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CONTENTS

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經濟部中央農業實驗所爲明瞭全國農業情形起見，特辦理全國農業情形調查估計。此種調查，包括各省主要農產之收穫豐歉，及各地農村經濟之興衰事實。現報告員人數達六千餘人，熱心協助；分佈區域亘二十二省一千二百餘縣之廣。調查之結果，於每月十五日發表報告一次，以供關心農業者之參考。

The National Agricultural Research Bureau of the Ministry of Economic Affairs has established a system of crop reporting in China for the forecast and estimate of crop production and for the study of rural economic changes that affect the nation's agricultural situation. The information contained in *Crop Reports* is furnished by more than 6,000 volunteer crop reporters located in approximately 1,200 *hsien* (counties) within twenty-two provinces. It is tabulated in the Department of Agricultural Economics and published monthly by the Bureau.

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1. 民國二十七年各省主要夏季作物面積最後估計

本年各省主要夏季作物面積估計，先後共舉行二次，第一次爲初步估計係根據六月份所調查之種植面積，曾發表於「農情報告」六卷九期，第二次爲最後估計係根據十月份所調查之收穫面積，即此次所發表者。關於此項收穫面積調查，計共收到表格一千另七十四份，分佈於十四省四百七十六縣（外加廣西省表格一百十份計五十四縣，因以往該省數字稍覺粗放，故一律以不加入各省總計內爲原則，惟閱者可酌量應用），茲經彙集統計結果，分省列爲甲乙兩表，以觀一般。

據甲表我國十四省本年夏作面積最後估計：秫粳稻爲192,758,000市畝，較初步估計增3,222,000市畝約增2%；糯稻爲16,986,000市畝，較初步估計增91,000市畝約增1%；高粱爲16,114,000市畝，較初步估計減769,000市畝約減5%；小米爲16,312,000市畝，較初步估計減1,006,000市畝約減6%；糜子爲7,085,000市畝，較初步估計減103,000市畝約減1%；玉米爲30,972,000市畝，較初步估計減56,000市畝約減0.2%；大豆爲21,957,000市畝，較初步估計增6,000市畝約增0.03%；甘薯爲23,640,000市畝，較初步估計減717,000市畝約減3%；棉花爲18,583,000市畝，較初步估計減700,000市畝約減4%；花生爲8,103,000市畝，較初步估計減193,000市畝約減2%；芝蔴爲9,248,000市畝，較初步估計增260,000市畝約增3%；煙葉爲5,753,000市畝，較初步估計增166,000市畝約增3%；以上夏作面積，除秫粳稻糯稻芝蔴煙葉四種較初步估計稍增外，大豆約略相似，其他七種則均屬較初步估計減少。

此外尚有次要作物面積五種未經列入甲表面附帶加以估計者，計十四省之蕎麥爲11,227,000市畝，綠豆爲8,580,000市畝，黑豆

1. Acreage of Summer Crops, 1938—Final Estimate

During the current crop year, two acreage estimates have been made for the summer crops of 1938. The first or the preliminary one is based on the information obtained in June for the acreage planted, and has been published in *Crop Reports* Vol. VI, No. 9; while the second or the final one is based on the information obtained in October for the acreage harvested or to be harvested, and it is being published herewith. Altogether 1,074 acreage reports had been received from 476 *hsien* within fourteen provinces (excluding 110 reports from 54 *hsien* in Kwangsi Province in accordance with our tabulation system that all figures for Kwangsi will not be included in the *totals* with other provinces, because they are considered to be rough estimates and shall be used with caution), and it is based on these reports that the present estimate was made and listed by province in Table A and B.

According to Table A, the acreage of rice harvested or to be harvested in the fourteen provinces is finally estimated at 192,758,000 Shi mow, which is an increase of 2% or 3,222,000 Shi mow over the preliminary estimate; of glutinous rice at 16,986,000 Shi mow, an increase of 1% or 91,000 Shi mow; of kaoliang (sorghum) at 16,114,000 Shi mow, a decrease of 5% or 769,000 Shi mow; of millet at 16,312,000 Shi mow, a decrease of 6% or 1,006,000 Shi mow; of proso-millet at 7,085,000 Shi mow, a decrease of 1% or 103,000 Shi mow; of corn at 30,972,000 Shi mow, a decrease of 0.2% or 56,000 Shi mow; of soybeans at 21,957,000 Shi mow, an increase of 0.03% or 6,000 Shi mow; of sweet potatoes at 23,640,000 Shi mow, a decrease of 3% or 717,000 Shi mow; of cotton at 18,583,000 Shi mow, a decrease of 4% or 700,000 Shi mow; of peanuts at 8,103,000 Shi mow, a decrease of 2% or 193,000 Shi mow; of sesame at 9,248,000 Shi mow, an increase of 3% or 260,000 Shi mow; and of tobacco at 5,753,000 Shi mow, an increase of 3% or 166,000 Shi mow. From the above, acreages of most crops were decreasing except rice, glutinous rice, sesame, and tobacco, which were increasing, and with soybeans approximately the same in the final estimate as compared with the preliminary one.

Other crops that have not been listed in Table A but which have been estimated, are: buckwheat at 11,227,000 Shi mow, green beans at 8,580,000 Shi mow, black beans at 6,593,000 Shi mow, Irish potatoes at 2,006,000 Shi mow, and sugar cane at 4,930,000 Shi mow (excluding buckwheat 92,000 Shi mow, green beans 106,000 Shi mow, and sugar cane 317,000 Shi mow for Kwangsi Province)

爲 6,593,000 市畝，馬鈴薯爲 2,006,000 市畝，甘蔗爲 4,930,000 市畝（廣西省之蕎麥爲 92,000 市畝，綠豆爲 106,000 市畝，甘蔗爲 317,000 市畝）。

據乙表我國十四省本年夏作面積與去年（二十六年）夏作面積之比較：秈粳稻約增 4% 計 7,518,000 市畝，糯稻約減 1 % 計 177,000 市畝，高粱約減 7% 計 1,244,000 市畝，小米約減 5% 計800,000 市畝，糜子約減 6 % 計 476,000市畝，玉米約減 3%計1,119,000市畝，大豆約減 3 %計 674,000 市畝，甘薯約減 5% 計1,337,000市畝，棉花約減9%計 1,814,000 市畝，花生約減 5% 計 421,000 市畝，芝蔴約減 7%計 748,000 市畝，煙葉約減 9%計 557,000 市畝。以上在相同之十四省中，僅秈粳稻之面積本年略有增加，其他則均屬減少且減少頗巨。又秈粳稻面積之增加，亦因二十六年遭受旱災面積驟減，而本年復有政府鼓勵增產計劃所致，然較二十五年及前五年平均，仍有相形見絀現象。故本年夏作面積普遍低減之結果，致僅得作物總畝數 567,511,000 市畝，較二十六年之 369,360,000 市畝，二十五年之 370,969,000 市畝，及前五年平均之 374,272,000 市畝，實爲近年來罕有之低落。

