

CHINA.
THE MARITIME CUSTOMS.

I.—STATISTICAL SERIES: Nos. 3 to 5.

**FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA,
1923.**

**PART I: REPORT AND ABSTRACT OF
STATISTICS.**

Published by Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

SHANGHAI:

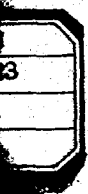
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1924.

中華民國十二年通商海關華洋貿易全年總冊總論
上海華英合璧



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凡例

冊內所載

一 洋貿易

專指水陸兩路由外洋各口岸運洋貨進出口而言
通商口岸運洋貨出洋而言

一 華貿易

專指水陸兩路所載土貨在通商口岸銷售而言

一 通商海關各口互相貿易

統指水陸兩路所載洋土各貨來往各口而言

一 出入內地之貨

統指洋貨由通商海關各口運入內地而言
內地運到通商各口出洋而言

一 船隻

統以旗號分別

一 貨價

統以關平銀兩估計

一 稅鈔

統以關平銀兩徵收

一 貨數單位名稱

凡每打即十二每羅即一百四十四每令即四百八十張紙每碼即華二尺五寸五三每英尺即華八寸五分一每英寸即華七分另九每碼當即華二尺七寸九二每磅即華十二兩每英兩即華七錢五每噸即華一千六百八十斤每加倫即華約七升五(如煤油一木箱內容十加倫)

一 數目號碼

專用亞喇伯碼如 1 爲一字 2 爲二 3 爲三 4 爲四 5 爲五 6 爲六 7 爲七 8 爲八 9 爲九 0 爲零 凡大數內自右起一爲個位二爲十位三爲百位四爲千位五爲萬位其餘以此類推如 141,367 即十四萬一千三百六十七

一 記號

凡數內有一點(.)者左爲大數右爲小數若兩之右邊爲錢分釐若担之右邊爲斤譬如兩數 3,165.789 即三千一百六十五兩七錢八分九釐譬如担 5,782.43 即五千七百八十二担四十三斤凡內有三點(...)者即無

注意 NOTE.

海關所徵稅鈔及所估貨價均以關平銀兩計算每年關平銀一兩合各國幣值若干按照民國三年至十二年內即期匯票按年平均核算如英美法俄德日本等國及印度香港之幣值列下

THE equivalent of the HAIKWAN TAEI, in which the Customs Revenue and all Values are stated, was, during the years 1914 to 1923, at the average Sight Exchange on London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Calcutta, Yokohama, Petrograd, and Hongkong respectively, as follows:—

年分	YEAR.	英幣 ENGLISH MONEY.	美幣 AMERICAN MONEY.	法幣 FRENCH MONEY.	德幣 GERMAN MONEY.	印度幣 INDIAN MONEY.	日本幣 JAPANESE MONEY.	俄幣 RUSSIAN MONEY.	香港銀元 HONGKONG DOLLARS.
		先令 辨士 <i>s. d.</i>	金元 <i>Gold \$</i>	法郎 <i>Francs.</i>	馬克 <i>Marks.</i>	盧比 <i>Rupees.</i>	金圓 <i>Yen.</i>	盧布 <i>Roubles.</i>	銀元 <i>元</i>
三年	1914	2 8½	0.67	3.45	2.79	2.04	1.34	1.36	1.47
四年	1915	2 7½	0.62	3.39	2.67*	1.95	1.25	1.63*	1.41
五年	1916	3 3½	0.79	4.63	3.68*	2.46	1.54	2.52*	1.54
六年	1917	4 3½	1.03	5.94	4.78*	3.11	1.98	5.08*	1.63
七年	1918	5 3½	1.26	7.11	...	3.55	2.37	...	1.61
八年	1919	6 4	1.39	10.12	...	3.54	2.72	...	1.68
九年	1920	6 9½	1.24	17.79	...	3.34	2.38	...	1.58
十年	1921	3 11½	0.76	10.29	...	2.92	1.57	...	1.50
十一年	1922	3 9	0.83	10.23	...	2.87	1.72	...	1.49
十二年	1923	3 5½	0.80	13.16	...	2.55	1.63	...	1.51

*按江津關現定匯兌幣值 *Shanghai Customs rate of exchange.

中國權衡表

TABLE OF CHINESE WEIGHTS.

一兩合英平五百八十三格另十分之三，合法平三十七格爾姆另千分之七百八十三
1 Tael (*Liang*) = 583.3 grains (1½ oz. avoirdupois) = 37.783 grammes.

十六兩即一斤合英平一磅另三分之一，合法平六百四格爾姆另百分之五十三
16 Taels = 1 CATTY (*Chin*) = 1½ lb. avoirdupois = 604.53 grammes.

一百斤即一担合英平一百三十三磅另三分之一，合法平六十基羅格爾姆另千分之四百五十三，
合俄平一百四十七磅另百分之六十七
100 Catties = 1 PICUL (*Tan*) = 133½ lb. avoirdupois = 60.453 kilogrammes = 147.67 Russian pounds.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Once more I avail myself of this opportunity to express appreciation for information regarding the various articles of trade dealt with in this report, courteously placed at my disposal by several firms in Shanghai.

J. W. H. F.

REPORT ON THE TRADE OF CHINA, 1923.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

IN attempting to follow the commercial and economic conditions which characterised the year 1923, the fifth year after the War, it would appear unnecessary to dwell again upon the causes of bad trade which were set out at length in the opening paragraphs of our Reports on the Trade of China for the last few years and with which we are now all familiar. At the risk of repeating what has thus already been written, it may be briefly recalled that the dislocation of accustomed markets through the economic breakdown of a large part of Europe, the political uncertainty and the unsettled conditions obtaining in Europe generally since the conclusion of peace, the acute financial situation in several countries and the resulting derangement of their monetary systems, coupled with heavy taxation, are all circumstances which cannot but impair the power of recovery of the various nations and must necessarily retard the return to more or less normal conditions. The crisis of 1920 and 1921 was severe and world-wide, since just as the post-War boom brought wealth to many countries, so did the inevitable reaction involve a large part of the world in the ensuing debacle, illustrating the interdependence of nations in commercial and economic affairs to a degree hitherto unsuspected. From the index-numbers of international wholesale prices published by "The Statist"* it will be seen that the steady decline in prices which had followed the collapse, early in 1920, of the short period of prosperity was finally arrested in September 1922. The next two months witnessed a slight improvement followed by a renewed slump in December. The earlier part of the year 1923 exhibited definite progress in the right direction, but, unfortunately, this improvement was succeeded by a further period of depression extending from June to October. In July 1923 the index-number ("Statist") for the United Kingdom sank even as low as 124.8, but there was a fresh advance from that month onward, raising the index at the close of the year to 133.2, which was 5.7 per cent. higher than the lowest level registered during the course of the year. From these figures it will be seen that the year 1923 failed to assure that definite advance which has been so anxiously awaited. Trade is still languishing and many of the economic and political problems bequeathed us by the War remain unsolved. General confidence in the future, so necessary as a preliminary step to successful trading, is still lacking. The European situation is far from settled, and this fact cannot but exercise a baneful influence on the state of all markets. The instability of the foreign exchanges continued to introduce an additional element of risk in international trade transactions, while an orgy of depreciation threatened to destroy the purchasing power of the currency unit in several countries. But in spite of the fact that the year 1923 revealed few hopeful signs, the outlook generally for 1924 is not regarded as quite unfavourable. Bountiful harvests in various parts of the world should have a steadying effect, and meanwhile it may be taken for granted that the best brains in the commercial and banking world are combining in an endeavour to clear a way out of the present difficulties. Two events of outstanding importance during the year should be mentioned as being of great significance to the general commercial and financial situation of the world. They are the occupation by France and Belgium in January of the Ruhr region and the funding by Great Britain in June of her debt to the United States. In contradistinction to the disappointing conditions existing in Europe, business in the United States developed great liveliness during 1923. The first four or five

* "The Statist," 12th January 1924.

months of the year saw unprecedented industrial expansion followed by a period of diminishing activity, while the autumn witnessed renewed improvement in various directions. Unemployment, the natural corollary of present economic conditions in Europe, was absent in the United States, and there was evidence of general prosperity.

Turning now to an examination of conditions in China, it must be noted first of all that in spite of the still unsettled state of the country, the foreign trade of China in 1923 was valued at *Hk.Tls* 1,676,320,303, which represents an increase of *Hk.Tls* 76,378,720 over the preceding year's total. The revenue collected by the Maritime Customs offices also exceeded the 1922 total, the increment in this case being *Hk.Tls* 4,870,001. The value of imports declined by about 22 million taels, but exports increased by nearly 100 million taels. These figures speak for themselves. They prove abundantly that, notwithstanding all appearances to the contrary, China's trade is still forging ahead and that the export trade has done well even though adverse circumstances impede free transportation of merchandise in the inland districts. Trade in general was comparatively dull during the greater part of the year. Prices in all markets fluctuated considerably, and the dominating tone in business was caution in everything. The lamentable earthquake disaster in Japan on the 1st September gave a temporary stimulus to the markets in China. Excitement, however, soon subsided as the result of the energetic measures taken in Japan to cope with the situation. In October China markets had regained their normal condition and maintained a firm undertone. Silk and tea had good seasons; but, as regards imports, cotton piece goods decreased, chiefly owing to higher cost of production in the manufacturing centres and increasing competition from the products of Chinese mills.

In the domestic political field little progress can be reported during the year. Unification of the several provinces under one Central Government has not yet been effected, in spite of strong efforts from various quarters. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the well-known Southern leader, arrived in Canton from Shanghai on the 21st February, following the retreat of his opponent General Ch'ên Ch'ung-ming to his native city Waichow, and was still at the head of affairs in the South at the end of the year. Open warfare was engaged in by the commanders of the military factions in several provinces, more especially Hunan and Szechwan. Notable events which occurred during the year were the resignation of His Excellency President Li Yiian-hung, who had entered upon his second term as President of the Republic of China on the 11th June 1922, and the election of His Excellency Ts'ao Kun (曹錕) as his successor on the 5th October 1923. The passing of the Constitution by the Peking Parliament on the 10th October also deserves to be mentioned.

As already noted above, the revenue collection by the Customs again exceeded the previous year's total, but it is doubtful whether this would have been the case without the increase in the Import Tariff which took effect from the 17th January. Further remarks on this matter will be found elsewhere in this report, where the Customs revenue collection is dealt with.

In the following epitome the course of trade and the conditions at the several treaty ports are briefly reviewed.

The close relation which exists between the political situation and trade conditions
MANCHURIAN PORTS. In North Manchuria was the reason that little or no progress was made during the year in the **Aigun** district. The depression continued to be noticeable in almost every direction, and events generally did not favour trade. The introduction in February by the Russian authorities of a new tariff by which many articles of import are heavily taxed and difficulties in connexion with the issue of passes to Chinese crossing from the Chinese to the Russian side of the Amur militated against free intercourse and exchange of commodities and affected adversely all lines of

business. The shipping trade passed through a most unprosperous year, freight rates remaining considerably below the average. The revenue collection for 1923 was the lowest on record. At the Manchurian Railway frontier stations **Manchouli** and **Suifenho** the volume of trade decreased during the year, this disappointing result being likewise attributed to the harmful influence of the new Russian import tariff. The general results of the year's harvest in the **Harbin** district were disappointing, both as regards quantity and quality. A wet summer was disastrous for the wheat harvest, which was of unusually bad quality, with complete failures in many districts. This resulted in the importation into Manchuria of American wheat and flour, an unusual occurrence. The 1923 soya bean crop is reported to have been about 20 per cent. under average yield. The quality was rather moist, some beans containing up to 25 per cent. moisture, whereas the usual quality in ordinary years varies from 9 to 15 per cent. The bean oil industry was similarly affected, as the percentage of oil obtained from the unripe beans was about half the average, resulting in a heavy fall in the output of bean oil. The Sungari River was free from ice earlier than usual and the first steamer left Harbin on the 10th April, navigation continuing up to the 20th November. Notwithstanding this long open river season, trade figures at **Lahasu** cut a sorry figure, which is chiefly due to the almost complete cessation of trade between China and the Amur province of Russia, the unfortunate result of political differences between the two countries and of obstacles to free navigation of the Sungari resulting therefrom. **Hunchun** reports the almost total absence of commercial transactions with the Russian maritime province, owing to the advent there of the new régime under the Soviet Government, which caused Chinese traders who were in close relation with this district to put up their shutters in Vladivostock and other places. Trade with Korea, on the other hand, was brisk, and the export of beans, especially the yellow variety, was satisfactory. Absence of rain and low water in the rivers and early frost interfered with the transport of timber, which accordingly showed unfavourable results with high prices ruling, while beancake fared badly due to lack of the usual demand from the Russian side of the frontier. Trade at **Hunchun** is likely to remain stagnant unless all obstacles to trade across the Russo-Chinese frontier are removed and transport and communications generally are improved. Conditions at **Lungchingsun** make a better showing. Revenue collection increased, and there was a noticeable improvement in the importation of foreign goods purchased to meet the demands of the rapidly growing population, Japanese cotton piece goods, kerosene oil, cigarettes, and matches all sharing in this movement. Crops generally did well, and the export of beans and cereals exceeded the previous year's total. The opening, on the 14th October, of the Lungchingsun-Kamisambo section of the T'ien-T'u Light Railway was an important event and will no doubt greatly facilitate the conveyance of local products.

A typhoon, which struck **Antung** on the 12th August, caused much damage, nearly a whole year's stock of timber being washed away. The destruction resulting from this sudden flood, which lasted only two days, is estimated at some 8 million taels. Owing to the great earthquake in Japan on the 1st September, trade with that country came practically to a standstill for over a month, with a complete cessation of demand for silk and other exports excepting timber. Trade generally had great difficulties to contend with, although the final result—a record collection since the opening of the port—was very satisfactory. Among imports, woollen and cotton goods and miscellaneous piece goods, American kerosene oil, white sugar, spirits of wine, and matches all recorded substantial increases; but the turnover in some staple articles, such as cotton yarn, metals, and softwood timber, remained below expectation. Exports considerably increased during the year under review. Trade in wild raw silk, filature, was brisk during the greater part of the year, local prices rising in sympathy with a strong market in Japan due to demand from America. The autumn crop of wild silk cocoons proved disappointing, causing prices to rise to almost prohibitive heights. Timber had a favourable year, assisted by a lively demand from Japan as a result of the earthquake. In the Report on Trade for the year 1921 a reference was made to the introduction at **Dairen** on the 16th April of that year of a gold yen standard on the Dairen Staple Produce

Exchange, a measure which was put into effect as from the 6th September following, notwithstanding strenuous efforts on the part of the merchants to retain the silver standard. The innovation remained unpopular, but was nevertheless enforced until the serious condition of affairs in local commercial circles caused by the disaster in Japan necessitated prompt measures of relief, one of which was the readoption from the 1st November, of the silver standard in addition to the gold standard. Silver is therefore likely to become, as heretofore, the sole medium of transactions on the Exchange. Climatic conditions in South Manchuria were favourable during the year, and crops are reported as being of normal yield. Beans shipped from Dairen exceeded last year's total by 2 million piculs, reaching roughly 12 million piculs; 66 per cent. of the total shipments was taken by Japan, special inducement being offered by the temporary exemption from import duty, coupled with high prices ruling in the bean markets in Japan owing to depleted stocks. The great bulk of beancake exported—17.9 million piculs out of a total of 19 million piculs—went to Japan, the remainder being directed to Chinese ports. The export of bean oil to foreign countries advanced appreciably as compared with the shipments during 1922, which may be explained partly by the poor harvest of cotton seed in America. In general, trade in Dairen's staple products was somewhat better than in the previous year, although the great disaster in Japan did not fail to have a detrimental effect during the latter part of the year. A very satisfactory increase in the revenue collection during 1923 as compared with 1922 is reported from **Newchwang**, the collection exceeding that of the previous year by some 234,000 taels, the greater part of which is accounted for under import duties. In spite of the late opening of the river, export of kaoliang and beancake was brisk during the first quarter of the year, but the year's result as far as the export of beans and beancake is concerned would have been still more satisfactory but for the unsettled state of the Swatow and Amoy districts, always good customers for both these commodities. The importation of cotton piece goods of Japanese origin showed noteworthy increases, especially in the case of jeans and shirtings. Wheat flour, both foreign and native, likewise made noticeable strides. Cotton yarn, however, declined, being supplanted by similar articles of Chinese manufacture, which are steadily gaining popularity among local customers.

NORTH CHINA PORTS.

While the export trade at **Tientsin** was carried on under favourable conditions, more especially during the latter part of the year, the same cannot be said of imports. Piece goods still suffered from the 1920 difficulties. High prices at producing centres prevailed throughout the year, while the earthquake in Japan, which is reported to have destroyed some 25 per cent. of that country's spindles, added to the uncertainty of the situation. An important feature of the export trade was the crisis which developed in the local cotton market at the beginning of the last quarter of the year and which persisted throughout the remainder of the year under review. The situation assumed a serious aspect when it became known that the Chinese commission agents (棉花棧商) were endeavouring to evade their obligations by the repudiation of forward contracts for the supply of cotton entered into with foreign exporters. Their object in doing so will be clear when it is mentioned that previous to the gathering of the 1923 cotton crop some 400,000 piculs had been contracted for to be delivered in September, at the average price of about $\text{Fr} 28$ per picul. Owing to a sudden demand from Japan, prices rose unexpectedly to the record height of $\text{Fr} 42$ in October. It became accordingly more profitable to dispose of the cotton at spot prices to buyers other than those who had originally contracted for delivery of the goods, and a general attempt on the part of the Chinese dealers to withdraw from their obligations was the result. Shipping reached the record figure of 3.85 million tons, the British flag leading with 1.22 million tons against a Japanese tonnage of 1.20 million. The Chinese and German flags both advanced. A remarkable increase in the importation into Tientsin of foreign flour and wheat calls for special notice. Import of cigarettes also gained ground, but sugar, electrical materials, and dyes declined. Among exports, the continued increase in the number and value of carpets and rugs

exported from North China to America is of interest. Furs and skins also did well as compared with the previous year. The net value of the trade of **Chinwangtao** showed a satisfactory increase over the previous year's totals, with a revenue collection which constituted a record for the port. Direct import of foreign goods from abroad fell off, chiefly on account of the decreased importation of machinery, which usually forms the bulk of this heading. Cotton goods and kerosene oil were able to show improvement. Owing to a plentiful supply of cheap tonnage available, the export of coal flourished, returning record figures. The revival of the groundnut trade is noteworthy. The greater part of this commodity went to Europe by direct steamers. Crops were good in the region round **Lungkow**, and shipments of fresh fruit to Dairen increased. Vermicelli, the staple article of export, advanced considerably, being sent mainly to Hongkong by direct steamers. An increase in the importation of Chinese cotton sheetings is to be noted. American grey sheetings, formerly averaging some 4,000 pieces per quarter, have disappeared from the returns, the deficiency being made up partly by the Japanese and the Chinese product. The import of Fushun and Kailan coal considerably exceeded the previous year's figure. Poor crops, owing to the inclemency of the weather, are reported from **Chefoo**. Foreign cotton piece goods commanded a good market, and high prices could be maintained. Chinese piece goods, such as shirtings and sheetings, as also cotton blankets, came in for much attention. Foreign flour and Chinese cereals were also imported in increased quantities. Among exports, hair-nets suffered from continued depression, with little prospects of immediate improvement. Exports to America of this commodity fell off considerably, due entirely to the bad quality of the nets. Conditions in this branch of trade were so unfavourable that about two-thirds of the **Chefoo** hair-net dealers had to cease business, while only 400 hair-net examiners were engaged by the various factories, against 4,000 in a normal year. The price of human hair fell in consequence to about one-third of its usual level. Better methods and honest dealings on the part of the Chinese dealers will be necessary to revive this trade. Lace also suffered a decline, and the export of silk pongee unfortunately received a similar set-back, chiefly due to the stagnation of the trade in this article in both foreign and local markets; but, as stocks in Europe are estimated to be below requirements, the immediate future looks hopeful. Plans are on foot to develop the local groundnut trade. Despite various factors adverse to the development of business, such as the uncertain political situation, disturbed conditions in the interior, etc., the trade of the port of **Kiaochow** was fairly well maintained up to the beginning of September, when the earthquake in Japan, which caused all trade relations with that country to cease suddenly, made its influence felt here also. Climatic conditions generally were favourable to the crops, and an exceptionally bounteous crop of groundnuts was gathered, without depressing prices, however, as was expected by many dealers, who had to face heavy losses on forward contracts concluded at prices lower than current market rates. Speculators in raw cotton likewise found themselves on the wrong side when prices advanced from Fr 33 per picul in October to Fr 47.50 in December, due to the scarcity of American production. The importation of Japanese cotton yarn of the finer counts increased steadily, while aniline dyes and artificial indigo from Germany registered noteworthy advances. There was also a growing demand for sugar, cigarettes, and Japanese straw mats, the latter being used by local mills for packing cotton yarn. Amongst exports, groundnut kernels deserve special notice, the exportation of this article being stimulated by a strong demand from America, no doubt caused by the poor crops in that country and in South America. In spite of the exceedingly high import duty of *Gold* \$4 per 100 pounds, a shipment of 146,300 piculs of the handpicked quality was despatched direct to America, besides 110,900 piculs of the same quality shipped to Japan for transhipment to America at Kobe. The latter country accordingly absorbed in all 257,200 piculs, or 62 per cent. of the total export abroad of this commodity. At the beginning of the season there were also brisk inquiries for groundnut kernels from Europe, which eventually took some 160,000 piculs, chiefly for Spain, Germany, Holland, and France, all for crushing purposes. Export of unshelled groundnuts and bristles to Europe, of softwood timber and Paulownia logs (shaped for Japanese clogs) to Japan, and of leaf tobacco to coast ports should also be mentioned.

UPPER YANGTZE
PORTS.

Civil war, which prevailed almost continuously throughout the year, greatly hampered the development of trade in the **Chungking** district. Trade became well-nigh impossible, as the transport of merchandise was constantly interfered with. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the importation of foreign goods showed substantial decreases. The exception was kerosene oil, which registered an important advance over the previous year's figures. The export trade did not fare badly. Bristles were satisfactory, with firm prices; sugar and wood oil also did well. At **Wanhsien** the year opened well, but renewal of military activities and the placing of the district under martial law soon created a feeling of insecurity, which did not fail to react on the local markets, resulting in the usual tightness of money and soaring of prices to prohibitive heights. It is satisfactory to be able to state that wood oil, which is Wanhsien's staple article of export, had a fair season. A keen demand from Hankow supported prices, and but for the unstable local conditions exports would have shown still better results. Wood oil shipments in bulk increased and would seem to indicate the trend which these shipments will take in the future. It is noticed that the despatching of merchandise through the Post Office by parcel post is on the increase, no doubt because of the greater security afforded, silk and valuable medicines exported and piece goods imported making use in particular of this mode of transportation. Keen competition in shipping resulted in lowering of freight rates. **Ichang** also reports obstruction by the warring factions of the free navigation of the Upper Yangtze. The value of the trade in 1923 fell off as compared with the previous year, mostly accounted for under imports. A slight increase in the revenue collection was, however, recorded. Crops being favourable, exports registered an increase, the cotton yield especially being a good one. Exportation of raw cotton established a record; medicines also did remarkably well and, the foreign markets for wood oil being strong, the export of this commodity reached 25,581 piculs, as against 4,636 piculs in the previous year. Sales of kerosene oil reached record figures, and it is noticed that the rural population is gradually changing from native oil to kerosene for lighting purposes, a change which was accelerated by the enhanced price of wood oil and the decreased cost of kerosene in 1923. Shipping passed a satisfactory season, although the chartered junk traffic showed a serious decline, attributable partly, no doubt, to the sharp competition of steamers but also to interference with junks in localities affected by the military operations. Peace and tranquillity are reported from **Shasi**. The Customs revenue collected at this port showed an appreciable advance over the year 1922. The boycott of Japanese goods, which was energetically pressed in July, began to abate in August and completely died away shortly after. A bumper cotton crop combined with high prices stimulated exports. Beans, wood oil, and silk registered increases, but the market for nutgalls and walnuts was weak. Here also reference should be made to the competition between junk and steam traffic, the former losing ground steadily, the more so since cheap steamer freights, coupled with the imposition by the Likin authorities of illegal levies *en route*, tend to induce shippers to employ steamers in preference to junks. In the **Yochow** district a good rice harvest was gathered, with prices at a satisfactory level. Conditions generally for the first half of the year were quiet, but in the second half the renewed outbreak of civil war in the Hunan province was a great handicap to trade, resulting in a decline in the year's figures. The importation of Chinese piece goods and cotton goods increased—a testimony to the energetic development of native industries. Wood oil is the chief article of export from Yochow, the total quantity exported during the year being 463,914 piculs, of a value of nearly 12 million taels. Extensive demand both from Great Britain and America caused high prices, with the consequent temptation to adulterate it with sesamum and tea oil. The net value of the trade which passed through the **Changsha** Customs during 1923 amounted to 33 million taels, representing an increase of 3.2 million taels over the preceding year, and this in the face of conditions which must be looked upon as not conducive to the development of trade. Low water during the first two months, the anti-Japanese boycott in the middle, and civil war in the latter part of the year under review were all factors which, although they did not

prevent the year's figures from exceeding those of the previous year, yet were a bar to that general expansion which the mercantile community had been looking forward to. Steamer communication between Hankow and Changsha was resumed on the 22nd March and, although a brief spell of low water intervened, continued uninterruptedly until the beginning of October. The total tonnage entered and cleared at the Maritime Customs advanced slightly over the preceding year's total. Import of cotton piece goods fell off from 447,000 to 316,000 pieces. Aniline dyes increased, and a remarkable increase in the importation of American kerosene oil, which rose from 2.8 to 8.9 million gallons, deserves to be mentioned. Sumatra and Borneo oil, on the other hand, lost ground heavily. As regards exports of native produce, it may be noted that the embargo on the export of rice was raised on the 28th November. Arsenic, medicines, tea oil, and leaf tobacco all registered appreciable increases. Antimony ore and crude antimony likewise advanced, but the trade in metals and minerals—always an important one in this province—did not escape obstruction from the military operations.

LOWER YANGTZE PORTS.

The import trade at **Hankow** declined persistently during the year. The explanation is found chiefly in the interruption of river communication between the **Szechwan** and **Hupei** provinces, due to civil strife, while the banditry and lawlessness prevalent in the different districts round Hankow and the anti-Japanese boycott until stopped towards September added their quota in depressing the import trade. Exports, however, were able to maintain a steady improvement. Owing to slow arrivals from the interior and an insistent demand from America, prices for wood oil were forced up to an unusual level, reaching in April the extreme figure of $\text{T}\bar{\text{a}}$ 38 per picul, although at this point only a small quantity changed hands. Before the War prices ranged between $\text{T}\bar{\text{a}}$ 8 and $\text{T}\bar{\text{a}}$ 12. The quantity of wood oil exported during 1923 did not vary greatly from the figures of the preceding year. The sesame seed crop, by which in the case of Hankow is meant seed grown in the provinces of Honan and Hupei, was estimated at from 100,000 to 120,000 tons, which is considered less than a so-called "full crop" year. Arrivals from inland came forward slowly and in small lots only, which caused prices to stiffen. By the end of the year only some 30,000 tons of the new crop had been exported to Europe and America. A satisfactory business in Hankow black teas is reported. From the beginning of May till the end of the year some 216,000 piculs had been shipped, chiefly to Great Britain, America, and Germany. The quality is stated to be a fair average, although not as good as the output of the preceding season. Although the Hankow tea trade has not yet recovered its former importance, good hopes are entertained for the future, provided sufficient attention is given to the growing of the leaves as well as to the packing and get-up of the packages. The crop of horse-beans and white peas was a failure, particularly so in the case of peas, of which the quantity placed on the market for export was practically *nil*, while of horse-beans hardly much more than 10,000 tons were bought by local exporters. 1923 was a year free from political disturbances and military operations for the port of **Kiukiang**. A bountiful rice crop brought prosperity to the **Kiangsi** province. The embargo on the export of rice was raised in July, but it was not until late in the year that prices justified export on a large scale. In spite of heavy taxation in the interior of all native produce, which seriously handicapped its transportation, trade was brisk and showed satisfactory results; profits were not large, it is true, but neither were there any bankruptcies to be reported. The net value of the trade passing through the Maritime Customs amounted to 61 million taels, which is some 17 millions in excess of the previous year's total. The revenue collection also increased by 159,000 taels, bringing the collection well above the average of the last decade. Import, export, and coast trade duties all contributed to this happy result. The foreign piece goods trade made a promising recovery. Japanese jeans were popular, owing to their cheapness as compared with the British and American article, import of the latter two kinds thus diminishing considerably. Foreign cotton yarn and foreign cigarettes both did well, but special mention should be made of the importation of kerosene oil, which went up from 5 million to 10.3

million gallons, 8.3 million gallons of which were of the American and the remainder of the Borneo and Sumatra varieties. An important advance in the export of rice, which rose from 0.26 million piculs in 1922 to 1.24 million piculs in 1923, explains the increase in the total value of the export trade. Export of ore, tungsten and manganese, both registered enhanced totals, while the advance in the export of chinaware should be attributed to the continual trouble in the southern provinces, which makes Kiukiang the safest outlet for this class of goods. It is also gratifying to report good progress in the tea trade, although the healthy conditions of the years leading up to 1917 have not been regained yet; but an export of some 123,000 half-chests of black tea during 1923, as against 66,000 in 1922, must be pronounced a decided improvement. An explanation for this satisfactory state of affairs is found in the large demand and low stocks at Shanghai, which forced up prices and thus stimulated production. Green tea also advanced, but prices for this variety not being so favourable, large stocks are still being held pending a rise in the market. Ramie fell off somewhat, owing probably to the Japanese earthquake, the principal buyers of this commodity having their abode in Yokohama. Low stocks in Japan, however, make the near future hopeful. Wuhu likewise reports a fair year. The gross value of the trade was higher than the preceding year, representing an all-round improvement in the business of the port. The excellent rice harvest of 1922 accounted for a stock of some 4,500,000 *shih* being available for export at the opening of the year 1923. The inclemency of the weather prevented the rice harvest of 1923 producing more than a seven-tenths yield. As the rape seed harvest was also a good one, and as there were no serious floods or disturbances, the province was well off and conditions for trade were favourable. A strong demand for rice in the adjacent provinces consequent on bad harvests maintained prices at a high level. Activity in the rice markets was especially noticeable in the last quarter of the year, when shipments amounting to 70 per cent. of the annual total were effected, the total exports exceeding the preceding year's figures by 308,366 piculs. The anti-Japanese boycott was vigorously pushed up till the middle of August. It was mainly instituted by the students, and it is doubtful if there was ever much enthusiasm for it on the part of the mercantile community. The boycott had little effect on the trade of the port, and no attempt was made to interfere with shipments of iron ore to Japan from the mines at Tikangchen (荻港鎮) and Tsaishihchi (采石磯). Shipment of iron ore from Wuhu surpassed previous records by 1.8 million piculs. The bulk of the output originated from the Yu Fan (裕繁) mine at Tikangchen, but the Pao Hsing (寶興) mine at Tsaishihchi as well as the mine at Manganshan (馬鞍山) contributed a fair share. Out of a total export of ore of 6.4 million piculs, 6 million went to Japan, which is thus by far the largest consumer of ore from the Anhwei province. Among other articles of export, cocoons showed considerable improvement, being of good quality. The acreage of land under mulberry cultivation is reported to be increasing. The trade in eggs and locally made matches fell off. The value of foreign imports contracted, the decline being chiefly accounted for under cotton goods. Grey shirtings and sheetings decreased, so did Japanese grey jeans. Foreign matches disappeared from the returns, their place having been taken by the Chinese article. Sugar, brown, white, and refined, also fell off considerably, although there was no lack of demand and prices were well maintained. Cigarettes returned largely augmented import totals, so did kerosene oil, especially American oil, but Sumatra and Borneo oils declined. American oil is now retailed at such low prices that it can compete favourably with native vegetable oil. The volume of trade dealt with by the Nanking office during the year 1923 fell short of the total of the preceding year, which may be largely attributed to the effect on the country of persistent rumours of war, the Japanese boycott, brigandage and robbery, and to the tightness of the money market during the last quarter. Excessive rains in April and June caused much anxiety, and typhoons did considerable damage to the crops; wheat especially suffered, being reduced to about 40 per cent. of a normal crop. The yield of rice, however, was excellent, and the harvest of peas and beans, raw cotton, and groundnuts was more than the Tientsin-Pukow Railway could transport, owing to car shortage. Tightness of money hampered sales, and large stocks are held over for the coming year. The construction of the Lung-Hai Railway, which is rapidly approaching the seaboard, being about

200 li from Haichow (海州), its intended terminus, threatens the future prosperity of the port of Pukow, on the Yangtze, opposite Nanking. The question of the actual terminus of the Lung-Hai Railway is still a fruitful subject of dispute locally. But whatever the outcome, it would appear likely that Pukow will lose some of its importance as a rising port, since the new port to be constructed at or near Haichow will no doubt divert a good deal of the traffic for which at present Pukow is the natural outlet. Another factor militating against the development of Pukow is the competition between rail and steamer transport, although so far rates by the latter much exceed those quoted by the railway. A decrease in revenue collection is principally accounted for under import duties. Export duties showed a slight rise. A marked falling off is exhibited by the total value of foreign imports. Cotton piece goods recorded a general decline under most headings. Indian and Japanese cotton yarn similarly decreased, the difference, however, being more than compensated by an increased supply of Chinese manufacture. Here again an unprecedented increase in the import of American kerosene oil must be noted, stimulated, no doubt, by the lower prices already referred to, which prevailed during the year. The value of Chinese produce exported rose from 15.7 million taels in 1922 to 18.2 millions in 1923, increases under the headings beancake, beans, coal, goat skins, and leaf tobacco being noticeable. At Chinkiang conditions were much as usual during the year under review. Political upheavals there were none, yet brigandage was rampant in the interior. The boycott against Japanese goods, which was much in evidence in the beginning and middle of the year, was discontinued towards September. Inward transit dues diminished by half owing to the oil companies having ceased to take out inward transit passes to convey kerosene oil into Kiangsu. The opening of a glass factory, with an output of about 2,000 small bottles a day, is of interest.

CENTRAL COAST PORTS.

It need hardly be mentioned here that Shanghai, owing to its position as the premier port of the Far East and the principal trade centre where all commercial activities finally converge, and in most cases are financed from, is, of course, subject to a greater degree than the other treaty ports in China to the direct influences, be they baneful or beneficial, of the economic factors and causes which either hinder or promote the development of the world's trade. Disturbances of the economic equilibrium at the producing or consuming centres in Europe, America, or elsewhere soon affect Shanghai both in its imports and exports. On the other hand, disquieting conditions, which upset supply and demand at the treaty ports in the interior and which forthwith are reflected in the Customs statistics of merchandise handled locally, are not in the same degree apparent at Shanghai, which, as the great *entrepôt* for goods imported from abroad and exported from China, may have orders or contracts extending over several months, or even years, in the fulfilment of which imports may continue to arrive and staple exports already stored locally continue to leave the country irrespective of conditions actually obtaining at the points of eventual consumption or original supply. These circumstances tend to make trade conditions at Shanghai an unsafe criterion for judging the prosperity of the country in general. It stands to reason, however, that in the long run all occurrences which are detrimental or propitious to the country at large will without fail react on the commercial situation at this important treaty port. The revenue collected in 1923 amounted to 23.9 million Haikwan taels, as compared with 21.9 millions in 1922, the former figure being almost 38 per cent. of the total collection of the Maritime Customs for that year. Import duties advanced by some 1.4 million taels, reaching 16 million taels, assisted by the new Import Tariff, which was enforced from the 17th January 1923. Export duties increased from 4.1 to 4.8 million taels, and coast trade duties and tonnage dues also showed some improvement. Shipping prospered. The number of steamers entered and cleared rose from 15,609 in 1922 to 16,287 in the year under review, with a total tonnage of 27,218,848 and 29,698,259 tons respectively. The five Powers registering the highest tonnage at Shanghai in 1923 were Great Britain (10,704,020), Japan (7,607,714), China (5,644,286), America (3,191,202), and France (794,978), the Netherlands being the next nation on

the list, with 580,979 tons. These figures do not include sailing vessels entered and cleared, which in 1923 numbered 6,589, aggregating 319,981 tons. As regards foreign goods imported, we may note that the piece goods trade for the year 1923 is reported to have been somewhat better than the past two years. The value of cotton goods imported from abroad was 79.9 million Haikwan taels, as against 99.6 millions in the preceding year. Raw cotton imported fell from 1.55 million piculs in 1922 to 1.37 millions in the following year, although the total value increased from 36.3 to 45.8 million taels. Cigarettes and kerosene oil advanced, while sugar fell off from 2.92 to 2.01 million piculs. Machinery, it is to be regretted, registered a serious decline, from 30.3 million taels in 1922 to 13.1 million in 1923. Amongst exports of Chinese produce, silk, tea, raw cotton, and sesameum seed all registered important increases, tea rising from 382,821 piculs in 1922 to 546,461 piculs in 1923, and raw cotton from 279,264 to 452,877 piculs. The export of wood oil and egg albumen and yolk fell off. The output of Chinese factory products is steadily increasing, and here shirtings, cement, matches, soda, and bricks and tiles should be mentioned as having been imported into Shanghai from other Chinese ports in enhanced quantities during the year under review.

The gross value of the trade of **Soochow** amounted to 22.7 million taels, a decrease of 3.6 millions as compared with 1922, which, however, was an exceptionally prosperous year, exceeding the 1921 figures by some 7 million taels. The decrease is chiefly accounted for by a diminished export trade. The rice crop was good and is estimated to have yielded a 90 per cent. harvest. The cocoon crop was likewise abundant, and reached about the same average. Foreign cotton piece goods imported showed a general decrease, so did coal, artificial indigo, machinery, and various kinds of sugar. American kerosene oil advanced to the detriment of the Sumatra and Borneo varieties. The importation of 149,000 gallons of Persian kerosene oil, against 43,000 gallons during the preceding year, is of interest. As regards exports, a decrease in cotton yarn calls for notice, the result of the high price of raw cotton. Inward transit passes for kerosene oil were taken out at the Maritime Customs in unprecedentedly large numbers so as to escape taxation inland by two Chinese tax offices which had been opened on the 27th March for the express purpose of taxing this branch of trade. After the authorities concerned had agreed to lower the tax on kerosene oil by 20 per cent., opposition to it ceased, and it became unnecessary to apply for inward transit passes for points within the province for this commodity. The doubtful political situation during the year could not fail to exercise a harmful influence on the peaceful development of trade in the **Ningpo** district. That the net value of the foreign trade of the port for 1923 nevertheless surpassed the 1922 figures by some 4 million taels, reaching the record total of 41.6 million taels, illustrates the vitality of trade in China in the face of adverse circumstances. A decrease of *Hk.Tā* 32,414 in import duty was more than offset by an increase in export duty of *Hk.Tā* 38,909. Amongst foreign cotton goods imported, Japanese grey shirtings advanced from 13,920 to 46,555 pieces. English shirtings, on the other hand, suffered a loss for the year of 56,695 pieces. Foreign metals, more particularly bars and nail-rod iron, advanced, and the opinion is expressed that with the opening of new engineering shops capable of repairing the hulls and machinery of the smaller steamers owned locally, a substantial advance in the consumption of metals may be looked forward to. Aniline dyes have fully regained the position they held previous to the War, the relative import values being *Hk.Tā* 31,390 in 1913, as compared with *Hk.Tā* 52,162 in the year under review. Mangrove bark declined slightly. Cigarettes, the trade in which is reported to be hard hit by the 20 per cent. tax levied by the provincial authorities, likewise registered reduced totals. The import of foreign flour made great strides, having gradually risen from 4,481 piculs in 1920 to 96,214 piculs in 1923. The American product maintained its position at the head of the various brands of kerosene oil imported, which this year included 257,410 gallons of Persian oil. The sugar market was in a parlous state, the shortage in arrivals for the year being nearly 200,000 piculs. With regard to export of Chinese produce, the contraction of the export of cotton yarn from 57,000 to 36,000 piculs must be noted. Pingsuey teas declined slightly, although fair profits were

realised. The cotton crop was an exceptionally good one, exports of raw cotton totalling 143,000 piculs, against 46,000 piculs in the preceding year. Rush mats to Japan rose from 4 to 5 million pieces. The year's results at **Hangchow** were not brilliant. Profits were small or non-existent. The continued unrest of up-country districts, keen competition in almost every line of trade, the earthquake in Japan, and the after effects of the autumn floods of the previous years followed by famine and other forms of suffering, all of which tended to lessen the purchasing power of the populace, are all reasons accounting for this state of affairs. The Customs revenue showed a slight gain in the yearly total, which is distributed over all heads of collection. Shipping registered a decline, due, it is assumed, to competition by the railway. Foreign imports declined considerably, notably foreign rice and cigarettes. As regards the first commodity, ample local crops rendered importations from outside unnecessary; while the decrease in cigarettes must be ascribed to competition as well as to the imposition of the local tax already referred to above. Piece goods come mostly by rail and accordingly escape Customs control. The metal trade was normal, with decreases under iron sheets and plates. Aniline dyes increased by more than 100 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. Foreign matches disappeared from the Customs returns, being wholly replaced by the Chinese-made article. Exports were well maintained. Tea did fairly well; a greater output with brisk demand from abroad created a favourable market. Export of green tea rose by some 6,300 piculs. The silk crop was plentiful, although but meagre profits were realised in spite of high prices. Silk cocoons were exported in larger quantities, but cotton yarn declined seriously owing to the high cost of the raw material. There was a flourishing export trade in kittysols of fancy designs and various sizes intended for consumption abroad. Paper, 3rd quality, also reached higher figures than the preceding year. Commercial stability was gradually restored at **Wenchow**, which had been hard hit by the destructive typhoon which had devastated the district in September 1922. Trade improved in consequence to an extent not experienced before in the history of the port. The revenue collected by the Maritime Customs exceeded 101,000 taels, a figure which is about 70 per cent. higher than the average collection for the last 10 years, and the tonnage of shipping entered and cleared nearly doubled as compared with the preceding year. The demand for foreign goods was only barely maintained, while the boycott of Japanese goods, as long as it lasted, resulted in reduced importations of all lines of cotton goods. An increased importation of brown and white sugar and candy should be noted. The orange harvest was both small and late, but important shipments during the early part of the year of the previous year's fruits explains the enhanced exportation figures. The tea crop was fairly satisfactory. A special feature of the export trade was the enormous increase in the quantity of charcoal shipped direct to Japan. The export of kittysols was kept well up to its level. The establishment at Wenchow of a canning factory, with an output of some 3,000 tins of meat and vegetables a day, is interesting.

SOUTHERN COAST PORTS AND WEST RIVER PORTS.

From **Santuo** good crops are reported. Kerosene oil, both American and Sumatra, were imported in increased amounts, and the importation of paper, 3rd quality, made satisfactory advances. Export duties were considerably swollen by a welcome increase in the exportation of tea, the most important local industry. The figures for black tea rose from 19,920 piculs in 1922 to 43,222 piculs in 1923, while green tea advanced from 84,146 to 91,914 piculs during the same period. As regards black tea, the quality was decidedly poor, the tea being coarse and brittle. It found, however, a ready market, although in former years tea of this quality, in order to be at all saleable, would have had to be sifted, and about one-half would have been discarded as tea siftings. Prices for black tea ranged from \$30 to \$37 and for green tea from \$25 to \$27. At **Foochow** the political situation adversely affected trade conditions and rendered merchants cautious in their trade policy. The Japanese boycott assumed an acute form towards the middle of the year. The high price of rice locally resulted in considerable importations from abroad, while enhanced arrivals of

foreign flour ousted the Chinese product. Sugar and tea-mats were also imported in larger quantities. There was a fair market for cotton piece goods, foreign and Chinese. The tea season proved a satisfactory one; in fact, it was pronounced the best experienced for several years. Business done in Panyong souchong and congou teas, more especially the latter, was profitable for all concerned. Supplies were about 100 per cent. more than the previous season, and prices realised were about 12 per cent. higher, the market being practically cleared of these teas. It is to be regretted, however, that the same cannot be said about Singchuen and Taion souchong, important varieties special to this district and of a distinct character, which, it is believed, no other tea-growing district can produce. Owing to the unsettled conditions of the region round the upper reaches of the Min River, arrivals of timber were not kept up, and export of softwood planks declined in consequence. The demand for kittysols was well sustained. Trade conditions at Amoy proved satisfactory for the first three months of the year, despite the disturbed political situation. The import trade, especially with foreign countries, was brisk, there being a notable improvement in the importation figures of cotton and woollen piece goods. The boycott of Japanese goods, already referred to elsewhere in these notes, was declared at Amoy from the 8th April and was carried out with great vigour until cancelled towards the end of the year. The importation of Japanese goods having practically ceased as a result of the boycott, British-made articles and the products of Chinese factories supplied the deficiency. Foreign candles and cement suffered in a marked degree from competition with similar Chinese goods, but substantial increases were recorded in manures, kerosene oil, and sugar—white, refined, and candy. At Swatow trade in general showed every indication during the first quarter of the year of recovering from the effects of the devastating typhoon of the preceding August. Climatic conditions gave rise to considerable anxiety, and the long spell of dry weather was unfavourable to the spring crops. The yield of the rice crop was consequently disappointing, amounting to about one-third of a full crop, while in some areas only a one-fourth crop was harvested. Prices rose to as high as \$8 per picul, and widespread distress resulted. The uncertain political and military situation was inimical to healthy development and stifled initiative. Inter-mart transport was beset with difficulties, capital was chary of coming forward, and purchases were made only to meet bare requirements. The piece goods trade in general was slack, although not altogether unsatisfactory. The very promising industry of striped cloth weaving in the interior, to which reference was made in our last year's report, was discouraged by the many obstacles in its way. Foreign and Chinese flour were both imported in considerably decreased quantities, but American and Sumatra kerosene oil registered higher levels. Exports of local grasscloth declined heavily, and it is noted with regret that this industry, which centres in the Kityang district, suffered enormous losses in 1922, which started with poor unremunerative prices, culminated in the August typhoon disaster, and finally received its death-blow as the result of the military operations. The area under cultivation of sugar cane was much reduced as compared with the previous year, resulting in decreased exportation of brown and white sugar. For Canton and district the year 1923 was a trying and difficult one. Troops from Yunnan and Kwangsi took possession of Canton in the early part of the year. Throughout all the ensuing vicissitudes of the 1923 campaigns the position was that Dr. Sun Yat Sen (孫逸仙) was able to hold Canton against his opponents. It is easily understood that military movements of the kind which took place in this part of the province throughout the year could not fail to hamper trade and to restrict commercial transactions to a minimum. The situation was much aggravated by the general lawlessness which prevailed, resulting in wholesale robbery and piracy. All this was the cause of uncertainty and of serious losses to legitimate trade, often followed by suspension of business. The revenue collected by the Canton Maritime Customs during 1923 amounted to *Hk.Ŧā* 3,842,824, which represents a net increase of over *Hk.Ŧā* 577,000 as compared with the previous year. Causes contributing to this satisfactory result were, firstly, the successful operation of the Revised Import Tariff, some *Hk.Ŧā* 400,000 of the above-mentioned excess falling under the heading of import duties. Export and coast trade duties are also ahead of previous years' figures. These gains are explained by the marked

tendency of Chinese cargo to be sent by steamers instead of by native conveyances in the hope of escaping the various dangers and exactions which beset local trade routes as a result of the disordered state of affairs. Shipping shows an increase in tonnage of over 30 per cent, accompanied by a decrease in the number of ships. Unfortunately, this higher total does not denote increased prosperity, as many of the coasting steamers bring cargo under charter and depart empty. Most varieties of foreign cotton piece goods were imported in smaller quantities. Japanese cotton yarn also receded. Cotton and woollen mixtures were imported in increased quantities, business in this line being stimulated by low prices. Substantial increases were also recorded for zinc sheets and plates, and for iron and steel bars and rods. Electrical appliances were in good demand, and importations under the machinery headings showed a healthy expansion. Cement was likewise imported in considerably increased quantities, and so was coal from Japan and Indo-China. American kerosene oil advanced, while the importation figures for Borneo and Sumatra oils declined. The total value of exports of Chinese produce did not quite reach 99 million Haikwan taels, which is only a very slight increase over the previous year's figure. Here also the export trade coming under the cognizance of the Maritime Customs was assisted by the fact that inland purchasers, owing to the unsafe condition of the junk routes, preferred to ship by steamer. 1923 was not a profitable year for the match factories, although quantities exported rose somewhat above the preceding year's totals. Leather exports declined severely. Export of silk waste advanced, but the more valuable forms of silk fell off considerably. Tea exportations increased by 70 per cent, but this again is reported to signify no increase of trade but merely a preference for conveyance by steamer rather than junk under the disturbed conditions prevailing. The export of brown sugar fell off, and the export of leaf tobacco was much handicapped by difficulties of production and conveyance. **Kowloon** reports disorganisation of the Canton-Kowloon Railway as the outcome of the political situation at Canton. Trains on the Chinese section were commandeered for military purposes, and through traffic to Canton was totally suspended for periods aggregating over three months during the year. The British section, it should be mentioned, continued to operate. The junk trade similarly suffered from military exactions and piratical attacks, which often resulted in temporary paralysis in various sections, causing a decrease of some 30 per cent in the value of the junk-borne trade. The trade carried by rail contracted from 16.4 million to 5 million Haikwan taels. The crops of rice, sugar cane, and groundnuts were exceptionally poor in the Paoan district, the first one being estimated at not more than a 30 per cent. crop. Entrances and clearances of steam-launches at the stations controlled by the Kowloon Customs declined by 45 per cent, from 4,390 to 2,392, giving a decreased tonnage of some 24 per cent. A decline in foreign goods imported by junk was especially noticeable in the case of leather. Hides and skins, coal, and kerosene also shared in the general decrease. Imports of beans and groundnuts and of foreign fertilisers—mostly sulphate of ammonia from Japan—reached higher figures.

At **Kongmoon** trade conditions during 1923 were so bad that no parallel can be cited since the opening of the port to trade. This was mainly the result of the disturbed political state of the country. That the revenue collected by the Maritime Customs nevertheless exceeds the preceding year's total must be ascribed, firstly, to the introduction of the Revised Import Tariff and, secondly, to the fact that trade carried by native vessels now seeks to a large extent the protection of the Maritime Customs, thus forsaking its ancient channels and modes of conveyance. A decrease of 10,580 in the number of entrances and clearances of Chinese vessels plying under Inland Waters Steam Navigation Rules further reveals the disturbed condition of the inland waterways. Failure of the first rice crop explains the heavy importations from abroad of foreign cereals. Piece goods were in greater demand, dealers in the interior finding their usual channels of supply cut off. Fish and fishery products from Hongkong arrived in unprecedented quantities, as dealers in the interior were unable to replenish their supplies by other routes. Sugar and molasses from Hongkong also showed large increases. Exports from Kongmoon call for no

remarks. The continued political confusion in the West River region during 1923 could not fail to have a detrimental effect on the commercial prosperity of the ports of **Samhui**, **Wuchow**, and **Nanning**. The first six months of the year were particularly trying. The prolonged military operations along the West River seriously affected shipping companies at Wuchow, and the dislocation of steamship traffic on the Wuchow-Canton line resulted in the congestion of export cargo awaiting shipment down river, while failure to send merchandise up river from Canton reduced local stocks to a low level. The cessation of the Wuchow-Hongkong traffic not only disorganised trade but was of no small importance in regard to the victualling of Hongkong, which draws its supplies of cattle, poultry, and firewood from the West River ports. On the 18th July steam traffic was resumed on the Wuchow-Canton and Wuchow-Hongkong routes; communication up river between Nanning and Wuchow was re-established, and the trade of the West River ports soon commenced to show signs of a welcome revival. It became possible to despatch cargo, and increased quantities of foreign imports, especially piece goods, soon began to arrive. Kerosene oil also advanced to a considerable extent. The export trade likewise exhibited signs of renewed life, and Chinese products, such as oil of various kinds, sugar, indigo, and timber from Wuchow, were all moved in increased quantities. Wood oil is reported to have done well. Bismuth ore, aniseed star, and medicines from Nanning, as well as matches, straw mats, and Chingyuen black tea from the Samshui district, still deserve notice. No striking changes in the trade during 1923 are reported from **Kiungchow**, the treaty port on the island of Hainan, where on the whole the year was satisfactory and peaceful. The value of imports increased slightly, but a substantial advance in the export figures was recorded, to which increased exportations of betelnuts, lichens, and coconut oil contributed. The production of copra is said to have a great future on the island, which, in fact, by reason of its physical and climatic features, is capable of growing almost every variety of tropical agricultural product. Tapping and planting of hevea trees continued during the year, although the financial results were meagre owing to low prices of rubber at Singapore. Amongst imports, increased arrivals of kerosene oil, American and Sumatra, should be noted. The quantity of white sugar imported also improved. The port of **Pakhoi**, on the mainland in the south of the Kwangtung province, shared in the vicissitudes of the factional warfare already referred to when discussing the other ports in this province. Increased import duties, owing to the introduction of the Revised Import Tariff, account for a revenue collection which was higher than that for the previous year. Failure of the rice crops in part of the Kwangsi province attracted an unusual quantity of rice from Haiphong, but these importations ceased when the second crop in September proved to be of fair average. Business became more brisk towards the end of the year, and foreign piece goods showed increased importations. Appreciable increases were recorded in the exportation of aniseed star, cuttlefish, fire-crackers, wood oil, hides, and dried prawns. It is noted that liquid indigo has been steadily declining since the reappearance of aniline dyes.

SOUTHERN FRONTIER PORTS.

Lungchow and district enjoyed peace and prosperity, little hampered by the chaos which reigned in the Kwangsi province farther north. Communication with Tonkin was much improved by the completion of the Lungchow-Namkwan highway, this new road being officially opened and inaugurated on the 17th February by Marshal Lu Jung-t'ing (陸榮廷). Owing to difficulties connected with the transport of goods from Nanning, cotton yarn from Tonkin was able to compete successfully with yarn received *via* the West River route. At the opening of the year **Mengtaz** witnessed a brisk import trade, caused by a rush of cotton yarn and other tariff articles before the Revised Import Tariff came into force; but during February and March imports fell below the average, with heavy stocks in all principal towns of the Yunnan province. Zinc was exported in increased quantities, the figures for 1923 being 3,940 piculs, as compared with 998 piculs in the preceding year. Tin in slabs exported decreased from 151,147 to 131,175 piculs during the same two periods. The export of medicines, hides, and tea all showed substantial increases. The

transfrontier trade with Burma and Laos and Tonkin, controlled by the Szemao Customs, was conducted as usual in 1923, leaving little of interest to report. Puerh tea, the speciality of this district, did well, a new feature in this trade being the export, for the first time, of tea to Western Tibet *via* Talifu and Burma, 869 piculs having been despatched by this route during the last quarter of the year. The exportation in 1923 of Szechwan raw silk, which is the staple export of *Tengyueh*, remained below the preceding year's level, the figures being 2,728 piculs and 2,950 piculs respectively. The importation of Indian cotton yarn declined. The arrival for the first time since the opening of the port of Japanese cotton yarn, amounting to 254 piculs, is interesting, but it is deemed unlikely that the importation of these lots heralds a regular trade in this article, which it is believed will not be able to compete with the Indian variety.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

As much was expected in some quarters from the Revised Import Tariff, which came into force on the 17th January 1923, it is of interest to examine here what the effect was of this measure on the total revenue collected by the Maritime Customs offices during the year 1923. It may be recalled that the object of this revision of the Customs schedule of import duties was to make these duties equivalent to an effective 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, and a rich revenue harvest was confidently looked forward to by some. What now were the actual results achieved? From the detailed tables which are appended to this report it will be seen that the total revenue for 1923 amounted to *Hk.Ts* 63,504,251. If the famine relief surtax which was collected during 1921 and 1922 is eliminated, this figure represents an increase of *Hk.Ts* 4,870,001 over 1922 and exceeds the 1921 total by *Hk.Ts* 9,041,607. To this increase of *Hk.Ts* 4,870,001, import duties contributed *Hk.Ts* 2,582,114. In our Report on the Foreign Trade of China for 1922 it was estimated that the revision of the Import Tariff would benefit China to the extent of some 8 million Haikwan taels. The actual advance in revenue collection derived from import duties, not quite 2.6 million taels, therefore falls far short of expectations. And this comparatively meagre result, notwithstanding the introduction of the increased tariff, is aggravated by the fall in the sterling exchange, which, of course, means that China requires more silver taels to meet her gold liabilities abroad. Reduced to sterling at the average rate of exchange of 3s. 5½d., the 1923 total Customs revenue under all heads of collection comes to £11,047,094, which is only £53,172 more than the sum collected in 1922. It is manifest from the preceding remarks that the Revised Import Tariff has not brought to China the enhanced revenue hoped for. In order to illustrate the importance which the Maritime Customs collection has on this country's ability to meet the foreign obligations charged thereon, a chart (No. 1) has been prepared showing clearly for the period 1912 to 1923 inclusive the relation between (a) the combined Maritime and Native Customs gross revenue (excluding famine relief surtax), (b) the combined Maritime and Native Customs net revenue, *i.e.*, revenue available for loan and indemnity service, and (c) the amounts paid from combined Maritime and Native Customs net revenue for loan and indemnity obligations charged thereon. The explanations accompanying the chart show how the different curves have been calculated, and as both Haikwan taels and the sterling equivalents are given, the influence exercised by the exchange rates on China's ability to meet her foreign liabilities at once becomes apparent.

There are several factors which have contributed to bring about the disappointing results exhibited by the 1923 revenue collection. The depression in trade generally is still world-wide and has impeded and retarded the eagerly looked-for recovery; the grave disorders and resulting unrest and insecurity which prevail throughout China as the natural concomitant of factional strife and civil

warfare are not conducive to a healthy expansion of trade; the boycott of Japanese goods, which was actively maintained during the first part of the year, and the earthquake disaster in Japan have all helped to stifle the progress of the nation's commerce.

As regards the collection at the individual ports, we note that Shanghai contributed 37.64 per cent. of the total revenue, as compared with 36.94 per cent. in the preceding year. Tientsin, Dairen, and Hankow all registered decreases, the collection at these important treaty ports aggregating 26.31 per cent., which is about 2 per cent. less than in 1922. Canton rose from 5.53 per cent. in 1922 to 6.05 per cent. during the year under review, which is explained by the fact that merchandise hitherto carried by native junks, which do not come under the control of the Maritime Customs, is increasingly being forwarded by steamer, owing to the disturbed state of the Canton delta, and is thus brought under the cognizance of the Customs. Although, as shown above, the sanguine hopes entertained at the time when the Revised Import Tariff was put into force were not realised, it now appears that the revision was both timely and necessary. Indeed, without the increased schedule the 1923 receipts doubtless would have been considerably below the preceding year's total.

FOREIGN TRADE.

VALUE OF TRADE.

