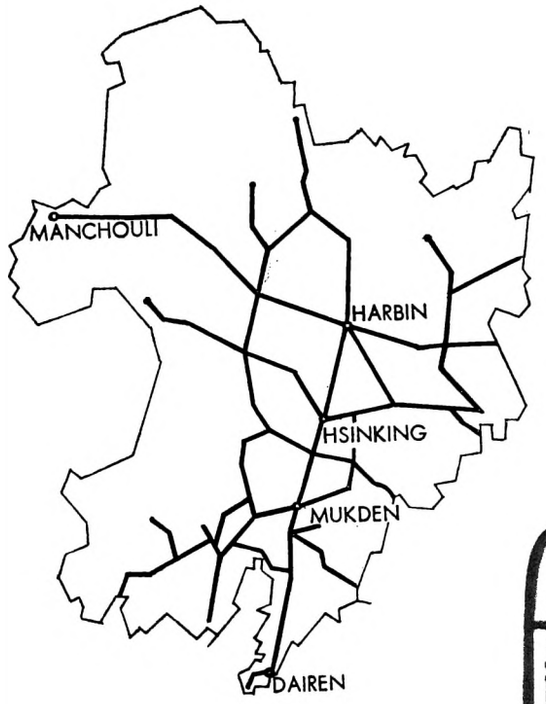
THE China Economic Annual 1940



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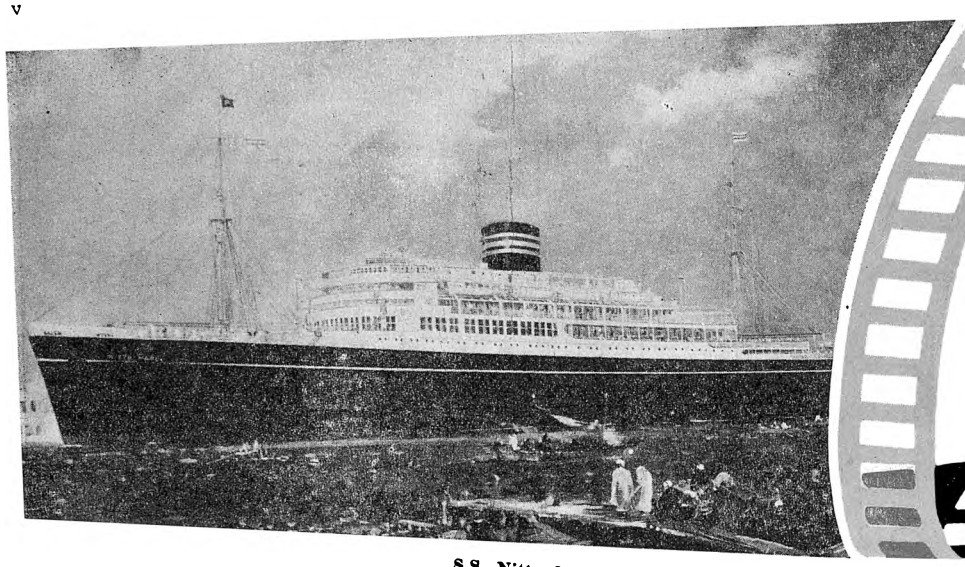

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Vinh
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Paknampo
Lobburi
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Rajaburi
Bejaburi
Surashtra
N. Sridharamaraj
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Phan-rang
Phan-thiet
Cholon
Saigon
Mytho

UNION OF S.S. REPUBLICS
CHINA
MANCHOU-KUO
JAPANESE EMPIRE
INDIA
FRENCH INDO-CHINA
Philippine Is
Borneo
Papua
AUSTRALIA
gusm Is (U.S.A)
Mandatory Administration of Japan

REMARKS

- BOUNDARY OF COUNTRY
- BOUNDARY OF PROVINCE
- LEASED TERRITORY
- RAILWAYS COMPLETED
- RAILWAYS PROJECTED
- RIVER and LAKE
- GREAT WALL
- GRAND CANAL

The China Economic Annual

1940

支那經濟年鑑

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FOREWORD

IN presenting the 1940 issue of THE CHINA ECONOMIC ANNUAL the publishers wish expressly to thank their many collaborators who have extended hearty support and facilities for the compilation of data for this publication. Due to prevailing unsettled conditions in China new statistics on almost all lines of activity have been either unavailable or extremely difficult to obtain. Under such circumstances many obstacles were confronted in preparation of the materials for this issue of the China Economic Annual, which has delayed the date of publication considerably. This delay has been compensated in no small measure, however, by the acquirement of much valuable data, resulting in presentation of new and comprehensive economic surveys which would have been otherwise impossible.

The Publishers,
The China Economic Annual

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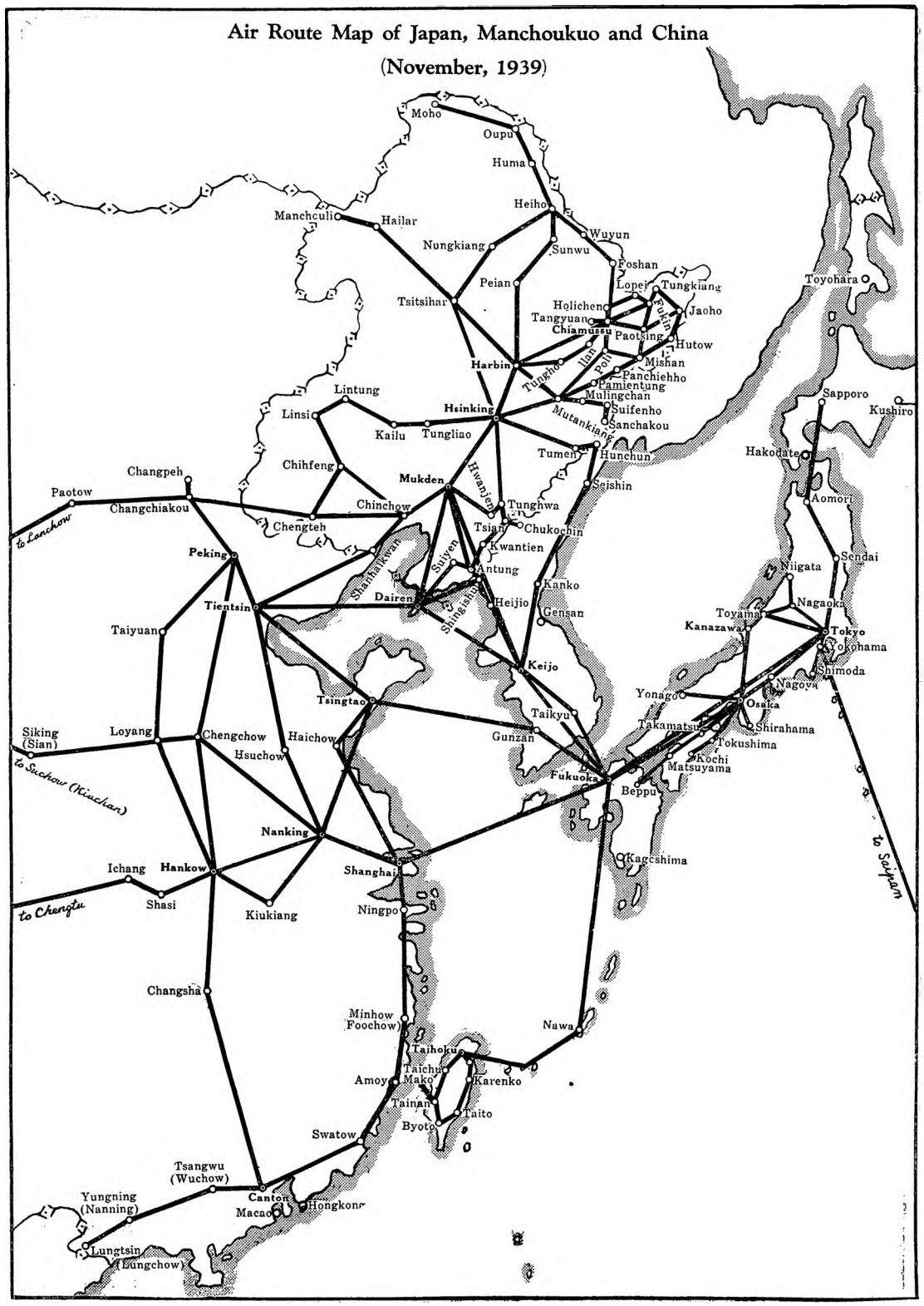
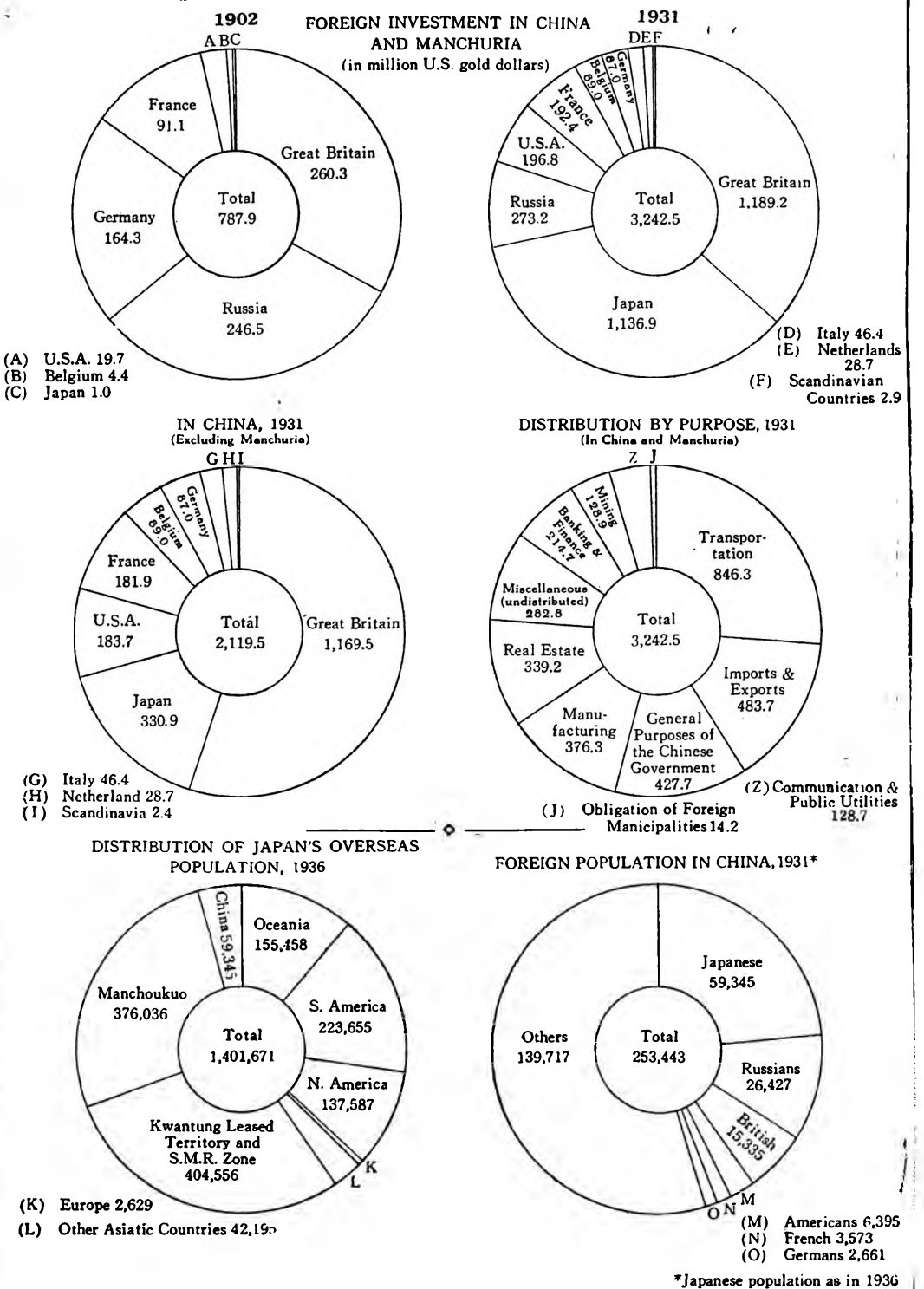
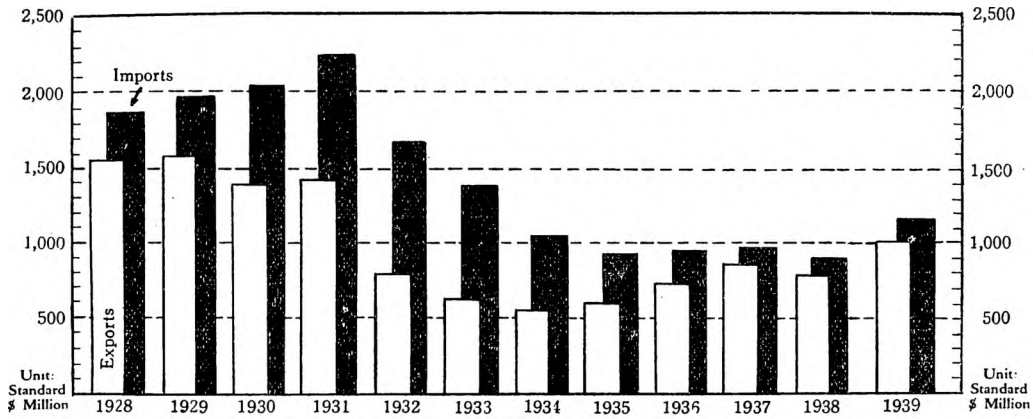

Air Route Map of Japan, Manchoukuo and China
(November, 1939)
Moho
Oupu
Huma
Heiho
Manchculi
Hailar
Wuyun
Nungkiang
Sunwu
Foshan
Peian
Lopei
Tungkiang
Toyohara
Tsitsihar
Holichen
Fuchin
Tangyuan
Jaoho
Chiamussu
Paotsing
Hutow
Harbin
Tungho
Hailo
Pogi
Mishan
Panchiehho
Pamientung
Mulingchan
Lintung
Sapporo
Kushiro
Linsi
Hsinking
Suifenho
Mutankiang
Kailu
Tungliao
Sanchakou
Tumen
Hunchun
Hakodate
Changpeh
Chihfeng
Mukden
Hwanjen
Seishin
Paotow
Changchiakou
Chinchow
Tunghwa
Aomori
to Lanchow
Chengteh
Tsian
Chukochin
Peking
Kwantien
Sendai
Shanhaikwan
Suiyen
Antung
Niigata
Kanko
Dairen
Tientsin
Shingishu
Heijio
Gensan
Nagaoka
Toyama
Taiyuan
Kanazawa
Tokyo
Yokohama
Keijo
Shimoda
Nagoya
Yonago
Tsingtao
Osaka
Taikyu
Takamatsu
Shirahama
Siking
(Sian)
Loyang
Chengchow
Haichow
Gunzan
Tokushima
Hsuchow
Kochi
Matsuyama
to Suchow (Kiuchan)
Fukuoka
Beppu
Nanking
Kagoshima
to Saipan
Ichang
Hankow
Shanghai
to Chengtu
Shasi
Kiukiang
Ningpo
Changsha
Minhow
Foochow
Nawa
Taihoku
Taichu
Amoy
Mako
Karenko
Tainan
Taito
Byoto
Swatow
Tsangwu
(Wuchow)
Canton
Yungning
(Nanning)
Macao
Hongkong
Lungtsin
Lungchow

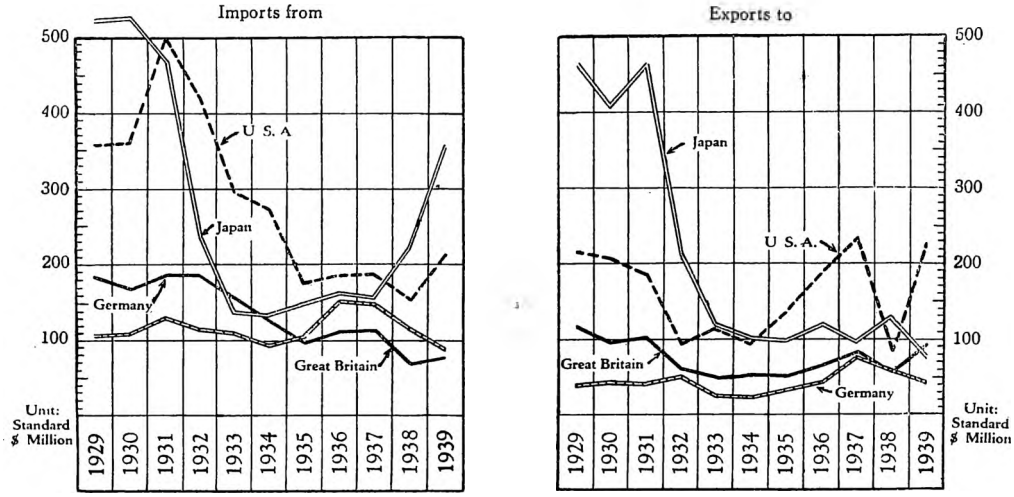
Foreign Investments and the Foreign Population in China



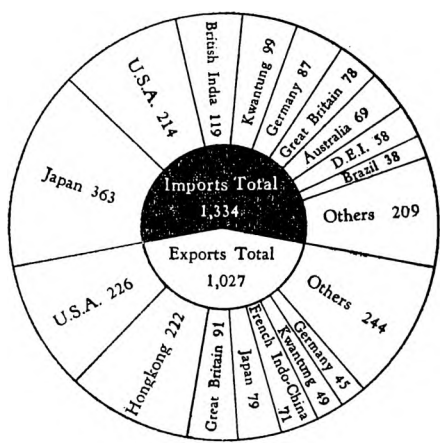
China's Foreign Trade



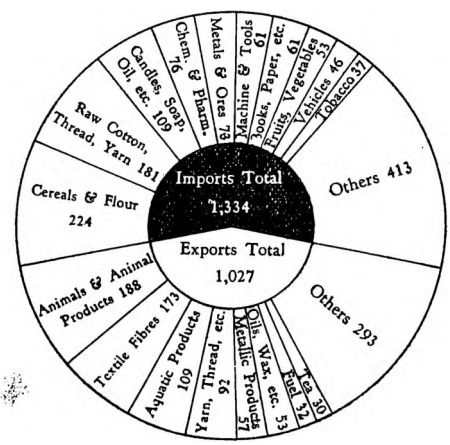
CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES

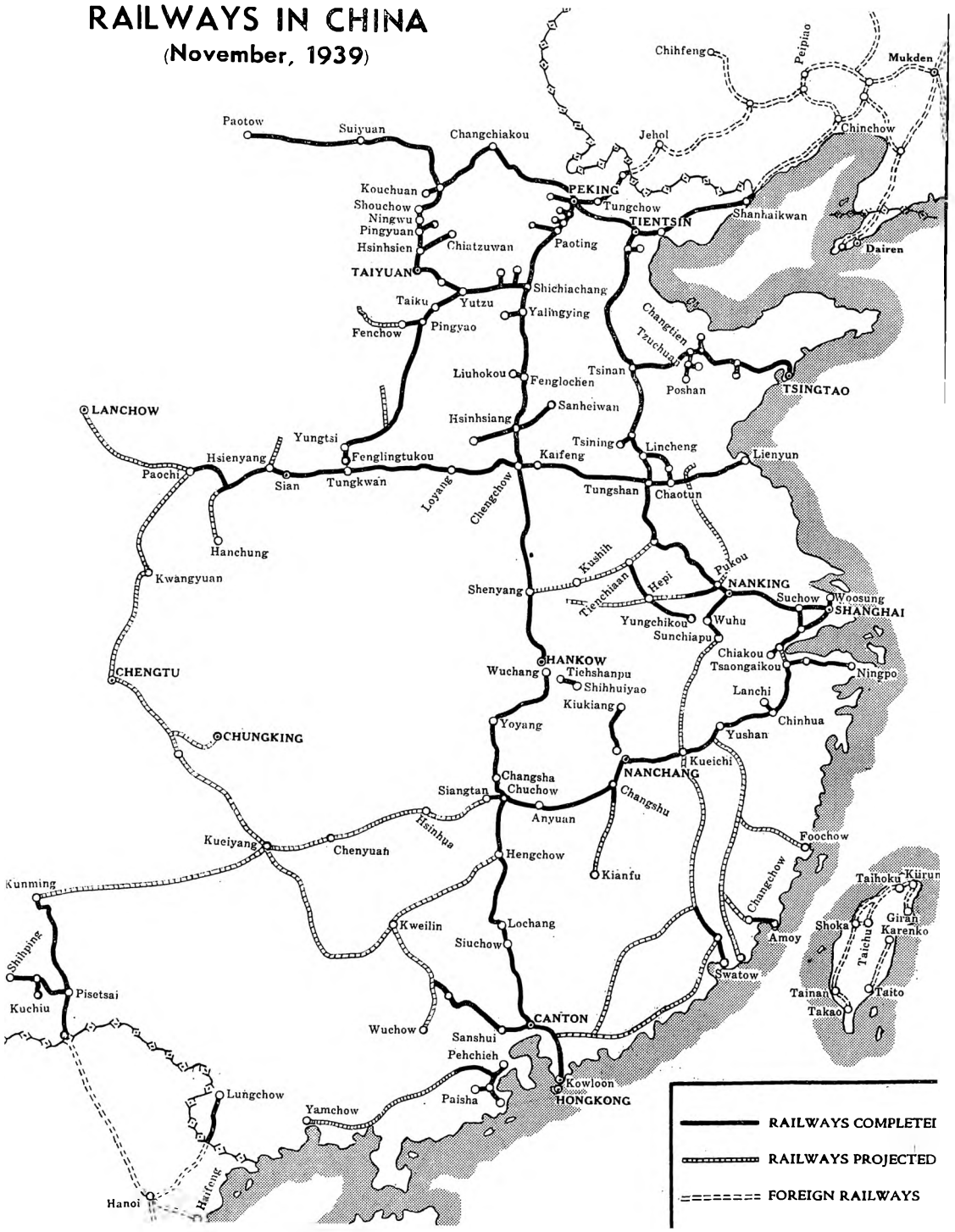


BY COUNTRIES
1939 (Unit Standard $ Million)



BY COMMODITIES
1939 (Unit: Standard $ Million)




RAILWAYS IN CHINA
(November, 1939)
Chihfeng
Peipiao
Mukden
Chinchow
Paotow
Suiyuan
Changchiakou
Jehol
Kouchuan
PEKING
Shouchow
Tungchow
Ningwu
TIENTSIN
Shanhaikwan
Pingyuan
Hsinhsien
Chiatzuwan
Paoting
Dairen
TAIYUAN
Shichiachang
Taiku
Yutzu
Yalingying
Changtien
Tzuchuan
Fenchow
Pingyao
Liuhokou
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Tsinan
Poshan
TSINGTAO
LANCHOW
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Paisha
HONGKONG
Yamchow
RAILWAYS COMPLETEI
RAILWAYS PROJECTED
FOREIGN RAILWAYS
Hanoi
Haifong

WEIGHT AND MEASURES

(A) WEIGHT

(1) Old Standard

10 wei ..... 1 hu
10 hu ..... 1 ssu
10 ssu ..... 1 hao
10 hao ..... 1 li
10 li ..... 1 fen, or candareen
10 fen ..... 1 chien, or mace
10 chien ..... 1 liang or tael = 36.79937 grams
16 liang ..... 1 ching or catty = 604.7899 grams = 1 1/3 lb.
100 chin ..... 1 tan, or picul = 133.33 lb. = 60.47899 kgs.
200 chin ..... 1 ying = 1.333 avoirdupois ounces

(2) New Metric Standard

1 kung ssu ..... 1 milligram
10 kung ssu ..... 1 kung hao = 1 centigram
10 kung hao ..... 1 kung li = 1 decagram
10 kung li ..... 1 kung fen = 1 gram
10 kung fen ..... 1 kung liang = 1 decagram
10 kung chien ..... 1 kung liang = 1 hectogram
10 kung liang ..... 1 kung chin = 1 kilogram
10 kung chin ..... 1 kung heng = 1 myriagram
10 kung heng ..... 1 kung shih = 1 quintal
10 kung shih ..... 1 kung tung = 1 ton

(3) Market Standard

10 shih ssu ..... 1 shih hao
10 shih hao ..... 1 shih li
10 shih li ..... 1 shih fen
10 shih fen ..... 1 shih chien
10 shih chien ..... 1 shih liang = 3¼ grams
16 shih liang ..... 1 shih chin = ½ kung chin = 500 grams = 13 liang and 4 chien
100 shih chin ..... shih tan

(B) CAPACITY

(1) Old Standard

6 ssu ..... 1 kuei
10 ssu ..... 1 ch'ao
10 ch'ao ..... 1 ts'o
10 ts'o ..... 1 shao
10 shao ..... 1 ho
10 ho ..... 1 sheng = 1.0354688 litres = 1.09416 liquid quarts = 0.27354 gallons
10 shen ..... 1 tou
5 tou ..... 1 hu
2 hu ..... 1 shih
2 shih ..... 1 yin

(2) New Metric Standard

1 kung ts'o ..... 1 millilitre
10 kung ts'o ..... 1 kung shao = 1 centilitre
10 kung shao ..... 1 kung ho = 1 decilitre
10 kung ho ..... 1 kung sheng = 1 litre or 1,000 c.c.
10 kung sheng ..... 1 kung tou = 1 decalitre
10 kung tou ..... 1 kung shih = 1 hectolitre
10 kung shih ..... 1 kung ping = 1 kilolitre

(3) Market Standard

10 shih ts'o ..... 1 shih shao
10 shih shao ..... 1 shih ho
10 shih ho ..... 1 shih sheng = 1 kung sheng = 0.966 sheng
10 shih sheng ..... 1 shih tou
10 shih tou ..... 1 shih shih

(C) LENGTH

(1) Old Standard

10 fen ..... 1 ts'un. (or inch) = 1.41 English inches = 35.814 millimetres
10 ts'un ..... 1 ch'ih (or foot) = 14.1 English inches = 0.35814 metres
5 ch'ih ..... 1 pu or kung
2 pu ..... 1 chang = 11 feet and 9 inches = 3.5814 metres
10 chang ..... 1 ying
18 ying ..... 1 li = ½ English mile = 576 metres

(2) New Metric Standard

1 kung li	1 millimetre
10 kung li	1 kung fen 1 centimetre
10 kung fen	1 kung ts'un 1 decimetre
10 kung ts'un	1 kung ch'ih 1 metre
10 kung ch'ih	1 kung chang 1 decametre
10 kung chang	1 kung ying 1 hectometre
10 kung ying	1 kung li 1 kilometre

(3) Market Standard

10 shih hao	1 shih li
10 shih li	1 shih fen
10 shih fen	1 shih ts'un
10 shih ts'un	1 shih ch'in 1/3 of kung ch'in 1.4 ch'ih
10 shih ch'ih	1 shih chang
10 shih chang	1 shih ying
15 shih ying	1 shih li

(D) AREA

(1) Old Standard

100 sq. fen	1 sq. ts'un
100 sq. ts'un	1 sq. ch'in
25 sq. ch'ih	1 sq. pu 1 sq. kung
100 sq. ch'ih	1 sq. chang
10 ssu	1 hao
10 hao	1 li
10 li	1 feng 6 sq. chang
10 fen	1 mow 1/6 English acre 240 sq. pu
100 mow	1 ch'ing
540 mow	1 sq. li

(2) New Metric Standard

1 kung li	1 centiare
10 kung li	1 kung fen
10 kung fen	1 kung mow 1 are 1,000 sq. kung ch'in
100 kung mow	1 kung ch'ing 1 hectare

(3) Market Standard

10 shih hao	1 shih li
10 shih li	1 shih fen
10 shih fen	1 shih mow 6000 sq. shih ch'ih
100 shih mow	1 shih ch'ing

(E) LENGTH MEASURES

(1) Market or Municipal System

1 hao	0.0000333 of a metre
1 li	0.000333 of a metre
1 fen	0.00333 of a metre
1 inch	0.0333 of a metre
1 foot	0.333 of a metre
1 chang	3.333 metres
1 yin	33.333 metres
1 li	500 metres

(2) Standard System

1 millimetre	0.001 of a market foot
1 centimetre	0.03 of a market foot
1 decimetre	0.3 of a market foot
1 metre	3 market feet
1 decametre	30 market feet
1 hectometre	300 market feet
1 kilometre	3000 market feet

(F) SUPERFICIES OR LAND AREA

Market System

1 hao	0.00667 of an are
1 li	0.0667 of an are
1 fen	0.667 of an are
1 mu	6.667 ares
1 ch'ing	66.667 ares

(G) MEASURE OF CAPACITY

(1) Market System

1 shao	0.01 of a litre
1 ko	0.1 of a litre
1 sheng pint	1 litre
1 bushel	10 litres
1 tan	100 litres

(2) Standard System

1 millilitre	0.001 of a market pint
1 centilitre	0.01 of a market pint
1 decilitre	0.1 of a market pint
1 litre	10 market pint
1 decalitre	10 market pints
1 hectolitre	100 market pints
1 kilolitre	1000 market pints

(H) WEIGHT

(1) Market System

1 hao	0.0000032 of a kilogram
1 li	0.00003125 of a kilogram
1 fen	0.0003125 of a kilogram
1 ch'ien	0.003125 of a kilogram
1 liang (oz.)	0.03125 of a kilogram
1 catty	0.5 (i.e., ½) of a kilogram
1 tan	50 kilograms

(2) Standard System

1 milligram	0.000002 of a market catty
1 centigram	0.00002 of a market catty
1 decigram	0.0002 of a market catty
1 gram	0.002 of a market catty
1 decagram	0.02 of a market catty
1 kilogram	2 market catties
1 myrigram	20 market catties
1 quintal	200 market catties
1 ton	2000 market catties

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY

POSITION, AREA AND BOUNDARY DEMARCATION

Position

The position of China is as follows: the most eastern tip is the point where the rivers Amur and Ussuri join in 135° 025′ east; and the eastern extremity of the coastline is Chengshantao, in Shantung Province, in 122° 40′ east; the most western point Mt. Patako forming part of the Pamir Plateau in 70° 021′ east; the most southern Triton Island of the Paracel groups in 15° 46′ north; and the most southern part of the mainland in 20° 10′ north; the most northern in 53° 25′ north. But if Outer Mongolia is to be regarded as outside China proper, the most northern part of Sinkiang Province (Chinese Turkestan) will be the most northern point of China, which will be in 49° north. Further, when Manchoukuo is excluded from Chinese territory, the group of islands off the eastern extremity of Shantung Province will be the most eastern point which is approximately in 123° east.

Area and Population

The area of China, exclusive of Outer Mongolia and Manchuria is 8,275,577 square kilometers. The population is estimated at about 399 millions by one authority, but figures on this subject differ widely, some statisticians asserting it to be roughly 450 millions. At the former figure the density of population per square kilometer works out at 48.28 inhabitants. The densest population is recorded for the province of Kiangsu with 336 souls per square kilometer, while Sikang and Tibet are at the other extreme with 0.88 and 0.85, respectively.

Table 1. Area and Population of China

Province	Area (sq. km.)	No. of Households (1,000)	Population (1,000)	Density per 1 sq. km.
Hopei	140,526	5,019	28,467	203.74
Shantung .	153,711	6,782	37,467	244.03
Honan ...	169,782	6,099	33,759	198.24
Shansi	161,842	2,156	11,611	71.74
Shensi	195,076	1,062	9,752	49.99
Kansu ...	380,863	1,062	6,360	16.69
Kiangsu ..	105,605	6,998	35,103	336.77
Chekiang .	101,061	4,737	20,664	204.89
Anhwei ..	143,447	3,833	22,021	153.51
Kiangsi ..	168,327	2,989	15,747	93.59
Hupei ...	183,724	4,760	25,138	136.79
Hunan ...	215,457	4,060	22,330	103.63
Szechwan .	403,634	7,671	37,428	92.73
Fukien ...	121,650	1,814	11,988	99.03
Kwangtung	222,844	5,894	32,023	143.06
Kwangsi ..	219,876	2,566	12,883	58.58
Kweichow .	176,480	1,601	6,906	39.13
Yunnan ..	398,583	2,338	11,795	29.59
Charhar ..	258,815	394	1,876	7.25
Suiyuan ..	304,058	402	2,322	7.64
Ninghsia .	302,451	74	418	1.38
Chinghai .	728,187	207	1,190	1.63
Sikang ...	472,704	93	416	0.88
Tibet	904,999	142	769	0.85
Sinkiang .	1,641,554	545	2,507	1.53
Total ..	8,275,577	75,595	399,304	48.28

Islands

With regard to the number and areas of the islands in Chinese waters no detail had been given out until in 1935 Li King-yuan gave the first estimate in the Geographic Report. He gave the total number at 3,108 with a total area of 42,775,318 square meters, with an additional remark that he had included all the islands, given in the Chinese, Japanese and American charts, which are not submerged at high tide. Of this number 230 with an aggregate area of 529,568 square meters are within the province of Fengtien (Mukden), which are excluded in the following table.

Province	Number of Islands	Area (in square meter)
Hupei	4	3,224
Shantung	140	144,079
Kiangsu	19	837,104
Chekiang	1,806	5,964,549
Fukien	599	1,174,744
Kwangtung	540	34,651,619
Total	3,108	42,775,319

Popular Divisions

Apart from the above administrative divisions, it is customary to divide the country into "North China," "South China" and other districts, although these terms are generally used with greater or less accuracy. By some, and not without reason, the Wai River basin is held to be the dividing line between North and South

China. By others the Hwang Ho (Yellow River), the Yangtze and the Sikiang (Western River) are taken as the main lines of division for North, Central and South China. The divisions along the following lines mainly based upon the geographical features of the country seem about as good as any.

North China: Hopei, Honan and Shantung.

Northwestern China: Shensi, Kansu, Ninghsia, Shansi, Suiyuan, Chahar, Mongolia, Sinkiang, Chinghai.

Central China: Kiangsu, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan.

Western China: Szechwan, Sikang, Tibet.

Southwestern China: Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow.

Southeastern China: Fukien and Chekiang.

Topography

China, from the topographic point of view, roughly falls into the mountainous zone, plains, plateaux, and deserts. The main deserts are found in the western confine of Sinkiang Province, namely Takla-makan, and also to the north of the two provinces of Chahar and Suiyuan, running east to west to form a natural boundary between Inner and Outer Mongolia, and in the eastern section of the Gobi running into Eastern Inner Mongolia, and another in that part of Kansu which borders Ninghsia.

The mountainous zone is formed by the Kuen-lun range which, starting from the Pamir Plateau, runs through China west to east, and a number of ranges that branch off from this extensive range. The northern branch known as the Altyn runs in a northeasterly direction, later bends somewhat southeastwards to be known by the name of the Chiliensh an range, and again proceeds in a northeasterly direction to emerge to the north of Suiyuan and Shansi Provinces. The middle range runs eastwards as the Peiling mountains and after passing through the area between the Yellow and the Yangtze River terminates on the northern side of the Yangtze River in several ranges, namely the Chungnan, the Funiu, and the Tapieh mountains. The southern branch takes a southeasterly course and then an easterly direction then to be known as the Nanling mountains, which throw out a number of spurs forming a series of elevations in the southwestern provinces of China.

These mountain ranges slope down to form plateau regions in many directions. Among the plains the most important is that of Honan Province popularly known as the Central Plain, which extends northwards into the provinces of Hopei and Shantung. In the south, the plain extends over the three provinces of Anhwei, Kiangsu and Chekiang. Plains of considerable areas are also in Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi. In the southern part of the country the basin of the Kiangsi (Western River), merging with the deltaic region in the low reaches of the Pearl River, is the most important. The list also includes the plains of Szechwan and those of Inner Mongolia.

The Mountainous Zone

The mountainous zone takes in the seven provinces of Shensi, Shansi, Kansu, Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Fukien. The local features of these mountain ranges are as follows.

Shensi Province.—The southern part of the province is cut through by the Tsingling mountains which run eastwards between the Wei River on the north and the Mo-ho river on the south, embracing a number of well-known peaks such as Taipaishan, Chungnanshan, Huashan, etc. These elevations attain heights of 9,000 to 11,500 feet. In the northern part the Liangshan range covers a considerable area. Throughout the province the Wei River basin is the only plain of agricultural importance.

Shansi Province.—The Taihang mountains, fringing the boundary with Hopei Province, form a natural barrier. A number of mountainous systems run through the western part of the province as far as the Yellow River. Only a plain of small area is found on the lower reaches of the Fenho river, in the southwestern part of the province.

Kansu Province.—This province is also mountainous for the most part. Along the left side of the Yellow River a series of high, precipitous mountains run from the southeastern to the northwestern part of the province, their heights ranging from 6,500 to 20,000 feet. Into the southern part enters a prolongation of the Kuen-lung range. Level tracts of land are only found in the eastern corner of the province along the right side of the Yellow River.

Szechwan Province.—This province is surrounded by mountains on four sides, the mountainous region covering three-quarters of the total area. The remaining quarter is a plain of red sandstone. Though so mountainous, the level land is fertile enough to make the province self-sustaining in foodstuffs. The agricultural area of level land, it is said, measures 70 by 30 miles, embracing 16 administrative districts.

Yunnan Province.—The upper course of the Yangtze River, called Kinshakiang (River of Golden Sand) runs through the northern section of the province. The upper reaches of the Mekong and the Salween, respectively known as the Lantsangkiang and the Nukiang in China, run due south through the southern confine of the province. Neither of these rivers, however, provides plains. The northwestern as well as the southern and western portions are invariably mountains, the elevation attaining heights of 6,000 to over 10,000 feet and forming almost impassable barriers along the boundary. The eastern part, although marked by many high peaks, contains plains of considerable area.

Kweichow Province.—The province is highly mountainous for the most part, although the elevations, by far lower than those of Yunnan, attain a height of 4,200 feet on an average. The plains are found only in the neighborhood of Kweiyang, the capital of the province.

Fukien Province.—This province is entirely mountainous except for some limited areas along the coastline. Several spurs of mountains run almost parallel with the coastline, attaining heights around 3,000 feet. These mountains gradually rise higher to the west, the peaks close to the boundary of Chekiang Province in the north reaching a height of 9,000 feet.

The Highland Regions

The highland regions, roughly speaking, are found to the south of the Yangtze River, the provinces of Kiangsi, Hunan, a part of Hupeh, and Kwangtung being more conspicuous for these features of land.

Kiangsi Province.—The province is marked in the greater part with mountainous features, although few peaks attain any considerable heights. Lushan near Kiukiang rises 4,000 feet above sea-level and the Hsienhsialing mountains in the east close to Fukien reach from 3,500 to 6,000 feet. The remaining part represents stretches of highland through which a number of streams run to empty themselves into Poyang Lake. The plains are found only near the lake and also on the lower reaches of the Kankiang River.

Hupeh Province.—The province is surrounded by mountains on the north, the east and the west. The Tapashan range which enters the province from the direction of Shansi and Szechwan provinces attain on the right side of the Hankiang River a height of 11,000 feet. But except for this and some other mountainous regions and the stretch of level country extending from the middle part of the province to the east, the remaining portion is highland of not so high elevation.

Hunan Province.—The Wuling range which forms a natural boundary with the two provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi sends out several branches to the north. In the central part the Yunfeng mountains run north to south. These mountains descend to form highlands in many parts of the province. The principal plain is the basin around Tungting Lake.

Kwangtung Province.—Along the border of Hunan, Chekiang and Fukien the Nanling range runs from a northeasterly to a southwesterly direction. In addition, several other mountain ranges cut across the country. These ranges, extending out in all directions, form masses of highland in many parts of the province. The Sikiang and the Peikiang Rivers drain plains of considerable area, while on the lower course of the Sankiang a great deltaic plain is formed.

Kwangsi Province.—Most of the province is highland. The Nanling mountains cut through the northern part, but cover only a small area. The Sikiang (Western River) which has its sources in these mountains and its tributaries run through the hilly region which is marked by small plains at some places. These hilly regions form moderate gradients with an abundant volume of water which provides facilities for boat transportation.

Chekiang Province. — The Hsienhsialing mountains cut through about the center of the province, dividing it into two parts of distinctly contrasting topographical features. The area to the south of the range is a mass of tableland though never attaining any great heights. To the north of the mountain range extends an extensive plain of which the town of Hangchow is about the center. This plain stretches out farther northwards to form one of the most fertile fields of China, with the plain of Kiangsu Province on the north.

The Plains

The main provinces forming the zones of level country are Anhwei, Shantung (western and northern parts), Hopei, Honan, Kiangsu, and part of Hupeh.

Hopei Province.—This province, although cut through on the western side by the Tahang mountains, forming a boundary with Shansi and merging with the mountainous part of Inner Mongolia on the north, is for the most part plain country. It is thanks to this topographical feature and many facilities for water transportation that the province is one of the important

agricultural areas of the country, despite the severe long winters prevailing in the northern part.

Shantung Province.—The peninsular part of the province is hilly for the most part and the area to the east of Mount Taishan forms a high mountain mass. But the northern and western parts form stretches of level land along both sides of the Yellow River, running out into Hopei on the north and Honan on the south.

Honan Province.—Although surrounded by mountains on the south, the west and the northwest, the main portion of the province, lying between the Yellow and Wai Rivers, form an extensive plain, which is popularly called the Middle Plain of the country.

Hupeh Province.—This province may be considered as a prolongation of the Honan plain. Only a limited area in the western section and some small regions elsewhere are marked by groups of hills and highlands.

Anhwei Province.—No small part of the province is hilly, with an extension of the Muling mountains entering the western part from the southern end of Honan Province, and the southeastern part forming a tableland and mountain mass as a prolongation of the Hsienhsialing range that runs a northern course close to the boundary of Fukien and Kiangsi Provinces. But the northern portion of the province drained by the Wai River and the central area lying to the north of the Yangtze River are an extensive plain of fertile soil.

CLIMATE

Characteristic Features

The climate of China, not only because of its vast area lying between the subtropics and the subfrigid zone but also of its variety of topographical features, is subject to great change according to localities. However, in proportion to its area the country presents smaller ranges of meteorological changes as compared with other countries. Generally speaking, China for the most part has dry winters, the rains being concentrated in the summer. Throughout the year the most rainfalls are experienced in the plateau region of Szechwan and in some parts on the sea coast to the south of Shanghai, there being but few falls even in the summer in the northern part of the country.

A main characteristic of China's climate is its continental nature, the extremes of temperature ranging between 14° and 104° Fahrenheit, these climatic conditions being especially noticeable in the north. In consequence ,there are wide disparities of temperature between the north and the south of the country.

Variations in Temperature

Annual changes in temperature through the year may be considered with regard to Peking, Hankow and Hongkong as representative respectively of the north, the central and the south divisions of the country. At these places January is the month of the greatest changes in temperature, while the summer months register variations of comparatively less degrees. Generally speaking, the temperature falls to the lowest points in January, although at Hongkong, Amoy and other places along the coast of South China the coldest season sets in about a month later, a condition due to oceanic influences.

In the Peking-Tientsin area the average temperature for the three coldest months of the year, namely December to February, falls below zero (Fahrenheit). After the month of March the glass rapidly rises, there being only brief springs. The average maximum temperature is recorded for July. Like Peking, July is the hottest month at Hankow, Tsinan, Nanking, Changsha and other places lying deep inland. Places along the coastline such as Chefoo, Tsingtao, Shanghai, Amoy, Hongkong, and others register the highest temperatures at the beginning of August and even later. These divergent conditions are indicative of the continental and oceanic influences.

Whereas the average temperature falls below zero during the coldest months in the Peking-Tientsin area, as already mentioned, the thermometer at Hankow seldom falls below zero even in January. At Hongkong, Amoy and other places on the coast of South China the mean temperature for February which is the coldest month is 15° 3′ Fahrenheit, while in Hainan Island the average temperature sometimes rises above 19° even in the most northern part.

Distribution of Temperature

Taking the mean temperature of January, the coldest month, and of July, the hottest, in the winter the variations in temperature according to latitudes are very great, there being a difference of no less than 45 or more degrees betwen Hainan Island in the south and Outer Mongolia in the north. Isothermal lines generally run east to west parallel with the latitudes and mostly in concentration. The isothermal of 18° for January runs about midway between Hainan Island and the mainland to the south of Hong-

kong, entering the tropic zone. The isothermal of 19° cuts through the center of Hainan Island west to east and further continues generally parallel with the 18° isothermal line. In the Shanghai area of Central China the isothermal of 3° to 4° runs west to east roughly parallel with the Yangtze River. In the north the isothermal of 3° to 4° below zero extends through the Peking-Tientsin area along the Yellow River basin, marking out the cold zone to the north. Whereas the northern extremity of Hainan Island is in the 19th parallel of latitude and the Peking-Tientsin area in the 37th, a difference of 18 degrees, the difference in the temperature between these two points is approximately 22 degrees. The lowest temperature of 27 degrees below zero in the northern extremity of Outer Mongolia presents a difference of 46 degrees as compared with the 19 degrees in Hainan Island. Individually, the tableland of Szechwan constitutes an exceptional case, with frequent rainfalls throughout the year. In this part of the country the extremes of temperature may be placed between 40° and 15°, the lowest in the winter.

A contrasting situation is seen with regard to the distribution of temperature in the summer months. Taking the isothermals for July, the differences of temperature between the southern part of Kwantung Province and Outer Mongolia are only 12 to 13 degrees, the average for the former region being 29 to 30 degrees as against 17 to 19 degrees for the latter. The Peking area as compared with the southern part shows a difference of only 5 degrees. In other words, as the temperature rises the North and the South of China show less wide divergencies of temperature, a condition especially noticeable in China. What is more, whereas the isothermal lines generally run parallel courses in the winter, they follow very irregular courses in the summer months, sometimes encircling some particular localities at particular times. As a whole, in the winter the isothermal lines take north to south rather than west to east courses.

INFLUENCE OF GEOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS

Summer and Winter Monsoons

Through the winter there is a barometric pressure over the sandy deserts of central Asia which rises very high. The prevailing winds are northwest, very cold and dry, thus the winters of North China are of arctic severity. As a rule, the prevailing winds in Central China are north and those in South China northeast. The winter monsoon attains its maximum intensity during the period December–February. In April the barometric conditions over Central Asia begin to change. About this time the summer monsoon progressively sets in the southern part of the country, its prevailing directions being east and southeast. In May the ascending current of air over central Asia begins to draw in a current from the Pacific Ocean, persistently south and southeast winds blowing all over China. But, generally speaking, the summer monsoon is far less intense than the winter monsoon and continues somewhat into October when the wind takes a reverse direction, blowing from inland to the sea.

The northwestern winter wind coming from across the snowy plains of Siberia is extremely dry, the average winter humidity at Peking being only 58 percent. The winter sky is almost always cloudless and high, rains being exceptional throughout the cold season. From the close of winter to the beginning of spring this wind is accompanied with heavy dust storms.

Rains in the summer have close bearings on typhoons of which China and her seas are the cradle. These cyclonic disturbances mostly rise in the eastern or the southern sea and take a northwesterly course over central and South China. The cyclonic center is marked by very low barometric pressure and causes heavy rains wherever it advances. In consequence of these storms and also of the warm wet winds blowing in the summer in an easterly direction along the Yangtze basin, Central China and South China have an abundance of rain, while North China has but infrequent rainfalls.

CHAPTER II

AGRICULTURE

GENERAL REMARKS

China has been, and is pre-eminently an agricultural country, despite the modernism and industrialization of the urban districts. The great majority of its population follow agricultural pursuits. But the farm holdings are generally very small, and their methods primitive. The Chinese farmer, however, is hard working and persevering. Terraces are often raised on the mountain sides, and even lofty hilltops are cultivated.

Agriculture has always been the most important factor in the national economy of China. But rural economics are still left under conditions almost as primitive as is the method of farming. The small farmers are often the subjects of exploitation by land owners or by local warlords.

Arable Area

The vast deserts of Gobi and Takla-makan and the plateau masses of Tibet, Sinkiang and Tsinling impose natural limitations upon the agricultural conditions of China. But the growth and development of agriculture has been hampered mostly by political and social conditions: the concentration of land in the hands of a small number of local warlords and landowners, high farm rents, exorbitant taxes, usurious rates of money, frequent civil wars, etc. Extensive areas, especially in the northwestern part of the country, were lost because of the destruction of the irrigation systems in no small part. A considerable part of the level land of Hopei and Kiangsu has been converted into marshes by overflowing rivers. The destruction of the Yellow River in 1938 near the city of Kaifeng has resulted in the loss of almost untold acres, although this river—"the sorrow of China"—is to be restored to its former condition.

It is estimated that of China's total area about 7% is under cultivation or only about a quarter of the land suitable for cultivation. The highest percentages of tillable area are to be found in the central provinces, forming the so-called Middle Plains, in the basins of the greater rivers and delta formations in different parts of the country. However, Kiangsu Province, credited with the highest percentage, has only 52.4% of its area under farm crops, and Anhwei Province, second in ranking, has no more than 22.7%. In the northwestern provinces, decidedly backward economically and otherwise, the relative positions of arable areas are far lower, those of Shensi and Kansu Provinces being 11 and 3.7% respectively and the ratio in the mountainous part of Yunnan averaging around 4.2%.

Agricultural Methods

Poor and possessed of but small tracts of land, the farmers for the most part are able to work only by primitive methods. Their tools are the crudest and most simple. The spades and hoes are wooden even to their edges. Threshing-machines are made of stone, and as often corn is threshed upon stones. In North China horses and asses are used for ploughing, and buffaloes in South China. Sometimes farmers fasten themselves or some member of their families to their ploughs. Because the tools are crude, the ground is tilled very superficially and the crops therefore are often exposed to uncertainty.

On the farms in the more thickly populated areas manure is used extensively, human manure being commonly used. Farmyard manure and rotted rice and grasses, mixed manure, clay, charcoal ashes, bean-cake are also in use. However, chemical fertilizer is exceptional, its use being limited to products of special commercial value like tobacco and to the regions of more favored economies in the south.