本年夏作面積總畝數低落之原因，約可分爲下列四種：一爲在播種季節稍受水旱影響，致作物有不及按時播重者。二爲隣近戰區各縣之農民，因遷移而致田畝荒蕪者。三爲戰時兵役法之施行，致農家勞力減少因而放棄一部分磽瘠土地者。四爲繼二十六年旱災之後，作物面積一時有難以調整之現象（二十六年因遭受旱災，秈粳稻糯稻等面積驟減而玉米甘薯等面積驟增，故本年玉米甘薯之面積雖較二十六年爲減，然較二十五年及前五年平均仍屬增加頗多）。本年夏作面積雖多減少，幸氣候適宜收成尚佳，故對於產量之影響並不嚴重。茲將本年面積與以前各年面積之比較，分別列舉如下：

According to Table B, the acreage change for the current year as compared with the previous year (1937) in the same fourteen provinces, rice has an increase of 4% or 7,518,000 Shi mow; whereas for glutinous rice, a decrease of 1% or 177,000 Shi mow; for kaoliang (sorghum), a decrease of 7% or 1,244,000 Shi mow; for millet, a decrease of 5% or 800,000 Shi mow; for proso-millet, a decrease of 6% or 476,000 Shi mow; for corn, a decrease of 3% or 1,119,000 Shi mow; for soybeans, a decrease of 3% or 674,000 Shi mow; for sweet potatoes, a decrease of 5% or 1,337,000 Shi mow; for cotton, a decrease of 9% or 1,814,000 Shi mow; for peanuts, a decrease of 5% or 421,000 Shi mow; for sesame,, a decrease of 7% or 748,000 Shi mow; and for tobacco, a decrease of 9% or 557,000 Shi mow. From the above, all crops except rice have a decreased acreage for the current year as compared with the previous year, and the decrease are rather striking. The current increase of rice acreage is quite natural, since it happened to be in the year of government program for increased production and compared with the previous drought year of low acreage, the increase, however, is insignificant and it is still below of what had been for 1936 and 1931-35 average. As a result of this general decrease in crop acreages, the total *crop acres* for the current year as have been listed is only of 367,511,000 Shi mow which if compared with the 369,360,000 Shi mow for 1937, with the 370,969,000 Shi mow for 1936, and with the 374,272,000 Shi mow for 1931-35 average, it marks an unprecedentedly low figure appeared in the record.

Such a decrease in the total *crop acres* for the current year can be explained by the following four ways: (1) Sowing of crops were somewhat affected by the adverse climatic conditions during the planting season. (2) Farms were abandoned and laid idle due to the migration of farmers in the neighborhood of war areas. (3) Due to the enforcement of compulsory military service in the war time, family labor in the farm were substantially reduced, and the abandonment of unproductive or marginal land were not uncommon. (4) It is rather difficult to have a quick readjustment of crop acreages immediately following the 1937 drought year (During the 1937 drought year, the acreages of rice and glutinous rice were low, whereas of corn and sweet potatoes were high; but for the current year, although there were some decrease in the acreage of corn and sweet potatoes, but they are still much higher than what had been for 1936 and 1931-35 average.) Notwithstanding the general decrease of crop acreages this year, it has little effect on the respective crop productions owing to a favorable weather in the growing season, and consequently, a rather good harvest. The following is a comparison of crop acreages between the current year and the past several years.

本年面積與以前各年面積之比較

Acreage Comparisons Between the Current Year and the Past Several Years

作物	較二十六年之增減 Compared with 1937		較二十五年之增減 Compared with 1936		較前五年平均(20-24)之增減 Compared with 1931-35 Av.		Crops
	面積（市畝） Acreage (Shi mow)	百分比 %	面積（市畝） Acreage (Shi mow)	百分比 %	面積（市畝） Acreage (Shi mow)	百分比 %	
秈粳稻	+7,518,000	+4	-1,177,000	- 1	-7,883,000	- 4	Rice
糯稻	- 177,000	-1	-1,338,000	- 7	-2,861,000	-14	Glutinous Rice
高粱	-1,244,000	-7	- 221,000	- 1	- 182,000	- 1	Kaoliang
小米	- 800,000	-7	- 185,000	- 1	-1,254,000	- 7	Millet
穄子	- 476,000	-6	- 110,000	- 2	- 85,000	- 1	Proso-millet
玉米	-1,119,000	-3	+3,397,000	+12	+1,455,000	+17	Corn
大豆	- 674,000	-3	-1,144,000	- 5	-2,693,000	-11	Soybeans
甘薯	-1,337,000	-5	+1,449,000	+ 7	+3,707,000	+19	Sweet potatoes
棉花	-1,814,000	-9	-3,737,000	-17	+ 148,000	+ 1	Cotton
花生	- 421,000	-5	+ 102,000	+ 1	- 49,000	- 1	Peanuts
芝麻	- 748,000	-7	- 236,000	- 2	- 206,000	- 2	Sesame
煙葉	- 557,000	-9	- 258,000	- 4	+ 142,000	+ 3	Tobacco

今就各種作物面積分別觀察，在我國主要產稻區域中，秈粳稻之面積，除湖北福建廣東廣西等省因旱減種外，各省均有增加，尤以四川雲南貴州等省增加最多，糯稻之面積，除四川雲南貴州等省仍屬增種外，各省均有減少，尤以湖南浙江等省因政府禁種減少最多。棉田面積之增加亦以四川雲南貴州等省最爲顯著，福建廣西次之，棉田面積之減少則以甘肅陝西河南湖北等省最爲顯著，湖南浙江廣東次之。其他花生面積增加者有陝西河南湖北等省，芝麻面積增加者有雲南貴州廣西廣東福建等省，煙葉面積增加者有陝西貴州福建江西等省，惟於河南四川雲南等省煙葉面積減少甚巨。至高粱小米糜子玉米大豆甘薯等雜糧之面積，增加者有河南湖北湖南貴州廣西廣東等省，減少者有甘肅陝西四川雲南江西浙江福建等省。

各省夏作面積增減之原因，可分別舉之如下：四川雲南二省因雨水調勻及市場需要，故稻田面積增加雜糧面積減少，又因棉價高貴及政府推廣種植，故棉田面積亦增。貴州省之情形大致與上列二省相同稻田棉田均增，惟因山地居多，故小米玉米甘薯等雜糧面積未曾減少而反有增加。湖南省亦因雨水調勻，故秈粳稻

As to the acreage change of individual crops, rice is increasing in most of the provinces especially in Szechuan, Yunnan, and Kweichow, but decreasing in Hupeh, Fukien, Kwangtung, and Kwangsi because of the drought. On the other hand, except in Szechuan, Yunnan, and Kweichow, glutinous rice is decreasing in most of the provinces especially in Hunan and Chekiang because of the government control. Cotton also has a significant increase in Szechuan, Yunnan, and Kweichow, and next in Fukien and Kwangsi, but a significant decrease in Kansu, Shensi, Honan, and Hupeh, and next in Hunan, Chekiang, and Kwangtung. Peanut is increasing in Shensi, Honan, and Hupeh Provinces, while sesame is increasing in Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, and Fukien Provinces. Tobacco is increasing in Shensi, Kweichow, Fukien, and Kiangsi Provinces, but decreasing considerably in Honan, Szechuan, and Yunnan Provinces. As to other non-staple food crops like kaoliang, millet, proso-millet, corn, soybeans, and sweet potatoes, they have a general increase in Honan, Hupeh, Hunan, Kweichow, Kwangsi, and Kwangtung Provinces, but a general decrease in Kansu, Shensi, Szechuan, Yunnan, Kiangsi, Chekiang, and Fukien Provinces.

