



中國舊海關稀見文獻全編 劉輝 主編

五十年各埠海關報告  
1882~1931(十三)

中國海關出版社





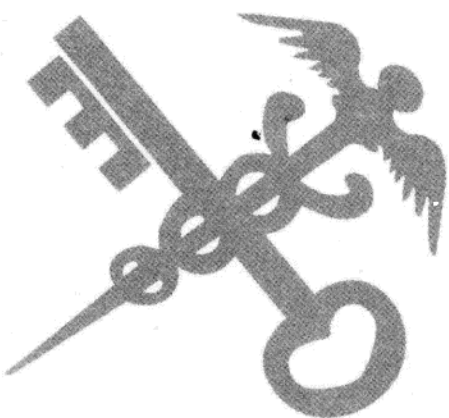




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CHINA.  

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THE MARITIME CUSTOMS.

I.—STATISTICAL SERIES: No. 6.

DECENNIAL REPORTS

On the Trade, Industries, etc., of the Ports Open to Foreign Commerce, and on  
Conditions and Development of the Treaty Port Provinces; preceded by  
"A History of the External Trade of China, 1834-81," together with  
a "Synopsis of the External Trade of China, 1882-1931."

1922-31.

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FIFTH ISSUE.  

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Vol. I.—NORTHERN AND YANGTZE PORTS.

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*Published by Order of the Inspector General of Customs*  

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## NOTE.

THE equivalent of the HAIKWAN TARI was, during the years 1922 to 1931, at the average Sight Exchange on London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Calcutta, Yokohama, and Hongkong respectively, as follows:—

YEAR.	ENGLISH MONEY.	AMERICAN MONEY.	FRENCH MONEY.	GERMAN MONEY.	INDIAN MONEY.	JAPANESE MONEY.	HONGKONG DOLLARS.
	s. d.	Gold \$	Francs.	Marks.	Rupees.	Yen.	\$
1922 .....	3 9	0.83	10.23	..	2.87	1.72	1.49
1923 .....	3 5½	0.80	13.16	..	2.55	1.63	1.51
1924 .....	3 7½	0.81	15.60	..	2.53	1.95	1.53
1925 .....	3 5½	0.84	17.92	..	2.31	2.04	1.48
1926 .....	3 1½	0.76	23.85	..	2.08	1.58	1.42
1927 .....	2 9½	0.69	17.46	2.89	1.88	1.44	1.40
1928 .....	2 11½	0.71	18.13	2.98	1.95	1.53	1.42
1929 .....	2 7½	0.64	16.43	2.70	1.77	1.38	1.38
1930 .....	1 10½	0.46	11.71	1.93	1.27	0.92	1.36
1931 .....	1 6½	0.34	8.70	1.45	1.03	0.69	1.42

THE following tables show the CHINESE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES with the approximate equivalence of the standards adopted by the Maritime Customs:—

### WEIGHT.

10 Li, 釐	= 1 Fên.	
10 Fên, 分 (Candareen)	= 1 Ch'ien.	
10 Ch'ien, 錢 (Mace)	= 1 Liang	= { 583.3 grains (1½ oz. av.). 37.783 grammes.
16 Liang, 兩 (Tael)	= 1 Chin.	
100 Chin, 斤 (Catty)	= 1 Tan, 担 (Picul)	= { 133½ lb. 60.453 kilogrammes.

### LENGTH.

10 Fên, 分	= 1 T'ün.	
10 T'ün, 寸 (Inch)	= 1 Ch'ih	= { 14.1 inches, English. 0.358 metres.
10 Ch'ih, 尺 (Foot)	= 1 Chang.	
180 Chang, 丈	= 1 Li, 里 (nominal)	= { 2,115 feet, English. 619.25 metres.

### AREA.

25 Square Ch'ih, 畝 = 1 Pu (or Kung, 弓).	10 Ssü, 絲 = 1 Hao.
240 Pu, 步 = 1 Mou.	10 Hao, 毫 = 1 Li.
100 Mou, 畝 = 1 Ch'ing, 頃.	10 Li, 釐 = 1 Fên.
	10 Fên, 分 = 1 Mou, 畝.

