's supply which they had piled up on the shores. During the highest water the stream also bore down its sad burden of house-tops, coffins, and *débris* of every description. Steamers in port were continually drifting and breaking away from their moorings. One lost three anchors, a long section of her cable, and a large wire hawser, while the Japanese steam-launch *Momiji Maru* capsized and sank off Yangampo when attempting to capture some of the escaping timber. The loss of timber and the damages worked upon other goods and property in the port have been variously estimated at between $\text{Hk.}\text{Ts}$ 100,000 and $\text{Hk.}\text{Ts}$ 200,000. Moreover, the loss of life among the raftsmen was considerable. These floods naturally indicate to a degree what the agricultural conditions for the year have been. With a rainfall of over 16 inches in July and but 1 inch less in August, and with continuing wet weather throughout the early autumn, the crops were in many cases drowned or prevented entirely from maturing, while in practically all the districts they were reduced to a six-tenths or seven-tenths yield. This has meant higher prices for grain during this winter and holds out a promise of even more unusual quotations for the spring.

2°. REVENUE.—To the gratifying gain of $\text{Hk.}\text{Ts}$ 60,182 made during 1909 over the collection for 1908 should also be added $\text{Hk.}\text{Ts}$ 19,241 as representing the increased amount of duty

temporarily and provisionally remitted on materials for the Antung-Moukden Railway. By adding the gross sum thus remitted, *Hk.Tts.* 21,487, to the amount published in the returns tables the total for the year would be brought up to *Hk.Tts.* 229,035. Of the gain of *Hk.Tts.* 48,425 in the levies on exports, the major proportion must be credited to the increased amount and enhanced value of wild silk cocoons.

3°. FOREIGN GOODS.—(a.) *Imports, Direct and Coastwise.*—Among the imports marked increases appear in the following items: Japanese plain grey sheetings, coloured woven cottons, rice, and native flour. The arrival of 63,138 more piculs of native flour than came in 1908 represents the extent to which it replaced the foreign flour, which was practically forced off the market by the adverse exchange,

(b.) *Re-exports.*—The decrease shown in the amount of re-exports is explained by the fact that there were only *Hk.Tts.* 17,965 worth of foreign goods returned to Japan, as against *Hk.Tts.* 379,959 in 1908, and only a trade of *Hk.Tts.* 100,635 worth of reshipments to Korea in comparison with *Hk.Tts.* 324,314. This latter points to no unfavourable trend in the port's business of supplying the northern part of the Hermit Kingdom, but simply shows that many of the imports *ex* Japanese steamers lying at the Korean anchorage which were in 1908 manifested and brought to Antung for subsequent transfer across to Hsin Wiju have during the year under review been carried from the steamers direct to that place or have come there by rail.

4°. NATIVE GOODS.—(a.) *Exports, Abroad and Coastwise (including Re-exports).*—That healthy development in the port's trade mentioned in paragraph 1° is most clearly and satisfactorily indicated by the increase of 52 per cent. in value which the exports for 1908 returned over those for 1907 and by that of 32 per cent. which those for 1909 again reported. The comparison proves even more striking when it is pointed out that their value for 1909 was more than double that for 1907. Of the increase in the amount sent to foreign countries Korea took an increased value of *Hk.Tts.* 70,000 and Japan an increased value of *Hk.Tts.* 230,000. Bean-cake and wild raw silk more than accounted for this additional contribution to the Japanese market, inasmuch as beans and some of the lesser items showed a falling off. Among the articles going to native ports medicines, cocoons, and timber deserve notice. On the local market there has been little out of the ordinary in the movement of the two staples of beans and timber, while there has been an exceptionally interesting bit of commercial history enacted in the silk circle. The evergrowing importance of the products of the wild silkworm's industry is indicated by the fact that the value of these ecru threads in their various forms contributed *Hk.Tts.* 3,165,000 out of the total value of *Hk.Tts.* 4,427,000 for all the exports. In addition to these wild silkworm products there also appears a small quantity of white and yellow raw silk. When the price paid the farmer for his cocoons dropped so low as *Hk.Tts.* 0.90 and *Hk.Tts.* 0.80 per thousand in the autumn of 1908, it was felt that there was little inducement for him to continue their culture. Then during the winter news began to filter through from the Western markets of the great fillip that had been given to pongees by the reviving demand for them in the United States, following upon the return of normal financial conditions, and by the more novel and unlooked-for requirements of the aeroplane builders. Their enhancement of course carried the price of tussah along with them, so that one of the Chefoo filatures, manufacturing a well-established chop that sold last season for about *Tts.* 300, was able early in the year to contract for its output several months ahead at the high figure of *Tts.* 390 per picul, from which, with its cheap cocoons, it netted—so say the silk dealers—a handsome profit. Yet even here the

home buyers kept competing until, by the autumn, they had bulled the market to Tts 460, only to toss it later to its present height of Tts 500. All this brought joy to the wearers of the straw-stuffed moccasins as they trudged along Manchurian highways beside their loads of great willow baskets and inquired expectantly of each whipster returning with empty cart how went the price that day. Cocoons were literally gold to them. At the very opening of the market they secured Hk.Tts 1.25 against their Hk.Tts 0.80 or Hk.Tts 0.90 of the previous year; while later, when the filature buyers began to fear they could not secure sufficient supplies, these producers clicked their *suau-pan* up to Hk.Tts 1.65. This upward tendency was also accelerated by a shortage in the crop due to unfavourable climatic conditions, paradoxical as the statement may seem in the face of the export of 24,961 piculs more than the previous year's bumper crop provided. The explanation of this is to be found in the fact that, whereas about half the crop is usually retained in the country for spinning, during the year under review practically every shell not required for seed in the spring was drawn from the farms by the Chefoo magnet, inasmuch as the roughly spun "village silk" brings, on this lively market, no higher price than in ordinary years.

(b.) Imports.—No remarks.

5°. INLAND TRANSIT.—No remarks.

6°. SHIPPING.—What seems to be a falling-off in the tonnage under General Regulations is in reality a gain, inasmuch as the total of this and that under Inland Waters Steam Navigation Rules is 14,155 tons in excess of the same total for 1908 and inasmuch as the character of the shipping has not changed at all. The inland-waters entries represent steamers on the regular Chefoo-Antung run touching in either one or both directions at the unopened port of Takushan. Also that the year's increase in tonnage is concomitant with a falling off of 14 in the number of entries shows the general rise in the average register which the coming of more large timber steamers has effected.

7°. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.—No remarks.

8°. TREASURE.—No remarks.

9°. OPIUM.—No remarks.

10°. MISCELLANEOUS.—The question of the Yalu Timber Company and its operations has continued throughout the year to be the one of paramount interest to the local merchants. Before the first rafts arrived in the late spring no settlement of the relations between the company and the timbermen had been effected. Then during May, June, and July proposals and counter proposals finally thrashed out into a *modus vivendi*, under which it was agreed that, if the timberman refuse to accept the price offered by the company for his logs, he may secure the company's chop, enabling him to dispose of his wood in the open market, by paying to the company 12 per cent. of the price which he has named; and that if he consider fair the company's offer to buy, he must in similar manner give them the 12 per cent. by deducting this amount from his selling price. Under this arrangement the business of this season has been carried on, with the company collecting its 12 per cent. from the timbermen before permitting transfer of ownership or exportation and buying considerable wood itself for sale on an expected higher market the following year. During the coming season it is proposed to supplement the working plant by constructing a large storage basin in the low ground just below the Japanese Settlement, which with its adjacent banks will afford storage room for about 500,000 pieces of timber 8 feet long. In connexion with this it is planned to erect a much-needed sawmill.—

The bridge over the Yalu, mentioned in previous reports, was begun in August. By the end of the season the major portion of the work in sinking the caissons for the six piers on the Korean side of the stream had been completed. These first six supports represent 1,245 feet out of the total length of 3,108 feet for the completed structure. This means that the remaining six spans will have a length of 300 feet. In one of these will be set a swing drawbridge mounted on a centre pier. The various girders will be from 20 to 24 feet above high water. It is now stated by the engineers that the structure will stand complete by the end of 1911.—The erection of substantial hongs and the improvement of the streets in the Chinese town, noted in the report for 1908, have continued unabated during the season. The many *li* of macadamising and of stone gutter work completed along the main thoroughfares, though not of the most permanent character, makes the city an exception among newly opened ports. In addition to the general improvements, Customs buildings have been brought well toward completion, and the task of installing nearly 2,000 feet of bunding along the river and creek near the Customs and Native Customs waterfronts has recently been initiated by the Taotai under the charge of this office. In the Japanese Settlement the most noticeable improvements have been the extension of the electric light plant and the erection by Messrs. Nissho Koshi of a beancake mill with a capacity of 1,000 cakes and 5,000 cattiees of oil per day.—A step taken by the Government fraught with by no means inconsiderable commercial possibilities, if only its importance can be realised to safeguard its continuance, is the installation during the spring of an experimental farm under foreign supervision for the culture of fruits and grain. The opinion is expressed by the expert in charge that many of the hillsides now unused or devoted to crops yielding small returns could be successfully covered with fruit—especially apple—orchards which would make Antung a formidable rival to Chefoo for the fruit trade of the North China coast.—The British Vice-Consulate opened at this port in November 1907 was withdrawn in October 1909. An incumbent has just arrived to fill the post of American Consul, which has been vacant now for about 18 months.—The question of China's currency and coinage is attracting such general attention that it seems desirable to incorporate here a statement of the output of the provincial Mint at Moukden for the past three years:—

	20-CASH PIECES.	10-CASH PIECES.	TOTAL IN 10-CASH PIECES.
KUANG HSŪ, 33rd year	24,213,326	76,366,947	124,793,599
" 34th "	14,931,345	40,590,315	70,453,005
HSŪAN T'UNG, 1st year (up to 4th September) ...	5,588,496	12,442,275	23,619,267

By order of the Peking Government the Mint ceased stamping copper coins when the supply of copper was used up on the 4th September 1909. No copper has since been bought. For silver coins the records show that in 1908 \$1,800,000 worth, composed of dollar, 50, 20, and 10 cent pieces of 90 per cent. fineness from the Tientsin Mint, were recoined into 20-cent pieces containing 80 per cent. of silver. In the spring of 1909 870,000 Pehyang or Dragon dollars were recoined into 20-cent pieces. Then from the 4th September 1909 to the 20th January 1910 about Ta 6,000,000 worth of silver has been run into similar pieces, which have been sent to Newchwang, Dairen, Antung, and the other Manchurian marts, with a clear profit of about Ta 300,000 to the Government. The metal in this case has come chiefly from Shanghai, Chefoo, and Peking, while about 20 per cent. of it has been provided by the local native banks.—

What was said in 1908 of the encouraging results of the official efforts to restrict poppy cultivation can be repeated with satisfactory emphasis after the past twelvemonth, although, in spite of statements to the contrary, the blot on the port's escutcheon remains as large as ever in the form of the protected corner of the Japanese Settlement, where the opium and gambling dens flourish unabated. Recently the Merchants Guild, with official co-operation, has organised an anti-opium society with punitive regulations of almost barbaric severity, which, if enforced, will soon stamp out the local habit.

Tatungkow.—Although the figures for the total trade and the revenue of the port would seem to indicate increasing activity in its trade during the past three years, just the reverse is true in fact. The expansion of the returns is due chiefly to the growing Takushan beancake trade with Japan and, in a lesser degree, to the sale of the old stock of timber accumulated by the Japanese Military Bureau from 1904 to 1906. The unencouraging features of these two phases of the apparent improvement are that the only share the port has in the beancake business is the examination or transshipment of the produce at the anchorage and that the sale of the accumulated timber affords only a temporary stimulus. In reality the direct trade with Chefoo of earlier years is gradually being diverted to run through Antung.

LEWIS S. PALEN,

Acting Commissioner of Customs.

ANTUNG, 23rd February 1910.

ANTUNG TRADE STATISTICS.

I.—SHIPPING.

1°. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared under each Flag
at the Maritime Customs during 1909.

a.—Under General Regulations.

FLAG.	STEAMERS.													
	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.						TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	11	12,385	5	5,856	16	18,241	15	17,249	1	992	16	18,241	32	36,482
French.....	...	...	1	691	1	691	1	691	...	...	1	691	2	1,382
Japanese.....	112	56,227	28	16,834	140	73,061	120	63,382	20	9,679	140	73,061	280	146,122
Korean.....	3	865	...	...	3	865	2	806	1	59	3	865	6	1,730
Norwegian.....	5	3,984	7	5,720	12	9,704	12	9,704	...	...	12	9,704	24	19,408
Chinese.....	2	1,348	1	746	3	2,094	3	2,094	...	...	3	2,094	6	4,188
Total: Steamers.....	133	74,809	42	29,847	175	104,656	153	93,926	22	10,730	175	104,656	350	209,312
	SAILING VESSELS.													
Japanese.....	14	232	60	1,470	74	1,702	16	276	58	1,426	74	1,702	148	3,404
Chinese.....	2	64	...	...	2	64	2	64	...	...	2	64	4	128
Total: Sailing Vessels	16	296	60	1,470	76	1,766	18	340	58	1,426	76	1,766	152	3,532
GRAND TOTAL...	149	75,105	102	31,317	251	106,422	171	94,266	80	12,156	251	106,422	502	212,844

-Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.

FLAG.	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.						TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Japanese.....	64	30,359	15	9,407	79	39,766	77	38,373	2	1,393	79	39,766	158	79,532
Chinese.....	...	...	7	4,214	7	4,214	6	3,612	1	602	7	4,214	14	8,428
TOTAL.....	64	30,359	22	13,621	86	43,980	83	41,985	3	1,995	86	43,980	172	87,960

2°. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Maritime Customs,
1907 to 1909.

a.—Under General Regulations.

YEAR.	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.					
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		TOTAL.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1907 *.....	211	75,616	48	1,803	259	77,419	211	75,616	47	1,622	258	77,238
1908.....	293	135,451	56	796	349	136,247	293	135,451	52	740	345	136,191
1909.....	175	104,656	76	1,766	251	106,422	175	104,656	76	1,766	251	106,422

b.—Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.

YEAR.	ENTERED INWARDS.		CLEARED OUTWARDS.		TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1907 *.....	1	518	1	518	2	1,036
1908.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909.....	86	43,980	86	43,980	172	87,960

3°. Number and Tonnage of Vessels, additional to the above, anchored off the Mouth of the Yalu River, Entered and Cleared at the Korean Customs, and carrying chiefly Cargo manifested at the Antung Customs, during 1909.

FLAG.	STEAMERS.													
	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.						TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Japanese.....	35	38,351	2	2,489	37	40,840	23	22,950	14	17,890	37	40,840	74	81,680
Korean.....	7	5,572	1	796	8	6,368	7	5,572	1	796	8	6,368	16	12,736
TOTAL.....	42	43,923	3	3,285	45	47,208	30	28,522	15	18,686	45	47,208	90	94,416

SAILING VESSELS.—Nil.

4°. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Korean Customs, as above, 1907 to 1909.

YEAR.	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.					
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		TOTAL.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1907 *.....	107	94,859	1	118	108	94,977	107	94,859	1	118	108	94,977
1908.....	52	50,683	...	...	52	50,683	52	50,683	...	...	52	50,683
1909.....	45	47,208	...	...	45	47,208	45	47,208	...	...	45	47,208

* Ten months ended 31st December.

II.—VALUES.

1°. Gross and Net Values of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1907 to 1909.

	1907.*		1908.		1909.	
	GROSS.	NET.	GROSS.	NET.	GROSS.	NET.
	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
FOREIGN GOODS.						
Imported from Foreign Countries and Hongkong.....	1,419,670		1,503,758		1,817,100	
Imported from Chinese Ports.....	766,683		1,342,935		1,261,141	
Total Foreign Imports.....	2,186,353		2,846,693		3,078,241	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong..	143,975		704,273		118,600	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports (chiefly to Chefoo)...	10,224		8,496		53,913	
Total Foreign Re-exports.....	153,299		712,769		172,513	
Net Total Foreign Imports.....		2,033,054		2,133,924		2,905,728
NATIVE PRODUCE.						
Imported (chiefly from Chefoo).....	553,968		753,910		964,181	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries.....	6,703		35,176		26,059	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports.....	2,536		5,240		27,985	
Total Native Re-exports.....	9,239		40,416		54,044	
Net Total Native Imports.....		544,729		713,494		910,137
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Foreign Countries.....	629,100		709,953		1,120,922	
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Chinese Ports.....	1,556,355		2,631,428		3,306,242	
Total Exports of local origin.....		2,185,455		3,341,381		4,427,164
Gross Value of the Trade of the Port.....	4,925,776		6,941,984		8,469,586	
Net Value of the Trade of the Port, i.e., Foreign and Native Imports less Re-exports, and Native Exports of local origin.....		4,763,238		6,188,799		8,243,029

2°. Value of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1907 to 1909.

YEAR.	IMPORTS FROM		EXPORTS TO		TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	RE-EXPORTS.	TREASURE.		TRANSIT TRADE.	
	Foreign Countries.	Native Ports.	Foreign Countries.	Native Ports.			Imported.	Exported.	Inwards.	Outwards.
	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
1907*.....	1,419,670	1,320,651	629,100	1,556,355	4,925,776	162,538	1,976,462	1,564	998	...
1908.....	1,503,758	2,096,845	709,953	2,631,428	6,941,984	753,185	1,510,039	56,168	1,499	16,402
1909.....	1,817,100	2,225,322	1,120,922	3,306,242	8,469,586	226,557	1,081,161	63,619	1,186	...

* Ten months ended 31st December.

III.—IMPORTS.

Principal Articles imported through the Maritime Customs, 1907 to 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1907.*	1908.	1909.
OPIUM.				
Malwa.....	<i>Piculs</i>	...	...	1
Benares.....	"	...	1.20	3.60
Native.....	"	40	7	7.21
Other kinds.....	"	...	...	2.41
FOREIGN COTTON GOODS.				
Shirtings, Grey, Plain, American.....	<i>Pieces</i>	...	8,898	7,887
" " " English.....	"	5,393	13,111	14,097
" " " Japanese.....	"	35,640	...	466
Sheetings, Grey, Plain, American.....	"	64,640	66,211	62,518
" " " English.....	"	2,816	...	8,493
" " " Japanese.....	"	3,764	7,980	32,904
Shirtings, White, Plain.....	"	11,696	25,013	27,133
Drills, American.....	"	10,035	15,734	11,967
" English.....	"	1,490	4,410	180
" Japanese.....	"	...	2,765	2,221
Jeans, English.....	"	10,366	20,546	21,954
Cambrics, Lawns, and Muslins, White, Dyed, and Printed.....	"	2,558	1,394	2,927
Chintzes and Plain Cotton Prints.....	"	1,298	2,531	3,254
Printed T-Cloths.....	"	2,398	28	...
Cotton Italians, Fast Black.....	"	...	1,452	136
" Lastings, Plain.....	"	6,641	14,538	11,223
" " Figured.....	"	3,258	3,246	5,013
Turkey Red Cottons and Dyed T-Cloths.....	"	...	3,859	2,949
Cotton Flannel.....	"	1,708	2,612	3,006
Coloured Woven Cottons.....	<i>Yards</i>	147,776	98,195	232,694
Japanese Cotton Cloth.....	"	161,210	87,076	125,448
Cotton Blankets.....	<i>Pieces</i>	23,394	71,714	37,857
Towels.....	<i>Dozens</i>	17,187	33,293	34,908
Cotton Yarn, English.....	<i>Piculs</i>	129	99	54
" " Indian.....	"	152	198	279
" " Japanese.....	"	1,358	1,932	1,030
NATIVE COTTON GOODS.				
Sheetings, Shanghai.....	<i>Pieces</i>	560	2,360	380
Cotton Yarn, Shanghai.....	<i>Piculs</i>	1,257	1,188	943
Cloth, Native (Nankeens).....	"	1,016	1,977	650
WOOLLEN GOODS.				
Blankets and Rugs.....	<i>Pounds</i>	25,905	35,875	9,860
FOREIGN METALS.				
Iron Nails.....	<i>Piculs</i>	...	1,839	1,804
" Sheets and Plates.....	"	...	711	681
" Old.....	"	...	3,280	6,876
" Galvanized: Sheets and Plates.....	"	278	2,276	1,863
Steel, Bamboo and Bars.....	"	...	966	1,606
FOREIGN SUNDRIES.				
Beer and Porter.....	<i>Value, Hk. Pts.</i>	20,794	16,208	...
Candles.....	<i>Piculs</i>	852	418	3,086
Cement.....	"	...	3,296	5,948
Charcoal.....	"	...	8,046	8,212
Cigarettes.....	<i>Mille</i>	78,963	7,755	7,602
Coal.....	<i>Tons</i>	3,025	315	309
Flour.....	<i>Piculs</i>	131,952	120,592	96
Indigo, Liquid.....	"	863	1,308	1,580
Matches.....	<i>Gross</i>	141,338	233,223	0,899

* Ten months ended 31st December.

Principal Articles imported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1907.*	1908.	1909.
Oil, Kerosene, American.....	<i>Gallons</i>	498,010	577,120	444,325
" " Russian.....	"	17,300	...	...
" " Sumatra.....	"	402,420	277,815	430,710
Pepper.....	<i>Piculs</i>	...	600	337
Rice.....	"	21,347	1,939	31,696
Sake.....	"	6,863	2,808	7,176
Sugar, Brown.....	"	2,435	3,305	4,433
" White and Refined.....	"	17,761	25,185	20,867
" Candy.....	"	471	1,251	1,888
Timber, Beams, Poles, and Piles, Soft-wood.....	<i>Sq. feet</i>	...	...	1,322,751
" Planks, Soft-wood.....	"	589,494	...	166,411
Umbrellas.....	<i>Pieces</i>	...	40,846	40,334
NATIVE SUNDRIES.				
Cigarettes.....	<i>Piculs</i>	335	873	1,306
Cotton, Raw.....	"	1,848	4,037	3,110
Flour.....	"	4,373	20,941	84,079
Silk Piece Goods.....	"	75	114	129
" Pongees, Shantung.....	"	8	31	28
Tea, Black.....	"	149	1,037	1,134
" Green.....	"	1,185	553	549
Tobacco, Prepared.....	"	1,222	1,546	1,585

* Ten months ended 31st December.

IV.—EXPORTS.

Principal Articles exported through the Maritime Customs, 1907 to 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1907.†	1908.	1909.
Beancake.....	<i>Piculs</i>	108,090	228,591	245,244
Beans.....	"	75,861	22,887	24,651
Bones, Refuse.....	"	1,395	910	471
Copper Ore.....	"	900	500	365
Maize.....	"	...	8,687	28
Medicines.....	<i>Value, Hk. Tls.</i>	3,547	2,267	34,070
Mushrooms.....	<i>Piculs</i>	190	522	265
Oil, Bean.....	"	172	30	139
Silk, Raw, White.....	"	36	8	15
" " Yellow.....	"	4	1	1
" " Wild.....	"	3,550	8,148	6,507
" Cocoons, Wild.....	"	82,953	96,426	121,387
" Refuse or Waste.....	"	1,647	3,246	3,636
" " (Cocoon Strippings).....	"	158	248	1,257
" Piece Goods.....	"	2	...	...
" Pongees.....	"	4	5	...
Silkworms, Dried.....	"	2	26	20
Skins (Furs), Hare.....	<i>Pieces</i>	2,880	...	...
" " Sheep.....	"	2,721	27	51
Timber, Beams, Hard-wood.....	"	364	2,486	7,724
" " Soft-wood.....	"	47,181	81,710	146,121
" Planks, ".....	<i>Sq. feet</i>	3,632	11,049	59,018
" Poles, ".....	<i>Pieces</i>	901	10,740	8,045
Tobacco, Leaf.....	<i>Piculs</i>	...	573	158

† Ten months ended 31st December.

V.—INLAND TRANSIT.

Provinces to which Foreign Goods were forwarded under Transit Pass during 1909.

PROVINCE.	NO. OF PASSES.	VALUE.	TRANSIT DUES.
Fengtien.....	6	<i>Hk. Tls</i> 1,186	<i>Hk. Tls</i> 28,218 *

* Not including Transit Dues collected on postal parcels: Inward, *Hk. Tls* 27,700; Outward, *Hk. Tls* 26,680.

VI—REVENUE.

1°. Dues and Duties collected under each Flag by the Maritime Customs during 1909.

FLAG.	IMPORT.	EXPORT.	COAST TRADE.	TONNAGE.	TRANSIT.	OPIUM LIKIN.	TOTAL.	
	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	
British.....	5,898.585	10,761.737	367.832	1,755.600	...	...	18,783.754
French.....	...	328.230	...	...	...	...	328.230
Japanese.....	44,128.743	107,329.600	8,872.976	1,406.870	61.495	178.000	161,977.684	
Korean.....	2,594.381	5,561.424	105.478	161.200	...	...	8,422.483
Norwegian.....	...	4,761.403	36.276	335.200	...	...	5,132.879
Chinese.....	3,120.583	9,513.003	46.564	135.900	21.103	...	12,837.153	
On Opium.....	66.750	...	...	...	...	...	66.750
TOTAL.....	55,809.042	138,255.397	9,429.126	3,794.770	82.598	178.000	207,548.933 †	
† 19 Drawbacks marked for cash payment during the year, to be deducted from this total.....							<i>Hk. Tls</i>	347.894

2°. Dues and Duties collected by the Maritime Customs, 1907 to 1909.

YEAR.	IMPORT (exclusive of Opium).	EXPORT (exclusive of Opium).	COAST TRADE (exclusive of Opium).	OPIUM (Import, Export, and Coast Trade).	TONNAGE.	TRANSIT.	OPIUM LIKIN.	TOTAL.
	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
1907 †.....	45,862.324	68,001.035	6,374.913	72.300	2,241.800	24.950	192.800	122,770.122
1908.....	42,873.847	89,829.784	10,102.500	...	4,290.130	270.073	...	147,366.334
1909.....	55,742.292	138,255.397	9,429.126	66.750	3,794.770	82.598	178.000	207,548.933

† Ten months ended 31st December.

VII.—TREASURE.

1°. Treasure imported and exported during 1909.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED AND TO WHICH EXPORTED.	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
	SILVER.			COPPER.	TOTAL IMPORTS.	SILVER.			COPPER.	TOTAL EXPORTS.
	In Bars and Sycee.	In Coin.	TOTAL.	In Coin.		In Bars and Sycee.	In Coin.	TOTAL.	In Coin.	
Hk. Ts	Hk. Ts	Hk. Ts	Hk. Ts	Hk. Ts	Hk. Ts	Hk. Ts	Hk. Ts	Hk. Ts	Hk. Ts	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.										
Japan (including Formosa).....	54,000	150	54,150	...	54,150	2,957	...	2,957	...	2,957
Korea.....	350	84,071	84,421	...	84,421	4,270	27,420	31,690	...	31,690
Total: Foreign Countries.....	54,350	84,221	138,571	...	138,571	7,227	27,420	34,647	...	34,647
CHINA.										
Chefoo.....	813,160	119,430	932,590	...	932,590	28,972	...	28,972	...	28,972
Shanghai.....	10,000	...	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
Total: China.....	823,160	119,430	942,590	...	942,590	28,972	...	28,972	...	28,972
GRAND TOTAL.....	877,510	203,651	1,081,161	...	1,081,161	36,199	27,420	63,619	...	63,619

2°. Coins imported and exported during 1909 (included in 1°).

	IMPORTS.					
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			CHINA.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Japan (including Formosa).	Korea.	Total: Foreign Countries.	Chefoo.	Total: China.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Silver Coins (Dollars, etc.) :—						
Japanese yen.....	...	120,606	120,606	...	...	120,606
Silver Coins (Subsidiary) :—						
50-cent pieces.....	...	1,225	1,225	...	...	1,225
20-cent ".....	...	3,586	3,586	945,500	945,500	949,086
10-cent ".....	2,000	2,103	4,103	5,200	5,200	9,303
5-cent ".....	...	2,000	2,000	...	...	2,000
	EXPORTS.					
Silver Coins (Subsidiary) :—						
50-cent pieces.....	...	37,500	37,500	...	...	37,500
20-cent ".....	...	33,500	33,500	...	...	33,500
10-cent ".....	...	50,000	50,000	...	...	50,000
5-cent ".....	...	54,300	54,300	...	...	54,300

VIII.—PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Passenger Traffic during 1909.

	PASSENGERS TO		PASSENGERS FROM	
	Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.
Chinese Coast Ports (principally Chefoo).....	319	30,612	963	37,667
Japan	178	1	365	6
TOTAL.....	497	30,613	1,328	37,673

TATUNGKOW TRADE STATISTICS.

I.—SHIPPING.

1°. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared under each Flag at the Maritime Customs during 1909.

a.—Under General Regulations.

FLAG.	STEAMERS.													
	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.						TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French.....	...	...	1	691	1	691	1	691	...	...	1	691	2	1,382
Japanese.....	1	1,248	13	10,016	14	11,264	11	9,113	3	2,151	14	11,264	28	22,528
Korean.....	...	...	3	2,388	3	2,388	2	1,592	1	796	3	2,388	6	4,776
Norwegian.....	...	...	1	743	1	743	1	743	...	...	1	743	2	1,486
Total: Steamers.....	1	1,248	18	13,838	19	15,086	15	12,139	4	2,947	19	15,086	38	30,172
	SAILING VESSELS.													
Japanese.....	...	...	1	20	1	20	1	20	...	...	1	20	2	40
Chinese.....	1	18	67	2,703	68	2,721	67	2,703	1	18	68	2,721	136	5,442
Total: Sailing Vessels	1	18	68	2,723	69	2,741	68	2,723	1	18	69	2,741	138	5,482
GRAND TOTAL...	2	1,266	86	16,561	88	17,827	83	14,862	5	2,965	88	17,827	176	35,654

b.—Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.

FLAG.	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.						TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Japanese.....	9	4,314	6	2,301	15	6,615	5	1,838	10	4,777	15	6,615	30	13,230
Korean.....	2	1,592	...	...	2	1,592	...	...	2	1,592	2	1,592	4	3,184
TOTAL.....	11	5,906	6	2,301	17	8,207	5	1,838	12	6,369	17	8,207	34	16,414

2°. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Maritime Customs,
1907 to 1909.

a.—*Under General Regulations.*

YEAR.	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.					
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		TOTAL.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1907 *.....	16	5,274	1	20	17	5,294	16	5,274	1	20	17	5,294
1908.....	22	9,870	1	19	23	9,889	22	9,870	1	19	23	9,889
1909.....	19	15,086	69	2,741	88	17,827	19	15,086	69	2,741	88	17,827

b.—*Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.*

YEAR.	ENTERED INWARDS.		CLEARED OUTWARDS.		TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1907 *.....	10	2,558	10	2,558	20	5,116
1908.....	10	5,613	10	5,613	20	11,226
1909.....	17	8,207	17	8,207	34	16,414

Three months ended 31st December.

II.—VALUES.

1°. Gross and Net Values of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1907 to 1909.

	1907.*		1908.		1909.	
	GROSS.	NET.	GROSS.	NET.	GROSS.	NET.
	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>
FOREIGN GOODS.						
Imported from Foreign Countries and Hongkong.....	3,969		9,522		665	
Imported from Chinese Ports.....	15,707		19,376		21,684	
Total Foreign Imports.....	19,676		28,898		22,349	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong...	879		583		...	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports (chiefly to Chefoo)...	1,925		1,796		...	
Total Foreign Re-exports.....	2,804		2,379		...	
Net Total Foreign Imports.....		16,872		26,519		22,349
NATIVE PRODUCE.						
Imported (chiefly from Antung and Chefoo).....	16,551		25,051		20,722	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries.....	...		388		...	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports.....	388		...		...
Total Native Re-exports.....	388		288		...	
Net Total Native Imports.....		16,163		24,763		20,722
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Foreign Countries.....	...		251,689		400,242	
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Chinese Ports.....	29,480		47,879		39,508	
Total Exports of local origin.....		29,480		299,568		439,750
Gross Value of the Trade of the Port.....	65,707		353,517		482,821	
Net Value of the Trade of the Port, i.e., Foreign and Native Imports less Re-exports, and Native Exports of local origin.....		62,515		350,850		482,821

2°. Value of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1907 to 1909.

YEAR.	IMPORTS FROM		EXPORTS TO		TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	RE-EXPORTS.	TREASURE.		TRANSIT TRADE.	
	Foreign Countries.	Native Ports.	Foreign Countries.	Native Ports.			Imported.	Exported.	Inwards.	Outwards.
	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>
1907*.....	3,969	32,258	...	29,480	65,707	3,192	15,250	...	...	...
1908.....	9,522	44,427	251,689	47,879	353,517	2,667	49,000	...	3,533	236,807
1909.....	665	42,406	400,242	39,508	482,821	...	...	...	...	362,021

* Three months ended 31st December.

III.—IMPORTS.

Principal Articles imported through the Maritime Customs, 1907 to 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1907.*	1908.	1909.
FOREIGN COTTON GOODS.				
Shirtings, Grey, Plain.....	<i>Pieces</i>	...	150	...
Sheetings, " ".....	"	285	1,046	402
Shirtings, White, ".....	"	...	50	40
Drills.....	"	...	345	45
Jeans.....	"	...	200	70
Cotton Italians.....	"	13	200	200
" Yarn, English.....	<i>Piculs</i>	...	3	...
" " Indian.....	"	...	12	3
" " Japanese.....	"	3	9	6
NATIVE COTTON GOODS.				
Cotton Yarn, Shanghai.....	<i>Piculs</i>	25	41	9
Cloth, Native (Nankeens).....	"	17	73	38
FOREIGN SUNDRIES.				
Cigarettes.....	<i>Mille</i>	90	...	320
Flour.....	<i>Piculs</i>	1,485	838	...
Matches.....	<i>Gross</i>	800	3,900	2,000
Oil, Kerosene, American.....	<i>Gallons</i>	70,000	...	5,310
" " Sumatra.....	"	10,000	34,910	46,090
Sugar, Brown.....	<i>Piculs</i>	34	123	50
" White.....	"	121	702	320
" Refined.....	"	...	...	484
" Candy.....	"	12	25	17
NATIVE SUNDRIES.				
Cigarettes.....	<i>Piculs</i>	42	2	47
Cotton, Raw.....	"	7	214	88
Flour.....	"	750	2,286	300
Ground-nuts.....	"	102	...	7
Hides, Cow.....	"	49	38	44
Paper.....	"	164	106	198
Tea, Black.....	"	6	35	20
Tobacco, Prepared.....	"	56	120	85

* Three months ended 31st December.

IV.—EXPORTS.

Principal Articles exported through the Maritime Customs, 1907 to 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1907.*	1908.	1909.
Beancake.....	<i>Piculs</i>	...	116,109	174,752
Beans.....	"	18	2,613	3,183
Maize.....	"	329	15,208	5
Silk, Raw, Wild.....	"	65	7	1
" " Cocoons, Wild.....	"	1,662	2,062	210
" " Refuse.....	"	...	12	...
Timber, Beams, Soft-wood.....	<i>Pieces</i>	...	...	24,550

* Three months ended 31st December.

V.—INLAND TRANSIT.

Provinces from which Native Goods were brought under Transit Pass during 1909.

PROVINCE.	NO. OF PASSES.	VALUE.	TRANSIT DUES.
		<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
Fengtien.....	38	362,021	2,888.396

VI.—REVENUE.

1°. Dues and Duties collected under each Flag by the Maritime Customs during 1909.

FLAG.	IMPORT.	EXPORT.	COAST TRADE.	TONNAGE.	TRANSIT.	OPIUM LIKIN.	TOTAL.
	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
French.....	...	450.690	...	...	...	...	450.960
Japanese.....	33.977	4,765.786	76.018	1,026.000	550.926	...	6,452.707
Korean.....	0.584	2,124.514	...	318.400	516.005	...	2,959.503
Norwegian.....	...	202.594	...	...	...	...	202.594
Chinese.....	...	994.752	3.024	216.900	1,821.465	...	3,036.141
On Opium.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.....	34.561	8,538.336	79.042	1,561.300	2,888.396	...	13,101.635*

* No Drawbacks marked for cash payment during the year.

2°. Dues and Duties collected by the Maritime Customs, 1907 to 1909.

YEAR.	IMPORT (exclusive of Opium).	EXPORT (exclusive of Opium).	COAST TRADE (exclusive of Opium).	OPIUM (Import, Export, and Coast Trade).	TONNAGE.	TRANSIT.	OPIUM LIKIN.	TOTAL.
	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
1907 †.....	32.496	928.968	141.857	...	120.800	0.260	...	1,224.381
1908.....	279.808	6,640.502	272.644	...	1.900	1,965.392	...	9,160.246
1909.....	34.561	8,538.336	79.042	...	1,561.300	2,888.396	...	13,101.635

† Three months ended 31st December.

VII.—TREASURE.

Nil.

VIII.—PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Passenger Traffic during 1909.

	PASSENGERS TO		PASSENGERS FROM	
	Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.
Coast Ports.....	...	1,228	44	5,210

DAIREN TRADE REPORT.

1°. LOCAL.—Before entering into the particulars which belong to the trade report proper it may not be out of place to detail the special conditions under which the Dairen Customs function—to explain briefly in what relation the Japanese Leased Territory stands to the rest of Manchuria with regard to the duty treatment of goods passing the frontier. The Dairen Customs came into existence through the “Agreement about the Establishment of a Maritime Customs Office at Dairen,” concluded on the 30th May 1907 between the Japanese Minister and the Inspector General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, and, as stated by my predecessor, Mr. Commissioner KUROSAWA, in his trade report for the year 1907, began to function on the 1st July of the same year. The Customs Provisional Regulations were issued on the 26th June in the name of the Governor General of Kwantung, following the precedent of those issued for the Kiaochow Customs. At Dairen itself there are, besides the head office, four examination offices—one at the wharf, one at the goods station, one at the passenger station, and the other at the junk harbour. In the Leased Territory the Customs have a branch office at Port Arthur and out-stations at Pulantien, Chinchow, and Pitzewo. Attention must now be directed to the circumstance that the whole of the Leased Territory is a “free area.” Consequently, cargo—with certain exceptions—may be landed here without restriction upon the production at the Custom House of “import statements.” Presentation of “import applications” and examination of goods or checking of invoices are enforced only when merchandise is declared as having for its destination a place outside the bounds of the Leased Territory. Acceptation of these “import statements” without comparison of their details with the goods they cover renders it impossible to give exact figures of the quantity, quality, or value of the import trade. The figures in the port statistics must therefore be taken as approximate only so far as imports are concerned. When applications are made for goods to be imported into Manchuria, import duty having been paid, the packages are stamped by the Customs officers, or, where the nature of the goods does not permit stamping, labels are affixed to show that they have passed the Customs, and it is only cargo so stamped or labelled that the railway employes are authorised by their superiors to load into goods wagons. It happens very often, therefore, that the Customs are requested by telephone to send a man to a station in the Leased Territory where there is no Customs officer stationed, for the purpose of passing goods to be loaded. In addition, there is an officer constantly travelling along the line as far as Wafangtien—the second railway station outside the Leased Territory,—whose duty is to keep a watch at all the stations on the way for possible (though improbable) irregularities. Some time before the writing of this report a further safeguard was introduced by the institution of a system of sealing goods wagons and by the examination of such seals at Pulantien out-station. Produce or manufactures from produce of the Leased Territory sent by rail to Manchuria pays, under the terms of the Provisional Regulations, either the Revised Import Tariff duty as foreign goods or, at the option of the importer, no duty whatever. In the latter case, however, the cargo, being considered as native goods, is liable to local dues *en route* to as well as at its destination. When manufactures in the Leased Territory from raw material brought from the interior are sent to Manchuria, they are treated as Chinese merchandise re-entering Chinese territory, and become subject to the same duties, charges, and

taxes as Chinese merchandise similarly travelling. (In the Agreement, Section 6, the last sentence reads: "The duty to be paid by articles manufactured in the Leased Territory from materials brought there from the interior of China will be the same as at present paid by articles in similar circumstances in the German Leased Territory of Kiaochow.") The category of territorial produce, or manufactures includes up to the present time only the cement made by the Dairen branch works of the Onoda Cement Factory, together with fish and ground-nuts, while no manufactures from raw material brought from the interior have been returned there since the opening of the port. Another circumstance which is liable to be lost sight of, but which is the chief factor contributing to cause an apparently too great margin of difference between the values of imports into Dairen and of those sent by rail into Manchuria—too great a margin in all seeming for consumption by the limited population of the Leased Territory,—is the growth of Dairen and the extensive progress made in new undertakings in the town. For instance, in 1908 the South Manchuria Railway Company made a beginning with the construction of gasworks, the laying down of a system of tramways, and considerable additions to its electric plant, etc., while the Onoda Cement Company began the building of a branch factory. In the year 1908 the railway's outlay for rails, tools, machinery, materials, etc., for use exclusively in the Leased Territory, and for rolling-stock, which, though running over the whole line, cannot be classed under the heading of imports into the interior, amounted to (Gold) Yen 15,476,812 (which figure also covers some supplies remaining over from stock imported in 1907). The Onoda Cement Company imported in the same year construction materials and machinery for its branch to the value of (Gold) Yen 583,100, their purchases at Dairen not being included in this sum. The value of building materials consumed in the Leased Territory in 1908 is estimated by the Dairen branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank at (Gold) Yen 6,401,000. The same authority estimates the total consumption in Kwantung during that year at 72.6 per cent. of total imports. In 1909, however, although various undertakings were in progress, the greater part of the materials for use in them having been imported in 1908, the balance between imports into the Leased Territory and imports into the interior is considerably less than in 1908. The year 1909 opened with an active exportation of beans and beancake. The low price of beans ruling in the last quarter of 1908 after the appearance of the fresh crop in the market induced, towards the close of the year, some trial shipments to Europe. The favourable result of this experiment encouraged many of the exporting firms to repeat it, and some of them negotiated forward contracts for the 1909 crop. It is deeply to be regretted, in view of the adverse effect upon Manchurian trade in the future, that native contractors have been either unwilling or unable to meet the obligations incurred at that time. The price of beans, forced up in May by competition among buyers, did not come down with the fresh harvest, as had been the case in 1908; but, after a short interval of fluctuation, rose to and remained at a high figure, so that the exportation of the staple became unprofitable. Bean mills were seriously affected by the high price which ruled during most of the remainder of the year; and some of them were obliged to "shut down," profits on sales of products not being sufficient to cover the cost of raw material. A new feature in the trade of this port was introduced by the opening of a market for bean oil in Europe. Hitherto the oil had been regarded merely as a by-product of beancake, and had been exported almost exclusively to the South China ports. There is some probability that in the future the positions of beancake and bean oil relatively to each other will be reversed, and that the latter will become one of the principal articles of export abroad. In October the completion of the track-doubling between Dairen and Sukiatun (蘇家屯)—a distance of 238 miles 24 chains—increased very sensibly the carrying capacity of the railway. An addition of 125 special coal

cars and 12 consolidation locomotives, the latter being now on their way from England, will add some 1,000 tons to the daily arrivals of coal. The number of berths at the wharves is at present 20—one for a 500-ton vessel, nine for vessels of 2,000 tons, five for vessels of 3,000 tons, one for those of 4,000 tons, and four for those of 5,000 tons; but the extension of the eastern wharf—to be completed by the end of 1910—will provide berths for three more ships of over 4,000 tons. Greater expedition in the moving of cargo to the wharves has been attained by the use of locomotives, and, in addition, preparations are being made for the employment of electric cars for the same purpose. 10,000 tons per day can now be loaded and discharged at the wharves, against 5,000 in 1908, but this amount is expected to be increased to 15,000 when the prolongation of the eastern wharf has been completed; and a further increase of 15,000 tons is hoped for when the projected grain elevator and anti-breakage coal shipper have been erected. The question of free stevedoring has not yet attracted much attention on the part of the authorities concerned; but the adoption of a lighterage system, referred to in the last annual trade report, will be put into effect shortly. The increase in the number of foreign firms is a sign of the development of trade at Dairen. In 1908 there were one American and five British firms; in 1909 one American, five British, one French, and two German firms were added to this number, making a total of 15, besides one Russian firm and eight Greek shops. In addition several Chinese firms from Chefoo, Newchwang, and Shanghai have established branches here. This increase in the number of firms carrying on business has been accompanied by a corresponding increase of coastal shipping. The South Manchuria Railway Company, which began a weekly service to Shanghai in August 1908, has, since May 1909, had two steamers on the run, while Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg, & Co. each opened, towards the end of the year, a weekly service to Shanghai *via* Chefoo and Tsingtau. The laying of the submarine cable between Chefoo and this port, which was completed in June, has had the effect of facilitating business communications with Chefoo and southern ports by saving both time and expense. Conveniences for travellers and business men introduced during 1909 were the issue of through tickets at the principal stations on the Peking-Moukden line and on the South Manchuria Railway—from the 15th January; the agreement concerning through passenger traffic on Russian railways and vessels, Japanese railways, the South Manchuria Railway, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, signed at St. Petersburg on the 31st March; through carriage of luggage between the Korean railway and the South Manchuria Railway, which began on the 1st April; and the transportation of through cargo from the 1st May on the Japanese railways, the South Manchuria Railway, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The restriction upon the entry of vessels into Port Arthur was partially removed by a notification of the Kwantung Government issued on the 8th July, since which time junks have been permitted to enter a certain portion of the second section of the harbour during the daytime only. The rumour about the opening of Port Arthur to general commerce has been confirmed by a statement made in the Japanese Diet on the 27th January 1910 by Count KOMURA, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is probable that the South Manchuria Railway Company will use the port as a *dépôt* for the export of coal. The prosperity of Port Arthur in the future depends upon its being thrown open without restrictions of any kind, as well as upon the rates of freight to the interior; but on these points no opinion can be ventured at the present time.

Space may be found here for a brief account of the results of the experimental work carried on at the Central Laboratory under the direction of Dr. KEIMATSU—work in connexion with industries concerned with the manufacture of Manchurian products. (1) Refinement of bean oil. Ordinary bean oil contains a high proportion of foreign substances, has an unpleasant

flavour, and is subject to rapid decomposition. These disadvantages are got rid of by two processes: by the first the oil is purified, acquires a better flavour, and may be used for refined rape seed oil (expenses are estimated at 21 sen per picul); the second makes it transparent, less viscid, and fit to be mixed with or used for olive oil. The cost of the two processes is estimated at 1 yen or slightly more per picul.—(2) Toilet soap made from bean oil. Until lately bean-oil soap has been viewed with disfavour on account of its insolubility and unpleasant smell; but the latter cause of offence is now removed by a simple process, and a very good quality of toilet soap may be prepared by using less than 70 per cent. of oil, a speciality being that it forms a lather even with sea water.—(3) Improved method of reeling wild silk cocoons. Comparative tables showing the difference in quality between wild silk prepared by the old and the new methods respectively, as well as the difference in cost in each case, may be of interest:—

(a.) Quality:—

—	LOSS OF GLOSS.	STRENGTH PER DENIER.	ELONGATION PER $\frac{1}{2}$ METRE.	KNOTS.	FASTNESS TO COLOURS.
Old method.....	2-3 per cent.	2.003 grams	108 millimetres	Many	Bad.
New method.....	5-10 "	3.383 "	90 "	Very few	Good.

(b.) Expenditure incurred in the manufacture of 1 picul of silk:—

—	COST OF COCOONS.	COST OF MANUFACTURE.	COST OF BLEACHING.	TOTAL COST.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Old method.....	240	87	60	387
New method.....	276	132	...	408

Wild silk prepared by the new method has the appearance of ordinary silk and may be used both as warp and woof.—(4) Improved method of distilling spirit from kaoliang. By the native method only 20 per cent. of the material consumed is converted into spirit, and the time required for distillation is very long. By the new method 40 per cent. is converted into spirit, and the process takes only a week's time.—(5) Manufacture of soy from beancake. Beancake has hitherto been employed almost solely as a fertiliser, but by a new process soy or sauce can be prepared from it.—(6) Kaoliang pulp. 40 per cent. of pulp has been made from kaoliang stalk, and is found to be of better quality than straw or wood pulp.—(7) Manufacture of glassware. The hills in the Leased Territory are rich in silica and limestone, and experiments show that glassware of good quality may be manufactured from these materials. With regard to bean-oil soap, there are at Dairen two or three merchants engaged in manufacturing it on a small scale. The South Manchuria Railway Company proposes to establish an industrial experiment station, where the reeling of wild cocoons by the new method will be started, after which wild silk piece goods will be woven. A kaoliang spirit distillery is in course of construction at Moukden, and soy factories are already in operation at Dairen, Port Arthur,

Newchwang, and Changtu. It is reported that the making of kaoliang pulp is contemplated shortly at Moukden and Tiehling. No steps have been taken up to the present in connexion with the manufacture of glassware.

2°. REVENUE.—The total collection for 1909—*Hk.Tts* 1,100,618—was more than double that for 1908. Export duties contributed 71.8 per cent. of this sum; import duties, 26.9 per cent.; and 1.3 per cent. was derived from other sources. The collection for the first quarter (January–March)—*Hk.Tts* 378,217—beat all previous records, the high figure being due to the unprecedented export of beans of the fresh crop, which export, beginning in November 1908, reached its maximum in the first quarter. December shows the best collection for a single month—*Hk.Tts* 148,418.

3°. FOREIGN GOODS.—(a.) *Imports, Direct and Coastwise.*—The net value of foreign goods landed here, which, as pointed out under "1°. Local," must be taken as only approximate, was *Hk.Tts* 14,220,365, showing a decrease of *Hk.Tts* 4,252,179 compared with that for 1908. Imports from coast ports, however, gained 50 per cent., owing chiefly to increase in shipping facilities between Shanghai and this port. Among the chief imports cigarettes, railway materials, and timber show a conspicuous falling off as compared with the 1908 figures. Cotton piece goods also generally decreased, with the exception of Japanese cotton goods of narrow width. English and Indian cotton yarn show an increase of 7,059 piculs, while Japanese yarn increased by 6,179 piculs. It may be noted that among the chief imports into Manchuria the quantities of sheetings and shirtings, cotton thread, cotton yarn, building materials, cigarettes, fish and fishery products, matches, railway materials, and timber of all kinds sent by rail into the interior exceeded the amount landed at Dairen in 1909, so that a large stock of imports must have been held over here from 1908.

(b.) *Re-exports.*—The total value of re-exports of foreign goods was *Hk.Tts* 549,048, against *Hk.Tts* 429,723 (not including the value of old narrow-gauge rolling-stock) for 1908. Of *Hk.Tts* 337,616 worth re-exported to foreign countries, Japan's share was *Hk.Tts* 231,668, and Korea's *Hk.Tts* 105,676. Among re-exports to Japan, the principal were old brass (*Hk.Tts* 13,207), copper wire (*Hk.Tts* 10,500), clothing (*Hk.Tts* 11,175), flour (*Hk.Tts* 10,061), furniture (*Hk.Tts* 19,571), india-rubber goods (*Hk.Tts* 13,218), machinery and fittings (*Hk.Tts* 11,143), and household stores (*Hk.Tts* 10,333). *Hk.Tts* 5,158 worth of shirtings and *Hk.Tts* 89,130 worth of cigarettes were the two chief items of re-export to Korea. Re-exports to Antung were valued at *Hk.Tts* 74,804; to Chefoo, *Hk.Tts* 59,227; to Shanghai, *Hk.Tts* 51,497; to Newchwang, *Hk.Tts* 13,384; and to Tientsin, *Hk.Tts* 12,520; making the total re-exports to Chinese ports *Hk.Tts* 211,432. The only articles worth mentioning in this connexion are indigo, to Chefoo, valued at *Hk.Tts* 10,870, and cigarettes, *Hk.Tts* 18,640 worth to Chefoo and *Hk.Tts* 34,361 worth to Antung.

4°. NATIVE GOODS.—(a.) *Exports, Abroad and Coastwise (including Re-exports).*—The value of direct exports was *Hk.Tts* 22,308,444 and that of exports to Chinese ports *Hk.Tts* 4,435,915, showing an increase in the former, in comparison with the value in 1908, of *Hk.Tts* 14,966,042 and a decrease in the latter of *Hk.Tts* 633,218. To the total value of exports, beans contributed about 55 per cent.; beancake, 28 per cent.; wild silk, cocoons, and piece goods, 7 per cent.; the remaining 10 per cent. being taken by sundry articles with bean oil at their head. Had the price of beans remained at the same low level throughout the year as in the first quarter a more extensive export of the staple might have taken place. The same cause influenced the export of beans and beancake to Chinese ports. Of the total export of beans, 6,535,699 piculs were shipped to foreign countries and 823,858 piculs to Chinese ports, where further shipments

abroad may have been made. The export of beancake abroad was 4,595,740 piculs, and coastwise 18,657 piculs. 73,314 tons of Fushun coal were sent to foreign countries and 34,607 tons to Chinese ports. Grain, including kaoliang, maize, millet, and wheat, was exported to foreign countries to the amount of 291,367 piculs, with 50,491 piculs to native ports; while 64,900 and 77,758 piculs of bean oil went to foreign countries and to native ports respectively.

(b.) *Imports.*—Net native imports were nearly double those for 1908, the principal articles being printed books (*Hk.Tts.* 114,918), cigarettes (*Hk.Tts.* 104,400), cotton clothing (*Hk.Tts.* 182,700), raw cotton (*Hk.Tts.* 204,048), flour (*Hk.Tts.* 439,792), and Shantung pongees (*Hk.Tts.* 536,700).

5°. *INLAND TRANSIT.*—No remarks.

6°. *SHIPPING.*—(a.) *Under General Regulations.*—Compared with the figures for 1908, the increase in entries was only 22 steamers, and that in the number of clearances 33. But there was a striking increase in tonnage, testifying to the arrivals of large bean steamers. The increase in the number of entries in ballast by 101 vessels and the decrease in the number of clearances in ballast by 194 vessels bear witness to the same effect. There was an increase of 43 British, 26 German, and 42 Japanese vessels, and a decrease of 20 Norwegian and 38 Chinese vessels, total entries and clearances being taken together. The increase in the number of sailing vessels was only 59.

(b.) *Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.*—There was a rise from 12 steamers of 7,102 tons in 1908 to 78 steamers of 31,342 tons.

7°. *PASSENGER TRAFFIC.*—Arrivals of foreigners from Shanghai rose from 165 to 1,381, and departures to the same port from 264 to 1,087, owing to improved communications between the two ports. Native arrivals and departures from and to Chefoo increased by several thousands. Arrivals exceeded departures by more than 20,000 souls, as in 1908, so that a certain proportion of these Shantung men must have settled in Manchuria.

8°. *TREASURE.*—No remarks.

9°. *OPIUM.*—No remarks.

10°. *MISCELLANEOUS.*—The reconstruction of the Antung-Moukden line by the South Manchuria Railway Company was, after a certain period of tension, abruptly taken up on the 7th August, and a section of 35 miles 64 chains between Moukden and Shihkiaotze (石橋子) was opened to traffic on the 3rd November. The extension of the Tashihkiao-Newchwang branch line (2 miles in length) to the new town was completed about the middle of November. Towards the end of April the same company began the laying of a tramway in Dairen, and by December had finished the part first projected, the total length covered being 13 miles 60 chains. Harbour improvements—the extension of the eastern wharf, the construction of the eastern breakwater, repairs to, or, rather, reconstruction of, the northern breakwater, and dredging—have made much progress. Work was begun on a public electric garden situated on the Fushimidai in June and completed in September. With regard to the gas installation scheme, the laying of pipes was commenced in November 1908 and almost finished in September 1909, the total length of piping being 23 miles; while the construction of a gasometer, begun in July, is, at the time of writing, nearing completion, and gas is to be laid on at the beginning of March. Railway works on a grand scale, and fitted with the latest improvements, have been building since August at Pei-sha-hê-k'ou, not far from Dairen, and will be finished shortly. The foundations of an hotel on the beach at Nan-sha-hê-k'ou were laid in July, and no effort is being spared to make the place an attractive summer resort. Detached bungalows will be put

up for the comfort of visitors who wish to make a long stay with their families.—Japanese official statistics give the total area of salt-pans in the Leased Territory at the end of 1909 as 3,122 *chō* 3 *tan* 2 *se* (= about 7,652 acres).—The Kwantung Government opened a middle school at Port Arthur in May; a technological school and a school for girls are to be opened soon.—By the terms of the agreement made between the Chinese and Japanese authorities, the management of telegraphic affairs at the Japanese post offices at Sinminfu, Takushan, Tatungkow, and in the Chinese quarters of Changtu and Kaiyuan was handed over in January to the Chinese officials.—From the 1st July the Dairen branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank discontinued charging fees for remitting silver to Manchurian marts where it has branches or agencies.—The withdrawal of the Japanese war notes, which were put into circulation in August 1906 to the amount of over 15 million silver yen, has been successfully effected, and at the end of 1909 only Yen 600,000 remained in circulation, some of which must have been accidentally destroyed and will not be returned for redemption.

M. TACHIBANA,

Acting Commissioner of Customs.

DAIREN, 21st February 1910.

DAIREN TRADE STATISTICS.

I.—SHIPPING.

1°. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared under each Flag at the Maritime Customs during 1909.

a.—Under General Regulations.

FLAG.	STEAMERS.													
	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.						TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	65	115,414	71	150,521	136	265,935	115	210,675	20	54,502	135	265,177	271	531,112
French.....	1	691	1	3,082	2	3,773	1	3,082	1	691	2	3,773	4	7,546
German.....	17	27,441	13	20,967	30	48,408	20	25,606	10	22,802	30	48,408	60	96,816
Japanese.....	1,086	884,719	253	242,921	1,339	1,127,640	1,009	913,321	340	215,242	1,349	1,128,563	2,688	2,356,203
Korean.....	...	...	1	403	1	403	1	403	...	...	1	403	2	806
Norwegian.....	7	8,366	8	13,870	15	22,236	15	23,675	1	865	16	24,540	31	46,776
Russian.....	...	...	1	1,871	1	1,871	1	1,871	...	...	1	1,871	2	3,742
Chinese.....	56	13,496	7	4,118	63	17,614	41	10,747	20	6,545	61	17,292	124	34,906
Total : Steamers.....	1,232	1,050,127	355	437,753	1,587	1,487,880	1,203	1,189,380	392	300,647	1,595	1,490,027	3,182	2,977,907
SAILING VESSELS.														
Japanese.....	65	2,936	13	776	78	3,712	27	1,341	44	1,773	71	3,114	149	6,826
Chinese.....	2	55	...	...	2	55	1	25	1	30	2	55	4	110
Total: Sailing Vessels	67	2,991	13	776	80	3,767	28	1,366	45	1,803	73	3,169	153	6,936
GRAND TOTAL..	1,299	1,053,118	368	438,529	1,667	1,491,647	1,231	1,190,746	437	302,450	1,668	1,493,196	3,335	2,984,843

b.—Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.

FLAG.	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.						TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
	British.....	1	684	9	5,654	10	6,338	10	6,338	10	6,338	20	12,676
Japanese.....	4	1,083	20	4,977	24	6,060	9	2,281	15	3,779	24	6,060	48	12,120
Norwegian.....	...	...	1	865	1	865	1	865	...	...	1	865	2	1,730
Chinese.....	...	...	4	2,408	4	2,408	...	...	4	2,408	4	2,408	8	4,816
TOTAL.....	5	1,767	34	13,904	39	15,671	10	3,146	29	12,525	39	15,671	78	31,342

2°. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Maritime Customs,
1907 to 1909.

a.—Under General Regulations.

YEAR.	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.					
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		TOTAL.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1907*	652	533,558	17	1,657	669	535,215	637	512,061	16	1,625	653	513,686
1908	1,565	1,213,599	78	4,005	1,643	1,217,604	1,562	1,216,774	71	3,455	1,633	1,220,229
1909	1,587	1,487,880	80	3,767	1,667	1,491,647	1,595	1,490,027	73	3,169	1,668	1,493,196

* Six months ended 31st December.

b.—Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.

YEAR.	ENTERED INWARDS.		CLEARED OUTWARDS.		TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908	6	3,551	6	3,551	12	7,102
1909	39	15,671	39	15,671	78	31,342

3°. Number and Capacity of Chinese Junks Entered and Cleared at the Maritime Customs
during 1909.

	JUNKS.	
	No.	Ton.
Entered.....	4,218	168,810
Cleared.....	5,554	310,836
Of Junks entered—		
802 were from		
401 " "		
13 " "		
13 " "		
1 was		
344 were		
706 " "		
1,112 " "		
3 " "		
1 was		
30 were		
567 " "		
19 " "		
56 " "		
150 " "		
4,218 Entered.		
Of Junks cleared—		
154 were for		
797 " "		
5 " "		
31 " "		
1 was		
29 were		
1,153 " "		
2,051 " "		
2 " "		
2 " "		
36 " "		
990 " "		
1 was		
86 were		
216 " "		
5,554 Cleared.		

II.—VALUES.

1°. Gross and Net Values of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1907 to 1909.

	1907.*		1908.		1909.	
	GROSS.	NET.	GROSS.	NET.	GROSS.	NET.
FOREIGN GOODS.	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
Imported from Foreign Countries and Hongkong †...	10,143,892		17,215,936		12,239,563	
Imported from Chinese Ports.....	533,352		1,686,331		2,529,850	
Total Foreign Imports ‡	10,677,244		18,902,267		14,769,413	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong..	193,214		300,364		337,616	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports (chiefly to Antung, Chefoo, and Shanghai).....	61,027		129,359		211,432	
Total Foreign Re-exports	254,241		429,723		549,048	
Net Total Foreign Imports ‡		10,423,003		18,472,544		14,220,365
NATIVE PRODUCE.						
Imported (chiefly from Antung, Chefoo, and Shang- hai).....	183,591		1,374,382		2,771,662	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries.....	...		...		9,700	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports.....	...		...		163,872	
Total Native Re-exports.....	...		...		173,572	
Net Total Native Imports		183,591		1,374,382		2,598,090
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Foreign Countries.....	2,205,677		7,342,402		22,308,414	
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Chinese Ports.....	1,025,468		5,069,133		4,435,915	
Total Exports of local origin		3,231,145		12,411,535		26,744,359
Gross Value of the Trade of the Port †	14,091,980		32,688,184		44,285,434	
Net Value of the Trade of the Port, i.e., Foreign and Native Imports less Re-exports, and Native Exports of local origin ‡		13,837,739		32,258,461		43,562,814

2°. Value of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1907 to 1909.

YEAR.	IMPORTS FROM		EXPORTS TO		TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. ‡	RE- EXPORTS.	TREASURE.		TRANSIT TRADE.	
	Foreign Countries. †	Native Ports.	Foreign Countries.	Native Ports.			Imported.	Exported.	Inwards.	Outwards.
	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
1907*.....	10,143,892	716,943	2,305,677	1,025,468	14,091,980	254,241	301,820	148,430	...	...
1908.....	17,215,936	3,060,713	7,342,402	5,069,133	32,688,184	429,723	473,575	48,940	...	...
1909.....	12,239,563	2,807,512	22,308,444	4,435,915	41,791,434	622,620	2,669,638	360,362	5,625	...

* Six months ended 31st December.