The total foreign trade of China in merchandise (*i.e.*, treasure excluded) in 1923 was valued at *Hk.Ts.* 1,676,320,303, which is *Hk.Ts.* 76,378,720 in excess of the preceding year's total. It is satisfactory to be able to point to this steady advance, which proves once more the remarkable resiliency of China's foreign trade in the face of adverse circumstances, economic as well as political. This augmentation of the figures of 1923 over 1922 follows an increase of the latter year over 1921 of 92.6 million taels, while in 1921 the 1920 totals were exceeded by 203.5 millions. The total value of net imports, *i.e.*, gross imports less re-exports of foreign produce to foreign countries, amounted to *Hk.Ts.* 923,402,887, and the aggregate value of exports of Chinese produce abroad totalled *Hk.Ts.* 752,917,416. It is of interest to note here that the above figure giving total net imports represents a falling off of 21.6 million taels as compared with the preceding year. Exports, on the other hand, were able to show the important gain of 98 million taels. This result of the year's foreign trading has reduced China's adverse balance of trade in 1923 to 170 million taels, which may be compared with an unfavourable balance of 290 million taels in 1922 and 305 millions in 1921. As China's trade account closes with a debit balance year after year, it is worthy of notice that the situation has been improving during the last few years, although it is doubtful whether the year 1919—when, owing to the War, exports from China were *greatly stimulated and imports from abroad very much restricted, resulting in an excess of imports over exports of some 16 million taels only*—will ever be equalled again. In endeavouring to interpret the significance of the statistical information contained in the various tables appended to this report, it is permissible to emphasise once more that these statistics take into account only the visible items included in the country's international trade balance sheet. This means that no record is kept of funds, bullion, securities, etc., transferred through channels which escape Customs supervision. Neither is it possible, for obvious reasons, to estimate with any degree of reasonable accuracy the "invisible" imports and exports which go to make up the nation's trade account, such as *shipping earnings, insurance premia, and remittances from Chinese emigrants, etc.* Particularly the last item is considered of growing importance.

DIRECTION OF
TRADE.

In connexion with the preceding remarks the table printed below will be of interest, inasmuch as it shows the merchandise balance of trade between China and each of the countries named for the years 1922 and 1923, with the pre-War year 1913 added for purposes of comparison.

THE DIRECTION OF CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

In thousands of Haikwan taels (000 omitted).

COUNTRY.	GROSS IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			1913.		1922.		1923.	
	1913.	1922.	1923.	1913.	1922.	1923.	EXCESS OF		EXCESS OF		EXCESS OF	
							Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	<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>	<i>Hk.Ts.</i>	<i>Hk.Ts.</i>
Hongkong	171,656	239,348	248,083	117,129	169,996	175,796	46,380	...	64,323	...	67,304	...
Macao	6,596	11,502	6,236	4,952	4,685	3,968	1,637	...	6,805	...	2,255	...
Singapore, Straits, etc.	8,935	8,169	9,214	7,553	15,314	17,928	1,164	...	...	7,709	...	9,272
Dutch Indies	6,857	13,844	13,600	2,605	9,129	8,885	3,712	...	4,563	...	5,344	...
British India	48,292	43,740	55,241	6,100	9,817	12,329	41,847	...	33,999	...	42,707	...
Great Britain	96,911	145,293	120,397	16,546	38,508	43,207	80,254	...	105,248	...	76,100	...
Germany	28,302	24,744	32,456	17,025	9,805	11,915	11,115	...	14,799	...	20,404	...
Netherlands	1,424	7,628	3,908	8,693	5,728	8,511	...	7,284	1,882	...	...	4,620
Belgium	15,831	11,152	16,879	6,546	2,349	2,753	9,255	...	8,765	...	8,111	...
France	5,299	4,556	7,549	49,750	49,756	39,578	...	35,526	...	37,056	...	32,143
Italy	664	2,319	3,735	8,318	6,050	9,468	...	7,686	...	3,782	...	5,763
Russia and Siberia	22,153	14,276	10,203	44,922	39,244	34,092	...	25,728	...	31,417	...	26,466
Korea	3,527	9,686	11,955	6,813	21,237	30,281	...	4,896	...	15,102	...	20,742
Japan (incl. Formosa)	119,347	231,429	211,024	65,544	159,754	198,517	52,475	...	66,432	...	6,702	...
Canada	1,866	8,401	10,327	652	1,274	2,001	1,206	...	7,111	...	8,324	...
U.S. of America (incl. Hawaii)	35,427	169,005	154,448	37,650	97,579	126,804	...	2,443	66,079	...	21,185	...
Other Countries	13,243	30,542	39,379	11,617	23,667	27,684	1,375	...	6,117	...	11,056	...
TOTAL	586,290	975,034	948,634	402,305	654,892	752,917	250,420	83,565	385,223	95,066	269,492	99,006
Less Re-exports to Foreign Countries)	16,128	29,985	25,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NET TOTAL	570,162	945,049	923,403	402,305	654,892	752,917	166,857	...	290,157	...	174,486	...

The above figures call for little comment. It may be remarked, however, that the comparatively unimportant variation in the exchange rates between 1922 and 1923, when the average sterling exchange was 3s. 9d. and 3s. 5½d. respectively, render the Haikwan tael equivalent of the gold values of imports into China during these two years better suitable for comparison than has been the case in recent years, when violent fluctuations during the course of the year were apt to cause the aggregate values of merchandise expressed in taels to be misleading. We note that imports from Hongkong, Singapore, and British India all registered substantial increases in 1923 as compared with 1922. Imports from Great Britain declined by some 25 million taels, reducing the excess of imports over exports to that country from 105.2 million taels in 1922 to 76.1 million taels in the following year. Germany, France, Italy, Korea, and Canada exported more goods to China in 1923 than in the preceding year, but the Netherlands, Belgium, Japan, and the U.S. of America show reduced totals. Turning to exports from China to the various countries enumerated in the above table, it will be seen that Chinese produce was sent in increased quantities to Hongkong, Singapore, British India,

and Great Britain. The U.S. of America, Japan, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Belgium also received more goods from China in 1923 than in 1922; but Macao, the Dutch Indies, France, and Russia all imported less goods from China during the year under review than they did in the preceding year.

IMPORTS.

As already mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the net foreign imports into China during 1923 were valued at *Hk.Ts* 923,402,887, which, at 3s. 5½*d.*—the average rate of exchange for the year,—works out at £160,633,627, or £16,563,182 less than the 1922 total. While, therefore, the decrease in Haikwan tael values for 1923 amounts to some 2.3 per cent., the sterling equivalent shows a drop of, roughly, 10 per cent. in 1923 as compared with the preceding year. This apparent anomaly is of course explained by the difference in the sterling exchange at which the tael figures were converted, the average for 1922 being 3s. 9*d.* and for 1923 only 3s. 5½*d.* Besides bearing in mind the vagaries of exchange, it is necessary, when considering the value of China's trade and comparing with each other the statistics of the various years, to remember that, owing to the important fluctuations in the price levels in the producing centres of most articles imported, there is no longer that relation between total values and the volume of trade which one had become accustomed to before the War. A decrease in the aggregate value of a certain group of articles, for instance, does not necessarily mean a smaller turnover, neither is it safe to conclude from enhanced values that the importation of the goods in question has grown. In order to neutralise this difficulty and present a more accurate picture of the volume of the foreign import trade of this country, the subjoined table has been prepared and will no doubt be found useful for purposes of comparison. It will be seen that the values as declared to the Customs are given for the year 1913, which has been taken as the basis of comparison, as well as for each of the years from 1915 to 1923 inclusive, followed immediately by the values for the same years reconverted according to the 1913 values, *i.e.*, the values of such of the articles as are included in the groups mentioned have been recalculated at the same average values as were assigned to the same description of goods in 1913. In our Report on the Foreign Trade of China for the year 1922 a table drawn up in a similar manner was included, but as it referred to the years 1921 and 1922 only, the opportunity is now taken to present a fuller set of figures for the entire post-War period. It should be explained that the values entered for the first three groups—cotton goods, woollen goods, and metals and minerals—refer to the aggregate value of all the items comprising these groups as actually passed through the Customs during the years referred to. In the case of the last category—sundries—only about 50 per cent. of the articles have been included. The total for each year may be taken to represent about three-fourths of the total direct foreign import trade of China.

Proceeding now to an examination of the facts presented in the table referred to, it will be seen that, as regards the total values declared, the year 1923 shows more than twice the 1915 values. How erroneous the conclusion would be that this denotes a doubling of the foreign import trade of China is established beyond doubt by the figures which immediately follow, from which it will be seen that the volume of the trade, if recalculated at the average 1913 values—thus taking the year 1913 as the common basis of comparison,—has advanced from *Hk.Ts* 322,893,000 in 1915 to *Hk.Ts* 453,799,000 in 1923, an improvement of some 40 per cent. only. As regards the individual groups of merchandise, it will be noted that cotton goods have steadily receded in volume, as borne out by the reconverted values. The reason of this decline is no doubt partly to be ascribed to steadily increasing demand for the product of Chinese factories. Judged by the same standard, woollen goods have considerably advanced, and metals and minerals as well as sundries likewise reveal remarkable progress, although, it must be observed, the curve which could be drawn up for each of the four groups from the data communicated in the table reveals important fluctuations during some of the years of the period dealt with.

IMPORTS DIRECT FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In thousands of Haikwan taels (000 omitted).

YEAR.	COTTON GOODS.		WOOLLEN GOODS.		METALS AND MINERALS.		SUNDRIES.		TOTAL.	
	Values declared.	Recalculated at average 1913 Values.	Values declared.	Recalculated at average 1913 Values.	Values declared.	Recalculated at average 1913 Values.	Values declared.	Recalculated at average 1913 Values.	Values declared.	Recalculated at average 1913 Values.
	<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>
1913.....	182,420	...	4,880	...	29,156	...	180,260	...	396,716	...
1915.....	159,004	150,698	1,728	1,401	18,073	16,823	163,176	153,971	332,981	322,893
1916.....	156,679	137,566	2,294	1,544	26,059	18,271	210,316	170,754	375,348	328,585
1917.....	158,950	139,928	3,677	2,124	25,138	16,846	227,703	172,710	415,468	331,608
1918.....	151,380	98,257	3,201	1,488	37,637	22,202	219,014	162,304	411,232	284,244
1919.....	209,786	126,378	3,614	1,667	56,609	44,216	206,522	146,102	476,531	318,363
1920.....	246,813	127,920	4,791	2,252	61,572	51,199	261,545	158,026	574,725	339,597
1921.....	208,663	105,110	7,408	2,588	60,677	42,271	233,279	233,336	632,427	383,305
1922.....	218,523	121,417	8,794	4,369	49,928	46,431	410,007	293,336	687,252	465,553
1923.....	173,520	97,242	19,042	9,533	44,938	37,478	446,523	309,546	684,023	453,799

OPIUM.

The cultivation of the poppy in China is threatening once more to assume the importance in the economic life of the country which it enjoyed a few years ago, until strenuous efforts to eradicate the nefarious practice of opium-smoking had met with temporary success. The importation of opium into China is still officially prohibited, and the drug imported in defiance of existing regulations is seized and confiscated by the Maritime Customs authorities whenever detected; only into the Leased Territory of Dairen may opium be legally imported, the aggregate gross importation in 1923 amounting to 301.93 piculs, valued at *Hk.Tls.* 472,455, as compared with 19.80 and 332.70 piculs in 1922 and 1921 respectively. The usual table giving the quantities of opium, morphia, and cocaine confiscated by the Customs offices since 1917 is again appended. It may be remarked that in addition to the drugs mentioned the Customs likewise confiscated in 1923 various preparations containing opium, morphia, etc., the total value of which was estimated at *Hk.Tls.* 10,645.

YEAR.	OPIUM.					MORPHIA.	COCAINE.	
	<i>Lb.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lb.</i>			
1917*	20,468	=	9	2	3	0	219	32
1918.....	26,676	=	11	18	0	20	147	15
1919.....	48,375	=	21	11	3	19	213	164
1920.....	96,627	=	43	2	2	27	742	264
1921.....	150,104	=	67	0	0	24	647	764
1922.....	68,500	=	30	11	2	12	557	406
1923.....	51,611	=	23	0	3	7	1,100	1,294†
TOTAL.....	462,361	=	206	8	0	25	3,625	2,939

* April to December.

† Including heroin, etc.

Cotton piece goods form the largest group in the import list of China. Cotton goods (excluding cotton yarn) valued at *Hk.Ts* 151,567,436 were imported in 1922, which was 16.04 per cent. of the total importations from foreign countries. In 1923 the total value was *Hk.Ts* 131,886,293, equal to 14 per cent.

The year just ended proved uneventful for the piece goods markets and leaves little of outstanding interest to report. It was disappointing in its results, although it is believed in well-informed circles that on the whole both foreign merchants and Chinese dealers must have fared perhaps a little better than they have done in the past two years. Greater caution was shown on both sides, a wise course to adopt in view of the large fluctuations in the price of cotton which caused irregular prices in the home market. During the early part of the year the market was influenced by the shortage of money and little improvement over the preceding year can be recorded, but as the year progressed a good demand sprang up from all sources. The wide disparity, however, between the Manchester market and local prices prevented much business being concluded for the greater part of the year. Towards June and July, however, dealers began to place orders, and it became evident that consumption exceeded their supplies in hand and that stocks were getting low. Reduced importations owing to high prices at home, caused by increased costs of production which brought the cost of all imported cotton goods well above the limit at which they can be freely disposed of in China, resulted in depletion to an unusual extent of stocks held locally, which in some lines were estimated at the end of the year to be from 50 to 75 per cent. below normal. Local values accordingly revealed a steady improvement throughout the year, and, while this was a step in the right direction, further advance will be necessary to lessen the gap between local prices and replacing costs.

The following table shows in detail the importation into China for the years mentioned of the principal varieties of cotton goods. Under grey shirtings, American importations exhibit a remarkable decline; those imported from Great Britain and Japan, it is seen, likewise receded considerably, while white shirtings fell from 3.6 to 2.2 million pieces in 1923 as compared with the preceding year. Turkey red cottons and dyed T-cloths also fell off, but the other lines of cotton goods included in the list were able to record advances.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	1913.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
Grey shirtings, sheetings, drills, jeans, and T-cloths:						
American.....	2,281,123	622,406	563,583	626,233	381,331	18,527
English.....	7,167,526	1,886,261	2,566,178	1,641,685	1,958,242	1,493,706
Japanese.....	5,716,594	7,558,668	6,339,505	5,815,965	6,496,605	5,419,232
Shirtings, white, plain and figured, white irishes, and bleached T-cloths.....	4,607,905	3,990,297	4,005,119	2,320,409	3,660,950	2,177,722
Cambrics, lawns, and muslins, white, dyed, or printed.....	331,856	303,796	509,322	125,337	291,658	421,254
Turkey red cottons and dyed T-cloths.....	985,988	1,153,669	613,686	838,418	694,147	552,186
Dyed cottons, plain, fast black, coloured, and figured italians, venetians, poplins, and lastings.....	3,673,126	3,481,904	4,663,571	3,647,687	5,034,060	5,338,210
Plain cotton prints, and printed drills, furnitures, twills, crape, satteens, repps, etc.....	1,413,561	1,779,162	1,764,472	911,239	1,491,251	1,596,047

The total importation of yarn into China in 1923 amounted to 775,045 piculs, which arrived principally from Japan (405,615 piculs) and British India (39,025 piculs). This represents an important reduction as compared with the preceding year's figures, when the aggregate importation came to 1,219,486 piculs, out of which 697,163 and 68,003

piculs came from Japan and India respectively. Chinese yarn, the product of local mills, on the other hand, increased in consumption—according to a local market report—by as much as 1,305,000 piculs. This would seem to point to the probability that the days of foreign yarn in the markets of China are numbered and that importations from abroad will decrease as the product of the Shanghai mills increases. The beginning of the year saw the yarn market in a favourable condition on account of good inquiries from Hankow, Tientsin, and the Kiangsi province, coupled with favourable reports from the cotton markets abroad. During the second quarter of the year the market remained dull and inactive, while local stocks increased. But July saw a change for the better. In September, owing to the earthquake disaster in Japan, the yarn market revealed great liveliness, which continued during the whole of October and the first half of November. There were good clearances, and stocks of yarn were fast decreasing. Satisfactory inquiries came also from Japan for Shanghai local yarn. In December the market remained firm, and the year closed with a tone of optimism. The year throughout was marked by a steady advance in prices, and both importers and dealers are reported to have been able to secure handsome returns on the capital invested.

METALS AND MINERALS.

We noted in our report for the year 1922 that at the end of that year the markets for metals and minerals at Shanghai assumed a lively appearance, orders being freely placed for all classes of American and British iron and steel products. Continuing this movement, the trade in the steel market was brisk for the first two months of 1923, with prices revealing an upward tendency. British and American prices advanced in the absence of German and Belgian competition, due to the unsettled political conditions in Europe. High prices and the general unrest in the interior of China soon caused demand to fall off, as was evident from the smaller amount of new business concluded during March and April. During this part of the year, and also during June and July, local market prices were below replacement costs, but in August and September conditions improved, somewhat stimulated by slightly declining prices, which were still further depressed by competition from Continental manufacturers. The latter part of the year showed a decline in purchases from America, where prices ruled firm and high, to the benefit of the products of British and Continental producers. The earthquake in Japan also affected the local market in metals. Prices hardened and advanced, resulting in unexpected profits to Chinese dealers. The total net importation in 1923 of all the articles included in the metals and minerals group was valued at 44.9 million taels, as compared with 49.9 million taels in the previous year and with 60.1 million taels in 1921. Important decreases were registered by copper ingots and slabs, nails and rivets, rails, old iron and mild steel, and plate cuttings, but angles and tees, bars, hoops, and tinned plates were all imported in considerably enhanced quantities. The usual table, giving comparative tables for a few of the more important articles, follows hereunder:—

	1913.	1922.	1923.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
Copper	218,144	616,921	255,152
Iron and mild steel, manufactured and old	3,520,049	5,567,005	4,732,003
" galvanized: sheets and wire	291,585	400,453	383,973
Lead	118,335	124,350	183,401
Quicksilver	654	324	1,435
Steel	149,701	88,849	137,018
Tin, in slabs and manufactured	52,781	51,247	58,544
Tinned plates	363,366	252,723	493,162
Iron ores	1,596	21,171	51,399

MACHINERY.

The year 1923, as far as the machinery trade generally is concerned, saw the settling up of old contracts, maintaining of present installations, and attending to minor extensions of existing plants and factories and renewals. The Chinese evinced keen anxiety to extend employment of foreign machinery in many directions, resulting in a busy year in the matter of inquiries, but there was a marked reluctance to embark upon extensive new enterprises, and few important contracts were placed. This absence of new business is chiefly due to the unsettled conditions obtaining at present in China, which are not encouraging to the machinery business, a branch of trade carrying with it the investment of large capital sums and which therefore responds easily to developments in the political situation. A notable feature of the general engineering and machinery business in China during 1923 was the closing and discontinuance on the part of a goodly number of foreign firms of their machinery departments, added to their general trading business during the post-War boom period, which under the present circumstances have become too heavy a charge on their financial resources. Railway orders in 1923 were insignificant. The Chinese Government Railways, generally good customers in the past, have placed no contracts of importance during the year 1923 for locomotives or rolling-stock. Business transacted was confined to general repairs, supplies of small quantities of rails, sleepers, etc. It is believed that, generally speaking, railway stocks of supplies are low and that most of the railways will be in the market during the next few years to replenish supplies and rolling-stock. Cotton mills, also an important factor in the machinery market, were much handicapped by the heavy rise in cotton during the last part of the year, which placed the Shanghai mills in a position where they cannot run at a profit. The position of the mills at Tientsin and of the few mills in the interior was more favourable, owing to the advantage of having the raw material near at hand and being able to dispose of their produce locally, but the situation of the mills generally is such that no large orders for new mills or for important extensions or improvements can be looked for from this quarter for some time to come. The flour mills showed better results than was the case with cotton mills, and were working at full capacity during the last half of 1923, operating mostly on American wheat. A few contracts for new flour mills were secured, mostly by America. It may be noted in this connexion that practically all the flour-mill machinery in China is of American manufacture. Turning to the statistical information given in the Import tables which follow this report, it will be seen that all the headings under which the various kinds of machinery are classified show considerable reductions in the quantities imported in 1923 as compared with 1922. Agricultural machinery dropped from a value of *Hk.Ts* 695,732 in 1922 to *Hk.Ts* 301,716 in 1923. Propelling machinery (boilers, turbines, etc.) likewise declined, the values for these two years being *Hk.Ts* 2,395,490 and *Hk.Ts* 1,474,349 respectively. Textile machinery shows an important decrease, from *Hk.Ts* 30,480,376 in 1922 to *Hk.Ts* 12,316,486 in the following year, while embroidery, knitting, and sewing machines declined from *Hk.Ts* 769,076 to *Hk.Ts* 701,846 during the two years referred to. As regards **Machine Tools**, it may be concluded from the importation figures that business in this line did not flourish during the year under review, as the value of imports under this heading fell from *Hk.Ts* 634,369 in 1922 to *Hk.Ts* 463,263 in 1923. The prospect for the trade in machinery in 1924 is believed to be better than it was in the year just ended, but here, perhaps, more than in some other branches of trade real progress is impossible until a general improvement of conditions in China has set in.

ELECTRICAL MATERIALS.

The year 1923 was a disappointing one for the electrical industry in China. The continued unrest in the interior has retarded progress of this branch of trade, which above all requires settled political conditions to induce potential buyers to invest large sums in electrical installations. The year opened with promise of development, but the market became quiet towards August and reached a state of total inactivity at the close of the year. In the Yangtze Valley and in the north of China a certain amount of business was transacted, but the volume was restricted to what was absolutely essential from the buyers' point of view. At the beginning of

the year some important extensions were made to existing stations at Hankow, Changsha, Soochow, Wenchow, Pootung, Yangchow, and Chefoo. At Moukden the Arsenal, the Tramway Company, the Mining Bureau, and the Electric Light Works were all in the market, and the South Manchuria Railway placed several large orders for their territory; but, generally speaking, the development has not been anything like what it will no doubt be under normal conditions. The above remarks apply chiefly to electrical machinery. The demand for fittings and accessories is reported to have been not far from normal. Competition was keen between the various nationals to secure the lamp trade of China, for which there would appear to be a great future. Price-cutting under these circumstances became inevitable and has now proceeded to such an extent that lamps can probably be purchased cheaper in China than anywhere else in the world, a recent wholesale quotation being as low as *Mer.* \$12.50 per 100 for standard drawn-wire lamps. The total value of electrical materials and fittings imported into China from abroad contracted from 9.4 million taels in 1922 to 8.1 million taels in the following year. The principal countries of origin in 1923 were Japan (*Hk.Tls.* 2,495,131), Germany (*Hk.Tls.* 2,064,119), America (*Hk.Tls.* 1,322,002), Great Britain (*Hk.Tls.* 1,244,519), Belgium (*Hk.Tls.* 232,707), and the Netherlands (*Hk.Tls.* 219,062).

PAPER.

The paper trade generally presented a healthy aspect during the year under review; and stocks left over from previous years were gradually disposed of. Home prices having come down to an attractive level, a brisk demand for the principal grades and qualities set in soon after the Chinese New Year, a demand which, with short intervals, was existent throughout the year. Competition is, however, felt also in this line of trade, which brought profits down to small margins. Imports into China of the various kinds of paper rose from 1,283,166 piculs in 1922 to 1,556,435 piculs in 1923, the principal countries of origin being Japan, with 472,532 piculs; Norway, with 210,975 piculs; Hongkong, with 202,275 piculs; Sweden, with 164,859 piculs; America, with 133,886 piculs; Great Britain, with 111,294 piculs; Germany, with 110,010 piculs; and Italy, with 100,978 piculs.

It is interesting to note here that export of Chinese paper (1st and 2nd qualities) increased from 140,794 piculs in 1922 to 163,965 piculs in 1923. These kinds of paper were taken chiefly by Hongkong (87,392 piculs), Singapore (28,723 piculs), and French Indo-China (20,355 piculs).

TIMBER.

During 1923 the trade in foreign imported woods was considerably less in volume than during the previous year. Business generally, however, was on a sounder basis, *i.e.*, the imports were about in line with the consumption, and the market in China was firm throughout the year without being disturbed by unhealthy fluctuations as the result of operations of speculators. It was noted that Chinese yards seemed to allow their stocks to decline as the year advanced, and it is reported that at the end of the year stocks of foreign woods in Chinese yards were at a low ebb. Foreign importers brought in fair amounts, which were disposed of slowly, leaving considerable stocks on hand at the close of the year. The effect of the earthquake in Japan was to send up prices, so that in the end fair profits were realised, although the turnover in 1923 was smaller than in the preceding year. The unsettled state of the interior militated against any development in the native lumber trade, which was inactive, with only a small demand for native timber in any quantity. The importation of hardwood in 1923 totalled 1.6 million cubic feet, as compared with 1.2 million in the previous year. Softwood, on the other hand, decreased from 232.3 million superficial feet in 1922 to 122.7 million feet in the following year. Hardwood arrived principally from Hongkong (1,274,776 cubic feet), Japan (177,365 cubic feet), Singapore (13,447 cubic feet), and the Philippine Islands (5,502 cubic feet), while the chief countries exporting softwood to China were the United States (58,269,360 superficial feet) and Canada (26,254,691 superficial feet).

SUGAR.

The year 1923 was one of fluctuating prices in the sugar market, while demand generally did not come up to the preceding year's level. The year opened with a quiet market, and prices ruled steady until early in February, when they hardened, owing to a better demand from up-country districts as well as locally. The Shanghai standard price rose from $\text{T}ls$ 7.70 per picul on the 2nd February to $\text{T}ls$ 9.20 on the 23rd February. The market continued to advance until the end of March, the quotation on the 29th of that month being $\text{T}ls$ 10.20 per picul. There was a perceptible drop at the end of July, owing to a very weak Java market, which brought prices down to $\text{T}ls$ 9.30 on the 31st August. The earthquake disaster in Japan, which caused a temporary stoppage of arrivals from that country, caused prices to rise again, which tendency continued till the end of the year. At the close of 1923 prices were about 3 taels per picul higher than at the beginning of the year, although the tightness of money and the high rates of interest charged by the Chinese banks caused a general restriction of business. The total importation in 1923 of brown sugar was 1 million piculs, white sugar 1.45 million piculs, and refined sugar 3.36 million piculs, the totals for 1922 being 1.79 million, 1.69 million, and 3.90 million piculs respectively. The countries of origin were Hongkong (4,073,466 piculs), Japan (1,189,947 piculs), and Dutch Indies (435,409 piculs).

ANILINE DYES AND
ARTIFICIAL INDIGO.

The trade in **Aniline Dyes** in China experienced a boom, unfortunately of short duration, in January and early February, when the Ruhr districts were occupied. For a period of a few weeks Chinese dealers, ever ready to speculate, purchased large stocks of aniline dyes in the expectation that supplies from Germany would cease for a long period. Retail prices of aniline dyes soared rapidly, and considerable quantities were disposed of by Chinese dealers at prices which subsequently proved to be greatly inflated. However, it appeared that the demand could be fully met, and prices soon receded to their former level and were even lower at the end of the year. Owing to the large stocks purchased in the spring, the market in dyes was dull during the rest of the year, while stocks and supplies were plentiful.

Whereas aniline dyes, as explained above, were comparatively little affected by the Franco-German political situation, the same cannot be said of **Artificial Indigo**, the supply of which from Germany was suspended or curtailed from June to October. The latter month saw a resumption of this business, and moderate quantities arrived between then and the end of the year. The market was steady throughout the year, with high prices, owing to a strong demand and the suspension of shipments referred to. The principal countries exporting aniline dyes to China in 1923 were Germany ($\text{Hk.}\text{T}ls$ 4,805,347), the Netherlands ($\text{Hk.}\text{T}ls$ 1,394,190), Hongkong ($\text{Hk.}\text{T}ls$ 1,270,672), America ($\text{Hk.}\text{T}ls$ 345,663), Japan ($\text{Hk.}\text{T}ls$ 207,888), Great Britain ($\text{Hk.}\text{T}ls$ 113,733), France ($\text{Hk.}\text{T}ls$ 54,527), and Switzerland ($\text{Hk.}\text{T}ls$ 52,331). Artificial indigo arrived chiefly from America (90,158 piculs), Germany (82,037 piculs), and Switzerland (46,797 piculs).

SUNDRIES.

The following comparative table, in which the principal sundries imported into China from abroad during the years 1913, 1922, and 1923 are enumerated, will no doubt be found of interest.

		1913.	1922.	1923.
Munitions of war	Value, <i>Hk. Tls.</i>	6,738,454	937,280	792,448
Bags of all kinds	<i>Pieces</i>	32,049,708	29,671,624	30,381,876
	<i>Piculs</i>	...	168,852	168,380
Building materials	Value, <i>Hk. Tls.</i>	2,444,787	9,861,574	8,990,350
Candles	<i>Piculs</i>	50,385	107,969	28,844

		1918.	1922.	1923.
Casks, empty, and shooks	<i>Value, Hk.Tls.</i>	634,714	1,311,397	1,248,657
Rice and paddy	<i>Piculs</i>	5,414,896	19,156,182	22,434,962
Cigarettes	<i>Mille</i>	6,209,037	9,837,127	10,116,893
Cigars	"	38,565	32,242	25,255
Coal	<i>Tons</i>	1,690,892	1,151,392	1,366,108
Raw cotton	<i>Piculs</i>	134,735	1,780,618	1,613,387
Paints and paint oil	"	72,764	215,048	204,528
Flour	"	2,596,821	3,600,967	5,826,540
Gasoline, etc.	<i>Gallons</i>	465,577	4,818,271	6,307,815
Liquid fuel	<i>Tons</i>	12,065	62,764	57,267
Ginseng	<i>Catties</i>	334,816	270,839	202,618
India-rubber goods	<i>Value, Hk.Tls.</i>	360,529	2,723,740	1,972,479
Manures	<i>Piculs</i>	908,557	983,552	1,049,298
Matches	<i>Gross</i>	28,448,155	2,702,996	2,241,126
Milk, condensed	<i>Dozens</i>	483,720	73,116	83,715
	<i>Piculs</i>	...	53,605	63,288
Kerosene oil	<i>Gallons</i>	183,984,052	209,192,102	214,835,669
Lubricating oil	"	2,449,586	6,306,750	7,499,880
Railway materials	<i>Value, Hk.Tls.</i>	4,317,694	8,723,597	4,559,826
Seaweed and agar-agar	<i>Piculs</i>	635,978	609,779	692,364
Soap and soap-making materials	<i>Value, Hk.Tls.</i>	2,684,511	2,563,429	2,874,401
Locomotives and tenders	"	768,628	4,406,201	1,169,680
Railway cars and wagons	"	1,193,823	9,261,991	1,727,539
Motor cars and lorries	"	485,182	2,297,155	2,155,967
Bicycles	"	128,957	443,188	597,280
Beer and porter	"	724,177	976,622	811,111
Spirits (exclusive of spirits of wine)	"	994,648	1,334,812	2,119,451
Postal parcels	"	2,413,961	6,927,232	7,017,984

EXPORTS.

We have already noted, in our remarks on the foreign trade in general during the year 1923, that the export trade of China during the year referred to was able to expand and show considerably better results at the end of the year. In looking now at the figures in detail it will be seen that the total value of Chinese produce exported abroad during the year just ended amounted to *Hk.Tls.* 752,917,416, which, at the average rate of exchange of 3s. 5½d., was equivalent to £130,997,6259. The tael figure for 1922 was *Hk.Tls.* 654,891,933, or, at the average exchange for that year of 3s. 9d., equal to £122,792,237. Satisfactory progress was accordingly made, the increase in the tael value being as much as 98 million taels. That the sterling equivalent shows only an advance of some 8 million pounds must again be ascribed to the difference in the exchange, which renders all values useless for purposes of accurate comparison. In order to remedy this difficulty and enable a true comparison to be made, the plan already introduced for imports is here also availed of. That is, the values of the principal articles exported from China during each of the years from 1915 to 1923 inclusive, as declared at the Custom Houses at time of exportation, have been recalculated at the same average values as were assigned to the same description of merchandise in the year 1913. In adopting the values of 1913 for the value calculations for the succeeding years, a common basis of comparison has been established which renders it possible to gauge the volume of the export trade of the several years thus treated. It may be explained that in the table which follows only the values of the principal commodities exported have been reconverted, the volume dealt with aggregating, roughly, three-fourths of the entire export trade of China during the years concerned, which is ample for purposes of comparison.

EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS) DIRECT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In thousands of Haikwan taels (000 omitted).

	Values declared.	Recalculated at average 1913 Values.		Values declared.	Recalculated at average 1913 Values.
	<i>Hk.Tls.</i>	<i>Hk.Tls.</i>		<i>Hk.Tls.</i>	<i>Hk.Tls.</i>
1913 .	332,246	...	1919	522,181	453,858
1915	336,707	339,621	1920	439,250	370,599
1916 .	358,017	331,620	1921	481,003	382,843
1917	358,951	337,739	1922	522,295	389,752
1918 .	400,930	335,837	1923 . . .	585,582	418,771

The above figures reveal the true proportion between volume in relation to value of Chinese produce exported to foreign countries since the year 1915. It will be seen from the recalculated values that, while exports remained more or less on the same level from 1913 to 1918, a healthy advance is recorded since that year, the post-War year 1919 being the record year up to the present.

Some brief notes on the principal articles of Chinese produce exported abroad follow:—

SILK.

The raw silk produced in China may be divided into three classes, namely, white raw silk, yellow raw silk, and wild silk. There are several producing centres, but the best known localities are the Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces in Central China—the latter province especially being China's silk-producing province *par excellence*—and the Canton region in the South. From these the white raw silk, which forms the greater part of the silk produced in China, is chiefly obtained. Yellow raw silk comes mostly from the Szechwan and Shantung provinces, while the wild silk, or tussore silk, is produced chiefly in Manchuria, Shantung, and Chihli. Reviewing first the raw silk market in Shanghai, we note that the year 1923 was marked by heavy fluctuations of prices. The year opened with an active market both for Europe and America. Stocks, already at a low ebb, were quickly absorbed, and prices rose steadily. Political events in Europe and the rise of the franc exchange rate momentarily impeded business with Lyons, which, however, re-entered the market with purchases of Szechwan filatures. As early as February contracts for the new season's steam filatures were made for Europe and America. Activity in new steam filatures continued until the middle of March, with contracts amounting to about 4,500 bales, but declined towards the end of the month. It is reported that at the end of April not less than 8,000 bales (a record amount) of steam filatures were contracted for delivery from June to September at the following prices:—

Tls	1,700	for steam filatures	Grand Extra Chops.
"	1,600	" "	Extra Chops.
"	1,550	" "	Best No. 1 Chops.

May opened strong, and more business was booked in new steam filatures, prices of which had beaten all previous records. The crop, though as large as the previous year, was disappointing in quality. The Chekiang province generally enjoyed good crops, which finished earlier than in other parts of China. In the Kiangsu province, which is the chief source of supply for steam filatures, results were poor; prices for cocoons were high and the yield bad, while the quality of silk made from these cocoons was below the usual standard. In the second half of the year the market was not as buoyant as in the spring. Europe bought heavily for June–July–August shipment at high prices, and by August a downward movement was noticeable in China and Japan. The earthquake disaster in Yokohama, where about 40,000 bales of silk are reported to have been destroyed, unbalanced the market, and heavy purchases were made for New York at rapidly advancing prices, which rose as much as 400 taels per bale for the steam filatures. But the boom did not

last long. November witnessed a considerable decline in prices, which dropped further in December. The year closed quiet with ample stocks depressing the markets and a tendency in the consuming centres towards yet lower prices.

The Canton silk market followed somewhat the same course as the Shanghai market, with the difference that the fluctuations of prices in the southern port were still greater than in Shanghai and Yokohama. At the beginning of the year the market was very quiet and remained uninteresting up to the Chinese New Year, little important business being transacted. Towards the end of the first quarter of the year the market became lively, a total of 10,000 bales of new season's silk having changed hands by that time, mostly for American account with a small percentage for Lyons. Prices advanced rapidly, and several filatures sold their whole output until the end of June. In April the market was steady with a good demand from America. It is estimated that up to that time some 15,000 bales of new season's silk had been disposed of: Prices ruled high, as much as \$2,000 being paid for N.S. Crack Chops 14/16. The first crop promised well; the quality of the second and third crops was also excellent. Demand now diminished, and by the middle of May prices had eased off considerably. During July and August the market was affected abroad by the instability of the French franc and in China by a succession of typhoons, which flooded the country districts and damaged the fifth crop. The news of the Japanese disaster created unprecedented excitement, prices soared \$100 a day and eventually reached the record level of \$2,420 for N.S. Crack Chops 14/16. The sixth and seventh crops also suffered from adverse climatic conditions. Demand steadily fell off during the months following the earthquake, and October and November passed quietly. Prices eased off to near pre-earthquake levels, but there was a slight rise in December. The year closed with heavy stocks and large supplies in the up-country districts. From the Export tables which follow this report it will be seen that in 1923 all kinds of white raw silk were exported from China to the extent of 86,183 piculs, yellow raw silk totalled 21,044 piculs, while wild silk, filature and not filature, amounted in all to 31,196 piculs; the 1922 figures for these three kinds were 99,414, 20,323, and 23,741 piculs respectively.

It is gratifying to note that the International Committee for the Improvement of SILK IMPROVEMENT. Sericulture in China, which was established in Shanghai at the end of 1917, continues to do good work and is forging ahead steadily. The fifth annual report issued by this Committee proved interesting reading. The aim of the Committee is to eliminate the disease from which the Chinese silkworm suffers and which is reported to carry off a large percentage of the worms before they reach the spinning age. The Chinese Government has evinced its interest in this organisation by increasing the official grant, and, judging by the progress already made, the future may be looked forward to with confidence. An ample supply to the farmers of disease-free selected eggs would not only increase the quantity but also improve the quality of the silk.

TEA. From the Tea table appended to this report it will be seen that there are many kinds of tea exported from China, the main headings under which they are grouped being black tea, green tea, brick tea, unfired leaf, tablet, and dust. Black teas, of many varieties, form the larger part of the teas exported, totalling 450,686 piculs in 1923, as against 267,039 piculs in 1922. The exportation of green teas has remained fairly stationary during the last few years, amounting to 267,616 piculs in 1921, which rose to 282,988 piculs in 1922 and to 284,630 piculs in the following year. Brick tea fell off from 22,616 piculs in 1922 to 8,613 piculs in 1923, while unfired leaf increased from 818 to 2,264 piculs in the same period. The total quantity of tea of all kinds exported came to 801,417 piculs in 1923, which represents an increase of 225,344 piculs over the preceding year and is the best result achieved since 1917. This welcome improvement in the exportation of China tea

is reported to be due to the fact that the Indian, Ceylon, and Java crops did not come up to expectations, while a greater demand for black teas was received from markets which in former years consumed small quantities only. These latter kinds of tea were in 1923 chiefly exported to Great Britain (134,906 piculs), America (75,627 piculs), Hongkong (71,931 piculs), and the Netherlands (27,847 piculs); green teas were much sought after in Turkey, Persia, Egypt (67,398 piculs), America (64,973 piculs), Hongkong (53,842 piculs), British India (47,740 piculs), and France (18,385 piculs).

Turning now to a brief survey of the condition of the markets and of the tea trade generally during the year under review, it may at once be stated that the recent tea season was the most satisfactory one since the year 1917, which immediately preceded the great slump; but it is well to remember that in 1917 exports already showed a serious decline from what they were in 1915, which was the record year of the last decade. Production in 1923 was stimulated by good profits realised during the previous season, while high prices of Indian, Ceylon, and Java teas caused an active demand for common and medium China congou, a comparatively cheap article. The result was that larger crops of all varieties of tea were forthcoming in 1923 to the detriment of quality, which was too much sacrificed to quantity. **Black Teas.**—The season opened with local stocks of all grades of black tea practically cleared, causing keen competition for the new leaf in the up-country districts, which naturally raised prices. In round figures the quantities produced, expressed in half-chests (the net weight of which varies between 48 to 54 cattie), were: Keemuns, 75,000; Ningchows, 56,000; Hankow district teas, 448,000 half-chests; as compared with previous season Keemuns, 50,000; Ningchows, 29,000; and Hankow teas, 188,000 half-chests. **Keemun and Ningchow Teas.**—Although crops of these varieties were larger than during the previous season, there was no difficulty in disposing of the supply, especially of the best sorts. The quality of the first crop was only fair and not up to that of its predecessor, especially in leaf. The second crop of Ningchows was very poor. Satisfactory prices were realised, Keemuns fetching Fr s 35 to Fr s 84 per picul and Ningchows Fr s 25 to Fr s 50. As usual the market for all these teas was at Shanghai. **Hankow District Teas.**—The total quantity of these kinds of teas produced in 1923 is estimated at nearly two and a half times that of the previous season, but here again the appearance of the leaf suffered in consequence. In other respects the first crop was satisfactory enough. The second suffered from rainfall at the critical time of plucking, and the third and fourth crops were not up to average. While satisfactory prices ranging from Fr s 17 to Fr s 35 were realised for the first crop, the later crops, which were of inferior quality, proved unsaleable, and a large quantity, estimated at some 60,000 half-chests of undesirable third and fourth crops, were still on hand in Shanghai and Hankow at the end of the season. **Green Teas.**—The green tea crop of season 1923-24 was about average in quality, but the make of the leaf was rough and more bold than the preceding season. This was due not so much to crop conditions as to want of care in the production. As already mentioned above, the total export of green teas of all sorts from China in 1923 differs little from the quantity despatched in the preceding year, but British India took about 9,000 piculs more in the year just ended than in 1922. As the quantity of green teas manufactured for export exceeded that of the previous season, there remained a considerable quantity of these teas unsold at Shanghai, most of which will no doubt have to be carried over into the new season. It may finally be recalled here that the period of exemption of Chinese tea of all varieties from Maritime Customs export duties has been extended by the Chinese Government until the end of 1925. It will be remembered that the export duty on tea was first removed in 1919 for a period of two years, and the remission extended in 1921 for a period of one year, and further extended for a like period in 1922.

RAW COTTON.

The chief cotton-producing districts in China are the Kiangsu, Chekiang, Hunan, and Hupeh provinces and the north of China, while the principal centres of the Chinese cotton trade are located at Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, and Ningpo. Export of raw cotton from China to foreign countries is steadily attaining higher figures. While the

exportation in 1920 reached 376,230 piculs, this amount had grown to as much as 974,574 piculs in 1923, as compared with 842,010 piculs in the preceding year. Notwithstanding this increasing exportation of raw cotton from China, which would lead one to suppose that there exists a surplus of supply in this country, there is an annual importation of foreign cotton into China, chiefly from America and India, which amounted in 1923 to 72,851 piculs received from the former and to 1,147,948 piculs imported from the latter country, as against 155,319 and 1,370,069 piculs respectively in 1922. Farmers having realised good profits during the 1922-23 season, it is likely that the area planted for the season 1923-24 was in excess of that of the previous year, although the actual yield is estimated to have been about 70 per cent. of a normal yield. The yield for that year for all China, according to a report issued by the Chinese Cotton Millowners' Association, was 8,210,355 piculs. The general trade conditions which prevailed during the whole of the year 1923 were very discouraging as compared with those of the year 1922; in fact, the year just ended is pronounced to have been the worst experienced by the cotton mills in China for many years. The 1923 crop of cotton in China was fair in quantity and quality, but at the beginning of the year mills found themselves very short, and prices rose gradually until they were 50 per cent. above the rates ruling at the commencement of the season. Notwithstanding these high prices, Chinese cotton was cheaper than either the American or Indian staple. This attracted large purchases from Japan, made possible by the fact that low yarn prices offered no inducement to domestic mills to absorb sufficient quantities of the local product. These factors, coupled with the high prices of American qualities due to the shortness of that crop, combined to force Chinese cottons to high levels. Values of yarn did not respond to the same extent, and the deplorable situation thus created in the domestic yarn markets spelled serious losses to spinners and resulted in a considerable curtailment in their operations, either through the necessity of closing down altogether or of reducing their working hours. It is estimated that at the end of the year at least 30 per cent. of the Chinese spindles were stopped, besides a smaller percentage belonging to other nationals. Notwithstanding these circumstances, prices of raw cotton remained steady. Holders in the interior were disinclined to co-operate in bringing them to lower levels, secure in the knowledge that rates on raw cotton from either America or India remained on a higher scale than those quoted locally. With a loss on every bale of cotton converted into yarn and the inability to stand this strain on their finances for an indefinite period of time, it was expected that towards the end of the year a great portion of the mills would have had to close down wholly or in part, and the only possibility of a reasonably profitable year in 1924 would arise from a demand for both yarn and cloth sufficiently active to send up prices of these commodities to a paying basis.

COTTON-SPINNING INDUSTRY.

The remarkable expansion of the cotton-spinning industry in China during the past few years deserves more than passing notice. It is only during the last 20 years—that is, since the Russo-Japanese War—that modern weaving machinery began to be used on a large scale in China. The industry is one which has grown rapidly during recent years, and its further extension would appear likely. The future in this direction is pregnant with great possibilities, and it is interesting to allow one's thoughts to dwell on the possibility that China at some future date—perhaps not so remote as is believed in some quarters—may be in a position to produce Chinese-made cotton goods in sufficient quantities to satisfy not only her home demand but even to leave a considerable surplus for exportation abroad. There is practically no limit to the possible cultivation of cotton. Large tracts are annually added to the existing acreage under cotton cultivation, and the production of cotton is constantly stimulated by the increased demand resulting from the development of the textile industry. From figures kindly supplied to us it appears that the number of spindles in operation in Shanghai and other ports in China in 1923 was estimated at 2,540,854, while those in course of construction amounted to another 1,094,880: looms working total 13,403, and those in construction number 5,625.

COTTON IMPROVEMENT.

Although little attention was paid in the past to the method of cultivation of raw cotton in China, it is pleasing to record that a change is noticeable in the former attitude of indifference to the quality and modes of production of the raw material. The Government, Chinese educational institutions, and the Chinese Cotton Millowners' Association are all combining for the purpose of improving the condition and aggregate yield of the Chinese crops by the introduction of selected American seeds and other measures, and their efforts in this direction are already meeting with notable success.

BEANS AND BEAN PRODUCTS.

The North Manchurian soya bean crop in 1923 is reported to have been about 20 per cent. under average yield. The quality was pronounced to be rather damp, containing in some cases as much as 25 per cent. moisture, while 9 to 15 per cent. moisture is considered to be the average. This was due to the prevalence of wet weather up to the middle of November, which is later than usual. Export of Manchurian beans to foreign countries takes place either *via* Dairen or *via* Suifenhö and the port of Vladivostock. A healthy rivalry exists between these two ports to attract the beans, and freight and other charges are fixed accordingly. The total export of Beans of all varieties—black, green, white, yellow, and other kinds—came to 18.3 million piculs in 1923, which compares with 14.8 million piculs in 1922 and 11.5 million piculs in 1921. A steady advance is therefore noticeable. Out of this total quantity, 5.8 million piculs were exported *via* Suifenhö—Vladivostock, while some 10 million piculs left the country by the Dairen route. The soya bean trade with foreign countries was good, particularly so with Japan, which took about 66 per cent. of the total shipments made. This is explained by the attractive prices ruling in the bean market in Japan and also by the temporary exemption from import duty of foodstuffs instituted after the earthquake disaster in September. Besides North Manchuria there was still the Hankow district, which supplied 79,992 piculs of beans during the year just ended. The principal countries of destination for beans exported from Dairen were Japan (6,653,945 piculs), Dutch Indies (1,288,409 piculs), Great Britain (392,529 piculs), and Turkey, Persia, etc. (746,945 piculs). The export of **Beancake** from Dairen in 1923 showed an enhanced figure, the total being 19,258,741 piculs, as against 18,285,246 piculs in 1922. The greater part of the beancake as usual went to Japan, which took larger quantities than in the preceding year, owing to the favourable conditions of the market in that country. The exportation of **Bean Oil** from Dairen in 1923 also exceeded the preceding year's total. The aggregate quantity exported from China amounted to 2,126,928 piculs, a substantial increase over the 1922 total of 1,480,196 piculs. The exportation from Dairen in 1923 was 1,797,724 piculs, which is 575,762 piculs in excess of the previous year's figure. This activity in the bean oil trade is accounted for by the poor cotton seed harvest in America, which caused a shortage in vegetable oil and gave rise to an improved demand for Manchurian bean oil.

METALS AND MINERALS.

The exportation of the various items composing this group generally shows some improvement in 1923 as compared with 1922. Antimony regulus fell off slightly, the quantities exported being 201,031 piculs in 1922, which receded to 193,112 piculs in the following year. Crude antimony and antimony ore, on the other hand, advanced from 26,521 and 30,490 piculs in 1922 to 48,406 and 33,902 piculs in 1923. Iron plates and sheets grew from 95 piculs in 1922 to 57,148 piculs in the year just ended; while a notable increase was recorded in the export figures of iron ore, which rose from 11,119,710 piculs in 1922 to 12,226,719 piculs in the year under review. Manganese ore appears for the first time in the Export table, which will be found appended to this report, with a total export in 1923 of 457,547 piculs, while wolfram ore, which is likewise entered separately for the first time, registered an exportation of 66,929 piculs in the same year.

SEEDS.

There are several varieties of seeds which are exported from China annually. The principal kinds dealt with in 1923 were sesamum seed, 1,926,379 piculs; rape seed, 492,120 piculs; cotton seed, 435,367 piculs; and linseed, 131,751 piculs. Of the quantities named, those relating to sesamum seed and cotton seed exceed the previous year's totals. Linseed, however, registered an important drop from 559,182 to 131,751 piculs, and rape seed declined from 612,776 piculs in 1922 to 492,120 piculs in the year under review. As regards sesamum seed, the most important seed exported from China, it may still be added that last season's crop came fully up to expectations. Owing to inquiries from Northern and Southern Europe, as the result of stocks on the Continent being much depleted, prices rose steadily at the beginning of the year, and a fair amount of business was done at £23, £24, and finally up to £26 per ton c.i.f., but the situation became easier in April, May, and June, when prices were around £23. The new sesamum seed crop was reported to be a small one, but there will no doubt be a considerable quantity available for export. Seeds from China were exported in 1923 principally to the following countries: Japan (1,260,076 piculs), Italy (651,026 piculs), Germany (268,362 piculs), the Netherlands (256,734 piculs), France (151,160 piculs), Great Britain (127,678 piculs), and Denmark (44,404 piculs).

VEGETABLE OILS.

Bean oil, which is the principal item under this heading, has already been dealt with in this report. Next in importance, as far as quantities exported are concerned, is **Wood Oil**, which was exported in 1923 to the extent of 836,887 piculs, as against 745,565 piculs in 1922. It is chiefly exported from Hankow, owing to the central position of this port in relation to Szechwan, Kweichow, Hunan, and Hupeh, which are the four wood-oil-producing provinces of China. The year 1923 opened with this commodity marketing at about $\text{T}hs$ 20 per picul. The slow arrivals, partly due to natural causes, but aggravated by the military campaigns in Szechwan, coupled with an active demand from America caused by the small stocks held in that country, sent up prices to exceptional heights, which reached the extreme figure of $\text{T}hs$ 38 per picul in April. From May to September prices varied widely, steadying at about $\text{T}hs$ 30 per picul in September. The outlook for 1924 is reported uncertain, much depending on whether the state of the up-country district will allow produce to be brought to Hankow in sufficient quantities. **Groundnut Oil** was likewise exported in increased quantities during the year under review, the total being 467,140 piculs, as against 383,521 piculs in 1922. This commodity is shipped largely in bulk from Tsingtao, and it appears difficult for other ports to compete in this market. **Cotton Seed Oil** and **Sesamum Seed Oil** both registered increased export totals, but the exportation of **Tea Oil** declined in 1923 as compared with the preceding year. The chief consuming centres for vegetable oils from China are America (1,087,750 piculs), Great Britain (645,270 piculs), Hongkong (371,907 piculs), the Netherlands (344,179 piculs), Russia (Pacific ports) (299,767 piculs), Turkey, Persia, etc. (279,340 piculs), and Germany (151,751 piculs).

SKINS, HIDES, AND FURS.

Perusal of the Export tables which follow this report will show that the trade in the various kinds of skins, hides, and furs in 1923 was greater than in 1922 in the case of many of the items enumerated. Buffalo and cow hides exported reached 293,740 piculs, as against 240,744 and 216,617 piculs in 1922 and 1921 respectively, thus making a steady advance. At the beginning of 1923 a good demand from America maintained prices for cow hides somewhat above the limits which European buyers were agreeable to pay. The market soon eased off, however, and remained lifeless, although local prices were sustained by purchases on Japanese account. All available supplies of buffalo hides, both at Shanghai and Hankow, were taken up throughout the year, the lighter weights going to America, while European buyers showed a preference for the heavier weights. It may be noticed that renewed interest in cow hides was evinced by German, Italian, and

French buyers. Untanned goat skins fell off considerably, the total exportation receding from 9,308,136 pieces in 1922 to 7,358,207 pieces in 1923. Tanned goat skins, on the other hand, improved from 937,533 to 1,406,392 pieces during the same period. Dressed lamb skins is another interesting article, the exportation of which in 1923 reached 1,031,539 pieces, representing an increase of 300,665 pieces over the preceding year. As regards furs, dressed and undressed, the increase in 1923 as compared with 1922 of fox skins, from 77,947 to 120,598 pieces, and of marmot skins, from 2,388,022 to 2,893,959 pieces, is interesting, so is the export in 1923 of 1,045,222 weasel skins, which means an excess of 230,684 pieces over the previous year. Skins and furs from China go principally to Japan (buffalo and cow hides, 90,072 piculs), America (buffalo and cow hides, 50,045 piculs; untanned goat skins, 6,322,320 pieces; tanned goat skins, 529,910 pieces; dressed lamb skins, 491,361 pieces; fox skins, 42,770 pieces; marmot skins, 1,191,698 pieces; weasel skins, 687,141 pieces), and Great Britain (tanned goat skins, 598,152 pieces; dressed lamb skins, 423,619 pieces; fox skins, 68,189 pieces; marmot skins, 1,046,809 pieces; weasel skins, 318,786 pieces).

WOOL

It is to be regretted that the exportation of sheep's wool, which showed good promise of development in 1922, fell off in 1923, the totals being 507,597 piculs in 1922 as against 352,109 piculs in the following year. This decline must be attributed to the disordered state of the west of China, which materially interfered with the transport of supplies from that region. The high prices for sheep's wool which ruled at the end of 1922 were maintained during the early months of 1923. During the period May to September there was a serious decline, but prices recovered during the last quarter and at the close of the year were not much below the high level which had characterised the beginning of the year. The quantity of goats' wool exported in 1923 was slightly above the previous year's total, but camels' wool amounted to 55,618 piculs only, which is some 5,000 piculs below the 1922 figure. The principal countries to which Chinese wool was despatched in 1923 were America (327,767 piculs), Great Britain (53,329 piculs), and Japan (41,750 piculs), and by far the greater part of this wool left China *via* Tientsin, the natural outlet for products from Kansu, Shansi, Shensi, and Mongolia, which are China's chief wool-producing provinces.

EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS.

The trade in **Fresh and Preserved Eggs** has not shown much improvement during the last few years, as will be seen from the totals exported, which amounted to 1,180,714, 1,181,980, and 1,101,049 mille during the years 1921, 1922, and 1923 respectively. Prices in March being on a more reasonable level than the year before, two or three large shipments were despatched from Nanking and Shanghai to Great Britain, but, owing to the dull and depressed state of the market there caused by heavy importations from the Continent, this trade was discontinued for a while. Towards the end of the year, prices having meanwhile risen again, further large shipments were made. As regards **Frozen Eggs**, important lots were shipped early in the season, mainly to England, relatively small quantities being taken by America, where the import tariff regulations stand in the way of improvement of this particular branch of trade. The export figures for frozen eggs reveal an important improvement, the total rising from 276,097 piculs in 1922 to 375,365 piculs in the following year. The market for **Dried Albumen and Yolk** improved consistently throughout the year and was very firm at the end, with little cargo obtainable. At the opening of the season in March good-sized contracts for liquid hen yolk were placed for European account, while America was in the market for dried albumen and yolk. Prices stiffened as the season progressed, and all available supplies were exhausted by July, notwithstanding the heavy import duty imposed in America. The total quantity of egg albumen and yolk exported from China in 1923 was 377,535 piculs, which is somewhat less than the 1922 export, which totalled 432,314 piculs.

BRISTLES.

Bristles exported from China are obtained chiefly from North China, Manchuria, Mongolia, and Central China, those especially which originate from the Szechwan province being considered of excellent quality. The quantity exported in 1923 totalled 74,422, as against 67,841 and 44,105 piculs in 1922 and 1921 respectively. Owing to low stocks abroad, prices advanced considerably throughout the year, closing with a total advance of some 35 per cent. over the January figure. All supplies found a ready market, and nothing was obtainable, though the demand was keen, for the last few months of the year. The principal exporting port of this commodity is Tientsin, with Hankow and Chungking next in importance, while the countries of destination in 1923 were Great Britain (30,156 piculs), America (27,774 piculs), Japan (5,550 piculs), and France (4,020 piculs).

CHINESE FACTORY PRODUCTS.

We have already had occasion to remark in our last year's report that the table reproduced at the end of this volume, which enumerates the principal Chinese factory products exported to foreign countries, is of much importance as a guide to the development of industries in China. It is satisfactory to note, therefore, that many articles were exported in greatly increased quantities in 1923 as compared with the preceding year. A remarkable advance was recorded by sheetings, the exportation of which advanced from 52,132 pieces in 1921 to 88,012 pieces in the following year, which figure rose to as high as 625,697 pieces in 1923. Drills and jeans increased from 5,385 pieces in 1922 to 17,853 pieces in 1923, while the exportation of fancy native cloth reached a total of 39,559 pieces in 1923, as against only 10,668 pieces in the previous year. Many other instances of a steady growth can be cited, and year after year new articles are added to the list. Handkerchiefs, for instance, which do not appear in the list of former years, now figure with a total of 38,369 dozens, while woollen blankets increased from the insignificant total of 280 pieces in 1922 to 29,496 pieces in the year under review. Other notable increases are Chinese cement, from 4,355 piculs in 1922 to 235,855 piculs in 1923, and matches, from 1,914,785 gross in 1921 to 2,271,408 and 3,461,259 gross in 1922 and 1923 respectively.

The aggregate value of these articles of foreign type produced by Chinese factories and exported abroad was *Hk. Tls.* 3,724,813 in 1921, *Hk. Tls.* 5,091,302 in 1922, and *Hk. Tls.* 12,145,616 in 1923.

SHIPPING AND FREIGHT.**SHIPPING.**

The slowness of the process of world recovery in trade is markedly reflected in the shipping situation and the condition of the shipbuilding industry during 1923. The figures issued by Lloyd's Register for the year ended 30th June 1923 showed that the tonnage afloat at the end of that period was some 15,000,000 tons gross in excess of the figures for June 1914. The greater part of this increase was due to the exceptional impetus given to shipbuilding in America during and after the War. While there was this considerable addition to available tonnage, the volume of the world's commerce declined, resulting in a supply of tonnage which exceeded the demand. It is not surprising, therefore, that for the greater part of the year severe depression ruled in cargo shipping, although these shipping interests which catered for passenger traffic did not fare as badly as the former category. In these circumstances there was necessarily a falling off in the number of new bottoms launched or under construction, while the question of disposal of surplus tonnage has become a pressing problem. Tonnage values decreased, much below cost of replacement, not because builders' prices came down, but owing to the second-hand tonnage thrown on the market.