Irrigation

Irrigration works are common through the Yangtze Basin and the delta area of the Western River. In the border regions of the northwest where the land is dry only a fractional part of the tillable acreage is irrigated by artificial means. A network of extensive canals is provided along the Yangtze and the Western River, their aggregate length being estimated at some 70,000 miles. In North China, especially on the higher grounds, wells play an important part in irrigation. However, generally speaking, irrigation systems on a large scale are falling into decay. The dues collected for the maintenance of river dykes used to be misappropriated by local warlords and officials. Large farms, deprived of irrigation facilities, were often abandoned and the neglected river dykes as often broken down by rising streams in summer.

Food Crops

Thanks to the benevolent influence of the monsoons two crops, and more are raised yearly in many parts of the country. In the south and in the central region of Szechwan Province three crops are gathered yearly. Wheat crops, despite the heavy labor involved, amount on an average to only one-third of what the United Kingdom produces. Rice crops are less than 25% of those of Japan. It is estimated that approximately 75 per cent of the total tillable acreage are under food crops, the bulk of the remaining 25% being cultivated for crops for export and industrial manufacture such as soya beans, cotton, ground-nuts, etc.

Rice.—In South China rice is the most important farm crop. In the Yangtze Basin rice and wheat are the staple products. Excepting South China, Szechwan Province is an important producer of this cereal. The total yield of rice is estimated at approximately 45 million metric tons a year. In the north, rice is grown in the Weishui valley in Shensi Province and in the Fenshui River basin in Shansi Province, and also in some parts of Kansu and Sinkiang Provinces.

Wheat.—Wheat is by far the most important product in North China and has of late been replacing rice in South China to an increasing degree, because its cultivation requires less water, fertilizer and labor than rice.

Other Crops.—In the uplands of the west where winters are cold buckwheat and rye are grown, and in the central and northern regions barley. Soya and other beans are grown in Shantung, Honan, Anhwei, and Kiangsu Provinces. The annual output for 14 provinces, including Manchuria, was estimated at 12 million metric tons, of which more than 5 million tons were credited to Manchuria. Soya beans produced in the other parts of the country are mostly consumed internally.

Rice is the staple food in South China, but the poorer classes of people eat it with sweet potatoes, beans and lower priced vegetables. In North China the main articles of diet are millet, maize, kaoliang, which, instead of higher priced wheat, are taken with vegetables. Meat and fish are practically unknown to the peasantry.

Crops for Export and Manufacturing Industry

Among the oil extracting materials for export soya beans, as already mentioned, are the most important, ground-nuts and sesamum seed following in importance. Linseed is an important product in North China. Tea, one of the oldest exports from China, is grown in a number of provinces along or close to the Yangtze River as well as in the provinces of Hupeh, Yunnan and Szechwan. The annual output is given between 300,000 and half a million metric tons. China's tea export position has drastically declined, the annual exports in recent years ranging around 10% of the world's total exports.

China is the most important producer of cotton after the United States of America and British India, although the staple is crude and short. Only a fractional portion is exported, large quantities of high grade cotton being imported. The principal cotton producing areas are along the Yangtze River, the central plains, the low grounds in Hunan and Hupeh Provinces, the best variety being produced in the northwest (Shansi and Shensi).

Flax is grown in North China for its fiber and seed. Ramie is an industrial item of considerable importance in South China. With the aid and support of foreign capital, the cultivation of tobacco has made considerable development. The main producing regions are provinces on the sea coast, that is, Shantung, Kiangsu, Kwantung, and Fukien, and also Honan and Anhwei.

Sericulture is seen mostly through the Yangtze valley, especially in the large lake district, in the deltaic area of the Western River, in Szechwan and Shantung Provinces. In consequence of competition from Japan, China's silk export position has drastically fallen, its exports representing only something like 12% of the world's total exports.

The sugar cane and indigo are crops of declining importance. Sugar is chiefly produced in Szechwan and in southern provinces along the sea coast, the annual output being about 300,000 metric tons on average. The importation of chemical dyestuffs has dealt a crushing blow to indigo.

The poppy for the manufacture of opium is cultivated very extensively in all parts of the country, the provinces of Yunnan, Szechwan, Shansi and Kansu being the leading producers.

Forests and Afforestation

China is barren of forest for the most part. Wooded areas are found in the mountainous regions closer to the north and western border. The Chinling mountains in the northwest, the Nanshan mountains running through the southern sections of Kiangsi and Hunan Provinces, the western region of Fukien Province provide the only important timber resources of the country.

The urban and industrial centers in the sea-

coast provinces depend for lumber on foreign sources of supply. Throughout the south the bamboo is most extensively grown, its uses being almost infinite. Mention should also be made of the tung wood from which the China-wood oil of commerce is produced. This variety is grown in some parts of the Yangtze Basin, namely, Hupeh, Honan and Szechwan Provinces, as well as in Kweichow and Kwangsi Provinces in the south. China's position as supplier of this high grade industrial oil is almost unique. The tallow-trees are cultivated in both the central and the western regions, and the lacquer-trees in the west of Hupeh, Szechwan, Kweichow, and the western part of Chekiang Province. Camphor trees have been practically lost in consequence of unscrupulous cutting in recent years.

Livestock Raising

Livestock is important only in some border regions such as Sinkiang Province, Inner Mongolia and Tibet. Horses, sheep, camels and buffaloes are distributed over these regions. In the main agricultural areas where farming is done by very small lots the number of livestock is unimportant, the animals being used only for farm and transport work. Dairies are run only in Sinkiang, Tibet and Inner Mongolia. Farm animals are bred by large land owners and rich farmers and let out to peasants for charges in the form of currency rentals or labor.

The head of pigs, according to the official statistics for the year 1935, was 69 millions for 20 provinces, and the head of sheep 37 millions. Pigs are raised in every part of the country and sheep in the border provinces in the northwest. Chickens and ducks are most commonly raised by peasants.

China's position as exporter of livestock products is not without importance, the main articles being eggs, bristle and hairs, guts, bacon, hides and skins.

THE MOVEMENT OF CHINESE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Distribution and Utilization of Land

The distribution of farms and the condition of their ownership have close bearings upon the development of Chinese agriculture. Statistics relating to Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Provinces which are the only reliable data in case, may be considered to be typical since these provinces were the first to come under the regime of the former Nanking Government and develop under modern conditions. According to the investigations made for 16 administrative districts of Anhwei Province, the farmers each owning less than 20 mu operate an aggregate area equivalent to 27% of the total. Those in possession of 100 mu make up only 2% of the total number of land owners, their aggregate area being 32% of the total area. In other words, 32% of the total tillable acreage is in the hands of a few land owners. The farmers each owning between 20 and 100 mu represent 19% of the total number and their aggregate acreage 41% of the total. This uneven condition of land distribution is practically common to all parts of the country, the situation being more acute in some localities. Another outstanding feature is that about two-thirds of the tillable acreage are rented to small scale tenants.

The agricultural population falls into five classes, namely, land owners, large scale farmers, medium farmers, small farmers, and farm laborers. The first named group is formed of those who rent all of their farms to tenants and those who operate all or most of their lands by employing farm laborers. The second group is represented by those who themselves engage in farm work and also employ one or more laborers for a period of not less than 100 days during the season. The medium farmers are those who till cultivate their own farms without any outside assistance. The fourth named, as the name indicates, operate farms on a very small scale, their means of subsistence often being sought in subsidiary lines. The farm laborers are mostly employed by others, only a small percentage of them working on their own account in addition. Those in possession of 100 mu are the rich farmers or large land owners, and those with less than 20 mu are either poor farmers or farm laborers.

Agricultural Economics

The farm revenue less than the farm expenditures amounts to little more than what may be considered as the remuneration for the labor of household members. It is noteworthy that the farmers of this class employ laborers, bearing their wages in addition to the high rates of tax and farm rents. The economic condition of these large scale farmers is generally applicable to the smaller farmers, though their economics are on a less scale.

Farm labor is supplied in good part by those who make a seasonal movement and also by those small peasants who offer part of their

time for employment. Subsidiary occupations play an important part in rural economies, many farmers being unable to support their families by income from their farms only. Excepting grass mowing and weeding and sericulture, the cotton spinning and weaving mills provide most employment. Day labor and petty retail business also attract considerable numbers.

There is a marked tendency of farm population leaving the countryside in recent years. According to the official investigations made for a period of three years 1933–35 over 22 provinces, including 1,001 administrative districts, the number of farming households which left the country was 1,921,000 or 4.8% of the total number of households in those places. The households whose younger members, male and female, left the countryside were 3,525,000 in number or 8.9% of the total. In other words, no less than 13.7% of the total number of households under investigation either wholly or partly removed to the urban areas or from one part of the country to another.

Farm-rents are paid in the form of currency or farm produce. The charges per mu in currency range from the lowest of s$1.8 for Shansi Province and 2.0 for Kansu to the highest of s$6.7 for Kwantung and 6.3 for Yunnan, the average for the whole of the country being s$3.6. These charges on farms represent on an average 61.7% of the farm income. That these high rates of rentals impose serious handicaps on agriculture as a whole is hardly to be questioned. The system of heavy taxation still in force in many parts is another factor hampering the development of agricultural production. Generally speaking, Chinese agriculture as a whole is under feudalistic conditions but its trends toward capitalistic situations are also apparent.

The Provisional Government and Its Agricultural Policy

The Provisional Government of China, soon after its birth at Peking, gave its attention to the rehabilitation of the rural communities, representing 86 per cent of the total number of households in North China, as the first step toward the economic construction proposed for North China with the aid and cooperation of Japanese capital and technique. The policy for agricultural revival was laid upon the following basic points:

(1) Revision of the taxation system and abolishment of tax collection intermediaries so as to reduce the burden upon the farmers;

(2) Re-examination of the existent cooperative system and promotion of a local cooperative movement for production, credit, utility and purchase;

(3) Agricultural experimental stations and cotton experimental farms at principal places to offer scientific direction with the object of encouraging the cultivation of waste lands and cotton farms;

(4) Reorganization and extension of the existing irrigation commissions for an efficient system of irrigation.

As a first step, the Provisional Government sent out for investigation a number of officials to the war-ridden areas. As an executive organ, the Farmers Relief Bureau was provided to administer aid according to the reports of men charged with the field work.

The Economic Relief Department of the Provisional Government, charged with relief and reconstruction in North China in collaboration with the Pacification Corps and the New People Society, expended s$200,000 in the spring of 1938 to relieve the inhabitants of Honan Province suffering from lack of food. A million tons of refined millet was imported from Manchoukuo and freely distributed. In addition, seeds were given out in aid of the farmers. The members of the Pacification Corps active in the field were charged to carry on extensive inquiries as to food supply, seed distribution, and peace maintenance throughout the agricultural area.

Varieties of seeds were freely distributed through the war devastated areas. For instance, at Taiyuan in the province of Shansi 1,000 bags of cotton seed, 370 bags of unhulled rice, 1,900 bags of millet were given out to aid the farmers in the neighborhood. Quantities of cotton seeds were also distributed through three Japanese companies which guaranteed to buy the crops.

The emergency situation following the cutting of the Yellow River dykes by Chinese soldiers was promptly met by the Provisional Government. A sum of s$200,000 was given to provide aid for the sufferers. A semi-official relief commission was organized with the chief executive of Honan Province as chairman and technical experts from the administrative, relief, and construction departments of the Provisional Government assisting. This Commission was charged to make inquiries with a view to the repairs of the broken dykes, relief of the victims, and rehabilitation of the area devastated by floods.

In addition to the farmers in Shansi province, those in other parts of North China were freely given the seeds of cotton, kaoliang, wheat, mil-

let, at the beginning of the spring season of 1938, the Peking authorities expending s$100,000 to import them mostly from Manchoukuo.

The Provisional Government also gave financial aid to agricultural communities and also to the pawnbrokers who play an important part as popular financial organs for the majority of the native inhabitants. For this purpose a new financial undertaking was launched with a capital stock of s$10 million of which a half was provided by the Government and the remainder by money exchanges and pawnbrokers of the Peking-Tientsin area. The Provisional Government also contemplates a revision of the existent law relating to the pawnbroking business with a view to altering the period for forfeiting pledges and unifying the rate of interest.

Among all measures proposed for the revival of the agricultural community of North China the most important is undoubtedly the reorganization and extension of the cooperative system. The cooperatives were introduced by the former Nanking Government but for years before the outbreak of the military incident had degenerated into money lending organs, sometimes at usurious rates. These cooperatives were practically forced out of operation after the military outbreak. The new official plan is to bring all the former cooperatives under the management of the New People Society and operate them for the purposes they were really intended for. In the area lacking cooperatives under the former regime the New People Society is introducing various cooperatives to offer financial facilities for the farming population and administer aid in general. These local financial organs the number of which is multiplying will loan capital against collective guarantees, arrange for the improvement of cotton and other staple crop species, establish sales organs for agricultural produce, introduce collective systems for the purchase of fertilizer and other supplies.

Further, the plan for the reorganization of cooperatives which is to be submitted to the Sino-Japanese Economic Council, the highest consultative institution for North China, embodies the following points:

(1) 9-year plan for the agricultural development of North China aiming at the production of 10 million piculs of cotton and 128 million piculs of wheat, the solution of the food question in the rural area and the expansion of its purchasing power being the main objectives.

(2) Establishment of the North China Cotton Trade Association as an organ to direct and assist the above 9-year plan.

(3) Coordination and control of agricultural experimental stations under provincial or district authorities, with the technical direction of the Central Agricultural Research Institute of the Cultural Enterprise Section of the Japanese Foreign Office.

The agricultural revival program of the Provisional Government also contemplates the construction of river embankments, development of irrigation systems, adjustment of water resources by afforestation, new roads, encouragement of agricultural migration, adjustment of farm taxes, financial aiding of rural communities by providing capital facilities and by free distribution of seeds.

Official Activities for Agricultural Revival

The Industry Ministry of the Provisional Government has been bending its efforts on the agricultural rehabilitation of Central China as well. As the first step, an investigation commission was sent out to Chekiang and Kiangsu Provinces. On the basis of its reports the Agricultural Revival Bureau was set up in order to take prompt steps to meet the situations in those provinces.

In Chekiang Province the number of agricultural households before the war was estimated at 4,559,500, of which something like 45% suffered damages from the hostilities in one form or another. In Kiangsu Province the total number of farming households was estimated at 6,438,000, of which more than 70% were victimized to a greater or less extent.

The Peking authorities gave their attention to these sufferers, financially aiding them and also providing means to enable them to improve their economic conditions in general, which were bad enough under the former regime. For instance, of the entire agricultural population of the country no less than 56% were suffering from usurious rates of money interest which ranged between 10 to 40%. The Provisional Government of Peking, in collaboration with the cooperatives, furnished the farmers with funds either without interest or at a nominal rate, provided various capital facilities for the rural communities, directed and adjusted the transportation of provisions, made adjustment of sale and purchase prices of foodstuffs, and directed the improvement of agricultural technique.

New Land Acts In North China

The Provisional Government has introduced for the Tientsin-Peking area and the district of Tsinan legal systems for land expropriation and

prohibition of real estate transactions, pending the settlement of municipal plans for major towns in North China.

This was followed by the Mongolian Autonomous Government of South Chahar which issued in July 1938 a provisional rule for revision of the land law of the former Nanking Government. This new rule is in many points indicative of the system eventually to be set up for North China, its main features being as follows:

(1) The Yellow River, its embankments, and the intervening lands; lakes and marshes; lands requiring special protection because of hot springs or for other reasons; uncultivated grassy tracts of land, and other lands the sovereignty of which is not established shall be transferred to the ownership of the state;

(2) Prohibition of sale, or purchase, or free disposal of land in any other form, the disposal of land being subject to the authorization of the central or the district authorities;

(3) Full security of land property;

(4) Progressive controls over land so as to prevent its illegitimate appropriation; and positive encouragement of the development of wooded and waste lands.

The above legal change means a fundamental revision of the Chinese law which extends no recognition to foreign ownership of land. Under the new system official recognition is to be given to the lands owned by nationals whose governments have recognized the Mongolian autonomous regimes.

Aiding Sericulture In Central China

The provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang have always been the center of the sericultural industry in China. But with a large portion of their population fleeing from the scene of fighting, the spring season of 1938 saw next to nothing of silk cocoon output. With the banking institutions closed to all business and the official trade organs out of operation, the sericulturists were left without means to operate their business. Of the filatures in these two provinces, numbering 200, only 3 resumed work after the military operations were over, most of the rest having been lost by fire and some having closed down before the war on account of bad business. The silk of Central China has always been a competitor of Japanese silk in the American and other markets. Nevertheless, financial aid was extended to the Shanghai and other filatures for their rehabilitation. To begin with, a number of filatures in Wuhsi and Suchow were accommodated with a sum of $3 million, placing them under a joint Sino-Japanese management.

Increased Production of Cotton and Wheat

The undeveloped area of tillable land in China is estimated at some 1,200 million mu. It is calculated that if one farmer is to cultivate 15 mu and one-third of the above undeveloped area is to be placed under farm crops more than 25 millions of people will be provided with work. If one unit of acreage is to produce one picul of rice and the consumption of rice per head of population is 3.5 piculs, more than 10 millions of inhabitants will be provided with this cereal. The average harvest of rice and wheat in China are 1.4 and 1.2 piculs respectively for every mu, comparing with 2.6 of rice for Japan and 3 piculs for Italy and 3 piculs of wheat for France, Belgium and Denmark. With more use of fertilizer, improvement of varieties, and better systems of irrigation, these yield rates are expected to be higher. From this calculation the Peking authorities, as already mentioned, aim at the annual production of 10 million piculs of cotton and 128 million piculs of wheat in the area under their jurisdiction.

The Renovation Government of Nanking has also embarked upon its own program for an increase of cotton production in Central China, especially in the Yangtze Basin. Better species have already been ordered from America and, to begin with, these will be introduced to the neighborhood of Shanghai which, with Putung as center, had been producing some $10 million's worth of cotton yearly prior to the military outbreak and gives promise of considerable developments under proper guidance and direction.

Table 1. Area Under Cultivation Classified by Provinces

Province	Total Area (Sq. Mile)	Total Area (1,000 shih mow)	Area Under Cultivation (1,000 shih mow)	% of Cultivated Area to Total Area
Hopei	53,229	224,491	103,432	46.0
Shantung	56,460	238,126	110,662	46.5
Shansi	66,133	278,928	60,560	21.7
Chahar	97,118	409,646	16,839	4.1
Suiyuan	120,046	506,258	18,639	3.7
Total (N. China)	**392,986**	**1,657,449**	**310,132**	**18.7**

Province	Total Area (Sq. Mile)	Total Area (1,000 shih mow)	Area Under Cultivation (1,000 shih mow)	% of Cultivated Area to Total Area
Shensi	72,028	303,803	33,496	11.0
Kansu	150,270	633,741	23,510	3.7
Ninghsia	90,054	379,845	2,004	0.5
Kiangsu	41,993	171,101	91,661	52.4
Chekiang	37,210	156,939	41,209	26.3
Anhwei	55,847	235,539	53,511	22.7
Honan	71,232	300,431	112,981	37.6
Hupei	74,327	313,483	61,010	19.5
Hunan	83,754	353,274	45,612	12.9
Kiangsi	69,910	294,852	41,630	14.1
Fukien	48,559	204,830	23,200	11.4
Kwangtung	87,406	368,644	42,452	11.5
Szechwan	152,115	641,562	96,272	15.0
Yunnan	152,423	642,865	27,125	4.2
Kweichow	67,087	282,964	23,000	8.1
Kwangsi	84,503	356,321	32,435	9.1
Grand Total	**1,731,704**	**7,302,643**	**1,061,338**	**14.5**

Table 2. Production of Crops

(1,000 piculs)

(1936)

Province	Rice	Glutinous Rice	Wheat	Barley	Kaoliang	Millet	Maize	Others
Hopei	752	161	30,631	4,816	25,494	33,075	20,517	524
Shantung	440	81	61,002	4,655	36,401	37,642	7,839	1,736
Shansi	489	242	17,274	2,416	12,431	21,043	6,025	3,765
Chahar	225	26	1,247	610	2,696	4,322	895	4,548
Suiyuan	—	—	2,309	773	2,845	5,667	114	6,167
Total (N. China)	**1,906**	**510**	**112,463**	**13,270**	**79,867**	**101,749**	**35,390**	**16,740**
Shensi	5,004	2,212	18,754	4,311	2,581	4,950	5,532	1,501
Kansu	885	320	12,476	3,448	2,341	4,460	1,950	2,140
Ninghsia	891	199	1,053	168	246	567	32	646
Kiangsu	71,955	14,930	65,514	32,067	9,133	3,290	5,501	—
Chekiang	71,994	12,418	11,742	5,927	173	1,137	1,799	—
Anhwei	58,843	6,332	26,559	9,712	6,870	591	879	—
Honan	6,315	1,037	62,164	11,929	19,663	23,372	9,881	243
Hupei	76,607	5,743	28,700	15,209	6,001	4,408	13,872	—
Hunan	101,659	6,110	5,126	3,050	3,354	1,501	2,507	258
Kiangsi	83,697	9,863	4,979	2,508	160	1,204	115	5
Fukien	44,805	5,827	5,373	881	21	1,880	—	—
Kwangtung	141,583	7,262	1,987	452	145	1,395	249	—
Szechwan	132,452	12,924	26,463	11,761	8,169	1,339	22,195	381
Yunnan	31,838	5,880	6,163	2,182	775	890	5,826	759
Kweichow	31,599	9,047	4,573	3,065	668	883	4,984	122
Kwangsi	51,660	703		334	47	256	4,930	..
Grand Total	**913,693**	**101,326**	**384,089**	**119,940**	**140,214**	**153,872**	**116,642**	**22,795**

Table 3. Production of Beans, Sugar Cane, Potatoes etc.

(1,000 piculs)

Province	Soya Beans	Black Soya Beans	Peas	Other Beans	Sugar Cane	Potatoes	Taro	Other Potatoes
Hopei	11,186	1,882	—	750	13,072	—	—	484
Shantung	34,837	765	—	1,363	20,440	2,064	23	—
Shansi	2,665	1,410	320	34	1,929	9,938	—	147
Chahar	1,094	117	373	140	447	7,739	—	—
Suiyuan	—	—	186	541	—	784	—	—
Total (N. China)	**49,782**	**4,174**	**879**	**2,828**	**35,888**	**20,525**	**23**	**631**
Shensi	2,385	204	721	467	719	593	—	—
Kansu	1,492	41	821	461	1,184	2,437	—	—
Ninghsia	126	5	164	160	—	7	—	—

(Continued)

Province	Soya Beans	Black Soya Beans	Peas	Others Beans	Sugar Cane	Potatoes	Taro	Other Potatoes
Kiangsu	22,953	—	402	3,548	36,629	—	—	—
Chekiang	3,483	—	101	1,210	12,751	192	1,506	—
Anhwei	11,857	—	337	901	5,273	—	200	—
Honan	14,741	949	2,007	3,302	23,650	1,688	726	377
Hupei	7,870	—	2,379	1,602	22,760	4,252	186	—
Hunan	4,513	—	10	912	19,153	2	81	—
Kiangsi	5,083	—	3	27	10,202	—	2,545	6
Fukien	1,903	—	—	3	16,269	—	64	—
Kwangtung	2,616	—	—	406	17,368	2,712	1,236	—
Szechwan	9,590	—	5,945	5,648	59,915	665	16,867	—
Yunnan	3,462	—	395	3,023	3,407	4,420	998	—
Kweichow	3,921	—	21	191	1,270	—	—	—
Kwangsi	1,039	..	...	...	11,152	...	4,483	..
Grand Total	**146,916**	**5,373**	**14,195**	**24,689**	**277,590**	**37,493**	**28,914**	**1,014**

Table 4. Production of Industrial Crops

(1,000 piculs)

Province	Cotton	Tobacco	Groundnuts	Sugar Cane	Hemp	Flax	Ramie	Linseed
Hopei	2,234	——	6,329	——	——	—	—	——
Shantung	1,319	434	12,542	——	29	—	—	——
Shansi	469	15	254	——	——	188	—	142
Chahar	——	——	——	——	7	61	—	84
Suiyuan	——	——	——	——	246	140	—	156
Total N. China	**4,022**	**449**	**19,125**	——	**282**	**389**	—	**382**
Shensi	765	7	183	——	119	—	—	570
Kansu	30	35	——	——	11	16	—	61
Ninghsia	1	——	——	——	——	30	—	4
Kiangsu	3,338	——	6,254	——	——	—	—	582
Chekiang	584	302	——	2,271	——	—	—	1,190
Anhwei	636	——	1,947	79	145	—	—	1,343
Honan	2,034	252	4,350	1,206	123	—	—	202
Hupei	2,234	631	1,421	——	258	—	—	159
Hunan	618	176	1,034	8,747	109	—	31	309
Kiangsi	400	62	2,389	5,517	——	—	—	1,001
Fukien	22	31	807	4,126	8	35	—	51
Kwangtung	34	193	1,328	12,220	166	—	—	252
Szechwan	660	727	1,852	5,075	453	—	—	4,568
Yunnan	95	439	545	9,428	3	—	—	536
Kweichow	247	72	37	——	25	—	—	300
Kwangsi	68	120	1,107	1,265	....	..	32	44
Grand Total	**15,788**	**3,446**	**42,379**	**49,934**	**1,702**	**470**	**63**	**11,554**

Table 5. Production of Principal Winter Crops

(1,000 piculs)

Year	Wheat	Barley	Peas	Broad Beans	Rape Seeds	Oats
1931	432,360	158,552	——	——	43,462	——
1932	454,584	161,603	——	——	46,912	——
1933	430,162	148,293	58,113	55,410	42,132	15,888
1934	449,212	160,605	68,762	63,827	51,424	18,871
1935	426,052	158,112	66,901	63,442	49,749	17,444
1936	461,555	172,748	69,096	62,253	49,572	18,036

Table 6. Production of Principal Summer Crops

(1,000 piculs)

Year	Rice	Glutinous Rice	Kaoliang	Millet	Barnyard Millet	Maize
1931	817,481	——	131,535	128,678	30,691	127,744
1932	940,431	——	148,314	132,910	30,686	139,495
1933	879,017	86,736	138,324	132,829	30,360	114,988
1934	696,852	86,015	133,199	137,284	29,885	111,184
1935	870,537	90,256	135,551	136,247	32,523	136,889
1936	871,002	89,296	153,532	135,487	32,467	122,602

(Continued)	Soya Beans	Sugar Cane	Cotton	Groundnuts	Sesame Seeds	Tobacco
1931	114,327	316,537	14,570	——	——	——
1932	131,009	360,699	15,143	——	——	——
1933	145,428	368,041	16,595	59,613	19,268	12,598
1934	112,891	320,633	15,849	52,889	16,957	12,038
1935	100,379	371,611	14,338	44,972	15,257	12,635
1936	118,220	341,797	20,639	52,622	17,300	12,673

Table 7. Production of Tea

Province	No. of Districts Represented	Production (1,000 piculs) 1932	1933
Kiangsu	6	1	1
Chekiang	41	447	491
Anhwei	21	505	503
Honan	4	3	3
Hupei	24	361	367
Hunan	29	1,653	1,583
Kiangsi	34	107	93
Fukien	17	144	140
Kwangtung	6	667	623
Szechwan	7	186	215
Yunnan	1	13	13
Kweichow	6	4	4
Kwangsi	2	56	51
Total	198	4,146	4,086

Table 8. Production of Cocoons

(1,000 kilograms)

Province	Production
Shantung	6,565
Kiangsu	32,825
Chekiang	68,037
Anhwei	5,968
Hupei	7,341
Hunan	3,402
Kwangtung	59,682
Szechwan	28,051
Kwangsi	3,283
Others	5,670
Total	220,824

Table 9. Estimates of Livestocks

(1935)

(Unit: in 1,000)

Provinces	Water Buffaloes	Cattle	Horses	Mules	Donkeys	Goats	Sheep	Hogs	Chickens
Chahar	....	146	35	56	137	155	1,075	224	716
Suiyuan	....	381	212	42	137	647	3,150	369	1,399
Ninghsia	....	35	7	8	53	482	1,946	27	226
Chinghai	....	57	40	28	62	260	354	71	379
Kansu	8	619	123	291	543	2,510	6,408	1,059	4,910
Shensi	6	980	113	194	379	1,153	697	1,155	3,355
Shansi	11	635	180	396	790	2,572	2,285	741	4,726
Hopei	14	1,312	432	828	1,377	1,080	735	3,911	13,461
Shantung	40	2,664	485	760	2,220	960	935	4,327	21,790
Kiangsu	798	1,235	190	265	887	1,415	641	5,654	19,394
Anhwei	1,011	1,056	269	151	760	605	86	2,863	13,620
Hupeh	773	2,071	233	110	383	345	139	3,888	24,404
Szechwan	2,767	986	158	98	40	3,427	234	11,738	22,355
Honan	199	3,604	832	1,077	2,679	2,965	1,604	3,387	22,071
Yunnan	714	805	471	314	50	501	111	2,696	5,315
Kweichow	694	546	200	23	6	415	120	1,652	5,201
Hunan	1,565	1,750	28	4	3	816	16	5,854	22,400
Kiangsi	1,071	1,614	32	10	13	362	6	3,849	20,009
Chekiang	340	693	12	4	2	481	415	2,478	13,126
Fukien	260	401	8	4	23	438	....	2,069	10,709
Kwangtung	1,332	1,057	20	3	2	334	....	4,627	17,073
Total	**11,603**	**22,647**	**4,080**	**4,666**	**10,547**	**21,933**	**20,957**	**62,639**	**246,688**

CHAPTER III

RAILWAYS

A HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The history of railways in China is in large part the history of foreign assistance, both economic and political. The railways have always been an essential and fundamental condition for the development of China by the Powers. They were the channels through which the streams of foreign capital flowed into the country. The railways in most cases have also constituted the bases on which the Powers have built up their political influences and spheres of special interest.

China's means of communication had always been junks that moved by streams and canals, horse carts that drove through the mud along the country roads, and camels that alone can travel through the deserts in the north and the southwest of the country. The first railway built in the history of the country was the Woosung Railway of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge, which was built by foreign capital and opened to traffic in the year 1876. But the iron horse proved so offensive to the natives that in less than a year and a half China "redeemed" the railway and the rails were torn up and dumped in Formosa across the channel.

In 1881, however, a railway about 6 miles long was built by British enterprise from the Tongshan coal mines to Hsu Ku Chung. Five years later this short railway was extended to Lutai and in 1889 to Tientsin. A northward extension to Shanhaikwan was started in 1891 and reached Shahouso, 57 miles north of the Great Wall in 1895, when the war with Japan interrupted operations. The line from Tientsin was completed and placed in operation in 1897.

After China's defeat in the war with Japan the European nations opened a very active campaign for the privilege of building railways. The international activities of these years were no doubt stimulated by the military impotency China had so completely revealed in the face of Japan. Imperial Russia, France and Germany obtained the rights to build respectively the Chinese Eastern, the Yunnan and the Shantung railways as enterprises almost purely foreign and private, while England secured a virtual administrative control over the existing railways by means of a loan whose ultimate purpose was to complete the Peking-Mukden railway.

The intensity of this international campaign may be seen from the fact that in a period of 3 years 1896-98 the European Powers had obtained from the Peking Government the privileges of building 19 railway lines, extending over an aggregate distance of 10,100 kilometers.

British Sphere of Influence

Britain next turned its attention to the Yangtze Basin where the right of building railways was virtually secured under the non-concession treaty concluded with the Chinese Government in February, 1898. On the basis of this diplomatic arrangement Britain claimed that China had recognized the Yangtze Basin as the sphere of British influence.

In the face of the approaching completion of the Peking-Mukden railway, the Chinese Government started in 1896 to build the railway between Peking and Hankow under the direction of British engineers. But when this railway had been built as far as Paoting, about 80 miles south of Peking, the financial resources of the Peking Government had been exhausted. China looked for foreign capital, which however, was not forthcoming from Britain, America, or Germany except on almost prohibitive terms. The Chinese authorities therefore accepted the more attractive terms offered by the Belgian financial group in which both France and Russia had heavy interests. In 1897 a provisional contract was concluded for a loan of £112.5 million for the Peking-Hankow Railway. The political nature of this Belgian financial group and its activities became more evident when in 1900 it secured a contract of loan for the Kaifeng-Loyang electric railway which was later to become the nucleus of the Lung-Hai railway. The German advance in Shantung in 1898 afforded this Belgian syndicate the pretext of imposing severer terms on China on the professed ground that the German occupation of Kiaochow had wrought change in the situation regarding international relations

in China. The terms in which Peking had to acquiesce virtually amounted to an administrative control over the railway for a period of 30 years and guarantee of a profit dividend of 20 per cent per year. In 1908 China obtained from Britain and France a loan of £5 million on easier conditions and recovered the administrative power over the railway by liquidation of the older borrowing.

While negotiations were still in progress between the Belgian interest and the Peking Government, Britain repeatedly protested on the ground that the Yangtze Basin through which the proposed railway was to run was part of the sphere of British influence. China, however, refused to entertain the British claim; but, instead, gave Britain the right of financing 5 railways on the same terms as the Peking-Hankow railway. These new 5 lines were as follows: (1) Tientsin-Chenkiang; (2) from Shansi and Honan Provinces southwards to the Yangtze River; (3) Pukow-Sinyang (4) Suchow-Hangchow-Ningpao; (5) Kiukung-Canton. In addition, China had to reaffirm the British right to build the railways between Shanhaikwan and Niuchang, and between Shanghai and Nanking. These railways, extending over 10 provinces, represented a total length of about 2,800 miles, the largest scale railway concession ever made in the history of China. Of these concessions obtained from China in those days, however, the second and the third mentioned lines remain unbuilt.

Scott-Muravieff Agreement

In consequence of the Russian activity through the Belgian financial group above mentioned it was found neecssary to avoid friction between the Russian and British interests not only in the Yangtze area but in Manchuria also. By the so-called Scott-Muravieff agreement concluded in April 1899 it was decided that Russia should have the right to extend railways to the north of the Great Wall, while Britain have full freedom through the Yangtze River area.

Germany In Shantung

Germany, because her hands were tied with internal affairs, made a belated appearance upon the scene. However, in 1897 she obtained from China a series of concessions which included: (1) the lease of Kiaochow Bay for a period of 99 years; (2) construction, ownership and management of railways in Shantung Province and the right to operate coal mines and other enterprises along the railway. In 1904 the Kiao-Tsi Railway was completed and put into operation, and coal mines operated along the line. But this railway and other rights were taken over by Japan during the World War. Following the Washington Conference of 1922, Japan restored these rights to China for a compensation of ¥40 million which still remains as outstanding obligations.

Other International Railway Deals

Germany, with her foothold established in Shantung, next negotiated for the construction of the Tientsin-Pukow railway which Britain, as already mentioned, had secured the right of building. At the beginning of the year 1908 it was agreed that both Britain and Germany should make a £5 million loan, of which the latter was to undertake three-fifths. It was also arranged that taking the town of Hanchwang, close to the border between Shantung and Kiangsu Provinces as a starting point, the northern section of 626 kilometers should be built under the technical direction of Germany, while the southern section of 385 kilometers be placed in the hands of British engineers.

International Consortium

The loan for the railway between Canton and Hankow was arranged in 1898 with an American financial group. A new company was organized with a capital of ¥20 million which was doubled later. But when the line had been built over a distance of 50 kilometers to the north of Canton, the capital fund was exhausted and a controlling share in the company was turned over to the Belgian syndicate. China, however, stimulated by the nationalist movement beginning to rise to power at the time, recovered in 1905 the concession granted to America. But financially unable to undertake the construction of the railway, China again sought external capital which in 1909 was provided by a financial group of Britain, Germany and France, the new contract also taking in a railway between Hankow and Szechwan.

The American Government at once protested and through its persistent efforts succeeded in joining the financial group in May 1910. The so-called Four-Power Consortium thus formed in May 1911 concluded with the Chinese Government a formal contract which in main consisted of the following points: (1) the loan of £6 million equally to be shared by the 4 Powers: (2) the construction and management of the railway to be exclusively in the hands of the Chinese Government, the foreign chief engineers working under the control of the Chinese superintendent: (3) the 4 Power Consortium should

have a preferential right in case foreign capital is obtained for the extension of the railway.

The conclusion of this railway loan greatly stimulated the nationalist movement that had for some time been afoot. Native capitalists and especially Chinese businessmen abroad made strong protests. The Manchu regime of Peking, in fact, had agreed to the loan as the only possible way of saving itself out of the difficulty it faced; for the foreign loan in good part had to be used in meeting the fiscal needs it stood under the necessity of meeting. The protest against the Manchu Government and the rising anti-foreign sentiment took the form of a revolutionary movement under the direction of Sun Yat-sen, which had broken out in Szechwan into which the proposed railway should have been extended. The movement eventually led to the Revolution of October 1911, which resulted in the abdication of the Manchus in February, 1912. Meanwhile, the proposed railway had been completed only in some part between Canton and Hankow and between Hankow and Chuchow, the sections allotted to the charge of British engineers.

American Activities

The activity of American capital with regard to railways in China or Manchuria was hardly important before the World War period. In 1916 an American corporation secured the right of investing in the following railways: (1) between Hengchow, Hunan Province, and Nanning, Kwangsi Province; (2) between Fengchen, Shansi Province, and Ninghsia, Kansu Province; (3) between Chiungchow and Lohui, Hainan Island; (4) between Hangchow and Wenchow, in Chekiang Province: the total extension of these railways being 1,100 miles.

None of these enterprises, however, could be carried out because of the protests made for the vested intersts of Britain, France and Russia. In the face of this situation America sponsored in the post-war period a new 4 Power consortium of Japan, Britain, France and America. The Nine Power Treaty resulting from the Washington Conference of 1922 was also a definite advance of American interests in the same direction.

Japanese Rights and Interests

Japan, mostly interested in Manchuria, had very little interests in China itself. The only railway in which Japanese capital was invested before the World War was that between Kiukiang and Nanchang, a private railway which was built in 1912-22 with a loan of ¥10 million; but this was later transferred to the state. In 1911 Japan made a loan of ¥10 million to the Peking-Hankow railway and in 1919 ¥4 million to the Peking-Suiyuan railway. Of the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway taken over from Germany during the war mention has already been made. It is also on record that the Toa Kogyo Kaisha which had been financially interested in the Kiukiang-Nanchang railway later tried to secure the right of investing ¥20 million for the extension of the same railway, but failed because of the opposition offered by British interests.

RAILWAYS PRIOR TO THE MILITARY OUTBREAK OF 1937

The total length of railways in operation at the end of 1931 was 7,061 kilometers or only 0.07 kilometer per 100 square kilometers and 0.18 kilometer for 10,000 of population. But steady development was seen in the following years until in 1937, the state owned railways alone reached a total extension of 10,135 kilometers.

The Nationalist Government of Nanking early awoke to the need of railway construction and launched grandiose plans on the basis of the recommendation made by the technical staff sent out from the League of Nations. These plans in some part began to be carried out in 1932. Construction work took place in the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Shantung, Szechwan, Kwangtung, Yunnan, Hupeh. And these undertakings were progressively extended with the consolidation of the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

Following upon the monetary reform of 1935 achieved with the support of the British Government, strong emphasis was laid upon railway development. In 1936 the Canton-Hankow railway was completed. An ambitious plan was next approved for a network of railways for South China. At the Third Plenary Meeting of the Kuomintang in February, 1937 a 5-year economic deevlopment plan was decided upon as part of the anti-Japanese policy which was strongly advocated on that occasion. The Nanking regime was enabled to embark upon these plans with the support of British capital, technique and material supplies.

The railways completed during 1936 were as follows: Yushan-Nanchang railway; Tung-Pu railway, their combined length being 935 kilometers; between Shuchow and Shaokwan on the Canton-Hankow Railway (456 kilometers); two lines of Nanchang-Pingsiang and Suchow-Kashing (their combined length being

336 kilometers); between Sian and Paoki on the Lung-Hai Railway (173 kilometers); the aggregate length being 1,890 kilometers. The imminent completion was also reported of the trunk and branch lines between Hangchow and Tsaoe and between Nanking and Kweiki, representing a total extension of 1,790 kilometers. The lines either under construction or projected for 1937 reached a total of 3,400 kilometers, these lines being Hengchow-Kweiyang, Chengtu-Chungking, Szechwan-Kweichow, Paoki-Chengtu, Changshu-Nanchang, Hsisienyang-Tungkwan, Canton-Meihsien, Yunnan-Kweiyang.

The main features of the railway policy pursued by the Nationalist Government may be summarized as follows: (1) chief emphasis upon the two trunk lines of Canton-Hankow and Lung-Hai, with a view to the connection of Nanking with the provinces to the north as well as to the south; (2) promotion of agricultural and mining activities for the general economic development of the country; (3) opening of communications between sea ports and the interior for military and defense purposes. In pursuance of the first mentioned purpose, it was proposed to create three main railway systems with regard to the southeast, the northwest and the southwest of the country. By the development of these systems a network of railways was to establish communication between the following provinces: Anhwei and Kiangsi, Fukien and Kiangsi, Kwangtung-Kiangsi, Hupeh and Kiangsi, Chekiang and Fukien, Hunan and Kwangsi, Kweichow and Kwangsi, Hunan and Kweichow, Yunnan and Kweichow and Szechwan, Szechwan and Shensi, Szechwan and Hupeh.

CONDITIONS OF RAILWAYS IN OPERATION

I. STATE RAILWAYS

(1) Peking-Mukden (Pei-Ning) Railway.— Main line between Peking and Shanhaikwan operation in 1909 and the Ningpo division in meters (Peking-Tungchow line; Tangho-Chinhwangtao line; Peitsaiho-Haipin line). Standard gauge of 4ft 8½in. Construction begun in 1880 and put in operation in 1907. Investment as of December 1931 s$123,314,826 (inclusive of the Manchurian section). External obligations: £2.3 million (interest 5%) from British and Chinese Corporation in 1898, and £500,000 in 1921, of which the amount outstanding to January 1933 was £690,000. Of this amount the Manchurian share has been taken over and liquidated by the Government of Manchoukuo

This railway was temporarily put out of operation after the outbreak of the Manchurian incident, service being disrupted at Shanhaikwan. The through traffic, however, between Peking and Mukden was resumed on August 1, 1934.

(2) Peking-Hankow (King-Han) Railway.— Main line between Peking and Hankow 1,214.483 kilometers. Branches: 106.798 kilometers (Lukowkiao-Fengtai line; Liangsiang-Nili line; Kaopaitien-Liangkochwang line; Yakoying-Lincheng line; Hoshangkiao-Yuchow line). Standard gauge. Construction begun in 1898 and put in operation in 1905. Investment as of October 1931 s$124,486,849. Foreign obligations: £5 million from Britain and France in 1908 (4.5% and 5%), the outstanding amount to January 1933 being £2.5 million; ¥10 million from the Yokohama Specie Bank (5%), the outstanding amount at December 31, 1933, being ¥5,370,500 (inclusive of interest), which was substantially reduced by successive refundings beginning in 1935; in addition, small short term loans from Britain, France and Belgium.

(3) Peking-Suiyuan (Kin-Sui) Railway.— Main line between Fengtai and Paotow 817.862 kilometers: branches 95.735 kilometers (Peking-Mentowkow line; Hsiahuayuan-Chimingshan line; Changhua-Lungpin line; Tatung-Kowchwan line). Standard gauge. Construction begun in 1905 and completed as far as Suiyuan in 1921 and Paotow in 1923. Investment as of December 1931 s$58,314,056. Foreign obligations: ¥3 million from the Toa Kogyo in 1918, which in 1934 was converted to a new loan of ¥5.2 million; ¥3 million from the same company in 1921. The section between Peking and Kalgan was constructed with native capital but further development had to be financed by foreign capital.

(4) Tientsin-Pukow (Tsing-Pu) Railway.— Main line between Tientsin and Pukow 1,009.156 kilometers: branches 95.735 kilometers (Liangwangchwang-Chentangchwang line; Yenchow-Tsining line; Lincheng-Tsaochwang line; Techow-Canal line). Standard gauge. Construction begun in 1908 and put in operation in 1912. Investment as at the end of 1932 s$122,135,761. Foreign obligations: £5 million from Britain and Germany in 1908-9, the outstanding amount at the end of 1933 being £3,361,250 and interest £1,455,902; £3 million from Britain and France in 1910, the amount outstanding at the end of 1933 being £2,495,500 and interest £1,140,478.

(5) Shanghai-Nanking (Hu-Ning or Kin-

Hu) Railway.—Main line between Shanghai and Nanking 311.040 kilometers: branch between Shanghai and Woosung 16.093 kilometers. Standard gauge. Construction begun in 1904 and put in operation in 1908. Investment at the end of 1931 s$38,501,629. Foreign obligations: £2,250,000 (5%) from Britain in 1904; £650,000 (5%) in 1907; ¥150,000 (6%) in 1913: Of these loans the amount outstanding at the end of 1933 £2,784,000 and interest ¥208,000; £156,000 (8%) from Britain in 1929, of which the outstanding amount at the end of 1933 was £187,000. The work of double tracking was begun in 1934 between Shanghai and Suchow.

(6) Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningo . (Hu-Hang-Jung) Railway.—The line in operation between Shanghai and Hangchow and between Ningpo and Paikwan, the aggregate length being 273.-562 kilometers. Branch line between Kenshanmen and Kungchenkiao, 12.970 kilometers. Standard gauge. Construction begun in 1907 and the Shanghai-Hangchow section put in operation in 1909 and the Ningpo division in 1912. Investment at the end of 1931 s$28,-589,612. Foreign obligations: £1.5 million from a British source in 1908, the amount outstanding in 1933 being £375,000. Toward the close of 1936 the Nationalist Government resumed construction on this line with the view to a speedy completion of the whole line, work starting between Hangchow and Tsaoe. The bridge across the Chientangkiang was completed in 1937. The undertaking is being financed by British loans.

(7) Taiyuan-Shihkiachwang (Cheng-Tai) Railway.—Main line between Taiyuan and Shihkiachwang 242.397 kilometers. Branch between Yutzu and Taiyu 103.011 kilometers. Gauge 1 meter. Construction begun in 1904 and put in operation in 1907. Investment at the end of 1931 s$26,474,107. Foreign obligations: 40,-000,000 Francs from a French source in 1902 and totally liquidated at the end of 1931.

(8) Taokow-Chinghua (Tao-Ching) Railway.—Main line between Taokow and Chinghua 150 kilometers. Branch between Taokow and Sanliwan 15.440 kilometers. Standard gauge. Construction begun in 1900 and opened to traffic in 1904. Investment at the end of 1931 s$8,371,-195. Foreign obligations: £800,000 (5%) from Britain in 1905, the amount outstanding at the end of 1933 being £126,839 and interest in arrears £61,834. This line was originally undertaken as a private line for the transportation of coal from a British owned mine but was later taken over by the state.

(9) Lung-Hai Railway.—The main line, starting from Lienyunkiang on the seacoast, runs to Taipu, Haichow, Sian and as far as Paoki, in Shensi Province, the whole length being approximately 1,200 odd kilometers. Standard gauge. Construction begun in 1905 and the Haichow-Sian section opened to traffic in 1934, the Haichow-Taipu-Lienyungkiang section in 1934, the Sian-Paoki section in June 1936. Investment at the end of 1931 s$115,600,444 and, in addition, s$15,664,725 in the section which was formerly known as the Pien-Lo (Kaifeng-Loyang) Railway, and from which the present railway was developed beginning in 1914. Foreign obligations: 41 million Belgian Francs from a Belgian source in 1903 and 1907, of which the outstanding amount at the end of 1933 was 23.5 million Francs and interest in arrears 7,050,000 Francs; £4 million from Belgium in 1913, the amount outstanding at the end of 1933 being 137,743,000 Belgian Francs and interest in arrears 93,665,240 Francs; 4 loans from Belgium from 1920 to 1923, totalling 137,743,000 Belgian Francs (8%), the amount outstanding at the end of 1933 being 137,743,-000 Belgian Francs and interest 93,665,240 Francs; 2 loans from Dutch sources in 1920-23 totalling 30,750,000 Guldens (8%), of which the outstanding amount is 30,750,000 and interest in arrears 19,680,000 Guldens; 22,250,000 Francs from Belgium in 1925, of which the amount outstanding is 21,250,000 and interest in arrears 13,600,000 Francs: s$5 million from Belgium in 1925, the whole amount remaining unredeemed and the interest in arrears s$2,833,000.

This railway was originally conceived as a feederline of the Peking-Hankow Railway and later developed on its present scale. In 1937 work was begun to connect this line with the Tung-Pu Railway coming down through Shansi Province near Tungkwan. In 1935 the Nationalist Government began to fortify extensive areas along this railway with a view to an armed conflict with Japan, the main system of fortifications having been completed in the summer of 1936. The harbor construction of Lienyunkiang was undertaken with the object of competition with Dairen and Tsingtao.

(10)—Canton-Hankow (Yueh-Han) Railway.—The whole line was completed in April 1936. The main line between Canton and Wuchang 1,096 kilometers, and the branch between Shuchow and Pinghsiang 89 kilometers. Construction was begun in 1905 on the section between Wuchang and Shuchow which was opened to traffic in 1911; work on the section between Canton and Shaochow in 1905 begun and completed in 1915; but the section between Shaochow and Chuchow had for some years to be

left untouched for lack of capital and on account of civil wars and the technical difficulties involved.

In 1932 the Nationalist Government resumed work by contracting a loan for s$700,000. In the year following a loan of £5,660,000 and another of s$30 million were arranged with the Boxer Indemnity Commission. In April 1936, or 31 years after the work was begun, the whole line was completed. With regard to the amount invested in the railway no detailed information is available save that the amount put into the section between Wuchang and Shuchow and in the Shuchow-Pianghsiang branch is s$66,221,216. In addition to the foreign loan above mentioned the amount of £6 million was borrowed from the 4 Power Consortium in 1911.