† Figures taken from "Import Statements" (not Import Applications as at Chinese Treaty Ports) handed in by merchants when importing cargo into the Leased Territory. It not being necessary to check these to meet any Customs requirements, they must be taken as only approximate.

‡ Approximate.

3°. Value of the Junk Trade, 1908 and 1909.

	1908.	1909.
IMPORTS.	<i>Hk. Ta</i>	<i>Hk. Ta</i>
Imported from Foreign Countries .....	...	...
Imported from Chinese Ports	575,948	1,034,893
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	575,948	1,034,893
EXPORTS.		
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Foreign Countries.....	...	...
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Chinese Ports	2,233,274	2,953,183
TOTAL EXPORTS OF LOCAL ORIGIN.....	2,233,274	2,953,183
TOTAL VALUE OF THE TRADE OF THE PORT.....	2,809,222	3,988,076

III.—IMPORTS.*

1°. Principal Articles imported through the Maritime Customs, 1907 to 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1907.†	1908.	1909.
OPIUM.				
Native.....	<i>Piculs</i>	16	52	62
FOREIGN COTTON GOODS.				
Shirtings, Grey, Plain, American.....	<i>Pieces</i>			4,824
" " " English.....	"	16,491	177,321	8,871
" " " Japanese.....	"			99,842
Sheetings, Grey, Plain, American.....	"			28,115
" " " English.....	"	28,255	108,118	6,203
" " " Japanese.....	"			43,254
Shirtings, White, Plain, English.....	"	26,146	8,726	11,411
Drills, American.....	"			3,344
" English.....	"	4,116	20,851	192
" Japanese.....	"			10,218
Jeans, American.....	"		10,892	11,810
" English.....	"	692		16,147
T-Cloths, English.....	"		94	120
" Japanese.....	"	43	6,745	257
Printed Cottons.....	"	659	230	2,730
Cotton Italians, Plain.....	"	1,386	4,740	13,117
" " Figured.....	"	372	1,120	3,001
Dyed Shirtings and Sheetings, Plain.....	"	7,143	771	1,471
Cotton Flannel.....	"	10,405	10,493	2,778
Japanese Cotton Cloth.....	<i>Yards</i>	1,343,929	3,319,555	18,274,939
Velvets and Velveteens.....	"	45,150	46,433	74,024
Cotton Blankets.....	<i>Pieces</i>	4,132	4,732	26,240
Handkerchiefs.....	<i>Dozens</i>	1,321	5,121	16,751
Towels.....	"	3,523	15,947	5,217
Cotton Goods, Unclassed.....	<i>Yards</i>	82,997	566,278	1,022,870
" Yarn, English.....	<i>Piculs</i>			42
" " Indian.....	"	1,747	4,518	11,535
" " Japanese.....	"	526	3,536	9,715
NATIVE COTTON GOODS.				
Shirtings, Grey.....	<i>Pieces</i>		4,146	5,756
Sheetings, ".....	"		30	
Cotton Yarn.....	<i>Piculs</i>	56	962	2,809
Cloth, Native (Nankeens).....	"	96	1,485	1,249
WOOLLEN GOODS.				
Blankets and Rugs.....	<i>Pounds</i>	1,458	28,322	5,813
Long Ells.....	<i>Pieces</i>	13	306	948
FOREIGN METALS.				
Copper :—				
Ingots and Slabs.....	<i>Piculs</i>	3,173	1,007	423
Sheets and Plates.....	"		319	1,684
Tubes.....	"	344	73	7
Wire.....	"	49	16	1,336

* Figures taken from "Import Statements" (not Import Applications as at Chinese Treaty Ports) handed in by merchants when importing cargo into the Leased Territory. It not being necessary to check these to meet any Customs requirements, they must be taken as only approximate.

† Six months ended 31st December.

1°. Principal Articles imported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1907.*	1908.	1909.
Iron and Mild Steel, New:—				
Bars and Nail-rod.....	<i>Piculs</i>	22,217	22,582	16,280
Nails.....	"	30,590	7,644	5,323
Sheets and Plates.....	"	28,908	17,151	8,879
Iron, Galvanized:—				
Sheets and Plates.....	<i>Piculs</i>	25,992	37,728	17,368
Lead, in Pigs and Bars.....	"	919	1,454	1,117
Steel, Bamboo and Bars.....	"	2,279	661	3,474
FOREIGN SUNDRIES.				
Beer and Porter.....	<i>Value, Hk. Ts</i>	69,348	227,503	114,672
Cement.....	<i>Piculs</i>	272,757	297,557	266,720
Cigarettes.....	<i>Value, Hk. Ts</i>	167,998	648,965	247,859
Coal.....	<i>Tons</i>	13,044	26,111	23,374
Fish, Dried and Salt.....	<i>Piculs</i>	3,622	8,097	5,776
Flour.....	"	52,474	163,121	29,420
Glass, Window.....	<i>Boxes</i>	3,853	1,263	5,800
Matches.....	<i>Gross</i>	118,397	186,546	206,742
Mats, Tatami.....	<i>Pieces</i>	26,895	41,650	14,657
Oil, Kerosene, American.....	<i>Gallons</i>	417,824	885,499	444,345
" " Russian.....	"	...	320,000	...
" " Sumatra.....	"	...	70,000	3,200
Paper.....	<i>Piculs</i>	1,292	5,655	10,105
Photographic Materials.....	<i>Value, Hk. Ts</i>	105,220	89,041	48,349
Rice.....	"	32	9,533	11,486
Soap of all kinds.....	<i>Value, Hk. Ts</i>	138,118	213,727	211,058
Soy.....	<i>Piculs</i>	14,290	38,003	41,080
Spirits.....	<i>Value, Hk. Ts</i>	37,409	33,731	30,771
Sugar, Brown.....	<i>Value, Hk. Ts</i>	69,023	13,145	17,245
" White and Refined.....	<i>Piculs</i>	184	8,198	9,720
Tea, Japan.....	"	5,758	23,012	47,579
Timber, Planks, Soft-wood.....	"	1,574	1,258	1,363
Wines.....	<i>Sq. feet</i>	3,920	0,307,314	4,162,824
	<i>Value, Hk. Ts</i>	4,168	569,341	657,493
NATIVE SUNDRIES.				
Cattle.....	<i>No.</i>	655	2,048	2,137
Cigarettes.....	<i>Piculs</i>	156	1,024	2,026
Cotton, Raw.....	"	103	2,752	10,089
Dates, Dried.....	"	821	1,116	1,424
Eggs, Fresh.....	<i>Pieces</i>	401,106	1,120,610	815,000
Fire-crackers.....	<i>Piculs</i>	196	159	228
Fish, Dried and Salt.....	"	646	2,383	202
Flour.....	"	...	5,028	113,908
Fungus.....	"	12	346	21
Hides, Cow and Buffalo.....	"	...	612	702
Oil, Wood.....	"	3	254	223
Paper, 1st Quality.....	"	110	303	567
" 2nd ".....	"	140	3,480	4,628
" Joss.....	"	15	317	26
Rice, <i>Duty Paid</i>	"	552	1,769	19,621
Shoes and Boots, Silk and Cotton.....	<i>Pairs</i>	18,416	29,541	83,738
Silk Piece Goods.....	<i>Piculs</i>	60	430	788
" Pongees.....	"	9	1,178	1,421
Tea.....	"	148	687	1,543
Tobacco, Prepared.....	"	13	467	176

* Six months ended 31st December.

2°. Principal Articles imported through the Junk Station, 1907 to 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1907.*	1908.	1909.
Bean Sauce.....	<i>Piculs</i>	593	1,599	2,651
Bricks and Tiles.....	<i>Pieces</i>	1,460,400	4,433,227	4,451,670
Brooms, Straw and Bamboo.....	"	10,548	16,725	114,697
Building Materials.....	<i>Value, Hk. Ts.</i>	313	9,953	2,132
Coal.....	<i>Tons</i>	389	3,209	2,124
Cotton, Raw.....	<i>Piculs</i>	94	376	2,664
Dates, Red.....	"	944	1,246	687
Eggs, Fresh.....	<i>Pieces</i>	1,474,890	6,343,403	4,962,214
Fire-crackers.....	<i>Piculs</i>	56	1,077	354
Firewood.....	"	4,274	53,950	100,092
Fish, Dried.....	"	41	2,986	8,001
" Fresh.....	"	...	7,395	10,228
Fishery Products.....	<i>Value, Hk. Ts.</i>	23	3,240	10,985
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh.....	"	15,389	30,204	47,554
Garlic.....	<i>Piculs</i>	269	549	540
Ground-nuts.....	"	646	391	1,503
Hides, Cow.....	"	...	118	413
Joss Sticks.....	"	43	240	750
Live Stock.....	<i>No.</i>	7,942	1,837	298
Mats, Straw.....	<i>Pieces</i>	26,030	122,230	225,079
Paper, 1st Quality.....	<i>Piculs</i>	8	68	757
" 2nd ".....	"	209	3,061	6,385
" Joss.....	"	...	61	191
Pottery, Earthenware.....	"	...	1,803	6,083
Rice.....	"	6,545	20,556	6,681
Samshu.....	"	237	1,016	2,749
Shoes, Chinese.....	<i>Pairs</i>	9,533	14,427	25,949
Timber, Various.....	<i>Value, Hk. Ts.</i>	22,848	90,448	74,719
Tobacco, Prepared.....	<i>Piculs</i>	171	1,225	789

* Six months ended 31st December.

IV.—EXPORTS.

1°. Principal Articles exported through the Maritime Customs, 1907 to 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1907.†	1908.	1909.
Beancake.....	<i>Piculs</i>	493,622	3,038,042	4,614,397
Beans, Black.....	"	...	...	8,765
" Green.....	"	...	...	40,665
" " Small.....	"	...	...	18,650
" Red.....	"	617,190	2,709,678	121,245
" " Small.....	"	...	...	141,306
" White.....	"	...	...	35,425
" Yellow.....	"	...	...	6,993,501
Bones, Animal.....	"	5,084	16,020	32,154
Coal, Fushun.....	<i>Tons</i>	...	8,678	107,921
Grain: Indian Corn.....	<i>Piculs</i>	4,203	2,272	27,947
Kaoliang.....	"	...	22,952	167,441
Millet.....	"	112	2,267	69,571
Wheat.....	"	...	3,745	76,899
Oil, Bean.....	"	...	41,727	142,658
Samshu.....	"	2,036	7,297	17,144
Seed, Melon.....	"	770	7,797	3,242
" Sesamum.....	"	538	30,384	44,069
Silk, Raw, Wild.....	"	1,549	10,207	6,331
" Cocoons, Wild.....	"	77	3,855	27,099
" Waste.....	"	376	602	147
Tobacco, Leaf.....	"	246	2,084	9,362

† Six months ended 31st December.

2°. Principal Articles exported through the Junk Station, 1907 to 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1907.*	1908.	1909.
Beancake.....	<i>Piculs</i>	10,809	119,036	167,985
Beans.....	"	61,600	595,992	327,428
Bones, Animal.....	"	...	100	99
Bricks and Tiles.....	<i>Pieces</i>	32,000	75,830	605,850
Clothing.....	<i>Piculs</i>	5	493	23
Coal.....	<i>Tons</i>	128	1,143	1,813
Eggs, Fresh.....	<i>Pieces</i>	77,000	699,650	466,500
Firewood.....	<i>Piculs</i>	225	8,054	3,818
Fish, Dried.....	"	569	1,867	240
" Fresh.....	"	...	263	2,107
Fishery Products.....	<i>Value, Hk. Ts</i>	...	1,472	1,287
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh.....	"	331	5,475	5,111
Grain :—				
Kaoliang.....	<i>Piculs</i>	...	275,170	363,260
Maize.....	"	...	146,776	343,171
Millet.....	"	31,671	57,221	179,651
Live Stock.....	<i>No.</i>	...	601	536
" Mules.....	"	3,079	6,494	2,891
Mats, Straw.....	<i>Pieces</i>	2,134	110,537	43,837
Oil, Bean.....	<i>Piculs</i>	768	16,534	20,097
Pottery, Earthenware.....	"	...	1,081	938
Samshu.....	"	346	4,480	7,356
Shrimps, Dried.....	"	...	135	549
Silk Cocoons, Wild.....	"	2,166	7,686	7,156
Timber, Various.....	<i>Value, Hk. Ts</i>	3,590	15,082	27,815

* Six months ended 31st December.

V.—INLAND TRANSIT

Provinces to which Foreign Goods were forwarded under Transit Pass during 1909.

PROVINCE.	NO. OF PASSES.	VALUE.	TRANSIT DUES.
Manchuria.....	3	<i>Hk. Ts</i> 5,625	<i>Hk. Ts</i> 78,750

VI.—REVENUE.

1°. Dues and Duties collected under each Flag by the Maritime Customs during 1909
(including the Junk Duties given in 3°).

FLAG.	IMPORT.	EXPORT.	COAST TRADE.	TONNAGE.	TRANSIT.	OPIUM LIKIN.	TOTAL.
	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>
British.....	...	282,531.630	...	223.200	...	...	282,754.830
French.....	...	5,804.900	...	...	...	...	5,804.900
German.....	...	29,771.405	...	...	...	...	29,771.405
Japanese.....	295,835.969	412,158.755	13,686.380	...	78.750	...	721,759.854
Norwegian.....	...	28,694.889	...	...	...	...	28,694.889
Russian.....	...	3,669.204	...	...	...	...	3,669.204
Chinese.....	...	27,922.416	...	240.800	...	...	28,163.216
On Opium.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.....	295,835.969	790,553.199	13,686.380	464.000	78.750	...	1,100,618.298 *

* No Drawbacks marked for cash payment during the year.

2°. Dues and Duties collected by the Maritime Customs, 1907 to 1909.

YEAR.	IMPORT (exclusive of Opium).	EXPORT (exclusive of Opium).	COAST TRADE (exclusive of Opium).	OPIUM (Import, Export, and Coast Trade).	TONNAGE.	TRANSIT.	OPIUM LIKIN.	TOTAL.
	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>
1907 †.....	64,845.741	75,389.193	503.846	...	...	...	...	140,738.780
1908.....	191,591.492	336,329.814	7,042.926	...	...	...	...	534,964.232
1909.....	295,835.969	790,553.199	13,686.380	...	464.000	78.750	...	1,100,618.298

3°. Duties collected on the Junk Trade, 1907 to 1909 (included in 1° and 2°).

YEAR.	IMPORT.	EXPORT.	TOTAL.
	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>
1907 †.....	1,086.781	4,498.080	5,584.861
1908.....	108.959	33,200.728	33,309.687
1909.....	...	26,439.583	26,439.583

† Six months ended 31st December.

VII.—TREASURE.

1°. Treasure imported and exported during 1909.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED AND TO WHICH EXPORTED.	IMPORTS.							
	GOLD.			SILVER.			COPPER.	GRAND TOTAL.
	In Bars, Dust, etc.	In Coin.	TOTAL.	In Bars and Sycee.	In Coin.	TOTAL.	In Coin.	
<i>Hk. Ts.</i>	<i>Hk. Ts.</i>	<i>Hk. Ts.</i>	<i>Hk. Ts.</i>	<i>Hk. Ts.</i>	<i>Hk. Ts.</i>	<i>Hk. Ts.</i>	<i>Hk. Ts.</i>	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Hongkong and Macao	14,400	14,400	...	14,400
Japan (including Formosa).....	193,207	193,207	...	193,207
Total: Foreign Countries.....	207,607	207,607	...	207,607
CHINA.								
Antung
Chefoo	117,400	61,359	178,759	...	178,759
Shanghai	1,928,340	350,570	2,278,910	...	2,278,910
Tientsin.....	4,362	4,362	...	4,362
Total: China.....	2,045,740	416,291	2,462,031	...	2,462,031
GRAND TOTAL	2,045,740	623,898	2,669,638	...	2,669,638
EXPORTS.								
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Hongkong and Macao
Japan (including Formosa).....	...	5,257	5,257	...	271,764	271,764	...	277,021
Total: Foreign Countries.....	...	5,257	5,257	...	271,764	271,764	...	277,021
CHINA.								
Antung	69,370	69,370	...	69,370
Chefoo	5,400	7,009	12,409	...	12,409
Shanghai	1,562	...	1,562	...	1,562
Tientsin.....
Total: China.....	6,962	76,379	83,341	...	83,341
GRAND TOTAL	5,257	5,257	6,962	348,143	355,105	...	360,362

2°. Coins imported and exported during 1909 (included in 1°).

	IMPORTS.								
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			CHINA.					GRAND TOTAL.
	Hongkong and Macao.	Japan (including Formosa).	Total: Foreign Countries.	Antung.	Chefoo.	Shanghai.	Tientsin.	Total: China.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Silver Coins (Dollars, etc.):—									
Mexican dollars.....	...	...	...	...	3,002	10,000	...	13,002	13,002
Japanese yen.....	...	...	...	...	32,050	...	...	32,050	32,050
Silver Coins (Subsidiary):—									
50-cent pieces.....	...	200,428*	200,428	...	...	...	...	...	200,428
20-cent ".....	110,880	505,812*	616,692	...	212,217	1,314,679	13,247*	1,540,143	2,156,835
10-cent ".....	...	1,011,624*	1,011,624	...	290,150	2,669,319	26,494* 6,740	2,992,703	4,004,327
	EXPORTS.								
Gold Coins:—									
Sovereigns.....	...	701	701	...	...	...	...	...	701
Silver Coins (Dollars, etc.):—									
American dollars.....	...	631	631	...	...	...	...	...	631
Japanese yen.....	...	352,310	352,310	...	...	...	...	...	352,310
Francs.....	...	531	531	...	...	...	...	...	531
Marks.....	...	3,317	3,317	...	...	...	...	...	3,317
Silver Coins (Subsidiary):—									
50-cent pieces.....	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	150	150
20-cent ".....	...	...	...	328,300	38,581	...	...	366,881	366,881
10-cent ".....	...	...	...	467,650	25,000	...	...	492,650	492,650

* Subsidiary to Japanese Gold Yen.

VIII.—PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Passenger Traffic during 1909.

a.—By Railway.

DEPARTURES FOR THE INTERIOR.	ARRIVALS FROM THE INTERIOR.
154,064	155,037

b.—By Steamer.

	PASSENGERS TO		PASSENGERS FROM	
	Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.
Japanese Ports	18,817	569	17,967	567
Korean Ports	193	908	316	10
Kwantung Coast Ports	128	186	60	193
Antung	696	881	1,017	1,059
Amoy, Swatow, and Canton	2	49	...	...
Chefoo	910	41,668	931	64,589
Chinwangtao	1	...	30	...
Hongkong .....	...	...	1	17
Kiaochow	18	10	19	47
Lungkow .....	...	15	...	66
Newchwang	175	342	169	45
Shanghai	1,087	1,010	1,381	1,054
Tientsin	48	11	70	67
Other Ports	13	231	9	1,034
TOTAL	22,088	45,880	21,970	68,758

IX.—SPECIAL TABLES.

a.—Foreign Goods forwarded to the Interior by Railway during 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	FENGTIEN AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.		LIAOYANG AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.		HAICHENG AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.		KAIPING AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
COTTON GOODS.											
Shirtings, Grey, Plain, American.....	Pieces	2,737	10,668	...	...	6,610	23,602	6	23	9,353	34,293
" " " English.....	"	1,903	6,002	...	...	7,755	21,698	3	10	9,661	27,710
" " " Japanese.....	"	161,050	560,795	7,560	26,460	27,730	96,880	8	18	196,348	684,153
Sheetings, Grey, Plain, American.....	"	4,392	16,181	...	...	14,000	48,229	2	8	18,394	64,418
" " " English.....	"	1,052	3,583	...	...	2,310	7,814	...	...	3,362	11,397
" " " Japanese.....	"	155,340	512,412	3,360	11,122	3,900	12,909	81	260	162,681	536,703
Shirtings, White, Plain.....	"	2,837	10,667	...	...	6,400	24,064	...	...	9,237	34,731
Drills, American.....	"	471	1,969	...	...	2,500	10,450	52	217	3,023	12,636
" English.....	"	319	1,053	...	...	...	...	2	7	321	1,060
" Japanese.....	"	22,953	73,220	1	3	13,160	41,980	3	10	36,117	115,213
Jeans, American.....	"	200	850	...	...	8,360	35,530	...	...	8,560	36,380
" English.....	"	3,197	11,797	...	...	13,420	49,520	...	...	16,617	61,317
T-Cloths, English.....	"	270	529	...	...	60	118	...	...	330	647
" Japanese.....	"	1,385	2,174	...	...	3,617	5,679	...	...	5,002	7,853
Chintzes and Plain Cotton Prints.....	"	1,915	4,864	60	152	2,755	6,998	75	191	4,805	12,205
Cotton Italians, Plain, Fast Black.....	"	4,321	20,827	...	...	13,039	62,848	1	5	17,361	83,680
" Venetians, Plain.....	"	864	8,001	...	...	1,777	16,455	...	...	2,641	24,456
" Lastings,	"	168	759	...	...	730	3,300	...	...	898	4,059
Dyed Shirtings.....	"	1,277	3,851	...	...	60	180	57	171	1,394	4,182
Cotton Flannel.....	"	6,471	22,649	245	858	538	1,883	32	112	7,286	25,502
Coloured Woven Cottons, Unclassed.....	Yards	180,721	32,530	540	97	393,922	70,906	12,828	2,309	588,011	105,842
Japanese Cotton Cloth.....	"	4,083,558	245,013	51,074	3,004	376,983	22,619	94,955	5,697	4,606,570	276,393
" " " (Imitation Native Cloth).....	"	1,610,976	80,549	1,512	76	129,180	6,459	23,610	1,180	1,765,278	88,264
Velvets and Velvetens.....	"	23,811	5,953	...	...	93,733	23,433	...	...	117,544	29,386

α.—Foreign Goods forwarded to the Interior—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	FENGTIEN AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.		LIAOYANG AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.		HAICHENG AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.		KAIPING AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton Blankets.....	Pieces	4,148	2,696	18	12	1,204	783	...	...	5,370	3,491
Handkerchiefs, Japanese.....	Dozens	4,138	1,076	109	28	5,592	1,454	...	...	9,839	2,558
Towels, Japanese.....	...	22,423	8,072	489	176	9,385	3,379	37	13	32,334	11,640
Cotton Goods, Unclassed.....	Yards	333,185	50,226	28,012	4,202	88,443	13,680	9,670	1,150	459,310	69,258
" Yarn, English.....	Piculs	105	4,088	...	...	624	24,292	...	...	729	28,380
" " Indian.....	"	4,446	112,662	...	...	6,930	175,606	30	760	11,406	289,028
" " Japanese.....	"	7,397	182,410	7	173	4,053	99,947	3	74	11,460	282,604
" Thread, in Balls.....	"	22	2,153	...	...	282	27,599	1	98	305	29,850
" " on Spools.....	Gross	1,603	3,238	14	28	9,776	19,748	...	...	11,393	23,014
WOOLLEN AND COTTON MIXTURES.											
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures, Unclassed	Yards	14,561	13,833	160	152	...	...	...	...	14,721	13,985
WOOLLEN GOODS.											
Long Ells.....	Pieces	181	1,108	...	...	700	4,284	...	...	881	5,392
Woollen Goods, Unclassed.....	Yards	13,350	13,486	49	50	2	2	...	...	13,401	13,538
METALS.											
Brass, Sheets and Plates.....	Piculs	94	2,499	...	...	21	562	...	...	115	3,061
" Wire.....	"	126	3,207	1	25	8	204	...	...	135	3,436
Copper, Ingots and Slabs, Japanese.....	"	2,779	71,281	2	51	...	...	...	...	2,781	71,332
" Sheets and Plates.....	"	220	7,603	25	864	12	415	...	...	257	8,882
" Wire.....	"	327	11,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	11,543
Iron and Mild Steel, New:—											
Bars.....	Piculs	1,401	3,937	403	1,132	23	65	18	51	1,845	5,185
Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, and Washers.....	"	378	2,740	31	225	84	609	71	515	564	4,089
Nails, Wire.....	"	2,577	11,983	131	609	28	130	121	563	2,857	13,285
Pipes and Tubes.....	"	196	1,000	...	...	12	61	2	10	210	1,071
Rails.....	"	83,700	250,263	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,700	250,263
Sheets and Plates.....	"	409	1,395	63	215	21	72	32	109	525	1,791
Wire.....	"	706	3,438	172	858	189	920	434	2,114	1,501	7,310
Iron and Mild Steel, Old.....	"	3,520	6,970	331	655	1,225	2,426	...	...	5,076	10,051
" Galvanized: Sheets.....	"	10,573	78,822	839	6,317	182	1,371	317	2,387	11,911	88,897
Lead, in Pigs and Bars.....	"	69	421	8	49	421	2,568	4	24	502	3,062
Steel, Bars.....	"	206	1,469	34	242	31	221	4	28	275	1,960
Metals, Unclassed.....	"	1,625	9,674	126	1,373	1,952	8,280	...	...	3,703	19,327
SUNDRIES.											
Bags, Cotton.....	Pieces	300,000	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	300,000	18,000
" Gunny, New.....	"	4,102,634	553,856	18,400	2,484	2,800	378	1,250	169	4,125,084	556,887
" " Old.....	"	9,576,255	670,338	34,135	2,389	137,513	9,626	13,882	972	9,761,785	683,325
Beer and Porter.....	Value	...	37,210	...	4,018	...	1,244	...	2,408	...	44,880
Books and Charts.....	"	...	13,267	...	658	...	835	...	178	...	14,938
Building Materials.....	"	...	222,946	...	121,515	...	1,879	...	1,498	...	347,838
Candles.....	Piculs	2,569	47,655	23	427	1,517	28,140	12	223	4,121	76,445
Carriages and Carriage Materials.....	Value	...	20,958	...	377	...	791	...	112	...	22,238
Cement.....	Piculs	112,724	112,459	3,669	3,632	1,138	1,127	572	566	118,103	117,784
Chinaware, Japanese.....	Value	...	19,490	...	1,674	...	1,628	...	527	...	23,319
Cigarettes and Cigars.....	"	...	203,288	...	30,139	...	19,585	...	3,201	...	256,213
Clothing.....	"	...	65,583	...	2,277	...	2,915	...	848	...	71,563
Electric Plant and Materials.....	"	...	75,473	...	2,332	...	1,683	...	1,561	...	81,049
Fish, Dried and Salt.....	Piculs	3,782	39,930	654	6,749	187	1,930	64	660	4,687	48,369
" Fresh.....	"	6,352	63,520	1,347	13,470	234	2,340	166	1,660	8,099	80,990
Fishery Products, Unclassed.....	Value	...	11,671	...	1,368	...	3,721	...	210	...	16,970
Flour, American.....	Piculs	1,950	9,185	294	1,385	23	108	2,205	10,385	4,472	21,063
Fruits and Vegetables, Canned.....	Dozens	17,392	20,870	3,452	4,142	275	330	711	853	21,830	26,195
" " Dried and Salted.....	Value	...	13,314	...	5,101	...	1,197	...	967	...	20,579
" " Fresh.....	"	...	79,330	...	7,284	...	3,225	...	1,230	...	91,069
Furniture.....	"	...	28,891	...	2,043	...	2,523	...	523	...	33,980

a.—Foreign Goods forwarded to the Interior—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	FENGTIEN AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.		LIAOYANG AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.		HAICHENG AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.		KAIPING AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Glass, Window.....	Boxes	1,849	6,065	110	361	128	420	184	604	2,271	7,450
Hardware.....	Value	...	61,859	...	4,766	...	15,473	...	2,548	...	81,646
Indigo, Liquid, Artificial.....	Piculs	50	8,567	...	...	120	20,559	1	171	171	29,297
Lamps and Lampware.....	Value	...	7,924	...	931	...	2,233	...	310	...	11,398
Machinery, and Parts of.....	"	...	259,656	...	4,497	...	9,015	...	323	...	273,491
Matches, Wood, Japan.....	Gross	331,131	82,783	3,533	883	81,881	20,470	598	150	417,143	104,286
Mats, Straw and Rush.....	Pieces	21,453	9,874	4,366	2,036	1,249	609	551	263	27,619	12,782
Medicines.....	Value	...	23,441	...	865	...	3,299	...	150	...	27,755
Milk, Condensed, in Tins.....	Dozens	3,808	6,093	1,231	1,970	756	1,210	136	217	5,931	9,490
Oil, Kerosene, American.....	Galls.	10,445	1,880	...	...	...	...	400	72	10,845	1,952
" " Japanese.....	"	40,764	9,376	200	46	810	186	565	130	42,339	9,738
" " Russian.....	"	7,200	1,800	22,500	5,625	22,500	5,625	...	...	52,200	13,050
" " Sumatra.....	"	300	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	48
Paper, Assorted.....	Value	...	65,175	...	7,922	...	7,651	...	2,309	...	83,057
Photographic Materials.....	"	...	9,906	...	526	...	258	...	78	...	10,768
Railway Plant and Materials.....	"	...	279,142	...	102,158	...	29	...	14	...	381,343
Rice.....	Piculs	78,245	336,457	18,492	79,516	6,931	29,803	3,197	13,747	106,865	459,523
Sake.....	"	13,751	156,757	2,601	29,651	757	8,636	861	9,815	17,970	204,853
Seaweed, Long.....	"	3,907	9,612	89	218	10,564	25,987	56	138	14,616	35,955
Shoes and Clogs, Japanese.....	Pairs	79,932	8,732	13,591	1,548	2,179	458	4,991	301	100,693	11,039
Singlets and Drawers.....	Dozens	3,598	11,820	179	636	42	139	30	27	3,849	12,622
Soap.....	Value	...	21,151	...	2,626	...	6,072	...	612	...	30,461
Soy.....	Piculs	8,828	53,939	2,282	13,943	765	4,674	638	3,898	12,513	76,454
Stationery.....	Value	...	25,756	...	2,657	...	2,123	...	195	...	30,731
Stores, Household.....	"	...	92,979	...	15,806	...	10,285	...	3,897	...	122,967
Sugar, White.....	Piculs	29,918	157,070	2,451	12,868	3,057	16,049	769	4,037	36,195	190,024
Tea, Japan.....	Value	307	9,222	50	1,509	31	918	11	339	399	11,988
Telegraph Materials.....	"	...	23,515	...	2,660	...	794	...	656	...	27,625
Timber, Soft-wood.....	Sup. ft.	204,760	40,952	249,728	49,946	1,044,846	208,969	682,420	136,484	2,181,754	436,351
Various.....	Value	...	16,143	...	2,620	...	544	...	1,180	...	20,487
Toilet Requisites.....	"	...	26,499	...	1,680	...	1,164	...	228	...	29,571
Waters, Table.....	"	...	8,793	...	1,899	...	640	...	771	...	12,103
Wines.....	"	...	45,611	...	1,356	...	718	...	215	...	47,900
Sundries, Unenumerated.....	"	...	383,830	...	46,054	...	32,555	...	12,802	...	475,241
TOTAL.....	Hk. Ts	7,088,930		672,431		1,504,996		243,546		9,509,993	

b.—Native Goods forwarded to the Interior by Railway during 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	FENGTIEN AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.		LIAOYANG AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.		HAICHENG AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.		KAIPING AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
COTTON GOODS.			<i>Hk. Ts</i>		<i>Hk. Ts</i>		<i>Hk. Ts</i>		<i>Hk. Ts</i>		<i>Hk. Ts</i>
Sheetings.....	Pieces	4,549	13,647	...	...	1,300	3,900	5	15	5,854	17,562
Cotton Yarn.....	Piculs	74	1,850	...	...	399	9,975	432	10,800	905	22,625
Cloth, Native (Nankeens).....	"	6,199	247,940	...	...	1,278	51,136	1	36	7,478	299,112

b.—Native Goods forwarded to the Interior—Continued

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	FENGTIEN AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.		LIAOYANG AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.		HAICHENG AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.		KAIPING AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
SUNDRIES.			<i>Hk. Ts</i>		<i>Hk. Ts</i>		<i>Hk. Ts</i>		<i>Hk. Ts</i>		<i>Hk. Ts</i>
Books.....	<i>Piculs</i>	1,797	106,583	4	214	58	3,146	1	40	1,860	109,983
Candles.....	"	748	11,220	...	...	92	1,380	...	...	840	12,600
Caps and Hats.....	<i>Pieces</i>	23,205	11,603	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,205	11,603
Cement.....	<i>Piculs</i>	2,634	2,634	...	...	...	...	453	453	3,087	3,087
Cigarettes.....	"	41	2,050	1	50	22	1,075	...	...	64	3,175
Clothing, Cotton.....	"	2,584	129,180	...	...	7	370	2	100	2,593	129,650
Cotton, Raw.....	"	6,914	110,624	...	...	69	1,104	...	...	6,983	111,728
Fish, Dried and Salt.....	"	7,395	36,975	1,760	8,800	68	340	84	420	9,307	46,535
Ground-nuts.....	"	2,776	9,716	552	1,932	...	...	65	248	3,393	11,896
Hides, Cow.....	"	649	9,731	...	...	269	4,044	9	135	927	13,910
Paper, 1st Quality.....	"	138	2,070	...	...	39	585	...	...	177	2,655
" 2nd	"	3,687	22,122	32	192	1,213	7,278	170	1,020	5,102	30,612
Shoes and Boots.....	<i>Pairs</i>	30,998	17,978	...	...	77	45	658	382	31,733	18,405
Silk Piece Goods.....	<i>Piculs</i>	479	287,160	...	...	83	50,040	...	...	562	337,200
" Pongees.....	"	1,720	515,940	...	...	83	24,750	1	360	1,804	541,050
Tea.....	"	1,629	40,715	...	...	102	2,545	2	55	1,733	43,315
Sundries, Unenumerated.....	<i>Value</i>	...	109,864	...	10,375	...	33,291	...	6,362	...	159,892
TOTAL.....	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	...	1,689,602	...	21,563	...	195,004	...	20,426	...	1,926,595

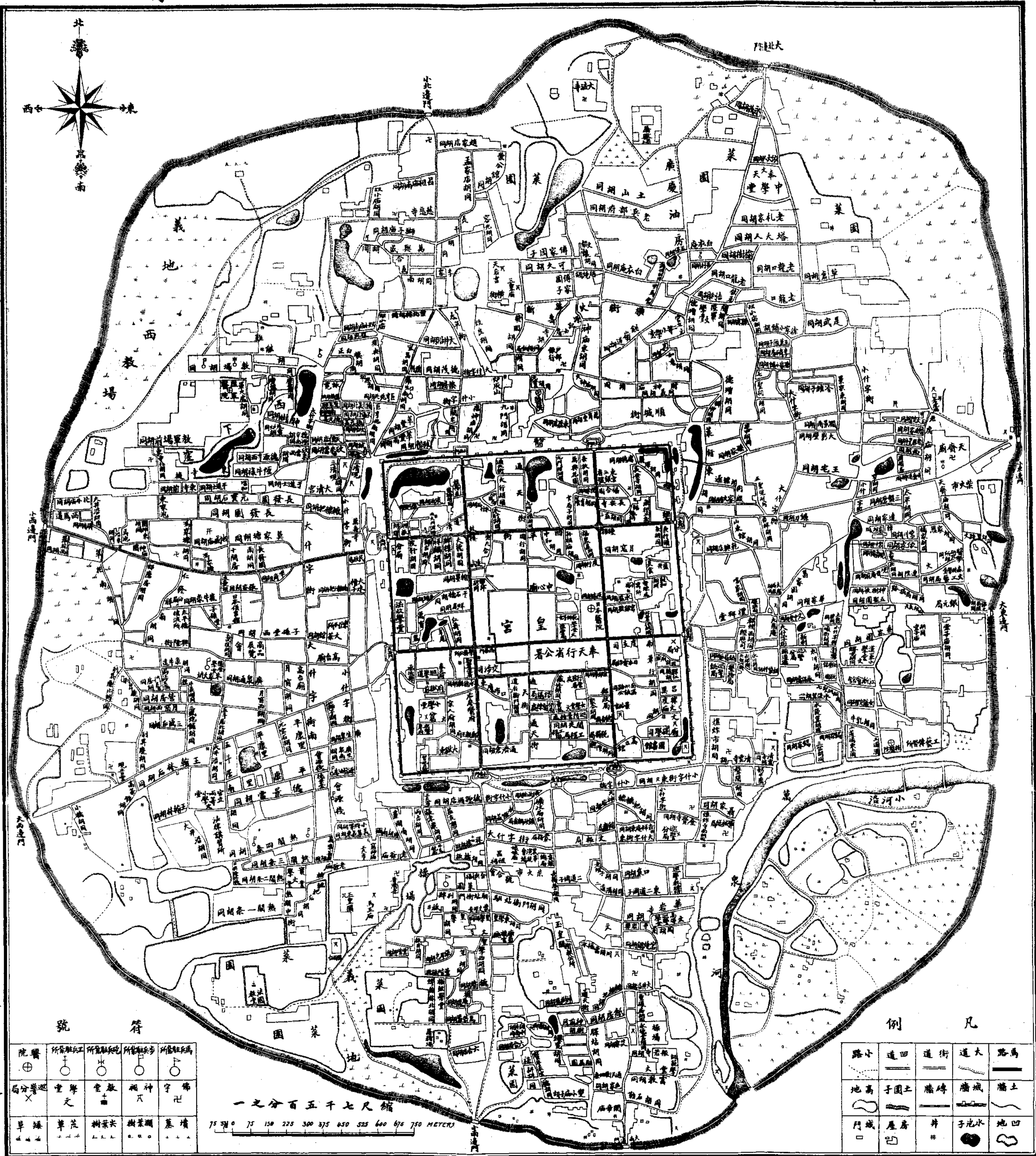
NEWCHWANG TRADE REPORT.

1°. LOCAL.—In spite of very persistent reports from certain quarters that the trade of Newchwang was a fast dying one and that the port was suffering from commercial stagnation, the trade of 1909, taken all round, has been of a most satisfactory character, and although the value of imports is not so large as in 1905, which holds the record, the value of exports exceeded that year's figures by 25 per cent. The conditions of trade were sound throughout, and there was none of the rash speculation which formed one of the objectionable features of the trade of 1905. The net value of the trade amounted to *Hk.Ts.* 55,018,080, an increase of more than *Hk.Ts.* 13,800,000 over the trade of the previous year and *Hk.Ts.* 22,700,000 over that of 1907, but it fell short of the record year—1905—by almost 6½ million taels. It should, however, be remembered that in 1905 Newchwang was practically the only door through which the trade of Manchuria passed, and that during the last two years two powerful rivals have arisen—Harbin in the north and Dairen in the south. That Newchwang should have held its own in the face of this competition argues well for its future. The port is favourably situated for a distributing centre, with the Liao River and its tributaries affording cheap transportation to the interior and two railways to assist in the carriage of goods. Dairen has the advantage of a deep and open-all-the-year-round harbour, while Newchwang is frozen up during four months out of every 12, and is, in addition, handicapped with a bar at the mouth of the Liao. It is natural, therefore, to expect that during the winter trade will enter and leave by the Dairen route and also that deep-draught vessels will have to repair to that port; but during the balance of the year Newchwang, for moderate-draught vessels, has better possibilities for doing business than its southern rival, and, with anything like proportionate freight rates on the South Manchuria Railway, will retain its present grasp on the Manchurian trade. Great efforts are being made to develop Dairen, and, where an improvement is possible, no expenditure is too large to be undertaken. With Newchwang, on the contrary, nothing is being done to conserve that natural asset, the Liao River, the upper reaches of which are reported to be silting up and badly in need of scientific improvement. The necessity of doing *something* is recognised on all hands, but the trouble is to obtain funds for the work. As a move in this direction the Newchwang chambers of commerce passed resolutions recommending the adoption of a "one-per-mille" tax on imports and exports and a shipping tax of 2½ candareens per ton on the shipping visiting the port; but unfortunately the resolutions are coupled with conditions to deepen the "Bar," which have complicated matters, and up to the present nothing definite has been settled. What is of vital importance to Newchwang is the strengthening of the narrow strip of land between Duck Island and the harbour in the vicinity of the Chinese railway station. Experts say there is danger of this strip breaking through, and should such occur the result would be the leaving of the upper part of the harbour high and dry. The width of this strip in its narrowest part was, at the beginning of 1909, some 1,780 feet. At the end of the year its width was 1,753 feet, a loss of 27 feet. At that rate it would require 65 years for the strip to be eaten through, and one may accordingly argue there is no immediate danger to be anticipated. What is to be really feared, however, is an unusually big flood, when, if the water once began overflowing the strip, it would soon succeed in breaking through and the

奉天省全城圖

光緒三十四年五月

勸業道公所製



號 符

院醫	所學紅	所學紅	所學紅	所學紅
⊕	○	○	○	○
局分警巡	堂學	堂教	祠神	字第
×	文	+	不	記
草綠	草花	樹菜共	樹菜湖	墓墳
...

一之分百五千七尺縮

75 150 225 300 375 450 525 600 675 750 METERS

例 凡

路小	道四	道街	道大	路馬
—	—	—	—	—
地高	子園土	牆磚	牆城	牆土
—	—	—	—	—
門城	屋房	井	子光水	地凹
□	□	井	●	○

course of the river would be changed. It has been proposed to safeguard this possible contingency by strengthening the Duck Island bank of the river, to stop further washing away, and to build a dike, preventing any overflow. The cost of carrying out such a scheme is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of \$150,000, and it is to be hoped that some arrangement can soon be made to enable this very important matter, for Newchwang, to be taken in hand. The Chinese Government has already commenced operations in the building of a weir at the mouth of the Shuangtaitze Canal to stop the outflow of water from the Liao River, and 1910 should see the completion of the job. The mouth of the canal is lower than the river bed, and it takes away more than its proper share of water, the consequence being that for several miles below the Liao has shoaled very badly and rendered navigation during low-water season, even for shallow-draught junks, an extremely difficult affair. The weir that is being constructed will be 4 feet in height, and it is calculated that this will keep enough water in the Liao to make a sufficiently deep channel for junks. It will interfere very little with the outflow of water during flood season. The cost of the work will be about \$100,000, and the whole is in charge of Mr. W. H. HUGHES, the foreign engineer to the Manchurian Government. During the year the Customs revenue steamer *Chuentiao* made a careful survey of the Bittern Shallows, as well as one of the mouth of the Liao River. The Shallows not having been surveyed for many years, the captains of vessels thought they might be extending further out to sea, and consequently gave the vicinity a wide berth. The survey has demonstrated that no change has taken place and that the fears of the "skippers" are groundless. The harvest of 1909, while not a bumper one, can still be considered as fairly satisfactory. It was what the Chinese term an "eight-tenths" yield. Compared with the harvest of 1908 it represents a decrease of 40 per cent. in the output; but this decrease is partly offset by an increase in the acreage of the land under cultivation. A conservative estimate reckons the amount of Manchurian products available for exportation during 1910 as 20 per cent. less than the amount during 1909.

2°. REVENUE.—The revenue for the year amounted to *Hk.Tts.* 985,495, which is the largest collection ever made by the Newchwang Customs. It shows an increase of more than *Hk.Tts.* 209,000 over the revenue of 1908 and some *Hk.Tts.* 391,000 over that of 1907. Compared with the preceding year's collection, all headings, with the exception of tonnage dues, have increased: import duty, by *Hk.Tts.* 51,000; export duty, by *Hk.Tts.* 127,000; coast trade duty, by *Hk.Tts.* 37,000; opium duty and likin, by *Hk.Tts.* 1,600; and transit dues, by *Hk.Tts.* 2,300. The decrease in tonnage dues amounted to almost *Hk.Tts.* 9,800. In addition to the above revenue the sum of *Hk.Tts.* 21,161 was collected on cargo shipped and brought in by vessels trading under Inland Steam Navigation Rules; but at Newchwang such duties do not form part of the ordinary Customs revenue and are kept separate. It may be of interest to note here that, as far as this port is concerned, the so-called effective 5 per cent. import tariff now returns to China on the average only a very slight fraction above 4 per cent. *ad valorem*, and that the present export tariff yields an allround return of under 3 per cent. *ad valorem*.

3°. FOREIGN GOODS.—(a.) *Imports, Direct and Coastwise.*—The value of foreign goods imported aggregated a total of *Hk.Tts.* 19,172,654, of which *Hk.Tts.* 7,041,808 represented the direct imports and *Hk.Tts.* 12,130,846 coastwise arrivals. Both divisions show satisfactory advances over the trade of the preceding three years. The part Japan is taking in the import trade grows larger each year. Of the direct arrivals, about 45 per cent. came from that country; but as Japan took, on the other hand, nearly 90 per cent. of the direct exports, there is still room for further expansion. Coming to the list of principal articles imported, all classes of cotton piece goods indicate that a brisk trade has been carried on. There has been very little

speculative buying, such as existed in 1905, and arrivals have gone to fill actual orders. Stocks remaining in hand at the close of the year were therefore not large, and a good trade is anticipated for the spring of 1910. American shirtings, sheetings, and drills rose from a total of 772,860 pieces the year before to 1,057,122 pieces for the year under review; the same goods of English manufacture increased from 84,743 to 150,462 pieces, and of Japanese make from 205,400 to 297,660 pieces. Plain white shirtings increased by about 50,000 pieces, and English and American jeans by 115,000 and 22,000 pieces respectively. Figured and plain lastings totalled 98,077 pieces, against 34,086 pieces, and cotton blankets had a rise from 41,945 to 214,491 pieces. Velvets and velveteens advanced from 293,959 to 463,961 yards, and Japanese cotton cloth increased threefold, from 1,026,029 to 3,273,802 yards. English cotton yarn decreased from 2,529 to 1,163 piculs, while Indian yarn increased from 66,838 to 90,591 piculs, and Japanese yarn from 25,546 to 30,932 piculs. Woollen piece goods show allround larger importations, the more noteworthy advances being in broad, medium, and habit cloth, russian cloth, and long ells. Metals, with but few exceptions, show satisfactory advances. Bar iron increased by 6,255 piculs, while nail-rod iron decreased 2,164 piculs. Old iron more than trebled the 1908 arrivals, the quantity being 90,076 piculs, against 27,327 piculs. Tin, in slabs, decreased 104 piculs, but tinned plates increased 2,527 piculs. In foreign sundries, American flour has dropped out of our list of imports, and the only movement recorded in the Customs returns for 1909 was a re-export of 6,375 piculs of this article. In 1907 arrivals amounted to 379,045 piculs and in 1908 to 142,861 piculs. The high cost of flour in the United States and the low value of silver has made the commodity too dear for this silver-using country. Its place has been taken by the cheaper Manchurian flour from the mills at Harbin and Tiehling and by native flour from Shanghai. While the colour of the cheaper article may not be as white as American flour, the nutritive properties are said to be as good, which is all the Chinese buyer demands. No reliable statistics of flour arrivals from Manchurian mills are available, but one fairly trustworthy informant estimates the quantity to have been about 100,000 bags, *i.e.*, 40,000 piculs. The importation of window glass increased by 3,750 boxes, and matches by 733,000 gross, while needles more than quadrupled the figure for 1908. American kerosene oil shows a falling off of 891,000 gallons and Sumatra oil an increase of 113,000 gallons. The total importation amounted to 6,480,943 gallons, against 7,259,000 gallons in 1908; but the latter year's importation was the largest on record, and the figures for 1909 are much above the average of the past five years. The present high cost of the native bean oil is forcing a good many Chinese to replace that article for illuminating purposes with the cheaper kerosene oil, and the consumption of the latter is steadily increasing all over Manchuria. Foreign paper (chiefly printing) increased some 6,000 piculs, which can be taken as showing the strides made in the newspaper business. A good trade has been done in foreign sugar, and arrivals of brown, white, and refined totalled 264,064 piculs, against 179,788 piculs for the preceding year, an increase of over 47 per cent. Native sugar, however, shows a small decrease. The importation of Russian seaweed declined from 40,660 to 6,384 piculs.

(b) *Re-exports*.—The value of re-exports to foreign countries amounted to *Hk.Ts.* 37,461 and to Chinese ports to *Hk.Ts.* 76,782, making a total of *Hk.Ts.* 114,243. This sum deducted from the value of foreign goods imported leaves a balance of *Hk.Ts.* 19,058,411, the net value of foreign imports for 1909.

4° *NATIVE GOODS*.—(a.) *Exports, Abroad and Coastwise (including Re-exports)*.—The total value of the export trade was *Hk.Ts.* 26,123,169: exports to foreign countries, *Hk.Ts.* 12,250,304; exports to Chinese ports, *Hk.Ts.* 13,832,054; and native re-exports to foreign countries and

Chinese ports, *Hk.Ts.* 40,811. This total represents an increase of 25 per cent. over the best year on record and about 60 per cent. above the average of the last 10 years. The bountiful harvest of 1908 and the fairly good harvest of 1909 are responsible for this large increase. Of the staple products, beancake, with a total export of 5,214,661 piculs, shows an increase over the previous year's figures of 631,660 piculs, and beans of all kinds, with an export of 3,171,319 piculs, show an increase of 1,206,489 piculs. The European demand for beans gave a great impetus to the markets, and prices advanced during the year fully 30 per cent., and are still advancing. Growers up North took advantage of buyers being saddled with contracts and raised prices as much as possible. The buyers had to buy, so the growers reaped golden profits. Beancake did not share in a like ratio with the appreciation in the value of beans, and beancake mills have not therefore been doing a very remunerative business. On the contrary, the high cost of beans has forced a number of them to stop entirely or to greatly reduce the output. At the close of the season there was a shortage of beancake, and some vessels had to leave with much smaller cargoes than originally chartered for. The only direct foreign shipments, outside of Japan, were 38,500 piculs of beans and 19,200 piculs of beancake to the Dutch Indies, 10,428 piculs of beancake to Germany, and 3,382 piculs to Great Britain. Bean oil, as was to be expected from its intimate connexion with beancake, also increased 30,000 piculs over the 1908 figure, and castor oil did likewise by 10,000 piculs. Bristles quintupled the export of the preceding year, but medicines decreased in value over *Hk.Ts.* 25,000. Samshu increased by 3,500 piculs, and melon seeds by 1,500 piculs, but sesamum seed declined 5,000 piculs. Shipments of refuse silk advanced some 580 piculs, while wild raw silk fell off 100 piculs. The skin trade shows an increase of 24,000 pieces in the export of goat skins and a decrease of 46,000 pieces in dog-skin mats and rugs. The shipments of cereals to other parts of China for famine relief purposes amounted to 64,804 piculs, value *Hk.Ts.* 97,206, but these shipments are not included in the port's statistics. This is also the case with the export of 44,643 tons of Government salt, shipped to Vladivostock for transmission to the northern cities of Manchuria. One export feature of the year, which may prove of great benefit to the port, was the beginning of shipments of Fushun coal, which comes from the mines near Moukden. The total export amounted to 66,934 tons. It is reported the South Manchuria Railway finds that the shorter haulage and less grades to Newchwang mean a saving of more than 1 yen per ton over the Dairen route. If this report be true, we may confidently look forward to a large expansion in the future of coal shipments from Newchwang.

(b.) *Imports.*—The value of native imports amounted to *Hk.Ts.* 9,918,122, which represents an increase of more than 50 per cent. over the value of this branch of the trade during 1908 and more than 60 per cent. over the value during 1907. Almost every article shows a comparatively large importation. Shanghai manufactures are steadily pushing their way in the Manchurian markets, which fact bodes well for the many home industries springing up all over China. The 1909 statistics show most satisfactory increases. Cotton yarn advanced more than 100 per cent., from 3,087 piculs in 1908 to 6,634 piculs; cotton sheetings, from 35,861 to 165,646 pieces; and flour, from 64,190 to 130,561 piculs. Native cloth (nankeens) has a credit of 32,926 piculs, an increase of over 60 per cent. Raw cotton also increased, almost 50 per cent. Although some cotton is grown in Manchuria, the yield is insufficient to meet the demand, which is continually increasing in a like ratio with the increase of the population. Large quantities of cotton wadding are required each year for winter clothing. All kinds of paper increased considerably: the 1st quality by 4,116 piculs, the 2nd quality by 12,762 piculs, and joss paper by 1,564 piculs. Silk piece goods advanced some 350 piculs. 10 years ago the import of green and black tea

only totalled a little over 5,000 piculs, while in 1909 arrivals amounted to 34,863 piculs. These figures show an increase over the preceding year's import of 15,430 piculs. Chinese medicines increased in value by *Hk.Tts* 110,000. As to the few decreases: books (Chinese) declined by 1,457 piculs; cigarettes, by 991 piculs; coal, by 762 tons; and brown and white sugar, by 8,082 piculs.

5°. INLAND TRANSIT.—(a.) *Inwards*.—The value of foreign goods sent inland under transit passes during the year was *Hk.Tts* 332,383, and the number of passes issued was 795. As "Special Manchurian Exemption Certificates" are available for both foreign and native imports to any trade mart in Manchuria (there are 17 of the latter, and they include the principal business centres), transit passes are only needed for a few inland places.

(b.) *Outwards*.—Two outward passes were issued during the year, covering native produce to the value of *Hk.Tts* 8,484. Inland taxation must therefore total up less than the outward transit dues charged by the Customs, otherwise merchants would certainly use the system more frequently.

6°. SHIPPING.—(a.) *Under General Regulations*.—The river opened on the 24th March and the first steamer put in an appearance on the 28th March. By the end of the month 28 steamers were in port. For the first fortnight after the opening large floes of ice floated up and down with each tide, giving much trouble to vessels at anchor and causing considerable delay in the loading and discharge of cargo. During the year the total shipping entered aggregated 643 vessels, 667,553 tons (the same number and tonnage cleared), an increase of 125 vessels and 136,424 tons over the entries of the preceding year. The Japanese flag heads the list with a total of 271 vessels, 274,717 tons. The British flag takes second place with 177 vessels, 220,761 tons; the Chinese third with 79 vessels, 69,142 tons; the Norwegian fourth with 54 vessels, 44,451 tons; the German fifth with 39 vessels, 42,078 tons; the French sixth with 22 vessels, 15,202 tons; and the Dutch flag last with 1 vessel, 1,202 tons. The last steamer of the year left port on the 3rd December, when the river was again full of floating ice. The ice froze fast on the night of the 8th December, and three days later the natives were crossing on it.

(b.) *Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules*.—The number of vessels entered and cleared was 356, 246,810 tons, an increase of 72 vessels, 40,678 tons, over the figures for 1908. These inland-waters vessels run principally from Newchwang to Lungkow and Tengchowfu, in Shantung, and a large passenger traffic business is done. The business is supposed to be very lucrative, and local Chinese are now endeavouring to form a company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to compete in it. The chances seem favourable to a successful floating.

7°. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.—Native passengers inwards numbered 127,037 and outwards 73,544. Every spring crowds of natives from Tientsin and places in Shantung come to Manchuria seeking work, and in the late autumn, after the crops have been gathered, there is an exodus back to their homes. The excess of arrivals over departures is no doubt accounted for by some remaining permanently in Manchuria and by others returning home by rail or by the Dairen route, which is available throughout the winter.

8°. TREASURE.—The total value of treasure imported amounted to *Hk.Tts* 1,520,399 and exported to *Hk.Tts* 858,647, leaving a balance in favour of imports of *Hk.Tts* 661,752.

9°. OPIUM.—(a.) *Foreign*.—The total arrivals amounted to 17.20 piculs, of which 10 piculs were of the Malwa and 7.20 piculs of the Patna variety. Owing to the stringent measures adopted by the provincial authorities, the growing of native opium throughout Manchuria has practically ceased. As the native drug will be no longer procurable, and as foreign opium

cannot yet be kept out, it is to be feared that increased importations of the latter will take place during 1910.

(b.) *Native*.—Total arrivals amounted to 67.85 piculs, but out of this amount 17.20 piculs were re-exported, leaving a net importation of 50.65 piculs. The provincial authorities, with the laudable object of keeping opium from falling into the hands of unregistered smokers, now require the native drug moving anywhere in Manchuria to be covered by a *huchao*. Without this necessary document opium is to be confiscated wherever found. In spite of this severe penalty (and smugglers, in addition, are sentenced to terms of imprisonment) a good deal of the drug is moved about clandestinely in small quantities concealed on the person. As long as there is a demand, at ever-increasing prices, the temptation to smuggle will be great; but there can be no doubt that the measures adopted are doing much good and are generally approved by all the better classes of the Chinese public.

10°. MISCELLANEOUS.—The long-felt want of a decent water supply for Newchwang has at last been supplied. A company composed of Chinese and Japanese, with a capital of (Gold) Yen 2,000,000, began operations last June, and is now providing good and pure water at a much less cost than was formerly charged for the wretchedly muddy fluid taken from contaminated ponds throughout the city. The water is drawn from the Liao at Tienchwangtai, some 25 miles farther up the river, where a very up-to-date plant, filter-beds, etc., have been installed.—A handsome new building for the Yokohama Specie Bank was completed during the year and occupied from 1st November.—The passenger station of the South Manchuria Railway's branch line from Tashihkiao to Newchwang was removed from Niuchiatun to Tsingtuitze, just opposite the Japanese Settlement. The change brings it a mile and a half nearer the town than it was before and should prove a great boon to travellers. The new station was opened with fitting ceremonies on the 20th November. The goods depôt remains for the present at Niuchiatun, but it seems a pity that it, too, cannot be brought within a more convenient distance.—During the summer months a good deal of cholera was prevalent, interspersed with a few cases of Asiatic cholera. The former, taken in time, rarely terminated fatally. The passing of the melon season and the advent of cool weather cleared away the sickness. In other respects the health of the port has been entirely satisfactory.

FRANCIS A. CARL,

Commissioner of Customs.

NEWCHWANG, 19th February 1910.

NEWCHWANG NATIVE CUSTOMS REPORT.

GENERAL.—It is pleasant to record that last year's hopes have been fully realised. The huge harvest, a "twelve-tenths" one, would naturally have resulted in a glutted market and low prices; but fortunately, thanks partly to the new-found European market for beans, this greatly increased supply coincided with an increase of demand. Money, in consequence, was plentiful, and this in turn told favourably on the import trade generally. Another advantageous circumstance has been the gradual abolition of the "transfer tael" system, which has tended to steady the local money market and discourage gambling.

REVENUE.—The collection, which naturally reflects this return of prosperity, shows an increase of almost *Hk.Ts.* 80,000 over the previous year's figure, amounting altogether to *Hk.Ts.* 289,032. Considerably more than half of this sum is import duty, the collection under this heading, owing principally to the unusually heavy import of cotton cloth, being the largest on record.

IMPORTS.—The demand for native cotton cloth has been unprecedentedly strong, the total import of close on 186,000 piculs being 14,000 piculs more than in any previous year of which we have record. The market for this commodity is at present excellent; but the unfortunate shortage of last season's cotton crop in Mid-China may tell next year in favour of its numerous Japanese and other rivals. It is more than doubtful whether the opening of Port Arthur to junk traffic and the tax-free facilities offered by the South Manchuria Railway will prove attractive enough to divert this lucrative trade from our port, although, evidently, no efforts will be spared to capture it. Other leading imports, such as earthenware, paper, iron pans, etc., show an upward tendency.

EXPORTS.—In spite of the fact that the bean harvest was phenomenally plentiful, yet the supply was not equal to the demand. Towards the close of the season, in fact, they were difficult to obtain; prices ruled high, and the big southern junks had to clear oftentimes with little better than half cargoes. The export of beancake shows a slight advance on the previous year's figure, but beans mark an increase of 170,000 piculs and bean oil of 150,000 piculs. Tall millet fell off some 400,000 piculs, a decrease due to a cheering absence of keen distress in Shantung and elsewhere.

SHIPPING.—There has been a decrease of about 800 in the number of junks entered and cleared, due partly to what is hoped is only a temporary decline in the intra-district trade and partly to the fact that there was no famine in Shantung to stimulate the export of food-stuffs. Shanghai junks, the carriers of cotton cloth, show an increase of 28 per cent. over the previous year's figures.

OPIUM.—Of duty-free opium under tungshui (統稅) label 457 piculs were imported, a considerable increase on the preceding year's figure, which was 102.42 piculs. The great bulk of this was from Kansu, and arrived here *via* Tientsin. Only 22 catties of Manchurian opium were reported at this office during the year, and thus practically vanishes, what was during the Russian and Japanese administrations, a rich source of revenue. Vigorous anti-opium and other official measures are to be credited with this change. On the 16th September (HSUAN T'UNG, 1st year, 8th moon, 3rd day) a Viceregal proclamation was posted ordering that all importations of the drug from outside Manchuria should be accompanied by a special *huchao* from the Moukden Min Chêng Ssü (民政司). Since that date not an ounce has been declared, and in consequence the price of opium in the shops of the licensed dealers has doubled. This excessive stringency, however, overreaches itself. Smuggling the drug has become more profitable, and as there are no Customs stations at either of our local railway termini, it is also a safe venture. Passengers have not been slow to make good use of the opportunity.

STANLEY F. WRIGHT,

3rd Assistant, A.

NEWCHWANG, 6th January 1910.

NEWCHWANG TRADE STATISTICS.

I.—SHIPPING.

1°. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared under each Flag at the Maritime Customs during 1909.

a.—Under General Regulations.

FLAG.	STEAMERS.													
	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.						TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.			
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
British.....	138	199,069	19	21,692	177	220,761	151	185,137	26	35,624	177	220,761	354	441,522
Dutch.....	...	...	1	1,202	1	1,202	1	1,202	...	...	1	1,202	2	2,404
French.....	22	15,202	...	...	22	15,202	21	14,511	1	691	22	15,202	44	30,404
German.....	16	14,776	23	27,302	39	42,078	33	35,784	6	6,294	39	42,078	78	84,156
Japanese.....	167	172,409	104	102,308	271	274,717	249	256,455	22	18,262	271	274,717	542	549,434
Norwegian.....	35	28,671	19	15,780	54	44,451	36	30,684	18	13,767	54	44,451	108	88,902
Chinese.....	69	61,130	10	8,012	79	69,142	68	59,946	11	9,196	79	69,142	158	138,284
TOTAL.....	467	491,257	176	176,296	643	667,553	559	583,719	84	83,834	643	667,553	1,286	1,335,106
SAILING VESSELS.—Nil.														

b.—Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.

FLAG.	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.						TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	121	86,849	4	3,498	125	90,347	124	89,787	1	560	125	90,347	250	180,694
German.....	...	...	1	1,109	1	1,109	...	...	1	1,109	1	1,109	2	2,218
Japanese.....	30	17,212	14	8,922	44	26,134	4	2,666	40	23,468	44	26,134	88	52,268
Norwegian.....	...	...	4	2,972	4	2,972	...	...	4	2,972	4	2,972	8	5,944
Chinese.....	2	1,494	2	1,349	4	2,843	3	2,241	1	602	4	2,843	8	5,686
TOTAL.....	153	105,555	25	17,850	178	123,405	131	94,694	47	28,711	178	123,405	356	246,810

2°. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Maritime Customs,
1900 to 1909.

a.—Under General Regulations.