Reasons for the acreage change of individual provinces can be listed as follows: In Szechuan and Yunnan Provinces, because of the favorable weather and market demand, the acreage of staple food crops like rice and glutinous rice were rising and in turn with other non-staple food crops declining; also because of the high price and government encouragement, the cotton acreage was rising too. Similarly in Kweichow Province, the acreage of rice, glutinous rice, and cotton, were all rising, but because of more hilly land there, even that of millet, corn, and sweet potatoes were rising instead of declining. Hunan also has a favorable weather, therefore, the acreage of rice was rising, and of other non-staples, slightly

面積增加雜糧面積略爲減少，糯稻面積則因政府禁種而驟減。浙江省之秈粳稻面積略增，雜糧及其他經濟作物面積，則因市場阻滯價格低落略減，糯稻之面積亦因政府禁種而低減。江西省亦因雨水調勻及市場需要，故秈粳稻面積略增雜糧面積略減，花生煙葉面積因價高亦增。廣西廣東福建三省因稍受旱災，故稻田面積低減，主要雜糧及經濟作物面積略增。湖北省因雨水失調，故減種稻作增種旱作雜糧以資補救，棉田亦因價跌遭雨而減少。河南省因春旱夏雨，致高粱小米糜子大豆芝蔴煙葉等面積均減，水稻玉米甘薯花生等面積均增，棉田亦因[illegible]減。陝西省高粱小米糜子芝蔴等面積均因旱減種，棉田面積因價跌減種，玉米大豆甘薯花生煙葉等面積則因價高增種。甘肅省因夏旱秋雨，僅玉米面積略有增加，其他高粱小米等面積則均屬減少。青海省因雨水調勻，各種作物面積均增。寧夏省因雨水失調，故稻小米糜子等主要作物之面積均減，高粱大豆之面積略增。

本年夏作面積總畝數十四省共計爲 367,511,000 市畝（包括同季二種者）其百分率之分配，爲秈粳稻 52%，糯稻 5%，高粱 4%，小米 4%，糜子 2%，玉米 8%，大豆 6%，甘薯 7%，棉花 5%，花生 2%，芝蔴 3%，煙葉 2%。

declining with glutinous rice declining most because of the government control. In Chekiang Province, the acreage of rice was slightly rising, and of glutinous rice, declining because of the government control; of other non-staple food crops and economic crops, they were all declining because of the dull market and low prices. In Kiangsi Province, because of the favorable weather and market demand, the acreage of rice was slightly rising and of other non-staple food crops, slightly declining; of peanuts and tobacco were also rising due to high prices. Kwangsi, Kwangtung, and Fukien Provinces were somewhat affected by drought, and therefore, the acreages of rice were all declining, and of other non-staple food crops and economic crops, slightly rising. Hupeh also was affected by drought, therefore, a decrease of rice acreage and an increase of drought resistant and non-staple food crop acreages were observed; cotton acreage was reduced too because of the low price and high rainfall in cotton producing areas. Honan was affected by spring drought and summer rains, therefore, the acreage of rice, corn, sweet potatoes, and peanuts were all rising, and of kaoliang, millet, proso-millet, soybeans, sesame, and tobacco, all declining with cotton declining most because of the dull market and low price. In Shensi Province, the acreage of kaoliang, millet, proso-millet, and sesame were declining because of drought, and of cotton, declining because of low price, whereas of corn, soybeans, sweet potatoes, peanuts, and tobacco were all rising because of high prices. Kansu was affected by summer drought and autumn rains, and therefore, the corn acreage was rising, other crops such as kaoliang, millet, were declining. Crop acreages in Tsinghai were all rising because of the favorable weather; but in Ninghsia, only kaoliang and soybeans were rising with other major crops like rice, millet, and proso-millet declining because of the unfavorable weather.

The total crop acres listed in the fourteen provinces for the current crop year amounts to 367,511,000 Shi mow, of which some were double cropped in the same land. The percentage distribution of these crop acres may be listed as follows: 52% for rice, 5% for glutinous rice, 4% for kaoliang, 4% for millet, 2% for proso-millet, 8% for corn, 6% for soybeans, 7% for sweet potatoes, 5% for cotton, 2% for peanuts, 3% for sesame, and 2% for tobacco.

1. 民國二十七年各省主要夏季作物面積最後估計

甲． 收穫面積

（單位：1,000 市畝）

省名	No. of Hsien Reported 報告縣數	稻 Rice 早稻 Early	稻 Rice 中稻 Medium	稻 Rice 晚稻 Late	糯稻 Glutinous Rice	高粱 Kaoliang (Sorghum)	小米 Millet	糜子 Proso-millet	玉米 Corn	大豆 Soybeans	甘薯 Sweet Potatoes	棉花 Cotton	花生 Peanuts	芝蔴 Sesame	煙葉 Tobacco	Province
寧夏	4	—	79	—	50	88	220	436	28	35	—	—	—	3	—	Ninghsia
青海	7	—	—	—	—	—	260	210	11	23	—	—	—	—	8	Tsinghai
陝西	22	—	50	—	19	1,382	2,326	3,463	1,646	590	176	123	1	14	301	Kansu
河南	32	868	—	222	222	1,243	3,363	2,084	3,047	845	353	3,895	134	505	393	Shensi
湖北	27	1,107	—	2,044	475	5,235	5,332	187	4,804	4,880	2,678	2,006	581	3,573	947	Honan
四川	32	9,115	2,262	9,125	2,320	2,216	2,138	85	2,141	2,721	1,557	5,684	845	1,892	361	Hupeh
湖南	107	10,227	—	23,558	3,004	4,574	832	314	10,628	3,912	7,752	2,945	2,180	1,536	1,403	Szechuan
雲南	33	1,666	5,459	2,932	960	393	224	71	4,156	1,601	382	217	134	30	314	Yunnan
貴州	34	776	5,511	1,146	1,338	303	226	120	2,661	1,316	323	263	280	172	555	Kweichow
廣東	38	5,426	16,980	3,187	1,490	358	188	32	555	1,129	2,081	1,253	443	241	656	Hunan
江西	42	10,322	6,150	6,539	2,515	128	377	6	101	2,231	1,431	958	1,062	1,019	312	Kiangsi
浙江	32	4,832	5,169	4,462	1,940	101	262	16	916	1,358	1,101	1,146	227	119	98	Chekiang
福建	29	3,659	3,148	6,147	1,180	13	283	26	22	733	2,118	54	529	64	171	Fukien
廣東	37	17,649	5,168	17,773	1,473	80	281	35	256	583	3,688	39	1,690	80	234	Kwangtung
*廣西	54	6,267	4,893	5,441	1,616	151	170	32	1,219	830	1,640	302	1,199	126	203	Kwangsi *
*總計	476	65,647	49,976	77,135	16,986	16,114	16,312	7,085	30,972	21,957	23,640	18,583	8,103	9,248	5,753	Total *
		192,758														
本年初步估計	478	189,546			16,895	16,883	17,318	7,188	31,028	21,951	24,587	19,268	8,296	8,988	5,584	Preliminary 1937
民國二十六年	518	185,290			17,163	17,358	17,112	7,561	32,091	22,634	24,977	20,397	8,524	9,996	6,310	1936
民國二十五年	502	193,935			18,324	16,535	16,497	7,195	27,515	23,301	22,191	22,320	8,001	9,484	6,011	1931—35 Average
前五年平均(20—24)	—	200,641			19,847	16,296	17,566	7,170	26,517	24,650	19,933	18,435	8,152	9,454	5,611	

