

最近三十四年來中國通商口岸對外貿易統計

STATISTICS OF

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE BY PORTS, 1900—1933

一 中 部

I. CENTRAL PORTS

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Statistics of China's Foreign

by Ports 1900-1933

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(本書校對者鮑嘉祥)

序

大凡研究或從事於國際貿易的人們，誰都知道貿易統計是很重要的資料。國內研究對外貿易統計之參考書籍，已有中央研究院出版之六十五年來中國國際貿易統計，及中國銀行出版之最近中國對外貿易圖解。此兩書都各有其重要性，自問世以來，確實嘉惠於國人不鮮。惟是研究各通商口岸對外貿易統計之刊物，尙付缺如，以致欲明悉我國各口岸之對外貿易情形，非在卷帙浩繁之關冊，逐頁追尋，分別編算而不可得。此不獨荒廢精力與時間，而且因為關冊全卷之不多，檢閱更非易易。本局有見及此，乃有編製中國通商口岸對外貿易統計之擬議。經過幾番的討論與考慮，編製工作即於民國二十一年五月開始，其進行計劃，是將全國之通商口岸四十六處分爲三大部，即中部，北部及南部，而先從中部着手。現在出版之最近三十四年來中國通商口岸對外貿易統計——中部，就是這兩年來努力的產品。

這本我國通商口岸對外貿易統計，內容所包含的是表與圖。我們的目的，是利用着表與圖來表示各通商口岸對外貿易的趨勢及歷年入超或出超的概況；各該通商口岸進口貿易中洋貨與土貨比較；復出口貿易在出口貿易中的地位；各通商口岸進口洋貨及土貨的淨數；歷年進出口貨值淨數對全國貿易總額的百分比率；各口岸進出口貨品數量與價值；各國在各通商口岸的航業地位與各口岸的金銀進出情形。希冀人手一編，即可了解我國各口岸對外貿易的實際狀況。惟是此種編製工作，頗感繁難，故雖謹慎從事，而錯誤亦恐難免，深望讀者予以批評及指示，俾得有所遵循，這實在是我們所最感激的。

在本局統計處朱主任義農指導之下，參加工作者有薛迪鐸，吳道鉞，王伯顏，侯厚吉，姚方仁，程柳榮，周國彬諸君，薛君迪鐸所負的責任最多，而且始終其事，這種勞績，是值得紀念的。在工作進行時，承江海關王之蘭及陳擁百兩先生之匡助不少，謹在此深致謝意。

何炳賢

民國二十四年二月一日

PREFACE

STUDENTS of international trade and those actually working in this field are of one accord in considering adequate and accurate statistics as the first essential for conducting research. "Statistics of China's Foreign Trade, 1864-1928" and "Statistics of China's Foreign Trade, 1912-1930," compiled respectively by the National Research Institute and the Bank of China, have contributed very materially in fostering public interest in such studies. No record, however, has been published dealing with statistics of China's foreign trade by ports, and those interested in such figures have had to face the laborious task of compiling them from Customs Returns item by item, necessitating an enormous expenditure of time and effort. The work was open to any having access to a complete series of Customs Returns, but few institutions have such a set in their possession. Realizing the value of such a record the Bureau of Foreign Trade decided in May, 1932, after such deliberation, to compile statistics of China's foreign trade by ports. To facilitate the work, the open ports of the country which are 46 in number, were divided into three groups, concerning North, Central and South China. The present volume, the result of two years' intensive work, deals with Central China.

The book is composed principally of charts and tables, arranged in such a way as to present clearly and accurately a record of the foreign trade passing through each port from 1900-1933...the total annual value, general trend of trade, excess of imports or exports, proportion of foreign and domestic goods among imports, position occupied by re-exports among exports, net imports of foreign and domestic goods, comparative percentages of each port's import and export trade to China's total volume, import and export trade of each port in value and quantity, nationalities of vessels entering and clearing each port, and movement of gold and silver.