YEAR.	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.					
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		TOTAL.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1900.....	373	319,444	5	2,495	378	321,939	372	319,429	5	2,495	377	321,924
1901.....	538	470,256	1	517	539	470,773	537	470,238	1	517	538	470,755
1902.....	644	537,352	2	997	646	538,349	644	537,352	2	997	646	538,349
1903.....	652	588,911	3	1,514	655	590,425	652	588,911	3	1,514	655	590,425
1904.....	404	346,834	6	2,224	410	349,058	401	346,576	6	2,224	407	348,800
1905.....	600	495,663	17	2,555	617	498,218	602	495,719	17	2,555	619	498,274
1906.....	716	636,206	4	546	720	636,752	716	636,206	4	546	720	636,752
1907.....	559	524,972	8	451	567	525,423	559	524,972	8	451	567	525,423
1908.....	518	531,129	...	...	518	531,129	518	531,129	...	...	518	531,129
1909.....	643	667,553	...	...	643	667,553	643	667,553	...	...	643	667,553

b.—Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.

YEAR.	ENTERED INWARDS.		CLEARED OUTWARDS.		TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1900.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
1902.....	69	14,040	69	14,040	138	28,080
1903.....	266	76,939	260	76,803	526	153,742
1904.....	69	33,175	69	33,175	138	66,350
1905.....	192	92,770	192	92,770	384	185,540
1906.....	259	165,365	259	165,365	518	330,730
1907.....	250	189,770	250	189,770	500	379,540
1908.....	142	102,566	142	102,566	284	205,132
1909.....	178	123,405	178	123,405	356	246,810

3°. Number and Capacity of Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Native Customs during the
29th to 32nd Periods (25th October 1908 to 12th November 1909).

		JUNKS.	
		No.	Piculs.
Entered.....		3,820	2,669,877
Cleared.....		3,905	2,916,765
Of Junks entered—		Of Junks cleared—	
(a.) <i>Intra-district</i> —		(a.) <i>Intra-district</i> —	
284 were from Chinchowfu.		252 were for Chinchowfu.	
1,992 " " Kaichow.		2,052 " " Kaichow.	
<u>2,276</u>		<u>2,304</u>	
(b.) <i>Extra-district</i> —		(b.) <i>Extra-district</i> —	
848 were from Tientsin.		980 were for Tientsin.	
513 " " Shantung Ports.		398 " " Shantung Ports.	
116 " " Shanghai.		129 " " Shanghai.	
15 " " Ningpo.		51 " " Ningpo.	
52 " " Foochow.		43 " " Foochow.	
<u>1,544</u>		<u>1,601</u>	
3,820 Entered.		3,905 Cleared.	

1,307 sea-going junks registered during the 29th-32nd Periods.

II.—VALUES.

1°. Gross and Net Values of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1907 to 1909.

	1907.		1908.		1909.	
	GROSS.	NET.	GROSS.	NET.	GROSS.	NET.
FOREIGN GOODS.	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
Imported from Foreign Countries and Hongkong....	5,440,915		6,260,735		7,041,808	
Imported from Chinese Ports.....	5,519,698		9,073,275		12,130,846	
Total Foreign Imports.....	10,960,613		15,334,010		19,172,654	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong..	29,277		44,579		37,461	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports (chiefly to Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Swatow, and Lungkow).....	344,104		137,697		76,782	
Total Foreign Re-exports.....	373,378		182,276		114,243	
Net Total Foreign Imports.....		10,587,235		15,151,734		19,058,411
NATIVE PRODUCE.						
Imported (chiefly from Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Foochow, Ningpo, Canton, Hankow, and Lungkow)	6,087,156		6,493,800		9,918,122	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries.....	221		1,066		5,782	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports.....	91,090		54,672		35,029	
Total Native Re-exports.....	91,311		55,738		40,811	
Net Total Native Imports.....		5,995,845		6,438,062		9,877,311
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Foreign Countries.....	7,685,359		9,416,765		12,250,304	
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Chinese Ports.....	8,026,224		10,192,466		13,832,054	
Total Exports of local origin..		15,711,583		19,609,231		26,082,358
Gross Value of the Trade of the Port.....	32,759,352		41,437,041		55,173,134	
Net Value of the Trade of the Port, i.e., Foreign and Native Imports less Re-exports, and Native Exports of local origin.....		32,294,663		41,199,027		55,018,080

2°. Value of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1900 to 1909.

YEAR.	IMPORTS FROM		EXPORTS TO		TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	RE- EXPORTS.	TREASURE.		TRANSIT TRADE.	
	Foreign Countries.	Native Ports.	Foreign Countries.	Native Ports.			Imported.	Exported.	Inwards.	Outwards.
	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
1900.....	2,682,420	8,562,998	3,905,364	7,564,193	22,714,975	690,332	4,679,021	2,765,610	...	2,721
1901.....	4,293,737	19,329,723	2,303,086	11,439,134	42,365,680	103,471	3,924,543	2,631,167	...	...
1902.....	5,346,366	19,999,306	8,733,415	8,791,542	42,870,569	178,434	1,650,265	2,825,672	2,061	18,560
1903.....	5,850,995	22,128,667	10,178,963	9,802,626	47,961,251	329,192	2,570,028	2,320,793	5,278	...
1904.....	4,231,144	25,210,066	1,571,171	10,588,315	41,600,696	82,818	1,584,918	252,280	...	...
1905.....	9,938,760	40,016,310	6,695,358	5,335,626	61,986,054	233,149	2,641,249	405,218	...	...
1906.....	6,009,058	24,061,817	7,255,893	7,534,319	44,861,087	379,086	539,044	2,300,065	11,530	...
1907.....	5,440,915	11,606,854	7,685,359	8,026,224	32,759,352	464,689	1,579,766	4,752,100	90,314	10,132
1908.....	6,260,735	15,567,075	9,416,765	10,192,466	41,437,041	238,014	1,320,185	2,096,782	220,810	19,496
1909.....	7,041,808	22,048,968	12,250,304	13,832,054	55,173,134	155,054	1,520,309	858,647	332,383	8,484

3°. Value of the Native Customs Trade during the 21st to 32nd Periods
(16th November 1906 to 12th November 1909).

	21ST-24TH PERIODS.	25TH-28TH PERIODS.	29TH-32ND PERIODS.
IMPORTS.	<i>Hk. Ta</i>	<i>Hk. Ta</i>	<i>Hk. Ta</i>
Imported from Foreign Countries.....	...	...	...
Imported from Chinese Ports.....	4,679,803	6,622,041	9,636,241 *
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	4,679,803	6,622,041	9,636,241
EXPORTS.			
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Foreign Countries.....	...	...	...
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Chinese Ports.....	2,032,683	5,241,643	5,478,064 †
TOTAL EXPORTS OF LOCAL ORIGIN.....	2,032,683	5,241,643	5,478,064
TOTAL VALUE OF THE TRADE OF THE PORT.....	6,712,486	11,863,684	15,114,305

* Not including *Hk. Ta* 116,784 from intra-district points.

† Not including *Hk. Ta* 51,976 to intra-district points.

III.—IMPORTS

1°. Principal Articles imported through the Maritime Customs, 1900 to 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1900.	1901..	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
OPIUM.											
Malwa	Piculs	135	4	...	1	...	8	29	2	...	10
Patna	"	14	12	18	14	1	16	62	7	2	7
Benares	"	...	...	...	...	5	1	7	...	...	...
FOREIGN COTTON GOODS.											
Shirtings, Grey, Plain, American	Pieces	62,548	90,449	146,169	38,470	85,385	79,216	29,632	3,590	63,097	153,331
" " " English	"											95,317	63,857	100,730	72,400	32,332	67,253	112,370
" " " Japanese	"	...	...	...	5,440	1,500	8,000	580	...	1,800	9,700
Sheetings, Grey, Plain, American	"	426,113	980,001	1,090,152	1,033,089	1,140,620	2,252,165	336,951	258,460	515,193	601,541
" " " English	"	2,792	3,210	18,281	5,200	6,004	10,905	1,350	3,520	15,650	26,115
" " " Japanese	"	1,496	100	11,100	71,100	2,260	60,266	2,440	98,940	151,400	185,585
Shirtings, White, Plain	"	30,471	42,055	100,610	60,987	69,586	125,261	128,238	78,100	110,701	160,203
Drills, American	"	116,525	546,498	345,505	569,625	442,291	974,557	65,958	130,540	194,570	302,250
" Dutch	"	210	2,610	...	110	600	...	...	300	...	150
" English	"	...	580	1,597	480	7,870	2,115	165	3,075	1,840	11,987
" Japanese	"	...	3	720	3,100	3,950	11,862	30	9,200	52,200	102,375
Jeans, American	"	16,710	52,473	73,620	92,410	80,350	151,023	102,968	54,102	63,990	86,301
" English	"	2,230	10,100	19,602	25,310	58,240	33,468	7,620	42,979	124,996	240,157
T-Cloths	"	10,870	9,157	20,962	4,060	4,125	7,983	1,805	5	5,318	2,054
Chintzes and Plain Cotton Prints	"	26,968	17,166	39,648	18,000	3,365	24,962	20,525	11,647	4,299	17,824
Dyed Shirtings, Figured, Brocaded, and Spotted	"	2,496	473	1,524	100	1,892	1,207	406	60	506	629
" Shirtings and Sheetings, Plain	"	959	770	1,850	2,329	3,387	9,681	250	383	1,807	1,807
Turkey Red Shirtings and Cambrics	"	5,463	2,530	7,073	12,555	6,649	26,460	10,829	8,174	8,956	18,870
Velvets and Velveteens	Yards	2,524	7,754	7,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs	Dozens	57,546	53,804	78,861	230,872	115,979	488,091	314,382	249,155	293,959	463,961
Towels	"	48,368	150,129	121,780	49,827	33,184	72,417	116,912	6,849	43,016	43,452
Cotton Yarn, English	Piculs	186	291	214	156,790	172,750	251,380	149,943	31,273	88,202	173,662
" " Indian	"	32,799	164,447	157,559	87	135	243	136	258	2,529	1,163
" " Japanese	"	8,861	17,524	19,129	148,168	123,422	117,651	70,750	51,691	66,838	90,591
					29,561	32,763	51,190	4,579	2,416	25,546	30,932
NATIVE COTTON GOODS.											
Cotton Yarn	Piculs	2,194	10,809	2,940	574	2,625	5,327	2,191	1,315	2,087	6,634
WOOLLEN GOODS.											
Camlets, English	Pieces	310	41	82	102	110	68	20	...	10	10
Cloth, Broad, Medium, and Habit	Yards	576	573	884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Russian	Pieces	504	264	490	13,312	21,799	23,805	31,511	10,429	482	17,126
Lastings, Plain and Figured	Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Ells	Pieces	3,870	1,412	3,909	8,606	1,800	2,930	8,082	1,436	650	5,163
Spanish Stripes	"	3,510	4,730	6,151	2,920	1,606	2,621	2,637	310	310	533
	"	102	210	271	6,340	5,609	7,993	9,497	4,689	545	7,000
	Yards	...	...	...	5,050	150	8,504	3,247	468	303	984
FOREIGN METALS.											
Brass and Yellow Metal, Sheets	Piculs	1,060	129	667	309	102	352	136	64	122	90
Copper, Sheets	"											565	212	722	2,162	92	95	140
Iron and Mild Steel, New: Bars	"	2,587	5,355	5,336	7,758	7,481	10,773	24,090	4,745	692	18,947
" " " Nail-rod	"	9,922	24,952	27,398	9,380	15,609	35,143	30,428	672	641	7,473
" " " Old	"	89,678	102,657	116,824	181,392	98,873	173,188	160,709	4,749	3,327	90,076
Lead, in Pigs	"	1,853	3,424	1,611	2,279	1,748	1,398	3,462	1,226	736	3,059
Quicksilver	"	24	41	38	110	28	105	64	23	24	41
Steel	"	882	2,968	2,754	4,467	2,140	3,100	5,327	2,258	861	5,902
Tin, Slabs	"	399	238	317	582	166	415	658	230	365	261
Tinned Plates	"	1,071	1,439	2,301	4,436	6,846	7,837	3,818	843	357	9,884

1°. Principal Articles imported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
FOREIGN SUNDRIES.											
Buttons, Brass	Gross	44,767	14,662	22,700	21,500	9,855	33,979	10,502	1,335	...	...
Flour	Piculs	80,815	55,469	37,275	14,721	77,968	176,366	274,191	379,045	142,861	...
Glass, Window	Boxes	4,107	4,137	11,074	7,990	4,730	9,010	13,640	12,444	16,374	20,132
Matches	Gross	445,742	896,858	719,762	647,772	1,891,265	1,847,704	218,374	803,832	1,084,542	1,818,067
Needles	Mille	14,150	197,300	190,355	165,250	130,425	251,330	191,395	100,104	61,755	249,411
Oil, Kerosene, American	Galls.	688,130	3,172,000	603,180	2,426,020	4,738,640	2,930,950	862,220	4,450,895	5,773,641	4,882,405
" " Borneo .....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	450,000	...	...	...
" " Russian	"	56,000	13,000	...	250,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	...
" " Sumatra	"	...	30,000	80,000	...	20,000	501,380	343,700	412,500	1,485,136	1,598,538
Rice	Piculs	37,371	44,448	47,246	144,925	147,111	298,059	212,092	72,782	19,128	5,925
Sapanwood	"	704	1,370	1,220	796	543	313	366	389	531	441
Seaweed, Russian	"	492	59,019	28,130	51,468	12,019	6,825	10,088	27,947	40,660	6,384
Sugar	"	56,123	147,444	217,892	120,838	233,469	394,378	223,127	160,084	179,788	264,064
NATIVE SUNDRIES.											
Flour	Piculs	6	2,740	17,967	28,931	115,534	344,379	204,168	45,987	64,152	130,159
Sugar	"	73,542	87,089	113,093	84,176	43,593	51,402	56,902	49,102	33,393	64,729

2°. Principal Articles imported through the Native Customs during the 21st to 32nd Periods (16th November 1906 to 12th November 1909).

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	21ST-24TH PERIODS.	25TH-28TH PERIODS.	29TH-32ND PERIODS.
FOREIGN SUNDRIES.				
Sundries, Unenumerated	Value, Hk. Ts	...	...	1,176
NATIVE SUNDRIES.				
Alum, White	Piculs	6,343	4,478	15,621
Bags, Straw and Rush	Pieces	...	...	82,570
Bamboo Brooms	"	...	289,994	154,924
" Canes	"	...	150,020	562,807
" Poles	"	...	36,607	35,718
" Split and Leaf	Piculs	...	2,447	4,096
Bambooware .....	"	...	...	496
Beancake .....	"	...	...	2,852
Beancurd, Preserved	"	...	1,558	3,332
Beans, Green	"	7,644	1,541	3,529
" Yellow	"	8,677	2,261	5,075
Carts and Cart-making Materials	Value, Hk. Ts	52,239	18,976	8,490
Chillies, Dried	Piculs	...	...	695
Chinaware, Coarse	Bundles	194,905	86,127	174,118
" Fine	"	24,408	9,039	15,001
" Vases, Coarse	Pairs	...	7,865	12,312
" Fine .....	"	...	...	1,056
Chopsticks, Bamboo	Piculs	4,370	4,553	7,792
Clams, Fresh	"	...	18,635	15,064
Clay, Washing	"	...	13,428	30,174
" White .....	"	...	...	3,331

2°. Principal Articles imported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	21ST-24TH PERIODS.	25TH-28TH PERIODS.	29TH-32ND PERIODS.
Cloth, Native (Nankeens).....	<i>Piculs</i>	69,813	123,858	185,893
Cotton, Raw.....	"	...	...	185
Dates, Red.....	"	...	8,923	8,153
Dye-stuff.....	"	...	1,493	1,873
Eggs, Fresh.....	<i>Pieces</i>	1,390,450	924,850	565,900
" Preserved.....	"	1,001,390	272,050	508,921
" Salted.....	"	...	806,000	762,820
Fans, Straw and Rush.....	"	...	...	193,600
Firewood.....	<i>Piculs</i>	...	9,319	3,319
Fish, Dried and Salt.....	"	10,032	4,890	2,662
Fruits, Fresh.....	"	...	...	3,095
Ginger, ".....	"	...	7,666	6,721
Grain:—				
Millet, Tall.....	<i>Piculs</i>	...	...	4,091
Rice.....	"	...	...	765
Wheat.....	"	6,258	25,562	37,803
Ground-nuts.....	"	...	2,660	3,079
Gypsum.....	"	...	2,853	6,346
Hats, Straw and Rush.....	<i>Pieces</i>	...	173,400	321,000
Hides, Cow.....	<i>Piculs</i>	4,042	7,880	11,318
Ink, Chinese.....	"	...	...	350
Iron Pans.....	<i>Pieces</i>	229,586	130,505	224,888
Ironware.....	<i>Piculs</i>	...	...	728
Leather Trunks.....	"	315	604	623
Lye (Brine, in block).....	"	8,333	2,316	23,776
Mats, Straw and Rush.....	<i>Pieces</i>	114,889	107,796	103,863
Medicines.....	<i>Piculs</i>	5,203	2,404	3,598
Oil, Shrimp.....	"	...	...	407
" Wood.....	"	...	...	232
Opium.....	"	...	103 [†]	470,222
Paper, 1st Quality.....	"	2,962	3,332	5,281
" 2nd ".....	"	13,949	17,711	24,600
" Lohai.....	"	32,035	82,205	78,917
Pears, Fresh.....	"	...	5,033	4,965
Pigs, Living.....	<i>No.</i>	1,358	523	516
Pipe-stems, Ebony.....	<i>Piculs</i>	...	1,370	2,079
Pipes, White Metal.....	"	...	...	38
Potatoes, Sweet.....	"	...	3,497	3,698
Pottery and Earthenware.....	<i>Pieces</i>	32,628	36,816	60,675
Prawns and Shrimps, Dried.....	<i>Piculs</i>	11,733,779	14,258,209	15,557,761
Rattans, Split.....	"	13,800	15,233	14,611
Reeds and Rushes.....	"	15,428	8,424	97
Reedware.....	<i>Value, Hk. Ts.</i>	...	...	2,420
Samshu.....	<i>Piculs</i>	9,105	3,693	6,459
Sea Blubber.....	"	...	...	1,823
Seeds, Melon.....	"	...	...	437
Shell, Powdered.....	"	...	...	881
Shrimp Sauce.....	"	...	2,785	3,404
" Skins.....	"	...	...	2,264
Straw and Grass.....	"	19,832	13,669	10,131
Tea.....	"	...	...	888
Timber, Beams and Planks.....	<i>Pieces</i>	16,783	6,863	10,069
" Hard-wood.....	<i>Piculs</i>	...	...	1,150
" Poles.....	<i>Pieces</i>	...	6,739	7,512
Tobacco, Prepared.....	<i>Piculs</i>	...	...	42
Vegetables, Fresh.....	"	...	5,112	4,444
Vinegar.....	"	...	1,235	1,693
Water Melons.....	<i>Pieces</i>	...	22,390	31,850
Wood Scantlings.....	"	50,292	76,818	48,613
Sundries, Unenumerated.....	<i>Value, Hk. Ts.</i>	154,308	93,251	37,894

* Including 102,420 piculs imported under T'ung-ch'uan Certificate.

† Including 457,001 piculs imported under T'ung-ch'uan Certificate.

IV.—EXPORTS.

1°. Principal Articles exported through the Maritime Customs, 1900 to 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Barley, Pearl	Piculs	2,270	822	1,554	1,350	1,209	1,302	1,975	710	682	2,126
Beancake	"	2,912,234	4,331,500	4,637,273	4,553,367	1,986,172	1,715,058	3,662,824	3,669,211	4,583,001	5,214,661
Beans, Black	"	155,747	281,010	266,817	324,129	147,425	102,451	213,672	137,084	247,491	440,945
" Green	"	554,855	762,127	847,843	784,703	455,219	589,694	644,557	288,433	478,115	530,110
" Small	"	63,412	35,209	64,523	26,546	13,096	9,610	48,925	35,144	33,050	44,619
" Red	"	4,352	1,850	4,373	5,060	1,780	2,591	1,813	2,078	1,470	9,104
" White	"	39,793	45,045	117,596	112,793	57,355	993	25,902	27,249	64,723	90,425
" Yellow	"	1,692,124	2,408,603	2,129,153	2,170,535	1,152,494	777,902	1,126,639	657,438	1,139,981	2,056,116
Bones, Cow and Refuse	"	1,674	11,947	3,501	6,542	1,956	3,771	17,301	13,409	8,501	7,841
Bristles	"	660	735	778	692	208	144	165	101	307	1,564
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	2,330	66,934
Fish, Dried and Salt	Piculs	1,827	6,223	4,637	6,305	3,733	4,361	5,311	2,979	3,576	4,405
Ginseng Beard and Refuse	"	151	698	639	582	379	617	726	573	545	511
" Native	"	400	3,102	2,280	2,177	976	1,609	2,191	1,579	1,903	1,474
" Wild	Catties	3	174	223	221	226	176	173	242	437	544
Ground-nuts	Piculs	5,767	...	87	...	...	46	...	...	...	...
Hair, Horse, Tails	"	116	382	503	637	128	181	107	164	305	215
Hemp	"	1,679	203	213	239	...	13	105	105	33	144
Hides, Cow and Buffalo	"	5,041	95	172	64	646	232	269	699	141	412
Horns, Deer, Young	Pairs	112	1,879	2,222	1,223	1,156	1,073	1,428	1,479	1,287	950
Liquorice	Piculs	586	1,618	659	526	252	20	6	27	142	251
Medicines	{ Value, Hk. Fla }	114,314	165,067	178,126	182,279	163,042	118,156	169,447	187,003	206,995	181,259
Musk	Taels	1,852	1,212	524	2,178	2,030	1,188	1,871	1,285	1,375	1,440
Oil, Bean	Piculs	224,406	209,187	281,743	111,595	71,755	26,237	96,457	84,153	135,834	185,191
" Castor	"	10,674	5,586	5,635	4,903	2,349	7,063	6,177	3,668	13,092	23,422
Prawn and Shrimp Skins	"	6,853	7,042	5,060	5,710	3,829	2,366	1,385	1,604	1,346	3,518
Prawns and Shrimps, Dried	"	14,622	12,203	10,232	13,632	9,245	8,203	6,345	4,180	4,746	6,986
Samshu	"	5,498	16,770	22,237	25,004	6,853	119	2,456	15,604	16,274	19,860
Seed, Melon	"	46,723	4,604	8,211	19,365	19,762	3,242	2,828	7,560	19,779	21,252
" Sesamum	"	21,265	55,547	47,835	12,016	...	368	1,988	3,901	49,392	44,088
Silk, Raw, Wild	"	4,193	6,135	5,867	6,298	8,336	8,139	6,922	5,326	5,845	5,744
" Refuse	"	3,595	1,374	2,275	3,585	4,441	4,389	4,276	7,796	6,098	6,678
Sinews, Deer, Cow, and Buffalo	"	528	524	607	596	462	470	498	372	479	394
Skin (Fur) Mats, Dog	Pieces	1,029	113,162	75,579	54,514	...	14,210	...	38,157	97,368	51,054
" Rugs, "	"	5,808	9,819	64,753	20,766	3,900	2,850	18,524	...	...	...
Skins (Furs), Goat, Raw	"	42,449	82,027	214,338	106,715	49,866	98,972	105,440	105,658	30,542	54,404
Tobacco, Leaf	Piculs	1,853	1,334	269	3,824	614	204	252	393	1,963	2,242
Vermicelli and Macaroni	"	1,042	1,877	840	...	...	...	...	612	...	...

2°. Principal Articles exported through the Native Customs during the 21st to 32nd Periods
(16th November 1906 to 12th November 1909).

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	21ST-24TH PERIODS.	25TH-28TH PERIODS.	29TH-32ND PERIODS.
FOREIGN SUNDRIES.				
Oil, Kerosene	Gallons	...	21,560 *	40,100 †
Sundries, Unenumerated	Value, Hk. Ts.	33,221	7,163	4,893
NATIVE SUNDRIES.				
Bamboo Poles	Pieces	...	...	11,693
Barley, Pearl	Piculs	...	...	345
Beancake	"	41,628	116,529	132,830
Beans, Black	"	5,217	61,733	33,220
" Green	"	13,938	95,570	183,897
" Yellow	"	26,792	68,007	175,874
Carts and Cart-making Materials	Value, Hk. Ts.	...	...	4,223
Castor Seed Cake	Piculs	...	3,701	...
Fish, Dried and Salt .....	"	...	...	658
Grain :—				
Barley	Piculs	...	4,459	...
Maize .....	"	...	...	14,177
Millet, Small	"	78,481	79,510	88,277
" Tall	"	360,487	1,097,648	679,402
Rice .....	"	...	...	3,415
Wheat	"	4,953	2,987	636
Hemp Skin .....	"	...	...	383
Ironware	"	...	995	...
Jute	"	11,578	10,327	3,533
Medicines	"	2,171	3,427	3,402
Oil, Bean	"	90,102	234,586	382,937
" Castor	"	4,112	17,089	21,888
Paper, 1st Quality .....	"	...	...	127
Pottery and Earthenware .....	"	...	...	1,495
Potash	Pieces	...	...	225,350
Prawns and Shrimps, Dried	Piculs	3,438	992	1,523
Samsu	"	...	232	...
Seed, Melon	"	7,302	8,349	12,350
" Sesamum .....	"	...	...	8,682
Shrimp Sauce	"	...	5,318	11,093
Skins (Furs), Goat, Untanned	"	...	1,067	...
Timber, Beams and Planks	Pieces	...	4,775	...
" Poles	"	12,666	2,113	1,318
Tobacco, Leaf	"	...	1,800	...
Wood Scantlings	Piculs	...	814	750
Sundries, Unenumerated	Pieces	...	10,073	8,314
	Value, Hk. Ts.	50,291	49,762	20,317

* Including 11,800 gallons under Transit Pass.

† Including 35,160 gallons under Transit Pass.

V.—INLAND TRANSIT.

1°. Provinces to which Foreign Goods were forwarded under Transit Pass during 1909.

PROVINCE.	NO. OF PASSES.	VALUE.	TRANSIT DUES.
		<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
Kirin.....	12	10,753	209,000
Shengking.....	495	282,767	5,798.106
Chihli.....	263	28,992	578.040
Shantung.....	25	9,871	206.500
TOTAL.....	795	332,383	6,791.646

2°. Provinces from which Native Goods were brought under Transit Pass during 1909.

PROVINCE.	NO. OF PASSES.	VALUE.	TRANSIT DUES.
		<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
Shengking.....	2	8,484	212.100

VI.—REVENUE.

1°. Dues and Duties collected under each Flag by the Maritime Customs during 1909.

FLAG.	IMPORT.	EXPORT.	COAST TRADE.	TONNAGE.	TRANSIT.	OPIUM LIKIN.	TOTAL.
	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>
British	127,511.012	214,729.972	62,570.877	10,169.600	...	192.000	415,173.461
Dutch .....	...	972.000	...	...	...	...	972.000
French	23,136	4,628.319	1,480.910	276.400	...	...	6,408.765
German	8,908.449	43,294.245	366.451	3,796.800	...	...	56,365.945
Japanese	133,364.121	191,623.861	3,896.088	8,084.200	...	...	336,968.270
Norwegian	25,348.480	36,839.559	3,213.053	661.200	...	...	66,062.292
Chinese	1,736.037	50,466.349	41,905.894	732.000	7,003.746	1,184.000	103,028.026
On Opium	516.000	...	...	...	...	...	516.000
TOTAL	297,407.235	542,554.305	113,433.273	23,720.200	7,003.746	1,376.000	985,494.759*

No Drawbacks marked for cash payment during the year.

2°. Dues and Duties collected by the Maritime Customs, 1900 to 1909.

YEAR.	IMPORT (exclusive of Opium).	EXPORT (exclusive of Opium).	COAST TRADE (exclusive of Opium).	OPIUM (Import, Export, and Coast Trade).	TONNAGE.	TRANSIT.	OPIUM LIKIN.	TOTAL.
	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>
1900.....	51,625.410	371,302.267	37,833.280	4,960.238	19,228.800	68.036	13,226.400	498,244.431
1901.....	116,704.741	511,762.146	101,862.128	508.860	19,473.800	...	1,309.600	751,621.275
1902.....	217,067.467	555,024.769	96,911.014	2,091.856	22,837.680	176.780	1,520.000	895,629.566
1903.....	199,733.003	554,324.465	88,528.506	4,838.775	25,908.670	92.183	1,232.000	874,657.602
1904.....	195,353.346	266,460.142	108,131.644	13,250.996	21,027.800	...	480.000	604,703.928
1905.....	442,998.114	219,247.491	206,680.757	9,517.721	21,918.500	...	1,792.000	902,154.583
1906.....	241,517.677	359,111.101	173,708.524	9,018.170	25,571.410	525.100	7,967.600	817,419.582
1907.....	201,473.357	290,478.794	63,443.073	636.000	28,378.020	2,308.089	1,696.000	594,413.333
1908.....	245,767.917	415,445.226	76,427.581	72.000	33,515.200	4,677.118	192.000	776,097.042
1909.....	296,891.235	542,554.305	113,433.273	516.000	23,720.200	7,003.746	1,376.000	985,494.759

3°. Dues and Duties collected by the Native Customs during the 21st to 32nd Periods
(16th November 1906 to 12th November 1909).

HEADS OF COLLECTION.	21ST-24TH PERIODS.	25TH-28TH PERIODS.	29TH-32ND PERIODS.
	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>
Import Duty	71,648.621	119,471.216	74,636.404
Export „	32,262.170	64,678.286	87,384.840
Coast Trade Duty.....	45.462	...	...
Tonnage Dues.....	9,305.822	16,586.324	18,107.570
Likin Inward.....	51.896	...	...
„ Outward.....	1,652.142	...	...
Opium Tax.....	15,065.385	64.200	116.280
Salt Tax.....	154.800	...	...
Registration Fee.....	7,171.500	9,956.750	8,786.500
TOTAL COLLECTION.....<i>Hk. Ts</i>	137,357.798	210,756.776	289,031.594

VII.—TREASURE.

1°. Treasure imported and exported during 1909.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED AND TO WHICH EXPORTED.	IMPORTS.							
	GOLD.			SILVER.			COPPER.	GRAND TOTAL.
	In Bars, Dust, etc.	In Coin.	TOTAL.	In Bars and Sycee.	In Coin.	TOTAL.	In Coin.	
Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Hongkong and Macao.....	360	360	...	360
Total : Foreign Countries.....	360	360	...	360
CHINA.								
Shanghai.....	1,253,400	16,500	1,269,900	...	1,269,900
Tientsin.....	2,000	...	2,000	...	2,000
Chinwangtao.....	49,000	20,000	69,000	...	69,000
Chefoo.....	125,500	40,267	165,767	85	165,852
Amoy.....
Swatow.....
Inland Waters places.....	5,487	7,710	13,197	...	13,197
Total : China.....	1,435,387	84,477	1,519,864	85	1,519,949
GRAND TOTAL.....	1,435,387	84,837	1,520,224	85	1,520,309
EXPORTS.								
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Hongkong and Macao.....
Total : Foreign Countries.....
CHINA.								
Shanghai.....	17,700	2,120	19,820	91,750	535,600	627,350	...	647,170
Tientsin.....
Chinwangtao.....
Chefoo.....	183,000	183,000	...	183,000
Amoy.....	3,000	...	3,000	...	3,000
Swatow.....	17,788	17,788	...	17,788
Inland Waters places.....	5,478	1,431	6,909	780	7,689
Total : China.....	17,700	2,120	19,820	100,228	737,819	838,047	780	858,647
GRAND TOTAL.....	17,700	2,120	19,820	100,228	737,819	838,047	780	858,647

2°. Coins imported and exported during 1909 (included in 1°).

	IMPORTS.								GRAND TOTAL.
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		CHINA.					Total: China.	
	Hongkong and Macao.	Total: Foreign Countries.	Chefoo.	Chinwang- tao.	Shanghai.	Swatow.	Inland Waters Places.		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Silver Coins (Dollars, etc.):—									
Mexican dollars.....	...	...	55,000	30,000	...	...	...	85,000	85,000
Silver Coins (Subsidiary):—									
20-cent pieces.....	2,500	2,500	29,700	...	137,500	...	53,925	221,125	223,625
Copper Coins:—									
Chinese 10-cash pieces.....	...	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	15,000	15,000
	EXPORTS.								
Gold Coins:—									
Yen.....	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,000	3,000
Sovereigns.....	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	92	92
Francs.....	...	...	...	...	1,150	...	...	1,150	1,150
Austrian kronen.....	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
United States dollars.....	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	55	55
Marks.....	...	...	...	...	1,320	...	...	1,320	1,320
Silver Coins (Dollars, etc.):—									
Mexican dollars.....	...	...	...	...	136,000	...	...	136,000	136,000
Chinese ".....	...	...	...	...	...	15,675	...	15,675	15,675
Silver Coins (Subsidiary):—									
50-cent pieces.....	...	...	...	...	11,600	...	...	11,600	11,600
20-cent ".....	...	...	1,493,500	...	3,793,580	49,000	13,900	5,349,980	5,349,980
10-cent ".....	...	...	50,000	...	50,000	30,000	...	130,000	130,000
Copper Coins:—									
Chinese 10-cash pieces.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	117,000	117,000	117,000

VIII.—PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

1°. Passenger Traffic during 1909.

	PASSENGERS TO		PASSENGERS FROM	
	Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.
Japan	140	844	95	1,027
Vladivostock.....	...	712	...	18
Chemulpo.....	...	...	8	2
Hongkong.....	6	579	5	442
Samarang.....	...	35	...	...
Antung.....	...	474	...	86
Dairen.....	...	55	10	3
Tientsin.....	45	28,910	78	48,952
Chinwangtao.....	1	150	...	14
Chefoo.....	19	6,340	30	13,749
Tsingtau.....	...	...	...	13
Shanghai.....	33	2,006	105	3,637
Amoy.....	3	178	...	26
Swatow.....	3	179	...	...
Canton.....	...	176	1	87
Inland Waters places.....	1	32,906	1	58,981
TOTAL.....	251	73,544	333	127,037

2°. Native Passenger Traffic, 1900 to 1909.

YEAR.	PASSENGERS TO				PASSENGERS FROM				TOTAL TO AND FROM.
	Tientsin.	Chefoo.	Other Places.	TOTAL.	Tientsin.	Chefoo.	Other Places.	TOTAL.	
1900.....	3,383	22,170	4,309	29,862	5,860	59,997	1,138	66,995	96,857
1901.....	7,721	78,515	557	86,793	6,251	38,417	1,235	45,903	132,696
1902.....	10,577	25,133	9,281	44,991	20,301	53,995	11,516	85,812	130,803
1903.....	11,643	17,396	35,092	64,131	25,867	27,597	35,289	88,753	152,884
1904.....	1,909	17,144	6,895	25,948	2,761	15,386	14,594	32,741	58,689
1905.....	7,943	18,519	33,855	60,317	18,518	27,111	48,804	94,433	154,750
1906.....	34,029	14,337	58,392	106,758	42,927	26,373	74,486	143,786	250,544
1907.....	42,138	8,499	45,012	95,649	55,063	19,096	89,788	163,947	259,596
1908.....	23,357	5,086	45,679	74,122	53,113	11,344	60,530	124,987	199,109
1909.....	28,910	6,340	38,294	73,544	48,952	13,749	64,336	127,037	200,581

CHINWANGTAO TRADE REPORT.

The following remarks on the trade of Chinwangtao have been contributed by Mr. C. N. HOLWILL, Assistant-in-Charge of the sub-office at that place.

1°. LOCAL.—The figures which are shown in the Chinwangtao statistics for the year 1909 prove that this port and its small but growing local trade has shared in the general and wholesome improvement of trade conditions throughout the north of China. In all the adjoining country which looks to Chinwangtao as its port the crops of kaoliang, wheat, and millet have been good, though not exceptional, and a contentment seems to rest upon the land and its people which was sadly lacking after the autumnal rains of 1908. Briefly, the cost of living has decreased, as compared with 1908 prices, and a demand for the foreign and native luxurious necessities of life has increased enough to affect statistics.—A decided effort was made during the year by various merchants to promote the export extra-mural trade, that is, the trade through Chinwangtao of the products, including beans, tobacco, etc., of that strip of Manchuria which stretches down towards Shanhaikwan. A glance at any provincial map of China will show how near Chinwangtao is situated to this country. Such a trade might possibly be fostered, but the most important drawback is the fact that the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's harbour has not come up to the expectations which were expressed of it in 1908. No dredging to any extent has been done, and, in consequence, a vessel drawing 22 feet or more may not be able to berth from lack of water. Once, because of continued north-west winds, which drive the water out of the gulf, the s.s. *Amiral Olry*, drawing 23 feet 6 inches, and after waiting for several days, was obliged to make a dash for Taku Bar just at the beginning of the winter. Therefore ships of any considerable size are prevented from coming until some effective dredging is done. On the other hand, the year 1909 was a record year for the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company in the output and the export of coal. The total output of their three mines during the year was 1,361,731 tons, of which Tongshan contributed 823,918 tons; north-west shaft, 129,150 tons; and Linsi, 408,663 tons. 427,216 tons, or nearly a third of the total output, were exported from Chinwangtao. Toward the end of the year the shipments of coal to Shanghai and the South dropped off appreciably because, it is said, of the competition with Fushun and Japan coal.—The Lanchow Mining Company have imported during the year a large amount of mining plant and machinery and have started a shaft for mining coal at Kaiping, near Tongshan, in the Kaiping basin.—The year's returns have brought out the salient fact that Chinwangtao has become one of the distributing centres of the British-American Tobacco Company and that the consumption of the cigarette, even in the rural districts, has become really remarkable.—Speculation is rife as to what use the extensive coolie emigration depot will be put to when the business of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association terminates. The cessation of this large enterprise will doubtless detract to some extent from the shipping and general activity of the port.

2°. REVENUE.—The total collection for 1909 was *Hk.Ts.* 186,860, the largest revenue that has been collected at Chinwangtao so far (deducting the duty collected on Tientsin cargo in 1905 and 1906), which shows an increase of *Hk.Ts.* 80,000 over the figure for 1908. This increase appears under all headings and is accounted for: under import, principally by the large amount

of machinery and mining gear from abroad; under export, by the startling increase in the exportation of Kaiping coal; under coast trade, by an equally startling increase in the arrival of native cigarettes; and under transit, by the comparative and corresponding large increase in imports.

3°. FOREIGN GOODS.—(a.) *Imports, Direct and Coastwise.*—The total value of foreign imports was *Hk.Tls* 4,102,763, as against *Hk.Tls* 3,236,565 in 1908. The increase in direct importations from abroad was only *Hk.Tls* 68,000, but the increase in importations coastwise was nearly a million taels as compared with the corresponding figure of 1908. This increase in the coastwise figure was accounted for by the revival of the local trade in piece goods from Shanghai and by the large increases shown under kerosene oil and cigarettes. Of the direct importations the most noticeable were: machinery and fittings, *Hk.Tls* 914,641; railway plant and materials, *Hk.Tls* 876,651; woods of all kinds, principally wood poles and timber from Japan, *Hk.Tls* 220,771; and steel bars, etc., *Hk.Tls* 100,680. Of the coastwise foreign imports two commodities stand out prominently, namely, foreign cigarettes, mostly 2nd quality, *Hk.Tls* 464,108, or 254,877 mille, and cotton yarn, mostly Indian and Japanese, in almost equal quantities, *Hk.Tls* 658,266. American kerosene oil also shows an increase, the figure having risen to *Hk.Tls* 162,018, and English and American sheetings and shirtings total *Hk.Tls* 172,018. In the division of the direct foreign import trade Belgium again easily heads the list with *Hk.Tls* 1,821,994, made up of railway materials and mining and electrical gear for the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company in Tongshan and for the newly established Lanchow Mining Company at Kaiping.

(b.) *Re-exports.*—No remarks.

4°. NATIVE GOODS.—(a.) *Exports, Abroad and Coastwise (including Re-exports).*—The total value of exports was *Hk.Tls* 3,012,397, of which amount Kaiping coal alone (427,216 tons) contributed *Hk.Tls* 2,776,904. The value of exports abroad was only *Hk.Tls* 625,447, made up of: coal, *Hk.Tls* 584,064; beef, *Hk.Tls* 19,224; and cattle, *Hk.Tls* 18,040. Of the exports to Chinese ports, *Hk.Tls* 2,386,950, the most important items were: coal (337,360 tons), *Hk.Tls* 2,192,840; ground-nuts, *Hk.Tls* 47,050; dog-skin mats, *Hk.Tls* 29,415; and fire-bricks, made by the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, *Hk.Tls* 26,242. It will be seen that the exportation of Kaiping coal from Chinwangtao was far in excess of that of any previous year and that the 1908 figure was nearly doubled.

(b.) *Imports.*—The value of Chinese goods imported shows an increase of over a million taels over the figure for 1908. Of this total value—*Hk.Tls* 2,848,808,—cigarettes contributed *Hk.Tls* 2,520,900 (25,209 piculs), and native sheetings, *Hk.Tls* 60,840. The enormous increase in the importation of both foreign and native cigarettes has been commented upon in another paragraph of this report.

5°. INLAND TRANSIT.—(a.) *Inwards.*—The total value of foreign goods sent inland under transit passes was *Hk.Tls* 2,591,842, which is more than double the corresponding figure for 1908 and more than 50 per cent. of the total value of foreign imports. Again, as in 1908, the ratio of the value of the transit trade to the total value of foreign imports was not large, because *Hk.Tls* 1,192,380 of the import figure is made up of duty-free Government stores. The value of native goods sent inland under Native Customs and Chinwangtao special passes also increased to *Hk.Tls* 1,602,618, or about 50 per cent. Although an increase in the transit trade for 1909 has been recorded, this increase would have been even greater if the goods sent to Manchurian marts under Manchurian mart special exemption certificates had been sent

under transit passes as in former years. The value of foreign goods sent to Manchurian marts under these special exemption certificates during 1909 was *Hk.Tts* 208,310, and native goods, *Hk.Tts* 682,842. A special table is attached showing the principal articles conveyed in this manner.

(b.) *Outwards*.—No remarks.

6°. SHIPPING.—The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared shows a decided increase over that of 1908. Under the British flag the figures remain about the same, and although French tonnage shows a slight decrease, moderately large vessels of the Chargeurs Réunis and Messageries Maritimes companies ran here regularly throughout the year. Japanese tonnage increased, and the total figure is further enhanced under the Russian and Norwegian flags. The *Maori King* (Russian) and the *Anna* and *Selun* (Norwegian) were chartered during the year by the Mining Company to carry coal to Hongkong and Shanghai. The *Maori King* became a total wreck on one of the Chusan islands in September last.

7°. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.—The Transvaal Government have not changed their decision with regard to abolishing Chinese labour, but it has been said that the want of the Chinese coolie will soon be felt to such an extent as to recommence emigration to South Africa, as the Kafirs are insufficient and difficult to recruit. 7,128 repatriated coolies returned to Chinwangtao from Durban during the year, and only 1,795 remained in the mines on the 31st December 1909. The Chinese section of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association will therefore in all probability be abolished soon after the return of the last shipment of repatriates, in April 1910.

8°. TREASURE.—No remarks.

9°. OPIUM.—No remarks.

10°. MISCELLANEOUS.—Nothing as yet has been done to promote the proposed port of Hulutao, which was mentioned in the trade report for 1908, but the possibility of a Chinchow-Aigun railway might make the establishment of such a port even more certain.—The newspapers have frequently mentioned the building of a Chüyungkuan (above Nankow)-Chinwangtao railway as a branch of the railway to Kalgan, but, as far as is known, only the reconnaissance of the proposed line has been made.—A quantity of cattle and beef has been exported to Vladivostock during the year, but whether the native inhabitant of the rolling lands beyond the hills to the north has any definite idea of raising live stock for exportation is not at all certain. If not, such a trade will soon come to an end.

H. M. HILLIER,

Commissioner of Customs.

TIENTSIN, 18th April 1910.

CHINWANGTAO TRADE STATISTICS.

I.—SHIPPING.

1°. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared under each Flag at the Maritime Customs during 1909.

a.—Under General Regulations.

FLAG.	STEAMERS.													
	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.						TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	1	2,073	1	2,073	2	4,146	2	4,146	...	...	2	4,146	4	8,292
British.....	74	120,261	52	80,924	126	201,185	108	149,472	18	51,713	126	201,185	252	402,370
Dutch.....	...	...	1	2,293	1	2,293	...	...	1	2,293	1	2,293	2	4,586
French.....	14	35,679	3	4,946	17	40,625	9	12,184	8	28,441	17	40,625	34	81,250
German.....	4	6,294	5	5,461	9	11,755	3	3,045	6	8,710	9	11,755	18	23,510
Japanese.....	13	19,800	18	20,623	31	40,423	23	28,730	9	14,501	32	43,231	63	83,654
Norwegian.....	16	15,056	17	17,457	33	32,513	33	32,513	...	...	33	32,513	66	65,026
Russian.....	...	...	5	11,038	5	11,038	5	11,038	...	...	5	11,038	10	22,076
Chinese.....	...	...	4	5,075	4	5,075	4	5,075	...	...	4	5,075	8	10,150
TOTAL.....	122	199,163	106	149,890	228	349,053	187	246,203	42	105,658	229	351,861	457	700,914
SAILING VESSELS.—Nil.														

b.—Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.

FLAG.	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.						TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
	British.....	2	2,254	2	2,254	2	2,254	2	2,254	4	4,508
Japanese.....	...	...	7	5,882	7	5,882	6	3,074	...	...	6	3,074	13	8,956
TOTAL.....	...	...	9	8,136	9	8,136	6	3,074	2	2,254	8	5,328	17	13,464

2°. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Maritime Customs,
1902 to 1909.

a.—Under General Regulations.

YEAR.	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.					
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		TOTAL.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1902.....	159	153,769	...	...	159	153,769	156	150,185	...	...	156	150,185
1903.....	193	175,650	...	...	193	175,650	193	175,650	...	...	193	175,650
1904.....	186	176,835	...	...	186	176,835	186	176,835	...	...	186	176,835
1905.....	217	233,963	...	...	217	233,963	217	233,963	...	...	217	233,963
1906.....	239	283,703	...	...	239	283,703	239	283,703	...	...	239	283,703
1907.....	205	268,926	...	...	205	268,926	202	267,884	...	...	202	267,884
1908.....	176	279,095	...	...	176	279,095	176	279,095	...	...	176	279,095
1909.....	228	349,053	...	...	228	349,053	229	351,861	...	...	229	351,861

b.—Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.

YEAR.	ENTERED INWARDS.		CLEARED OUTWARDS.		TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1902-06.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907.....	16	11,222	19	12,264	35	23,486
1908.....	7	4,279	7	4,279	14	8,558
1909.....	9	8,136	8	5,328	17	13,464

II.—VALUES.

1°. Gross and Net Values of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1907 to 1909.

	1907.		1908.		1909.	
	GROSS.	NET.	GROSS.	NET.	GROSS.	NET.
	Hk. Tls	Hk. Tls	Hk. Tls	Hk. Tls	Hk. Tls	Hk. Tls
FOREIGN GOODS.						
Imported from Foreign Countries and Hongkong.....	2,022,112		2,268,088		2,336,268	
Imported from Chinese Ports.....	1,282,391		968,477		1,766,495	
Total Foreign Imports.....	3,304,503		3,236,565		4,102,763	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong..	...		310		...	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports (chiefly to Shanghai, Chefoo, and Newchwang).....	2,862		77,249		69,436	
Total Foreign Re-exports.....	2,862		77,559		69,436	
Net Total Foreign Imports.....		3,301,641		3,159,006		4,033,327
NATIVE PRODUCE.						
Imported (chiefly from Shanghai).....	565,204		1,451,148		2,848,808	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries.....	375		...		...
Re-exported to Chinese Ports.....	1,594		15,423		145,182	
Total Native Re-exports.....	1,969		15,423		145,182	
Net Total Native Imports.....		563,235		1,435,725		2,703,626
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Foreign Countries.....	66,366		82,948		625,447	
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Chinese Ports.....	1,362,628		1,889,577		2,386,950	
Total Exports of local origin....		1,428,994		1,972,525		3,012,397
Gross Value of the Trade of the Port.....	5,298,701		6,660,238		9,963,968	
Net Value of the Trade of the Port, i.e., Foreign and Native Imports less Re-exports, and Native Exports of local origin.....		5,293,870		6,567,256		9,749,350

2°. Value of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1902 to 1909.

YEAR.	IMPORTS FROM		EXPORTS TO		TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	RE-EXPORTS.	TREASURE.		TRANSIT TRADE.	
	Foreign Countries.	Native Ports.	Foreign Countries.	Native Ports.			Imported.	Exported.	Inwards.	Outwards.
	Hk. Tls	Hk. Tls	Hk. Tls	Hk. Tls	Hk. Tls	Hk. Tls	Hk. Tls	Hk. Tls	Hk. Tls	Hk. Tls
1902.....	392,101	2,964,559	119,087	1,029,584	4,505,331	...	130	51,652	...	...
1903.....	1,170,403	4,564,654	482,660	1,894,013	8,111,730	...	107,732	205,582	15,097	...
1904.....	883,563	5,976,493	66,582	3,246,020	10,172,658	13,255	727,374	1,664,693	...	...
1905.....	2,095,577	16,930,354	294,000	2,739,959	22,059,890	208,811	20,889,609	170,914	2,066,157	72,282
1906.....	899,838	6,181,538	17,157	1,513,986	8,612,519	141,731	462,239	1,038,426	4,453,666	180,296
1907.....	2,022,112	1,847,595	66,366	1,362,628	5,298,701	4,831	121,397	751,936	2,743,365	41,437
1908.....	2,268,088	2,419,625	82,948	1,889,577	6,660,238	92,982	210,000	136,293	2,287,264	65,335
1909.....	2,336,268	4,615,303	625,447	2,386,950	9,963,968	214,618	81,484	277,369	4,194,460	149,311

The figures for 1902-05 include the values of railway cargo transhipped at Chinwangtao in bond to or from Tientsin. Those for 1906-09 do not include the Tientsin railway cargo, and consequently show the net value of the Chinwangtao independent trade.

III.—IMPORTS.

Principal Articles imported through the Maritime Customs, 1902 to 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
FOREIGN COTTON GOODS.									
Shirtings, Grey, Plain, American	<i>Pieces</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,320	2,080
" " " English	"	58,785	83,191	70,085	152,434	13,715	2,145	2,000	3,785
Sheetings, Grey, Plain, American	"	132,715	118,775	133,330	984,372	79,345	41,065	16,060	24,935
" " " English	"	620	2,800	7,257	6,270	2,410	775	120	1,100
" " " Indian .....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
" " " Japanese .....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	820
Shirtings, White, Plain, English	"	35,379	67,240	30,359	132,370	31,542	10,765	7,056	13,888
Drills, American	"	19,095	68,430	39,078	311,880	23,265	4,305	1,905	5,568
" English .....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	510
" Japanese .....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
Jeans, American	"	2,060	9,050	10,940	30,800	3,600	700	...	120
" English	"	2,672	4,367	1,150	27,773	11,390	3,607	1,510	7,040
T-Cloths, Dutch .....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
" English	"	6,585	21,022	10,014	32,562	2,760	1,028	320	1,144
" Indian .....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360
" Japanese .....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Printed Sateens, Reps, etc. ....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
Cotton Italians, Plain, Fast Black	"	6,651	5,026	20,556	67,902	37,029	7,884	3,749	5,030
" Figured	"	...	6,785	2,875	9,748	4,775	1,260	300	278
" Lastings, Plain	"	5,356	3,784	3,654	3,526	4,973	250	354	40
" Figured	"	...	15,008	21,058	21,442	5,349	860	320	666
Dyed Shirtings, Figured, Brocaded, and Spotted .....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	516	...
Cotton Flannel, American .....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
Velvets and Velveteens	<i>Yards</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,075
Handkerchiefs, Plain, Dyed, and Printed	<i>Dozens</i>	3,501	3,047	4,050	15,412	3,759	...	400	416
Towels, Honeycomb and Huckaback	"	28,512	38,261	...	1,118	22,110	780	...	...
Cotton Yarn, English	<i>Piculs</i>	783	345	230	360	289	75	21	96
" " Indian	"	10,300	67,666	57,259	106,928	45,391	12,420	7,287	13,757
" " Japanese	"	2,115	14,828	28,854	69,872	33,253	7,933	5,166	12,190
" Thread, on Spools	<i>Gross</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600	55
NATIVE COTTON GOODS.									
Shirtings	<i>Pieces</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sheetings, Shanghai .....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,460	19,120
Cotton Yarn, Shanghai	<i>Piculs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,034	2,191
Cloth, Native (Nankeens) .....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	326
WOOLLEN AND COTTON MIXTURES.									
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures, Unclassed	<i>Yards</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,683
WOOLLEN GOODS.									
Lastings, Plain, Figured, and Créped	<i>Pieces</i>	100	530	1,790	1,050	435	...	...	...
Long Ells .....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	140
FOREIGN METALS.									
Copper, Ingots	<i>Piculs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	...
Iron and Mild Steel, New:—									
Bars	<i>Piculs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,333	2,726
Pig .....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,360	907
Rails .....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,709	9,861
Sheets and Plates .....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,505

IV—EXPORTS.

Principal Articles exported through the Maritime Customs, 1902 to 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Almonds.....	<i>Piculs</i>	6	262	280	60	...	107	...	...
Beans.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,828
Beef, Fresh.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,403
Bristles.....	"	456	176	671	430	...	...	...	...
Cattle.....	<i>No.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	451
Cement.....	<i>Packages</i>	19,230	37,061	29,781	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Piculs</i>	...	...	...	49,331	30,010	...	27,006	25,599
Clothing.....	<i>Val., Hk. Ts.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,989	...
Coal, Kaiping.....	<i>Tons</i>	121,041	192,272	102,183	152,904	158,972	166,922	211,565	383,642
" " for Steamers use.....	"	5,810	11,565	16,866	15,672	21,075	19,894	28,005	43,574
Coke.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,360	617
Feathers, Fancy.....	<i>Catties</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,209	1,582
Fire-bricks.....	<i>Pieces</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,623,560	839,194
Fireclay.....	<i>Tons</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	225
" Blocks.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295
Ground-nuts.....	<i>Piculs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,648	18,859
Medicines.....	<i>Val., Hk. Ts.</i>	2,101	2,400	622	4,688	19	1,537	...	...
Millet.....	<i>Piculs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,406
Pears, Fresh.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,567	677
Samshu.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,086	409
Sheep.....	<i>No.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294
Silk Cocoons, Refuse.....	<i>Piculs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325
Skin (Fur) Mats, Dog.....	<i>Pieces</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,893	58,830
" Rugs, Goat.....	"	8,664	18,509	57,148	12,594	33,950	3,850	4,830	50
" " Sheep.....	"	2,416	2,085	956	160	...	...	...	...
Skins (Furs), Goat, Untanned.....	"	139,140	583,854	365,348	386,773	46,084	129	...	36,450
" " Marmot, Untanned.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,690
Tobacco, Leaf.....	<i>Piculs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,045
Wool, Camels.....	"	597	4,226	3,323	7,845	...	...	...	...
" " Sheep's.....	"	4,189	26,291	46,742	42,677	1,650	...	...	457

The figures for 1902-05 include the amounts of railway cargo transhipped at Chinwangtao in bond to or from Tientsin. Those for 1906-09 do not include the Tientsin railway cargo, and consequently show the net amounts of the Chinwangtao independent trade.

V.—INLAND TRANSIT.

1°. Provinces to which Foreign Goods were forwarded under Transit Pass during 1909.

PROVINCE.	NO. OF PASSES.	VALUE.	TRANSIT DUES.
		<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
Chihli.....	3,575	1,949,999	43,274.890
Fengtien.....	1,714	603,422	11,601.948
Shansi.....	32	27,614	664.235
Honan.....	17	10,218	240.780
Shantung.....	4	589	11.585
TOTAL.....	5,342	2,591,842	55,793.438

2°. Provinces from which Native Goods were brought under Transit Pass during 1909.

PROVINCE.	NO. OF PASSES.	VALUE.	TRANSIT DUES.
		<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
Chihli.....	46	88,105	2,181.325
Fengtien.....	19	61,206	1,231.500
TOTAL.....	65	149,311	3,412.825

3°. Provinces to which Native Goods were forwarded under Transit Pass during 1909
under Chinwangtao local practice.

PROVINCE.	NO. OF PASSES.	VALUE.	TRANSIT DUES.
		<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
Chihli.....	1,059	1,391,896	3,860.481
Fengtien.....	766	210,722	873.267
TOTAL.....	1,825	1,602,618	4,733.748

VI.—REVENUE.

1°. Dues and Duties collected under each Flag by the Maritime Customs during 1909.

FLAG.	IMPORT.	EXPORT.	COAST TRADE	TONNAGE.	TRANSIT.	OPIUM LIKIN.	TOTAL.
	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
American	17,040	824,069	...	...	...	...	841,109
British	36,180,397	29,906,370	5,936,525	2,306,800	...	...	74,330,092
Dutch .....	...	55,000	...	...	...	...	55,000
French	6,613,653	1,279,528	275,485	6,294,800	...	...	14,463,466
German	36,998	401,490	...	...	...	...	438,488
Japanese	11,144,609	4,532,610	...	4,904,000	...	...	20,581,219
Norwegian	801,641	7,126,493	750,585	...	...	...	8,678,719
Russian .....	...	2,480,240	61,000	...	...	...	2,541,240
Chinese .....	...	991,083	...	...	63,940,011	...	64,931,094
On Opium .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	54,794,338	47,596,883	7,023,595	13,505,600	63,940,011	...	186,860,427 *

* No Drawbacks marked for each payment during the year.

2°. Dues and Duties collected by the Maritime Customs, 1902 to 1909.

YEAR.	IMPORT (exclusive of Opium).	EXPORT (exclusive of Opium).	COAST TRADE (exclusive of Opium).	OPIUM (Import, Export, and Coast Trade).	TONNAGE.	TRANSIT.	OPIUM LIKIN.	TOTAL.
	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
1902.....	11,957,632	22,668,201	9,134,753	...	1,915,200	...	...	45,675,786
1903.....	32,580,605	56,046,663	5,760,727	...	4,440,000	2,208,713	...	101,036,708
1904.....	32,382,345	80,692,461	8,404,625	...	7,583,200	4,566,918	...	133,629,549
1905.....	114,239,950	71,702,096	38,524,050	308,750	13,014,400	52,277,748	...	290,066,994
1906.....	192,579,451	94,712,608	29,444,053	1,644,600	4,970,200	92,991,035	288,000	416,629,947
1907.....	68,891,165	20,048,736	2,975,765	...	13,136,000	49,671,225	...	154,722,891
1908.....	25,804,704	31,622,492	4,363,667	...	11,918,000	31,272,799	...	104,981,662
1909.....	54,794,338	47,596,883	7,023,595	...	13,505,600	63,940,011	...	186,860,427

Duty collected at Tientsin on Imports and Exports through Chinwangtao is included in the figures for 1902-06, but not in those for 1907-09.

VII.—TREASURE.

1°. Treasure imported and exported during 1909.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED AND TO WHICH EXPORTED.	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
	SILVER.			COPPER.	TOTAL IMPORTS.	SILVER.			COPPER.	TOTAL EXPORTS.
	In Bars and Sycee.	In Coin.	TOTAL.	In Coin.		In Bars and Sycee.	In Coin.	TOTAL.	In Coin.	
	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHINA.										
Shanghai.....	45,884	31,600	77,484	...	77,484	20,000	243,089	263,089	...	263,089
Chefoo.....	4,000	...	4,000	...	4,000	...	14,280	14,280	...	14,280
Total: China.....	49,884	31,600	81,484	...	81,484	20,000	257,369	277,369	...	277,369
GRAND TOTAL.....	49,884	31,600	81,484	...	81,484	20,000	257,369	277,369	...	277,369

2°. Coins imported and exported during 1909 (included in 1°).

	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	CHINA.			TOTAL IMPORTS.	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	CHINA.			TOTAL EXPORTS.
		Shanghai.	Chefoo.	Total: China.			Shanghai.	Chefoo.	Total: China.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Silver Coins (Dollars, etc.):—										
Mexican dollars.....	...	30,000	...	30,000	30,000	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese ".....	3,500	...	3,500	3,500
Silver Coins (Subsidiary):—										
50-cent pieces.....	36,800	...	36,800	36,800
20-cent ".....	...	77,500	...	77,500	77,500	...	1,373,000	90,000	1,463,000	1,463,000
10-cent ".....	...	27,000	...	27,000	27,000	...	949,000	45,000	994,000	994,000

VIII.—PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Passenger Traffic during 1909.

	PASSENGERS TO		PASSENGERS FROM	
	Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.
Coast Ports, Hongkong, Japan, Korea, and America...	3,689	1,188	3,971	2,251
South Africa	4	...	8	7,128
TOTAL	3,693	1,188	3,979	9,379

IX.—SPECIAL TABLE.

Goods sent to Manchurian Trade Marts (principally Moukden) under Special Exemption Certificate, 1908 and 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1908.	1909.	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1908.	1909.
COTTON GOODS.				FOREIGN SUNDRIES.			
Sheetings, Grey, Plain, American....	Pieces	...	800	Cigarettes.....	Mille	13,487	99,894
Shirtings, White, English.....	"	...	100	Cigars.....	"	5	45
White Irishes.....	"	...	100	Electrical Materials.....	{ Value, Hk. Tls }	3,206	843
Drills, English.....	"	...	120	Lamps and Lampware.....	"	457	452
Jeans, American.....	"	...	120	Machinery.....	"	...	578
Chintzes and Plain Cotton Prints....	"	...	30	Skins (Furs), Squirrel, Tanned.....	Pieces	...	1,200
Printed Twills.....	"	...	30	Sundries, Unenumerated.....	{ Value, Hk. Tls }	4,308	13,205
" Sateens, Repls., etc.....	"	...	60	NATIVE SUNDRIES.			
Cotton Italians, Fast Black.....	"	...	310	Cigarettes.....	Piculs	1,589	7,406
" " Figured.....	"	...	138	Cloth, Native (Nankeens).....	"	...	75
" Flannel, American.....	"	...	190	Fans, Paper.....	Pieces	...	71,074
Handkerchiefs.....	Dozens	...	400	Paper, 1st Quality.....	Piculs	...	32
Cotton Goods, Unclassed.....	{ Value, Hk. Tls }	...	788	Shoes and Boots, Satin.....	Pairs	...	2,025
WOOLLEN AND COTTON MIXTURES.				Silk Embroidery.....	Catties	...	254
Woolen and Cotton Mixtures, Un-	Yards	...	987	" Piece Goods.....	Piculs	...	15
classified.....				Skins (Furs), Cat, Untanned.....	Pieces	...	6,125
				" Raccoon, Untanned ...	"	...	5,397
				Sundries, Unenumerated.....	{ Value, Hk. Tls }	3,161	5,864

TIENTSIN TRADE REPORT

1°. LOCAL.—The trade at Tientsin at the opening of the year was in a state of considerable depression from various causes, the most prominent of them being the overtrading and reckless speculation of the preceding years. The total indebtedness of the Chinese mercantile community to foreign merchants at that time is estimated to have been no less than Tts 14,000,000, including the accumulated interest on accounts outstanding for many years. This formidable sum was at the end of the year, after deducting debts that appeared irrecoverable and compounding others, reduced to Tts 5,000,000, which, under agreement with the diplomatic representatives of the foreign merchants concerned and a committee representing the principal Chinese hong, known as the *Li-shih-hui* (理事會), it was arranged to repay by instalments covering a period of 25 years, bearing interest at 4 per cent., the interest alone being payable for the first four years. A bank was to be specially established by the *Li-shih-hui* to finance this arrangement.—The currency difficulty alluded to in the trade report for the year 1908 still exists as a troublesome element in the business transactions of the port; the foreign banks still have in their coffers an accumulation of debased silver bullion, amounting, at a conservative estimate, to over a million taels, which is not acceptable as currency payment of Customs duties. A step towards a solution was, however, made on the 4th December, when the Customs Taotai, representatives of the foreign Consuls, the banks, and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce met to discuss the question. A solution was proposed on the basis that the Chamber of Commerce should guarantee to the banks the difference between the debased sycee held by them and standard silver of 992 purity, the banks undertaking to pay the meltage fees for the conversion into standard silver, and the Kungku, or Assay Office, thereafter to pass no silver of lower standard. There is some hope that this arrangement will take effect early in the year 1910.—The parity of the copper coinage currency has remained fairly steady during the past 12 months, varying from 125 1-cent copper pieces to the dollar, as recorded in the earlier part of the year, to 131 pieces at the end of 1909.—The feature of the past year has been the remarkable impulse given to the export trade, whilst the same cannot be said of the foreign import trade, which, owing to an overstocked market, bad exchange, and general lack of confidence, was very poor indeed for the first six months and only began to revive in the second half of the year, showing real improvement and becoming almost normal towards December.