註：1. 上列河南省僅包括五十四縣，浙江省亦包括五十四縣，此外河南省尚有六十四縣，浙江省尚有二十一縣，均因不便調查，暫未估計。

2. 察哈爾、綏遠、山西、河北、山東、江蘇、安徽等省，均因不便調查，暫未估計。

3. 湖北、湖南、江西、廣東等省之淪陷各縣，近因不便調查，故仍用各該縣之初步估計補入，以成完整。

4. 上列本年初步估計、二十六年、二十五年、及前五年平均(20—24)所包括之十四省，與本年最後估計所包括之十四省完全相同，藉資比較。

5. * 廣西省各種作物面積數字，均未加入「總計」內，俾可與歷年互相比較。

6. 每市畝合 1.08507 營制畝，或 6.66667 公畝，或 0.16474 英畝。

1. Acreage of Summer Crops, 1938—Final Estimate

A. Acreage Harvested

(Unit: 1,000 Shi mow)

Note: 1. There are still 64 hsien in Honan and 21 Hsien in Chekiang not been included in the above estimate, because they are located in the war areas.

2. No acreage estimates have been made for Chahar, Suiyuan, Shansi, Hopei, Shantung, Kiangsu, and Anhwei Provinces, because of the existing war conditions there.

3. Figures for Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, and Kwangtung Provinces have been supplemented with the preliminary estimates in case of what is lacking in the present war areas.

4. The 14 provinces included in the totals for the *Preliminary, 1937, 1936,* and *1931—35 average* are the same as those for the *final*.

5. * All figures for Kwangsi Province are not included in the *totals* for the purpose of yearly comparisons.

6. Each *Shi mow* is equivalent to 1.08507 *Peking standard mow*, or 6.66667 *ares*, or 0.16474 *acres*.

1. 民國二十七年各省主要夏季作物面積最後估計(續)

乙. 本年面積當民國二十六年面積之百分比

(民國二十六年面積=100)

省名	稻 Rice 早稻 Early	稻 Rice 中稻 Medium	稻 Rice 晚稻 Late	糯稻 Glutinous Rice	高粱 Kaoliang (Sorghum)	小米 Millet	糜子 Proso-millet	玉米 Corn	大豆 Soybeans	甘薯 Sweet Potatoes	棉花 Cotton	花生 Peanuts	芝蔴 Sesame	煙葉 Tobacco	Province
寧夏	—	86	—	86	119	90	96	100	121	—	—	—	100	—	Ninghsia
青海	—	—	—	—	—	105	103	100	115	—	—	—	—	100	Tsinghai
甘肅	—	74	—	90	91	94	99	104	87	98	76	100	100	91	Kansu
陝西	108	—	98	104	88	91	84	106	106	117	84	117	86	106	Shensi
南	104	—	106	102	98	99	90	107	98	119	79	111	96	80	Honan
北	98	100	96	93	114	97	86	112	100	109	85	105	98	96	Hupeh
川	121	—	122	127	81	85	112	90	91	81	122	87	83	85	Szechuan
雲南	126	121	95	105	92	91	90	86	96	79	163	91	111	74	Yunnan
貴州	108	113	111	102	98	108	83	104	100	113	122	90	104	114	Kweichow
湖南	103	99	100	81	118	106	82	90	102	102	96	97	95	94	Hunan
江西	100	100	105	99	99	102	100	77	93	75	100	101	85	106	Kiangsi
浙江	101	100	100	89	95	91	70	97	100	85	92	88	78	100	Chekiang
福建	104	91	102	94	36	90	96	96	107	116	113	101	110	110	Fukien
廣東	99	98	99	98	119	105	113	97	94	108	89	93	110	92	Kwangtung
*廣西	91	104	95	94	92	100	107	107	91	118	103	100	102	88	Kwangsi *
*總計	104	102 104	106	99	93	95	94	97	97	95	91	95	93	91	Total *
本年初步估計		102		98	97	101	95	97	97	98	95	97	90	89	Preliminary

註：1. 上列各省今年當去年之百分比，係以各該省今年各項作物之總面積除以去年之總面積而求得，總計之求法亦同。

2. * 見前表註 5.

1. Acreage of Summer Crops, 1938—Final Estimate (*Cont'd*)

B. As a Percentage of the 1937 Acreage

(Acreage of 1937=100)

Note: 1. The above *1938 acreage expressed as a percentage of the 1937 acreage* was obtained directly by dividing the 1938 acreage of each crop by the 1937 acreage of the same crop. The *totals* for the 14 provinces were obtained the same as for the individual ones.

2. * See note 5 in the previous table.

2. 民國二十七年各省主要夏季作物產量最後估計

本年各省主要夏季作物產量估計前已舉行兩次，惟均爲收穫前之預測產量，係根據七月份及九月份所調查之夏季作物生長狀況預料其將來收穫有十足年之幾成者，業經發表於「農情報告」六卷九期及十一期。茲第三次即最後估計爲收穫後之實收產量，係根據十一月份所調查之夏季作物收穫狀況有十足年之幾成者，並根據最後估計之收穫面積，分省按縣推算而得。此次計共收到表格一千二百三十九份，分佈於十四省五百一十八縣（外加廣西省表格一百二十七份計六十四縣），經彙集統計，列爲甲乙丙丁四表，以供各界人士之參考應用。

據甲表之收穫數量估計，本年我國十四省之夏作產量(廣西省不在總計內)秈粳稻爲705,290,000市担，較去年增9%計增 57,446,000 市担；糯稻爲 55,898,000 市担，較去年增1%計增 748,000 市担；高粱爲 34,220,000 市担，較去年減 3%計減 1,036,000 市担；小米爲 23,912,000市担，較去年減5%計減1,340,000 市担；糜子爲 9,229,000 市担，較去年減3%計減261,000 市担；玉米爲 66,562,000 市担，較去年減 0.2% 計減 164,000 市担；大豆爲 35,970,000市担，較去年減9%計減3,682,000 市担；甘薯爲 261,070,000 市担，較去年減5%計減 13,775,000 市担；棉花（皮花）爲4,985,000 市担，較去年增 3%計增 150,000市担；花生爲 19,896,000 市担，較去年增 1%計增 217,000 市担；芝蔴爲 5,495,000 市担，較去年減 22 %計減 1,565,000 市担；煙葉爲8,633,000市担，較去年減 6%計減503,000 市担。以上除秈粳稻糯稻棉花花生等四種較去年增加外，玉米約與去年相等，高粱小米糜子大豆甘薯芝蔴煙葉等七種均較去年減少。

又除上列十二種作物外，尚有次要作物五種並未列入甲表內，計十四省之蕎麥產量爲 16,208,000 市担，綠豆產量爲 8,805,000 市

2. Production of Summer Crops, 1938 —Final Estimate

Before the present estimate on the production of summer crops, 1938, two pre-harvest predictions have been made for the prospective production of the current crops. They are based on the crop conditions in percentage of normal for the growing crops as obtained during July and September, and have been published in *Crop Reports* Vol. VI, No. 9, and Vol. VI, No. 11, respectively. The present or the third estimate is based on the crop yields in percentage of normal actually harvested as obtained during November, and was made by *hsien* according to the crop acreages as given in the final estimate. A total of 1,239 reports had been received from 518 *hsien* covering fourteen provinces (excluding 127 reports from 64 *hsien* in Kwangsi Province), and based on these reports that the present estimate was made and tabulated in the accompanying four tables, A, B, C, and D.