It is hoped that this volume will prove of service to those who wish to make a comprehensive study of China's foreign trade. The staff of the Bureau of Foreign Trade has exercised great care in compiling this analytical record, but as errors and omissions are unavoidable in a work of so complicated a nature, I shall be grateful to readers who may be disposed to offer criticisms or corrections.

The book has been compiled under the direction of Mr. H. N. Chu, Chief of the Statistics Department, assisted by Messrs. T. T. Hsueh, T. T. Woo, P. Y. Wang, H. C. Hou, F. Z. Yao, L. S. Chen, and K. P. Chow. Special reference must be made to Mr. Hsueh who is mainly responsible for the charts and tables included in this volume, and to Messrs. Wang Tse-nan and Chen Yun-pah, of the Customs House, Shanghai, acknowledgment is due for valuable assistance.

Ho Ping-yin
Director, Bureau of Foreign Trade

February 1, 1935,
Shanghai, China.

說 明

(一) 按海關貿易冊所載，我國通商口岸計有四十六處。茲為研究及編製統計便利起見，劃分為三大部，即中部，北部及南部。現先編製中部各通商口岸之對外貿易統計。茲將三部通商口岸分列如下：

中部——重慶，萬縣，宜昌，沙市，長沙，岳州，漢口，九江，蕪湖，南京，鎮江，上海，蘇州，杭州，寧波，溫州。

北部——愛琿，哈爾濱屬關，琿春，龍井村，安東，大連，牛莊，秦皇島，天津，龍口，煙臺，膠州，威海衛。

南部——三都澳，福州，廈門，汕頭，廣州，九龍，拱北，江門，三水，梧州，南寧，瓊州，北海，龍州，蒙自，思茅，騰越。

(二) 第一表表示各通商口岸對外貿易之趨勢，及歷年入超(-)或出超(+)之概況。

(三) 第二表有兩種意義：(甲)可以觀察該通商口岸進口貿易中之洋貨與土貨孰為重要，(乙)復出口貿易在出口貿易中之地位。

(四) 第三表甲係各通商口岸進口洋貨與土貨之淨數統計(即進口總數與復出口數之差數)及出口土貨統計，而各口岸之對外貿易與國內貿易亦可作一精細之比較。

(五) 第三表乙內之百分數係由第三表甲內之“進出口貨值淨數總計”推算而得，藉明各通商口岸在全國之貿易地位。

(六) 近三十四年來我國四十六通商口岸中，其歷年進出口貿易額佔全國貿易總額百分之八以上者僅漢口，上海，大連，天津，及廣州五埠，而其進出口貨品數量與價值統計資料亦較完備，故本書第四表至第七表僅就上海及漢口兩埠編製之。至於貨品之選擇，殊或困難。茲採取之標準，即就進口洋貨及出口土貨中選其歷年貨值較大而具有重要性者，計進口洋貨上海取十四種，漢口十二種；出口土貨上海漢口各取十五種，茲詳述如下：