This railway connects the Yangtse Basin with South China and with the Peking-Hankow Railway and thus forms the main artery between North and South China. The economic, political and military importance of this railway was fully brought out after the advance of Japanese forces to Shanghai and Nanking. As a main channel for war supplies for the Chiang Kai-shek forces, its importance in the later stages of the war was unequalled.

(11) Canton-Shamshui (Kwang-San) Railway.—Between Canton and Shamshui, Kwangtung Province, 88 Chinese miles. Standard gauge. Construction begun in 1901 and completed the same year.

(12) Canton-Kowloon (Kwang-Chiu) Railway.—Between Canton and Shumchun, 92 kilometers in length, but generally called the Canton-Kowloon Railway. Standard gauge. Construction begun in 1902, and the line put in operation in 1907 and 1911. Investment at the end of 1931 s$15,911,223. Foreign obligation: £5.5 million from Britain in 1907, of which the outstanding amount is £1,111,500 and interest in arrears 472,329. The section between Shumchun and Kowloon is owned by British interests.

(13) Sunghsia-Changchow (Chang-Hsia) Railway.—Between Sunghsia and Changchow 140 Chinese miles. Construction begun in 1907 and completed the same year.

(14) Tsingtao-Tsinan (Kiao-Tsi) Railway.—Main line between Tsingtao and Tsinan 395.200 kilometers: branch between Changtien and Poshan 58.099 kilometers. Standard gauge. Construction begun in 1899, and the line opened to traffic in 1904. Investment as of 1931 s$43,933,378. Foreign obligation: ¥40 million from Japan in 1923, as already mentioned, but the whole amount remains unredeemed.

(15) Kiukiang-Nanchang (Nan-Sin) Railway.—Between Kiukiang and Niuhang opposite Nanchang, 128.350 kilometers. Construction begun in 1907, and the line opened to traffic in 1915. Investment s$12,208,277. Four loans from a Japanese source in 1912-22, totalling s$10 million. Began as a private line but later turned over to the state.

(16) Hangchow-Nanchang (Che-Kan) and Nanchang -Siangtan (Hsiang-Kan) Railways.—Total length 918 kilometers including 656 kilometers between Hangchow and Nanchang and 262 kilometers between Nanchang and Siangtan. Standard gauge. Construction begun in 1931 on the section between Hangchow and Yushan and completed in 1934. In the following year work was started on the section between Yushan and Nanchang which was put in operation in January 1936. Branch line is between Kinhua and Lanchi, 15 kilometers. This railway starts from Hsiaoshan opposite Hangchow, across the Chientangkiang, and by way of Kinhua and Chu-hsien passes through the Hwaiyu Mountains into Kiangsi Province and proceeds westwards to Nanchang via Shangjao, Tunghsiang and Wenkiachow. Later the line was extended westwards from Nanchang to Pingsiang connecting with the line from Shuchow, thus opening communication with the Canton-Hankow Railway. The section between Siangtan (Shuchow) and Nanchang, forming the last link between the Canton-Hankow and the Hangchow-Nanchang Railways was completed in June 1937, the month before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

(17) Kiangnan Railway.—This railway running on the southern side of the Yangtze River consists of the section between Nanking and Wuhu, 93 kilometers, and the section between Wuhu and Sunkiafu, 80 kilometers, the total length being 173 kilometers. Standard gauge. Construction begun in 1933 and completed in 1935. It is planned to extend this railway southwards to Tunchi and then to Kweichi in Kiangsi Province, connecting with the Hangchow-Nanchang line, and from that point on to Chaoan in the southwestern part of Fukien Province.

(18) Huainan Railway.—This railway completed in January 1936 runs from Tienchiaan and Yuchikow, through the central part of Anhwei Province. Length 220 kilometers. Standard gauge. This lines was constructed chiefly with the object of transporting mineral productions from the area close to the Huai River. It is planned to extend this line southwards as far as the Yangtze River, thereby connecting it with the Kiangnan Railway at Wuhu, across

the water. Construction has been started in part on the line proposed from Hofei to Sinyang on the Peking-Hankow Railway.

(19) Suchow-Kashing Railway.—This branch line of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, runs between Suchow and Kashing, 75 kilometers, as a connecting link between the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways. Construction begun in 1934 and completed in July 1936. This line was built in view of the experience of the Shanghai military incidence of 1932 when the Japanese, by occupation of the North Station, cut off the connection between the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow Ningpo lines.

II. FOREIGN OWNED RAILWAYS

(1) Canton-Kowloon Railway between Shum-Chun and Kowloon, 49 kilometers, owned by British interests.

(2) Yunnan (Tien-Yueh) Railway.—The Chinese section of this railway extends from Kunming (Yunnan-fu) and Laokai, where it enters Annam to proceed further to Haiphong via Hanoi. The total length 464 kilometers. Construction begun in 1904, and the line opened to traffic in 1910. Capitalization of 19,250,000 Francs entirely French. This is the only foreign owned railway running in China. Branch between Chienshui and Peifengchai.

III. PRIVATE RAILWAYS

(1) Sunning (Hsin-Ning) Railway.—The section between Toushan and Kongmoon (Kwangtung Province) 158 Chinese miles and the branch between Sunning and Paisha 85 Chinese miles. Construction begun in 1911, and the line opened to traffic in 1914.

(2) Swatow-Chaoan (Chao-Shan) Railway.—Main line between Chaoan and Swatow, Kwangtung Province, 80 Chinese miles. Branch between Chaoan and Ichi 12 Chinese miles. Construction begun in 1903, and the line opened to traffic in 1904.

(3) Tayeh Railway.—Between Tiehshanpu and Shihhuiyao 63 Chinese miles. Put in operation in 1912.

(4) Liukiang Railway.—Between Tangho and Liukiang (Hopei Province) 35 Chinese miles. Put in operation in 1916.

IV. PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS

Tatung-Puchow (Tung-Pu) Railway and branches.—Main line between Tatung and Puchow (Fengliangtu) 739 kilometers. Construction begun in 1933 and the line partially opened to traffic in July, 1934, under the management of the provincial government of Shansi. The only provincially managed railway in China before the Sino-Japanese incident. Conceived and undertaken as part of the 10-year Shansi "Munroe" policy under General Yen Hsi-shan. The section between Tatung and Pingyuan still left unbuilt because of the extremely difficult geographic conditions to be overcome. The remaining part of the line is opened to traffic from Pingyuan to Puchow by way of Taiyuan. Work on the section between Tatung and Pingyuan was being rushed in 1936 when work was interrupted by the penetration of the Communist forces and the bad economic conditions set in through the province.

There are 4 branch lines: (1) Hsinyao line, 50 odd kilometers between Sinhsien and Hopien. Opened to traffic in 1935. This line also connects to Wutaishan.

(2) Yang-Tai Line. Between Yangmingpo and Taiyingchen. Still under contemplation.

(3) Si-Shan Line. Between Taiyuan and Sishan, 20 odd kilometers, already in operation, the chief object being the transportation of coal.

(4) Ping-Fen Line. Between Pingyao and Fenyang, 34 kilometers. Construction begun in 1935 but interrupted since the arrival of the Communists. There is also a plan to construct a parallel railway from Taiyuan to Tungkwan, though it has raised political and other issues which remain unsettled.

RAILWAYS UNDER WAY

Completion of Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway

Construction on the section between Tsaoe and Hangchow was suspended for more than 20 years until work was resumed in 1934 to connect this line with the Che-Kan Railway. In 1936 a loan of £1,100,000 was arranged with British and American interests to facilitate the construction of the line.

Railways With Szechwan as Objective

(1) Chwan-Han Railway.—The original plan to connect Hankow and Chengtu has been altered. The new plan is to build the line from Hankow to Changsha and into Kweichow Province along the Yuanshui river and then reach Chungking and Chengtu. Another plan under contemplation is to proceed from Chengtu to Kweiyang and Kunming, Yunnan Province.

(2) Tung-Cheng Railway.—This line is to originate from Taiyuan in Shansi Province and proceed southwards to Tungkwan and, by way of Sian and Hanchung, pass into the northeastern part of Szechwan Province and finally reach Chengtu. French and Belgian capital is interested in this project.

(3) Cheng-Yu Railway.—Proposed to connect Chungking and Chengtu, 528 kilometers. Originally planned to complete this line in June 1939. Contract concluded in 1936 with a French corporation for a loan of s$56 million. Steady progress of work is reported since 1938.

(4) Pa-Cheng Railway.—From Paoki on the Lung-Hai Railway to Chengtu, 700 kilometers. Financed by Belgian loan.

For the construction of the Chwan-Han Railway and the lines to Kweichow and Yunnan the Nationalist Government was to have floated a railway loan to the amount of s$120 million. It is reported that British interests have secured the right of providing construction materials valued to the same amount. It is also reported that the construction of the Chwan-Han Railway has been entrusted with a German firm which is to undertake it at the estimated cost of s$40 million.

3. A Network of Railways for the Southwest

In 1936 the Nationalist Government worked out a plan for the construction of railways for the development of the southwestern area, chiefly in connection with the railway plans which had been projected for Szechwan Province.

(1) Chwan-Hsiang Railway.—This proposed line will originate from Tungjen, in Kweichow Province, and proceed into Szechwan Province by way of Yuanliang and Siyang and finally reach Chungking. Length 627 kilometers.

(2) Hsiang-Chien Railway.—From Changsha to Hsiangtan, Hsiangsiang, Chienyang, Chenyuan to Kweiyang. Length 1,002 kilometers. The line will follow two routes: the north route from Hsiangsiang to Sinhua, Chihkiang to Chienyang; the south route from Hsiangsiang to Paoking and Chienyang by way of the Hungkiang. Construction started in August 1936.

(3) Hsiang-Kuei Railway.—This line, it is planned, to originate from Hengyang Station in Hunan Province on the Canton-Hankow Railway and by way of Chiyang, Linglin and Chuanhsien proceed to Kueilin in Kwangsi Province, the total length being 360 kilometers. It is also proposed to extend this line from Kueilin further southwards to Yungning.

(4) Tien-Chien Railway.—This new line is to start from Kunming, the capital of Yunnan Province, and proceed eastwards to Yuehching and further to Kweiyang, in Kweichow, by taking a course along the Pankiang river. This is to connect with the Hsiang-Chien Railway at Kweiyang. With the completion of the Chuan-Kuei Rail and the Hsiang-Chien Railways, this will connect with the Canton-Hankow and the Che-Kan Railways, becoming one of the most important lines of communication with the southwestern provinces of the country.

(5) Chuan-Kuei Railway.—The starting point will be Chungking in Szechwan Province. Proceeding by way of Chikiang, Sungtzu, Tungtzu, Tsuni, Kweiyang, the line will eventually go as far as Yungning in Kwangsi Province. The second plan is to extend the line from Chungking up along the Yangtze River and proceed into Kwangsi Province through Yunnan as far as Yungning and Chinchow until the seacoast is reached.

(6) Yueh-Kuei Railway.—From Yungning in Kwangsi Province to Chennankwan.

(7) Chuan-Tien Railway.—This line is proposed to connect Szechwan and Yunnan and eventually to form a line of communication with Burma and French Indo-China through the Tien-Mien which is to run between Yunnan and Burma and also through the French managed Tien-Yueh Railway running from Yunnan to Haiphong.

4. Railways Through South Hopei Province

(1) Tsang-Shih Railway.—This line is proposed between Shihchiachwang on the Peking-Hankow Railway and Tsanghsien on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. It is reported that the latest scheme is to extend this line as far as Taku. Construction was begun in 1920 but suspended in 1922. A loan of s$19 million was later secured from a Japanese source, but this contract was never approved by the Nationalist Government. The railway between Tsanghsien and Shihchiachwang, 221 miles, was based upon the former German right of building the Chengting-Techow Railway. In 1913 a plan was decided on to build a private light railway between these two places but was unauthorized on account of inadequate funds available. Following upon the great famine of 1920 the construction of this railway was embarked upon as a relief measure.

A total of s$1,680,000 was expended on the foundation work which was completed in a period of 20 months. In June 1922, however, construction had to be suspended for lack of capital. France strongly objected to this railway project on the ground that it would be a rival for the Cheng-Tai Railway in which it is financially interested.

(2) Tsi-Chang Railway.—This line is proposed as an extension of the Kiao-Tsi (Tsingtao-Tsinan)) Railway to connect it to Changte, in Honan Province, by way of Liaocheng, Taming, and Yungchukwang. It is also planned to extend this line westwards in the direction of Shansi Province. Construction has been started on the section between Liaocheng and Tsinan, 128 miles, and the ground work has been completed as far as Sangtsuitien.

(3) Tsi-Shun Railway.—This line is to connect Tsinan to Shunte on the Peking-Hankow Railway. The right of construction is held by Japanese interests.

(4) Tai-Tung Railway.—This proposed line is to proceed from the harbor of Taku to Shihchiachwang and through the Cheng-Tai Railway to Taiyuan, in Shansi Province, and from that point on a southwesterly direction to Tungkwan, the entire length being 1,261 kilometers. The transportation of coal from Shansi Province is one of the main objects. In 1932 the Nanking Government concluded a contract for 350 million Francs loan with a French corporation. But when corrupt practices were exposed in connection with this deal, construction was suspended, no work being done before the Sino-Japanese conflict. With regard to this railway protests have been lodged, by Japanese interests on the ground that it would be parallel with the Tsang-Shih and the Tung-Pu Railways for which Japanese capital holds contracts.

5. Other Railway Projects

(1) Sun-Kwei Railway.—From Sunchiafu, on the Kiangnan Railway, to Kweichi.

(2) Ho-Sin Railway.—From Hofei to Sinyang, as described under the Huai-Nan Railway.

(3) Min-Kan Railway.—From Fuchow to Kweichi.

(4) Min-Yueh Railway.—From Changchow to Swatow.

(5) Chang-Kan Railway.—From Changshuchen to Kanchow.

(6) Kwang-Mei Railway.—From Canton to Meihsien.

(7) Chiung-Ya Seacoast Railway. A Sino-British project to construct a railway around the seacoast of Hainan Island.

(8) San-Ho Railway. From Sanshui to Hohsien, 130 kilometers.

Railways On The Emergency Program of The Nationalist Government

The Nationalist regime up to the fall of Canton in 1938 had chiefly depended upon the Canton-Hankow Railway for war supplies. The Che-Kan Railway had also played an important part in the system of rail transportation under its command. After the fall of Hankow, however, the Nationalist Government withdrew to Chungking and had to depend upon the Yunnan Railway as the only channel for transportation of arms and ammunition from external sources. In the face of this situation, construction began to be speeded up on the following 11 railways:

(1) Pao-Cheng Railway from Paoki on the Lung-Hai line to Chengtu, in Szechwan Province; (2) Chuan-Kang Railway (new project) from Chengtu to Ya-an and Kangting; (3) Hsiang-Chien Railway; (4) Tien-Chien Railway; (5) Tien-Mien Railway from Kunming to Burma; (6) Hsiang-Kuei Railway; (7) Yueh-Kuei Railway; (8) Cheng-Yu Railway; (9) Chuan-Chien Railway from Chungking to Kweiyang; (10) Kuei-Chien Railway from Kweiyang to Liuchow; (11) Yueh-Kuei Railway from Liuhsien to Sanshui.

Table 1. Mileage of Chinese National Railways (1936)

(In Kilometers)

	Main Line	Branch Line	Second Tracks, Industrial Track, Loops, Sidings, Etc.	Total	
Peking-Hankow	1,214	104	433	1,752	(a)
Peking-Liaoning	428	37	457	923	(b)
Tientsin-Pukow	1,009	95	257	1,362	
Nanking-Shanghai	311	18	142	471	(e)
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo	273	12	79	366	
Peking-Suiyuan	817	58	242	1,118	(c)
Cheng-Tai	242	36	108	387	
Taokow-Chinghwa	150	2	34	186	(d)
Kaifeng-Honan	184	—	46	230	
Lung-Hai	725	33	127	886	

(Continued)

	Main Line	Branch Line	Second Tracks, Industrial Track, Loops, Sidings, Etc.	Total
Tung-Si (Tungkwan-Sian)	132	—	26	158
Canton-Kowloon	143	—	21	164
Hupeh-Hunan	417	95	62	575
Kiao-Tsi (Kiaochow-Tsinan)	394	58	215	668
Nanchang-Kiukiang	128	—	19	147
Canton-Hankow (Southern Section)	223	50	50	324
Total (in 1936)	6,796	604	2,325	9,726
" (" 1935)	6,648	611	2,251	9,512
" (" 1934)	6,648	547	2,203	9,398

Note: (a) Includes 7.2 kilometers branch line and 5.3 kilometers sidings leased from the Peking-Liaoning Railways.
(b) Excludes 7.2 kilometers branch line and 5.3 sidings leased to Peking-Hankow Railway and 4.6 kilometers branch line and 1.9 kilometers other track leased to Peking-Suiyuan Railway.
(c) Includes 4.6 kilometers branch line leased from Peking-Liaoning Railway (4.0 kilometers of same is operated as main line which accounts for the difference between the figure as here set out and that set out in statement of kilometers owned) and 1.9 other track also leased from Peking-Liaoning Railway.
(d) Excludes 0.6 kilometer loops leased to a private industrial company.
(e) Excludes 16 kilometers branch line leased to Kiang-Nan Railway Company.

Table 2. Number of Coaches, Locomotives and Goods Wagons

(1932)

Lines	No. of Locomotives: Passenger	Goods	Total incl. Others	Passenger Coaches: No.	Seat Capacity	No. of Goods Wagons: No.	Capacity (m. tons)
Peiping-Hankow	43	123	183	147	6,112	1,703	46,945
Peiping-Liaoning	30	190	267	275	18,788	4,617	127,157
Tientsin-Pukow	43	54	110	146	8,443	1,881	53,973
Nanking-Shanghai	32	29	71	178	17,606	535	14,904
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo	18	13	43	139	11,270	452	11,471
Peiping-Suiyuan	20	52	138	131	7,506	1,473	48,560
Cheng-Tai	6	50	68	53	2,040	847	19,450
Taokow-Chinghua	1	8	12	17	846	330	10,468
Kaifeng-Honan	10	13	23	55	4,464	284	7,420
Lung-Hai	2	44	56	39	3,048	655	24,404
Canton-Kowloon	11	..	11	38	3,585	70	1,743
Hupeh-Hunan	8	25	42	58	3,253	537	15,063
Kiao-Tsi	21	69	112	141	11,544	1,950	41,060
Nanchang-Kiukiang	2	6	10	23	1,568	112	3,606
Total	**247**	**676**	**1,146**	**1,440**	**100,073**	**15,355**	**426,224**

Table 3. Construction Expenses of Chinese National Railways

(June, 1936)

(Unit: in $1,000)

Line	General Expenditure	Land	Formation	Bridge Work	Track	Stations & Bldg.	Rolling Stock	Total incl. Others
Peiping-Hankow	11,241	3,920	6,582	16,967	20,372	7,553	37,340	111,405
Peiping-Liaoning	8,588	6,404	6,106	18,294	25,566	14,563	38,355	130,286
Tientsin-Pukow	11,112	4,255	6,915	21,540	21,416	9,372	30,325	119,056
Nanking-Shanghai	2,545	3,106	2,105	2,860	8,058	3,760	10,757	37,097
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo	2,045	2,048	987	2,673	5,102	1,552	5,688	21,960
Peiping-Suiyuan	3,185	1,635	4,997	5,731	15,137	4,396	22,441	61,578
Cheng-Tai	3,392	338	2,911	3,085	4,469	3,047	6,765	27,720
Taokow-Chinghwa	1,727	382	126	386	1,813	382	2,107	7,293
Kaifeng-Honan	1,905	299	1,501	2,892	2,923	933	3,257	15,199
Lung-Hai	13,520	2,014	7,076	10,642	15,477	3,195	11,652	91,616
Tung-si	812	495	969	2,385	4,017	1,011	852	10,956
Canton-Kowloon	1,571	1,694	2,110	2,321	2,754	1,113	1,595	13,851
Hupeh-Hunan	6,831	2,495	4,546	6,233	9,399	1,556	6,878	47,097
Kiao-Tsi	13	1,899	1,887	8,452	10,573	5,136	16,192	48,978
Nanchang-Kiukiang	1,701	445	1,024	2,488	1,706	454	1,101	9,863
Canton-Hankow (Southern Section)	2,995	1,197	3,667	3,791	3,587	1,269	4,121	22,281
Total	**73,190**	**29,633**	**53,986**	**110,748**	**152,376**	**59,300**	**199,433**	**776,042**
Total 1934-35	72,412	29,044	52,466	107,203	147,364	56,561	192,682	751,032
Total 1933-34	72,282	28,980	51,181	105,827	144,251	54,783	190,245	736,858

Table 4. Domestic and Foreign Railway Loans

(June, 1936)

(Unit: in $1,000)

Line	Loans			
	Foreign	Domestic	Material Debts	Total
Ministry of Railways	144,750	185,700	——	330,450
Peiping-Hankow Railways	22,466	24,201	19,860	66,527
Tientsin-Pukow ,,	194,386	11,133	19,624	225,143
Peiping-Suiyuan ,,	11,067	7,189	34,011	52,267
Peiping-Liaoning ,,	8,294	1,465	3,907	13,665
Nanking-Shanghai ,,	49,124	——	——	49,124
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways.	18,040	——	——	18,040
Kia-Tsi Railways	40,000	780	——	40,780
Taokow-Chinghua Railways	9,572	——	——	9,572
Lung-Hai ,,	154.745	8,031	88	162,864
Pien-Lo ,,	3,836	——	77	3,912
Canton-Hankow ,,	138,212	26,783	5,539	170,534
Canton-Kowlon ,,	20,673	56	124	20,853
Nanchang-Kiukiang ,,	17,161	7,183	392	24,735
Kirin-Changchun ,,	10,686	1,008	——	11,694
Ssu-Tao ,,	52,884	——	——	52,884
Kirin-Sinmintun ,,	32,633	——	——	32,633
Nanking-Hunan ,,	8,969	——	——	8,869
Pukow-Sinyang ,,	7,275	——	——	7,[illegible]5
Tatung-Chengtu ,,	10,933	——	——	10,933
Chuchow-Chingchow ,,	8,289	——	——	8,289
Taokow-Chinghua ,,	1,815	——	——	1,815
Paotow-Ninghsia ,,	25,269	——	——	25,269
Chekiang-Kiangsi ,,	——	1,491	165	1,656
Changchow-Amoy ,,	——	500	——	500
Tsefoo Waichen Highway	——	699	——	699
Ministry of Finance Bonds for Redemption of Stocks of Private Rys.	56,549	——	——	56,549
Resumption of Commercial Railways.	——	34,105	——	34,105
Total	**1,047,528**	**310,324**	**83,786**	**1,441,638**

Table 5. Domestic and Foreign Loans Classified by Currencies

Currencies	Principal	Interest	Commission	Total	Exchange Rate @ $	Chinese Dollars
C.G.U.	2,331,443	——	——	2,331,443	2.30	5,362,[illegible]19
£	28,448,601	9,098,492	24,872	37,571,966	16.40	616,180,[illegible]3
G.$	16,136,766	2,012,916	——	18,149,683	3.35	60,801,438
Yen	199,602,330	40,425,693	19,550	240,047,573	1.00	240,047,573
B. Frs.	620,376,928	13,377,113	20.208	633,774,249	0.11	69,715,167
Frs.	35,258,879	3,854,324	398	39,113,601	0.20	7,822,720
Fls.	31,483,000	236,122	590	31,719,713	2.00	63,439,426
$	342,051,547	30,709,949	17	372,761,514	1.00	372,761,514
Tls.	1,995,545	1,148,847	——	3,144,392	1.40	4,402,149
T. Tls.	87,423	227,151	——	314,574	1.40	440,404
HK.$	102,729	——	——	102,729	1.00	102,729
CC.$	87,870	——	——	87,870	0.70	61,509
SH. Tls.	127,390	——	——	127,390	1.40	178,347
P. Tls.	230,000	——	——	230,000	1.40	322,000
Total						**1,441,637,538**

CHAPTER IV

LABOR

Factory industry was practically unknown in China as late as the last quarter of the 19th century. Industrial activity was seen only in the form of household manufacture in the agricultural villages and in some forms of handicraft under more or less urbanized conditions of society. The first factory in the country was a dyeing establishment which was put in operation in Shanghai in 1890. By virtue of the Shimonoseki Treaty of 1895 the Japanese secured the right of importing machinery for the purpose of operating factories at some of the open ports, and this stimulated the development of enterprises under modernized conditions.

In 1913 China had 245 factories each employing 30 or more workers. Of this number 70 were found at Shanghai. During the World War period there was a marked recession on the part of foreign capital, with the single exception of Japanese, and native capitalists were induced to launch enterprises in various lines, amongst which the more important were cotton spinning and weaving, dyeing, flour milling, tobacco manufacture, matches. In 1920 the factories in China employing 30 or more operatives were 673, of which 192 were found at Shanghai.

CONDITIONS OF LABOR

1. General Situation

There are few authentic data with regard to labor in China. The number of factory workers is still unobtainable. Laborers are constantly moving from one place to another. Outside certain urbanized areas industry is still seen for the most part in the form of handicraft and many of the artisans and other workers employed still remain out of any statistical data compiled. The statistics obtainable at present cover factories, mines and communication services, but leave out of consideration no small number of the casual and semi-unemployed workers, who are by no means small in number and are certainly characteristic of labor in China, as well as of the day workers and coolie labor employed in agriculture. The total number of industrial laborers of China at the end of 1932, according to the Social Investigation Institute of the Nationalist Government, was 3,856,217, of whom the factory workers were 1,438,144, the mine workers 2,289,000, and the communication employees 128,073.

Of the total number of factory laborers no less than one-third was concentrated in Kiangsu Province, that is in and about Shanghai. This province together with Kwangtung, Hupeh, and Hopei made up for the great bulk of the factory labor force in the country. It means that factory labor is concentrated in the leading cities like Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Tientsin.

Number of Factory Laborers by Provinces

The numbers of factory workers classified by main industrial groups indicate that nearly half the total number are employed in fiber industries such as cotton spinning, cotton textile manufacture, yarn manufacture. The higher percentages of female and juvenile workers are found in the more urbanized and industrialized areas, especially in Kiangsu Province, that is Shanghai, where their aggregate number is nearly twice the number of male labor. It means that men workers have to meet with stronger competition from women and juvenile workers; and consequently have to combat harder conditions of labor in more industrialized and accessible industrial centers.

2. Living Conditions

The living conditions of Chinese laborers are extremely bad. Clothed in rags, they live on the scantiest food that can be procured with their meager incomes. Their living quarters are of the crudest kind and generally squalid. Simple as their life is, there are few statistical data as to their cost of living, because they are almost without exception illiterate and offer little material for investigation. Whatever figures that have been given out on this subject in the past are anything but trustworthy.

The only authentic source of information on this and other kindred subjects is the results of the investigation conducted by the Social Bureau of the Shanghai Municipality in 1931. This investigation was made with regard to various lines of labor including machinery, construction, hydraulic power, chemical industry, match manufacture, cotton spinning and weaving, tobacco manufacture, yarn factories, wharfing, printing, rickshaw. Statistical data were procured for 382

men and 247 women. These families consisted each of 4.62 members on an average. Each of these families had on an average 2.06 members employed. According to the data collected through a period of one year, the expenditure of an average family amounted yearly to s$454.38, of which the main outlays were 53.8% for food and drink, 8.3% for house rent, 7.5% for clothing, 6.4% for fuel and light, 24.6% for miscellanies. The monthly expenditure was s$37.087 on an average. On the basis of factory workers in Shanghai, the monthly earnings of 2.06 persons for each family amounted to only s$29.07. It means that each family had a deficit of s$8.017 each month. In case a family has less than two members working the family budget was even worse. Living conditions in other places are generally on the same level. Although food is obtainable at lower prices, the outlays for clothes, kerosene and miscellanies are more expensive.

It will have been seen that because the earnings are scanty the laborers are obliged to reduce all living expenditures to a minimum, there being hardly anything of expenditure for comfort or recreation. They generally live on rice, Indian corn, millet, noodles or kindred flour-made foodstuffs. Their outlays for clothing are made in second hand garments just warm enough to keep them from freezing. Nor can there be much clothing to be had when there is only a modest amount of $36 a year to provide clothes for all members of a family. Their living quarters only provide for space and shelter for them to huddle together and sleep, there being no provision from the hygienic point of view.

3. Wages

It is common knowledge that labor wages are very low in China. But the laborers are generally inefficient and have faults of which complaints are not seldom heard. Despite these shortcomings, however, their labor is sought in many lines of industry because of their low wages.

The low wage-rates are mainly attributable to the over-population and the under-development of industrial activity in the country. In the absence of capitalist conditions there has been little industrialization along modern lines. With but few large scale industrial plants to absorb labor, the laborers are forced to undersell their service. The capitalists, for their part, under the increasing pressure of foreign competition are obliged to reduce the cost of production, which is done by means of wage cutting and reducing productive equipment to a minimum scale. In these circumstances sweat labor is enforced with little consideration for higher efficiency and much less for hygienic conditions. As a rule, the minimum cost of living is taken as a standard for determination of wage-rates.

The monthly earnings of s$50 for Shanghai are exceptional. On the average level the wages are below s$20 per month. The rates for child workers are invariably below s$10 a month.

4. Working Hours and Rest Days

The average working day in China is longer than in any other country in the world. The ordinary working days in modernized enterprises run from 10 to 12 hours. In other lines of industry, especially in small scale business handicapped industry, and shops and stores the period of work are sometimes 14 to 15 hours. There is no provision of a rest period during the working hours, the workers taking what rest they can during meals. Some of the modernized large scale plants and state managed establishments recently adopted the 8 hour working day system, though these cases are still exceptional. Although the Factory Law of the Nationalist Government provided the standard of 8 working hours and 60 rest days a year, most of the laborers in practice were permitted to take half as many days for rest.

According to the latest data available, the total number of workers in the fiber industry of Shanghai is 191,502 or 67% of the total industrial workers of that city. The average working day for this class of labor were 11 hours. In some lines work was run in shifts of 9 hours, but the labor force benefited by this system was so small that it had little effect upon the general situation. In sum, the average working day is more than 10 hours, and this accounts for the country-wide movement now seen for less working hours and a longer rest period for noon meal.

5. Illness and Disablement

There are practically no reliable data with regard to illness or injury from factory employment. The latest statistics available are for 1928 when an investigation was made with regard to 25 large scale establishments in the four towns of Shanghai, Hankow, Hangchow, and Wuhu. According to the result of this investigation, the total cases of injury suffered in the course of factory work were 1,007 as against the total number of 18,898 laborers. Of this number the numbers of injuries and

deaths were 927 and 80 respectively, the rate of injury being no less than 5.3%. These accidents show the lack of safety provisions in factories and the ignorance of laborers.

With regard to the cases of illness from factory employment, there is no authentic figure. What little information there is on this subject is either local or too narrow in range to serve the present purpose.

6. Welfare Provisions

Some labor welfare undertakings have of late years been seen on experimental lines. Stimulated by these undertakings the Industry Ministry of the Nationalist Government and local authorities have been giving an increasing amount of attention in this direction, although little actual work has been achieved on account of the prevailing political uncertainty of the country. The Factory Law of 1928 marked the first official effort to provide for labor welfare. The National Commercial and Industrial Conference of 1930 passed a resolution promoting labor welfare institutions and provisions over an extensive range, but next to nothing had been put into practice before the outbreak of of the Chine Incident of July 1937. But it should be noted that there is a tendency on the part of employers to provide for their workers' welfare, in deference to public opinion: but what has been undertaken for the interest of labor still remains quite unimportant.

7. Unemployment

China offers no statistics on the subject of unemployment. Lu Chou-shu, in his study on unemployment, placed the number of the unemployed at 168,322,654. The Shanghai Shen Pao, in its issue of September 5,1929, stated that the needy population of the country was more than 105 millions in number or about a quarter of the total number of population. According to the statistics compiled by the Central China Industrial Association of the Communist Party, the unemployed industrial workers in the industrialized areas and commercial towns exceeded the population of the country. Although the above 10 millions or approximately 60% of the total figures are only estimates they are sufficient to give a picture of the general situation as regards unemployment.

The Social Bureau of the Shanghai Municipal Office twice in 1928 conducted an investigation as to the volume of unemployment with regard to the factory workers and the unions of commercial employees. The first census was incomplete. The second census covered 187 labor unions comprising in all 155,069 workers of whom men were 117,589, women 27,879, and juvenile workers between 14 and 16 years of age 9,603. The total unemployed were 10,009, of whom men were 8,652, women 1,014, juvenile workers 273. The total volume of unemployment made up 6.45% of the total membership of the unions. The jobless men, women and juvenile workers respectively represented 7.35%, 3.88% and 2.84% of the total number. In the same year the Social Welfare Bureau of the Shanghai Municipality estimated the number of needy people at over 100,000, but no information is available with regard to conditions in later years. At any rate it is not to be doubted that the volume of unemployment has considerably expanded in consequence of the current hostilities.

Of the causes enumerated for unemployment more than a half were curtailment of employment due to bad business or closing down of plants. The periods of unemployment extended from 6 to 12 months.

According to the census conducted in Hankow in 1928 by the municipal authorities the number of unemployment was 96,500, which increased to 300,000 in 1933.

This serious unemployment situation was seen not only in the industrialized areas but also in the rural districts, the economic debility of the countryside and natural visitations like drought and floods being the main causes. An exodus of farm laborers to the urban areas intensified the labor situation in the industrial centers. For instance, when a cotton mill in Changsha advertised in 1932 for 50 workers for a monthly pay of s$12 each, the applicants numbered more than 10,000. According to the Tai Kung Pao, the graduates from the colleges in 1932 numbered 2,244, of whom only 5 per cent found employment. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that the Communist movement is strong among industrial workers and students.

LABOR DISPUTES AND LABOR MOVEMENT

General Remarks

There was no labor movement in China before the World War period. With the development of the mechanical industry and an expansion in employment at Shanghai and Hongkong and their vicinities, during the war boom period, the labor movement was started in the industrialized areas. Communism found a fertile

soil in China. The in-flow of foreign capital and the growth of external trade considerably raised the cost of living, but the labor wages failed to rise, with the result of giving rise to labor disputes for higher wage-rates and better living. The labor movement reached its height in 1926 around the time of the military expedition to the north. Following upon the occupation of the Hankow area by the Kuomintang revolutionary forces in 1927, labor unions were successively organized in the principal towns in different provinces. When the 4th National Labor Industrial Conference was held at Hankow in that year, the organized labor bodies in China had an aggregate membership of 3 millions. Their increasing political influence foreshadowed a Communist revolutionary movement.

After the Kuomintang regime established its control over Shanghai in April 1927, Chiang Kai-shek issued the labor arbitration law with the object of exterminating the Communist activity and restoring industrial stability. The Nanking Government which was established in August 1927 created the Labor Bureau which was charged with labor administration and legislation under the direction of Ma Chao-chun, a well known leader of the labor movement. The purpose of this bureau was to improve laborers' living conditions, promote the education of farmers and laborers, relieve unemployment, and reorganize labor unions. But before the bureau was ready to undertake any of these lines it was abolished and its business was transferred to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The first labor legislation was seen in the form of the Provisional Rules for Labor and Capital Dispute Settlement which was issued in June 1928. This legal institution was revised and strengthened in 1930. On the other hand, the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang Party in 1928 adopted a new legal procedure dealing with labor unions, namely, the Rules for Industrial Organizations. In 1929 the Nanking Government issued the Industrial Organization Law with the object of exercising its control over all the labor unions.

2. Labor Disputes

When the industrial structure of the country was brought under the increasing pressure of foreign enterprise and the economies of the country sank at a low ebb, the capitalists met the situation by reduction of wages and by extension of working hours with the result of giving rise to frequent labor disputes. In 1930 the revised labor arbitration law was introduced and the provincial and municipal authorities instituted organs for arbitration of labor disputes. Under these legal institutions there was a marked improvement in the labor situation, although small scale disputes continued to rise, which is not surprising in view of the conditions under which the laborers have to work in China.

There are no reliable statistics on labor disputes in China. According to the China Economic Yearbook, 1934, issued in 1936 by the China Economic Information Company of Shanghai, the number of strikes in 1934 were 105, involving 117,927 working people, and in addition, the cases of petitions being presented causing disputes were 359 involving 241,222 workers.

Labor troubles were most frequent around the close of the lunar calendar year. This condition is the result of the rule that most factories close their accounts and discharge workers at this particular time of the year. The smaller numbers of disputes in the latter half of the year were mostly due to political factors at play.

The cotton spinning and weaving industry has had more cases of labor controversies than any other individual lines. The spinning and weaving mills were always operating below capacity and often suspending operation, replacing high wage earning workers by those of low wages with the result of raising frequent disputes. The silk mills were practically all closed down, the number of those who were thrown out of work being estimated in the neighborhood of 100,000 only in the provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsu alone. The transportation services followed with the next highest number of controversies. Water transportation in China had always to meet strong competition from foreign shipping. The railways have been under heavy financial handicaps imposed by foreign loans, thus the bulk of profit flowing out of the country. In order to raise the margin of profit and also because of abundant supply of labor, both native and foreign capitalists have always followed the policy of replacing the old by new laborers. The employees in transportation services, whether afloat or ashore, have always been obliged to work under very trying conditions, frequent labor controversies being a not unnatural outcome. Coolie labor comes third in the number of labor trouble. This labor force is constituted by those who were thrown out of work by the collapse of agricultural economics and failed to find steady employment in the urban areas. Their number is huge, but there are no statistics as to their labor conditions. They have less means of organized bargaining

than laborers in other lines, but their dire conditions of living drive them often to raise controversies.

Labor disputes in most cases are due to wage cutting, discharges and suspension of work. The discharging of workers is responsible for more cases than any other reason. It is a common practice to replace the male workers with female workers of lower wages. Wage cutting is also common as many be seen from the controversies raised in all branches of labor. With the recessive movement of industrial earnings, the capitalists have been trying to dismiss higher wage earners, to lower wage rates, to reduce working hours, and even to suspend factory operation, all at the cost of the wage earning population.

3. Labor Legislation and the Union Law

After the Nationalist Party broke with the Communists in 1927, the former took a different position towards the labor unions. In October of the following year the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, in its statement addressed to the members of the trade unions, urged them to devote themselves to the work of increasing production for the salvation of their country. The Third Plenary Conference of the Kuomintang in 1928 took the decision to empower the Kuomintang to control the trade unions. The Nationalist Government in October of 1929 issued the Labor Union Law which went into effect on the first day of the following month.

Under this law men and women above the age of 16 were authorized to organize a trade union. The membership of a trade union was to be not less than 100 and that of an occupational organization not less than 50. However, those who were employed at the administrative offices of the Government were prohibited from joining a trade union. Labor unions and occupational organizations were to be authorized only when they were intended for the purpose of enabling members to improve their knowledge, technical ability, or to increase production, or when they are to make studies to such ends for their common good. The unions authorized under the above law were to undertake all sorts of welfare work, conclude collective contracts with employers, settle labor disputes, and to cooperate with the official quarters concerned for plans of labor legislation or their amendments. A strike was prohibited until efforts had been made for arbitration or mediation, and until two-thirds of the membership had voted in favor of a strike at a plenary meeting of the union. It was also provided that the officers in charge of labor had the power to order the dissolution of a union in any of the following cases: (1) when the organization is not provided with requisite fundamental conditions (2) when seriously violating the law; or (3) when subversive of peace and order or harmful to public interest.

In June 1930 were issued the rules for enforcement of the Trade Union Law above mentioned, these rules consisting of 25 articles. By virtue of these rules all the labor organizations were placed under the complete control of the central or local governments.

In sum, all the labor legislations adopted by the resolutions of the Kuomintang Party through the period of its unchallenged dictatorship, after the year 1927, and the labor orders issued by the Nanking Government through that period were directed to the following ends: (1) protection of laborers and farmers and their participation in the reconstruction of the country; (2) development of laborers' technical ability and achievement of economic developments; (3) labor legislation in order to improve the laborers' living conditions and to promote cooperation between labor and capital.

4. Conditions of Trade Unions

The Nationalist Government, as mentioned already, endeavored after the year 1929 to place the trade unions and other labor organizations under the effective control of the Kuomintang party, but nevertheless there were existent not a few labor organizations not recognized under the Trade Union Law. Their systems were almost as diverse as those organizations were numerous. Some were identified with political movements, and others were managed to serve the interests of a few individuals. During some years immediately preceding the war of 1937 various organizations were brought into existence by almost as many different motives, and some of them actually shifted from one cause to another as the result of bargaining.

The labor organizations of China may be classified politically and by localities. By localities they fall into district, municipal, provincial, and national groups. The national federation of industrial workers' association, the only national scale organization in the country passed out of existence after the Nationalist Party had effected the reform of 1927. Politically, the labor organizations may be divided into three classes. "Yellow," "Grey" and "Red."

The Yellow unions are those authorized under the above mentioned law and were under the

complete control of the Kuomintang offices. These organizations made the most development after 1927. According to the census conducted in 1932 by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, these labor organizations in the country numbered some 600 with a total membership of 410,067.

The Grey Labor Unions are under the control of neither the Kuomintang nor Communist Party, the main reason being that these organizations have no desire to participate in any political activity. The major unions of this class are as follows:

(1) The Mechanical Workers' Association, founded in Canton in 1919, its declared membership in 1931 being 46,600; and its branches are more numerous abroad than in the country;

(2) The Postal Service Men's Association, founded in Shanghai in 1929; the membership 36,000;

(3) The Railway Workers' Association;

(4) The Seamen's Association.

The Red labor unions were not free to assume activity except in the Sovietized areas. Their activities were chiefly based in Shanghai, Hankow and Tientsin.

PECULIAR CONDITIONS OF LABOR

1. Mobility of Labor

The characteristic mobility of Chinese labor was acquired in consequence of outrageous misrule prevailing for many years in different parts of the country, and was later intensified by the extortionate terms on which laborers have more recently been obliged to work. The laborers who could have no sense of security of living had to move from place to place in search of better conditions. Moreover, most of the industrial lines brought into existence in the postwar period were engaged in crude forms of manufacture, requiring little skill or experience on the part of the workers. The laborers themselves hardly had any sense of disadvantages of shifting from one job to another, the loss of work in the meantime, or of the handicaps imposed on them in new lines of work. The employers, for their part, have little idea of the disadvantages resulting from changing laborers, such as lower efficiency, cost of training new hands, wasteful consumption of raw materials and power, deterioration of equipment, etc. They are only eager for immediate advantages or profit which they try to secure by any possible means, because they feel themselves certain of securing any amount of labor supply and that at low cost at all time. This attitude of mutual suspicion has been one of the main factors impeding large scale developments of industrial activity in China.

2. Apprenticeship

Apprenticeship, a relic of mediaevalism, is still a condition common to many branches of industry in China. Juvenile workers are often employed in handicraft industries, small scale factories, and commercial establishments. The lines in which they are most commonly seen are laundries, tailors' shops, printing houses, leather factories, soap making plants, metal workshops, carpet factories, money exchanges, pharmacies, provision stores, etc. China's juvenile population is estimated at 40 millions of whom only a fractional part are able to receive school education in the modern sense of the term. Most of them stay out of school and a small number of children of the worse-off classes find apprenticeship the only means of acquiring the practical konwledge that carries them through life. Under these circumstances, apprenticeship still persists as an institution of considerable importance in the fields of commerce and industry.

Apprentices are generally articled for a period of 3 to 4 years, and these terms are sometimes extended under special circumstances. The apprentice in return for the training he has received serves for an extra period after his term is over, this extra extra period being managed before his entry into service. During his term is over, this extra period being direction of his master, given little freedom under any circumstance. They are permitted to take rest only a few appointed rest-days or on some holidays but these rest-days are far between and the time allowed them for rest is only very short. The employer is under the obligation to provide meals and living place, and medical care in case of illness, but takes no responsibility for any serious case of illness entailing heavy expenses. When the term of apprenticeship is over, the young man may join the trade and work on his own account either for his former master or at any other place. In case he wishes to leave his master before his term is over he has to indemnify the master for meals, living and clothes. But as a rule it may be said that the poorer classes find the present system of apprenticeship satisfactory from the practical point of view.

Under this system factory owners and shop keepers are able to secure cheap and obedient workers. It is not seldom that the number

of apprentices employed at a factory or a shop is larger than that of regular workers. Many employers deliberately manage so that apprentices are kept as pure laborers without chance of learning their trade. The ordinary working day for these employees is from 12 to 14 hours, with no rest and even more work on Sundays.

The first legal measure introduced for the protection of apprentices in the country was seen in 1929 when the Shanghai Municipality issued a provisional set of rules regarding apprenticeship for the Special City, providing age-limit, working hours, number of employment, etc. The Factory Law of the Nanking Government also laid down a set of regulations for juvenile labor, but it was enforced only within certain limits.

3. Labor Masters

Most of the laborers employed in the cotton industry which forms the mainstay of the industrial activity of China are provided by labor masters. Their origin is traced to the days when the early Europeans had difficulties in recruiting working men and women for their factories and in directing and controlling them after employed. Some men had to be charged with recruiting the laborers and with overseeing their work. The men chosen for such purposes became the so-called labor masters who have enriched themselves and established extensive influence at the cost of the wage earning population.

Th labor masters in Shanghai alone may be counted by hundreds. They go out to the country either at the request of prospective employers or independently and recruit men and women. In case a factory charges a labor master with a recruiting campaign, it pays the traveling expenses for the recruits. When brought to factory towns, the men and women from the countryside are put through a period of training until they are placed in work at factories. Their wages are turned over to their masters who, in turn, give them certain percentages. The women workers at the cotton mills generally get only 40% of their earnings, the rest going to their masters who provide them meals and clothes. The working women are given small and crude rooms to live in, sometimes as many as 30 living in a small single room. Besides, they are excluded from all outside intercourse lest they may have any chance of running away. While they work the parents are paid by the masters from s$30 to s$40 in three installments over a period of 1 to 3 years of contract, which is sometimes extended several years..

A smilar system of labor supply is also seen in other lines. Of the mining workers who are estimated at 2,280,000 more than 80% are supplied by labor masters. The contract between the labor master and his working men are only so long as the job is there. These workers join the ranks of unemployed as soon as their work is done. The labor master generally takes 10 to 20% of the workers' earnings. Where a mine is under the complete control of a labor master he takes as much as 60% off the daily wages. The master, in addition, deducts 30 to 50% off the wages for the meals and the living quarters they provides for the working men many of whom as a result, have often nothing to receive on the pay-days. The labor master pays no attention to the welfare of his workers. When a laborer is no longer fit to work, the master only has to provide him money to pay his way back home. In case of a death the master has the simplest sort of funeral conducted at his own expense.

Scarcely better conditions exist in other lines where labor masters have their own system working. They have in many cases developed strong combinations against which working men are helpless. The labor masters indeed constitute an institution which is harmful to labor no less than to capital. Despite all its uneconomic features and damaging effects, this institution will remain until and unless the social and economic conditions in the country have been improved and the laboring community itself awaken and strike out along the path of enlightenment through education of the mind.

Tabe 1. Number of Factory Workers by Provinces

	Male	Female	Juvenile	Estimated Grand Total
Kiangsu	147,618	258,593	36,901	562,400
Chekiang	13,983	11,331	2,414	27,728
Anhwei	22,170	4,426	2,141	28,756
Shantung	23,332	2,797	299	26,428
Hopeh	29,037	2,533	4,163	170,967
Honan	11,570	2,104	749	14,828
Hupeh	127,645	25,316	2,663	197,802
Hunan	39,986	122	1,183	41,291

	Male	Female	Juvenile	Estimated Grand Total
Kiangsi	6,729	2,266	—	8,995
Fukien	9,513	10,734	552	20,799
Kwangtung	19,535	58,654	10,404	325,078
Kwangsi	2,091	—	231	2,331
Szechwan	1,084	1,143	199	3,358
Shansi	748	1,981	298	3,383
Total	455,051	382,000	62,197	1,434,144

Note: Based on an investigation made in 1932.

Table 2. Working Hours and Rest Days for Industrial Laborers

	Working Hours per Day			Rest Days per Year		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average
Shanghai	12	8	11	67	7	33
Hangchow	12	7	11	65	3	3
Anking	12	8	10	16	7	7
Nanchang	14	8	14	10	5	7
Hankow	14	8	10	60	4	31
Tsingtao	12	8	12	62	10	62
Canton	14	8	9	36	5	36
Wuchow	12	7	9	40	7	16
Foochow	10	6	10	62	8	15

Note: Based on an investigation made in 1930.

Table 3. Working Hours and Rest Days Classified by Industries in Shanghai

	Working Hours per Day			Rest Days per Year		
Industries	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average
Textile	11	8	11	65	33	33
Food & Drink	12	8	10	43	7	33
Clothing	9	9	9	33	33	33
Building	10	9	10	33	33	33
Chemical	12	8	9	55	33	33
Machinery	10	9	9	65	33	33

Note: Based on an investigation made in 1930.

Table 4. Average Monthly Earnings of Factory Workers in Shanghai

Industry	Male	Female	Child
Wood-working and Sawing	$19.46	$	$ ....
Metallurgy and Foundry	23.43	....	....
Machinery	28.95	....	....
Electrical Appliances	23.16	18.47	11.72
Shipbuilding	33.32	....	11.28
Glass Manufacturing	16.18	....	9.06
Cement and Tiles	15.90	....	....
Electric Works	27.48	....	....
Water Works	25.24	....	....
Soap and Candles	17.72	9.47	15.58
Paint and Varnish	16.60	....	9.00
Match Works	20.06	5.26	9.17
Enamelling	16.21	6.35	....
Toilet Preparations	18.38	12.16	10.67
Silk Reeling	....	15.12	9.16
Cotton Spinning	15.17	13.59	8.58
Silk Weaving	25.45	16.77	10.58
Cotton Weaving	21.25	11.61	15.75
Silk and Cotton Knitting	17.55	14.84	....
Wool Weaving	15.40	8.36	....
Bleaching and Dyeing	20.44	....	....
Tanning	17.25	12.89	9.40
Flour	17.11	....	....
Olis and By-products	15.84	....	....
Egg and Egg Products	20.42	13.72	....