In perusing the Shipping table which follows this report it will be observed that the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the Maritime Customs during the year 1923 amounted to 131.3 million tons, as compared with 114.6 and 124.1 million tons in 1921 and 1922 respectively. While, therefore, the total tonnage figures reveal a steady upward movement, the number of vessels has gradually diminished from 214,566 in 1921 to 186,428 and 182,722 in the two succeeding years, which points to larger vessels

being employed on the Far Eastern routes. Turning to the share taken by the various nations in China's carrying trade, it may be remarked that Great Britain again heads the list with 44,055 vessels, aggregating 51.97 million tons, as against 40,075 vessels, totalling 47.70 million tons, in the preceding year. The Japanese flag follows with 25,063 vessels, aggregating 33.29 million tons, the corresponding figures for 1922 being 25,281 vessels, making a total tonnage of 32.96 million. The Chinese flag is third with 29.02 million tons and 45,830 vessels, to which should be added 56,415 Chinese junks, with a total tonnage of 3.41 million. Then follows America with 4,994 vessels, giving a total of 5.97 million tons; France comes next, having to her credit 1,948 vessels and a total tonnage of 1.84 million, while the Netherlands are the next on the list with 525 vessels, the total tonnage of which works out at 1.64 million. There is a remarkable recovery in German tonnage. While the German flag was absent from the Customs registers during the War, the year 1921 witnessed its reappearance with four vessels, totalling 2,216 tons. In 1922 these figures had increased to 126 vessels and 447,050 tons, and in the year just ended 364 German vessels, aggregating 1.37 million tons, entered and cleared at the Maritime Custom Houses. The appearance for the first time in the Shipping table of the Polish and Spanish flags is worthy of mention. The first nation is credited with 33 vessels and a total tonnage of 65,700, and the second with 10 vessels, of 24,014 tons in all. We may finally note that out of a total tonnage of 131.3 million entered and cleared during 1923 the greater part was naturally contributed by Shanghai, with 30 million tons. Following in order of importance are: Wuhu, with 9.7 million tons; Nanking, with 9.3 million tons; Chinkiang, with 9.1 million tons; and Dairen, with 9 million tons.

FREIGHT.

The year 1923 was one of considerable anxiety to shipowners on the coast of China and the Yangtze, not so much owing to lack of cargo as on account of low freight rates ruling as the result of the keen competition existing. The unsettled state of affairs in Europe also could not fail to have a deadening effect on the world freight market and tended to depress rates. The index-number of shipping freights, as published by "The Statist"* for the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, stood at 29.42 at the opening of the year, receded to 25.03 in August, and had climbed again to 28.06 in December. For the whole year 1923 the geometrical average of the index-number is 28.38, which may be compared with the average for 1922 of 29.73. It would appear from these figures that shipping freights were on an average 4.5 per cent. lower during 1923 than during the preceding year. Freights in 1922 were on an average 21 per cent. below those of 1921, and the rates in 1921 were 62.4 per cent. below those of 1920.

The demand for tonnage for the **United Kingdom and Continent** was very quiet at the opening of the year, and the market remained dull and uninteresting until March, when the export trade revived somewhat but resulted in only few inquiries for space. Tea shipments to Europe brought some life in the market in June, but the volume of exports generally showed little signs of improving. In July the tea market showed some activity, and shipments increased accordingly, but the depression set in again in August, when there was ample tonnage to meet all requirements. Exports of seeds to Europe created some inquiries for space in September. In October tea shipments became smaller, but a fair amount of silk was still going forward. There being, however, sufficient tonnage available, the markets remained dull and lifeless. Shipments for the **United States via Pacific and via Panama and Suez** likewise were quiet, with little of special interest to report during the year under review. Export of tea in the middle of the year caused some demand for tonnage on these routes also. Egg products to America *via Pacific* also required some space, but, generally speaking, there was little in the way of general cargo. In July rates on pongees, silk, and silk goods were reduced to *Gold \$25 plus ½ per cent.*, instead of *G. \$27.50 plus 1 per cent. ad valorem.* It may still be noted that quite a fair amount of silk and tea was forwarded by mail steamers.

* "The Statist," 19th January 1924.

Coastwise trade was also quiet at the beginning of the year. The political situation in the South interfered to a great extent with the Canton-Saigon rice trade. The freight market became a little more active after the Chinese New Year, particularly from northern ports to Shanghai. There was a good demand for tonnage from Newchwang to the South as soon as the port opened, and the usual regular routes were well supported. In April the Newchwang market was quieter, but the Dairen-Shanghai route was fairly active with firm rates all round. A good inquiry for tonnage came from the northern ports in April and May, but the southern markets were quiet, no doubt owing to the existing political difficulties. Towards the middle of the year the northern ports had become quiet, but several fixtures were made from Newchwang southwards with firm rates all round. During the latter half of the year exports to northern ports remained fairly good, but from the North to southern ports there was little cargo offering. Exports of rice from Wuhu southwards were reported in October, with ample cargo in northern ports, although buyers in the South were inclined to be influenced by the uncertain political situation there. In the latter part of the year exports from the North diminished and rates weakened, and at the close of the year the Yangtze River trade was reported steady, with the southern markets quiet.

TREASURE.

The Treasure tables appended to this report giving treasure (gold, silver, and copper coins) imported from and exported to foreign countries during 1923 are not without interest. They only record such part of the movement of treasure as is declared to and generally comes under the notice of the Maritime Customs and exclude transfers through channels which are not under Customs control. In the following table the usual figures are again set out concerning the importation and exportation of gold and silver, the merchandise trade balance being added as bearing on the subject. As regards copper coins, the remarkable increase in the value of copper coins imported from Hongkong and Macao should be noted, the import values rising from *Hk.Tls* 78,525 in 1922 to *Hk.Tls* 405,746 in the following year.

In thousands of Halkwan taels (000 omitted).

YEAR.	GOLD.				SILVER.				MERCHANDISE.		
	Imported.	Exported.	Net Import.	Net Export.	Imported.	Exported.	Net Import.	Net Export.	Net Import.	Net Export.	Excess of Import.
1914.....	<i>Hk.Tls</i> 861	<i>Hk.Tls</i> 13,862	...	13,001	16,499	30,122	...	13,623	569,241	356,227	213,014
1915.....	819	18,211	...	17,392	20,718	39,100	...	18,382	454,476	418,861	35,615
1916.....	10,903	8,102	11,801	...	37,088	65,766	...	28,678	516,407	481,797	34,610
1917.....	13,872	5,025	8,847	...	27,507	48,490	...	20,983	549,519	462,932	86,587
1918.....	1,228	2,282	...	1,054	36,124	12,629	23,495	...	554,893	485,883	69,010
1919.....	51,079	9,896	41,183	...	62,094	8,968	53,126	...	645,998	630,809	16,189
1920.....	50,967	68,469	...	17,502	126,354	33,715	92,639	...	762,250	541,631	220,619
1921.....	29,499	45,960	...	16,461	89,545	57,114	32,431	...	906,122	601,256	304,866
1922.....	9,808	5,685	4,123	...	75,687	36,114	39,573	...	945,049	654,892	290,157
1923.....	10,146	15,813	...	5,667	93,941	26,745	67,196	...	923,403	752,917	170,486
	...	...	...	5,123	...	...	226,794	...	...	...	1,441,153

The first thing that strikes one in perusing the above figures is the increased export of gold during 1923, which exceeds the preceding year's total by roughly 10 million taels. Out of the total of 15.8 million taels worth exported, 6.7 millions went to America and 7.9 millions to Hongkong and Macao. The gold sent to America consisted principally of gold bars, dust, etc. (6 millions), while the total taken

by Hongkong and Macao was made up chiefly of gold coins, which reached the value of 6.8 million taels, only 1.1 millions taking the form of gold in bars, dust, etc. These enhanced quantities of gold leaving China may be explained by the continuance of the movement already referred to in our report on the trade of the year 1922. When the price of silver was exceptionally high in 1919 and 1920, and gold therefore became cheap from the Chinese point of view, the yellow metal was imported in large quantities. When the silver price and exchange dropped, which meant that gold became dear in this silver-using country, the movement was reversed, gold investments were realised at handsome profits and export of gold increased and has since been a prominent feature of the movements of treasure.

Turning to silver, it will be seen that China is still importing more than she exports, the balance in favour of silver imports having risen from 39.6 millions in 1922 to 67.2 million Haikwan taels in the year under review. Arrivals from Europe increased from 11.2 millions in 1922 to 14.2 millions in the following year, and imports from America showed an important advance from 17.4 to 44.6 million taels during the same periods. Hongkong and Macao contributed 28.5 million taels worth in 1923, as against 45.5 millions in 1922, while the total import of silver from Japan was valued in 1923 at 3.5 million Haikwan taels as compared with 0.2 million in the preceding year. China has for several years past imported silver in steadily growing quantities, and the statistics show that consumption is increasing rapidly. It should also be noted that a large part of the metal received remains in the country, imports during the last decade exceeding exports by as much as 227 million Haikwan taels, and this notwithstanding the fact that the merchandise balance of trade has been unfavourable to China throughout this period. The importation figures of silver in bars and sycee as reported by the Shanghai Customs show 81,849,004 ounces, valued at *Hk. Tls.* 67,612,891, to have been imported in 1923, against an export of silver in bars and sycee of 3,729,675 ounces, valued at *Hk. Tls.* 3,244,561. This large absorption of silver by China is probably explained by the continued unsettled condition of the interior, which has resulted in loss of faith in bank-notes and has no doubt caused the investment of savings in sycee and coins, which are being hoarded until better times come round. Greater mintage of dollars by Chinese mints and a strong demand for Chinese dollars—notably the Yüan Shih-k'ai dollar—from Siberia, where the need of a reliable medium of exchange is being increasingly felt, are also causes which have contributed to China's requirements of the white metal and render it difficult to judge when the point of satiety will be reached. It is estimated that some 45 million taels worth of silver after conversion into Chinese dollars found its way into Manchuria. The accumulation and increase to this extent of the amount of silver dollars in the country, and their intrinsic value, will soon present an interesting problem.

In reviewing the price of silver and the course of exchange in China during the year 1923, reference should be made to the Pittman Act, the completion of purchases of silver under the terms of which has been one of the outstanding features of the year. It may be recalled that this Act, which dates from April 1918, empowered the United States Treasury to melt into bullion and sell abroad 250 million, subsequently increased to 350 million, of the silver dollars held by the Treasury, which had been originally coined from the 429 million ounces of silver purchased under the "Bland Act" of 1878 and the "Sherman Act" of 1890. The Pittman Act further stipulated that whatever amount was thus sold by the U.S. Treasury should be bought back from American producers at the price of a dollar an ounce. Purchases of silver under this Act ceased on the 15th June 1923, a sufficient amount of silver having then been purchased to satisfy the requirements of the Act and provide for the recoinage of the necessary silver dollars to replace those disposed of under the Act. It was generally predicted that this termination of repurchases of silver and withdrawal of the support afforded to the market would result in a serious break in prices. This, however, was not the case, as fluctuations were small and comparatively unimportant compared with recent years. In fact, the difference between the highest and lowest prices

of the year amounted to only $3\frac{3}{8}d$, the maximum and minimum sterling quotations being $33\frac{1}{2}d$ and $30\frac{1}{2}d$, while the New York prices varied between $69\frac{1}{2}$ and $62\frac{1}{8}$ cents. Exchange rates in China, as usual, moved in sympathy with the price of silver. Fluctuations here also were comparatively small. The year opened with T.T. on London quoted at 3s, and the rate moved between this sum and 3s. 1d. until the beginning of March, and from then until the middle of May it oscillated between 3s. 1d. and 3s. 2½d., when a reaction set in which brought rates down again to 3s. on the 19th July. 3s. 4d. was reached on the 11th December, easing off to 3s. 3½d. at the close of the year. Exchange rates were also influenced by stocks of silver held locally. At the opening of the year these were valued at about *Shanghai* Tr 46,600,000—consisting of sycee and bar silver Tr 25,000,000 and Mexican and Chinese dollars 30,000,000 (taken at Tr 72 to \$100),—which rose to Tr 54,060,000 at about the middle of May and diminished to some Tr 44,160,000 at the end of that month. By the 5th September importations of bar silver from America had again brought the stock up to Tr 55,280,000, but this decreased to Tr 39,650,000 in November. The year closed with a stock on hand estimated at Tr 46,530,000, which differed little from the amount held at the opening of the year.

SUMMARY.

It has often been asserted that China is essentially a non-militarist nation and that its population is peace-loving and law-abiding. That this is probably a true estimate of the character of the people is borne out by the manner in which the country passed through the last few years of political strife and disorder. Trade has continued to expand in value as well as in volume, as a perusal of the statistical tables which follow this report will amply prove. A significant fact is the steady though slow industrial development as testified by the ceaseless establishment of new factories producing innumerable kinds of goods of foreign type. This steady expansion of trade is further explained, partly by the vast size of China, which will always possess large districts and entire provinces where economic developments can proceed unhampered by internal disorders, and partly by the fact that the people throughout the length and breadth of the country are gradually awakening to the advantages offered by foreign manufactured goods. The standard of living is rising, and with it has come a demand for foreign articles, the utility of which was hitherto unknown. Generally speaking, the year 1923 in China was one of marking time from the foreign merchants' point of view. The financial difficulties which loomed so prominently during the last two years have not yet been finally overcome, several houses had again to suspend operations as the result of the severe and protracted crisis. Writing 12 months ago, we hazarded the opinion, in closing our Report on the Trade of China for the year 1922, that there were signs pointing to improved trade conditions in the near future. Although the results of the year's trading in 1923 are somewhat better than was the case in the preceding year, much remains to be done if trade is to increase at a rate commensurate with the potentialities of this country. As was the case in 1922, the latter part of 1923 witnessed an improvement in most markets, with a decidedly improved outlook generally. We venture, therefore, to close this report once more with the prediction that, given freedom from political disturbances and a satisfactory adjustment of her financial problems, there is a bright future ahead for China's foreign trade.

J. W. H. FERGUSON,

Statistical Secretary.

INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS,
STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
SHANGHAI, 9th April 1924.

比較圖目錄

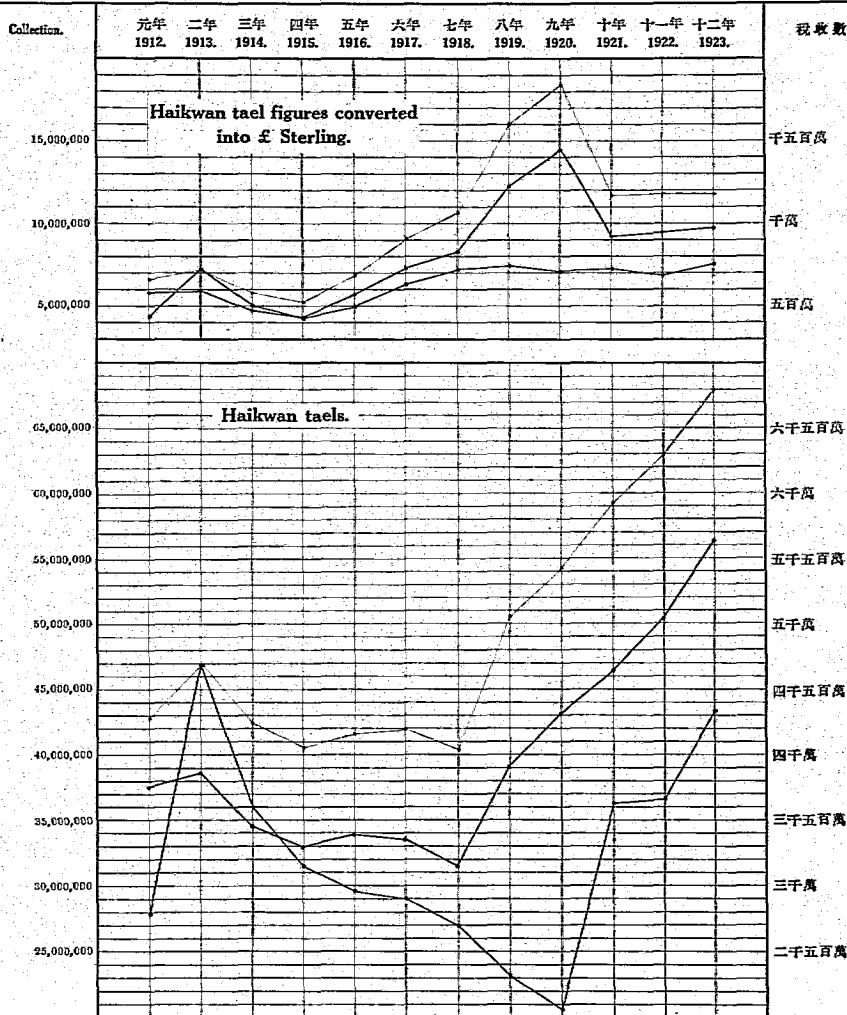
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海關雜稅比較圖 (甲)民國十二年各大口岸按照百分比數..... (乙)近十年稅收各款按年比較.....	Maritime Customs Revenue :- A.—Percentage contributed by Principal Ports, 1923. 2 B.—Collection under each Heading, 1914 to 1923 3
近十年海關洋貿易貨價計值關平銀按年淨數比較圖.....	Net Value of the Foreign Trade of China, 1914 to 1923 ... 4
近十年海關貿易貨價計值關平銀按年全數比較圖.....	Value of the Whole Trade of China, 1914 to 1923 5
民國十二年海關由外洋進口大宗洋貨計值關平銀淨數比較圖..... 民國十二年海關出口往外洋大宗土貨計值關平銀總數比較圖.....	Principal Articles imported (Net) from Foreign Countries, 1923..... Principal Chinese Articles exported to Foreign Countries, 1923..... } 6
近十年海關由外洋進口大宗洋貨按年淨數比較圖.....	Principal Articles imported (Net) from Foreign Countries, 1914 to 1923 7
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海關往來外洋整通商各口貿易船隻噸數比較圖 (甲)民國二年及十二年主要旗號船隻噸數按照百分比數..... (乙)近十年主要旗號船隻噸數按年比較.....	Shipping: Tonnage of Vessels engaged in the Carrying Trade from and to Foreign Countries and between the Open Ports :- A.—Percentage contributed by Principal Flags, 1913 and 1923 9 B.—Tonnage under Principal Flags, 1914 to 1923 10
民國二年及十二年海關洋貿易主要各國貨價按照百分比數 (甲)運行進口洋貨(總數)來源..... (乙)運往外洋土貨去處.....	China's Foreign Trade: Percentage contributed by Principal Countries, 1913 and 1923 :- A.—Provenance of Direct Imports (Gross) 11 B.—Destination of Direct Exports 12

海常各關稅收 (總數及淨數) 關於擔負之債務及賠款比較圖

Combined Maritime and Native Customs Collections (Gross and Net) in relation to Loan and Indemnity Obligations charged thereon.



(此紅線係海常各關稅收總數(附徵捐捐不在內)
 Combined Maritime and Native Customs Gross Revenue (excluding Famine Relief Surtax).
 (此綠線係海常各關稅收淨數即稅收項下得以應付債務及賠款之數
 Combined Maritime and Native Customs Net Revenue, i.e., Revenue available for Loan and Indemnity Service.
 (此黑線係由海常各關稅收淨數撥付所擔負之債務及賠款之數
 Amounts paid from combined Maritime and Native Customs Net Revenue for Loan and Indemnity Obligations charged thereon.

For a clear understanding of this Chart it is necessary to bear in mind—

1. That although the Inspector General's responsibility for the custody and disposal of the Customs Revenue began after the Revolution in October 1911, no payments for Foreign Loans and Indemnity, chargeable on that Revenue, were made by him till 1912.
2. That the net Revenue indicated for 1912 includes the sum of *Shanghai Tls.* 1,197,548.36 (@ 111.4 = *Hk. Tls.* 1,074,998.528) carried forward from the last three months' collection of 1911.
3. That the black line does not represent the actual total sums due year by year on Loan and Indemnity obligations, and as such chargeable on the combined Maritime and Native Customs net Revenue, but only the amounts actually paid each year from that Revenue. For instance, in 1912 the sum of *Sh. Tls.* 7,811,488.39 (= *Hk. Tls.* 7,012,108.070) was paid for obligations due in 1911, while in 1913 the sum of *Sh. Tls.* 10,468,617.97 (= *Hk. Tls.* 9,397,323.133) was paid for Indemnity obligations due in 1911 and 1912. Again, in some years, owing to the insufficiency of the Customs Revenue to meet all the obligations charged on it, the balance due was made good from the Salt Revenue surplus; thus, in 1914 the sum of *Sh. Tls.* 11,840,972.48 (= *Hk. Tls.* 10,629,239.210) was contributed from Salt Revenue for obligations chargeable primarily on the Customs and secondarily on the Salt Revenue. In 1915 the Salt Revenue was called on to contribute *Sh. Tls.* 17,380,548.00 (= *Hk. Tls.* 15,601,928.187) and in 1916 *Sh. Tls.* 7,358,748.00 (= *Hk. Tls.* 6,605,698.384). Allowance, too, has had to be made for the Likin Collectorate receipts set aside for the service of the 4½ per cent. Anglo-German Loan of 1898. Finally, it should be noted that for 1922 and 1923 the sums held as gold cover for the Franc Indemnities due to France, Italy, and Belgium have also been included.

The equivalent of the Haikwan tael, in which the Customs Revenue is stated, was, during the years 1912 to 1923, at the average rate of exchange on London, as follows:—

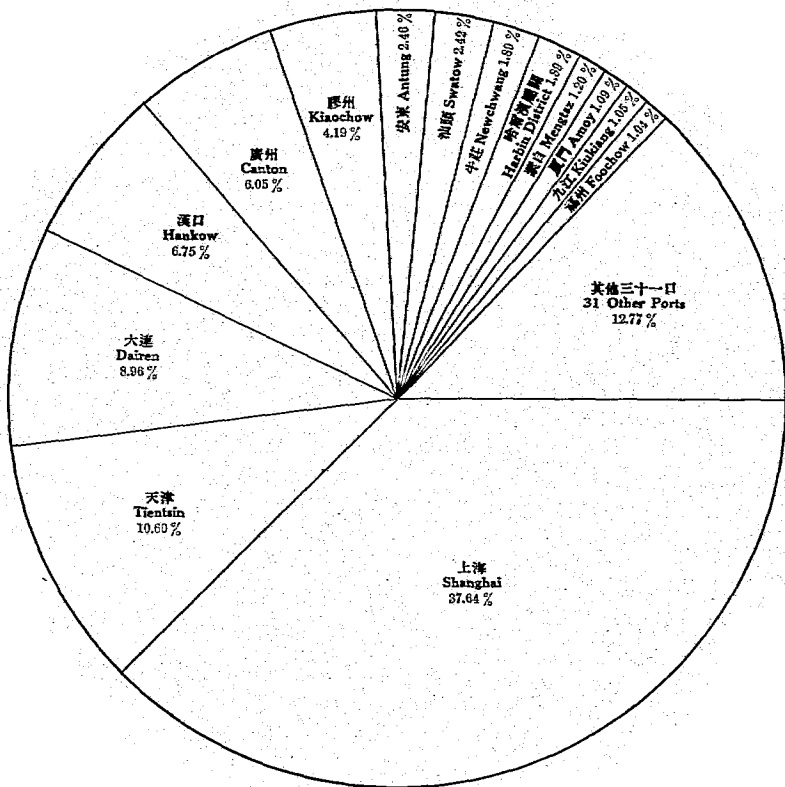
Year	s.	d.	Year	s.	d.
1912	3	0½	1918	5	3½
1913	3	0½	1919	6	4
1914	2	8½	1920	6	9½
1915	2	7½	1921	3	11½
1916	3	3½	1922	3	9
1917	4	3½	1923	3	5½

海關徵收稅鈔比較圖

Maritime Customs Revenue.

(甲) 民國十二年各大口岸按照百分比較

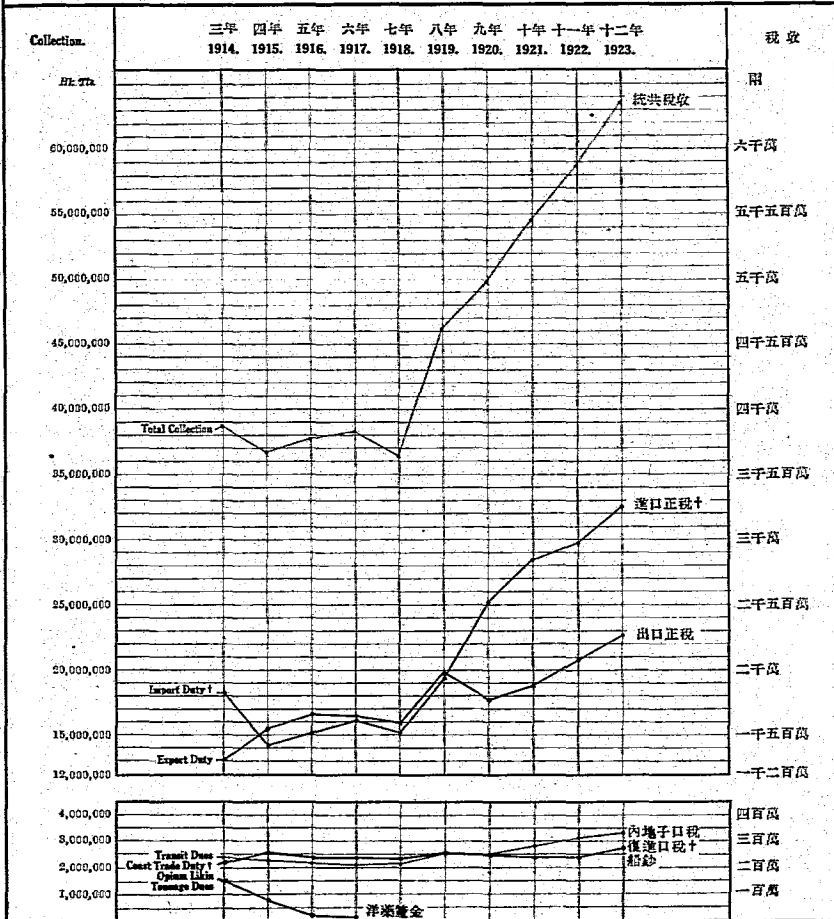
A.—Percentage contributed by Principal Ports, 1923.



海關徵收稅鈔比較圖

Maritime Customs Revenue.

(乙) 近十年稅收各款按年比較*
B.—Collection under each Heading, 1914 to 1923.*

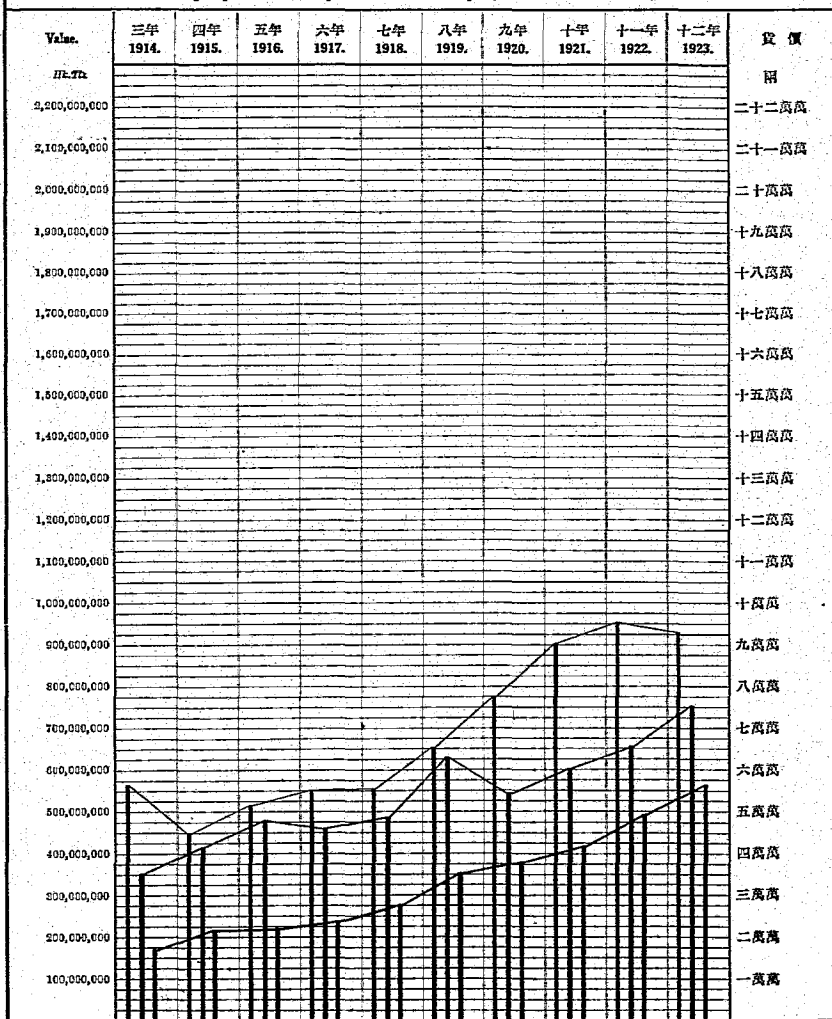


* 民國十年十一年附費賬捐不計在內
† 洋酒釐稅在內

* Not including Famine Relief Surtax collected in 1921 and 1922.
† Inclusive of Opium.

近十年海關貿易貨價計值關平銀按年全數*比較圖
Value of the Whole* Trade of China, 1914 to 1923.

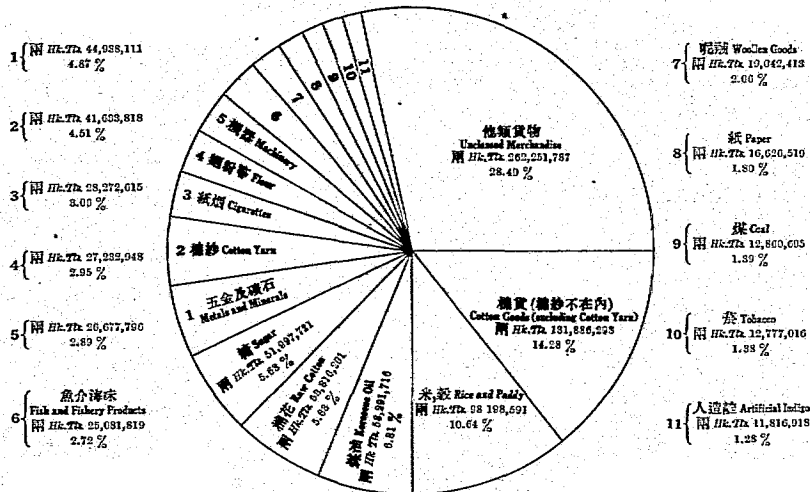
淨貨進口淨數 土貨出洋 土貨出口 合計價值
Net Foreign Imports Exports Abroad Exports, Home Trade Total



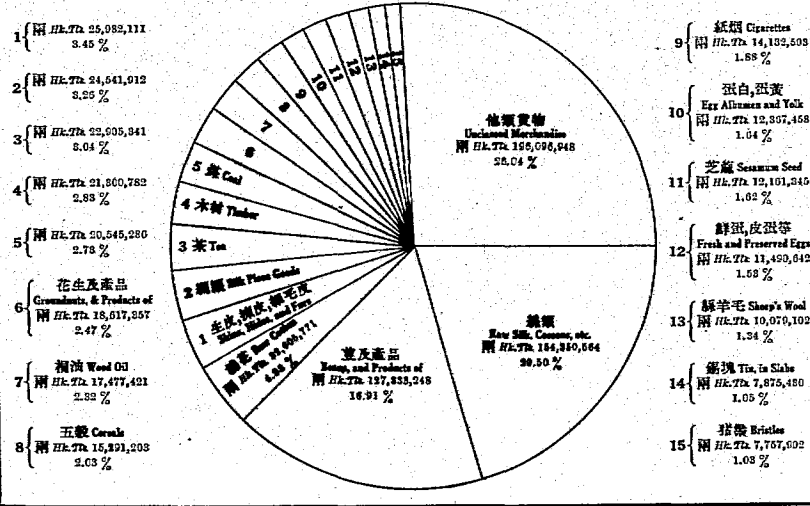
*土貨進口淨數不計在內係因彼關之進口即此關之出口

* Not including Chinese Imports, as Chinese Imports into one port are Exports from another.

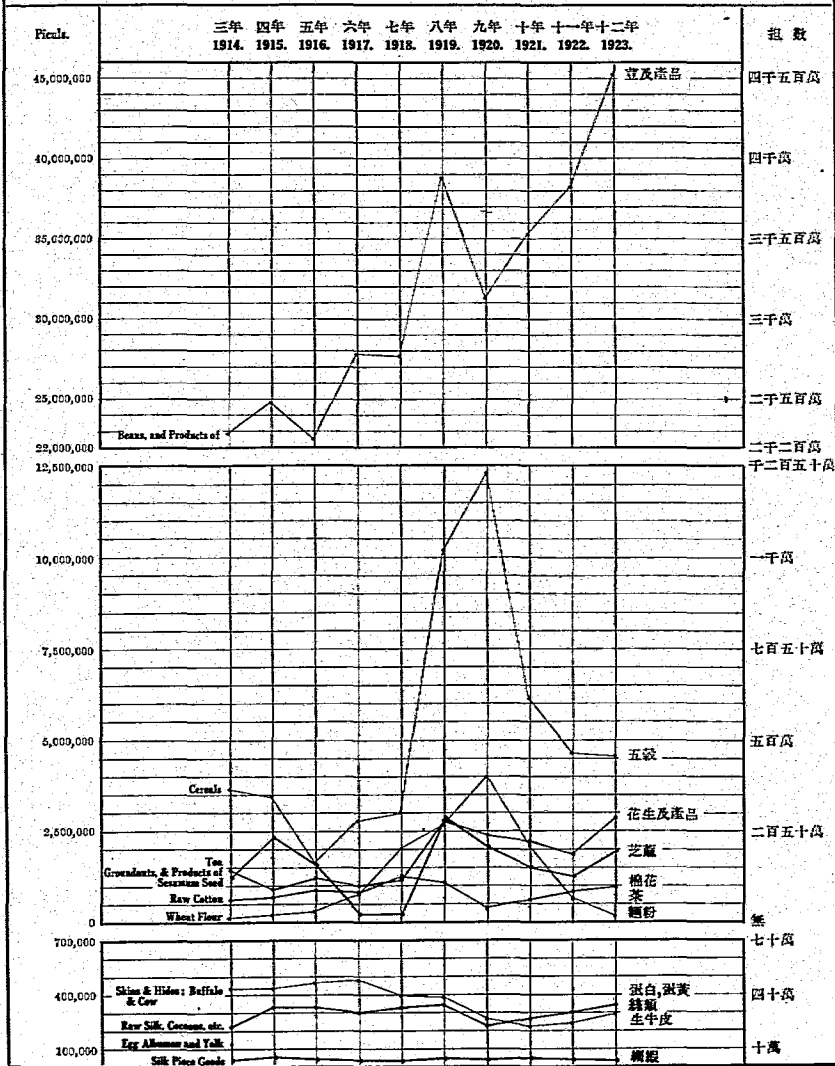
民國十二年海關由外洋進口大宗洋貨計值關平銀淨數比較圖
Principal Articles imported (Net) from Foreign Countries, 1923.



民國十二年海關出口往外洋大宗土貨計值關平銀總數比較圖
Principal Chinese Articles exported to Foreign Countries, 1923.



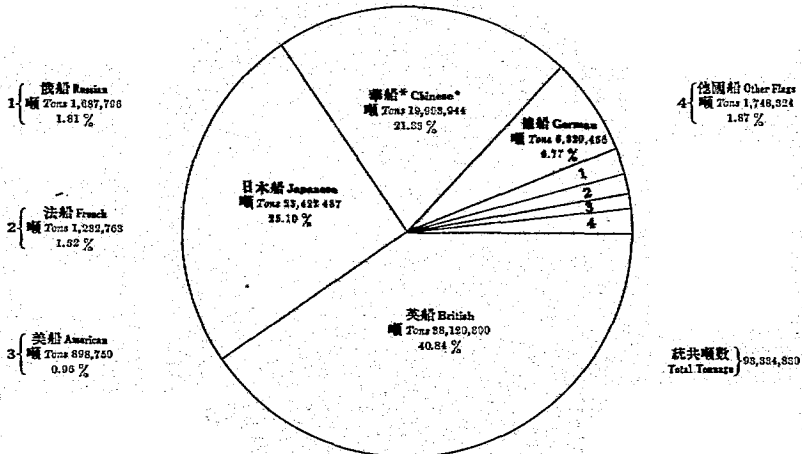
近十年海關出口往外洋大宗土貨按年比較圖
Principal Chinese Articles exported to Foreign Countries, 1914 to 1923.



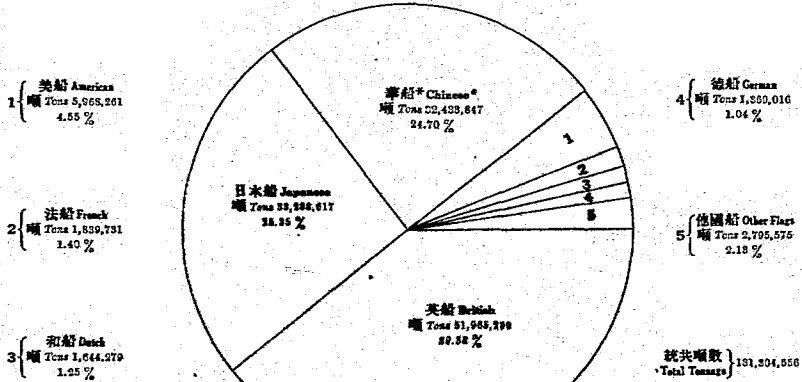
海關往來外洋暨通商各口貿易船隻噸數比較圖
 Shipping: Tonnage of Vessels engaged in the Carrying Trade from and to Foreign Countries and between the Open Ports.

(甲) 民國二年及十二年主要旗號船隻噸數按照百分比比較
 A.—Percentage contributed by Principal Flags, 1913 and 1923.

民國二年 1913.



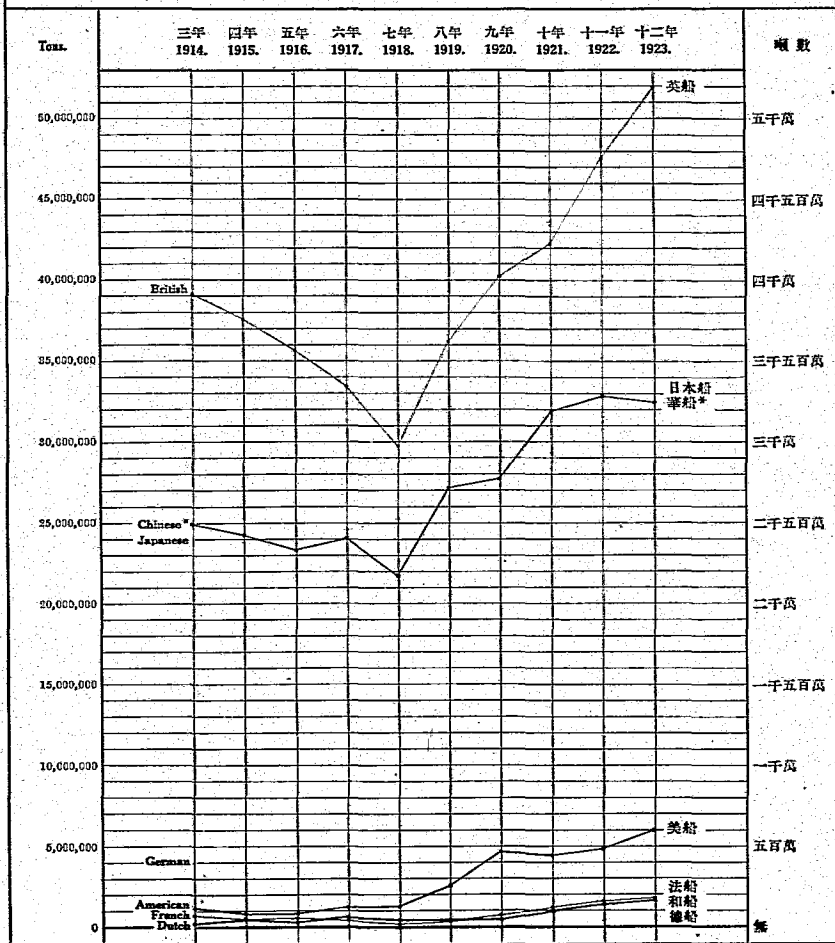
民國十二年 1923.



* 海關進出民船在內 * Including Junks entered and cleared at the Maritime Customs.

海關往來外洋暨通商各口貿易船隻噸數比較圖
 Shipping: Tonnage of Vessels engaged in the Carrying Trade from and to Foreign Countries and between the Open Ports.

(乙) 近十年主要旗號船隻噸數按年比較
 B.—Tonnage under Principal Flags, 1914 to 1923.

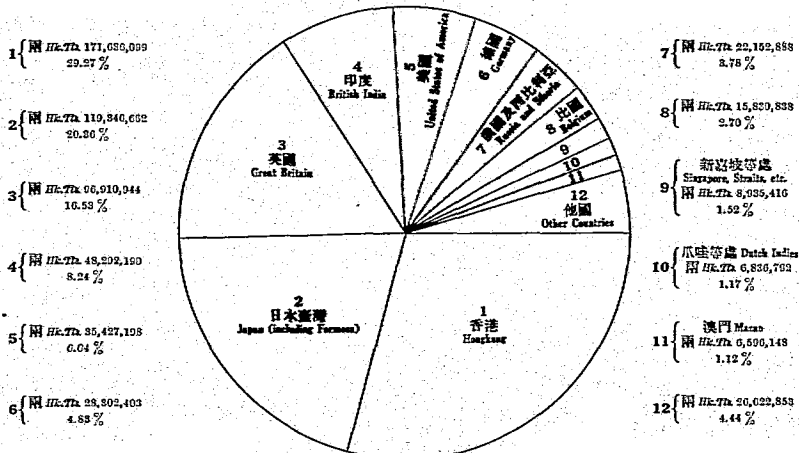


*海關進出民船在內 * Including Junks entered and cleared at the Maritime Customs

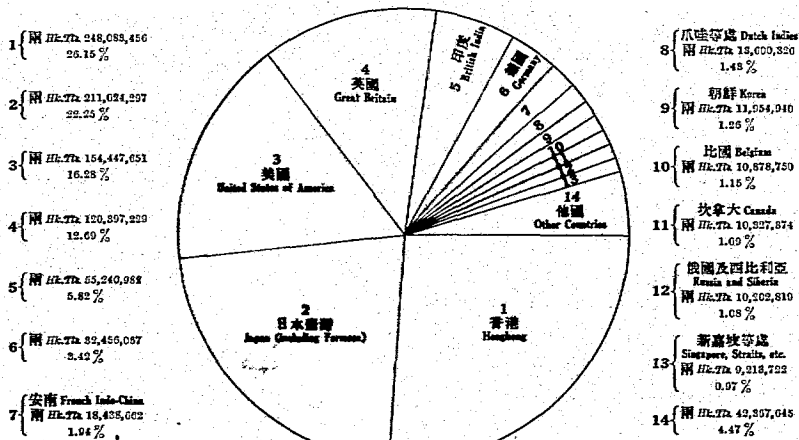
民國二年及十二年海關洋貨貿易主要各國貨價按照百分比比較圖
 China's Foreign Trade: Percentage contributed by Principal Countries, 1913 and 1923.

(甲) 運行進口洋貨(總數)來源
 A.—Provenance of Direct Imports (Gross).

民國二年 1913.



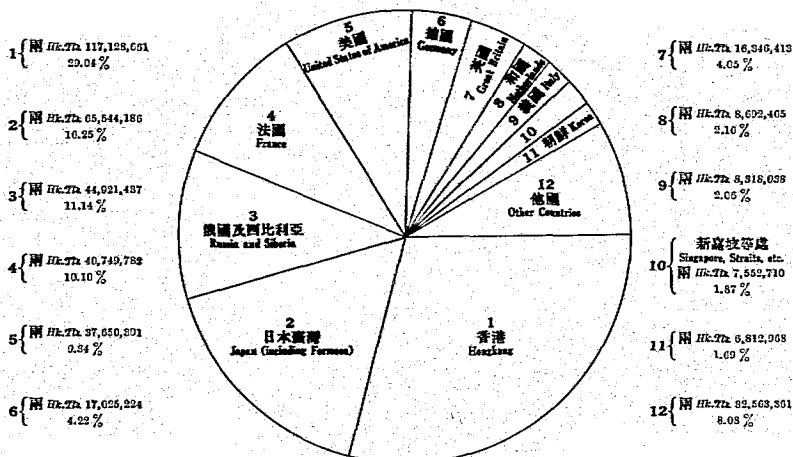
民國十二年 1923.



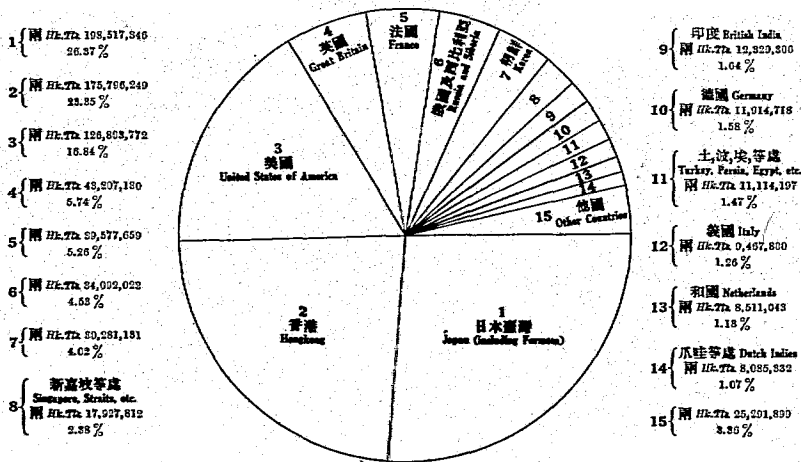
民國二年及十二年海關洋貿易主要各國貨價按照百分比比較圖
 China's Foreign Trade: Percentage contributed by Principal Countries, 1913 and 1923.

(乙) 運往外洋土貨去處
 B.—Destination of Direct Exports.

民國二年 1913.



民國十二年 1923.



中華民國十二年通商海關各口全年貿易總論

本年貿易概況

溯自歐洲停戰以還，本年適交五載，其貿易頹敗之種種緣由，業於數年來，中國貿易總論首段陳述綦詳，似無更贅之必要。此五年中，歐洲經濟狀況，到處凋零，昔日銷貨市場，多數不復存在，良以和議告成之後，歐洲政局未臻穩固，且有數國金融情形緊迫，幣制紊亂，加以重斂苛征，均於各國恢復經濟能力，有重大之影響。民國九十兩年，形勢危迫，幾于恐慌，環球莫不如是。蓋戰後商業發達之際，國家賴以致富者，不一而足，厥後發生反動，其範圍之廣，情形亦復相同。從知商業與經濟上，各國均有密切之關係。觀於一九二四年（即民國十三年）一月十二日之統計報，所載萬國躉售貨價之指數，戰後盛況，為期甚暫，於民國九年初，即見衰退，嗣後物價跌落，如江河之日下，至上年九月乃止。此後兩月，微有起色，十二月又復低降。本年上半年，確有進境，乃自六月起，以達十月，又有退步。以統計報所載，本年七月間之英國指數，跌至一二四八，惟由是月起，即復增漲，年終指數，進至一三三二，以較年內最低之數，高出百分之六七。統觀上述各數，人人切盼之進步，本年竟未實現，市況仍屬疲敝，所有戰後之經濟與政治問題，亦均懸而未決。蓋經營商業，必前途可以樂觀，而後有充分之振興。今歐洲大局，距離安寧尚遠，各處市場，避難免感受不良之影響，加以國際匯兌，上落靡定，其於國際貿易，尤多一不穩之現象。復有數國紙幣，發行漫無限制，價值銳減，凡此皆足以銷滅人民購買之力。雖然本年不無一二佳象，足預卜來年貿易之興盛者，第一世界各處農產多豐，豐收，當有良好之效果。次則商業金融兩界之領袖，現方通力合作，希圖解決一切難題。本年有特要之兩事，關係世界商業與金融之狀況，最為密切者，一為一月間，法比兩國，佔領德國魯爾境地，一為

六月間，英國確定償還美債基金，歐洲之不良狀況，雖如上所述，而美國則適得其反，本年該國事業，大為活動，歲首四五月間，工業膨漲，得未曾有，其後勢似稍殺，然交秋季，各項事業，又復蒸蒸日上，歐洲經濟狀態所發生之失業問題，於美國絕無影響，足為興盛之徵。

查中國情形，其首須注意者，雖國內局勢仍欠穩定，而本年對外貿易總值計合關平銀十六萬七千六百三十二萬三千三百兩，較上年增加七千六百三十七萬八千七百二十四兩，海關稅收總數，亦較上年多收四百八十七萬一兩，進口貨價，約減二千二百萬兩，出口貨價，則加增將近一萬萬兩，以上數目統計，皆足為中國貿易進步之明證，雖內地有種種困難情形，貨物不能自由輸運，而出口貿易，成績仍有可觀，以貿易狀況而論，則大半年來，仍欠活潑，市價漲落無定，商界莫不格外謹慎，九月一日，日本地震，中國市面，一時精神陡長，然為時未幾，即歸沉寂，殆因該國應付方法得力，故未十分仰給於中國也，十月間，中國市面，已復常度，無稍變動，本季絲茶均好，進口貨內，布疋殊覺減色，大概由於國外製造各區，成本加鉅，而中國廠家出品，競爭又復甚烈也。

中國政局，絕少進步，統一之舉，雖各方面進行甚力，然向未見諸事實，孫逸仙為著名南方領袖，本年二月二十一日，於其政敵陳炯明退至本鄉惠州城後，由滬赴粵，直至巖關，尙主持南方事務，內地軍隊各司令，公然以兵戎相見者，有湖南、四川兩省，此外國事之犖犖大者，如黎元洪於上年六月十一日復位後，本年辭去總統職權，又十月五日，曹錕當選繼任，同月十日，北京國會通過憲法，皆是也。

本年稅收，如上文所述，較上年為多，然設非一月十七日實行新訂之進口稅則，則稅收果能臻此與否，不無疑義，本論稅課一段，更有關於茲事之紀載，滿洲各口，茲將各口貿易情形，擇其梗概，畧述於下，查北滿各口，愛琿境內，本年無進

步之可言，其故由於北滿政局與貿易，具有密切關係，以任何方面之觀察，幾無往而非抑鬱之象，於貿易之進行，至爲不利，二月間俄國當道頒行新稅則，進口貨物，多納重稅，益以華人渡黑龍江之入俄境者，不易領照，一切商旅往來，及貨物交易，均爲所阻，各項事業，皆感受不良之影響，本年航業，至爲衰落，運費遠在平均之下，海關稅收之少，爲前此所未有，滿洲里、綏芬河兩口，爲滿洲鐵路之邊站，本年貿易退減，亦係受俄國新行進口稅則之害，哈爾濱境內，本年農產收成，數量品質，俱不滿意，夏間天氣潮濕，小麥受損，質既惡劣，且有全無收成之處，以是滿洲乃有美國輸入之小麥及麩粉，實爲罕有之事，本年大荳收穫，據報較平均產額，約減二成，品質頗不乾燥，間有含百分之二十五水量者，按尋常年度，每在百分之九與百分之十五之間，荳油工業，亦受影響，因未熟之荳，榨油成分，僅合平均數量之半，於是荳油之產額，亦大跌，松花江解凍，較常爲早，頭班輪船，於四月十日，由哈爾濱開駛，至十一月二十日停駛，雖有此長久之航行時期，而拉哈蘇蘇一口，貿易數額，仍屬不振，溯其緣由，多因中國與黑龍江俄屬省份，貿易幾盡停頓，此不幸之現象，實爲兩國政見分歧，及松花江不能自由航行之所致，琿春一口，與俄屬沿海省份，貿易幾於絕跡，殆因該境新隸蘇維埃政府統治之下，使華商與海參崴及其他各處，斷絕交通之故，但對於朝鮮方面，商況甚佳，大荳輸出，可稱滿意，黃荳尤甚，本年雨量缺乏，河流淺落，而又早期水凍，運輸木材，爲之阻礙，結果遂不甚佳，而市價甚高，荳餅一項，以俄境銷場不如常年，亦少成績，非將中俄邊境來往之障礙盡除，運輸與交通上加以整頓，則琿春貿易，似無活動之勢，龍井村一口，本年情形，較昔爲勝，稅收增鉅，輸入洋貨，加增尤多，蓋因人口銳加，需要遂亟，各貨中，如日本布疋、煤油、紙烟、火柴等，銷售皆甚踴躍，該地收成亦大致不惡，出口大荳五穀較多於上年，天圖輕便鐵路，由龍井村至三峯之一段，業於十月十四日開車，誠爲該地發達之重要關鍵，安東一口，八月

十二日，颶風過境，爲害甚重，飄去木材幾及全年積存總額，此次潦水之陡發，爲時僅二日，核計損失，已約在八百萬兩之數，九月一日，日本地震，匝月之圓，對於該國貿易，幾完全停止，出口貨中，除木材一項外，絲及其他各貨，銷路皆絕，然本年商況，尙稱滿意，其稅收之旺，爲該口開關以來所未有，論貿易之大概，則進口貨中，如毛棉呢類，雜貨疋貨類，美國煤油、白糖、火酒、火柴等，均見增進，惟有數項大宗貨物，如棉紗、五金、輕木材等，則殊失望，本年出口貨，增益甚多，野蠶繅絲，年內生意勃興，國內價格，以日本市面堅峭，因而抬高，而日本市面之堅峭，則緣美國需求之殷所致，加以野蠶繅秋收歉薄，故價格飛騰尤甚，木材一項，亦以日本地震，需要陡增，銷路極暢，大連物品取引所，於民國十年四月十六日，採用金建一專，於該年報告中，曾提及之，彼時商家，雖力主保持銀建，而金本位制，卒於該年九月六日實行，直至日本震災之後，該地商務發生嚴重狀況，不得不速謀救濟，始於本年十一月一日起，於金本位之外，規復銀本位，自此取引所內，凡有交易，仍趨重於銀，爲唯一之媒介物，一如往日，南滿一帶，本年雨水調和，據報收成已及常額，由大連運出之大荳，較上年增加二百萬担，合計一千二百萬担之譜，日本購去百分之六十六，因該國暫時豁免進口稅，兼以存貨短少，市價翔貴，有以致之，荳餅輸出，一千九百萬担，運往日本者，計一千七百九十萬担，其餘則銷國內各口，荳油出洋，較上年發達，而美國棉子收成之不佳，實爲其原因之一，概括言之，本年大連大宗物產貿易，下半年，雖受日本大災之影響，不無所損，然較上年，猶勝一籌，牛莊一口，據報本年稅收，約計多於上年者，二十三萬四千兩，殊足滿意，大半由進口稅之加鉅，本年河道解凍，雖較遲，然高粱與荳餅之出口，於歲首三閱月中，頗形活潑，大荳及荳餅，以行銷汕頭、廈門兩境，爲多，倘非該處干戈不定，則結果當更優勝，由日本輸入之布疋，增多之數，堪加注意，尤

以細斜紋布市布爲多、中外麵粉進口、亦有增加之勢、惟棉紗則見跌落、以中國自製棉紗、在境內銷行日廣故也、

北方各口、天津一口、出口貨市况甚佳、年終數月尤好、惟進口貨則反是、疋頭貨、於民國九年所受之影響尚在、故本年仍舊不振、蓋產地價格、始終昂貴、而日本地震中、聞毀壞紗錠約合全國總數百分之二十五、以致市面更形動搖、馴致境內棉市迭起風潮、自第四季之初、直至年底、猶未平定、此事係由棉花棧商、不願與辦出口貨洋商、履行所訂之期貨合同、陰謀破壞、其初發覺時、局勢甚爲嚴重、茲特述其情形、以明棧商此舉之用意、查本年棉花未收之先、已由棧商拋售四十萬担、訂期於九月間交貨、每担平均價格、約二十八兩、不料因日本需求突起、至十月間竟漲至四十二兩、爲前此所未聞、當時按照時價脫售、較之按照原訂合同交貨、獲利相去甚遠、故華商均圖廢約也、本年進出船隻最多、計三百八十五萬噸、英國居首、共一百二十二萬噸、日本、一百二十萬噸、中德兩國船隻亦俱有增加、外國麵粉及小麥、進口之數大增、殊足特別注意、紙烟亦漲、惟糖、電氣材料、及染料則見減少、出口貨內之地毯及氈、由北方運至美國、其數量價值、均繼長增高、皮貨亦較上年優勝、秦王島一口、本年貿易淨價、較上年增進不少、稅收爲歷年最旺之數、由外洋直接運來之洋貨減少、則由機器一項缺少之所致、蓋機器向爲本口進口貨之最大宗也、棉貨及煤油、均有增益、煤斤、則以有多數廉價之噸位可得、出口暢旺、爲歷年所未有、花生貿易有復興之象、尤以直接運赴歐洲者居多、龍口一口、四境豐收、鮮果之運銷大連者、數量加鉅、粉絲、乃該口之主要出口貨、本年增多不少、大半由輪船運運香港、中國粗布、進口增盛、美國本色粗布、細布、曩年每季平均約有四千疋、本年幾已絕跡、由中日兩國產品、填補此缺、撫順開灤煤進口之數、超過上年不少、烟台一口、據報天氣嚴寒、收成惡劣、外國布疋、市面尙佳、故能維持高價、中國疋頭、如市布、粗

布殊足注意，棉氈亦然，外國麵粉、中國五穀、進口亦增，惟出口貨內，髮網一物，廣積低落，一時無復起之望，運美之數，大為減跌，皆由質劣之故，此項貿易情形，如是衰落，髮網商人歇業者，約三分之一，所用檢驗髮網人工，數僅四百，往年則需用四千之多，因此頭髮價值，只及往年三分之一，欲求重振此業，非華商改良方法，開誠交易，不為功，鑲空花邊，出口退減，繭綢亦然，大概均因國內外不能暢銷之故，但以歐洲存貨計之，未足供其需求，不久當有推銷希望，境內花生貿易，刻已籌備發展，膠州一口，雖有種種阻礙，商業進行之事實，如政局不穩，地方不靖等等，而本年貿易，猶頗能維持不墮，迨九月初間，日本地震為災，對於該國貿易，完全中斷，於是膠州亦受鉅大之影響，若論天時，則不失為豐年，花生逾額豐收，然價格未嘗低減，殊出多數人意計之外，凡商家訂售期貨，較時價低廉者，不免受重大虧累，棉花貿易之投機者，亦立於失敗地位，棉花價格，因美國產棉不豐，十月間，每担三十三兩，十二月高至四十七兩半，日本細棉紗，進口日增，德國各色染料及人造靛，數量加多，亦有可觀，糖、紙烟、日本草蓆，需求日廣，草蓆一項，係境內廠家用作包裹棉紗之用，出口貨內，花生仁，殊堪注意，其出口之踴躍，實由美國及南美洲，收成短少，需要甚殷之故，手選之花生仁，一類輸往美國，每百磅須納進口稅四金元，然本年巡行運往者，仍有十四萬六千三百担之多，此外由日本神戶轉去者，尚有十一萬九百担，所以美國共計吸收二十五萬七千二百担，佔出洋總數百分之六十二，本年花生上市之始，歐洲之花生仁市面亦好，頻電詢問，銷售十六萬担之譜，大率運往日德荷法四國，以供壓榨之用，至運歐之花生，猪鬃，暨往日本之輕木材，鋸成日本展形之桐木段，以及往沿海各口之菸葉等，亦足注意。