上海大宗進口洋貨

(1) 棉布

(甲) 本色棉布

(乙) 漂白或染色棉布

(丙) 印花棉布

(丁) 他類棉布

(2) 棉花

(甲) 美國棉花

(乙) 印度棉花

(丙) 埃及或非洲棉花

(丁) 日本棉花

(戊) 他國棉花

(3) 毛製品

(甲) 單面斜紋呢

(乙) 大衣呢

(丙) 細嗶嘰

(丁) 花呢

(戊) 斜紋嗶嘰

(己) 薄嗶嘰

(庚) 直貢呢

(辛) 薄花呢

(壬) 純毛粗細絨線，鬆絨線

(4) 米

(5) 小麥

(6) 糖

(甲) 赤糖

(乙) 白糖

(丙) 車白糖

(7) 烟草

(甲) 紙烟

(乙) 雪茄烟

(丙) 菸葉

(丁) 菸梗

(8) 煤

(甲) 英國煤

(乙) 東京煤

(丙) 日本煤

(丁) 他國煤

(9) 煤油

(甲) 美國箱煤油

(乙) 美國船煤油

(丙) 婆羅洲箱煤油

(丁) 婆羅洲船煤油

(戊) 蘇門答臘煤油

(己) 波斯煤油

(庚) 其他煤油

(10) 汽油

(甲) 箱裝汽油

(乙) 桶裝汽油

(丙) 箱裝扁陳汽油

(丁) 桶裝扁陳汽油

(11) 木材

(甲) 平常斬方重木材

(乙) 平常斬方輕木材

(丙) 輕樁木材

(丁) 平常鋸方重木材

(戊) 平常鋸方輕木材

(己) 平常製成可作商品用淨量輕木材

(12) 未鍍鋅鋼鐵條

(13) 紙

(甲) 捲筒紙煙紙

(乙) 上蠟印圖紙

(丙) 普通印書紙

(丁) 油光紙

(戊) 包皮紙

(己) 牛皮紙

(庚) 模造紙

(辛) 印書紙

(14) 硫酸銹

漢口大宗進口洋貨

(1) 棉布

(甲) 本色棉布

(乙) 漂白或染色棉布

(丙) 印花棉布

(丁) 他類棉布

(2) 棉花

(甲) 美國棉花

(乙) 印度棉花

(丙) 緬甸棉花

(丁) 埃及棉花

(3) 毛製品

- | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|----------|
| (甲)單面斜紋呢 | (乙)大衣呢 | (丙)細嗶嘰 | (丁)花呢 | (戊)斜紋嗶嘰 |
| (己)薄嗶嘰 | (庚)直貢呢 | (辛)薄花呢 | (壬)純毛粗細絨線,鬆絨線 | |
| (4)茶 | | | | |
| (甲)錫蘭茶末 | (乙)印度茶末 | (丙)爪哇茶末 | (丁)未列名茶 | |
| (5)糖 | | | | |
| (甲)赤糖 | (乙)白糖 | (丙)車白糖 | | |
| (6)烟草 | | | | |
| (甲)紙烟 | (乙)雪茄烟 | (丙)菸葉 | (丁)菸梗 | |
| (7)煤 | | | | |
| (甲)英國煤 | (乙)東京煤 | (丙)日本煤 | (丁)他國煤 | |
| (8)煤油 | | | | |
| (甲)美國箱煤油 | (乙)美國艙煤油 | (丙)蘇門答臘箱煤油 | (丁)蘇門答臘艙煤油 | (戊)婆羅洲煤油 |
| (己)波斯煤油 | | | | |
| (9)素馬口鐵 | | | | |
| (10)紫銅 | | | | |
| (11)人造靛 | | | | |
| (甲)人造靛油,靛漿 | (乙)人造靛粒 | | | |
| (12)木材 | | | | |
| (甲)平常斬方重木材 | (乙)平常斬方輕木材 | (丙)平常鋸方重木材 | (丁)平常鋸方輕木材 | |
| (戊)平常製成可作商品用淨量木材 | | (己)柚木樑,木根,木段 | | |
- 上海大宗出口土貨
- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1)生絲 | | | | |
| (甲)白絲 | (乙)白經絲 | (丙)白廠絲 | (丁)黃絲 | (戊)黃經絲 |
| (己)黃廠絲 | (庚)灰廠絲 | (辛)灰絲 | (壬)同宮絲 | |
| (2)本色棉紗 | | | | |

(3) 茶

(甲) 工夫紅茶

(乙) 其他紅茶

(丙) 小珠綠茶

(丁) 熙春綠茶

(戊) 兩前綠茶

(己) 其他綠茶

(庚) 紅磚茶

(辛) 綠磚茶

(壬) 毛茶

(癸) 花燻茶

(子) 茶片

(丑) 茶末

(寅) 茶梗

(4) 麵粉

(5) 豆類

(甲) 黑豆

(乙) 蠶豆

(丙) 青豆, 綠豆

(丁) 小青豆, 小綠豆

(戊) 赤豆

(己) 白豆

(庚) 黃豆

(辛) 其他豆

(壬) 白豌豆

(癸) 其他豌豆

(6) 花生仁

(7) 芝蔴

(8) 蛋類

(甲) 乾蛋白

(乙) 濕凍蛋白

(丙) 乾蛋黃

(丁) 濕凍蛋黃

(戊) 機製乾蛋白(黃白全)