2°. REVENUE.—The total collection for the year was Hk.Tts 2,752,015, an increase of Hk.Tts 392,568 over the preceding year's collection. The export duties exceeded the previous largest collection recorded (that of 1907) by Hk.Tts 72,279, and that of 1908 by Hk.Tts 161,189, or about 30 per cent., the total reaching the sum of Hk.Tts 682,904. The outward transit dues, Hk.Tts 254,219, increased by 32 per cent., in close ratio, as might be expected, with the export revenue. The year's total collection, though falling considerably below that of the record year 1906, when foreign imports contributed most largely to the total, may, in respect of the growth of export trade shown by the figures, be taken as of more value to the country; for, whilst the large revenue collected in 1906 was greatly due to a forced and reckless increase of foreign importation, which produced subsequent overstocking of the market and partial stagnation of trade, the total collected in 1909 shows an increase which, if not very remarkable, is based on steadier and sounder foundations and gives good hope for the future.

3°. FOREIGN GOODS.—(a.) *Imports, Direct and Coastwise.*—The total value of foreign imports shows an increase of *Hk. Tls.* 8,458,627 on the 1908 total, the amount being *Hk. Tls.* 45,206,807. Of this sum, *Hk. Tls.* 24,924,332 represent the value of importations direct from foreign countries, or 55 per cent. of the whole, as compared with 58 per cent. in 1908 and 63 per cent. in 1907. These figures would therefore show an increased tendency to purchase foreign goods from the Shanghai market rather than from the country of origin; but more likely the real cause of this state of affairs is to be attributed to the unfavourable condition of exchange, as regards import contracts, the high home price for cotton and wool, and the fear of overstocking the market still more, all of which made the Chinese unwilling either to enter into new contracts or to buy above their actual needs, and caused them to purchase their goods as they required them from the Shanghai market. Of cotton piece goods, English grey shirtings show an increase of 35,855 pieces, imported entirely from Shanghai; whilst the white shirtings are 336,589 pieces in excess of the arrivals in 1908, about 55½ per cent. of which were imported direct from abroad. American and Japanese shirtings have doubled in quantity, the American goods being mostly imported from Shanghai and the Japanese almost entirely direct from Japan. English and American sheetings remained pretty steady, with a slight increase, but Japanese sheetings were more than double the amount of the preceding year. A great improvement was shown in Japanese drills, which were 188,943 pieces in excess of the 1908 importation; American drills were also almost double the amount imported in the previous year, the whole quantity coming from Shanghai. A falling off is to be noted in Japanese and Indian *T*-cloths, the importation being over 34 per cent. less than in the previous year for the Japanese and *nil* for the Indian; English *T*-cloths, instead, remained steady and were slightly on the increase. The importation of printed cottons also was not very brilliant; in fact it was a little over 50 per cent. less than in 1908. A decline is also to be recorded in lastings and italians as well as in turkey reds; whilst handkerchiefs show an increase of about 75 per cent. English cotton yarn shows a decrease of 1,112 piculs; but, on the other hand, the importation of Indian cotton yarn was increased by 36,354 piculs and that of Japanese cotton yarn was more than doubled, being 64,016 piculs over the preceding year's importation, a fact no doubt due to the uncertain state of the yarn market and violent fluctuations in American cotton, the price of which will have to decline considerably more to come down to a level with prices of yarn ruling here. Importers kept very firm during the year and would not sell unless previous rates were obtainable, and the bulk of the business was consequently done with second-hand holders, whose prices are more favourable, a fairly large business being done in Indian yarn at *Tls.* 1.50 to *Tls.* 2 under what importers were asking. There has not been any noticeable change in the importation of metals, which was, if anything, larger than during 1908, especially with regard to old iron and steel; whilst, on the other hand, tinned plates show a decline of about 75 per cent., accounted for by a large overstock at the close of 1908. A considerable improvement in the import business of "sundries" is one of the features of the year under review, and a rather brisk trade is to be recorded, more specially in needles, aniline dyes, and cotton thread. Flour, on the other hand, shows a remarkable falling off, the total amount imported being 2,282 piculs, against 40,694 piculs in 1908, or 38,412 piculs less, the new regulation charging inland dues on foreign flour, which came in force in October 1907, and the establishment of local mills being partly responsible for this falling off, which manifested itself ever since the beginning of 1908.

(b) *Re-exports.*—No remarks.

4°. NATIVE GOODS.—(a.) *Exports, Abroad and Coastwise (including Re-exports).*—The export trade began to revive at the end of 1908, the improvement of trade in America and the

drop in exchange combining to create the most favourable conditions for profitable business; in fact the year 1909 is a record year as far as exports are concerned, especially with regard to bristles, feathers, horsehair, dog furs, Tibet skins, and sheep's wool. The bulk of these articles, and more particularly of bristles, sheep's wool, raw goat and sheep skins and rugs, and horsehair, as well as of jute, was sent to America; whilst camels wool and goats wool went to the London market, the tariff for these articles in America being almost prohibitive. Another cause which has probably contributed to this improvement in the export trade may be found in the increased facilities for railway transport. Goods which formerly had to be carried all the way to this port by camel, cart, or boat, with the innumerable delays and probabilities of damage or loss inseparable from such means of conveyance, are now carried by old methods only as far as Kalgan, Fengtai, or Taiyüanfu, according to the locality of their origin, and thence forwarded by train to Tientsin, saving many days and greatly reducing risks. The total value of exports for the year under review was *Hk.Ts* 30,908,035, representing an increase of *Hk.Ts* 9,517,417 on the 1908 total, and it is worthy of note that the total value of exports to foreign countries direct was nearly double that of the preceding year, the figures for 1909 being *Hk.Ts* 1,030,946 and those for 1908 *Hk.Ts* 548,837. Besides the articles already enumerated, a remarkable increase occurred in the export of coal, of which 24,678 tons were exported during the year, against 9,125 tons during 1908, the bulk of it being Kaiping coal, of which 20,454 tons were exported, principally to Chinese ports, and the balance, 4,244 tons, being Honan coal exported entirely coastwise. It is difficult for the Honan coal to compete with that of the Kaiping mines, owing to their relative geographical positions. The Kaiping coal, being within a few miles of the coast and along the railway line, is carried to this port and shipped with a comparatively small expenditure; while, on the other hand, the Honan coal comes out of mines on the north of the Yellow River, and it is a difficult and expensive matter to transport it to the coast. Two routes are employed to carry it to Tientsin: one by water, the coal being first carried by the Tao-Ch'ing Railway to Taokow, on the Wei River, and thence by boat *viâ* the Wei River and Grand Canal; and the other by rail, the coal travelling *viâ* the Tao-Ch'ing Railway to Siusianghsien (新鄉縣) and thence by the Ching-Han line to Peking and Tientsin. From August 1908, when the Peking Syndicate began turning out coal in Honan, to the 31st December 1909 the total output amounted to 244,379 tons, of which some 10,000 tons reached Tientsin by boat and a few thousand only by rail. No record of the Chingching mines coal appears in the Customs returns, as none of it is exported from Tientsin. The total output is consumed in Tientsin and Paotingfu or sold to the railway companies. Two towing launches were imported by this mining company during the year for towage of coal barges on inland waters. The overland trade in tea to Russia continued to increase during the year, the total amount (239,115 piculs) exceeding by some 24,500 piculs the amount exported in 1908. Likewise the cattle trade has received a remarkable impulse, 3,178 head having been exported, as compared with 760 in the preceding year. The year 1909 closed with fairly encouraging prospects for the export trade, for the home markets are in a favourable condition, although some prices here have reached a high level in relation to those ruling on the home markets for the same goods.

(b.) *Imports*.—The total value of native produce imported during 1909 amounted to *Hk.Ts* 29,208,113; and deducting the value of goods re-exported abroad or coastwise (*Hk.Ts* 2,831,350) we have a net value of some 26,000,000 taels against a net value of 24,000,000 taels imported during 1908. The market in native piece goods, cotton and woollen, was steady and shows an improvement on the previous year's importation. Native cotton yarn and plushes are the two items which have principally contributed to this increase, the importation of yarn being 25,470 piculs in excess of the amount imported in 1908 and the importation of plushes

being practically double. Native metals remained much the same, and among native sundries a drop of some 30,000 piculs is to be noted in the importation of Shanghai mill flour; but, on the other hand, the importation of the year 1908 was an extraordinary one, due to the failure of the harvest throughout North China, especially in the province of Chihli, which made it necessary to import large quantities of flour from Shanghai. This did not occur in the following year, which yielded a fairly good crop, and the importation of 1909 was consequently more normal, the six native mills at Tientsin and the one at Paotingfu supplying the remainder of the flour consumed in this province. The annual output of these mills under ordinary circumstances may be calculated at about 40,000 piculs. The importations of other sundries, with the exception of brown sugar, which shows a decline of 50 per cent., differed little from that of 1908, a slight increase appearing in coarse chinaware, 2nd quality paper, pottery, and green tea.

5°. INLAND TRANSIT.—(a.) *Inwards*.—An improvement is to be recorded in the inland transit trade, the total value of foreign goods sent inland amounting to *Hk.Ts.* 25,105,480, or *Hk.Ts.* 1,240,250 more than in the preceding year. On the other hand, the value of goods transited during the year under review amounted to 56 per cent. of the value of the foreign importations, whilst in 1908 the proportion was 60 per cent.; and it should be noted that the total value of foreign imports in 1909 shows an increase of nearly 19 per cent., against the increase of about 5 per cent. in the value of goods sent inland under transit passes. This would seem to point to an overstocking of the Tientsin market; but it seems more probably due to the revival of the import trade taking place towards the end of the year, and that part of the cargo destined for inland places being too late for transport inland before the year was closed. About the usual ratio was maintained in the distribution of the goods among the various provinces. It is significant that the total value of goods exported to Kiakhta was *Hk.Ts.* 5,840, or *Hk.Ts.* 5,000 over the figures of the preceding year, a fact due, perhaps, to the increased facilities in rail transport.

(b.) *Outwards*.—The year 1909 has been a prosperous one for the outward transit trade, the total value of goods brought down from the interior being *Hk.Ts.* 12,490,216, which, compared with the figures for the preceding year, shows an increase of *Hk.Ts.* 4,215,911. This increase in the outward transit trade is naturally connected with that of the export trade and is a consequence of the same causes, viz., fall in exchange, improved conditions of home markets, extension of railways, and so forth. It is worthy of note that a great many of the goods for which outward transit passes are taken out, and more specially skins, wool, and bristles, do not arrive at this port in their original condition, but undergo to a greater or less degree the process of tanning, cleaning, and repacking. The hard water at Tientsin gives very unsatisfactory results, especially in the case of the more delicate skins. Therefore skins in their crude condition and covered by the original pass are carried to the two great tanning centres, Kalgan for goat skins and Kiaochenghsien (交城縣), near Taiyüanfu, for lamb skins. Goat skins, after being collected and roughly packed, are also conveyed to Kalgan (張家口), where they are cleaned, sorted, sewn together into rugs, and thus brought down to Tientsin. It may be noted that the sewing up of skins and furs into robes and crosses is effected in the interior and forms an industry amounting to about 3 million taels a year. Wool is brought down roughly packed to Paotowchen (包頭鎮), Kalgan, and other repacking centres, where it is sorted out, cleaned, and properly packed before proceeding to Tientsin. The same happens in the case of bristles, which are brought down, principally from Manchuria, in their crude state to Fengjunhsien (豐潤縣), near Tongshan, to be cleaned, sorted, repacked, and sent to Tientsin. The refuse pigs hair, being of small value, is discarded and probably sold locally. A new transit pass or *san-lien-tan* is used to cover these goods from the tanning or repacking centres to this port.

6°. SHIPPING.—952 vessels entered and cleared at Tientsin during the year, an increase therefore of 164 vessels over the 1908 figures. Of these vessels, 623 came up to the Bund, a greater number than in any previous year, which speaks well for the work done by the Haiho Conservancy Board. No difference worthy of special notice took place in the number of vessels under each flag, the British leading with 333 vessels and the Japanese following with 226, the two nations aggregating more than half the total number and being responsible for about 50 per cent. of the increase above mentioned.

7°. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.—No remarks.

8°. TREASURE.—No remarks.

9°. OPIUM.—About 152 piculs of foreign opium were imported during 1909 and 20 piculs of native opium, the importation for 1908 being 153 piculs foreign and 26 piculs native opium. A slight decrease is therefore to be recorded. Very rigid restrictions are now in force controlling the use of opium: licenses are required not only for the retail dealers but for the consumers as well, stating in the latter case the amount that may be consumed in one day by the holder of the license. And if the measures are taken and the penalties enforced as the regulations prescribe, the elimination of opium smoking should only be a matter of time.

10°. MISCELLANEOUS.—The following is summarised from the Haiho Conservancy Report for 1909. The raking operations gave again better results compared with the previous season. The sanction of scheme B by the Diplomatic Body early in 1909 provided the necessary funds to commence raking directly after the river opened and the leading and raking marks had been erected. The tugs chartered were the same as those used during the previous season, *i.e.*, the *Fatsai*, *Fafu*, and *Hsinho* from the Taku Tug and Lighter Company and the *Hilaire* from the Dock et Appointments de Tongku. Operations began on the 17th March with the first-named tugs and with the *Hilaire* on the 21st March. Work went on continuously till the 26th November, when the *Hilaire* was handed back; and operations ceased finally on the 30th November. At the opening of the river vessels were allowed to pass with a 2-foot excess of draught as at the closing of the river in 1908. The draught allowed to vessels entering the channel could, soon after raking started, have been increased if fewer steamers had grounded in the channel during March and April, forming shoals and ridges, whereby the minimum depth did not increase, whereas the mean depth was increasing all the time, showing the effects of the raking operations. The number of steamers grounded during last season was 64, of which nearly 75 per cent. entered the channel with too much draught. On the 5th May an increased draught of 2½ feet could be allowed, as compared with the old bar crossing, and on the 2nd June the channel had further improved, so that a draught of 3 feet more was permitted. The channel went on improving until the 12th July, when the best record of depth for the season was found, *i.e.*, 4.6 feet below Taku datum, or almost the same as for the previous season, *i.e.*, 4.7 feet T.d. The freshets set in rather late and were never very strong, so that less silt was brought down river by the freshet waters and scoured out of the river-bed. At the end of July, however, some effects of freshets were being felt by deposits of river silt, a mixture of clay with a small percentage of sand. These deposits, accumulated in deep bends and wide crossings since the previous freshet season, are, first of all, brought in motion by the slightly increased velocity of the current, and are thus the first signs of the freshet season. Silt like this is not very harmful and can easily be coped with. Far more detrimental is the sand brought down by the flood waters in suspension or rolling over the bottom of the river. The channel slowly lost in depth till the 30th August, when it was found that there was 3.6 feet T.d., so that the increased draught allowed to vessels had to be reduced to 2½ feet. But directly after these soundings were taken

the channel showed signs of improvement, and on the 15th September the depth had again increased to 4-feet T.d. Thus for the first time on record the excess had not to be lowered to 2 feet during the freshet season as was necessary during all the previous seasons. A gain of half a foot draught, or 120 tons of cargo per vessel, must be of much value to the shipping. At the end of October the inner end of the channel was making good progress, but the dislodged sand was being left by the currents at the outer end. Raking was therefore extended for some time to 1,000 feet beyond the outer buoy in order to prevent this shoal gaining in height, until the low low-waters began to move this accumulated silt. We had thus the formation of a small bar at the outside of the channel, which was not unexpected, for the silt brought down the channel by the current has to be deposited somewhere as soon as the current becomes weaker. Fortunately the low low-waters and the north-west winds are of great assistance in removing these deposits during the month of November, the winter period, and the early spring, but eventually the raking distance will have to be extended unless deposits are removed by dredging. As happened in the spring, grounding of steamers during October prevented the minimum depth from increasing, while the mean depth was improving all the time. On the 10th November a depth of 4.2 feet T.d. was found, and thus an excess of 3 feet in draught was allowed for the rest of the season, as against 2 feet during the previous season. The shipping cannot have much to complain of in this state of the channel, especially at the time when the highest tides are as a rule low, for 1 foot gain in draught represents 240 tons more cargo in the vessel.—The laying of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway line was inaugurated on the 30th June 1908, when the first sod was turned near Tientsin; but the actual work was started only in the following August, beginning with the Tientsin-Tehchow section. The question of the site of the Tientsin station having been left undecided, the work was begun at a point near the second cutting of the Haiho, where a wharf was built, and for the same reason the construction of bridges on the Yuenho and the Haiho has had to be left in abeyance. 18 brick-kilns have been built along the line to supply the material necessary for the construction of bridges, culverts, buildings, and more particularly for ballasting purposes, as rocks and stones are scarce in the districts crossed by this line. The rest of the construction material has been shipped by the Grand Canal. The line is now complete as far as Tehchow (德州), a distance of about 140 miles, and construction trains are now running on this section, which it is expected will be opened to passenger traffic on the 1st April 1910, the trains running between the Haiho wharf and Tehchow and being composed at first only of second and third class cars until a new consignment of cars, due in May, arrives. The rates will correspond with those of the Imperial Railways of North China. The site of the station and the course of the junction line around Tientsin city have not yet been decided upon; but it is likely that by the end of 1910 the connexion between Liangwanchwang (眞王莊), *via* Yangliutsing (楊柳青), and the I.R.N.C. city station will be completed. By that time it is also expected that the track between Tehchow and the north bank of the Yellow River will be opened to traffic as well as the track from the south bank, through the mountains and Tsinanfu (濟南府) to Taianfu (泰安府). The construction of the bridge across the Yellow River will not be completed before the end of 1912, and for the time being the crossing of the Yellow River will have to be done by ferry-boats. The great stimulus to trade that this line, in common with all railway enterprise in China, will afford is beyond dispute; but the line itself is not sufficient to develop the full advantages to be derived unless it is supported by contributory systems, such as good roads, well-conserved canals, and branch lines, carrying goods with greater speed and at lower cost than under the old *régime* of cart, camel, boat, or mule over impossible roads. Uniformity of railway gauge is also a necessity and must be adhered to, so that loaded trucks on one line may be shunted to the lines of another

administration, and the trouble, together with the expense of discharging and reloading, may be avoided. These are important considerations that must enter into China's plans for future railway construction, and will assuredly under good management lead to great prosperity.

H. M. HILLIER,

Commissioner of Customs.

TIENTSIN, 18th April 1910.

TIENTSIN NATIVE CUSTOMS REPORT.

1°. REVENUE.—The grand total collection for the year 1909 was *Hk.Tts.* 1,056,247, as compared with *Hk.Tts.* 1,020,597 and *Hk.Tts.* 891,923 in 1907 and 1908 respectively. This amount includes *Hk.Tts.* 267,176 transit dues collected on behalf of and remitted to the Maritime Customs. The collection of transit dues is the largest one ever recorded by this office. The increase is due to the importation of large quantities of native produce, which had been detained in the interior owing to the stagnant market conditions that prevailed during the preceding year. The figures under other revenue headings show a steady and considerable advance, with the exception of coast trade duty, which fell off slightly.

2°. TRADE WITH THE INTERIOR.—The depression experienced during the last three years seems to have been finally overcome, and the question of winding up the foreign debts incurred by local native merchants some years ago seems to be within reach of a satisfactory solution, as proposed by the joint commission, composed of the Customs Taotai, some of the foreign Consuls, representatives of the native chamber of commerce, and leading foreign firms, and, in consequence, a gradual recovery of the market to its normal state may be looked for. Under the heading of "goods imported from the interior" raw cotton shows a considerable increase, from 8,524 to 42,338 piculs, notwithstanding that a large quantity has been consumed in the interior. The increase is attributed partly to the good harvest and partly to a high market price in consequence of a heavy demand from abroad, apparently, as large quantities were brought down under *san-lien-tan*. It is claimed that cotton grown in North China is appreciated for its snowy whiteness, though, on the other hand, it is handicapped by its short and inelastic fibres. Native cloth—or, rather, native shirtings—manufactured by Japanese hand-looms, notably at Kaoyang, referred to in the report for 1908, has been imported to Tientsin to the extent of 122,912 pieces, and 12,003 pieces of a standard width of 36 inches, being 20 yards and 40 yards long respectively. Increase in import of cattle from Shantung province, beans from Chihli and Honan provinces, and anthracite coal from the Peking Syndicate mines in Honan is worth noting. A few hundred bales of native cotton yarn, manufactured by a pioneer cotton mill in North China called Kuang I Kung-ssü (廣益公司), established at Changtefu, Honan, have been introduced on the market for the first time towards the end of the year. A small consignment of coal from the Lanchow mines has been put on the market at a reduced price during the last quarter of the year. With the keen competition of Kaiping, Chingching,

Lincheng, and lately imported Fushun coal, Tientsin is in future not likely to suffer from another "coal famine" as experienced a few years ago, when a ton of dust coal fetched the enormous price of \$25. Import of Russian cigarettes and piece goods from Russia by rail *via* Harbin and Moukden is also to be noted. In the division of "goods exported to the interior" Shanghai-manufactured cotton yarn shows a marked progress, rising from 60,314 to 87,431 piculs, chiefly destined for Kaoyang. The export of Kajping coal to the interior shows a slight decrease, from 139,000 to 124,000 tons, while, roughly, 40,000 tons of Chingching coal have been supplied to the brick-kilns belonging to the Chin-P'u Railway, 16 in number, between Tientsin and Tehchow, for making bricks which are being used for ballasting and building purposes.

3°. COAST TRADE.—The number of sea-going junks entered was 908—891 from northern ports and 17 from southern ports,—as against 1,159 in the preceding year. The Yalu timber trade, however, has been fairly well maintained, showing the decrease of only 14,000 in number of logs imported.

4°. INLAND NAVIGATION.—Native junks entered and cleared were 67,510 and 67,627 respectively, aggregating 2,838,866 tons, a slight falling off from the figures for 1908.

5°. ROUTES.—The proportion of trade carried by various routes calls for no special comment. Railways share 48 per cent. of the total trade; Grand Canal, 16 per cent.; Hsiho, 21 per cent.; Peiho, 2 per cent.; Haiho, 3 per cent.; Tungho, 6 per cent.; and land routes, 4 per cent. The traffic on the Grand Canal will doubtless be affected after the completion of the northern section of the Chin-P'u Railway, which, it is said, will be in a position to commence regular traffic from April 1910.

J. W. N. MUNTIE,

Acting Deputy Commissioner in Charge.

TIENTSIN, 10th March 1910.

TIENTSIN TRADE STATISTICS

I.—SHIPPING.

1°. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared under each Flag
at the Maritime Customs during 1909.

a.—Under General Regulations.

FLAG.	STEAMERS.													
	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.						TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	1	2,073	...	...	1	2,073	...	...	1	2,073	1	2,073	2	4,146
British	297	403,748	36	45,286	333	449,034	296	360,033	37	88,751	333	448,784	666	897,818
Dutch	1	2,293	...	...	1	2,293	1	2,293	...	...	1	2,293	2	4,586
French	25	19,770	4	6,223	29	25,993	27	22,116	2	3,877	29	25,993	58	51,986
German	59	100,456	3	5,445	62	105,901	56	89,953	6	15,948	62	105,901	124	211,802
Japanese	181	208,916	45	56,698	226	265,614	171	190,747	55	74,867	226	265,614	452	531,228
Norwegian	60	51,422	12	10,412	72	61,834	52	43,035	20	18,799	72	61,834	144	123,668
Russian .....	...	...	4	4,621	4	4,621	4	4,621	...	...	4	4,621	8	9,242
Chinese	218	237,516	4	4,120	222	241,636	180	196,848	42	44,788	222	241,636	444	483,272
Total: Steamers.....	842	1,026,194	108	132,805	950	1,158,999	787	909,646	163	249,103	950	1,158,749	1,900	2,317,748
	SAILING VESSELS.													
Chinese	2	179	...	...	2	179	...	...	2	179	2	179	4	358
Total: Sailing Vessels	2	179	...	...	2	179	...	...	2	179	2	179	4	358
GRAND TOTAL..	844	1,026,373	108	132,805	952	1,159,178	787	909,646	165	249,282	952	1,158,928	1,904	2,318,106

b.—Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.

FLAG.	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.						TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
	British	39	10,007	39	10,007	4	5,339	36	5,402	40	10,741	79	20,748
French .....	...	...	8	168	8	168	...	...	8	168	8	168	16	336
German .....	...	...	1	690	1	690	...	...	1	690	1	690	2	1,380
Japanese	20	4,775	15	5,748	35	10,523	26	8,291	9	1,952	35	10,243	70	20,766
Norwegian	3	2,229	1	743	4	2,972	3	2,229	1	743	4	2,972	8	5,944
Chinese	27	9,630	4	712	31	10,342	25	8,150	6	2,192	31	10,342	62	20,684
TOTAL.....	50	16,634	68	18,068	118	34,702	58	24,009	61	11,147	119	35,156	237	69,858

2°. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Maritime Customs, 1900 to 1909.

a.—Under General Regulations.

YEAR.	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.					
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		TOTAL.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1900*	422	400,228	4	1,918	426	402,146	422	400,228	2	914	424	401,142
1901	698	661,617	5	3,087	703	664,704	685	655,717	4	2,686	689	658,403
1902	832	821,979	4	2,073	836	824,052	825	821,705	4	2,073	829	823,778
1903	718	761,084	7	3,492	725	764,576	714	760,669	7	3,492	721	764,161
1904	707	764,671	4	1,719	711	766,390	714	764,970	7	2,891	721	767,861
1905	795	873,324	12	12,194	807	885,518	795	873,321	12	12,194	807	885,515
1906	1,017	1,196,156	...	...	1,017	1,196,156	1,016	1,195,830	...	...	1,016	1,195,830
1907	856	1,095,422	...	...	856	1,095,422	854	1,092,652	...	...	854	1,092,652
1908	788	977,491	...	...	788	977,491	786	975,627	...	...	786	975,627
1909	950	1,158,999	2	179	952	1,159,178	950	1,158,749	2	179	952	1,158,928

* The figures given for this year are those known to the Customs, but they are not to be regarded as complete records.

b.—Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.

YEAR.	ENTERED INWARDS.		CLEARED OUTWARDS.		TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1900-1903	...	...	...	...	...	...
1904	46	1,444	46	1,437	92	2,881
1905	41	1,636	44	1,711	85	3,347
1906	28	9,788	26	9,735	54	19,523
1907	145	27,662	147	29,473	292	57,135
1908	116	19,295	120	20,669	236	39,964
1909	118	34,702	119	35,156	237	69,858

3°. Number of Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Native Customs during the 29th to 32nd Periods (25th October 1908 to 12th November 1909).

		JUNKS.
		No.
Entered.....		1,000
Cleared.....		1,006
Of Junks entered—	Of Junks cleared—	
17 were from ports in South China.	25 were for ports in South China.	
983 " " " " North China.	981 " " " " North China.	
1,000 Entered.	1,006 Cleared.	

II.—VALUES.

1°. Gross and Net Values of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1907 to 1909.

	1907.		1908.		1909.	
	GROSS.	NET.	GROSS.	NET.	GROSS.	NET.
FOREIGN GOODS.	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>
Imported from Foreign Countries and Hongkong.....	38,919,614		21,232,415		24,924,332	
Imported from Chinese Ports	23,046,548		15,515,765		20,282,475	
Total Foreign Imports.....	61,966,162		36,748,180		45,206,807	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong..	132,596		116,990		146,704	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports (chiefly to New-chwang, Chefoo, and Shanghai)	624,822		727,740		760,967	
Total Foreign Re-exports.....	757,418		844,730		907,671	
Net Total Foreign Imports.....		61,208,744		35,903,450		44,299,136
NATIVE PRODUCE.						
Imported (chiefly from Hankow, Shanghai, and Foochow).....	19,618,410		26,652,019		29,208,113	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries.....	1,232,869		2,174,805		2,792,743	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports.....	68,534		70,872		38,607	
Total Native Re-exports.....	1,301,403		2,245,677		2,831,350	
Net Total Native Imports.....		18,317,007		24,406,342		26,376,763
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Foreign Countries.....	2,071,323		1,544,678		2,760,908	
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Chinese Ports.....	15,181,892		17,600,263		25,315,777	
Total Exports of local origin...		17,253,215		19,144,941		28,076,685
Gross Value of the Trade of the Port.....	98,837,787		82,545,140		102,491,605	
Net Value of the Trade of the Port, i.e., Foreign and Native Imports less Re-exports, and Native Exports of local origin.....		96,778,966		79,454,733		98,752,584

2°. Value of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1900 to 1909.

YEAR.	IMPORTS FROM		EXPORTS TO		TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	RE-EXPORTS.	TREASURE.		TRANSIT TRADE.	
	Foreign Countries.	Native Ports.	Foreign Countries.	Native Ports.			Imported.	Exported.	Inwards.	Outwards.
	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>
1900.....	3,768,418	20,793,013	387,823	7,685,561	32,634,815	714,157	466,257	5,212,155	*	...
1901.....	8,133,658	33,146,998	642,333	9,511,773	51,434,762	2,023,339	5,178,842	7,519,149	3,259,115	1,469,170
1902.....	18,849,234	61,332,449	1,688,826	11,879,096	93,749,605	4,271,141	6,376,643	17,740,433	26,906,046	8,325,220
1903.....	18,622,406	40,909,056	1,148,246	10,171,043	70,850,751	2,121,690	3,578,049	10,989,694	24,856,507	10,047,735
1904.....	16,256,651	40,669,898	2,069,362	12,826,017	71,821,928	2,867,234	8,712,037	7,026,943	23,131,642	10,250,895
1905.....	31,463,208	54,102,531	7,595,982	7,143,377	100,305,098	3,739,426	14,585,451	6,946,622	32,944,564	10,720,352
1906.....	40,102,558	54,324,277	2,583,800	19,241,508	116,252,143	3,387,588	5,874,636	3,539,595	37,455,314	12,536,702
1907.....	38,919,614	42,664,958	2,071,323	15,181,892	98,837,787	2,058,821	711,065	8,389,999	30,314,384	11,301,279
1908.....	21,232,415	42,167,784	1,544,678	17,600,263	82,545,140	3,090,407	1,520,170	7,942,977	23,865,230	8,724,305
1909.....	24,924,332	49,490,588	2,760,908	25,315,777	102,491,605	3,739,021	3,187,763	3,316,969	25,105,480	12,490,216

* Records lost.

From 1902 to 1905 the railway cargo transhipped at Chinwangtao to or from Tientsin was entered in the Chinwangtao tables as Chinwangtao cargo, and was not included in the Tientsin trade, but is so included from 1906.

3°, Value of the Native Customs Trade during the 21st to 32nd Periods
(16th November 1906 to 12th November 1909).

	21ST-24TH PERIODS.	25TH-28TH PERIODS.	29TH-32ND PERIODS.
IMPORTS.	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
Imported from Foreign Countries.....	...	..	...
Imported from Chinese Ports.....	1,138,921	2,454,360	2,074,845
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	1,138,921	2,454,360	2,074,845
EXPORTS.			
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Foreign Countries.....	...	...	...
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Chinese Ports.....	832,591	228,483	425,799
TOTAL EXPORTS OF LOCAL ORIGIN.....	832,591	228,483	425,799
TOTAL VALUE OF THE TRADE OF THE PORT.....	1,971,512	2,682,843	2,500,644*

* Not including *Hk. Tls* 62,610,868, value of trade with *hinterland*, and *Hk. Tls* 40,189,653, value of Transit Trade.

III.—IMPORTS.

1°. Foreign Goods imported through the Maritime Customs during 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		IMPORTS FROM CHINESE PORTS.		RE-EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		RE-EXPORTS TO CHINESE PORTS.		NET TOTAL IMPORTS.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
OPIUM.											
Malwa	Piculs	...	...	93.00	77,004	...	...	...	...	93.00	77,004
Patna .....	"	...	...	58.80	40,807	...	...	...	...	58.80	40,807
COTTON GOODS.											
Shirtings, Grey, Plain :—											
7 lb. and under, English.....	Pieces	...	...	105,951	164,224	...	...	...	...	105,951	164,224
Over 7 lb. and not over 9 lb., American	"	...	...	1,905	5,258	...	...	...	...	1,905	5,258
English.....	"	11	26	294,160	697,159	...	...	...	...	294,171	697,185
Over 9 lb. and not over 11 lb., American	"	2,980	8,880	...	...	...	...	2,680	8,147	300	733
English.....	"	1,250	3,975	68,641	218,278	...	...	...	...	69,891	222,253
Over 11 lb., American.....	"	...	...	3,115	12,304	...	...	...	...	3,115	12,304
English.....	"	8,820	31,840	27,257	98,397	...	...	...	...	36,077	130,237
Japanese.....	"	4,000	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	12,000
Sheetings, Grey, Plain :—											
Over 9 lb. and not over 11 lb., American	Pieces	13,480	40,979	37,430	113,787	...	...	...	...	50,910	154,766
English.....	"	300	930	8,890	27,559	...	...	...	...	9,190	28,489
Japanese.....	"	9,710	38,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,710	38,840
Over 11 lb., American.....	"	...	...	833,145	3,157,620	...	...	...	...	833,145	3,157,620
English.....	"	24,286	83,058	70,271	240,327	...	...	...	...	94,557	323,385
Japanese.....	"	123,520	408,851	13,900	46,009	...	...	...	...	137,420	454,860
Shirtings, White, Plain, Dutch.....	"	50,450	194,233	400	1,540	...	...	...	...	50,850	195,773
English.....	"	355,012	1,334,845	284,366	1,069,216	...	...	98	368	639,280	2,403,693
Japanese.....	"	950	4,750	50	250	...	...	...	...	1,000	5,000
Figured, Brocaded, Striped, and Spotted.....	"	57	343	2,361	14,213	...	...	39	156	2,379	14,400
Drills, 12½ lb. and under, American.....	"	...	...	128,472	456,076	...	...	...	...	128,472	456,076
English.....	"	41	163	4,718	18,779	...	...	...	...	4,759	18,942
Japanese.....	"	20,500	71,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,500	71,750
over 12½ lb., American.....	"	...	...	135,740	567,393	...	...	...	...	135,740	567,393
Dutch.....	"	...	...	900	2,934	...	...	...	...	900	2,934
English.....	"	...	...	10,542	34,788	...	...	...	...	10,542	34,788
Japanese.....	"	289,868	924,679	17,975	57,340	...	...	...	...	307,843	982,019
Jeans, 30 yards, American.....	"	...	...	4,160	12,605	...	...	...	...	4,160	12,605
Dutch.....	"	5,960	15,198	520	1,326	...	...	...	...	6,480	16,524
English.....	"	15,842	44,199	29,944	83,544	...	...	...	...	45,786	127,743
American.....	"	...	...	18,790	79,858	...	...	...	...	18,790	79,858
Dutch.....	"	2,400	7,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	7,992
English.....	"	963	3,553	51,760	190,994	...	...	...	...	52,723	194,547
T-Cloths, 32 inches by 24 yards, English.....	"	17,993	35,266	67,652	132,598	...	...	...	...	85,645	167,864
Japanese.....	"	13,260	20,818	4,530	7,112	...	...	...	...	17,790	27,930
36 inches by 24 yards, English.....	"	...	...	4,765	12,151	...	...	...	...	4,765	12,151
32 inches by 40 yards,	"	80,534	272,205	77,389	261,575	...	...	...	...	157,923	533,780
Lawns, White, 12 yards.....	"	4,026	3,784	28,965	27,227	...	...	...	...	32,991	31,011
Muslins.....	"	...	...	2,297	2,733	...	...	...	...	2,297	2,733
Lenos and Balzarines, White, 30 yards.....	"	...	...	1,000	1,970	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,970
Printed Cottons :—											
Printed Cambrics, Lawns, and Muslins, 12 yards.....	Pieces	25	26	5,706	5,991	...	...	...	...	5,731	6,017
Chintzes, Plain Cotton Prints, and Printed Shirtings, not exceeding 30 yards.....	"	51,956	131,968	19,083	48,470	3	8	1,494	3,795	69,542	176,635
Crape, not exceeding 30 yards.....	"	...	...	2,751	5,804	...	...	...	...	2,751	5,804
Japanese, 20 inches.....	Yards	14,965	1,497	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,965	1,497
Drills, Furnitures, and Twills, not exceeding 30 yards.....	Pieces	1,511	2,690	1,742	3,101	...	...	...	...	3,253	5,791

1°. Foreign Goods imported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		IMPORTS FROM CHINESE PORTS.		RE-EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		RE-EXPORTS TO CHINESE PORTS.		NET TOTAL IMPORTS.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Hk. Ts.		Hk. Ts.		Hk. Ts.		Hk. Ts.		Hk. Ts.
Printed Cottons—continued:—											
Printed Reversible Cretonnes.....	Yards	6,000	960	23,383	3,741	...	...	...	...	29,383	4,701
" Sateens, Repts, etc.....	Pieces	1,910	8,118	8,207	34,880	...	...	40	293	10,077	42,705
" T-Cloths, not exceeding 30 yards.....	"	15,498	30,841	22,602	44,978	...	...	...	...	38,100	75,819
" Turkey Reds, 25 yards.....	"	2,198	4,681	590	1,257	...	...	...	...	2,788	5,938
Dyed Cottons:—											
Cotton Italians, Plain, Fast Black.....	Pieces	8,150	39,283	150	723	...	...	804	3,875	7,496	36,131
" " Coloured.....	"	18,390	71,169	133,210	515,523	...	...	2,244	8,684	149,356	578,008
" Lastings, Plain.....	"	152	1,151	993	7,517	...	...	...	...	1,145	8,668
" Repts and Ribs, Plain.....	"	2,091	11,145	2,492	13,282	...	...	220	1,173	4,363	23,254
" Silesias and Twills, Plain.....	"	360	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	2,200
" Italians, Figured.....	"	13,226	65,733	17,901	88,968	...	...	3,280	16,302	27,847	138,399
" Lastings, ".....	"	2,969	9,263	16,851	52,575	...	...	84	262	19,736	61,576
" Repts and Ribs, Figured.....	"	1,650	9,620	8,368	48,785	...	...	...	...	10,018	58,405
" Shirts, Figured, Brocaded, and Spotted.....	"	411	1,644	1,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	1,411	5,644
Dyed Drills, 43 yards.....	"	12,174	58,679	1,632	7,866	...	...	...	...	13,806	66,545
" Lenos and Balzarines, 30 yards.....	"	...	...	380	878	...	...	...	...	380	878
" Leno Brocades, 30 yards.....	"	150	872	110	639	...	...	...	...	260	1,511
" Cambrics, Lawns, and Muslins, 12 yards.....	"	5,520	15,732	9,995	28,486	...	...	215	613	15,300	43,605
" Shirts and Sheetings, Plain, 36 inches by 43 yards.....	"	...	...	333	1,518	...	...	102	465	231	1,053
" Shirts, Hongkong, 20 yards.....	"	...	...	40	120	...	...	...	...	40	120
" Turkey Red Cambrics, 25 yards.....	"	450	1,130	33,646	84,451	...	...	...	...	34,096	85,581
" Shirts, ".....	"	930	2,158	54,632	126,746	...	...	...	...	55,562	128,904
Cotton Spanish Stripes, 32 inches.....	"	384	806	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	806
" " 64 ".....	"	6,760	28,393	5,252	22,058	235	987	...	...	11,777	49,463
" Flannel, Plain, Dyed, and Printed, American, 30 yards.....	"	...	...	19,484	71,506	...	...	...	...	19,484	71,506
" " Plain, Dyed, and Printed, English, 30 yards.....	"	90	313	7,180	24,986	...	...	30	100	7,240	25,199
" " Plain, Dyed, and Printed, Japanese, 30 yards.....	"	2,606	13,030	...	...	14	70	...	...	2,592	12,960
" " Striped, 30 yards.....	"	...	...	415	1,207	...	...	...	...	415	1,207
" " Japanese, 30 yards.....	"	120	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	277
Crimp Cloth.....	Yards	...	...	900	72	...	...	...	...	900	72
" " Japanese.....	"	44,040	3,523	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,040	3,523
Harvard, Oxford, and Rep Shirts.....	"	...	...	21,000	2,100	...	...	...	...	21,000	2,100
Coloured Woven Cottons, Unclassed.....	"	...	...	7,110	1,280	...	...	...	...	7,110	1,280
Mosquito Netting.....	"	...	...	62,100	16,767	...	...	...	...	62,100	16,767
Japanese Cotton Cloth.....	"	3,180	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,180	191
" " " Hand-made (Imitation Native Cloth).....	"	14,000	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000	1,400
" " " Crape.....	"	12,240	1,224	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,240	1,224
Velvets and Velveteens, Plain, 22 inches.....	"	76,654	19,164	109,300	27,325	2,985	746	...	...	182,969	45,743
" " " 26 ".....	"	...	...	2,729	682	...	...	456	114	2,273	568
" " " Printed or Embossed, 30 inches.....	"	5,400	2,700	1,239	620	...	...	...	...	6,639	3,320
Velvet Cords and Corduroys, Dyed.....	"	...	...	2,386	549	...	...	463	106	1,923	443
Cotton Blankets.....	Pieces	470	324	43,400	29,946	330	228	1,462	1,009	42,078	29,033
" " Japanese.....	"	6,763	4,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,763	4,396
Handkerchiefs, Plain, Dyed, and Printed.....	Dozens	7,659	2,757	94,919	34,171	...	...	1,778	640	100,800	36,288
" " " Plain, Dyed, and Printed, Japanese.....	"	9,304	2,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,304	2,419
" " " Embroidered, Hem-stitched, Initialled, etc.....	"	1,150	472	1,510	619	...	...	...	...	2,660	1,091
" " " Embroidered, Hem-stitched, Initialled, etc., Japanese.....	"	482	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	482	241

1°. Foreign Goods imported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		IMPORTS FROM CHINESE PORTS.		RE-EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		RE-EXPORTS TO CHINESE PORTS.		NET TOTAL IMPORTS.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Towels, Honeycomb and Huckaback, 18 inches by 40 inches.....	Dozens	138	48	25,714	9,000	...	...	...	...	25,852	9,048
" Honeycomb and Huckaback, 18 inches by 40 inches, Japanese.....	"	220,700	79,452	...	...	...	...	...	...	220,700	79,452
" Honeycomb and Huckaback, exceeding 18 inches by 40 inches.....	"	...	...	920	736	...	...	...	...	920	736
" Honeycomb and Huckaback, exceeding 18 inches by 40 inches, Japanese.....	"	4,556	2,734	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,556	2,734
" other kinds.....	"	144	143	100	99	...	...	...	...	244	242
" " Japanese.....	"	2,745	1,263	250	115	...	...	478	220	2,517	1,158
Cotton Goods, Unclassed.....	Yards	476,987	72,351	119,648	14,612	...	...	19,700	2,058	576,935	84,905
" Yarn, Grey and Bleached, English.....	Piculs	5,484	213,492	567	22,073	...	...	...	...	6,051	235,565
" " " " Hongkong.....	"	60	1,391	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	1,391
" " " " Indian.....	"	30	760	153,357	3,886,066	...	...	27	684	153,360	3,886,142
" " " " Japanese.....	"	66,293	1,634,785	52,542	1,295,685	542	13,366	157	3,872	118,136	2,913,232
" " Dyed, Mercerised, and Gassed.....	"	147	11,407	...	...	...	...	5	388	142	11,019
" " Wooloa or Berlinette.....	"	10	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	800
" Thread, in Balls.....	"	34	3,328	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	3,328
" " on Spools.....	Gross	107,303	216,752	3,254	6,573	45	9	3,740	7,555	106,772	215,679
WOOLLEN AND COTTON MIXTURES.											
Alpacas, Lustres, Orleans, and Sicilians, Plain and Figured.....	Yards	9,840	2,854	79,101	22,939	...	...	3,900	1,131	85,041	24,662
Union and Poncho Cloth.....	"	3,120	1,934	35,825	23,212	...	...	...	...	38,945	24,146
Woolen and Cotton Flannel.....	"	...	...	2,526	758	...	...	...	...	2,526	758
" " Tweeds and Serges.....	"	129	88	396	269	...	...	152	207	373	150
" " Mixtures, Unclassed.....	"	30,149	21,739	140,005	66,033	...	...	2,133	587	168,021	87,185
WOOLLEN GOODS.											
Blankets and Rugs.....	Pounds	1,787	679	2,858	1,086	...	...	102	39	4,543	1,726
Camlets, English.....	Pieces	...	...	740	10,708	...	...	...	...	740	10,708
Cloth, Broad, Medium, and Habit.....	Yards	12,678	19,651	24,878	38,561	...	...	30	46	37,526	58,166
" Russian.....	"	...	...	1,840	1,932	...	...	...	...	1,840	1,932
Flannel.....	"	447	277	5,172	3,207	...	...	...	...	5,619	3,484
Lastings, Plain, Figured, and Créped.....	Pieces	...	...	3,814	45,653	...	...	...	...	3,814	45,653
Long Ells.....	"	...	...	3,373	20,643	...	...	...	...	3,373	20,643
Spanish Stripes.....	Yards	...	...	44,380	27,072	...	...	...	...	44,380	27,072
Woolen Goods, Unclassed.....	"	25,537	25,620	7,417	5,440	...	...	...	...	32,954	31,060
" and Worsted Yarn and Cord.....	Piculs	129	14,102	9	984	...	...	5	424	133	14,662
Berlin Wool.....	"	158	20,515	350	45,444	...	...	51	6,622	457	59,337
MISCELLANEOUS PIECE GOODS.											
Canvas.....	Yards	173,407	50,288	52,948	15,354	...	...	1,800	522	224,555	65,120
Cotton Duck.....	"	60,700	18,210	58,602	17,580	...	...	409	123	118,893	35,667
Gunny Cloth.....	"	90,000	6,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,000	6,300
Hessian.....	"	106,818	6,409	102,899	6,174	...	...	...	...	209,717	12,583
Plushes and Velvets:—											
" Silk Seal (with Cotton back).....	Catties	3,454	8,428	8,862	21,623	...	...	186	454	12,130	29,597
" Plushes and Velvets, Silk Mixture.....	"	2,938	7,139	11,244	29,952	...	...	519	1,261	13,663	35,830
" " Woolen Mixture.....	"	...	...	59	112	...	...	...	...	59	112
" Silk Piece Goods, Plain.....	"	2,214	13,682	2,361	14,591	...	...	...	...	4,575	28,273
" " Brocaded.....	"	97	843	1,367	11,879	...	...	...	...	1,464	12,722
" " Mixtures, Plain.....	"	13,995	37,787	5,283	14,264	...	...	104	281	19,174	51,770
" " Brocaded.....	"	108	525	2,383	11,581	...	...	190	923	2,301	11,183
Tapestry.....	Yards	1,178	1,142	1,610	1,562	...	...	...	...	2,788	2,704
Towelling.....	"	2,942	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,942	59

1°. Foreign Goods imported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		IMPORTS FROM CHINESE PORTS.		RE-EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		RE-EXPORTS TO CHINESE PORTS.		NET TOTAL IMPORTS.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Waterproof Cloth	Yards	10,807	Hk. \$s 14,589	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,807	14,589
Miscellaneous Piece Goods, Unclassed.....	"	6,840	654	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,840	654
METALS.											
Antifriction (including Babbitt's Metal, Magnolia Metal, etc.).....	Piculs	42	2,100	4	200	...	...	...	...	46	2,300
Antimony	"	15	194	24	310	...	...	...	...	39	504
Brass and Yellow Metal :—											
Bars and Rods.....	Piculs	52	1,332	29	743	...	...	...	...	81	2,075
Ingots.....	"	17	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	595
Nails.....	"	22	777	19	671	...	...	...	...	41	1,448
Sheets and Plates.....	"	335	8,901	507	13,471	...	...	1	27	841	22,345
Tubes.....	"	1	38	61	2,321	...	...	...	...	62	2,359
Wire.....	"	252	6,413	243	6,184	...	...	...	...	495	12,597
Unclassed.....	"	...	...	10	287	...	...	...	...	10	287
Copper :—											
Bars and Rods.....	Piculs	5	168	94	3,155	...	...	...	...	99	3,323
Ingots and Slabs.....	"	135	3,918	796	23,100	...	...	...	...	931	27,018
" " Japanese.....	"	2,042	52,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,042	52,377
Sheets and Plates.....	"	316	10,921	600	20,736	...	...	22	761	894	30,896
Tubes.....	"	...	...	24	1,009	...	...	...	...	24	1,009
Wire.....	"	277	9,778	195	6,883	...	...	...	...	472	16,661
" Rope.....	"	194	5,839	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	5,839
Unclassed.....	"	...	...	55	1,334	...	...	...	...	55	1,334
Old.....	"	...	...	18	450	...	...	...	...	18	450
Iron and Mild Steel, New :—											
Angles.....	Piculs	309	915	2,572	7,613	...	...	...	...	2,881	8,528
Anvils, and Parts of, and Swage-blocks	"	...	...	34	345	...	...	...	...	34	345
Bars.....	"	9,126	25,644	36,847	103,540	...	...	10	28	45,963	129,156
Bolts, Nuts, and Washers.....	"	47	341	688	4,988	...	...	...	...	735	5,329
Castings, Rough.....	"	1,488	3,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,488	3,720
Chains, and Parts of.....	"	67	450	365	2,449	...	...	...	...	432	2,899
Cobbles and Wire Shortis.....	"	83	193	9,015	21,005	...	...	...	...	9,098	21,198
Forgings and Mill Iron.....	"	72	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	720
Hoops.....	"	5,692	22,256	3,658	14,303	...	...	...	...	9,350	36,559
Nail-rod.....	"	2,729	7,477	2,934	8,039	...	...	...	...	5,663	15,516
Nails, Wire.....	"	8,761	40,739	8,233	38,283	...	...	165	767	16,829	78,255
" other kinds.....	"	...	...	134	686	...	...	227	1,162	...	...
Pig.....	"	4,699	8,552	15,270	27,791	...	...	...	...	19,969	36,343
Pipes and Tubes, Cast.....	"	363	1,851	2,092	10,669	...	...	...	...	2,455	12,520
Plate Cuttings.....	"	851	1,804	15,930	33,772	...	...	...	...	16,781	35,576
Rails.....	"	168	502	12,748	38,117	...	...	...	...	12,916	38,619
Rivets.....	"	276	1,253	481	2,184	...	...	...	...	757	3,437
Screws.....	"	...	...	191	3,373	...	...	...	...	191	3,373
Sheets and Plates.....	"	9,436	32,177	15,854	54,062	...	...	...	...	25,290	86,239
Tacks.....	"	675	4,921	237	1,728	...	...	24	175	888	6,474
Wire.....	"	1,314	6,399	3,672	17,883	...	...	...	...	4,986	24,282
" Rope.....	"	33	132	12	48	...	...	...	...	45	180
Unclassed.....	"	...	...	22	418	...	...	...	...	22	418
Iron and Mild Steel, Old :—											
Bars.....	Piculs	...	...	6,332	12,537	...	...	...	...	6,332	12,537
Cart Tires.....	"	805	1,505	16,914	31,629	...	...	...	...	17,719	33,134
Hoops.....	"	677	1,293	6,072	11,598	...	...	...	...	6,749	12,891
Horseshoes.....	"	319	574	46,203	83,165	...	...	...	...	46,522	83,739
Plates.....	"	...	...	5,731	10,717	...	...	...	...	5,731	10,717
Scrap.....	"	...	...	753	1,423	...	...	...	...	753	1,423
Wire.....	"	...	...	510	1,010	...	...	...	...	510	1,010
Unclassed.....	"	...	...	3,264	5,564	...	...	...	...	3,264	5,564

1°. Foreign Goods imported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		IMPORTS FROM CHINESE PORTS.		RE-EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		RE-EXPORTS TO CHINESE PORTS.		NET TOTAL IMPORTS.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Iron, Galvanized:—			<i>Hk. Tā</i>		<i>Hk. Tā</i>		<i>Hk. Tā</i>		<i>Hk. Tā</i>		<i>Hk. Tā</i>
Bolts and Nuts.....	<i>Piculs</i>	...	...	9	78	...	...	...	...	9	78
Sheets, Corrugated.....	"	6,989	46,686	11,976	80,000	...	...	181	1,209	18,784	125,477
Plain.....	"	4,467	33,636	6,259	47,130	...	...	145	1,092	10,581	79,674
Tubes, Welded.....	"	...	...	107	846	...	...	...	...	107	846
Wire.....	"	1,021	5,401	2,260	11,955	...	...	...	...	3,281	17,356
Rope.....	"	...	...	71	679	...	...	...	...	71	679
Shorts.....	"	1,044	2,662	5,988	15,269	...	...	...	...	7,032	17,931
Lead, in Pigs and Bars.....	"	6,316	38,528	8,177	49,879	...	...	...	...	14,493	88,407
Sheets, and Tea Lead.....	"	227	1,659	17	124	...	...	...	...	244	1,783
Pipes.....	"	25	219	63	553	...	...	...	...	88	772
Nickel, Unmanufactured.....	"	...	...	168	13,285	...	...	...	...	168	13,285
Quicksilver.....	"	140	12,208	1	87	...	...	...	...	141	12,295
Spelter.....	"	1,266	13,939	581	6,397	...	...	...	...	1,847	20,336
Steel Angles.....	"	...	...	107	1,284	...	...	...	...	107	1,284
Bamboo.....	"	2,811	14,224	9,825	49,714	...	...	...	...	12,636	63,938
Bars.....	"	392	2,795	567	4,043	...	...	...	...	959	6,838
Hoops.....	"	3,806	29,687	106	827	...	...	91	356	3,821	30,158
Rivets.....	"	42	184	6	26	...	...	...	...	48	210
Sheets and Plates.....	"	982	11,784	261	3,132	...	...	...	...	1,243	14,916
Tool and Cast.....	"	338	5,874	246	4,275	...	...	...	...	584	10,149
Wire.....	"	12	209	7	122	...	...	...	...	19	331
Rope.....	"	1,882	27,120	27	389	...	...	...	...	1,909	27,509
Tin, Sheets.....	"	...	...	113	565	...	...	...	...	113	565
Slabs.....	"	...	...	71	6,390	...	...	...	...	71	6,390
Tinned Plates, Decorated.....	"	...	...	28	273	...	...	...	...	28	273
Plain.....	"	1,369	9,624	4,334	30,468	...	...	...	...	5,703	40,092
White Metal, Sheets.....	"	38	2,058	812	43,978	...	...	...	...	850	46,036
Wire.....	"	160	7,452	93	4,331	...	...	3	140	250	11,643
Wire Netting and Gauze.....	"	...	...	19	177	...	...	...	...	19	177
Zinc, Sheets.....	"	900	12,069	126	1,689	...	...	...	...	1,026	13,758
Metals, Unclassed.....	"	107	1,227	27	337	...	...	...	...	134	1,564
SUNDRIES.											
Agar-agar.....	<i>Piculs</i>	900	4,113	3,561	16,274	...	...	...	...	4,461	20,387
Aniseed, Star, Hongkong.....	"	992	19,473	59	1,158	...	...	...	...	1,051	20,631
Japanese.....	"	840	9,534	225	2,554	...	...	...	...	1,065	12,088
Asbestos Boiler Composition.....	"	34	204	25	150	...	...	...	...	59	354
Millboard.....	"	...	...	39	468	...	...	...	...	39	468
Sheets and Packing.....	"	19	1,003	21	1,108	...	...	...	...	40	2,111
Unclassed.....	"	7	985	10	102	...	...	...	...	17	1,087
Awabi.....	"	16	701	40	1,751	...	...	3	131	53	2,321
Preserved, in Tins.....	<i>Dozens</i>	2,967	7,032	3,439	8,151	32	76	...	...	6,374	15,107
Bags, Gunny, New.....	<i>Pieces</i>	150,800	20,388	175,500	23,727	...	...	...	...	326,300	44,115
Old.....	"	153,980	10,824	245,560	17,263	...	...	3,400	332	396,140	27,755
Hemp,	"	318,750	25,500	2,400	192	...	...	...	...	321,150	25,692
and Cotton, Old.....	"	...	...	12,000	1,500	...	...	...	...	12,000	1,500
Straw.....	"	205,000	5,949	1,587,750	42,552	...	...	...	...	1,792,750	48,501
Bambooware.....	<i>Value</i>	...	529	...	70	...	...	...	16	...	583
Bark, Plum-tree.....	<i>Piculs</i>	108	489	13	59	...	...	...	...	121	548
other kinds.....	"	109	536	187	327	...	...	...	...	296	863
Basins, Tin.....	<i>Gross</i>	100	594	925	5,495	...	...	...	...	1,025	6,089
Beer and Porter.....	<i>Value</i>	...	43,566	...	74,293	...	780	...	666	...	116,413
Belts, Cotton and Silk.....	<i>Dozens</i>	...	...	880	1,437	...	...	...	...	880	1,437
Belting, Machine.....	<i>Value</i>	...	2,558	...	6,623	...	...	...	...	...	9,181
Betel-nut Husk.....	<i>Piculs</i>	...	...	329	931	...	...	...	...	329	931
Betel-nuts.....	"	3,985	17,852	219	981	...	...	...	...	4,204	18,833
Bicho de Mar, Black.....	"	554	21,883	2,568	101,436	...	...	...	...	3,122	123,319
Bicycles and Bicycle Materials.....	<i>Value</i>	...	24,660	...	4,122	...	...	...	606	...	28,176

1°. Foreign Goods imported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		IMPORTS FROM CHINESE PORTS.		RE-EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		RE-EXPORTS TO CHINESE PORTS.		NET TOTAL IMPORTS.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Birds Nests, 1st Quality.....	Catties	27	Hk. 705	...	Hk. 705	...	Hk. 705	...	Hk. 705	27	Hk. 705
" 2nd .....	"	...	...	1,553	18,947	...	...	...	...	1,553	18,947
" 3rd	"	34	102	73	219	...	...	...	...	107	321
Biscuits.....	Value	...	11,783	...	3,766	...	...	870	...	...	14,679
Books and Charts.....	"	...	42,742	...	32,660	...	470	10,690	...	...	64,242
Borax, Crude.....	Piculs	150	2,250	92	1,380	...	...	...	...	242	3,630
" Refined.....	"	251	7,530	342	10,260	...	...	...	...	593	17,790
Bottles, Empty.....	Value	...	48,350	...	2,965	...	...	7,318	...	...	43,997
Boxes, Fancy.....	Gross	...	...	919	1,305	...	...	...	...	919	1,305
" Tin.....	"	...	...	4,553	6,230	...	...	...	...	4,553	6,230
Braid, Cotton.....	Pieces	56,684	10,032	16,082	1,185	...	...	687,700	20,224	...	...
" Gold and Silver, Imitation.....	"	33,574	27,111	7,000	1,122	300	125	2,650	997	37,624	27,111
" Llama.....	Piculs	5	776	124	19,233	...	...	18	2,792	111	17,217
Bristles.....	"	...	...	34	1,368	...	...	...	...	34	1,368
Bronze Powder.....	"	89	4,383	33	1,626	...	...	2	99	120	5,910
Building Materials.....	Value	...	27,200	...	4,289	...	...	2,164	...	...	29,325
Butter.....	Piculs	1,109	60,651	381	20,837	9	592	328	1,475	80,568	80,568
Buttons, Brass.....	Gross	53,232	17,034	36,859	11,795	...	...	700	224	89,391	28,605
" Fancy.....	"	14,573	4,547	5,860	1,829	...	...	...	...	20,433	6,376
Camphor.....	Piculs	35	4,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	4,900
" Baroos, Refuse.....	Catties	652	2,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	652	2,835
Candles.....	Piculs	4,110	76,240	1,920	35,616	...	...	837	15,526	5,193	96,330
Canes, Malacca.....	Pieces	60,547	2,392	14,800	660	...	...	...	...	75,347	3,052
Capoor Cutchery.....	Piculs	43	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	172
Cardamom Husk.....	"	42	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	210
Cardamoms, Inferior.....	"	563	11,260	18	360	...	...	4	80	577	11,540
" Superior.....	"	36	7,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	7,200
Carpets and Carpeting.....	Value	...	18,011	...	8,134	...	...	998	...	...	25,147
Carriages and Carriage Materials.....	"	...	16,116	...	10,784	...	...	421	...	...	26,479
Casks, Cement, Materials for.....	"	...	10,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,918
" Empty.....	Pieces	...	...	...	...	1,125	2,249	3,890	7,779	...	...
Cassia Lignea.....	Piculs	34	842	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	842
Cement.....	"	25,141	24,889	183	181	...	...	15	15	25,309	25,055
Charcoal.....	"	396	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	396	396
Cheese.....	Value	...	10,970	...	3,143	...	...	...	...	...	14,113
Chemical Products.....	"	...	43,208	...	7,491	...	340	888	...	...	49,471
China ware, Coarse.....	Piculs	2,396	22,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,396	22,017
" Fine.....	"	116	2,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	2,088
Church Requisites.....	Value	...	10,059	...	1,475	...	...	...	...	...	11,534
Cigarettes, 1st Quality.....	Mille	766	4,864	4,750	30,163	...	...	...	...	5,516	35,027
" 2nd	"	83,656	143,888	150,663	259,140	60	103	936	1,610	233,323	401,315
Cigars.....	"	2,398	47,960	2,160	43,200	32	640	33	660	4,493	89,860
Clams, Dried.....	Piculs	...	...	69	1,166	...	...	...	...	69	1,166
Clocks.....	Pieces	20,121	51,371	23,475	27,317	109	197	1,230	2,276	42,257	76,215
Clothing.....	Value	...	26,095	...	12,378	...	...	501	...	...	37,972
Cloves.....	Piculs	567	7,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	7,507
Coffee, Raw.....	"	330	8,328	90	2,271	...	...	2	50	418	10,549
Compo.....	"	92	4,069	477	19,779	...	...	4	177	535	23,662
Confectionery.....	Value	...	4,844	...	2,677	...	...	123	...	...	7,398
Coral.....	Catties	62	2,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	2,170
" Beads.....	"	300	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	4,500
Corks.....	Gross	14,842	10,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,842	10,389
Cotton Gins.....	Sets	3,416	51,240	101	1,515	...	...	...	...	3,517	52,755
" Parts of.....	Value	...	17,570	...	1,637	...	...	...	...	...	19,207
" Waste.....	Piculs	585	5,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	585	5,651
Covers, Bed.....	Pieces	1,620	838	10,120	12,604	...	...	...	...	11,740	13,442
" Table.....	"	5,478	2,909	703	2,173	...	...	...	...	6,181	5,082
Crockery.....	Value	...	14,992	...	2,617	...	...	353	...	...	35,256
Crucibles.....	Pieces	3,332	12,486	313	1,801	...	...	...	...	3,645	14,287
Curiosities.....	Value	...	843	...	750	...	1,561	...	3,952	...	...