According to Table A, the amount of rice harvested in the fourteen provinces (excluding Kwangsi) is estimated at 705,290,000 Shi piculs, an increase of 9% or 57,446,000 Shi piculs over the previous year; of glutinous rice, at 55,898,000 Shi piculs, an increase of 1% or 748,000 Shi piculs; of kaoliang (sorghum), at 34,220,000 Shi piculs, a decrease of 3% or 1,036,000 Shi piculs; of millet, at 23,912,000 Shi piculs, a decrease of 5% or 1,340,000 Shi piculs; of proso-millet, at 9,229,000 Shi piculs, a decrease of 3% or 261,000 Shi piculs; of corn, at 66,562,000 Shi piculs, a decrease of 0.2% or 164,000 Shi piculs; of soybeans, at 35,970,000 Shi piculs, a decrease of 9% or 3,682,000 Shi piculs; of sweet potatoes, at 261,070,000 Shi piculs, a decrease of 5% or 13,775,000 Shi piculs; of cotton (lint), at 4,985,000 Shi piculs, an increase of 3% or 150,000 Shi piculs; of peanuts, at 19,896,000 Shi piculs, an increase of 1% or 217,000 Shi piculs; of sesame, at 5,495,000 Shi piculs, a decrease of 22% or 1,565,000 Shi piculs; and of tobacco, at 8,633,000 Shi piculs, a decrease of 6% or 503,000 Shi piculs. From the above, the current production of rice, glutinous rice, cotton, and peanuts were increasing, whereas of kaoliang, millet, proso-millet, soybeans, sweet potatoes, sesame, and tobacco, were decreasing, and with corn approximately the same in the present estimate as compared with the previous year's.

Other crops of minor importance have not been listed in Table A but have been estimated, are as follows: buckwheat at 16,208,000 Shi piculs, green

担，黑豆產量爲 6,814,000市担，馬鈴薯產量爲 18,601,000 市担，甘蔗產量爲 66,732,900 市担（廣西省之蕎麥產量爲 156,000市担，綠豆產量爲75,000市担，甘蔗產量爲 4,528,000 市担）。

今如將此次之收穫數量與以前第一、二兩次之預測產量相比較，則糯稻高粱小米大豆棉花芝蔴等六種均較第一、二兩次爲低，玉米甘薯煙葉等三種均較第一、二兩次爲高，惟秈粳稻花生二種則較第一次爲低較第二次爲高，糜子一種則較第一次爲高較第二次爲低。

本年夏作產量與去年(二十六年)夏作產量之比較，前已論及，惟該項比較並不十分妥切，因去年遭受旱災，情形特殊，致秈粳稻糯稻等稻作產量減少，高粱玉米甘薯花生等旱作產量增多，故比較時或有引人誤會之處。茲再將本年產量與前年(二十五年)及更前五年平均（二十至二十四年）產量之比較，略爲申述之。本年秈粳稻之產量雖較去年增 9%，然較前年僅增 5% 較更前五年之平均僅增 2%，故本年秈粳稻產量之增加尚未達吾人意想中。糯稻之產量，本年雖較去年增 1%，然較前年減 8% 較更前五年之平均亦減 9%，故本年糯稻之產量實屬減少甚巨。高粱玉米甘薯等之產量，本年雖較去年爲減，然較前年及更前五年之平均，則均屬大增，而甘薯竟增至 36%，故本年高粱玉米甘薯等之產量實屬增加甚巨。棉花產量，本年較去年增 3% 較前年減 27% 較更前五年之平均增 1%，故本年棉花產量究屬增加有限，猶未達二十五年之最高峯也。花生產量，近年來有逐漸增高之傾向，而大豆芝蔴小米糜子等產量則反有逐漸減低之傾向。煙葉產量本年雖較去年及前年爲減，然較前五年之平均，則所減亦屬無幾。茲將上項本年產量與以前各年產量之比較，列舉如下：

beans at 8,805,000 Shi piculs, black beans at 6,814,000 Shi piculs, Irish potatoes at 18,601,000 Shi piculs, and sugar cane at 66,732,000 Shi piculs (excluding buckwheat 156,000 Shi piculs, green beans 75,000 Shi piculs, and sugar cane 4,528,000 Shi piculs for Kwangsi Province).

If comparisons were made between the present after-harvest estimate and the previous two pre-harvest predictions, the figures for glutinous rice, kaoliang, millet, soybeans, cotton, and sesame were all smaller while that for corn, sweet potatoes, and tobacco were all larger, except with rice and peanuts they were smaller than the first and larger than the second, and with proso-millet it was larger than the first and smaller than the second in the present final estimate.

The comparisons made above between the current production and the previous year production (1937) may be misleading, owing to the fact that during 1937, as a result of the severe drought, it produced only a small crop of paddy rice and rather a large crop of dry farming like kaoliang, corn, sweet potatoes, and peanuts. What would be then if comparisons were made between the current production and the 1936 and 1931-35 average production? Since rice has an increase of 9% between 1938 and 1937, but only of 5% between 1938 and 1936 and of 2% between 1938 and 1931-35 average, the incresae is apparently not so great as we would expect. Similarly for glutinous rice, it has an increase of 1% between 1938 and 1937, but a decrease of 8% between 1938 and 1936 and a decrease of 9% between 1938 and 1931-35 average, these would indicate that the current crop has actually a considerable decrease. As to kaoliang, corn, and sweet potatoes, the current decrease is rather negligible and instead they all have a quantitative increase over 1936 and 1931-35 average, an increase of as high as 36% of sweet potatoes was observed. Cotton has an increase of 3% between 1938 and 1937, and an increase of 1% between 1938 and 1931-35 average, but a decrease of 27% between 1938 and 1936, consequently such a slight increase for the current year is still not yet approached of what had been for 1936. The peanut production shows an increasing trend during recent years, whereas for soybeans, sesame, millet, and proso-millet, they show a decreasing trend. The current decrease of tobacco although is rather significant as compared with 1936 and 1937, it makes little difference, however, when the 1931-35 average is concerned. The following is a comparison of crop productions between the current year and the past several years.