(己) 濕凍蛋白(黃白全)

(庚) 鮮蛋

(9) 豬腸

(10) 紙烟

(11) 麩皮

(12) 桐油

(13) 棉子餅

(14) 豬鬃

(甲) 分類

(乙) 未分類

(15) 生牛皮

(甲) 生水牛皮

(乙) 生黃牛皮

漢口大宗出口土貨

(1) 生絲

(甲) 白絲

(乙) 白經絲

(丙) 白廠絲

(丁) 黃絲

(戊) 黃經絲

(己)黃麻絲

(庚)灰麻絲

(辛)灰絲

(2)本色棉紗

(3)茶

(甲)工夫紅茶

(乙)其他紅茶

(丙)小珠綠茶

(丁)熙春綠茶

(戊)兩前綠茶

(己)其他綠茶

(庚)紅磚茶

(辛)綠磚茶

(壬)毛茶

(癸)花燠茶

(子)茶片

(丑)茶末

(寅)茶梗

(4)小麥

(5)豆類

(甲)黑豆

(乙)蠶豆

(丙)青豆,綠豆

(丁)白豆

(戊)黃豆

(6)芝麻

(7)棉子

(8)蛋類

(甲)乾蛋白

(乙)濕凍蛋白

(丙)乾蛋黃

(丁)濕凍蛋黃

(戊)機製乾蛋品(黃白全)

(己)濕凍蛋品(黃白全)

(庚)鮮蛋

(9)豬腸

(10)菸葉

(11)桐油

(12)柏油

(13)鐵礦砂

(14)豬鬃

(甲)分類

(乙)未分類

(15)生牛皮

(甲)生水牛皮

(乙)生黃牛皮

(七)由第八表可以觀測各國在各通商口岸之航業地位。

(八)自民國二十年(1931)起,第九表內之“復進口稅”一項,海關冊內付缺,而另加“轉口稅”一項。

(九) 由第十表可以明瞭各通商口岸之金銀進出情形。

(十) 自民國二十一年(1932)起,海關貿易冊之編製方法,頗多改變,各關貿易年報既停刊,而各關之洋貨轉口統計亦無記載。故第一表至第五表內之是項統計,難於補充。

(十一) 海關貿易總冊自民國二十一年(1932)起,進口貨價值單位改用“金單位”,二十二年(1933)起,出口貨值改用“國幣”。本局為各年貨值比較便利起見,將“金單位”及“國幣”皆按下列各年價格折合關平兩。

民國二十一年(1932) 1 金單位=1.184 關平兩

二十二年(1933) $\begin{cases} 1 \text{ 金單位}=1.253 \text{ 關平兩} \\ 1 \text{ 關平兩}=1.558 \text{ 國幣} \end{cases}$

(十二) 按海關冊所載,關平兩 100 兩等於上海規元銀 111.40 兩。茲為參考便利起見,將關平兩折合國幣方法列下:

$\therefore 1 \text{ 關平兩}=1.114 \text{ 規元銀兩}$

$\therefore 1 \text{ 關平兩}=\frac{1.114 \text{ 規元銀兩}}{\dots\dots\text{洋釐(上海)}}=\dots\dots\text{國幣}$

三十四年來上海洋釐市價表(單位:規元銀兩)