1°. Foreign Goods imported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		IMPORTS FROM CHINESE PORTS.		RE-EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		RE-EXPORTS TO CHINESE PORTS.		NET TOTAL IMPORTS.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cutch.....	Piculs	70	Hk. \$ 380	3	Hk. \$ 16	...	...	...	...	73	Hk. \$ 396
Cutlery.....	Value	...	2,744	...	10,864	...	...	...	...	...	13,608
Cuttle-fish.....	Piculs	182	2,730	351	5,265	...	...	...	...	533	7,995
Dyes and Colours :—											
Aniline.....	Value	...	245,660	...	163,577	...	...	11,778	...	...	397,459
Gamboge.....	Piculs	6	317	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	317
Green, Emerald.....	"	346	8,131	324	7,614	...	...	...	...	670	15,745
Indigo, Pure, Liquid, and Artificial Paste.....	"	1,170	48,356	8,946	369,738	...	...	8	331	10,108	417,763
Logwood Extract.....	"	5,552	70,732	1,037	13,211	...	...	9	114	6,580	83,829
Paris Blue.....	"	83	1,793	3	65	...	...	...	...	86	1,858
Prussian Blue.....	"	10	308	48	1,476	...	...	...	...	58	1,784
Smalt.....	"	633	26,852	16	679	...	...	...	...	649	27,531
Ultramarine.....	"	168	1,999	242	2,880	...	...	...	...	410	4,879
Unclassed.....	"	112	1,032	178	979	...	...	...	...	290	2,011
Electrical Materials and Fittings.....	Value	...	132,922	...	21,902	...	1,148	...	4,990	...	148,686
Emery Cloth and Sand-paper.....	Reams	635	2,946	884	4,102	...	...	...	...	1,519	7,048
Enamelled Ironware :—											
Basins.....	Dozens	...	...	21,213	91,183	...	...	...	...	21,213	91,183
Unclassed.....	Value	...	5,740	...	36,907	...	...	378	...	...	42,269
Explosives, for Industrial purposes.....	"	...	34,154	...	8,227	...	...	...	...	...	42,381
Fancy Goods.....	"	...	4,553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,553
Fans, Palm-leaf, Coarse.....	Pieces	578,949	3,242	954,600	5,346	...	...	...	...	1,533,549	8,588
" Paper.....	"	651,061	19,532	...	...	2,000	60	...	...	649,061	19,472
" Silk.....	"	8,420	842	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,420	842
" Various.....	"	3,524	732	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,524	732
Feathers, Kingfisher, Broken.....	"	4,950	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,950	248
" Whole.....	"	82,858	16,572	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,858	16,572
" Peacock.....	"	131,600	23,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	131,600	23,688
Files.....	Dozens	1,054	3,193	925	2,803	...	...	...	...	1,979	5,996
Filters.....	Value	...	578	...	203	...	...	606	...	...	175
Fire-bricks.....	Pieces	21,734	1,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,734	1,326
Fireclay.....	Piculs	90	113	259	324	...	...	...	...	349	437
Fire-crackers and Fireworks.....	"	19	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	277
Fire-extinguishing Apparatus.....	Value	...	14,257	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	14,617
Fish Bones.....	Piculs	11	1,368	87	10,820	...	...	...	...	98	12,188
" Dried.....	"	116	1,197	5	52	...	...	...	...	121	1,249
" Maws.....	"	18	1,177	54	3,532	...	...	...	...	72	4,709
" Salt.....	"	99	361	5	18	...	...	...	...	104	379
" Skins.....	"	...	...	25	297	...	...	...	...	25	297
Flour.....	"	2,657	12,514	34	160	409	1,420	...	...	2,282	11,254
" Arrowroot, Potato, Sago, and Yam.....	"	5	25	582	2,910	...	...	...	...	587	2,935
" Miscellaneous.....	"	17	101	214	744	...	...	...	...	231	845
Flowers, Artificial.....	Value	...	654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	654
Fruits and Vegetables, Canned.....	Dozens	8,477	12,505	1,107	1,505	...	...	...	...	9,584	14,010
" " Dried and Salted.....	Piculs	441	2,461	4	52	...	...	...	...	445	2,513
" " Fresh.....	"	2,629	5,310	203	612	...	...	...	...	2,832	5,922
Furniture and Cabinet-makers Materials.....	Value	...	42,114	...	24,596	...	75	...	1,578	...	65,057
Galangal.....	Piculs	218	680	129	403	...	...	...	...	347	1,083
Gas Plant and Fittings.....	Value	...	2,074	...	991	...	...	...	...	...	3,065
Gasolene or Stove Naphtha, Benzine, etc.....	Galls.	12,443	2,986	6,820	1,637	...	...	8,198	1,968	11,065	2,655
Ginseng, American, Clarified, 1st Quality.....	Catties	269	5,062	10	188	30	565	...	...	249	4,685
" " " 2nd.....	"	35	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	299
Glass Beads.....	Value	...	1,607	...	9,961	...	...	...	...	...	11,568
" Plate, Silvered.....	Sq. feet	5,843	2,828	68,338	33,075	...	...	...	...	74,181	35,903
" " Unsilvered.....	"	10,800	766	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,800	776
" Window.....	Boxes	32,419	106,334	31,087	101,965	...	...	...	...	63,506	208,299
Glassware.....	Piculs	216	2,374	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	2,374
	Value	...	29,393	...	7,241	...	50	...	656	...	35,928
Gloves.....	Dozens	19,289	12,537	821	534	...	...	...	...	20,110	13,071
Glue.....	Piculs	6	124	51	1,053	...	...	...	...	57	1,177

1°. Foreign Goods imported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		IMPORTS FROM CHINESE PORTS.		RE-EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		RE-EXPORTS TO CHINESE PORTS.		NET TOTAL IMPORTS.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Glue, Cow.....	Piculs	374	Hk. Tls 6,133	51	Hk. Tls 837	...	...	415	Hk. Tls 6,806	10	Hk. Tls 164
Graphophones and Accessories.....	Value	...	46,564	...	17,535	...	559	...	13,962	...	49,578
Grasscloth, Coarse.....	Piculs	43	1,717	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	1,717
Gum, Dragon's Blood.....	"	34	2,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	2,630
" Myrrh.....	"	327	3,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	3,127
" Olibanum.....	"	507	4,431	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	4,431
" Resin.....	"	675	2,477	588	2,158	...	...	...	...	1,263	4,635
Haberdashery and Millinery.....	Value	...	140,506	...	21,091	...	2,600	...	7,027	...	151,970
Hams and Bacon.....	Piculs	123	4,494	30	1,097	...	...	...	...	153	5,591
Hardware.....	Value	...	107,202	...	50,667	...	...	...	3,655	...	154,214
Harness and Saddlery.....	"	...	1,869	...	807	...	...	...	...	...	2,676
Hartall.....	Piculs	94	857	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	857
Hats, Straw.....	Pieces	4,264	1,595	294	618	...	...	164	84	4,394	2,039
Hides, Cow and Buffalo.....	Piculs	66	1,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	1,307
Horns, Rhinoceros, Imitation.....	Catties	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	200
Hose.....	Value	...	2,568	...	3,335	...	...	...	301	...	5,602
India-rubber.....	Piculs	6	528	24	2,112	...	...	...	...	30	2,640
" Goods.....	Value	...	3,603	...	4,602	...	...	...	62	...	8,143
Instruments and Apparatus, Scientific.....	"	...	50,385	...	1,081	...	2,233	...	4,719	...	44,514
Isinglass, Vegetable.....	Piculs	156	8,717	402	22,464	...	...	...	...	558	31,181
Jewellery.....	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,500	...	...
Jewels and Jewellery, Imitation.....	"	...	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283
Joss Sticks.....	Piculs	69	690	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	690
Lace, Open-work or Insertion-work of Cotton, Machine-made:—											
Not exceeding 1 inch wide.....	Doz. yds.	...	...	800	160	...	...	...	...	800	160
Exceeding 1 inch but not exceeding 2 inches.....	"	...	...	8,184	3,274	...	...	...	...	8,184	3,274
" 2 inches but not exceeding 3 inches.....	"	17,654	7,062	5,917	2,367	...	...	38,929	15,572	...	...
Lace, Silk.....	Value	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	175
Lacquerware.....	"	...	2,851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,851
Lamps and Lampware.....	"	...	80,099	...	28,097	...	...	...	1,142	...	107,054
Lampwick.....	Piculs	79	3,393	9	387	...	...	...	...	88	3,780
Lead, Red.....	"	83	747	123	1,107	...	...	2	18	204	1,836
" White.....	"	6,320	58,081	58	533	...	...	...	...	6,378	58,614
" Yellow.....	"	520	4,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	520	4,716
Leather Articles.....	Value	...	2,684	...	1,637	...	...	...	625	...	3,696
" Calf, Kid, and Coloured.....	Piculs	34	11,623	18	6,153	...	...	...	...	52	17,776
" Cow, American and European.....	"	129	10,261	246	19,567	...	...	66	5,250	309	24,578
" Hongkong.....	"	4,588	202,652	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,588	202,652
" Harness.....	"	415	38,666	50	4,658	...	...	10	932	455	42,392
" Purses.....	Dozens	2,792	2,792	3,867	3,867	...	...	...	...	6,659	6,659
" Sole.....	Piculs	246	12,300	90	4,500	...	...	22	1,100	314	15,700
" other kinds.....	"	62	6,387	8	824	...	...	2	213	68	6,998
Lichees, Dried.....	"	3	27	136	1,239	...	...	...	...	139	1,266
Lime, Chloride of.....	"	891	7,128	113	904	...	...	...	...	1,004	8,032
Linen, Household.....	Value	...	4,665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,665
Liqueurs.....	"	...	6,226	...	2,676	...	...	...	3,192	...	5,710
Looking-glasses and Mirrors.....	Pieces	158	795	5,282	2,285	292	159	...	...	5,148	2,921
" " Japanese.....	"	150,185	22,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	150,185	22,237
Lung-ngan Pulp.....	Piculs	83	969	491	5,730	...	...	...	...	574	6,699
Lung-ngans, Dried.....	"	...	...	109	1,039	...	...	...	...	109	1,039
Macaroni and Vermicelli.....	"	87	870	82	820	...	...	...	...	169	1,690
Machinery, and Parts of.....	Value	...	325,036	...	61,990	...	50	...	10,562	...	376,414
" Printing.....	"	...	9,894	...	111	...	...	...	530	...	9,475
Machines, Sewing, and Accessories.....	"	...	14,884	...	141	...	2,083	...	9,880	...	3,062
Manure, Chemical.....	Piculs	47	236	17	51	...	...	...	...	64	287
Marble.....	"	82	1,381	47	790	...	...	...	...	129	2,171
Matches, Wood, Safety or other, European.....	Gross	436	366	30	25	...	...	...	...	466	391

1°. Foreign Goods imported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		IMPORTS FROM CHINESE PORTS.		RE-EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		RE-EXPORTS TO CHINESE PORTS.		NET TOTAL IMPORTS.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Hk. Tls.		Hk. Tls.		Hk. Tls.		Hk. Tls.		Hk. Tls.
Matches, Wood, Safety or other, Japan, Small.....	Gross	5,181,968	989,756	...	...	300	57	...	...	5,181,668	989,699
Match-making Materials.....	Value	...	74,814	...	13,890	...	...	1,907	...	...	86,797
Mats, Coir (Door).....	Pieces	235	118	528	246	...	...	...	...	763	382
" Straw and Rush.....	"	40,812	8,162	10,035	2,007	...	...	2,000	400	48,847	9,769
Matting, Coir.....	Rolls	42	693	11	182	...	...	...	...	53	875
" Straw.....	"	12,615	62,192	17,004	83,830	...	...	...	...	29,619	146,022
Meats and Fish, Canned.....	Dozens	1,354	3,181	602	234	...	...	...	...	1,956	3,415
Medical and Surgical Appliances and Druggists Sundries.....	Value	...	24,824	...	2,003	...	...	...	...	...	26,827
Medicines.....	Piculs	13,318	72,136	200	1,609	...	...	...	...	13,518	73,745
" Value.....	Value	...	103,617	...	38,465	...	500	...	6,468	...	137,114
Milk, Condensed, in Tins, and Evaporated Cream.....	Dozens	23,687	37,899	23,065	36,904	140	189	463	741	46,149	73,873
Mining Appliances.....	Value	...	16,423	...	36,391	...	...	...	...	...	52,814
Morphia.....	Ounces	8	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	22
Motor-cars, and Parts of.....	Value	...	1,133	...	2,000	...	...	488	...	...	2,645
Moulding.....	Feet	9,158	1,832	27,973	5,595	...	...	...	...	37,131	7,427
Munitions of War.....	Value	...	150,618	...	43,638	...	...	650	...	...	193,606
" Sporting.....	"	...	9,967	...	1,028	...	...	...	...	...	10,995
Mushrooms.....	Piculs	189	9,078	171	8,213	...	...	...	...	360	17,291
Musical Boxes.....	Pieces	172	366	683	1,122	...	...	104	133	751	1,355
" Instruments: Pianos and Organs.....	Value	...	6,750	...	9,813	...	30	...	668	...	15,865
" " Unclassed.....	"	...	3,039	...	6,048	...	338	...	652	...	8,097
Mussels, Dried.....	Piculs	9	100	32	356	...	...	...	...	41	456
Naphthalene.....	"	729	5,839	189	1,077	...	...	...	...	918	6,916
Needles.....	Mille	870,125	191,428	124,750	27,445	...	...	606,000	133,320	388,875	85,553
Nutgalls.....	Piculs	280	5,600	448	8,960	...	...	...	...	728	14,560
Nutmegs.....	"	99	3,061	2	62	...	...	...	...	101	3,123
Oil, Castor, Lubricating.....	"	56	1,151	274	5,631	...	...	...	...	330	6,782
" Cocoa-nut.....	"	143	1,779	136	1,692	...	...	...	...	279	3,471
" Engine.....	Galls.	38,131	10,677	41,404	11,594	...	...	515	144	79,020	22,127
" Kerosene, American.....	"	5,146,580	926,384	7,000	1,260	...	...	430,000	77,400	4,723,580	850,244
" " in bulk.....	"	5,585,918	782,029	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,585,918	782,029
" " Borneo, in bulk.....	"	...	...	...	...	659,956	89,094	...	...	...	...
" " Sumatra.....	"	3,051,332	488,213	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,051,332	488,213
" " in bulk.....	"	5,585,421	837,813	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,585,421	837,813
" Linseed.....	"	5,054	3,032	2,460	1,476	...	...	...	...	7,514	4,508
" Olive.....	"	2,905	6,101	559	1,174	...	...	...	...	3,464	7,275
" Paint.....	"	4,232	4,105	1,389	1,348	...	...	21	20	5,600	5,433
" Unclassed.....	"	3,012	2,937	4,385	1,758	...	...	353	155	7,044	4,540
" Tanks and Fittings.....	Value	...	1,250	...	1,432	...	...	...	...	...	2,682
Oilcloth.....	Pieces	1,472	5,097	10,404	15,235	...	...	88	186	11,788	20,166
Optical Goods.....	Value	...	11,564	...	8,340	...	...	...	6,383	...	13,521
Paint, Green.....	Piculs	56	403	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	403
" Red.....	"	64	576	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	576
" White.....	"	198	1,782	130	1,170	...	...	...	...	328	2,952
Paints, Assorted.....	"	674	8,000	244	3,380	...	...	71	546	847	10,834
Paper, Cigarette.....	Mille	2,648	7,944	...	...	...	...	2,400	4,800	248	3,144
" Printing, Calendered and Sized.....	Piculs	2,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	4,000
" " " and Sized.....	"	593	4,531	1,263	9,648	...	...	6	64	1,850	14,115
" " " Japanese.....	"	745	7,897	...	...	...	...	...	...	745	7,897
" " Uncalendered and Un-sized.....	"	4,605	27,492	9,112	54,399	...	...	172	1,297	13,545	80,594
" " Uncalendered and Un-sized, Japanese.....	"	4,168	31,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,168	31,427
" Wall.....	Rolls	32,328	4,791	351,977	22,798	...	...	2,000	110	382,305	27,479
" Writing.....	Piculs	187	6,545	55	1,925	...	...	...	...	242	8,470
" other kinds.....	"	18,641	184,377	16,385	85,899	2	35	711	7,946	34,313	262,285

1°. Foreign Goods imported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		IMPORTS FROM CHINESE PORTS.		RE-EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		RE-EXPORTS TO CHINESE PORTS.		NET TOTAL IMPORTS.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Peel, Orange.....	Piculs	84	Hk. \$s 1,288	...	Hk. \$s ...	...	Hk. \$s ...	...	Hk. \$s ...	84	Hk. \$s 1,288
Pepper, Black.....	"	1,690	26,229	78	1,210	...	...	...	...	1,768	27,439
" White.....	"	129	3,469	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	3,469
Perfumery.....	Value	...	10,876	...	12,921	...	...	...	265	...	23,532
Personal Effects.....	"	...	45,178	...	12,890	...	7,062	...	2,252	...	48,754
Photographs and Photographic Materials.....	"	...	47,213	...	13,543	...	395	...	1,837	...	58,524
Pictures and Engravings.....	"	...	5,487	...	1,833	...	493	...	295	...	6,532
Plants and Shrubs.....	"	...	1,930	...	5,139	...	...	...	...	...	7,069
Prawns, Dried.....	Piculs	...	...	69	1,187	...	...	...	...	69	1,187
Preserves.....	"	16	240	5	75	...	...	...	...	21	315
Printing and Lithographic Materials.....	Value	...	29,265	...	2,964	...	...	...	1,910	...	30,319
Putchuck.....	Piculs	362	6,212	15	257	...	...	...	...	377	6,469
Railway Plant and Materials.....	Value	...	2,862,827	...	89,835	...	...	...	113,042	...	2,839,620
Raisins and Currants.....	Piculs	40	429	88	944	...	...	...	...	128	1,373
Rattans, Whole.....	"	3,094	19,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,094	19,152
Recreation Requisites.....	Value	...	13,294	...	1,432	...	...	...	47	...	14,679
Rice.....	Piculs	3,426	14,732	282	1,212	...	...	...	...	3,708	15,944
Rope, Manila.....	"	419	7,236	157	2,711	...	...	...	...	576	9,947
" Various.....	"	139	3,191	116	1,498	...	...	...	23	231	232
Rugs and Druggets.....	Pieces	6,581	4,671	14,414	14,914	...	...	260	255	20,735	19,330
Safes.....	"	88	5,416	12	1,511	2	109	1	64	97	6,754
Sandalwood.....	Piculs	388	2,786	...	...	...	...	...	...	388	2,786
Saltpetre.....	"	50	414	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	414
Sapanwood.....	"	1,695	4,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,695	4,458
Scales.....	Pieces	47	1,563	104	3,144	...	...	...	4	131	147
Seaweed, Cut.....	Piculs	1,138	3,767	174	575	...	...	...	...	1,312	4,342
" Long.....	"	32,344	79,566	14,242	35,035	...	...	...	...	46,586	114,601
" Prepared.....	"	15	555	63	2,332	...	...	2	74	76	2,813
" Red.....	"	419	4,190	1,141	11,410	...	...	...	...	1,560	15,600
" other kinds.....	"	74	337	33	165	...	...	...	...	107	502
Seed, Lucraban.....	"	161	1,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	1,288
" Various.....	"	12	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	155
Sharks Fins, Black.....	"	127	4,813	352	13,340	...	...	...	...	479	18,153
" Prepared.....	"	12	1,499	48	5,998	...	...	6	750	54	6,747
" White.....	"	110	7,618	749	51,868	...	...	2	139	857	59,347
Shoes and Boots, India-rubber.....	Pairs	343	406	1,572	2,223	...	...	...	...	1,915	2,629
" " Leather and Canvas.....	"	2,238	2,427	41	204	...	...	38	135	2,241	2,496
Shrimps, Dried.....	Piculs	...	...	43	819	...	...	...	...	43	819
Silk Ribbons.....	Catties	929	6,105	...	...	...	...	68	599	861	5,506
" Mixture Ribbons.....	"	33,117	213,208	7,937	55,838	...	...	7,143	44,306	33,911	224,740
Silverware.....	Value	...	2,664	...	446	...	...	...	64	...	3,046
Singlets and Drawers.....	Dozens	4,773	12,628	3,382	18,714	19	67	80	609	8,056	30,666
Skin (Fur) Clothing, Sundry.....	Pieces	1,799	2,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,799	2,991
Skins (Furs), Beaver.....	"	1,210	9,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,210	9,650
" Fox, Untanned.....	"	3,794	3,058	490	503	...	...	...	...	4,284	3,561
" " Legs.....	Pairs	13,166	1,737	21,960	6,635	...	...	...	...	35,126	8,372
" Kid, Crosses, Black.....	Pieces	1,423	2,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,423	2,135
" Lamb, Tanned.....	"	550	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	110
" " Untanned.....	"	58,044	8,707	12,000	1,262	...	...	2,320	464	67,724	9,505
" Lynx, Tanned.....	"	...	...	70	350	...	...	...	...	70	350
" " Untanned.....	"	222	950	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	950
" Musquash, Untanned.....	"	...	...	6,780	2,815	...	...	...	...	6,780	2,815
" Rabbit.....	"	14,441	7,798	42,436	27,578	...	...	...	...	56,877	35,376
" Seal, Untanned.....	"	...	...	100	109	...	...	...	...	100	109
" Sheep.....	"	2,596	604	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,596	604
" Wolf.....	"	67	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	168
" Sundry.....	"	2,547	1,275	5,000	2,029	...	...	80	152	7,412	3,152
Snake Skins.....	Piculs	178	2,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	2,503
Soap, Bar.....	"	3,196	27,038	3,668	31,031	...	...	103	871	6,761	57,198
" Toilet and Fancy.....	Value	...	82,464	...	57,717	...	2,797	...	829	...	136,555

1°. Foreign Goods imported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		IMPORTS FROM CHINESE PORTS.		RE-EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		RE-EXPORTS TO CHINESE PORTS.		NET TOTAL IMPORTS.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Socks, Cotton, 1st Quality.....	Dozens	4,352	10,880	5,731	14,328	...	...	...	...	10,083	25,208
" " 2nd ".....	Dozens	5,428	2,714	1,441	720	...	...	...	...	6,869	3,434
Soda Ash.....	Piculs	25,304	70,092	3,675	10,179	...	...	...	...	28,979	80,271
Soda, Bicarbonate of.....	"	706	2,174	463	1,426	...	...	...	...	1,169	3,600
" Caustic.....	"	978	5,731	567	3,322	...	...	...	...	1,545	9,053
" Crystal.....	"	292	920	178	560	...	...	...	...	470	1,480
Soy.....	Dozens	908	5,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	908	5,547
" " ".....	Dozens	104	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	208
Spirits.....	Value	...	68,200	...	21,067	...	405	...	8,599	...	80,263
" of Wine.....	Galls.	9,944	4,475	11,160	5,022	...	...	...	...	21,104	9,497
Stationery.....	Value	...	88,263	...	31,047	...	7,003	...	187	...	112,120
Sticklac.....	Piculs	30	426	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	426
Stores, Consular and Legation.....	Value	...	10,029	...	13,945	...	...	...	...	...	23,974
" Dock and Engineers.....	"	...	43,640	...	11,898	...	...	...	561	...	54,983
" Government.....	"	...	104,024	...	31,950	...	...	...	...	...	135,974
" Household.....	"	...	310,046	...	57,115	...	665	...	3,886	...	362,610
" Military, Foreign.....	"	...	56,778	...	9,778	...	...	...	280	...	66,276
" for Mint.....	"	...	1,937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,937
Stoves, Oil.....	Pieces	1,812	4,278	5,899	9,472	...	...	...	...	7,711	13,750
" and Grates.....	Value	...	10,208	...	2,750	...	...	...	...	...	12,958
Sugar, Brown.....	Piculs	236,111	960,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	236,111	960,972
" White.....	"	46,862	246,025	23,063	121,080	...	...	...	...	69,925	367,105
" Refined.....	"	201,976	1,064,412	6,152	32,421	...	...	...	...	208,128	1,096,833
" Candy.....	"	39,374	283,885	5,367	38,696	...	...	...	...	44,741	322,581
" Cane.....	"	7,638	7,638	2,525	2,525	...	...	...	...	10,163	10,163
Sulphuric Acid.....	"	1,110	3,408	12	37	...	...	...	...	1,122	3,445
Tar, Coal.....	Galls.	...	...	603	289	...	...	...	...	603	289
Tea, Black, Ceylon (for local consumption).....	Piculs	48	1,778	4	160	...	...	...	...	52	1,938
" " " (for Russia).....	"	89	3,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	3,560
" Green, Coarse, Japan.....	"	644	6,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	644	6,440
" Dust.....	"	1,374	5,574	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,374	5,574
Telegraph and Telephone Materials.....	Value	...	41,538	...	31,502	...	...	...	3,318	...	69,722
Thread, Gold and Silver, Imitation.....	Catties	7,870	21,598	5,583	15,097	...	...	200	600	13,253	36,095
Timber, Beams and Logs, Hard-wood.....	Cub. ft.	213,337	78,508	41,273	15,188	...	...	...	...	254,610	93,696
" " " Soft-wood.....	Sup. ft.	17,107,322	333,593	19,574,700	381,707	...	...	...	...	36,682,022	715,300
" " " Teak.....	Cub. ft.	39,344	47,213	1,264	1,517	...	...	...	...	40,608	48,730
" Laths.....	Pieces	4,238,386	18,225	64,000	275	...	...	...	...	4,302,386	18,500
" Piles and Poles.....	Sup. ft.	3,489,735	162,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,489,735	162,272
" Planks, Hard-wood.....	Cub. ft.	7,642	3,026	15,873	6,286	...	...	...	...	23,515	9,312
" " Soft-wood.....	Sup. ft.	4,247,162	96,835	62,899	1,434	...	...	52,046	1,187	4,258,015	97,082
" " Teak.....	Cub. ft.	...	...	3,867	773	...	...	...	...	3,867	773
" Railway Sleepers.....	Pieces	311,277	304,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	311,277	304,989
" " " used as Timber.....	"	279,741	261,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	279,741	261,812
Tin-foil.....	Piculs	914	43,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	914	43,653
Tinware.....	Value	...	217	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	143
Tobacco.....	"	...	3,267	...	872	...	...	...	...	...	4,139
" Leaf.....	Piculs	159	1,272	21	168	7	56	...	...	173	1,384
" Prepared.....	"	410	8,200	43	860	...	...	...	...	453	9,060
Tobacconists Sundries.....	Value	...	19,603	...	3,556	...	...	...	...	...	23,159
Toilet Requisites.....	"	...	72,724	...	9,953	...	946	...	198	...	81,533
Tortoiseshell.....	Catties	50	900	62	1,116	...	...	...	...	112	2,016
Toys.....	Value	...	14,851	...	3,254	...	...	...	...	...	18,105
Tramway Materials.....	"	...	24,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,088
Travelling Requisites.....	"	...	21,820	...	211	...	112	...	1,350	...	20,569
Trays, Tin.....	Gross	...	...	2,347	11,735	...	...	...	...	2,347	11,735
Trimnings, Cotton and Silk.....	Pieces	301,178	89,168	9,036	2,573	...	...	116,489	4,517	193,725	87,224
Turmeric.....	Piculs	...	...	333	1,758	...	...	...	...	333	1,758
Turpentine.....	Galls.	827	703	1,400	1,190	...	...	...	...	2,227	1,893
Twine.....	Piculs	64	1,897	25	741	...	...	7	207	82	2,431
Typewriters and Accessories.....	Value	...	6,024	...	6,987	...	...	...	482	...	12,529

2°. Native Goods imported through the Maritime Customs during 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	IMPORTS FROM CHINESE PORTS.		RE-EXPORTS TO CHINESE PORTS.		RE-EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		NET TOTAL IMPORTS	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
OPIUM.									
Native.....	<i>Catties</i>	1,998	9,491	...	...	...	...	1,998	9,491
COTTON GOODS.									
Sheetings.....	<i>Pieces</i>	28,541	99,893	580	2,030	...	...	27,961	97,863
Cotton Yarn.....	<i>Piculs</i>	89,322	2,333,984	3	78	...	...	89,319	2,333,906
Cloth, Native (Nankeens).....	"	4,843	411,655	...	...	...	...	4,843	411,655
" " " Dyed.....	<i>Pieces</i>	1,160	2,560	...	...	...	...	1,160	2,560
METALS.									
Copper, <i>Tribute</i>	<i>Piculs</i>	5,101	153,030	...	...	...	...	5,101	153,030
Iron, Pig.....	"	12,184	12,184	...	...	...	...	12,184	12,184
Lead, <i>Tribute</i>	"	4,000	32,000	...	...	...	...	4,000	32,000
Quicksilver.....	"	16	2,400	...	...	...	...	16	2,400
Steel.....	"	597	5,970	...	...	...	...	597	5,970
SUNDRIES.									
Aerated Waters.....	<i>Value</i>	...	2,406	...	...	...	...	...	2,406
Alum, White.....	<i>Piculs</i>	20,189	59,154	...	...	...	...	20,189	59,154
Arsenic.....	"	7,005	85,811	...	...	...	...	7,005	85,811
Bags, Gunny, Old.....	<i>Pieces</i>	127,010	10,319	...	...	...	...	127,010	10,319
" Hemp, New.....	"	17,500	1,994	...	...	...	...	17,500	1,994
" " Old.....	"	83,650	5,751	...	...	...	...	83,650	5,751
Bamboo Brooms.....	"	740,039	23,740	...	...	...	...	740,039	23,740
" Canes and Poles.....	"	1,419,573	42,842	...	...	...	...	1,419,573	42,842
" Shoots, Fresh and Dried.....	<i>Piculs</i>	4,889	38,987	12	346	...	...	4,877	38,641
" Split and Leaf.....	"	25,550	37,297	...	...	...	...	25,550	37,297
Bambooware.....	<i>Value</i>	353	5,295	...	...	...	...	353	5,295
Barley.....	<i>Piculs</i>	3,896	21,428	...	...	...	...	3,896	21,428
Beancake.....	"	5,123	7,684	...	...	...	...	5,123	7,684
Beancurd.....	"	5,964	36,607	...	...	...	...	5,964	36,607
Beans and Peas.....	"	29,825	74,562	...	...	...	...	29,825	74,562
Birds Nests, 2nd Quality.....	<i>Catties</i>	54	810	...	...	...	...	54	810
Books, Printed.....	<i>Piculs</i>	5,162	328,202	...	...	...	...	5,162	328,202
Bran.....	"	1,436	1,489	...	...	...	...	1,436	1,489
Brass-foil.....	"	182	10,693	...	...	...	...	182	10,693
Brasware.....	<i>Value</i>	449	23,573	...	...	...	...	449	23,573
Buttons, Brass.....	<i>Piculs</i>	437	31,683	...	...	...	...	437	31,683
" Cap, Coral.....	<i>Pieces</i>	13,676	1,586	...	...	...	...	13,676	1,586
Camphor.....	<i>Piculs</i>	319	44,660	...	...	...	...	319	44,660
Candles.....	"	91	1,523	...	...	...	...	91	1,523
Canes, Malacca.....	<i>Pieces</i>	16,000	722	...	...	...	...	16,000	722
Capoor Cutchery.....	<i>Piculs</i>	539	2,156	...	...	...	...	539	2,156
Caps and Hats, Miscellaneous.....	<i>Pieces</i>	3,867	1,257	...	...	...	...	3,867	1,257
Cardamoms, Superior.....	<i>Piculs</i>	7	1,050	...	...	...	...	7	1,050
Carpets.....	<i>Pieces</i>	206	515	...	...	...	...	206	515
Carriages and Jinrickshas.....	<i>Value</i>	...	23,915	...	...	...	...	...	23,915
Carrying Sticks.....	<i>Pieces</i>	9,200	687	...	...	...	...	9,200	687
Cassia, Broken.....	<i>Piculs</i>	500	1,983	...	...	...	...	500	1,983
" Ligna.....	"	160	4,000	...	...	...	...	160	4,000
" Twigs.....	"	278	1,112	...	...	...	...	278	1,112
Chestnuts, Water.....	"	11,286	15,839	...	...	...	...	11,286	15,839
China-root.....	"	540	3,240	...	...	...	...	540	3,240
Chinaware, Coarse.....	"	27,609	414,135	...	...	...	...	27,609	414,135
" Fine.....	"	16,998	509,940	...	...	...	...	16,998	509,940
Chopsticks.....	"	3,990	13,912	...	...	...	...	3,990	13,912
Chowchow.....	"	6	342	...	...	...	...	6	342

2°. Native Goods imported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	IMPORTS FROM CHINESE PORTS.		RE-EXPORTS TO CHINESE PORTS.		RE-EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		NET TOTAL IMPORTS.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cigarettes.....	<i>Piculs</i>	5,819	Hk. <i>Tls</i> 581,900	10	Hk. <i>Tls</i> 1,000	...	...	5,809	580,900
Clams, Dried.....	"	32	480	...	...	...	...	32	480
Clocks.....	<i>Pieces</i>	13	331	...	...	...	...	13	331
Clothing, Native.....	<i>Value</i>	...	2,333	...	399	...	...	...	1,934
Coal, Fushan.....	<i>Tons</i>	13,650	94,470	...	...	...	...	13,650	94,470
Cocoa-nut Shells.....	<i>Pieces</i>	1,192,750	2,094	...	...	...	...	1,192,750	2,094
Coir and Coirware.....	<i>Piculs</i>	401	2,005	...	...	...	...	401	2,005
" <i>Tribute</i>	"	1,000	6,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	6,000
Compoys.....	"	7	429	...	...	...	...	7	429
Copperware.....	"	65	1,718	...	...	...	...	65	1,718
Coral.....	<i>Catties</i>	94	2,820	...	...	...	...	94	2,820
" <i>Beads</i>	"	151	1,436	...	...	...	...	151	1,436
Corn, Indian.....	<i>Piculs</i>	13,188	19,782	...	...	...	...	13,188	19,782
Cornelian ware.....	<i>Catties</i>	130	1,093	...	...	...	...	130	1,093
Cotton Ribbons.....	<i>Piculs</i>	19	1,457	...	...	...	...	19	1,457
" <i>Waste</i>	"	847	8,043	...	...	...	...	847	8,043
Curiosities.....	<i>Value</i>	...	1,438	...	...	...	...	...	1,438
Dye-stuff.....	<i>Piculs</i>	898	2,233	...	...	...	...	898	2,233
Electrical Materials and Fittings.....	<i>Value</i>	...	2,433	...	...	...	...	...	2,433
Eggs, Preserved.....	<i>Pieces</i>	2,429,384	36,440	...	...	...	...	2,429,384	36,440
Fans, Fancy.....	"	431,379	23,265	...	...	...	...	431,379	23,265
" <i>Palm-leaf</i>	"	36,800	2,035	...	...	...	...	36,800	2,035
" <i>Paper</i>	"	648,213	64,821	...	...	...	...	648,213	64,821
" <i>Various</i>	"	66,485	3,509	...	...	...	...	66,485	3,509
Feathers, Duck, Fowl, etc.....	<i>Piculs</i>	380	10,665	...	...	...	...	380	10,665
Fire-crackers.....	"	67	1,005	...	...	...	...	67	1,005
Fish Bones.....	"	4	480	...	...	...	...	4	480
" <i>Dried</i>	"	97	970	...	...	...	...	97	970
" <i>Fresh</i>	"	476	2,364	...	...	...	...	476	2,364
" <i>Glue</i>	"	1,122	67,320	...	...	...	...	1,122	67,320
" <i>Maws</i>	"	73	10,950	1	150	...	...	72	10,800
" <i>Salt</i>	"	238	1,190	...	...	...	...	238	1,190
" <i>Skins</i>	"	46	460	...	...	...	...	46	460
Flour, Potato.....	"	743	2,612	...	...	...	...	743	2,612
" <i>Shanghai Mill</i>	"	291,646	1,074,078	...	...	...	...	291,646	1,074,078
" <i>Miscellaneous</i>	"	118	719	...	...	...	...	118	719
Flowers, Dried.....	"	588	5,898	...	...	...	...	588	5,898
Fruits, ".....	"	97	559	...	...	...	...	97	559
" <i>Fresh</i>	"	8,104	12,481	...	...	...	...	8,104	12,481
Fungus.....	"	661	26,440	4	160	...	...	657	26,280
Furniture.....	<i>Value</i>	...	6,080	...	...	...	...	...	6,080
Ginger, Dried and Fresh.....	<i>Piculs</i>	22,444	41,463	...	...	...	...	22,444	41,463
Glassware.....	<i>Value</i>	59	885	...	...	...	...	59	885
Glue, Cow.....	<i>Piculs</i>	80	2,000	...	...	...	...	80	2,000
Grasscloth, Fine.....	"	147	11,760	1	80	...	...	146	11,680
Gypsum.....	"	6,070	18,210	...	...	...	...	6,070	18,210
Hams.....	"	933	23,325	4	100	...	...	929	23,225
Hemp.....	"	3,915	46,001	...	...	...	...	3,915	46,001
" <i>Sacking</i>	<i>Pieces</i>	42,450	6,338	...	...	...	...	42,450	6,338
" <i>Skin</i>	<i>Piculs</i>	1,206	4,869	...	...	...	...	1,206	4,869
Honey.....	"	895	22,375	...	...	...	...	895	22,375
Indigo, Dried.....	"	21	735	...	...	...	...	21	735
" <i>Liquid</i>	"	154	637	...	...	...	...	154	637
Ink, Chinese.....	"	129	6,650	...	...	...	...	129	6,650
Iron Pans.....	"	7,762	27,204	...	...	...	...	7,762	27,204
Ironware.....	"	928	2,433	...	...	...	...	928	2,433
Ivoryware.....	<i>Catties</i>	64	576	...	...	...	...	64	576
Jadestone.....	<i>Piculs</i>	1,168	8,403	...	...	...	...	1,168	8,403
Joss Ornaments.....	<i>Pieces</i>	131,800	1,328	...	...	...	...	131,800	1,328

2°. Native Goods imported—*Continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	IMPORTS FROM CHINESE PORTS.		RE-EXPORTS TO CHINESE PORTS.		RE-EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		NET TOTAL IMPORTS.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Joss Sticks.....	<i>Piculs</i>	95	950	...	...	...	...	95	950
Kaoliang.....	"	104,075	156,113	...	...	...	...	104,075	156,113
Lacquerware.....	"	36	900	...	...	...	...	36	900
Lampblack and Soot.....	"	665	2,511	...	...	...	...	665	2,511
Lamps and Lampware.....	<i>Value</i>	...	729	...	...	...	...	...	729
Lampwick.....	<i>Piculs</i>	126	2,520	...	...	...	...	126	2,520
Lead, White.....	"	1,561	11,708	...	...	...	...	1,561	11,708
" Yellow.....	"	754	6,032	...	...	...	...	754	6,032
Leather, Cow.....	"	2,394	119,700	132	6,600	...	...	2,262	113,100
" for Trunks.....	"	194	3,880	...	...	...	...	194	3,880
" Soles.....	<i>Pairs</i>	10,745	3,757	...	...	...	...	10,745	3,757
" Unclassed.....	<i>Piculs</i>	6	627	1	50	...	...	5	577
Leatherware.....	<i>Value</i>	...	601	...	...	...	...	...	601
Lichees, Dried.....	<i>Piculs</i>	135	2,700	...	...	...	...	135	2,700
Lung-ngans, Dried.....	"	209	2,508	2	24	...	...	207	2,484
Machinery.....	<i>Value</i>	...	716	...	...	...	...	...	716
Maize.....	<i>Piculs</i>	5,783	8,270	...	...	...	...	5,783	8,270
Marble.....	"	195	1,956	...	...	...	...	195	1,956
Mats, Bamboo and Rattan.....	<i>Pieces</i>	18,414	5,524	...	...	...	...	18,414	5,524
" Straw and Rush.....	"	330,580	66,116	...	...	...	...	330,580	66,116
Matting.....	<i>Rolls</i>	80	400	...	...	...	...	80	400
Medicines.....	<i>Piculs</i>	11,212	130,448	23	353	...	...	11,189	130,095
"	<i>Value</i>	...	55,847	...	...	...	...	...	55,847
Millet.....	<i>Piculs</i>	9,834	14,063	...	...	...	...	9,834	14,063
Mirrors.....	<i>Pieces</i>	1,407	530	...	...	...	...	1,407	530
Motor-boats.....	"	2	3,159	...	...	...	...	2	3,159
Mother-of-pearlware.....	<i>Piculs</i>	3	600	...	...	...	...	3	600
Mushrooms.....	"	6	1,200	...	...	...	...	6	1,200
Musk.....	<i>Catties</i>	40	640	...	...	...	...	40	640
Nutgalls.....	<i>Piculs</i>	1,180	23,600	...	...	...	...	1,180	23,600
Oil, Flower.....	"	108	1,490	...	...	...	...	108	1,490
" Peppermint.....	<i>Catties</i>	140	560	...	...	...	...	140	560
" Tea.....	<i>Piculs</i>	2,019	38,361	...	...	...	...	2,019	38,361
" Wood.....	"	30,621	444,005	...	...	...	...	30,621	444,005
" Unclassed.....	"	203	2,340	...	...	...	...	203	2,340
Olives, Fresh.....	"	4,545	29,542	...	...	...	...	4,545	29,542
Oranges, Dried.....	"	977	3,908	...	...	...	...	977	3,908
" Fresh.....	"	42,527	72,251	...	...	...	...	42,527	72,251
Paints, Assorted.....	"	41	351	...	...	...	...	41	351
Paper, 1st Quality.....	"	19,572	489,300	4	100	...	...	19,568	489,200
" 2nd ".....	"	81,426	814,260	...	...	...	...	81,426	814,260
" Cuttings.....	"	3,284	13,609	...	...	...	...	3,284	13,609
" Joss.....	"	9,748	146,220	...	...	...	...	9,748	146,220
" Oiled.....	"	125	1,500	...	...	...	...	125	1,500
" Scrolls.....	<i>Pairs</i>	115,568	8,494	...	...	...	...	115,568	8,494
" Shanghai Mill.....	<i>Piculs</i>	12,923	119,737	...	...	...	...	12,923	119,737
" other kinds.....	"	262	6,417	...	...	...	...	262	6,417
Pearls, False.....	"	3	450	...	...	...	...	3	450
Peel, Orange.....	"	958	9,580	...	...	...	...	958	9,580
Penholders.....	"	640	1,722	...	...	...	...	640	1,722
Pens, Chinese.....	<i>Pieces</i>	18,738	295	...	...	...	...	18,738	295
Pipes, White Metal.....	"	508	336	...	...	...	...	508	336
Plants and Shrubs.....	<i>Value</i>	...	14,090	...	...	...	...	...	14,090
Plums, Black.....	<i>Piculs</i>	1,637	7,392	...	...	...	...	1,637	7,392
Pottery, Earthenware.....	"	51,333	256,665	...	...	...	...	51,333	256,665
Preserves.....	"	7,230	108,450	...	...	...	...	7,230	108,450
Printing Materials.....	<i>Value</i>	...	1,390	...	...	...	...	...	1,390
Railway.....	"	...	30,722	...	...	...	...	...	30,722
Rattan, Split, Skin, and Whole.....	<i>Piculs</i>	91	1,046	...	...	...	...	91	1,046
Resin.....	"	4,580	22,900	...	...	...	...	4,580	22,900

2°. Native Goods imported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	IMPORTS FROM CHINESE PORTS.		RE-EXPORTS TO CHINESE PORTS.		RE-EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		NET TOTAL IMPORTS.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Rhubarb, Szechwan.....	<i>Piculs</i>	246	14,760	...	...	...	...	246	14,760
Rice.....	"	809,716	3,036,435	...	...	...	...	809,716	3,036,435
" Red.....	"	300	4,104	...	...	...	...	300	4,104
" <i>Tribute</i>	"	1,799,386	7,647,391	...	...	...	...	1,799,386	7,647,391
Rope, Various.....	"	545	2,579	...	...	...	...	545	2,579
Rouge.....	"	26	682	...	...	...	...	26	682
Samshu.....	"	16,403	98,418	...	...	...	...	16,403	98,418
" Medicated.....	"	66	788	...	...	...	...	66	788
Satin.....	"	265	212,000	...	...	...	...	265	212,000
Scissors.....	<i>Pairs</i>	11,836	557	...	...	...	...	11,836	557
Sea Blubber.....	<i>Piculs</i>	2,848	15,788	...	...	...	...	2,848	15,788
Seed, Flower.....	"	973	13,492	...	...	...	...	973	13,492
" Lily Flower, or Lotus-nuts.....	"	807	17,754	...	...	...	...	807	17,754
" Melon.....	"	52	416	...	...	...	...	52	416
" Sesamum.....	"	8,173	57,211	...	...	...	...	8,173	57,211
" Soap.....	"	830	1,630	...	...	...	...	830	1,630
" Various.....	"	481	380	...	...	...	...	481	380
Sharks Fins, Black.....	"	10	500	...	...	...	...	10	500
" White.....	"	84	10,080	...	...	...	...	84	10,080
Shoes and Boots, Leather.....	<i>Pairs</i>	9,882	10,655	...	...	...	...	9,882	10,655
" " Silk and Cotton.....	"	14,103	11,452	...	...	...	...	14,103	11,452
Shrimp Sauce.....	<i>Piculs</i>	771	2,661	...	...	...	...	771	2,661
Silk, Raw.....	"	2	460	...	...	...	...	2	460
" Wadding.....	"	6	1,330	...	...	...	...	6	1,330
" Piece Goods.....	"	1,690	1,352,000	...	800	...	...	1,680	1,351,200
" Embroidery.....	<i>Catties</i>	1,188	10,098	...	...	...	...	1,188	10,098
" and Gold Embroidery.....	"	927	10,465	...	...	...	...	927	10,465
" Pongees.....	<i>Piculs</i>	18	10,800	...	...	...	...	18	10,800
" and Cotton Mixtures.....	"	6	2,400	...	...	...	...	6	2,400
" " Ribbons.....	"	156	62,400	...	...	...	...	156	62,400
" Floss.....	<i>Catties</i>	65	260	...	...	...	...	65	260
" Ribbons.....	<i>Piculs</i>	11	5,500	...	...	...	...	11	5,500
" Thread.....	"	6	1,800	...	...	...	...	6	1,800
Silver Dress.....	"	160	2,058	...	...	...	...	160	2,058
Silverware.....	<i>Value</i>	...	1,427	...	...	...	...	...	1,427
Singlets and Drawers.....	<i>Dozens</i>	1,204	3,289	...	...	...	...	1,204	3,289
Skin (Fur) Clothing, Sundry.....	<i>Pieces</i>	243	627	819	1,700	...	...	...	...
Skins (Furs), Rugs, Goat.....	"	10,080	9,273	10,080	9,273	...	...	...	...
" Cat.....	"	5,600	951	...	...	...	...	5,600	951
" Fox.....	"	500	863	...	...	...	...	500	863
" Land-otter.....	"	540	1,080	...	...	...	...	540	1,080
" Raccoon.....	"	708	389	...	...	...	...	708	389
" Sheep.....	"	2,969	1,536	...	...	...	...	2,969	1,536
" Various.....	"	9,540	4,807	1,199	898	...	...	8,341	3,909
Suuff.....	<i>Piculs</i>	145	5,800	...	...	...	...	145	5,800
Soap, Bar.....	"	470	1,645	...	...	...	...	470	1,645
Spectacles.....	<i>Pairs</i>	9,720	764	...	...	...	...	9,720	764
Stores, Government.....	<i>Value</i>	...	38,714	...	...	...	...	...	38,714
Straw Braid.....	<i>Piculs</i>	84	2,940	...	...	...	...	84	2,940
Sugar, Brown.....	"	27,211	118,368	...	...	...	...	27,211	118,368
" White.....	"	40,190	291,378	...	...	...	...	40,190	291,378
" Candy.....	"	4,618	50,798	...	...	...	...	4,618	50,798
" Cane.....	"	16,953	19,612	...	...	...	...	16,953	19,612
Fallow, Vegetable.....	"	950	11,400	...	...	...	...	950	11,400
Tar, Coal.....	<i>Gallons</i>	24,762	7,429	...	...	...	...	24,762	7,429
Tea, Black (for local consumption).....	<i>Piculs</i>	852	29,820	2	70	...	...	850	29,750
" (for Russia).....	"	22,376	783,160	...	...	22,376	783,160	...	...
" Green (for local consumption).....	"	58,751	1,468,775	406	10,150	...	...	58,345	1,458,625
" Brick, Green (for Russia).....	"	204,586	1,841,274	...	...	204,586	1,841,274	...	...
" Coarse (for local consumption).....	"	1,345	18,830	...	...	...	...	1,345	18,830

2°. Native Goods imported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	IMPORTS FROM CHINESE PORTS.		RE-EXPORTS TO CHINESE PORTS.		RE-EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND HONGKONG.		NET TOTAL IMPORTS.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Tea, Coarse (for Russia).....	<i>Piculs</i>	11,642	<i>Hk. Ts</i> 156,194	...	...	11,642	<i>Hk. Ts</i> 156,194	...	...
" Congou	"	478	11,950	...	...	478	11,950	...	...
" Dust (for local consumption).....	"	14,173	141,730	23	230	...	...	14,150	141,500
" Stalk (for Russia).....	"	33	165	...	...	33	165	...	...
" Unfired (for local consumption).....	"	909	10,908	...	...	...	...	909	10,908
Telegraph Materials.....	<i>Value</i>	...	20,262	...	...	...	...	...	20,262
Thread, Gold and Silver, Imitation.....	<i>Catties</i>	269	404	...	...	...	...	269	404
Timber, Beams, Hard-wood.....	<i>Pieces</i>	1,430	7,482	...	...	...	...	1,430	7,482
" " Soft-wood.....	"	69,549	303,560	...	...	...	...	69,549	303,560
" Planks, Camphor-wood.....	"	6,632	11,973	...	...	...	...	6,632	11,973
" " Hard-wood.....	"	799	8,118	...	...	...	...	799	8,118
" " Soft-wood.....	"	2,890	7,791	...	...	...	...	2,890	7,791
Tin-foil.....	<i>Piculs</i>	37	2,775	1	104	...	...	36	2,671
Tobacco, Leaf.....	"	4,435	44,350	3	30	...	...	4,432	44,320
" Prepared.....	"	4,600	92,000	...	...	...	...	4,600	92,000
Turmeric.....	"	3,471	13,884	...	...	...	...	3,471	13,884
Umbrellas, Paper (Kittysols).....	<i>Pieces</i>	226,660	22,666	...	...	...	...	226,660	22,666
Varnish.....	<i>Piculs</i>	549	24,019	...	...	...	...	549	24,019
Vegetables, Dried and Salted.....	"	460	2,593	...	...	...	...	460	2,593
Vermicelli.....	"	82	656	...	...	...	...	82	656
Vermilion.....	"	21	2,940	...	...	...	...	21	2,940
Walnut Pulp.....	"	76	436	...	...	...	...	76	436
Wax, <i>Tribute</i>	"	206	41,200	...	...	...	...	206	41,200
" White.....	"	250	48,750	...	...	...	...	250	48,750
Wheat.....	"	3,340	4,843	2,148	3,115	...	...	1,192	1,728
Wood, Camphor.....	"	1,355	5,249	...	...	...	...	1,355	5,249
" Coffin.....	<i>Pieces</i>	2,239	13,810	...	...	...	...	2,239	13,810
" Poles, Large.....	"	20,427	82,283	...	...	...	...	20,427	82,283
" " Small.....	"	349,325	174,663	...	...	...	...	349,325	174,663
" Shavings.....	<i>Piculs</i>	101	1,014	...	...	...	...	101	1,014
" Unclassed.....	"	2,409	5,839	...	...	...	...	2,409	5,839
Woodware.....	<i>Value</i>	650	19,500	...	...	...	...	650	19,500
Wool, Sheep's.....	<i>Piculs</i>	46	920	...	...	...	...	46	920
Sundries, Unenumerated.....	<i>Value</i>	...	32,280	...	767	...	...	...	31,513
TOTAL.....	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	...	29,208,113	...	38,607	...	2,792,743	...	26,377,836
Excess of Re-export above Import of Sundry Skin (Fur) Clothing during the year.....									<i>Hk. Ts</i> 1,073
NET TOTAL.....									<i>Hk. Ts</i> 26,376,763

3°. Principal Articles imported through the Maritime Customs, 1900 to 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
OPIUM.											
Malwa	Piculs	386	390	349	226	174	127	153	77	83	93
Patna	"	64	52	97	79	73	97	114	71	70	59
Benares	"	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...
Persian .....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Boiled	"	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOREIGN COTTON GOODS.											
Shirtings, Grey, Plain, American..	Pieces	389,085	542,693	1,520,978	127,740	35,971	60,220	45,450	6,751	1,260	5,320
" " " English.....	"	...	...	...	556,056	504,729	718,425	617,014	513,533	470,235	506,090
Sheetings, Grey, Plain, American	"	724,005	1,031,170	2,165,938	893,468	664,581	2,171,563	1,977,094	1,204,144	739,390	884,055
" " " English.....	"	30,147	15,556	22,276	24,605	56,986	93,729	91,565	71,667	114,730	103,747
" " " Japanese..	"	4,900	14,100	54,190	46,404	66,160	208,856	176,524	121,642	55,820	147,130
Shirtings, White, Plain, American	"	...	...	...	13,829	3,893	2,785	1,000	8,000	1,500	...
" " " Dutch.....	"	293,032	324,948	841,559	37,715	750	13,136	79,182	54,261	12,551	50,850
" " " English.....	"	...	...	...	342,434	216,591	730,718	826,166	1,133,385	302,691	639,260
Drills, American	"	139,210	390,278	729,230	401,988	224,240	745,628	602,393	330,941	151,670	264,212
" Japanese	"	500	295	10,191	66,239	93,961	51,176	153,248	213,705	139,400	328,343
T-Cloths, English.....	"	93,896	58,389	241,116	94,682	74,786	197,029	247,295	238,559	240,784	248,333
" Japanese.....	"	33,270	43,400	127,299	113,840	121,311	89,267	136,240	73,520	51,850	17,790
Chintzes, Plain Cotton Prints, etc.	"	237,392	66,385	322,349	282,428	146,477	179,205	321,042	388,656	148,350	69,542
Cotton Italians, Plain.....	"	81,293	50,789	160,875	79,096	123,922	233,342	329,497	299,662	196,085	156,852
" Figured.....	"	...	...	...	15,342	26,910	63,176	105,340	131,719	48,225	27,847
" Lastings, Plain.....	"	78,160	52,455	212,064	68,951	18,202	19,504	33,306	9,255	1,981	1,145
" Figured.....	"	...	...	...	87,332	89,598	170,957	215,662	59,446	11,509	19,736
Turkey Red Cambrics.....	"	...	...	...	13,092	20,227	43,961	42,455	56,767	50,812	34,096
Shirtings.....	"	30,031	37,127	71,834	49,759	52,925	97,679	109,180	118,496	56,418	55,562
Handkerchiefs.....	Dozens	35,344	27,361	59,134	15,497	312,211	81,531	130,862	75,512	73,851	103,460
" Japanese.....	"	...	...	...	4,495	2,050	1,924	9,050	3,773	5,114	9,786
Cotton Yarn, English.....	Piculs	5,433	7,141	19,235	2,542	1,065	6,824	10,372	15,940	7,163	6,051
" " Indian.....	"	47,209	138,162	257,080	145,605	96,790	151,908	204,094	188,548	117,006	153,360
" " Japanese.....	"	20,966	54,845	73,899	91,679	50,137	91,684	129,272	102,848	54,120	118,136
NATIVE COTTON GOODS.											
Sheetings.....	Pieces	1,500	1,500	3,100	...	25,760	19,680	7,440	17,715	27,776	27,961
Drills.....	"	2,835	225	...	...	40,050	5,565	...	385	...	...
Cotton Yarn.....	Piculs	4,654	17,346	35,496	12,372	22,421	27,080	15,788	13,148	63,849	89,319
Cloth, Native (Nankeens).....	"	2,790	5,046	9,248	3,950	4,322	7,578	7,916	6,911	4,799	4,843
WOOLLEN GOODS.											
Cloth, Broad, Medium, Habit, f and Russian.....	Pieces Yards	322	457	1,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lastings, Plain, Figured, etc.....	Pieces	6,752	2,069	6,326	8,064	5,242	5,698	7,405	5,687	2,737	3,814
MISCELLANEOUS PIECE GOODS.											
Plushes and Velvets, Silk Mix- ture (including Silk Seal with Cotton back).....	Pieces Catties	90	99	275	...	7,264	10,744	27,186	59,031	41,680	12,057
FOREIGN METALS.											
Copper, Ingots and Slabs.....	Piculs	34	69	...	115	109	91,422	4,782	3,555	3,386	931
" " " Japanese.....	"	246	...	1,133	1,383	721	1,812	16,401	7,284	4,561	2,042
Iron, Old.....	"	22,927	4,950	46,139	51,878	70,057	107,883	134,509	109,080	70,998	87,580
Quicksilver.....	"	127	48	121	183	226	215	275	137	171	141
Steel.....	"	6,395	1,740	17,459	18,924	14,813	17,300	26,643	20,185	9,452	21,326
Tinned Plates.....	"	968	915	1,369	5,141	10,716	4,290	25,735	68,016	17,054	5,731
NATIVE METALS.											
Copper, Tribute.....	Piculs	...	...	15,150	6,432	10,300	15,451	5,150	10,300	5,150	5,101
Iron, Pig.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,232	12,184
Lead, Tribute.....	"	...	...	...	4,600	...	3,000	6,000	5,200	...	4,000
Steel.....	"	368	...	1,088	810	911	1,006	686	494	516	597

4°. Principal Articles imported through the Native Customs during the 5th to 32nd Periods
(31st October 1902 to 12th November 1909).

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	5TH-8TH PERIODS.	9TH-12TH PERIODS.	13TH-16TH PERIODS.	17TH-20TH PERIODS.	21ST-24TH PERIODS.	25TH-28TH PERIODS.	29TH-32ND PERIODS.
Alum.....	<i>Piculs</i>	10,271	4,632	9,782	504	...	36	...
Chinaware, Coarse.....	"	4,743	1,919	2,562	682	445	48	215
Maize.....	<i>Tan</i>	82,335	7,821	1,804	27,188	11,750	211,464	190,835
Millet.....	"	13,443	7,474	3,410	14,144	4,057	17,171	5,846
Paper, 2nd Quality.....	<i>Piculs</i>	29,488	29,048	31,544	22,420	20,563	13,256	9,281
Prawn Paste.....	"	5,776	7,150	4,615	7,992	7,119	16,226	15,020
" Sauce.....	"	6,529	7,753	7,261	10,196	6,568	9,622	9,381
Rice.....	<i>Tan</i>	1,151	1,123	3,843	7,684	1,592	1,120	...
Samshu.....	<i>Piculs</i>	22,986	15,923	9,508	8,690	11,860	13,451	4,361
Tea Dust.....	"	14,792	9,870	8,095	9,236	13,474	9,667	6,358
Timber, Beams and Planks.....	<i>Pieces</i>	283,115	147,059	12,516	54,268	92,132	192,136	181,004
Wheat.....	<i>Tan</i>	76,536	30,042	16,629	93,214	9,685	2,647	684
Wood, Poles.....	<i>Pieces</i>	20,445	8,408	11,824	20,292	18,003	11,926	13,191

IV.—EXPORTS.