本年產量與以前各年產量之比較

Production Comparisons Between the Current Year and the Past Several Years

作物	較二十六年之增減 Compared with 1937		較二十五年之增減 Compared with 1936		較前五年平均(20-24)之增減 Compared with 1931-35 Av.		Crops
	產量（市担）Production(Shi piculs)	百分比 %	產量（市担）Production(Shi piculs)	百分比 %	產量（市担）Production(Shi piculs)	百分比 %	
秈粳稻	+57,446,000	+ 9	+35,094,000	+ 5	+14,054,000	+ 2	Rice
糯稻	+ 748,000	+ 1	- 4,867,000	- 8	- 5,633,000	- 9	Glutinous Rice
高粱	- 1,036,000	- 3	+ 1,875,000	+ 6	+ 2,400,000	+ 8	Kaoliang
小米	- 1,340,000	- 5	+ 45,000	+0.2	- 2,126,000	- 8	Millet
糜子	- 261,000	- 3	- 1,138,000	- 11	- 832,000	- 8	Proso-millet
玉米	- 164,000	-0.2	+14,491,000	+ 28	+10,394,000	+19	Corn
大豆	- 3,682,000	- 9	+ 83,000	+0.2	- 5,283,000	-13	Soybeans
甘薯	-13,775,000	- 5	+69,493,000	+ 36	+69,047,000	+36	Sweet potatoes
棉花	+ 150,000	+ 3	- 1,847,000	- 27	+ 63,000	+ 1	Cotton
花生	+ 217,000	+ 1	+ 1,946,000	+ 11	+ 2,412,000	+14	Peanuts
芝麻	- 1,565,000	- 22	- 1,944,000	- 26	- 2,023,000	-27	Sesame
煙葉	- 503,000	- 6	- 379,000	- 4	- 122,000	- 1	Tobacco

據乙表之各省平均收成，甘薯爲十足年之七成六，秈粳稻爲十足年之七成三，糯稻爲十足年之七成二，可稱爲本年夏作收成中之最高者；其次爲玉米花生之六成八，高粱之六成七，煙葉之六成四；再次則爲大豆之六成一及小米之六成，而以糜子之五成七，芝蔴之五成五，及棉花之五成四爲最低。各省中以四川雲南江西浙江福建等省之收成爲最高，大致均在十足年之七成以上；貴州湖南廣東廣西湖北甘肅甯夏等省次之，大致均在十足年之六七成左右；而以河南陝西青海等省爲最低，大致均在十足年之六成以下。

本年夏作收成，並無特殊優異之處，僅可稱爲中常年景，然於主要產稻區域中，秈粳稻之收成均在中常年景以上，此所以一般人之印象以爲收成豐稔也。又因去年遭受旱災致夏作收成低劣，故本年夏作收成，比較上似有豐收現象。在本年夏作生長季內，東南及西北各省如浙江江西福建廣東廣西湖南貴州甯夏青海甘肅陝西等，均感乾旱，而中部及西南各省如河南湖北四川雲南等，則有霖雨，故本年夏作收成頗受影響。

According to Table B, the average condition of the crops harvested in the fourteen provinces is not quite 70% of the normal. The yield of sweet potatoes is 76% of the normal; of rice, 73% of the normal; and of glutinous rice, 72% of the normal. These are considered as the best crops for the current season. They are followed by corn and peanuts, each with a yield of 68% of the normal; kaoliang, 67% of the normal; tobacco, 64% of the normal; soybeans, 61% of the normal; millet, 60% the normal; proso-millet, 57% of the normal; sesame, 55% of the normal; and last by cotton, 54% of the normal. As to the average crop conditions for the individual provinces, Szechuan, Yunnan, Kiangsi, Chekiang, and Fukien Provinces will be the highest, averaging above 70% of the normal; Kweichow, Hunan, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hupeh, Kansu, and Ninghsia Provinces next, averaging around 60-70% of the normal; and with Honan, Shensi, and Tsinghai Provinces last, averaging below 60% of the normal.

The crop harvest for the current year was nothing special, it represents only an average yield for the average years. However, in the case of rice in the main producing areas, the crop harvest was fairly good, and that gives a general impression of a good harvest for most crops. Also because of the poor crop in the previous drought year, the current crop would be seen comparatively much better than an average. During the growing season, crops in the southeastern and northwestern provinces such as Chekiang, Kiangsi, Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hunan, Kweichow, Ninghsia, Tsinghai, Kansu, and Shensi were affected by a mild drought; whereas in

據丙表本年每市畝平均產額，秈粳稻爲366市斤，糯稻爲329市斤，高粱爲212市斤，小米爲147市斤，糜子爲130市斤，玉米爲215市斤，大豆爲164市斤，甘薯爲1,104市斤，棉花（皮花）爲27市斤，花生爲246市斤，芝蔴爲59市斤，烟葉爲150市斤。各省間產額之比較，秈粳稻糯稻高粱小米大豆等五種以四川之產額爲最高，玉米甘薯等二種以福建之產額爲最高，花生烟葉等二種以貴州之產額爲最高，棉花以浙江之產額爲最高，芝蔴以雲南之產額爲最高，糜子以江西之產額爲最高。

丁表爲本年產量與民國二十六年產量之比較，如將該表與前文夏作面積最後估計之乙表互相參閱，則可得知某省某種作物本年產量增減之原因，究爲面積增減抑爲收成高低或兩者兼有。根據普通觀察，產量之增減歸源於收成高低者極大，而於面積增減則極微。本年四川省秈粳稻面積共計增加22%而產量則增加98%，又糯稻面積增加27%產量增加88%，棉花面積增加22%產量增加67%，均可爲面積增減及收成高低對於產量影響之一種引證。故對於我國今後農產增進途徑上，尚有須加注意者三點；（一）關於收成高低之因子有天時人爲兩種，前者爲人力所不能控制，故吾人僅可就人爲方面謀如何提高每單位之產額，如改良品種，講求種植，施用肥料，興辦水利，防治病虫害等技術設施。（二）推廣種植面積於增產工作上固多補益，惟爲耕地所限制，故對於生產增加仍無相當把握。（三）如對於某種作物積極提倡推廣種植，則其自然反應爲另有某某種作物減少種植，故不若於事先按照市場需要，規定以某種作物代替某種作物爲適當，例如禁種糯稻改種秈粳稻，禁種鴉片烟改種小麥，禁種蠶豆豌豆改種油菜籽，禁種玉米大豆改種棉花等措施。以上不過爲從事農產估計者一種見解，至於如何始可以調整面積促進生產，尚有賴乎國內賢達共同研討規劃。

the middle and southwestern provinces such as Honan, Hupeh, Szechuan, and Yunnan, they suffered from a heavy rainfall. Consequently a considerable damage has done to the current crop harvest.

According to Table C, the average yield per Shi mow for the fourteen provinces is listed as follows: rice 366 Shi catties, glutinous rice 329 Shi catties, kaoliang 212 Shi catties, millet 147 Shi catties, proso-millet 130 Shi catties, corn 215 Shi catties, soybeans 164 Shi catties, sweet potatoes 1,104 Shi catties, cotton (lint) 27 Shi catties, peanuts 246 Shi catties, sesame 59 Shi catties, and tobacco 150 Shi catties. If comparisons were made between individual provinces, the best yield of rice, glutinous rice, kaoliang, millet, and soybeans were found in Szechuan Province; of corn and sweet potatoes, in Fukien Province; of peanuts and tobacco, in Kweichow Province; of cotton, in Chekiang Province; of sesame, in Yunnan Province; and of proso-millet, in Kiangsi Province.