Industry	Male	Female	Child
Canned Foods	24.40	8.28	....
Cold Drinks, etc.	19.10	....	....
Tobacco and Cigarette	21.32	13.78	....
Paper	21.14	8.92	10.16
Printing	44.72	29.06	....

Note: Investigation made in 1938.

Table 5. Monthly Earnings by Industrial Workers
(Unit: St. $)

	Male			Female			Juvenile		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
Shanghai	50.00	8.00	15.28	24.00	7.00	12.50	21.00	5.00	8.70
Hangchow	38.00	7.20	13.50	20.40	8.00	12.32	...	...	5.10
Anking	25.00	3.00	8.40	...	...	6.00	...	...	6.00
Nanking	21.88	5.50	13.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hankow	41.00	8.00	19.50	19.20	6.00	19.20	9.00	3.00	4.50
Tsingtao	24.00	8.00	15.00	...	...	15.00	...	...	10.00
Canton	30.00	7.50	10.61	...	...	7.50	...	...	6.00
Wuchow	29.16	4.56	22.50	...	...	10.50	...	...	4.00
Foochow	33.00	12.00	21.00	21.00	10.00	12.00	9.00	3.00	8.00

Note: Based on an investigation made in 1930.

Table 6. Daily Wages in the Fiber Industry of Shanghai, 1933
(Unit: St. $)

	Meals at Laborers' Own Cost			Meals Provided by Employers		
Enterprises	Male	Female	Juvenile	Male	Female	Juvenile
Cotton Spinning	0.57	0.60	0.37	0.46	0.55	...
Cotton Weaving	0.57	0.65	0.40	0.45	...	...
Woollen Weaving	0.60	0.25	...	...	...	..
Towel	0.80	0.59	...	...	...	...
Ducks	1.00	0.83	...	...	...	...
Dyeing	0.40	0.55	...	0.45	...	...
Embroidery	0.80	0.70	...	0.51	...	...
Silk Reeling	0.40	0.41	0.27	0.37	...	...
Silk Reeling	1.20	0.66	0.62	1.01	...	...
Rug Weaving	0.73	0.88	0.62	0.35	0.50	...

Note: Based on an investigation made in 1933.

Table 7. Living Expenses of an Average Working Family per Annum Classified

Items		Amount	%
Food		$241.00	53.20
Rent		38.00	8.30
Clothing		34.00	7.50
Fuel and Light		29.00	6.40
Miscellaneous:			
Liquor, Tobacco, etc.	$19.10		
Social Expenses	10.54		
Toys, Confectioneries, etc.	10.50		
Sanitary Expenses	7.87		
Water	7.66		
Medical Expenses	6.05		
Interest on Debts	5.73		
Transportation	5.37		
Religious Worship	2.40		
Education	1.45		
Repairs	1.09		
Ornaments	0.83		
Rates & Contributions	0.72		
Savings	0.18		
Remittances to Relatives, Purchases of Personal Belongings, etc.	22.64		
Total		112.00	24.60
Grand Total		$454.00	100.00

Note: Based on an investigation made in 1933.

Table 8. Index of Cost of Living of Shanghai Workers
(Base 1926—100)

		Group Index					General Index	Purchasing power of $	% inclease or decrease as compared with 1926
		Food	Rent	Clothing	Fuel & Light	Miscellaneous			
1937	July	101.72	112.56	112.56	149.25	128.83	109.51	91.32	– 8.68
	Dec.	154.24	112.56	117.30	293.24	154.07	158.54	63.08	–36.92
1938	Jan.	136.65	276.72	119.67	291.22	157.07	166.81	59.95	–40.05
	Feb.	133.33	276.72	117.77	275.35	157.75	166.72	59.98	–40.02
	Dec.	118.71	301.56	136.37	235.16	167.59	154.93	64.55	–35.45
1939	Jan.	122.60	315.08	132.94	235.33	170.16	159.32	62.77	–37.23
	Feb.	124.55	315.08	137.09	240.08	168.65	161.02	62.10	–37.90

Table 9. Industrial Disputes Classified By Industries

	1935		1936		1937	
		%		%		%
I. Primary Production:						
a) Agriculture	1	0.3	2	0.72	3	1.01
b) Mining & Quarrying	18	6.0	15	5.40	2	0.67
II. Secondary Production:						
Manufacturing Industries						
1. Wood Working	6	2.0	4	1.44	2	0.67
2. Furniture Manufacturing	2	0.7	..	..	1	0.34
3. Metal Industry	2	0.7	5	1.80	4	1.35
4. Machinery, etc.	3	1.0	1	0.36	1	0.34
5. Vehicles	5	1.7	1	0.36	5	1.68
6. Bricks, Glass, etc.	2	0.7	10	3.60	7	2.36
7. House and Road Bldg.	3	1.0	6	2.16	2	0.67
8. Gas, Water & Electricity	3	1.0	3	1.08	5	1.68
9. Chemicals, etc.	17	5.7	13	4.68	13	4.38
10. Textile Industry	74	28.0	61	21.94	103	34.68
11. Wearing Apparels	9	3.0	18	6.47	11	3.70
12. Leather, Rubber, etc.	4	1.3	..	..	6	2.02
13. Food & Drinks	22	7.3	14	5.04	18	6.06
14. Paper & Printing	4	1.3	12	4.32	12	4.04
15. Clocks, Scientific Instruments, etc.	2	0.7	..	..	7	2.36
16. Others	11	3.7	15	5.40	3	1.01
III. Service:						
a) Transport & Communication	75	25.0	57	20.50	45	15.15
b) Commerce & Finance						
1. General Traders	15	5.0	11	3.96	7	2.36
2. Brokers, Exchanges, etc.	..	..	1	0.36	2	0.67
3. Real Estate, Renting Agencies, etc.	1	0.3	..	..	1	0.34
4. Money & Banking	..	..	..	..	1	0.34
5. Hotels, Resorts, etc.	13	4.3	21	7.55	9	3.03
c) Public Service & Defense	6	2.0	7	2.52	15	5.05
d) Professional Service	2	0.7	1	0.36	12	4.04
Total	300	100.0	278	100.00	297	100.00

Table 10. Results of Industrial Disputes

	Workers' Demands			Employers' Demands			Result unknown or not determined	Total
	Wholly accepted	Partly accepted	Rejected	Wholly accepted	Partly accepted	Rejected		
1935	45	36	26	5	2	2	184	300
1936	41	59	18	2	1	1	156	278
1937*	48	100	14	..	..	..	135	297
1938*	5	36	3	..	..	..	37	81

Note: * For the period January to July inclusive only in 1937.
For the period January to November inclusive only in 1938.

Table 11. Industrial Disputes Classified By Causes

Causes:	1935	1936	1937	Causes:	1935	1936	1937
Trade Unionism	8	12	7	Other Causes with Regards to Conditions of Employment	22	14	26
Collective Agreement	8	13	7	Sympathy to Fellow Workers	1	1	6
Wages	117	91	100	Political Causes	..	..	8
Working Hours	11	8	8	Others	23	25	3
Employment or Dismissal	52	53	54	Total	300	278	297
Treatment	16	39	56				
Factory Regulations or System of Work	17	13	20				

CHAPTER V

FINANCE

STATE FINANCE

The state revenues and expenditures of the National Government of China showed a steady expansion for the twelve years previous to the commencement of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937. In both revenues and expenditures an increase of over 100 per cent was witnessed between the fiscal years 1928-29 and 1934-35. The budget for the fiscal year 1937-38 called for expenditures of 940.9 million dollars and revenues of 901.3 million dollars (excluding income from loan floatation). At these figures the finances of the National Government would have shown an expansion of roughly three-folds over those for 1928-29.

In spite of these significant developments the budget for 1937-38 was still about one-third that of Japan. The comparative smallness of the National budget were due to two principal factors, namely, the infant state of industrialization of the country and the limited sphere of influence which the National Government had over its vast territorial domains. Thus, even in 1936 there were several autonomous administrative entities in China with their own independent finances, which remained divorced from the finances of the National Government.

Characteristics of State Expenditure.—The expenditures of the National Government are accounted for mostly by national defence, loan financing and civil expenses. The appropriations for national defence have been invariably the largest item of expenditure, representing in late years about 40 per cent of the total state outgo. Most of this appropriation had been directed towards quelling internal dissensions.

Next to defence expenditures, the outlay for loan service servicing and redemption has taken the largest share of the total outgo. In the fiscal year 1928-29 as much as 37 per cent of the total state expenditures was accounted for by this item. This percentage has shown a gradual shrinkage and in 1934-35 it was down to 23 per cent, although the absolute amount shows rather a tendency to increase. Thus, loan servicing in 1928-29 amounted to 160 million dollars while in 1934-35 it had increased to 237.5 million dollars.

Civil expenses, under which category come all outgoes other than party and defence expenditure, increased in a remarkable manner up to 1937. In other words, whereas civil expenditure represented but 7.5 per cent of total state expenditures in 1928-29 it accounted for as much as 22.0 per cent in 1936-37.

A study of the internal administration expenses shows that they are characterized particularly by the importance commanded by two items, namely, the revenue collection expenses and subsidies and transfers to local governments. For the collection of revenue the Government has been spending from 45 million to as much as 70 million dollars. Subsidies and transfers to local governments have taken up from 42 million to 55 million dollars. Aside from these two expenditures attention may be called to the growing support extended to educational and cultural institutions. In the fiscal year 1933 such expenditures amounted to 21 million dollars, which increased to 25 million dollars in 1934 and to 30 million dollars in 1935.

Table 1. Revenue and Expenditure

(Unit: in Million Dollars)

(A) REVENUE

Year Ending June 30:	Customs	%	Salt	%	Consolidated Tax	%	Borrowings	%	Others	%	Total
1929	175.5	45.1	29.5	6.8	2.0	0.6	100.1	23.1	121.7	28.0	432.6
1930	275.5	47.4	122.1	20.9	40.5	6.9	100.9	17.3	45.5	7.8	584.6
1931	312.9	40.0	150.5	19.3	53.3	6.9	216.7	28.0	44.1	5.7	777.6
1932	369.7	48.5	144.2	19.0	88.7	11.6	130.0	17.1	30.0	3.9	762.7
1933	325.5	45.0	158.1	21.8	79.6	11.0	112.6	15.4	50.7	7.0	726.5
1934	352.4	39.2	177.4	19.8	105.0	11.7	180.0	20.0	81.8	9.1	896.5
1935	353.2	34.2	167.4	16.2	104.6	10.5	226.2	22.0	179.3	17.4	1,030.7
1937	317.0	32.0	189.2	19.1	132.8	13.4	221.7	22.4	186.2	18.8	990.7
1938	369.3	36.9	228.6	22.9	175.6	17.6	....	...	227.1	22.7	1,000.6

(B) EXPENDITURE

Ending Year June 30:	Military Expenses	%	Civil Expenses	%	Loan Service	%	Others	%	Total
1929	209.5	48.5	32.3	7.5	160.0	37.0	30.8	7.0	432.6
1930	245.4	41.8	44.8	7.7	201.3	34.4	93.1	15.9	584.6
1931	311.6	40.1	40.4	5.2	289.5	37.3	136.1	17.6	777.6
1932	303.8	39.6	33.1	4.3	269.8	35.4	156.0	20.4	762.7
1933	320.7	44.1	47.1	6.5	210.1	29.0	148.6	20.4	726.5
1934	372.9	41.4	66.9	7.5	244.3	27.3	212.4	23.6	896.5
1935	387.9	37.7	106.8	10.3	237.5	23.0	298.5	29.0	1,030.7
1937	322.0	32.5	218.9	22.0	239.0	24.1	210.8	21.3	990.7
1938	392.5	39.2	198.4	19.8	32.45	32.4	84.2	8.4	1,000.6

Table 2. Summary of National Budget

(Unit: $1,000)

(A) REVENUE

	Year Ending June, 1938 $	%
Customs	369,268	36.90
Salt	228,626	22.85
Taxes:		
Tobacco and Wine	21,047	2.10
Stamp	11,300	1.13
Consolidated	175,618	17.55
Mining	4,752	0.48
Stock Exchange	170	0.02
Income	25,000	2.50
Inheritance	2,000	0.20
Bank-note Issue	1,600	0.16
Receipts:		
Government property ...	4,144	0.41
" enterprise ..	24,134	2.41
" administrative	13,847	1.38
" business	16,074	1.61
Remittance	3,680	0.37
Miscellaneous	99,391	9.93
Grand Total	**1,000,649**	**100.00**

(B) EXPENDITURE

	Year Ending June, 1938 $	%
Party	7,311	0.73
National Gov.	17,963	1.79
Military	392,500	39.22
Ministries, Commissions, etc.:		
Interior	6,189	0.62
Foreign	9,436	0.94
Finance	69,232	6.92
Education	42,934	4.29
Judicial	4,316	0.43
Industrial	3,072	0.31
Communications	5,057	0.51
Mongolian & Tibetan	2,500	0.25
Subsidies	31,015	3.10
Compensation & Awards ..	6,678	0.67
Loan Service	324,694	32.45
Reconstruction	70,000	7.00
Reserve relief fund	3,000	0.30
Second reserve fund	4,752	0.47
Grand Total	**1,000,649**	**100.00**

Table 3. Foreign Loans of the Chinese Government Outstanding

(Unit: 1,000)

	£	U. S. $	¥	Fr.	Belgian Fr.	Guilders	C.G.U.
1933 January	66,815	53,094	95,478	144,750	137,743	30,750	——
" (A)	50,051	53,094	45,478	100,000	—	—	—
" (B)	16,764	—	50,000	44,750	137,743	30,750	—
1934 December	66,560	50,584	121,078	152,368	137,743	30,750	*36,745
" (A)	48,871	48,249	45,478	100,000	—	—	—
" (B)	17,689	2,335	75,600	52,368	137,743	30,750	*36,745
1936 July	66,506	61,825	141,078	152,368	137,743	30,750	*86,745
" (A)	46,015	59,490	45,478	100,000	—	—	—
" (B)	20,491	2,335	95,600	52,368	137,743	30,750	*86,745
1937 July	68,299	60,131	139,078	149,085	137,743	30,750	*108,440
" (A)	39,650	57,796	45,478	100,000	—	—	—
" (B)	28,649	2,335	93,600	49,085	137,743	30,750	*108,440
1939 January	74,059	102,467	139,078	149,002	137,743	31,483	100,000
" (A)	47,798	100,132	45,478	100,000	—	—	100,000
" (B)	26,262	2,355	93,600	49,002	137,743	31,483	—

Note: (A) Under care of Ministry of Finance.
(B) Under care of Ministry of Railways.
* Silver Dollar.

Table 4. Chinese Government-Secured Foreign Loans Outstanding

(Under Care of Ministry of Finance)

As of July 1, 1937

Secured on:	£	U.S.$	¥	Fr.	*C.G.U.
Maritime Customs..	25,710,885	28,990,150	——	——	——
Salt Revenue.....	7,073,362	6,605,500	45,478,400	——	——
Sundry Securities..	6,866,046	22,200,000	....	100,000,000	——
Total	**39,650,293**	**57,795,650**	**45,478,400**	**100,000,000**	——

As of January 1, 1939

Maritime Customs..	24,611,367	25,546,000	——	——	——
Salt Revenue.....	16,320,171	61,505,500	45,478,400	——	——
Sundry Securities..	6,866,046	13,080,000	....	100,000,000	100,000,000
Total	**47,797,584**	**100,131,500**	**45,478,400**	**100,000,000**	**100,000,000**

Note: * Chinese Gold Unit.

Table 5. Foreign Loans Outstanding Classified

Name of Loan	Amount Issued	Balance Outstanding on July 1, 1937	Balance Outstanding on June 30, 1939
Secured on Maritime Customs Revenue:			
Chinese Imp. Govt. 4½% Gold Loan of 1898 (Anglo-German)	£16,000,000	4,308,025	2,996,425
Chinese Govt. 5% Reorganization Gold Loan of 1913	£25,000,000	20,178,860	19,691,880
Chinese Republic 5% Gold Loan of 1925 (Banque Industrielle)	U.S.$43,893,900	27,569,850	22,136,650
Chinese Republic 6% Gold Loan of 1928 (Belgian)	U.S.$ 5,000,000	1,420,300	828,900
Chinese Govt. 23rd Year (1934) 6% £ Indemnity Loan	£ 1,500,000	1,224,000	972,000
Sassoon Loan to Huei River Commission of 7th 6% (1934)	£ 238,000		190,264
Secured on Salt Revenue:			
Chinese Imp. Govt. 5% and 4½% Gold Loan of 1908 (Anglo-French)	£ 5,000,000	500,000	25,000
Chinese Govt. 5% Gold Yoan of 1912 (Crisp Loan)	£ 5,000,000	4,170,182	3,666,971
Chinese Govt. 8% Tenth Year £ Treasury Notes of 1919 (Vickers)	£ 1,803,200	1,803,200	1,803,200
Chinese Govt. 8% 10-year Treasury Notes of August 27, 1918 (Marconis)	£ 600,000	600,000	600,000
6% Treasury Notes in Japanese Gold Yen for the Compensation of Public Properties and Salt Interests in Tsingtao (1923)	¥14,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000
Chinese Govt. 8% Bonds for Refunding Internal and Short-Term Debts (1922)	¥39,608,700	32,478,400	32,478,400
Republic of China 6% Three Year Secured Gold Loan Treasury Notes of 1921	U.S.$ 5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000
Republic of China Three Year Secured Loan of 1921, 5% (from scrip)	U.S.$ 1,100,500	1,105,500	1,105,500
Republic of China 6% Two Year Secured Gold Loan Treasury Notes of 1919 (Pacific Loan)..	U.S.$ 5,500,000	5,500,000	4,900,000
Gold Bonds of May 1, 1938, 5%	£10,000,000 C.G.U.100,000,000 U.S.$50,000,000	....	10,000,000 100,000,000 50,000,000
Secured on Miscellaneous Items:			
Chinese Govt. 5% Gold Loan of 1914 (Pukow Loan)	Fr.100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Chinese Govt. 8% Loan of Sept. 30, 1925 (Skoda Loans)	£ 6,866,046	6,866,046	6,866,046
Chinese Govt. 5% Cotton and Wheat Loan of June, 1933	U.S.$26,318,211	14,700,000	10,000,000
The 26th Year U.S.$ Loan for Engineering Works Harbor Develop. in Kwangtung, 6% Issued Apr. 1, 1937	U.S.$ 2,000,000	2,000,000	1,840,000

Table 6. Chinese Internal Loan Issues Outstanding

Name of Loan	Amount Issued ($1,000)	Rate %	Outstanding as on: July 1 1937 ($1,000)	Jan. 1 1939 ($1,000)
Direct Liability Ministry of Finance:				
17th Year Long-term Currency Loan (Nov. 1, 1928)	45,000	2½	37,125	33,740
25th Year Consolidated Loan:				
Group: (A)	150,000	6	148,350	143,850
„ (B)	150,000	6	148,500	146,250
„ (C)	350,000	6	346,500	341,250
„ (D)	550,000	6	544,500	536,250
„ (E)	260,000	6	257,400	253,500
25th Year Recovery Loan	340,000	6	336,600	331,500
*Liberty Loan of August, 1937	200,000	4		200,000
National Defence Loan (May 1, 1938)	500,000	6		500,000
Humanity Bonds (July 1, 1938)	100,000			30,000
Total	2,645,000		1,781,850	2,516,340
Secured on Provincial Revenues and Guaranteed by Central Government:				
(1) Hopei Province Loan for Haiho Conservancy Work (Apr. 21, 1929)	4,000	9.6	800	200
(2) 24th Year Szechwan Rehabilitation Loan (July 1, 1935)	70,000	6	61,600	50,400
(3) 25th Year Szechwan Rehabilitation Loan (April 1, 1936)	15,000	6	14,400	13,500
(4) 25th Year Kwangtung Currency Readjustment Loan (Oct. 1, 1936)	120,000	6	118,800	112,800
Kwangsi Currency Readjustment Loan (Nov., 1937)	17,000			15,000
Total	226,000		195,600	192,700
Grand Total	**2,871,000**		**1,977,450**	**2,709,040**

Note: (1) Secured on 8 per cent of existing tax of 5 per cent on Tientsin River Dues.
(2) First charge on Salt revenues of Szechwan to the amount of $470,000 per month in the first year, and $930,000 per month thereafter.
(3) Monthly subsidy of $40,000 from salt, wine and tobacco taxes in Szechwan and appropriation of $50,000 per month from business baxes of the province.
(4) Secured on Kwangtung Consolidated Taxes revenues.
* Estimate.

Table 7. Quotation of Chinese Loans

	Shanghai				London			
	Consolidated Bonds "A" (S. $)		Consolidated Bonds "D" (S. $)		5% Crisp Loan (£)		S.N. Rly. 5% 1903 (£)	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
1935	92.11	74.44	82.00	65.00	90.25	71.50	86.75	65.00
1936	91.33	63.50	82.00	57.90	84.00	67.00	79.00	65.50
1937	88.20	44.00*	83.30	39.10*	95.50	57.00	90.50	37.00
1938*								
June	58.20	55.00	53.40	50.10	50.00	40.00	29.00	22.00
July	58.80	55.00	52.25	50.15	49.50	46.00	26.00	23.00
Aug.	56.00	54.00	50.45	48.10	55.00	45.00	27.00	24.00
Sept.	54.55	48.80	49.35	46.30	50.00	40.00	27.00	20.00
Oct.	53.85	50.60	49.80	46.85	46.00	42.00	26.00	24.00
Nov.	54.85	52.50	49.65	48.10	43.00	39.00	27.00	26.00
Jan.-Nov.	60.50	42.50	56.10	37.20	61.00	39.00	45.00	20.00
1939*								
May	62.75	60.60	53.05	50.15	37.00	35.75	26.00	25.00
July	60.40	49.00	48.80	40.20	22.50	19.00	17.00	13.00
Aug.	56.60	43.30	44.10	38.55	22.00	17.50	13.00	8.50
Sept.	54.80	50.30	45.60	41.90	21.00	21.00	12.00	12.00
Oct.	59.30	53.10	49.40	44.80	17.50	17.50	11.00	11.00
Nov.	58.90	56.10	48.90	45.40	28.00	28.00	20.00	20.00
Dec.	59.90	56.90	47.35	45.60	27.00	25.00	20.00	18.00

Note: * Represents unofficial cash transactions in Shanghai.

Table 8. Foreign Investments in China (Excluding Manchuria)

(1931)

	U. S. Gold $	% to Total
Great Britain	1,169.5	55.2%
Japan	330.9	15.6%
U.S.A.	183.7	8.7%
France	181.9	8.5%
Germany	87.0	4.1%
Belgium	89.0	4.2%
Netherlands	28.7	1.4%
Italy	46.4	2.2%
Scandinavian countries	2.4	0.1%
Total	2,119.5	100.0%

Table 9. Foreign Investments in China and Manchuria Distributed by Purpose

(In Million U.S. Gold Dollars)

	1931	
	Amount	% to Total
General Purposes of the Chinese Government	427.7	13.2
Transportation	846.3	26.1
Communication & Public Utilities	128.7	4.0
Mining	128.9	4.0
Manufacturing	376.3	11.6
Banking & Finance	214.7	6.6
Real Estate	339.2	10.5
Imports & Exports	483.7	14.9
Miscellaneous (undistributed)	282.8	8.7
Obligations of Foreign Municipalities	14.3	0.4
Total	3,242.5	100.0

Table 10. Maritime Customs Revenue Classified

(St. $1,000)

Year	Import Duty	Export Duty	Coast Trade Duty*	Interport Duty†	Transit Dues*	Tonnage Dues	Revenue Surtax	Famine or Flood Relief Surtax	Total
1925	56,660	38,278	4,115	——	5,732	4,073	——	1,333	110,191
1926	66,768	40,919	4,352	——	5,159	4,516	——	3,605	125,319
1927	54,379	39,669	3,874	——	4,884	4,283	——	72	107,162
1928	72,446	42,156	4,205	——	4,846	4,621	——	——	128,274
1929	167,099	56,545	5,664	——	3,851	4,950	——	——	238,109
1930	211,639	55,384	6,297	——	3,245	4,840	——	——	281,406
1931	314,687	47,831	——	15,646	——	5,241	——	1,598	385,003
1932	236,292	26,777	——	20,552	——	4,268	5,066	19,022	311,976
1933	265,611	23,245	——	18,003	——	4,403	14,127	14,136	339,524
1934	260,215	24,701	——	16,968	——	4,302	14,217	14,243	334,645
1935	250,165	20,732	——	13,208	——	4,321	13,535	13,560	315,520
1936	254,539	24,474	——	13,685	——	4,033	13,937	13,965	324,633
1927	261,287	29,073	——	20,149	——	3,225	14,579	14,588	342,900
1938	160,936	16,533	——	55,840	——	2,914	9,164	9,179	254,565
1939	237,700	17,400	——	46,600	——	3,600	13,000	13,000	331,300

Note: * Abolished on 1st January, 1931.
† Introduced on June, 1931, being the export duty on domestic trade formerly included in the export duty column.

Table 11. Total Maritime Customs Revenue of Leading Ports

(Unit: Million St. $) (% against total)

	Shanghai	%	Tientsin	%	Tsingtao	%	Hankow	%	Canton	%	Kowloon	%	Others %	Total Incl. Others
1932...	143.6	46.6	39.1	12.9	24.2	7.7	12.7	4.7	14.4	4.6	8.7	2.7	21.4	312.0
1933...	176.1	52.0	41.8	12.4	22.5	6.7	20.4	6.6	10.9	3.3	8.3	2.4	17.4	339.5
1934...	175.3	52.4	41.1	12.3	20.1	6.0	19.3	5.8	8.0	2.4	7.4	2.2	19.0	334.6
1935...	149.1	47.2	41.0	12.9	22.3	7.1	22.3	7.1	9.6	3.0	7.3	2.3	20.2	315.5
1936...	148.8	46.0	35.5	10.9	20.3	6.5	23.8	7.7	10.9	3.4	9.1	2.8	23.5	324.6
1937...	142.1	41.5	33.4	9.5	24.3	6.9	25.8	7.4	12.8	3.7	16.5	4.7	25.7	342.9
1938...	84.9	33.3	56.4	22.2	8.7	3.2	8.2	3.2	19.5	7.7	13.8	5.4	24.8	254.6

Table 12: Maritime Customs Revenue of Each Port, Classified

(1938)

(Unit: St. $ 1,000)

	Import Duty	Export Duty	Interport Duty	Tonnage Dues	Revenue Surtax	Flood Relief Surtax	Grand Total
Chinwangtao	2,424.4	1,453.8	54.1	220.0	194.2	194.2	4,540.8
Tientsin	45,364.8	3,382.9	2,399.5	416.5	2,439.9	2,440.6	56,444.0
Lungkow	53.5	43.2	424.4	1.9	4.7	4.8	532.5
Chefoo	1,736.0	152.7	867.2	47.8	96.7	96.8	2,997.1
Weihaiwei	158.5	27.2	248.9	33.9	9.3	9.3	487.0
Tsingtao	6,401.5	677.4	1,094.0	1.1	340.9	354.8	8,869.7

	Import Duty	Export Duty	Interport Duty	Tonnage Dues	Revenue Surtax	Flood Relief Surtax	Grand Total
Chungking	412.7	117.6	2,662.8	12.8	37.0	37.0	3,280.0
Wanhsien	3.9	58.8	967.2	2.0	13.9	13.9	1,059.7
Ichang	7.0	2.8	625.1	11.9	2.5	2.5	651.9
Shasi	2.7	....	494.8	....	....	....	498.3
Changsha	358.5	810.2	1,851.0	1.8	76.1	76.1	3,173.6
Yochow	....	....	860.3	....	....	....	860.3
Hankow	1,377.0	343.9	6,163.2	47.1	150.9	151.0	8,233.2
Kiukiang	9.4	....	413.3	4.3	....	1.0	428.1
Shanghai	60,044.6	2,424.1	14,286.5	1,770.0	3,194.3	3,194.1	84,913.7
Soochow	....	....	9.4	....	....	....	9.4
Hangchow	....	....	71.3	....	....	....	71.4
Ningpo	996.8	9.7	2,410.5	8.8	50.3	50.3	3,526.0
Wenchow	865.7	37.9	1,985.2	12.5	57.8	57.8	3,016.9
Santuao	86.8	1.3	141.4	....	4.4	4.4	238.4
Foochow	1,966.7	46.0	3,147.2	38.4	103.5	104.1	5,406.1
Amoy	1,876.1	64.6	440.7	82.8	100.5	100.5	2,665.3
Swatow	6,201.7	359.3	2,324.5	76.4	332.6	332.7	9,627.3
Canton	9,665.4	3,691.3	4,760.9	59.5	685.2	685.3	19,547.7
Kowloon	12,295.5	254.9	20.8	1.0	634.9	634.9	13,841.7
Lappa	1,082.9	290.8	96.6	....	73.3	73.5	1,617.0
Kongmoon	587.8	79.5	642.5	5.9	37.5	37.5	1,390.7
Samshui	114.2	29.9	1,883.5	7.6	7.2	7.2	2,049.6
Wuchow	1,958.9	534.4	1,596.2	8.8	155.9	155.9	4,410.0
Nanning	9.9	3.1	554.1	1.0	1.8	1.8	571.3
Luichow	919.5	307.5	630.2	1.0	62.5	62.5	1,982.8
Kiungchow	777.1	216.3	437.3	33.1	51.2	51.2	1,566.2
Pakhoi	254.5	47.6	422.5	6.2	26.2	26.2	783.3
Lungchow	115.3	18.7	38.7	....	7.1	7.1	186.9
Mengtsz	2,295.1	1,023.2	738.7	....	183.6	183.6	4,424.2
Szemao	82.7	3.3	34.9	....	4.3	4.3	129.5
Tengyueh	429.0	19.3	40.4	....	22.5	22.5	533.7
Total	**160,936.3**	**16,532.9**	**55,840.0**	**2,913.4**	**9,163.6**	**9,179.2**	**254,565.5**
Percentage	63.2%	6.49%	21.94%	1.14%	3.60%	3.61%	100.00%

Table 13. Services of Foreign Loans and Indemnities Charged Thereon from Maritime and Native Customs Revenue

Year	Gross Revenue from Maritime and Native Customs (Hk. Tls. 1,000)	Services of Foreign Loans and Indemnities Charged Thereon (Hk. Tls 1,000)	% of Service Funds to Gross Revenue
1912	42,840	27,958	65
1913	46,899	46,831	100
1914	42,307	35,923	85
1915	40,532	31,350	77
1916	41,511	29,519	71
1917	41,965	28,974	69
1918	40,319	26,892	67
1919	50,503	23,075	46
1920	54,205	20,612	38
1921	59,334	36,200	61
1922	62,997	36,680	58
1923	67,994	43,221	63
1924	73,846	42,845	58
1925	74,598	43,001	58
1926	82,627	47,741	58
1927	72,519	54,409	75
1928	85,969	51,516	60
1929	157,391	58,650	37
1930	187,225	82,113	44
1931	248,339	107,552	43
1932	182,041	63,368	35
	(St. $1,000)	(St. $1,000)	
1933	306,859	85,742	28
1934	301,884	75,414	24
1935	284,104	66,400	23
1936	292,697	76,728	26

CHAPTER VI

BANKING

Though a highly unique banking system existed in China for several centuries past, the adoption of western practises in financing dates from the latter half of the nineteenth century. A remarkable development has been witnessed particularly since the establishment of the Commercial Bank of China in Shanghai in 1897.

Banking in China has been characterized by the large influence which foreign banks have wielded. In this respect five countries have played a pre-eminent role, these being Great Britain, Japan, France, the United States and Holland. The powerful position of foreign banks in China is due principally to the heavy reliance which the country placed on foreign nations for the development of its foreign trade, industries, its transportation systems and its public works. The large foreign debts incurred by China and the mortgaging of various state revenues as collaterals further augmented the scope of business and influence of the international banks in China. It is undeniable, however, that Chinese banks have been rapidly spreading their sphere of influence, and the extent and rate of this movement will be governed henceforth in direct ratio to the unification of administrative control over the vast country.

The recent development in power of banking under Chinese management is well reflected in the number of such institutions which have been established since 1915. Of a total of fifty-eight leading Chinese banks (all capitalized at over $1,000,000) in existence as in 1933 all except ten of them were created after 1915.

Table 1. Principal Accounts of Government and Commercial Banks

(Unit: In $1,000)

Banks:		Paid-up Capital & Reserves	Cash (Vaults, Transit & on Call)	Deposits, current & fixed	Loans, Advances, Overdrafts	Investments in securities	Bank-notes in circulation	Profits year ending Dec. 31
Government	1934	151,422	332,063	1,084,969	702,927	204,840	408,937	17,891
	1935	181,992	763,469	1,845,158	881,926	350,903	676,841	14,534
	1936	189,829	806,946	2,473,614	1,677,938	150,195	1,270,221	21,998
Commercial	1934	84,894	248,372	1,014,287	686,438	189,652	83,640	10,473
	1935	87,060	256,363	988,789	680,333	186,825	41,595	10,569
	1936	90,489	250,876	1,073,704	694,720	204,393	41,297	8,633
Total	1934	236,316	590,435	2,099,256	1,389,365	394,492	492,577	28,364
	1935	269,052	1,019,831	2,833,947	1,562,259	537,728	718,436	25,103
	1936	280,318	1,057,822	3,547,318	2,362,658	354,588	1,311,518	30,631
Of which:								
Central Bank of China		109,243	265,195	713,795	478,470	37,572	340,375	17,096
Bank of China		44,914	307,866	1,064,271	748,643	45,174	465,691	2,836
Bank of Communications		27,024	144,133	540,104	353,617	69,984	302,141	1,528
Farmers' Bank of China		8,648	79,752	155,444	78,208	3,465	162,014	538
4 Banks' Joint Sav. Soc.		2,735	16,087	89,796	43,892	25,377	....	952
China & South Sea Bank		9,500	18,684	100,582	75,314	9,749	17,645	926
Yen Yeh Commercial Bank		13,148	35,825	114,905	76,276	12,157	....	840
Kincheng Banking Corp.		10,420	33,034	171,128	106,856	33,894	....	1,151
Continental Banking Corp.		6,635	29,360	122,957	62,678	29,407	....	564
National Commercial Bank		6,861	14,378	83,265	51,667	17,503	....	674
Shanghai Com. & Sav. Bank		13,871	41,848	153,804	119,549	17,889	....	573
Chekiang Industrial Bank		5,060	10,583	50,514	41,179	10,155	....	401
Agric. & Ind. Bank		5,885	7,069	27,773	19,387	5,083	16,156	550
Land Bank of China		2,857	3,573	17,702	15,243	5,492	7,496	193
China State Bank		3,165	16,162	44,874	22,880	9,487	....	449
Young Bros. Banking Corp.		2,230	3,131	22,129	14,160	15,278	....	289
Sin Hwa Trust & Sav. Bank		2,089	7,609	29,675	14,164	8,107	....	173
Mfrs. Bank of China		6,033	13,533	44,600	31,475	4,815	....	898
Total		280,318	1,057,822	3,547,318	2,362,658	354,588	1,311,518	30,631

Table 2. Postal Savings Statistics
(Unit: $)

Year	No. of Branches	Deposits: Current Savings: No. of Depositors	Deposits: Current Savings: Amount	Deposits: Fixed Savings: No. of Depositors	Deposits: Fixed Savings: Amount	Total: No. of Depositors	Total: Amount
Dec., 1919..	81	2,320	108,626	——	——	2,320	108,626
" 1920..	219	8,102	754,030	——	——	8,102	754,030
" 1921..	334	18,079	2,132,249	——	——	18,079	2,132,249
" 1922..	334	26,328	3,444,930	——	——	26,328	3,444,930
" 1923..	358	33,666	4,649,270	——	——	33,666	4,649,279
" 1924..	340	41,065	5,815,409	——	——	41,065	5,815,409
" 1925..	340	51,565	7,747,127	——	——	51,565	7,747,127
" 1926..	345	61,394	9,515,522	——	——	61,394	9,515,522
" 1937..	263	52,375	8,268,595	——	——	52,375	8,268,595
" 1938..	206	54,766	8,747,048	——	——	54,766	8,747,048
" 1929..	206	71,227	11,436,934	——	——	71,227	11,436,934
June, 1930..	288	84,449	14,373,615	279	179,587	84,778	14,553,201
" 1931..	496	128,886	22,282,654	2,981	2,351,264	131,867	24,633,918
" 1932..	572	144,322	22,859,411	5,464	4,337,128	149,786	27,196,539
" 1933..	586	146,468	21,411,681	5,097	3,985,377	151,565	25,387,058
" 1934..	592	170,018	28,029,058	6,866	5,244,436	176,884	33,273,494

Description of Banks

Djang Siao-mei, an expert on Chinese banking matters, classifies the banking and credit system of China under three heads, namely, Chinese banks, foreign banks and native banks. His explanation of each is given hereunder:

Chinese Banks

The Chinese banks may be succinctly divided into the following groups in accordance with the nature of their business:

(A) Special Banks.—The special banks include the Central Bank of China and other banks specially chartered by the National Government for performance of specific functions. In 1937 these were (1) the Central Bank of China, (2) The Bank of China as a foreign exchange bank, and (3) the Bank of Communications as an industrial development bank.

(B) Public Banks.—The public banks are invariably established by provincial and municipal governments for the purposes of acting as agencies of local treasury departments and of stabilizing the financial condition in their special localities. The Bank of Kiangsu is the oldest of the kind. In other provinces, including Chekiang, Hopei, Honan, Shansi, Shantung, Shensi, Fukien, and Kwangtung, there are also established public banks. The municipal banks of Canton, Nanchang, Shanghai, etc. are organizations founded by local municipalities.

(C) Commercial Banks.—Commercial banks are founded on purely business basis. They are, undoubtedly, the important medium for development of commerce. Their scope of activities consists of deposits, loans, bills and drafts, and cash remittances. At present, however, practically all of the commercial banks are also engaged in savings and deposits; while a number of them maintain trust departments and insurance services as well.

(D) Agricultural and Industrial Banks.—Agricultural and industrial banks are intended, primarily, to finance important undertakings, such as farming, forestry, reclamation, pasturage, irrigation and water conservancy, mining, and industrial factories. A number of these banks, including the Agricultural Bank of Honan, Hupeh, Anhwei and Kiangsi; the Agricultural and Industrial Bank of China; and the National Industrial Bank of China, are authorized to issue bank notes.

(E) Frontier and Land Banks.—These banks are for the purpose of investing in enterprises for development of frontiers and reclamation. Some of them are also engaged in land transactions in large cities and other commercial activities. The Land Bank of China (Shanghai), the Frontier Bank of Tientsin, and the Szechwan-Sinkang Reclamation Bank are also authorized to issue bank notes.

(F) Trade Banks.—The banks belonging to this category are established by their respective lines of trade for the promotion of their interests. For instance, there are the Shanghai Silk Industry Commercial and Savings Bank for the silk trade; the Salt Industry Bank of Szechwan and the Yien Yieh Commercial Bank (Tientsin) for the salt industry; the Sunkiang Tien Yieh Bank and the Chekiang Pawnbrokers Bank (Hangchow) for pawnshops; and the Shanghai Coal Merchants Bank for the coal business.

Native Banks

The development of the native bank (or

"money shop") system commenced well ahead of the modern banking institution in China. While the exact date of its origin is not ascertainable, it has obviously been in existence since the early part of the Manchu Dynasty, when Shanghai was not opened to foreign trade.

It is difficult to differentiate native banks, since their business activities are practically along similar lines. They may, however, be classified into the following five groups according to the volume of their business:

(A) Wei-wa Chwang.—Native banks which are styled as wei-wa chwang, are generally equipped with large capital and are members of the Union of Native Banks; hence they are also called "union chien-chwang." Union members are able to clear their bills through their joint Clearing House, a procedure which had been in practice long before the modern banks in Shanghai established their Bills Clearing House for the same purpose. The native bank orders issued by these firms are invariably of good standing and acceptable to all banks and commercial firms.

(B) Yuan-chih Chwang.—The capital stock and scope of business activities of these native banks are smaller than those of the wei-wa chwang. But they may become members of the Union by complying with some of its requirements. The yuan-chih native banks may also engage in the business of deposits and loans, although the amounts involved are comparatively insignificant.

(C) Heng-chih Chwang. — The heng-chih chwang are much smaller than the wei-wa or yuan-chih native banks. They usually clear their bills at the Clearing House for native banks only through the good offices of the latter. The volume of their business is very limited.

(D) Li-chih Chwang.—The business of these firms is confined to transactions of subsidiary currency on a wholesale basis. They are not allowed to engage in the business of deposits and loans on account of their limited capital.

(E) Tseng-chih Chwang.—These firms are merely money exchange establishments.

Table 3. Leading Chinese Banks

(As in February, 1939)

(Banks with Capitalization Under $1,000,000 Omitted)

Name of Bank	Established	Paid-up Capital ($1,000)	Head Office	No. of Branches
Agricultural and Industrial Bank of China	1918	5,000	Shanghai	11
Anhwei Regional Bank	1936	2,000	Wuhu	3
Bank of Agriculture and Commerce	1921	3,000	Shanghai	6
Bank of Canton	1912	7,500	Canton	2
Bank of China	1912	40,000	Shanghai	—
Bank of Communications	1907	20,000	Shanghai	—
Bank of East Asia	1918	5,599	Hongkong	4
Bank of East Hopei	1937	5,000	Tungchow	—
Canton Municipal Bank	1927	2,000	Peking	—
Central Bank of China	1928	100,000	Shanghai	—
Central Savings Society	1936	5,000	Shanghai	8
Chekiang Industrial Bank	1908	2,000	Shanghai	2
Chekiang Provincial Bank	1923	1,640	Hangchow	21
China Banking Corporation	1920	Ps. 5,765	Manila	2
China Development Bank	1931	1,000	Shanghai	1
China Development Finance Corporation	1933	10,000	Shanghai	—
China Equitable Bank	1933	1,000	Shanghai	—
China Investment Bank	1935	1,000	Shanghai	—
China and South Sea Bank	1921	7,500	Shanghai	10
China State Bank	1928	2,632	Hankow	8
China United Commercial and Savings Bank	1932	1,118	Shanghai	—
China Industrial Bank Company	1921	1,000	Shanghai	—
Chiu Hsin Ching Bank	—	1,000	Chungking	12
Chu Hsin Chen Bank	1914	2,000	Chungking	17
Chung Foo Union Bank	1916	2,000	Shanghai	6
City Bank of Greater Shanghai	1930	1,000	Shanghai	—
Commercial Bank of China	1896	4,000	Shanghai	7
Commercial Bank of Chuenkong	1937	3,000	Chungking	8
Continental Bank	1929	3,791	Tientsin	19
Cultivation Bank	1932	1,081	Tientsin	—
Dah Dong Commercial Bank	1920	2,800	Tsungming	1
Development Bank of Szechwan	1934	1,000	Chungking	1

Name of Bank	Established	Paid-up Capital ($1,000)	Head Office	No. of Branches
Farmers' Bank of China	1933	10,000	Shanghai	21
Farmers' Bank of Kwangsi	1937	3,000	Kweilin	—
Federal Reserve Bank	1938	25,000	Peking	7
First Trust Company of China	1919	3,000	Shanghai	1
Frontier Bank	1919	1,000	Tientsin	4
Fukien Provincial Bank	1935	1,000	Foochow	9
Hankow Commercial Bank	1935	1,000	Hankow	—
Hopei Provincial Bank	1929	1,449	Tientsin	2
Hunan Provincial Bank	1929	1,500	Changsha	5
Hupeh Provincial Bank	1928	3,000	Hankow	6
Industrial Bank of Kwangtung	1935	1,000	Canton	—
Industrial Development Bank of China	1920	2,391	Peking	5
Joint Savings Society of the Yingyih, Kincheng, & Continental & China South Sea Bank	1923	1,000	Shanghai	4
Ka Wha Savings Bank	1923	1,000	Hongkong	2
Kiangsu Bank	1912	1,000	Shanghai	10
Kiangsu-Chekiang Chung Wai Bank	1932	3,750	Shanghai	—
Kiangsu Farmers' Bank	1928	3,936	Chinkiang	16
Kincheng Banking Corporation	1917	7,000	Shanghai	22
Kuo An Trust Company	—	T. 1,000	Shanghai	—
Land Bank of China	1929	2,500	Shanghai	4
Le Hwa Bank	—	2,500	Changshu	—
Local Bank of Szechwan	1934	1,250	Chungking	2
Luan Hwa Bank	1922	1,000	Hongkong	1
Manufacturers' Bank of China	1929	5,000	Shanghai	10
Mei Feng Bank of Szechwan	1932	1,200	Chungkiang	6
Merchantile Union Bank	1933	1,000	Shanghai	1
Min Sheng Bank of Shantung	1932	3,200	Tsinan	4
Mongolian National Bank	1938	10,000	Kalgan	—
National Commercial Savings Bank	1921	2,574	Hongkong	4
National Commercial Bank, Ltd.	1907	4,000	Shanghai	8
National Industrial Bank of China	1919	4,000	Shanghai	27
New Frontier Bank	1925	3,000	Tientsin	5
New Futien Bank	1932	3,300	Yunnanfu	6
Ningpo Commercial Bank	1908	4,000	Shanghai	5
Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp.	1932	10,000	Singapore	19
Provincial Bank of Canton	1922	15,000	Canton	9
Provincial Bank of Honan	1928	1,616	Kaifeng	6
Provincial Bank of Kwangsi	1932	4,400	Wuchow	3
Provincial Bank of Ningsia	1931	1,501	Ningsi	4
Provincial Bank of Szechwan	1934	2,000	Chungking	12
Salt Industrial Bank of Szechwan	1930	1,200	Chungking	3
Seng Dah Trust Co.	1936	1,000	Shanghai	—
Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank	1915	5,000	Shanghai	—
Shanghai Silk Ind. Commercial & Savings Bank	1932	1,200	Shanghai	5
Shansi Provincial Bank	1919	3,000	Taiyuan	11
Shensi Provincial Bank	1920	1,250	Sian	5
Sin Hwa Trust & Savings Bank	1914	2,000	Shanghai	6
Sing Tai Bank	1933	1,000	Shanghai	2
Southeastern Trust Co.	1932	1,000	Shanghai	—
Sze Hai Tong Banking & Insurance Co.	1906	4,000	Singapore	2
Ta Foo Commercial Bank	1934	1,000	Hankow	1
Tai Ping Bank	1930	1,000	Shanghai	—
Tung Lai Bank	1918	3,000	Shanghai	4
Woman's Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.	1924	1,000	Shanghai	—
Yien-Yieh Commercial Bank	1915	7,500	Shanghai	8
Yu Ming Bank of Kiangsi	1928	1,000	Shanghai	12
Yung Tah Bank	1935	1,000	Shanghai	—

Foreign Banks

After 1842, when Shanghai was opened as a treaty port by virtue of the Treaty of Nanking, foreign merchants began to extend their operations into the Chinese field, and the volume of foreign trade increased steadily during the latter part of the nineteenth century. In order to meet the requirements of foreign trade, the Chartered Bank of Australia and China (British) established its branch office at Shanghai in 1853. At that time, British merchants profitted in the trade of opium and cotton goods, and the Chartered Bank of India, Aus-

tralia and China was chiefly engaged in discounting bills and granting drafts to these merchants. Fourteen years after the first foreign bank entered the Chinese field, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation also set up its branch office at Shanghai in 1867. This bank was originally promoted by British, German, American and French interests, but due to disagreements among the promoters it was reorganized into a British firm.

Table 4. Leading Foreign Banks in China, February 1939

(Excluding Japanese Banks)

Name	Established	Capital Paid-up		Far Eastern Branches
American Express Co., Inc.	1841	U.S.$ 6,000,000	New York	4
Banco National Ultramarino	....	.....	Lisbon	2
Banque Belge pour l'Etranger Extreme Orient	1902	Fr.B. 30,000,000	Brussels	4
Banque Franco-Chinoise	1923	Fr. 50,000,000	Paris	4
Banque de l'Indochine	1875	Fr. 130,000,000	Paris	8
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.	1853	£ 3,000,000	London	8
Chase Bank	1920	U.S.$ 5,000,000	New York	3
Deutsch Asiatische Bank	1889	$ 6,440,000	Shanghai	5
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	1864	Hk.$ 20,000,000	Hongkong	13
Italian Bank of China	1920	U.S.$ 1,000,000	Shanghai	..
Mercantile Bank of India	1892	£ 1,050,000	London	2
Moscow Narodny Bank	1919	£ 1,635,000	London	1
National City Bank of N. Y.	1812	U.S.$ 100,000,000	New York	8
Nederlandsch Indische Handesbank	1863	Fl. 55,000,000	Amsterdam	3
Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij	1824	Fl. 45,000,000	Amsterdam	2
E. D. Sassoon Banking Co.	1930	£ 500,000	Hongkong	1
Underwriters Savings Bank	1930	$ 500,000	Shanghai	1
Union Mobiliere	1921	$ 2,000,000	Shanghai	..

Table 5. Leading Japanese Banks, February 1939

Name	Established	Capital Paid-up	Head Office	Far Eastern Branches
Bank of Chosen	1911	¥ 25,000,000	Keijo	16
Bank of Taiwan	1899	¥ 52,500,000	Taihoku	6
China & Southern Bank	....	¥ 7,500,000	Taihoku	1
Great Eastern Bank	1921	¥ 1,250,000	Peking	3
Mitsui Bank, Ltd.	1909	¥ 60,000,000	Tokyo	2
Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd.	1885	¥ 62,500,000	Tokyo	1
Niitaka Bank, Ltd.	....	¥ 80,000,000	Taihoku	2
Chenghung Bank	1906	¥ 5,624,375	Dairen	14
Sumitomo Bank	1895	¥ 50,000,000	Osaka	1
Yokohama Specie Bank	1880	¥ 100,000,000	Yokohama	14

During the last stage of the Manchu regime, China was embroiled in wars. As a result, the Chinese government was rendered into a position of insolvency, and was compelled to make loans from foreign interests. Thereupon, many large foreign banks, such as the Yokohama Specie Bank and the National City Bank of New York, tried to be on the spot by establishing branch offices in Shanghai and other principal cities in this country. At present thirty-one different nationalities are operating in China.