年 份	洋 釐	年 份	洋 釐
光緒二十六年	0.7453	民國六年	0.7227
二十七年	0.7375	七年	0.7267
二十八年	0.7441	八年	0.7236
二十九年	0.7489	九年	0.7283
三十 年	0.7376	十年	0.7233
三十一年	0.7289	十一年	0.7241
三十二年	0.7372	十二年	0.7218
三十三年	0.7387	十三年	0.7214
三十四年	0.7383	十四年	0.7267
宣統 元年	0.7420	十五年	0.7199
二年	0.7420	十六年	0.7270
三年	0.7571	十七年	0.7223
民國 元年	0.7515	十八年	0.7193
二年	0.7388	十九年	0.7236
三年	0.7258	二十年	0.7255
四年	0.7376	二十一年	0.7140
五年	0.7227	二十二年	0.7150

(十三) 本書資料來源：

(1) 各海關貿易年報

(2) 海關華洋貿易總冊

(3) 向各海關徵詢

REMARKS

- I. According to the Customs Reports, there are forty-six open ports in our country. For the convenience in compilation of statistics, we divide them into three groups, i. e., Central, Northern, and Southern ports as follows:
- Central ports.....Chungking, Wanhsien, Ichang, Shasi, Changsha, Yochow, Hankow, Kiukiang, Wuhu, Nanking, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Hangchow, Ningpo, and Wenchow;
- Northern ports.....Aigun, Harbin Districts, Hunchun, Lungchingtsun, Antung, Dairen, Newchwang, Chinwangtao, Tientsin, Lungkow, Chefoo, Kiaochow, and Weihaiwei;
- Southern ports.....Santua, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Kowloon, Lappa, Kongmoon, Samshui, Wuchow, Nanning, Kiungchow, Pakhoi, Lungchow, Mengtsz, Szemao, and Tengyueh.
- II. Table I indicates the trend of the foreign trade of the Central ports, and the general condition of "excess of imports over exports" or "excess of exports over imports."
- III. Table II shows two main points: (a) the relative importance of foreign goods and native goods in the import trade of each port; (b) the position of the re-export trade in the export trade.
- IV. Table IIIA gives the net value of imports and exports through the Central ports. From this table, we can make a detailed comparative study of both domestic and foreign trade of each port.
- V. Figures in Table IIIB are derived from the "Grand Total" in Table IIIA and reduced to percentages, showing the position of each port in our foreign and domestic trade.
- VI. During the past thirty-four years, there were only five Chinese ports through which imports and exports amounted to more than eight per cent of China's total volume of trade, namely, Hankow, Shanghai, Dairen, Tientsin, and Canton. In the Annual Trade Returns, statistical data with regard to import and export trade of the above mentioned ports are comparatively more complete, therefore in Tables IV-VII are only included Shanghai and Hankow figures. In the selection of representative import and export commodities, much difficulty has been encountered. The commodities we now select, are those having the highest values during the recent twelve years. Of the principal foreign commodities imported to Shanghai we take 14; to Hankow, 12; while of the principal Chinese commodities exported from Shanghai we take 15; from Hankow, 15.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN IMPORTS TO SHANGHAI

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|--|-----------|
| 1. Cotton Piece Goods | | | | |
| a. Grey | b. White or Dyed | c. Printed | d. Miscellaneous | |
| 2. Cotton, Raw | | | | |
| a. American | b. Indian | c. Egyptian or African | d. Japanese | e. Others |
| 3. Woollen Goods | | | | |
| a. Gabardines | b. Overcoating | c. Serges | d. Tweeds | e. Twills |
| f. Imperials | g. Venetians | h. Worsted Suitings | i. All Woollen and Worsted Yarn and Cord | |

4. Rice
5. Wheat
6. Sugar
 - a. Brown
 - b. White
 - c. Refined
7. Tobacco
 - a. Cigarettes
 - b. Cigars
 - c. Tobacco Leaf
 - d. Tobacco Stalk
8. Coal
 - a. English
 - b. Hongay
 - c. Japan
 - d. Other Nationalities
9. Kerosene
 - a. American, in case
 - b. American, in bulk
 - c. Borneo, in case
 - d. Borneo, in bulk
 - e. Sumatra
 - f. Persian
10. Gasoline and Benzine, Mineral
 - a. Gasoline, in case
 - b. Gasoline, in bulk
 - c. Benzine, in case
 - d. Benzine, in bulk
11. Timber
 - a. Hardwood, Ordinary
 - b. Softwood, Ordinary
 - c. Softwood, Piling, Ordinary
 - d. Hardwood, Ordinary, Sawn
 - e. Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn
 - f. Softwood, Merchantable on Net Measure
 - g. Teak-wood, Beams, Planks & Logs
12. Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: Bars and Rods
13. Paper
 - a. Cigarettes, on Bobbins or Rolls
 - b. Coated and/or Enamelled
 - c. Common Printing
 - d. M. G. Cap
 - e. Packing and Wrapping
 - f. Kraft
 - g. Simile
 - h. Printing
14. Ammonia, Sulphate of