長江上游各口，重慶一口，內亂頻仍，年中幾無寧日，境內貿易之發達，大受影響，運輸貨物恒被阻礙，無怪進口洋貨，除煤油較上年有所增加外，餘貨均屬銳減，出口貿易，本

年成績向不爲劣，猪鬃一項，殊滿人意，價格堅穩，糖與桐油亦佳，萬縣一口，本年開始，氣象甚好，第以軍事重復活動，境內宣布戒嚴，人心不安，影響所及，馴致銀根緊迫，物價飛騰，桐油爲萬縣大宗出口貨，本年一季，以漢口需求孔殷，價格堅定，市況不惡，設非境內阻難情形，出口當更有可觀，散裝桐油，載運數量加增，似足表示向上之趨勢，貨物之由郵局包裹寄遞者，日增月盛，殆因郵局較爲穩妥之故，出口絲暨貴重藥材，以及進口疋頭貨等，以此法轉運者尤多，航業因競爭劇烈，運費以之大跌，宜昌一口，亦有長江上游行駛船隻，受軍事阻害之報告，本年貿易額不及上年，多半由於進口貨減少之所致，但稅收畧增，則以天時適宜，農產豐收，出口貨尙有起色之故，本年棉花出口最旺，藥材成績亦復大佳，桐油以外國市面堅定，上年出口四千六百三十六担，本年增至二萬五千五百八十一担，煤油行銷，本年增益至鉅，鄉人所燃燈火，逐漸改用煤油，本年桐油價漲，煤油價跌，實足以促進此種經濟之變遷，航務情形尙不惡，惟租用民船之數額大減，雖由於輪船競爭之烈，然戰事之阻礙，亦未始非一原因，沙市一口，本年幸告平安，稅收之增進不少，抵制日本貨，以七月間爲最盛，八月已漸衰，歷時無幾，即歸沉寂，棉花收成豐稔，兼以市價頗高，出口甚爲踴躍，大荳、桐油、絲，均見加增，五倍子、核桃，則市面頗弱，民船與輪船之競爭甚烈，民船勢漸不敵，則因輪船運費低廉，而民船於沿途，多受釐卡留難之苦，致令運貨者爭雇輪船，而民船乃歸失敗，岳州一口，境內年占大有，米價亦平，上半年，大局安寧，下半年，湖南內部戰爭復起，貿易深受影響，本年貿易，因之見縮，中國疋頭貨、棉貨，進口加多，足徵中國工業之猛進，該口之出口貨，桐油首屈一指，本年輸出四十六萬三千九百十四担，計值約一千二百萬兩，以英美兩國需求甚殷，抬高價格，乃竟有將芝麻油、茶油、撥入之舉，長沙一口，本年貿易淨值，共三千三百萬兩，計較上年增加三百二十萬兩，而本年各項情勢，均於貿易前途，實至不利，歲首兩月，河流低

落年中又有抵制日貨風潮，下半年復有內爭，各項貿易雖幸不失敗，然在一般商人所企圖之發展，失望殊甚。漢口長沙間，於三月二十二日，輪運交通恢復，嗣後河漢雖有短時期之低落，然於航行無阻，直至十月初間為止。本年由海關進出船隻，稍勝上年，進口布疋減跌，計上年四十四萬七千疋，本年減至三十一萬六千疋，各色染料則加鉅。英國煤油，進口所增之數，殊堪注意。上年進口二百八十萬加倫，本年增至八百九十萬加倫，惟蘇門答臘與波羅島煤油，反而銳減。關於土產出口者，則十一月二十八日，開放米、麵、湘米得逐漸運銷他省，信石、藥材、茶油、菸葉，大有進境。錫、礦砂、生錫亦增多，五金及鑽石類貿易，於湘省恒居重要地位。本年因有戰事，未免見滯。

長江下游各口，漢口一口，本年進口貿易，頗見衰退，致其所以然之故，多由內爭不息，江上交通橫被阻隔，復以漢口四境盜賊等不法行為，觸目皆是，且抵制日貨，至九月始已，故進口貿易，更難發展。惟出口貨尚有進步，桐油一項，內地到貨延緩，而美國銷路不墜，價格之高，逾於常度。四月間，每担三十八兩，為前所未有。惟以此價交易者，僅有少數。（查戰前價格，僅在八兩與十二兩之間）本年出口數量，與上年無甚軒輊。芝蔴收穫，集中於漢口者，為豫鄂兩省之所產，計有十萬至十二萬噸，不足稱為豐稔。由內地之運來者，為時既遲，為數亦寡，遂致價格堅峭。直至年終，運往歐美者，僅有新芝蔴三萬噸之譜。漢口紅茶貿易，殊足滿意。由五月初以至年底，運出約二十一萬六千担，大概載往英美德三國。聞其品質，尚不失為中平，然以視上年之所產，則有未逮。漢口茶貿易，昔日所居之重要地位，固尚未見恢復，而華商對於培養暨裝潢包裹，如能予以充分注意，則將來之希望，正未可限量。薑、荳與白豌豆，均無收成。白豌豆尤甚，其出口數量，幾等於零。薑、荳為境內營出口貨，商人購去者，亦只萬餘噸。九江一口，政局平靜，禾稼豐登。江西一省，均蒙其福。出口米禁，已於七月開放，然至歲暮，尚無善價。未能有大宗運出，所惜者，內地土

產運輸、橫遭苛征、深感不便、商人獲利固不甚豐、而虧蝕破產、亦未之聞、本年經由海關貨價之淨數、共計六千一百萬兩、較上年約增一千七百萬兩、稅收亦增十五萬九千兩、在近十年平均數以上、此項增加、進出口稅復進口稅、均與有力、外國疋頭貨貿易、可蓋復振、日本細斜紋布、較英美貨價便宜、人多樂用、故英美貨進口大減、外國棉紗及紙烟、並皆進步、煤油進口、堪為特別注意、由上年五百萬加倫、增至一千三十萬加倫、內有八百三十萬加倫、係美貨、餘係波羅島、蘇門答臘之所產、米糧出口、有重要之增加、上年為二十六萬担、本年增至一百二十四萬担、本年出口貨價總數之加多、此亦一重要原因、錫礦砂及錳礦砂、出口之數、均見增漲、磁器所以加增者、則因南方各省、礦擾不休、該貨運輸之孔道、自以九江為最穩妥、茶貿易、雖未復民國六年以前之大觀、然本年確有良好之進步、可紀、亦足快意、紅茶出口、約計十二萬三千半箱、上年為六萬六千半箱、其所以有此良好之結果、實緣上海銷場暢茂、存貨無多、售價因而抬高、出產受其鼓勵、所致、綠茶亦隨之而起、但價格不如紅茶之優、其存貨之待價而沽者、仍多、苧麻出口略減、殆因主要顧客多居留橫濱、遂受日本地震之影響、第該國存貨短少、不久仍有希望、蕪湖一口、商業亦佳、貿易貨價總數、超過上年、具見該口商業之進步、上年禾造大熟、本年開始、即有屯米、約四百五十萬石可供出口、本年天寒地凍、收穫尚有七成、菜子收數亦旺、年間潦水不大、地方又無甚擾攘、省內富庶、商務茂盛、鄰封因收成不足、告罄情嚴、故米價仍貴、年終三閱月內、市面獨覺鬆動、販運數量、占全年十成之七、出口多過上年三十萬八千三百六十六担、抵制日貨風潮、進行甚猛、直至八月中旬始已、大概由學生開其端、商界對之、是否曾有若干熱度、尙屬疑問、此舉於該口貿易、影響亦甚有限、荻港鎮及采石磯鎮地之鐵礦砂、運往日本、並未經制止、由蕪湖運出之鐵礦砂、本年增加一百八十萬担、以來自荻港鎮之裕繁鎮者、居其大半、而來自采石磯之寶興鎮、暨馬鞍山

鑛者亦不在少，本年出口鑛砂共計六百四十萬担，內有六百萬担運往日本，此爲安徽鑛砂之最大主顧，其他之出口貨，上等蠶繭，大有起色，桑田日見推廣，蛋及土製火柴等，則貿易衰退，進口洋貨價值減少，尤以棉貨類爲甚，本色市布粗布細布均減，日本本色細斜紋布亦然，外國火柴，今已絕跡，此席已爲中國貨完全佔有，赤糖、白糖、車白糖等，雖銷路不乏，價格又能維持不動，然數量亦跌減，紙烟進口之數增加甚鉅，煤油亦然，其中以美國煤油爲最，蘇門答臘暨波羅島煤油畧減，以目下美國煤油零售價格之廉，官能競勝中國之植物油也，南京一口，本年貿易遜於上年，多因戰事謠傳，不絕於耳，加以抵制日貨，暨荏苒不靖，而年終一季，銀根又復緊迫之故，四六兩月淫雨爲災，颶風所至，農產損害不輕，以小麥爲特甚，較平常收穫約減至四成，但米糧產額極豐，豌豆、大荳、棉花、花生之收成亦旺，惟以津浦鐵路車輛不敷，未得盡量轉運，銀根又時值緊迫，以致貨物堆積，有存至次年者，隴海鐵路轉瞬築至海濱，現距海州約二百里，如此路築成，南京對江之浦口一埠，日後之發達，勢必因而阻碍，至該路之終站究在何處，現尙爲當地士紳爭辯之焦點，但無論結果如何，浦口商埠之發展必當減色，蓋海州或海州近處，開闢商埠，則貨物之運輸，向以浦口爲自然門戶者，當有多數，捨此適彼，又輪運取費，雖遠在鐵路之上，然二者競運，亦足阻撓浦口之發展，本年稅收短絀，大率以進口稅爲甚，出口稅微有增加，進口洋貨總值減縮不少，布疋類中，如印度與日本棉紗，均形遜色，然中國製品所增之數，足以相抵而有餘，美國煤油進口，南京亦有空前之增加，其故已詳上文，實因本年價格較廉之故，土貨出口，上年一千五百七十萬兩，本年增至一千八百二十萬兩，其尤爲昭著者，爲荳餅、大荳、煤、山羊皮、菸葉等，鎮江一口，本年情形絕少變動，雖未發見政治風潮，而內地盜風甚熾，年初至年中，且有抵制日貨之事，至九月乃息，內地子口稅失去半數，則因各煤油公司運煤油往蘇省腹地，停領子口單之故，本年新設

玻璃廠一所，日出小瓶約二千件，堪加注意。

中部沿海各口，上海一口，固爲遠東主要口岸，及貿易之中心點，一切商務活動，無不應集於此，而資本亦多由此得之，以是經濟上之變動，於世界貿易之進展，或發生障礙，或加以助力者，上海受其直接影響，不論爲損爲益，必較其他各通商口岸爲甚，歐美及其他貨物產地及行銷區域，現在經濟紊亂，上海進出口貨，自不免立蒙其害，然國內各地發生事故，雖立即影響於就地海關之貨物統計數目，顯於上海一口，其影響獨不甚彰明，蓋以上海爲對外進出口貨之大棧，所有訂購貨物，多以數月至一年爲期，官履行交貨之時，其進口貨，可按期運來，出口貨亦有存儲境內者，可陸續運去，至產銷區域之局部變遷，則可置之不問，以是上海商務狀況，實不足爲測度國內情形之標準，然寬假以時，則凡有事故，其或利或害，在此主要通商口岸之貿易，終久必感受其影響，本年稅收，共計二千三百九十萬兩，上年爲二千一百九十萬兩，本年之數，幾佔全國海關總稅收百分之三十八，進口稅，加多一百四十萬兩，共計一千六百萬兩，實係本年一月十七日，頒行新進口稅則之效果，出口稅，由四百十萬兩，增至四百八十萬兩，復進口稅，船鈔兩項均微有起色，本年航務騰達，輪船進出口隻數，由上一年之一萬五千六百九隻，增至一萬六千二百八十七隻，其噸數則由二千七百二十一萬八千八百四十八噸，增至二千九百六十九萬八千二百五十九噸，最多噸數之五國，爲英國，計有一千七十萬四千二十噸，日本，七百六十萬七千七百十四噸，中國，五百六十四萬四千二百八十六噸，美國，三百十九萬一千二百二噸，法國，七十九萬四千九百七十八噸，五國以下爲和國，計有五十八萬九百七十九噸，此外並有帆船六千五百八十九隻，合三十一萬九千九百八十一噸，未列入總數之內，至進口洋貨，本年疋頭貨貿易較上兩年略勝，由外洋進口棉貨價值計七千九百九十萬兩，上年爲九千九百六十萬兩，進口棉花，上年一百五十

五萬担，本年減至一百三十七萬担，而貨價則由三千六百三十萬兩，漲至四千五百八十萬兩，紙烟、煤油，俱有進步，糖，由二百九十二萬担，退至二百一萬担，機器大減，上年三千三十萬兩，本年減至一千三百十萬兩，出口土貨，如絲、茶、棉花、芝麻，均大增加，茶，上年三十八萬二千八百二十一担，本年增至五十四萬六千四百六十一担，棉花，由二十七萬九千二百六十四担，增至四十五萬二千八百七十七担，桐油、蛋白、蛋黃，則見跌落，中國機製洋式貨物之出產，蒸蒸日上，市布、水泥、火柴、磚、瓦等，運進之數俱見增加，蘇州一口，本年貿易貨價總數，共計二千二百七十萬兩，較上年減少三百六十萬兩，但上年為特別旺年，超過前年約七百萬兩，本年之退步，係因出口貿易不發達之故，本年禾稼豐登，有九成收穫，蠶繭收成亦足，與禾稼相等，進口外國布疋，概形短絀，煤、人造靛、機器，及各種糖亦然，美國煤油，銷數增進，蘇門答臘與波羅島煤油，則皆損減，波斯煤油，上年進口四萬三千加倫，本年增至十四萬九千加倫，至出口貨，則棉紗之減退，殊足注意，此固棉花價高應有之結果，由海關領去之煤油子口單，為數之鉅，前所未見，則係為避免兩處中國稅局，徵收內地稅之故，該兩局於三月二十七日開辦，特為此項貿易而設，其後與有關係之各當道，允減煤油稅二成，商人之反對始息，運貨入省內各地，不再請領入內地之子口單，寧波一口，本年受當地政局之影響，貿易之發展，多為阻遏，然本年進出口貿易淨價，較上年約增多四百萬兩，總數達四千一百六十萬兩，實為向來所僅有，雖逆境當前，成績猶能如是，中國貿易之魄力，實不小也，進口稅，減少三萬二千四百十四兩，出口稅，加多三萬八千九百九兩，足以相抵而有餘，進口外國棉貨類，日本本色市布，由一萬三千九百二十疋，增至四萬六千五百五十五疋，惟英國市布，減少五萬六千六百九十五疋，外國五金之增多，以鐵條、釘條，最為最境內所有小輪，其船身及機件，既有新設之機器店，能為修理，則五金銷場，前途之佳，可為預卜，各色染料，茲已完全

恢復歐戰前之地位，民國二年，進口價值，三萬一千三百九十兩，本年爲，五萬二千一百六十二兩，捲皮畧減，紙烟亦減，據報省中當道按價抽收二成，致貿易大受打擊，外國麵粉之輸入，大有進步，民國九年進口四千四百八十一担，至本年逐漸增至九萬六千二百一十四担，各種煤油中，美國煤油仍出人頭地，惟本年波斯煤油，亦有二十五萬七千四百一十加倫，進口糖市，情勢岌岌可危，本年來貨短少，較前幾缺二十萬担，至中國貨出口，其可紀者爲棉紗，由五萬七千担，縮至三萬六千担，平水茶，雖獲利頗厚，而出口則略減，棉造之豐，逾於常額，棉花出口，共十四萬三千担，上年爲四萬六千担，蒲草蓆運往日本，由四百萬條，增至五百萬條，杭州一口，本年景象不佳，利益又至微薄，其種種緣因，如內地各境地方，不靖，各項貿易，競爭劇烈，又值日本地震，往年秋水泛濫，繼以饑饉，以及其他災害等事，均足減小一般人民之購買力，本年稅收各項均稍有增益，航務則形減色，意必鐵路競爭之所致，洋貨進口，甚爲蕭瑟，以洋米、紙烟爲尤著，米因境內年豐，無需外助，紙烟則因彼此競爭，暨上文所述加抽烟稅之故，正頭貨多由鐵路運入，不歸海關管轄，五金貿易，如常，其中鐵片、鐵板，殊爲減色，各種染料，比上年增多不止倍蓰，外國火柴，已無踪影，市中行銷者，悉爲中國自製之品，出口貨情形尙好，茶產額加多，國外行銷，且甚踴躍，市面亦佳，綠茶出口，約增六千三百担，絲造收成十足，但價格雖高，而獲利則微，蠶繭出口，較上年爲多，祇有棉紗，因生料昂貴，以致數量銳減，運銷外洋之大小花紙，數量銳增，下等紙出口，亦較上年爲旺，温州一口，上年九月間，颶風過境，受災甚重，本年則商務復原，日見鞏固，發達之度，爲前所未有，海關稅收，爲十萬一千兩有奇，較近十年平均之數，約多七成，船隻進出噸數，比上年約增一倍，洋貨銷場，則僅能維持舊狀，於抵制日貨之際，各種棉貨，進口俱見減少，赤糖、白糖、冰糖，輸入之進步，應有紀載，柑子收成較遲，數量亦短，而歲首數月，運出上年存貨甚夥，以故本年出口之數，反多，茶葉收

成，頗能滿意，其直接運往日本之炭數量大增，爲出口貿易之特色，紙傘出口，不失常度，該口設有罐頭食物廠一所，日出肉類、茶蔬約三千罐，殊可注意。

南方沿海暨西江各口，三都澳一口，年占大有，美國及蘇門答臘煤油，進口增加，下等紙之輸入，所增亦多，茶爲境內最要產品，本年出口之數甚旺，而出口稅亦以是增收不少，紅茶，上年出口一萬九千九百二十担，本年增至四萬三千二百二十二担，綠茶，由八萬四千一百四十六担，增至九萬一千九百十四担，惟本年紅茶，既粗且脆，品質實甚惡劣，如在往年，欲求悉數銷售，必須先行過篩，去其半數，作爲茶末，而本年則銷路現成，無須乎此，紅茶價格，自三十元至三十七元，綠茶二十五元至二十七元，福州一口，政局情形，不利于商務，從事貿易者，均謹慎將事，抵制日貨，年中風潮劇烈，境內米價昂貴，致進口洋米大增，外國麪粉，到貨加多，中國粉反受排擠，糖與茶蔗，進口數量亦加鉅，中外布疋，市面頗佳，茶市亦甚滿意，誠爲數年來之最優者，經營坦洋小種及工夫茶之商業者，皆可獲利，以工夫茶爲尤佳，本季銷售數量，超過去年一倍，價格約高出百分之十二，市上存貨，脫銷殆盡，惟以新泉泰安小種之茶，未能如是暢銷，不免有所缺憾，此項茶葉，乃該境之特產，實非其他植茶之區域所能有，閩江上游四境，時局不定，木材到貨不繼，終至輕木板出口銳減，紙傘銷場，則頗能維持舊狀，廈門一口，本年貿易情形，雖受政局影響，而歲首三月，實能滿意，洋貨進口貿易生氣勃勃，布疋及呢絨類進口，異常增加，抵制日貨之舉，畧如上述，該口於四月八日，宣布實行甚爲嚴厲，至歲終始罷，日本進口貨，幾不可得，補其缺者，爲英國貨，及中國機製洋式貨物，洋燭與水泥，以有中國貨之相競，洋貨損失不少，但進口肥料、煤油、白糖、車白糖、冰糖，則大有起色，汕頭一口，上年八

月颶風爲禍，損失匪輕，就本年年初三月之貿易觀之，在在有恢復之趨勢，惟以天時不利，久旱未雨，春收至爲減色，禾稼收成，約得豐年三分之一，間有僅得四分之一者，米價漲至每担八元，人民均感痛苦，軍政局面不定，諸事均不能充分發展，有所舉動，輒多掣肘，各處貨物往來，種種困難，所往皆然，使投資者，入於觀望之一途，即採購貨物，亦僅以足供一時需求爲限，正頭貨貿易，雖未完全失敗，然而大都疲滯，內地條子布工業，則至爲有望，上年報告，已提及之，而本年種種阻難，結果不免稍爲失望，中外麩粉進口之數，銳減，美國及蘇門答臘煤油，則加增不少，境內夏布出口，減退殊多，此類工業，以揭陽一隅爲中心點，上年損失甚重，其始歲首價格低廉，不敷成本，繼於八月間，又遇風災，終受戰事打擊，尤爲致命之傷，本年甘蔗田畝，較上年大減，故赤糖、白糖，出口減少，廣州一口，本年境內，局勢艱難，歲初滇桂軍入佔廣州，戰雲迭起，而孫逸仙始終能保守廣州，以拒敵衆，軍事行動，年來無時或止，貿易之被挫，商務之受困，自爲勢所不免，益以盜賊橫行，並有大肆劫掠之舉，情形更屬不堪，凡此種種，均足使正當貿易，無從進行，其損失之大，每有因而歇業者，本年海關稅收，共三百八十四萬二千八百二十四兩，較上年淨多五十七萬七千餘兩，其結果圓滿之原因，當首推修改進口稅則之實行，蓋上述增收數內，進口稅約佔四十萬兩，出口稅，復進口稅，亦較上年爲勝，則因中國貨物，多用輪船載運，以代民船，冀免中途之危險，及各項捐納剝削之故，船隻進出噸數，加多三成有奇，隻數稍減，不幸所加噸數，並非由于航務實際之發達，蓋有多數沿海駛行輪船，僅爲載貨進口而來，出口則空無所載，外國布疋進口數量，多屬減少，日本棉紗，亦有退步，棉毛呢類進口數量增加，則以價廉之故，洋片、洋板、鐵條、鐵竿，亦大增，電氣用品、銷場暢旺，各種

機器亦然，水泥進口，數量加鉅，日本及安南之煤及美國煤油，均有進步，波羅島及蘇門答臘煤油則減退，土貨出口，貨價總數，幾及九千九百萬兩，較上年已微有增加，出口貿易之經由海關者，亦以內地探購者，爭用輪船載運而加多，火柴出口數量，雖勝上年，而本年廠家，則無利可博，熟皮出口大跌，亂絲頭出口，雖有進步，然上等絲則減遜殊甚，茶出口增加七成，第非貿易加增之表示，祇因局面不靖，人多捨民船而用輪船之故，赤糖出口減少，菸葉之出產及轉運，亦均受影響，故出口諸多不便，九龍一口，廣九鐵路，秩序紊亂，完全受廣州政局之影響，其屬於中國之一段，以載運軍隊之故，直達廣州之運輸完全停止者，合計三月有奇，英國一段，則開車未嘗間斷，至軍隊之誅求，匪盜之攻擊，民船貿易損害實多，各地常有臨時完全停頓者，終致民船貿易之貨價，約減三成，由鐵路運輸之貨物，自一千六百四十萬兩，減至五百萬兩，米、甘蔗、花生，在寶安境內之收穫，不旺，米收不出三成，小輪船經由九龍關管轄之各分關進出隻數，由四千三百九十隻，減至二千三百九十二隻，計少百分之四十五，噸數約少百分之二十四，民船運進之洋貨，有退無進，熟皮一項，尤為顯著，生皮暨皮貨、煤及煤油，亦一致跌落，惟大荳、花生、外國肥料均有增加，肥料一項，大都係來自日本之硫酸銨，江門一口，本年貿易之蕭條，為該口開關後所未覩，不得不歸咎于當地之政局，然本年稅收，則仍超過上年，其故一則因修改之進口稅則實行，二則以民船運輸改其從前之方法，藉得海關保護，其遵照內港輪船章程行駛之華船，進出隻數，減去一萬五百八十隻，是其明證，首次禾造失收，故洋米運入極夥，疋頭貨銷場之增廣，係因內地商人，往常取給之途已斷，來自香港之魚介、海味數量之鉅，為前所未有，蓋內地商人，存貨售罄，欲謀補充，舍斯途莫由，香港運來

之糖及糖漿亦大增加，至江門之出口貨，則無紀載之價值。本年西江一帶，政象之亂，接踵而至，三水、梧州、南寧三口，商務上之擴張未免有所障礙，上半年尤形艱窘，西江沿岸各境，戰事延長，梧州船公司，損失甚鉅，梧州、廣州間，輪船又行停駛，以致出口貨積滯，不能運出，而廣州又不獲運貨西上，致境內存貨短絀，梧州、香港間，亦停止運輸，不獨無貿易之可言，即香港方面伙食之接濟，亦形短絀，蓋香港之牛、家禽、柴，向多購自西江各口故也。七月十八日，梧州、廣州間，及梧州、香港間，輪船往來，逐漸恢復，上游南寧與梧州，交通亦便，西江各口貿易，氣象一變，差足自慰。此際貨物已能起運，加以多量之進口洋貨，亦不日開始運到，內以疋頭貨為最多，煤油亦增進不少，出口貨貿易，亦有重興之象。梧州之土貨內，如各種油、糖、靛、木材等，運出之數，皆有加增，桐油業據報不惡，南寧之錫、鑛砂、八角、茴香、藥材等，三水之火柴、草蓆、清遠紅茶，亦足注意。瓊州為海南島之通商口岸，該處年間，地方安靖，可稱滿意，進口貨價畧增，出口貨價，大有進步，係因檳榔、荔枝、椰油，出口加多之故，島上之椰肉出產，甚有希望，實因該處地質與天氣，凡屬熱帶物產，盡能種植，年內橡樹收膠及栽植繼續進行，惟因新嘉坡橡膠價落，獲利有限，進口貨內，足為紀述者，則為美國及蘇門答臘煤油，到貨增多，白糖亦有進益。北海一口，位居粵省大陸南部，上文所述，省內各處，黨爭戰事之變故，該口亦被波及，進口稅之增加，實由實行修改進口稅則之所致，本年稅收，較上年畧優，廣西禾造失收，海防米糧，輸入甚多，迨後九月二造豐收，乃止不運，歲杪貿易踴躍，外國疋頭，進口有加，出口之八角、茴香、魷魚、墨魚、爆竹、桐油、生皮、蝦乾等，所增之數不少，惟自各色化學染料復興，以還，水鏡市面，每况愈下。

南方邊境各口，龍州一口，地方安堵，氣象盛旺，廣西雖有北部擾亂，該口未受影響，龍

州至南關路工告成，與越南之東京交通，甚爲便利，查該路於二月十七日，由陸榮廷宣告正式通行，至於南寧方面轉運貨物，則甚爲難，故來自東京之棉紗，與來自西江一路者競爭，殊佔勝算，蒙自一口，本年開始，於新修之進口稅則未實行之前，進口貿易，殊形活潑，棉紗及其他應行加稅貨物，爭先運入，但二三月間，雲南各大市鎮，存貨甚鉅，故貨物進口，降至平均數之下，錫出口額已增，本年計有三千九百四十担，上年九百九十八担，錫塊出口，則由十五萬一千一百四十七担，減至十三萬一千一百七十五担，藥材、生皮、茶等出口大增，所有與緬甸、暹羅地方及東京往來邊境之貿易，由思茅關管轄者，照常進行，無甚可述，普洱茶爲境內之特產，本年尙佳，且初次經由大理、緬甸、運銷西藏之西部，年終三閱月，由此輸出者，八百六十九担，川絲爲騰越大宗出口貨，本年出口，不及上年之多，計共二千七百二十八担，上年二千九百五十担，印度棉紗，進口減少，日本棉紗，運入二百五十四担，於該口爲破天荒之舉，惟意料此項貨物之運入，後此不能爲繼，蓋以與印紗爭衡，洵非該貨所能也。

稅課

本年一月十七日，實行修改之進口稅則，稅收增加，原在意料之中，以故考查此舉，對於本
年海關稅收總數之關係，殊有興味，回憶修改進口稅則之主旨，原爲提高稅則，使合切
實值百抽五之數，茲于年終，就實際之所得於論，後附表詳之，本年稅收，計共關平銀六
千三百五十萬四千二百五十一兩，倘於上兩年收數內除去附徵賑捐，則本年數額，實
比上年增加四百八十七萬一兩，比前年增加九百四萬一千六百七兩，此項增收之四
百八十七萬一兩內，進口稅，佔二百五十八萬二千一百十四兩，按上年中國洋貿易報

告、曾爲估計、進口稅則修改後、中國關稅可增收八百萬兩、以本年之成績核之、進口稅實際加增不到二百六十萬兩、是遠在預期數目之下、重以金鎊匯兌跌落、則中國以金額償還外國債務、需銀尤多、固不待言、本年關平銀一兩之金鎊匯率、爲三先令五辨士又四分之三、若以本年各款稅收總數、申合金鎊、只得一千一百四萬七千九十四鎊、僅多於上年五萬三千一百七十二鎊、由此觀之、修改進口稅則、於中國稅收之增加、未能如願以償、昭然若揭、現爲證明關稅與中國應付海關擔負外債之能力、及其重要關係、特製第一圖表示、由民國元年至十二年、(一)各海關常關總共稅收、(附徵賑捐不計在內)、(二)各海關常關淨收數、即總稅收內除去開支後、可以應付債項及賠款之數、(三)由各海關常關淨稅收內、實付所擔保債項及賠款之數、圖中附註、係爲說明計算方法、更將關平銀數、申合鎊數、一併列入、則匯率之影響於中國應付外債能力、可以一目了然矣、

本年稅收之不克如願、緣因不一、最重要者、莫如世界各處貿易、頹唐依舊、使渴望之恢復、不能實現、再因本國秩序、有如焚絲黨爭私鬪、無時或息、以致內國貿易不能擴充、歲首數月、抵制日貨、進行猛烈、繼逢日本地震、均於國中商務之發展、橫生阻力、本年各口稅收、上海佔百分之三七·六四、上年佔三六·九四、天津、大連、漢口均見減縮、三口合佔全數百分之二六·三一、較上年約少百分之二、廣州、上年只佔百分之五·五三、本年漲至百分之六·〇五、其故係因廣州之三角洲、局面不寧、向由民船載運之貨、不歸海關管轄者、現已逐漸改用輪船、經由海關出入、修改稅則實行之日、吾人所有厚望、雖如上文所記、尙未實現、然就現狀而論、當日修改實不容或緩、蓋若非此次增加、本年收數、不但無進益之可言、且必不逮上年遠甚也、

對外貿易

本年貨價總數、金銀不計在內計值關平銀十六萬七千六百三十二萬三千三百三兩，比上年增加七千六百三十七萬八千七百二十兩，進步之穩，殊堪滿意，足爲中國對外貿易對於不良經濟政治富有抵抗力之明證。本年數量，既較上年爲鉅，而上年又比前年增多九千二百六十萬兩，前年更比民國九年增加二萬三百五十萬兩，本年進口淨數（即進口洋貨總數，除去復運出口之數）計值九萬二千三百四十萬二千八百八十七兩，土貨出洋計值七萬五千二百九十一萬七千四百十六兩，以上進口淨數較上年減少二千一百六十萬兩，然出口貨則增多九千八百萬兩，本年對外貿易出入相較，入超之數已減至一萬七千萬兩，上年入超爲二萬九千萬兩，前年爲三萬五百萬兩，中國貿易出入之結算，年復一年，有虧無盈，所可注意者，近數年來，其情形日有進境，然民國八年，因歐洲戰爭，出口貨踴躍輸出，進口洋貨來源稀少，入超之數，僅合一千六百萬兩之譜，將來再能達到此種程度與否實屬疑問，茲爲說明論後附表內各項統計起見，宜將下列一層，重行申說，查統計各數祇包括對外貿易進出，海關可以察覺之各項，其餘如金銀證券等之進出，有非海關所可過問者均無記載，又有所謂無形進出者，如航業之盈餘，保險費，華僑匯款等，如欲估算準確，又爲不可能之事，中以華僑匯款日益重要，關於上述種種，參觀後表，富有興味，表內所載，係上年及本年，中國與各國貨物往來之盈絀，另列入戰前民國二年之數，以資比較。

對外貿易國別表

（表內各數以關平銀一千兩爲單位）

地方	輸入貨價				輸出貨價				民國十二年	
	民國十二年	民國十一年	民國十二年	民國十一年	民國十二年	民國十一年	民國十二年	入超	出超	
香港	一七二六六	三三九三四八	二四八〇〇三	二七二一九	一六九九九六	一七五七九六	四三六八〇	六四三三三	六七三〇四	
澳門	六五五九六	一一五〇二	六三三六六	四九五二	四六九五	三九六八	一六三七	六八〇五	一一五五五	
新嘉坡	八九三五	八二六九	九二二四	七五五五	一五三三四	一七九二八	三七〇九			
爪哇等處	六八三七	一三八四四	一三六〇〇	二六〇五	九二二九	八〇八五	三七二二	四五三三	五三三四	
印度	四八二二	四三二四〇	五五三四四	六九〇	九八二七	一二三三九	四一八四七	三三〇九九	四二七〇七	
英國	九六九二	一四三九三	二〇三九七	一六三四六	三八五八〇	四三三〇七	八〇五五	一〇五三三八	七六一〇〇	
德國	二八三〇二	二四七四四	三二四五六	一七〇三三	九八五	一一九二五	一一二二五	一四七九九	二〇〇〇四	
和國	一四二四	七六二八	三九〇八	八六九三	五七二八	八五一		一八八二		
比國	一五八三	一一一五二	一〇八九九	六五四六	二二二九	二七五三	九二五五	八七六五		
法國	五七九九	四五五六	七五五九	四〇七五〇	四〇七五六	三九五七九		三三五二六	三七〇五六	
義國	六六四	二二二九	三七三三	八三一八	六〇五〇	九四六八		七六八六	三三九二	
俄國及 西伯利亞	二二二二	一四二七六	一〇二〇三	四四九三	三九二四四	三四〇九二		二五七二八	三二五七	
朝鮮	三三二七	九六八六	一一九五五	六八一三	二二二二七	三〇二八一		四八九六	一三二〇二	
日本臺灣	一九三三四	三二四二九	二二一〇四	六五五四四	一五九七五	一九八五一七	五二四三	六六四三	六七〇二	
扶拿大	一八六六	八四〇一	一〇三三七	六五二	二〇〇一	二〇〇一	一〇〇六	二四四三	八三三四	
美國及 菲律賓	三五四一七	二九九〇五	一五四四四	三七六五〇	九七五七九	二六八〇四		六六〇七九	二二一八五	
其他各處	一三二四三	三〇五四二	三九三七九	一一一七一	二二六六七	二七六八四	一七五五	六二一七	一一〇五六	
統共	五八六二〇	九七五〇三	九四八三四	四〇三三〇五	六五四八二	七三一九一七	二五〇二〇	八三五六三	二五九四九二	
出除去 口貨	一六二八	二九九八五	二五二二	四〇三三〇五	六五四八二	七三一九一七	二五〇二〇	一七〇八六	九九〇〇六	
統共淨數	五七〇〇二	九四五〇四	九二三三〇	四〇三三〇五	六五四八二	七三一九一七	一六六八五七	二九〇一五七	一七〇八六	

上表鮮有可爲評論之點，其或有可紀者，金鎊平均匯價，上年爲三先令九辨士，本年三先令五辨士又四分之三，相差尙不甚大，故以兩年進口貨外國價值合成關平銀價，兩相比較，尙少訛誤，若一年之中，匯價大起大落，則進口貨物之銀兩統計價值，殊不可靠矣。本年由香港新嘉坡及印度輸入之貨，遠勝上年，英國運來之貨，約減少二千五百萬兩，故該國入超在上年爲一萬五百二十萬兩，本年減至七千六百十萬兩，德國、法國、美國、朝鮮、坎拿大輪來貨物均較上年爲多，惟和國、比國、日本、美國則見減少，其由中國運往各國之出口貨，亦以香港、新嘉坡、印度、英國增加爲鉅，美國、日本、德國、義國、和國、比國，亦較上年爲多，但澳門、爪哇等處，及法俄兩國，則均不及上年。

進口洋貨

本年進口洋貨淨數，已載上段，計值關平銀九萬二千三百四十萬二千八百八十七兩，如以本年平均匯率，每一兩值三先令五辨士又四分之三核算，則申合金鎊，爲一萬六千六十三萬三千六百二十七鎊，比較上年減少一千六百五十六萬三千一百八十二鎊，以銀兩計算較上年只短百分之二·三，以金鎊計算則少百分之十，自係因銀兩合金，所根據之金鎊匯價，互有差異之故，查上年平均匯價，爲三先令九辨士，本年僅三先令五辨士又四分之三耳，若論及中國貿易貨價，以各年統計比較，更須知多數進口貨物，在產區之價格，近年漲落甚大，故貿易總價值，與貿易總數量之關係，不復似戰前之密切，譬如某類貨物進口之總價值，今年減縮，未必由於數量之短少，換言之，總價值如增多，亦未必由於該貨進口之增鉅，茲欲去此難點，而於中國進口洋貨數量，得有較爲精確之觀察，特備下列一表，以資比較，表內以民國二年，各貨在海關報告之價值爲標準，以與民國四年至十二年之價值相比較，復將各該年度進口之貨物，按照民二市價，折合總數，以與前行各數比較，可見歷年進口數量之增減，上年中國洋貿易論中，已有同式

之表列入，但僅及民國十年十一月而已，現將戰後各年之數列入，較為詳悉，表內棉貨類、呢絨類、五金及鑽石類，係指各該年間各貨進口之總價值，其雜貨一類，則僅列五成之譜，又每年之總價值，約佔洋貨直接進口貿易總數四分之三、

現用此表，比較歷年之報告價值，則本年之數比民國四年，增多一倍以上，若以根據民國二年之平均價值，為比較之標準，則民國四年價值三萬二千二百八十九萬三千兩，本年增至四萬五千三百七十九萬九千兩，僅多四成左右，至分類比較，則棉貨類之核算價值，大有江河日下之勢，足見中國自製棉貨，銷場日廣，洋貨日見減少，若呢絨類，則增加甚速，五金鑽石類及雜貨類亦有增加，唯四類貨物增減之趨勢，時受反動力之影響，並未逐年遞增或遞減耳、

由外洋直接運進之洋貨

(表內各數以關平銀一千兩為單位)

棉貨類總價值

呢絨類總價值

五金及鑽石類

雜貨類五成價值

合計

民國	報告價值	棉貨類總價值	呢絨類總價值	五金及鑽石類	雜貨類五成價值	合計
二年	一八二四二〇	四八八〇	二九一五六	一八〇二六〇	三九六七一六	
四年	一五〇〇〇四	一七三二八	一八〇七三	一六三二七六	三三三一九九	
五年	一五〇六九八	一四〇〇一	一六八二三	一五三九七一	三三二八九三	
六年	一三六六七九	二二九四	二六〇五九	二一〇三三六	三三二五三四	
七年	一三七五六六	一五四四	一八二七	一七〇七五四	三二八五八五	
八年	一五八九五	三六七七	二二二四	一六八四六	三二七七一〇	
九年	一三九九二八	二二二四	一六八四六	一七二七〇	三三三六〇八	
十年	一五一三七八	三三〇一	二二六三	二一七七一	三三三六〇八	
十一年	九八二五七	一四八八	三三六〇	二二二〇四	三三三六〇八	
十二年	二〇九七八六	三六一四	五五六〇九	二〇六五二	四七六五三一	
核據二年平均價值核算價值	一三六三七八	一六六七	四四二六	一四六一	二一四一五	
核據三年平均價值核算價值	二四六八一三	四七九一	六二五七	二一六五二	五七四七二五	
核據四年平均價值核算價值	二〇九七九二	二二五二	五二九九	一五八〇二六	三三九三三九	
核據五年平均價值核算價值	二〇八六六三	七四〇八	六〇七七七	一五八〇二六	三三三三三六	
核據六年平均價值核算價值	一〇五一〇	二五八八	四九七七一	一四〇〇七	三三三三三六	
核據七年平均價值核算價值	二二八五三	八七九四	四九七七一	一四〇〇七	三三三三三六	
核據八年平均價值核算價值	二二四一七	四三六九	四四九三	一四〇〇七	三三三三三六	
核據九年平均價值核算價值	一七三三〇	一九〇四	四四九三	一四〇〇七	三三三三三六	
核據十年平均價值核算價值	一七三三〇	一九〇四	四四九三	一四〇〇七	三三三三三六	
核據十一年平均價值核算價值	九七二四二	九五三三	三七四七八	一四〇〇七	三三三三三六	

洋藥、數年前種植罌粟，為一種重要營業，嗣後政府對於吸煙惡習，力行掃除，頗收一時之效，乃今日此業又有死灰復燃之勢矣。洋藥輸入中國，仍懸為厲禁，倘有違反現行章程運入者，一經海關察覺，悉數充公，僅有大連租借地一隅，未加禁止。統計本年輸入數量，計有三百一担九十三斤，價值關平四十七萬二千四百五十五兩。上年十九担八十斤，前年三百三十二担七十斤，茲將自民國六年起，各關充公洋藥、嗎啡、高根等之數量，照例列表於後，又本年除上列各物外，尚有內含洋藥、嗎啡等之各種藥劑，計值關平銀一萬六百四十五兩，亦被海關充公。

年 分

洋藥

嗎啡

高根

民國六年

四月至
十二月

二〇,四六八磅

二二九磅

三三二磅

民國七年

二六,六七六磅

一四七磅

一五磅

民國八年

四八,三七五磅

二二三磅

一六四磅

民國九年

九六,六二七磅

七四二磅

二六四磅

民國十年

一五〇,一〇四磅

六四七磅

七六四磅

民國十一年

六八,五〇〇磅

五五七磅

四〇六磅

民國十二年

五一,六一一磅

一,一〇〇磅

二,一九四磅

安法因
等在內

共 計

四六二,三六一磅

三,六二五磅

二,九三九磅

棉貨類、進口貨中，布疋一類最為重要，上年進口棉貨類（棉紗在外）價值為關平銀一萬五千一百五十六萬七千四百三十六兩，佔進口洋貨百分之一六〇四，本年價值一萬三千一百八十八萬六千二百九十三兩，佔百分之十四。

本年正頭市面、無甚重要事端、亦無有興趣之處、可為報告、本年貿易之結果、雖令人失望、然在一般深悉內情者、均信中外商人、營業狀況、較上兩年畧勝一籌、雙方行事、益覺審慎、於棉價大漲大跌之時、此種態度、深堪贊許、年初之際、銀根甚緊、市面無甚發展、嗣後逐漸鬆動、各處銷場、皆漸通暢、祇以曼却斯德與國內價格、相差甚遠、仍不能廣為交易、及至六七月間、商人始從事訂辦、可見存貨已不敷銷售、然因產地成本加重、國外價格翔貴、在中國不易脫售、故進口仍不踴躍、國中存貨、異常缺乏、有數種貨物、年終存底、較往年約短五成至七成半、是以國中價格、高漲不已、此雖屬勢所必至、然將來仍須上漲、然後國中價格與國外成本、方不致相差過遠耳、

下表詳載數年間、進口之各種主要棉貨、觀表可見美國本色市布、進口大減、其來自英國日本者、亦逐漸退縮、漂白市布上年進口三百六十萬疋、今年減至二百二十萬疋、洋紅布、染色、洋標布、亦有退步、但表內其他各種棉貨、則有起色、

貨物類別 民國二年 民國八年 民國九年 民國十年 民國十一年 民國十二年

美國本色市布粗布細布粗細斜紋布洋標布	二二八二、三三三疋	六二二四〇六疋	五五三、五八三疋	六二六、三三三疋	三八一、三三三疋	一八五、二七疋
英國 同上	七、一六七、五二六疋	一、八八六、二二一疋	二、五六六、一七八疋	一、六四一、六八五疋	一、九五八、二四三疋	一、四九三、七〇六疋
日本 同上	五、七一一、六五四疋	七、五五八、六六八疋	六、三三九、五〇五疋	五、八一五、九六五疋	六、四九六、六〇五疋	五、四一九、二二三疋
漂白花素市布深竹布	四六〇、七九〇五疋	三、九九〇、二九七疋	四、〇〇五、一一九疋	二、二二〇、四〇九疋	三、六六〇、九五〇疋	二、一七七、七三三疋
漂白洋標布	三三三、一八五六疋	三、〇三七、九六疋	五、〇九三、三三三疋	一、二五三、三七七疋	二、九一六、八九疋	四、二二五、四四疋
洋紗軟洋紗種洋紗	九八五、九八八疋	一、一五三、六六九疋	六、一三六、八六疋	八、三八四、一八疋	六、九四一、五八疋	五、五二一、八六疋
洋紅布染色洋標布	三、六七三、二二六疋	三、四八一、九〇四疋	四、六六三、五七一疋	三、六四七、六八七疋	五、〇三四、〇六〇疋	五、三三八、二一〇疋
白色素色及褐色標花羽綢素西緞羅縐絨羽	一、四一三、五六一疋	一、七七九、一六二疋	一、七六四、四七三疋	九、一一三、三九疋	一、四九一、二五一疋	一、五九六、〇四七疋
印花布印花斜紋布斜紋布斜羽綢絨布羽縐紗法布等						

棉紗、本年進口棉紗，共計七十七萬五千四十五担，大概來自日本及印度兩處，日本計四十萬五千六百十五担，印度計三萬九千二十五担，此數比較上年，相差甚遠，蓋上年進口，共計一百二十一萬九千四百八十六担，內有六十九萬七千一百六十三担，係由日本運入，六萬八千三担，係由印度運入，至中國廠家所出之華紗，據中國市場報告，銷流日廣，計本年增多一百三十萬五千担，似乎外國紗在中國市場，不久將無立足之地，輸入品日見減縮，而上海廠家之出品，則日見增多也，年初紗市順遂，漢口、天津及江西各處皆紛紛探詢棉紗市價，而國外棉市消息亦佳，四五月市面滯塞，國內存貨漸多，七月稍有轉機，九月間，因日本地震，紗市大為活動，直至十一月半，提取貨物不少，存貨以故銳減，上海本製紗，亦常得日本方面照顧，十二月市面堅定，收盤時頗呈樂觀，本年價格有漲無落，聞進口商家，及中國紗帮，獲利皆甚厚云。

五金及鑽石類、上年論中，曾謂歲暮時，上海市面頗有起色，定購英美各種鋼鐵品者，殊形踴躍，本年歲首兩月，鋼市甚旺，價格有步漲之趨勢，德比兩國，以歐洲政局紊亂，不能推銷鋼貨，英美因獲隨意抬價，惟價既抬高，又值中國內地擾攘，銷路因而壅塞，故三四月間，交易寥寥，直至七月底，國中市價，不敵新貨成本，至八九兩月，因價格步跌，交易稍有起色，尋以歐洲製造廠，到東方市場競爭，價格更形低落，同時美國價格堅峭，故下半年向該國採辦鋼貨者，逐漸減少，而英國及歐洲大陸之產品，遂獲勝利矣，至日本震災，於國中五金市面，亦有影響，本年價格既堅，華商獲利，出乎望外，計五金及鑽石類，進口淨數，值四千四百九十萬兩，上年四千九百九十萬兩，前年六千十萬兩，銅錠、銅塊、鐵釘、鐵鍋、鐵軌、舊鐵、剪口鐵等，均大減跌，惟三角鐵、丁字鐵、鐵條、鐵箍、馬口鐵等，進口數量大增，茲照例將重要五金及鑽石比較列表於下。

	民國二年	民國十一年	民國十二年
紫銅	二二八、四四担	六、六九、九二担	二五五、一五二担
熟鐵舊鐵	三、五二〇、四九担	五、五六七、〇〇五担	四、七三三、一〇三担
鑄鐵片鐵絲	二九一、五八五担	四〇〇、四五担	三、八三、九七三担
鉛	一一八、三三五担	一一四、三三〇担	一八三、四〇一担
水銀	六五四担	三三四担	一、四三五担
鋼	一四九、七〇一担	八八、八四九担	一七三、〇一八担
錫塊熟錫	五、二七八一担	五、一、二四七担	五、八五四四担
馬口鐵	三、六三三、五六担	一、五二、七三担	四、九三、一六二担
鐵鑛砂	一、五九六担	二、一、七一担	五、一、三九九担

機器、本年機器業一方面結算舊有定單，一方面維持現有機器，一方面籌事翻新及擴充，華人極欲推廣外國機器之用途，惜偉大工業，人多不願創辦，故重要定貨合同，寥寥可數，新事業之缺少，大概因時局不安所致，蓋機器貿易，動須鉅款，投資者必觀察政局以爲斷也，本年最足注意之一點，即許多外國商行，於歐戰後商務發旺之際，所兼營之機器貿易，皆於本年停止，因目下情形如此，機器部分，開支太大，反爲正項營業之累也，本年鐵路定貨合同，大半無關緊要，國有鐵路，在昔爲機器業之好主顧，而本年定購之機車及車輛，則不見多，所有交易僅限於修理，暨供給少數鐵軌、枕木而已，然外興深信鐵路積存之材料，大概已甚有限，以後數年中，必有多數鐵路購備材料及車輛，以資補充，紗廠亦爲機器市上重要份子，然去年年終數月，棉花價格大漲，上海各廠，無利可謀，惟天津及內地幾家紗廠，處境較順，因近水樓臺，易收原料，又能就地將產品脫鏈，故情形稍佳，但就一般紗廠而言，欲其大批定購機器，預備建築新廠，或爲擴充之用者，一時殊難如願，麵粉廠則較紗廠爲佳，下半年間，開足工作，多用美國小麥，磨製麵粉，定購

器械建設新廠者，已有數起，大半係與美商交易，蓋中國麵粉廠機器，大半皆美國所製者也。觀論後進口貨統計表，本年進口各種機器數目，皆遠遜上年，農業機器，上年價值六十九萬五千七百三十二兩，本年減至三十萬一千七百十六兩，推進機器，如汽鍋、鐵平水輪等，由二百三十九萬五千四百九十兩，減至一百四十七萬四千三百四十九兩，織造機器相差更甚，由三千四十八萬三千七十六兩，減至一千二百三十一萬六千四百八十六兩，刺繡、針織、縫紉等機器，由七十六萬九千七十六兩，減至七十萬一千八百四十六兩，至機器上需用之器具，本年貿易亦不見旺，其進口貨價上年為六十三萬四千三百六十九兩，本年減至四十六萬三千二百六十三兩，就觀測所及，來年機器貿易必較本年為佳，但機器貿易與他項貿易不同，非中國大局得有起色，難有真實進步也。電氣材料，中國電氣工業，本年殊形失望，內地擾亂不已，此項貿易遂不克發展，必俟政局承平，而後大主顧方能以鉅款從事於電氣機器之裝置，本年開始，此項貿易頗有希望，將交八月，市面即無聲無息，年底乃完全停頓矣。長江一帶及北方稍有交易，但亦以買客必需應用之品為限，年初時，漢口、長沙、蘇州、溫州、浦東、揚州、烟台、各處之電臺，曾事擴充，奉天軍械局、電車公司、鑛務局、電燈廠均有所購辦，南滿鐵路亦定購大批機件數起，然概括言之，比較承平時，代應有之發展，不逮遠甚，此係指電機而言，至電氣裝修及附屬品之銷場，較之常度，所差尙屬有限，電燈貿易前途似大有可為，各國競爭甚力，故削價求售，在所難免，其結果遂使中國市場燈泡價格之低廉，為世界各國所未有，近日每百個標準抽絲燈泡之批發價格，只售銀十二元半，上年電氣材料及裝置品，由外洋運進者，價值九百四十萬兩，本年減至八百十萬兩，本年輸入之主要各國如下，日本二百四十九萬五千一百三十一兩，德國二百六萬四千一百十九兩，美國一百三十二

萬二千二兩、英國一百二十四萬四千五百十九兩、比國二十三萬二千七百七兩、和國二十一萬九千六十二兩、

紙、本年此項貿易大致可稱興旺，上年存貨逐漸銷去，產地價格低廉，故購者紛紛，其在中國自陰歷年關以來，大宗紙類銷場甚佳，且全年如一日，中間雖偶有停頓，要皆為期不久，惟此項貿易競爭頗烈，故商人獲利有限，各種紙進口統計，上年一百二十八萬三千一百六十六担，本年增至一百五十五萬六千四百三十五担，其輸入之主要各國，則為日本四十七萬二千五百三十二担、瑞典二十一萬九百七十五担、香港二十萬二千二百七十五担、瑞典十六萬四千八百五十九担、美國十三萬三千八百八十六担、英國十一萬一千二百九十四担、德國十一萬十担、義國十萬九百七十八担，茲將出口之中國上等及次等紙附記於此，上年出口十四萬七百九十四担，本年增至十六萬三千九百六十五担，其輸出主要地點為香港八萬七千三百九十二担、新嘉坡二萬八千七百二十三担、安南二萬三百五十五担、

木材、本年進口數量遠不及上年，但貿易較為穩健，蓋進口與銷費大畧相符，而終歲市面堅定，投機者並未操縱其間，故無兇起鵲落之擾，本國木場所存之貨，似乎未經設法保留，聞歲杪各場所存之外國木材，極屬有限，而進口洋商運進新貨，銷售甚緩，至年終存積甚鉅，幸因日本地震影響，價格為之高抬，故本年交易雖不如上年活潑，而獲利尚優，至本國木材貿易，則因內地多故，未克發展，銷場殊形沉滯，本年進口重木材，共計一百六十萬立方尺，上年一百二十萬立方尺，輕木材，上年二萬三千二百三十萬平方尺，本年減至一萬二千二百七十萬平方尺，重木材，大都來自香港，計一百二十七萬四千七百七十六立方尺，日本十七萬七千三百六十五立方尺，新嘉坡一萬三千四百四

十七立方尺，飛利濱島，五千五百二立方尺，其輕木材之主要輸入國，爲美國，計五千八百二十六萬九千三百六十平方尺，坎拿大，二千六百二十五萬四千六百九十一平方尺、

糖、本年價格，或漲或跌，銷路不若上年，歲首市面冷淡，價格無甚漲落，及交二月，內地與就地銷路，各有起色，價格漸形堅峭，上海標準價格，由二月二日之七兩七錢一担，漲至二十三日之九兩二錢，以後仍繼續上漲，直至三月二十九日，每担售價十兩二錢，七月底，因爪哇市面不佳，價格忽跌至八月三十一日，減至九兩三錢，日本因有地震，由該國運來之貨，暫行中斷，於是價格又起，直至年終，未曾復跌，雖則銀根緊迫，錢莊折息重大，貿易不克發展，然收盤價格較年初時，仍高三兩，本年進口赤糖，計一百萬担，白糖，一百四十五萬担，車白糖，三百三十六萬担，上年進口赤糖，一百七十九萬担，白糖，一百六十九萬担，車白糖，三百九十萬担，本年由香港運來者，四百七萬三千四百六十六担，日本運來者，一百十八萬九千九百四十七担，爪哇等處運來者，四十三萬五千四百九担，各色染料及人造靛，一月及二月初，法軍進佔魯爾境地，德國貨不能輸出，華商慣習投機事業，於數星期內，購入大批各色染料，希冀來源長期斷絕，以故零售價格驟漲，趁此脫售，藉獲大利者，頗多，嗣後購者漸知供求，頗能相應，價格未幾即復常度，年終時，市價且低於年初，因春間購入太鉅，底貨太多，市面不甚活潑，各色染料，受法德政局之影響，雖屬有限，然人造靛則自六月至十月，不見德國來貨，偶來些須，亦不敷用，十月間，貿易畧有轉機，直達年底，其貨頗有到者，本年市面，始終如一，銷路既佳，來貨又形缺乏，故價格堅峭，本年各色染料之主要輸出國，爲德國，價值四百八十萬五千三百四十七兩，和國，一百三十九萬四千一百九十兩，香港，一百二十七萬六百七十二兩，美國，三十四萬五千六百六十三兩，日本，二十萬七千八百八十八兩，英國，十一萬三千七百三十三

兩法國、五萬四千五百二十七兩、瑞士、五萬二千三百三十一兩、人造靛、由美國運來者、九萬一百五十八担、德國、八萬二千三十七担、瑞士、四萬六千七百九十七担、雜貨、下列比較表、載有民國二年及十一年、進出口大宗雜貨、可供參考、

民國二年

民國十一年

民國十二年

軍械軍火

六,七三八,四五四 兩

九三七,二八〇 兩

七九二,四四八 兩

各種袋包

三二,〇四九,七〇八 個

二九,六七一,六二四 個

三〇,三八一,八七六 個

建築材料

二,四四四,七八七 兩

九,八六一,五七四 兩

八,九九〇,三五〇 兩

蠟燭

五〇,三八三 担

一〇七,九六九 担

二八,八四四 担

空桶箱及全副板料

六,三四七,一四 兩

一,三二一,三〇七 兩

一,二四八,六五七 兩

米及穀

五,四一四,八九六 担

一,九一五,六一二 担

二,二四三,四九六 担

紙烟

六,一〇九,〇三七 千支

九,八三七,二二七 千支

一〇,一六八,八九三 千支

雪茄烟

三,八五六,五 千支

三,三二四,一 千支

二,五二五,五 千支

煤

一,六九〇,八九一 噸

一,一五一,三九二 噸

一,三六六,一〇八 噸

棉花

一,三四七,三五五 担

一,七八〇,六一八 担

一,六二二,三三七 担

油漆及漆油	七二七六四担	二二五、〇四八担	二〇四、五二八担
雜糧粉	二、五九六八二一担	三、六〇〇、九六七担	五、八二六、五四〇担
各種石腦油	四六五、五七七加倫	四八二八、二七一加倫	六、三〇七、八一五加倫
柴油	二二〇六五噸	六二、七六四噸	五七、二六七噸
洋參	三三四八一六斤	二七〇、八三九斤	二〇二、六一八斤
橡皮貨品	三六〇、五二九兩	二七三、七四〇兩	一九七二、四七九兩
肥料	九〇八、五五七担	九八三、五五二担	一〇、四九二、九八一担
火柴	二八、四四八、一五五羅	二、七〇二、九九六羅	二二、四一、二二六羅
煉乳	四八三、七二〇打	七三、一一六打	八三、七二五打
煤油	一八三、九八四〇五二加倫	五三、六〇五担	六三、二八八担
滑物油	二、四四九、五八六加倫	二〇九、一九二、一〇二加倫	二二、四、八三五、六六九加倫
鐵路材料	四、三二七、六九四兩	六三〇、六七九〇加倫	七、四九九、八八〇加倫
海帶海菜	六三五、九七八担	八、七三三、五九七兩	四、五五九、八二六兩
肥皂及材料	二、六八四、五一兩	六〇九、七七九担	六九二、三六四担
鐵路機車	七六八、六二八兩	二、五六三、四二九兩	二、八七四、四〇一兩
及煤水車		四、四〇六、二〇一兩	一、一六九、六八〇兩

鐵路客車貨車

一、二九三、八三三

九、六一、九九一

一、七二七、五三九

汽車及載
貨汽車

四八五、一八二

二、一九七、一五五

二、一五五、九六七

脚踏車

一、二八、九五七

四四三、一八八

五九七、二八〇

啤酒黑啤酒

七二四、一七七

九七六、六三二

八一、二一一

燒酒除火酒

九九四、六四八

一、三三四、八二二

二、二一九、四五一

郵局包裹

二、四一三、九六一

六、九二七、三三二

七、〇一七、九八四

土貨出洋

上文洋貿易一段、已述及本年出口貿易、頗得發展、年終結果大佳、查其詳細數目、土貨出洋、計值關平銀七萬五千二百九十一萬七千四百十六兩、以本年平均匯率三先令五辨士又四分之三計算、申合英金、爲一萬三千九百七十七萬六千二百五十九鎊、上年價值、爲六萬五千四百八十九萬一千九百三十三兩平均匯率、爲三先令九辨士、申合英金、爲一萬二千二百七十九萬二千二百三十七鎊、進步不可謂不速、按銀兩計算、增多有九千八百萬兩之鉅、但申合鎊數、僅多八百萬鎊之譜、然此數全視匯率上落爲轉移、不足爲比較之標準也、今欲爲精確之比較、惟有照進口貨辦法、將民國四年至本年、每年報由海關出口大宗貨物、按照民國二年同樣貨物之平均價值、重新核算、各年之出口貿易數量、即能就此推測之、下表所載、祇將大宗出口貨物價值、重新核算、然已約合全國出口貿易總數四分之三、足資比較矣、