There are at present the following number of foreign banks in China: British 6; Japanese 10; American 7; French 2; Netherlands 2; Belgian 1; Italian 1; German 1; Russian 1. There are besides several banks of mixed capitalization, such as the French-Belgian Bank, Credit Foncier d'Extreme-Orient, Sino-French Bank, Banque Franco-Chinoise pour Le Commerce et l'Industrie.

The paid-up capital and reserve funds of these banks at the end of 1933 were: British banks, over £8,000,000; Japanese banks, over ¥316,000,000; and American banks, over U.S. Gold $139,000,000. The amount of their total deposits are as follows: British banks, over £140,000,000; Japanese banks, over ¥3,800,000,000; and American banks, over U.S. Gold $1,100,000,000.

Although the statements issued by these foreign banks include the figures of their head offices and branch offices in other parts of the world, the fact remains that many are far better placed than the Chinese banks financially.

For instance, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, with its head office at Hongkong, is represented in thirteen ports in China and Manchoukuo, namely, Amoy, Canton, Chefoo, Dairen, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Kowloon, Mukden, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, and Tsingtao; and a larger portion of its business is located in this country. The paid-up capital of this bank is Hongkong $20,000,000; but its reserve funds amount to more than five times its capital, and its deposits, to over Hongkong $890,000,000. These conditions are indicative of the strong standing of the bank as well as the enormous profits that it has made. The phenomenal growth of this and other foreign banks has been rendered possiblly by the following factors:

1. **Control of Foreign Exchange.**—The foreign banks in China were originally established for the purpose of affording facilities to their own nationals engaged in trade with the Chinese. As the early foreign trade of China was almost exclusively handled by foreign imports and exports firms located at treaty ports, the foreign banks, in turn, assumed absolute control of China's foreign exchange. Even at later stages, Chinese banks were not able to compete with foreign banks in the matter of foreign exchange, because the foreign banks were generally equipped with better facilities to perform this function. Thus, foreign banks in China were able to manipulate the rate of exchange at will, in order to profit at the expense of the Chinese. For example, the rate of exchange as declared by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was invariably higher than usual at times when payments were made by the Chinese government to settle its foreign debts.

2. **Custody of Chinese Customs and Salt Revenues.**—During the last years of the Manchu regime, the Chinese customs and salt revenues were placed under the custody of the Superintendent of Customs at Shanghai for the specific purpose of reimbursing foreign debts of the Chinese government. Since the time of the Revolution of 1911, the revenues in question were, at the request of the foreign interests concerned, deposited with three foreign banks, namely, the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Deutsch Asiatische Bank, and the Russo-Asiatic Bank, for safe-keeping. With these funds, the foreign banks were able to develop their own business. This practice was discontinued in 1929, when China regained her tariff autonomy.

3. **Loans to Chinese Government.**—Following the Opium War in 1842, China witnessed years crowded with troubles within and without. There were, for instance, the war with Great Britain and France, the border troubles at Ili and Annam, the war with Japan, and the Boxer Uprising. The Chinese government was compelled not only to incur large expenses but also to pay heavy indemnities. This led to making loans from foreign sources, and the foreign banks in China acted as agencies for handling such loans, which again brought considerable profits to them.

4. **Deposits by Chinese Mandarins, Militarists, Politicians, etc.**—In addition to the above-mentioned special privileges, the foreign banks in China have been the custodians of huge sums deposited by Chinese mandarins, militarists, politicians, and other rich people, who considered the foreign banks, protected by extraterritorial treaties, to be the sanctuary for their money. Although the exact figures of such deposits are not available, it is obvious that they amount to staggering totals. Finally, it may be summarized that the foreign banks, with their mighty financial power and privileged position, exercise an important influence over the Chinese conditions, both economic and political. Unless the Chinese banks are able to consolidate themselves, it will be practically impossible for them to withstand the pressure of foreign banks.

Other Institutions

In addition to modern Chinese banks, native banks and foreign banks, as stated in the foregoing, there are also a number of trust companies, finance companies, savings societies and exchanges. Of these, the trust companies and finance companies have been introduced only in recent years and are still in the process of evolution. In general, they are also engaged in the business as savings and commercial banking activities. Savings societies and exchanges occupy a position of relative importance, since they have already been in existence for a long time.

Trust Companies.—There were eleven trust companies in China, with a total paid-up capital of $11,000,000 as at the end of June 30, 1934. With the exception of the Canton Trust Company and China Trust Company, the head office of which is located in Hongkong, all of the trust companies are established in Shanghai. The Central Trust Company has a branch office in Hankow, the South-Eastern Trust Company has a branch office in Nanzin, and the Tung Yih Trust Company has two branch office at Peking and Canton. Generally speaking, the trust companies are centered upon Shanghai. But in

view of their small capital they are comparatively unimportant.

Finance Companies.—There are altogether six finance companies in China, of which two are financed by foreign capital. They are the China Finance Corporation and the Shanghai Finance Company, with a total paid-up capital of $3,100,000. The remaining four companies, organized by Chinese interests, are: the China Development Finance Corporation, the Kien Yih Development Corporation, the Sincere Finance Company, and the Zah Kong Finance Company, with a total paid-up capital of $10,790,000. The combined paid-up capital of all of the six companies amounts to less than $14,000,000. Further, their activities are confined largely to Shanghai.

Savings Societies.—The number of savings societies, including the Postal Remittances and Savings Bank, is not more than four at present. In spite of the small number, however, these establishments exercise considerably more influence over the domestic financial situation than either the trust companies or the finance companies. This is largely due to the fact that the branch offices of savings societies are scattered over all parts of the country. In the case of the postal Remittances and Savings Banks, its branch offices in all parts of the country totalled 592 by the end of June, 1934.

Exchanges.—The motive to establish Chinese exchanges in Shanghai originated early in the last years of the Manchu regime, but the first exchange, namely, the Shanghai Stock and Merchandise Exchange, was founded on July 1, 1920. Prior to this, the Shanghai Sharebrokers Association was set up in 1891 and the Shanghai Stock Exchange, in 1905, by foreign interests. Both of these organizations are still maintained at present.

As the Shanghai Stock and Merchandise Exchange was very successful even within a short interval since its establishment, a number of other exchange, such as the Shanghai China Merchants Stock Exchange, the Shanghai Flour Exchange, the Provision Exchange, and the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchanges, were soon established in Shanghai. During the summer of 1921, more than 140 exchanges were organized in this city, but many of them were compelled to close down at the end of the same year. Subsequently, the Chinese Government ordered that not more than one exchange for each trade would be permitted to exist in the same locality, and spontaneously proclaimed restrictions upon the business activities of all exchanges. As a result, identical exchanges were either amalgamated into one or were compelled to suspend business. At present, there are five leading exchanges in Shanghai: the Shanghai Gold Stock Exchange, the Shanghai China Merchants Stock Exchange, the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, the Provision Exchange and Shanghai Flour Stock Exchange. At Tientsin, Peking, Nanchang, Chungking, Hangchow, Hankow and other large cities, there are also stock exchanges maintained by local Chinese.

Table 6. Bank Notes Issue of Principal Chinese Banks
($1,000)

Bank	1921	1930	1933	1934	1935
Central Bank of China	....	22,669	71,063	86,073	177,912
Bank of China	62,493	203,847	183,727	291,279	286,245
Bank of Communications	30,143	82,894	93,005	112,512	180,825
Commercial Bank of China	1,479	4,832	25,091	24,302	26,617
National Commercial Bank	....	7,299	8,187	9,247	9,449
Ningpo Commercial Bank	1,697	11,287	19,498	18,310	19,221
Agricultural & Industrial Bank	....	847	10,225	6,167	8,344
National Industrial Bank	110	28,308	40,001	33,645	44,463
Land Bank of China	....	1,800	6,445	7,084	7,496
Four Banks, Joint Treasury	....	49,185	36,872	40,254	72,282
Total	95,931	412,969	494,117	728,873	831,835

Table 7. Bankers' Clearing House
(in $1,000)

	Shanghai Bankers' Clearing House					Native Bankers' Assn. Total	Grand Total
	Dollars		Transfer Dollar		Total		
	Total	Daily Av.	Total	Daily	Daily Av.		
1933	1,023,529	4,094	831,732	3,225	7,323	13,808,992	15,664,253
1934	1,582,374	5,262	1,657,734	5,444	10,706	14,560,787	17,800,895
1935	1,857,578	5,697	1,858,249	6,202	11,899	13,580,830	17,296,657
1936	3,740,492	12,615	2,243,816	7,555	20,170	16,482,633	22,466,941
1937	3,195,974	10,983	2,661,885	8,838	19,821	....	....
1938	953,056	3,194	1,223,290	4,123	7,317	....	....
1939, Jan.-Sept.	2,044,988	9,231	1,260,550	4,716	14,055	....	....

Table 8. Average Monthly Interest Rates Classified by Leading Cities

(%)

	Nanking		Shanghai		Kiukiang		Chengchow		Tsingtao		Foochow	
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
1932	0.72	1.40	0.31	1.05	0.60	1.38	0.60	1.50	0.25	1.38	0.61	1.64
1933	0.71	1.46	0.21	1.05	0.60	1.50	0.60	1.50	0.24	1.36	0.75	1.65
1934	0.54	1.35	0.31	1.05	0.40	1.20	0.30	0.95	0.22	1.30	0.75	1.65

Note: (a) reprenset deposit: (b) represent loans.
Monthly rates of native banks on customers' monthly balance of deposits, these rates are fixed by decision of Native Bankers' Assn.

BANKING STRUCTURE AND CURRENCY SYSTEM OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF PEKING

As a concequence of the Sino-Japanese Hostilities commencing in July 1937 the Provisional Government at Peking on March 10, 1938, established the Federal Reserve Bank of China as the central banking organ of the Government in order to stabilize Chinese currency and to control financial conditions. The Government at the same time promulgated the Old Currency Readjustment Act and regulations destined to eliminate the disturbing influence of the old currency on the economic development and circulation of the new bank notes of the Federal Reserve Bank.

(a) The new bank notes issued by the Federal Bank were placed at par with the Japanese currency (yen) as a definite means toward stabilization. (b) The new currency is issued by the Bank as the sole currency of North China. (c) Old currencies which have been circulating in North China will compulsorily be withdrawn within a fixed period. (d) Legal tender notes of the Chiang Kai-shek regime (southern notes) were prohibited to circulate after June 10, 1938. (e) Legal tender (northern notes) will be prohibited after March 11, 1939, and the notes shall not be exchanged for new notes after that period with some exceptions according to recent orders. (f) Legal tender notes, circulating in North China were devalued by 10%, effective from August 8, 1938, in order to strengthen the position of the new currency, as the value of the legal tender which has close connection with the Chiang Kai-shek regime had sharply declined after the Kuomintang Government adopted a policy of controlling the sale of foreign currency at Shanghai. The Provisional Government proclaimed on January 4, 1939, a further devaluation of 30% for legal tender notes, granting 50 days up to February 20 for conversion, in view of the approaching expiration of the time limit allowed for the circulation of legal tender as above mentioned.

As a consequence of such measures and the progress of economic reconstruction in North China, the notes issued by the Federal Reserve Bank registered a marked expansion, the outstanding volume at the end of December, 1938, reaching more than 150 million yuan. It is noteworthy that the Federal Reserve Bank of China in October 1938 established a Foreign Exchange Fund replacing a part of foreign exchange held by the Bank with the Fund in order to qualify the new currency as a trade currency.

Contrary to the situation in North China, legal tender notes (southern notes) are still circulating in Central China, but the value of such notes witnessed a heavy decline since the spring of 1938, although exchange rates appear to be supported by a few foreign banks, whilst Japanese military notes began to circulate steadily within the area of Japanese occupation since November 1, 1938.

Establishment of Hua Hsing Commercial Bank

The Hua Hsing Commercial Bank was established on May 1, 1939, with Mr. Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance in the Reformed Government of Nanking as governor and with a capital stock of $50 million. Unlike the Federal Reserve Bank of China which was previously established in North China, the present institution was conceived principally to promote sound trade and commerce. Particulars of the Hua Hsing Commercial Bank are as follows: The bank is capitalized at 50 million yuan and its head office is located at Shanghai. The entire capital is paid up in foreign currencies, one-half having been invested by the Renovation Government at Nanking and the other half by six Japanese banks, namely, the Japan Industrial Bank, the Bank of Chosen, the Bank of Taiwan, the Mitsui Bank, the Mitsubishi Bank, and the Sumitomo Bank. The bona fide participation of Chinese banks and foreign banks will be welcomed; its business transactions do not differ

greatly from those of ordinary commercial banks, but it will attach special importance to matters concerning foreign trade and commerce. In other words, the bank will negotiate export bills for shipments to third countries, and the new notes issued in such transactions will be converted at any time into foreign currencies. The bank is authorized by the Renovation Government to issue notes for compulsory circulation, but these notes can be exchanged at par with legal tender of the Kuomintang regime. This means, therefore, that the new bank's notes are to fluctuate in unison with the value of the legal tender of the Kuomintang regime. However, if the Chiang legal tender declines drastically in the future, some appropriate measures will be taken. The legal tender of the Kuomintang regime is not, therefore, being attached by the issuance of the new notes, for both will be in circulation. The Chun Piao (military note) and the yen note are to remain in circulation as heretofore in the Japanese occupied areas. In principle the new notes are not to be used for the settlement of commercial accounts with Japan.

From these facts it is clear that the establishment of the Hua Hsing Commercial Bank will not bring about either exchange control or trade control for the purpose of concentrating foreign exchange, nor will the use of its notes be compulsory for the payment of taxes or for general transactions. Since the new notes are not to be used to the exclusion of other currencies or employed in the settlement of trade accounts with Japan, and moreover as they are not related to the Chun Piao, or the yen note, the currency situation in Central China remains as it has been. Since the value of the notes is fixed at par with the Kuomintang legal tender with which they can be freely exchanged, the nature of the two currencies can be regarded as the same. As has been mentioned already, the new notes differ considerably from the notes issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of China, but this is entirely because the authorities concerned gave careful consideration to the special circumstances of Central China in order to safeguard the interests of the people there.

Figures published in December, 1939 regarding the note issue of the Hua Hsing Commercial bank put the total at H.H.$4,035,350 which compares with the note issue of $221,257 on May 31, 1939, of $1,480,835 on July 31, and of $3,281,126 on September 30.

The bank's chief business, so far, has been in discounting bills, the granting of loans to exporters, guaranteeing payments in foreign exchange and, of course, in receiving and administering deposits.

Table 9. Shanghai Official Opening T.T. Quotations

	£.			U.S. $			FRS.		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
1926	2/3.15	1/8.17	2/1.57	54.93	40.75	50.39	1,945.3	1,080.7	1,582.2
1930	1/6.27	1/0.12	1/2.78	37.17	24.51	29.85	940.7	623.7	762.3
1934	1/6.25	1/2.50	1/4.10	37.50	30.87	33.78	562.0	466.0	514.2
1935	1/8.37	1/2.37	1/5.76	41.50	29.50	36.26	630.0	445.0	548.9
1936	1/2.46	1/2.25	1/2.37	30.00	29.37	29.70	634.0	446.0	496.4
1937	1/2.37	1/2.25	1/2.30	29.37	29.25	29.30	865.0	626.0	726.0
1938	1/2.25	8.00	10.39	29.25	15.43	21.16	920.0	590.9	718.1
1936:									
June	1/2.36	1/2.37	1/2.37	29.75	29.75	29.75	455.0	451.0	453.2
December	1/2.46	1/2.37	1/2.41	29.50	29.37	29.43	633.0	629.0	630.7
1937:									
June	1/2.37	1/2.25	1/2.30	29.37	29.25	29.30	658.0	655.0	656.8
December	1/2.25	1/2.25	1/2.25	29.25	29.25	29.25	865.0	850.0	860.4
1938:									
June	10.25	8.00	8.99	21.12	16.50	18.56	760.0	594.0	667.0
December	8.00	8.00	8.00	15.62	15.62	15.62	593.0	590.0	592.1
1939:									
July	6.50	4.00	5.35	12.62	7.75	10.39	476.0	294.0	393.0
December	4.50	4.50	4.27	7.31	6.88	6.91	330.0	311.0	313.0

	RPS.			MKS.			GLDS.		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
1926	151.66	112.03	137.79	226.2	163.9	204.1	133.29	103.21	121.22
1930	101.66	67.84	82.85	155.5	102.9	125.3	91.90	60.78	74.31
1934	101.00	80.00	88.96	91.2	78.0	85.3	54.12	45.00	49.76
1935	112.25	79.00	97.79	102.5	72.5	89.2	61.25	43.00	53.25
1936	79.75	78.50	79.10	74.5	71.7	73.2	54.62	42.25	46.13
1937	79.25	77.87	78.64	72.5	72.0	72.3	53.37	52.50	53.05
1938	77.87	43.87	57.42	72.5	38.2	52.2	52.50	28.00	38.23

	£			U.S. $			FRS.		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Averoge	High	Low	Average
1936:									
June	79.00	79.00	79.00	74.2	73.2	73.7	44.12	43.75	43.90
December	79.75	79.00	79.36	73.0	72.5	72.6	53.87	53.25	53.57
1937:									
June	79.25	78.50	78.80	72.5	72.5	72.5	53.25	53.00	53.10
December	78.12	77.87	78.02	72.5	72.2	72.2	52.87	52.50	52.76
1938:									
June	57.37	44.87	50.43	52.2	40.8	45.8	38.12	29.75	33.44
December	44.50	44.50	44.50	38.5	38.5	38.5	28.50	28.50	28.50
1939:									
July	36.00	24.25	29.73	31.2	19.2	25.7	23.62	14.50	19.44
December	24.88	23.50	23.53	——	——	——	13.62	12.75	12.82

	HK. $			STRTS. $			YEN		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
1926	95.11	89.22	92.66	97.03	70.63	87.06	126.40	82.57	104.61
1930	92.18	83.65	88.60	65.78	64.59	52.74	75.57	49.39	59.68
1934	90.75	80.00	88.07	64.75	51.50	57.12	129.75	101.75	113.40
1935	92.00	67.00	76.66	72.50	51.00	63.16	143.75	102.25	125.15
1936	96.75	90.00	93.55	51.25	50.50	50.93	103.50	101.25	102.34
1937	97.00	93.87	95.67	51.00	50.00	50.60	103.62	100.87	102.01
1938	94.00	52.35	68.87	50.25	28.00	36.73	100.87	56.12	73.70
1936:									
June	92.75	91.75	92.43	50.87	50.75	50.75	102.00	101.50	101.77
December	96.75	96.00	96.55	51.25	51.00	51.11	103.50	102.62	102.99
1937:									
June	97.00	96.50	96.70	51.00	50.50	50.70	102.62	101.75	102.10
December	94.00	93.87	93.99	50.25	50.00	50.15	101.50	100.87	101.14
1938:									
June	68.37	53.25	59.91	36.75	28.62	32.23	73.00	57.00	64.09
December	53.25	53.25	53.25	28.50	28.50	28.50	56.87	56.87	56.87
1939:									
July	43.62	27.12	36.40	23.12	14.12	18.97	46.00	28.50	38.00
December	28.25	28.25	28.38	15.88	15.00	15.07	31.12	29.25	29.40

Table 10. Contents Analysis of Various Coins

Kind	Gross Weight (grains)	Fineness	Content of fine Silver (grains)
Mexican Dollar	417.8	0.902 65/72	377.14
American Trade Dollar	420.0	0.900	378.00
Saigon Piastre	416 2/3	0.900	375.00
Silver Yen	420.0	0.900	378.00
British Dollar	416.0	0.900	374.2/5
Dragon Dollar	416.0	0.900	374.2/5
Yuan Shih-kai Dollar	415.0	0.890	369.35
Sun Yat-sen Dollar	415	0.890	369.35
Standard Silver Dollar	*26.6971	0.880	*23.4934

Note: * Grammes.

Table 11. Average Quotations of Bar Gold and Silver

	Bar Gold				Bar Silver		
	Shanghai*	London	N.Y.	C.G.U. Selling Rates	London Spot	New York Spot	Bombay Spot
1939 May	2,118.67	148/5.7 d.	35.00	2.396	20.1302	42.75	52.62
" July	3,094.56	148/6 d.	35.00	2.396	16.9976	35.03	45.84
" Aug.	4,076.50	150/0¾ d.	35.00	2.416	17.6563	35.87	46.81
" Dec.	4,101.70	168/0 d.	35.00	2.707	23.2750	34.83	61.83

Note: * Shanghai Unofficial Cash Gold Bars, weight 10 Taels (0.992 fine).

Table 12. Movement of Gold and Silver To and From China

(Comprising Bars, Dust and Coins)

(Unit in St.$ 1,000)

	Gold			Silver		
	Import	Export	Export Excess	Import	Export	Export Excess
1909	1,529	12,207	10,678	4,802	37,429	33,627
1914	1,342	21,597	20,255	25,705	46,930	21,225
1919	79,581	15,419	–64,162	91,742	13,973	–77,769
1924	3,189	18.357	15,168	77,166	36,654	–40,562
1929	1,566	4,636	3,070	139,187	24,310	–114,877
1934	12	51,579	51,567	10,830	267,559	256,729
1935	525	39,235	38,710	10,997	70,394	59,397
1936	2,467	43,087	40,620	4,713	254,337	249,624
1937	3,910	62,175	58,265	596	399,086	398,490
1938	15,624	1,541	–14,083	372	80,330	79,958

Note: "–" Represents import excess.

Table 13. Shanghai Silver Stocks

	Chinese Banks		Foreign Banks		Total	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1921	21,313	30.33	49,950	69.67	70,263	47.68
1925	62,233	46.43	71,817	53.57	134,050	90.97
1930	166,293	63.48	95,663	36.52	261,956	177.78
1931	179,305	67.36	86,883	32.64	266,188	180.65
1932	253,289	57.78	185,050	42.22	438,339	297.48
1933	271,786	49.65	275,660	50.35	547,446	371.53
1934	280,325	83.68	54,672	16.32	334,997	227.34
1935	239,443	86.88	36,159	13.12	275,602	187.04
1936	34,076	80.24	8,390	19.76	42,466	28.82

CHAPTER VII

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The textile industry has been one of the most successfully operated enterprises in China, and its future is looked upon with justified hopes. The industry takes easily to mass production methods and since the cost of labor commands a large percentage of total production expenditures China, with its cheap labor, is considered to be one of the most favorably placed in this respect. On the other hand, attention must be directed to the fact that Chinese labor, though cheap, is still far from attaining the efficiency of Japanese textile hands, but this handicap is being gradually overcome. To what extent and at what rate the Chinese spindle operators can attain the efficiency obtaining in Japan are, therefore, conjectures calling for keen interest. If at present wage rates, which is roughly one-half that of Japan, the Chinese operators can even approximate the efficiency of Japanese employees it is believed that China will become a decidedly formidable competitor among textile countries of the world. In this respect Japanese payments in wages per bale for operatives engaged in spinning of yarns up to 40 counts is still about one-fourth that paid by the same industry in the United States, one-third of that paid in British India, and less than one-half of that for Great Britain.

There are still other factors favoring the textile industry of China. For one, there is a large market for textile products in the country which has a potential possibility of expanding markedly when peace and order is restored. Moreover, import of cotton manufactures still claimed about $30,000,000 in 1938 and these imports in time may be partially replaced by domestic products. Another factor working advantageously to the Chinese textile industry is the absence of restriction of labor hours, so that mills may be operated continuously night and day.

The development of the cotton spinning enterprise in China is due largely to the initiative of British and Japanese capital, and these two countries still control a large part of the textile output of the country.

Prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese Hostilities in 1937, the cotton textile industry in China consisted of 5,033,000 spindles and 59,000 looms, forming the largest industry of the country. China ranked ninth in the order of importance among the cotton industry countries of the world, and the enterprise was expanding rapidly. Expansion was particularly rapid during the period immediately before the outbreak of the war because of the success in the monetary reform, the stabilization of political conditions and the increased national purchasing power brought about by abundant crops. Expansion plans before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese Hostilities envisaged an increase of 21 per cent in the then existing producting equipment in spindles, and of 31 per cent in looms. About 63 per cent of the increase was planned for North China, whose share in the Chinese cotton industry would then expand from 22 per cent to 29 per cent in spindles and from 28 per cent to 37 per cent in looms.

Table 1. Cotton Spinning Equipment Classified by Kinds and Countries

		Under Operation in 1939			Equipment as of July 1937 (Before Sino-Japanese Hostilities)		
		Spindles (1,000)	Doubling (1,000)	Looms (1,000)	Spindles (1,000)	Doubling (1,000)	Looms (1,000)
Japanese Management	Shanghai	1,276.1	331.4	17.3	1,357.7	341.9	17.4
	Tsingtao	197.7	5.9	2.1	592.4	35.0	11.2
	Tientsin	318.8	12.0	6.2	208.7	6.9	1.9
	Hankow	..	..	..	24.8	..	0.3
	Others	554.1	..	4.1	..	..	..
	Total	2,346.7	349.3	29.7	2,183.6	383.9	30.8
Chinese Management	Shanghai	400.0	45.0	1.7	1,114.4	122.7	8.8
	Tientsin	73.9	2.0	0.5	64.2	1.8	0.5
	Others	370.0	1.0	2.9	1,449.1	43.6	15.9
	Total	843.9	48.0	5.1	2,627.7	168.0	25.1
British Management	Shanghai	221.3	8.7	4.0	221.3	8.7	4.0
	Total	**3,412.0**	**405.9**	**38.7**	**5,032.7**	**560.6**	**59.0**

The increasing importanre of North China as a cotton industrial center was due to such economic factors as low wages, low prices for coal, and closeness to consumption centers. Political factors such as the strong anti-foreign sentiment in Central China which contrasts with the pro-Japanese regime in North China were also important. Japanese companies especially concentrated their efforts in North China, placing 91 per cent of the proposed expansion in spindles and 85 per cent in looms in the three Northern provinces.

When the Sino-Japanese Hostilities broke out in China the cotton industry was prospering and expanding as stated above, but the war destroyed a considerable part of the productive equipment, and the changes in political and economic conditions have greatly altered the situation of the industry.

Central China

Shanghai and its vicinity was before the war one of the largest cotton textile industrial centers in the world having 3,367,000 spindles and 38,100 looms. The fighting around Shanghai, however, destroyed 228,000 spindles and 4,000 looms of Japanese ownership and 500,000 spindles and 3,000 looms belonging to the Chinese. Except for 370,000 spindles and 1,700 looms which were in the foreign concessions and 130,000 spindles which were moved to the concessions during the fighting, all Chinese factories with 1,300,000 spindles and 13,000 looms including those destroyed were left within the territory under Japanese occupation. The reopening of these factories was imperative in order to provide employment to workers, and Japanese companies offered assistance to the owners of these factories for necessary repairs. These efforts were, however, unsuccessful in most cases, as the owners had fled and could not be located or declined to co-operate with Japanese companies.

In view of the urgency of the situation, the Japanese Army authorities issued an order and placed these factories temporarily under the management of Japanese companies until the time when negotiations would be possible. The management of 610,000 spindles and 5,300 looms was divided among Japanese companies, of which 330,000 spindles and 2,300 looms were repaired and are now in operation. Japanese companies had 1,358,000 spindles and 17,000 looms in and around Shanghai before the war of which 227,000 spindles and 4,300 looms were destroyed. A part of these could, however, be repaired, and with the completion of previous expansion plans, there are now 1,308,000 spindles and 18,100 looms operating.

The existing equipment in Central China shows a reduction of 726,000 spindles and 8,400 looms compared with the situation before the war. Equipment in operation is about 70 per cent of the capacity before the war.

North China

Before the Sino-Japanese Hostilities there existed a total of 1,093,000 spindles and 16,000 looms in the three northern provinces. Japanese factories in Tsingtao with 592,000 spindles and 11,000 looms together with 303,000 spindles and 6,000 looms under construction were destroyed by the retreating Chinese army. The damage suffered by Japanese companies was tremendous and the producing capacity of the cotton textile industry in North China was reduced to less than one-half. 390,000 spindles and 7,100 looms were, however, installed after the Japanese occupation of Tsingtao.

In Tientsin the damage by war was very slight and expansion after the war increased the equipment of Japanese factories there to 450,000 spindles and 7,900 looms. The total Japanese equipment in North China, therefore, exceeds at present that before the war. The operation of factories is, however, only about 70 or 80 per cent of the capacity because of the scarcity of raw cotton.

Chinese companies owned 292,000 spindles and 3,200 looms in North China before the war. All factories, except three in Tientsin with 83,000 spindles and 600 looms and one in Tsingtao, were placed under the management of Japanese companies as were the Chinese factories in Shanghai. The existing equipment in North China shows a slight increase in spindles and a slight decrease in weaving machines compared with the period before the war. The number of machines in operation is, however, only about 75 per cent of the capacity before the war.

Shift in Ownership of Equipment and Its Significance

The most significant change in the distribution of factory ownership before and after the war is the great decline in total equipment and in Chinese ownership, while the share of Japanese factories increased considerably. Total equipment including that under construction has been reduced from 6,066,000 spindles and 79,200 looms to 4,137,000 spindles and 48,300 looms, a decline of 32 per cent and 39 per cent respectively. Japanese factories including those under Japanese management increased their share from 43 per cent to 72 per cent of the total in spindles

and from 52 per cent to 80 per cent in looms. These factories are expected to come under Japanese influence when peace comes. The present experience which reveals the superiority of Japanese management and technical skill may lead to a cooperation after the hostilities are over.

Present Conditions in Marketing of Products and Supply of Materials

Great difficulties and inconveniences are at present experienced in the sale of products and the supply of materials. Producers seeking the most profitable ways have found various channels of meeting their requiremnets, but business conditions differ greatly from those before the war as well as between the North and the South.

Central China.—There are now 2,300,000 spindles operating in Central China with a monthly output of 120,000 bales of cotton yarn. Japanese factories, which produce more than half of the total, sell their product directly or through Japanese brokers to Chinese merchants. These products together with those of Chinese and British factories are consumed in and around Shanghai. Some Chinese products are, however, believed to be destined for the interior through Tientsin and Tsingtao to North China, through the Great Canal to Honan and Shensi, through Hanoi to Kwangsi and Yunnan, through Foochow and Wenchow to Fukien and Kiangsi, and through parcel post to the interior.

The fact that these products go into the interior despite great risks proves that cotton goods are essential to the life of Chinese people and that there is a tremendous scarcity of cotton goods in the interior. It is estimated that there are only 370,000 spindles in the territory under the Chiang Kai-shek regime, of which 120,000 existed before the war and 250,000 were transferred from the seaboard after the war broke out. It is obvious that the demand cannot be met by this equipment. Prices of Chinese yarn which can be sent to the interior once commanded a premium of 200 yen per bale over Japanese yarn and despite the strengthened blockade of the coast are still 50 to 60 yen higher than Japanese yarn. This fact proves that there is still a considerable volume of products shipped to the interior.

Supplies of raw cotton to the Central China cotton industry require about 400,000 piculs per month. Before the war raw cotton was chiefly supplied by Kiangsu and Chekiang (3,500,000 piculs a year) and from Hankow (5,000,000 piculs a year of Shensi, Hupeh, and Hunan cotton), and imports of cotton were only 115,000 piculs in 1937. Since the war, the shipment of cotton to Shanghai has been greatly reduced because of poor crops, difficulties in transportation and sales control. Only about 20 per cent of the raw cotton consumed is now supplied by domestic products, and the rest by British India (60 per cent) and other countries (20 per cent). The import of cotton through Shanghai totalled 960,000 piculs during the first four months of 1939. This situation, however, did not trouble Japanese producers in Shanghai, who can sell products in Chinese currency and exchange the latter into foreign money to buy raw cotton. They were even in a better situation than producers in Japan, Manchoukuo, and North China, where the purchase of foreign cotton is restricted by exchange control.

North China.—Cotton spinning in North China was operating at only 75 per cent of its capacity and producing only 40,000 bales of yarn a month. This low rate of operation was due solely to the scarcity in raw cotton supplies caused by exchange control, reduced cotton crops, and the export of raw cotton to Manchoukuo and Japan. Early in 1938, the Japanese Government decided to import North China cotton for the manufacture of cotton goods for domestic consumption. However, as the cotton crop in North China declined, consumption quotas of North China cotton were fixed for Japan, Manchoukuo, North China, and Central China. North China was allocated 793,000 piculs for the seven months ending March, 1939, which was 26 per cent short of normal requirements. Moreover, when this allocation was made, most factories had already consumed the volume allowed and had to shut down for the rest of the period. The factories in the North, therefore, made desperate efforts to find means of obtaining raw cotton supplies. The means they found were import from Shanghai without remittance, the export of cotton products to Shanghai in order to obtain the means to purchase raw cotton, and the export of any article not covered by export regulations to Shanghai in the endeavours to purchase raw cotton with the proceeds.

The first method was used by companies which also had factories in Shanghai. Cotton thus imported reached quite a large amount. This traffic was, however, prohibited in May, 1939. The second method was very unprofitable for spinners because there existed a difference of 100 yen per bale in the prices of yarn in North and Central China. The third method was still more unprofitable because spinners had to bear the loss caused by exchanging at the

official rate of 1 shilling 2 pence per yuan. The second and third method was, therefore, used only under extraordinary stringent conditions.

Present Conditions and Future Prospects

Conditions in the Chinese cotton industry up to May, 1939, may be summarized as that at Shanghai the import of raw cotton was free and the industry prospered while in the North supplies of raw cotton were scarce and factories were operating at about 75 per cent of the capacity.

Conditions changed completely after June, when raw cotton supplies in Shanghai were greatly endangered. As the Exchange Stabilization Fund stopped the sale of foreign currency, the national currency dropped from 8¼ pence to 6 pence on June 7th. Moreover, on the 21st, when withdrawal of bank deposits was restricted market transaction of every commodity ceased. Despite the decline in exchange rate and the advance in costs, the price of products could not go up because of the decline in purchasing power. Producers also suffered from the inability of obtaining raw cotton freely because of the restriction on foreign currency and the low quotation of national currency. Operation of spinning factories in Shanghai has already been reduced to 85 per cent of capacity, and may be further reduced to about 50 per cent if conditions are not improved. In the North, too, spinners are suffering from the further decline in supplies of domestic cotton, while the import of cotton from Shanghai is rendered impossible by the decline of the exchange rate and the inclusion of all commodities in the Export Control Law.

The present condition of the cotton industry in both North and Central China is, therefore, very serious and there is no immediate prospect of improvement, especially in the supply of raw cotton. The present situation cannot, however, justify pessimism as regards the future of the Chinese cotton industry as a whole. China, with her 450 million people, possesses only four million spindles, while British India owns ten million spindles for a population of 370 million and still imports 1,000 millions square yards of cotton tissues annually. This shows that there still exist great potentialities for expansion of the cotton industry in China.

Before the Sino-Japanese Hostilities there were two factors which prevented the expansion of the Chinese cotton industry. One was the unstable political condition of the country and the other the friction between Japanese and Chinese industry. It is obvious that to establish the cotton industry on a large scale a great amount of capital as well as an advanced technical skill is needed. Before the war, however, Chinese spinners declined to accept Japanese assistance in capital and technique and tried their best to shut out Japanese influence from the Chinese cotton industry. But now a way is opened for Sino-Japanese cooperation in every branch of industry. With assistance from the Japanese cotton industry, which has made such remarkable progress in the last generation as to become the world's largest exporter in tissues, the Chinese cotton industry undoubtedly will make a tremendous development as soon as economic conditions in East Asia are stabilized.

Profit Situation

Analysis from the standpoint of dividend payments shows that the Yu Fong mill of the Toyo Spinning Company distributed dividends in 1939 at an annual rate of 12 per cent after increasing the rate by 2 per cent in two successive half-year terms. The Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company declared 15 per cent for the first half of 1939 as against 12 per cent for the preceding term and 10 per cent for the first half-year of 1938. The Dong Shing mill resumed dividend payments with an 8 per cent distribution for the second term of 1938 and increased it to 10 per cent for the half of 1939. Reports are current that a number of the other mills which had passed dividends entirely for several semi-annual periods will resume payments before long.

Such active dividend distribution is not surprising in view of the singularly good earnings position of the companies. For example, while a bale of 20s yarns sold in Tokyo in 1939 at ¥225, it commanded ¥380 in Shanghai, ¥465 in Tientsin and as much as 1,000 yuan in Chungking. Assuming that a mill produces 20s yarn from raw cotton for which it paid ¥90 per picul, the raw material bill will be ¥315, and with the addition of ¥30 for direct labor the total cost per bale of yarn produced becomes ¥345. If the mill sold this bale at the quotations prevailing toward the end of May, 1939 it would have cleared a profit of ¥45 in Shanghai, ¥120 in Tientsin and ¥100 in Mukden. Future conditions are of course unknown, but up to the autumn of 1939, the mills in China have been in a position to realize surprisingly high rates of profit provided they were able to purchase raw cotton in sufficient quantity.

CHAPTER VIII

ELECTRIC INDUSTRY

General Remarks

Power throughout China is nearly all produced by the combustion of fuel—mostly coal—because the vast area of dense population, where the power is needed is far distant from the mountains or hills which afford both the water and the head for hydraulic-power production. Quite contrary conditions exist in Japan, where the high ground is only a few miles back from the coast, with the cultivated and the closely populated land lying between. These conditions are conductive to the production of cheap hydro-electric power; and the Japanese engineers and manufacturers have availed themselves of this fine opportunity for both power production and electric lighting.

There is a stupendous amount of power going to waste in the great falls of the Yangtze River and undoubtedly in other places where the large rivers of China emerge from the mountains; but these places are far distant from the populous plains, and the loss of power in transmission would be excessively large. An easy solution of the problem would be to develop the power at the falls, build the industries near by and below them, and move the artisans and their families to the vicinity of the industries—then ship the manufactured products by water down river and distribute them by rail and highway.

Recent Situation

Remarkable strides in electric reconstruction were effected in China up to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. According to statistics compiled in 1935 by the National Reconstruction Commission, the number of power houses in the country was given as 456 with a combined capacity of 585,424 kilowatts and a total current production of 1,568,000,000 units. These establishments represent an aggregate investment of $301,000,000 and a yearly revenue of $96,000,000. Of the total population in the country, about seven per cent are provided with the facilities for using electricity, the average consumption per capita being 3.7 units. Viewed in the light of power capacity, there have been added a total of over 30,000 kilowatts in recent years while no less than 120,000 kilowatts were being added in 1937. The production of electricity also registered a marked increase. Recent investigation reveals that the total output during 1936 reached 1,740,000,000 units, showing a gain of 11 per cent over the figure for the preceeding year.

Of the 456 power concerns mentioned above, ten were founded on foreign capital. These are mostly located at foregin concessions and are, therefore, not amenable to the electric ordinances promulgated by the Chinese Government. As for the remaining 446 a total of 23 are owned by the Government, five by joint Government and private enterprises, four by joint Sino-foreign interests, and 414 by merely private interests. Judging from this figure, it may be observed that private-owned electric companies account for by far the largest number. While the number of foreign-owned houses is not more than ten, they nevertheless wield a tremendous influence over the development of the electric enterprises in the country. The combined power capacity of these concerns comes in for as much as 47 per cent of the total, the annual power production 58 per cent, and the amount of investment 62 per cent. As a whole, most of the electricity companies generate current for their own consumers and those wholly dependent on drawing their requirements from other power suppliers or obtaining a portion of electricity therefrom to make up their deficiency.

In point of the magnitude of the various power concerns, the number of large electric plants with a generating capacity of upwards of 1,000 kilowatts was 51 or about 11 per cent of the total. Nevertheless, as far as power capacity is concerned, they share no less than 93 per cent and as for the power production, 96 per cent. The following tabulation shows the general condition of large electric plants during the past few years:

Table 1. Conditions of Principal Electric Plants

	No. of Plants	Power Capactty (k.w)	Output of Current (1,000 units)	Investment ($1,000)	Receipts ($1,000)
1932	33	236,464	434,000	111,577	39,864
1933	34	251,495	512,000	99,252	44,761

	No. of Plants	Power Capacity (kw.)	Output of Current (1,000 units)	Investment ($1,000)	Receipts ($1,000)
1934	40	269,054	591,000	107,680	50,039
1935	43	309,669	662,997	113,647	58,309

Owing to the fact that many electric companies usually obtain their supplies from other power houses for their consumers, the total consumption of current for the year 1936, which amounted to 1,574,000,000 units, was slightly over the amount of production. Of this quantity, 25 per cent was used for lighting and 57 per cent for power purposes while the balance represented losses through the building of connections. The table hereunder shows the production of electricity during the past 10 years:

Table 2. Production of Electricity

	Annual Output (units)
1926	751,000,000
1927	772,000,000
1928	882,000,000
1929	1,017,000,000
1930	1,112,000,000
1931	1,287,000,000
1932	1,195,059,000
1933	1,411,816,000
1934	1,541,375,000
1935	1,568,737,000

As regards the conditions of the electric enterprises in the different provinces, Kiangsu, Kwantung, Chekiang, and Hopei have made by far the greatest progress. Particulars of the electric enterprise in the various provinces are shown in the following list:

Table 3. Electric Enterprises by Provinces

Province	No. of Plants	Capacity (kw.)	Production (units)	Capitalization ($)	Business Turnover ($)
Kiangsu	108	105,628	251,844,000	41,500,000	22,855,000
Chekiang	105	32,811	45,073,000	13,038,000	4,695,000
Anhwei	29	4,762	7,781,000	2,164,000	898,000
Fukien	27	11,369	22,897,000	5,247,000	1,975,000
Kwangtung	38	36,798	109,424,000	10,677,000	9,327,000
Kwangsi	12	2,858	4,250,000	1,273,000	502,000
Yunnan	2	1,852	4,140,000	2,331,000	116,000
Kweichow	1	150	373,000	88,000	33,000
Hunan	11	6,808	15,057,000	1,829,000	1,223,000
Hupeh	16	19,846	59,721,000	4,930,000	3,163,000
Kiangsi	12	3,257	4,967,000	1,163,000	907,000
Szechuen	22	5,176	7,691,000	3,836,000	1,274,000
Sikang	1	25	40,000	21,000	7,000
Kansu	4	151	357,000	90,000	79,000
Shansi	8	5,534	6,529,000	1,767,000	514,000
Honan	7	2,056	2,788,000	1,400,000	417,000
Shantung	22	41,989	67,040,000	5,109,000	3,867,000
Hopei	16	27,479	49,950,000	16,260,000	6,067,000
Chahar	1	385	686,000	245,000	108,000
Suiyuan	2	608	2,231,000	596,000	282,000
Tibet	1	100	158,000	83,000	
Total	**456**	**585,424**	**1,568,778,000**	**301,647,000**	**95,709,000**

In the following are separately reviewed the detailed conditions respecting the electric industry in the various provinces and municipalities:

Kiangsu and Chekiang

Probably in no other provinces in China has the development of the electrical industry been so rapid and spectacular as in Kiangsu and Chekiang. In Kiangsu alone, there are no less than 118 power plants while in Chekiang 117, making a total of 235 which occupies more than half of the number of electric concerns in the whole country. In respect of generating capacity, Kiangsu and Chekiang share about 60 per cent of the total and of the quantity of current produced about 70 per cent. Most of the large plants in Kiangsu are found in Shanghai and Nanking, as barring these two localities, the position of Kiangsu is below that of Kwangtung or Hopei. Electric enterprises in Kiangsu and Chekiang, though different in other respects, are characterized by one common and striking feature—the existence of a large number of small power houses in one district. Generally, there are five or six small electric plants in operation in one hsien, each supplying to the

needs of a different section of the district. As a consequence, keen competition is inevitable which, coupled with inefficient management, has caused many of these small plants to cease generating electricity and to either purchase their supplies from or amalgamate with the larger power plants nearby.

In the following are briefly recounted the larger power companies in these two provinces:

Capital Electricity Works.—The Capital Electricity Works, was formerly the Nanking Electric Lighting Company founded by the Kiangsu Provincial Government in 1911. When the National Capital was removed to Nanking, the company was taken over by the Nanking Municipal Government. During that time, the power house was capable of producing only 820 kilowatts for the use of some 3,000 consumers. As a consequence, overloading was frequent and proved to be a serious problem. Not until 1928 when the concern was placed under the direct control of the National Reconstruction Commission were improved conditions in evidence. With the new management assuming office, steps were taken to augment the generating capacity of the plant so as to meet the growing needs. New generators were installed and a strict vigilance was kept over the making of surreptious connections with the result that the business revenue of the Company has been rising considerably in the past few years. In 1931, further improvement in the readjustment of the company was made as the Hsihuamen Power Station was merged with the Hsiakuan Power Station which had been chosen as the center of activity and in which two 5,000 kilowatt steam generators were installed.

With the population of Nanking steadily increasing, the supply of electricity by the Works was found inadequate to meet the heavy demand and in order to fulfil the growing requirements, two 10,000 kilowatts generators were later purchased and put into operation in 1936, thus bringing the total capacity up to 32,000 kilowatts. But seeing that the demand for electricity will undoubtedly become greater with the increase of population in the Capital, the company has drawn up measures for the construction of a huge plant with a capacity of 50,000 kilowatts. In 1937, there were a total of over 40,000 consumers, indicating a ten-fold increase as compared with the situation obtaining ten years earlier. Increases in business receipts as well as the power output have also been evident. For the year 1935, business revenue was reported to have amounted to $2,700,000, while the total production of electricity for the year came to 50,000,000 units supplying to four surrounding districts, namely, Pukow, Lungtan, Tangshan and Tungshancheng, in addition to the municipality itself. The aggregate investment to date is estimated at over $6,400,000.

Chisuyen Electricity Works.—The Chisuyen Electricity Works, located at Chisuyen, a small town not far away from Wuchin, was formerly known as the Chen Hua Electric Company organized by Sino-German interests. This company started to supply current in 1923, but as a result of adverse business conditions, sustained heavy losses. The turning point, however, was finally in sight in October, 1928, when the National Reconstruction Commission, with the object of readjusting the company, dispatched a petition to the National Government urging to have it converted into a state-owned enterprise. The request was eventually acceded to and for the purpose of establishing government ownership, the National Reconstruction Commission was authorized to float bonds for the liquidation of the stocks held by the former shareholders. Since the Government took over the management, a marked improvement in business has been made resulting in a substantial increase in business receipts. Simultaneously, there has also been observed a gain in the power production as well as the number of consumers. During the ten years previous to 1937 the number of lighting consumers, 15,000 in all in 1937, registered an advance of about one-fold, the amount of current produced over two-fold, and the generating capacity three-fold.

Equipped with a total of four electric generators, having a combined capacity of 17,000 kilowatts, this establishment supplies electricity in two different routes, one to Wuchin and the other to Wusih. Business is mainly dependent upon the sales of electricity to the various factories in those two cities. The sales of current for power during the year 1935 totalled no less than 30,000,000 units which amount is eight times more than that supplied for lighting purposes. To further expand its services, the company is contemplating erecting, by the side of the Taihu Lake, a new power station to be equipped with 15,000 or 20,000-kilowatt generators. Concurrently, with these efforts, preparations for the building of connection with Tanyang are being rushed while the installation of another line conveying current of Ihsing and Liyang also gets under way.

Hangchow. Electric Company.—Being the largest power plant in Chekiang, the Hangchow Electric Company was in former days known as the Ta Yu Li Electric Company, which was taken over by the Chekiang Provincial Government in 1929. With the change of management, much

effort had been made to build a new power house at Zakow as well as to devise a project for a network of electric plants to supply the entire province. However, owing to financial stringency, this project failed to realize and the company was later sold to the Chi Hsin Banking Syndicate in 1932. In spite of the change, the Zakow new plant with a capacity of 15,000 kilowatts was finally completed in 1933, and has since been supplying to the needs of Hangchow, the two old power stations at Panoerhsiang and Kenshanmen having been suspended.

Soochow Electric Company.—During the last decade, a steady progress has been made by the Soochow Electric Company in the improvement of its power generation. Apart from the merger with the Cheng Hsing Power House and the increase in capital, the company has developed and expanded until now it may be credited with a power capacity of 12,000 kilowatts supplying to the needs of various neighboring areas such as Wanting, Kunshan, Wukiang, Shengtseh and Wusih, besides the rural districts around Soochow.

Shanghai

Being the largest industrial and trade center of China, Shanghai has made the greatest and most rapid progress in the development of electric enterprises unparalleled by other cities in this country. Supplying electricity to the different districts of this great metropolis are seven power companies scattered in three different administrative areas, namely, the Greater Shanghai Municipality, the International Settlement, and the French Concession. These concerns represent an investment of $187,000,000 and an annual revenue of $43,000,000. The combined capacity of these companies totals 300,000 kilowatts accounting for half of the amount for the whole country. The per capita consumption of current in this city averages 242 units, being the highest figure recorded among the cities in China. The annual power produced by these concerns totals no less than 939,000,000 units representing half of the amount produced in the entire country. Of these seven electric companies one is operated by American interests, one by French interests, and one by Sino-American interests while the remaining four are under Chinese management. In so far as equipment and power capacity go, the premier position is indubitably represented by the Shanghai Power Company which is considered the largest as well as the most eleborately equipped electric works in this city and from which many other power concerns used to purchase current for their own consumers. A brief account of the various electric companies in this city is separately given below:

Shanghai Power Company.—The Shanghai Power Company, formerly the Electricity Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council, was organized in 1929 through the purchase of the Electricity Department from the Shanghai Municipal Council. Affiliated with the Far Eastern Power Company, this establishment owns the largest power house in China, having a generating capacity of 183,000 kilowatts and a maximum load of 135,533 kilowatts. Its total assets are estimated at about $173,520,000 and there were in 1937 76,505 consumers. According to records, the amount of current produced in 1935 totalled 759,906,000 units and business receipts for that year $25,366,000. During the past ten years, a noticeable improvement in the supply of current by this company has been observed. The relay of current has increased from 139,000 kilowatts to 318,000 kilowatts and the sales of electricity from 294,000,000 units to 720,000,000 units, showing more than a two-fold increase respectively.