## 五十年各埠海關報告1882~1931 總目錄

## 第一分冊

1882~1891 十年海關報告目錄 .....	一
1882~1891 十年各埠海關報告 .....	七

## 第二分冊

1882~1891 十年海關報告目錄 .....	一
1882~1891 十年各埠海關報告(續) .....	七
1882~1891 十年貿易統計表 .....	三六五
1882~1891 朝鮮各埠海關報告 .....	三九九

## 第三分冊

1892~1901 十年海關報告·上卷目錄 .....	一
1892~1901 十年海關報告·上卷(華北及長江各埠) .....	五

## 第四分冊

1892~1901 十年海關報告·下卷目錄 .....	一
1892~1901 十年海關報告·下卷(華南及陸路邊境各埠) .....	七

## 第五分冊

1892~1901 十年海關報告·下卷目錄 .....	一
1892~1901 十年海關報告·下卷(華南及陸路邊境各埠)(續) .....	七
1892~1901 十年貿易統計表 .....	二六五
1904 年郵政報告 .....	三〇九

## 第六分冊

1902~1911 十年海關報告·上卷目錄 .....	一
1902~1911 十年海關報告·上卷(華北及長江各埠) .....	五

## 第七分冊

1902~1911 十年海關報告·中卷目錄 .....	一
1902~1911 十年海關報告·中卷(華南及陸路邊境各埠) .....	七
1902~1911 十年貿易統計表 .....	三三一
1902~1911 十年海關報告·下卷目錄 .....	三九一



1902~1911 十年海關報告·下卷(沈陽) .....	三九三
-------------------------------	-----

## 第八分冊

1912~1921 十年海關報告·上卷目錄 .....	一
1912~1921 十年海關報告·上卷(華北及長江各埠) .....	五

## 第九分冊

1912~1921 十年海關報告·下卷目錄 .....	一
1912~1921 十年海關報告·下卷(華南及陸路邊境各埠) .....	五
1912~1921 十年貿易統計表 .....	四三一

## 第十分冊

1922~1931 十年海關報告(中譯本)·上卷目錄 .....	一
最近百年中國對外貿易史(中譯本) .....	一一

## 第十一分冊

1922~1931 十年海關報告(中譯本)·上卷目錄 .....	一
1922~1931 十年海關報告(中譯本)·上卷(華北及長江各埠) .....	五

## 第十二分冊

1922~1931 十年海關報告(中譯本)·下卷目錄 .....	一
1922~1931 十年海關報告(中譯本)·下卷(華南及陸路邊境各埠) .....	五

## 第十三分冊

1922~1931 十年海關報告·上卷目錄 .....	一
1834~1881 中國對外貿易史 .....	一一
1882~1931 中國對外貿易史略 .....	一五七
1922~1931 十年海關報告·上卷(華北及長江各埠) .....	二〇七

## 第十四分冊

1922~1931 十年海關報告·上卷目錄 .....	一
1922~1931 十年海關報告·上卷(華北及長江各埠)(續) .....	五
1922~1931 十年海關報告·下卷目錄 .....	一二一
1922~1931 十年海關報告·下卷(華南及陸路邊境各埠) .....	一二五

**1922~1931**  
**十年海關報告・上卷目錄**







# CONTENTS.

	<i>Page.</i>
Inspector General's Circular No. 4133: instructions regarding the preparation of the Decennial Reports, Fifth Issue .. .. .	v
Inspector General's Foreword .. .. .	ix
Author's Note to "A History of the External Trade of China, 1834-81" and "Synopsis of the External Trade of China, 1882-1931" .. .. .	xii
A HISTORY OF THE EXTERNAL TRADE OF CHINA, 1834-81 .. .. .	1
SYNOPSIS OF THE EXTERNAL TRADE OF CHINA, 1882-1931 .. .. .	147

## DECENNIAL REPORTS 1922-31:—

AIGUN .. .. .	197
Map of North Manchuria .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 197
Plan of Taheiho Harbour .. .. .	203
HARBIN .. .. .	207
HUNCHUN .. .. .	227
LUNGCHINGTSUN .. .. .	233
SHENYANG (Moukden) .. .. .	247
ANTUNG .. .. .	257
DAIREN .. .. .	281
NEWCHWANG .. .. .	309
Chart giving a Survey of Liao River from Lightship to Swan Island, 1931 .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 317
HULUTAO.. .. .	323
Plan of the projected Hulutao Harbour .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 323
CHINWANGTAO .. .. .	325
TIENTSIN.. .. .	337