出洋土貨連復出口土貨在內

表內各數以關平銀一千兩爲單位

報 告 價 值
根據二年平均價值核算

三三二,四六

三三六,七〇七

三三九,六一一

三五八,〇一七

三五八,九五一

四〇〇,九三〇

八 年

九 年

十 年

十 一 年

十 二 年

報 告 價 值
根據二年平均價值核算五二二,八一
四三三,八五八四三九,二五〇
三九〇,五九九四八二,〇〇三
三八二,八四三五二二,九九五
三八九,七五二五八五,五八二
四一八,七七二

觀上表自民國四年起,出洋土貨之數量,可於核算之價值得有正確之比例,民國二年至七年之出口貨,不甚懸殊,八年適當戰後,增加甚多,此後數年皆遠勝前數年,唯不及八年之多耳,茲將主要出洋土貨,畧述於下,

絲、中國所產之絲,可分三類,白絲、黃絲、野蠶絲,產絲區域,計有數處,最著名者,乃中部之江浙兩省,暨南方之廣州,內以浙江一省,尤關重要,中國所產之絲,白絲佔其大半,大都得自以上各區域,黃絲則多來自四川及山東,野蠶絲,或名灰絲,大概係滿洲,山東,直隸之產品,上海絲市,本年漲跌甚大,開盤時,歐美兩處銷路均覺暢利,存貨本不甚多,瞬即售盡,而價格乃日漲,法國里昂方面,因歐洲政局變動,暨法郎匯率高漲,暫時交易停頓,迨後復來探買四川繅絲,二月間,即有定購新繅絲,以運往歐美銷售者,直至三月中旬,購定之數約計四千五百包,月底稍見疲落,據報至四月杪,預訂在六七八九月交貨者,不下八千包,爲數之鉅,出人意料,其定購之價格如下,超等特號繅絲一千七百兩,特號,一千六百兩,頭號,一千五百五十兩,交入五月,市面堅挺,新繅絲交易更盛,價格之高,爲向所未有,收成額數,雖不遜上年,然品質不甚滿意,浙省收成,大概豐滿,且較他處爲早,蘇省爲供給繅絲廠之來源,本年結果不佳,繭價既高,產額又低,絲質亦不及常年,下半年市面,不若春間活潑,六七八月歐洲以善價購者甚夥,八月間中日兩方,絲價皆有

下落趨勢，尋以橫濱地震，聞毀絲約四萬包，市價因之陡起，紐約購者大增，價格突漲，絲每包售至四百兩，惟佳景不常，十一月價即大跌，十二月尤甚，收盤時，市面岑寂，存貨者塞，市價爲之低降，而銷用地點價格，復有減縮之趨勢，廣州絲市，與上海相仿，所不同，塞價之起伏較上海橫濱尤大，年初市面蕭瑟之至，直達陰歷年終，仍無生氣，重大交易，不可多得，三月垂盡，市面方有轉機，共有新絲萬包之交易，多數運往美國，少數運往里昂，嗣後價格飛漲，計有縲絲廠數家，將數月所出之絲，截至六月底爲止，預行售去，四月間市面穩定，美國銷路甚暢，此際新絲約脫售一萬五千包，最優之頭號絲，售至二千兩一包，頭造甚好，二三造品質亦甚佳，惜其時銷路漸減，五月中旬，價乃逐步看跌，七八兩月，國外既因法郎匯兌率漲落不定，而國內又有颶風迭來，鄉田淹沒，以致五造受損，波及市面，繼因日本地震，消息傳來，絲市大爲激動，最優頭號絲價，每日上漲百元，卒達二千四百二十元爲止，六七兩造，以天時不宜，亦受損失，迨地震後數月，銷路漸惡，十月十一月市面甚岑寂，價格回跌，與地震前無異，惟十二月稍漲，收盤時，市上及鄉間屯積甚衆，觀論後出口貨表，本年由中國輸出，各種白絲計八萬六千一百八十三担，黃絲二萬一千四十四担，野蠶絲三萬一千一百九十六担，上年白絲計九萬九千四百十四担，黃絲二萬三百二十三担，野蠶絲二萬三千七百四十一担。

絲業之改良，萬國絲業公會，自民國六年底，於上海設立以來，成績斐然，所編之第五期年報業已出版，材料甚爲豐富，該會目的在消滅中國蠶繭之病症，聞多數蠶子未及上棚，卽染病而斃，最爲絲業進步之障礙，政府對於該會業經加撥公款維持，足徵重視之意，試觀已有之成績，前途極有希望，果能挑選健全蠶子，分發鄉民，不獨使產額加增，卽絲質亦獲改良矣。

茶、論後茶出口表包含種類甚多，大別爲紅茶、綠茶、磚茶、毛茶、小京磚茶、茶末等，而各項紅茶出口數量，佔全數之大半，本年計有四十五萬六千八百八十六担，上年二十六萬七千三百三十九担，綠茶出口，數年來無甚變遷，前年共計二十六萬七千六百十六担，上年二十八萬二千九百八十八担，本年二十八萬四千六百三十担，磚茶，上年二萬二千六百十六担，今年減至八千六百十三担，毛茶，由八百八十八担，增至二千二百六十四担，本年出口茶總數量，八十萬一千四百十七担，比上年增加二十二萬五千三百四十四担，爲民國六年以來，最優之成績，其所以能如此者，係因印度、錫蘭、及爪哇之收穫，不甚滿意，而往年僅銷少數紅茶之各市場，本年需求加增故也，本年紅茶，大率運往英國，計十三萬四千九百六十六担，美國，七萬五千六百二十七担，香港，七萬一千九百三十一担，和國，二萬七千八百四十七担，綠茶多往土耳其、波斯、埃及等處，合計六萬七千三百九十八担，兼運美國，六萬四千九百七十三担，香港，五萬三千八百四十二担，印度，四萬七千七百四十担，法國，一萬八千三百八十五担，茲將本年茶市及貿易狀況，略一述之，查自民國六年以還，固以本年茶市爲最佳，其間尤以七年爲最惡，然比較近十年貿易數量，當推民國四年爲第一，六年已瞠乎其後矣，前季之茶，獲利豐厚，本年出產，極形踴躍，適印度、錫蘭、爪哇等茶，價又騰貴，故普通中號工夫茶，銷路甚暢，惜本年各種茶，均因多採，品質未免欠佳耳，紅茶，本季之初，各種存貨，已甚寥寥，爭購山家新茶者，絡繹不絕，其價自然高抬，本年年產額，以半箱計算，每半箱淨量四十八斤至五十四斤，記其大數，計祁門茶，七萬五千半箱，寧州茶，五萬六千半箱，漢口茶，四十四萬八千半箱，前季祁門茶，五萬半箱，寧州茶，二萬九千半箱，漢口茶，十八萬八千半箱，本年祁門及寧州茶，收成雖較前季

豐稔，而銷行甚易，上好者脫售尤速，頭茶品質平平，不若前季，其葉尤遜，寧州二茶，惡劣不堪，然茶價頗高，祁門茶，每担三十五兩至八十四兩，寧州茶，二十五兩至五十兩，以上各項茶仍在上海交易，漢口茶本年產額，超過上年約兩倍半，葉之外觀亦因多採受損，言其品質，頭造堪稱美滿，二造於收穫吃緊之際，剛逢天雨，不無所失，三四兩造，亦止中下，頭茶售價得善價，自十七兩至三十五兩，以後所採者，品質欠佳，難於脫售，於本季末，三四兩造之茶，存積於上海，漢口者，尚有六萬半箱之鉅，綠茶，民國十二年，至十三年之一茶季，綠茶品質尚屬中平，惟其葉既粗，又較前季為大，其故由於亂採者尚少，由於培植之疏忽者居多，本年中國出口綠茶，其數量如上文所述，與上年無甚高下，但本年為印度購去者較上年多九千担，本季所製出口綠茶，超過前季，故上海尚有鉅量未能銷售，其中多數諒須俟下季再售，再海關豁免出口茶稅，已蒙政府允許展期，至民國十四年底，按出口茶稅，係於民國八年開始免征，以兩年為期，旋經於十年十一年展期兩次，每次各一年。

棉花，中國主要產棉區域，為江浙湘鄂四省，及北方一帶，以上海、天津、漢口、甯波等，為貿易之中心點，運往外洋數量，日臻隆盛，民國九年，輸出三十七萬六千二百三十担，上年八十四萬二千十担，本年增至九十七萬四千五百七十四担，是出口棉花，有加無已，國中似已供過於求，而每年仍有外國棉花輸入，大都來自美國及印度，本年由美國運來計有七萬二千八百五十一担，印度，一百十四萬七千九百四十八担，上年美國十五萬五千三百十九担，印度，一百三十七萬六千九百九十九担，十一年至十二年之棉季，農人獲利頗優，雖則十二至十三年之一季，收穫約得平時之七成，其植棉田畝，似較前季為多，據紗廠聯合會報告，本年全國產額，共八百二十一萬三千五百五十五担，營業情形，遠不及上年。

紗廠中人咸謂數年以來，本年獲利最薄，本年收成，數量品質，均頗優美，惟於歲首之際，紗廠咸感棉花大缺，價格由此漸漲，至超出棉季開盤價格百分之五十，第價雖昂貴，然猶較美國或印度花價爲廉，故日本購買大批運去，而國內紗價低落，中國紗廠反不克競購，同時美棉收成缺少，價格飛騰，皆爲華棉漲價之原因，顧紗價則未嘗隨之上漲，紗廠虧累甚重，完全停歇者有之，減少工作時間者亦有之，年終時，中國紗旋，至少有三成停開，外國廠旋停開者，亦有若干，紗業雖則如此，而棉價仍極堅定，內地之屯有棉花者，因聞美國及印度棉價，仍較國中爲高，故不願通融，減輕棉紗成本，而紗廠亦不能長此吃虧，故預料將近歲終之際，將見多數廠家完全停業，或一部份停工，至來年之能否獲利，則以棉紗與布疋能否暢銷，市價能敷成本與否爲斷矣。

紡紗工業、前數年間，中國紗業異常發達，殊堪重視，新式紡紗機器，於日俄戰後，始行於中國，及今僅二十年，近年該業之興，一日千里，前途似有大望，此時已可懸想將來中國自製棉貨，非特足敷自用，或竟有餘裕，可運出外洋，唯何時可達此境，不能預知，然恐將早於常人之所料也，至棉花能種多少，未可限量，每年棉田推廣不少，織造工業愈發達，用棉愈多，則產棉亦愈踴躍，據報本年上海及其他各口，所用紗旋，計有二百五十四萬八百五十四枚，正在裝置中者，尚有一百九萬四千八百八十枚，其所用之織機，計有一萬三千四百三架，正在裝置中者，五千六百二十五架。

改良棉種、往日中國對於植棉，漫不經心，茲已變更舊習，不復如前之漠視棉花品質及種植方法矣，現時政府與中國學堂及華商紗廠聯合會，採用挑選之美國棉種暨其他方法，以資改良棉種，增多產額，協力進行，成效已頗顯著。

荳類及荳產品、本年北滿大荳收成，較平均產額，約減二成之譜，荳質頗濕，有含水份

至百分之二十五者，平均水份，則應為百分之九至十五也。本年雨季太長，纏綿至十一月中旬，故荳中水份太大，滿洲大荳出洋，係經由大連或綏芬河及海參崴之兩路，該兩口爭運甚力，於是訂定運率及其他費用等，皆受競爭之影響。本年出口各種大荳，如黑荳、青荳、綠荳、白荳、黃荳，暨他類荳，共計一千八百三十萬担，上年一千四百八十萬担，前年一千一百五十萬担，竿頭日上，於此可徵。計總數內，有五百八十萬担，經由綏芬河至海參崴一路出口，另約一千萬担，則由大連運出。今年大荳對外貿易甚佳，日本尤著，約佔出口總數量百分之六十六，一因日本市價高貴，二因九月地震後，暫免糧食入口稅故也。除北滿外，尚有漢口一境，計出口七萬九千九百九十二担，其由大連輸出大荳，運銷之主要國，為日本，計六百六十五萬三千九百四十五担，爪哇等處，一百二十八萬八千四百九担，英國，三十九萬二千五百二十九担，土耳其，波斯等處，七十四萬六千九百四十五担，而由大連輸出之荳餅，則較去年增加，計一千九百二十五萬八千七百四十一担，上年一千八百二十八萬五千二百四十六担，多半照例運往日本，唯數量較上年為鉅，因該國市況順適之故。荳油，本年由大連輸出者，亦超過上年，全國出口總數為二百十二萬六千九百二十八担，上年為一百四十八萬一千九百九十六担，所增之數，殊不為少，其中由大連出口者，一百七十九萬七千七百二十四担，較上年多五十七萬五千七百六十二担，此種貿易之活潑，則因美國棉子收成欠豐，缺少植物油，故滿洲荳油，銷數有加。

五金及鑽石類，本年出口數量，較上年為多，純錫畧減，計上年有二十萬一千三十一担，本年減至十九萬三千一百十二担，生錫，則由二萬六千五百二十一担，增至四萬八千四百六担，錫鑛砂，由三萬四百九十担，增至三萬三千九百二担，鐵板、鐵片，由九十五担，增至五萬七千一百四十八担，鐵鑛砂，由一千一百一十一萬九千七百十担，增至一千

二百二十二萬六千七百十九担，錳鑛砂本年於出口貨表內，初次列名，計有四十五萬七千五百四十七担，錳鑛砂亦於本年始列專條，計有六萬六千九百二十九担、

子仁，每年出口計有數種，本年主要品，爲芝蔴計一百九十二萬六千三百七十九担，芥子，四十九萬二千一百二十担，棉子，四十三萬五千三百六十七担，胡蔴子，十三萬一千七百五十一担，以上各種子仁，以芝蔴、棉子較上年出口增多，胡蔴子則銳減，蓋去年出口有五十五萬九千一百八十二担也，芥子，去年出口六十一萬二千七百七十六担，今年亦見減少，芝蔴爲出口各種子仁中最重要者，前季收成甚爲滿意，因歐洲存貨大跌，其南北兩部，皆來中國採購，年初時，價格日漲，交易頗多，每担連保險費、運費等在內，由二十三至二十四鎊，後且加至二十六鎊，但四五月，行市稍爲鬆動，價仍回復二十三鎊左右，新收芝蔴，產額不鉅，但儘數出口所需，本年子仁大率運往下列諸國，計日本一百二十六萬七千六百担，義國六十五萬一千二百六十担，德國二十六萬八千三百六十二担，和國二十五萬六千七百三十四担，法國十五萬一千一百六十担，英國十二萬七千六百七十八担，丹國四萬四千四百四担、

各種植物油，荳油爲此類之主要品，上文已有所述，就出口數量定之，次要者當爲桐油，本年出口，計八十三萬六千八百八十七担，上年七十四萬五千五百六十五担，大都由漢口輸出，因四川、貴州、湖南、湖北，爲產桐油之省份，而漢口適爲四省之中樞，本年開盤市價，每担約二十兩，到貨稽遲，原有非人力所能辦者，然川省戰事，亦阻撓其運輸也，來貨既已有限，而美國又少存貨，故銷場極佳，價格異常騰漲，四月間，每担達三十八兩，五月至九月，上落甚大，九月始平，約在三十兩之譜，來年景象，殊無把握，大率須看內地局面如何，能否運貨到漢口，俾足應用以爲斷，花生油本年出口亦加，計上年三十八萬

三千五百二十一担，本年四十六萬七千一百四十担，該貨多由青島散裝載運，他口實難與之競爭，棉子油及芝麻油，本年出口數量，均超過上年，惟茶油稍減，銷用植物油之主要地點列下，美國計銷一百八萬七千七百五十担，英國六十四萬五千二百七十担，香港三十七萬一千九百七担，和國三十四萬四千一百七十九担，俄國太平洋各口，二十九萬九千七百六十七担，土耳其，波斯等處，二十七萬九千三百四十担，德國十五萬一千七百五十一担。

皮貨，查閱篇末出口貨表，即知本年各種皮貨貿易多較上年為旺，生牛皮計達二十九萬三千七百四十担，上年二十四萬七百四十四担，前年二十一萬六千六百十七担，三年以來，殊有日邁月征之勢，本年歲首，美國需求生黃牛皮甚亟，以致價格太高，歐洲顧客望而却步，但市面不久轉鬆，入後益疲，然國內價格，因有日本購買，仍獲維持，上海漢口，所有之生水牛皮，年內銷售無餘，輕量者，運往美國，歐洲顧客，則喜重量之貨，生黃牛皮，德義法三國，皆重來採辦，末稍山羊皮，遠遜去年，上年出口計有九百三十萬八千一百三十六張，本年減至七百三十五萬八千二百七張，已稍山羊皮，則由九十三萬七千五百三十三張，增至一百四十萬六千三百九十二張，已揀羔皮，本年出口一百三萬一千五百三十九張，較上年增多三十萬六千六百六十五張，細毛皮，情形列舉於下，狐狸皮，上年出口七萬七千九百四十七張，本年增至十二萬五千九百九十八張，旱獺皮，由二百三十八萬八千二十二張，增至二百八十九萬三千九百五十九張，黃狼皮，本年出口一百四萬五千二百二十二張，較上年增多二十三萬六千八百八十四張，中國皮貨，大都運銷下述諸國，計日本，運銷生牛皮九萬七十二担，美國，運銷生牛皮五萬四千五百十五担，末稍山羊皮，六百三十二萬二千三百二十張，已稍山羊皮，五十二萬九千九百十張，已揀羔皮，四

十九萬一千三百六十一張，狐狸皮，四萬二千七百七十張，旱獺皮，一百十九萬一千六百九十八張，黃狼皮，六十八萬七千一百四十一張，英國，運銷已喇山羊皮，五十九萬八千一百五十二張，已揀羔皮，四十二萬三千六百十九張，狐狸皮，六萬八千一百八十九張，旱獺皮，一百四萬六千八百九張，黃狼皮，三十一萬八千七百八十六張。

蘇羊毛等類，出口蘇羊毛，上年大有擴張之望，本年乃有減無增，殊為可惜，計上年出口五十萬七千五百九十七担，本年三十五萬二千一百九担，中國西部，未能恢復秩序，不便運貨，故該貨貿易衰減，上年底市價甚高，年初尙未搖動，五月至九月開始大跌，年終三月，又復興起，收盤價格，較歲首之高，相差有限，山羊毛，本年出口數量，視上年略佔優勝，惟駱駝毛，本年祇有五萬五千六百十八担，比上年約短五千担，本年該三種毛貨，運往美國三十二萬七千七百六十七担，英國五萬三千三百二十九担，日本四萬一千七百五十担，餘不甚多，此中多數經由天津輸出，因甘肅、山西、陝西、蒙古為出產蘇羊毛等之主要省區，自以由天津出口為便也。

蛋及蛋產品，鮮蛋、皮蛋、鹹蛋等貿易，數年以年無甚進步，可於出口統計上見之，此貨以千個為單位，前年計有一百十八萬七百十四千，上年一百十八萬一千九百八十千，本年一百十萬一千四十九千，本年三月間價格，較上年適宜，由南京上海大批運銷英國者，曾見有兩三起，尋以該國由歐洲大陸運入不少，市面為之衰落，此項貿易，因而斷斷，比及年終，價格業已復起，又有大批運去，至冰凍蛋，本季開始時輸出不少，大抵係往英國，美國因進口稅則，碍及此項貿易之發展，故運去較少，統計冰凍蛋總數，上年出口二十七萬六千九百七十七担，本年增至三十七萬五千三百六十五担，乾蛋白蛋黃，本年市面蒸蒸日上，至年底猶極堅定，貨物頗形缺乏，本季之初，約三月間，歐洲定購濕蛋黃，數量大有可觀，美國則購辦乾蛋白及蛋黃，價格因而日堅，七月間，所有出貨，充量銷脫美

國雖有進口重稅，亦未發生影響，本年出口蛋白、蛋黃，總數計三十七萬七千五百三十五担，較上年之四十三萬二千三百十四担，略有遜色。

豬鬃、中國出口豬鬃，大率來自北方、滿洲、蒙古以及中部，其產於四川者，尊為極品，本年出口，共計七萬四千四百二十二担，上年六萬七千八百四十一担，前年四萬四千一百五担，本年價格，因國外存貨稀少，有漲無落，收盤時較歲首約高百分之三十五，年尾數月，需求甚亟，貨到即銷，有時竟無貨可買，出口數量以天津為最多，次漢口、重慶兩處，運銷之各國，為英國，計三萬一百五十六担，美國，二萬七千七百七十四担，日本，五千五百五十担，法國，四千二十担。

機製洋式貨物，論後之主要機製洋式貨物出口表，最足表示中國工業發展之程度，已於上年論中言之，本年表內有多數貨物，出口數量，更遠勝上年，粗布增加甚鉅，前年出口五萬二千一百三十二疋，上年八萬八千十二疋，本年竟有六十二萬六千六百九十七疋，粗細斜紋布，上年五千三百八十五疋，本年增至一萬七千八百五十三疋，花土布，上年一萬六百六十八疋，本年增至三萬九千五百五十九疋，尙有其他貨物多種，進步亦甚大，且年年有新貨之加入，即以手帕而論，往年未見出口，本年出口三萬八千三百六十九打，羊毛絨毯，上年僅有二百八十條，本年增至二萬九千四百九十六條，餘如中國水泥，上年祇有四千三百五十五担，本年增至二十三萬五千八百五十五担，火柴，前年計有一百九十一萬四千七百八十五羅，上年增至二百二十七萬一千四百八羅，本年又加至三百四十六萬一千二百五十九羅，各項機製洋貨出口總價值，前年為三百七十二萬四千八百十三兩，上年五百九萬一千三百二兩，本年一千二百十四萬五千六百十六兩。

船隻

世界貿易恢復稽遲，本年航務暨造船業，大受影響，據雷氏理船會社年報，截至本年六月三十日止，航行船隻噸數較民國三年六月之數，約多一千五百萬噸，按所多之數，大半因美國造船業，富戰時及戰後，進行非常踴躍，然噸位雖增，奈世界商業疲敝，供過於求，故本年大半年來，貨船營業極壞，唯客船稍勝，於是新船下水，及在建造中者，數皆減少，而利用餘剩之噸位，實為迫不容緩之問題，船廠雖不能減價，而船公司常有舊船出讓，故噸價遠在新造船價之下，觀後列船表，本年經由海關進出者，總共一萬三千一百三十萬噸，前年一萬一千四百六十萬噸，上年一萬二千四百十萬噸，可為噸數頻添之證，但隻數則漸形低降，前年二十一萬四千五百六十六隻，上年十八萬六千四百二十八隻，本年十八萬二千七百二十二隻，此係因航行遠東路綫者，船隻皆加大故也，比較各國船隻所佔中國航運分數，英國仍居首席，計有四萬四千五十五隻，合五千一百九十七萬噸，上年四萬七十五隻，合四千七百七十萬噸，日本第二，計有二萬五千六十三隻，合三千三百二十九萬噸，上年二萬五千二百八十一隻，合三千二百九十六萬噸，中國第三，計有四萬五千八百三十隻，合二千九百二萬噸，但另有民船五萬六千四百四十五隻，合三百四十一萬噸，再次為美國，計有四千九百九十四隻，合五百九十七萬噸，法國，一千九百四十八隻，合一百八十四萬噸，和國，五百二十五隻，合一百六十四萬噸，本年德國船隻噸數恢復甚多，歐戰時，海關冊內無一隻德船，前年始有四隻，合二千二百十六噸，上年增至一百二十六隻，合四十四萬七千五百噸，本年復增至三百六十四隻，合一百三十七萬噸，本年船表內，初次記載波蘭與日國船隻，計波蘭船三十三隻，合六萬五千七百噸，日國船十隻，合二萬四千十四噸，本年進出船隻，統共噸數一萬三千一

百三十萬噸內，仍以上海所佔之數爲最大，計有三千萬噸，蕪湖次之，計九百七十萬噸，復次爲南京，計九百三十萬噸，鎮江、九百十萬噸，大連、九百萬噸。

本年航運營業不佳，沿海及長江船公司皆屢瀕失敗，載運貨物固形缺少，而競爭劇烈，運費減跌，影響於航業者尤大，又歐洲局面不靖，亦不免限制航運之發展，而使運費低落。英國航務部於一九二四年一月十九日發行之統計報，所載船隻運費百分指數，本年開始時爲二九·四二，八月縮至二五·〇三，十二月又漲至二八·〇六，本年全年按幾何平均法計算，指數爲二八·三八，上年爲二九·七三，於此可見本年運費平均數較上年減低百分之四五，而上年較前年平均數已減低百分之二一，前年較民國九年又減百分之六二·四，本年歲首，往英國及歐洲大陸之噸位，需求極爲有限，其後市面依然呆滯，迨至三月，出口貿易稍有可觀，而需要噸位者仍寥寥數起而已，六月間運茶往歐，市面畧見靈活，而一般出口貨之數量，殊無恢復之兆，七月間茶市頗爲流通，貨運因之增加，乃八月間噸位增多，營業又復衰落，九月內各種子仁出口往歐，航業畧振，十月茶運減少，惟絲運頗多，然而噸位仍有餘剩，市面疲憊如故，本年經由太平洋、巴拿瑪、及蘇彝士，往美國之航運，亦甚清淡，無可報告，年中運茶出口，此數處路線亦頗有需求噸位者，蛋產品，由太平洋運往美國，亦需噸位若干，惟大概言之，一般普通貨物，爲數有限，七月間繭、絲及絲貨之運費率，由二十七金元半，另加按價百分之一，減至二十五金元，另加千分之五，其有可紀者，則郵船運出之絲茶，數量頗盛耳，國內沿江沿海貿易，年初時亦極沈滯，南方政局，妨害廣州西貢間之米糧貿易甚大，陰曆新年以後，航運稍爲活潑，尤以由北方口岸至上海一路爲最，牛莊自開凍以來，其南方之噸位，即被佔滿，常期航路，營業尤佳，四月間牛莊航運稍減，惟大連上海一路，甚爲暢達，運費頗形堅定，四五兩月，北路噸位顧問者頗多，而南方則殊無生氣，蓋因政局不定之故，將屆年中，北路亦漸沈寂。

但由牛莊載貨往南者，尙有數起，各項運費仍甚堅定，下半年由南往北之貨頗多，而由北往南者甚少，十月間蕪湖有米南運，唯南方顧客，受政局不靖之影響，承受不甚踴躍，下半年北方出口貨減縮，運費漸低，年終時長江貿易仍佳，唯南方航運終無起色。

金銀

按隨後金銀表，所載本年金銀銅幣之國際輸出輸入，係專指在海關管轄範圍以內者，其經由其他途徑往來者，付之闕如，下表照例將金銀之出入，與貨物貿易之入超比較，至銅幣一項，本年由香港澳門兩處運入之數甚大，計上年只七萬八千五百二十五兩，本年增至四十萬五千七百四十六兩云。

(以下三表皆以關平銀一千兩爲單位)

現金

年份	進口總數	出口總數	進口淨數	出口淨數
民國三年	八六一	一三,八六一		一三〇〇一
民國四年	八一九	一八,二一一		一七三九二
民國五年	一九,九〇三	八,一〇二	一一,八〇一	
民國六年	一三,八七二	五,〇二五	八,八四七	
民國七年	一,二二八	二,二八二	一,〇五四	
民國八年	五一,〇七九	九,八九六	四一,一八三	
民國九年	五〇,九六七	六八,四六九		一七,五〇二
民國十年	二九,四九九	四九,九六〇		一六,四六一
民國十一年	九,八〇八	五,六八五		五,六六七
民國十二年	一〇,一四六	一五,八一三		
			四,二二三	
				共計出口淨數 五,一三三

現銀

年份	進口總數	出口總數	進口淨數	出口淨數
民國三年	一六,四九九	三〇,一二三		一三,六二四
民國四年	二〇,七一八	三九,一〇〇		一八,三八二
民國五年	二七,〇八八	六五,七六六		二八,六七八
民國六年	二七,五〇七	四八,四九〇		二〇,九八三
民國七年	三六,一二四	一二,六二九		
民國八年	六二,〇九四	八,九六八		五三,一二六
民國九年	一三六,三五四	三三,七一五		九一,六三九
民國十年	八九,五四五	五七,一一四		三三,四三一
民國十一年	七五,六八七	三六,一一四		三九,五七三
民國十二年	九三,九四一	二六,七四五	共計進口淨數	六七,一九六
			二二六,七九四	

貨物

年份	進口淨數	出口淨數	入超之數
民國三年	五六九,二四一	三五六,二二七	二一三,〇一四
民國四年	四五四,四七六	四一八,八六一	三五六,一五
民國五年	五一六,四〇七	四八,七九七	三四六,一〇
民國六年	五四九,五一九	四六,九三一	八六,五八七
民國七年	五五四,八九三	四八五,八八三	六九,〇一〇
民國八年	六四六,九九八	六三〇,八〇九	一六一,八九
民國九年	七六二,二五〇	五四一,六三一	二二〇,六一九
民國十年	九〇六,二二二	六〇一,二五六	三〇四,八六六
民國十一年	九四五,〇四九	六五四,八九二	一九〇,一五七
民國十二年	九二三,四〇三	七五二,九一七	一七〇,四八六
		共計入超	一,四四一,一五三

上表中最足注意之事，乃本年現金出口加多，其價值約比上年增多一千萬兩，共計出口價值一千五百八十萬兩，內有六百七十萬兩，運往美國，七百九十萬兩，運往香港澳門，運往美國之金，計有六百萬兩，係金條、金砂等，往香港澳門，以金幣爲多，值六百八十萬兩，金條、金砂等，則僅值一百十萬兩，其輸出額數之所以增鉅者，上年論中已畧述之，蓋民國八、九兩年，銀價異常昂貴，故以華人眼光視之，金價甚賤，遂有鉅數現金流入，嗣後銀賤金貴，凡藏有現金者，皆貪利售出，於是金之出口，日見加增，至今未衰，以言現銀，仍係入超，上年入超值價三千九百六十萬兩，本年增至六千七百二十萬兩，其來自歐洲者，上年計值一千一百二十萬兩，本年增至一千四百二十萬兩，來自美國者，增加尤多，計上年一千七百四十萬兩，本年增至四千四百六十萬兩，來自香港澳門者，上年四千五百五十萬兩，本年二千八百五十萬兩，來自日本者，上年二十萬兩，本年三百五十萬兩，數年來，現銀流入中國之數，日見增加，用途似亦增多，故入口之銀，大半存留國中，近十年內，現銀入超之總價值，計達二萬二千七百萬兩之多，而貨物貿易亦復入超，按江海關報告，本年銀條、銀元寶之進口，計八千一百八十四萬九千四盎士，價值六千七百六十一萬二千八百九十一兩，出口計三百七十二萬九千六百七十五盎士，價值三百二十四萬四千五百六十一兩，中國吸此鉅數現銀，諒因內地滋擾未已，致令紙幣失其信用，人皆貯蓄銀元寶及銀幣，以待時機，中國各造幣廠，經已加工鼓鑄，而西比利亞，需求中國銀元亦甚殷，以有袁世凱肖像者爲著，因該處缺少可靠之交易媒介，故也有此數種緣由，國內銀貨，何時方能足用，甚難逆料，又有價值約四千五百萬兩之銀，鑄成國幣，流入滿洲，故中國銀元之積聚與增加，以及銀元之真實價值，不日當成有興趣之問題也。

進論匯兌一節欲討論本年銀價及中國匯兌之上落，應叙及美國辟門條例，因遵照該條例購買現銀，已於本年截止故也，回憶該條例係訂於一九一八年四月，條文規定美國國庫得於所存銀元中，提二萬五千萬，化為銀塊，售與外國，繼又改為三萬五千萬，此種銀元係遵一八七八年（即清光緒四年）百關條例，及一八九〇年（即光緒十六年）奈門條例，購入現銀四萬二千九百萬，蓋士所鑄成辟門條例，更規定美國國庫售出現銀之後，應照數向美國產家購銀補足，以一盎士易銀一元為標準，本年六月十五日，按照該條例收買現銀業已截止，所購之銀，已敷條例之需用，而鑄成銀元，以補前此售出之數，世人大都預計美政府購銀既經截止，銀市無人維持，其價勢將大跌，不謂本年銀價漲跌比較近數年並未增劇，蓋本年最高與最低價相差僅三辨士又十六分之三，最高價為三十三辨士又十六分之十一，最低價為三十辨士半，紐約銀價最高為六角九分半，最低六角二分又八之七，中國匯率照例隨銀價起伏，故上落亦不甚大，本年開始倫敦電匯為三先令，嗣後常在三先令與三先令一辨士之間，自三月初至五月中旬，凡有上落，以三先令一辨士及三先令二辨士半為範圍，後此略有反動，至七月十九日，復跌至三先令，十二月十一日，高至三先令四辨士，年終時，復鬆至三先令三辨士又四分之三，國內存銀亦於匯率有影響，本年初，存數約值上海規銀四千六百六十萬兩，內銀元實銀條值價二千五百萬兩，墨西哥及中國銀元計三千萬元，以一百元合七十二兩計其五月中旬，增至五千四百六萬兩，月杪，復減為四千四百十六萬兩之譜，九月五日，由美國運入銀條，使存數又增至五千五百二十八萬兩，惟十一月又縮至三千九百六十五萬兩，年終收盤時，存銀計值四千六百五十三萬兩，與開盤之際，所差無幾。

結論

中國非頑武之國，人民愛和平，守法律，為世所常道，語云歲寒知松柏，晚近數年，政象紛擾，

尤足見中國國民特性之優美，數年以來，貿易貨價暨數量蒸蒸日上，觀諸後統計各表，極爲明瞭，其尤足注意者，則工業之發展，如增設新廠，仿製洋式貨物，亦有加無已，蓋中國幅員遼闊，局部雖有內亂，而仍留廣袤區域，從事於經濟之發展，而不受軍事之影響，且華人漸悟外國製品之優美，生活程度又復增高，故洋貨銷場因而推廣，自洋商方面視之，則本年貿易無甚進步，前兩年間，金融奇窘，至今尙未見鬆，外國商號歇業者數家，上年論中，曾發抒意見，謂貿易不久可以復振，現已閱一年，貿易雖畧勝上年，然殊未克盡量發展，下半年間，各處市場，皆有起色，與上年情形相仿，設使政局承平，金融財政，整理得當，則中國洋貿易之前途，未可限量也。

民國十三年

四月

九日

通商海關造冊處稅務司費克森謹呈

二等供事李耀啟譯漢
文 案陳道謙撰述

中華民國十二年華洋貿易總冊

ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS.

近十年海關徵收稅鈔關平銀按年總數

MARITIME CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1914 TO 1923.

年分	YEAR.	進口正稅*	出口正稅†	復進口稅*	船鈔 TONNAGE DUES.	內地子口稅 TRANSIT DUES.		洋藥 鴉片 OPPIUM LIRIN.	附徵 賑捐 FAMINE RELIEF SURTAX.	統共 TOTAL.	
		兩 Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.		兩 Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.				兩 Hk.Tls.
		IMPORT DUTY.*	EXPORT DUTY.†	COAST TRADE DUTY.*		入 Inwards.	出 Outwards.				
三年	1914	18,202,741	13,047,670	2,255,710	1,491,949	1,736,615	584,627	1,598,213	...	38,917,525	
四年	1915	14,367,221	15,439,709	2,517,713	1,194,959	1,519,507	759,433	939,164	...	36,747,706	
五年	1916	15,225,056	16,542,614	2,399,406	1,122,890	1,341,948	845,333	287,064	...	37,764,311	
六年	1917	16,161,139	16,381,663	2,351,340	994,221	1,373,851	711,509	215,706	...	38,189,429	
七年	1918	15,102,458	15,988,124	2,248,512	853,623	1,311,091	831,237	...	...	36,345,045
八年	1919	19,031,697	19,885,323	2,482,059	1,443,891	1,490,304	1,025,886	...	...	46,009,160
九年	1920	25,196,386	17,875,836	2,483,928	1,791,744	1,636,132	835,859	...	...	49,819,885
十年	1921	28,594,010	18,888,393	2,333,072	1,844,369	2,066,266	739,534	...	4,544,485	59,007,129	
十一年	1922	29,988,158	20,817,842	2,397,371	2,332,865	2,129,879	967,135	...	724,944	59,359,194	
十二年	1923	32,579,972	22,669,975	2,651,888	2,491,554	2,247,039	963,523	...	...	63,504,251

* 釐土稅在內 * Inclusive of Opium.

† 以上出口正稅總數內有由此通商口岸運銷彼通商口岸土貨之出口正稅此稅之約數可於下表之出口土貨正稅內往通商口岸一項得之。再將各項稅鈔分別華洋貿易，如下表右列各數，大致兼誌。

† Under this head are included Export Duties on Chinese Produce for Home consumption carried from port to port in vessels of Foreign type and junks licensed to trade under the Treaty Tariff. The estimated amount of these Duties may be found in the table below, in the column of "Duties on Chinese Produce exported to Chinese Ports"; and the entire Revenue may, with tolerable correctness, be apportioned between the Foreign and Home Trades as shown in the second half of the table:—

年分	YEAR.	出口土貨正稅 DUTIES ON CHINESE PRODUCE EXPORTED TO		稅鈔 REVENUE.		
		往外洋 Foreign Countries.	往通商口岸 Chinese Ports.	洋貿易稅 Foreign Trade.	華貿易稅 Home Trade.	共計 TOTAL.
		兩 Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.
三年	1914	8,556,050	4,511,420	32,159,395	6,767,130	38,917,525
四年	1915	10,024,283	5,235,426	29,194,587	7,153,139	36,747,706
五年	1916	11,743,802	4,798,810	30,566,093	7,198,218	37,764,311
六年	1917	11,678,983	4,702,682	31,135,409	7,054,020	38,189,429
七年	1918	11,491,100	4,497,024	29,599,509	6,745,536	36,345,045
八年	1919	14,671,205	5,164,118	38,262,983	7,746,177	46,009,160
九年	1920	12,907,980	4,967,856	42,368,101	7,451,784	49,819,885
十年	1921	11,374,627	7,513,766	49,163,291	5,843,838	59,007,129
十一年	1922	12,576,814	8,241,028	48,719,795	10,639,399	59,359,194
十二年	1923	13,697,866	8,972,109	51,880,356	11,023,995	63,504,251

民國十二年海關徵收稅
MARITIME CUSTOMS REVENUE

各關	PORT.	進口正稅 IMPORT DUTY.		出口正稅 EXPORT DUTY.		復進口稅 COAST TRADE DUTY.	
		洋旗	華旗	洋旗	華旗	洋旗	華旗
		Foreign Flags.	Chinese Flag.	Foreign Flags.	Chinese Flag.	Foreign Flags.	Chinese Flag.
		兩銀元 Hk. Tls.	兩銀元 Hk. Tls.	兩銀元 Hk. Tls.	兩銀元 Hk. Tls.	兩銀元 Hk. Tls.	兩銀元 Hk. Tls.
愛理	AIGUN	785-684	8,463-357	78-067	15,097-702	...	553-67
哈爾濱副區†	HARBIN DISTRICT †	77,240-317	65,510-879	649,885-617	347,440-636	1,005-314	779-84
琿春	HUNCHUN	1,033-167	29,364-039	74-891	13,106-242	...	...
龍井村	LUNGCHINGSUN	38,833-988	59,491-640	28,422-540	14,342-827	...	...
安東†	ANTUNG †	883,181-259	16,645-979	520,511-432	108,732-661	11,731-532	4,019-91
大連	Dairen	2,184,309-727	...	2,816,570-566	565,570-149	52,161-780	...
牛莊	NEWCHWANG	428,402-455	47,767-771	296,108-623	268,242-749	21,296-256	65,480-94
萊王島	Chinwangtao	93,389-346	7,765-821	233,880-735	63,666-859	3,645-113	791-24
天津	TIENTSIN	2,631,280-005	121,684-940	1,825,902-632	288,433-474	110,427-400	97,393-68
關口	LUNGKOW	5,694-521	4,085-065	12,963-089	26,676-090	3,715-901	12,145-99
煙台	CHEFOO	161,271-378	54,221-971	94,309-247	83,637-556	25,029-104	37,563-73
膠州	Kiaochow	1,482,931-348	131,320-206	883,888-487	68,087-464	76,576-693	14,994-32
重慶	CHUNGKING	20,392-794	11,742-640	349,869-473	147,112-705	12,652-586	15,667-45
萬縣	WANHSIEN	324-318	605-307	52,923-104	84,267-523	1,591-030	9,709-18
宜昌	ICHANG	17,532-989	1,203-348	33,293-273	6,683-553	17,391-403	3,600-66
沙市	SHASI	19,281-872	597-398	77,171-772	45,553-824	8,078-852	2,036-33
長沙	CHANGSHA	49,752-097	203-087	324,726-650	38,829-684	17,702-676	3,775-35
岳州	Yochow	2,012-685	1,445-969	107,788-555	103,586-039	2,401-044	3,881-07
漢口	HANKOW	1,559,571-705	104,046-102	1,313,183-589	747,402-622	226,269-427	134,651-81
九江	KIUKIANG	145,314-599	11,477-355	350,431-033	120,078-706	7,508-776	9,433-81
蕪湖	WUHU	91,349-927	3,185-213	218,312-844	77,188-067	9,792-004	19,814-11
南京	NANKING	129,937-293	4,681-475	251,114-242	62,421-680	18,325-438	28,715-67
鎮江	CHINKIANG	180,780-015	10,516-536	21,503-783	41,096-521	14,342-025	42,900-00
上海	SHANGHAI	15,659,368-081	427,101-365	3,388,803-666	1,413,348-405	380,867-496	363,284-21
蘇州	SOOCHOW	2,367-755	1,159-453	2,494-430	224,489-596	44-483	13,543-92
杭州	HANGCHOW	194-285	10,937-170	29-957	172,794-411	15-689	13,312-54
甯波	NINGPO	66,093-711	53,597-685	61,263-680	157,497-284	9,987-686	26,686-71
溫州	WENCHOW	213-805	2,694-763	13,435-577	67,664-031	238-309	5,668-32
三都澳	Santau	3,460-540	314-674	...	116,070-968	0-537	890-19
福州	FOOCHOW	213,997-600	7,797-991	144,058-650	202,817-492	5,671-866	39,800-84
廈門	AMOI	404,668-399	8,802-548	95,226-044	5,592-940	59,778-195	15,085-07

* 即係河捐 * River Dues.

† 拉哈蘇滿洲里，哈爾濱，綏芬河 † Labasuu, Manchouli, Harbin, and Suifenho.

‡ 大東溝在內 ‡ Including Tatungkow.

§ 查此數內連計民船貨稅關平銀六七〇二一兩五錢三分六釐

§ Including Junk Duties, Hk. Tls. 67,021.526.

鈔關平銀按關總數
OF EACH PORT, 1923.

船鈔 TONNAGE DUES.		共計 TOTAL.		內地子口稅 TRANSIT DUES.		統共徵收 TOTAL COLLECTION.	PORT.
洋旗 Foreign Flags.	華旗 Chinese Flag.	洋旗 Foreign Flags.	華旗 Chinese Flag.	入 Inwards.	出 Outwards.		
兩 Hk.Ts.	兩 Hk.Ts.	兩 Hk.Ts.	兩 Hk.Ts.	兩 Hk.Ts.	兩 Hk.Ts.	兩 Hk.Ts.	
2,999-420*	12,856-180*	3,854-171	36,970-917	...	...	40,825-088	AIGUN.
18,879-533*	34,946-543*	247,910-781	449,677-900	1,970-448	325-900	1,198,985-029	HARBIN DISTRICT. †
...	...	1,108-058	42,470-281	...	...	43,578-359	HUNCHUN.
...	...	67,256-528	73,834-467	389-098	22-846	141,502-939	LUNGCHINGSUN.
5,731-200	2,833-100	1,421,155-423	132,231-677	12,405-699	234-638	1,566,027-437	ANTUNG. ‡
302-500	217-200	5,053,344-573	565,787-349	71,115-874	16-875	5,690,264-671 §	Dairen.
17,244-400	4,117-600	763,051-734	385,609-067	47,493-757	3,483-704	1,199,638-262	NEUCHWANG.
46,414-700	5,218-800	377,309-894	77,442-722	65,950-392	11,088-776	581,791-783	Chinwangtao.
114,770-400	8,845-700	4,682,380-437	516,357-195	982,236-660	550,618-282	6,731,592-574	TIENTSIN.
1,399-400	2,826-100	23,772-911	45,133-246	...	...	68,906-157 ¶	LUNGKOW.
17,500-600	7,802-800	298,110-329	183,226-062	193-171	...	481,529-562	CHEFOO.
898-600	677-200	2,444,294-129	205,079-202	8,554-157	1,035-705	2,688,968-193 ¶	Kiaochow.
779-700	21-600	383,694-553	174,544-405	39,761-324	...	589,000-282	CHUNGKING.
...	...	54,838-452	94,582-013	28-976	43-684	149,493-125	WANHSIEN.
3,969-000	406-100	72,186-665	13,893-862	336-915	...	86,417-442	ICHANG.
489-000	327-600	105,021-496	48,515-254	233-808	...	153,770-558	SHASH.
3,683-331	811-000	395,864-754	43,619-110	537-017	...	440,020-881	CHANGSHAI.
1,886-400	349-500	114,083-694	109,282-875	1,316-226	...	224,632-485	Yochow.
54,506-200	10,765-700	3,153,530-921	996,866-273	134,624-698	430-326	4,285,452-218	HANKOW.
2,862-900	2,104-900	506,117-308	143,094-779	12,551-706	2,877-976	664,641-769	KIUKIANG.
14,939-680	845-600	334,394-455	100,332-996	98,312-934	14-685	533,055-070	WUHU.
12,240-000	823-100	411,616-973	96,641-933	47,067-308	3,275-582	558,601-796	NANKING.
16,975-760	4,192-200	233,601-583	98,705-261	103,965-183	2,224-390	438,496-417	CHINKIANG.
5,578,900-500	67,485-700	21,007,939-743	2,271,219-681	256,775-954	368,159-655	23,904,095-033 **	SHANGHAI.
21-900	67-700	4,928-568	239,260-734	9,523-988	...	253,713-290	SOOCHOW.
16-900	200-600	256-831	197,244-697	8,074-329	...	205,575-857	HANGCHOW.
5,994-800	10,000-700	143,339-877	248,082-384	24,397-132	86-884	415,906-277	NINGPO.
1,904-900	3,756-000	15,792-591	79,783-094	5,660-491	...	101,236-176	WENCHOW.
...	186-800	3,461-077	117,432-833	3,780-233	...	124,673-943	Sant'ua.
17,567-400	9,066-975	381,295-516	259,423-304	22,031-547	...	662,750-367	FOOCHOW.
74,111-800	3,491-500	633,814-438	32,972-066	23,278-570	1,938-147	692,003-221	AMOY.

† 此數內連計民船貨稅關平銀一八一〇兩九錢六分二釐 † Including Junk Duties, Hk.Ts. 1,810-966.

‡ 此數內連計民船貨稅關平銀一〇〇七六九兩六錢四分一釐, 民船貨稅關平銀二五一九二兩四錢一分 ‡ Including Junk Duties, Hk.Ts. 100,769-641 and Junk Ldkn, Hk.Ts. 25,192-410.

§ 內有郵局包裹所繳之稅關平銀六七四八〇四兩二錢四分六釐 ** Including Hk.Ts. 674,804-246 collected on Postal Parcels.

民國十二年海關徵收稅
MARITIME CUSTOMS REVENUE

各關	PORT.	進口正稅 IMPORT DUTY.		出口正稅 EXPORT DUTY.		復進口稅 COAST TRADE DUTY.	
		洋旗 Foreign Flags.	華旗 Chinese Flag.	洋旗 Foreign Flags.	華旗 Chinese Flag.	洋旗 Foreign Flags.	華旗 Chinese Flag.
		兩 銀元 HK. \$	兩 銀元 HK. \$	兩 銀元 HK. \$	兩 銀元 HK. \$	兩 銀元 HK. \$	兩 銀元 HK. \$
汕頭	SWATOW	644,956-409	14,501-783	591,933-142	49,852-621	150,862-466	12,347-041
廣州	CANTON	1,942,662-616	51,983-446	1,254,623-857	142,879-820	297,300-059	61,052-134
九龍	Kowloon	...	246,146-175*	...	94,745-641*	...	...
九龍(黃九稅路)	Kowloon : Railway Collection	82,774-815	...	27,337-598	...	...	...
拱北	Lappa	...	202,286-166†	...	20,469-292†	...	...
江門	KONGMOON	274,024-201	97,726-257	49,754-804	18,850-096	2-500	42-082
三水	SAMSHUI	46,259-875	73,405-299	10,475-199	27,383-533	3,402-977	4,161-333
梧州	WUCHOW	219,441-265	130,409-045	66,405-435	96,645-396	13,485-393	13,739-454
南寧	Nanning	12,680-232	3,782-514	27,596-797	50,764-522	516-642	1,615-101
瓊州	KIUNGCHOW	138,862-545	45,105-741	59,004-136	17,385-071	2,639-646	992-523
北海	PAKHOI	106,284-785	2,783-747	35,030-698	2,492-593	134-791	179-803
龍州	Lungchow	...	5,218-291	...	5,188-396	...	...
蒙自	Mengtze	392,199-315	8,455-974	144,956-576	1,588-637	5,330-163	54-103
思茅	Szema	...	3,983-050	...	743-450	...	...
瓊崖	Tengyueh	...	59,959-160	...	17,646-002	...	...
共計	HK. \$	30,415,123-734	2,155,148-395	16,434,439-491	6,235,535-530	1,571,922-182	1,079,964-075
華洋共計	TOTAL	HK. \$	32,570,272-129		22,669,975-021		2,651,886-257

N.B.—The Kowloon and Lappa Custom Houses collect Native Tariff Duty on all goods from Hongkong and Macao sent by junks to Chinese Ports not open to Foreign shipping; Native Tariff Duty on goods outwards, i.e., to Hongkong and Macao, whether from open or non-open ports if unprovided with documents proving payment of Export Duty; and Likin at the Provincial rate on such goods inwards or outwards as are liable to Likin. Accordingly, the statistics supplied by the Kowloon and Lappa Custom Houses do not contain complete Returns of the cargoes of junks inwards and outwards, seeing that the cargoes of junks to and from ports open to Foreign shipping, i.e., Treaty Ports, are dealt with by the Native Customs at those ports, and not by the Kowloon and Lappa Customs.

鈔關平銀按關總數種
OF EACH PORT, 1923—Continued.

船鈔 TONNAGE DUES.		共計 TOTAL.		內地子口稅 TRANSIT DUES.		統共徵收 TOTAL COLLECTION.	PORT.
洋旗 Foreign Flags.	華旗 Chinese Flag.	洋旗 Foreign Flags.	華旗 Chinese Flag.	入 Inwards.	出 Outwards.		
兩 錢 Hk.Tls.	兩 錢 Hk.Tls.	兩 錢 Hk.Tls.	兩 錢 Hk.Tls.	兩 錢 Hk.Tls.	兩 錢 Hk.Tls.	兩 錢 Hk.Tls.	
62,939-300	5,992-000	1,449,791-317	82,693-445	7,669-943	...	1,540,154-705	SWATOW.
69,387-700	7,979-300	3,553,974-262	263,894-760	14,955-619	...	3,824,824-641	CANTON.
...	...	...	340,891-816	...	...	340,891-816 *	Kowloon.
...	...	110,112-414	...	...	...	110,112-414	Kowloon: Railway Collection.
...	...	...	222,755-458	...	...	222,755-458 †	Lappa.
5,105-938	2,102-200	328,887-443	118,720-637	1,976-606	...	449,584-686	KONGMOON.
3,821-500	3,658-700	63,959-551	108,608-870	3,006-742	...	175,575-163	SAMSHUI.
951-900	844-000	300,283-993	241,637-895	10,322-024	2,624-530	554,868-442	WUCHOW.
85-300	252-000	40,828-871	56,384-137	967-745	108-006	98,288-759	Nanning.
19,970-900	1,928-400	220,477-227	65,411-735	9,244-197	6,674-333	301,807-492	KIUNGCHOW.
5,314-513	12-300	146,764-787	5,468-443	3,291-418	...	155,524-648	PAKHOL.
...	0-200	...	10,406-897	188-116	...	10,543-003	Lungchow
...	21-300	541,586-054	10,120-014	206,153-083	1,802-020	759,661-171	Mengtsh.
...	...	...	4,726-500	2,240-345	...	6,966-845	Szema.
...	...	...	77,605-162	13,507-783	6,487-426	97,550-371	Tengyueh.
2183,608-975	217,944-898	50,605,094-382	9,688,592-898	2,247,039-216	963,524-369		
2,401,553-873		60,293,687-280		3,210,563-585		63,504,250-865 †.	

查九關通商口岸貨物進出口數內關平銀一二〇八一三兩八錢七分四釐，合司碼平銀一三四三三兩一錢二分二釐；出口數內關平銀三四四七三兩四錢九分五釐，合司碼平銀三八三三六兩八錢三分七釐；統共數內關平銀一五五二八兩三錢六分九釐，合司碼平銀一七二六八九兩九錢五分九釐

Including Likin and Chingfai Tax: Import, Hk.Tls. 220,813-874 = Loc.Tls. 234,353-122; Export, Hk.Tls. 34,473-495 = Loc.Tls. 32,335-837; Total, Hk.Tls. 155,279,369 = Loc.Tls. 177,689-959.

查洪北關通商口岸貨物進出口數內關平銀五七八七兩一錢七分，合司碼平銀六四六五五兩五分九釐；出口數內關平銀九九一〇兩二錢三分三釐，合司碼平銀一〇七〇兩九錢六分三釐；統共數內關平銀六七七七八兩三錢七分三釐，合司碼平銀七五七二六兩二分二釐

Including Likin and Chingfai Tax: Import, Hk.Tls. 57,876-170 = Loc.Tls. 64,655-039; Export, Hk.Tls. 9,910-203 = Loc.Tls. 11,070-963; Total, Hk.Tls. 67,786-373 = Loc.Tls. 75,726-002.

查民國十二年內由各關押註現銀存庫共計關平銀一六九一五二兩七錢二分九釐此數未計入統共徵收總數內

Indebted cash payments during year, amounting to Hk.Tls. 1,691,512.729, are not included in the above total collection.

民國七年至十二年海關徵收稅鈔關平銀按關總數
TOTAL MARITIME CUSTOMS REVENUE OF EACH PORT, 1918 TO 1923.

各關	PORT.	七年	八年	九年	十年	十一年	十二年
		1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
		兩 銀 HK.Ts	兩 銀 HK.Ts	兩 銀 HK.Ts	兩 銀 HK.Ts	兩 銀 HK.Ts	兩 銀 HK.Ts
北平	AIGUN	161,645-885	128,893-080	188,526-392	111,891-524	109,472-383	40,825-088
哈爾濱	HARBIN DISTRICT *	783,447-947	840,857-306	744,639-107	1,393,889-323	1,532,432-413	1,198,985-029
黑龍江	HUNCHUN	33,446-453	29,920-015	17,637-217	36,816-940	46,666-278	43,578-339
龍江	LUNGCHINGSUN	80,336-001	72,175-164	50,373-524	77,647-486	81,641-074	141,502-329
安東	ANTUNG †	894,089-174	1,346,570-559	1,130,456-411	1,163,043-159	1,323,043-641	1,566,027-437
大連	Dairen	3,562,196-478	4,586,924-197	4,902,715-585	6,279,930-029	5,555,583-810	5,690,264-671
新賓	NEWCHWANG	505,428-967	747,546-694	729,944-994	955,555-159	965,979-794	1,199,638-262
旅大	Chinwangtao	264,168-052	362,448-231	476,187-678	635,504-921	477,167-164	631,791-788
天津	TIENSIN	4,028,933-735	5,203,366-496	5,019,991-694	6,878,496-022	6,647,728-283	6,731,592-574
龍口	LUNGKOW	42,432-015	35,906-612	37,089-926	55,228-991	61,330-007	68,906-157
煙台	CHEFOO	443,499-315	452,754-930	410,079-994	601,974-025	455,095-902	481,529-562
烟台	Kiaochow	1,412,905-771	1,666,784-108	1,761,286-424	2,328,444-990	2,258,514-721	2,658,963-193
重慶	CHUNGKING	478,424-592	602,328-577	401,504-181	613,207-633	594,620-996	589,000-282
萬縣	WANHSIEN	98,777-947	114,084-660	66,938-389	123,300-919	168,328-131	149,493-125
宜昌	ICHANG	63,565-240	58,011-965	53,794-434	73,034-161	78,445-137	86,417-442
沙市	SHASI	60,585-644	47,952-622	54,103-162	58,988-967	89,056-600	153,770-558
岳州	CHANGSHA	304,868-942	273,105-818	511,640-852	353,516-461	359,929-268	404,020-881
岳陽	Yochow	138,120-643	100,236-721	126,313-032	156,024-137	218,530-147	224,832-495
漢口	HANKOW	3,267,829-694	4,219,599-096	3,671,002-919	4,193,543-856	4,568,166-069	4,285,452-218
九江	KUKIANG	602,530-077	694,577-479	670,792-577	497,416-441	505,538-675	664,641-769
蕪湖	WUHU	586,979-813	1,182,837-769	780,909-416	630,423-877	425,924-654	533,055-070
南京	NANKING	289,011-119	751,869-578	760,062-397	744,215-354	714,125-543	558,601-796
鎮江	CHINKIANG	345,908-100	403,666-543	453,008-965	473,612-373	415,501-375	438,496-417
上海	SHANGHAI	10,903,047-488	14,289,736-506	18,333,046-030	21,511,960-765	21,923,807-037	23,904,095-033
蘇州	SOOCHOW	247,262-762	313,736-799	198,028-375	231,144-069	294,579-695	253,713-290
杭州	HANGCHOW	239,425-116	266,746-660	174,364-164	242,919-337	190,475-837	203,575-857
甯波	NINGPO	45,544-883	412,610-946	337,408-437	465,042-298	400,863-284	415,906-277
溫州	WENCHOW	51,608-583	66,239-622	62,334-379	66,879-758	68,335-062	101,236-176
福州	Santon	114,335-010	137,540-565	86,483-967	94,256-878	100,360-164	124,078-943
廈門	FOOCHOW	441,195-749	557,024-317	528,706-528	674,674-925	539,496-066	662,730-367
汕頭	AMOY	347,867-890	466,706-316	513,280-773	739,656-305	679,316-760	694,003-221
廣州	SWATOW	916,440-786	1,049,737-067	1,109,889-878	1,439,096-389	1,354,101-410	1,549,154-705
九龍	CANTON	2,280,940-809	2,471,934-198	2,542,287-525	3,375,884-107	3,281,789-189	3,842,824-641
九龍(廣九鐵路)	Kowloon	216,934-441	313,617-826	239,020-894	301,253-692	299,819-743	340,891-816
九龍(廣九鐵路)	Collection	79,419-013	88,983-696	120,136-027	153,496-719	343,973-228	110,112-414
扶北	Lappa	132,814-337	143,599-412	191,598-178	349,748-527	286,315-102	222,786-458
江門	KONGMOON	134,927-125	135,475-005	217,847-080	270,770-352	310,622-155	449,584-686
三水	SAMSHUI	118,540-713	118,867-738	120,711-611	148,183-445	144,930-955	173,575-103
梧州	WUCHOW	471,022-480	497,713-209	523,792-442	460,948-572	280,606-459	554,906-412
梧州	Nanning	128,228-279	124,388-983	120,675-436	91,011-820	50,808-772	98,200-759
瓊州	KUNGHOW	118,249-241	155,736-033	163,683-501	270,141-642	251,439-188	301,869-492
北海	PAKHOI	73,542-288	100,143-617	95,020-065	125,439-078	151,914-823	155,594-648
北海	Langchow	4,788-250	3,830-891	4,672-045	4,998-851	4,820-380	10,543-063
蒙自	Mongtzu	401,267-673	414,220-917	486,086-742	547,073-234	616,012-208	790,081-171
蒙自	Sengtuo	4,853-907	4,642-301	10,756-362	10,568-358	8,490-771	4,986-945
騰越	Tongyueh	63,496-354	85,479-648	99,686-491	113,304-073	102,758-546	97,800-371
共計	TOTAL...HK.Ts	36,345,044-855	46,009,160-222	49,819,885-179	59,007,128-927	59,559,194-137	63,504,290-865

* 拉哈森, 滿洲里, 哈爾濱, 綏芬河 * Lhasan, Manchouli, Harbin, and Suifenho.