1°. Native Goods exported through the Maritime Customs during 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		EXPORTS TO HONGKONG.		EXPORTS TO CHINESE PORTS.		TOTAL RE-EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, HONGKONG, AND CHINESE PORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS (including Re-exports).	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
COTTON GOODS.			<i>Hk. ₤s</i>		<i>Hk. ₤s</i>		<i>Hk. ₤s</i>		<i>Hk. ₤s</i>		<i>Hk. ₤s</i>
Cloth, Native (Nankeens).....	<i>Piculs</i>	...	...	...	...	46	2,300	...	...	46	2,300
SUNDRIES.											
Almonds.....	<i>Piculs</i>	169	4,098	6,343	153,818	6,714	162,815	...	...	13,226	320,731
Alum, Green.....	"	...	...	...	...	453	1,359	...	...	453	1,359
Bags, Gunny, Old.....	<i>Pieces</i>	...	...	...	...	1,330,195	120,226	...	...	1,330,195	120,226
" Hemp, ".....	"	...	...	...	...	59,239	3,904	...	...	59,239	3,904
Beans and Peas.....	<i>Piculs</i>	26	62	236	562	229,456	546,105	...	...	229,718	546,729
Bones, Refuse.....	"	218,316	210,190	...	...	425	480	...	...	218,741	210,670
Books, Printed.....	"	8	339	2	79	837	21,566	...	...	847	21,984
Brassware.....	"	...	...	3	141	4	208	...	...	7	349
Bricks and Tiles.....	<i>Pieces</i>	10,190	701	...	...	152,136	2,814	...	...	162,326	3,515
Bristles.....	<i>Piculs</i>	618	46,336	...	...	17,768	1,568,742	...	...	18,386	1,615,078
Caps, Felt.....	<i>Pieces</i>	18,650	5,595	60,015	18,005	198,388	59,516	...	...	277,053	83,116
" Various.....	"	...	...	3,227	1,749	373	262	...	...	3,600	2,011
Carpets.....	"	82	9,293	371	2,419	2,422	34,067	...	...	2,875	45,779
Carriages and Jinrichas.....	<i>Value</i>	...	...	...	...	...	926	...	...	...	926
Cattle.....	<i>No.</i>	2,820	126,958	...	...	358	15,876	...	...	3,178	142,834
Cement.....	<i>Piculs</i>	150	270	...	...	346,840	265,191	...	...	346,990	265,461
Chestnuts.....	"	16	50	83	257	17,655	54,731	...	...	17,754	55,038
Chillies.....	"	...	...	...	...	447	6,050	...	...	447	6,050
China ware, Coarse.....	"	...	...	...	...	21	315	...	...	21	315
" Fine.....	"	...	...	6	180	6	180	...	...	12	360
Chowchow.....	"	...	...	...	...	314	1,767	...	...	314	1,767
Cigarettes.....	"	26	2,600	...	...	112	11,200	10	1,000	148	14,800
Cloisonné or Enamelware.....	<i>Value</i>	...	164	...	113	...	2,712	...	...	...	2,989
Clothing.....	"	...	129	...	113	...	2,330	...	...	...	2,572
Coal, Honan.....	<i>Tons</i>	...	...	...	...	4,224	33,792	...	...	4,224	33,792
" Kaiping.....	"	515	3,090	7	42	19,932	119,592	...	...	20,454	122,724
" for Steamers use.....	"	...	...	...	...	52,645	315,870	...	...	52,645	315,870
Coke.....	"	...	...	...	...	152	1,368	...	...	152	1,368
Cotton, Raw.....	<i>Piculs</i>	...	...	164	2,870	24,964	436,870	...	...	25,128	439,740
Crabs, Salted.....	"	...	...	...	...	2,584	6,035	...	...	2,584	6,035
Curiosities.....	<i>Value</i>	...	21,997	...	9,953	...	194,543	...	...	...	226,493
Dates, Black.....	<i>Piculs</i>	...	...	7,606	32,326	70,564	299,897	...	...	78,170	332,223
" Red.....	"	...	...	11,137	27,843	86,531	216,328	...	...	97,668	244,171
Earthenware.....	"	...	...	225	1,125	...	...	...	...	225	1,125
Eggs, Fresh.....	<i>Pieces</i>	539,000	3,045	5,233,400	29,605	2,137,380	12,086	...	...	7,909,780	44,736
Feathers, Fancy.....	<i>Catties</i>	298	1,982	2,266	12,413	11,065	33,910	...	...	13,629	48,305
" Ordinary.....	<i>Piculs</i>	6	240	38	1,220	1,713	28,750	...	...	1,757	30,210
Felt.....	<i>Pieces</i>	...	...	...	...	25,225	3,634	...	...	25,225	3,634
Fish, Dried and Salt.....	<i>Piculs</i>	...	...	...	...	72	540	...	...	72	540
Flour.....	"	...	...	...	...	18	57	...	...	18	57
Fruits, Dried.....	"	...	...	...	...	156	681	...	...	156	681
" Fresh.....	"	...	...	6	34	797	2,663	...	...	803	2,697
Furniture.....	<i>Value</i>	...	644	...	...	...	4,355	...	...	...	4,999
Glue, Cow.....	<i>Piculs</i>	...	...	...	...	143	3,575	...	...	143	3,575
Ground-nuts.....	"	211	724	2,674	9,172	148,331	508,775	...	...	151,216	518,671
Hair, Goat.....	"	1	6	...	...	1,706	10,236	...	...	1,707	10,242
" Refuse.....	"	...	...	...	...	296	2,023	...	...	296	2,023
" Horse, Manes.....	"	58	1,446	4	87	5,731	121,336	...	...	5,793	122,869
" Tails.....	"	362	16,834	...	...	3,939	238,996	...	...	4,301	255,830
" Human.....	"	94	3,588	...	...	2,931	117,542	5	201	3,030	121,331
" Raccoon.....	"	...	...	...	...	2	366	...	...	2	366

1°. Native Goods exported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		EXPORTS TO HONGKONG.		EXPORTS TO CHINESE PORTS.		TOTAL RE-EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, HONGKONG, AND CHINESE PORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS (including Re-exports).	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hams.....	Piculs	...	Hk. 7½	...	Hk. 7½	...	Hk. 7½	4	100	4	100
Hardware.....	Value	...	34	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	89
Harness and Saddlery.....	"	...	...	...	715	...	...	...	...	...	715
Hats, Straw.....	Pieces	...	...	7,712	2,640	58,890	17,507	...	...	66,602	20,147
Hemp.....	Piculs	...	...	...	...	1,630	16,300	...	...	1,630	16,300
Hides, Cow.....	"	...	...	509	11,707	4,724	108,652	...	...	5,233	120,359
" Horse and Ass.....	"	229	4,616	...	...	1,121	30,038	...	...	1,350	34,654
Horns, Chamois.....	"	...	...	...	...	31	52,961	...	...	31	52,961
" Deer, Old.....	"	3	135	...	...	25	1,125	...	...	28	1,260
" Young.....	Pairs	120	3,600	...	...	4,880	146,400	...	...	5,000	150,000
Intestines, Pigs.....	Pieces	6,700	602	...	...	533,354	36,906	...	...	542,054	37,508
" Sheep's.....	"	169,470	7,780	...	...	947,686	53,052	...	...	1,117,156	60,832
Iron Pans.....	"	...	...	...	...	19,448	12,388	...	...	19,448	12,388
Ironware.....	Piculs	...	...	...	...	123	3,690	...	...	123	3,690
Joss Sticks.....	"	33	330	...	...	27	270	...	...	60	600
Jute.....	"	5,184	21,410	...	...	25,919	107,045	...	...	31,103	128,455
Leather, Black.....	"	...	...	...	...	80	7,294	...	...	80	7,294
" Cow.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	6,600	132	6,600
" Strips.....	"	...	...	1	136	70	8,709	...	...	71	8,845
" White.....	"	39	2,196	...	...	336	18,942	...	...	375	21,138
Lily Flowers, Dried.....	"	...	...	146	2,190	820	12,300	...	...	966	14,490
Liquorice.....	"	125	1,812	8,127	117,842	6,908	100,166	...	...	15,160	219,820
Live Stock.....	No.	1	34	21	938	749	51,294	...	...	771	52,266
Machinery.....	Value	...	102	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	169
Mats, Rush and Straw.....	Pieces	500	50	...	...	558,588	55,858	...	...	559,088	55,908
Medicines.....	Piculs	403	3,002	33,666	370,668	43,165	368,642	23	353	77,257	742,665
Moss.....	"	1	73	120	6,771	116	6,513	...	...	237	13,357
Mushrooms.....	"	...	...	6	1,200	862	172,400	...	...	868	173,600
Musk.....	Catties	...	...	...	...	374	95,744	...	...	374	95,744
Nankeen Belts.....	Piculs	...	...	...	...	48	2,400	...	...	48	2,400
Oil, Sesamum Seed.....	"	16	147	...	...	5	60	...	...	21	207
" Wood.....	"	...	...	21	231	46	506	...	...	67	737
Opium.....	"	...	...	...	...	11	5,225	...	...	11	5,225
Paper, 1st Quality.....	"	...	...	...	...	75	1,875	4	100	79	1,975
Pears, Dried.....	"	...	...	144	949	107	688	...	...	251	1,637
" Fresh.....	"	1	1	2,762	4,070	97,335	137,609	...	...	100,098	141,680
Pens, Chinese.....	Pieces	...	...	...	...	17,000	192	...	...	17,000	192
Plants, Bulbs, and Flowers.....	Value	...	32	...	...	...	458	...	...	...	490
Potatoes.....	Piculs	...	...	1,243	1,405	...	...	...	...	1,243	1,405
Preserves.....	"	1	15	506	7,590	465	6,975	...	...	972	14,580
Private Effects.....	Value	...	11,680	...	1,724	...	48,726	...	...	...	62,130
Railway Cars.....	Pieces	...	...	...	...	105	231,077	...	...	105	231,077
" Materials.....	Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,715	...	...	...	1,715
Rhubarb, Chihli.....	Piculs	...	...	546	3,276	...	...	...	...	546	3,276
Rope, Hemp.....	"	...	...	...	...	109	1,750	...	...	109	1,750
Salt.....	"	...	...	181,650	544,950	1,960,061	5,880,183	...	...	2,141,711	6,425,133
Samshu.....	"	...	...	1,734	10,404	68,708	412,248	...	...	70,442	422,652
" Medicated.....	"	16	133	26,919	252,091	18,595	169,373	...	...	45,530	431,597
Seed, Cabbage.....	"	1	15	...	...	409	5,721	...	...	410	5,736
" Coriander.....	"	...	...	...	...	185	1,046	...	...	185	1,046
" Date.....	"	...	...	299	4,031	175	2,323	...	...	474	6,354
" Melon.....	"	3	26	4,538	38,573	23,067	196,069	...	...	27,608	234,668
" Senna.....	"	25	85	...	...	6,388	16,567	...	...	6,413	16,652
" Sesamum.....	"	...	...	...	...	905	7,240	...	...	905	7,240
Shoes and Boots, Silk and Cotton.....	Pairs	...	...	299	247	11,104	11,104	...	...	11,403	11,351
Silk Piece Goods.....	Piculs	...	...	1	800	2	1,600	1	800	4	3,200
" Embroidery.....	Catties	...	...	...	...	28	224	...	...	28	224
" Old.....	Value	...	124	...	2,197	...	1,514	...	...	...	3,835
" Pongees.....	Piculs	...	...	2	600	...	...	...	...	2	600

1. Native Goods exported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		EXPORTS TO HONGKONG.		EXPORTS TO CHINESE PORTS.		TOTAL RE-EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, HONGKONG, AND CHINESE PORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS (including Re-exports).	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Sinews, Cow and Buffalo.....	Piculs	...	...	46	1,150	54	1,350	...	...	100	2,500
Skin (Fur) Bags, Goat.....	Pieces	...	...	4	9	205	463	...	...	209	472
Skin (Fur) Clothing —											
Cat.....	Pieces	1	11	3	18	216	861	...	...	220	890
Dog.....	"	...	...	...	...	2,885	5,393	...	...	2,885	5,393
Fox.....	"	...	...	367	6,893	1,321	22,611	...	...	1,688	29,504
Kid, Crosses, Black.....	"	5,098	8,641	...	...	118,337	200,622	748	1,290	124,183	210,553
" Coloured.....	"	8,708	10,688	550	621	73,848	85,192	...	...	83,106	96,501
Lamb, Coats, Mongolian.....	"	...	...	...	...	691	2,644	...	...	691	2,644
" " Shuntehfu	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " and Kalgan	"	...	...	1	8	528	1,837	...	...	529	1,845
" " Tibet.....	"	5,685	41,792	...	...	8,825	129,538	...	...	14,510	171,330
" Crosses, Mongolian.....	"	1,056	2,983	...	...	41,387	117,028	...	...	42,443	120,011
" " Shuntehfu	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " and Kalgan	"	...	...	15	68	6,018	20,600	...	...	6,033	20,668
" " Slink.....	"	768	954	418	591	17,147	21,310	...	...	18,333	22,855
" " Tibet.....	"	555	7,272	...	...	4,141	47,465	...	...	4,696	54,737
" " made up of remnants..	"	...	...	...	...	6,117	6,969	...	...	6,117	6,969
" Leg Crosses.....	"	1,080	610	...	...	10,161	5,748	...	...	11,241	6,358
Lynx.....	"	...	...	5	237	21	785	...	...	26	1,022
Marmot.....	"	...	...	...	...	235	418	...	...	235	418
Rabbit.....	"	...	...	6	108	113	503	...	...	119	611
Sable and Ermine.....	"	...	...	...	...	2	1,469	...	...	2	1,469
Sheep, Coats.....	"	5	17	...	...	679	1,968	...	...	684	1,985
" Crosses.....	"	101	115	403	640	23,912	33,424	...	...	24,416	34,179
" Leg Crosses.....	"	...	...	...	...	22,977	13,004	...	...	22,977	13,004
Squirrel.....	"	...	...	7	116	110	2,104	...	...	117	2,220
Sundry.....	"	...	...	10	34	27,265	23,835	71	410	27,346	24,279
Skin (Fur) Collars and Cuffs...	"	...	...	...	...	45	103	...	...	45	103
" Mats, Dog.....	"	13,927	4,728	...	...	194,434	65,919	300	328	208,661	70,975
" Goat.....	"	10,000	8,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	8,475
" Rugs, Antelope.....	"	...	...	...	...	34,888	23,653	...	...	34,888	23,653
" Dog.....	"	25	17	...	...	107	116	...	...	132	133
" Goat.....	"	23,679	25,404	86	98	623,738	675,746	10,080	9,273	657,583	710,521
" Sheep.....	"	9,595	9,215	...	...	147,067	141,968	...	...	156,662	151,183
" Sundry.....	"	6	24	...	...	2,086	1,608	...	...	2,092	1,632
Skins (Furs), Cat.....	"	78	88	10	6	118	36	...	...	206	130
" Deer Tails.....	"	...	...	250	198	2,552	2,019	...	...	2,802	2,217
" Dog.....	"	1,200	203	...	...	26,969	4,570	...	...	28,169	4,773
" Fox.....	"	208	832	...	...	23,691	94,764	...	...	23,899	95,596
" Tails.....	"	1,974	268	...	...	88,752	12,037	...	...	90,726	12,305
" Goat, Tanned.....	"	40	26	100	63	528,813	303,359	...	...	528,953	303,448
" Untanned..	"	24,285	13,720	...	...	2,522,676	1,419,137	...	...	2,546,961	1,432,857
" Hare and Rabbit	"	12	10	...	...	940	752	...	...	952	762
" Kid, Tanned....	"	...	...	...	...	53,164	6,119	...	...	53,164	6,119
" Lamb, Mongolian	"	...	...	...	...	57,924	11,771	...	...	57,924	11,771
" " Shuntehfu	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " and Kalgan	"	890	1,408	...	...	39,777	44,302	...	...	40,667	45,710
" " Slink.....	"	...	...	...	...	66,599	32,055	...	...	66,599	32,055
" " Tibet.....	"	44,127	69,809	...	...	232,502	366,471	...	...	276,629	436,280
" " Untanned	"	...	...	...	...	170,588	28,912	...	...	170,588	28,912
" Land-otter.....	"	...	...	...	...	37	61	...	...	37	61
" Leopard.....	"	9	180	...	...	41	820	...	...	50	1,000
" Marmot.....	"	20,000	1,808	...	...	483,726	44,858	...	...	503,726	46,666
" Marten.....	"	2	10	...	...	294	147	...	...	296	157
" Sable and Ermine	"	...	...	...	...	3,023	22,028	...	...	3,023	22,028
" Sheep, Tanned...	"	...	...	...	...	4,635	1,833	...	...	4,635	1,833
" " Untanned	"	2,460	556	800	226	310,096	87,570	...	...	313,356	88,352

1. Native Goods exported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		EXPORTS TO HONGKONG.		EXPORTS TO CHINESE PORTS.		TOTAL RE-EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, HONGKONG, AND CHINESE PORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS (including Re-exports).	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Skins (Furs), Squirrel.....	Pieces	...	Hk. Tls	...	Hk. Tls	38	23	...	...	38	23
" " Tails.....	Piculs	...	...	...	...	12	8,820	...	...	12	8,820
" " Tiger.....	Pieces	2	160	...	...	13	1,324	...	...	15	1,484
" " Weasel with Tails	"	900	305	...	...	29,181	8,852	...	...	30,081	9,157
" " without "	"	5,400	1,221	...	...	44,693	10,387	...	...	50,093	11,608
" " Wolf.....	"	20	52	...	...	3,753	8,736	...	...	3,773	8,788
" " Yak Tails.....	Piculs	...	...	...	...	128	8,533	...	...	128	8,533
" " Various.....	Pieces	321	126	29	115	3,344	2,995	899	570	4,593	3,716
Snuff.....	Piculs	...	...	3	75	159	3,975	...	...	162	4,050
Soap, Bar.....	"	...	...	...	...	43	193	...	...	43	193
Soda, Crude.....	"	2	8	3,202	1,808	9,603	34,685	...	...	12,807	36,501
" " Vegetable.....	"	...	...	3,574	2,017	4,981	2,810	...	...	8,555	4,827
Steel, Flint.....	"	...	...	...	...	974	3,263	...	...	974	3,263
Straw Braid, Coloured.....	"	...	...	...	...	348	13,485	...	...	348	13,485
" " Mottled.....	"	255	8,606	...	...	5,024	169,560	...	...	5,279	178,166
" " White.....	"	283	16,980	...	...	8,478	508,680	...	...	8,761	525,660
Tallow, Animal.....	"	5,160	51,600	...	...	112	1,120	...	...	5,272	52,720
Tea, Black.....	"	...	...	...	...	16	560	22,376	783,160	22,392	783,720
" " Green.....	"	...	...	...	...	76	1,900	406	10,150	482	12,050
" " Brick, Green.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	204,586	1,841,274	204,586	1,841,274
" " Coarse.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,642	156,194	11,642	156,194
" " Congou.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	478	11,950	478	11,950
" " Dust.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	230	23	230
" " Stalk.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	165	33	165
Tobacco, Leaf.....	"	6	113	...	...	...	...	3	30	9	143
Turnips, Dried and Salted.....	"	10	75	...	...	3,252	24,390	...	...	3,262	24,465
Vegetables, " ".....	"	15	56	1,839	16,799	20,466	185,249	...	...	22,320	202,104
Vinegar.....	"	...	...	...	...	1,419	1,653	...	...	1,419	1,653
Walnut Pulp.....	"	...	...	103	1,157	2,352	25,030	...	...	2,455	26,187
Walnuts.....	"	...	...	596	3,362	8,811	50,082	...	...	9,407	53,444
Water Melons.....	Pieces	...	...	...	...	26,270	2,966	...	...	26,270	2,966
Wheat.....	Piculs	...	...	...	...	413	620	2,148	3,115	2,561	3,735
Woodware.....	Value	...	...	...	...	...	496	...	...	...	496
Wool, Camels.....	Piculs	19	564	...	...	22,130	633,023	...	...	22,149	633,587
" " Goats.....	"	277	8,648	...	...	14,300	429,000	...	...	14,577	437,648
" " Refuse.....	"	...	...	...	...	630	4,271	...	...	630	4,271
" " Sheep's.....	"	8,065	161,300	...	...	237,727	4,754,540	...	...	245,792	4,915,840
Woolen and Cotton Mixtures	Pieces	...	...	220	373	11,521	16,727	...	...	11,741	17,100
Zinc, Sheets, Old.....	Piculs	3,748	21,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,748	21,105
Postal Parcels not otherwise classified.....	Value	...	20,874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,874
Sundries, Unenumerated.....	"	...	10,874	...	1,101	...	29,796	...	4,057	...	45,828
TOTAL.....	Hk. Tls	1,030,946		1,729,962		25,315,777		2,831,350		30,908,035	

2°. Principal Articles exported through the Maritime Customs, 1900 to 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Almonds	<i>Piculs</i>	3,512	10,902	10,098	8,605	12,303	11,131	11,404	12,770	11,140	13,226
Bristles	"	8,032	11,020	14,815	15,323	14,954	11,326	15,859	18,719	18,173	18,386
Coal	<i>Tons</i>	34,139	43,295	19,165	3,271	900	2,235	1,643	8,180	9,125	24,678
" for Steamers use	"	14,165	16,109	30,454	23,700	28,056	22,948	23,030	23,822	38,871	52,645
Dates, Black	<i>Piculs</i>	14,455	42,466	47,315	47,484	65,676	60,491	59,148	75,779	94,678	78,170
" Red	"	12,881	32,885	44,820	44,404	54,968	40,670	61,346	70,661	68,512	97,668
Ground-nuts	"	420,080	242,518	338,402	99,742	248,061	183,601	211,443	133,427	157,815	151,216
Horns, Deer, Young	<i>Pairs</i>	4,605	4,105	5,526	5,359	5,183	4,665	4,661	5,656	4,909	5,000
Medicines	<i>Value, Hk. Ts.</i>	353,901	512,588	658,943	432,997	574,836	483,020	621,019	622,635	676,134	742,312
Skin (Fur) Rugs, Goat	<i>Pieces</i>	193,112	649,140	766,025	454,501	902,549	847,988	491,101	512,722	572,116	647,503
Skins (Furs), Goat, Untanned	"	925,027	1,234,740	2,714,445	1,932,277	1,841,137	1,769,336	2,302,924	2,175,333	2,239,926	2,546,961
Straw Braid, Coloured	<i>Piculs</i>	2,712	1,168	2,140	1,425	767	1,033	859	1,124	920	348
" " Mottled	"	19,927	26,621	20,744	24,143	15,636	11,875	18,418	16,972	4,218	5,279
" " White	"	8,774	11,978	9,137	9,206	9,895	8,390	9,438	6,348	6,240	8,761
Wool, Camels	"	16,997	13,322	33,641	12,854	20,610	16,978	23,899	18,520	20,999	22,149
" Sheep's	"	108,479	92,503	165,232	118,306	177,546	165,801	269,144	199,364	185,579	245,792

From 1902 to 1905 the railway cargo transhipped at Chinwangtao from Tientsin was entered in the Chinwangtao tables as Chinwangtao cargo and was not included in the Tientsin trade, but is so included from 1906.

3°. Principal Articles exported through the Native Customs during the 5th to 32nd Periods (31st October 1902 to 12th November 1909).

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	5TH-8TH PERIODS.	9TH-12TH PERIODS.	13TH-16TH PERIODS.	17TH-20TH PERIODS.	21ST-24TH PERIODS.	25TH-28TH PERIODS.	29TH-32ND PERIODS.
Beans	<i>Piculs</i>	4,689	35,358	134,254	117,606	114,689	1,057	57,202
Iron Fans	<i>Pieces</i>	179,124	46,528	161,896	229,899	252,738	185,736	280,758
Mats, Rush	"	845,657	144,775	191,741	145,992	81,269	73,999	26,008
Pottery, Earthenware	<i>Piculs</i>	7,865	522	3,101	8,337	1,874	4,740	8,670
Prawn Sauce	"	19,817	11,326	17,852	20,267	6,794	16,389	12,413
Samshu	"	2,777	2,499	6,391	9,255	4,678	2,420	3,254
Shoes and Boots	<i>Pairs</i>	53,572	43,049	27,897	31,736	27,714	5,179	79

V.—INLAND TRANSIT.

1°. Provinces to which Foreign Goods were forwarded under Transit Pass during 1909.

PROVINCE.	NO. OF PASSES.	VALUE.	TRANSIT DUES.
		<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>
Chibli.....	17,291	16,130,680	103,266.882
Shantung.....	1,051	872,800	21,820.573
Shansi.....	4,054	3,758,800	93,969.681
Honan.....	1,119	1,004,920	25,123.450
Shensi.....	451	270,480	6,762.068
Kansu.....	3,069	1,948,680	48,716.844
Turkestan.....	252	149,920	3,747.778
Fengtien.....	404	214,960	5,374.191
Kirin.....	393	745,040	18,625.808
Heilungkiang.....	7	3,360	83.920
Kiakhta.....	2	5,840	146.034
TOTAL.....	28,093	25,105,480	627,637.229

2°. Provinces from which Native Goods were brought under Transit Pass during 1909.

PROVINCE.	NO. OF PASSES.	VALUE.	TRANSIT DUES.
		<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>
Chibli.....	2,907	5,531,132	124,371.370
Shantung.....	126	280,003	6,162.790
Shansi.....	1,026	3,175,992	67,493.160
Honan.....	139	223,725	4,764.920
Shensi.....	55	106,657	2,537.460
Kansu.....	307	815,847	12,953.380
Fengtien.....	256	667,506	15,313.460
Kirin.....	6	18,101	452.630
Heilungkiang.....	2	3,440	86.000
Mongolia.....	6	21,438	488.680
Kalgan*.....	587	1,646,343	32,551.290
Hupei.....	1	32	0.790
TOTAL.....	5,419	12,490,216	267,175.930

* Goods assigned to Kalgan all come from outside the Wall—Mongolia, etc.

VI.—REVENUE

1°. Dues and Duties collected under each Flag by the Maritime Customs during 1909.

FLAG.	IMPORT.	EXPORT.	COAST TRADE.	TONNAGE.	TRANSIT.	OPIUM LIKIN.	TOTAL.	
	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	
American .....	...	...	...	829,950	...	...	829,950
British	481,484.309	483,113.321	65,485,959	21,122,000	...	3,296,000	1,054,501.589	
Dutch	2,895,021	...	...	917,200	...	...	3,812,221
French	21,618.131	11,946.995	2,142,440	598,800	...	384,000	36,690.366	
German	120,072.225	35,308.768	6,987,928	3,450,600	...	...	165,819.521
Japanese	298,404.248	27,149.868	4,026,961	22,001,200	...	...	351,582.277
Norwegian	10,396.710	3,725.164	6,314,778	2,364,400	...	...	22,801.052
Russian .....	...	2,333,000	...	...	...	...	2,333,000
Chinese	8,820,523	119,327.391	87,514.791	3,108,450	881,856.828	8,464,000	227,235.155	
On Opium	4,554,000	...	...	...	...	...	4,554,000
TOTAL.....	948,245.167	682,904.507	172,472.857	54,392.600	881,856.828	12,144,000	2,752,015.959*	
* 2 Drawbacks marked for cash payment during the year, to be deducted from this total.....							<i>Hk. Tls</i>	1,987.870

2°. Dues and Duties collected by the Maritime Customs, 1900 to 1909.

YEAR.	IMPORT (exclusive of Opium).	EXPORT (exclusive of Opium).	COAST TRADE (exclusive of Opium).	OPIUM (Import, Export, and Coast Trade).	TONNAGE.	TRANSIT.	OPIUM LIKIN.	TOTAL.
	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
1900.....	128,354.277	270,982.020	56,688.473	14,534.400	7,389.200	...	38,758.400	516,706.770
1901.....	223,313.497	313,616.485	102,499.467	11,427,000	20,979.350	62,206.292	39,472,000	764,514.091
1902.....	799,787.905	545,956.129	180,506.446	13,014,000	28,728.600	691,664.864	34,704,000	2,294,361.944
1903.....	580,586.899	460,360.849	123,999.943	10,377.855	35,265.900	790,069.379	27,368,000	2,028,028.825
1904.....	569,113.310	478,736.868	129,524.332	7,449,000	35,040.460	769,470.282	19,864,000	2,009,198.252
1905.....	1,113,277.444	566,567.141	171,620.431	7,390.128	47,362.650	1,039,047.108	18,070,800	2,963,335.702
1906.....	1,336,662.380	578,416.223	180,053.861	8,171.290	81,175.525	1,193,784.175	21,744,000	3,400,007.454
1907.....	1,332,862.683	610,625.468	188,627.686	4,494,000	72,071.900	994,828.319	11,984,000	3,215,494.056
1908.....	830,218.057	521,715.921	153,389.755	4,578,000	48,617.900	788,719.678	12,208,000	2,359,447.311
1909.....	943,691.167	682,904.507	172,472.857	4,554,000	54,392.600	881,856.828	12,144,000	2,752,015.959

The figures for 1907 to 1909 include the duty collected at Tientsin on imports and exports through Chinwangtao, while those for former years do not.

3°. Dues and Duties collected by the Native Customs during the 21st to 32nd Periods
(16th November 1906 to 12th November 1909).

HEADS OF COLLECTION.	21ST-24TH PERIODS.	25TH-28TH PERIODS.	29TH-32ND PERIODS.
	<i>Hk. Tls (Pai-pao).</i>	<i>Hk. Tls (Pai-pao).</i>	<i>Hk. Tls (Pai-pao).</i>
Duties on Goods from the Interior.....	203,561.820	183,536.800	253,065.840
" " to the Interior.....	406,049.240	337,614.820	399,804.290
Coast Trade Duty.....	24,711.230	19,551.320 *	17,939.860
Special Dues.....	139,121.370	131,679.960	144,655.390
TOTAL COLLECTION.....	773,443.660	672,382.900	815,465.380 †
Equivalent to..... <i>Hk. Tls.</i>	779,530.409	677,761.963	821,989.103

* Including Coast Trade Duty on Grain, amounting to *Hk. Tls* 1,815,200, collected on behalf of the Maritime Customs, of which sum nine-tenths were remitted to the Maritime Customs and one-tenth retained as cost of collection.

† Not including Transit Dues outward, *Hk. Tls* 260,300.860, collected on behalf of and remitted to the Maritime Customs.

VII.—TREASURE.

1°. Treasure imported and exported during 1909.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED AND TO WHICH EXPORTED.	IMPORTS.							
	GOLD.			SILVER.			COPPER.	GRAND TOTAL.
	In Bars, Dust, etc.	In Coin.	TOTAL.	In Bars and Sycee.	In Coin.	TOTAL.	In Coin.	
<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Hongkong.....	210,000	210,000	...	210,000
Japan (including Formosa).....	2,095	...	2,095	...	2,095
Total: Foreign Countries.....	2,095	210,000	212,095	...	212,095
CHINA.								
Newchwang.....
Chefoo.....	39,667	2,733	42,400	...	42,400
Shanghai.....	...	1,560	1,560	2,925,470	3,333	2,928,803	...	2,930,363
Foochow.....
Canton.....
Dairen.....
Kiaochow.....	2,905	...	2,905	...	2,905
Total: China.....	...	1,560	1,560	2,968,042	6,066	2,974,108	...	2,975,668
GRAND TOTAL	1,560	1,560	2,970,137	216,066	3,186,203	...	3,187,763
EXPORTS.								
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Hongkong.....	72,288	72,288	...	72,288
Japan (including Formosa).....	2,363	...	2,363	...	2,363
Total: Foreign Countries.....	2,363	72,288	74,651	...	74,651
CHINA.								
Newchwang.....	1,905	...	1,905	...	1,905
Chefoo.....	802,531	...	802,531	...	802,531
Shanghai.....	715,238	...	715,238	1,704,377	13,334	1,717,711	...	2,432,949
Foochow.....	3,904	...	3,904	...	3,904
Canton.....	511	511	...	511
Dairen.....	518	518	...	518
Kiaochow.....
Total: China.....	715,238	...	715,238	2,512,717	14,363	2,527,080	...	3,242,318
GRAND TOTAL	715,238	...	715,238	2,515,080	86,651	2,601,731	...	3,316,969

2°. Coins imported and exported during 1909 (included in 1°).

	IMPORTS.							
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		CHINA.					GRAND TOTAL.
	Hongkong and Macao.	Total: Foreign Countries.	Dairen.	Chefoo.	Shanghai.	Canton.	Total: China.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Gold Coins:—								
Sovereigns.....	...	...	...	...	200	...	200	200
Silver Coins (Dollars, etc.):—								
Mexican dollars.....	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	5,000	5,000
Hongkong „.....	300,000	300,000	...	2,000	...	...	2,000	302,000
Chinese dollars (Peiyang).....	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000	2,000
	EXPORTS.							
Silver Coins (Dollars, etc.):—								
Mexican dollars.....	...	...	...	...	20,000	...	20,000	20,000
Hongkong „.....	108,433	108,433	...	...	...	766	766	109,199
Japanese yen.....	...	...	674	...	...	...	674	674

VIII.—PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Passenger Traffic during 1909.

	PASSENGERS TO		PASSENGERS FROM	
	Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.
Coast Ports, Hongkong, Japan, and Korea.....	3,821 *	48,891	4,896 †	67,945

* Including 952 British troops for Chinwangtao.

† Including 979 British troops from Chinwangtao.

IX.—SPECIAL TABLE.

Russian Overland Trade, 1900 to 1909.

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
CHINESE PRODUCE (Tea) landed at Tientsin for carriage thence overland <i>via</i> Kalgan and Kiakhta to Siberia, Russia, etc.	<i>Hk. Ts.</i> 636,820	<i>Hk. Ts.</i> 1,557,473	<i>Hk. Ts.</i> 4,027,828	<i>Hk. Ts.</i> 1,932,102	<i>Hk. Ts.</i> 2,189,874	<i>Hk. Ts.</i> 2,851,889	<i>Hk. Ts.</i> 2,559,885	<i>Hk. Ts.</i> 1,232,869	<i>Hk. Ts.</i> 2,174,805	<i>Hk. Ts.</i> 2,792,743

CHEFOO TRADE REPORT.

1°. LOCAL.—Except in the low-lying districts bordering the Grand Canal and Yellow River, which again suffered severely from floods—seemingly, perennial,—abundant autumn harvests throughout the province fully compensated for the almost universal destruction of the spring wheat crops by drought. The trade of Chefoo for the year, stationary as regards imports, showed remarkable expansion under exports, with the result that its gross value reached the total of *Hk. Ts.* 44,320,000: somewhat more than the highest figure yet attained in any one year. This expansion—allowance made for enhanced silver values—was principally due to heavy shipments of tussah silk and pongees in response to a persistent, and apparently insatiable, demand in Europe and America—kept active by a continuously low silver exchange. It is this last factor, no doubt, that is creating new and profitable markets in the West for the hitherto unconsidered products of this as well as other portions of the Empire—such, for instance, as ground-nuts, beans, bean oil, pigs, poultry, etc. During the year 1909 eggs were exported from Chefoo to America and millet (kaoliang) stalks to England—these last for the purpose of making paper, I understand. On the whole, and bearing in mind that Chefoo at present serves a very restricted *hinterland*, the figures for the year may be regarded as full of promise for the future. The more so as the two crying needs of the port, a railway and a breakwater, are receiving the earnest attention of the Government and will, there is reason to hope, be provided for in the not distant future. Steamers were unable to work during 49 days, and the roll of loss of life and damage to property during the year, directly due to lack of harbour protection, was an unusually heavy one. No further filling in of the reclamation area—the greater portion of which is still used as a refuge harbour for junks and sampans—has been possible; but a broad road track has been laid down by the owners of reclamation lots along the existing bund, and the waterway that drains the west quarter of the town, as well as a smaller creek beyond, has been solidly bridged. Eastward, the lower road parallel with the beach was extended to the foot of the East Fort Hill by the General Purposes Committee—now merged into the International Committee. This institution, familiarly known as the G.P.C., came into existence in January 1894 as the result of the amalgamation of the “Roads Committee”—established in 1890 on slender resources—and the “Postal Committee,” which latter found itself with large funds at its disposal after only six months of existence. The new Committee continued to prosper on the profits of the local post office up to 1897. In February 1897, its postal revenue having come to an end, the Committee initiated a tax of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. and $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., according to situation, on property and a poll tax of \$5—later increased to \$10—on adult males. These taxes—purely voluntary of course—have been paid, either fully or in part, by a large proportion of residents and most owners of property in what was known as the foreign quarter. Much good work in road and bridge making has been done by the G.P.C. during its 16 years career. It maintains for the present its form and constitution as part of the new International Committee representing the Chinese as well as foreign ratepayers in town section No. 6, which includes Tower Hill, the foreign quarter at its base, and the strip including the upper Weihaiwei Road parallel and conterminous with the “East Beach.” Assisted by Chinese contributions, the new joint Committee, consisting of six Chinese and six foreigners, has a wide field, and should have sufficient resources for the purely municipal work, such as maintaining and extending roads,

draining, lighting, and sanitation, with which it is charged. The recent multiplication of silk filatures in all directions is a welcome sign of industrial activity, but the sickening smell of the liquid waste from the cocoon-washing process, which finds its way into every gutter and is diffused and vaporised on its passage through the sand to the sea, is likely to deprive Chefoo of the last of its claims to the amenities of a summer resort. At the same time it is not easy to say how this nuisance is to be abated in a place entirely dependent on the sea tide for drainage, except by some deodorising process applied in the factory, and which might at the same time make this waste, now too heavily charged with the soda in which the cocoons are boiled, valuable as manure.—The Chang Yü Wine Company—mentioned in the report for 1908—made substantial progress with the building of a glass factory during 1909; Messrs. Brunner, Mond, & Co. put up a godown for their soda ash on a lot facing the Bund and adjoining the Custom House; and Messrs. McMullan & Co. completed a large silk and lace warehouse and offices on the lower—"30-foot"—road, known by the Chinese as the Tung Maleo. Seven new silk filatures were opened during the year.—Cholera, generally of a mild form, broke out in the latter part of July and was epidemic throughout August. The mortality among the poorer classes was considerable, and reached its highest point about the 20th August, after which date it declined rapidly. Four deaths from the disease occurred among the foreign community. The effective prohibition by the officials of the sale of cucumbers and melons in the town undoubtedly did much to prevent the epidemic from spreading.

2°. REVENUE.—The collection for the year—*Hk.Tts.* 748,338—shows an advance of over *Hk.Tts.* 100,000 as compared with the collections for 1907 and 1908. Half of this gain, however, must be discounted as due to a temporary increase in the importations of opium. The remainder is to be credited principally to export duties, which, for the first time in the history of the port, reached *Tts.* 300,000. Import and coast trade duties improved slightly as compared with the 1908 collection. Tonnage dues declined.

3°. FOREIGN GOODS.—(a.) *Imports, Direct and Coastwise.*—The table shows net imports only, the total value of which—*Hk.Tts.* 9,845,000—differs little from the figures of the preceding year, in spite of a considerable increase in the importation of opium. Of the principal piece goods, grey shirtings and American sheetings declined, but the deficiency was fully made up by English and Japanese sheetings, both of which recovered lost ground. Drills, jeans, *T*-cloths, cotton italians, and turkey red cloth all show a considerable falling off. Japanese cotton cloth, on the other hand, gained notably. There was no change in cotton yarn, the bulk of which continues to be supplied by the Japanese mills. Metals showed improvement, the importations of old iron—a good test of agricultural and industrial activity—being nearly double those of the previous year. Among sundries, coal declined somewhat and flour fell to an insignificant figure. The net importation of American kerosene oil happens to show a considerable excess as compared with the figures of the two previous years, but represents accumulation of stock merely and does not indicate any present expansion of the market. There were no arrivals of Sumatra oil during the year. Black pepper fell off considerably; soda ash improved. Sugar gained, refined more than making up for a slight decline in brown sugar.

(b.) *Re-exports.*—The value of foreign goods re-exported fell slightly in comparison with the 1907 and 1908 values. No doubt this branch of the trade was affected to some extent by the high tariff placed on imports into Russian Manchuria in March 1909.

4°. NATIVE GOODS.—(a.) *Exports, Abroad and Coastwise (including Re-exports).*—The striking advance in this branch of the trade—valued at over 18 millions, as compared with an average of 11 millions for the past 10 years—was due in the first place to increased shipments

of wild raw silk, pongees, and ground-nuts for the foreign market, and secondly, in no small measure, to the rise in the silver value of these and other local products as compared with the values in former years. In response to a persistent demand from Europe the shipments of wild raw silk advanced from 11,800 piculs in 1908 to 14,000 piculs. On the strength of good profits in 1908 the reelers had already made large contracts for a supply of cocoons from the growing districts in Fengtien and considerably increased their reeling plant here. There are now three steam filatures and 38 hand filatures, in all employing 17,000 hands and representing a capital of about 5 million taels, working in Chefoo, and the number is being continually added to. The cocoons from which this silk is reeled are produced exclusively in Manchuria, chiefly in the Fengtien province, where the wild oak flourishes, and the rigour of the winter forces the worm to spin a covering to protect its pupa of exceptional strength and thickness, resulting in the incomparable toughness of fibre which makes this silk so prized in the West, where it is thrown and used for a variety of purposes requiring strength and flexibility. The bulk of the crop, gathered in the autumn, is shipped from Antung and the Takushan district in the "fresh" condition, during the latter part of October and throughout November and part of December, in huge baskets, sometimes weighing over 5 piculs, and under conditions generally which expose them to considerable damage and loss. The remainder comes forward in the spring. Judging by the heavy importations, the 1909 crop must have been a fairly plentiful one, but the cocoons were of inferior quality and showed signs of disease—by some attributed to unseasonable weather; by others to overcrowding and consequent exhaustion of the soil. Prices, nevertheless, rose rapidly from 1 mace 6 candareens per 100 to 2 mace, and were willingly paid by the manufacturers, who were able to sell their silk in the Shanghai market at prices varying from $\text{Ts. } 380$ for 4th grade thread to $\text{Ts. } 500$ for the best. So great was the margin of profit that the steam filatures were able to enter the arena with a total output of over 2,000 piculs. The reeling process need not be described here. Primitive as the methods used in the so-called hand filatures—in which the machine is worked by the operator's foot—may appear, they are practical and economical, and enable these establishments to pay far higher wages to skilled hands than is possible for the steam filatures with their heavy running expenses. The result is that the hand filature is able to produce a thread which at its best commands a higher price than that of the steam filature, and can work at a profit when the latter could only be run at a heavy loss. The process of cleaning the cocoons for reeling is capable of improvement no doubt. It has the advantage, however, of leaving the well-boiled pupa of the fresh cocoon in a condition to serve as a relish, often taken by the natives of Shantung with wine and much appreciated as a delicacy by the fair sex and children. The supply of waste or refuse silk—the outer covering of the cocoon, of which 10,000 piculs were exported—was unequal to the European demand and found a very favourable market. The shipments of Shantung pongees—9,640 piculs—were far in excess of those of any previous year, and show a proportionately greater advance than wild silk even. The conditions of the trade were extraordinarily favourable, I am informed. Buyers at home were not exacting—possibly in view of the increased duty in France to be applied in March 1910—and very large profits were made on contracts at exporter's risk. The inquiry was chiefly for heavy goods, the supply of which fell far short of the demand and led eventually to a regrettable, but inevitable, falling off in quality. Very large quantities of the lower qualities of 33–34 inch 20-yard length were also shipped. Local prices rose fully 50 per cent. in the course of the year. The better qualities of this fabric are woven exclusively from the silk of the oak-fed cocoon produced in Shantung, which, softer and less tough than the Manchurian product, gives the well-known characteristic colour. The darker coloured Manchurian thread is, however, also used extensively for the inferior qualities. Shantung pongee owes the position it has held

of late in the markets of Europe and America partly to fashion and the wonderful skill attained in dyeing this silk, but no less to its own inherent qualities. For purposes requiring a fabric at once light, close, and resisting—such, for instance, as balloon coverings and motor rugs and hoods—it is not likely to find a rival. As a dress fabric it has European competitors which have, I am informed, reached great perfection already. It behoves the manufacturers, therefore, to exercise some foresight and take particular pains to adapt their product to the wants of their Western customers. The shipments of ground-nuts, chiefly in the shelled condition, for Europe continue to increase. The export from Chefoo amounted to 230,000 piculs, representing a value of *£*ts. 800,000, and I understand a still larger quantity was shipped from Weihaiwei. Beancake, in spite of the high price of beans and competition elsewhere, held its ground with an export of 938,000 piculs. The heavy shipments of fresh beef for Vladivostock that appear in the table belong almost entirely to the 1908 account. The transactions during the year have been on a very small scale. The once flourishing cattle trade, too, was almost suspended throughout the year owing to an outbreak of rinderpest. Bean oil was in demand for Europe, and the shipments rose to 13,000 piculs, as compared with 8,000 in 1908. Vermicelli, of which Chefoo has a monopoly, showed a slight falling off from the exceptional figure of the previous year. Chefoo silk lace continues to be in great demand. The quantities exported through the Customs during 1909 reached a value of *£*ts. 32,000. There are no means of ascertaining the value of the large quantities purchased and carried away by visitors unrecorded, but it is no doubt very considerable.

(b.) *Imports.*—The net value of native goods imported rose from 7 million in 1907 and 1908 to over 10 million taels in 1909, slightly exceeding, for the first time, the net value of foreign imports. This advance was partly due to increased importation of native opium and partly to enhanced values of most articles; but the table shows that the volume of this branch of the trade has increased considerably. In addition to 24,000 tons of Kaiping coal, some 13,000 tons of Fushun coal were imported, and found a ready sale for steamer and household use. The arrivals of cocoons from Manchuria largely exceeded all previous figures. Including 111,000 piculs imported through the Native Customs from Takushan and neighbouring ports, the total quantity landed here was over 250,000 piculs. The importations of rice increased as compared with those of the two previous years, but were greatly restricted by the embargo on export from Kiangsu and the regulations requiring special certificates for movements between the provinces. Native milled flour rose to 230,000 piculs, in the total absence of the foreign article. Brown and white sugar fell off considerably. The importations of samshu continue to increase, but have not yet assumed alarming proportions. Leaf and prepared tobacco, on the other hand, declined, being affected doubtless by the activity throughout the Empire of the dealers in cigarettes and the prevalence of this form of smoking among certain classes. The familiar long pipe and tobacco-pouch of the workman is, however, still in evidence, and will doubtless continue to cheer or solace him in his intervals of rest from work for many years to come.

5°. *INLAND TRANSIT.*—*Nil.*

6°. *SHIPPING.*—The number of vessels entered and cleared at the Maritime Customs was slightly below the average of the past five years, but the actual tonnage shows no decline. Nor was there any appreciable variation in the shares of the various flags engaged. The demand for freight at Dairen induced an unusual number of the regular coast steamers to include that port in their round trip. Under the Inland Steam Navigation Rules 691 steamers entered and cleared at the Native Customs, with a total tonnage of 320,924 tons, as compared with 648 vessels, 271,014 tons, in 1908. The institution, in the autumn of 1908, of a calling station for

junks at the Chefoo Bluff makes it possible for the first time to give accurate particulars of the number and tonnage of these vessels. During the 1st year of HSI'AN TUNG 8,355 junks, with a carrying capacity of 1,428,647 *tan* (= 357,000 tons, approximately), entered the port. The total value of the goods carried in these vessels—only partially shown in our returns, which exclude re-exports—was 14 million taels, representing only a fraction of the trade as it existed in pre-railway days, when the line of ports—Yangkiokow (羊角溝), Hutowyai (虎頭崖), Lungkow (龍口), and Tengchowfu (登州府)—along the northern coast served as the main channel for the external trade of the province. A considerable traffic, nevertheless, is still carried on between Chefoo and these places in fruit, indian corn, millet, vermicelli, and fish inward, and foreign and native sundries, mill flour, and medicines outward. Of much greater importance now is the trade across the gulf with the Fengtien ports: consisting principally of beans, in very large quantities, fish, and timber (coccons are now brought over almost entirely by steamer) inward, and Chefoo-dyed foreign cottons, kerosene oil, and clothing outward. There is a fair trade with Chihli ports, mainly in beans, iron pans, and samshu inward, and dyed cottons, brass, and soda outward. Some 200 junks visited Chefoo in 1909 from Korea, bringing charcoal, firewood, and fish. It is interesting to note that, in addition to the gulf traffic, the ancient southern junk trade—greatly shorn of its glory no doubt—between Shanghai, Ningpo, Foochow, —and even Swatow,—and Chefoo still survives. In the year 1909 189 junks entered from Kiangsu ports, bringing flour and grain from Haichow (海州) and chinaware from Shanghai; 41 from Ningpo, with paper and bamboo poles; 82 from Foochow, with paper and timber; 4 from Swatow, with coarse chinaware. On their return South these vessels carry beancake, bean oil, beans, dates, fish, and vermicelli.

7°. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.—The emigration to Russian Manchuria suffered a severe set-back in 1909, mainly as a consequence of the prohibitive tariff on certain imports—including many of the necessaries of life for the Chinese coolie,—which came into force at Vladivostock and on the frontier generally in March 1909. Only 17,000 persons left and 20,000 returned by the Vladivostock route. The bulk of the exodus through Chefoo was *viâ* Dairen and Antung, many of the coolies finding work on the railway no doubt. There returned from South Africa 1,842 coolies, leaving about 1,700 in all to return to Chefoo and Chinwangtao.

8°. TREASURE.—The table shows an importation of bullion and coins valued at *Hk.Ts.* 4,705,000, and an export of *Hk.Ts.* 4,006,000, chiefly silver sycee. These figures show a smaller movement than in former years; the result, probably, of the extended operations of the Russo-Chinese Bank here during the past year. The fluctuations in the exchange between dollars and sycee during the year are given below, together with the course of copper coin exchange.

	1908.				1909.			
	DOLLARS PER <i>Hk.Ts.</i> 100.		10-CASH PIECES PER DOLLAR.		DOLLARS PER <i>Hk.Ts.</i> 100.		10-CASH PIECES PER DOLLAR.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
January-March.....	153	148.40	128	119	153	150.28	123.50	116
April-June.....	153	150.50	128	124	153	148.60	125.50	122.50
July-September.....	150.90	149.44	128	123.50	152.80	149	127	122.50
October-December.....	150.92	149.50	227.50	116	149.86	146.15	127.50	123

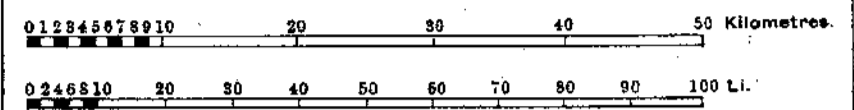
120°

121°

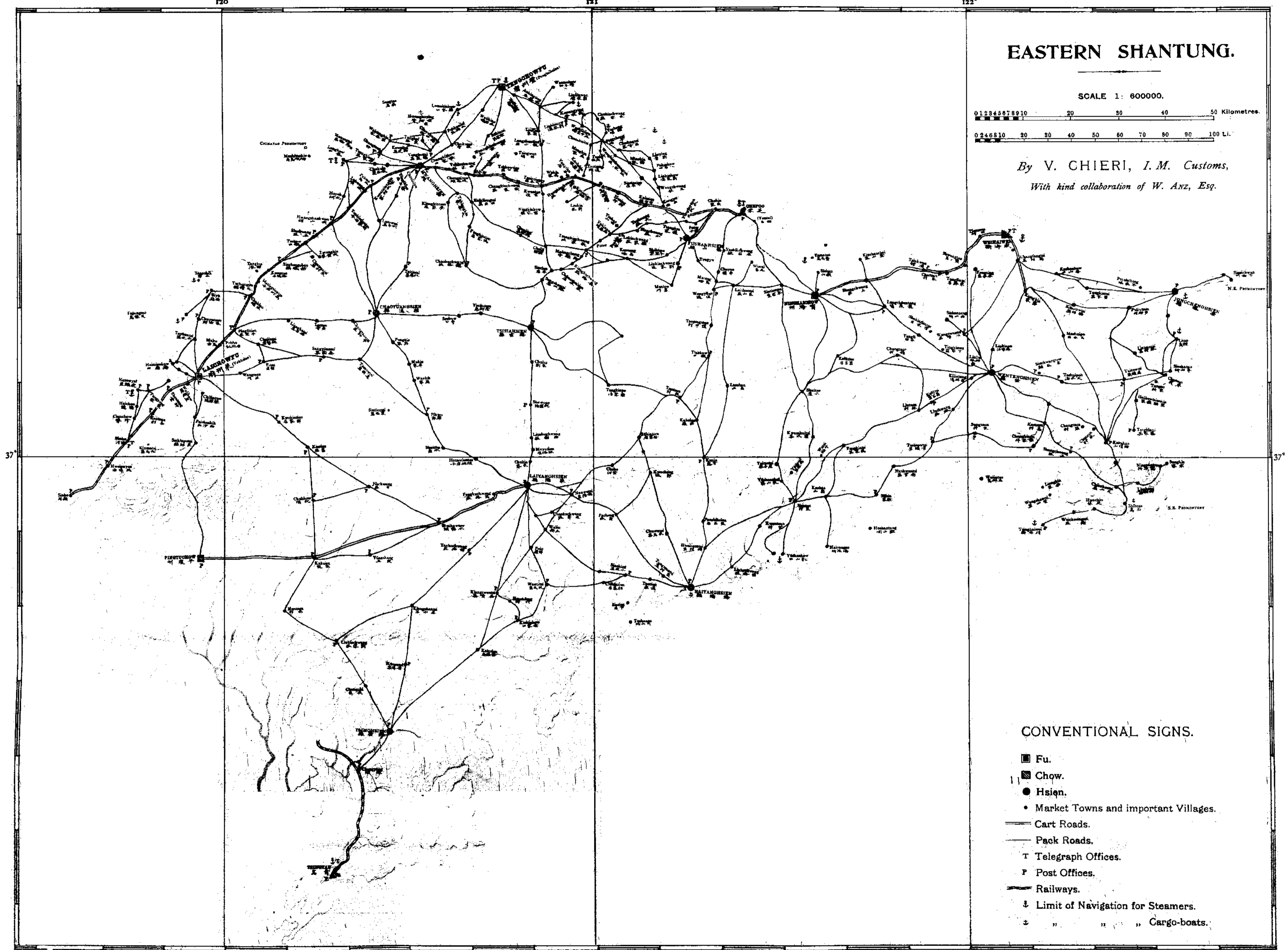
122°

EASTERN SHANTUNG.

SCALE 1: 600000.



By V. CHERI, *I. M. Customs,*
 With kind collaboration of W. ANZ, *Esq.*



CONVENTIONAL SIGNS.

- Fu.
- ▣ Chow.
- Hsien.
- Market Towns and important Villages.
- Cart Roads.
- Pack Roads.
- T Telegraph Offices.
- P Post Offices.
- Railways.
- ‡ Limit of Navigation for Steamers.
- ‡ " " " Cargo-boats.

120°

121°

122°

37°

37°

9°. OPIUM.—The notable increase the tables show in the importations of Indian and native opium testify to the efficiency of the measures taken early in the year to put a stop to poppy planting in Shantung. Concurrently, under an Ordinance which took effect from the 30th July 1909, a rigorous restriction of the purchase or use of opium and similar drugs has been enforced in the Leased Territory of Weihaiwei, as a result of which the importations of opium into that port have practically ceased. The arrivals of Indian opium at Chefoo, which since 1900 had steadily declined year by year till in 1908 they amounted to 323 piculs only, rose to 757 piculs in 1909, while native opium, principally Yunnan and Szechwan—for some years past entirely displaced by the home-grown drug,—mounted to 1,430 piculs. The demand, however, appears to have been overestimated, and much of the imported opium is said to be unsaleable here at a profit. Imported native opium now pays a special provincial tax in addition to the tungshui levies general throughout the Empire—but since November 1909 administered in Shantung by the provincial Ch'ou K'uan Chü (籌款局),—and its movements are very strictly controlled.

10°. MISCELLANEOUS.—The Ta Ching Bank—Imperial Bank of China—established a branch at Chefoo early in the year, but so far has done little business. The Yokohama Specie Bank withdrew its branch office in August 1909.—Very considerable development took place during the year in the postal service: 42 new agencies were opened; the courier lines increased from 2,473 *li* in 1908 to 3,809 *li*, of which 1,854 *li* are run on the day-and-night system, as against 960 at the close of 1906. The accompanying map of Eastern Shantung, the work of Mr. Assistant CHERI, assisted by Mr. W. ANZ, while it does not pretend to complete topographical accuracy at all points, shows correctly, it is believed, the configuration and direction of the mountain ranges and the positions of rivers, roads, and all important places.

F. S. UNWIN,

Commissioner of Customs.

CHEFOO, 26th February 1910.

CHEFOO TRADE STATISTICS.

I.—SHIPPING.

1°. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared under each Flag at the Maritime Customs during 1909.

a.—Under General Regulations.

FLAG.	STEAMERS.													
	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.						TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	1	2,073	10	4,298	11	6,371	3	6,219	9	2,225	12	8,444	23	14,815
British	519	617,606	157	190,738	676	808,344	393	456,327	283	351,708	676	808,035	1,352	1,616,379
Dutch .....	...	...	1	1,202	1	1,202	1	1,202	...	...	1	1,202	2	2,404
French	1	691	1	691	2	1,382	...	...	2	1,382	2	1,382	4	2,764
German	118	129,636	62	66,097	180	195,733	85	92,068	95	103,665	180	195,733	360	391,466
Japanese	617	340,746	267	132,173	884	472,919	641	271,020	243	202,234	884	473,254	1,768	946,173
Korean	4	2,398	2	1,592	6	3,990	4	2,398	2	1,592	6	3,990	12	7,980
Norwegian	23	20,468	30	24,422	53	44,890	25	21,793	28	23,097	53	44,890	106	89,780
Russian	1	936	4	4,926	5	5,862	1	935	4	4,926	5	5,861	10	11,723
Chinese	379	329,418	172	83,325	551	412,743	387	249,902	162	164,086	549	413,988	1,100	826,731
Total : Steamers.....	1,663	1,443,972	706	509,464	2,369	1,953,436	1,540	1,101,864	828	854,915	2,368	1,956,779	4,737	3,910,215
FLAG.	SAILING VESSELS.													
	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.						TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	1	22	...	...	1	22	1	22	...	...	1	22	2	44
Chinese	21	881	...	...	21	881	...	...	21	881	21	881	42	1,762
Total : Sailing Vessels	22	903	...	...	22	903	1	22	21	881	22	903	44	1,806
GRAND TOTAL...	1,685	1,444,875	706	509,464	2,391	1,954,339	1,541	1,101,886	849	855,796	2,390	1,957,682	4,781	3,912,021

b.—Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.

FLAG.	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.						TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
	British	3	2,052	9	5,330	12	7,382	11	7,366	11	7,366	23	14,748
German .....	...	...	3	3,315	3	3,315	...	...	3	3,315	3	3,315	6	6,630
Japanese	138	67,918	132	63,769	270	131,687	139	64,992	131	66,695	270	131,687	540	263,374
Korean	4	3,184	...	...	4	3,184	2	1,592	2	1,592	4	3,184	8	6,368
Chinese	9	3,586	48	11,051	57	14,637	6	2,238	51	12,399	57	14,637	114	29,274
TOTAL.....	154	76,740	192	83,465	346	160,205	147	68,822	198	91,367	345	160,189	691	320,394

2°. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Maritime Customs,
1900 to 1909.

a.—Under General Regulations.

YEAR.	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.					
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		TOTAL.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1900.....	1,351	1,038,205	6	7,928	1,357	1,046,133	1,352	1,037,395	6	7,928	1,358	1,045,323
1901.....	2,498	1,744,477	4	3,110	2,502	1,747,587	2,492	1,742,412	4	3,110	2,496	1,745,522
1902.....	2,615	1,790,898	2	2,148	2,617	1,793,046	2,620	1,794,762	2	2,148	2,622	1,796,910
1903.....	2,461	1,767,609	1	2,079	2,462	1,769,688	2,465	1,767,268	1	2,079	2,466	1,769,347
1904.....	1,838	1,490,349	4	2,165	1,842	1,492,514	1,825	1,484,460	2	2,156	1,827	1,486,616
1905.....	2,089	1,742,231	6	6,800	2,095	1,749,031	2,091	1,744,121	8	6,809	2,099	1,750,930
1906.....	2,791	2,152,023	6	898	2,797	2,152,921	2,785	2,149,721	4	874	2,789	2,150,595
1907.....	2,648	1,965,596	2	73	2,650	1,965,669	2,647	1,963,313	2	73	2,649	1,963,386
1908.....	2,549	1,920,364	3	209	2,552	1,920,573	2,554	1,923,936	3	209	2,557	1,924,145
1909.....	2,369	1,953,436	22	903	2,391	1,954,339	2,368	1,956,779	22	903	2,390	1,957,682

b.—Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.

YEAR.	ENTERED INWARDS.		CLEARED OUTWARDS.		TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1900.....	107	26,687	107	26,687	214	53,374
1901.....	415	115,274	412	114,956	827	230,230
1902.....	296	109,361	298	109,632	594	218,993
1903.....	305	99,488	306	99,535	611	199,023
1904.....	83	22,278	82	23,179	165	46,457
1905.....	338	119,204	339	119,303	677	238,507
1906.....	458	153,352	454	151,593	912	304,945
1907.....	321	108,489	322	109,070	643	217,559
1908.....	323	134,919	325	136,095	648	271,014
1909.....	346	160,205	345	160,189	691	320,394

3°. Number and Capacity of Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Native Customs during the
29th to 32nd Periods (25th October 1908 to 12th November 1909).

		JUNKS.	
		No.	Tons.
Entered.....		8,607	1,456,959
Cleared.....		7,349	1,217,306
Of Junks entered—		Of Junks cleared—	
3,220	were from Manchuria.	2,374	were for Manchuria.
428	" " Chihli.	407	" " Chihli.
4,389	" " Shantung.	4,311	" " Shantung.
197	" " Kiangsu.	128	" " Kiangsu.
50	" " Chekiang.	12	" " Chekiang.
94	" " Fukien.	67	" " Fukien.
6	" " Kwangtung.	50	" " Korea.
223	" " Korea.		
8,607 Entered.		7,349 Cleared.	

II.—VALUES.

1°. Gross and Net Values of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1907 to 1909.

	1907.		1908.		1909.	
	GROSS.	NET.	GROSS.	NET.	GROSS.	NET.
FOREIGN GOODS.	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>
Imported from Foreign Countries and Hongkong.....	6,620,215		6,182,640		6,233,513	
Imported from Chinese Ports.....	7,117,450		7,210,163		6,568,005	
Total Foreign Imports.....	13,737,665		13,392,803		12,801,518	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong..	696,289		684,041		707,510	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports (chiefly to Antung, Tientsin, Dairen, and Shanghai).....	2,410,679		2,821,122		2,248,513	
Total Foreign Re-exports.....	3,106,968		3,505,163		2,956,023	
Net Total Foreign Imports.....		10,630,697		9,887,640		9,845,495
NATIVE PRODUCE.						
Imported (chiefly from Antung, Dairen, Shanghai, and Swatow).....	8,751,760		10,322,537		13,275,235	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries.....	541,860		744,309		1,074,852	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports.....	913,156		2,616,909		1,867,324	
Total Native Re-exports.....	1,455,016		3,361,218		2,942,176	
Net Total Native Imports.....		7,296,744		6,961,319		10,333,059
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Foreign Countries.....	2,757,142		2,880,289		3,120,165	
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Chinese Ports.....	7,961,930		8,256,114		15,122,906	
Total Exports of local origin...		10,719,072		11,136,403		18,243,071
Gross Value of the Trade of the Port.....	33,208,497		34,851,743		44,319,824	
Net Value of the Trade of the Port, i.e., Foreign and Native Imports less Re-exports, and Native Exports of local origin.....		28,646,513		27,985,362		38,421,625

2°. Value of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1900 to 1909.

YEAR.	IMPORTS FROM		EXPORTS TO		TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	RE- EXPORTS.	TREASURE.		TRANSIT TRADE.	
	Foreign Countries.	Native Ports.	Foreign Countries.	Native Ports.			Imported.	Exported.	Inwards.	Outwards.
	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>
1900.....	4,737,954	12,866,318	1,954,781	8,447,926	28,006,979	948,651	5,390,309	8,014,826	...	...
1901.....	9,604,801	18,465,131	2,383,726	9,487,275	39,940,933	2,280,423	6,037,387	6,219,615	...	...
1902.....	9,572,175	17,400,906	3,084,660	8,431,220	38,488,961	2,564,548	6,480,370	6,175,101	...	...
1903.....	9,651,793	18,786,761	3,149,347	10,366,050	41,953,951	3,770,039	6,034,115	4,575,610	...	...
1904.....	8,293,354	19,665,135	3,714,214	8,971,940	40,644,643	6,389,468	8,714,575	5,097,897	...	...
1905.....	9,607,561	22,792,899	4,052,192	7,899,933	44,352,585	5,221,201	15,357,393	6,596,714	...	...
1906.....	7,906,839	20,589,417	4,202,603	7,760,796	40,459,655	5,719,388	4,205,207	4,009,910	...	...
1907.....	6,620,215	15,869,210	2,757,142	7,961,930	33,208,497	4,561,684	4,388,427	7,933,820	...	...
1908.....	6,182,640	17,532,700	2,880,289	8,256,114	34,851,743	6,866,381	4,476,687	6,769,704	...	...
1909.....	6,233,513	19,843,240	3,120,165	15,122,906	44,319,824	5,898,199	4,705,473	4,006,184	...	...

3°. Value of the Native Customs Trade during the 21st to 32nd Periods
(16th November 1906 to 12th November 1909).