Campagnie Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electrique de Shanghai.—Founded by French interests with a capital of 20,000,000 francs, this company owned in 1937 the largest Diesel-engine plant in the Far East, having a power capacity of 28,320 kilowatts and supplying to the needs of the French Concession. Records or 1935 showed that the total production of current for the year amounted to 46,898,000 units and electricity purchased from other producers 6,488,000 units. Business revenue for the year in question was about $4,000,000. In 1937 there were a total of 33,586 consumers.

Western District Power Company.—The Western District Power Company was established on a paid-up capital of $3,000,000 by Sino-American interests, being affiliated with the Shanghai Power Company which holds 51 per cent of its shares. By special arrangements with the City Government of Greater Shanghai, this concern supplies electricity exclusively to the extra-Settlement Road area. However, as it has no power station of its own, it has to purchase requirements from the Shanghai Power Company for its consumers. Electricity obtained from this source during 1935 totalled 148,940,000 units of which 95 per cent was supplied for power purposes. According to records, the business returns of this company for 1935 amounted to $3,919,000 and the number of consumers 9,502.

Chapei Electricity and Waterworks, Ltd.—The Chapei Electricity and Waterworks, Ltd., was established in 1924 on a capital of $2,000,-

000 which was later increased to $4,000,000. With a power capacity of 22,500 kilowatts, it supplies to an extensive district covering Chapei, Kiangwan, Yinghsiangkang, and as far as Kiating and Kunshan. For the past ten years, numerous mishaps and difficulties had been encountered by this company, noticeably the damage wrought during the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1932. Nevertheless, they have invariably been weathered successfully and today the company has not only recovered from the slump experienced in former years but has made a remarkable advance. For the year 1935, the total power generation amounted to 67,883,000 units and electricity purchased from other suppliers 35,186,000 units, making a total of 103,069,000 units indicating a gain of 27,946,806 units over the preceding year or about 28 per cent. Business revenue for the year in question amounted to $4,088,000 and the number of consumers 28,075. To cope with the growing demand for a larger amount of current from its clientele, a loan of $6,000,000 was floated by the company in 1934 partly for the redemption of its outstanding debts and partly for the augmentation of its power capacity to which has recently been added 10,000 kilowatts through the installation of a new generator in 1935.

Chinese Electric Power Company.—The Chinese Electric Power Company was brought into existence in 1918 through the amalgamation of the Inland Electric Power Company and the Chinese Tramway Company. At the beginning, the capital was but $740,000. This amount was further augmented in 1934 by another $2,000,000 making the new capital $6,000,000. In addition to supplying electricity to the Nantao District as well as the surrounding areas such as Kiating, Sungkiang, Minghang and Chupu, the Company also operates a tramway service in the Nantao District. According to an investigation made in 1935, the power production of this Company for that year totalled 45,691,000 units and the amount of current obtained from other suppliers 14,021,000 units. The net receipts for 1935 amounted to $4,152,000 which bettered the previous year's figure by $354,800. At present, there are 48,587 consumers in all of which over 43,000 are lighting consumers. To cope with the growing requirements for more electricity, an expansion program is now being launched by the Company aiming at raising its capacity by 30,000 kilowatts.

Pootung Electricity Company.—Inaugurated in 1919, the Pootung Electricity Company has, since its establishment, persistently developed in amazing proportions. For the past ten years, the capital has increased from $300,000 to $1,000,000 and the annual receipts from $80,000 to $800,000. Aside from catering to a number of factories and residents in the Pootung District, this Company also supplies to the various neighboring regions such as Nanhui, Fenghsien, Chuansha, and the Shanghai hsien, the total number of consumers amounting to 11,124. However, with a capacity of only 600 kilowatts the company cannot produce sufficient current to cope with the demand from its clientele, and consequently, a large amount of electricity has to be purchased from other power companies, especially from the Chapei Electricity and Waterworks and the Chinese Electric Company. In 1935, a total of 10,421,000 units were obtained this way as against its own production of 2,313,000 units. In order to establish a large power generating system, the Company is now launching an expansion program which includes the erection of a new power station capable of turning out 10,000 kilowatts of current.

Hsiang Hua Electricity Company.—The Hsiang Hua Electricity Company is located at Chapei and was founded with a capital of $250,000. Although operated on a small scale, this Company has been doing a flourishing business in recent years. In 1935, the revenue received by this concern amounted to $338,000 representing an increase over the previous years. This company does not generate power but draws its supplies from the Chapei Electricity and Waterworks and the Chinese Electrical Power Company for some 2,936 consumers. Records of 1935 indicated that the amount of current purchased from these sources totalled 4,864,000 units.

HANKOW

Catering to the requirements of the different districts of Hankow are a total of four power companies, three of which are operated by foreign interests. The only electric concern owned by Chinese is the Hankow Waterworks and Electric Light Company, Ltd. This establishment was originally founded with a capital of $3,000,000 which was later raised to $7,500,000. In spite of the increase in capital, the improvements achieved by this company have been somewhat slow during recent years. Its generating power, amounting to 16,500, is approximately overtaking the highest load of the plant. Although a scheme to augment the power generation was decided upon in 1933, this project has thus far not come to pass on account of financial difficulties.

Among the three power companies under foreign management, the Hankow Light and Power

Company, Ltd., is by far the largest. Established by British interest, this Company has a power capacity of 5,000 kilowatts and furnishes current to the Special Administrative District Nos: 2 and 3 of the city. The other two electric companies include one founded by Melchers & Company and one by Japanese interests, the former supplying electricity to the Special Administrative District No. 1 and the latter to the Japanese Concession in Hankow.

WUCHANG

Although Wuchang is the provincial capital of Hupeh, electric enterprises in this city have not been well developed. The Ching Cheng Electric Light Company is the only electric concern supplying current to the city. This establishment was founded in 1926, but has made little improvement since its formation. For the purpose of providing an efficient electric system for the city, the Wuchang City Government was authorized to take over the plant in 1935. Aside from repaying the outstanding debts which the company had previously incurred, the new management also mapped out an expansion program which embodied the erection of a new power station in collaboration with the National Reconstruction Commission.

HANYANG

Equally undeveloped is the electric industry in Hanyang, though this city has been noted as a foremost industrial center. The Hanyang Electric Company, organized by the Chow Heng Shun Works in 1926, is operated on a small scale. Although formerly there was a large power house attached to the steel works generating power for its own use, this has now ceased operation. In 1937 only the power house attached to the Hanyang Arsenal was still in operation.

TIENTSIN

Electric supply in Tientsin is furnished by a total of five power companies of which the Tientsin Tramway & Lighting Company Ltd., is the largest, having 35,000 consumers in all. This company was founded by Belgian interests and has a generating capacity of 21,900 kilowatts. Its annual power production amounts to 34,000,000 units of which more than half is used for power purposes. Smaller in magnitude but far more prosperous in business is the Electricity Department of the British Municipal Council. Capable of turning out 7,500 kilowatts, this power plant supplies electricity mainly to the British Concession. Next in importance may be mentioned the Energie Electrique de Tientsin founded by the French Municipal Council. Having a power capacity of 6,000 kilowatts, this concern furnishes electricity chiefly to the French Concession. In addition, there is a Japanese-operated electric plant founded by the Japanese Municipal Council. The only power company under Chinese management is the Tien Yeh Sin Company organized by the Tientsin Municipal Council. Electricity in the First Special District is supplied by this concern which is in the habit of drawing its requirements from the Electricity Department of the British Municipal Council.

PEKING

Altogether there are three electric companies in operation in Peking, viz., the Peiping Chinese Electric Light & Power Company, Ltd., the Peiping Electric Tramway Company, Ltd. and the Peking Electric Company.

The Peiping Chinese Electric Light & Power Company, Ltd., was establishel with a capital of $4,500,000 over 30 years ago. Capable of producing 35,000 kilowatts of current of which 15.000 kilowatts have recently been added, this company has, in recent years, been bending considerable efforts on the improvement of its plant, but being encumbered with heavy debts, the expansion scheme has thus far met with little success. In 1937, a total of 34,000 consumers were supplied with lighting, the number of power consumers being comparatively small.

Founded by British interests and incorported in Hongkong, the Peking Electric Company, Ltd., is operated on a small scale, its business field being confined to the Legation Quarter in Peking.

The Peiping Electric Tramway Company was organized with a capital of $4,000,000 of which sum half was subscribed to by the Government and half by private interests. The business field of this company had overlapped with that of the Peiping Chinese Electric Light & Power Company for many a year and it was only through the intervention of the National Reconstruction Commission that the long-standing controversy was satisfactorily settled in 1933. According to the arrangements worked out by the Commission, a demarcation of business fields between these two companies was made. The exclusive privilege for the supply of electricity to the Peiping Municipality was accorded the Peiping Chinese Electric Light & Power Company with the reservation that the aforementioned company should purchase a part of its requirements from the power station of the Peiping Electric Tramway Company at Lunghsien.

TSINGTAO

In common with many other industries in Tsingtao, Japanese influence has played an important part in the development of the electric enterprises in this city where electricity is supplied by the Chiao Oa Electric Company. Founded by Sino-Japanese interests in 1923, this concern is capitalized at $2,000,000 of which sum Japanese shares account for 46 per cent and Chinese the remainder. It has two power plants with a combined capacity of 43,000 kilowatts. The bulk of its output is mainly supplied to industrial enterprises for power purposes, consumers under this category including a number of cotton mills. Current for lighting is charged at a fairly high cost. Because of the high cost of current, bulk consumers occupy the majority of its clients, the number of this type of consumers being 24,800 as against 8,000 meter renters. During the past few years a steady operation has been observed in the business of this company which is reported to be making a handsome profit annually. The total assets of the company are estimated at about $5,000,000.

TSINAN

Electricity supply in Tsinan is taken care of by the Tsinan Electricity Works. As this company was placed under inefficient management in the past years, the service was very unsatisfactory resulting in a sharp decrease of consumers. With a view to rectifying this unsatisfactory state of affairs, the Shantung Provincial Government formally took over the company in 1933. Since then, many improvements have been made. Apart from placing a strict inhibition on the secret tapping of current, a 5,000-kilowatt generator was later installed, thereby increasing the total capacity to 8,000 kilowatts. Besides, reduction in the selling cost of current was also made, much to the satisfaction of its consumers.

KWANGTUNG

Canton Municipal Electric Power Administration.—The Canton Municipal Electric Power Administration was formed in 1930 by the Canton Municipal Government by taking over the former Canton Electric Power Company. Fllowing the change of management, steps were taken to enhance the electricity production of the plant as well as to reduce the prices of current. With regard to the former, since the new management assumed office, the power capacity has been increased from 16,000 kilowatts to 24,000 kilowatts. In addition to this, a project calling for the erection of a new 30,000 kilowatt power station at Saichuen was mapped out in 1932. Preparations for the project took shape rapidly. In 1934, machinery was purchased from a German firm and in the ensuing year the new plant was completed. As regards the reduction in the cost of electricity, while the rates had been salshed from 25 per cent to 20 per cent per unit after the new management assumed office, they were reverted to the old level shortly afterwards.

During recent years, a prosperous business has been evident in the operation of this company. For the year 1935, it was reported to have realized a profit amounting to $1,170,000 out of its gross receipts of $6,860,000. As far as business revenue goes, the amount received by this concern is considered the largest among the Chinese-operated electric companies in the country.

Considering the fact that Kwangtung is the chief industrial and trade center in South China, the prospects for the development of electric enterprises in this province are exceedingly encouraging. According to a survey made by experts, a total of 50,000 horsepower sufficient to feed a large power plant can be produced by making use of the water power of the Weng River, about 150 kilometers away from Canton. However, in view of the huge amount of money involved in this project which is estimated to require a sum of $20,000,000 this scheme probably will not materialize for some time to come.

KWANGSI

Electric enterprises in Kwangsi are lagging far behind those of Kwangtung. Because of the poor means of transportation which renders the conveyance of fuel difficult, a great number of power plants in this province are equipped with Diesel-engines or charcoal-burning engines having a power capacity of about 1,000 kilowatts. As an illustration, the Wuchow Power Plant, the largest Government-owned electric works in Kiangsi, is equipped with Diesel-engines. The same condition is true with many other plants including the Nanning Electric Plant, the largest private-owned electricity works in the province. Nevertheless, the Kwangsi Provincial Government has in recent years spared no efforts and expenses in the promotion of the electric enterprises. Among the electricity works recently completed by the provincial government may be mentioned the 3,200 kilowatt power plant in Hohsien supplying to the requirements of the tin mines and collieries in that locality as well as the nearby districts such as Chungshan and Fuchuen.

CHAPTER IX

MINING

IRON MINING

The iron ore reserves of China are estimated at 322,916,000 metric tons, of which about 54% are located in North China.

In spite of the large deposits to be found in North China most of the actual output of iron ore is credited for by the provinces of Anhwei and Hupei which, together, accounted for 932,000 tons or about 98% of the entire production in 1934. The rest of the output for that year, or 18,000 tons, came from the province of Shansi in North China. Production has been laggardly operated of late and according to the statistics of the League of Nations the estimated export (metal content) in 1936, which was 530,000 metric tons, fell to a meagre 240,000 metric tons in 1937, this decrease being in no small measure due to the disruption of operations as a result of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

In Hopei, iron ores are available at Lwan-hsien, Linyu, Funing and several other places, total deposits being estimated at approximately 42 million tons. In Shantung Province, the Kinlingchen Iron Mine is the richest. It produces mostly aureole with an iron content of 62 or 63 per cent. Although the mine is owned by the Lu-ta Company under Sino-Japanese joint management and is said to have the potentiality of 14 million metric tons, it has not yet been mined. Although iron ores in Shansi Province are estimated at 30 million metric tons, they are deposited too deeply under the surface for exploitation to the fullest extent. In 1938 there was only one Chinese firm in operation at Yangchuan, producing 10,000 tons of ore and 5,000 tons of pig iron.

Table 1. Estimated Iron Deposits

(In 1,000 Metric tons)

Province	Deposits	% Against Total
Hopei	42,179	13.06
Shantung	14,340	4.44
Shansi	...	...
Chahar	91,645	28.38
Suiyuan	700	0.21
N. China Total	**148,864**	**48.09**
Honan	2,740	0.85
Kiangsu	7,437	6.15
Anhwei	19,864	2.30
Hupei	39,640	12.28
Szechwan	1,000	2.22
Chekiang	7,154	3.74
Kiangsi	15,179	4.70
Hunan	26,550	8.22
Fukien	22,422	0.32
Kwangtung	12,006	6.95
Others	20,000	6.19
China Total	**174,052**	**53.91**
China	174,052	53.91
Total of Whole China	**322,917**	**100.00**

Table 2. Output of Iron Ore and Pig Iron

(Metric Tons)

(A)

	Iron Ore			Pig Iron		
	All China	North China	% to Total	All China	North China	% to Total
1931	1,372,550	205,626	15.05	135,665	67,893	50.04
1932	1,207,181	193,000	15.99	289,283	60,000	20.74
1933	1,136,405	197,500	17.40	312,001	65,200	20.90
1934	1,359,582	198,000	14.56	290,640	63,680	21.91

Iron Ore Production in the Yangtze Valley

(Unit: Metric Tons)

(B)

	Hanyehping Co., Hupeh	Hsiangpishan, Hupeh	Yufan Co., Anhwei	Paohsing Co., Anhwei	Fulimin Co., Anhwei	Yihua Co., Anhwei	Total
1934	465,740	39,801	142,330	130,130	128,255	26,570	932,826
1935	536,690	196,276	168,200	195,510	217,120	51,090	1,364,886
1936	541,700	200,000	140,160	181,050	237,150	40,160	1,340,220

The Lungyen Iron Mine

The Lungyen iron mine in Chahar Province is the largest in all China with exploitable deposits estimated at 900,000 metric tons. Its ore product is of a superior quality, containing 52 per cent of iron and 0.12 per cent of phosphorus but no sulphur and other impurities. The mine is owned by the Lungyen Iron Mining Company which was founded with a capitalization of 5,000,000 yuan by the Chinese Government and private interests taking advantage of the military boom during the World War. The firm built a railway line from Suanhua to the mine and started construction of an iron foundry equipped with a 250-ton blast furnace at Shihchingshan, west of Peking, with the object of producing 80,000 tons of pig iron a year. When the construction works were almost on the verge of completion, the Great War was brought to an end, and there followed a sudden reaction upon business circles. Inspection of metallurgical experts, however, shows that the iron parts of the plants have not yet corroded so considerably, and that if some improvements are effected in the existing equipment, plus the construction of several new ones, the old factories may well be put into operation.

Such reconstruction of the Shihchingshan foundry, however, is insufficient to assure the operation of the iron manufacturing industry there on a paying basis inasmuch as the production cost is very high in such a small enterprise. On the other hand, it is also unprofitable to ship iron ores to Japan. Thus, the only alternative left is to establish a large foundry with big iron capacity of at least 600,000 tons a year. It is also most advisable to select the site for this establishment in the Tientsin district, where lime can easily be supplied from Mentowkow, and coal from Kailan or Chinghsing, and where by-products can be utilized by other industries, and where transportation facilities are comparatively complete. It is more to the advantage of the establishment to have the new foundry employ a one-heat process and thus produce steel as well. Speaking from the economic standpoint alone, it would be better to discard the plants at Shichingshan, but from various considerations it may be wise to operate them as a branch of the proposed large foundry. In order to transport iron ores from Suanhua on the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, it is necessary to reconstruct a line between Nankow and Pataling. This would eliminate the steep grade of 3.3/100 and increase the loading capacity by the line.

The Tayeh Iron Mine

The Tayeh iron mine is located on the southern bank of the Yangtze River at a point more than 70 nautical miles below Hankow in Hupeh Province. The exploitation of the mine and the manufacture of iron seem to have been conducted from ancient times, but it was not until the latter part of the Ching dynasty that mining operations in the modern sense was begun. In 1890, Governor-General Chang Chihtung of the Hukwang district ordered a survey to be made of the iron resources in the Yangtze valley, with a view to developing iron manufacture in order to supply rails for the construction of railways. The survey resulted in the discovery of rich ore deposits in the Tayeh mine, and in 1891 the Hanyang Iron Administration Bureau was created with a capital of 10,000,000 taels, under the leadership of Governor-General Chang, for the purpose of manufacturing iron there with the Tayeh ore. The necessary building materials and technique were obtained from Germany.

When the financial conditions of China became strained after the Sino-Japanese War, the Chinese Government found it difficult to furnish the necessary funds to the Tayeh mine and finally abandoned the enterprise in 1896, transferring its interests to Sheng Hsuan-huai, a government official and capitalist, who devoted about ten years to the management of the property. His efforts, however, did not produce the desired results, and in 1908 the organization was changed to a limited liability company known as the Hanyehping Mining Corporation, through a merger with the Pinghsiang colliery, the capital being increased to 20,000,000 yuan. The management of the mine continued to be unstable after the establishment of the Republic of China, on account of the ceaseless civil strife and revolutionary movements, and it was barely possible to continue operations on the strength of investments made by Japan. The National Government again changed the organization to a special company under the direct control of the Ministry of Communications, with that Ministry and the Ministry of Industry as the big share-holders.

Japan's relations with the Tayeh iron mine began after the Sino-Japanes War. The Japanese Government-managed Yawata Iron Works, a predecessor of the present Japan Iron Manufacturing Company, is said to have been established in anticipation that a supply of iron ore would be received from the Tayeh mine, and whether this information is correct or not, it is a fact that the Yawata Iron Works and the

Tayeh iron mine were closely related. Even though the imports of iron ore from the Straits Settlements into Japan began to increase during the latter part of the Taisho period (1912-1925), the Tayeh iron mine continued to make an important contribution toward the development of the iron industry in Japan. In 1897 the Japanese Government after having established the Yawata Iron Works under its own management found difficulty in securing an adequate supply of iron ore and thus turned its attention to the Tayeh mine. In 1899 Prince Hirobumi Ito was dispatched to Peking where he concluded a contract with the Empress Dowager for the purchase of 50,000 tons per year of iron ore from China during a period of five years. After securing the supply from the Tayeh mine, the Yawata Iron Works commenced operations in 1901. The contract for the purchase of iron ore was extended to 15 years in 1904, when the Industrial Bank of Japan advanced a loan of ¥3,000,000 to the Chinese for use in the mining enterprise. The bank's credit was taken over by the Deposits Department of the Government in June, 1908, and the relations between the Hanyehping Mining Corporation and the Deposits Department thus originated.

It was considered necessary to make further advances to the Chinese in order to secure the supply of iron ore and consolidate the foundation of the mining enterprise, so in 1908 the Deposits Department advanced a load of ¥1,500,000 for such purposes through the Yokohama Specie Bank. This was followed by other similar loans, until at the end of March, 1930, the total loans amounted to ¥36,152,000 of which ¥34,101,000 had been advanced through the Yokohama Specie Bank and ¥2,051,000 through the Industrial Bank of Japan. With the interest added, the total loans to the Chinese in connection with the Tayeh mine are estimated to be in the neighborhood of ¥70,000,000.

When the contract for the loan in 1913 was concluded, the Hanyehping Mining Corporation undertook to supply the Yawata Iron Works with a total of 15,000 tons of iron ore and 8,000,000 tons of pig iron during a period of 40 years, besides selling iron ore and pig iron for the discharge of its obligations created by the contract. As a result, Japan acquired a big voice in the management of the mining corporation. The proposal to place the corporation under joint Sino-Japanese management failed on account of Chinese opposition, but Japan's strong claim to rights and interests in the Hanyehping Mining Corporation was clarified in the so-called Twenty-one Demands of 1915. The original demand was modified in the course of negotiations, and in the final memorandums exchanged in May of the same year, the Chinese Government agreed to approve an agreement between the Hanyehping corporation and Japanese capitalists concerning joint Sino-Japanese management of the corporation, that the corporation would not be confiscated or placed under state ownership, and that no foreign capital other than from Japan would be introduced into the corporation.

The operating conditions of the Hanyehping corporation on the whole were by no means satisfactory because of the disturbances created by the ceaseless internal strife in China. During the World War its conditions were satisfactory, but the post-war depression affected the corporation, and in 1922 the steel foundry in the Hanyang district had to be closed. The operation of the blast furnaces was also suspended as the production of pig iron had been decreasing steadily, and after 1928 the Hanyang and Tayeh iron works were also suspended. The Tayeh iron mine alone continued to be worked, but its output fluctuated according to the condition of the iron manufacturing industry in Japan. In 1934 the mine produced 465,000 tons of iron ore, which was increased to 537,000 tons in 1935 and to 542,000 tons in 1936, the greater part of the production being supplied to the Yawata Iron Works.

What is known as the Tayeh iron mine consists of mine lots covering a total area of 200 square miles in Tayeh-hsien, Hupei Province. The content of iron contained in the ore is given as 60.6%. The Hanyehping iron works has two blast furnaces with a daily capacity of 450 tons of iron each, and two others with a capacity of 75 tons each, all at Hanyang, and two furnaces with a capacity of 450 tons a day each at Tayeh. The furnaces at Hanyang are rather old but those at Tayeh were installed in 1919, and as they have not been damaged very badly in the Sino-Japanese hostilities it is thought that they can be blown in after repairs are made. For the time being it is planned to ship the production of the Tayeh mine to Japan, and the first shipment was made in 1939, after the railway leading to the mine had been repaired under the management of the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company, to which the right was consigned by the Hanyehping Corporation.

The Hsiangpishan mine, which is located in the Tayeh mining district has been under the

management of the mining authorities of Hupei Province and contains iron ore deposits estimated at 20,000,000 tons. It produced 200,000 tons of ore in 1935 and also in 1936, part of which was supplied to the Tsurumi Iron Manufacturing and Shipbuilding Company, of Japan.

COAL MINING

The coal reserves of China are estimated to be extremely large. According to the Geological Survey of China the total coal deposits were estimated in 1934 to be 233,907 million tons. This consisted of 45,753 million tons of anthracite, 182,337 million tons of bituminous and 2,916 million tons of lignite coal. Of the total more than half, or 132,808 million tons are accounted for by North China, and the province of Shansi alone is credited with 127,127 million tons.

China's coal reserves estimated at roughly 5% of total world deposits are believed to be the third largest in the world, being preceded only by those of the United States and Canada.

The extraction of coal, along with that of iron, are the most important mining industries of China. Coal output has ranged from fifteen million to twenty million tons. Almost all of the output comes from North China. The largest producers are the provinces of Hopei and Shantung which accounted for 6,658,000 metric tons and 4,377,000 metric tons, respectively, in 1936.

The relatively small production of coal in China in spite of the huge reserves can be gleaned by comparison with the figures for several other countries. China's production in 1936 was about 1/3 that of Japan, 1/10 of Germany and 1/20 of the United States, while it was only 14% larger than that for Manchuria. The relatively small production in China is due principally to the lack of proper mining equipment and poor transportation facilities between the mines and the points of consumption.

A large amount of foreign capital is invested in the coal enterprise of the country, the leading investors being the British and the Japanese. The largest producer of coal is under the management of British capital, this being the Kailan mines which in 1934 accounted for 4,755,000 metric tons, representing 23% of the total production of China. There was in that year only one other mine producing over 1,000,000 metric tons, namely, the Chunghsing mine of Shantung province. Besides these there were twelve others credited with production between 200,000 and 900,000 metric tons.

Table 3. Coal Reserves of China (Based on the Geological Survey of China in 1934)

(In million tons)

Province	Anthracite	Bituminous	Lignite	Total
North China:				
Chahar	17	487	—	504
Suiyuan	58	396	22	467
Shansi	36,471	87,985	2,761	127,127
Hopei ...	981	2,088	2	3,071
Shantung ..	26	1,613	—	1,639
Total	37,553	92,569	2,785	132,808
Others:				
Honan	4,455	3,309	—	7,764
Shensi	750	71,200	—	71,950
Hupeh	160	280	—	440
Anhwei	60	300	—	360
Kiangsi	216	776	—	992
Chekiang ..	22	78	—	100
Kiangsu ...	25	192	—	217
Hunan	1,043	721	—	1,764
Szechwan ..	64	9,810	—	9,874
Yunnan	11	1,485	131	1,627
Kweichow ..	774	775	—	1,549
Kwangsi ...	113	44	—	157
Kwangtung .	50	371	—	421
Fukien	291	105	—	396
Kansu	—	—	—	1,500
Ninghsia ...	166	322	—	488
Sinkiang ...	—	—	—	6,000
Chinghai ...	—	—	—	500
Total	8,200	89,768	131	101,099
Grand Total	**45,753**	**182,337**	**2,916**	**233,907**

Table 4. Coal Production of China

Province	Production (1,000 tons)				
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Hopei	7,365	6,386	7,739	7,028	6,658
Shantung	2,666	3,054	3,504	3,950	4,377
Shansi	2,431	2,466	2,701	1,850	2,000
Chahar	192	216	202	196	235
Suiyuan	69	57	58	...	...
Honan	2,280	2,287	2,130	1,014	1,765
Shensi	195	199	204	...	...
Kansu	83	97	100	...	...
Ninghsia	10	12	15	...	...
Kiangsu	130	240	267	...	...
Chekiang	247	248	250	...	...
Anhwei	400	615	633	...	...

(Continued)

Province	Production (1,000 tons) 1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Hupei	339	366	458	...	...
Hunan	901	976	889	...	...
Kwangsi	261	275	332	...	...
Fukien	50	50	40	...	...
Kwangtung	214	249	338	...	...
Sikang	603	618	638	...	...
Yunnan	113	130	115	...	...
Kweichow	90	63	74	...	...
Kwangsi	100	100	100	...	...
Grand Total	**18,738**	**18,702**	**20,797**	...	...

Kailan Coal Mine

The Kailan Mining Administration controls two of the richest coal mines in China, these being the Kaiping and Luanchou mines situated along the Chingshan railway. It was for the purpose of putting the mining business under joint British and Chinese control that in January, 1912 a merger of the British-managed Kaiping Mining Company and the Chinese-managed Luanchou Mining Company was effected. The new organization, known as the Kailan Mining Administration, was established in Tientsin with an initial capital of £2,000,000, subscribed equally by each company. Its total capital resource is now estimated at £4,870,000, of which £960,000 represents additional capital subsequently added, and the balance is in bonds and reserves. The principal shareholders in this enterprise are British and Chinese, but minor interests are also represented by Belgian and French shareholders.

In spite of the China Affair, no grave fears are felt for the development of these resources. On the contrary, thanks to well-maintained public peace, the exploitation work is now progressing on even more positive lines. For instance, at a British shareholders general meeting of the Administration held in London in August, 1938, it was decided to increase the capital by some £500,000 for the purpose of increasing production.

The Kailan mine is at present producing about 5,500,000 tons of coal a year, but it is expected that the annual output will reach 6,500,000 tons by 1942, and coal-washing facilities 2,800,000 tons. The Kailan coal mine has thirteen workable beds, all of which are tray shaped. These beds, however, are not uniform in thickness, but range from 2 to 9 meters. The total deposits are at present estimated roughly at one billion tons.

The coal contains about 30 per cent of volatile element, 45 to 55 per cent of fixed carbon, and is capable of developing 6,500 to 8,000 calories of heat per kilogram. Being caky, it is a superior bituminous coal for coking purposes.

The principal coal mines are at Tangshan, Linhsi, Machiakou, Hsiian Ko Chuang, and Tangchichuang. From the Kaiping station, where the coal of these mines is loaded into cars, it is about 130 kilometers to the outer port of Chinwangtao, 140 kilometers to Tientsin, and 280 kilometers to Peking. Enjoying, as it does, such easy access to a seaport and the large markets of North China, the Kailan coal mine may indeed be said to have a bright future, inasmuch as the transportation charges account for by far the greatest part of the market price of coal. Moreover, with the greatly increased railroad transportation facilities resulting from the recenly re-arranged and extended railway systems in North China, the exploitation of these mines will no doubt now proceed still more actively.

During 1937 the coal output of the Kailan coal mine was disposed of as follows: Exported to Japan, 1,700,000 tons; Exported to Shanghai, 1,500,000 tons; Sold in Tientsin, 200,000 tons; Consumed at mines, 200,000 tons; Exported to Hongkong, 100,000 tons; For railway use, etc., 1,500,000 tons; Total, 5,200,000 tons.

Tatung Coal Mine

According to investigations conducted by the Meng Chiang Federated Commission in 1939 the deposits of the Tatung coal mine, reported to be one of the richest in the world, were estimated at 40 thousand million metric tons. The commission is now engaged in a thorough investigation of the coal mine under its three-year investigation plan. According to the investigation the coal deposits at Tatung are far better in quality and greater in amount than discovered by the investigation party underneath the old coal-bed, the newly discovered deposits being estimated at 28 thousand million metric tons. According to a statement issued by the commission in June 1939 the Putsin mine is now capable of producing 1,500 tons of coal daily. Mining operations at Petungtsun are steadily improving and when railway tracks between Petungtsun and Yungtingchwang are

completed by the end of July, 1939, the daily output of the Petungtsun mine should be increased by 500 metric tons. The daily output of the coal mine at Tatung alone was expected then to exceed 5,000 metric tons in the near future.

Tungsten

China is the largest producer of tungsten ore, accounting for exports of 9,911 metric tons or 46 per cent of world total in 1937. The output of this metal has fluctuated widely according to international economic conditions. In 1929 production amounted to 5,832 metric tons but by 1932 it was down to 1,326 metric tons. It is estimated that China exported 7,415 metric tons of tungsten in 1938. Almost all of the output is exported, the value of exports of this item in 1938 amounting to St. $50,492,000, representing about one-half of the country's total value of exports of various ores.

Tungsten ore is chiefly mined in the province of Kiangsi, in southern China, while the two adjoining provinces of Kwangtung and Hunan also produce a small amount of this metal. The principal destinations of tungsten ore exports in 1938 were Great Britain, Germany and France.

Table 5. Reserves and Production of Tungsten

(Unit: in Metric tons)

	Kiangsi	Hunan	Kwangtung	Total
Reserves:	**779,234**	**21,400**	**148,855**	**949,489**
Production:				
1932 ...	230	180	1,800	2,210
1933 ...	3,550	230	1,868	*5,698
1934 ...	4,480	445	1,320	*6,305
1935 ...	.....	.....	.....	7,000
1936 ...	.....	.....	.....	7,000

Note: * Inclusive of 50 tons produced in Fukien.

Tin

The output of primary tin in China was estimated at 11,800 metric tons in 1938 and 11,300 metric tons in 1937. The exports of tin ingots and slabs in 1938 amounted to 117,916 quintals valued at St. $35,987,000. The chief tin deposits are located at Ko-chiu in southeastern Yunnan province.

Table 6. Tin Production

(Metric Tons)

	Yunnan	Kwangsi	Hunan	Kwangtung	Kiangsi	Total
1929	6,937	227	86	...	278	7,528
1930	6,645	40	232	74	225	7,217
1931	8,197	180	181	80	...	8,638
1932	6,744	301	63	145	...	7,253
1933	7,431	375	54	138	360	8,358
1934	6,941	315	92	50	600	7,998
1935	...	...	...	...	...	9,000
1936	...	...	...	...	...	11,000

Antimony

China produced in 1937 roughly 15,400 metric tons of antimony ore, representing about 37 per cent of world output. In 1935 she produced as much as 18,300 metric tons and in that year accounted for as much as 55 per cent of world production. The export of antimony, including crude, refuse and oxide, was valued at St.$1,446,000 in 1937 which fell in 1938 to St.$443,000 as a consequence of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. Large purchasers of antimony ore are the United States, Great Britain, Belgium and Germany.

Rick deposits of antimony ore are to be found in the province of Hunan, which accounts for about 90 per cent of China's entire reserves of this metal. The deposits of pure antimony in Hunan province is estimated at 1,500,000 metric tons, and of this amount only about 10 per cent has been under mining operations.

Table 7. Antimony Production and Export

(In Metric Tons)

	Regulus			Crude			Oxide		
	In Hunan	Total incl. Others	Export	In Hunan	Total incl. Others	Export	In Hunan	Export	Total*
1929	14,446	....	19,729	3,486	3,554	3,833	2,303	....	17,941
1930	14,247	14,276	15,764	2,158	....	2,289	1,558	....	16,536
1931	11,749	11,755	8,250	1,709	....	1,116	970	567	13,436
1932	10,500	10,530	9,972	1,900	1,945	1,864	1,200	1,121	12,491

(Continued)

	Regulus			Crude			Oxide		
	In Hunan	Total incl. Others	Export	In Hunan	Total incl. Others	Export	In Hunan	Export	Total*
1933	11,000	....	10,989	1,800	....	1,605	1,200	1,114	....
1934	14,000	....	....	2,000	....	....	1,000	....	....
1935	14,000	....	....	2,400	....	....	1,000	....	....
1936	13,000	....	13,168	2,700	....	2,701	1,400	1,439	....
1937	....	....	12,520	....	....	2,256	....	612	....
1938	....	....	7,183	....	....	544	....	257	....

Note: * Converted into metallic antimony content.
Average content of antimony is 99 in regulus, 70 in crude and 50 in oxide.

Table 8. Manganese Ore Production

(Metric Tons)

	Kiangsi	Hunan	Kwangtung	Kwangsi	Liaoning	Total
1929	12,000	16,296	10,200	22,000	723	61,219
1930	3,800	37,113	16,200	13,000	602	70,722
1931	....	11,000	8,200	12,000	650	31,850
1932	....	4,921	500	15,530	60	21,011
1933	....	118	500	8,773	750	10,141
1934	....	619	50	1,000	700	2,369

Table 9. Lead and Zinc Ore Production

(In Metric Tons)

(A) Zinc

	Hunan	Yunnan	Kweichow	Szechwan	Sikang	Liaoning	Total
1929	19,659	...	...	200	...	...	19,859
1930	14,922	...	...	300	...	...	15,222
1931	14,318	...	...	300	...	...	14,618
1932	9,882	80	322	300	...	...	10,584
1933	10,052	152	61	300	...	...	10,565
1934	12,846	153	...	300	...	...	13,299

(B) Lead

1929	9,609	20	150	...	...	1,450	10,929
1930	7,717	...	...	20	15	...	7,752
1931	5,961	...	...	20	15	...	5,996
1932	5,320	221	...	20	15	...	5,576
1933	5,068	222	...	20	10	...	5,320
1934	6,460	190	...	20	...	...	6,670

Table 10. Copper Production, Export and Import

	Production					Imports of	
	Yunnan	Szechwan	Kweichow	Total	Export of Brassware	Brass sheets	Copper ingots, plates, wire
1929	175	25	....	200	....	....	....
1930	186	25	8	219	....	....	....
1931	248	25	23	296	....	....	....
1932	420	20	..	440	....	....	....
1933	473	10	..	483	659	1,309	3,725
1934	431	....	40	471	733	1,061	3,930
1935	...	....	....	....	911	1,421	6,733
1936	...	....	....	....	1,123	788	3,090
1937	...	....	....	....	926	1,580	3,897
1938	...	....	....	....	785	1,137	583

Table 11. Gypsum Production

(n Metric tons)

	Hupei	Hunan	Shansi	Total incl. Others
1929	47,520	1,338	1,600	50,650
1930	57,024	1,110	2,800	61,134
1931	66,528	1,200	2,550	70,378
1932	57,996	3,512	2,900	64,508
1933	57,600	4,300	2,000	54,020
1934	58,020	7,100	2,500	67,720

Table 12. Alum Production

(In Metric tons)

	Chekiang	Fukien	Anhwei	Total incl. Others
1929	18,000	3,000	2,000	23,000
1930	17,000	3,000	2,000	22,000
1931	6,000	3,000	2,000	11,060
1932	7,000	1,800	2,200	11,070
1933	10,800	2,000	2,000	14,870
1934	12,000	1,000	2,480	15,550

Salt Deposits

The salt output in China, including rock salt and that available from wells in Szechuan and Yunnan Provinces and from lakes in Shansi, Kansu and Kokonor, is estimated at 35 million piculs, of which some 30 per cent is produced in North China. Of the total production in the north, four million piculs come from Hopei Province, two million piculs from Hotung district and five million piculs from Shantung. The development of this industry in this region was much retarded by the export ban imposed by the Nanking Government on all products with some exceptions as well as by the heavy burden of taxes levied from complicated regulations. By virtue of an agreement concluded in connection with the transfer of Shantung Peninsula to China, Japan was franchised to import salt from Shantung from 100,000,000 to 350,000,000 kin (one kin is 0.6 kg.).

In the Changlu district, the capacity is estimated at 700,000 metric tons a year, but the actual output ranges from 350,000 to 400,000 tons. Inasmuch as weather conditions and geographical environments are considerably favorable for salt making, it is considered an easy task to open new fields and thus to increase the output to one million tons.

CHAPTER X

FOREIGN TRADE

The share of China in world foreign trade in 1938 was 0.9 per cent, as compared with 3.2 per cent for Japan and 10.7 per cent for the United States. This small ratio for China, which has fluctuated but slightly in past years, is mainly attributable to the low purchasing power of the people in general, to internal disturbances, and to the infant stage of industrial development.

China's trade is characterized by the significant position which raw materials maintain in exports and of manufactured commodities in imports, and of an adverse balance which has been the rule without exception since 1877. Earlier statistics show that in the thirteen years from 1864 to 1876, inclusive, the trade balance was in China's favor for only five years.

In the early years of foreign intercourse the trade with Great Britain was predominant, the latter country's share in the entire exports and imports of China having been 47.8 per cent in 1868. This ratio has gradually declined and by 1924 it was down to 9.8 per cent and in later years it has continued to hover in that vicinity. Other countries which have come to enjoy an important position in China's foreign trade are Japan, the United States and Great Britain.

Table 1. Net Foreign Trade of China Since 1910

(Exclusive of the Manchurian Trade)

(In Million Standard Dollars)

Year	Imports	Exports	Total	Index	Import Excess	Exports as % of Imports
1910	649	503	1,152	100	146	77.5
1911	650	482	1,132	98	168	74.1
1912	644	485	1,129	98	159	75.3
1913	788	523	1,311	114	265	66.3
1914	780	449	1,229	107	331	57.5
1915	619	546	1,165	101	73	88.2
1916	678	612	1,290	112	66	90.2
1917	697	570	1,267	110	127	81.7
1918	707	587	1,294	112	120	83.0
1919	785	739	1,524	132	46	94.1
1920	997	614	1,611	140	383	61.5
1921	1,233	689	1,922	167	535	56.6
1922	1,284	764	2,048	178	520	59.5
1923	1,251	868	2,119	184	383	69.3
1924	1,389	878	2,267	187	511	63.2
1925	1,242	876	2,118	184	366	70.5
1926	1,473	934	2,407	208	539	63.4
1927	1,298	980	2,278	198	318	75.5
1928	1,530	1,047	2,577	224	483	68.4
1929	1,620	1,070	2,690	234	550	66.0
1930	1,723	944	2,667	232	779	54.7
1931	2,002	915	2,917	253	1,087	45.7
1932	1,524	569	2,093	182	955	37.3
1933	1,345	612	1,957	170	733	45.5
1934	1,030	535	1,565	136	495	51.9
1935	919	576	1,495	130	343	62.6
1936	941	706	1,647	143	235	75.0
1937	953	838	1,791	155	115	87.9
1938	886	763	1,649	144	123	86.7
1939	1,334	1,027	2,361	205	306	76.9

Table 2. Foreign Trade by Political Units

(In Million Standard Dollars)

(A) Imports from:

	British Empire	%	Japanese Empire	%	U.S.A. and Dependencies	%	Germany	%	France and Colonies	%	Netherlands and Colonies	%	Other Countries	%
1936..	204.2	21.8	170.7	17.1	189.1	20.1	150.1	16.0	36.2	3.9	79.0	8.4	111.3	11.8
1937..	201.9	21.2	165.9	17.4	192.7	20.2	146.3	15.4	45.1	4.7	86.8	9.1	114.3	12.0
1938..	170.5	19.3	255.1	28.8	154.8	17.5	112.9	12.8	45.7	5.2	50.3	5.7	96.7	10.9
1939..	335.2	25.0	461.8	34.3	218.3	16.3	87.2	6.5	39.8	2.9	60.2	4.5	140.5	10.8

(B) Exports to:

1936..	225.2	32.0	134.5	19.0	193.8	27.4	39.1	5.5	56.5	8.0	21.1	3.0	35.8	5.0
1937..	298.7	35.8	109.4	13.1	239.7	28.6	72.4	8.7	58.5	7.0	20.5	2.4	38.8	4.6
1938..	354.7	46.5	165.1	21.6	94.8	12.4	56.4	7.4	49.4	6.5	15.0	2.0	27.6	3.6
1939..	401.9	39.0	127.7	12.4	243.8	23.6	45.1	4.4	103.7	10.0	18.3	1.8	89.9	8.7

Foreign Trade in 1939

For the twelve months January to December, 1939, compared with the corresponding period of 1938, China's total trade increased by $712 millions, or 43 per cent. The whole of the increase, however, is due to Shanghai. The trade of Shanghai grew by $685 millions or 137 per cent while that of other parts of China by $27 millions of 2.3 per cent. The increase of $712 millions is due to the expansion of import by $448 millions or 27 per cent, and an increase of $265 millions or 34.6 per cent in exports. Imports into Shanghai rose from $275 millions in 1938 to $588 millions or advance of 118 per cent in 1939, and into the other parts of China from $611 millions to $745 millions or an increase of 22 per cent. Exports from Shanghai also advanced by $372 millions or 167 per cent, but exports from other parts of China fell by $107 millions or a decrease of 20 per cent.

1939 Compared with 1938

(000 omitted)

Imports

	Total	Shanghai	Others
1939.....	$1,333,653	588,156	745,497
1938.....	886,199	274,896	611,303
	+447,454	+313,260	+134,194

Exports

1939.....	$1,027,246	594,693	432,553
1938.....	762,641	223,039	539,602
	+264,605	+371,554	−107,049

Total

1939.....	$2,360,899	1,182,849	1,178,050
1938.....	1,648,840	497,935	1,150,905
	+712,059	+684,914	+ 27,045

Import Trade in 1938

The total net value of the import trade of China declined by 7 per cent, from $953 million in 1937 to $886 million for 1938. The downward trend may be largely ascribed to conditions brought about by the Sino-Japanese hostilities. It will be noted, however, that the cereals and flour group resumed its foremost position, this being largely due to an increase in the import of wheat flour, principally from Japan and Australia, total imports being valued for 1938 at $53 million as compared with only $6 million during 1937; there was also an increase in the value of rice and paddy from $40.8 million to $56.4 million, largely from Burma, French Indo-China, and Thailand; while cereals, not otherwise recorded, principally from the Kwantung Leased Territory, reached a value $17.5 million as compared with only $0.6 million during the previous year.

Under candles, soap, oils, etc., the value fell from $118.5 million to $91.3 million, imports of gasoline, naphtha, and mineral benzine declining from $27.6 million to $20.5 million; of liquid fuel, from $14.9 to $10.7 million; and of kerosene oil, from $47.8 million to $30 million, Metals and ores witnessed a severe decline from $131.6 million to $65 million, the decline being general under all headings but being principally noticeable under ungalvanized iron and steel bars, which fell in value from $13.9 million to $6.5 million; under rails, which fell from $13.6 million to $2.1 million; under ungalvanized sheets and plates, from $14.7 million to $6 million; and under tinned plates, which declined from $17.1 million to $10.3 million.

The decline under chemicals and pharmaceuticals from $61 million to $57 million occurred mainly under chemical and chemical compounds, not otherwise recorded, which fell in value from $16.5 million to $12.2 million. The importation of sulphate of ammonia was well maintained at $18.8 million as against $19.6 million, with caustic soda at £2.7 million as against $2.5 million.

Machinery and tools fell in value from $65 million to $56.4 million; the decline under machinery and parts, not otherwise recorded, being from $22.8 million to $13.4 million, with an increase in textile machinery and parts, largely from Japan, of from $21 million to $25 million.

A considerable decline took place under the grouping books, maps, paper, and wood pulp from $65 million to $45 million, common printing and newsprinting paper falling in value from $20 million to $10 million; kraft paper, from $3 million to $1.3 million; paper, not otherwise recorded, from $3.6 million to $2.2 million; wood pulp, from $2.6 million to $0.6 million; and paperware and all articles made of paper, not otherwise recorded, from $9.2 million to $3.5 million.

There were increases under paper boards from $2.5 million to $4.3 million, and in cigarette paper also from $2.5 million to $4.3 million, while slight increases appear under simile and tissue paper. The increase from $37.6 million to $42.8 million under cotton and manufactures thereof was largely on Japanese account; under raw cotton the decline in value of approximately $3.3 million was due to decreased imports of Egyptian and American cotton.

The decrease under vehicles and vessels was from $42 million to $34 million, being noticeable in locomotives and tenders, which declined in value from $6.3 million to $0.3 million; in railway and tramway parts, not otherwise recorded, from $4.8 million to $2.9 million; and in bicycle parts and accessories, from $4.7 million to $1.7 million.

The import of motor tractors, trailers, and trucks (including chassis) increased in value from $11.7 million to $15.6 million, and in motor-car parts and accessories (not including tires and tubes) from $3.5 million to $5 million. Dyes, pigments, paints, and varnishes fell in value from $37.1 million to $31.1 million, with a decline of close on $3 million under aniline and other coal tar dyes, decreases also occuring under artificial indigo, paints, and pigments.

The import of miscellaneous metal manufactures declined in value from $41 million to $29.7 million; scientific instruments or apparatus, and parts or accessories, not otherwise recorded, fell in value from $5.9 million to $2.4 million; telephonic and telegraphic instruments and parts, from $2.5 million to $1.6 million; radio sets and parts, from $3.5 million to $1.2 million; and metal manufactures not otherwise recorded, from $6.1 million to $2.3 million.

There was little change in imports of timber and tobacco. Imports of coal, largely from British India, French Indo-China, and Japan, rose in value from $6 million to $21.5 million. Imports of sugar declined, while under wool and manufactures thereof the decline was from $35.6 million to $18.9 million, the fall being particularly heavy in the case of wool, carded or combed wool, and waste wool from Great Britain, which fell in quantity from over 5 million kilogrammes to under 600,000 kilogrammes.

The import of silk (including artificial silk) and manufactures thereof rose in value from $13.6 million to $17.8 million, the increase being largely from Japan, with imports from Italy declining. The import of fruit, seeds, and vegetables, and of animal products, canned goods, and groceries, largely from Japan, increased, with a decline in the import of fishery and sea products.

Export Trade in 1938

The net value of exports declined from $838 million in 1397 to $763 million in 1938, or by 8.95 per cent. Textile fibers again led the list with an appreciable increase in value from $128.2 million to $165.1 million, exports to Japan increasing by $53.4 million and to Kwantung Leased Territory by over $15 million, with a decline in exports to the United States of America from $40.3 million to $15.5 million.

The most noticeable feature under this group was the increased value of exports of raw cotton to Japan from $19.5 million to $71.1 million and to the Kwantung Leased Territory from $500,000 to $13.7 million. Also of note was the decline in the value of silk exported, particularly raw silk (while, steam filature), which declined in value from $37.4 million to $22.9 million, the exports to the United States of America deciding by approximatery $10 million.

The export of sheep's wool was severely handicapped, declining in value from $19.4 million to $7 million, exports to the United States of America falling in value from $13.4 million to $500,000 only. Considering the total value of exports under the animal and animal products grouping, the decline from $124.5 million to $117.9 million was insignificant. The export of bristles was well maintained at a value of $28 million. The egg and feather industry suffered owing to disturbed conditions, as did the export of pig intestines, which fell in value from $10.4 million to $6.6 million.