† 大連港在內 † Including Tatsungow.

‡ 內有附錄表附圖平銀四五四四四四四一銀九分二釐

‡ Including Famine Relief Surtax, HK.Ts. 4,544,965.790.

§ 內有附錄表附圖平銀二四四四四四四一銀一分八釐

§ 74,944.358.

民國十年至十二年海關兼轄常關徵收稅鈔合關平銀總數

NATIVE CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1921 TO 1923.

各 關	PORT.	十年	十一年	十二年
		1921.	1922.	1923.
		兩 錢	兩 錢	兩 錢
		<i>Hk.Tls</i>	<i>Hk.Tls</i>	<i>Hk.Tls</i>
牛莊.....	NEWCHWANG.....	117,638-377	113,882-042	113,668-669
天津.....	TIENTSIN.....	1,324,003-523*	1,226,153-393*	1,517,658-524*
烟台.....	CHEFOO.....	98,597-832	78,308-986	84,731-350
宜昌.....	ICHANG.....	38,640-279	34,681-092	18,133-026
沙市.....	SHASI.....	20,131-167	14,304-337	14,640-059
九江.....	KIUKIANG.....	414,633-845	365,765-983	361,057-224
蕪湖.....	WUHU.....	935,583-879	765,105-088	788,797-442
上海.....	SHANGHAI.....	378,569-957	387,450-209	365,492-633
寧波.....	NINGPO.....	137,183-597	115,310-196	118,738-795
溫州.....	WENCHOW.....	54,395-831	56,189-230	61,932-111
三都澳.....	SANTUAO.....	105,368-649	103,500-592	112,376-751
福州.....	FOOCHOW.....	287,163-649	243,614-282	254,995-334
廈門.....	AMOI.....	135,782-458	124,001-220	110,766-825
汕頭.....	SWATOW.....	184,977-745	200,771-868	190,632-581
廣州.....	CANTON.....	360,356-323	311,499-036	218,950-533
江門.....	KONGMOON.....	103,514-117	60,551-542	57,788-112
福州.....	WUCHOW.....	124,905-325	84,850-388	53,178-641
瓊州.....	KIUNGCHOW.....	36,492-455	32,223-127	32,012-695
北海.....	PAKHOI.....	13,353-964	14,289-073	14,579-103
總 共.....	TOTAL..... <i>Hk.Tls</i>	4,871,292-972 †	4,362,451-684 ‡	4,490,130-408

* 代海關徵收土貨運出內地子口稅不計在內錄已列入海關徵收數內

* Not including Outward Transit Duty collected on behalf of and remitted to the Maritime Customs.

† 內有兩筆原銀關平銀三四九二三四兩五錢九分九釐

† Including Pounds Relief Summs, *Hk.Tls.* 340,734.595.

‡ 內有兩筆原銀關平銀四四八五五兩九錢一分二釐

‡ Including Pounds Relief Summs, *Hk.Tls.* 44,843.912.

近十年海關洋貿易貨價計值關平銀按年總數

GROSS VALUE OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA, 1914 TO 1923.

年分	YEAR.	洋貨進口 總數 GROSS IMPORTS.	出口 EXPORTS.			進出貨價 總數 GRAND TOTAL.
			土貨出洋 Chinese Produce.	洋貨復往外洋 Foreign Produce.	洋土貨共計 TOTAL.	
三四年	1914	584,209,003	356,226,629	14,067,621	371,194,250	955,403,253
五六年	1915	477,064,005	418,861,164	22,588,286	441,449,450	918,513,455
七八年	1916	535,268,426	481,797,366	18,261,431	500,058,797	1,035,927,223
九十年	1917	577,361,339	462,931,630	27,862,505	490,794,195	1,068,175,534
十一年	1918	577,643,803	495,893,031	22,750,721	508,633,752	1,086,277,555
十二年	1919	679,529,544	630,809,411	32,531,863	663,341,274	1,342,870,818
十三年	1920	739,950,026	541,631,300	37,799,976	579,431,276	1,319,381,482
十四年	1921	932,850,340	601,255,537	62,727,901	663,983,438	1,596,833,778
十五年	1922	975,034,183	654,891,933	29,984,533	684,876,466	1,659,910,649
十六年	1923	948,633,920	752,917,416	25,231,033	778,148,449	1,726,782,369

近十年海關洋貿易貨價計值關平銀按年淨數

NET VALUE OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA, 1914 TO 1923.

年分	YEAR.	洋貨進口淨數* NET IMPORTS.*	土貨出洋總數 EXPORTS.	共計 TOTAL.			
					兩 Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.
					三四年	1914	569,241,382	356,226,629	925,468,011
五六年	1915	454,475,719	418,861,164	873,336,883			
七八年	1916	516,406,095	481,797,366	998,203,461			
九十年	1917	549,518,774	462,931,630	1,012,450,404			
十一年	1918	554,893,082	485,893,031	1,040,776,113			
十二年	1919	646,997,681	630,809,411	1,277,807,092			
十三年	1920	762,250,230	541,631,300	1,303,881,530			
十四年	1921	906,122,439	601,255,537	1,507,377,976			
十五年	1922	945,049,050	654,891,933	1,599,941,583			
十六年	1923	923,402,887	752,917,416	1,676,320,303			

* 以上洋貨進口淨數係在洋貨進口總數內除去洋貨復往外洋之數

* Net Imports, i.e., the value of the Foreign Goods imported direct from Foreign Countries less the value of the Foreign Goods re-exported to Foreign Countries during the year.

以上兩表不列通商口岸互相貿易之數，即洋貨貿易價亦未列入其故因有不能歸國管轄之華式船隻在通商口岸及未開通商口岸所運往來外洋各貨並未經過海關至各口之華貨貿易價則係土貨運銷國內之數已列在第一百五至一百十頁內

The values given in the above tables do not include the value of goods carried coastwise, nor do they comprise the whole extent of the Foreign Trade, inasmuch as vessels of Chinese type, which are not within the control of the Maritime Customs, ply between Foreign and Chinese (both Treaty and non-Treaty) Ports. The value of the Home Trade of each port, i.e., the trade in Chinese Goods carried for consumption in China, can be seen in the figures given on pages 105-110.

民國十一年及十二年海關巡行往來洋貿易貨價計值關平銀按關總數
 VALUE OF THE DIRECT FOREIGN TRADE OF EACH PORT, 1922 AND 1923.

各關	PORT.	十一年 1922.			十二年 1923.		
		洋貨進口 IMPORTS.	土貨出洋 EXPORTS.	共計貨價 TOTAL.	洋貨進口 IMPORTS.	土貨出洋 EXPORTS.	共計貨價 TOTAL.
		兩 Hk.Ts.	兩 Hk.Ts.	兩 Hk.Ts.	兩 Hk.Ts.	兩 Hk.Ts.	兩 Hk.Ts.
愛爾	AIGUN	344,153	9,64,609	1,328,762	108,238	96,057	204,295
漢口	HARBIN DISTRICT*	12,097,483	38,339,875	50,437,358	9,235,497	33,860,436	43,096,933
通遼	HUNCHUN	965,468	510,424	1,475,892	1,054,412	478,033	1,532,445
安東	LUNGCHINGSUN	2,187,540	1,172,397	3,359,937	3,189,154	1,836,271	5,025,425
通遼	ANTUNG†	30,108,230	24,190,883	54,299,113	25,818,200	41,905,652	68,723,852
大連	Dairen	65,667,985	85,446,076	151,113,470	68,416,348	113,906,777	182,323,125
新賓	NEWCHWANG	9,849,876	5,987,356	15,837,232	11,869,859	8,928,152	19,848,211
遼寧	Chilwan†	6,159,605	2,688,505	8,848,010	1,966,971	5,887,602	7,854,383
天津	TIENSIN	96,421,515	45,471,488	145,893,003	76,178,335	49,950,666	126,132,021
龍口	LUNGKOW	2,905,56	1,051,364	1,072,320	22,251	1,622,557	1,484,808
青島	CHEFOO	5,480,501	12,997,366	18,477,867	5,411,298	9,154,765	14,566,063
濟南	Kiaochow	34,633,162	22,129,818	56,762,980	32,807,680	24,674,487	57,482,147
煙台	CHUNGKING	712,343	448,813	1,161,156	671,398	303,217	974,615
威海衛	WANHSIEN	15,206	12,914	28,120	16,860	14,475	31,335
龍口	ICHANG	340,881	---	340,881	391,322	2,485	393,807
煙台	SHAI	563,065	492	563,557	490,111	283	490,394
煙台	CHANGSHA	1,164,516	7,299	1,171,815	1,131,124	19,743	1,150,867
煙台	Yochow	19,486	57,500	76,986	22,267	---	22,267
煙台	Yochow	47,919,956	16,351,458	64,271,414	38,551,704	16,278,195	54,829,899
煙台	KIUKIANG	2,120,888	12,659	2,133,547	3,857,431	3,826,235	3,880,666
煙台	WUHU	1,951,802	1,065,926	3,017,728	1,067,831	1,937,037	3,024,888
煙台	NANKING	8,566,794	3,688,121	12,254,915	3,845,613	4,036,887	7,882,500
煙台	CHINKIANG	4,773,037	247,883	5,020,920	3,646,278	285,149	3,931,427
煙台	SHANGHAI	419,593,331	218,051,344	637,644,675	417,870,452	276,838,233	694,708,685
煙台	SOOCHOW	28,684	---	28,684	52,096	---	52,096
煙台	HANGCHOW	1,495,851	---	1,495,851	2,520,488	---	2,520,488
煙台	NINGPO	7,285,279	4,950	7,290,238	7,064,232	8,851	7,073,083
煙台	WENCHOW	29,225	20,238	49,463	49,525	293,548	343,073
煙台	Santsu	27,908	596	28,404	66,763	---	66,763
煙台	FOOCHOW	5,000,179	8,489,310	13,489,310	7,377,439	10,880,131	18,017,570
煙台	AMOY	13,994,607	3,216,109	17,210,716	12,616,623	3,573,050	15,666,673
煙台	SWATOW	23,994,790	11,002,827	34,997,623	29,059,744	12,799,513	41,859,257
煙台	CANTON	5,232,571	89,016,601	143,249,172	73,846,423	90,228,494	164,074,917
煙台	Kowloon	47,984,700	18,557,911	66,542,611	31,957,386	16,712,804	48,670,190
煙台	廣九鐵路	8,779,745	7,635,816	16,415,560	3,148,871	1,908,161	5,057,022
煙台	Laysa	20,875,728	5,043,694	25,919,317	18,064,389	3,784,567	21,848,956
煙台	KONGMOON	8,978,322	1,628,335	10,606,657	15,022,954	2,697,069	17,718,023
煙台	SAMSHUI	4,908,338	608,809	5,517,147	8,095,828	866,693	8,965,521
煙台	WUCHOW	4,261,300	2,987,295	7,248,595	6,856,678	4,198,981	11,057,659
煙台	Haining	178,061	661,762	828,403	294,983	1,062,350	1,357,043
煙台	KYNGCHOW	3,905,497	3,112,287	7,015,784	3,914,715	3,826,932	7,741,647
煙台	PAKHOI	3,839,988	2,097,919	5,936,908	3,475,259	2,301,152	5,777,011
煙台	Lungchow	89,900	78,812	168,812	188,971	139,154	328,125
煙台	Mongtser	19,231,892	9,240,969	21,472,861	10,858,388	9,442,643	22,701,881
煙台	Siamoa	232,424	43,220	285,644	184,054	42,868	226,922
煙台	Tamguala	2,968,375	1,523,174	4,491,549	2,384,697	1,536,811	3,901,508
統共	TOTAL	975,934,183	654,891,933	1,629,926,116	948,633,920	752,917,416	1,701,551,336
貨價往外洋	Re-exports Abroad:—						
由上海	From Shanghai	12,224,358			10,189,121		
由其他各口岸	„ all the other Ports	17,760,175			15,041,912		
共計淨量	Total Re-exports	29,984,533		29,984,533	25,231,033		25,231,033
共計淨量	Net Total	945,049,650	654,891,933	1,599,941,583	923,402,887	752,917,416	1,676,320,303

* 拉哈爾, 滿洲里, 哈爾濱, 綏芬河 * Laharsu, Manchouli, Harbin, and Suifenho.

† 大連灣在內 † Including Tamgoola.

民國五年至十二年海關運往來

VALUE OF THE DIRECT TRADE

民國十二年

地名	COUNTRY.	五年 1916.		六年 1917.		七年 1918.	
		兩 HK.Ts	共計 兩 Total HK.Ts	兩 HK.Ts	共計 兩 Total HK.Ts	兩 HK.Ts	共計 兩 Total HK.Ts
香港*	HONGKONG* :-						
洋貨來自	Imports from	153,347,624	158,602,488	158,602,488	162,191,816	162,191,816	162,191,816
土貨運往	Exports to	119,485,650	115,842,940	115,842,940	116,988,021	116,988,021	116,988,021
			272,833,274		274,445,430		279,179,837
澳門	MACAO :-						
洋貨來自	Imports from	5,136,244	4,654,092	4,654,092	4,284,993	4,284,993	4,284,993
土貨運往	Exports to	3,696,572	4,933,469	4,933,469	4,527,716	4,527,716	4,527,716
			8,832,816		9,593,561		8,812,709
安南	FRENCH INDO-CHINA :-						
洋貨來自	Imports from	3,584,751	2,461,976	2,461,976	2,759,281	2,759,281	2,759,281
土貨運往	Exports to	1,443,830	1,621,984	1,621,984	1,593,504	1,593,504	1,593,504
			5,028,581		4,083,960		4,352,785
暹羅	SIAM :-						
洋貨來自	Imports from	552,346	553,852	553,852	395,530	395,530	395,530
土貨運往	Exports to	3,023,590	2,366,079	2,366,079	1,972,430	1,972,430	1,972,430
			3,575,936		2,919,931		2,367,960
新嘉坡等處	SINGAPORE, STRAITS, ETC. :-						
洋貨來自	Imports from	4,602,845	6,877,792	6,877,792	10,331,544	10,331,544	10,331,544
土貨運往	Exports to	8,348,735	6,674,852	6,674,852	6,400,522	6,400,522	6,400,522
			12,951,580		13,552,644		16,732,066
爪哇等處	DUTCH INDIES :-						
洋貨來自	Imports from	5,320,322	4,515,641	4,515,641	8,564,897	8,564,897	8,564,897
土貨運往	Exports to	2,334,736	1,713,778	1,713,778	2,592,006	2,592,006	2,592,006
			7,655,058		6,229,419		11,156,903
印度	BRITISH INDIA :-						
洋貨來自	Imports from	32,754,841	26,989,184	26,989,184	7,988,896	7,988,896	7,988,896
土貨運往	Exports to	6,589,999	6,950,387	6,950,387	6,037,892	6,037,892	6,037,892
			39,344,840		33,939,571		14,026,788
土、洗埃等處	TURKEY, PERSIA, EGYPT, ADEN, ETC. :-						
洋貨來自	Imports from	88,211	130,717	130,717	380,062	380,062	380,062
土貨運往	Exports to	2,160,319	1,353,502	1,353,502	3,047,853	3,047,853	3,047,853
			2,248,530		1,484,219		3,427,915
英國	GREAT BRITAIN :-						
洋貨來自	Imports from	70,353,029	51,989,135	51,989,135	49,890,293	49,890,293	49,890,293
土貨運往	Exports to	34,918,546	26,089,759	26,089,759	25,264,589	25,264,589	25,264,589
			105,271,575		78,073,894		75,154,882
挪威	NORWAY :-						
洋貨來自	Imports from	1,181,614	247,539	247,539	83	83	83
土貨運往	Exports to	8,967	9,823	9,823	9	9	9
			1,190,581		257,362		92
瑞典	SWEDEN :-						
洋貨來自	Imports from	1,588,004	340,113	340,113	9,868	9,868	9,868
土貨運往	Exports to	1,449,297	1,680	1,680	---	---	---
			3,037,301		341,793		9,877
丹國	DENMARK :-						
洋貨來自	Imports from	127,696	67,424	67,424	192	192	192
土貨運往	Exports to	2,160,350	1,678,822	1,678,822	598,512	598,512	598,512
			2,288,046		1,746,246		598,704
德國	GERMANY :-						
洋貨來自	Imports from	24,499	---	---	---	---	---
土貨運往	Exports to	321	50	50	---	---	---
			24,820		50		---
荷蘭	NETHERLANDS :-						
洋貨來自	Imports from	230,392	33,625	33,625	1,110	1,110	1,110
土貨運往	Exports to	1,105,998	26,356	26,356	34	34	34
			1,336,391		99,981		1,144

* 洋貨進口 土貨出口 暹羅 香港 暹羅 爪哇 印度 英國 歐洲 澳洲 日本 漢口 汕頭 廈門 廣州 汕頭 等處及中國沿海各口地方 * The Imports from Hongkong come originally from...

洋貿易貨價計值關平銀按國總數

WITH EACH COUNTRY, 1916 TO 1923.

八年 1919.		九年 1920.		十年 1921.		十一年 1922.		十二年 1923.		COUNTRY.
兩 Hk.Tls.	共計 兩 Total Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	共計 兩 Total Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	共計 兩 Total Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	共計 兩 Total Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	共計 兩 Total Hk.Tls.	
53,631,544 31,495,296		159,313,335 136,462,843		231,138,080 152,875,077		239,347,671 169,995,691		248,083,456 175,796,249		Imports from } Exports to... } HONGKONG.*
	285,126,840		295,775,378		384,013,157		409,343,362		423,879,705	
5,053,426 4,714,206		9,838,792 4,736,820		18,168,520 5,754,548		11,502,102 4,684,971		6,235,819 3,967,508		Imports from } Exports to... } MACAO.
	9,767,632		14,575,612		23,923,268		16,187,075		10,203,327	
2,879,927 1,785,189		3,750,104 2,643,493		5,161,467 2,721,474		12,062,868 3,322,634		18,438,662 4,012,714		Imports from } Exports to... } FRENCH INDO- CHINA.
	4,666,116		6,393,599		7,882,941		15,385,502		22,451,376	
422,060 2,742,137		179,164 2,662,715		2,262,976 4,668,388		3,023,508 3,258,999		6,259,635 3,385,263		Imports from } Exports to... } SIAM.
	3,164,197		2,841,879		6,931,364		6,282,507		9,644,895	
10,115,656 11,220,792		7,803,083 16,538,995		8,031,246 19,461,388		8,168,720 5,314,245		9,213,722 17,927,812		Imports from } Exports to... } SINGAPORE, STRAITS, ETC.
	21,336,448		24,342,078		27,492,634		23,482,965		27,141,534	
6,854,316 3,074,377		10,565,203 4,026,447		12,887,015 7,948,835		13,843,893 9,129,001		13,600,326 8,085,332		Imports from } Exports to... } DUTCH INDIES.
	9,936,693		14,591,650		20,835,850		22,972,894		21,685,658	
26,080,705 9,399,443		32,494,059 8,758,251		35,380,635 9,738,720		43,139,628 9,816,734		55,240,982 12,329,506		Imports from } Exports to... } BRITISH INDIA.
	36,580,118		41,252,310		45,119,355		52,956,362		67,570,288	
740,638 10,507,249		1,476,650 17,457,062		1,170,393 17,276,661		993,079 9,309,778		843,906 11,114,197		Imports from } Exports to... } TURKEY, PERSIA, EGYPT, ADEN, ETC.
	11,247,887		18,934,312		18,447,054		10,302,857		11,958,103	
61,292,239 57,185,242	✓	131,719,952 45,804,536	✓	149,935,615 39,913,950	✓	145,292,550 38,507,874	✓	120,397,229 43,407,130	✓	Imports from } Exports to... } GREAT BRITAIN.
	121,478,481		177,524,488		180,849,571		183,800,424		163,604,359	
314,068 182,275		1,648,937 493,700		379,831 20,098		1,320,091 38,093		2,027,969 39,934		Imports from } Exports to... } NORWAY.
	496,343		2,049,637		399,929		1,358,184		2,064,903	
572,920 1,488,848		2,778,294 612,561		2,399,049 884,243		2,531,716 560,071		2,213,289 266,767		Imports from } Exports to... } SWEDEN.
	2,061,777		3,390,855		3,283,292		3,091,787		2,500,056	
183,584 3,221,178		283,963 5,003,622		1,696,901 779,599		1,727,772 1,438,507		1,115,286 1,507,568		Imports from } Exports to... } DENMARK.
	3,404,762		5,287,585		2,476,410		3,166,279		2,622,854	
358 163,866		5,417,744 1,761,303		13,348,856 6,773,917		24,744,130 9,804,806		32,456,067 11,914,718		Imports from } Exports to... } GERMANY.
	164,234		7,179,047		20,122,773		34,548,936		44,370,785	
111,030 1,758,575		3,757,383 10,565,127		4,505,219 7,396,025		7,628,252 5,727,834		3,908,222 8,511,043		Imports from } Exports to... } NETHER- LANDS.
	1,869,603		14,322,510		11,901,244		13,356,086		12,419,265	

*Exports to that Colony are further carried on to, Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, America, Japan, Australia, India, the Straits, etc., and Coast Ports of China.

民國五年至十二年海關運往來

VALUE OF THE DIRECT TRADE

地名	COUNTRY.	五年 1916.		六年 1917.		七年 1918.	
		兩 Hk.Fts	共計 兩 Total, Hk.Fts	兩 Hk.Fts	共計 兩 Total, Hk.Fts	兩 Hk.Fts	共計 兩 Total, Hk.Fts
比國	BELGIUM:—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	7,704		7,597		...	
土貨運往	Exports to	...		...		...
			7,704		7,597		...
法國	FRANCE:—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	2,837,884		2,309,160		1,568,898	
土貨運往	Exports to	27,401,959		25,536,079		30,469,677	
			30,099,843		27,845,239		32,038,575
日國	SPAIN (INCLUDING GIBRALTAR):—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	5,397		2,130		2,610	
土貨運往	Exports to	13,958		19,279		18,451	
			19,355		21,409		21,061
葡國	PORTUGAL:—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	...		...		...
土貨運往	Exports to	307		...		...
			307		...		...
瑞士	SWITZERLAND:—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	482		662		13,663	
土貨運往	Exports to	1,468		3,695		37	
			1,950		4,357		13,700
義國	ITALY:—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	359,936		467,999		356,674	
土貨運往	Exports to	6,305,978		3,905,824		9,634,780	
			6,665,914		4,373,823		9,991,454
奧國	AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY:—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	23,747		1,035		...	
土貨運往	Exports to	88		...		...
			23,835		1,035		...
俄國歐洲各口	RUSSIA, EUROPEAN PORTS:—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	56,696		35,679		12,734	
土貨運往	Exports to	4,222,617		477,813		83	
			4,279,313		513,492		12,817
俄國由陸路	RUSSIA & SIBERIA BY LAND FRONTIER:—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	6,735,186		2,933,515		1,434,106	
土貨運往	Exports to	20,444,813		13,438,274		1,972,357	
			27,179,999		16,371,789		3,406,463
俄國黑龍江各口	RUSSIA, AMUR PORTS:—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	314,595		154,193		265,008	
土貨運往	Exports to	3,790,230		7,085,862		1,593,227	
			4,104,735		7,240,055		1,858,235
俄國太平洋各口	RUSSIA, PACIFIC PORTS:—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	18,588,221		8,094,348		4,676,830	
土貨運往	Exports to	37,036,545		28,748,557		13,037,662	
			55,644,766		36,842,905		15,714,492
朝鮮	KOREA:—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	8,504,624		11,843,006		10,457,222	
土貨運往	Exports to	6,601,511		8,518,934		13,685,401	
			15,106,135		20,361,940		24,142,623
日本臺灣	JAPAN (INCLUDING FORMOSA):—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	160,490,720	✓	221,666,891	✓	238,858,578	✓
土貨運往	Exports to	112,922,258		105,773,919		163,394,992	✓
			273,412,978		327,440,810		402,253,570
飛利浦島	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	2,292,875		1,706,679		3,193,524	
土貨運往	Exports to	1,075,037		1,562,285		2,153,227	
			3,367,912		3,268,964		5,346,751

洋貿易貨價計值關平銀按國總數積

WITH EACH COUNTRY, 1916 TO 1923—Continued.

八年 1918.		九年 1920.		十年 1921.		十一年 1922.		十二年 1923.		COUNTRY.
兩 Hk.Fs.	共計 Total, Hk.Fs.	兩 Hk.Fs.	共計 Total, Hk.Fs.	兩 Hk.Fs.	共計 Total, Hk.Fs.	兩 Hk.Fs.	共計 Total, Hk.Fs.	兩 Hk.Fs.	共計 Total, Hk.Fs.	
228,761 3,987,212		4,969,994 3,272,687		10,640,778 1,439,072		11,152,498 2,349,443		10,878,750 2,753,197		Imports from } BELGIUM. Exports to .. }
4,215,973		8,242,881		12,079,850		13,501,941		13,631,907		
3,375,809 34,285,989		4,878,519 21,016,444		9,639,138 23,945,151		4,555,510 40,755,834		7,548,664 39,577,659		Imports from } FRANCE. Exports to .. }
37,661,798		25,894,963		33,584,289		45,311,344		47,126,313		
3,205 1,495		18,940 45,174		5,183 91,278		5,081 793,408		29,398 1,378,117		Imports from } SPAIN (INCL. Exports to .. } GIBRALTAR).
4,700		64,114		96,461		798,489		1,407,515		
479		1,020		13,637		6,124		4,293		Imports from } PORTUGAL. Exports to .. }
479		1,020		13,637		6,567		11,402		
15,838 11,138		3,481,930 60,980		1,540,967 13,955		2,300,233 73,383		3,544,499 7,840		Imports from } SWITZER- Exports to .. } LAND.
26,970		3,542,910		1,554,922		2,373,616		3,552,339		
991,556 5,144,292		341,934 5,518,398		1,264,733 4,131,006		2,318,579 6,050,185		3,735,472 9,467,800		Imports from } ITALY. Exports to .. }
6,135,848		5,860,332		5,395,739		8,368,764		13,203,272		
1,031,736		281,937 2,081,605		34,720 25,413		71,954 6,242		99,486 120,845		Imports from } AUSTRIA AND Exports to .. } HUNGARY.
1,031,736		2,363,542		60,133		78,196		220,331		
13,199 34,413		238 4,610		206,459		34,810 675		165,682 8,699		Imports from } RUSSIA, Exports to .. } EUROPEAN PORTS.
47,612		4,848		206,459		35,485		174,381		
1,724,603 5,516,517		3,511,835 4,259,420		1,731,810 3,678,025		7,111,932 7,597,051		5,858,531 1,611,981		Imports from } RUSSIA AND Exports to .. } SIBERIA BY LAND FRONTIER.
7,241,120		7,771,255		5,409,835		14,708,983		7,470,512		
95,281 3,099,293		380,577 3,155,238		520,643 2,129,636		1,079,033 2,703,974		108,745 568,537		Imports from } RUSSIA, Exports to .. } AMUR PORTS.
3,194,544		3,535,815		2,650,279		3,783,007		677,282		
12,228,251 12,671,335		5,732,681 7,062,125		6,507,257 16,851,368		6,050,506 28,942,448		4,069,861 31,902,805		Imports from } RUSSIA, PACI- Exports to .. } FIC PORTS.
24,899,586		12,794,806		23,358,565		34,092,954		35,972,666		
9,431,450 2,617,954		10,314,374 23,345,743		11,955,147 15,097,250		9,685,698 21,237,383		11,954,940 30,281,131		Imports from } KOREA. Exports to .. }
32,049,404		33,660,117		27,052,397		39,223,081		42,236,071		
5,610,997 35,006,030		219,135,866 141,927,922		210,359,237 172,110,728		231,428,889 159,754,351		211,022,297 198,517,349		Imports from } JAPAN (INCL. Exports to .. } FORMOSA).
441,947,029		371,063,768		382,469,965		391,183,236		409,541,643		
2,547,911 1,990,254		1,408,024 2,354,945		3,650,076 2,144,539		3,196,295 2,350,187		1,360,156 3,981,571		Imports from } PHILIPPINE Exports to .. } ISLANDS.
4,538,165		3,882,969		5,794,615		5,546,482		5,341,727		

民國五年至十二年海關通行往來

VALUE OF THE DIRECT TRADE

民國十二年

地名	COUNTRY.	五年 1918.		六年 1917.		七年 1918.	
		兩 Hk.Tls.	共計 兩 Total Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	共計 兩 Total Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	共計 兩 Total Hk.Tls.
坎拿大	CANADA:—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	1,868,295		9,094,347		10,355,562	
土貨運往	Exports to	1,539,163		2,686,522		4,105,615	
			3,407,458		11,780,869		14,461,177
美國及檀香山	U.S. OF AMERICA (INCL. HAWAII):—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	53,823,799	✓	60,960,777	✓	58,686,044	
土貨運往	Exports to	72,080,705		94,786,229		77,134,205	✓
			125,904,504		155,747,006		135,820,249
墨西哥及中美洲	MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA (INCLUDING PANAMA):—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	37		38,688		46	
土貨運往	Exports to	949		5,178		47	
			986		43,866		5
南美洲	SOUTH AMERICA:—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	5		11		15	
土貨運往	Exports to	86,537		44,532		202,589	
			86,542		44,543		202,604
澳洲紐絲綸等處	AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, ETC.:—						
洋貨來自	Imports from	465,772		585,205		956,545	
土貨運往	Exports to	1,614,891		1,027,370		1,349,951	
			2,080,663		1,612,575		2,297,496
南非洲	SOUTH AFRICA (INCL. MAURITIUS):						
洋貨來自	Imports from	122		15,839		7,464	
土貨運往	Exports to	51,442		41,891		117,858	
			51,564		57,730		125,322
共計洋貨進口總數	Total Imports	535,268,426		577,381,339		577,643,803	
除洋貨復往外洋之數	Less Re-exports to Foreign Countries.	18,861,431		27,862,585		22,750,721	
外洋各處	TOTAL: FOREIGN (Net Imports { Exports	516,406,995		549,518,774		554,893,082	
(共計洋貨進口淨數 { 共計土貨出洋總數		481,797,366		462,931,690		485,883,031	
			998,204,361		1,012,450,404		1,040,776,110

洋貿易貨價計值關平銀按國總數積

WITH EACH COUNTRY, 1916 TO 1923—Continued.

八年 1919.		九年 1920.		十年 1921.		十一年 1922.		十二年 1923.		COUNTRY.
兩 Hk.Tls	共計 兩 Total, Hk.Tls	兩 Hk.Tls	共計 兩 Total, Hk.Tls	兩 Hk.Tls	共計 兩 Total, Hk.Tls	兩 Hk.Tls	共計 兩 Total, Hk.Tls	兩 Hk.Tls	共計 兩 Total, Hk.Tls	
18,887,856 4,181,033	23,068,899	20,182,100 1,039,263	21,221,363	11,803,066 1,146,168	12,954,234	8,401,444 1,274,037	9,675,481	10,327,374 2,000,759	12,328,133	Imports from } CANADA. Exports to .. }
110,236,706 101,118,677	✓ 211,355,383	143,198,962 67,111,451	✓ 210,310,413	175,789,652 89,541,816	✓ 265,331,468	169,004,534 97,579,046	✓ 266,583,580	154,447,651 126,803,772	281,251,423	Imports from } U.S. OF AMERICA Exports to .. } (INCL. HAWAII.)
867 4,052	4,919	2,081 6,550	8,631	17,319 4,494	21,813	1,507,804 1,480	1,509,284	6,499 35,800	42,299	Imports from } MEXICO AND CENTRAL Exports to .. } AMERICA (INCL. PANAMA).
10,493 186,021	196,514	3 257,372	257,375	33,997 132,904	166,961	14,784 133,497	148,281	46,352 128,873	175,225	Imports from } SOUTH Exports to .. } AMERICA.
633,782 733,448	1,367,230	1,005,236 1,473,800	2,479,056	830,817 1,238,176	2,068,993	1,781,207 2,250,536	4,031,743	3,363,255 1,489,016	4,852,271	Imports from } AUSTRALIA, Exports to .. } NEW ZEALAND, ETC.
... 49,907	49,907	292 170,116	170,408	41,340 115,080	156,420	1,292 122,968	124,260	25,455 187,765	213,220	Imports from } SOUTH AFRICA Exports to .. } (INCLUDING MAURITIUS).
79,529,544 32,531,863	799,960,206 37,709,976	932,850,340 26,727,901	975,034,183 29,984,533	945,049,650 654,891,933	945,049,650 654,891,933	945,049,650 654,891,933	945,049,650 654,891,933	948,633,920 25,231,033	1,666,320,303	Total Imports. Less Re-exports to Foreign Countries.
1,277,807,092	1,301,881,530	1,301,881,530	1,301,881,530	1,301,881,530	1,301,881,530	1,301,881,530	1,301,881,530	1,301,881,530	1,301,881,530	Net Imports } TOTAL FOREIGN Exports ... } COUNTRIES.

民國十二年

民國十一年及十二年海關復往外洋之洋貨計值關平銀按國總數
RE-EXPORTS OF FOREIGN GOODS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES,
1922 AND 1923.

地名	COUNTRY.	十一年 1922.	十二年 1923.
		兩 <i>HK. \$</i>	兩 <i>HK. \$</i>
澳門	MACAO	11,935	13,536
安南	FRENCH INDO-CHINA	202,436	161,351
暹羅	SIAM	57,566	119,122
新嘉坡等處	SINGAPORE, STRAITS, ETC.	563,514	557,635
爪哇等處	DUTCH INDIES	152,189	170,585
印度	BRITISH INDIA	223,987	204,540
土, 埃, 埃, 等處	TURKEY, PERSIA, EGYPT, ADEN, ALGERIA, ETC.	82,592	10,349
英國	GREAT BRITAIN	1,537,005	1,089,742
挪威	NORWAY	9,392	4,425
瑞典	SWEDEN	10,587	14,817
丹國	DENMARK	31,376	48,831
德國	GERMANY	139,745	137,652
和國	NETHERLANDS	18,217	16,749
比國	BELGIUM	37,514	15,039
法國	FRANCE	856,127	114,062
日國	SPAIN (INCLUDING GIBRALTAR)	...	...
葡國	PORTUGAL	...	...
瑞士	SWITZERLAND	7,030	2,253
義國	ITALY	50,807	31,064
奧國	AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY	64	1,534
俄國 歐洲各口	RUSSIA, EUROPEAN PORTS	678	...
俄國 由陸路	" AND SIBERIA BY LAND FRONTIER	3,911,516	1,159,267
俄國 黑龍江各口	" AMUR PORTS	1,458,929	468,002
俄國 太平洋各口	" PACIFIC PORTS	1,078,218	950,913
朝鮮	KOREA	3,551,368	2,416,141
日本 臺灣	JAPAN (INCLUDING FORMOSA)	5,243,383	5,805,414
清 科 濱 島	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	312,593	237,377
埃拿大	CANADA	15,500	2,996
美國及檀香山	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (INCL. HAWAII)	5,346,954	6,458,735
墨西哥及中美洲	MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA (INCL. PANAMA)	...	...
南美洲	SOUTH AMERICA	76	350
澳洲 紐 絲 綸 等 處	AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, ETC.	39,482	36,235
南非洲	SOUTH AFRICA (INCLUDING MAURITIUS)	4,339	465
共計復往外洋	To Foreign Countries direct	24,955,119	20,248,281
復往香港	" Hongkong	5,029,414	4,982,752
統共	TOTAL	29,984,533	25,231,033

民國十年至十二年海關貿易貨價計值關平銀按關全數†

VALUE OF THE WHOLE† TRADE OF EACH PORT, 1921 TO 1923.

貿易總冊

各 關	PORT.	十 年 1921.		十 一 年 1922.		十 二 年 1923.	
		兩 Hk.\$s.	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. Hk.\$s.	兩 Hk.\$s.	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. Hk.\$s.	兩 Hk.\$s.	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. Hk.\$s.
愛 理	AIGUN :—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	1,385,797		987,768		1,152,355	
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese "	2,074,649		1,958,379		1,417,760	
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports "	1,084,907		1,641,985		953,192	
			4,545,353		4,588,132		3,523,307
哈爾濱屬關*	HARBIN DISTRICT* :—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	1,549,619		4,164,489		3,076,595	
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese "	16,897,311		299,932		680,390	
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports "	26,763,523		40,913,509		35,519,933	
			45,210,453		45,377,930		39,276,918
琿 春	HUNCHUN :—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	991,397		1,006,707		1,103,535	
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese " .....	...		...		...
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports "	455,489		510,424		478,033	
			1,446,886		1,517,131		1,581,568
龍井村	LUNGCHINGTUN :—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	1,920,618		2,187,096		3,188,789	
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese " .....	...		...		...
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports "	1,135,419		1,172,397		1,816,271	
			3,056,037		3,359,493		5,025,060
安 東 †	ANTUNG † :—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	30,682,562		31,581,366		29,273,955	
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese "	4,358,443		4,634,221		5,447,883	
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports "	28,318,459		34,745,690		52,464,195	
			63,359,464		70,961,277		87,186,033
大 連	DAIREN :—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	77,124,292		71,556,625		70,663,934	
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese "	11,703,551		11,531,291		14,479,105	
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports "	121,603,422		136,922,219		145,406,214	
			210,431,265		220,010,135		230,549,253
牛 莊	NEUCHWANG :—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	19,473,808		16,831,071		19,444,004	
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese "	16,926,368		17,340,591		25,755,472	
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports "	20,964,288		23,652,602		26,393,599	
			57,364,464		57,824,264		71,589,085
秦 王 島	CHINWANGTAO :—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	8,820,121		6,247,457		3,176,369	
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese "	2,274,485		2,484,766		2,108,662	
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports "	11,352,449		7,533,253		15,182,941	
			22,447,055		16,265,506		20,467,972
天 津	TIENSIN :—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	113,791,298		122,440,039		102,341,339	
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese "	47,369,373		47,014,868		49,645,387	
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports "	63,618,531		75,061,425		86,420,212	
			224,779,202		244,516,332		238,407,938

* 拉哈滿遜, 滿洲里, 哈爾濱, 綏芬河
* Lahasun, Manchouli, Harbin, and Suifenhoh.

† 全數無碼凡第一百十頁內

† See Note 1 on page 110.

‡ 大東灣在內 † Including Tatungkow.

民國十年至十二年海關貿易貨價計值關平銀按關全數†續

VALUE OF THE WHOLE† TRADE OF EACH PORT, 1921 TO 1923—Continued.

各 關	PORT.	十 年 1921.		十 一 年 1922.		十 二 年 1923.	
		兩 Hk. \$	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. Hk. \$	兩 Hk. \$	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. Hk. \$	兩 Hk. \$	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. Hk. \$
龍 口	LUNGKOW:—	洋貨進口淨數.....	689,139	5,871,878	5,961,426	7,206,989	
		土貨進口淨數.....	3,520,483				
		洋貨出口淨數.....	1,662,256				
		土貨出口淨數.....					
烟 台	CHEFOO:—	洋貨進口淨數.....	10,548,442	55,575,867	45,416,429	44,524,148	
		土貨進口淨數.....	13,834,412				
		洋貨出口淨數.....	31,193,013				
		土貨出口淨數.....					
膠 州	KIAOCHOW:—	洋貨進口淨數.....	33,542,862	81,962,027	97,590,928	107,460,257	
		土貨進口淨數.....	14,252,157				
		洋貨出口淨數.....	34,167,008				
		土貨出口淨數.....					
重 慶	CHUNGKING:—	洋貨進口淨數.....	12,522,550	52,115,511	60,179,809	60,892,937	
		土貨進口淨數.....	21,112,851				
		洋貨出口淨數.....	18,480,110				
		土貨出口淨數.....					
萬 縣	WANHSIEN:—	洋貨進口淨數.....	511,956	7,683,776	13,942,688	12,166,397	
		土貨進口淨數.....	4,005,259				
		洋貨出口淨數.....	3,166,561				
		土貨出口淨數.....					
宜 昌	ICHANG:—	洋貨進口淨數.....	393,946	4,341,809	8,917,736	7,837,160	
		土貨進口淨數.....	2,560,094				
		洋貨出口淨數.....	1,387,769				
		土貨出口淨數.....					
沙 市	SHASI:—	洋貨進口淨數.....	4,034,875	7,780,037	11,193,503	19,771,799	
		土貨進口淨數.....	1,858,013				
		洋貨出口淨數.....	1,887,149				
		土貨出口淨數.....					
長 沙	CHANGSHA:—	洋貨進口淨數.....	13,892,084	29,545,544	29,884,566	33,063,924	
		土貨進口淨數.....	4,394,234				
		洋貨出口淨數.....	11,259,226				
		土貨出口淨數.....					
岳 州	VOCHOW:—	洋貨進口淨數.....	4,295,226	13,449,540	19,286,335	26,963,658	
		土貨進口淨數.....	2,943,668				
		洋貨出口淨數.....	6,210,646				
		土貨出口淨數.....					

民國十年至十二年海關貿易貨價計值關平銀按關全數†核
 VALUE OF THE WHOLE† TRADE OF EACH PORT, 1921 TO 1923—Continued.

各 關	PORT.	十 年 1921.		十 一 年 1922.		十 二 年 1923.	
		兩 Hk.Tls.	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. Hk.Tls.
漢 口	HANKOW:—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	63,484,766	173,546,774	64,737,594	206,105,905	58,052,705	239,745,451
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese ".....	23,433,174		31,437,454		43,990,700	
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports.....	86,628,834		109,930,857		137,702,040	
九 江	KIUKIANG:—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	13,240,475	43,457,565	10,152,668	44,091,309	13,689,938	61,114,130
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese ".....	11,595,493		11,465,777		16,781,806	
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports.....	18,621,597		22,472,864		30,642,386	
蕪 湖	WUHU:—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	12,490,066	32,992,971	10,275,869	25,339,261	9,884,557	30,550,011
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese ".....	6,504,099		6,750,170		9,191,813	
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports.....	13,808,806		8,285,222		11,473,641	
南 京	NANKING:—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	22,702,447	45,134,492	19,424,612	49,993,544	13,543,542	37,178,222
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese ".....	6,673,893		5,862,343		5,392,427	
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports.....	15,758,459		15,706,559		18,249,253	
鎮 江	CHINKIANG:—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	14,980,288	27,507,564	12,514,527	22,467,166	12,104,868	23,162,873
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese ".....	8,547,516		8,131,357		9,010,673	
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports.....	3,979,760		1,821,282		1,957,332	
上 海	SHANGHAI:—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	217,285,647	551,774,453	239,054,283	631,990,093	243,887,033	712,101,318
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese ".....	58,534,334		86,512,731		104,868,140	
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports.....	275,954,482		306,423,079		363,356,145	
蘇 州	SOOCHOW:—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	5,560,354	19,376,987	4,924,766	26,360,252	4,801,002	22,723,326
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese ".....	1,379,115		1,340,034		1,449,002	
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports.....	12,437,518		20,095,452		16,473,322	
杭 州	HANGCHOW:—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	7,147,531	22,216,913	9,615,072	25,450,294	8,452,473	26,573,973
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese ".....	3,774,416		4,475,236		6,590,027	
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports.....	11,294,966		11,359,866		11,231,473	
甯 波	NINGPO:—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	13,591,958	34,416,836	16,273,189	37,468,611	15,275,194	41,619,357
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese ".....	10,015,086		19,908,995		12,320,482	
土貨出口淨數.....	Exports.....	10,788,892		17,796,427		14,014,681	

民國十年至十二年海關貿易貨價計值關平銀按關全數† 續
 VALUE OF THE WHOLE† TRADE OF EACH PORT, 1921 TO 1923—Continued.

各 關	PORT.	十 年 1921.		十 一 年 1922.		十 二 年 1923.	
		兩 Hk.Tls	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. Hk.Tls	兩 Hk.Tls	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. Hk.Tls	兩 Hk.Tls	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. Hk.Tls
溫 州	WENCHOW —						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	2,191,677	8,859,854	2,419,482	6,648,009	2,360,487	8,366,202
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese " ..	5,223,601		2,366,548		3,171,060	
土貨出口總數.....	Exports	1,444,576		1,861,979		2,834,655	
三 都 澳	SANTUAO —						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	175,091	1,985,869	153,533	1,792,268	226,207	2,816,154
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese " ..	182,822		159,018		221,618	
土貨出口總數.....	Exports	1,627,956		1,479,717		2,368,329	
福 州	FOOCHOW —						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	8,215,040	33,020,688	6,728,806	30,107,988	8,775,017	38,250,901
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese " ..	6,800,639		5,040,234		6,066,032	
土貨出口總數.....	Exports	18,005,009		18,338,948		23,409,852	
廈 門	AMOY —						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	14,387,894	30,970,060	14,864,033	30,849,503	13,481,880	29,663,925
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese " ..	11,649,275		11,303,107		11,336,644	
土貨出口總數.....	Exports	4,932,891		4,684,363		4,845,401	
汕 頭	SWATOW —						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	21,281,627	82,121,489	25,019,404	74,065,906	31,516,936	81,004,252
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese " ..	33,001,283		29,771,770		29,950,704	
土貨出口總數.....	Exports	27,835,579		19,274,732		20,436,612	
廣 州	CANTON —						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	44,508,043	165,232,378	54,704,101	197,287,935	73,446,794	219,203,728
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese " ..	39,530,609		44,025,815		46,864,963	
土貨出口總數.....	Exports	83,193,636		98,558,019		98,891,971	
九 龍	KOWLOON —						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	45,569,271	72,711,446	47,964,770	75,907,530	31,957,386	53,732,972
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese " ..	9,627,352		9,384,849		5,062,782	
土貨出口總數.....	Exports	17,514,823		18,557,911		16,712,804	
九 龍(廣九鐵路)	KOWLOON RAILWAY TRAFFIC:—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	2,623,610	4,785,656	8,771,586	16,407,401	3,148,563	5,056,714
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese " ..	---		---		---	
土貨出口總數.....	Exports	2,162,046		7,635,815		1,908,151	
拱 北	LAPPA —						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	24,326,203	30,854,147	20,875,723	26,316,415	18,064,389	22,218,573
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese " ..	365,382		397,098		369,017	
土貨出口總數.....	Exports	6,162,562		5,043,594		3,784,567	

民國十年至十二年海關貿易貨價計值關平銀按關全數†續
 VALUE OF THE WHOLE† TRADE OF EACH PORT, 1921 TO 1923—Continued.

各 關	PORT.	十 年 1921.		十 一 年 1922.		十 二 年 1923.	
		兩 Hk.Tls.	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. Hk.Tls.	兩 Hk.Tls.	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. Hk.Tls.
江 門	KONGMOON :—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	6,574,462	8,236,251	9,029,794	10,658,177	15,015,278	17,831,275
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese " ..	15		48		96,251	
土貨出口總數.....	Exports.....	1,661,774		1,628,335		2,719,746	
三 水	SAMSHUI :—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	3,315,104	5,965,028	5,401,191	7,469,444	8,552,715	10,832,202
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese " ..	1,239,070		775,325		812,966	
土貨出口總數.....	Exports.....	1,410,854		1,292,928		1,466,521	
梧 州	WUCHOW :—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	6,642,729	15,531,140	3,437,670	9,779,710	5,009,860	13,974,942
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese " ..	3,684,471		2,460,337		3,297,538	
土貨出口總數.....	Exports.....	5,203,940		3,881,703		5,667,544	
南 甯	NANNING :—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	1,710,137	4,903,334	868,299	2,850,136	2,460,061	5,736,508
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese " ..	1,130,125		741,707		1,256,138	
土貨出口總數.....	Exports.....	2,063,072		1,240,130		2,020,309	
瓊 州	KIUNGCHOW :—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	3,951,557	7,491,672	3,897,213	7,693,144	3,898,445	8,565,365
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese " ..	209,484		214,983		218,666	
土貨出口總數.....	Exports.....	3,330,631		3,580,948		4,448,254	
北 海	PAKHOI :—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	2,602,724	4,819,656	3,832,528	5,973,536	3,402,077	5,738,483
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese " ..	5,834		41,848		28,862	
土貨出口總數.....	Exports.....	2,211,100		2,099,160		2,307,544	
龍 州	LUNGCHOW :—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	53,260	85,552	69,900	146,812	133,971	273,105
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese " ..	...		...		...
土貨出口總數.....	Exports.....	32,292		76,912		139,134	
蒙 自	MENGTSZ :—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	10,874,373	18,321,246	12,197,861	22,222,855	13,625,620	23,313,759
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese " ..	290,476		784,025		645,886	
土貨出口總數.....	Exports.....	7,156,397		9,240,969		9,042,543	
思 茅	SZEMAO :—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	262,457	301,322	222,424	265,644	184,054	226,922
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese " ..	...		...		...
土貨出口總數.....	Exports.....	38,865		43,220		42,868	

民國十年至十二年海關貿易貨價計值關平銀按關全數† 續
 VALUE OF THE WHOLE† TRADE OF EACH PORT, 1921 TO 1923—Continued.

各 關	PORT.	十 年 1921.		十 一 年 1922.		十 二 年 1923.	
		兩 Hk.\$s.	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. Hk.\$s.	兩 Hk.\$s.	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. Hk.\$s.	兩 Hk.\$s.	每口共計 兩 TOTAL OF EACH PORT. Hk.\$s.
騰 越	TENGVEUH :—						
洋貨進口淨數.....	Net Foreign Imports..	3,015,153		2,968,375		2,364,697	
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese ".....	---		---		---	
土貨出口總數.....	Exports ".....	1,931,631		1,523,174		1,536,611	
			4,946,784		4,491,549		3,901,308
統 共	GRAND TOTAL :—						
洋貨進口淨數*.....	Net Foreign Imports*.	906,937,536		953,279,807		930,031,914	
土貨進口淨數.....	Net Chinese ".....	413,693,603		447,904,011		515,335,948	
土貨出口總數.....	Exports ".....	1,021,903,166		1,146,810,199		1,318,503,583	
			† 1,928,840,702		† 2,100,090,006		† 2,248,535,297
土貨出洋價值.....	Value of Exports Abroad.....	601,255,537		654,891,933		752,917,416	
土貨出口價值.....	Value of Exports, Home Trade.....	420,647,629		491,918,266		565,585,967	

* 以上洋貨進口淨數無論自外洋運進進口及自通商口岸復運進口係已除去復運出洋出口之數故與前內所載第九十六第九十七第一百三十一等頁之表中總數未能符合因該四頁之表僅載洋貨由外洋運進進口已除去復往外洋之數其貨數以歷年合計大致不差若以每年分計不免有異若因年際此口洋貨復運後口尚在途中來年始到故此口本年書內已錄除去而後口必待來年始能註冊

† The difference in the value of the Net Total Foreign Imports as given above and in the tables on pages 96, 97, 109, and 131 is explained as follows. The figures in the above table show the Total Foreign Imports received at each port, whether as direct shipments from Foreign Countries or as reshipments from other Treaty Ports, less Re-exports to Foreign Countries and Treaty Ports; while in the four tables on pages 96, 97, 109, and 131 (Direct Trade tables) the figures show only the direct importation of Foreign Goods at each port from Foreign Countries, less direct Re-exports to Foreign Countries. As regards *guarantee*, taking a number of years together, the figures in all the totals ought to agree closely, but taking any one year by itself, a difference cannot be avoided, as reshipments of Foreign Goods between Treaty Ports often at the end of the year will have been deducted in the Returns for the year ended at the port of departure, but will only be carried to account, at the port of destination, in the Returns for the year commencing.

† 查統計項內共計價值一條海關但就洋貨進口淨數及土貨出口總數兩數核計此即貨價之全數 其土貨進口淨數不計在內係因該關之進口即此關之出口至於洋貨復往外洋亦不在內

† The full-faced figures given here are the sum of the *Foreign Imports* and *Chinese Exports* only (*Chinese Imports* into one port being *Exports* from another), and consequently represent the *whole Trade* (exclusive of Re-exports of Foreign Goods to Foreign Ports) carried on with and in China during each year by vessels under the supervision of the Maritime Customs.

民國九年至十二年江海關貿易貨價計值關平銀之總數及淨數
 SHANGHAI: GROSS AND NET VALUES OF THE TRADE OF THE PORT, 1920 TO 1923.

	九年 1920.		十年 1921.		十一年 1922.		十二年 1923.	
	總數 GROSS. 圓 \$Kt. \$a	淨數 NET. 圓 \$Kt. \$a	總數 GROSS. 圓 \$Kt. \$a	淨數 NET. 圓 \$Kt. \$a	總數 GROSS. 圓 \$Kt. \$a	淨數 NET. 圓 \$Kt. \$a	總數 GROSS. 圓 \$Kt. \$a	淨數 NET. 圓 \$Kt. \$a
洋貨								
由外洋及香港運入口	383,917,556	495,513,936	5,787,873	419,593,331	5,137,930	5,166,713	477,870,452	
由暹羅口口岸進口	6,336,589	481,801,808	13,757,432	12,244,358	424,781,261	423,877,165		
由新洋貨運入口	890,154,115		200,238,724	173,452,620				
由外洋及香港	15,254,376		214,016,156	185,676,578				
由暹羅口口岸(大牛莊) 由新洋貨運入口	159,257,031							
由外洋及香港	165,521,427							
由暹羅口口岸		224,682,668		217,286,637		288,084,883		249,887,083
Net Total Foreign Imports								
CHINESE PRODUCE.								
由口運入口(大牛莊北洋 及長江各口)	218,151,122	280,321,375	107,743,685	58,854,334	256,561,160	318,788,988		
由外洋及香港	104,778,511	102,784,208	53,943,356	96,857,578	119,193,766	137,811,420		
由暹羅口口岸	57,544,437	173,170,374	161,687,041	207,565,501	52,854,653	56,114,376		
由新洋貨運入口	163,532,978				173,048,419	213,925,796		
Net Total Chinese Imports		54,618,144		58,854,334		88,512,731		104,888,140
Chinese Produce of local origin ex-ported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong.	89,016,871	102,784,208						
Chinese Produce of local origin ex-ported to Chinese Ports.	143,647,330							
Total Exports of local origin.		232,694,201		275,954,462		300,423,079		363,369,145
Gross Value of the Trade of the Port.	840,969,438	927,477,660				1,106,117,246		
Net Value of the Trade of the Port, i.e., Foreign and Chinese Imports less Chinese Exports of local origin	611,916,038		651,774,468		681,990,038		712,101,318	

民國十二年

民國八年至十二年海關進出各船按國旗號隻噸總數

SHIPPING: VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1919 TO 1923.

旗號	FLAG.	八年 1919.		九年 1920.		十年 1921.		十一年 1922.		十二年 1923.	
		隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.
美船	American	4,433	2,569,887	5,547	4,718,251	5,516	4,519,901	4,670	4,846,437	4,094	5,968,261
英船	British	36,074	36,284,312	39,543	49,315,707	38,855	42,326,445	40,075	47,698,139	44,055	51,965,230
智船	Chilian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	104,676
丹船	Danish	93	185,697	78	184,164	84	235,342	168	454,472	175	459,065
荷船	Dutch	362	461,782	409	558,820	498	1,145,255	502	1,487,121	525	1,644,279
法船	French	471	414,161	603	852,979	1,240	1,221,756	1,707	1,626,586	1,948	1,899,731
德船	German	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396	1,369,016
俄船	Italian	298	53,142	316	195,500	366	165,339	125	447,050	200	200,172
日船	Japanese	27,182	27,532,449	25,152	28,191,592	25,385	31,738,782	25,281	32,961,233	25,063	32,888,617
葡船	Norwegian	311	302,959	471	418,511	515	508,497	699	959,463	588	848,153
波船	Polish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	65,703
葡船	Portuguese	118	50,292	556	98,864	470	212,750	498	251,250	1,512	581,507
俄船	Russian	2,803	708,474	2,466	933,556	1,915	587,886	1,148	259,829	368	255,133
日船	Spanish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	24,014
英船	Swedish	18	53,650	22	70,418	24	83,290	39	114,735	34	114,403
約船	Non-Treaty Powers	16	19,368	69	74,624	74	89,603	42	60,196	210	142,754
約船	Chinese Shipping*	49,043	22,554,448	50,791	23,632,198	54,817	27,063,389	52,146	28,644,588	45,830	29,022,036
華船	" " Junks †	88,532	4,539,314	84,566	4,021,111	84,705	4,728,090	58,973	4,213,157	56,415	3,411,761
統共	TOTAL	209,754	95,725,935	210,609	104,256,695	214,566	114,619,544	186,428	124,131,361	182,722	131,304,556

* 洋式船隻掛用中國旗號即係華人所置 * Vessels of Foreign type, owned by Chinese, and sailing under the Chinese flag.

† 華式船隻即係華人自造之船在關掛號 † Vessels of Chinese type, built and owned by Chinese, entered and cleared at the Maritime Customs.

茲將近十年進出船隻噸數劃分輪船逐船按年各數列下

The Shipping for the past 10 years has been divided between Steamers and Sailing Vessels in the following proportions:—

年分	YEAR.	進出輪船 STEAMERS Entered and Cleared.		進出逐船 SAILING VESSELS Entered and Cleared.		共計 TOTAL Entered and Cleared.	
		隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.
三年	1914.	108,118	91,126,240	112,473	6,857,973	220,591	97,984,213
四年	1915.	103,963	84,641,227	102,924	6,021,778	206,887	90,663,005
五年	1916.	105,299	82,381,569	96,720	5,593,532	202,016	88,920,101
六年	1917.	104,944	80,266,725	108,579	6,640,324	213,473	86,907,049
七年	1918.	98,420	74,204,372	95,147	6,046,324	193,567	80,247,706
八年	1919.	112,564	89,844,371	97,190	5,881,564	209,754	95,725,935
九年	1920.	121,338	99,642,210	89,271	4,624,485	210,609	104,266,695
十年	1921.	125,432	109,319,714	89,134	5,299,830	214,566	114,619,544
十一年	1922.	123,401	119,354,968	63,027	4,776,393	186,428	124,131,361
十二年	1923.	122,373	127,279,000	60,349	4,025,556	182,722	131,304,556

民國八年至十二年海關內港輪船掛號按年總數

INLAND WATERS STEAM NAVIGATION:
VESSELS REGISTERED, 1919 TO 1923.