Table D represents the changes in production for the current year as compared with the previous year (1937). A similar table (Table B) for the changes in acreage has also been given in relation to the acreage estimate for the same crops. If these two tables were consulted simultaneously, one would find whether the production change of a crop in certain province is due to the acreage change or to the yield change or to both. From the common observation, the volume of production was affected more by the yield and less by the acreage. For instance in Szechuan Province, rice has an increase of 22% in acreage, but of 98% in production; also for glutinous rice, an increase of 27% in acreage and 88% in production; and for cotton, an increase of 22% in acreage and 67% in production. This will illustrate how far both the acreage and yield were affecting the production. Thus the problem of increased production in the near future would have to be directed by the following three alternatives: (1) There are two major factors that affecting the yield of a crop, namely, the weather and human activities. Weather is an uncontrollable factor to the man power, but what a human being can do is how to raise the per unit yield. In the latter case, it involves deliberate technical treatments such as variety improvement, intensive cultivation, fertilization, irrigation, insects and disease control, etc. (2) A general expansion of crop acreages would be the ideal way toward an increased production, but it is limited by land, and the respective increase will be undoubtedly very small. (3) If the acreage expansion is confined to certain crops, then as a result of acreage adjustment, there must be an acreage contraction in some other crops. In order to avoid any undesirable features in the future time, it is better to regulate before hand what kind of crop should be displaced and to what extent. The expansion of rice in the place of glutinous rice, of wheat in the place of poppy, of rapeseed in the place of broad beans and field peas, and of cotton in the place of corn and soybeans are all good examples of this nature. These are just some viewpoints that a crop estimator can see, but it is still a proposition of how to adjust the crop acreages to the aim of increased production.

2. 民國二十七年各省主要夏季作物產量最後估計

甲． 收穫數量

（單位：1,000市担）

2. Production of Summer Crops, 1938—Final Estimate

A. Amount Harvested

(Unit: 1,000 Shi piculs)

省名	No. of Hsien Reported 報告縣數	粳稻 Rice 早稻 Early	粳稻 Rice 中稻 Medium	粳稻 Rice 晚稻 Late	糯稻 Glutinous Rice	高粱 Kaoliang (Sorghum)	小米 Millet	糜子 Proso-millet	玉米 Corn	大豆 Soybeans	甘薯 Sweet Potatoes	棉花(皮花) Cotton (lint)	花生 Peanuts	芝麻 Sesame	煙葉 Tobacco	Province
寧夏	4	—	104	—	59	167	341	625	43	56	—	—	—	1	—	Ninghsia
青海	6	—	—	—	—	—	254	234	13	—	—	—	—	—	15	Tsinghai
甘肅	20	—	127	—	39	2,583	3,667	5,419	3,039	778	1,399	37	1	12	409	Kansu
陝西	43	2,719	—	517	550	2,680	3,879	1,832	5,304	921	3,759	997	247	223	515	Shensi
河南	30	3,183	—	6,860	1,121	9,278	8,540	249	8,052	7,083	35,203	296	1,333	1,760	1,107	Honan
湖北	25	27,193	8,016	27,061	5,682	4,189	2,728	63	3,925	4,505	15,248	1,594	2,405	1,108	488	Hupeh
四川	118	45,757	—	110,105	12,557	12,900	1,846	418	31,258	8,408	71,178	763	6,229	1,120	2,546	Szechuan
雲南	33	6,260	19,295	9,830	3,300	628	334	101	5,199	2,838	3,540	62	279	29	398	Yunnan
貴州	41	2,450	18,752	3,220	3,984	744	476	179	6,277	2,316	3,106	64	876	126	1,204	Kwelchow
湖南	33	19,347	68,599	10,242	4,881	613	196	25	1,091	1,671	22,745	409	882	132	611	Hunan
江西	46	37,250	23,324	20,720	8,126	216	597	12	141	3,314	17,937	306	2,833	831	374	Kiangsi
浙江	37	15,005	17,399	13,511	6,404	124	378	19	1,760	1,931	13,787	437	510	67	170	Chekiang
福建	43	13,194	12,240	23,430	4,443	12	349	27	65	1,144	30,317	13	1,117	32	322	Fukien
廣東	39	57,957	16,971	64,652	4,752	86	327	26	395	1,005	42,851	7	3,184	54	474	Kwangtung
廣西	64	17,290	14,830	16,279	4,646	243	232	42	2,194	1,225	17,759	82	2,282	75	268	Kwangsi *
**總計	**518**	**230,315**	**184,827**	**290,198**	**55,898**	**34,220**	**23,912**	**9,229**	**66,562**	**35,970**	**261,070**	**4,985**	**19,896**	**5,495**	**8,633**	**Total ***
			705,250													
本年二次估計	463		692,063		56,265	35,893	26,441	9,639	65,724	39,651	254,120	5,419	19,590	6,521	8,537	Secondary
本年初步估計	462		709,049		56,322	34,821	27,029	8,803	65,940	39,117	255,[illegible]	5,520	20,503	5,766	9,402	Preliminary
民國二十六年	494		647,844		55,150	35,256	25,252	9,490	66,726	39,652	214,895	4,855	17,079	7,060	9,156	1937
民國二十五年	566		670,196		60,765	32,345	23,867	10,367	52,101	35,887	191,577	6,852	17,950	7,439	9,042	1936
前五年平均(20—24)	—		691,236		61,531	31,820	26,038	10,061	56,168	41,253	192,023	4,922	17,484	7,518	8,755	1931—35 Average

註：1. 上列河南省僅包括五十四縣，浙江省亦包括五十四縣，此外河南省尚有六十四縣，浙江省尚有二十一縣，均因不便調查，暫未估計。

2. 察哈爾、綏遠、山西、河北、山東、江蘇、安徽等省，均因不便調查，暫未估計。

3. 湖北、湖南、江西、廣東等省之淪陷各縣，近因不便調查，故用各該省之平均產額推算補入，以成完璧。

4. 上列本年二次估計、本年初步估計、二十六年、二十五年、及前五年(20—24)平均所包括之十四省，與本年最後估計所包括之十四省完全相同，藉資比較。

5. * 廣西省各種作物產量數字，均未加入「總計」內，俾可與歷年互相比較。

6. 每市担（100 市斤）合萬制 83.778 庫平斤，或 50.00 公斤，或 110.231 英磅。

Note: 1. There are still 64 hsien in Honan and 21 hsien in Chekiang not been included in the above estimate, because they are located in the war areas.

2. No production estimates have been made for Chahar, Suiyuan, Shansi, Hopei, Shantung, Kiangsu, and Anhwei Provinces, because of the existing war conditions there.

3. Figures for Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, and Kwangtung Provinces have been supplemented with the average yield of neighboring hsien in case of what is lacking in the present war areas.

4. The 14 provinces included in the totals for the *Secondary, preliminary, 1937, 1936,* and *1931—35 average* are the same as those for the *final*.

5. * All figures for Kwangsi Province are not included in the *totals* for the purpose of yearly comparisons.