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN IMPORTS TO HANKOW

1. Cotton Piece Goods
 - a. Grey
 - b. White or Dyed
 - c. Printed
 - d. Miscellaneous
2. Cotton, Raw
 - a. American
 - b. Indian
 - c. Burmese
 - d. Egyptian
3. Woollen Goods
 - a. Gabardines
 - b. Overcoating
 - c. Serges
 - d. Tweeds
 - e. Twills
 - f. Imperials
 - g. Venetians
 - h. Worsted Suitings
 - i. All Woollen and Worsted Yarn and Cord
4. Tea
 - a. Tea, Dust, Ceylon
 - b. Tea, Dust, Indian
 - c. Tea, Dust, Java
 - d. Other Kinds
5. Sugar
 - a. Brown
 - b. White
 - c. Refined
6. Tobacco
 - a. Cigarettes
 - b. Cigars
 - c. Tobacco Leaf
 - d. Tobacco Stalk
7. Coal
 - a. English
 - b. Hongay
 - c. Japan
 - d. Other Nationalities
8. Kerosene
 - a. American, in case
 - b. American, in bulk
 - c. Sumatra, in case
 - d. Sumatra, in bulk
 - e. Borneo
 - f. Persian

9. Tinned Plates, Plain
10. Copper
11. Indigo, Artificial
 - a. Liquid or Paste
 - b. Grains
12. Timber
 - a. Hardwood, Ordinary
 - b. Softwood, Ordinary
 - c. Hardwood, Ordinary, Sawn
 - d. Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn
 - e. Softwood, Merchantable on Net Measure
 - f. Teak-wood, Beams, Planks, and Logs

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FROM SHANGHAI

1. Raw Silk
 - a. White, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature
 - b. White, Re-reeled
 - c. White, Steam Filature
 - d. Yellow, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature
 - e. Yellow, Re-reeled
 - f. Yellow, Steam Filature
 - g. Wild, Filature
 - h. Wild, not Filature
 - i. Reeled from Doupions
2. Cotton Yarn, Grey
3. Tea
 - a. Black, Congou
 - b. Black, Other Kinds
 - c. Green, Gunpowder
 - d. Green, Hyson
 - e. Green, Young Hyson
 - f. Green, Other Kinds
 - g. Brick, Black
 - h. Brick, Green
 - i. Leaf, Unfired
 - j. Scented
 - k. Sifting
 - l. Dust
 - m. Stalk
4. Wheat Flour
5. Beans and Peas
 - a. Black
 - b. Broad
 - c. Green
 - d. Green, Small
 - e. Red
 - f. White
 - g. Yellow
 - h. Other Kinds
 - i. Peas, White
 - j. Peas, Other Kinds
6. Groundnuts Kernels
7. Sesamum
8. Eggs and Egg Products
 - a. Egg Albumen, Dried
 - b. Egg Albumen, Moist and Frozen
 - c. Egg Yolk, Dried
 - d. Egg Yolk, Moist and Frozen
 - e. Whole Egg, Dried
 - f. Whole Egg, Moist and Frozen
 - g. Eggs, Fresh, in Shell
9. Intestines, Pig
10. Cigarettes
11. Bran Wheat
12. Wood Oil
13. Cotton Seed-cake
14. Bristles
 - a. Assorted
 - b. Unassorted
15. Hides
 - a. Buffalo
 - b. Cow