五十年各埠海關報告 1882-1931 (十一)



DECENNIAL REPORTS 1922-31—*Continued*.—

	<i>Page.</i>
LUNGKOW .. .. .	415
Plan of Lungkow Harbour .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 420
CHEFOO .. .. .	425
KIAOCHOW .. .. .	437
CHUNGKING .. .. .	473
WANHSIEN .. .. .	493
ICHANG .. .. .	501
Chart of Chungking and Ichang Maximum and Minimum River Levels .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 505
SHASI .. .. .	511
CHANGSHA .. .. .	521
YOCHOW .. .. .	543
HANKOW .. .. .	553
Diagram showing average Rise and Fall of the Yangtze River at Hankow, 1923-30 .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 569
Map prepared from Aerial Surveys showing seriously Flooded Areas along Yangtze River, Hwai River, and Grand Canal, August 1931 .. .. .	569
Map of Hupeh Province showing Flooded Areas .. .. .	571
KIUKIANG .. .. .	585
WUHU .. .. .	599
NANKING .. .. .	617
CHINKIANG .. .. .	641



# DECENNIAL REPORTS, 1922-31.

Circular No. 4133, Second Series.

SHANGHAI OFFICE OF THE  
INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS,  
SHANGHAI, 5th November 1930.

SIR,

The four series of Decennial Reports already issued are a mine of most valuable information . . . The next issue of these reports is due for the period 1922-31, and, being the fifth issue, will in a sense be a jubilee volume. I have decided, therefore,—

- (1) That Decennial Reports for the period 1922-31 are to be issued in the usual way; and
- (2) That the volume be prefaced by a survey of China's foreign trade during the past hundred years (1832-1931), that is, from a year or two before the abrogation of the charter of the East India Company to the restoration of China's tariff autonomy.

The preparation of this survey—which covers the entire modern development of China's trade with the rest of the world and embraces also the rôle played by the Customs Service during the period—will be entrusted, as it involves a considerable amount of research work, to a member of the Service specially detached for this purpose. The future alone can decide whether further issues of these Decennial Reports will be called for. It is not unlikely that they may be done away with or their place taken by a single decennial survey of the trade of the country as a whole.

In compiling the fifth issue of our Decennial Reports, the general instructions of Circulars Nos. 1737 and 3082 are to be followed, and while, in the main, the format of the last issue is to be adhered to as closely as possible, changing conditions have necessitated slight modifications in existing headings, and your report should

五十年各埠海關報告 1832-1931 (十二)

五





comprise the following paragraphs, for the elaboration of which certain suggestions have been made by the Statistical Secretary as likely to provide useful material:—

1. *Trade.*

Effects of fall in exchange.  
Demand for native goods as opposed to foreign imports.  
Boycotts.  
Changes in demands (*e.g.*, cigarettes, oil, motor-cars, foreign wines, foreign clothes, electrical goods, etc.).  
Changes in trade methods (*e.g.*, direct imports by Chinese).

2. *Shipping.*

Development of oil-burning and motor vessels.  
Tourist traffic.  
Development of steam and motor launch traffic.

3. *Revenue.*

Introduction of gold unit.  
Tariff autonomy and collection of additional duties and surtaxes.  
Comparative details of revenue collected under the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* schedule and under additional duties should be excluded.

4. *Currency and Finance.*

Changes in national and provincial currency.  
Circulation of bank-notes.  
Mints.  
Remittances from Chinese emigrants.  
Gold standard.  
Use of foreign currencies.  
Subsidiary coins.

5. *Agriculture.*

Introduction of modern machinery.  
New methods of cultivation; poultry-farming and stock-raising; endeavours to improve quality.  
Fertilisers.  
Adulteration and its effects on China's export trade.  
Afforestation.

6. *Industrial Development.*

Prices and wages.  
Labour unions and strikes.



Use of foreign-style machinery to make—

- (a) Goods previously imported;
- (b) Goods previously made by native methods.

7. *Mines and Minerals.*

Development of new mines.  
Transport facilities.

8. *Communications.*

Railways.  
Roads and motor transport.  
Aviation.  
Post Office.  
Telegraphs and telephones.  
Wireless.

9. *Lights and Aids to Navigation.*

Conservancy: waterways, harbours, water approaches.