	21ST-24TH PERIODS.	25TH-28TH PERIODS.	29TH-32ND PERIODS.
IMPORTS.			
Imported from Foreign Countries.....	<i>Hk. Tls</i> 118,829	<i>Hk. Tls</i> 61,523	<i>Hk. Tls</i> 54,775
Imported from Chinese Ports.....	7,318,080	6,930,251	9,940,875
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	7,436,909	6,991,774	9,995,650
EXPORTS.			
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Foreign Countries.....	1,609	1,378	456
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Chinese Ports.....	1,277,362	1,655,957	1,137,753
TOTAL EXPORTS OF LOCAL ORIGIN.....	1,278,971	1,657,335	1,138,209
TOTAL VALUE OF THE TRADE OF THE PORT.....	8,715,880	8,649,109	11,133,859

4°. Gross Value of the Trade carried on by Inland Waters Steamers, 1907 to 1909.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
Foreign Goods Re-exported to Inland Places.....	267,202	184,213	177,066
Native Goods Re-exported to Inland Places.....	93,297	71,240	37,256
Foreign Goods Imported from Inland Places.....	...	...	...
Native Goods Imported from Inland Places.....	1,056,369	217,628	1,062,756
Native Goods Exported to Inland Places.....	336,954	31,587	65,409
TOTAL.....	1,753,822	504,668	1,342,487

III.—IMPORTS.

1°. Principal Articles imported through the Maritime Customs, 1900 to 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
OPIUM.											
Malwa.....	<i>Piculs</i>	621	538	194	135	85	53	46	31	17	120
Patna.....	"	18	20	13	17	10	13	12	6	5	66
Benares.....	"	295	360	400	394	308	374	545	323	210	571
Persian.....	"	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Manchuria.....	"	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	4	14	13
Native, Shansi.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	314
" Szechwan.....	"	...	509	132	6	14	61	1	3	...	375
" Yunnan.....	"	...	516	167	10	19	24	22	3	1	613
" Other Provinces.....	"	860	1	30	221	339	1	35	...	4	128
FOREIGN COTTON GOODS.											
Shirtings, Grey, Plain, American.....	<i>Pieces</i>				28,530	9,938	38,345	35,035	19,895	39,090	37,260
" " " English.....	"	190,065	289,337	268,224	156,844	49,224	54,857	50,050	33,399	39,232	31,916
" " " Japanese.....	"	...	...	...	7,440	...	700	270	660	330	795
Sheetings, American.....	"	401,159	637,184	608,076	523,917	256,970	481,839	623,952	354,204	313,835	277,669
" English.....	"	12,231	7,834	17,309	10,884	23,291	36,398	40,699	32,642	27,517	47,581
" Indian.....	"	4,494	440	2,710	1,380	3,370	4,370	5,385	4,075	2,600	1,599
" Japanese.....	"	7,301	3,141	16,162	34,564	46,908	68,773	...	7,223	918	58,233
Shirtings, White, Plain.....	"	80,040	107,313	156,819	124,136	83,547	152,726	188,330	111,765	98,710	98,077
Drills, American.....	"	102,769	193,232	160,980	137,388	58,194	213,394	155,231	38,824	44,651	37,939
" Dutch.....	"	1,330	590	1,045	210	304	1,268	1,360	1,360	...	10
" English.....	"	9,545	2,810	11,437	5,520	10,100	3,495	6,918	13,448	4,841	3,273
" Indian.....	"	535	...	...	40	345	180	...	30	...	60
" Japanese.....	"	75	75	248	9,050	18,727	20,383	...	19,075	28,242	20,352
Jeans, American.....	"	10,095	23,681	19,457	20,181	3,335	10,521	11,097	4,745	6,537	2,934
" Dutch.....	"	...	...	...	1,000	1,160	2,740	3,893	380	1,885	1,821
" English.....	"	1,840	2,753	16,320	18,877	24,865	52,070	84,942	69,645	72,960	64,080
T-Cloths, American.....	"	79,097	82,634	71,590	2,829	255	...	1,485	10	1,264	52
" English.....	"	...	...	...	82,051	30,980	47,158	76,674	75,443	57,563	50,457
" Indian.....	"	5,205	2,570	280	200	466	1,600	3,771	200	100	100
" Japanese.....	"	41,923	141,490	79,025	64,555	40,972	39,390	16,265	25,540	34,671	27,090
Lawns and Muslins.....	"	21,618	18,985	26,053	13,405	14,238	12,518	24,298	27,901	18,861	10,221
Chintzes and Furnitures.....	<i>Yards</i>	39,944	88,296	96,121	97,443	50,858	73,183	32,281	31,195	12,479	13,534
Cotton Italians, Plain and Figured.....	<i>Pieces</i>	44,956	87,199	75,191	75,882	61,925	103,648	140,282	93,649	64,812	52,235
" Lastings, " ".....	"	33,071	63,141	61,016	73,753	33,369	31,275	28,587	15,797	12,576	14,120
Dyed Shirtings, Figured.....	"	6,904	5,915	7,028	4,508	3,800	10,215	842	695	1,091	635
" Plain.....	"	9,649	14,186	14,117	6,002	812	3,457	4,608	1,155	763	...
" T-Cloths.....	"	...	...	...	3,928	1,728	1,790	1,407	1,896	1,602	1,356
" Turkey Red Cambrics.....	"	5,135	14,448	22,537	33,017	25,603	25,975	35,458	64,515	58,885	30,576
" " Shirtings.....	"	16,479	22,715	16,095	45,320	38,517	46,019	45,696	13,953	8,980	14,164
Cotton Spanish Stripes, 32 inches.....	"	...	...	...	1,872	358	96	563	1	...	...
" " " 64 ".....	"	3,042	7,062	5,042	2,376	1,342	1,058	1,567	1,268	463	462
" Flannel.....	"	5,265	21,554	15,584	19,303	19,713	16,549	19,052	13,058	15,955	9,465
Crimp Cloth, Japanese.....	<i>Yards</i>	3,694	1,941	1,718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japanese Cotton Cloth.....	<i>Pieces</i>	7,676	4,360	1,955	56,910	26,595	24,376	25,913	6,580	5,620	5,685
Velvets and Velveteens.....	<i>Yards</i>	...	...	...	26,359	33,925	60,600	26,124	14,160	21,849	294,020
Handkerchiefs.....	<i>Pieces</i>	1,092	2,063	3,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Towels.....	<i>Dozens</i>	8,216	12,266	15,151	77,862	64,109	173,213	105,157	102,445	40,298	54,942
" Japanese.....	"	52,947	93,701	80,405	14,885	16,272	26,494	17,296	14,291	17,234	12,134
Cotton Yarn, English.....	<i>Piculs</i>	4,936	10,098	16,981	81,356	54,767	77,058	76,592	47,633	25,738	28,167
" " Hongkong.....	"	1,113	1,279	1,173	390	235	1,026	407	272	315	372
" " ".....	"	...	...	942	495	...	...	30	...	690	441

1°. Principal Articles imported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Cotton Yarn, Indian.....	Piculs	14,325	37,205	38,426	24,196	13,832	16,810	10,249	9,395	8,701	8,261
„ „ Japanese	„	76,211	146,963	107,043	122,731	55,584	59,333	55,927	25,413	39,775	39,808
NATIVE COTTON GOODS.											
Sheetings.....	Pieces	1,100	1,760	2,760	...	5,800	1,550	496	5,680	28,190	7,933
Cotton Yarn.....	Piculs	17,809	30,248	16,495	2,091	3,512	9,894	1,176	12,242	13,174	5,647
Cloth, Native (Nankeens).....	„	2,412	7,039	7,250	5,071	3,240	7,646	4,688	2,186	3,881	3,199
WOOLLEN & COTTON MIXTURES.											
Union Italian Cloth, Plain and Figured.....	Pieces	1,698	3,075	2,587	2,148	604	1,299	2,127	434	...	54
WOOLLEN GOODS.											
Camlets, English.....	Pieces	634	842	328	249	86	948	130	236	95	...
Cloth, Broad, Medium, and Habit.....	Yards	84	232	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Russian.....	Pieces	80	272	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ „.....	Yards	...	...	...	2,053	666	1,566	513	225	...	...
Lastings, Plain, Figured, & Créped.....	Pieces	1,440	3,927	4,609	4,453	2,294	3,467	2,800	1,157	622	651
Long Ells.....	„	1,010	1,765	2,323	2,614	1,916	2,886	3,185	2,201	842	811
Spanish Stripes.....	Yards	360	809	976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ „.....	„	...	...	...	16,441	14,227	15,660	5,907	2,133	8,335	4,913
FOREIGN METALS.											
Iron and Mild Steel, New:—											
Bars.....	Piculs	2,911	8,694	9,837	6,224	5,852	10,874	21,666	6,625	5,308	4,498
Nail-rod.....	„	9,360	27,566	26,523	18,518	21,863	30,906	28,905	19,337	14,834	15,790
Wire.....	„	1,466	6,617	7,149	2,394	4,372	4,473	4,023	3,244	3,055	2,044
Iron and Mild Steel, Old.....	„	86,777	153,848	202,138	167,593	137,280	198,974	163,472	87,433	63,237	105,532
Lead, in Pigs and Bars.....	„	1,120	2,520	1,123	1,869	5,409	2,699	3,949	3,203	2,358	1,850
Quicksilver.....	„	90	52	118	121	221	125	143	127	16	8
Steel, Bamboo.....	„	3,683	8,683	13,257	10,781	7,731	10,695	11,454	7,148	7,184	8,686
Tin, Slabs.....	„	152	148	176	284	204	266	81	198	99	101
Tinned Plates.....	„	302	337	557	1,248	498	968	1,664	1,109	375	643
FOREIGN SUNDRIES.											
Aniseed, Star, Whole.....	Piculs	199	935	583	571	1,001	327	400	308	400	352
Bags of all kinds.....	Pieces	182,170	1,126,850	965,557	1,043,091	272,385	425,037	621,407	302,510	95,994	660,191
Bicho de Mar.....	Piculs	637	580	940	1,663	676	1,690	960	1,090	1,039	1,069
Buttons, Brass and Fancy.....	Gross	35,666	48,302	80,546	81,814	57,218	49,278	52,582	26,508	8,444	11,456
Cigarettes.....	{ Value, Hk. Tls Mille	63,275*	95,187*	128,467*	438,960	243,676	272,368	57,390	92,469	67,587	40,241
Coal.....	Tons	49,731	77,298	52,449	67,302	68,386	73,335	109,281	91,953	95,264	80,047
Dyes and Colours:—											
Aniline.....	{ Value, Hk. Tls	121,450	106,215	127,515	149,054	71,070	42,892	50,855	162	150	180
Green, Emerald.....	Piculs	162	150	180	166	128	111	96	191	404	2,155
Indigo, Artificial.....	„	110,660	200,933	167,909	191	404	2,155	5,704	6,939	3,962	3,030
Logwood Extract.....	„	...	...	...	2,053	1,440	1,960	3,317	1,360	1,112	1,643
Prussian Blue.....	„	...	...	...	62	86	96	91	56	39	14
Ultramarine.....	„	...	...	...	159	147	144	151	91	184	70
Flour.....	„	107,021	309,651	78,026	274	34,277	19,327	41,025	146,277	47,878	1,521
Ginseng.....	Catties	1,800	...	23,000	3,463	10,127	55,156	...	...	...	...
Glass, Window.....	Boxes	4,091	5,570	7,642	8,232	2,279	13,564	6,111	4,010	3,000	3,568

* Including Cigars.

1°. Principal Articles imported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Isinglass	Piculs	529	534	618	405	559	1,027	172	292	479	335
Lead, White	"	1,606	2,647	4,760	4,402	2,925	2,687	2,771	2,445	3,162	2,908
Matches	Gross	9,791	8,629	1,688	764	2,259	993	950	574	1,039	771
" Japan	"	1,328,244	2,275,674	2,463,834	1,832,665	2,275,750	3,124,701	1,817,914	1,660,978	2,290,216	2,230,475
Mats, Straw	Pieces	295,416	303,002	274,305	197,233	128,552	118,507	131,910	111,855	114,848	182,370
Needles	Mille	339,330	609,441	384,085	299,260	240,555	218,054	189,202	74,108	68,450	142,888
Oil, Kerosene, American	Galls.	4,627,852	8,658,334	3,937,060	5,239,680	8,908,340	9,780,769	5,268,310	3,622,800	3,421,580	5,221,260
" " Russian	"	216,490	140,000	30,025	173,300	916,400	292,900	96,050	1,000	...	...
" " Sumatra .....	"	...	...	15,000	750	25,000	...	67,250	638,990	470,000	...
Paper	Piculs	3,283	10,012	8,411	15,013	12,996	16,596	17,163	9,442	6,772	9,129
Pepper, Black	"	1,706	3,181	2,481	3,255	3,342	2,464	2,609	2,041	2,176	997
Sapanwood	"	2,592	6,820	4,738	3,115	3,465	2,202	1,271	3,023	1,168	779
Seaweed, Cut	"	15,728	60,474	44,043	1,504	3,509	6,378	6,323	3,064	2,716	2,509
" Long	"	29,404	31,750	47,785	70,489	46,669	41,130	77,556	56,345	40,751	37,538
Soda Ash	"	...	15,725	14,278	12,786	12,537	41,446	33,287	19,052	26,112	33,272
" Crystal .....	"	...	...	6,194	2,981	2,067	742	812	420	633	...
Sugar, Brown	"	74,452	106,293	276,056	107,855	128,070	172,833	187,057	86,315	89,499	82,016
" White	"	45,646	55,111	137,121	56,338	73,553	65,746	83,937	62,547	50,762	50,346
" Refined	"	12,141	44,272	32,596	28,285	75,914	99,299	79,228	59,176	28,720	48,354
" Candy	"	7,863	7,957	19,854	10,159	17,264	20,339	18,578	17,403	9,403	9,888
NATIVE SUNDRIES.											
Arsenic	Piculs	2,529	2,251	2,841	3,081	2,935	2,282	2,213	2,995	12,511	2,342
Beans of all kinds	"	12,448	4,200	22,029	98,486	296,104	55,099	138,374	287,952	136,664	133,495
Books, Printed	"	116	301	716	540	336	641	852	556	808	894
Buttons, Brass	"	244	455	445	845	319	...	767	836	768	826
Cigarettes .....	"	...	...	...	...	713	1,565	1,819	655	541	998
Coal, Fushun	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,550	13,249
" Kaiping	"	10,572	4,845	17,167	17,304	15,557	20,715	19,024	19,511	21,050	23,975
Cotton, Raw	Piculs	18,013	19,776	19,001	15,824	5,450	7,500	9,254	3,563	9,839	8,571
Fire-crackers	"	3,929	2,875	7,272	8,042	3,306	6,719	8,496	8,425	2,804	4,607
Flour	"	13,166	21,013	43,576	153,103	264,433	254,022	174,077	89,650	152,482	230,395
Fungus, Black	"	231	431	606	73	494	812	1,162	1,038	777	933
Grasscloth, Coarse	"	1,913	2,128	3,257	3,574	2,968	2,485	3,128	2,175	1,605	1,204
" Fine	"	475	732	1,304	1,645	1,071	1,019	1,008	1,234	706	507
Hemp Skin	"	3,532	3,349	3,587	2,876	2,987	9,219	5,887	3,534	5,573	7,104
Mats, Rush and Straw	Pieces	19,018	...	13,264	19,622	...	31,572	66,095	12,460	33,120	19,009
Medicines	Piculs	3,102	4,830	6,238	5,792	5,167	3,693	6,644	6,268	3,694	4,427
Mushrooms .....	"	...	...	180	55	30	108	321	392	595	...
Oil, Wood	"	12,546	19,565	14,896	18,205	16,260	15,498	17,563	14,130	14,620	12,234
Paper, 1st Quality	"	3,754	5,318	10,331	10,061	6,592	7,768	6,738	4,314	2,827	3,120
" 2nd "	"	44,844	59,954	70,277	57,362	62,475	98,121	95,141	39,814	44,320	38,563
" Joss	"	8,964	13,764	11,094	13,972	10,665	13,643	8,320	8,746	9,438	10,235
Preserves	"	3,561	3,767	7,902	5,916	4,195	5,813	7,427	4,449	2,307	1,805
Rice	"	533,792	397,207	204,598	374,998	1,125,550	1,206,663	600,891	261,019	273,522	360,254
Samshu	"	143	570	827	8,315	1,607	10,070	10,028	11,977	15,566	21,455
Silk, Raw, Wild	"	736	807	568	1,460	607	273	...	2,574	2,265	3,774
" Cocoons .....	"	...	...	...	...	...	81	189	83,602	100,909	145,937
" Piece Goods	"	231	533	490	359	326	639	582	301	326	351
" Pongees	"	26	...	...	20	16	3	...	12	87	318
Soda	"	473	3,205	1,484	2,626	361	1,597	3,799	2,822	4,892	8,903
Sugar, Brown	"	76,475	54,928	60,593	40,437	39,767	45,056	46,139	30,289	36,901	17,320
" White	"	17,782	45,266	39,944	30,317	32,024	24,850	27,807	25,827	12,398	9,224
Tallow, Animal	"	...	536	547	1,615	1,170	1,417	1,798	545	1,411	1,743
Tea	"	2,253	4,126	4,338	5,983	6,092	7,119	10,693	8,795	4,371	10,020
Tobacco, Leaf	"	2,967	1,901	2,813	1,525	1,643	2,909	4,093	1,629	4,204	2,227
" Prepared	"	4,079	5,359	9,718	6,819	6,937	10,112	10,620	7,010	7,047	5,849
Varnish	"	181	175	210	332	187	192	297	312	840	462

2°. Principal Articles imported through the Native Customs during the 5th to 32nd Periods
(31st October 1902 to 12th November 1909).

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	5TH-8TH PERIODS.	9TH-12TH PERIODS.	13TH-16TH PERIODS.	17TH-20TH PERIODS.	21ST-24TH PERIODS.	25TH-28TH PERIODS.	29TH-32ND PERIODS.
Beancake, Fengtien.....	Pieces	244,216	221,974	186,465	166,093	91,491	8,284	6,592
Beans.....	Piculs	2,052,714	1,587,150	2,062,644	1,633,301	856,715	1,329,326	1,932,283
Corn, Indian.....	"	232,618	204,325	130,288	217,552	208,807	209,563	246,449
Cotton, Raw.....	"	7,848	7,645	10,605	8,876	5,846	2,804	1,205
Ginseng.....	Catties	4,528	4,587	2,378	2,266	1,258	69	...
Mats, Reed.....	Pieces	523,133	538,559	406,605	481,758	311,914	699,372	591,036
Medicines.....	{ Value, Hk. Pks }	77,965	55,583	54,452	74,356	16,494	14,214	20,005
Millet.....	Piculs	57,372	49,380	45,808	125,172	93,304	84,920	92,172
Paper.....	Pieces	247,562	303,767	288,952	265,720	285,496	193,182	333,433
Samshu.....	Piculs	11,076	13,850	19,471	14,774	10,744	15,610	6,702
Silk, Raw, Wild.....	"	3,010	3,344	1,757	1,490	28	1	54
" Cocoons.....	"	132,619	91,995	155,736	182,566	35,638	20,929	111,865
Timber.....	Pieces	128,651	108,031	87,430	118,522	144,270	198,849	155,009
Vermicelli.....	Piculs	5,848	3,862	5,172	7,056	9,069	17,709	17,907

IV.—EXPORTS.

1°. Principal Articles exported through the Maritime Customs, 1900 to 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Almonds.....	Piculs	1,528	2,734	1,890	1,848	1,752	1,771	1,524	2,227	2,965	3,693
Beancake.....	"	1,159,638	1,566,466	1,227,705	1,192,948	1,117,658	1,233,180	1,144,814	1,000,431	972,191	938,820
Beans.....	"	65,047	145,108	77,411	110,705	145,713	75,302	32,871	38,976	19,851	14,091
Beef, Fresh.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,007	...	8,784	29,325
Caps, Felt.....	Pieces	10,780	7,414	16,116	10,971	3,244	27,843	8,740	8,975	16,180	13,368
Cattle.....	No.	9,746	13,989	14,876	18,834	2,501	3,050	6,752	2,359	6,566	3,501
Chillies, Dried.....	Piculs	86	1,876	360	288	197	206	259	316	636	210
Clothing, Cotton.....	"	3,234	2,054	3,291	3,899	705	2,647	3,733	1,158	6,124	5,067
Dates, Black.....	"	19,871	29,598	31,014	33,450	19,060	11,615	13,736	17,113	17,873	15,898
" Red.....	"	39,791	42,041	30,552	45,139	41,505	19,738	22,960	22,699	30,831	31,938
Eggs, Fresh.....	Pieces	5,154,188	9,341,135	9,279,205	10,904,986	962,639	3,903,033	15,513,644	17,928,101	20,865,807	14,978,075
Fish, Dried.....	Piculs	2,571	6,002	4,558	4,335	4,344	3,058	4,285	5,256	4,957	7,046
" Salt.....	"	41,330	48,027	51,449	48,603	33,166	23,347	28,632	30,039	28,024	37,913
Fishery Products.....	"	407	836	2,323	1,915	2,428	8,014	2,641	5,391	4,208	9,673
Fruits, Fresh.....	"	27,091	37,628	54,433	49,872	43,938	31,170	40,881	34,001	47,713	56,266
Ginseng, Korean.....	"	24	24	55	59	63	45	58	35	46	6
" Native.....	"	196	550	23	42	418	459	104	14	12	3
Ground-nuts.....	"	108,495	147,076	216,523	174,093	53,685	48,654	45,971	36,239	36,264	29,442
" Shelled.....	"	...	...	...	53,295	79,229	60,388	102,284	102,728	141,000	230,603
Hides, Ass.....	"	313	202	573	148	252	422	248	245	75	78
" Cow.....	"	3,998	3,536	58	838	2,745	752	221	1,808	1,553	3,331

1°. Principal Articles exported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Liquorice.....	Piculs	7,188	5,894	9,916	8,222	8,022	5,845	8,134	9,400	9,284	12,214
Mats, Rush.....	Pieces	100,682	134,936	98,931	109,835	46,971	64,260	168,483	115,275	127,809	46,190
Medicines.....	Piculs	8,126	11,141	10,305	10,494	6,899	10,430	13,439	9,676	7,236	6,429
Oil, Bean.....	"	4,526	24,837	11,849	10,678	6,835	10,113	28,557	9,688	7,980	12,953
" Ground-nut.....	"	13,685	17,601	11,729	14,518	3,144	2,774	6,725	1,015	1,710	2,236
Prawn and Shrimp Skins.....	"	4,537	5,636	6,821	3,814	7,309	4,618	8,170	1,937	1,756	2,287
Prawns and Shrimps, Dried.....	"	9,011	12,211	14,614	7,565	11,029	4,787	4,881	2,087	2,054	1,892
Seed, Senna.....	"	1,833	1,743	1,001	924	1,242	564	401	508	322	392
" Sesamum.....	"	3,422	3,848	6,195	6,679	1,232	571	2,578	1,692	2,106	2,096
Shoes and Boots.....	Pairs	91,626	31,928	70,969	66,607	21,358	90,041	116,519	90,098	163,399	141,939
Silk, Raw, White.....	Piculs	271	225	53	11	14	5	1	14	16	7
" " Yellow.....	"	3,377	3,281	1,813	574	186	130	75	139	222	32
" " Wild, reeled by Hand.....	"	7,737	8,219	6,259	8,531	9,471	9,225	10,546	7,538	11,619	11,800
" " " Steam.....	"	394	215	711	519	483	1,415	487	110	198	2,234
" Refuse.....	"	8,748	7,406	7,755	8,204	4,788	8,199	8,902	9,034	7,433	10,069
" Pongees.....	"	2,588	3,311	4,782	7,164	3,660	3,402	3,726	4,275	5,689	9,460
Soda, Native.....	"	574	78	122	...	698	1,532	848	590	621	340
Straw Braid.....	"	35,737	33,481	29,638	23,841	16,697	10,836	5,074	1,415	781	326
Vermicelli.....	"	151,851	170,750	170,449	161,650	174,028	163,385	183,052	182,065	224,623	200,801
Walnuts.....	"	4,911	4,055	4,305	4,487	2,934	2,846	3,560	4,003	3,162	4,456
Yeast.....	"	2,805	2,260	1,962	781	521	2,455	6,178	1,696	3,719	2,373

2°. Principal Articles exported through the Native Customs during the 5th to 32nd Periods
(31st October 1902 to 12th November 1909).

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	5TH-8TH PERIODS.	9TH-12TH PERIODS.	13TH-16TH PERIODS.	17TH-20TH PERIODS.	21ST-24TH PERIODS.	25TH-28TH PERIODS.	29TH-32ND PERIODS.
Beancake.....	Pieces	65,986	77,198	175,865	108,707	122,506	135,028	308,994
Cloth, Native (Nankeens).....	"	...	79,188	202,687	136,814	104,133	119,824	105,093
Dates, Black and Red.....	Piculs	...	...	...	...	3,177	...	2,749
Eggs, Fresh.....	Pieces	...	710,870	4,355,640	2,176,350	395,800	5,000	27,500
Fish, Dried and Salt.....	Piculs	449	3,892	7,042	8,066	3,046	3,141	4,535
Hides, Cow.....	Pieces	4,536	6,421	26,781	22,448	5,980	9,455	5,844
Oil, Bean.....	Piculs	...	...	...	...	76,405	134,417	70,185
Paper.....	Pieces	540	5,545	6,330	2,914	1,574	1,944	3,606
Tobacco, Leaf.....	Piculs	342	353	2,601	5,820	991	271	132
Vermicelli.....	"	1,635	938	3,080	1,978	1,085	1,156	4,357

V.—INLAND TRANSIT.

Nil.

VI.—REVENUE.

1°. Dues and Duties collected under each Flag by the Maritime Customs during 1909.

FLAG.	IMPORT.	EXPORT.	COAST TRADE.	TONNAGE.	TRANSIT.	OPIMUM LIKIN.	TOTAL.
	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
American	129,685	5,300,035	...	1,675,500	...	...	7,105,220
British	106,591,225	143,465,291	25,913,595	18,739,800	...	23,281,200	317,991,111
Dutch .....	...	417,060	...	...	...	...	417,060
French	49,939	15,549	2,104	...	...	...	67,592
German	16,955,338	15,848,217	1,661,609	5,684,800	...	608,000	40,757,964
Japanese	104,420,830	44,367,619	13,316,724	21,419,500	...	...	183,524,673
Korean	1,060,791	183,310	...	318,400	...	...	1,562,501
Norwegian	11,412,723	7,991,118	751,533	2,388,000	...	480,000	23,023,374
Russian	41,100	4,758,169	...	829,200	...	...	5,628,469
Chinese	2,151,095	77,902,496	24,095,888	3,515,800	...	37,423,200	145,088,479
On Opium	23,172,150	...	...	...	...	...	23,172,150*
TOTAL	265,984,876	300,248,864	65,741,453	54,571,000	...	61,792,400	748,338,593 †

† 82 Drawbacks marked for cash payment during the year, to be deducted from this total..... *Hk. Tls* 9,029,493* Not including *Kp. Tls* 55,200 Native Opium Tungshul.

2°. Dues and Duties collected by the Maritime Customs, 1900 to 1909.

YEAR.	IMPORT (exclusive of Opium).	EXPORT (exclusive of Opium).	COAST TRADE (exclusive of Opium).	OPIMUM (Import, Export, and Coast Trade).	TONNAGE.	TRANSIT.	OPIMUM LIKIN.	TOTAL.
	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
1900.....	125,474,966	235,874,786	45,296,348	27,933,210	47,897,200	...	74,385,600	556,862,110
1901.....	247,875,024	293,993,348	68,821,915	27,796,710	53,052,600	...	73,460,000	764,999,597
1902.....	369,661,330	258,283,485	72,935,770	19,026,114	47,253,000	...	48,690,000	815,849,699
1903.....	342,853,489	275,944,240	72,030,226	22,699,075	43,911,800	...	44,647,200	802,086,030
1904.....	334,384,300	228,110,352	67,165,468	19,264,413	49,779,800	...	32,496,800	731,201,133
1905.....	430,265,093	236,767,844	84,941,730	18,294,585	65,882,100	...	35,456,400	871,607,732
1906.....	327,667,780	253,885,236	83,964,296	24,984,290	78,286,100	...	49,534,800	818,322,502
1907.....	250,767,127	205,893,720	78,277,365	10,975,650	58,060,900	...	29,268,400	633,243,162
1908.....	230,348,485	268,157,373	59,412,973	7,410,000	59,825,500	...	19,760,000	644,914,331
1909.....	242,812,726	300,248,864	65,741,453	23,172,150	54,571,000	...	61,792,400	748,338,593

3°. Dues and Duties collected by the Native Customs during the 21st to 32nd Periods
(16th November 1906 to 12th November 1909).

HEADS OF COLLECTION.	21ST-24TH PERIODS.	25TH-28TH PERIODS.	29TH-32ND PERIODS.
	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
Import Duties and Ta-chia-i.....	57,349,318	4,210,109	4,597,333
Export " "	5,822,534	6,524,157	6,157,327
Re-export " "	9,795,245	8,366,160	9,736,848
Kua-hua " "	1,300,200	1,026,300	1,128,600
Kua-hua from other yamen	1,546,181	1,232,618	1,351,876
Registration Fee on imports	309,943	291,358	347,126
Fee for return of shipping flag	170,731	142,609	165,410
Fee of 5 cash per <i>tan</i> on goods exported.....	2,015,320	1,698,276	1,870,424
Kungtungtao Fish Duty	49,689	117,689	57,500
Net proceeds of Fines and Confiscations	76,017	1,487,950	2,196,677
TOTAL COLLECTION <i>Hk. Tls</i>	78,435,178	75,097,226	97,609,121

VII.—TREASURE.

1°. Treasure imported and exported during 1909.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED AND TO WHICH EXPORTED.	IMPORTS.							GRAND TOTAL.
	GOLD.			SILVER.			COPPER.	
	In Bars, Dust, etc.	In Coin.	TOTAL.	In Bars and Sycee.	In Coin.	TOTAL.	In Coin.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Hongkong and Macao.....	Hk. \$s.	Hk. \$s.	Hk. \$s.	Hk. \$s.	Hk. \$s.	Hk. \$s.	Hk. \$s.	Hk. \$s.
Japan (including Formosa).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea.....	...	4,389	4,389	2,436	3,500	5,936	...	10,325
Vladivostock.....	4,000	...	4,000	...	3,150	3,150	...	7,150
Total: Foreign Countries.....	4,000	4,389	8,389	2,436	6,650	9,086	...	17,475
CHINA.								
Shanghai.....	7,450	...	7,450	3,296,786	103,653	3,400,439	...	3,407,889
Tientsin.....	7,500	...	7,500	832,130	39,333	871,463	...	878,963
Chinwangtao.....	...	...	...	...	14,280	14,280	...	14,280
Dairen.....	...	...	...	...	8,089	8,089	...	8,089
Antung.....	...	...	...	7,000	10,200	17,200	...	17,200
Weihaiwei.....	...	...	...	7,000	27,333	34,333	...	34,333
Kiaochow.....	...	...	...	88,100	37,724	125,824	...	125,824
Swatow.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newchwang.....	...	...	...	3,000	196,200	199,200	...	199,200
Foochow.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Arthur.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inland Waters places.....	...	...	...	2,000	...	2,000	220	2,220
Total: China.....	14,950	...	14,950	4,236,016	436,812	4,672,828	220	4,687,998
GRAND TOTAL.....	18,950	4,389	23,339	4,238,452	443,462	4,681,914	220	4,705,473
EXPORTS.								
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Hongkong and Macao.....	...	...	...	...	4,333	4,333	...	4,333
Japan (including Formosa).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	83
Korea.....	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	3,000
Vladivostock.....	...	4,400	4,400	...	...	...	...	4,400
Total: Foreign Countries.....	...	4,400	4,400	3,000	4,333	7,333	83	11,816
CHINA.								
Shanghai.....	548,575	2,100	550,675	1,721,860	100,000	1,821,860	60	2,372,595
Tientsin.....	...	...	...	26,850	2,800	29,650	...	29,650
Chinwangtao.....	...	...	...	4,000	...	4,000	...	4,000
Dairen.....	...	16,134	16,134	130,600	39,127	169,727	...	185,861
Antung.....	...	...	...	739,710	36,000	775,710	...	775,710
Weihaiwei.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiaochow.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow.....	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	3,000
Newchwang.....	...	...	...	150,500	36,667	187,167	...	187,167
Foochow.....	...	...	...	800	...	800	...	800
Port Arthur.....	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	3,000
Inland Waters places.....	...	...	...	374,880	57,705	432,585	...	432,585
Total: China.....	548,575	18,234	566,809	3,155,200	272,299	3,427,499	60	3,994,368
GRAND TOTAL.....	548,575	22,634	571,209	3,158,200	276,632	3,434,832	143	4,006,184

2°. Coins imported and exported during 1909 (included in 1°).

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED AND TO WHICH EXPORTED.	IMPORTS.								
	GOLD COINS.		SILVER COINS (DOLLARS, ETC.).			SILVER COINS (SUBSIDIARY).		COPPER COINS.	
	Yen.	Roubles.	Mexican Dollars.	Hongkong Dollars.	Marks.	20-cent Pieces.	10-cent Pieces.	Cash.	Chinese 10-cash Pieces.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.									
Hongkong and Macao .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan (including Formosa) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea	6,270	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vladivostok .....	...	...	...	...	...	24,750	...	...	...
Total: Foreign Countries	6,270	...	5,000	...	...	24,750	...	...	...
CHINA.									
Antung .....	...	...	...	...	...	85,000	...	...	...
Newchwang .....	...	...	...	...	...	1,083,500	1,083,000	...	...
Dairen .....	...	...	8,100	...	...	25,000	...	...	...
Tientsin .....	...	...	59,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinwangtao .....	...	...	...	...	...	90,000	45,000	...	...
Weihaiwei .....	...	...	41,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiaochow .....	...	...	49,960	2,000	...	...	40,000	...	...
Shanghai .....	...	...	154,564	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inland Waters places .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400,000	...
Total: China .....	...	...	312,624	2,000	...	1,283,500	1,168,000	400,000	...
GRAND TOTAL	6,270	...	317,624	2,000	...	1,308,250	1,168,000	400,000	...
EXPORTS.									
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.									
Hongkong and Macao .....	...	...	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan (including Formosa) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Korea .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vladivostok .....	...	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total: Foreign Countries .....	...	5,500	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
CHINA.									
Antung .....	...	...	...	...	...	300,000	...	...	...
Newchwang .....	...	...	55,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dairen	24,050	...	1,000	...	...	233,820	100,000	...	...
Tientsin .....	...	...	2,100	...	2,000	...	...	...	...
Chinwangtao .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weihaiwei .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiaochow .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	2,100	...	127,500	...	...	82,500	...	...	13,000
Inland Waters places .....	...	...	795	...	...	480,000	...	...	...
Total: China	26,150	...	186,395	...	2,000	1,096,320	100,000	...	13,000
GRAND TOTAL	26,150	5,500	192,895	...	2,000	1,096,320	100,000	...	28,000

VIII.—PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

1°. Passenger Traffic during 1909.

	PASSENGERS TO		PASSENGERS FROM	
	Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.
Antung.....	52	30,772	147	35,178
Tatungkow.....	4	4,888	2	504
Newchwang.....	35	10,880	27	12,594
Dairen.....	303	36,220	690	44,400
Port Arthur.....	29	3,278	51	3,073
Tientsin.....	158	5,879	185	10,977
Chinwangtao.....	10	451	37	763
Weihaiwei.....	126	3,673	143	3,882
Kiaochow.....	152	712	196	650
Shanghai.....	564	2,136	801	3,999
Amoy.....	2	30	...	...
Swatow.....	...	77	...	15
Hongkong.....	18	159	16	353
Vladivostock.....	39	17,216	45	20,746
Japan.....	120	147	237	328
Korea.....	42	3,742	107	4,388
South Africa.....	...	...	1	1,842
Inland Waters places.....	25	7,803	50	7,397
TOTAL.....	1,683	128,063	2,735	151,089

2°. Native Passenger Traffic, 1900 to 1909.

YEAR.	PASSENGERS TO				PASSENGERS FROM				TOTAL TO AND FROM.
	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Other Places.	TOTAL.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Other Places.	TOTAL.	
1900.....	5,314	21,731	71,418	98,463	7,568	32,183	79,905	119,656	218,119
1901.....	11,608	29,400	119,498	160,506	10,226	32,385	133,410	176,021	336,527
1902.....	7,819	31,251	134,923	173,993	9,429	27,183	137,714	174,326	348,319
1903.....	9,448	19,363	102,786	131,597	15,669	19,091	132,164	166,924	298,521
1904.....	9,668	7,893	18,052	35,613	13,228	17,595	43,672	74,495	110,108
1905.....	7,333	14,562	65,462	87,357	13,611	24,148	68,252	106,011	193,368
1906.....	7,498	11,261	70,634	89,393	8,923	35,416	138,382	182,721	272,114
1907.....	6,707	14,764	121,054	142,525	11,040	11,781	133,371	156,192	298,717
1908.....	6,673	10,806	135,297	152,776	14,292	10,467	143,621	168,380	321,156
1909.....	5,879	10,880	111,304	128,063	10,977	12,594	127,518	151,089	279,152

KIAOCHOW TRADE REPORT.

1°. LOCAL.—The trade during the year has been satisfactory in all directions. As compared with the previous year's figures the volume has increased by 25 per cent., the revenue by 20 per cent., and the tonnage by 24 per cent. All branches of trade have prospered: tonnage was in steady demand, freights have been good throughout the year, while merchants have done a large business and realised good profits. The gross value of the trade—*Hk.Ts* 40,250,929, exclusive of the value of the junk trade (*Hk.Ts* 5,249,637)—shows an increase of over 8 million taels over that of the preceding year. Imports have increased from 20 million taels to 25.5 millions, foreign goods showing an increase of 3.6 million taels and native goods of 1.8 millions. Exports have increased from 12 million taels to 14.7 millions: exports to foreign countries—favoured by low and comparatively steady exchange—having risen from 2.7 to 4.5 million taels, or 67 per cent., while exports to Chinese ports rose from 9 to 10.2 millions, or 13 per cent. This steady increase in exports, from 8.7 millions in 1907 to 12 millions in 1908 and to nearly 15 millions during 1909, is doubly gratifying. On the one hand, it is improving our balance of trade—the weak point in the trade of this young port*—and has perceptibly reduced the heavy drain of silver to pay for imports (the net export of treasure during 1907 amounted to *Hk.Ts* 4,593,000, during 1908 to *Hk.Ts* 3,079,000, and during 1909 to *Hk.Ts* 1,489,000). On the other hand, this increase in exports has induced three large shipping companies—the P. & O. Company, the Hamburg-Amerika Linie, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha—to compete for our freights and give us the much-needed direct steam connexion with the principal European ports at fixed rates and fixed dates, an advantage which should further tend to develop our export trade. Furthermore, the benefit which the port, with its railway and steam connexion, is conferring upon the province is daily becoming more evident to the people in the tangible shape of largely increased demand and good prices for their products. Produce which formerly was either consumed locally or exported by junks to Chinese ports, at rates which barely paid the grower, has now, thanks to the enterprise of the Tsingtau merchants, found a world market at good rates, and, in consequence, is being produced in yearly increasing quantities. Taking the conspicuous item of this year, ground-nuts, for an example: during 1907 the export abroad amounted to 21,000 piculs, during 1908 it was 95,000 piculs, and during the year under review it was 348,000 piculs, and that without any material decrease in either the export by junks to Chinese ports (13,050 piculs in 1907, 20,140 piculs in 1908, and 10,730 piculs in 1909) or in the quantity of ground-nut oil exported (104,000 piculs in 1907, 206,000 piculs during 1908, and 214,000 piculs during 1909). Thus the demand abroad has within two years quadrupled the quantity of ground-nuts exported, and, it may fairly be assumed, has to that extent increased production and benefited the neighbouring districts where it is mainly grown. The production of ground-nuts in Shantung during 1909 is estimated at 4 million piculs, the greater portion of which, however, is not available for export *via* Tsingtau owing to difficulties of transport. The year's production of the neighbouring

* Since the opening, during the first decade—1900 to 1909—imports amounted to 154 million taels and exports to 73 millions; difference, debit balance of trade, 81 million taels. As a set off to which must, however, be taken into account the amounts spent officially and privately for labour, materials, and supplies for the building of Tsingtau, the town, its harbour, wharves, fortifications, and other public works, the Shantung Railway, mines, etc., in the interior, which during the 10 years are estimated at 40 million Haikwan taels, thus leaving a debit balance of trade for the 10 years of 41 million taels.

districts whence our supplies are chiefly drawn—Jihchao, Chucheng, Kiaochow, Kaomi, Pingtu, Tsimo, and Laiyang, which reaped a 70 to 80 per cent. harvest—is estimated at 1,500,000 piculs. Half of this quantity is used for oil-manufacturing purposes, the production of which is estimated at 250,000 piculs (300 catties of ground-nut kernels yielding 100 catties of oil and 180 catties of ground-nut cakes). The Shantung ground-nut is reputed the best in China, owing to its superior oil properties; and having established its position in the world market, there is good reason for looking forward to further increasing demand and production—the latter all the more, as suitable soil has become available through the suppression of the growth of the poppy, which requires a similar though less fertilised soil. All considered, there is a fair prospect of this port becoming the chief place of export for this article, as it is already for straw braid. The export of straw braid, which in 1908 amounted to 76,190 piculs (nearly three-fourths of the total exported from China), has further increased during the year to 103,996 piculs. These two articles alone go a long way to show the possibilities of the port, which it should be noted are not confined to Shantung, but extend considerably beyond to the fertile province of Honan and, further, to Shansi and Shensi, as far as traversed by the Hwangho. This river is navigable for junks of about 700 piculs capacity for a distance of over 1,000 kilometres; and as its mouth is shallow and approachable only by small junks, Tsingtau—whose railway has during autumn been extended to Lokow, the Yellow River port of Tsinanfu,—is its nearest outlet to sea. Of the produce of these provinces until now but little has reached this port, though of late a considerable quantity, some 900,000 piculs, of beans have been brought down, chiefly for production of oil and beancake and consumption in Shantung. This waterway excepted, the northern half of the province of Honan has so far, and that not until quite recently (since 1906), had only one other means of transport, the Peking-Hankow Railway, and only one port, Hankow, as an outlet for its produce—chiefly sesamum seed and beans, of which Hankow exported some 14,000,000 piculs in 1908. The railroad from the river's bank to Hankow is 550 kilometres, that from the river port Lokow to Tsingtau is 425 kilometres, a difference of 125 kilometres; and as the junk freight down stream is less than the 125-kilometre railway freight, the Tsingtau merchants should now, with direct steamers to Europe, be able to divert to this port at least that portion grown in the fertile districts of Honan and Shansi bordering the Yellow River, and in some measure also be able to compete with the Manchurian bean, which has a longer distance to travel by rail and in quality is about the same as the Honan bean. Much, of course, in these speculations on future possibilities depends on exchange, which, as already mentioned, has during the year under review been specially favourable for exports. Exchange was low and comparatively steady: the silver dollar fluctuated between M. 1.70³ (= 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ d.) in March and M. 1.81⁵ (= 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ d.) in December, and averaged for the year M. 1.76¹⁶ (= 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ d.). Copper coin fluctuated only slightly more; its lowest rate was 121.8 to the dollar in February, its highest, 136.5, in December, and the average rate for the year was 130.3. The growth of the poppy having been gradually suppressed since 1907, it became known during September that supplies in the interior of locally grown opium were running short and were being bought up by the wealthier classes; whereupon, towards the end of that month, considerable quantities of native opium were being rushed in from Shanghai, the principal depôt of Yunnan and Szechwan opium. The supplies there being apparently limited, a wild speculation set in which soon extended to all classes of the Chinese population—traders and shopkeepers, rich and poor, all gambled in opium. Prices, which had been ruling at *Ts.* 500 per picul in the beginning of September, went up by leaps and bounds to as high as *Ts.* 900 per picul in November. Considerable fluctuations in value were of frequent occurrence, sometimes amounting to as much as 10 per cent. in one day, and

by the end of November it looked as though a catastrophe was unavoidable. An attempt, supported by the authorities, to secure the assistance of the banks having failed, a company of wealthy Chinese merchants was formed to make loans on the opium bonded in the Customs opium godown or take it over. Their efforts, very materially assisted by a timely and considerable rise of prices at Shanghai, allowing profitable reshipment thither of several hundred cases, relieved the situation and averted a serious disaster. The crisis was got over at a considerable loss to some speculators, but without serious damage to the trade of the port. During the three months September to November the importation of native opium amounted to about 2,400 piculs, of which half was still in Customs bond at the end of the year. Since then prices have further advanced, and at the time of writing this report are *Tts*. 975 for Yunnan opium, so that the company and the other holders of the opium still in bond are now realising handsome profit. During October the Shantung government, alarmed at the large import, introduced measures of control and prohibited import except under special passes issued by the Customs, which specified destination, mode and route of conveyance, names of sender and receiver, etc., and had to be viséd by the local officials in token of arrival and returned to the Customs within a specified time. This measure stopped import for a while, but has since then worked satisfactorily.

2°. REVENUE.—The total collection of the dues and duties for the year amounted to *Hk.Tts* 1,120,243, against *Hk.Tts* 926,716 during 1908. The duties under each heading show considerable increases: import duties (*Hk.Tts* 757,773) have increased by *Hk.Tts* 90,329; export duties (*Hk.Tts* 328,623), by *Hk.Tts* 98,929; coast trade duties (*Hk.Tts* 28,562), by *Hk.Tts* 1,268; opium duties and likin (*Hk.Tts* 4,666), by *Hk.Tts* 2,382. The 20 per cent. paid to the Colonial Government under the Amended Agreement amounted to *Hk.Tts* 156,416, of which *Hk.Tts* 149,279 accrued from foreign import duties and *Hk.Tts* 7,137 from native import dues.

3°. FOREIGN TRADE.—(a.) Imports.—The value of foreign imports direct and coastwise amounts to *Hk.Tts* 19,600,119. Compared with the previous year's figures the value shows an increase of 3.9 million taels, or 25 per cent., nearly half of which is due to railway materials for the construction of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, and the other half principally to larger importations of cotton yarn and piece goods, sugar, matches, metals, silk and cotton mixtures, etc., as detailed below. The importations of railway materials were as follows: cement, 280,456 piculs, value *Hk.Tts* 277,651; iron rails, 233,356 piculs, value *Hk.Tts* 697,735; bridge iron, value *Hk.Tts* 269,939; iron, other kinds, 25,367 piculs, value *Hk.Tts* 97,424; hard-wood timber, 110,521 cubic feet, value *Hk.Tts* 42,649; soft-wood timber, 5,855,397 superficial feet, value *Hk.Tts* 114,180; sundry materials, value *Hk.Tts* 576,159; total value, *Hk.Tts* 2,075,737. Mining materials were imported to the value of *Hk.Tts* 301,514. Of cotton goods, which showed a marked decline during 1907 and 1908, cotton yarn has recovered its former position, while piece goods—no doubt owing to the higher prices caused by the low gold exchange—are still considerably behind the 1906 figures, as will be seen from the following comparative figures:—

		1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Cotton yarn . . .	<i>Piculs</i>	193,316	172,044	158,075	192,482
" piece goods	<i>Pieces</i>	1,937,695	1,657,231	1,238,750	1,440,155

It should be noted in this connexion that foreign cotton goods represent a value of 9.5 million taels, or nearly 50 per cent. of the value of our foreign import trade, and that without taking into account native-made cotton goods (chiefly yarn) which were imported from Shanghai to the value of 2.5 million taels. Some of the principal varieties of cotton piece goods show a marked increase, such as: Japanese grey sheetings have increased by 25,000 pieces; Japanese

drills, by 12,500 pieces; *T*-cloths (English and Japanese), by 122,000 pieces; printed *T*-cloths, by 13,000 pieces; dyed cotton italians, by 14,000 pieces; and dyed cotton lastings, by 19,000 pieces. Among metals, new iron bars show an increase of 13,400 piculs and old mild steel has increased by 45,600 piculs, whereas plain tinned plates show a decrease of 14,000 piculs. Native steel, 293 piculs in 1908, has risen to 351 piculs for 1909. Among foreign sundries, cigarettes have further increased to the value of *Hk.Tts.* 26,000; aniline dyes show an increase of *Hk.Tts.* 50,000 in value, whilst artificial indigo has increased by nearly 3,000 piculs. The import of Japan matches has risen from 3,723,613 gross in 1908 to 4,580,802 gross in 1909. American kerosene oil shows a decrease of 1,568,747 gallons, whereas Sumatra kerosene oil has increased by 257,605 gallons. Hard-wood timber has increased by 98,924 cubic feet, and soft-wood shows a large increase, of over 4 million superficial feet.

(b.) *Exports*.—The value of direct exports to foreign countries, which amounted to *Hk.Tts.* 2,687,028 in 1908, has increased to *Hk.Tts.* 4,500,869 for 1909. The following is a comparative table of some of the principal direct exports for the last three years:—

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Bristles <i>Piculs</i>	66	455	575
Ground-nuts "	858	4,999	5,918
" shelled "	8	17,192	161,289
Oil, ground-nut "	106	3,255	6,002
Straw braid "	10,016	28,524	47,375
Tallow, animal "	1,327	11,006	23,894
Vermicelli "	14	1,472	3,356
Wool, sheep's "	362	390	2,676

For further particulars the reader is referred to IX.—Special Table.

(c.) *Re-exports*.—Reshipments to foreign countries of foreign goods amounted to *Hk.Tts.* 23,307, and of native goods to *Hk.Tts.* 39,789.

4°. COAST TRADE.—(a.) *Original Shipments Coastwise*.—The total value of native goods exported to coast ports during the year amounted to *Hk.Tts.* 10,235,760, against *Hk.Tts.* 9,346,279 in 1908. The increase of *Hk.Tts.* 889,481 includes the shipments abroad sent *via* Shanghai. Taking both direct and coastwise shipments the principal articles showing an increase are as follows:—

	1908.	1909.
Bristles <i>Piculs</i>	1,508	1,742
Coal <i>Tons</i>	33,821	92,231
Eggs, fresh <i>Pieces</i>	5,629,660	11,464,912
Ground-nuts, shelled <i>Piculs</i>	75,792	336,635
Hides, cow and buffalo "	7,700	15,701
Oil, ground-nut "	94,766	137,533
Straw braid "	76,190	103,996
Tallow, animal "	15,165	29,290
Wool, sheep's "	2,024	4,620

Small decreases are shown only in black dates and in yellow and wild white raw silk.

(b.) *Reshipments Coastwise*.—The re-exports to native ports of foreign goods, chiefly to Shanghai, Chefoo, and Tientsin, amounted to *Hk.Tts.* 154,679, and of native goods to *Hk.Tts.* 328,070.

(c.) *Coastwise Arrivals.*—The gross value of native goods imported by steamers is *Hk.Tts* 5,914,181, against *Hk.Tts* 4,076,247 in 1908. The increase, *Hk.Tts* 1,837,000, is largely due to the importation of native opium, the production of which, in Shantung, has now been entirely suppressed.

5°. *INLAND TRANSIT.*—16 passes, of a value of *Hk.Tts* 98,770, applied for during 1907 to bring straw braid from Honan, have been settled during the year.

6°. *SHIPPING.*—515 steamers of, together, 692,363 tons and 2 sailing vessels of, together, 4,549 tons entered the port during the year; of these, 442 steamers and 2 sailing vessels arrived with cargo and 73 steamers in ballast. 421 steamers cleared with cargo and 94 steamers and 2 sailing vessels left in ballast. As compared with the figures for 1908 the entries show an increase of 68 steamers and an increase in tonnage of 136,263. Increases in both number and tonnage of vessels entered, as will be seen from the following figures, are chiefly under the German, British, and Chinese flags, while the Japanese flag shows a decline in numbers and an increase in tonnage.

FLAG.	1908.		1909.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
German.....	222	286,851	262	357,395
British.....	108	148,667	119	184,665
Japanese.....	79	81,655	69	88,737
Chinese.....	20	18,598	43	39,399

Inland Navigation.—10 steamers took out inland navigation certificates and cleared for Haichow in order to load salt for the Chinese Government.

Junks.—The total entries and clearances of junks during the year 1909 amounted to 12,083 junks, of 3,426,938 piculs capacity, against 9,912 junks, of 3,118,197 piculs capacity, in 1908. The falling off in the large Foochow and Ningpo junks of seven during the year is accounted for by the fact that the junk statistics for 1908 represent a period of 14 months, while the increase in the smaller junks trading to Shantung coast ports is owing to the large importation of ground-nuts required for foreign export.

7°. *PASSENGER TRAFFIC.*—1,853 foreigners and 6,816 natives arrived and 1,846 foreigners and 5,190 natives departed by steamers during the year; in all, 15,705, against 17,033 in 1908. The railway passenger traffic (*vide* "10°. Miscellaneous") amounted to 84,404 inwards and 72,894 outwards.

8°. *TREASURE.*—The value of treasure imported during the year under review amounted to *Hk.Tts* 168,561, and the export to *Hk.Tts* 1,657,738. Of the latter, *Hk.Tts* 1,576,270 were in sycee and *Hk.Tts* 67,306 in dollars. Gold in bars was exported to the value of *Hk.Tts* 14,162.

9°. *OPIMUM.*—56 piculs of foreign opium and 2,400 piculs of native opium were imported from Shanghai and inland, against 20.77 and 156.87 piculs respectively during 1908. During the first eight months the import was about normal, being but little more than the quantity formerly required for consumption in the *Pachtgebiet* and the neighbouring districts. In September a sudden rush set in, which continued till the end of November. At the end of the year 19.60 piculs of foreign opium and one-half of the native opium imported, about 1,200 piculs, was still in bond and is not allowed to be moved inland except under special permit, as already mentioned under "1°. Local."

10°. MISCELLANEOUS.—The crops in the northern and western half of Shantung (Wutingfu, Tsingchowfu, Tsinanfu, Taianfu, Tsaochowfu, Yenchowfu, and Ichowfu) are reported to have yielded only a 50 per cent. harvest, owing to scarcity of rain in spring and prevalence of locusts during summer. The eastern and south-eastern parts, Laichowfu and Tengchowfu, and our neighbouring districts have had a fair average (60 to 70 per cent.) harvest. The yield of the principal crops is reported as follows:—

	IN THE EASTERN DISTRICTS.	IN THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICTS.
	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>
Beans	30 to 40	50
Fruits	60 to 70	50 to 60
Ground-nuts	70 to 80	60 to 70
Kaoliang	70 to 80	40
Melon seeds	40 to 50	—
Millet	50 to 60	40
Sweet potatoes	60 to 70	—
Walnuts	60 to 70	60 to 70
Wheat	60 to 70	50

The yield of yellow silk is reported to have been only 50 per cent., owing to a bad crop of mulberry leaves caused by scarcity of rain, while wild silk has yielded 60 to 70 per cent. Shantung silk, especially wild, raw silk, for which Chefoo is the principal market, has seen the most prosperous year on record—never was there such a demand, never were such high prices paid and such profits realised as during the year under review.—The experiment with American cotton seed referred to in the 1908 trade report has not proved as successful as expected, whereas the cotton grown from native seed in the Changtefu district (on the Peking-Hankow railroad) is reported superior to the Yangtze cotton. A steam mill has been successfully established there and is reported to have turned out some 25,000 piculs of yarn during the year.—The inferior wheat crop has naturally somewhat affected the straw braid trade. Merchants report a slight decline in production and quality with the exception of Laichow mottles, which, owing to the Laichow straw not having reached the usual length but being superior in quality, turned out better than in the previous year.—It is noteworthy that bean oil mills are multiplying inland and that the consumption of bean oil is increasing notwithstanding the large importation of kerosene oil during recent years. At Hamatum, near Fangtze, some 30 hand mills have been started during recent years, and some 10,000 tons of Honan beans were, during the year under review, brought down for this purpose by the railway from Lokow, the Yellow River port. Also at Ankiu a number of mills have been started, and in the northernmost district of Honan, at Changtefu (Nganyang), a large oil mill with foreign machinery is reported to have been erected during the year and is now in operation. Notwithstanding this considerably larger production in recent years, the export of bean oil has declined from 66,399 piculs during 1907 to 35,712 piculs during 1908, and 54,842 piculs during 1909. An oil mill, with Japanese machinery, for the production of bean and ground-nut oil, was started at Hungshihyai last August and has, till the end of the year, turned out 800 piculs of bean oil and 17,000 beancakes.—A factory for preparing albumen, egg yolk, etc., has been established at Tsingtau during the year and has been in operation since autumn.—The returns of the Shantung Railway for the year show a large increase in freight earnings. The total quantity of goods carried amounted to 712,060 tons, an increase of over 50 per cent. as compared with the previous year's figures. The goods conveyed in inward direction increased by 33 per cent. and in outward direction by 55 per cent.

The goods conveyed inward from Tsingtau amounted to 183,300 tons and outward to Tsingtau to 186,802 tons. The passenger traffic was less satisfactory. Only 640,190 persons were conveyed during the year, against 828,755 during 1908; the decrease is in both directions, inward and outward. The number of passengers departing from Tsingtau was 84,404 and arriving at Tsingtau was 72,894.—The Shantung Mining Company raised 272,000 tons of coal at the Fangtze mines, the daily output at present being 950 tons. At the Hungshan mines 160,000 tons were raised during the year, the daily output at present being about 700 tons.—The Tsingtau Floating Dock did a fair business during the year and was occupied during 174 days. 16 men-of-war and 15 merchant vessels made use of the dock, which now employs 57 European and 1,230 Chinese hands.

E. OHLMER,

Commissioner of Customs.

TSINGTAU, 13th March 1910

KIAOCHOW - TRADE STATISTICS.

I.—SHIPPING.

1°. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared under each Flag at the Maritime Customs during 1909.

a.—Under General Regulations.

FLAG.	STEAMERS.													
	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.						TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American .....	...	...	1	2,073	1	2,073	...	...	1	2,073	1	2,073	2	4,146
British	105	159,663	14	25,002	119	184,665	97	154,529	22	30,136	119	184,665	238	369,330
Dutch	1	1,119	...	...	1	1,119	...	...	1	1,119	1	1,119	2	2,238
French	1	691	...	...	1	691	...	...	1	691	1	691	2	1,382
German	226	311,696	36	45,609	262	357,305	231	304,698	31	52,607	262	357,305	524	714,610
Japanese	60	73,471	9	15,266	69	88,737	42	57,160	27	31,577	69	88,737	138	177,474
Korean	1	796	...	...	1	796	...	...	1	796	1	796	2	1,592
Norwegian	10	8,909	6	5,745	16	14,654	9	8,545	7	6,109	16	14,654	32	29,308
Russian	1	1,507	1	1,507	2	3,014	...	...	2	3,014	2	3,014	4	6,028
Chinese	37	33,027	6	6,282	43	39,309	42	38,913	1	396	43	39,309	86	78,618
Total : Steamers.....	442	590,879	73	101,484	515	692,363	421	563,845	94	128,518	515	692,363	1,030	1,384,726
	SAILING VESSELS.													
British	2	4,549	...	...	2	4,549	...	...	2	4,549	2	4,549	4	9,098
Total : Sailing Vessels	2	4,549	...	...	2	4,549	...	...	2	4,549	2	4,549	4	9,098
GRAND TOTAL..	444	595,428	73	101,484	517	696,912	421	563,845	96	133,067	517	696,912	1,034	1,393,824

b.—Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.

FLAG.	ENTERED INWARDS.						CLEARED OUTWARDS.						TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British .....	...	...	1	1,127	1	1,127	...	...	1	1,127	1	1,127	2	2,254
German	1	1,276	2	1,966	3	3,242	...	...	3	3,242	3	3,242	6	6,484
Norwegian	1	894	3	2,612	4	3,506	2	1,752	2	1,754	4	3,506	8	7,012
Japanese	1	615	1	615	2	1,230	...	...	2	1,230	2	1,230	4	2,460
TOTAL.....	3	2,785	7	6,320	10	9,105	2	1,752	8	7,353	10	9,105	20	18,210

2°. Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Maritime Customs,
1900 to 1909.

a.—Under General Regulations.

YEAR.	ENTERED INWARDS.								CLEARED OUTWARDS.							
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		TOTAL.		Junks.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		TOTAL.		Junks.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1900.....	194	216,580	10	15,310	204	231,890	2,514	...	190	209,060	10	15,310	200	224,370	2,190	...
1901.....	219	229,715	5	7,765	224	237,480	3,062	...	221	233,212	4	6,311	225	239,523	3,356	...
1902.....	236	246,325	7	8,977	243	255,302	2,906	...	237	247,190	8	10,431	245	257,621	2,825	...
1903.....	277	285,015	8	9,189	285	294,204	3,088	...	277	287,384	8	9,189	285	296,573	3,245	...
1904.....	343	376,904	8	8,153	351	385,057	3,990	...	344	377,693	7	6,851	351	384,544	4,517	...
1905.....	400	414,926	6	7,747	406	422,673	4,389	83,643	399	412,670	6	8,287	405	420,957	4,536	86,297
1906.....	438	497,547	1	2,057	439	499,604	4,429	89,520	438	499,160	2	2,819	440	501,979	4,234	83,433
1907.....	492	556,456	...	...	492	556,456	3,889	89,584	490	552,457	...	...	490	552,457	3,765	85,519
1908.....	447	556,100	1	1,578	448	557,678	6,014	110,059	448	559,401	1	1,578	449	560,979	5,550	106,482
1909.....	515	692,363	2	4,549	517	696,912	6,126	103,136	515	692,363	2	4,549	517	696,912	5,957	100,848

b.—Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.

YEAR.	ENTERED INWARDS.		CLEARED OUTWARDS.		TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1900-04.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905.....	11	1,485	11	1,485	22	2,970
1906.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908.....	25	29,924	25	29,924	50	59,848
1909.....	10	9,105	10	9,105	20	18,210

3°. Number and Capacity of Chinese Junks Entered and Cleared at the
Maritime Customs during 1909.*

		JUNKS.	
		No.	Piculs.
Entered.....		6,126	1,732,684
Cleared.....		5,957	1,694,254
Of Junks entered—		Of Junks cleared—	
19 were from	Foochow.	18 were for	Foochow.
58 "	Ningpo.	40 "	Ningpo.
1,868 "	Haichow.	1,893 "	Haichow.
138 "	Shanghai.	235 "	Shanghai.
270 "	Yencheng.	351 "	Yencheng.
171 "	Süpu.	116 "	Süpu.
122 "	Tungchow.	83 "	Tungchow.
70 "	Tatungkow.	54 "	Tatungkow.
2,033 "	South-western Shantung Ports.	1,716 "	South-western Shantung Ports.
1,377 "	North-eastern " " "	1,451 "	North-eastern " " "
6,126	Entered.	5,957	Cleared.

* Not including small Junks (called here Sempans) trading between Tsingtau and Stations in the Bay, of which 12,075 (2,356,653 piculs) entered and 10,664 (2,236,254 piculs) cleared.

II.—VALUES.

1°. Gross and Net Values of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1907 to 1909.