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FROM HANKOW

1. Raw Silk
 - a. White, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature
 - b. White, Reeled
 - c. White, Steam Filature
 - d. Yellow, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature
 - e. Yellow, Re-reeled
 - f. Yellow, Steam Filature
 - g. Wild, Filature
 - h. Wild, not Filature
2. Cotton Yarn, Grey
3. Tea
 - a. Black, Congou
 - b. Black, Other Kinds
 - c. Green, Gunpowder
 - d. Green, Hyson
 - e. Green, Young Hyson
 - f. Green, Other Kinds
 - g. Brick, Black
 - h. Brick, Green
 - i. Leaf, Unfired
 - j. Scented
 - k. Sifting
 - l. Dust
 - m. Stalk
4. Wheat
5. Beans
 - a. Black
 - b. Broad
 - c. Green
 - d. White
 - e. Yellow
6. Sesamum
7. Cotton Seed
8. Eggs and Egg Products
 - a. Egg Albumen, Dried
 - b. Egg Albumen, Moist and Frozen
 - c. Egg Yolk, Dried
 - d. Egg Yolk, Moist and Frozen
 - e. Whole Egg, Dried
 - f. Whole Egg, Moist and Frozen
 - g. Eggs, Fresh, in Shell
9. Intestines, Pig
10. Tobacco Leaf
11. Wood Oil
12. Tallow, Vegetable
13. Iron Ore
14. Bristles
 - a. Assorted
 - b. Unassorted
15. Hides
 - a. Buffalo
 - b. Cow

VII. From Table VIII, we can get a general impression on the Shipping trade of the different countries at each Chinese port.

VIII. In Table IX, the column "Coast Trade" is discontinued from 1931, and another column "Interport" is added.

IX. Table X gives the general condition of the financial movement of the Central ports of China.

X. Beginning from 1932, the Customs Reports have been changed with regard to the method of compilation, and the "Annual Trade Returns" of the different ports have also been discontinued, therefore statistics for the interport trade of foreign goods can not be given in Tables I-V owing to the absence of suitable data.

XI. In the Customs Reports of 1932 and 1933, "Gold Unit" and "Dollar" are used to show the values of imports and exports instead of "Haikwan Tael." But for the purpose of comparison, we have converted them into Haikwan Tael at the following rates:

1932 1 G. U.=Hk. Tl. 1.184

1933 { 1 G. U.=Hk. Tl. 1.253

1 Hk. Tl.= \$1.558

XII. The Haikwan Tael equivalent of the Shanghai Tael is fixed at Hk. Tls. 100=Sh. Tls. 111.40. The Haikwan Tael can be converted into the Dollar as follows:

$$\therefore \text{Hk. Tl. 1} = \text{Sh. Tl. 1.114}$$

$$\therefore \text{Hk. Tl. 1} = \frac{\text{Sh. Tl. 1.114}}{\text{Chinese Dollar Sh. Tl.}} = \$\text{.....}$$

Price Quotations of Chinese Dollar, 1900-1933.

Year	Ch. \$	Year	Ch. \$
1900	Sh. Tl. 0.7453	1917	Sh. Tl. 0.7227
1901	0.7375	1918	0.7267
1902	0.7441	1919	0.7236
1903	0.7489	1920	0.7283
1904	0.7376	1921	0.7233
1905	0.7289	1922	0.7241
1906	0.7372	1923	0.7218
1907	0.7387	1924	0.7214
1908	0.7383	1925	0.7267
1909	0.7420	1926	0.7199
1910	0.7420	1927	0.7270
1911	0.7571	1928	0.7223
1912	0.7515	1929	0.7193
1913	0.7388	1930	0.7236
1914	0.7258	1931	0.7255
1915	0.7376	1932	0.7140
1916	0.7227	1933	0.7150

XIII. Sources of statistical data:

1. Annual Trade Returns
2. Report and Abstract of Statistics
3. By Correspondence with the Customs Houses in the different ports.