各 關	PORT.	年 底 掛 號 總 數				十 二 年					
		ON REGISTER AT END OF YEAR.				1923.					
		八 年	九 年	十 年	十 一 年	新 掛 數 目	註 銷 數 目	年 底 掛 號 總 數			共 計
1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	NEW REGIS-TRY.	WITH-DRAW-ALS.	ON REGISTER AT END OF YEAR.					
		隻	隻	隻	隻	隻	隻	洋 商 船	華 商 船	共 計	
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Foreign Flag.	Chinese Flag.	TOTAL.	No.
安 東	ANTUNG	5	7	10	16	4	1	13	6	19	
大 連	DAIREN	3	3	2	4	7	6	3	2	5	
牛 莊	NEWCHWANG	...	1	8	13	19	4	8	20	28	
天 津	TIENTSIN	23	22	27	41	19	8	11	41	52	
龍 口	LUNGKOW	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	2	2	
烟 台	CHEFOO	5	5	16	24	19	27	...	16	16	
膠 州	KIACHOW	4	1	4	14	14	19	3	6	9	
重 慶	CHUNGKING	4	4	3	4	16	13	5	2	7	
沙 市	SHASI	8	11	11	12	4	...	4	12	16	
長 沙	CHANGSHA	85	86	94	103	16	10	30	79	109	
漢 口	HANKOW	212	238	279	324	37	31	86	244	330	
九 江	KIUKIANG	47	45	45	50	8	5	9	44	53	
蕪 湖	WUHU	42	46	48	49	19	22	20	26	46	
南 京	NANKING	17	20	22	24	7	4	9	18	27	
鎮 江	CHINKIANG	29*	31*	35*	37*	6	4	13	26	39	
上 海	SHANGHAI	339	374	359	397	60	37	132	288	420	
蘇 州	SOOCHOW	12	13	16	15	...	5	8	2	10	
甯 波	NINGPO	25	21	21	21	3	2	...	22	22	
溫 州	WENCHOW	5	6	7	5	...	1	...	4	4	
三 寶 壟	SANTAO	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
福 州	FOOCHOW	34	32	32	38	2	1	10	29	39	
廈 門	AMOY	28	35	48	67	20	4	34	49	83	
汕 頭	SWATOW	54	61	53	62	18	2	8	70	78	
廣 州	CANTON	534	542	600	610	231	163	172	536	708	
江 門	KONGMOON	10	15	7	10	7	2	8	7	15	
三 水	SAMSHUI	2	2	6	5	4	1	6	2	8	
梧 州	WUCHOW	22	30	33	34	6	1	15	24	39	
南 寧	NANNING	20	24	34	34	2	15	7	14	21	
瓊 州	KIUNGCHOW	1	...	1	...	23	23	...	...	...
統 計	TOTAL	1,571*	1,678*	1,820*	2,045*	572	412	614	1,591	2,205	

*更正 * Amended.

民國十二年

按則徵稅之貨價僅能以報單所開者作為統計標準因商人

.. The valuations of specific-duty-paying goods are compiled from applicants' statements, and, in the

民國十一年及十二年海關由外

FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS

貨品 號列 ARTICLE No.	貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.
	洋藥類	OPIMUM.	
4	波斯土,土耳其土.....	Persian and Turkish	担 <i>Piculs</i>
	共計洋藥類.....	Total: Opium.....	担 <i>Piculs</i>
	棉貨類	COTTON GOODS.	
5	美國水布市上.....	Shirtings, Grey, Plain, American.....	疋 <i>Pieces</i>
	英國水布市上.....	" " " English.....	" "
	日本水布市上.....	" " " Japanese.....	" "
	其他水布市上.....	" " " other kinds.....	" "
6	美國水布粗布市上.....	Sheetings, Grey, Plain, American.....	" "
	英國水布粗布市上.....	" " " English.....	" "
	日本水布粗布市上.....	" " " Japanese.....	" "
	其他水布粗布市上.....	" " " other kinds.....	" "
7	美國水布市上.....	Shirtings, White, Plain, English.....	" "
7a	英國水布市上.....	" " " other kinds.....	" "
8	美國水布市上.....	" " " over 41 inches, English.....	碼 <i>Yards</i>
9	英國水布市上.....	" " " other kinds.....	" "
10	美國水布市上.....	" " " Figured.....	疋 <i>Pieces</i>
	英國水布市上.....	" " " Irishes.....	" "
	日本水布市上.....	Drills, American.....	" "
	其他水布市上.....	" " " English.....	" "
	美國水布市上.....	" " " Japanese.....	" "
	英國水布市上.....	" " " other kinds.....	" "
11	美國水布市上.....	Jeans, American.....	" "
	英國水布市上.....	" " " English.....	" "
	日本水布市上.....	" " " Japanese.....	" "
	其他水布市上.....	" " " other kinds.....	" "
12	美國水布市上.....	T-Cloths, 32 inches, English.....	" "
	英國水布市上.....	" " " Japanese.....	" "
	日本水布市上.....	" " " other kinds.....	" "
	其他水布市上.....	" " " 36 inches, English.....	" "
13	美國水布市上.....	" " " other kinds.....	" "
14	英國水布市上.....	" " " Bleached, 32 inches.....	" "
15	日本水布市上.....	Cambrics, Lawns, and Mustings, White, Dyed, or Printed:	" "
16	其他水布市上.....	12 yards.....	" "
17	美國水布市上.....	30 ".....	" "
18	英國水布市上.....	40 ".....	" "
19	日本水布市上.....	Lenos and Balarames, White, Dyed, or Printed.....	" "
20	其他水布市上.....	Fancy Muslins.....	碼 <i>Yards</i>
21	美國水布市上.....	Art Muslins and Cretonnes, Unenumerated.....	" "
22	英國水布市上.....	Plain Cotton Prints.....	疋 <i>Pieces</i>
23	日本水布市上.....	" " " Russian.....	" "
24	其他水布市上.....	Printed Drills, Furnitures, and Twills.....	" "
25	美國水布市上.....	" " " Crape.....	" "
26	英國水布市上.....	" " " Satteens, Repps, etc.....	" "
27	日本水布市上.....	Turkey Red Cottons and Dyed T-Cloths.....	" "
28	其他水布市上.....	Dyed Cottons:— Italians, Plain, Fast Black.....	疋 <i>Pieces</i>
		Venetians, ".....	" "
		Lastings, ".....	" "

之正產貨單海關無法取閱故所印貨價未能視為完全無缺
absence of the right to demand production of duly certified invoices, are published with reserve. -

洋進口之洋貨計值關平銀淨數

FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1922 AND 1923.

十一年 1922.				十二年 1923.				貨品 類別 ARTICLE No.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ts.	貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ts.	貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ts.	貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ts.	
54.60	54,783	301.93	472,455	...	...	301.93*	472,455	4
54.60	54,783	301.93	472,455	...	...	301.93	472,455	
8,750	51,120	151	722	...	...	151	722	
1,568,575	8,432,969	1,226,978	7,254,050	10,955	61,730	1,216,023	7,192,320	5
1,707,704	9,864,512	1,753,941	10,902,832	1,040	5,767	1,752,901	10,897,065	
8.64	53.93*	803	5,244	70	562	733	4,682	
356,639	1,779,952	16,667	120,048	...	...	16,667	120,048	
41,530	297,526	10,851	81,334	700	4,900	10,151	70,434	6
1,777,739	9,739,559	1,240,892	7,621,356	7,753	43,585	1,233,539	7,577,991	
4.98	191	801	4,985	40	200	761	4,785	
3,035,615	22,484,649	1,704,023	12,297,000	198,899	1,403,679	1,506,024	10,893,330	7
490,369	2,890,440	478,357	3,353,369	24,168	172,874	454,189	3,180,495	
...	...	14,154	11,704	...	...	14,154	11,704	7a
...	...	144,599	26,193	...	...	144,599	26,193	
120,646	1,106,982	144,808	1,175,490	3,083	25,441	141,725	1,150,049	8
15,347	131,129	10,803	97,821	...	...	10,803	97,821	9
12,945	69,273	1,652	9,608	...	...	1,652	9,608	
36,305	258,889	14,727	104,089	103	1,040	14,624	103,049	10
437,175	2,378,946	247,891	1,422,396	1,738	11,175	246,153	1,411,221	
1.85	1,194	923	6,489	292	2,480	631	4,009	
7,000	37,823	310	310	...	...	310	310	
237,007	1,435,140	164,003	958,533	...	...	164,003	958,533	
2,244,957	11,096,337	1,883,763	9,763,533	3,023	16,932	1,880,740	9,746,601	11
1,124	5,683	1,358	7,457	60	302	1,298	7,155	
59,354	201,142	76,669	324,531	300	1,500	76,369	323,031	
379,530	1,371,642	307,139	1,154,840	840	2,599	306,299	1,152,241	12
2,085	5,733	290	1,031	...	...	290	1,031	
15,445	82,492	12,536	62,111	...	...	12,536	62,111	
94,863	428,194	128,182	611,090	125	641	128,057	610,449	13
79,973	548,956	65,253	361,005	272	1,090	64,981	359,915	14
130,674	219,072	176,011	287,698	9,651	14,108	166,390	273,590	15
60,369	321,177	58,288	375,687	4,189	31,161	54,099	344,516	16
91,646	952,460	209,986	1,782,683	9,221	59,714	200,765	1,722,069	17
86,326	422,831	98,214	556,816	742	3,461	97,472	553,355	18
98,073	22,598	65,155	20,647	...	...	65,155	20,647	19
957,554	335,393	834,643	217,447	72,849	17,935	759,794	199,512	20
1,359,023	6,481,693	1,420,809	6,673,891	11,279	61,577	1,409,530	6,412,314	21
2,414	21,998	...	...	...	...	...	...
28,379	191,704	73,482	551,062	806	6,098	72,676	544,964	22
14,240	101,243	10,065	65,557	97	614	9,968	64,913	23
97,881	846,502	110,615	1,024,237	6,742	74,340	103,873	959,891	24
694,158	2,749,110	556,700	1,967,762	4,574	14,866	552,186	1,959,960	25
877,546	7,734,109	995,776	8,514,586	11,375	97,674	984,401	8,416,912	26
379,104	4,600,126	346,284	4,575,373	1,831	20,932	344,453	4,554,441	27
354,180	1,825,105	228,790	2,233,060	3,443	30,267	225,347	2,202,793	28

* 餘在大區領事地

* For consumption in the Lease Territory of Dairen.

(註) 本表兩欄數字之數目字樣說明貨品口多於進口之數

Note:—The figures in small type represent the excess of Re-exports over Imports.

民國十二年

民國十一年及十二年海關由外洋
FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

貨品 號列 ARTICLE NO.	貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.
29	染色布(縐)	Dyed Cottons—Continued:—	疋 Pieces
30	色縐羽縐	Italians, Plain, Coloured	" "
31	色縐西縐	Venetians, " "	" "
32	色縐羅縐	Poplins, " "	" "
33	色縐縐縐	Lastings, " "	" "
34	縐花縐縐	Italians, Figured	" "
35	縐花西縐	Venetians, " "	" "
36	縐花縐縐	Poplins, " "	" "
37	縐花縐縐	Lastings, " "	" "
38	淡色縐縐	Shirtings, Dyed, Plain	" "
39	沖縐縐縐	Hongkong-dyed, Plain	" "
40	縐縐縐縐	Cotton Spanish Stripes, 64 inches	" "
41	縐縐縐縐	Flannelettes, Plain, Dyed, or Printed	" "
42	縐縐縐縐	" Yam-dyed	" "
43	縐縐縐縐	" Japanese	" "
44	縐縐縐縐	Cottons, Yam-dyed	碼 Yards
45	縐縐縐縐	Crimps and Crépons	疋 Pieces
46	縐縐縐縐	Japanese Cotton Crape	碼 Yards
47	縐縐縐縐	" " Cloth	担 Pieces
48	縐縐縐縐	Chinese Cotton Cloth (Nankeens)	担 Pieces
49	縐縐縐縐	Velvets and Velvetens	碼 Pieces
50	縐縐縐縐	Cotton Blankets	担 Pieces
51	縐縐縐縐	" Japanese	担 Pieces
52	縐縐縐縐	" Japanese	担 Pieces
53	縐縐縐縐	Handkerchiefs	打 Dozens
54	縐縐縐縐	" Japanese	" "
55	縐縐縐縐	Towels	" "
56	縐縐縐縐	" Japanese	担 Pieces
57	縐縐縐縐	" Japanese	碼 Yards
58	縐縐縐縐	Cotton Goods, Unenumerated	担 Pieces
59	縐縐縐縐	Yarn, English	" "
60	縐縐縐縐	" Hongkong	" "
61	縐縐縐縐	" Indian	" "
62	縐縐縐縐	" Japanese	" "
63	縐縐縐縐	other kinds	" "
64	縐縐縐縐	" Gassed, Mercerised, or Dyed	" "
65	縐縐縐縐	Thread, in Balls	" "
66	縐縐縐縐	" Japanese	" "
67	縐縐縐縐	" on Spools	羅 Gross
應償價出口多於進口之數		Less Excess of Re-exports over Imports..	值若干 HK\$
共計總貨價		Total: Cotton Goods	" "
毛棉呢類		WOOL AND COTTON UNIONS.	
55	羽紗, 縐縐縐, 縐縐布	Alpacas, Lustrs, and Orleans	碼 Yards
56	縐縐	Blankets and Rugs	碼 Pieces
57	縐縐	Coatings and Suitings	碼 Yards
58	縐縐縐, 縐縐縐	Union and Poncho Cloth	" "
59	縐縐縐	" Italian Cloth	" "

外國之洋貨計值關平銀淨數概

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1922 AND 1923—Continued.

十一年 1922.				十二年 1923.				貨品 類別 ARTICLE No.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Hts.	貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Hts.	貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Hts.	貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Hts.	
391,861	3,422,669	435,274	3,533,959	6,733	52,614	428,541	3,480,445	29
177,449	2,037,624	206,211	1,955,672	1,494	16,133	204,717	1,939,539	30
383,909	2,177,842	401,005	2,107,662	4,660	37,105	396,345	2,070,557	31
2,930,556	12,668,415	2,215,243	13,730,557	32,961	216,190	2,182,282	13,514,367	32
112,818	1,039,107	92,706	784,534	238	2,205	92,468	782,269	33
22,532	296,173	40,433	553,653	41	533	40,392	553,120	34
365,257	5,187,345	283,621	3,945,827	4,547	64,559	279,074	3,881,268	35
138,848	1,161,861	162,275	1,381,754	2,085	18,224	160,190	1,363,550	36
127,583	691,771	173,948	916,667	479	2,112	173,469	914,435	37
394,419	176,477	51,603	225,248	100	450	51,505	224,798	38
24,984	235,977	4,462	45,206	...	...	4,492	45,206	39
525,246	2,911,169	561,964	3,255,569	5,758	35,939	556,206	3,229,650	40
27,118	157,993	10,459	53,003	...	...	10,459	53,003	41
117,800	483,929	131,541	657,062	1,547	7,743	129,994	649,319	42
8,306,983	2,509,230	8,624,611	2,249,903	466,683	111,990	8,185,928	2,137,913	43
27,616	6,934	152,187	34,236	28,847	8,639	23,340	25,597	44
20,589	193,834	23,327	207,723	185	1,645	23,142	206,078	44
517,187	72,333	588,181	84,871	30,487	4,859	52,564	80,012	44
68,676,086	5,787,739	42,555,673	3,532,824	7,972	633	42,547,701	3,532,191	45
9,228	561,724	9,650	580,090	47	2,861	9,518	577,229	45
3673,574	2,394,993	275,544	1,582,066	71,975	36,599	2,681,489	1,545,467	46
207,703	27,769	153,311	168,580	4,906	13,708	150,405	154,495	47
106,073	82,007	108,844	102,130	12,571	6,642	96,273	97,488	48
3,953	198,490	3,969	207,218	142	7,742	3,827	199,476	47
4,642	305,266	3,632	241,654	123	9,239	3,509	232,415	47
480,378	480,679	1,650,749	1,590,354	4,301	3,567	1,646,448	1,566,787	48
155,202	70,305	261,588	101,387	2,669	5,914	258,919	95,473	48
54,923	38,018	51,188	49,224	164	405	51,024	48,191	49
49,888	43,276	49,283	50,371	...	...	49,283	50,371	49
283	17,245	400	27,366	...	...	400	27,366	49
1,025	60,645	367	26,628	...	...	367	26,628	49
7,657,465	2,093,788	7,991,679	2,050,970	154,029	49,159	7,837,650	2,001,811	50
1,789	120,135	3,179	231,883	...	...	3,179	231,883	50
37,904	3,218,002	2,664	166,410	...	...	2,664	166,410	50
28	2,854	1,506	60,890	...	...	1,506	60,890	50
347,237	16,203,586	259,790	11,995,318	8,833	303,376	252,957	11,632,942	51
785,900	43,772,474	464,062	26,400,027	4,140	242,043	459,922	26,158,004	52
21,555	991,562	35,709	1,606,350	156	7,004	35,553	1,599,346	52
27,450	2,767,256	23,099	2,021,584	56	5,358	23,043	2,016,226	52
755	144,491	1,044	208,100	10	1,161	1,034	206,939	53
1,644	157,579	1,283	141,659	129	55,302	1,154	126,357	53
1,476,337	2,538,267	1,240,541	1,637,559	27,836	90,930	1,212,705	1,565,629	54
218,597,227	74,057	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
218,523,170	...	177,050,034	...	3,529,923	...	173,520,111	...	54
1,341,981	896,782	2,416,874	1,491,469	66,268	41,700	2,350,606	1,449,769	55
295,082	217,735	1,623,671	617,953	140,343	106,008	1,483,328	511,245	56
1,696,577	2,761,856	2,786,375	4,039,791	224,328	448,867	2,561,847	3,610,224	57
260,049	293,600	391,971	48,756	15,925	14,915	376,036	468,841	58
279,072	603,680	374,160	687,114	1,958	2,760	373,062	684,354	59

民國十二年

民國十一年及十二年海關由外洋
FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

貨品號 ARTICLE NO.	貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.
60	毛棉呢.....	Union Shirtings.....	碼 Yards
61	他類毛棉呢.....	Wool and Cotton Unions, Unenumerated.....	碼 "
	共計毛棉呢類.....	Total: Wool and Cotton Unions.....	值關千 Hk.\$
	呢絨類	WOOLLEN GOODS.	
62	毯氈.....	Blankets and Rugs.....	磅 Pounds
63	毛氈, 沖衣著呢, 中衣著呢, 哈喇呢.....	Broadcloth, and Medium, Habit, and Russian Cloth.....	碼 Yards
64	羽毛, 旗紗布.....	Camlets and Bunting.....	碼 Pieces
65	衣料.....	Coatings and Suitings.....	碼 Yards
66	法蘭絨.....	Flannel.....	碼 Yards
67	羽絨.....	Lastings.....	碼 Pieces
68	毛絨.....	Long Ells.....	碼 Yards
69	小呢.....	Spanish Stripes.....	碼 Yards
70	他類呢絨.....	Woolen Goods, Unenumerated.....	碼 Pieces
71	毛絨, 細絨, 器絨.....	" and Worsted Yarn and Cord.....	碼 Pieces
	共計呢絨類.....	Total: Woollen Goods.....	值關千 Hk.\$
	雜質疋貨類	MISCELLANEOUS PIECE GOODS.	
72	帆布, 細帆布.....	Canvas and Cotton Duck.....	碼 Yards
73	袋布, 洋線袋布.....	Gunny and Hessian Cloth.....	碼 Pieces
73 a	細麻布, 棉麻布.....	Linen Goods and Mixtures.....	碼 Yards
74	綢緞, 剪絨.....	Plushes and Velvets.....	碼 Yards
75	綢緞, 雜貨, 綢緞.....	Silk Piece Goods.....	碼 Pieces
76	綢緞, 雜貨, 綢緞.....	" " " Mixtures.....	碼 Pieces
77	綢緞, 雜貨, 綢緞.....	" " " Artificial.....	碼 Pieces
78	人造絲, 綢緞, 綢緞.....	" " " Mixture.....	碼 Pieces
79	絲織, 毛織, 棉織, 假皮.....	Imitation Fur Cloth, Silk, Wool, or Cotton.....	碼 Yards
80	裝防傢具布料.....	Upholstery Fabrics.....	碼 Yards
81	他類雜質疋貨.....	Miscellaneous Piece Goods, Unenumerated.....	碼 Pieces
	共計雜質疋貨類.....	Total: Miscellaneous Piece Goods.....	值關千 Hk.\$
	五金及礦石類	METALS AND MINERALS.	
82	鋁 (鑄造).....	Aluminium.....	担 Pieces
83	鋁 (鑄造).....	" Manufactured.....	担 Pieces
84	銅, 鐵, 片, 絲等.....	Brass and Yellow Metal Bars, Sheets, Wire, etc.....	担 Pieces
85	銅, 鐵, 片, 絲等.....	" " " Unenumerated.....	担 Pieces
	銅.....	Copper:—	
86	條, 竿, 片, 板, 釘, 絲.....	Bars, Rods, Sheets, Plates, Nails, and Wire.....	担 Pieces
87	塊.....	Ingots and Slabs.....	担 Pieces
88	他類雜質.....	Unenumerated.....	担 Pieces
	鐵.....	Iron and Mild Steel, New:—	
89	鑄, 鋤, 鋤, 砂, 鐵, 器, 胚, 絲, 條, 鋼, 成, 鐵, 器, 胚.....	anchors, Anvils, Castings, Chains, and Forgings.....	担 Pieces
90	三角, 丁字.....	Angles and Tees.....	担 Pieces
91	條.....	Bars.....	担 Pieces
92	圓, 絲, 段.....	Cobbles and Wire Shorts.....	担 Pieces
93	鐵.....	Floops.....	担 Pieces
94	工字.....	Joists.....	担 Pieces
95	釘.....	Nail-rod.....	担 Pieces
96	釘, 鋼釘 (兩頭釘).....	Nails and Rivets.....	担 Pieces

進口之洋貨計值關平銀淨數核

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1922 AND 1923—Continued.

十一年 1922.		十二年 1923.						貨品 類別 ARTICLE NO.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	
558,520 119,478 8,622 1,404,100 120,638 6,143 7,957 22,377 1,045,335 12,375	324,824 1,004,331	586,903 1,002,293	351,672 1,504,704	6,916 46,474	3,434 79,949	579,987 955,819	358,238 1,424,755	60 61
6,057,797		9,205,559		697,633		8,507,926		
385,594 119,478 8,622 1,404,100 120,638 6,143 7,957 22,377 1,045,335 12,375	447,349 273,289 180,397 3,306,552 91,120 132,473 87,022 24,713 2,102,646 2,148,146	500,166 140,184 7,107 3,207,898 340,936 5,810 10,499 7,920 2,288,513 32,380	476,508 388,626 150,157 7,009,781 340,844 122,336 110,947 8,461 5,442,721 5,317,141	8,112 2,677 10 85,027 1,150 129 80 ...	7,524 7,817 60 192,677 1,230 2,348 901 ...	492,054 375,507 7,097 3,122,871 339,777 5,990 10,419 7,920 2,264,765 32,019	468,984 380,809 150,097 6,817,104 339,568 119,988 110,946 8,461 5,390,837 5,256,479	62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71
8,793,707		19,367,522		325,109		19,042,413		
2,328,889 86,146 22,973 152,212 22,284 86,897 421,445 659,489 303,653 158,797	801,593 9,330 368,482 110,235 127,330 1,069,532 1,544,230 337,371 873,695 313,253 659,788	3,153,115 70,164 48,282 447,791 29,069 64,886 384,873 1,774,374 515,866 180,626	1,101,174 6,578 970,029 318,569 109,736 1,468,576 817,482 1,206,477 268,407 444,397	44,243 ...	13,589 ...	3,108,872 70,164 48,256 447,791 28,968 64,417 384,333 1,767,976 303,135 180,626	1,087,585 6,578 969,515 318,569 165,988 80,453 1,459,024 814,594 1,264,156 268,407 417,829	72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81
6,210,839		7,668,092		92,294		7,575,798		
1,288 1,222 36,924 ...	48,243 64,966 1,248,829 244,498	1,044 1,972 41,552 ...	39,574 142,288 1,354,606 161,327	8 1 150 ...	330 60 3,338 5,479	1,036 1,971 41,402 ...	39,244 142,228 1,351,268 155,848	82 83 84 85
20,389 596,332 ...	770,105 13,363,879 145,375	25,021 230,586 ...	861,769 5,817,291 154,689	333 122 ...	11,050 3,139 852	24,688 230,464 ...	850,719 5,814,152 153,837	86 87 88
41,387 119,574 928,849 384,741 57,263 64,413 5,741 385,806	480,544 472,409 3,754,579 1,139,521 330,471 316,197 47,178 2,467,449	30,079 138,489 1,164,053 421,340 103,761 59,980 8,829 290,934	296,012 541,077 4,745,706 1,281,827 641,864 262,560 41,806 1,990,259	182 1,478 13,981 5,510 20,122 ...	1,527 5,923 59,865 15,369 20,122 ...	29,897 137,011 1,150,072 415,330 100,486 59,920 8,829 254,635	294,485 535,154 4,685,841 1,266,458 621,748 262,560 41,806 1,745,154	89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96

民國十二年

民國十一年及十二年海關由外洋

FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

貨品 號列 ARTICLE NO.	貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.
	鐵(類)	Iron and Mild Steel, New—Continued:—	
97	生鐵及鐵塊	Pig and Kentledge	担 Piculs
98	管子	Pipes and Tubes	" "
99	剪口鐵	Plate Cuttings	" "
100	軌	Rails	" "
101	螺絲釘	Screws	" "
102	片, 板	Sheets and Plates	" "
103	絲	Wire	" "
104	條	Unenumerated	" "
105	尋鐵	Iron and Mild Steel, Old	" "
106	鐵片	Iron, Galvanized:—	担 Piculs
107	絲	Sheets	" "
108	未列名鋼鐵製料	Wire	" "
109	鉛塊, 條	Iron and Steel Manufactures	" "
110	茶箱及鉛片	Lead, in Pigs or Bars	" "
111	他種鉛製料	" Tea and Sheet	" "
111 a		" other Manufactures	" 價值 Value Piculs
112	熟鐵, 生鐵	Nickel, Manufactured and Unmanufactured	担 Piculs
113	水銀	Quicksilver	" "
114	竹筴, 鋼, 鋼條, 片, 板	Steel, Bamboo Bars, Hoops, Sheets, and Plates	" "
115	鋼絲, 絲	" Cast: Wire and Wire Rope	" "
116	鐵塊	Tin, in Slabs	" "
117	熟鉛(除箔)	" Manufactured (not including Tinfoil)	" "
118	片口鐵	Tinned Plates	" "
119	白銅	White Metal or German Silver	" "
120	鋅(白鉛)	Zinc (Spelter)	" "
121	鋅(白鉛)片, 板	" Sheets and Plates	" "
122	他種鋅(白鉛)製料	" other Manufactures	" "
123	他類五金及礦石	Metals and Minerals, Unclassed	" 價值 Value
123 a		Ores:—	
124	銅	Copper	担 Piculs
125	鐵	Iron	" "
126	鉛	Lead	" "
127	錳	Manganese	" "
128	鋅(白鉛)	Zinc	" "
128 a	他類礦石	Unclassed	" "
	應除復出口多於進口之數	Less Excess of Re-exports over Imports	價值平 Hk. Fl.
	共計五金及礦石類	Total: Metals and Minerals	" "
	雜貨類	SUNDRIES.	
	牲畜	Animals, Living:—	
129	牛	Cattle	頭 No.
130	山羊	Goats	" "
131	馬	Horses	" "
132	豬	Pigs	" "
133	禽	Poultry	" "
134	羊	Sheep	" "
135	他類牲畜	Other kinds	" "

進口之洋貨計值關平銀淨數表

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1922 AND 1923—Continued.

十一年 1922.				十二年 1923.				貨品 號列 ARTICLE No.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Fts.	貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Fts.	貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Fts.	貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Fts.	
81,293	229,845	66,476	227,163	1,848	4,712	64,628	222,451	97
220,875	1,711,897	260,248	2,062,737	3,716	30,947	236,532	2,031,790	98
607,035	1,480,559	398,418	1,156,358	152	345	398,266	1,156,013	99
734,472	3,174,887	391,374	1,575,954	1,877	7,677	389,497	1,568,277	100
10,315	275,215	9,169	271,930	420	11,651	8,749	200,279	101
506,854	2,319,349	473,841	2,147,916	22,701	126,637	451,140	2,021,279	102
50,833	253,038	30,498	191,751	1,196	7,576	29,212	184,175	103
308,237	1,440,618	301,591	1,478,970	934	8,314	300,657	1,470,656	104
1,056,317	2,274,326	686,869	1,612,812	10,200	23,444	676,659	1,589,168	105
314,391	2,677,845	314,087	2,871,365	11,964	125,432	302,123	2,745,933	106
86,062	811,701	87,668	741,168	5,818	40,563	81,850	700,605	107
25,342	251,601	47,713	429,925	78	964	47,635	428,961	108
112,689	942,500	165,792	1,469,429	1,555	14,213	164,237	1,455,276	109
4,309	43,880	8,171	83,714	...	...	8,171	83,714	110
7,352	75,524	11,004	109,735	11	162	10,993	109,573	111
...	208	...	26	...	...	...	26	111 a
2,249	107,196	7,883	363,190	83	3,845	7,800	359,345	112
224	31,156	1,437	145,340	2	220	1,435	149,120	113
71,280	521,409	288,869	709,103	380	2,243	108,359	706,860	114
17,569	432,496	28,878	519,967	349	5,699	28,529	514,268	115
51,029	2,651,325	5,8730	3,375,730	219	14,115	58,511	3,361,615	116
218	2,335	33	1,679	...	...	33	1,679	117
252,723	2,340,178	522,037	4,883,560	28,875	236,232	493,162	4,647,328	118
466	27,979	478	30,270	15	747	463	29,523	119
38,239	371,085	7,630	88,177	...	...	7,630	88,177	120
5,028	74,008	16,340	238,309	72	1,118	16,268	237,191	121
4,796	72,892	6,090	98,176	3	27	6,087	98,149	122
26,372	252,411	41,847	428,567	2,310	12,645	39,537	415,922	123
...	138,228	...	300,730	...	624	...	300,106	123 a
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
21,171	19,134	51,399	34,757	...	...	51,399	34,757	125
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
...	984	5944	911	...	...	911	1,812	127
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
...	479	2,128	18,073	...	...	18,073	12,578	128 a
...	49,935,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	49,927,884	...	45,990,422	...	1,052,311	...	44,938,111	...
2,253	78,028	2,766	130,274	2	471	2,766	123,803	129
3,239	10,364	6,756	22,495	...	...	6,756	22,495	130
814	55,572	1,012	42,709	5	478	1,007	42,231	131
13,120	160,804	19,468	177,724	...	...	12,428	177,724	132
31,170	12,598	26,044	10,891	...	...	26,044	16,891	133
235	760	520	4,829	...	...	529	4,829	134
1,319	7,527	1,622	9,734	...	...	1,622	9,734	135

民國十一年及十二年海關由外洋
FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

貨品 號列 ARTICLE No.	貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.
136	八角 茴香	Aniseed, Star.	担 <i>Piculs</i>
137 a	軍械 軍火	Arms and Munitions —	值 <i>Value</i>
137 b	軍用 槍用	Of War Sporting	" "
138	石棉 (不灰木)	Asbestos	" "
139 } 139 a }	各種 袋包	Bags of all kinds	{ 個担 <i>Pieces Piculs</i>
140	大豆, 豌豆等	Beans, Peas, etc.	" "
141	鐵床架	Bedsteads, Iron	" 架 <i>Pieces</i>
141 a	銅床架	" Brass	" 架 <i>Pieces</i>
142	織機 器機	Beltting, Machine	" 值担 <i>Value Piculs</i>
143	旗全	Betelnuts	" 担 <i>Piculs</i>
144	海高	Bicho de Mar	" 斤 <i>Catties</i>
146	燕窩	Birds' Nests	" 斤 <i>Piculs</i>
147	餅乾	Biscuits	" 值 <i>Value</i>
148	書籍, 樂譜	Books, Printed, and Music, Engraved or Printed	" "
149	空瓶 (除橡皮瓶)	Bottles, Empty (not including India-rubber Bottles)	" 罐担 <i>Gross Piculs</i>
150	錦盒	Boxes, Fancy	" 担 <i>Piculs</i>
151	羽毛 帶	Braid, Llama	" 担 <i>Piculs</i>
152	他類 帶	" other kinds	" 担 <i>Piculs</i>
153	各種 磚 (瓦)	Bran of all kinds	" 担 <i>Piculs</i>
154	磚, 瓦	Bricks and Tiles	" 塊 <i>Pieces</i>
155	未列名 建築材料	Building Materials	" 值 <i>Value</i>
156	奶油 (請列油在內)	Butter (including Ghee)	" 担 <i>Piculs</i>
157	銅各 種鈕	Buttons, Brass and Fancy	" 担 <i>Piculs</i>
158	製 各種蠟燭材料	Candles of all kinds	" 担 <i>Piculs</i>
159	蠟燭 芯	Candle-making Materials —	" 担 <i>Piculs</i>
160	斯 摩 林 白 蠟	Candlewick	" 担 <i>Piculs</i>
161	砂 仁, 豆蔻	Stearine	" 担 <i>Piculs</i>
162	地 毯 及 材 料	Unclassed	" 担 <i>Piculs</i>
163	空 櫃, 空 箱 等	Cardamoms	" 担 <i>Piculs</i>
164	高 子 醬	Carpets and Carpeting	" 值 <i>Value</i>
165	銀 牙, 假 牙 等	Casks, etc., Empty	" "
166	五 穀	Caviare	" "
167	大 麥	Celuloid	" 担 <i>Piculs</i>
168	玉 蜀 黍	Cereals —	" "
169	燕 麥	Barley	" 担 <i>Piculs</i>
170	米, 麥	Maize	" "
171	小 麥	Oats	" "
172	他 類 五 穀	Rice and Paddy	" "
173	炭	Wheat	" "
174	海圖, 地圖, 畫紙, 及他種繪畫之圖	Other kinds	" "
175	鈔票	Charcoal	" "
176	化學產品 (除製造火柴材料, 藥材, 蠟)	Charts, Maps, Pictures, and other Products of the Graphic Arts	值担 <i>Value Piculs</i>
177	製 各種蠟燭材料 (除炭)	Chemical Products (not including Match-making Materials, Medicines, and Soda)	值 <i>Value</i>
178	製 各種蠟燭材料 (除炭)	China ware, Coarse and Fine (including Crockery and Earthenware)	" "
179	香 菸	Cigarette-making Materials (not including Tobacco)	" "
180	香 菸	Cigarettes	千枝 <i>Mille</i>
181	西 鞋	Cigars	" 担 <i>Piculs</i>
		Cinnamon	" 担 <i>Piculs</i>

口之洋貨計值開平銀淨數

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1922 AND 1923—Continued.

十一年 1922.				十二年 1923.				貨品 號列 ARTICLE No.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
貨數 Quantity.	值開平兩 Val.Hk.Ts.	貨數 Quantity.	值開平兩 Val.Hk.Ts.	貨數 Quantity.	值開平兩 Val.Hk.Ts.	貨數 Quantity.	值開平兩 Val.Hk.Ts.	
14,302	247,254	27,331	460,085	10	151	27,321	459,934	136
...	937,280	...	825,449	...	33,001	...	792,448	137 a
...	164,503	...	121,744	...	2,117	...	119,627	137 b
...	170,345	...	153,734	...	6,242	...	147,492	138
29,677,624	3,070,001	32,184,475	4,632,276	1,802,599	273,678	30,381,876	4,358,598	139
168,852	1,169,731	170,042	1,548,440	1,662	14,750	168,380	1,533,692	139 a
189,042	735,341	237,784	991,050	...	...	237,784	991,050	140
10,299	134,986	11,477	173,260	29	438	11,448	172,822	141
296	22,353	817	59,828	1	72	816	59,756	141 a
...	1,180,680	...	1,145,801	...	53,613	...	1,092,188	142
53,042	294,218	55,824	318,498	...	...	55,824	318,498	143
49,037	2,406,776	43,640	2,178,882	85	3,460	43,555	2,175,122	144
85,303	923,339	94,888	1,057,392	358	1,693	94,530	1,050,660	145
...	293,416	...	388,480	...	622	...	387,858	146
...	667,544	...	908,312	...	73,623	...	834,089	147
...	580,443	...	588,382	...	20,371	...	568,011	148
69,226	122,996	41,308	109,286	80	150	41,228	109,136	149
354	75,249	309	70,211	...	...	309	70,211	150
...	70,295	...	237,633	...	...	...	237,633	151
2,306,671	4,391,107	2,891,497	5,422,362	...	...	2,891,497	5,422,362	152
4167,694	245,944	3,423,893	317,424	6,240	324	3,417,653	317,100	153
...	3,304,326	...	3,494,826	...	59,563	...	3,444,263	154
10,661	633,525	12,822	858,923	60	4,084	12,762	854,839	155
1,532,299	278,593	1,874,719	430,591	16,136	5,779	1,858,583	424,812	156
107,969	2,033,829	317,113	583,698	2,869	47,902	28,844	535,796	157
...	59,404	662	637,750	6	784	656	62,966	158
15,279	256,226	9,869	231,016	518	12,466	9,331	218,548	159
...	14,524	...	10,977	...	341	...	10,636	160
8,546	269,405	8,488	412,172	...	...	8,488	412,172	161
...	323,351	...	371,568	...	7,339	...	364,229	162
...	831,900	...	924,846	...	411,480	...	513,366	163
...	32,959	...	27,424	...	...	...	27,424	164
...	67,949	...	112,200	...	6,992	...	105,214	165
3178,796	3,977,337	2,655,274	3,251,530	406	576	2,654,868	3,250,954	166
...	64,433	14,086	64,532	...	...	14,086	64,532	177
23,026	54,993	7,294	57,677	...	...	7,294	57,677	168
628	1,836	9,063	17,774	...	...	9,063	17,774	169
9,116,182	79,874,788	22,438,664	98,218,032	3,702	20,361	22,434,962	98,168,591	170
873,142	3,057,807	2,595,190	9,006,665	...	...	2,595,190	9,006,665	171
44,883	205,862	18,441	142,939	463	2,158	17,978	140,801	172
18,380	47,656	44,397	133,951	50	100	44,347	133,951	173
...	53,702	...	68,377	...	12,753	...	55,624	174
1,689	95,835	1,906	120,403	3	182	1,963	120,221	175
...	3,062,057	...	3,358,879	...	153,977	...	3,211,902	176
...	1,425,042	...	1,575,708	...	6,756	...	1,568,952	177
...	1,449,541	...	2,166,619	...	3,577	...	2,143,042	178
987,127	28,330,143	10,170,369	28,403,814	62,476	220,899	10,116,893	28,273,615	179
32,242	878,316	25,916	725,542	661	19,200	25,235	706,252	180
1,238	123,505	964	91,863	...	...	964	91,863	181

民國十二年

民國十一年及十二年海關由外洋
FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

貨品 號列 ARTICLE No.	貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.
182	鐘表	Clocks and Watches	個 Pieces
183	衣服等類(除襪,女紅用品,及橡皮製品,熟皮製品,但於皮手套在內)	Clothing, Hats, etc. (not including Hosiery, Leather Boots and Shoes, and Haberdashery, but including Leather Gloves)	個 Pieces
184	丁香,香料	Cloves and Spices	担 Value
185	煤	Coal	噸 Tons
186	可可	Cocoa, Crude	担 Piculs
187	可可糖,查古律糖	" and Chocolate, Prepared.	担 Piculs
188	咖啡	Coffee	斤 Piculs
189	焦炭	Coke	噸 Tons
190	糖(除查古律糖,可可糖)	Confectionery (not including Chocolate and Cocoa)	担 Value
191	繩	Cordage	担 Value
192	瓶蓋	Corks	担 Value
193	棉花	Cotton Gins	担 Piculs
194	棉紗	"	担 Piculs
195	棉布	"	担 Piculs
196	床褥,椅墊	Covers, Bed and Table	担 Value
197	電鍍	Crucibles	担 Value
198	電鍍器,電鍍料,油漆,各色染料	Cutlery and Electro-platedware Dyes, Colours, and Paints :- Aniline Bark, Mangrove Cinnabar Indigo, Artificial " Vegetable Sapanwood Vermilion Dyes and Colours, Unclassed Paints and Paint Oil	担 Value
199	各色染料		担 Value
200	樟皮	Bark, Mangrove	担 Piculs
201	砂	Cinnabar	担 Value
202	人造絲	Indigo, Artificial	担 Value
203	天然絲	" Vegetable	担 Value
204	蘇木	Sapanwood	担 Value
205	蘇木	Vermilion	担 Value
206	他種染料,顏料	Dyes and Colours, Unclassed	担 Value
207	油漆及漆油	Paints and Paint Oil	担 Value
208	野鳥蛋,禽蛋	Eggs, Game and Poultry	個 Pieces
209	電氣材料及裝置品	Electrical Materials and Fittings	担 Value
210	金剛砂	Emery and Corundum (Powder, Cloth, and Paper)	担 Value
211	搪瓷器	Enamelware	担 Value
212	炸藥	Explosives for Industrial purposes	担 Piculs
213	扇	Fans, Palm-leaf	担 Piculs
214	他種扇	" other kinds	担 Value
215	魚肝油	Felt and Felt Sheathing	担 Value
216	海味(除海參,魚膠,洋菜,海帶,海菜)	Fish and Fishery Products (not including Bicho de Mar, Isinglass, and Seaweed and Agar-agar)	担 Piculs
217	麵粉(國粉)	Flour	担 Value
218	飼料	Fodder	担 Value
219	他種食料品	Foodstuffs, Unclassed	担 Value
220	乾菜	Fruits, Dried	担 Value
221	鮮菜	" Fresh	担 Value
222	傢具材料	Furniture, and Materials for making	担 Value
223	煤氣燈	Gas Fittings	担 Value
224	汽油,煤油,石腦油,石油等	Gasolene, Benzene, Naphtha, Petrol, etc.	加侖 Gallons
225	玻璃	Glasseng	担 Value
226	玻璃器	Glass, Window	担 Value
227	玻璃器	" and Glassware	担 Value
228	膠	Glue	担 Piculs
229	甘油(洋蜜糖)	Glycerine	担 Value
230	花生	Groundnuts	担 Value
231	香料	Gums and Wax (not including Paraffin Wax)	担 Value
232	石膏	Gypsum	担 Value

民國十二年

民國十一年及十二年海關由外洋
FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

貨品 號 ARTICLE No.	貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨款單位 Classifier of Quantity.
233	女紅用品	Haberdashery	值担 Value
234	毛氈, 羽毛, 羊毛	Hair, Feathers, and Wool	值担 Piculs
235	火繩	Hemp	值担 "
236	牛皮	Hides and Skins, Undressed	值担 "
237	蜂蜜	Honey	值担 "
238	蘆薈花	Hops	值担 "
239	鹿角	Horns, Deer	值担 Value
240	犀角	" Rhinoceros	值担 Cattles
241	襪	Hosiery	值担 Dozens
241a			值担 Piculs
242	橡皮及樹膠	India-rubber and Gutta-percha	值担 "
243	各種橡皮及樹膠製品(橡皮靴鞋在內)	" and Gutta-percha Manufactures of all kinds (including Boots and Shoes)	值 Value
244	樂器	Instruments, Musical	值 Value
245	自行樂器	Automatic	值 Value
246	鋼琴, 鋼琴, 鋼琴	Pianos, etc.	值 "
247	科學儀器(醫療器具, 光學器具, 外科器具)	Instruments and Apparatus, Scientific (including Medical, Optical, and Surgical)	值 Value
248	魚肝油	Isinglass	值担 Piculs
249	象牙	Ivory	值担 Cattles
250	玉石	Jadestone	值担 Piculs
251	真銀首飾(金器, 銀器在內)	Jewellery, Real and Imitation (including Goldware and Silverware)	值 Value
252	鑲空花燈, 花邊	Lace and Trimmings	值担 "
253	燈及燈器	Lamps and Lampware	值担 Piculs
254	熱皮製品(除機器皮帶, 皮鞋, 皮襪)	Leather	值 Value
255	充皮及漆布(除鋪地之漆布)	" Manufactures (not including Machine Belting and Boots and Shoes)	值 Value
256	柴油	Liquid Fuel	值担 Tons
257	看衣鏡, 鏡子	Looking-glasses and Mirrors	值 Value
258	桂蘭	Lunggans	值担 Piculs
259	通心粉, 粉條	Macaroni and Vermicelli	值 Value
260	機器用器具	Machine Tools	值 Value
261	農業機器	Machinery, Agricultural	值 "
262	推進機器(如汽鍋, 平水輪等)	" Propelling (as Boilers, Turbines, etc.)	值 "
263	織造機器(如梳刷機, 印花機, 織紡機)	" for the Textile Industries (as Carding, Colour-printing, Weaving, Spinning, etc.)	值 "
264	碾磨機器(除地產)	" for Brewing, Distilling, Sugar Refining, etc.	值 "
265	其他碾磨器及零件	" other kinds, and Parts of Machinery	值 "
266	刺繡機器, 針織機器, 縫紉機器	Machines, Embroidering, Knitting, and Sewing	值 Piculs
267	大馬牙	Malt	值担 "
268	肥料	Manures	值担 "
269	假奶油	Margarine and Artificial Butter	值担 Gross
270	火柴	Matches	值担 Value
271	製造火柴材料(除油燭)	Match-making Materials (not including Paraffin Wax)	值担 Prices
272	各種燭(除地產)	Mats of all kinds (not including Matting)	值担 Value
273	肉, 臘肉	Meats, Prepared or Preserved	值担 Dozens
274	藥材(如檳榔, 嗎啡在內)	Medicines (including Cocaine and Morphia)	值担 Piculs
275	罐頭煉乳	Milk, Condensed, in Tins	值担 "
276	糖漿	Molasses	值担 "
277	蘑菇	Mushrooms	值担 "
278	針	Needles	值担 Mills

進口之洋貨計值關平銀淨數額

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1922 AND 1923—Continued.

十一年 1922.		十二年 1923.						貨品 類別 ARTICLE No.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Fts.	貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Fts.	貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Fts.	貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Fts.	
...	2,025,154	...	3,007,616	...	29,883	...	2,977,733	233
28,619	888,983	16,395	893,469	1,681	187,950	14,714	705,539	234
19,063	288,629	24,021	297,565	33	740	23,988	298,823	235
52,073	1,429,598	38,472	1,078,081	655	32,671	37,817	1,045,410	236
2,135	24,606	2,152	18,551	...	...	2,152	18,551	237
137	10,175	436	29,720	2	28	434	29,692	238
...	244,444	...	223,239	...	2,614	...	220,625	239
2,471	452,354	853	113,587	...	...	853	113,587	240
233,027	232,869	272,859	381,336	8,230	29,179	264,629	352,157	241
11,163	1,112,951	11,259	1,149,446	28	2,907	11,231	1,146,539	241 a
5,719	176,250	9,258	346,826	174	4,803	9,084	341,903	242
...	2,723,740	...	2,122,248	...	149,769	...	1,972,479	243
...	201,569	...	311,316	...	19,922	...	291,394	244
...	292,007	...	432,502	...	44,275	...	388,227	245
...	878,902	...	1,068,467	...	44,027	...	1,024,440	246
2,305	199,568	2,805	272,054	24	2,272	2,781	269,782	247
124,849	384,863	87,244	228,892	352	996	86,892	227,896	248
6,728	491,338	4,282	294,533	7	2,312	4,275	292,221	249
...	266,560	...	367,846	...	156,087	...	211,759	250
...	139,806	...	191,275	...	7,894	...	183,381	251
134,181	1,321,523	...	1,675,471	...	20,045	...	1,655,426	252
...	7,041,590	138,230	6,976,532	959	112,552	137,271	6,839,260	253
...	119,429	...	106,511	...	2,587	...	103,924	254
...	237,554	...	175,032	...	6,309	...	168,723	255
62,764	1,306,028	89,324	2,237,421	32,057	768,385	57,267	1,469,036	256
...	614,395	...	760,499	...	3,086	...	757,413	257
5,241	95,411	39,852	606,723	99	1,629	39,753	605,094	258
94,722	1,319,859	88,616	1,383,923	...	28,724	88,616	1,383,923	259
...	634,369	...	491,987	...	47,339	...	453,648	260
...	695,732	...	349,053	...	67,269	...	301,716	261
...	2,395,490	...	1,544,618	...	...	...	1,474,349	262
...	30,480,376	...	12,334,417	...	17,931	...	12,316,486	263
...	368,809	...	103,188	...	...	...	103,188	264
...	15,583,016	...	12,909,269	...	427,242	...	12,482,027	265
...	769,076	...	881,774	...	179,928	...	701,846	266
8,361	65,088	...	26,503	...	...	3,797	26,503	267
983,552	2,180,216	1,050,610	3,920,856	1,312	9,666	1,049,298	3,911,160	268
777	25,008	1,294	34,799	38	1,049	1,256	33,750	269
2,708,996	1,225,580	2,295,070	982,841	54,550	16,879	2,241,126	935,422	270
...	2,857,442	...	726,440	...	3,096	...	2,272,161	271
5,334,975	629,378	5,811,760	726,485	17,322	3,096	5,794,438	722,389	272
...	422,177	...	42,801	...	1,754	...	439,047	273
...	6,764,752	...	7,988,781	...	244,328	...	7,684,433	274
73,116	311,241	85,306	353,526	1,591	2,437	83,715	311,089	275
53,805	1,572,152	71,178	1,770,566	7,300	20,309	63,288	1,566,657	275 a
311,794	274,071	157,963	218,300	9	14	157,906	212,376	276
10,081	627,043	10,227	664,300	120	8,955	10,107	655,435	277
2,594,385	823,722	3,208,207	1,177,801	44,646	20,339	3,253,561	1,157,242	278

民國十一年及十二年海關由外洋
FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

貨品 號列 ARTICLE NO.	貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	貨數單位 Classifier of Quantity.
279	美國煤油	Oil, Kerosene, American	美加倫 Am. Gall.
	波羅島煤油	" " Borneo	" "
	日本煤油	" " Japanese	" "
	波斯煤油	" " Persian	" "
	俄國煤油	" " Russian	" "
	蘇門答臘煤油	" " Sumatra	" "
	其他煤油	" " other kinds	" "
280	門蘭油	" Lubricating	加倫 Gallons
281	植物油	" Vegetable	" "
282	油及裝置品	" Tanks and Fittings	" "
283 a	紙(紙板在內)	Paper (including Cardboard)	担 價值 Value
283 b			担 價值 Value
284	珍珠	Pearls, Real	担 價值 Value
285	黑胡椒	Pepper, Black and White	担 價值 Value
286	水及面粉	Perfumery and Cosmetics	担 價值 Value
287	照相材料	Photographic Materials	" "
288	鮮花	Plants and Flowers, Living	" "
289	印刷材料	Printing and Lithographic Materials	" "
	鐵路材料	Railway Materials	" "
290	未列名鐵路材料	Sleepers	塊 價值 Value
291	藤條, 藤片, 藤皮	Not otherwise classified	塊 價值 Value
292	藤條, 藤片, 藤皮	Rattans, Whole, Split, and Peeled	担 價值 Value
293	保險櫃, 鐵櫃, 鐵門	Safes and Strong-room Doors	担 價值 Value
294	硝磺	Saltpetre	担 價值 Value
295	檀香	Sandalwood	担 價值 Value
296	秤及天平	Scales and Balances	担 價值 Value
297	海帶, 海菜	Seaweed and Agar-agar	担 價值 Value
298	各種子仁	Seeds of all kinds	" "
299	船艇及材料(五金或木料內未列入者)	Ships and Boats, Materials for (not included under Metals or Timber)	担 價值 Value
300	皮鞋, 鞋款	Shoes and Boots	担 價值 Value
301	縫紉機材料	Shocks, for making Casks	担 價值 Value
302	絲綢及絲貨	Silk and Cotton Ribbons	" "
303	絲綢及絲貨	" " Silk Products	" "
304	皮貨(裘)	Skins (Furs)	担 價值 Value
305	肥皂及材料	Soap, and Materials for making	担 價值 Value
306	蘇打	Soda	担 價值 Value
307	醬油	Soy	" "
308	酒	Spirits of Wine	加倫 Gallons
309	藥水	Starch	担 價值 Value
310	文具	Stationery	" "
311	大理石, 花石等	Stone (Marble, Granite, etc.)	" "
312	家用磁器	Stores, Household	" "
313	火架, 爐, 鐵爐	Stoves and Grates	" "
314	赤糖	Sugar, Brown	担 價值 Value
315	白糖	" White	" "
316	精糖	" Refined	" "
317	冰糖	" Candy	" "
318	甘蔗	" Canes	" "
319	硫磺	Sulphur	" "
	茶, 錫蘭茶	Tea, British India and Ceylon	" "
	日本茶, 臺灣茶	" " Japan (Formosa)	" "
320	爪哇茶	" " Java	" "
	其他茶	" " other kinds	" "
321	電報機材料	Telegraph and Telephone Materials	担 價值 Value
322	金線	Thread, Gold and Silver, Imitation	担 價值 Value

民國十二年

民國十一年及十二年海關由外洋
FOREIGN GOODS: NET IMPORTS FROM

貨品 號列 ARTICLE No.	貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	實數單位 Classifier of Quantity.
323	硬木材	Timber, Hardwood	立方尺 <i>Cub.ft.</i>
323a	軟木材	" Softwood	平方尺 <i>Sq. feet</i>
324	錫箔及他種箔	Tinfoil and other Foils	担 <i>Piculs</i>
325			
326	菸	Tobacco	担 <i>Piculs</i>
326a			價值 <i>Value</i>
327	菸罐雜貨	Tobacconists' Sundries	" "
328	衛生用品	Toilet Requisites	" "
329	化學器具	Tools, Hand	" "
330	玩物及遊戲品	Toys and Games	" "
331	提箱, 衣箱	Trunks and Suit-cases	" "
331	陽傘, 美傘	Umbrellas, European and American	柄 <i>Pieces</i>
332	日傘	" Japanese	" "
332	他種傘	" other kinds	" "
333	漆	Varnish	担 <i>Piculs</i>
334	乾菜, 鮮菜 (山薯在內)	Vegetables, Dried and Fresh (including Potatoes)	" "
335	鐵輪車	Locomotives and Tenders	值 <i>Value</i>
336	鐵路客車, 貨車 (電車在內)	Railway Carriages and Wagons (including Trancers)	" "
337	馬路電車, 機器車	Traction and Road Engines	" "
338	汽車	Motor-cars	" "
339	腳踏車	Motor-cycles	" "
340	腳踏車	Velocipedes (Bicycles, etc.)	" "
341	他種車輛	Other kinds	" "
342	汽水, 泉水	Waters, Aerated and Mineral	" "
343	油, 蠟	Wax, Paraffin	担 <i>Piculs</i>
344	啤酒, 燒酒等	Wines, Beer, Spirits, etc. —	值 <i>Value</i>
345	啤酒, 威士忌酒	Beer and Porter	" "
346	燒酒 (除火酒)	Spirits (not including Spirits of Wine)	" "
347	汽水, 紅白葡萄酒, 葡萄酒等	Wines	" "
348	他種飲料	Other Beverages	" "
349	木渣, 紙質	Wood Pulp	担 <i>Piculs</i>
350	木未列名各種木	Woods of all kinds not otherwise enumerated	值 <i>Value</i>
351	木未列名紙屑包裏	Woodware	" "
352	他種雜貨	Postal Parcels not otherwise classified Sundries, Unenumerated	" "
	照除復出口多於進口之數	Less Excess of Re-exports over Imports	值若干 <i>Hk.Ts.</i>
	共計雜貨類	Total: Sundries	值若干 <i>Hk.Ts.</i>
	統共淨貨進口價值	GRAND TOTAL	值若干 <i>Hk.Ts.</i>

*另有由民船自外洋繞運進口各貨計值若干銀七七八四七一兩不計在內
* Not including Imports from Foreign Countries by Junk, not otherwise classified, value Hk.Ts. 778,471.

進口之洋貨計值關平銀淨數核

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1922 AND 1923—Continued.

十一年 1922.		十二年 1923.						貨品 號列 ARTICLE No.
進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		進口總數 IMPORTS.		復往外洋 RE-EXPORTS.		進口淨數 NET IMPORTS.		
貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	
1,176,308	1,119,293	1,598,265	1,542,140	...	...	1,598,265	1,542,140	323
44,094,122	2,565,821	52,220,122	3,120,685	512,365	27,184	51,707,757	3,093,501	323 a
234,340,817	8,270,495	124,789,903	5,253,651	2,080,342	94,216	122,709,561	5,159,435	324
58,026	1,385,492	110,917	2,647,872	630	14,521	110,281	2,633,351	325
254,033	13,189,981	321,298	13,058,988	5,986	366,280	315,312	12,690,678	326
...	297,000	...	85,328	...	...	...	85,328	326 a
...	265,795	...	331,807	...	8,420	...	323,387	327
...	609,420	...	790,586	...	16,589	...	773,997	328
...	658,483	...	1,141,799	...	193,467	...	948,332	329
...	932,714	...	1,441,469	...	12,120	...	1,429,349	330
...	143,646	...	162,888	...	816	...	162,072	331
258,596	198,436	310,283	246,651	2,454	2,316	307,829	244,335	332
1,196,095	664,985	1,209,650	750,250	517	776	1,209,133	749,474	
150,970	83,951	153,067	88,645	65	123	153,002	88,522	333
8,445	246,073	10,508	322,861	19	3,606	10,489	319,255	
112,893	551,102	166,904	690,934	63	397	166,841	690,447	334
...	4,406,201	...	1,303,480	...	133,800	...	1,166,680	335
...	9,261,991	...	1,747,645	...	20,106	...	1,727,539	336
...	25,142	...	18,104	...	...	...	18,104	337
...	2,297,155	...	2,501,295	...	345,328	...	2,155,967	338
...	86,706	...	117,852	...	9,793	...	108,059	339
...	443,188	...	618,579	...	21,299	...	597,280	340
...	712,279	...	623,385	...	3,366	...	620,019	341
...	234,162	...	237,414	...	1,678	...	235,736	342
384,791	2,977,203	519,087	4,116,351	8,601	70,255	510,286	4,046,096	343
...	976,622	...	890,317	...	19,206	...	811,111	344
...	1,334,812	...	2,421,622	...	304,171	...	2,119,451	345
...	2,296,872	...	2,306,357	...	35,997	...	2,270,360	346
...	196,645	...	202,799	...	3,866	...	192,939	347
13,370	62,615	32	236	87	656	55	420	348
...	1,891,208	...	1,740,269	...	11,735	...	1,728,534	349
...	262,454	...	274,290	...	1,827	...	272,463	350
...	6,927,232	...	7,018,011	...	27	...	7,017,984	351
...	8,493,064	...	12,777,921	...	1,738,616	...	11,039,305	352
655,716,699	125,663	...	...	...	...	...	669,523,247	
655,591,936	...	688,879,836	...	19,533,763	...	...	669,346,973	
945,049,650*	...	948,633,920	...	25,231,033	...	...	923,402,887†	

† 另有由民船自外洋載運進口各貨計值關平銀七四六八五〇兩不在表內
 † Not including Imports from Foreign Countries by Junk, not otherwise classified, value Hk.Tls. 246,850.