	1907.		1908.		1909.	
	GROSS.	NET.	GROSS.	NET.	GROSS.	NET.
FOREIGN GOODS.	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
Imported from Foreign Countries and Hongkong.....	7,297,944		8,367,546		11,070,550	
Imported from Chinese Ports.....	9,308,601		7,612,595		8,529,569	
Total Foreign Imports.....	16,606,545		15,980,141		19,600,119	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong..	36,375		35,070		23,307	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports (chiefly to Shanghai, Chefoo, and Tientsin).....	154,117		226,793		154,679	
Total Foreign Re-exports.....	190,492		261,863		177,986	
Net Total Foreign Imports.....		16,416,053		15,718,278		19,422,133
NATIVE PRODUCE.						
Imported (chiefly from Shanghai).....	3,813,750		4,076,247		5,914,181	
Re-exported to Foreign Countries.....	3,676		20,842		39,789	
Re-exported to Chinese Ports.....	66,563		153,095		328,070	
Total Native Re-exports.....	70,239		173,937		367,859	
Net Total Native Imports.....		3,743,511		3,902,310		5,546,322
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Foreign Countries.....	883,550		2,687,028		4,500,869	
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Chinese Ports.....	7,594,775		9,346,279		10,235,760	
Total Exports of local origin...		8,478,325		12,033,307		14,736,629
Gross Value of the Trade of the Port.....	28,898,620		32,089,695		40,250,929	
Net Value of the Trade of the Port, i.e., Foreign and Native Imports less Re-exports, and Native Exports of local origin.....		28,637,889		31,653,895		39,705,084

2°. Value of the Maritime Customs Trade, 1900 to 1909.

YEAR.	IMPORTS FROM		EXPORTS TO		TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	RE-EXPORTS.	TREASURE.		TRANSIT TRADE.	
	Foreign Countries.	Native Ports.	Foreign Countries.	Native Ports.			Imported.	Exported.	Inwards.	Outwards.
	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>	<i>Hk. Tls</i>
1900.....	158,598	2,705,011	32,282	1,072,292	3,968,183	11,033	1,247,831	97,359	...	...
1901.....	2,527,609	3,466,903	18,370	2,743,500	8,756,382	25,462	643,328	53,898	...	...
1902.....	3,678,690	4,428,143	102,949	2,166,443	10,376,225	31,583	582,526	328,891	...	...
1903.....	5,134,229	6,145,276	234,216	3,097,828	14,611,549	13,138	368,146	1,208,050	...	...
1904.....	3,437,897	9,199,230	845,302	5,403,769	18,886,198	22,390	1,059,971	1,553,512	...	...
1905.....	4,372,937	10,753,589	2,430,350	4,794,908	22,351,784	29,104	1,731,038	1,813,770	...	...
1906.....	7,019,263	15,233,674	3,526,093	4,944,821	30,723,851	211,470	76,461	1,571,322	...	...
1907.....	7,297,944	13,122,351	883,550	7,594,775	28,898,620	260,731	26,016	4,618,891	...	607,487
1908.....	8,367,546	11,688,842	2,687,028	9,346,279	32,089,695	435,800	191,344	3,270,108	...	...
1909.....	11,070,550	14,443,750	4,500,869	10,235,760	40,250,929	545,845	168,561	1,657,738	...	98,770

Note.—The value of the Junk trade is included in the figures for 1900-06, but not in those for 1907-09.

3°. Value of the Junk Trade, 1907 to 1909.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
IMPORTS.	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>
Imported from Foreign Countries.....	...	...	...
Imported from Chinese Ports.....	3,390,588	3,346,486	3,528,648
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	3,390,588	3,346,486	3,528,648
EXPORTS.			
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Foreign Countries.....	...	...	...
Native Produce of local origin Exported to Chinese Ports.....	2,052,291	2,442,044	1,720,989
TOTAL EXPORTS OF LOCAL ORIGIN.....	2,052,291	2,442,044	1,720,989
TOTAL VALUE OF THE TRADE OF THE PORT.....	5,442,879	5,788,530	5,249,637 *

* Not including *Hk. Ts* 175,567, the value of inter-bay trade.

Note.—The figures given for 1907 are for the 21st–24th Native Customs Periods; i.e., from 16th November 1906 to 5th November 1907; those for 1908 include the period from 6th November to 31st December 1907.

III.—IMPORTS.

1°. Principal Articles imported through the Maritime Customs, 1900 to 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
OPIUM.											
Malwa.....	Piculs	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4.25
Patna.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	17	25.15
Benares.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.35
Russian Manchuria.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4.68
Hupeh.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.56
Kiangsu.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.27
Shensi.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.34
Szechwan.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307.74
Yunnan.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	846.43
FOREIGN COTTON GOODS.											
Shirtings, Grey, Plain.....	Pieces	5,001	7,420	78,521	90,973	205,734	291,558	333,190	330,601	280,287	283,648
Sheetings, Grey, Plain, American	"	5,033	25,706	65,114	97,286	112,461	205,620	510,198	275,340	138,890	120,983
" " " English.....	"	829	204	850	113	1,199	18,012	61,846	42,850	28,510	33,669
" " " Japanese.....	"	104	85	1	23,243	41,350	18,780	3,520	17,160	3,300	28,180
Shirtings, White, Plain.....	"	1,285	5,840	12,208	22,278	35,118	50,358	49,386	46,214	49,854	45,595
Drills, American.....	"	1,273	9,071	23,734	28,142	21,003	52,552	56,550	19,604	19,310	17,460
" Dutch.....	"	15	...	...	...	450	1,260	6,308	3,630	60	360
" English.....	"	92	...	211	102	809	5,866	5,309	12,277	5,150	3,273
" Japanese.....	"	...	...	...	6,134	15,525	7,460	22,480	10,600	12,540	25,148
Jeans, American.....	"	99	395	1,967	1,242	1,101	7,483	8,920	9,780	7,755	11,922
" English.....	"	...	282	1,632	5,117	30,086	42,392	58,211	54,189	53,996	51,799
T-Cloths, English.....	"	2,875	9,650	32,488	55,330	96,952	171,922	240,380	263,819	180,220	251,551
" Japanese.....	"	1,802	6,812	18,847	20,153	19,482	17,063	55,550	37,440	20,210	71,938
Lawns and Maslins, White.....	"	...	...	...	2,015	5,535	4,229	8,944	17,391	9,880	4,787
Chintzes and Plain Cotton Prints	"	162	1,773	7,972	7,499	14,312	12,898	18,656	25,872	27,404	29,203
Printed Drills, Furnitures, and Twills.....	"	...	...	...	1,921	3,644	9,673	14,048	8,976	11,998	15,217
" T-Cloths.....	"	...	...	...	18,013	71,220	89,165	83,404	69,088	51,683	44,878
Cotton Italians, Plain and Figured	"	1,190	7,117	24,894	50,197	131,670	149,195	188,763	209,476	188,133	202,356
" Lastings, " " "	"	218	2,139	13,384	25,398	70,569	116,376	145,196	119,053	100,509	119,882
Dyed Shirtings and Sheetings, Plain.....	"	70	79	1,315	644	695	1,402	254	819	488	1,271
Turkey Red Shirtings and Cambrics	"	1,098	3,123	9,990	16,624	27,829	30,166	49,044	64,283	56,111	58,696
Cotton Spanish Stripes.....	"	...	...	...	2,201	5,011	9,240	9,113	8,616	3,911	6,802
" Flannel.....	"	...	...	...	1,463	5,370	4,577	7,522	10,123	8,551	11,537
Fancy Woven Cottons.....	Yards	...	...	...	19,535	36,271	42,735	238,468	310,416	176,703	144,832
Velvets and Velveteens.....	Pieces	30	68	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs.....	Yards	...	...	...	16,772	31,351	31,467	53,828	23,002	18,750	48,333
Towels.....	Dozens	58	71	239	147	1,014	1,513	9,403	8,435	5,462	9,243
Cotton Yarn, English.....	Piculs	999	1,651	4,361	8,025	17,293	52,147	124,872	219,253	102,572	166,365
" " Indian.....	"	68	...	34	25	3	222	528	684	95	624
" " Japanese.....	"	875	7,255	13,264	24,223	21,042	24,714	48,023	86,324	71,901	94,915
...	"	12,440	27,925	60,399	112,122	96,292	100,837	144,765	85,056	86,079	96,943
NATIVE COTTON GOODS.											
Sheetings, Shanghai.....	Pieces	...	...	...	...	629	...	...	12,440	15,720	6,320
Cotton Yarn.....	Piculs	1,771	7,338	4,265	468	1,492	2,945	3,506	53,425	71,300	73,004
Cloth, Native (Nankeens).....	"	58	87	155	143	466	585	1,143	210	1,032	891
WOOLLEN & COTTON MIXTURES.											
Union and Poncho Cloth.....	Yards	...	...	...	737	8,926	9,965	14,038	18,884	23,488	19,441
WOOLLEN GOODS.											
Cloth, Broad, Medium, and Habit	Pieces	...	9	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Yards	...	...	...	2,345	5,502	4,814	5,229	7,945	7,598	5,927
Lastings, Plain and Figured.....	Pieces	210	19	311	555	1,356	1,547	2,090	2,343	1,580	1,951
Long Pills.....	"	6	2	49	259	535	862	622	820	510	570
Spanish Stripes.....	Yards	...	6	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	"	...	...	...	1,840	7,418	8,258	7,127	6,109	5,234	3,841

1°. Principal Articles imported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
SCCELLANEOUS PIECE GOODS.											
Piece Goods, Mixtures.....	Catties	...	...	...	5,591	18,584	41,112	54,364	66,184	43,651	64,174
FOREIGN METALS.											
Standard Yellow Metal, Sheets, etc.	Piculs	...	3	206	119	102	333	236	241	290	298
Super, Sheets, etc.	"	...	...	10	114	213	169	232	148	182	338
Iron and Mild Steel, New —											
Bars.....	Piculs	433	64	107	167	293	1,838	2,873	4,318	6,973	20,412
Nail-rod.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	4,824	2,624	3,529
Sheets and Plates.....	"	...	...	...	32	113	172	3,012	2,270	2,276	4,615
Iron and Mild Steel, Old.....	"	796	3,274	5,252	14,448	14,871	28,946	46,399	93,396	55,577	101,217
Lead, in Pigs.....	"	1	26	50	21	395	747	1,177	1,333	3,803	2,183
Wicksilver.....	"	...	...	...	3	12	8	9	17	12	39
Steel.....	"	73	281	191	372	262	548	1,166	3,355	3,628	5,903
Welded Plates, Plain.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	131	243	4,332	17,699	3,506
NATIVE METALS.											
Iron, Pig.....	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	...
Steel.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	351
FOREIGN SUNDRIES.											
Buttons, Brass.....	Gross	...	2,928	34,772	47,631	69,462	106,947	153,694	115,648	98,115	132,966
Buttons, Iron.....	Piculs	...	...	...	108	251	774	467	1,841	1,997	3,451
China-ware, Coarse and Fine, and Crockery.....	Value, Hk. Ts.	...	...	...	...	...	4,752	24,505	47,800	18,992	12,822
Cigarettes.....	"	...	...	...	15,744	18,590	33,800	160,321	49,914	89,960	116,054
Cans.....	"	...	...	...	743	...	...	12,677	41,730	43,023	44,532
Coal.....	Tons	...	...	...	2,325	1,857	1,563	9,209	16,173	10,436	5,636
Dyes and Colours:—											
Aniline.....	Value, Hk. Ts.	2,490	10,524	22,365	57,005	71,041	100,331	138,923	162,796	121,624	172,312
Indigo, Artificial.....	Piculs	10	235	670	2,641	4,686	7,721	11,111	14,667	16,395	19,000
Electrical Materials and Fittings.....	Value, Hk. Ts.	...	...	...	...	1,200	1,977	18,074	22,732	18,230	9,820
Glass, Window.....	Boxes	50	192	1,049	1,328	2,758	5,481	17,943	5,725	6,872	6,660
Glassware.....	Value, Hk. Ts.	...	...	...	...	...	2,688	10,032	8,944	8,543	19,753
Hardware.....	"	...	...	...	991	3,595	15,529	57,622	53,481	37,640	83,015
Lamps and Lampware.....	"	...	...	...	...	2,767	4,652	9,014	20,200	21,345	24,063
Paint, White and Yellow.....	Piculs	...	...	...	422	413	485	1,066	1,781	1,997	2,415
Stiches, Wood, Japan.....	Gross	142,708	228,990	405,045	802,577	1,667,146	2,177,814	2,996,385	2,427,316	3,723,613	4,580,802
Stiches of all kinds.....	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	2,952	134,620	107,754	157,488	220,492
Textile Finishing Materials.....	Value, Hk. Ts.	...	66,421	109,761	71,813	236,460	450,424	336,571	371,040	346,799	174,072
Waxes.....	Mille	6,050	13,899	38,145	103,343	214,280	347,624	353,010	357,050	396,500	549,600
Waxes, Kerosene, American.....	Galls.	664,880	578,585	462,073	857,338	1,690,525	1,238,905	3,368,956	4,601,893	6,572,340	5,003,593
Waxes, " Russian.....	"	35,880	...	...	...	112,660	67,910	73,700	...	...	680,860
Waxes, " Sumatra.....	"	180	27,485	26,665	56,355	13,430	124,055	1,132,380	2,867,130	2,874,780	3,132,385
Waxes, per.....	Piculs	...	...	...	3,231	11,429	14,957	23,126	17,196	17,577	17,733
Waxes, pepper, Black.....	"	...	...	...	114	370	613	1,641	2,749	2,737	2,079
Waxes, railway Plant and Materials.....	Value, Hk. Ts.	1,422,189	2,050,890	2,198,159	2,136,964	688,444	192,915	330,286	193,255	239,533	768,111
Waxes, tweed.....	Piculs	...	...	...	249	672	403	10,774	22,521	19,887	12,512
Waxes, soap.....	Value, Hk. Ts.	...	...	...	837	3,360	5,366	29,938	30,150	29,789	39,431
Waxes, Household.....	"	...	...	...	34,332	24,048	17,658	41,833	46,766	69,238	131,577
Waxes, sugar, Brown.....	Piculs	1,617	3,286	6,860	7,129	19,370	30,705	82,922	116,726	95,370	100,490
Waxes, " White.....	"	747	2,123	2,889	2,842	9,207	13,290	27,237	42,577	32,629	27,610
Waxes, " Refined.....	"	...	...	...	120	356	3,369	17,673	12,832	15,876	46,928
Waxes, " Candy.....	"	...	...	...	590	1,939	4,161	11,319	14,091	11,665	16,727
Waxes, lumber, Hard-wood.....	Cub. ft.	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,436	203,526	20,651	119,575
Waxes, " Soft-wood.....	Sup. ft.	...	...	...	...	...	2,335,869	15,688,481	25,820,634	1,763,552	5,878,775

1°. Principal Articles imported—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Wines, Beer, Spirits, etc. :—											
Beer and Porter.....	{ Value, } Hk. Tls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,228	27,089	56,555	23,825
Wines and Spirits.....	"	...	...	...	27,138	18,682	18,907	64,806	70,600	110,930	96,820
NATIVE SUNDRIES.											
Arsenic.....	Piculs	393	484	452	703	959	1,075	1,935	3,128	4,257	4,764
Beans.....	"	120,939	79,072	41,073	31,823	18,403	923	530	5,815	8,358	568
Cigarettes.....	"	...	...	...	416	...	42	710	1,264	1,267	1,897
Cotton, Raw.....	"	9,985	20,537	26,008	35,103	15,029	1,364	3,279	128	6,087	1,134
Flour, Mill.....	"	722	851	...	...	...	...	5,265	3,900	12,440	29,640
Grasscloth, Coarse.....	"	18	62	213	200	177	483	519	909	985	1,053
" Fine.....	"	...	...	25	26	74	176	155	243	513	557
Medicines.....	"	1,541	2,063	3,048	5,685	7,169	2,511	2,548	4,149	3,330	3,021
Oil, Wood.....	"	767	1,711	1,752	2,103	2,292	1,169	3,208	3,664	6,593	6,759
Paper, 1st Quality.....	"	1,891	3,155	1,064	1,608	2,705	2,450	5,439	4,630	2,824	2,130
" 2nd	"	18,654	39,434	16,145	24,166	86,944	12,010	28,587	36,205	31,252	37,535
" Joss.....	"	50,285	100,122	57,205	73,609	46,598	898	1,733	4,523	5,991	6,832
Rice.....	"	26,880	9,202	2,991	6,845	54,102	55,713	63,585	59,065	40,484	88,242
Silk Piece Goods.....	"	56	5	2	7	107	131	265	150	198	116
Straw Braid.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	996	1,554	1,031	1,862
Tea.....	"	680	809	635	1,351	1,446	2,124	3,000	3,444	3,649	4,465

Note.—Imports by Junk are included in the figures of Native Sundries for 1900-04, but not in those for 1905-09.

2°. Principal Articles imported by Sea-going Junks through the Maritime Customs, 1902 to 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Alum, White.....	Piculs	1,942	2,423	4,131	2,165	2,662	6,313	6,567	1,393
Bamboo Brooms.....	Pieces	503,272	479,889	234,104	649,215	668,751	776,017	882,827	671,196
" Poles.....	"	42,496	43,820	49,015	56,751	89,510	95,276	102,176	57,700
" Split.....	Piculs	5,053	5,702	6,001	5,403	8,038	9,376	4,677	6,341
Beancake.....	"	10,372	14,528	25,301	13,006	13,443	18,048	161,042	113,257
Beans, White and Yellow.....	"	55,449	13,428	10,660	12,781	28,280	201	30,980	42,195
Chinaware, Coarse.....	"	9,666	17,913	11,342	7,650	6,543	17,044	19,601	4,566
Cotton, Raw.....	"	12,603	28,782	15,524	24,741	25,181	18,503	18,188	6,540
Fish, Dried and Salt.....	"	1,078	791	1,344	1,803	2,959	2,647	2,926	7,125
Ground-nuts, Shelled.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	386	36,008	89,292
Jute.....	"	1,802	2,800	3,367	2,973	4,559	4,508	5,374	3,342
Medicines.....	"	2,076	4,023	5,463	5,571	2,916	2,483	2,353	1,456
Oil, Wood.....	"	1,491	1,672	1,688	969	1,029	759	734	453
Paper, 1st Quality.....	"	1,551	1,690	1,898	1,487	1,135	7,233	517	286
" 2nd	"	23,004	19,394	46,049	127,080	158,764	166,355	125,969	121,458
" Joss.....	"	50,717	73,435	63,456	1,811	1,255	2,251	1,537	694
Prawns and Shrimps, Dried.....	"	3,850	1,749	4,344	2,664	3,578	467	105	43
Rice.....	"	3,249	5,112	9,253	9,144	10,825	8,034	7,430	10,567
Wood, Poles.....	Pieces	8,484	33,610	28,055	41,833	42,490	238,585	71,478	63,122

Note.—The figures given for 1902-07 are for the Native Customs Periods 1st-4th to 21st-24th respectively, i.e., from 11th November 1901 to 4th November 1907; those for 1908 include the period from 6th November to 31st December 1907.

IV.—EXPORTS.

1°. Principal Articles exported through the Maritime Customs, 1900 to 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Beancake.....	Piculs	3,301	39,558	4,613	3,536	3,424	338,563	172,372	3,779	21,589	43,116
Beans, Black.....	"	...	548	...	...	...	230	...	...	187	55
" Green.....	"	3,549	10,577	5,776	5,431	14,542	5,947	2,449	484	3,307	784
" Yellow.....	"	3,092	10,903	7,436	6,280	13,188	13,631	4,994	13	...	31
Bristles.....	"	203	288	522	1,016	887	852	1,196	1,239	1,508	1,742
Caps, Felt.....	Pieces	321,337	620,576	664,597	638,892	897,064	979,069	977,412	4,932	...	1,200
Coal.....	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	16,858	22,626	9,274	33,821	92,231
Cuttle-fish.....	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	441	289	272	1,527	1,879
Dates, Black.....	"	...	...	...	...	19,188	9,014	4,400	23,840	69,910	51,449
Egg Albumen.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
" Whole, Preparation.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
" Yolk.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Eggs, Fresh.....	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,048,820	1,861,943	5,629,660	11,464,912
Fish, Dried and Salt.....	Piculs	539	266	544	921	468	1,223	413	276	154	1,000
Glassware.....	"	...	...	...	388	3,936	5,209	4,984	5,168	5,874	7,485
Ground-nuts.....	"	11,155	30,943	26,283	28,771	20,008	22,823	19,837	5,926	19,964	12,054
" Shelled.....	"	...	...	...	...	1,509	4,136	8,672	15,179	75,792	336,635
Hemp.....	"	11	...	104	...	...	538	451	11	17	5
Hides, Cow and Buffalo.....	"	669	1,135	1,585	2,235	7,984	5,490	3,848	10,502	7,700	15,701
Medicines.....	{ Value, Hk. Tls }	7,580	8,818	7,088	14,175	53,187	57,373	35,069	27,163	27,765	19,140
Oil, Bean.....	Piculs	29,161	37,093	55,827	70,968	102,287	99,106	109,895	1,084	772	7,310
" Castor.....	"	234	88	...	574	372	1,655	1,413	...	...	11
" Ground-nut.....	"	54,803	114,680	71,519	95,133	83,325	67,572	81,657	10,268	94,666	137,533
Pears, Fresh.....	"	77,093	54,162	144,621	141,271	120,037	64,166	31,030	5,492	1,942	11,867
Pigs.....	No.	13,555	7,250	13,689	35,686	21,534	22,439	14,071	1,990	2,543	1,601
Samshu.....	Piculs	...	243	271	121	248	602	1,545	14	25	1
Seed, Apricot.....	"	212	409	347	553	298	631	738	218	929	1,020
" Melon.....	"	20,814	44,136	29,155	37,370	21,188	32,833	29,282	4,579	5,746	4,014
Silk, Raw, White.....	"	...	...	...	10	50	...	1	74	182	68
" " Yellow.....	"	...	26	169	833	2,080	709	1,075	2,968	3,129	2,169
" " Wild.....	"	...	...	...	...	142	68	185	366	184	18
" Waste.....	"	138	26	804	3,758	3,976	5,363	5,555	1,511	8,556	3,910
" Pongees, Shantung.....	"	46	20	110	5	172	235	535	2,479	2,515	2,874
Skin (Fur) Rugs, Dog.....	Pieces	1,284	679	2,606	1,869	2,290	6,387	7,050	6,508	776	...
Skins (Furs), Goat, Raw.....	"	16,187	15,430	45,494	35,900	30,206	80,001	72,857	197,703	154,869	142,270
Straw Braid.....	Piculs	1,870	3,435	11,697	9,969	25,383	41,417	62,384	62,078	76,190	103,996
Tallow, Animal.....	"	467	644	936	776	1,460	1,599	1,372	2,050	15,165	29,290
Tobacco, Leaf.....	"	62	82	...	...	...	329	664	577	78	106
Vegetables, Fresh.....	{ Pieces Piculs }	774,609	1,350,981	1,327,552	1,307,151	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermicelli and Macaroni.....	"	3,270	6,773	6,395	7,274	8,906	7,917	6,917	4,393	5,408	6,577
Walnuts.....	"	17,191	18,738	14,711	17,827	21,796	20,127	13,490	521	1,320	2,982
Wheat.....	"	1,262	893	12,869	18,606	493	2,819	12,758	...	...	325
Wool, Sheep's.....	"	...	...	...	643	1,486	794	471	928	2,024	4,620

Note.—Exports by Junk are included in the figures for 1900-06, but not in those for 1907-09.

2°. Principal Articles exported by Sea-going Junks through the
Maritime Customs, 1902 to 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Beans, Green.....	Piculs	2,510	6,988	1,527	17,120	2,026	7,758	607	3,142
„ White and Yellow.....	„	3,687	10,125	3,418	24,514	4,100	8,374	419	3,616
Caps, Felt.....	Pieces	665,577	496,062	1,017,279	834,864	1,137,892	661,454	1,046,956	724,578
Ground-nuts.....	Piculs	17,623	18,361	16,035	15,852	15,146	13,050	20,140	10,730
Medicines.....	„	1,051	1,142	1,604	1,222	1,300	555	1,012	890
Millet.....	„	1,934	4,042	20	16,261	10,946	22	56	23
Oil, Bean.....	„	37,178	69,925	83,206	111,916	121,944	65,315	34,940	47,532
„ Ground-nut.....	„	61,696	79,507	82,056	70,233	69,610	93,495	112,696	76,917
Pears, Fresh.....	„	109,550	65,707	104,706	109,187	31,528	91,178	35,120	111,310
Persimmons, Dried.....	„	3,975	2,749	4,583	6,854	1,806	7,346	12,834	10,429
Pigs.....	No.	10,963	22,336	27,458	23,762	17,153	23,232	37,407	21,193
Seeds, Melon.....	Piculs	28,212	24,607	33,487	23,935	28,093	15,590	39,049	12,327
Vegetables, Fresh.....	„	44,163	62,316	62,009	106,532	102,799	104,825	141,630	75,641
Vermicelli.....	„	5,029	6,343	4,838	10,655	6,540	7,277	9,295	5,231
Walnuts.....	„	13,730	11,235	17,666	20,661	19,858	17,540	26,173	17,083
Wheat.....	„	10,965	19,479	490	2,412	12,820	60	...	...

Note.—The figures given for 1902-07 are for the Native Customs Periods 1st-4th to 21st-24th respectively, i.e., from 11th November 1901 to 5th November 1907; those for 1908 include the period from 6th November to 31st December 1907.

V.—INLAND TRANSIT.

Provinces from which Native Goods were brought under Transit Pass during 1909.

PROVINCE.	No. OF PASSES.	VALUE.	TRANSIT DUES.
Honan.....	16	Hk. Ta 98,770	Hk. Ta 617,314

VI.—REVENUE.

1°. Dues and Duties collected under each Flag by the Maritime Customs during 1909
(including the Dues and Duties given in 3°).

FLAG.	IMPORT.	EXPORT.	COAST TRADE.	TONNAGE.	TRANSIT.	OPIUM LIKIN.	TOTAL.
	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>
British	192,398.734	103,369.631	11,978.651	...	...	2,443.600	310,190.616
Dutch	3,567.300	...	...	...	...	...	3,567.300
German	368,252.027	159,083.324	14,428.801	...	...	950.200	542,714.353
Japanese	116,933.117	15,594.085	18.274	...	...	...	132,545.476
Korean	1,376.134	...	...	...	...	...	1,376.134
Norwegian	7,019.694	1,319.993	...	...	...	...	8,339.687
Russian	3,609.612	263.736	...	...	...	...	3,873.348
Chinese	64,616.995 *	48,992.736 †	2,136.845	...	617.314	...	116,363.890
On Opium	1,272.675	...	...	...	...	...	1,272.675 ‡
TOTAL.....	759,046.288	328,623.505	28,562.571	...	617.314	3,393.800	1,120,243.478 §

* Including Junk Duties, *Hk. Ts* 35,684.984, and Junk Likin, *Hk. Ts* 8,921.247.

† " " " " 28,237.729 " " " " 7,059.433.

‡ Not including *Kp. Ts* 1,414.038 Native Opium Tungshui.

§ No Drawbacks marked for cash payment during the year.

2°. Dues and Duties collected by the Maritime Customs, 1900 to 1909.

YEAR.	IMPORT (exclusive of Opium).	EXPORT (exclusive of Opium).	COAST TRADE (exclusive of Opium).	OPIUM (Import, Export, and Coast Trade).	TONNAGE.	TRANSIT.	OPIUM LIKIN.	TOTAL.
	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>
1900.....	37,035.107	21,213.883	1,214.502	5.100	...	...	13.600	59,482.192
1901.....	74,674.016	31,631.834	931.004	51.435	...	...	126.400	107,414.689
1902.....	149,143.734	42,233.438	1,541.118	...	...	...	...	192,918.290
1903.....	249,503.443	58,766.307	2,154.989	12.948	...	...	24.000	310,461.687
1904.....	332,724.560	93,145.443	6,216.465	369.180	...	...	9.600	432,465.248
1905.....	425,251.657	107,779.655	12,115.690	0.900	...	...	2.400	545,150.302
1906.....	714,981.615	136,405.362	22,992.093	3,766.050	...	...	846.800	878,991.920
1907.....	749,485.519	169,545.137	27,963.504	325.440	...	3,718.031	864.000	951,901.631
1908.....	667,443.675	229,694.312	27,294.455	622.950	...	...	1,661.200	926,716.592
1909.....	757,773.613	328,623.505	28,562.571	1,272.675	...	617.314	3,393.800.	1,120,243.478

Note.—Import and Export Junk Likin are included in the figures for 1906–09, but not in those for 1900–05.

3°. Dues and Duties collected on the Junk Trade, 1906 to 1909 (included in 1° and 2°).

YEAR.	IMPORT DUTY.	EXPORT DUTY.	INWARD LIKIN.	OUTWARD LIKIN.	TOTAL.
	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>	<i>Hk. Ts</i>
1906.....	28,475.937	33,768.830	7,118.987	8,442.203	77,805.957
1907.....	32,706.955	36,407.523	8,176.740	9,101.880	86,393.098
1908.....	29,483.798	27,007.768	7,370.951	6,751.941	70,614.458
1909.....	35,684.984	28,237.729	8,921.247	7,059.433	79,903.393

VII.—TREASURE.

1°. Treasure imported and exported during 1909.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED AND TO WHICH EXPORTED.	IMPORTS.							
	GOLD.			SILVER.			COPPER.	GRAND TOTAL.
	In Bars, Dust, etc.	In Coin.	TOTAL.	In Bars and Sycee.	In Coin.	TOTAL.	In Coin.	
	Hk. <i>ts</i>	Hk. <i>ts</i>	Hk. <i>ts</i>	Hk. <i>ts</i>	Hk. <i>ts</i>	Hk. <i>ts</i>	Hk. <i>ts</i>	Hk. <i>ts</i>
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHINA.								
Shanghai.....	...	...	...	168,561	...	168,561	...	168,561
Chefoo.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newchwang.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total: China.....	...	...	...	168,561	...	168,561	...	168,561
GRAND TOTAL.....	...	...	...	168,561	...	168,561	...	168,561
	EXPORTS.							
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHINA.								
Shanghai.....	14,162	...	14,162	1,360,590	28,199	1,388,789	...	1,402,951
Chefoo.....	...	...	...	213,680	39,107	252,787	...	252,787
Newchwang.....	...	...	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	2,000
Total: China.....	14,162	...	14,162	1,576,270	67,306	1,643,576	...	1,657,738
GRAND TOTAL.....	14,162	...	14,162	1,576,270	67,306	1,643,576	...	1,657,738

2°. Coins imported and exported during 1909 (included in 1°).

	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	CHINA.			TOTAL IMPORTS.	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	CHINA.			TOTAL EXPORTS.
		Shang- hai.	Chefoo.	Total: China.			Shang- hai.	Chefoo.	Total: China.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Silver Coins (Dollars, etc.) :— Mexican dollars.....	42,300	58,660	100,960	100,960	

VIII.—PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Passenger Traffic during 1909.

	PASSENGERS TO		PASSENGERS FROM	
	Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.
Shanghai.....	970	2,082	981	2,886
Chefoo and Tientsin.....	765	1,874	754	3,578
Newchwang.....	2	82	...	36
Wuhu.....	...	...	...	3
Haichow.....	...	...	...	60
Vladivostock.....	40	1,101	13	139
Dairen.....	2	...	...	...
Weihaiwei.....	...	...	1	6
Hongkong.....	...	...	3	33
Borneo.....	...	...	1	...
Japan.....	14	51	76	75
Europe.....	53	...	24	...
TOTAL.....	1,846	5,190	1,853	6,816

IX.—SPECIAL TABLE.

Destinations of the Principal Articles of Export.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	TO GERMANY.		TO OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		TO CHINESE PORTS.	TOTAL.
		Direct.	Via Shanghai.	Direct.	Via Shanghai.		
Beans.....	Piculs	31	...	253	149	1,028	1,461
Bristles.....	"	67	...	508	1,167	...	1,742
Coal.....	Tons	2,954	...	11,185	...	78,092	92,231
Cuttle-fish.....	Piculs	...	...	703	697	479	1,879
Dates, Black.....	"	...	...	3,061	1,127	47,261	51,449
Egg Preparation.....	"	17	...	130	25	134	306
Ground-nuts.....	"	84	...	5,834	1,762	4,374	12,054
" Shelled.....	"	18,354	...	142,935	10,080	165,266	336,635
Medicines.....	Value, Hk. Tls	...	...	1,650	2,605	14,885	19,140
Oil, Bean.....	Piculs	1,277	...	4,270	...	1,763	7,310
" Ground-nut.....	"	30	...	5,972	1,380	130,151	137,533
Persimmons, Dried.....	"	...	...	154	134	1,426	1,714
Seed, Apricot.....	"	168	17	235	233	367	1,020
" Sesamum.....	"	21	...	399	...	426	846
Silk, Refuse.....	"	...	...	34	1	3,875	3,910
" Pongees, Shantung.....	"	...	...	3	56	2,815	2,874
Skins and Hides, Undressed: Cow and Buffalo.....	"	813	1,109	3,200	428	10,151	16,701
" (Furs), Goat, Untanned.....	Pieces	...	...	975	...	141,295	142,270
Straw Braid.....	Piculs	1,927	522	45,448	28,476	27,623	103,996
Tallow, Animal.....	"	2,217	108	21,677	312	4,976	29,290
Vermicelli.....	"	...	...	3,356	1,887	1,334	6,577
Wool, Sheep's.....	"	167	...	2,509	95	1,849	4,620

MOUKDEN TRADE REPORT.

1°. LOCAL.—Moukden lies in a flat agricultural country about 110 miles north-east of Newchwang. There is a river, the Hun-ho (渾河), a mile or two to the south of the city; but this, which used at one time to be a valuable waterway, is now silted up, and such navigation as it lately had is closed by the railway bridges which cross it. The ruthless destruction of the forests on the hills has allowed the soil to be swept from the hillsides and carried into the river bed: near the city lie a succession of troublesome sandbanks, and the great raft and timber trade of 20 or 30 years ago has disappeared. Three railway lines converge at this point: the South Manchuria, or Dairen-Changchun Railway; the Imperial Railway of North China; and the Antung-Moukden line. There is also a short branch line from Sukiatun to the Fushun Colliery. The present Japanese station (a new one, with an hotel attached to it, is being built about half a mile further down the line), the joint terminus for both the Dairen and the Antung lines, lies outside the west suburb, some 2 miles from the city wall. The Chinese station is about half a mile further away in the same neighbourhood, the two stations being linked up by a short connecting line. The China-Japan Agreement of 1909 provided for the extension of the Chinese across the Japanese line and the placing of the Chinese station close to the city; but no steps towards carrying out this arrangement appear yet to have been taken. The rebuilding of the Antung-Moukden Railway, permitted by the same Agreement, was pushed on with vigour during the latter part of the year.

The city of Moukden has great historical interest. Putting aside the thrilling events of the past few years, we may recall that during the Ming dynasty the greater part of the province of Fengtien was under Chinese control under the name of Liao-chou-wei (遼州衛), the territory being fenced off from the Tartar tribes by the Palisade. The war carried on by the Manchus for the conquest of China involved the domination of the south-eastern Mongols, and for that purpose the position of Moukden gave it great strategical value. NURHACHU, the founder of the Manchu dynasty, captured the city in 1621, and shifted his capital here from Liaoyang in 1625. In 1657 Shên-yang (瀋陽), as the district was anciently called, was made a prefecture under the name of Fengtien-fu, a name since extended to the whole province. The city wall was first built in the 21st year of HUNG WU, of the Ming dynasty (A.D. 1388), in the form of a square, each side having a gate. The present wall with its eight gates, together with the Imperial Palace, was built in 1631 during the reign of TIEN TS'UNG (天聰), the fourth son and successor of NURHACHU. The total length of the wall is some 10 *li* and its height 35 feet. There are four gate towers and 651 gun embrasures on it. The suburbs, surrounded by a circular wall 32 *li* in circumference and penetrated by eight gates, extend to a distance of 3 *li* on each side of the city wall. Occupying the centre of the city, and recently repaired at great expense, stands the old palace of the Manchu emperors, unused for over a century. Two towers, the "Drum" and the "Bell" towers, dominate picturesquely the thoroughfare between the Small West and the Small East gates. Some 20 *li* to the east, beautifully placed on a wooded hill, with the Hun winding round its foot, is the tomb of NURHACHU (A.D. 1559-1626), popularly called the Tung Ling, or East Tomb. 5 *li* to the north lies the Pei Ling, or North Tomb, where is buried TIEN TS'UNG (A.D. 1591-1643), who succeeded his father NURHACHU in 1626, though it was only in 1635 that

he called himself Emperor of China. SHUN CHIH (順治), the first of the Manchu emperors actually to reign in China, was his ninth son. The Pei Ling lacks the natural beauty of position of the Tung Ling; but the tomb stands in a pleasant wood, and being within easy reach of the city is a never-failing source of delight to the foreign colony.

According to the police census the population of Moukden is 174,122: 123,445 males, 50,677 females, living in 29,927 families. The discrepancy between the numbers of the sexes is due to the fact that the commerce in the city is almost entirely confined to extra-provincials, mainly from Shantung and Chihli, who as a rule do not bring their families with them. The same may be said to be true to a certain extent of the resident official population, though to counterbalance this may be put the families of natives of the place who are serving as officials elsewhere.

From its geographical position it would seem that this should be a city of considerable commercial importance and the distributing centre to a large district. Owing to various reasons, however, this does not now appear markedly to be the case. There is a large local trade, the consumption of goods in a city of this size being of course considerable, and the crowded state of the streets and the number of well-stocked shops give evidence of business activity. But local agriculture, industries, and manufactures are less important than might be imagined, and the neighbouring cities of Liaoyang, Tiehling, and Sinminfu intercept a good deal of trade which might otherwise come here. The soil of the adjacent country, as regards the north-east and south-east, is poor. The north-west and south-west are richer; but the farmers prefer to sell their produce in Sinminfu and Tiehling, and will go to those places from villages quite near to Moukden rather than to this market. It seems that the soil of Fengtien, generally speaking, is of exhausted fertility. The region has been very long settled and the farmers lack the knowledge and the means to restore the richness taken from the land. The predominating crops in this vicinity are beans, tall millet (kaoliang), small millet, wheat (to a limited extent), barley, and some roots, such as turnips. The farmers keep but little live stock—generally only a few pigs, ponies, or donkeys,—and the supply of manure is quite inadequate. The chief source of supply is the inn-yard and the highway, the products of which are scanty and expensive. The rich agricultural regions of Manchuria are now no longer to be found here, but must be looked for in the new lands farther north. Thus the great boom in the bean trade, the chief feature of the past year in these provinces, has been hardly felt here, Moukden being practically out of the sphere of these important developments. Opium was once largely cultivated in this region, but is now so no longer. There are some small bean mills in the city, which make oil for local consumption, selling the beancake for local feeding and for export; otherwise almost no farm produce leaves the place. There are some flourishing manufactures, such as fur curing, silver, copper, and tin work, boots, clothing, and medicines from the east mountains and Chihli. There is also a considerable horse and cattle trade. Formerly a great deal of wheat was brought down from the North and ground here for local consumption, as well as to supply the mountainous regions eastwards; but owing to the establishment of the Russian and Japanese flour mills in the North, the supply of wheat has been cut off and the milling industry is nearly gone. The ancient and interesting industry of grinding elm-tree bark with water-wheels to make incense, which has been carried on for ages near Penhsihu, no longer finds much of a market here, but for some reason goes more and more to Liaoyang. The tallow-candle trade has also disappeared, through the introduction of kerosene and Japanese candles. Ready-made clothing is the main export of Moukden to the neighbouring country. An important and peculiar thing is that every man, woman, and child in this city can earn a

livelihood by making at home clothing, boots, shoes, hats, etc., from materials supplied by the shops, there being apparently an unfailling demand for such articles. The women, who are usually strong and with natural feet, can earn good wages in this way: not a few possess good, simple American sewing-machines. The troubles of 1894, 1900, and 1904-05 did much to harm Moukden trade and divert it to other channels. Other hurtful causes are unsatisfactory financial arrangements, which are thought to have been better managed in the past in more purely commercial towns, and the comparative heaviness of local taxation, required for the purposes of modernizing the system of administration. Taking it all in all we may conclude that Moukden, though a place of not inconsiderable trade, owes its importance to political rather than to commercial reasons. It is the seat of the Viceroy of Manchuria, of the Governor of Fengtien, and a large residential centre for officials, active, expectant, and retired; while its picturesque antiquities, made accessible by modern improvements, offer considerable attraction to foreign travellers, whose visits to the ancient city form nowadays quite an established feature of its existence.

There is, however, one development in this neighbourhood which promises in the not remote future to raise this region to a prominent place in the Eastern-commercial world. This is the Fushun Colliery. This magnificent property, after having been the subject of contention for some years, was finally accorded to Japan by the China-Japan Agreement of 1909, and the export duty was settled on the most favoured terms, *i.e.*, 1 mace (16 sen) per ton, as in the case of Kaiping and other coals. The branch line to the colliery, 34 miles in length, leaves the main line at Sukiatun, 267 miles from Dairen, Chienchinchai being the station for the mines. The coalfield runs east to west parallel with the Hun River for a distance of 10 miles. The thickness of the seam varies between 120 and 175 feet, and the width of the workable deposit is at least a mile. It would appear from the reports made that the Fushun coalfields are unparalleled in the world for thickness and volume of seams. The belt of coal is calculated to contain 800 million tons; a vast supply, which even if taken out at the rate of 6,000 tons *per diem* would last for 400 years. It is a bituminous coal rich in volatile matter, with a heating power of 7,500 calories. As fuel for locomotive and marine engines Fushun coal can compete with the best Japan coal, and is perhaps better suited for gas making than any other coal found in the East. The present workings are of a temporary nature. Two new pits, named Oyama and Togo, are being sunk. Each pit is to consist of two shafts, 1,100 feet deep, and the work on these is progressing satisfactorily. The most up-to-date equipment is being used, and when the work is completed the daily output is estimated at 5,000 tons. During the year under review it was decided to establish coal wharves at Newchwang for the shipment of Fushun coal from that port, which is 120 miles nearer to the mines than Dairen. The first shipment from Newchwang was made on the 2nd June, and 66,934 tons were sent away during the year, mainly to Chinese ports. The present daily output of the mines is some 2,000 tons; but according to the plans laid down this will increase to 5,000 tons daily by 1912: a yearly production of 1,800,000 tons, which, allowing 650,000 for use on the railway and in the markets along the line, will leave 1,150,000 tons for sale abroad.

The exact status of Moukden as a place of international trade and residence still remains to be defined. Its opening was provided for by the American Commercial Treaty of 1903 (Article XII) and the Japanese Commercial Treaty of 1903 (Article X); but no effective inauguration was possible until the cessation of the Russo-Japanese war and the withdrawal of the Japanese army of occupation in 1906 permitted the entry of the foreign Consuls and the resumption of ordinary trade conditions. A divergence of view between the Chinese Govern-

ment and the Treaty Powers concerned as to what constitutes an inland "mart" arose at once. The Chinese text of the treaties contains the expression 由中國自行開埠通商 "will be opened by China itself as places of international trade." On the strength of this wording the Chinese authorities considered that Moukden and the other internal Manchurian marts were not treaty ports in the ordinary sense, but interior cities in which foreign trade was permitted to be carried on under regulations devised by the Chinese Government itself. A special area was marked out at Moukden and the other opened cities and set aside for foreign trade and residence. Within this space foreigners might live and trade, and their goods might be delivered therein upon payment of the tariff import duty; but, once moved beyond the boundaries of the mart, the foreign goods were liable to the likin taxation of the province. The foreign Governments concerned declined to accept this view. They maintained that the whole of each opened city and its suburbs constituted a "treaty port," within any part of which foreign goods might be delivered upon payment of import duty. While this controversy was proceeding—and it still remains unsettled—a *modus vivendi* as to the payment of import duty on foreign goods was arrived at. Towards the end of 1907 the rules for the issue of special exemption certificates at the port or frontier station of entry were promulgated. These, with their later amplifications, provide for the payment of import duty at the place of entry and the issue of a special certificate (洋貨免重徵專照), which will accompany the goods to the mart for which they are destined and protect them from further taxation *en route* or at destination—what that destination exactly is, as has been mentioned above, being still, however, the subject of discussion. The establishment of this system having provided, more or less satisfactorily, for the taxation of foreign imports entering Manchuria, and exports continuing to pay export duty at the port or frontier station from which they left the provinces, there remained still the question of the inter-mart trade. This has so far been dealt with by the native inland tax offices, and apparently, in the absence of serious complaint, to the general satisfaction. As foreign trade in Manchuria goes mostly up and down the foreign railway lines upon which, and within the railway settlements attached to which, no likin taxation is permitted; as all railway material comes in free of duty; as a number of interior cities have been opened to foreign trade and enterprise, at which foreign goods may be delivered upon payment of one import duty only, thus escaping the transit dues or, in the alternative, the likin charges levied in all other parts of China; as manufactories may be established by foreigners in any of the marts or railway settlements, and the products, so far, escape the taxation which Chinese factories in other parts of China have to pay; we may concede that as regards taxation the foreign trader occupies a more favoured position in Manchuria than in any other portion of the Chinese Empire.

The import and export duties and the inter-mart taxation having been provided for as described above, it has not been found necessary so far to establish the Foreign Customs in Moukden. A Commissioner is stationed here, but he is attached to the provincial Foreign Office for advisory purposes in Customs affairs in Manchuria generally, and has no local executive functions. He collects no revenue and records no statistics of trade. The materials, therefore, do not exist for a precise estimate of the trade of Moukden. The tables which are appended are prepared from data supplied by the courtesy of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese and Japanese railway administrations. The lists given must by no means be regarded as exhaustive or authoritative; the Chamber of Commerce returns are in fact no more than approximate estimates of certain staple articles, large lines of goods in both imports and exports being entirely omitted; but it is hoped that their publication may be of value as giving some indication of the trend of the trade.

2°. REVENUE.—*Nil.*

3°. (a) *Imports*.—It is to be regretted that the materials are so scanty for forming an estimate of the consumption of foreign goods. The Chamber of Commerce list (Table 1) only covers a few staples; and as the figures are obtained by inquiry among the native merchants, they cannot be considered to be more than general estimates. Many important articles, *e.g.*, cigarettes, which we know are consumed in large quantities, do not appear at all. There is also the large Japanese trade in bric-à-brac and clothing of various sorts, of which there is no record. A glance at the Moukden shops shows that hats, shoes, and saddlery are very important trades; but the return makes no mention of these, possibly because they are mainly manufactured locally. Taking the figures, however, as they stand, we find some *Tls.* 6,000,000 worth of merchandise given. Piece goods, yarn, kerosene oil, flour, sugar, and silk thread are among the most important items. The South Manchuria Railway list affords a surer guide to what comes to the city. The largest item on this list is coal, presumably from the Fushun mines, of which 60,484 tons were brought here. Cereals of various sorts, flour, salt, sugar, vegetables and fruits, tobacco, cotton piece goods, kerosene oil, as well as much building and railway material, and 17,512 tons of sundries go to make up the 153,213 tons carried to this station from all directions during the period October 1908 to September 1909. The Chinese railway carried to Moukden during 1909 the large total of 523,878 tons of goods, of which salt, 194,650 tons, formed the most important item.

(b.) *Exports*.—The Chamber of Commerce list only gives two branches of the export trade, cereals and skins. These latter are of course not mainly local productions, many raw skins being brought from the North and cured here. The figures show that this trade now does not extend to any very considerable dimensions. The Japanese railway list gives some valuable information. Putting beans, beancake, and coal aside, the most notable article is vegetables and fruits, of which 7,106 tons were carried away. This goes almost entirely to the north of Manchuria, which largely depends for its fruit supply upon the southern province. Of tobacco, 2,310 tons were sent away; of rush mats, 1,065 tons; of bones, 1,092 tons; and the list closes with a formidable item of 63,550 tons of sundries. The principal article carried by the Chinese railway was grain, of which 23,788 tons were taken away from this station.

4°-9°.—*Nil.*

10°. MISCELLANEOUS.—Since the war a strong attempt has been made to introduce modern reforms into Manchuria. In Moukden especially are improvements noticeable, the city being a very different place from what it was three or four years ago. The system of provincial administration has been remodelled. On the 20th April 1907 an Imperial Edict abolished the Tartar Generalship and appointed a Viceroy for Manchuria, with a Governor for each of the Three Provinces. The old Five Boards were done away with, six commissionerships being instituted in their stead, and a large number of Government bureaux and departments, dealing with all phases of administration, came into existence.—In education, a faithful attempt has been made to carry out the modern system as promulgated in the Imperial Edict of the 2nd September 1905. In this city there are over 30 schools of various descriptions, with more than 5,000 pupils, and costing the Government about *Tls.* 450,000 annually.—The city police, a well-equipped body of men, some 1,300 strong, are a prominent feature of the streets. Tactful and well-disciplined, they keep good order in the city and often serve as pacificators in petty squabbles and street rows.—Finance and currency are the two branches in which the spirit of reform has been least effective. Two Government banks are established in Moukden. Great quantities of notes, for both "large" and "small" dollars, have been issued under Government guarantee. The general Moukden currency is "small coin," the 10-cent piece being the unit.

Small coin notes are issued by the banks at values varying from one 10-cent to 500 10-cents. The value of small coin in reference to large dollars varies daily. Currency, in fact, in Manchuria is in rather a more chaotic condition than in other parts of China. We have in Moukden two or three kinds of tael, at least three different kinds of dollar, small coin in silver of every coinage in the Empire, and small coin in notes; copper cents, *tiao* notes issued by private Chinese hong's and banks, copper cash; as well as Japanese gold yen in coin and notes and the subsidiary currency, Japanese silver yen, and Russian roubles. The Imperial Chinese Telegraphs demand payment in one kind of dollar, the Imperial Chinese Posts in another, the Imperial Chinese Railway in another still. The Japanese railway and post office require gold yen, while ordinary bazaar purchases, wages, etc., are made in small coin.—In December 1906 the system of inland taxation was reformed. The old multifarious *likin* taxes in Fengtien were abolished, and in their stead were introduced a production and a consumption tax. The former is levied at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem* on all kinds of native produce originating in the province; the latter on foreign (a point still in dispute between the Chinese authorities and the foreign Consuls) and native goods alike at the rate of 2 per cent. *ad valorem* at the place where the goods are disposed of for sale. The consumption tax is not levied on grain, and only where it is stored for transport is a production tax of 1 per cent. charged. The prices are fixed in a value list, drawn up annually. There are some other special taxes, such as on salt, wine, tobacco, opium, timber, plants, carts and live stock, pearls and precious stones. There is also a tax on shops in Moukden.—The ancient system of personal justice by the District Magistrate has disappeared, to be replaced by a definite series of courts of law. In Moukden there are four courts, each with a defined jurisdiction and working under rules drawn up for its guidance. There is a large law school in the city in which the students take up a regular course of legal study.—Not least among the new Moukden institutions is the Model Prison, an establishment conducted on the latest modern principles. The building is constructed on the "star" shape, so that all the corridors are controlled from the centre. The wards are clean, well-lighted, ventilated, and wholesome. Provision is made for the sick, and the dietary is sufficient. Long term prisoners are taught trades and receive regular moral instruction; short term offenders of the coolie class are made to do coolie work in gangs on the streets. A "Black Maria," of the conventional European pattern, is now a familiar object in the city. All malefactors are now consigned to this gaol, the old style of prison having been abolished in Moukden. An offshoot of the Model Prison is the Industrial Penitentiary, where the long-sentence prisoners serve their term. Here a number of trades are taught, and quite a good business is done in selling the articles produced, leatherware, furniture, carpets, etc., of an excellent quality being made by the inmates.—Macadamised roads have been laid down at enormous expense from the railway stations to the city and in the main streets inside the city. The side streets in the city and suburbs have, unfortunately, not been dealt with. A horse tramway runs from the Japanese station to the Small West Gate. The improvement in the main roads has brought about a great change in the traffic. High officials now use broughams instead of chairs or carts, and the employment of jinrickshas, hand-trucks, and light pony and donkey carts is universal.—Government buildings in foreign style are a prominent feature of the city. The Viceroy and Governor's *yamen*, known as "Government House," is an imposing range of buildings; and other noticeable structures are the Courts of Justice, the Provincial Assembly Hall, and the Ta Ching Bank. A tendency to improve the type of shop and dwelling-house is discernible all over the town. A large stretch of land, said to be over 12,000 *mou* in extent, lying outside the west suburb on either side of the road to the railways, has been set aside for a foreign quarter. A special land office looks after the sale of the land and the laying out of the roads.—The public garden also lies outside the west

suburb, facing the temples at present occupied by the American and German Consuls. It has an area of 70 *mou*, is laid out with *t'ingérh* and ponds, is thickly planted with trees, and fenced round with iron railings and gates.—The provincial government has a forestry department, in which is employed a German expert. A large number of quick-growing trees have been planted to the south of the city. There is an experimental farm of some 250 *mou* lying about the dagoba to the east of Moukden, under the management of several Japanese agricultural experts. Two American gentlemen have also been engaged by the Government to give expert advice and assistance in agricultural matters. A stud farm for horse, mule, and donkey breeding has been established near Sinminfu.—The Mint is in the east suburb, occupying the site of the old arsenal. 23,619,267 10-cash and 20-cash copper pieces and some \$9,000,000 worth of 20-cent pieces were coined in 1909. With it is incorporated an electric light power-station. With the aid of an American electric engineer a fine work has been done in supplying the city with cheap and excellent lighting. The main streets are now well lit up with electricity, and it is hoped ultimately to light up the whole city.—In the matter of sanitation, considerable improvement has been effected. Latrines are set up in all parts of the city; there is some provision made for street cleaning and watering; while slaughter-houses and markets have been established in various sections. With some further attention paid to road improvement and a complete system of surface drainage—an urgent need; with a more effective system of street cleaning; and with the rigorous suppression of the pariah dog; Moukden might fairly aspire to be considered a model, as far as up-to-date conditions of residence go, to other Chinese cities.

CECIL A. V. BOWRA,

Commissioner of Customs.

MOUKDEN, 5th February 1910.

TABLE I.

Import of certain Foreign and Native Goods into Moukden during
the 1st year of HSÜAN T'UNG.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
			<i>Hk. T'ā</i>
Shirtings, American, 1st Quality.....	<i>Pieces</i>	12,000	61,500
" " 2nd ".....	"	16,000	76,000
" " 3rd ".....	"	12,000	46,500
" White.....	"	210,000	91,875
Brocades, ".....	"	101,000	107,000
Drills, American, 1st Quality.....	"	6,000	29,500
" " 3rd ".....	"	4,000	18,500
Jeans, American, 1st Quality.....	"	3,000	15,750
" " 2nd ".....	"	3,000	14,250
" " 3rd ".....	"	1,500	6,094
T-Cloths, Fine.....	"	10,000	48,750
" 1st Quality.....	"	5,000	30,000
" 2nd ".....	"	2,000	9,750
Cotton Yarn, 1st Quality.....	<i>Packages</i>	5,000	481,250
" " 2nd ".....	"	1,000	112,500
" " 3rd ".....	"	300	2,437
" Thread, 1st Quality.....	"	20	3,812
" " 2nd ".....	"	1,000	13,750
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures, 1st Quality.....	<i>Pieces</i>	4,000	27,000
" " " 2nd ".....	"	2,000	10,000
Lustres, Plain and Brocaded.....	"	60,000	375,000
Satin, Foreign.....	"	30,000	281,250
Agar-agar.....	<i>Piculs</i>	11,000	13,750
Cotton Cloth.....	<i>Pieces</i>	80,000	100,000
" " Japanese.....	"	40,000	587,500
" " Shantung.....	"	90,000	118,125
" " Native.....	"	30,000	33,750
" Hsicheng.....	<i>Piculs</i>	800	19,000
" Kiangpei.....	"	1,250	30,468
" Liaoyang.....	"	1,000	21,250
Flour, Harbin.....	<i>Bags</i>	200,000	325,000
" Tiehling.....	"	200,000	202,500
Fungus.....	<i>Piculs</i>	300	9,375
Hemp.....	"	3,450	51,750
" Twine.....	"	7,500	70,312
Matches, Japan.....	"	500	181,250
Mushrooms.....	"	4,000	60,000
Oil, Kerosene, American.....	<i>Cases</i>	60,000	150,000
" " Dutch Indian.....	"	80,000	150,000
Paper.....	<i>Piculs</i>	100,000	125,000
Silk Thread.....	<i>Value</i>	...	625,000
Soap, Chinese.....	<i>Piculs</i>	12,500	27,343
Sugar, Brown.....	"	29,000	163,125
" White.....	"	14,500	108,750
Tobacco, Leaf.....	"	40,000	275,000

TABLE 2.

Export of certain Native Goods during the 1st Year of HSÜAN T'UNG.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
			<i>Hk. T'ā</i>
Beans.....	<i>Piculs</i>	500,000	265,625
Flour, Wheat.....	"	5,000	21,875

Export of certain Native Goods—*Continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Classifier of Quantity.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
			<i>Hk. Ts</i>
Grain.....	<i>Piculs</i>	300,000	121,875
Kaoliang.....	"	200,000	72,500
Skins (Furs), Cat.....	<i>Pieces</i>	200,000	37,500
" Dog.....	"	20,000	18,750
" Fox.....	"	25,000	54,687
" Land-otter.....	"	2,000	5,000
" Leopard.....	"	200	18,750
" Marten, 1st Quality.....	"	1,000	18,750
" " 2nd ".....	"	1,500	14,062
" Mi-shu.....	"	40,000	22,500
" Raccoon.....	"	100,000	78,125
" Rat.....	"	50,000	9,375
" Sheep.....	"	80,000	100,000
" Squirrel.....	"	200,000	125,000
" Tiger.....	"	100	18,750
" Wild Cat.....	"	20,000	10,000
" Wolf.....	"	1,000	3,125

TABLE 3.

Description and Quantity of Goods forwarded from, and arrived at, the South Manchuria Railway Station, Moukden, during the period October 1908 to September 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	FORWARDED.	ARRIVED.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Bags, Hemp and Gunny.....	533	369
Beancake.....	29,295	73
Beans.....	11,742	329
" Small.....	839	336
Bones, Animal.....	1,092	54
Bricks.....	671	268
Building Fittings and Furniture.....	414	469
Carts and Cart Materials.....	718	1,751
Cement.....	1,328	1,781
Clothing.....	175	60
Coal.....	15,007	60,484
Coin.....	655	106
Corn, Indian.....	99	1,648
Cotton.....	95	79
" Piece Goods.....	882	1,879
" Thread.....	101	210
Firewood and Charcoal.....	337	125
Fish, Fresh.....	69	363
" Salt.....	67	747
Flour.....	32	3,179
Glassware.....	115	347
Grain, other kinds.....	66	131
Ground-nuts.....	...	33

Description and Quantity of Goods—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	FORWARDED.	ARRIVED.
	Tons.	Tons.
Ironware.....	1,452	3,272
Kaoliang.....	836	17,394
Leather.....	537	567
Lime.....	492	2,462
Matches.....	...	312
Mats, Rush.....	1,065	136
Medicines and Dye-stuffs.....	269	727
Millet.....	405	2,632
Miso and Soy.....	84	331
Oil, Bean.....	481	512
„ Kerosene.....	11	1,444
Paper.....	516	936
Porcelain.....	100	325
Provisions, Preserved.....	34	268
Iron Rails.....	1,123	1,835
Rice.....	804	1,155
Salt.....	156	828
Seed, Se-annum.....	178	20
Silk Piece Goods.....	84	52
„ Thread, Raw.....	56	4
Railway Sleepers.....	41	1,062
Stones.....	3,317	8,575
Stores, Military.....	226	395
Sugar.....	33	1,376
Tea.....	219	146
Timber.....	3,690	6,980
Tobacco.....	2,310	1,517
Vegetables, Dried.....	423	228
„ and Fruits.....	7,106	1,474
Wheat.....	124	2,244
Wines and Spirits, including Sake.....	143	764
Woollen Goods.....	69	5
Sundries, Unenumerated.....	63,550	17,512

Note.—1,500 catties taken as 1 ton.

TABLE 4.

Description and Quantity of Goods forwarded from, and arrived at, the North China Railway Station, Moukden, during 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	FORWARDED.	ARRIVED.
	Tons.	Tons.
Coal.....	4,760	60
Grain.....	23,788	1,013
Salt.....	...	194,650
Skins.....	1,447	549
Stones.....	8	1,330
Timber.....	279	842
Sundries, Unenumerated.....	15,981	325,434

Note.—1,680 catties taken as 1 ton.

TABLE 5.

List of Moukden Trades.

DESCRIPTION OF TRADE.	NUMBER OF HONGS OR SHOPS.	DESCRIPTION OF TRADE.	NUMBER OF HONGS OR SHOPS.
Sundry Goods.....	237	Timber.....	23
Inns.....	136	Hats.....	22
Flour Mills.....	124	Butchers.....	22
Local Eating-houses.....	108	Books.....	21
Medicines.....	95	Saddlery.....	19
Blacksmiths.....	77	Peking and Kwangtung Fancy Goods.....	16
Brass Workers.....	72	Belts and Ribbons.....	16
Native Cotton Cloth.....	68	Tea.....	15
Rice.....	67	Paper.....	15
Shantung Silk and Sundry Goods.....	64	Peking Eating-houses.....	14
Boots.....	63	Lead.....	12
Women's Head-gear.....	62	Joss Paper.....	12
Tobacco, Native.....	58	Banks.....	12
Wooden Boxes.....	58	Willow-wood Boxes.....	12
Twine and Straw Mats.....	55	Boat Materials.....	11
Grain.....	54	Mirrors.....	11
Samsu.....	49	Bath-houses.....	11
Vegetables.....	47	Iron and China Ware.....	11
Rice Mills.....	45	Fans.....	10
Leatherware.....	44	Carts.....	10
Distilleries.....	44	Joss Sticks.....	10
Pastry.....	41	Mountain Products.....	9
"Wu-la" Shoemakers.....	37	Silk Piece Goods.....	9
Skins.....	36	Candles.....	8
Sesamum Seed Oil.....	35	Lamps.....	8
Oil Mills.....	35	Bambooware.....	7
Fruits.....	34	Tin.....	7
Dyers.....	33	Chinaware.....	7
Soap, Chinese.....	33	Goldware.....	7
Cash Shops.....	32	Smelters.....	6
Clothiers.....	30	Stockings.....	6
Wood and Stone Carvers.....	29	Salt Fish.....	6
Wagons.....	29	Photographers.....	6
Clockmakers.....	28	Coal.....	5
White Furs.....	28	Felt and Carpets.....	5
Wholesale Opium Dealers.....	28	Pawnshops.....	5
Foreign Goods.....	27	Fire-crackers.....	4
Pictures.....	26	Woollen Broadcloth.....	3
Lime.....	26	Saddle-wood.....	3
Thread, Cotton and Silk.....	25	Leather Boxes.....	3
Old Iron.....	24	Warehouses.....	3
Cattle Honges.....	24	Oil Dealers.....	2