6. Each *Shi Picul* (100 Shi catties) is equivalent to 83.778 *Peking standard catties,* or 50.00 *Kilograms,* or 110.231 *Pounds.*

2. 民國二十七年各省主要夏季作物產量最後估計(續)

乙・ 收穫成數當十足年之百分比

(%)

省名	稻 Rice 早稻 Early	稻 Rice 中稻 Medium	稻 Rice 晚稻 Late	糯稻 Glutinous Rice	高粱 Kaoliang (Sorghum)	小米 Millet	黍子 Proso-millet	玉米 Corn	大豆 Soybeans	甘薯 Sweet Potatoes	棉花 Cotton	花生 Peanuts	芝麻 Sesame	煙葉 Tobacco	Province
寧夏	—	84	—	84	84	66	56	65	63	—	—	—	53	—	Ninghsia
青海	—	—	—	—	—	42	42	61	—	—	—	—	—	60*	Tsinghai
甘肅	—	77	—	76	68	62	63	62	58	68	59	63	64	63	Kansu
陝西	71	—	67	68	65	47	37	55	51	67	49	61	36	47	Shensi
河南	69	—	74	66	59	57	64	63	52	74	33	51	37	45	Honan
湖北	68	72	57	61	67	62	55	68	61	75	47	66	44	58	Hupeh
四川	84	—	83	81	71	73	67	75	66	78	55	72	59	72	Szechuan
雲南	81	78	76	77	68	66	67	64	57	76	67	72	69	69	Yunnan
貴州	70	76	66	74	63	64	65	66	53	72	60	66	62	67	Kweichow
湖南	68	71	65	67	69	59	59	70	65	77	69	69	66	68	Hunan
江西	74	76	71	72	77	67	57	70	69	83	72	76	78	66	Kiangsi
浙江	74	70	63	67	68	72	62	73	72	81	68	68	66	77	Chekiang
福建	78	80	75	78	65	76	71	79	73	78	74	72	78	74	Fukien
廣東	67	69	72	72	70	66	40	63	66	77	66	71	63	66	Kwangtung
*廣西	59	62	63	63	66	64	68	63	59	75	59	61	63	62	Kwangsi *
*加權平均	73	74	73	72	67	60	57	68	61	76	54	68	55	64	Wtd. Average*
		73													

註： 1. 上列各省收穫成數當十足年之百分比，係根據各該省所有報告之收成百分比，按省平均而得。十四省之總平均，則係按各省之收成百分比，以作物之面積加權平均而得。

2. * 見甲表註5。

2. Production of Summer Crops, 1938—Final Estimate (*Cont'd*)

B. Harvested Yield Expressed as a Percentage of the Normal Year

(%)

Note: 1. The above *harvested yield expressed as a percentage of the normal year* was first averaged by province from all the percentages reported, and then weighted by the crop acreages in different provinces and averaged for the 14 provinces as a whole.

2. * See note 5 in Table A

2. 民國二十七年各省主要夏季作物產量最後估計(續)

丙• 每市畝產額

(單位：市斤)

省名	稻 早稻	稻 中稻	稻 晚稻	糯稻	高粱	小米	糜子	玉米	大豆	甘薯	棉花(皮棉)	花生	芝麻	煙葉	Province
寧夏	—	132	—	118	190	155	143	154	160	—	—	—	33	—	Ninghsia
青海	—	—	—	—	—	98	111	118	—	—	—	—	1	188	Tsinghai
甘肅	—	254	—	205	187	158	156	185	132	795	39	100	86	136	Kansu
陝西	313	—	233	248	216	115	88	174	109	1,065	26	189	44	131	Shensi
河南	788	—	336	236	177	160	133	168	145	1,315	15	229	49	117	Honan
湖北	298	354	297	245	189	128	74	183	166	979	28	285	59	135	Hupeh
四川	447	—	467	418	282	222	133	294	215	918	26	286	73	181	Szechuan
雲南	376	353	335	344	160	149	142	125	177	927	29	208	97	127	Yunnan
貴州	316	340	281	298	246	211	149	236	176	962	24	313	73	217	Kweichow
湖南	357	404	321	328	171	104	78	197	148	1,093	33	199	55	93	Hunan
江西	361	379	317	323	169	158	200	140	149	1,253	32	267	82	120	Kiangsi
浙江	311	337	303	330	123	144	119	192	142	1,252	38	225	56	173	Chekiang
福建	361	389	381	377	92	123	104	295	156	1,431	24	211	50	188	Fukien
廣東	328	328	364	323	108	116	74	154	172	1,162	18	188	68	203	Kwangtung
*廣西	276	303	299	288	161	136	131	180	148	1,083	27	190	60	132	Kwangsi *
*總計	351	370	376	329	212	147	130	215	164	1,104	27	246	59	150	Total
		366													

註：1. 上列各省每市畝之平均產額，係由各省各項作物之總產量除以總面積而求得。總計項內每市畝之平均產額，其求法亦同。

2. * 見甲表註 5 。

2. Production of Summer Crops, 1938-Final Estimate (*Cont'd*)

C. Yield per Shi mow

(Unit: Shi catties)

Note: 1. The above *yield per Shi mow* in shi catties was obtained directly by dividing the total production of each crop by the total acreage of the same crop. The *totals*, for the 14 provinces were obtained the same as for the individual ones.

2. * See note 5 in Table A.

2. 民國二十七年各省主要夏季作物產量最後估計(續完)

丁・本年產量當民國二十六年產量之百分比

(民國二十六年產量=100)

省名		稻種 早稻	稻種 中稻	稻種 晚稻	糯稻	高粱(Kaoliang)	小米	糜子	玉米	大豆	甘薯	棉花	花生	芝麻	煙葉	Province
寧	夏	—	93	—	102	134	89	83	98	112	—	—	—	100	—	Ninghsia
青	海	—	—	—	—	—	120	90	118	—	—	—	—	—	125	Tsinghai
甘	肅	—	111	—	85	130	111	120	112	83	83	79	100	150	95	Kansu
陝	西	123	—	123	115	127	71	67	101	82	107	120	118	65	144	Shensi
河	南	100	—	106	97	90	98	102	113	78	133	76	106	58	79	Honan
湖	北	86	97	81	78	119	104	72	182	100	114	82	126	79	96	Hupeh
四	川	188	—	203	188	88	103	124	99	109	83	167	105	96	102	Szechuan
雲	南	165	147	126	119	84	81	76	70	67	88	188	104	121	65	Yunnan
貴	州	126	113	112	109	102	115	75	98	73	110	97	84	85	116	Kweichow
湖	南	99	92	92	72	93	81	64	81	81	91	104	80	77	67	Hunan
江	西	102	101	118	99	102	103	100	66	113	85	129	109	134	101	Kiangsi
浙	江	114	90	80	81	92	86	38	134	113	68	105	80	84	114	Chekiang
福	建	95	89	94	89	32	97	87	94	106	103	144	92	119	115	Fukien
廣	東	85	92	98	93	95	103	68	80	98	102	88	91	96	83	Kwangtung
*廣	西	73	93	91	84	88	94	108	101	81	141	94	84	95	80	Kwangsi *
*總	計	105	99 109	120	101	97	95	97	100	91	95	103	101	78	94	Total *

註：1. 上列各省本年產量當民國二十六年產量之百分比，係由各該省本年各項作物之總產量除以二十六年之總產量而求得。總計項內之求法亦同。

2. * 見甲表注 5。

2. Production of Summer Crops, 1938-Final Estimate (*Cont'd*)

D. The 1938 Production Expressed as a Percentage of the 1937 Production

(Production of 1937=100)

Note: 1. The above *1938 Production expressed as a percentage of the 1937 Production* was obtained directly by dividing the 1938 production of each crop by the 1937 production of the same crop. The *totals* for the 14 provinces were obtained the same as for the individual ones.

2. * See note 5 in Table A.