Under ores, metals, and metallic products there was an increased export in value from $102.4 million to $106.6 million, the export of wolfram ore (tungsten) increasing in value from $40.7 million to $50.5 million, of which $46.9 million appears as exported to Hong Kong. Exports of antimony regulus declined in value from $10 million to $5.6 million, of which $5.2

million appeared as for Hong Kong. Tin ingots and slabs declined in value from $39.7 million to $35.9 million, again of this amount $22.4 million appearing as for Hong Kong.

Under yarn, thread, plaited and knitted goods, cotton yarn exports increased in value from $4.8 million to $22.9 million, exports to British Inda exceeding $10 million and to Hong Kong $7 million. The export of drawn-thread work continued to improve, being in value $8.8 million as compared with $7.3 million, of which amount $6.6 million was for the United States of America. Cross-stitch work and embroideries, other than silk, were well maintained, being $18.2 million worth as against $20.6 million, the United States of America taking 10.9 million worth as against $12.3 million. Silk embroideries declined in value from $4.3 million to $2.5 million; lace and trimmings also declined from $8.5 million to $7.5 million, the United States of America taking $4.9 million as against $6.2 million during 1937.

The oils, tallow, and wax grouping is always one of major importance; the value, however, of exports under this group fell from $127 million to $53 million, the export of that staple commodity wood oil declining in value from $89.8 million to $39.2 million, exports to America declining in value from $58.5 million to $3.5 million with an increase in exports appearing as for Hong Kong from $16.1 million to $30.9 million. Groundnut oil declined from $17.3 million to $8.5 million, the export to Germany declining from $6.7 million to $2 million and to the United States of America from $5.5 million to $1.8 million. The export also of tea oil to the United States of America fell from $4.8 million to almost nothing.

The export of tea improved from $30.8 million to $33 million. Of the total export, $17.7 million worth appears as for Hong Kong, $7.4 million for Morocoo, $1.9 million for the United States, and $1.3 million as for Algeria. Piece goods exports rose in value from $22.4 million to $24.4 million, cotton shirtings and sheetings improving in value from $2.7 million to $7.5 million, of which $4.9 million appears as for Hong Kong. Silk piece goods and silk pongees fell away.

Uunder seeds there was a heavy decline from $35.9 million to $19.5 million; groundnuts in shell maintained their position at $3.5 million as against $3.1 million, but shelled groundnuts (including blanched peanuts) declined in value from $9 million to $6.1 million, the export to Germany falling from $3.2 million to $555,000. Sesamum seed (including pulp) fell heavily also from $14.5 million to $1.5 million, Germany, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands, all large buyers in 1937, taking little or nothing.

Under hides, leather, and skins (furs) the value of exports fell from $53.8 million to $19.4 million owing to unsettled conditions in the North. Cow hides also declined in value from $9.2 million to $2.9 million, with undressed goat skins declining from $11.4 million to $2.4 million, the export of these to America declining in value from $8.8 million to $207,000. Similarly, dressed or undressed lamb skins fell from $7.5 million to $1.4 million, exports in their case to the United States falling in value from $7.2 million to $1.4 million. Dressed or undresssed weasel skins also fell away from $4 million to $1.4 million. Skin mats and rugs, not otherwise recorded, were valued at only $3.9 million as compared with $9.2 million during 1937, exports again to the United States declining in value from $7.9 million to $3.3 million.

The export of cereals and ceral products fell in value from $15.1 million to $4.8 million. Exports of bran fell from $4.2 million to $1.2 million, exports to Formosa falling from $1.3 million to $70,000 and to Japan from $2.9 million to $1.2 million, with the export of cotton seed-cake to Japan falling also from $4 million to $797,000. Millet exports, the value of which in 1936 to Japan was $2.1 million and to Korea $1.9 million, fell to nil.

The decline under beans and peas from $6.5 million to $3.1 million largely occured in small green beans, which fell from $2.9 million to $848,000, the decline being general over all countries formerly interested. Exports under other groupings were comparatively well maintained and present no special features.

Table 3. Net Exports by Major Groups

(Unit: Standard Dollars 1,000)

Textile Fibres

	Raw Cotton	Hemp	Ramie	Silk	Wool, Camels'	Wool, Sheep's	Total Incl. Others	% Against Total Exports
1936	28,198	2,456	7,962	43,633	1,888	15,444	112,980	16.0
1937	31,301	1,289	5,074	53,172	2,452	19,427	128,227	15.3
1938	101,003	388	4,513	37,701	2,244	7,051	165,127	21.6
1939	8,654	86	641	142,350	2,230	2,484	173,386	16.8

Animals and Animal Products (not including Hides, Leather, and Skins (Furs), and Fishery and Sea Products)

	Bristles	Eggs and Egg Products	Intestines	—	—	—	Total Incl. Others	% Against Total Exports
1936	25,304	41,802	10,894	....	....	....	103,985	14.7
1937	27,921	52,813	12,111	....	....	....	124,494	14.9
1938	28,064	49,275	7,776	....	....	....	117,903	15.5
1939	41,118	82,313	14,049	....	....	....	188,437	18.3

Ores, Metals, and Metallic Products

	Ore, Iron	Ore, Wolfram (Tungsten)	Antimony Regulus	Tin Ingots & Slabs	—	—	Total Incl. Others	% Against Total Exports
1936	5,009	9,342	8,246	26,769	....	....	56,743	8.0
1937	2,294	40,759	10,001	39,717	....	....	102,453	12.2
1938	281	50,492	5,657	35,987	....	....	106,571	13.9
1939	413	44,675	4,856	32,793	....	....	109,125	10.6

Yarn, Thread, Plaited and Knitted Goods

	Cotton Yarn	Drawn-thread Work	Cross-stitch Work & Embroideries Other than Silk	Embroideries, Silk	Lace & Trimmings	—	Total Incl. Others	% Against Total Exports
1936	12,398	2,179	19,087	4,291	5,827	....	47,476	6.7
1937	4,845	7,355	20,654	4,266	8,474	....	48,696	5.6
1938	22,883	8,778	18,250	2,502	7,504	....	63,164	8.3
1939	31,767	3,618	25,459	4,148	16,384	....	92,082	8.9

Oils, Tallow, and Wax

	Oil, Groundnut	Oil, Tea	Oil, Wood	—	—	—	Total Incl. Others	% Against Total Exports
1936	11,012	1,407	73,379	....	....	....	91,387	12.9
1937	17,332	6,098	89,846	....	....	....	127,040	15.2
1938	8,539	2,297	39,237	....	....	....	53,053	6.9
1939	12,878	1,137	33,615	....	....	....	53,522	5.2

Tea

	Black, Congou	Black, Other Kinds	Brick, Black & Green	Green, Gunpowder	Hyson	Young Hyson	Total Incl. Others	% Against Total Exports
1936	3,439	4,529	2,306	5,209	621	11,690	30,662	4.3
1937	5,573	4,513	2,251	5,740	915	6,075	30,787	3.6
1938	3,742	5,067	638	8,046	863	8,224	33,054	4.3
1939	4,583	4,460	92	6,022	554	6,698	30,386	2.9

Piece Goods

	Cotton Shirtings & Sheeting	Nankeens	Cotton Piece Goods, n.o.r.	Grass-cloth	Silk Piece Goods	Silk Pongees	Total Incl. Others	% Against Total Exports
1936	5,193	2,309	1,265	1,979	6,208	5,385	24,149	3.4
1937	2,744	2,013	2,464	1,726	4,240	6,910	22,426	2.7
1938	7,530	1,618	2,442	21	3,847	4,637	24,450	3.2
1939	20,569	3,090	7,685	7	6,267	5,466	57,245	5.5

Seeds

	Groundnuts, in Shell	Groundnuts, Shelled	Seed, Apricot	Seed, Linseed	Seed, Sesamum	—	Total Incl, Others	% Against Total Exports
1936	3,591	7,349	3,013	3,810	18,560	....	40,805	5.8
1937	3,131	9,003	2,835	1,492	14,497	....	35,881	4.3
1938	3,469	6,094	4,030	1,226	1,522	....	19,499	2.5
1939	4,221	10,717	1,596	763	2,894	....	21,388	2.1

Hides, Leather, and Skins (Furs)

	Hides, Buffalo & Cow	Skins, Goat, Undressed	Skins, Lamb, Dressed & Undressed	Skins, Weasel, Dressed or Undressed	Skin Mats & Rugs	—	Total Incl. Others	% Against Total Exports
1936	10,507	8,400	5,616	2,516	5,526	....	40,502	5.7
1937	12,602	11,402	7,497	4,037	9,236	....	53,785	6.4
1938	4,267	2,388	1,427	1,883	4,030	....	19,426	2.5
1939	1,803	1,707	4,905	5,257	4,117	....	23,924	2.3

Cereals and Cereal Products

	Bran	Millet	Cotton Seedcake	—	—	—	Total Incl. Others	% Against Total Exports
1936	7,135	4,054	3,529	....	....	....	24,792	3.5
1937	4,236	482	4,362	....	....	....	15,170	1.8
1938	1,312	....	1,042	....	....	....	4,851	0.6
1939	3,300	1	1,749	....	....	....	25,084	2.4

Table 4. Net Imports by Major Groups

(Unit: Standard Dollars 1,000)

Cereals and Flour

	Rice & Paddy	Wheat	Wheat Flour	Other Cereals & Flour	—	—	Total Incl. Others	% Against Total Imports
1936	26,736	11,848	4,669	5,965		....	49,218	5.2
1937	40,780	6,071	6,183	5,520		....	58,555	6.1
1938	56,390	1	52,985	20,628		....	130,004	14.6
1939	55,142	35,816	76,817	56,124		....	223,658	16.8

Candles, Soap, Oils, Etc.

	Gasoline, Naptha, Benzine Mineral	Liquid Fuel	Kerosene	Candles, Soap, Oils, Fats, etc.	—	—	Total Incl. Others	% Against Total Imports
1936	22,730	16,175	39,885	26,341	....	....	105,132	11.1
1937	27,613	14,968	47,860	28,114	....	....	118,556	12.4
1938	20,528	10,723	30,046	29,993	....	....	91,291	10.2
1939	24,760	10,755	30,943	42,817	....	....	109,275	8.2

Metals and Ores

	Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized							
	Bars	Pipes, Tubes, Fittings	Rails	Sheets, Plates	Tinned Plates	Structural Sections Etc.	Total Incl. Others	% Against Total Imports
1936	10,740	2,485	14,871	9,988	13,783	4,335	108,055	11.4
1937	13,860	2,684	13,608	14,677	17,096	2,098	131,637	13.6
1938	6,492	2,476	2,147	5,968	10,351	607	65,117	7.3
1939	6,501	2,790	2,914	8,627	10,085	286	73,067	5.5

Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals

	Ammonia Sulphate	Chlorate of Potash	Caustic Soda	Chemicals & Chemical Compounds	Medicines, Drugs, etc.	—	Total Incl. Others	% Against Total Imports
1936	14,746	1,720	2,010	14,231	10,573	....	51,839	5.5
1937	19,585	1,395	2,492	16,491	10,998	....	61,282	6.3
1938	18,760	1,513	2,707	12,258	12,958	....	57,117	6.4
1939	21,817	1,389	5,164	15,040	19.183	....	75,940	5.7

Machinery and Tools

	Electrical Machinery	Textile Machinery & Parts	Printing, Paper-making, Book-binding	Prime Movers & Parts	Other Machinery & Parts	Machine Tools	Total Incl. Others	% Against Total Imports
1936	5,044	13,939	2,659	6,347	23,045	2,967	59,980	6.3
1937	4,680	20,985	1,349	4,576	22,781	2,623	65,013	6.8
1938	5,858	24,946	1,103	3,214	13,389	1,677	56,398	6.3
1939	5,590	20,582	1,230	2,509	21,098	1,476	61,128	4.6

Books, Maps, Paper, and Wood Pulp

	Books, Newspapers, Etc.	Paper Boards	Cigaret Paper	Printing, Newsprinting paper	Printing Paper free of Mechanical Wood Pulp	Paper, n.o.r.	Total Incl. Others	% Against Total Imports
1936	5,503	2,478	3,642	14,230	2,487	2,937	57,467	6.1
1937	6,101	2,498	2,516	20,467	3,233	3,604	65,302	6.8
1938	5,284	4,303	4,277	9,850	3,668	2,250	45,277	5.1
1939	7,786	4,304	4,016	14,585	3,145	32,706	60,763	4.5

Cotton and Manufactures Thereof

	Cotton Piece Goods	Raw Cotton	Cotton Yarn	Cotton Thread	Cotton Waste, Yarn Waste, Wadding	Sundry Cotton Manufactures	Total Incl. Others	% Against Total Imports
1936	12,089	36,146	1,628	2,077	30	2,386	54,360	5.8
1937	14,669	16,004	2,695	1,830	19	2,343	37,562	3.9
1938	22,540	12,735	3,311	1,393	20	2,876	42,876	4.8
1939	15,598	172,857	7,166	992	83	3,277	199,974	15.0

Vehicles and Vessels

	Locomotives & Tenders	Railway & Tramway Materials	Motor Tractors, Trailers, Trucks	Motor Cars & Buses	Motor Car Parts & Accessories	Bicycle Parts & Accessories	Total Incl. Others	% Against Total Imports
1936	14,028	4,257	7,100	4,505	2,527	4,310	52,483	5.5
1937	6,263	4,857	11,672	3,983	3,529	4,753	42,102	4.4
1938	346	2,915	15,581	3,844	5,052	1,662	33,838	3.8
1939	1,028	2,430	21,391	7,068	7,164	2,625	45,780	3.4

Dyes, Pigments, Paints, and Varnishes

	Aniline Dyes, Other Coal Tar Dyes	Indigo, Artificial, Liquid or Paste	Sulphur Black	—	—	—	Total Incl. Others	% Against Total Imports
1936	14,985	10,340	3,292	....	....	....	41,193	4.4
1937	13,478	8,141	2,752	....	....	....	37,105	3.9
1938	10,624	8,456	3,556	....	....	....	31,145	3.5
1939	15,534	11,927	7,803	....	....	....	44,470	3.3

Miscellaneous Metal Manufactures

	Scientific Instruments Apparatus, Parts, etc,	Electric Wire Insulated	Electrical Fittings & Material	Other Metalware	Radio Sets & Parts	Other Metal Manufactures	Total Incl. Others	% Against Total Imports
1936	7,764	2,682	2,756	2,540	4,275	11,227	46,712	4.9
1937	5,871	3,290	2,289	3,386	3,565	6,098	41,437	4.3
1938	2,451	4,234	1,865	2,306	1,206	2,316	29,703	3.3
1939	3,060	3,996	2,829	2,797	1,690	1,109	33,435	2.5

Timber

	Rough Hewn & Round Logs, Hardwood	Rough Hewn & Round Logs, Softwood	Sawn, Hardwood	Sawn, Softwood	Railway Sleepers	—	Total Incl. Others	% Against Total Import
1936	4,374	7,083	798	9,218	4,593	....	28,910	3.1
1937	3,523	6,015	757	6,228	4,547	....	23,238	2.4
1938	3,529	7,567	598	8,031	996	....	22,344	2.5
1939	5,040	11,071	1,166	14,578	615	....	34,443	2.6

Wool and Manufactures Thereof

	Wool, Carded or Combed Wool, Waste Wool	Yarn & Cord	Woollen Piece Goods, pure or mixed	—	—	—	Total Incl. Others	% Against Total Imports
1936	16,179	3,024	3,627	....	....	....	29,310	3.1
1937	21,654	3,666	3,649	....	....	....	35,604	3.7
1938	2,238	2,571	4,140	....	....	....	18,889	2.1
1939	10,021	2,736	4,865	....	....	....	26,170	2.0

Table 5. Position of Leading Countries in China's Foreign Trade by Items and % of Such Items Accounted for by The Respective Countries

(Unit: C.G.U. 1,000; % Against Total of Imports or Exports of the Respective Groups)

GREAT BRITAIN

Imports from Great Britain:	1936	%	1937	%	1938	%
Cotton Piece Goods, Grey	41.2	2.8	37.5	1.2	691.7	12.3
Cotton Piece Goods, White or Dyed	1,222.9	40.8	951.8	37.0	642.5	16.0
Cotton Piece Goods, Printed	57.3	19.1	66.0	28.7	27.5	5.1
Cotton Piece Goods, Miscellaneous	88.4	15.3	80.9	17.4	93.5	38.6
Cotton, Raw; Cotton Yarn, Cotton Thread	1,180.6	6.7	1,082.8	12.0	922.1	12.0
Cotton Manufactures, Sundry	168.5	16.0	165.9	16.1	197.6	15.7
Flax, Ramie, Hemp, Jute & Manufactures thereof	3,587.9	45.0	3,851.6	42.0	2,868.6	46.4
Wool & Manufactures thereof	7,290.7	56.1	8,356.6	53.1	2,461.4	30.2
Silk (incl. artificial silk) & Manufactures thereof	68.3	1.7	49.8	0.8	41.0	0.5
Metals & Ores	8,747.8	18.3	10,052.3	17.4	4,962.3	17.4
Machinery & Tools	5,057.8	19.1	5,849.6	20.6	5,021.3	20.6
Vehicles & Vessels	5,167.5	22.3	2,023.5	10.9	1,091.9	7.4
Misc. Metal Manufactures	1,929.6	9.3	1,773.6	9.8	1,055.1	8.3
Fishery & Sea Products	12.5	0.2	10.5	0.2	13.8	0.3
Animal Products, Canned Goods, Groceries	315.5	7.6	252.8	6.8	239.6	5.4
Cereals & Flour	15.7	0.1	18.1	0.1	13.6	—
Fruits, Seeds, Vegetables	7.4	—	4.7	0.2	3.8	—
Medicinal Substances, Spices	12.5	0.3	6.8	0.2	15.9	0.5
Sugar	45.5	0.1	30.6	0.3	12.2	0.1
Wines, Beer, Spirits, Table Water, etc.	258.2	36.5	250.5	46.5	291.9	23.8
Tobacco	256.7	3.3	257.9	2.7	244.8	2.5
Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	3,389.0	14.8	4,895.6	18.2	5,368.2	21.5
Dyes, Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	1,401.5	7.7	1,236.1	7.6	841.2	6.5
Candles, Soap, Oils, Fats, Waxes, Gums, Resins	374.5	0.8	605.1	1.2	419.8	1.6
Books, Maps, Paper, Wood Pulp	3,386.3	13.3	2,901.7	10.2	552.2	2.8
Hides, Leather, Other Animal Substances	98.6	4.7	77.5	3.9	103.5	5.3
Timber	0.2	—	6.0	—	3.3	—
Wood, Bamboos, Rattans, Coir, Straw, Manufactures thereof	19.2	0.6	22.1	0.7	14.4	0.5
Coal, Fuel, Pitch, Tar	27.1	0.8	20.7	0.8	30.6	0.3
Chinaware, Enamelledware, Glass, etc.	109.0	5.2	88.1	3.6	80.1	4.8
Stone, Earth, Manufactures thereof	249.8	15.3	332.0	21.9	91.6	5.3
Sundry	4,310.1	8.2	3,771.1	8.9	2,419.8	5.3
Grand Total	**48,897.6**	**11.8**	**49,129.7**	**11.7**	**30,836.9**	**8.0**

JAPAN

Imports from Japan:	1936	%	1937	%	1938	%
Cotton Piece Goods, Grey	1,426.7	97.3	3,094.8	98.3	3,611.3	71.3
Cotton Piece Goods, White or Dyed	1,657.6	55.3	1,466.3	56.2	3,176.9	79.4
Cotton Piece Goods, Printed	230.4	76.6	156.7	68.1	503.7	95.5
Cotton Piece Goods, Miscellaneous	436.2	75.4	329.7	71.0	102.4	42.0
Cotton Raw; Cotton Yarn, Cotton Thread	218.8	12.4	482.2	5.3	320.8	4.3
Cotton Manufactures, Sundry	558.8	53.0	471.2	45.7	503.7	40.3
Flax, Ramie, Hemp, Jute, Manufactures thereof	1,026.1	12.9	1,136.5	12.4	248.8	3.9
Wool & Manufactures thereof	4,225.7	32.8	4,026.0	25.6	4,433.6	54.2
Silk (incl. Artificial Silk) & Manufactures thereof	1,718.2	42.0	4,197.0	70.0	6,678.8	87.4
Metals & Ores	9,532.5	20.2	7,602.1	13.1	2,943.2	10.4
Machinery & Tools	7,445.9	28.1	9,774.8	34.3	12,507.6	51.1
Vehicles & Vessels	3,189.9	13.8	2,433.1	13.2	1,504.4	10.2
Misc. Metal Manufactures	3,028.7	14.7	2,945.3	16.2	4,037.4	31.2
Fishery & Sea Products	5,030.4	64.1	3,157.7	54.2	2,005.0	46.6
Animal Products, Canned Goods, Groceries	415.1	10.0	198.0	5.4	1,527.1	34.8
Cereals & Flour	692.9	31.7	472.7	18.2	12,204.4	21.4
Fruits, Seeds, Vegetables	480.3	18.5	484.4	19.6	1,436.8	24.9
Medicinal Substances, Spices	179.1	4.6	224.9	7.1	95.0	3.2
Sugar	2,960.8	31.6	3,257.0	33.6	3,455.2	40.4
Wines, Beer, Spirits, Table Waters, etc.	134.2	18.9	47.2	8.8	738.0	60.4
Tobacco	202.1	2.6	305.4	3.2	204.3	2.1
Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals	4,810.0	20.9	4,113.4	15.2	4,388.4	17.6

Imports from Japan:	1936	%	1937	%	1938	%
Dyes, Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	2,186.0	12.1	1,669.2	10.2	1,564.2	11.6
Candles, Soap, Oils, Fats, Waxes, Gums, Resins.	1,771.6	3.8	1,461.1	2.8	2,151.7	5.4
Books, Maps, Paper, Wood Pulp	4,152.4	16.3	3,860.5	13.5	6,292.1	32.1
Hides, Leather, Other Animal Substances	163.4	7.7	174.6	8.9	137.5	7.2
Timber	1,111.1	8.7	1,345.7	13.2	3,545.5	36.6
Wood, Bamboos, Rattans, Coir, Straw & Manufactures thereof	654.3	19.4	633.5	20.8	1,359.5	47.5
Coal, Fuel, Pitch, Tar	466.4	14.2	274.0	10.4	1,275.2	13.9
Chinaware, Enamelledware, Glass, etc.	657.1	31.0	656.5	27.0	698.9	42.5
Stone, Earth, Manufactures thereof	449.1	27.4	399.7	22.5	824.2	48.0
Sundry	6,651.5	12.5	5,247.1	12.4	6,005.5	13.2
Grand Total	**67,863.1**	**16.3**	**66,098.1**	**15.8**	**90,481.0**	**23.5**

UNITED STATES

Imports from United States:	1936	%	1937	%	1938	%
Cotton Piece Goods, Grey	7.5	0.5	3.0	0.2	10.7	0.2
Cotton Piece Goods, White or Dyed	26.0	0.9	34.9	1.3	31.2	0.8
Cotton Piece Goods, Printed	6.1	2.0	2.7	1.2	3.1	0.6
Cotton Piece Goods, Miscellaneous	14.0	2.4	12.7	2.7	6.1	2.5
Cotton, Raw; Cotton Yarn & Cotton Thread	4,109.9	23.2	1,225.4	13.8	857.2	11.4
Cotton Manufactures, Sundry	89.6	8.5	91.0	8.8	70.1	5.6
Flax, Ramie, Hemp, Jute, Manufactures thereof.	9.8	0.1	12.7	0.1	23.2	0.4
Wool & Manufactures thereof	35.0	0.3	42.6	0.3	21.1	0.3
Silk (incl. Artificial Silk) & Manufactures thereof	57.0	1.4	53.9	0.9	35.3	0.5
Metals & Ores	7,426.2	15.5	12,728.8	22.0	6,935.8	24.4
Machinery & Tools	3,128.8	14.0	4,049.0	14.2	2,052.2	8.4
Vehicles & Vessels	5,900.0	26.0	7,260.5	39.3	8,165.6	55.3
Misc. Metal Manufactures	7,714.3	37.5	5,312.1	29.2	2,002.7	15.5
Fishery & Sea Products	202.4	2.7	175.5	3.0	140.3	3.3
Animal Products, Canned Goods, Groceries	849.2	20.5	690.0	18.7	670.1	15.3
Cereals & Flour	360.7	16.5	784.4	30.3	1,715.5	3.4
Fruits, Seeds, Vegetables	794.3	30.8	594.7	24.2	515.3	8.6
Medicinal Substances & Spices	104.9	2.7	155.6	4.9	163.9	5.5
Sugar	155.5	1.7	301.6	3.1	156.6	1.8
Wines, Beer, Spirits, Table Waters, etc.	2.0	0.3	1.4	0.3	2.8	0.2
Tobacco	6,892.3	89.3	8,637.3	90.0	8,735.0	89.0
Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals	1,737.3	7.6	2,410.1	8.9	2,971.5	10.9
Dyes, Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	3,509.8	19.2	2,812.2	17.2	1,534.5	11.4
Candles, Soap, Oils, Fats, Waxes, Gums, Resins.	13,496.2	29.1	17,748.8	34.2	17,012.4	42.9
Books, Maps, Paper, Wood Pulp	3,890.1	15.3	3,529.6	12.3	1,812.6	9.2
Hides, Leather, Other Animal Substances	439.5	20.7	349.0	17.8	333.0	16.3
Timber	4,691.2	36.7	3,658.1	35.8	3,962.5	41.0
Wood, Bamboos, Rattan, Coir, Straw & Manufactures thereof	55.9	1.7	30.5	1.0	29.0	1.1
Coal, Fuel, Pitch, Tar	274.1	8.3	234.8	8.9	73.9	0.8
Chinaware, Enamelledware, Glass, etc.	107.6	5.1	105.3	4.3	58.6	3.6
Stone, Earth, Manufactures thereof	205.6	12.5	139.5	9.2	69.9	4.5
Sundry	15,818.8	29.8	9,887.7	23.5	5,836.3	12.8
Grand Total	**82,111.9**	**19.8**	**83,075.1**	**19.8**	**66,008.2**	**17.1**

KWANTUNG LEASED TERRITORY

Imports from Kwantung Leased Territory:	1936	%	1937	%	1938	%
Cotton Manufactures, Sundry	5.1	0.5	5.0	0.5	5.5	0.4
Flax, Ramie, Hemp, Jute, & Manufactures thereof	37.9	0.5	58.0	0.6	38.8	0.6
Wool & Manufactures thereof	14.8	0.1	2.4	..	14.1	0.2
Silk (Incl. Artificial Silk) & Manufactures thereof	5.5	0.1	17.7	0.3	169.2	2.2
Metals & Ores	902.1	1.9	923.9	1.6	110.8	3.9
Machinery & Tools	30.4	0.1	49.0	0.2	126.0	0.5
Vehicles & Vessels	9.1	..	373.9	0.2	10.3	0.7
Misc. Metal Manufactures	15.7	0.4	26.5	0.1	128.1	1.0
Fishery & Sea Products	77.2	0.9	55.1	0.9	136.3	3.2
Animal Products, Canned Goods & Groceries	106.6	2.6	109.8	3.0	87.8	2.0

Imports from Kwantung Leased Territory:	1936	%	1937	%	1938	%
Cereals & Flour	219.8	10.2	77.8	0.3	7,240.7	12.7
Fruits, Seeds, Vegetables	65.3	2.5	29.2	1.2	3,364.7	56.1
Medicinal Substances & Spices	95.3	2.5	137.0	4.3	188.5	6.4
Sugar	1.2	..	6.9	0.1	308.3	3.6
Wines, Beer, Spirits, Table Waters, etc.	0.1	..	0.7	0.1	9.8	0.3
Tobacco	23.0	0.3	54.3	0.6	41.9	0.4
Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	520.7	2.3	271.7	1.3	209.6	0.8
Dyes, Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	29.9	0.2	22.1	0.1	44.1	0.3
Candles, Soap, Oils, Fats Waxes, Gums, Resins	1,082.1	2.3	375.5	0.7	1,943.0	4.9
Books, Maps, Paper, Wood Pulp	77.9	0.3	29.1	0.1	140.7	0.7
Timber	319.1	2.5	150.7	1.5	178.6	1.8
Wood, Bamboos, Rattans, Coir & Manufactures thereof	28.5	0.8	28.9	0.9	67.3	2.2
Coal, Fuel, Pitch, Tar	540.9	16.4	354.5	13.4	137.2	1.5
Chinaware, Enamelledware, Glass, etc.	245.1	11.6	288.6	11.8	162.9	9.9
Stone, Earth & Manufactures thereof	23.0	1.4	55.8	3.7	62.9	3.7
Sundry	509.9	1.0	349.9	0.8	1,211.6	2.7
Total including others	**5,036.2**	**1.2**	**4,195.1**	**1.0**	**16,228.4**	**4.2**

GERMANY

Imports from Germany:	1936	%	1937	%	1938	%
Cotton Piece Goods, White or Dyed	43.3	1.4	48.3	1.8	64.1	1.6
Cotton Piece Goods, Printed	0.8	0.3	....	..	3.7	0.7
Cotton Piece Goods, Miscellaneous	9.8	1.7	9.2	2.0	12.4	5.0
Cotton, Raw; Cotton Yarn, Cotton Thread	11.1	0.6	12.0	1.3	10.7	1.5
Cotton, Manufactures, Sundry	140.8	13.4	198.1	19.2	324.2	25.8
Flax, Ramie, Hemp, Jute, Manufactures thereof	53.0	0.7	35.5	0.4	12.6	0.2
Wool & Manufactures thereof	307.4	2.4	416.9	2.7	386.8	4.7
Silk (incl. Artificial Silk & Manufactures thereof)	108.9	2.6	38.8	0.5	37.0	0.5
Metals & Ores	10,285.3	21.5	9,825.2	17.0	6,441.6	22.7
Machinery & Tools	5,630.5	21.3	6,875.6	24.1	3,727.2	15.2
Vehicles & Vessels	3,246.1	14.0	4,527.1	24.0	2,683.9	18.2
Misc. Metal Manufactures	5,959.8	28.9	5,465.2	30.0	3,651.3	28.3
Animals Products, Canned Goods, Groceries	21.0	0.5	13.6	0.4	24.9	0.6
Cereals & Flour	544.6	24.8	212.2	8.2	32.1	0.5
Medical Substances, Spices	127.8	3.3	135.3	4.3	103.7	3.5
Sugar	277.7	3.1	77.5	0.8	53.7	0.6
Wines, Beer, Spirits, Table Waters, etc.	19.6	2.8	14.6	2.7	13.4	1.5
Tobacco	3.6	..	3.5	..	2.2	..
Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals	9,205.3	40.1	11,084.9	40.9	8,320.8	33.4
Dyes, Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	8,777.0	48.3	7,910.9	48.4	6,981.1	51.9
Candles, Soap, Oils, Fats, Waxes, Gums, Resins	454.0	1.0	485.2	0.9	269.7	0.7
Books, Maps, Paper, Wood Pulp	5,982.1	23.5	6,530.6	22.8	4,913.5	25.0
Hides, Leather, other Animal Substances	452.7	21.4	261.7	13.3	317.2	16.3
Timber	4.0	..	0.2	..	0.7	..
Wood, Bamboos, Rattans, Coir, Straw & Manufactures thereof	20.4	0.6	8.1	0.3	4.7	0.2
Chinaware, Enamelledware, Glass, etc.	512.2	24.2	676.5	27.8	216.5	13.2
Stone, Earth & Manufactures thereof	125.9	7.6	192.5	12.7	58.0	3.4
Sundry	14,164.5	27.0	9,337.2	22.2	10,715.0	23.6
Grand Total	**66,492.1**	**16.0**	**64,400.0**	**15.4**	**49,384.6**	**12.8**

NETHERLANDS INDIA

Imports from Netherlands India:	1936	%	1937	%	1938	%
Flax, Ramie, Hemp, Jute, & Manufactures thereof	48.6	0.6	36.8	0.4	16.6	0.3
Fishery & Sea Products	94.6	1.2	134.4	2.3	90.7	2.1
Animal Products, Canned Goods, Groceries	372.1	9.0	346.9	9.4	94.7	2.2
Cereals & Flour	434.5	2.0	567.9	21.9	216.0	0.4
Fruits, Seeds, Vegetables	108.4	4.2	38.1	1.5	130.1	2.2
Medicinal Substances, Spices	367.4	9.5	199.9	6.5	97.9	3.3
Sugar	3,187.1	35.2	2,987.1	30.9	1,874.2	21.8
Tobacco	28.7	0.4	18.3	0.2	16.2	0.2
Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	412.0	1.8	942.4	3.5	744.6	3.0
Dyes, Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	104.2	0.6	100.1	0.6	134.6	1.0
Candles, Soap, Oils, Fats, Waxes, Gums, Resins	26,237.8	56.4	28,554.0	56.7	16,013.2	40.4
Hides, Leather, other Animal Substances	19.0	0.9	30.5	1.6	3.6	0.2
Timber	48.5	0.4	136.7	1.3	0.3	—
Wood, Bamboos, Rattans, Coir, Straw & Manufactures thereof	99.0	2.9	91.5	3.0	59.9	2.1
Coal, Fuel, Pitch, Tar	157.2	4.8	84.2	3.2	216.5	2.4
Sundry	1,095.3	2.5	1,824.8	4.3	595.1	1.3
Total including others	**32,847.1**	**7.9**	**35,484.8**	**8.5**	**19,870.7**	**5.2**

Table 6. Gross Imports and Exports of China, by Countries

(Unit: Standard Dollars 1,000)

		From:	To:
Aden, Perim, etc.	1937.	56	35
	1938.	505	459
	1939.	....	....
Algeria	1937.	41	2,057
	1938.	19	1,787
	1939.	31	1,749
Arabia	1937.	24	80
	1938.	89	84
	1939.	....	....
Argentina	1937.	1,326	256
	1938.	1,085	211
	1939.	1,699	157
Australia	1937.	16,336	5,401
	1938.	28,065	3,897
	1939.	68,680	6,393
Austria	1937.	7,229	42
	1937.	....	....
	1939.	....	....
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi	1937.	31	5
	1938.	52	1
	1939.	....	....
Belgium	1937.	28,332	5,795
	1938.	18,126	2,547
	1939.	21,044	3,193
Brazil	1937.	2,317	98
	1938.	2,689	24
	1939.	38,243	130
British Central America	1937.	5	164
	1938.	2	135
	1939.	....	....
British East Africa	1937.	977	177
	1938.	367	107
	1939.	1,857	155
British Guiana and Falkland Is.	1937.	....	21
	1938.	1	11
	1939.	....	....
British India	1937.	12,467	11,791
	1938.	16,214	19,720
	1939.	119,439	30,700
British N. Borneo	1937.	3,362	11
	1938.	697	6
	1939.	724	16
British W. Africa	1937.	25	1,922
	1938.	11	958
	1939.	10	1,064
Bulgaria	1937.	8	64
	1938.	1	....
	1939.	....	....
Burma	1937.	8,220	4,503
	1938.	12,801	4,661
	1939.	6,466	5,629
Canada	1937.	17,093	7,091
	1938.	7,872	3,675
	1939.	10,530	10,213
Central America: Republics of	1937.	6	754
	1938.	5	509
	1938.	123	1,763
Central America: U.S. Territories	1937.	3	936
	1938.	22	756
	1939.	7	1,360
Ceylon	1937.	255	705
	1938.	261	756
	1939.	279	1,342
Chile	1937.	123	21
	1938.	41	5
	1939.	....	....
Colombia	1937.	16	....
	1938.	10	....
	1939.	....	....
Cuba	1937.	29	104
	1938.	6	48
	1939.	....	....

		From:	To:
Czechoslovakia	1937.	9,633	185
	1938.	6,968	301
	1939.	1,607	111
Danzig	1937.	....	58
	1938.	....	14
	1939.	....	....
Denmark	1937.	687	2,584
	1938.	270	1,640
	1939.	179	2,580
Ecuador	1937.	13	....
	1938.	4	....
	1939.	....	....
Egypt (incl. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan).	1937.	5,444	2,654
	1938.	2,520	2,852
	1939.	8,204	5,369
Eire	1937.	18	36
	1938.	21	7
	1939.	....	....
Esthonia	1937.	37	....
	1938.	51	....
	1939.	....	....
Finland	1937.	2,299	164
	1938.	1,038	23
	1939.	2,059	42
Formosa	1937.	3,585	2,845
	1938.	2,277	177
	1939.	28,649	6,891
France	1937.	15,106	32,643
	1938.	18,304	20,402
	1939.	11,307	32,641
French East Africa.	1937.	7	116
	1938.	1	33
	1939.	....	....
French Indo-China.	1937.	29,991	12,827
	1938.	27,351	15,816
	1939.	28,508	71,046
French Possessions in India	1937.	....	16
	1938.	....	71
	1939.	....	....
French W. Africa..	1937.	3	444
	1938.	1	426
	1939.	....	....
Germany	1937.	146,374	72,477
	1938.	112,939	56,440
	1939.	87,167	45,097
Gibraltar	1937.	....	93
	1938.	....	99
	1939.	....	....
Great Britain	1937.	111,695	80,380
	1938.	70,606	56,769
	1939.	77,860	90,863
Greece	1937.	36	1
	2938.	49	....
	1939.	....	....
Hongkong	1937.	18,078	162,904
	1938.	24,589	243,395
	1939.	35,416	222,099
Hungary	1937.	807	....
	1938.	717	....
	1939.	600	1
Iran (Persia)	1937.	43	2
	1938.	452	....
	1939.	....	....

		From:	To:
Italy	1937.	9,906	6,840
	1938.	17,465	1,267
	1939.	11,108	2,293
Japan	1937.	150,432	84,306
	1938.	209,864	116,547
	1939.	313,398	66,621
Korea	1937.	2,346	7,712
	1938.	5,577	6,873
	1939.	20,827	5,598
Latvia	1937.	242	....
	1938.	57	....
	1939.	....	....
Luxemburg	1937.	4,605	....
	1938.	332	....
	1939.	869	....
Macao	1937.	904	5,127
	1938.	1,504	9,624
	1939.	7,230	21,551
Malta	1937.	....	213
	1938.	....	275
	1939.	....	....
Mexico	1937.	116	158
	1938.	11	146
	1939.	....	....
Morocco	1937.	3	8,327
	1938.	2	7,550
	1939.	2	7,610
Netherlands	1937.	6,053	14,261
	1938.	4,640	8,170
	1939.	3,953	10,742
Netherlands East Indies	1937.	80,718	6,228
	1938.	45,744	6,664
	1939.	58,350	17,688
Netherlands West Indies	1937.	77	90
	1938.	5	194
	1939.	....	....
New Zealand	1937.	1,306	593
	1938.	354	625
	1939.	1,837	699
Norway	1937.	5,292	1,220
	1938.	3,570	411
	1939.	2,607	943
Palestine	1937.	7	362
	1938.	10	248
	1939.	....	....
Peru	1937.	33	47
	1938.	51	16
	1939.	....	....
Philippines	1937.	3,883	6,945
	1938.	3,521	6,703
	1939.	4,148	15,582
Poland	1937.	1,674	305
	1938.	1,030	46
	1939.	5,817	11
Portugal	1937.	207	402
	1938.	121	112
	1939.	....	....
Portuguese East Africa	1937.	1	127
	1938.	51	110
	1939.	....	....
Roumania	1937.	2	30
	1938.	....	5
	1939.	....	....

		From:	To:
Tailand	1937.	15,833	4,111
	1938.	24,393	6,019
	1939.	20,966	11,583
S. Africa, Union of, & Rhodesia	1937.	723	2,606
	1938.	1,350	1,699
	1939.	1,213	3,080
Spain	1937.	167	31
	1938.	73	33
	1939.	....	....
Spanish W. Africa	1937.	98	1
	1938.	41	....
	1939.	....	....
Straits Settlements & F.M.S.	1937.	10,362	19,213
	1938.	7,313	17,546
	1939.	12,032	33,786
Sweden	1937.	6,722	2,650
	1938.	3,947	588
	1939.	3,454	1,100
Switzerland	1937.	9,744	227
	1938.	8,929	148
	1939.	7,579	643
Syria	1937.	....	268
	1938.	4	454
	1939.	....	....
Tripoli	1937.	....	69
	1938.	....	96
	1939.	....	....
Tunis	1937.	2	646
	1938.	3	486
	1939.	2	379
Turkey	1937.	6	28
	1937.	13	85
	1939.	....	....
Uruguay	1937.	1	68
	1938.	1	7
	1939.	....	....
U.S.A.	1937.	188,859	231,449
	1938.	151,254	86,853
	1939.	214,100	225,873
U.S.A. Pacific Territory & Possessions	1937.	12	440
	1938.	7	518
	1939.	48	941
U.S.S.R. Asiatic Routes	1937.	385	4,824
	1938.	5,481	551
	1939.	43	5
U.S.S.R. Black Sea Ports	1937.	319	15
	1938.	6	3
	1939.	....	....
Venezuela	1937.	6	8
	1938.	2	3
	1939.	....	....
Yugoslavia	1937.	49	1
	1938.	29	7
	1939.	....	....
Kwangchowwan Leased Territory	1937.	28	1,157
	1938.	57	2,381
	1939.	315	8,468
Kwantung Leased Territory	1937.	9,546	14,603
	1938.	37,411	41,507
	1939.	98,958	48,552
Total incl. others	**1937.**	**569,234**	**838,770**
	1938.	**893,500**	**763,731**
	1939.	**1,343,018**	**1,030,359**

Table 7. Summary of Exports

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
	I. ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS (not incl. Hides, Leather, and Skins (Furs), and Fishery and Sea Products)	**Value**	**1936**	....	**103,985,431**
			1937	....	**124,493,976**
			1938	....	**117,902,697**
			1939	....	**188,436,802**
1.	Animals, Living: Cattle	No.	1936	20,702	1,005,747
			1937	22,325	968,168
			1938	1,644	144,603
			1939	627	64,150
2.	Ditto, Pigs	No.	1936	319,225	4,666,110
			1937	305,402	4,860,223
			1938	407,532	8,822,818
			1939	523,071	15,078,129
3.	Ditto, Poultry	No.	1936	3,084,325	1,826,466
			1937	3,525,235	2,215,345
			1938	4,454,104	2,861,937
			1939	6,131,507	5,590,559
4.	Ditto, Sheep and Goats	No	1936	18,599	195,329
			1937	15,602	155,123
			1938	16,904	121,963
			1939	25,774	292,810
5.	Ditto, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	53,723
			1937	....	40,932
			1938	....	855,456
			1939	....	2,550,350

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
6.	Bristles	Quintals	1936	52,648	25,303,746
			1937	40,449	27,921,024
			1938	36,338	28,063,597
			1939	33,327	41,117,571
7.	Egg Albumen, Dried	Quintals	1936	38,087	10,002,672
			1937	35,732	9,218,153
			1938	22,106	6,476,303
			1939	25,647	12,450,119
8.	Egg Yolk, Dried	Quintals	1936	53,370	4,616,852
			1937	48,597	5,654,776
			1938	29,147	4,957,069
			1939	31,456	11,774,639
9.	Whole Egg (Melange), Dried	Quintals	1936	9,764	1,434,226
			1937	10,191	1,752,812
			1938	8,158	1,589,207
			1939	3,438	1,458,057
10.	Egg Albumen, Moist and Frozen	Quintals	1936	28,983	1,087,214
			1937	27,758	1,511,154
			1938	13,669	1,006,002
			1939	18,496	1,727,707
11.	Egg Yolk, Moist and Frozen	Quintals	1936	97,646	3,766,390
			1937	78,042	4,115,174
			1938	71,402	6,112,815
			1939	50,228	5,913,679
12.	Whole Egg (Melange), Moist and Frozen	Quintals	1936	404,028	14,848,544
			1937	428,888	22,536,719
			1938	323,568	22,557,833
			1939	380,531	38,011,601
13.	Eggs, Poultry, Fresh (incl. Chilled Eggs), in Shell	Mille	1936	380,021	5,726,364
			1937	385,564	7,636,476
			1938	234,724	6,261,157
			1939	263,035	10,479,471
14.	Eggs, Poultry, Preserved and Salted	Mille	1936	16,781	319,751
			1937	16,469	387,581
			1938	12,128	314,132
			1939	13,804	497,789
15.	Feathers, Duck	Quintals	1936	39,986	3,855,839
			1937	40,804	6,589,765
			1938	29,124	4,610,707
			1939	22,120	5,273,389
16.	Feathers, Goose	Quintals	1936	7,996	1,382,401
			1937	8,209	2,452,222
			1938	6,735	2,116,561
			1939	7,890	3,497,011
17.	Feathers, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	949	41,717
			1937	3,089	143,089
			1938	1,182	41,779
			1939	1,276	138,857
18.	Hair, Horse	Quintals	1936	3,648	477,130
			1937	2,985	554,276
			1938	2,272	576,802
			1939	2,433	617,559
19.	Hair, Human	Quintals	1936	15,143	1,097,527
			1937	15,820	1,799,499
			1938	10,886	1,671,405
			1939	13,691	3,150,177
20.	Intestine, Goat and Sheep	Quintals	1936	2,116	1,290,625
			1937	1,941	1,708,022
			1938	1,114	1,138,381
			1939	1,070	1,330,354

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
21.	Intestines, Pig	Quintals	1936	29,970	9,603,052
			1937	25,562	10,403,162
			1938	16,487	6,637,410
			1939	17,661	12,710,880
22.	Beef, Mutton, Pork, etc., Fresh or Frozen (incl. Ships' Stores)	Quintals	1936	97,949	3,757,362
			1937	53,819	1,985,604
			1938	23,751	815,265
			1939	45,216	1,999,051
23.	Game and Poultry, Fresh or Frozen	Quintals	1936	2,147	115,639
			1937	3,488	189,314
			1938	482	39,394
			1939	557	67,692
24.	Hams, Whole, in bulk	Quintals	1936	5,233	490,155
			1937	6,769	663,884
			1938	6,339	547,237
			1939	7,594	698,448
25.	Meats, Preserved and Prepared, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	852,932
			1937	....	1,230,332
			1938	....	889,560
			1939	....	1,303,224
26.	Bones (not incl. Tigers' Bones)	Quintals	1936	3,888	18,282
			1937	12,096	43,004
			1938	9,437	24,402
			1939	13,039	57,768
27.	Bone Dust and Refuse	Quintals	1936	474,931	1,611,933
			1937	349,402	1,307,017
			1938	181,999	666,748
			1939	293,028	1,331,286
28.	Deer Horns, Young	Pairs	1936	21	2,597
			1937	31	2,960
			1938	96	2,600
			1939	20	2,800
29.	Musk	Hectograms	1936	6,489	475,573
			1937	6,802	523,067
			1938	6,431	492,292
			1939	6,244	545,729
30.	Tallow, Animal	Quintals	1936	5,906	162,481
			1937	60	2,784
			1938	126	5,083
			1939	124	4,649
31.	Lard, in bulk	Quintals	1936	28,853	1,132,004
			1937	59,286	3,275,495
			1938	69,267	4,040,060
			1939	34,793	2,062,506
32.	Wax, White and Yellow	Kilograms	1936	87,991	127,987
			1937	101,840	148,134
			1938	129,422	172,647
			1939	85,497	174,741
33.	Animal Products, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	2,637,051
			1937	....	2,498,677
			1938	....	3,269,472
			1939	....	6,464,050
II.	**HIDES, LEATHER AND SKINS (Furs)**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**40,501,923**
			1937	....	**53,785,336**
			1938	....	**19,426,085**
			1939	....	**23,924,460**
34.	Hides, Buffalo, Salted or Unsalted	Quintals	1936	42,503	2,500,905
			1937	43,414	3,358,257
			1938	17,650	1,332,126
			1939	11,095	1,166,842

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
35.	Hides, Cow (incl. Calf) Salted or Unsalted..	Quintals	1936	103,866	8,006,056
			1937	103,236	9,244,033
			1938	39,106	2,886,507
			1939	7,315	635,706
36.	Leather, Buffalo and Cow, simply Tanned (incl. Chrome Sole Leather)	Quintals	1936	2,357	199,504
			1937	2,946	287,430
			1938	4,579	728,633
			1939	1,248	253,930
37.	Skins, Dog, Dressed or Undressed	Pieces	1936	265,043	292,938
			1937	131,909	279,434
			1938	109,534	144,028
			1939	127,239	147,331
38.	Skins, Fox, Dressed or Undressed	Pieces	1936	73,954	593,237
			1937	57,180	730,309
			1938	42,940	561,124
			1939	17,485	285,628
39.	Skins, Goat, Dressed	Pieces	1936	169,397	341,700
			1937	133,454	486,627
			1938	50,036	134,599
			1939	57,269	119,541
40.	Skins, Goat, Undressed	Pieces	1936	8,104,843	8,399,708
			1937	9,154,957	11,402,187
			1938	2,628,046	2,387,545
			1939	1,250,335	1,707,334
41.	Skins, Hare and Rabbit, Dressed or Undressed.	Pieces	1936	3,627,078	774,125
			1937	3,125,242	676,835
			1938	1,220,232	360,516
			1939	1,279,431	377,943
42.	Skins, Kid, Dressed or Undressed	Pieces	1936	1,239,953	1,533,555
			1937	666,425	1,415,539
			1938	412,451	674,961
			1939	773,720	2,027,931
43.	Skins, Kolinsky, Dressed or Undressed	Pieces	1936	4,244	10,151
			1937	3,460	6,412
			1938	1,298	3,294
			1939	20,364	162,780
44.	Skins, Lamb, Dressed or Undressed	Pieces	1936	1,994,463	5,615,720
			1937	1,822,562	7,496,881
			1938	581,707	1,426,808
			1939	1,109,040	4,904,894
45.	Skins, Marmot, Dressed or Undressed	Pieces	1936	209,135	234,600
			1937	404,242	957,937
			1938	131,131	298,687
			1939	63,040	154,048
46.	Skins, Moufflon, Imitation, Dressed or Undressed	Pieces	1936	....	....
			1937	....	....
			1938	5,482	4,682
			1939	38,264	76,538
47.	Skins, Raccoon, Dressed or Undressed	Pieces	1936	36,624	131,799
			1937	41,378	241,859
			1938	10,115	36,704
			1939	3,880	27,876
48.	Skins, Sheep; Dressed or Undressed	Pieces	1936	81,502	131,589
			1937	212,746	562,391
			1938	281,883	673,920
			1939	56,412	142,170
49.	Skins, Squirrel, Dressed or Undressed	Pieces	1936	57,120	7,899
			1937	76,045	11,174
			1938	95	162
			1939	365	818