10. *Administration.*

Provincial and municipal.  
Rendition of Foreign Concessions.  
Likin and other non-Customs taxes on goods transported or sold.

11. *Justice and Police.*

Extraterritoriality.  
Abolition of Mixed Courts.  
Law and order.

12. *Military and Naval Changes.*

13. *Health and Sanitation.*

Hospitals.  
Medical practice.  
Free inoculation against disease.  
Epidemics.  
Administration.  
Quarantine Regulations.  
Modern drainage systems.  
Street-widening.  
Public water supplies.

14. *Education.*

Growth of colleges and national schools.  
 Effect of prohibition of religious teaching in schools.  
 Growth of Communism.

15. *Literature.*

Newspapers and periodicals.  
 Increase in number of printing presses.  
 Propaganda and pamphlets.

16. *Population.*

Emigration, immigration, and migration.  
 Famine and scarcity.  
 Floods.  
 The greatest care should be taken to check any estimates of  
 population given.

17. *Civil Disorder.*

Smuggling.  
 Coast-guard service.  
 Piracy and banditry.

The report is to be dated 31st December 1931, and . . . is to be in  
 the hands of the Statistical Secretary not later than the end of March 1932 . . .

I am,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

PERCY R. WALSHAM,

*For Inspector General.*

To

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS.



## FOREWORD.

THE present issue of the Decennial Reports is the fifth or jubilee volume of the series, and is prefaced by a survey of commercial relations between China and Europe, etc., by Mr. T. R. Barister, Deputy Commissioner. China's geographical situation was the principal cause of her separation for many generations from the rest of the world, and the result was that comparatively few contacts were established in former times between the civilisations of the East and West. Caravans carrying silk from China are said to have penetrated, many centuries ago, as far as Syria, but the records of such ancient trading are obscure; and Europe did not learn much about Cathay until the Venetian traveller Marco Polo stirred into activity Catholic missions and European merchants. It should be considered, moreover, that before the sea route to China *via* the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by the Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama in the year 1497, the mountain ranges of Central Asia remained effective barriers to regular intercourse that were only occasionally overcome either by the initiative of China's most renowned rulers or by the tenacity of Western merchants. It was not until about the beginning of the sixteenth century, therefore, that Portuguese merchants appeared by sea, and subsequently settled in Macao; while a little later, Russia established relations with the Peking Government, the outcome of which was the Treaty of Nerchinsk (1689), defining frontiers and ordaining trade relations. At a later period other European countries and the United States entered into trade with China, and for many decades their enterprise was confined to Canton, where the East India Company set up their headquarters in the Far East and developed a lucrative business in tea and silk, etc. Foreign commodities were subsequently imported in growing quantities in exchange for Chinese products, and the progressive demand for Western goods naturally stimulated trade, which the Treaty of Nanking (1842) attempted to regularise by the enactment of a fixed tariff, etc. It may be incidentally pointed out, however, that this new principle remained more or less a dead-letter until the management of the Shanghai Custom House was temporarily placed in the hands of a committee



of foreign Consuls during the occupation of the city by the Taiping insurgents in 1853. In the early Treaty days foreign merchants transacted their Customs business indirectly through the medium of compradores; while the Chinese administrative system then obtaining, whereby revenue-collecting establishments were farmed to local officials with the result that the whole of the revenue collected did not reach the central treasury, naturally accentuated difficulty and delayed the uniform application of specific tariff charges. Other Treaties opened up additional places to foreign commerce, and at present there are 50 ports and trade-marts in China where business is conducted under regulations enforced by the Maritime Customs.

Mr. Banister's interesting story opens with an account of pre-Treaty times and closes with the period ending 1881, followed by a brief synopsis of trade development during the years covered by the Decennial Reports, viz., 1882 to 1931.

F. W. MAZE,

*Inspector General of Customs.*

SHANGHAI, 31st December, 1931.

### CORRECTIONS.

#### DECENNIAL REPORTS, 1922-31: VOL. I.—TIENTSIN.

Page 346: Shipping table; tonnage of Chinese vessels:—

		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>
1925 . . . . .	<i>For</i>	721,423	<i>Read</i>	921,423
1926 . . . . .	<i>"</i>	913,284	<i>"</i>	713,284

Page 349: Foot-note † under Revenue table: *For* 1932 *read* 1931.