民國十二年

民國十一年及十二年海關出口往外洋之土貨計值關平銀總數

CHINESE GOODS; EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1922 AND 1923.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	十一年 1922.		十二年 1923.		
		貨數 <i>Quantity.</i>	值關平兩 <i>Val. Hk.Ts.</i>	貨數 <i>Quantity.</i>	值關平兩 <i>Val. Hk.Ts.</i>	
棉貨類						
COTTON GOODS.						
市布	Shirtings	疋	<i>Pieces</i> 23,466	194,753	10,468	68,953
市布	Sheetings	"	" 98,757	507,895	631,025	3,604,427
粗布	Drills and Jeans	"	" 87,302	411,434	25,028	146,919
粗布	Nankens	"	" 64,664	4,034,020	75,505	4,721,041
土布	Cloth, Native, Fancy	疋	<i>Pieces</i> 235,114	388,767	174,299	559,216
布	Cotton Yarn	担	<i>Piculs</i> 38,760	1,668,794	89,001	4,356,860
毛巾	Towels	值	<i>Value</i> ...	...	...	390,553
襪	Socks	"	" ...	...	...	222,003
毯	Blankets and Counterpanes	"	" ...	...	...	113,373
五金及礦石類						
METALS AND MINERALS.						
錫	Antimony, Regulus	担	<i>Piculs</i> 201,031	1,026,454	193,112	1,223,830
錫	Crude	"	" 26,521	78,553	48,406	291,554
錫	Ore	"	" 30,490	81,748	33,902	156,916
銅	Copper Ingots and Slabs	"	" 5,176	94,189	14,934	284,501
鐵	Iron Bars, Billets, and Nail-rod	"	" 27,575	88,048	273	1,301
鐵	Pans	"	" 26,539	148,084	27,183	152,768
鐵	Plates and Sheets	"	" 95	835	57,145	180,674
鐵	Rails	"	" 228	614	124	722
鐵	Manufactures, Unclassed	"	" 76,512	284,427	115,955	399,344
鐵	Pig or Unmanufactured	"	" 3,562,531	6,300,266	3,358,501	6,730,880
鐵	Ore	"	" 11,197,710	1,886,125	12,226,719	1,935,268
鉛	Lead	"	" 11,205	107,338	...	89,099
鉛	Ore	"	" 84,314	290,975	81,337	278,331
錳	Manganese Ore	"	" ...	457,547	...	197,931
銀	Quicksilver	"	" 282	29,191	27	3,180
錫	Tin, in Slabs	"	" 151,670	8,302,164	133,225	7,875,430
錫	Compound	"	" 79	1,058	108	1,722
錫	Wolfram Ore (Tungsten)	"	" ...	66,929	...	790,191
錫	Zinc (Spelter)	"	" 1,993	21,433	3,978	39,440
錫	Ore	"	" 1,012,616	697,303	1,009,972	694,735
錫	Metals and Minerals, Unclassed	"	" 101,180	239,225	131,304	325,522
錫	Ores, Unclassed	"	" 405,797	1,169,411	3,922	71,054
雜貨類						
SUNDRIES.						
白	Alum, White	担	<i>Piculs</i> 66,855	231,698	73,140	234,465
白	Animals, Living—	匹	<i>No.</i> 46,185	1,544,041	43,614	1,586,413
牛	Cattle	"	" 6,400	21,822	7,568	31,330
羊	Horses	"	" 338	19,067	473	24,596
猪	Pigs	隻	" 264,632	2,875,798	286,480	3,043,517
禽	Poultry	"	" 3,742,532	926,119	3,638,565	907,956
羊	Sheep	"	" 25,709	145,974	23,567	157,938
他	Other kinds (including Asses and Mules)	"	" 279	1,838	23,878	6,885
藥	Aniseed, Star	担	<i>Piculs</i> 3,201	70,584	18,625	136,798
軍	Arms and Munitions	值	<i>Value</i> ...	1,094	...	6,089
砒	Arsenic	担	<i>Piculs</i> 491	5,776	2,905	26,473
袋	Bags of all kinds	值	<i>Piculs</i> 6,140,763	603,234	11,578,849	1,109,864
竹	Bamboo and Bambooware	值	<i>Value</i> ...	1,610,749	6,083	1,400,993
竹	Shoots	担	<i>Piculs</i> 8,307	6,083	5,595	41,244
蕉	Bananas	担	" 22,707	34,400	12,134	16,111
豆	Beancake	"	" 21,590,591	49,008,955	24,785,869	56,866,204

民國十一年及十二年海關出口往外洋之土貨計值關平銀總數續
CHINESE GOODS: EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1922 AND 1923—Continued.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	十一年 1922.		十二年 1923.	
		貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ts.	貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Ts.
乳豆	Beans, Black	127,061	404,437	138,226	435,961
綠豆	" Green	422,808	1,300,707	609,753	1,945,928
白豆	" White	275,904	692,908	273,135	717,690
黃豆	" Yellow	12,462,350	38,351,769	15,731,250	44,666,934
其他豆	" other kinds	15,19,039	4,156,483	1,516,902	4,156,934
啤酒	Beer	...	6,901	...	11,205
洋酒	Betelnuts	13,150	101,469	27,626	262,895
骨	Bones	693,532	1,053,380	969,034	1,609,527
書	Books, Printed	7,671	458,223	8,328	521,719
布	Bran	2,625,777	4,623,625	2,721,474	4,980,932
銅器	Brassfoil	...	258	...	391
銅器	Brassware	6,628	346,879	7,642	411,232
瓦	Bricks and Tiles	107,893,605	862,439	108,579,214	758,046
漆	Bristles	67,841	6,303,783	74,422	7,757,992
鈕扣	Buttons, Brass	95	7,530	150	12,450
樟腦	Camphor	11,256	1,007,355	15,103	1,420,901
蠟	Candles	47,51	113,541	1,658	26,752
竹	Cans, Bamboo, etc.	8,203,746	80,455	8,011,540	74,156
豆	Cardamoms	...	99	...	615
地毯	Carpets	...	Value	...	Value
人力車	Carriages and Jimrisshas	...	3,795	...	4,691,952
漆	Cassia Linea	115,038	609,966	85,910	568,466
水泥	Cement	6,793	7,167	209,481	209,433
五穀	Cereals:—				
麥	Barley	18,254	45,243	3,360	18,328
玉米	Maize	204,424	411,897	337,829	710,290
高粱	Millet and Kaoliang (Sorghum)	2,925,730	7,789,036	3,362,135	11,779,026
燕麥	Oats	96,026	297,997	2,265	3,484
米	Rice and Paddy	45,117	221,111	63,089	337,492
小麥	Wheat	1,151,014	435,481	639,919	2,173,166
雜糧	Other kinds	1,916,880	524,494	121,556	269,617
炭	Charcoal	576,566	824,220	967,479	1,451,044
栗子	Chestnuts	63,193	466,254	44,240	289,675
漆	China-root	19,681	235,536	19,290	239,374
磁器	China-ware (not Pottery and Earthenware)	218,930	3,000,730	243,760	3,298,352
紙烟	Cigarettes	60,777	10,170,933	89,903	14,132,503
雪茄烟	Cigars	938	14,792	3,877	13,932
衣服	Clothing, Chinese, and Boots and Shoes	...	Value	...	Value
皮鞋	Boots and Shoes, Leather	78,111	179,386	25,820	56,731
鞋	Caps, Various	106,561	31,432	148,230	38,472
煤	Coal	2,372,443	14,900,263	30,545,286	20,545,286
焦炭	Coke	44,385	484,778	29,324	359,778
油	Cordage of all kinds	55,646	360,422	63,116	399,993
化妝品	Cosmetics	...	Value	...	Value
棉花	Cotton Gins, and Parts of	...	62	...	104,839
生花	" Raw	842,010	22,861,434	974,574	32,605,771
廢花	" Waste	180,421	890,737	266,265	1,321,442
古玩	Curiosities	...	Value	...	Value
紅藍	Dates, Black and Red	53,985	380,315	72,440	516,569
染料	Dye-stuff	19,197	146,894	14,593	98,294
蛋	Egg Albumen and Yolk	429,314	15,993,541	375,535	12,567,458
蛋	Eggs, Fresh and Preserved	1,181,980	12,956,271	1,101,649	11,690,442
凍蛋	Eggs, Frozen	276,997	4,005,427	375,365	5,763,894
電燈	Electric Lamps	...	Value	...	Value
風扇	Fans of all kinds	30,511	526,714	28,573	463,108
羽毛	Feathers, Duck, Fowl, etc.	87,118	1,268,231	73,024	1,255,862

民國十一年及十二年海關出口往外洋之土貨計值關平銀總數續
CHINESE GOODS: EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1922 AND 1923—Continued.

貿易總冊

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	十一年 1922.		十二年 1923.	
		貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.
皮革	Leatherware	4,277	342,010	4,565	358,735
荔枝乾	Lichees, Dried	17,659	596,158	49,316	1,044,484
金針草	Lily Flowers, Dried	33,015	487,676	33,137	499,105
草蓆	Liquorice	32,283	375,440	75,987	1,044,537
掛蓆	Lunggans, Dried	5,321	118,318	13,326	307,374
火柴	Machinery	Value	86,322	...	90,750
火油	Matches	Gross	...	3,699,157	1,374,730
地氈	Mats (not including Matting)	Pieces	24,907,007	20,760,683	2,910,140
地氈	Matting	Rolls	231,354	1,793,191	1,587,974
肉類	Meats—				
鮮肉, 冰凍肉 (牛, 羊, 內, 豬, 肉等)	Fresh or Frozen (Beef, Mutton, Pork, etc.)	Pieces	222,306	1,824,391	295,576
乾肉, 鹹肉 (鹹乾野味, 禽食在內 惟陳火腿, 豬油)	Prepared or Preserved (including Preserved Game and Poultry, but not Hams or Lard)	"	13,486	610,752	16,040
鮮或冰凍野味, 禽食在內	Poultry and Game, Fresh or Frozen	"	14,919	195,310	21,281
藥材	Medicines	Value	4,161,114	4,080,537	253,124
菜	Moss	Pieces	2,079	119,600	63,413
菜	Mushrooms	"	4,352	411,389	647,974
菜	Musk	Ticks	20,223	553,886	28,681
菜	Nutgalls	Pieces	69,857	1,231,167	88,320
菜	Oil, Bean	"	1,489,195	12,294,006	17,688,623
菜	" Cotton Seed	"	7,647	76,619	100,627
菜	" Groundnut	"	383,521	4,341,290	4,675,123
菜	" Rape Seed	"	1,727	19,039	...
菜	" Sesamum Seed	"	2,804	39,246	7,097
菜	" Tea	"	15,711	178,769	12,950
菜	" Wood	"	745,565	10,888,130	836,887
菜	" Vegetable, other kinds	"	18,823	170,014	38,190
香油 (八角油, 桂皮油等)	Oils, Essential (Aniseed, Cassia-leaf, etc.)	"	13,602	789,075	15,711
鮮蔬菜, 鹹鹹菜	Olives, Fresh and Salted	"	26,349	133,501	26,386
鮮蔬菜	Oranges, Fresh	"	19,314	573,388	34,154
上等紙	Paper, 1st Quality	"	68,672	1,993,907	79,324
中等紙	" 2nd	"	74,122	659,661	84,821
下等紙	" 3rd	"	...	...	47,722
紙 (藥紙)	" Jose	"	79,640	1,566,161	73,291
紙	" Mill	"	9,780	87,034	9,956
紙	" Strawboard	"	...	...	3,686
紙	" other kinds	"	55,318	370,886	20,689
梨	Pears, Fresh	"	74,414	161,624	42,052
梨	Pears	"	368,348	963,265	113,851
橘皮, 檸檬皮	Peel, Orange and Pumelo	"	2,782	39,550	2,912
鮮果	Pens Chinese	Pieces	2,105,416	69,988	2,240,853
鮮果	Persimmons, Dried	Pieces	44,453	200,115	54,855
葉白樹木烟袋	Pipes (Tobacco), Brass and White Metal	Pieces	6,634	5,908	10,126
花卉小舖	Plants and Shrubs	Value	...	48,339	73,051
浮碼頭, 浮橋, 及材料	Pontoons and Bridges, and their Materials	"	...	414	...
薯	Potato	Pieces	8,148	53,940	7,921
薯	Potatoes	"	210,605	330,588	90,481
瓦器, 陶器 (除磁器)	Pottery and Earthenware (not China-ware)	"	182,568	648,045	213,197
磁器, 磁片, 磁皮	Porcelains, Whole, Split, and Peeled	"	24,180	235,000	22,742
椰乾	Realgur	"	9,677	121,188	6,821
椰乾	Rennin	"	16,242	62,319	8,480
大黃	Rhubarb	"	9,305	175,634	7,521
鹽	Salt	"	4,769,656	1,493,728	3,706,470

民國十一年及十二年海關出口往外洋之土貨計值關平銀總數續
 CHINESE GOODS: EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1922 AND 1923—Continued.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	十一年 1922.		十二年 1923.	
		貨數 Quantity.	價值關平兩 Val.Hk.tls.	貨數 Quantity.	價值關平兩 Val.Hk.tls.
酒	Samshu.....	担	Picals		
藥酒	Medicated.....	"	"		
藥酒	Seed, Apricot (Almonds).....	"	"		
藥酒	Seed, Apricot (Almonds).....	"	"		
藥酒	Cotton.....	"	"		
藥酒	Lily Flower.....	"	"		
藥酒	Linseed.....	"	"		
藥酒	Melon.....	"	"		
藥酒	Rape.....	"	"		
藥酒	Sesamum.....	"	"		
藥酒	other kinds.....	"	"		
藥酒	Seed-cake, Rape.....	"	"		
藥酒	Sesamum.....	"	"		
藥酒	other kinds.....	"	"		
藥酒	Silk:—				
藥酒	Raw, White, not Re-reeled and not				
藥酒	Steam Filature.....	担	Picals		
藥酒	Re-reeled.....	"	"		
藥酒	Steam Filature.....	"	"		
藥酒	Yellow, not Re-reeled and not				
藥酒	Steam Filature.....	"	"		
藥酒	Re-reeled.....	"	"		
藥酒	Steam Filature.....	"	"		
藥酒	Wild, not Filature.....	"	"		
藥酒	Filature.....	"	"		
藥酒	Cocoons.....	"	"		
藥酒	Re-reeled.....	"	"		
藥酒	Steam Filature.....	"	"		
藥酒	Wild, not Filature.....	"	"		
藥酒	Filature.....	"	"		
藥酒	Cocoons, Refuse.....	"	"		
藥酒	Waste.....	"	"		
藥酒	Refuse.....	"	"		
藥酒	Cocoons, Refuse.....	"	"		
藥酒	Embroidery.....	"	"		
藥酒	Piece Goods.....	"	"		
藥酒	Pongees.....	"	"		
藥酒	Ribbons.....	"	"		
藥酒	Thread.....	"	"		
藥酒	Products, Unclassed.....	值	Value		
藥酒	Skins and Hides, Undressed:—				
藥酒	Buffalo and Cow.....	担	Picals		
藥酒	Goat, Untanned.....	担	Picals		
藥酒	Horse, Ass, and Mule.....	担	Picals		
藥酒	Sheep.....	担	Picals		
藥酒	Unclassed.....	值	Value		
藥酒	Skins, Dressed:—				
藥酒	Goat, Tanned.....	張	Picals		
藥酒	Kid.....	"	"		
藥酒	Marmot.....	"	"		
藥酒	Unclassed.....	"	"		
藥酒	Skins, Dressed, made up:—				
藥酒	Dog: Clothing, Mats, and Rugs.....	件	Picals		
藥酒	Goat: Clothing.....	"	"		
藥酒	Mats and Rugs.....	"	"		
藥酒	Kid: Clothing.....	"	"		
藥酒	Lamb: Clothing.....	"	"		
藥酒	Sheep: Clothing, Mats, and Rugs.....	"	"		
藥酒	Unclassed.....	"	"		
藥酒	Skins (Furs), Dressed and Undressed:—				
藥酒	Fox.....	張	Picals		
藥酒	Marble.....	"	"		
藥酒	Raccoon.....	"	"		
藥酒	Sable.....	"	"		
藥酒	Weasel.....	"	"		
藥酒	Tails of all kinds.....	張	Value		
藥酒	Unclassed.....	張	Picals		

民國十一年及十二年海關出口往外洋之土貨計值關平銀總數續
CHINESE GOODS: EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1922 AND 1923—Continued.

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	十一年 1922.		十二年 1923.	
		貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.	貨數 Quantity.	值關平兩 Val.Hk.Tls.
皂	Soap	Value	166,175	...	140,857
皂石	Soapstone	担	4,778	3,753	50,131
蘇打	Soda	担	2,861	14,275	29,792
油	Soy	担	7,107	62,741	196,960
料(寶石,花石等)	Stone (Marble, Granite, etc.)	Value	...	636,453	462,117
草	Straw Braid	担	79,557	5,281,240	83,911
糖	Sugar, Brown	担	184,433	1,178,467	314,321
糖	" White	担	40,554	443,695	48,680
糖	" Candy	担	276	3,295	109
糖	" Cane	担	248,882	307,293	507,321
油	Tallow, Animal	担	25,753	309,598	47,352
油	" Vegetable	担	64,956	688,195	96,348
茶	Tea, Black	担	267,039	6,950,518	450,686
茶	" Green	担	282,988	9,671,194	284,630
茶	" Brick, Black	担	20,902	286,660	7,879
茶	" Green	担	1,714	25,803	734
茶	" Tablet	担	12	282	...
茶	" Dust	担	2,600	19,212	55,224
茶	" Leaf, Unfired	担	818	12,406	2,264
紗	Thread and Yarn, Ramie	担	10,712	330,634	12,142
木	Timber, Hardwood	立方呎 R Cub. ft.	58,413	309,253	305,732
木	" Softwood	立方呎 R Sq. ft.	112,331,453	4,387,169	192,402,604
木	" Poles	担	2,446,758	8,177,257	2,402,385
箔	Tinfoil	担	2,368	198,047	1,598
葉	Tobacco, Leaf and Stalk	担	197,014	3,246,629	222,724
葉	" Prepared	担	56,829	2,406,555	56,187
玩	Toys	Value	...	57,812	56,214
藥	Turmeric	担	572	4,163	25,449
菜	Turnips, Dried and Salted	担	113,073	349,456	121,227
傘	Umbrellas, Paper (Kittysols)	柄	5,345,901	1,134,334	4,964,432
漆	Varnish	担	17,777	1,673,025	19,374
菜	Vegetables, Dried, Fresh and Salted, not otherwise classified	担	662,963	1,390,970	726,865
粉	Vermicelli and Macaroni	担	263,459	2,821,000	2,913,000
粉	Vermilion	担	79	15,616	123
粉	Vinegar	担	58,691	104,689	63,123
殼	Walnuts, in Shell	担	30,924	322,723	27,720
殼	" Kernels	担	23,532	602,252	18,179
蠟	Wax, Vegetable	担	10	149	20
蠟	" White	担	1,213	203,421	1,288
蠟	" Yellow	担	1,109	59,289	663
器	Woodware (not including Furniture)	Value	...	1,638,796	1,877,440
毛	Wool, Camel's	担	60,582	2,245,327	53,618
毛	" (Hair) Goats'	担	15,258	49,773	16,486
毛	" Sheep's	担	507,597	12,897,534	352,199
餅	Yeast	担	21,328	100,060	21,425
包	Postal Parcels not otherwise classified	Value	...	2,453,560	3,745,418
貨	Sundries, Unenumerated	Value	...	17,258,527	10,650,228
共計土貨出洋價值	TOTAL VALUE	值關平Hk.Tls.	654,891,933*	752,917,146†	

*另有由民船載運出洋各貨計值關平銀九四六二三七兩不計在內
* Not including Exports to Foreign Countries by Junk, not otherwise classified, value Hk.Tls. 946,237.

†另有由民船載運出洋各貨計值關平銀八二三七六六兩不計在內
† Not including Exports to Foreign Countries by Junk, not otherwise classified, value Hk.Tls. 827,666.

民國十一年及十二年海關出口往外洋之機製洋式貨物計值關平銀各數
CHINESE FACTORY PRODUCTS: EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1922 AND 1923.

(表內各數已列入前表 Included in the preceding table.)

貨物花色	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	十一年 1922.		十二年 1923.	
		貨數 Quantity.	值關平銀 Val.Hk.Ts.	貨數 Quantity.	值關平銀 Val.Hk.Ts.
棉貨類 COTTON GOODS.					
市布	Shirtings	疋	Pieces	6,940	47,114
市粗布	Sheetings	疋	"	88,012	506,815
斜紋布	Drills and Jeans	疋	"	5,385	26,935
土布	Nankens	担	Pieces	4,957	322,205
花布	Cloth, Native, Fancy	疋	Pieces	10,668	48,895
毯, 羅毯	Cotton Blankets and Counterpanes	疋	Value	...	39,559
毛巾	Towels	疋	Value	...	19,465
手帕	Handkerchiefs	打	Dozens	...	206,748
手帕	Socks, Cotton	打	Dozens	...	38,369
紗	Cotton Yarn	担	Pieces	38,693	1,662,555
				61,989	119,515
				88,428	4,345,344
毛棉呢類 WOOL AND COTTON UNIONS.					
毯	Blankets	疋	Value	...	9,950
呢	Cloth	碼	Yards	...	118,219
				...	19,602
				...	109,881
呢絨類 WOOLEN GOODS.					
毯	Blankets	條	Pieces	280	12,351
呢	Cloth	碼	Yards	13,925	15,206
				...	29,496
				...	92,723
				...	1,799
雜貨類 SUNDRIES.					
袋	Bags, Gunny	疋	Value	...	13,342
燭	Candles	担	Pieces	780	12,480
空桶	Casks and Drums, Empty	隻	Pieces	13,665	269,693
水泥	Cement	担	Value	4,355	4,790
戲材料	Cinematographic Materials	疋	Value	...	...
衣服	Clothing, Chinese	疋	"	...	17,593
染料, 顏料, 油漆	Dyes, Colours, and Paints	疋	"	...	7,718
電燈	Electric Lamps	疋	"	...	165,960
磨粉	Flour, Mill	担	Pieces	20,220	91,821
樂器	Instruments, Musical	疋	Value	...	80,129
皮革	Leather	担	Pieces	213	12,780
麵粉	Macaroni and Vermicelli	疋	"	...	383
機器及零件	Machinery, and Parts of	疋	Value	...	...
火柴	Match-making Materials	疋	"	...	...
火柴	Matches	担	Gross	2,271,408	937,466
藥	Medicines	疋	Value	...	4,584
紙	Paper (including Strawboard)	担	Pieces	11,559	89,955
字	Printing Materials: Type	打	Dozens	599	18,726
汗衫褲	Singlets and Underwear, Cotton	打	Dozens	1,249	4,996
襪	Socks, Unclasped	疋	Value	...	89,019
肥皂	Toilet Requisites	疋	"	...	18,757
牙粉	Tooth Powder	疋	"	...	3,972
酒, 啤酒	Wines, Beer, and Spirits	疋	"	...	13,189
木	Wood Pulp	疋	Value	65,136	251,961
雜貨	Sundries, Unenumerated	疋	Value	...	24,458
共計	TOTAL VALUE	值關平	Hk.Ts.	5,091,302	12,145,616

民國十二年

近十年海關進口洋藥按關淨數
 OPIUM: NET IMPORTATION INTO EACH PORT, 1914 TO 1923.

各關	PORT.	三年	四年	五年	六年	七年	八年	九年	十年	十一年	十二年
		1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
		担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>
大連	DAIREN	332.34	305.07	298.63	179.00*	278.11*	148.50*	136.20*	295.50*	...	301.93*
膠州	KIAOCHOW	10.45	9.06	117.13	45.63*	55.00*	7.50*	...	37.20*	...	...
九江	KIUKIANG	54.34	287.28	263.26	161.34	...	...	...	...	...	...
上海	SHANGHAI	4,147.16	2,900.72	737.14	645.30	4.45	...	...	...	...	...
福州	FOOCHOW	110.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
廈門	AMOY	53.89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
汕頭	SWATOW	814.77	292.70	4.38	1.99	...	...	...	...	...	...
廣州	CANTON	1,475.32	545.59	138.91	40.12	...	...	...	...	...	...
九龍	KOWLOON	68.12	25.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
拱北	LAPPA	38.80	10.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
江門	KONGMOON	285.32	19.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
三水	SAMSHUI	80.58	12.74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
北海	PAKHOI	2.19	...	1.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
統共	TOTAL	7,490.34	4,408.34	1,561.33	1,073.38	337.56	156.00	136.20	332.70	...	301.93

* 銷在租借地 * For consumption in the Leased Territory.

民國十一年及十二年海關進口洋藥按類淨數
 NET IMPORTATION OF SORTS OF OPIUM, 1922 AND 1923.

年分	YEAR.	波斯土	土耳其土	統共
		PERSIAN.	TURKISH.	TOTAL.
		担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>
十一年	1922	...	...	...
十二年	1923	240.00†	61.93†	301.93†

† 銷在租借地 † For consumption in the Leased Territories.

民國十二年

民國十二年海關運往外洋之絲類按國担數
SILK: EXPORTATION DIRECT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1923.

運往何處	DESTINATION.	各種白絲 RAW, WHITE.			各種黃絲 RAW, YELLOW.			共計 TOTAL.
		白絲 Not Re- reeled.	白經絲 Re- reeled.	白繸絲 Steam Filature.	黃絲 Not Re- reeled.	黃經絲 Re- reeled.	黃繸絲 Steam Filature.	
		担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	
香港	Hongkong	1,021	18	43,139	102	...	...	44,280
澳門	Macao	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
南洋羣島	French Indo-China	1	...	70	10	...	2	83
安南	Singapore, Straits, etc.	26	...	...	6	...	...	32
印度	British India	852	876	...	9,429	674	70	11,901
暹羅	Turkey, Persia, Egypt, etc.	541	41	24	2,206	139	9	2,960
爪哇	Great Britain	96	1,461	223	...	2	...	1,782
英屬東印度	France	333	2,187	11,213	556	522	5,597	20,410
荷屬東印度	Spain (including Gibraltar)	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
菲律賓	Italy (including Gibraltar)	108	20	12	249	12	1	402
日本	Japan	1	33	49	...	...	517	600
利比里亞	Philippine Islands	113	...	...	...	...	...	113
美國及檀香山	U.S. of America (including Hawaii)	18	8,037	15,662	55	6	880	24,658
統共	TOTAL	3,111	12,678	70,394	12,613	1,355	7,076	107,227

運往何處	DESTINATION.	各種野蠶絲 RAW, WILD.		繭前 COCOONS.	亂絲頭 WASTE SILK.	爛前殼 REFUSE COCOONS.	亂絲繭 WASTE YARN.
		野蠶絲 Not Filature.	野蠶繸絲 Filature.				
		担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.				
香港	Hongkong	96	...	2,255	47,653	300	887
澳門	French Indo-China	5	...	...	10	...	...
南洋羣島	Siam	27	...	...	...	...	...
安南	Singapore, Straits, etc.	...	...	...	26	...	686
印度	Dutch Indies	...	...	...	...	...	209
爪哇	British India	...	...	...	...	...	1,105
暹羅	Turkey, Persia, Egypt, etc.	4	...	...	...	...	3
英屬東印度	Great Britain	6	...	40	9,542	70	...
荷屬東印度	Germany	...	...	...	1,129	...	...
菲律賓	Netherlands	...	...	...	...	53	...
日本	France	796	1,138	1,593	26,930	24,405	16
利比里亞	Italy	...	10	711	16,961	11,932	...
美國及檀香山	Korea	5	2	2	...	...	68
	Japan	740	15,990	12,989	9,250	18,236	618
	U.S. of America (including Hawaii)	160	12,217	1,736	13,025	3,629	...
統共	TOTAL	1,839	29,357	19,326	124,526	58,625	3,592

茲將近十年運往外洋之絲類按年担數列下

Export of Silk direct to Foreign Countries, 1914 to 1923.

年分	YEAR.	白絲 WHITE.	黃絲 YELLOW.	經絲 RE-REELED.	縲絲 STEAM FILATURE.	共計 TOTAL.
		担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>
三十四年	1914	6,491	14,659	9,601	56,766	87,517
三十五年	1915	6,780	13,145	25,029	63,139	109,093
三十六年	1916	5,947	13,857	15,461	68,286	103,551
三十七年	1917	4,612	14,492	15,377	73,103	107,584
三十八年	1918	4,159	12,351	15,659	64,187	96,366
三十九年	1919	4,468	18,669	18,331	90,038	131,506
四十年	1920	3,482	13,410	9,595	56,043	82,530
四十一年	1921	2,248	13,967	10,281	87,484	113,980
四十二年	1922	2,593	14,433	13,463	89,248	119,737
四十三年	1923	3,111	12,613	14,033	77,470	107,227

年分	YEAR.	野蠶絲 WILD.	蠶繭 COCOONS.	亂絲頭 WASTE SILK.	爛繭殼 REFUSE COCOONS.	亂絲綿 WASTE YARN.
		担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>	担 <i>Piculs.</i>
三十四年	1914	21,072	23,679	81,026	12,621	278
三十五年	1915	34,004	34,177	117,444	41,961	605
三十六年	1916	18,682	30,333	138,731	42,963	1,234
三十七年	1917	18,236	33,623	113,992	27,807	836
三十八年	1918	28,588	32,740	127,890	43,145	828
三十九年	1919	33,681	34,726	114,586	30,400	709
四十年	1920	21,785	15,925	83,618	24,548	1,393
四十一年	1921	37,084	33,192	70,378	18,566	2,289
四十二年	1922	23,741	32,077	90,803	37,677	2,497
四十三年	1923	31,196	19,320	124,526	58,623	3,592

民國十二年

民國十二年海關運往
TEA: EXPORTATION DIRECT

運往何處	DESTINATION.	各種紅茶 BLACK.									
		工夫 Congou.	烏龍 Oolong.	小種 Sou-chong.	包種 Pou-chong.	白毫 Flowery Pekoe.	花香 Orange Pekoe.	珠蘭 Scented Caper.	未列名 Un- classified.	茶梗 Log and Stalk.	共計紅茶 TOTAL BLACK.
		担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.	担 Piculs.
香港	Hongkong	35,775	453	165	854	144	...	...	...	...	71,931
澳門	Macao	1,957	1,501	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2,570
暹羅	Siam	...	205	1	...	...	...	1,224	...	...	1,430
新加坡	Singapore, Straits, etc.	27	2,136	45	3,148	...	...	...	...	...	2,555
荷屬東印度	Dutch Indies	1,895	152	11	653	...	...	...	...	...	5,315
英屬印度	British India	12,837	167	18	236	3,147	...	2	1,831	...	18,238
土耳其	Turkey, Persia, Egypt, etc.	6,965	...	21	...	62	...	59	...	...	7,107
美國	Great Britain	111,861	...	6,186	115	37	90	15	16,602	...	134,906
挪威	Norway	8	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
瑞典	Sweden	11	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
丹麥	Denmark	795	...	238	...	...	...	...	201	...	1,234
德國	Germany	14,930	16	1,940	...	18	42	155	14,370	456	31,927
荷蘭	Netherlands	18,342	...	3,823	3	11	...	...	5,668	...	27,847
法國	France	302	...	34	...	2	...	...	155	...	455
比利時	Belgium	10,990	4	3,452	...	26	128	...	2,654	...	17,954
西班牙	Spain (including Gibraltar)	570	...	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	782
瑞士	Switzerland	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
意大利	Italy	10,529	...	1,623	...	...	...	...	124	...	12,276
俄國歐洲各口	Russia, European Ports	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236
俄國由陸路	" and Siberia by land frontier*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	...	475
俄國黑龍江各口	" Amur Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
俄國太平洋各口	" Pacific Ports	4,731	...	...	...	...	...	9	53	...	4,793
朝鮮	Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33
日本	Japan (including Formosa)	486	28	156	6	...	...	...	6	...	675
菲律賓	Philippine Islands	44	135	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
加拿大	Canada	7,980	...	26	...	...	11	8	...	375	8,400
美國及檀香山	U.S. of America (incl. Hawaii)	66,854	...	81	...	...	300	103	8,319	...	75,611
南美洲	South America	1,406	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,491
澳洲	Australia and New Zealand	15,520	...	112	...	...	527	25	3,615	...	19,799
南非洲	South Africa (incl. Mauritius)	580	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	581
統共	TOTAL	324,733	7,956	18,067	5,179	3,436	1,114	376	77,834	12,891	450,681

* 查各種茶葉以及磚茶等除由天津陸路經恰克圖運往西比利亞及俄國之數外茲將近十年另有在漢口及其鄰近之蘆漢運至美城改由陸路運往西比利亞及蒙古按類總數列下

* In addition to the Leaf and Brick Teas forwarded via Tientsin and Kiachta to Siberia and Russia, during the past 10 years the following quantities have been sent from Hankow and vicinity up the Han River to Fencheng and thence by overland carriage to Siberia and Mongolia:—

年分	YEAR.	磚茶 BRICK.		茶葉 LEAF.		茶末 DUST.		茶梗 STALK.	
		担 Piculs.	兩 Hk.Ths.	担 Piculs.	兩 Hk.Ths.	担 Piculs.	兩 Hk.Ths.	担 Piculs.	兩 Hk.Ths.
三年	1914	...	...	42	672	...	...	...	...
四年	1915	...	...	1,152	18,432	...	...	...	...
五年	1916	...	...	5,854	111,226	...	...	...	...
六年	1917	...	...	2,288	24,074	...	...	...	...
七年	1918	...	...	2,601	21,848	...	...	...	...
八年	1919	...	...	6,924	58,857	...	...	...	...
九年	1920	...	...	400	3,200	...	...	...	...
十年	1921	...	...	567	3,948	...	...	...	...
十一年	1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
十二年	1923	...	...	146	1,604	...	...	...	...

金銀類
TREASURE.

(甲) 民國十二年轉運往來外洋之金銀及各種計值關平銀總數
1. Treasure imported from and exported to Foreign Countries during 1923.

地方 來源何處	COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	進口 IMPORTS.						銅幣 COPPER COINS.	總共 GRAND TOTAL.
		金 GOLD.		銀 SILVER.		共 TOTAL.			
		條、碎 In Bars, Dust, etc.	計 In Coin.	條及元寶 In Bars and Sycee.	計 In Coin.				
歐洲.....	Europe.....	兩 Hk.Tl.	兩 Hk.Tl.	兩 Hk.Tl.	兩 Hk.Tl.	兩 Hk.Tl.	兩 Hk.Tl.	兩 Hk.Tl.	
美洲.....	America.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
亞洲:	Asia:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
印度緬甸等處.....	India (including Burma, etc.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
新加坡等處.....	Singapore, Straits, etc. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
西貢東京.....	Saigon and Tonkin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
暹羅.....	Siam.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
香港澳門.....	Hongkong and Macao.....	7,667	6,266,902	6,026,031	22,518,599	28,544,630	495,746	35,218,945	
爪哇等處.....	Dutch Indies.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
日本臺灣.....	Japan (including Formosa).....	169,547	169,547	3,033,008	423,168	3,454,116	11,859	3,635,522	
朝鮮.....	Korea.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
西北利亞.....	Siberia.....	821,376	27,753	1,560	45,666	102,856	...	952,985	
澳洲羣島.....	Philippine Islands.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
共計進口.....	TOTAL IMPORTS.....	998,590	9,147,908	70,831,435	23,109,369	93,946,804	417,605	104,504,307	

(甲) 海國往來外洋之金銀及各幣計值圖平銀總數表
1. Treasure imported and exported—Continued.

地方 所在何處	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	出口 EXPORTS.						銅幣 COPPER COINS.	總共 GRAND TOTAL.
		金 GOLD.			銀 SILVER.				
		條、砂等 In Bars, Dust, etc.	碎 In Coin.	非 TOTAL.	條及元寶 In Bars and Sycee.	碎 In Coin.	非 TOTAL.		
歐洲	Europe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
美洲	America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
亞洲	Asia:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
印度緬甸等處	India (including Burma, etc.)	777,821	...	777,821	1,656,115	...	...	1,656,115	2,433,956
新加坡等處	Singapore, Straits, etc.	266,732	...	266,732	190,583	2,800	...	193,383	466,115
西貢東京	Saigon and Tonkin	24,400	...	24,400	597,000	793,000	...	1,390,000	1,414,400
暹羅	Siam	...	...	...	...	639,133	...	639,133	639,133
香港澳門	Hongkong and Macao	1,116,773	6,756,842	7,873,615	1,105,095	29,828,397	...	24,933,392	29,807,040
爪哇等處	Dutch Indies	24,956	...	24,956	87,699	40,001	...	127,700	152,656
日本臺灣	Japan (including Formosa)	...	...	...	4,341	713,166	...	717,501	726,318
朝鮮	Korea	13,231	...	13,231	11,000	47,523	...	58,523	71,754
西比利亞	Siberia	...	105,207	105,207	...	21,185	...	21,185	126,392
菲律賓羣島	Philippine Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
共計出口	TOTAL EXPORTS	8,181,329	7,631,782	15,813,111	3,651,833	23,095,744	2,850	26,744,577	45,566,558

民國十二年

民國十二年海關洋貿易按國旗號分列總數
 SHARE TAKEN BY EACH NATIONALITY IN THE CARRYING TRADE FROM AND TO
 FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1923.

旗號	FLAG.	進口洋貿易 FOREIGN IMPORT TRADE.				
		運口船隻噸數 TONNAGE INWARDS.		貨價 VALUES.	稅鈔 DUTIES.	
		隻 No. of Entries.	噸 Total Tonnage of Entries.	洋貨進口價值 Foreign Imports.	洋貨進口正稅 Import Duties.	船鈔 Tonnage Dues.
美	American	628	2,100,026	兩 HK.Ts 70,852,240	兩 HK.Ts 2,422,055-085	兩 HK.Ts 258,068-400
英	British	5,150	7,259,706	371,448,317	12,970,930-571	712,356-038
智利	Chilian	86	42,078	2,588,913	43,719-891	1,050-800
丹	Danish	61	140,196	5,661,328	203,063-082	24,564-400
和	Dutch	168	507,118	17,028,378	548,720-038	76,995-000
法	French	335	600,212	28,423,281	905,120-119	98,038-513
德	German	95	377,236	21,300,543	842,456-662	64,888-400
義	Italian	20	83,944	2,600,905	124,841-801	19,976-800
日本	Japanese	3,768	6,596,025	291,884,897	11,109,720-223	482,367-180
瑞	Norwegian	126	200,729	11,545,455	280,414-738	31,900-400
葡	Portuguese	376	177,260	2,161,525	49,820-282	2,442-700
俄	Russian	83	59,497	8,977,407	101,886-918	4,777-458
日	Spanish	5	12,007	45,827	2,275-861	4,802-800
瑞	Swedish	16	55,617	1,879,862	92,513-815	20,977-200
條約國	Non-Treaty Powers	119	99,142	4,798,787	25,274-707	5,878-600
華	Chinese	21,046	2,247,356	107,436,455	1,819,320-333	25,568-437
統共	TOTAL.....	32,082	20,559,065	948,633,920	31,543,035-026	1,834,373-136

旗號	FLAG.	出口洋貿易 FOREIGN EXPORT TRADE.					
		出口船隻噸數 TONNAGE OUTWARDS.		貨價 VALUES.	稅項 DUTIES.		
		隻 No. of Clearances.	噸 Total Tonnage of Clearances.	土貨出洋價值* Chinese Exports.*	復出口† Re-exports.†		土貨出口正稅 Export Duties.
美	American	574	1,911,580	兩 HK.Ts 32,040,997	兩 HK.Ts 2,084,913	兩 HK.Ts 26,192,703	兩 HK.Ts 435,358-202
英	British	5,114	7,189,777	184,804,709	7,114,034	73,100,786	3,440,770-088
智利	Chilian	85	41,240	521,122	14,642	...	10,925-446
丹	Danish	68	176,584	3,339,238	103,426	971,390	84,299-860
和	Dutch	178	529,684	8,469,318	417,488	1,490,604	165,742-565
法	French	309	533,812	23,029,436	301,263	9,826,841	399,126-376
德	German	88	343,671	7,459,235	199,281	4,502,835	167,516-347
義	Italian	21	87,269	2,153,791	56,550	2,539,536	34,240-351
日本	Japanese	3,695	6,546,425	232,012,037	7,262,428	49,070,886	4,954,931-727
瑞	Norwegian	117	173,257	1,210,693	35,144	156,666	33,440-416
葡	Portuguese	373	176,216	1,291,155	13,620	21,525	26,565-760
俄	Russian	79	60,939	33,439,688	1,673,572	78,101	517,870-831
日	Spanish	5	12,007	7,999	...	1,488	154-312
瑞	Swedish	15	54,300	85,398	29,494	22,613	1,247-130
條約國	Non-Treaty Powers	117	98,709	971,771	7,590	1,250	38,000-044
華	Chinese	19,318	2,199,839	50,190,226	5,917,488	3,919,219	717,564-118
統共	TOTAL.....	39,156	20,138,349	581,090,973	25,231,033	171,896,443	10,938,639-473

* 原貨運往外洋 * Original shipments direct.

† 土貨復運外洋 † Shipments direct.

民國十二年海關各口互相貿易按國旗號分列總數
 SHARE TAKEN BY EACH NATIONALITY IN THE CARRYING TRADE BETWEEN THE
 OPEN PORTS OF CHINA, 1923.

旗號 FLAG.		出口各口互相貿易 COAST TRADE OUTWARDS.						
		出口船隻噸數 TONNAGE OUTWARDS.		貨價 VALUES.			稅鈔 DUTIES.	
		隻 No. of Clearances.	噸 Total Tonnage of Clearances.	土貨出口 價值 Chinese Exports	復出口 Re-exports.		土貨出口正稅 Export Duties.	稅鈔 Tonnage Dues.
					土貨價值 Chinese.	洋貨價值 Foreign.		
		兩 HK.Ts	兩 HK.Ts	兩 HK.Ts	兩 兩 HK.Ts	兩 兩 HK.Ts		
美.....	American.....	1,907	1,052,115	12,866,762	950,171	10,043,832	172,645-435	31,907-900
英.....	British.....	16,861	18,703,015	323,580,849	40,736,684	88,576,270	4,252,600-037	180,176-950
智利.....	Chilian.....	16	11,098	3,735	35	...	93-100	3-000
丹.....	Danish.....	20	56,949	80,498	...	239,896	84-829	2,783-000
和.....	Dutch.....	89	302,409	180,279	...	25,190	3,077-331	...
法.....	French.....	663	379,542	9,714,126	2,900,555	1,953,052	159,173-709	4,023-600
德.....	German.....	80	284,100	7,656	...	9,236	1,237-705	...
義.....	Italian.....	175	12,775	666,141	43,545	14,320	15,288-224	230-700
日本.....	Japanese.....	8,872	10,159,259	92,863,597	14,599,992	24,912,492	1,367,140-121	124,628-631
挪威.....	Norwegian.....	183	256,154	3,211,522	280,288	497,652	59,106-548	5,327-200
葡.....	Portuguese.....	381	114,231	1,045,652	1,074,119	118,567	34,054-211	1,381-500
俄.....	Russian.....	10	74,146	473,205	3,882	59,716	148,690-776	22,793-185
瑞典.....	Swedish.....	2	3,174	7,214	...	...	150-000	...
非條約國.....	Non-Treaty Powers.....	5	6,515	3,531	...	...	11-800	1,237-200
等.....	Chinese.....	39,800	14,042,592	292,777,532	42,004,014	79,502,963	5,517,971-112	192,576-461
統共..	TOTAL.....	60,164	45,458,074	737,482,410	102,593,276	205,953,186	11,731,315-548	567,180-737

旗號 FLAG.		進口各口互相貿易 COAST TRADE INWARDS.						
		進口船隻噸數 TONNAGE INWARDS.		貨價 VALUES.			稅項 DUTIES.	
		隻 No. of Entries.	噸 Total Tonnage of Entries.	土貨進口價值 Chinese Imports.	洋貨進口價值 Foreign Imports.		洋貨進口正稅 土貨復進口稅 Coast Trade Duties on Foreign Goods re-entered Inland.	稅項 Tonnage Dues.
					土貨價值 Chinese.	洋貨價值 Foreign.		
		兩 HK.Ts	兩 HK.Ts	兩 HK.Ts	兩 兩 HK.Ts	兩 兩 HK.Ts		
美.....	American.....	1,885	903,640	7,772,327	10,248,344	19,472-175	...	
英.....	British.....	16,930	18,812,737	346,331,055	89,777,645	1,617,789-259	42-682	
智利.....	Chilian.....	15	10,260	4,817	...	66-993	2,198-482	
丹.....	Danish.....	26	85,036	67,129	...	556,561	50-207	
和.....	Dutch.....	90	302,058	2,542	...	4,418,765	39,806-252	
法.....	French.....	641	326,165	15,724,642	2,418,765	4,177	160-242	
德.....	German.....	101	364,009	5,481	...	80,907	1,134-740	
義.....	Italian.....	180	16,184	150,489	...	25,037,117	539,323-837	
日本.....	Japanese.....	8,728	9,986,908	106,898,717	23,037,117	22,854-239	16,489-903	
挪威.....	Norwegian.....	162	217,998	373,102	233,903	49,654	13,607-805	
葡.....	Portuguese.....	382	113,794	1,890,442	89,476	...	...
俄.....	Russian.....	90	66,556	350,803	...	...	...
瑞典.....	Swedish.....	1	1,587	...	...	...	...
非條約國.....	Non-Treaty Powers.....	2	1,891	...	...	...	1-400
等.....	Chinese.....	31,081	13,944,050	306,891,121	83,118,670	1,415,792-137	...	
統共..	TOTAL.....	60,330	45,149,068	789,825,667	211,682,213	3,679,123-360	...	

民國十二年海關華洋貨

SHARE TAKEN BY EACH NATIONALITY IN THE CARRYING TRADE FROM AND TO

族號	FLAG.	各船隻噸總數		貨價總數					
		TOTAL TONNAGE.		TOTAL VALUES.					
		運出船隻		洋貿易		各口互相貿易		共計華洋 貿易貨價	
		FOREIGN AND COASTWISE, INWARDS AND OUTWARDS.		FOREIGN TRADE.		COAST TRADE.			
進	噸	洋貨進	洋土貨	洋土貨	洋土貨	洋土貨	TOTAL VALUE		
Entries and Clearances.	Total Tonnage of Entries and Clearances.	口價值*	出口價值†	出口價值‡	進口價值§	進口價值¶	FOREIGN AND COAST TRADE.		
		Imports.*	Exports.†	Exports.‡	Inwards.§	Inwards.¶			
		兩	兩	兩	兩	兩	兩		
		Hk.Tls.	Hk.Tls.	Hk.Tls.	Hk.Tls.	Hk.Tls.	Hk.Tls.		
美.....	American.....	4,994	5,968,261	70,852,240	60,318,613	23,860,765	18,020,671	173,052,281	
英.....	British.....	44,055	51,965,230	371,448,317	265,019,589	452,893,803	436,108,701	1,525,470,411	
智利.....	Chilian.....	202	104,676	2,588,913	535,764	3,771	4,817	3,133,231	
丹.....	Danish.....	175	459,065	5,661,328	4,414,054	320,394	134,122	10,529,858	
和.....	Dutch.....	525	1,644,279	17,028,378	10,371,410	205,469	559,103	28,164,313	
法.....	French.....	1,948	1,839,731	28,423,281	33,157,540	13,667,733	18,143,407	93,391,959	
德.....	German.....	364	1,369,016	21,300,543	12,161,551	16,892	9,658	33,488,616	
義.....	Italian.....	396	200,172	2,600,903	4,749,877	724,006	231,396	8,306,111	
日本.....	Japanese.....	25,063	33,288,617	291,884,897	288,345,351	132,376,081	131,935,834	844,542,111	
挪威.....	Norwegian.....	588	848,138	11,545,455	1,402,503	3,989,472	3,970,003	20,907,661	
葡.....	Portuguese.....	1,512	581,507	2,161,525	1,326,300	2,238,329	1,979,918	7,706,011	
俄.....	Russian.....	368	255,138	8,977,407	35,191,361	535,903	400,457	45,106,111	
日.....	Spanish.....	10	24,014	45,827	9,487	...	...	55,311
瑞典.....	Swedish.....	34	114,408	1,879,862	137,595	7,214	...	2,024,111	
無條約國.....	Non-Treaty Powers.....	243	208,457	4,798,787	980,611	3,531	...	5,782,611	
華.....	Chinese.....	102,245	32,433,847	107,436,255	60,026,933	414,284,509	390,009,791	971,757,111	
統共.....	TOTAL.....	182,722	131,304,556	948,633,920	778,148,449	1,045,128,572	1,001,507,880	3,773,419,111	

* 由外洋口岸運行進口

* All goods arriving direct from Foreign Ports.

† 土貨出洋及洋土貨復運外洋各口

† All goods (original shipments of Chinese goods and re-shipments of Chinese and Foreign goods) departing in vessels cleared for Foreign Ports.

易按國旗號分列總數

FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BETWEEN THE OPEN PORTS OF CHINA, 1923.

稅鈔總數 TOTAL DUTIES.						FLAG.
洋貿易 FOREIGN TRADE.		各口互相貿易 COAST TRADE.		共計華洋 貿易貨稅 TOTAL DUTIES, FOREIGN AND COAST TRADE.	共計船鈔 TOTAL TONNAGE DUES.	
洋貨進口正稅 Import Duties.	土貨出口正稅 Export Duties.	土貨出口正稅 Export Duties.	洋貨進口正稅 土貨保潔口稅 Import and Half Duties.			
兩 銀圓 Hk.\$hs	兩 銀圓 Hk.\$hs	兩 銀圓 Hk.\$hs	兩 銀圓 Hk.\$hs	兩 銀圓 Hk.\$hs	兩 銀圓 Hk.\$hs	
2,422,055-985	435,358-202	172,645-435	19,472-175	3,049,531-797	289,976-300	American.
12,970,930-571	3,440,770-088	4,252,600-037	1,617,789-259	22,282,089-955	892,542-998	British.
43,719-891	10,925-446	93-410	42-682	54,781-429	1,053-800	Chilean.
203,963-082	84,299-860	84-829	2,198-482	290,546-253	27,347-400	Danish.
548,720-038	165,742-565	3,077-331	50-207	717,590-141	76,965-000	Dutch.
905,120-119	309,126-376	159,173-709	30,806-252	1,404,226-456	102,062-113	French.
842,456-662	167,516-347	1,237-705	160-242	1,011,370-956	64,999-800	German.
124,841-801	34,240-251	15,288-224	1,134-740	175,505-016	20,207-500	Italian.
11,109,730-223	4,954,931-727	1,367,140-121	539,323-837	17,971,115-908	606,995-811	Japanese.
280,414-738	33,440-416	59,106-548	22,254-239	395,215-941	37,227-600	Norwegian.
49,820-282	26,565-760	34,054-211	16,489-903	126,930-156	3,824-200	Portuguese.
101,886-918	517,870-831	148,690-776	13,607-805	782,056-330	27,510-653	Russian.
2,275-861	154-312	...	...	2,430-173	4,802-800	Spanish.
92,513-815	1,247-130	140-000	...	93,900-945	20,977-200	Swedish.
35,274-707	38,906-044	11-800	1-400	64,193-951	7,115-800	Non-Treaty Powers.
1,819,330-333	717,564-118	5,517,971-412	1,415,792-137	9,470,648-000	217,944-898	Chinese.
31,543,035-006	10,938,659-473	11,731,315-548	3,679,123-960	57,892,833-407	2,401,553-873	.....TOTAL.

‡ 土貨出口及洋土貨保潔口即係由出口運往他口
‡ All goods shipped at one Treaty Port for another, i.e., Foreign goods reshipped and Chinese original cargoes and reshipments.

§ 土貨進口及洋土貨保潔口即係由他口運入此口
§ All goods arriving from the other Treaty Ports, i.e., Chinese original cargoes and reshipments and Foreign reshipments.

民國十二年海關出入內地貨價計值關平銀按關總數

TRANSIT TRADE AT EACH PORT, 1923.

各關	PORT.	出入內地貨價 VALUE OF TRANSIT TRADE.		
		洋貨運入 INWARDS.	土貨運出 OUTWARDS.	共計 TOTAL.
		兩 Hk. Tls.	兩 Hk. Tls.	兩 Hk. Tls.
哈爾濱關*	Harbin District *	100,953	19,554	120,507
齊齊哈爾	Lungchingtun	39,767	4,816	44,583
安東	Antung †	666,816	13,950	680,766
大連	Dairen	3,743,595	1,625	3,745,220
莊河	Newchwang	3,238,154	145,512	3,383,666
天津	Chinwangtao	2,790,618	443,551	3,234,169
煙台	Tientsin	39,289,466	23,097,548	62,387,014
膠州	Chefoo	7,727	...	7,727
濟南	Kiaochow	470,597	156,477	627,074
青島	Chungking	1,113,495	...	1,113,495
龍口	Wankien	1,159	1,748	2,907
濰縣	Ichang	33,978	...	33,978
高密	Shasi	10,352	...	10,352
昌樂	Changsha	24,116	...	24,116
濰縣	Yochow	78,836	...	78,836
漢口	Hankow	7,318,392	63,609	7,382,001
九江	Kiukiang	642,945	658,148	1,301,093
蕪湖	Wuhu	4,779,551	587	4,780,138
南京	Nanking	2,344,879	271,568	2,616,447
鎮江	Chinkiang	5,253,709	323,125	5,576,834
上海	Shanghai	11,131,492	46,801,908	57,933,400
蘇州	Soochow	576,632	...	576,632
杭州	Hangchow	416,670	...	416,670
寧波	Ningpo	1,236,810	3,564	1,240,374
溫州	Wenchow	363,633	...	363,633
福州	Santiao	161,143	...	161,143
廈門	Foochow	1,280,404	...	1,280,404
汕頭	Amoy	1,084,514	249,642	1,334,156
廣州	Swatow	421,925	...	421,925
梧州	Canton	790,392	...	790,392
肇慶	Kongmoon	68,251	...	68,251
梧州	Sanshui	139,308	...	139,308
梧州	Wuchow	435,740	281,340	717,080
梧州	Nanning	41,258	10,300	51,558
梧州	Kiungchow	390,985	662,771	1,053,756
梧州	Pakhoi	173,131	...	173,131
梧州	Lungchow	8,560	...	8,560
梧州	Mengtsz	10,660,749	78,855	10,739,604
梧州	Szema	155,573	...	155,573
梧州	Tengyueh	966,994	824,268	1,821,262
統共	TOTAL.....Hk. Tls.	102,453,269	74,144,466	176,597,735

* 拉哈爾, 滿洲里, 哈爾濱, 綏芬河
* Laharsu, Manchouli, Harbin, and Suifenho.

† 大東溝在內
† Including Tatsienong.

約計各省及各通商口岸華人丁數

ESTIMATED CHINESE POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL PORTS AND OF THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THEY ARE SITUATED.

省分 PROVINCE			口岸 PORT.		
省名	Name.	人丁 Population.	口名	Name.	人丁 Population.
東三省	MANCHURIA	19,290,000	愛 琿	Aigun	33,200
			哈爾濱	Harbin	103,400
			錦州	Hunchun	21,400
			錦州芬芬	Lungchingsun	2,500
			安東	Antung	101,800
			大連	Dairen	175,800
			牛莊	Newchwang	65,600
直隸	CHIHLI	29,400,000	秦 皇 島	Chinwangtao	5,000
			天 津	Tientsin	800,000
山東	SHANTUNG	38,000,000	龍 口	Lungkow	5,900
			煙 台	Chefoo	89,300
			青 島	Tsingtao	44,400
四川	SZECHWAN	76,613,000	重 慶	Chungking	539,300
			萬 縣	Wanhstien	80,000
湖南	HUNAN	22,040,000	長 沙	Changsha	535,800
			岳 州	Yochow	4,500
湖北	HUPEH	24,947,000	宜 昌	Ichang	60,000
			沙 市	Shasi	161,300
			漢 口	Hankow	1,646,800*
江西	KIANGSI	24,467,000	九 江	Kiukiang	53,400
安徽	ANWEI	37,000,000	蕪 湖	Wuhu	126,800
江蘇	KIANGSU	26,920,000	南 京	Nanking	401,500
			鎮 江	Chinking	102,500
			上 海	Shanghai	1,503,000
			蘇 州	Soochow	500,000
浙江	CHEKIANG	23,452,000	杭 州	Hangchow	340,900
			寧 波	Ningpo	284,500
			溫 州	Wenchow	202,000
福建	FUKIEN	20,000,000	三 都 澳	Santua	8,000
			福 州	Foochow	320,900
			廈 門	Amoy	300,000
廣東	KWANGTUNG	30,000,000	汕 頭	Swatow	82,000
			廣 州	Canton	900,000
			江 門	Kongmoon	77,000
			三 水	Samsui	7,400
			肇 慶	Kiangchow	59,000
			北 海	Pakhoi	35,000
廣西	KWANGSI	8,000,000	潯 州	Wuchow	50,000
			南 寧	Nanning	67,400
			龍 州	Lungchow	20,000
雲南	YUNNAN	9,839,000	蒙 自	Mengtsz	10,000
			思 茅	Suenao	10,000
			騰 越	Tengyueh	13,500
他 省	OTHER PROVINCES:—				
山 西	SHANSI				
陝 西	SHENSI				
甘 肅	KANSU				
河 南	HONAN				
貴 州	KWEICHOW	55,000,000			
統 共	TOTAL	444,968,000			9,946,000

* 武昌漢陽併計在內 * Including Wuchang and HanYang.

民國十二年旅華各國人丁數
FOREIGN POPULATION IN CHINA, 1923.

國籍	NATIONALITY.	洋行 FIRMS.	人丁 PERSONS.
美.....	American	409	9,356
奧.....	Austrian	2	52
比.....	Belgian	30	630
巴西.....	Brazilian .....	...	28
英.....	British	661	14,775
捷克斯拉夫.....	Czecho-Slovak	7	136
丹.....	Danish	35	608
和.....	Dutch	35	553
法.....	French	242	3,361
德.....	German	244	2,233
希臘.....	Greek	7	10
義.....	Italian	44	674
日本.....	Japanese	4,067	201,704
挪威.....	Norwegian	15	520
波蘭.....	Polish	7	45
葡.....	Portuguese	105	3,424
俄.....	Russian	1,034	85,856
日.....	Spanish	9	323
瑞典.....	Swedish	11	226
瑞士.....	Swiss	28	400
無條約國.....	Non-Treaty Powers	3	33
總共.....	TOTAL	6,995	324,947

I. STATISTICAL SERIES.

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- 1.—SHANGHAI CUSTOMS DAILY RETURNS.....Publication begun 1866.
- 2.—QUARTERLY TRADE RETURNS....." " 1869.
 [Separate port issue, in Chinese and English combined. The October-December Quarter 1920, 1921, and 1922 contain the Annual Trade Report and Returns, replacing the former Part II of the "Annual Returns of Trade and Trade Reports," Nos. 3 to 5.]
- 3.—ANNUAL RETURNS OF TRADE.....Publication begun 1859.
- 4.—ANNUAL REPORTS ON TRADE.....First Issue, 1864.
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