Return Unit		Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
50.	Skins, Weasel, Dressed or Undressed				Pieces	1936	1,533,092	2,515,721
						1937	1,440,033	4,036,814
						1938	843,956	1,883,165
						1939	1,527,165	5,257,279
51.	Skins, Wolf, Dressed or Undressed				Pieces	1936	11,682	87,637
						1937	7,986	208,480
						1938	1,539	32,551
						1939	972	21,228
52.	Skins, Dressed or Undressed, n.o.r.				Value	1936	....	1,495,920
						1937	....	1,938,744
						1938	....	699,679
						1939	....	811,123
53.	Skin Mats and Rugs, Dog				Pieces	1936	23,205	23,095
						1938	34	93
						1938	16	166
						1939	15	157
54.	Skin Mats and Rugs, Goat				Pieces	1936	172,344	477,252
						1937	25,044	106,439
						1938	28,129	109,325
						1939	23,272	81,087
55.	Skin Mats and Rugs, Kid				Pieces	1936	71,289	199,306
						1937	28,544	158,236
						1938	900	6,400
						1939	689	5,182
56.	Skins Mats and Rugs, Lamb				Pieces	1936	20,144	65,970
						1937	2,280	8,980
						1938	123	1,134
						1939	631	7,714
57.	Skin Mats and Rugs, n.o.r.				Pieces	1936	1,301,500	5,526,488
						1937	1,104,026	9,235,834
						1938	490,508	3,912,766
						1939	421,912	4,062,609
58.	Skin Crosses, Kid				Pieces	1936	8,325	20,569
						1937	....	....
						1938	1	25
						1939	2	13
59.	Skin Crosses, Lamb				Pieces	1936	6,699	23,455
						1937	323	8,614
						1938	1,867	30,894
						1939	154	3,116
60.	Skin Crosses, n.o.r.				Pieces	1936	22,245	100,564
						1937	2,118	17,783
						1938	8,878	34,348
						1939	3,281	25,384
61.	Skin Clothing				Pieces	1936	3,131	76,656
						1937	4,850	82,722
						1938	29,016	109,940
						1939	121,250	415,670
62.	Skins, Made up or Mounted, n.o.r.				Pieces	1936	10,726	14,937
						1937	4,346	6,744
						1938	2,534	2,760
						1939	3,261	13,238
63.	Hides, Ass, Horse and Mule				Quintals	1936	10,245	761,743
						1937	5,679	454,120
						1938	4,722	387,479
						1939	296	32,556
64.	Hides, n.o.r.				Quintals	1936	369	12,518
						1937	309	14,640
						1938	417	14,526
						1939	195	9,134

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
65.	Leather, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	1,762	326,606
			1937	1,660	349,788
			1938	2,350	498,686
			1939	2,104	989,660
III.	**FISHERY AND SEA PRODUCTS**	**Value**	**1936**	**....**	**3,179,541**
			1937	**....**	**2,744,373**
			1938	**....**	**2,763,043**
			1939	**....**	**3,379,992**
66.	Fish, Cuttle	Quintals	1936	2,096	185,065
			1937	2,573	199,452
			1938	4,603	541,452
			1939	11,732	1,046,963
67.	Fish, Dried and Salted	Quintals	1936	3,982	96,296
			1937	5,032	85,057
			1938	7,900	135,280
			1939	10,329	231,012
68.	Fish, Fresh (incl. Frozen)	Quintals	1936	49,037	1,167,486
			1937	39,172	934,001
			1938	32,751	632,930
			1939	11,909	188,072
69.	Fishery and Sea Products, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	1,730,694
			1937	....	1,525,863
			1938	....	1,453,381
			1939	....	1,913,945
IV.	**BEANS AND PEAS**	**Quintals**	**1936**	**1,133,893**	**8,277,628**
			1937	**703,516**	**6,465,184**
			1938	**259,161**	**3,136,569**
			1939	**581,857**	**7,901,905**
70.	Beans, Black	Quintals	1936	2,504	20,996
			1937	2,616	26,610
			1938	2,142	24,802
			1939	2,801	43,308
71.	Beans, Broad	Quintals	1936	657,773	3,995,795
			1937	189,088	1,412,279
			1938	159,155	1,721,502
			1939	270,384	3,179,440
72.	Beans, Green	Quintals	1936	2,723	24,172
			1937	2,302	30,239
			1938	366	5,255
			1939	990	12,331
73.	Beans, Green, Small	Quintals	1936	239,248	2,297,692
			1937	279,933	2,956,573
			1938	56,778	848,810
			1939	213,098	3,356,759
74.	Beans, Red	Quintals	1936	82,836	706,319
			1937	137,013	1,214,878
			1938	3,698	52,048
			1939	8,988	122,299
75.	Beans, White	Quintals	1936	5,645	41,458
			1937	5,912	59,401
			1938	3,691	47,029
			1939	3,271	49,449
76.	Beans, Yellow	Quintals	1936	61,591	589,748
			1937	19,978	242,981
			1938	23,080	315,373
			1939	61,249	853,293
77.	Beans, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	10,934	72,586
			1937	9,528	56,893
			1938	17	310
			1939	7	76

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
78.	Peas, White	Quintals	1936	70,362	526,538
			1937	56,330	456,343
			1938	10,106	120,000
			1939	12,950	165,497
79.	Peas, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	277	2,324
			1937	816	8,987
			1938	128	1,440
			1939	8,119	119,453
V.	**CEREALS AND CEREAL PRODUCTS**	**Quintals**	**1936**	**4,330,556**	**24,792,229**
			1937	**2,489,694**	**15,169,798**
			1938	**794,786**	**4,850,955**
			1939	**2,366,278**	**25,084,337**
80.	Bran	Quintals	1936	1,724,883	7,134,923
			1937	882,534	4,235,540
			1938	339,631	1,311,777
			1939	660,565	3,299,787
81.	Flour, Wheat (incl. Semolina)	Quintals	1936	92,172	1,004,583
			1937	15,480	196,949
			1938	72,893	1,342,864
			1939	678,482	14,050,403
82.	Flour, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	15,351	185,958
			1937	15,867	216,232
			1938	2,699	47,486
			1939	995	32,190
83.	Buckwheat	Quintals	1936	580	5,328
			1937	25	409
			1938	5	173
			1939	69	1,703
84.	Kaoliang	Quintals	1936	21,487	131,222
			1937	60,316	454,559
			1938	1,123	9,482
			1939	1,162	16,615
85.	Maize	Quintals	1936	51,759	347,496
			1937	121,967	741,672
			1938	8,847	59,993
			1939	3,061	22,810
86.	Millet	Quintals	1936	461,268	4,054,064
			1937	55,999	481,988
			1938	....	10
			1939	27	559
87.	Rice and Paddy (incl. Ships' Stores)	Quintals	1936	268,711	2,878,628
			1937	214,328	2,295,419
			1938	4,713	66,875
			1939	70,730	875,848
88.	Wheat	Quintals	1936	316,808	2,260,362
			1937	71,581	332,042
			1938	55,631	440,142
			1939	242,222	2,554,172
89.	Cereals, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	22,220	113,759
			1937	15,550	99,129
			1938	499	5,303
			1939	355	8,146
90.	Beancake (incl. Crushed and Powdered)	Quintals	1936	213,635	1,654,380
			1937	17,710	138,465
			1938	12,132	98,427
			1939	17,580	172,683
91.	Cotton Seed-cake (incl. Crushed and Powdered)	Quintals	1936	828,546	3,528,704
			1937	755,768	4,362,382
			1938	218,613	1,042,210
			1939	332,597	1,749,013
92.	Groundnut Cake (incl. Crushed and Powdered)	Quintals	1936	125,994	778,126
			1937	174,818	1,229,172
			1938	38,213	245,239
			1939	130,393	1,032,531

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
93.	Rape Seed-cake (incl. Crushed and Powdered).	Quintals	1936	149,393	574,330
			1937	35,604	193,209
			1938	19,566	93,447
			1939	191,125	1,128,578
94.	Seed-cake (incl. Oil-cake), n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	35,852	98,123
			1937	50,831	169,705
			1938	19,529	69,548
			1939	30,834	124,050
95.	Beanmeal	Quintals	1936	18	171
			1937	....	....
			1938	6	130
			1939	....	....
96.	Cereal Products, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	1,879	42,071
			1937	1,316	32,926
			1938	686	17,849
			1939	603	15,249
VI.	**DYESTUFFS, VEGETABLE**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**1,514,701**
			1937	....	**1,815,087**
			1938	....	**950,690**
			1939	....	**2,608,877**
97.	Nutgalls	Quintals	1936	42,599	1,491,495
			1937	50,801	1,791,228
			1938	23,179	895,865
			1939	30,064	2,566,156
98.	Dyestuffs, Vegetables, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	1,798	23,206
			1937	1,827	23,859
			1938	3,135	54,825
			1939	....	42,721
VII.	**FRUITS, FRESH, DRIED & RESERVED**	**Quintals**	**1936**	....	**9,901,696**
			1937		**11,059,335**
			1938		**10,350,922**
			1939	....	**12,772,082**
99.	Chestnuts, Fresh	Quintals	1936	29,398	590,891
			1937	23,985	479,460
			1938	22,223	459,685
			1939	19,525	613,061
100.	Dates, Black, Dried	Quintals	1936	8,888	249,518
			1937	8,757	238,312
			1938	3,162	88,458
			1939	7,069	253,888
101.	Dates, Red, Dried	Quintals	1936	19,809	303,456
			1937	15,306	280,292
			1938	12,005	202,249
			1939	23,995	542,106
102.	Lichees, Dried	Quintals	1936	5,025	229,966
			1937	2,249	155,894
			1938	4,919	323,925
			1939	1,781	136,739
103.	Oranges, Fresh	Quintals	1936	190,366	1,517,601
			1937	223,260	1,874,536
			1938	234,456	2,374,970
			1939	198,110	2,800,118
104.	Walnuts, Kernels	Quintals	1936	41,343	2,897,970
			1937	51,541	3,852,668
			1938	33,352	2,070,091
			1939	39,212	3,029,968
105.	Walnuts, in Shell	Quintals	1936	6,717	151,493
			1937	7,119	133,888
			1938	5,698	102,160
			1939	5,274	156,723
106.	Apples, Fresh	Quintals	1936	5,244	42,010
			1937	6,950	55,761
			1938	8,843	71,936
			1939	12,669	134,117

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
107.	Pears, Fresh	Quintals	1936	51,337	305,960
			1937	41,165	346,885
			1938	43,446	352,535
			1939	50,784	550,168
108.	Persimmons, Dried	Quintals	1936	16,855	248,023
			1937	12,048	254,422
			1938	13,025	288,124
			1939	12,826	394,963
109.	Fruits, Canned and/or Preserved, n.o.r.	Value	1936		621,604
			1937		797,058
			1938		584,712
			1939	....	266,805
110.	Fruits, Dried, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	49,104	930,098
			1937	47,712	968,991
			1938	46,386	970,105
			1939	41,932	1,516,985
111.	Fruits, Fresh, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	253,733	1,831,106
			1937	210,100	1,621,168
			1938	301,691	2,461,972
			1939	310,948	2,376,441
VIII.	**MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES AND SPICES (not including Husk)**	**Value**	**1936**		**9,845,453**
			1937		**11,848,696**
			1938		**11,443,346**
			1939	....	**20,167,646**
112.	Betelnuts (incl. Husk)	Quintals	1936	49	869
			1937	110	2,239
			1938	442	12,752
			1939	1,669	60,044
113	Cassia Lignea	Quintals	1936	105,358	1,728,760
			1937	122,186	2,020,256
			1938	57,741	1,212,657
			1939	100,447	3,333,457
114.	Cassia, Buds and Twigs	Quintals	1936	2,173	40,544
			1937	2,507	51,325
			1938	1,831	54,816
			1939	4,883	153,272
115.	China-root (Whole Sliced, or in Cubes)	Quintals	1936	13,281	427,294
			1937	11,103	408,983
			1938	9,099	351,468
			1939	11,848	780,410
116.	Ginseng	Hectograms	1936	2,378	9,206
			1937	2,155	7,865
			1938	6,158	13,162
			1939	30,277	654,014
117.	Liquorice (incl. Scraped Liquorice Root)	Quintals	1936	12,274	826,407
			1937	7,888	494,268
			1938	7,684	498,868
			1939	10,719	616,896
118.	Rhubarb	Quintals	1936	20,779	1,125,384
			1937	21,790	1,268,078
			1938	21,147	1,115,211
			1939	21,032	1,364,517
119.	Medicinal Preparations	Value	1936		262,075
			1937		270,365
			1938		238,963
			1939	....	391,154
120.	Medicinal Substances, n.o.r.	Kilograms	1936	65,083	90,799
			1937	66,046	106,337
			1938	40,540	69,385
			1939	....	11,214,447
121.	Spices, n.o.r.	Value	1936		405,919
			1937		585,804
			1938		1,874,479
			1939		1,599,435

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
IX.	**OILS, TALLOW, AND WAX**	Value	**1936**		**91,386,866**
			1937		**127,039,902**
			1938		**53,053,177**
			1939	....	**53,521,818**
122.	Oil, Bean	Quintals	1936	6,611	230,244
			1937	2,107	75,821
			1938	1,454	47,998
			1939	4,225	172,864
123.	Oil, Bean, Hydrogenated	Quintals	1936	....	....
			1937	....	....
			1938	....	....
			1939	....	....
124.	Oil, Cotton-seed	Quintals	1936	122,907	3,436,339
			1937	247,245	9,953,633
			1938	13,720	567,576
			1939	8,993	376,316
125.	Oil, Groundnut	Quintals	1936	311,084	11,012,474
			1937	414,765	17,332,308
			1938	242,515	8,539,185
			1939	281,192	12,877,512
126.	Oil, Perilla-seed	Quintals	1936	2	85
			1937	1	36
			1938	..	..
			1939	33	3,600
127.	Oil, Tea	Quintals	1936	37,905	1,406,804
			1937	129,038	6,098,463
			1938	61,584	2,296,849
			1939	24,793	1,136,787
128.	Oil, Wood	Quintals	1936	867,383	73,378,654
			1937	1,029,789	89,845,563
			1938	695,777	39,237,038
			1939	335,016	33,614,794
129.	Oils, Vegetables, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	6,471	292,705
			1937	18,644	762,809
			1938	9,309	429,293
			1939	15,536	1,164,216
130.	Oils, Essential	Kilograms	1936	365,372	1,123,762
			1937	466,492	1,493,591
			1938	452,751	1,889,429
			1939	731,668	3,793,388
131.	Tallow, Vegetable	Quintals	1936	11,935	505,797
			1937	33,455	1,477,423
			1938	1,633	45,720
			1939	11,768	382,617
132.	Wax, Vegetable	Quintals	1936	2	2
			1937	2	255
			1938	4	89
			1939	....	....
X.	**SEEDS**	**Quintals**	**1936**	**3,157,669**	**40,804,825**
			1937	**2,594,541**	**35,880,964**
			1938	**1,297,023**	**19,498,860**
			1939	**904,008**	**21,388,472**
133.	Groundnuts, in Shell	Quintals	1936	302,170	3,590,022
			1937	230,205	3,130,581
			1938	238,526	3,469,124
			1939	251,201	4,221,069
134.	Groundnuts, Shelled (incl. Blanched Peanuts)	Quintals	1936	446,416	7,348,839
			1937	463,591	9,003,161
			1938	343,907	6,093,951
			1939	466,530	10,717,188
135.	Seeds, Apricot	Quintals	1936	52,069	3,013,434
			1937	49,690	2,834,623
			1938	58,604	4,029,747
			1939	25,659	1,595,879

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
136.	Seed, Castor	Quintals	1936	5,500	50,652
			1937	1,801	15,641
			1938	4	254
			1939	580	9,445
137.	Seed, Cotton	Quintals	1936	700,061	2,213,470
			1937	920,302	3,621,330
			1938	470,660	2,297,618
			1939	3,907	21,003
138.	Seed, Linseed	Quintals	1936	368,100	3,809,571
			1937	121,792	1,491,665
			1938	72,467	1,225,990
			1939	44,858	762,740
139.	Seed, Lily-flower (Lotus-nuts)	Quintals	1936	1,323	81,180
			1937	2,050	146,926
			1938	3,349	185,343
			1939	3,433	261,271
140.	Seed, Melon	Quintals	1936	10,715	329,999
			1937	8,196	303,110
			1938	8,884	319,437
			1939	11,925	487,322
141.	Seed, Perilla	Quintals	1936	138	2,808
			1937	147	3,440
			1938	79	1,558
			1939	184	7,202
142.	Seed, Rape	Quintals	1936	179,429	1,548,969
			1937	53,037	505,724
			1938	4,589	52,355
			1939	324	7,480
143.	Seed, Sesamum (incl. Sesamum-seed Pulp)	Quintals	1936	1,063,310	18,560,438
			1937	714,329	14,496,898
			1938	82,340	1,522,244
			1939	81,510	2,893,623
144.	Seeds, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	28,438	235,443
			1937	29,401	327,865
			1938	13,605	301,239
			1939	13,897	404,250
XI.	**SPIRITUOUS BEVERAGES**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**1,129,152**
			1937	....	**1,536,229**
			1938	....	**1,196,184**
			1939	....	**1,846,489**
145.	Samshu	Quintals	1936	11,406	237,704
			1937	12,884	288,865
			1938	9,258	206,645
			1939	7,691	212,120
146.	Samshu Medicated	Quintals	1936	13,613	631,858
			1937	18,009	839,105
			1938	11,447	515,393
			1939	9,897	480,636
147.	Beer, Wines, Spirits, etc.	Dozens	1936	89,232	252,590
			1937	146,429	408,259
			1938	167,851	474,146
			1939	262,936	1,153,733
XII.	**SUGAR**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**3,995**
			1937	....	**6,770**
			1938	....	**99,616**
			1939	....	**422,246**
148.	Sugar of all kinds	Quintals	1936	269	3,995
			1937	262	6,770
			1938	4,133	99,616
			1939	21,176	422,246
XIII.	**TEA**	**Quintals**	**1936**	**372,843**	**30,661,711**
			1937	**406,572**	**30,787,274**
			1938	**416,246**	**33,054,085**
			1939	**225,578**	**30,385,831**

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
149.	Tea, Black, Congou	Quintals	1936	47,780	3,439,309
			1937	68,342	5,572,950
			1938	48,758	3,741,663
			1939	32,390	4,583,365
150.	Tea, Black, other kinds	Quintals	1936	48,250	4,529,087
			1937	47,316	4,512,608
			1938	60,144	5,067,119
			1939	19,255	4,460,142
151.	Tea, Brick, Black	Quintals	1936	19,730	687,882
			1937	5,691	477,357
			1938	5,340	290,651
			1939	341	19,412
152.	Tea, Brick, Green	Quintals	1936	71,146	1,617,683
			1937	81,264	1,773,711
			1938	13,414	347,716
			1939	1,748	72,312
153.	Tea, Green, Gunpowder	Quintals	1936	51,980	5,208,792
			1937	57,784	5,739,563
			1938	80,765	8,045,818
			1939	29,596	6,022,064
154.	Tea, Green Hyson	Quintals	1936	8,146	620,513
			1937	12,290	914,985
			1938	10,423	863,037
			1939	6,219	554,348
155.	Tea, Green, Young Hyson	Quintals	1936	78,865	11,690,320
			1937	47,301	6,074,560
			1938	87,911	8,223,581
			1939	48,852	6,698,130
156.	Tea, Green, other kinds	Quintals	1936	16,940	1,672,642
			1937	36,623	3,693,561
			1938	52,047	4,465,995
			1939	54,458	6,487,692
157.	Tea Leaf, Unfired	Quintals	1936	6,300	209,718
			1937	12,456	384,463
			1938	18,054	493,574
			1939	3,715	189,208
158.	Tea, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	23,706	985,765
			1937	37,505	1,643,516
			1938	39,390	1,514,931
			1939	29,004	1,299,158
XIV.	**TOBACCO**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**10,137,540**
			1937	....	**9,304,975**
			1938	....	**9,645,023**
			1939	....	**9,808,629**
159.	Cigarettes	Quintals	1936	3,886	730,748
			1937	1,890	422,498
			1938	660	242,594
			1939	4,562	1,490,600
160.	Tobacco, Leaf	Quintals	1936	172,007	8,980,148
			1937	152,993	8,306,554
			1936	150,615	9,215,425
			1939	91,630	8,252,410
161.	Tobacco, Prepared	Quintals	1936	3,899	392,276
			1937	4,727	505,443
			1938	1,606	164,519
			1939	534	52,981
162.	Tobacco, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	3,528	34,368
			1937	3,516	69,480
			1938	1,462	22,485
			1939	....	12,638
XV.	**VEGETABLES**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**9,413,577**
			1937	....	**10,873,869**
			1938	....	**10,084,176**
			1939	....	**11,507,509**

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
163.	Fungus, Black	Quintals	1936	3,138	384,473
			1937	2,989	425,945
			1938	4,523	672,090
			1939	3,701	571,027
164.	Garlic	Quintals	1936	260,835	1,618,178
			1937	293,944	2,195,552
			1938	262,672	1,936,641
			1939	225,603	1,785,382
165.	Lily-flowers, Dried	Quintals	1936	8,161	291,936
			1937	7,142	279,661
			1938	8,322	298,202
			1939	14,243	531,864
166.	Mushrooms, Dried	Kilograms	1936	317,940	675,275
			1937	277,988	571,042
			1938	578,813	1,065,353
			1939	826,445	1,940,559
167.	Turnips, Dried and Salted	Quintals	1936	60,079	637,005
			1937	86,517	973,889
			1938	72,578	898,626
			1939	62,406	847,895
168.	Chillies, Dried	Quintals	1936	10,036	125,530
			1937	17,973	224,062
			1938	1,733	32,196
			1939	4,594	140,631
169.	Ginger, Fresh	Quintals	1936	101,280	792,068
			1937	81,474	617,637
			1938	52,268	387,841
			1939	30,379	337,580
170.	Potatoes	Quintals	1936	53,514	185,442
			1937	41,930	161,586
			1938	20,961	156,380
			1939	52,740	330,272
171.	Sugar Canes	Quintals	1936	94,605	177,021
			1937	68,238	142,174
			1938	45,729	85,878
			1939	99,039	212,009
172.	Vegetables, Dried, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	21,556	304,282
			1937	18,638	322,191
			1938	14,984	149,208
			1939	10,128	164,690
173.	Vegetables, Fresh, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	658,684	2,228,224
			1937	663,964	2,340,310
			1938	575,609	2,328,482
			1939	623,130	2,451,231
174.	Vegetables, Salted, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	148,844	1,124,576
			1937	191,422	1,387,326
			1938	168,551	1,088,039
			1939	105,853	1,219,433
175.	Vegetables, Canned	Quintals	1936	17,520	533,181
			1937	26,759	730,104
			1938	25,134	591,015
			1939	12,327	387,571
176.	Vegetables, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	366,386
			1937	....	502,390
			1938	....	403,225
			1939	....	587,365
XVI.	**OTHER VEGETABLE PRODUCTS**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**7,146,526**
			1937	....	**8,413,506**
			1938	....	**6,517,354**
			1939	....	**9,104,633**
177.	Beancurd	Quintals	1936	13,682	328,507
			1937	15,610	393,015
			1938	9,913	232,527
			1939	3,726	90,758

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
178.	Fodder (Grass and Hay)	Quintals	1936	6,435	7,700
			1937	9,329	11,009
			1938	4,544	4,596
			1939	13,048	13,262
179.	Soy and Sauce	Quintals	1936	10,244	161,236
			1937	15,881	265,413
			1938	9,320	156,986
			1939	5,257	112,518
180.	Vermicelli and Macaroni	Quintals	1936	115,173	3,084,700
			1937	114,703	3,743,116
			1938	68,379	2,852,821
			1939	66,678	3,562,745
181.	Gourmet Powder	Value	1936	....	1,681,762
			1937	....	2,145,641
			1938	....	1,338,861
			1939	....	2,900,188
182.	Vegetable Products, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	1,882,621
			1938	....	1,855,312
			1938	....	1,936,563
			1939	....	2,425,162
VII.	**BAMBOO**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**2,934,595**
			1937	....	**2,980,323**
			1938	....	**1,942,494**
			1939	....	**1,695,889**
183.	Bamboo	Value	1936	....	1,135,095
			1937	....	1,175,054
			1937	....	369,180
			1939	....	111,408
184.	Bamboo, Split, Leaf, etc.	Quintals	1936	48,430	436,759
			1937	43,924	328,319
			1938	35,787	207,090
			1939	76,677	597,471
185.	Bamboo Manufacturers, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	1,363,741
			1937	....	1,476,950
			1938	....	1,366,224
			1939	....	987,010
XVIII.	**FUEL**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**13,022,036**
			1937	....	**15,646,832**
			1938	....	**16,641,657**
			1939	....	**31,757,476**
186.	Charcoal	Quintals	1936	128,527	491,700
			1937	151,974	610,361
			1938	114,685	427,970
			1939	73,220	288,113
187.	Coal (incl. Coal for Ships' Bunkers)	M. Tons	1936	1,374,942	11,025,341
			1937	1,834,566	13,533,318
			1938	2,077,409	14,419,748
			1939	2,964,603	29,141,379
188.	Coke	M. Tons	1936	11,422	221,596
			1937	9,062	183,867
			1938	11,630	325,272
			1939	22,562	791,087
189.	Firewood	Quintals	1936	1,577,554	1,263,399
			1937	1,621,117	1,319,286
			1938	1,634,020	1,468,667
			1939	1,258,224	1,536,897
XIX.	**RATTAN**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**200,138**
			1937	....	**159,078**
			1938	....	**104,722**
			1939	**104,722**	**86,129**
190.	Rattan Skin or Peel, Split, and Whole (incl. Core)	Quintals	1936	4,607	109,118
			1937	1,602	47,212
			1938	1,372	35,499
			1939	911	30,521

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
191.	Rattan Manufactures, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	1,009	91,020
			1937	1,223	111,866
			1938	803	69,223
			1939	284	55,608
XX.	**TIMBER, WOOD AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF**	**Value**	**1936**	**....**	**3,006,530**
			1937	**....**	**3,535,971**
			1938	**....**	**2,957,948**
			1939	**....**	**4,877,169**
192.	Timber, Hardwood	Value	1936	....	263,141
			1937	....	302,219
			1938	....	224,983
			1939	....	222,861
193.	Timber, Softwood	Value	1936	....	296,586
			1937	....	537,824
			1938	....	465,772
			1939	....	485,238
194.	Piles, Poles and Joists (not including Softwood Poles exceeding 1.1 m. in circumference at 1.5 m. from the large end)	Pieces	1936	1,293,748	721,952
			1937	1,015,757	605,331
			1938	832,503	438,815
			1939	789,031	514,375
195.	Wood, Coffin	Value	1936	....	14,317
			1937	....	26,125
			1937	....	39,471
			1939	....	50,270
196.	Wood, Paulownia Blocks	Value	1936	....	201,297
			1937	....	242,912
			1938	....	87,343
			1939	....	70,396
197.	Wood, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	382,886
			1937	....	464,993
			1938	....	380,448
			1939	....	999,207
198.	Wood Furniture and Woodware, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	1,126,351
			1937	....	1,356,567
			1938	....	1,321,116
			1939	....	2,534,822
XXI.	**PAPER**	**Value**	**1936**	**....**	**5,498,345**
			1937	**....**	**7,000,161**
			1938	**....**	**7,758,433**
			1939	**....**	**9,256,860**
199.	Paper, 1st Quality	Quintals	1936	23,496	1,071,226
			1937	24,648	1,074,186
			1938	35,022	1,511,412
			1939	50,943	2,720,193
200.	Paper, 2nd Quality	Quintals	1936	50,813	1,160,277
			1937	58,607	1,261,100
			1938	53,467	1,159,372
			1939	51,204	1,160,329
201.	Paper, 3rd Quality	Quintals	1936	28,493	315,874
			1937	38,382	395,976
			1938	36,423	406,282
			1939	38,350	431,522
202.	Paper Joss (incl. Joss-paper Dollars)	Quintals	1936	56,629	2,009,023
			1937	68,182	2,691,314
			1938	71,189	3,158,900
			1939	56,397	2,165,219
203.	Paper, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	941,945
			1937	....	1,577,585
			1938	....	1,522,467
			1939	....	2,779,567
XXII.	**TEXTILE FIBRES**	**Value**	**1936**	**....**	**112,979,740**
			1937	**....**	**128,227,214**
			1938	**....**	**165,127,434**
			1939	**....**	**9,256,860**

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
204.	Silk Cocoons, Domestic	Kilograms	1936	59,271	192,179
			1937	654,766	2,899,502
			1938	710,617	1,894,315
			1939	449,866	1,137,199
205.	Silk Cocoons, Doupions	Kilograms	1936	71,272	78,290
			1937	19,963	32,918
			1938	7,730	10,649
			1939	114,376	311,586
206.	Silk Cocoons, Refuse (incl. Pierced) and Wild.	Quintals	1936	4,609	609,130
			1937	2,831	498,824
			1938	2,465	428,834
			1939	2,250	787,001
207.	Coir	Quintals	1936	9,689	187,132
			1937	5,172	111,184
			1938	845	23,277
			1939	349	11,052
208.	Cotton, Raw	Quintals	1936	368,426	28,197,719
			1937	381,869	31,300,674
			1938	1,365,674	101,003,224
			1939	92,484	8,654,077
209.	Cotton, Fly	Quintals	1936	232,615	4,413,885
			1937	199,760	4,535,846
			1938	109,629	2,429,931
			1939	105,782	4,451,335
210.	Cotton, Waste	Quintals	1936	69,154	1,829,526
			1937	54,900	1,719,342
			1938	75,916	2,336,199
			1939	130,523	5,936,290
211.	Hair, Goats'	Quintals	1936	20,221	1,177,234
			1937	22,857	2,487,400
			1938	10,924	1,096,142
			1939	7,656	996,657
212.	Hemp	Quintals	1936	45,712	2,455,572
			1937	23,387	1,289,160
			1938	7,398	387,973
			1939	493	85,560
213.	Jute	Quintals	1936	66,797	1,298,832
			1937	43,540	925,649
			1938	32,470	651,813
			1939	1,041	39,770
214.	Ramie	Quintals	1936	197,427	7,961,512
			1937	132,998	5,073,602
			1938	111,915	4,512,800
			1939	11,732	641,249
215.	Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions	Kilograms	1936	105,057	561,358
			1937	90,030	559,943
			1938	53,135	315,834
			1939	55,762	905,476
216.	Silk, Raw, White, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature	Kilograms	1936	58,982	353,710
			1937	94,136	755,033
			1938	315,760	2,353,731
			1939	462,894	4,743,170
217.	Silk, Raw, White, Re-reeled	Kilograms	1936	117,838	1,003,454
			1937	163,907	1,654,659
			1938	396,808	3,785,020
			1939	945,816	17,098,784
218.	Silk, Raw, White, Steam Filature	Kilograms	1936	2,790,778	29,355,063
			1937	3,127,885	37,422,372
			1938	1,861,738	22,934,376
			1939	2,626,000	100,047,080
219.	Silk, Raw, Wild, Filature	Kilograms	1936	80,002	412,281
			1937	113,605	629,027
			1938	61,312	357,294
			1939	42,980	515,920

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
220.	Silk, Raw, Wild, not Filature	Kilograms	1936	329	2,291
			1937	542	3,390
			1938	933	4,271
			1939	23	303
221.	Silk, Raw, Yellow, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature	Kilograms	1936	565,142	4,334,995
			1937	451,907	3,541,055
			1938	215,457	1,524,661
			1939	119,590	930,315
222.	Silk, Raw, Yellow, Re-reeled	Kilograms	1936	12,004	62,673
			1937	10,810	79,950
			1938	188,133	1,292,874
			1939	290,220	2,115,861
223.	Silk, Raw, Yellow, Steam Filature	Kilograms	1936	64,069	627,045
			1937	114,209	1,220,327
			1938	91,205	1,035,626
			1939	163,547	5,248,332
224.	Silk, Waste	Kilograms	1936	4,858,106	6,635,102
			1937	4,584,449	7,011,866
			1938	2,381,295	3,920,433
			1939	2,905,419	9,194,401
225.	Silk Cocoon Strippings	Kilograms	1936	252,782	286,209
			1937	217,196	289,091
			1938	136,514	174,448
			1939	543,566	1,523,389
226.	Silk Yarn Waste	Kilograms	1936	....	....
			1937	10,355	5,132
			1938	3,956	2,037
			1939	33,750	27,771
227.	Wool, Camels'	Kilograms	1936	1,208,667	1,883,391
			1937	804,888	2,452,419
			1938	558,116	2,243,839
			1939	393,522	2,230,342
228.	Wool, Goats'	Kilograms	1936	1,484,078	2,689,995
			1937	528,791	1,619,501
			1938	564,051	2,002,076
			1939	449,243	1,799,311
229.	Wool, Sheep's	Kilograms	1936	16,067,486	15,444,082
			1937	12,410,593	19,427,322
			1938	3,805,504	4,051,345
			1939	1,271,977	2,484,339
230.	Textile Fibres, n.o.r.	Kilograms	1936	6,020,401	923,300
			1937	2,397,754	682,026
			1938	3,132,439	1,354,412
			1939	5,261,429	1,469,892
XXIII.	**YARN, THREAD, PLAITED AND KNITTED GOODS**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**27,475,874**
			1937	....	**48,696,392**
			1938	....	**63,163,591**
			1939	....	**92,082,077**
231.	Cordage and Twine	Quintals	1936	21,792	390,723
			1937	25,905	457,724
			1938	31,371	488,917
			1939	5,540	209,462
232.	Cotton Socks and Stockings	Dozens	1936	626,665	605,488
			1937	520,090	543,821
			1938	512,157	701,007
			1939	1,730,895	3,158,645
233.	Cotton Yarn	Quintals	1936	89,885	12,397,922
			1937	37,913	4,844,603
			1938	131,759	22,883,220
			1939	118,095	31,767,478
234.	Drawn-thread Work	Value	1936	....	2,179,198
			1937	....	7,355,416
			1938	....	8,777,731
			1939	....	3,618,083

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
235.	Cross-stitch Work and Embroideries Other than Silk	Value	1936	....	19,029,925
			1937	....	20,491,895
			1938	....	18,098,196
			1939	....	25,409,061
236.	Embroideries, Silk	Kilograms	1936	192,142	4,291,015
			1937	183,391	4,266,442
			1938	119,643	2,502,544
			1939	154,064	4,148,285
237.	Lace and Trimmings	Value	1936	....	5,826,515
			1937	....	8,474,256
			1938	....	7,503,915
			1939	....	16,383,700
238.	Ramie Yarn and Thread	Kilograms	1936	306,392	240,301
			1937	290,791	226,399
			1938	190,605	148,741
			1939	77,051	146,444
239.	Yarn and Thread, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	2,457,839
			1937	....	1,873,711
			1938	....	1,907,949
			1939	....	7,240,911
XXIV.	**PIECE GOODS**	**Value**	**1936**		**24,148,792**
			1937		**22,425,626**
			1938		**24,449,934**
			1939	....	**57,245,003**
240.	Cotton Drills & Jeans	Quintals	1936	1,587	202,817
			1937	4,654	759,070
			1938	12,332	2,050,751
			1939	19,554	5,543,187
241.	Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings	Quintals	1936	44,108	5,192,787
			1937	19,116	2,743,595
			1938	46,648	7,530,060
			1939	90,566	20,569,011
242.	Nankeens	Quintals	1936	16,475	2,308,950
			1937	13,643	2,013,172
			1938	9,384	1,617,610
			1939	14,584	3,089,541
243.	Cotton Piece Goods, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	6,622	1,265,204
			1937	12,658	2,464,079
			1938	11,105	2,441,694
			1939	22,398	7,685,284
244.	Grasscloth, Coarse (having not over 16 warp threads to a centimeter)	Quintals	1936	1,336	240,483
			1937	746	125,676
			1938	90	13,097
			1939	16	4,007
245.	Grasscloth, Fine (having over 16 warp threads to a centimeter)	Quintals	1936	5,695	1,738,615
			1937	5,048	1,600,584
			1938	24	7,931
			1939	5	3,219
246.	Silk Piece Goods, Natural	Kilograms	1936	427,209	6,208,138
			1937	287,847	4,240,283
			1938	278,413	3,845,607
			1939	303,525	6,267,039
247.	Silk Piece Goods, Artificial	Kilograms	1936	17,205	121,117
			1937	6,397	72,031
			1938	15,098	107,950
			1939	120,428	1,123,499
248.	Silk Piece Goods, Natural and Artificial (Mixture)	Kilograms	1936	106,798	1,229,734
			1937	112,465	1,331,115
			1938	159,456	1,851,743
			1939	446,760	6,426,279
249.	Silk Piece Goods, Mixtures of Natural and/or Artificial Silk with other fibre	Kilograms	1936	7,597	53,826
			1937	4,570	35,356
			1938	9,224	89,457
			1939	55,459	559,111

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
250.	Silk Pongees, Honan	Kilograms	1936	61,560	575,145
			1937	152,600	1,702,375
			1938	131,848	973,867
			1939	47,783	367,862
251.	Silk Pongees, Shantung	Kilograms	1936	406,329	3,593,131
			1937	502,442	4,391,399
			1938	360,868	3,182,773
			1939	300,979	3,026,174
252.	Silk Pongees, n.o.r.	Kilograms	1936	123,172	1,217,158
			1937	76,252	816,116
			1938	43,520	480,425
			1939	110,659	2,072,192
253.	Piece Goods, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	201,687
			1937	....	130,775
			1938	....	255,969
			1939	....	598,598
XXV.	**OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**9,419,621**
			1937	....	**12,925,289**
			1938	....	**14,976,077**
			1939	....	**31,394,002**
254.	Blankets and Counterpanes, Cotton	Quintals	1936	4,240	459,733
			1937	4,963	58,816
			1938	9,766	1,080,284
			1939	14,787	3,080,697
255.	Gunny Bags	Quintals	1936	10,652	198,776
			1937	698	13,636
			1938	14,442	354,153
			1939	11,634	493,578
256.	Towels	Quintals	1936	2,460	391,268
			1937	2,254	372,729
			1938	4,692	873,220
			1939	7,955	2,308,938
257.	Woolen Carpets (incl. Wool and Cotton Carpets and Floor Rugs)	Quintals	1936	14,448	5,086,426
			1937	16,660	8,109,353
			1938	12,349	6,256,158
			1939	13,870	7,130,942
258.	Boots and Shoes, India Rubber	Pairs	1936	10,359	4,301
			1937	24,911	9,918
			1938	53,115	34,693
			1939	153,563	110,782
259.	Boots and Shoes, leather	Pairs	1936	15,245	25,474
			1937	19,055	48,110
			1938	32,939	45,385
			1939	116,227	295,725
260.	Singlets and Drawers	Dozens	1936	682	3,458
			1937	4,687	55,312
			1937	5,784	64,589
			1939	2,594	50,368
261.	Socks and Stockings, n.o.r.	Dozens	1936	19,969	37,357
			1937	31,519	56,019
			1938	56,636	112,733
			1939	125,658	434,129
262.	Handkerchief, other than silk	Dozens	1936	2,258	3,738
			1937	2,092	3,703
			1938	35,916	21,866
			1939	157,458	260,836
263.	Clothing and Articles of Personal Wear, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	964,612
			1937	....	991,638
			1938	....	3,224,899
			1939	....	11,340,600
264.	Bags (not incl. Leather), n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	99,105
			1937	....	90,248
			1938	....	380,853
			1939	....	2,547,421

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
265.	Cotton Rags	Quintals	1936	77,469	280,892
			1937	57,349	369,755
			1938	7,226	64,662
			1939	60,905	768,352
266.	Cotton Products, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	159,939
			1937	....	263,342
			1938	....	380,047
			1939	....	995,384
267.	Silk Products, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	100,990
			1937	....	88,130
			1938	....	84,602
			1939	....	189,968
268.	Silk and Cotton Mixtures	Kilograms	1936	544	2,992
			1937	1,627	13,716
			1938	228	2,286
			1939	286	2,569
269.	Fishing-nets	Quintals	1936	8,035	1,092,551
			1937	7,659	1,138,999
			1938	10,131	1,571,115
			1939	3,392	712,342
270.	Textile Products, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	508,009
			1937	....	716,865
			1938	....	424,532
			1939	....	671,371
XXVI.	**ORES, METALS, AND METALLIC PRODUCTS**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**56,742,800**
			1937	....	**102,452,605**
			1938	....	**106,570,542**
			1939	....	**109,124,925**
271.	Ore, Iron	Quintals	1936	13,027,041	5,008,661
			1937	5,865,300	2,294,113
			1938	786,341	280,918
			1939	1,017,042	413,141
272.	Ore, Lead	Quintals	1936	....	....
			1937	90	678
			1938	107	234
			1939	....	....
273.	Ore, Manganese	Quintals	1936	237,938	247,939
			1937	514,459	525,201
			1938	12,465	30,926
			1939	12	67
274.	Ore, Wolframe (Tungsten)	Quintals	1936	70,499	9,342,264
			1937	165,178	40,758,592
			1938	123,577	50,492,087
			1939	106,891	44,674,912
275.	Ore, Zinc	Quintals	1936	105,719	100,435
			1937	16,503	28,941
			1938	142	917
			1939	6	235
276.	Ore, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	45,743	738,187
			1937	62,513	1,428,952
			1938	23,400	1,389,635
			1939	11,108	1,635,615
277.	Antimony, Crude	Quintals	1936	27,050	952,113
			1937	22,562	1,069,729
			1938	5,440	265,508
			1939	10,532	420,607
278.	Antimony, Refuse and Oxide	Quintals	1936	14,391	689,373
			1937	6,120	375,832
			1938	2,568	177,502
			1939	....	....
279.	Antimony Regulus	Quintals	1936	131,675	8,245,532
			1937	125,202	10,000,534
			1938	71,826	5,656,627
			1939	57,067	4,855,625

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
280.	Brassware	Quintals	1936	11,217	1,168,585
			1937	9,255	1,085,424
			1938	7,847	1,086,477
			1939	11,376	2,400,048
281.	Copper Ingots and Slabs	Quintals	1936	....	....
			1937	1	105
			1938	2,399	233,081
			1939	14	5,264
282.	Copper, Old and Remelted	Quintals	1936	....	....
			1937	....	....
			1938	400	29,516
			1939	302	23,587
283.	Goldware and Silverware	Kilograms	1936	1,979	93,206
			1937	5,494	239,551
			1938	6,600	295,217
			1939	17,379	825,626
284.	Iron (incl. Steel) and Manufactures thereof, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	879,923
			1937	....	789,257
			1938	....	2,319,656
			1939	....	7,531,269
285.	Iron, Pigs & Kentledge (incl. remelted Shansi Iron)	Quintals	1936	657	4,085
			1937	....	....
			1938	39,839	407,000
			1939	....	....
286.	Iron and Steel, Old or Scrap	Quintals	1936	48	284
			1937	....	....
			1938	237,515	1,931,880
			1939	217,355	1,373,111
287.	Quicksilver	Kilograms	1936	84,789	553,485
			1937	59,840	432,194
			1938	2,241	8,767
			1939	437	1,862
288.	Tin Ingots and Slabs	Quintals	1936	112,604	26,768,934
			1937	130,772	39,717,299
			1938	117,816	35,987,341
			1939	108,890	32,793,497
289.	Metals and Metallic Products, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	1,949,794
			1937	....	3,706,203
			1938	....	5,977,253
			1939	....	12,170,459
XXVII.	**GLASS AND GLASSWARE**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**372,329**
			1937	....	**432,218**
			1938	....	**1,014,158**
			1939	....	**4,676,948**
290.	Glass, Window, Common, Unsilvered	10 sq. meters	1936	911	6,282
			1937	15	391
			1938	251	1,983
			1939	....	4,611,934
291.	Glass, and Glass or Vitrified Ware, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	366,047
			1937	....	431,827
			1938	....	1,012,175
			1939	....	716,485
XXVIII.	**STONE, EARTH, SAND AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF (incl. Chinaware and Enamelled Ware)**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**4,074,490**
			1937	....	**4,709,951**
			1938	....	**5,702,404**
			1939	....	**10,995,773**
292.	Bricks and Tiles (incl. Floor Tiles and Firebricks)	Value	1936	....	303,779
			1937	....	353,278
			1938	....	449,528
			1939	136,964	260,341
293.	Cement (Hydraulic, as Portland)	Quintals	1936	22,624	58,715
			1937	12	40
			1938	16,385	37,739
			1939	20,853	199,222

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
294.	Chinaware, Coarse	Quintals	1936	33,746	253,738
			1937	46,496	382,569
			1938	99,319	978,595
			1939	51,811	1,969,890
295.	Chinaware, Fine	Quintals	1936	14,985	881,411
			1937	13,815	1,033,635
			1938	16,122	844,729
			1939	247,733	868,041
296.	Pottery and Earthenware	Quintals	1936	106,934	803,817
			1937	103,081	551,934
			1938	249,385	698,001
			1939	....	3,424,232
297.	Enamelled Ironware	Value	1936	....	119,389
			1937	....	241,425
			1938	....	385,102
			1939	....	3,557,562
298.	Earth, Sand and Stone and Manufactures thereof, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	1,653,641
			1937	....	2,174,070
			1938	....	2,308,710
			1939	57,800	548,512
XXIX.	**CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**6,175,529**
			1937	....	**7,621,066**
			1938	....	**7,979,175**
			1939	....	**16,822 933**
299.	Alum, White	Quintals	1936	10,120	69,201
			1937	74,347	559,225
			1938	22,915	184,999
			1939	52,162	55,821
300.	Ink, Chinese	Kilograms	1936	73,255	66,234
			1937	54,064	45,901
			1938	58,524	47,410
			1939	15,116	574,537
301.	Soap, Household and Laundry	Quintals	1936	7,086	199,067
			1937	8,748	242,658
			1938	6,871	235,568
			1939	1,439	201,291
302.	Varnish, or Crude Lacquer	Quintals	1936	9,077	1,192,797
			1937	4,070	643,815
			1938	1,675	235,125
			1939	8,362	65,014
303.	Soda	Quintals	1936	25,743	193,187
			1937	30,955	236,322
			1938	1,577	15,785
			1939	58,974	745,584
304.	Ammonia, Sulphate of	Quintals	1936	....	....
			1937	1	10
			1038	1	20
			1939	2	50
305.	Medicinal Preparations, Chemical	Value	1936	....	972,171
			1937	....	1,293,913
			1938	....	2,972,090
			1939	....	9,419,229
306.	Perfumery and Cosmetics	Value	1936	....	235,257
			1937	....	248,546
			1938	....	243,353
			1939	....	615,229
307.	Salt	Quintals	1936	3,124,335	2,644,839
			1937	4,329,819	3,035,383
			1938	5,924,115	3,547,436
			1939	3,529,716	3,330,594
308.	Salt, Refined	Quintals	1936	....	....
			1937	....	....
			1938	52,821	89,803
			1939	163,976	526,215

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
309.	Chemicals and Chemical Compounds, n.o.r. ..	Value	1936	....	602,776
			1937	....	1,315,293
			1938	....	407,586
			1939	....	805,871
XXX.	**PRINTED MATTER**	**Value**	**1936**	**....**	**2,389,114**
			1937	**....**	**2,560,512**
			1938	**....**	**3,262,074**
			1939	**....**	**3,354,875**
310.	Advertising Matter	Value	1936	....	40,308
			1937	....	67,689
			1938	....	81,117
			1939	....	79,108
311.	Books, Printed	Quintals	1936	11,080	1,712,983
			1937	11,025	1,510,116
			1938	20,265	2,533,285
			1939	17,095	2,287,787
312.	Printed Matter, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	635,823
			1937	....	982,707
			1938	....	647,672
			1939	....	987,980
XXXI.	**SUNDRY**	**Value**	**1936**	**....**	**24,638,676**
			1937	**....**	**27,657,193**
			1938	**....**	**37,017,633**
			1939	**....**	**58,228,259**
313.	Braids, Straw, Mottled	Quintals	1936	10,358	1,229,511
			1937	8,333	845,176
			1938	6,451	1,134,399
			1939	9,660	2,001,300
314.	Braid, Straw, White	Quintals	1936	3,859	1,061,424
			1937	2,730	1,002,155
			1938	3,165	832,642
			1939	13,351	3,424,385
315.	Candles	Quintals	1936	373	17,157
			1937	162	7,526
			1938	26	1,085
			1939	....	1,323
316.	Hats, Buntal Fibre	Pieces	1936	1,303,195	1,881,572
			1937	1,698,248	2,940,864
			1938	2,058,224	4,137,297
			1939	2,211,216	4,570,904
317.	Hats, Hemp Fibre	Pieces	1936	2,365,758	1,779,636
			1937	3,907,536	3,293,090
			1938	4,929,745	5,658,790
			1939	5,484,454	6,068,521
318.	Hats, Straw	Pieces	1936	326,503	286,668
			1937	456,116	249,429
			1938	158,633	28,690
			1939	172,408	84,635
319.	Hats, Rush	Pieces	1936	2,207,493	97,069
			1937	2,074,387	75,852
			1938	857,768	27,359
			1939	663,266	24,513
320.	Confectionery, Preserves, and Sweet-meats	Quintals	1936	4,828	206,343
			1937	4,234	174,769
			1938	6,215	232,907
			1939	....	398,130
321.	Containers and Packing Requisites	Value	1936	....	34,204
			1937	....	31,907
			1938	....	110,798
			1939	....	407,065
322.	Curios and Antiques	Value	1936	....	939,120
			1937	....	1,154,526
			1938	....	1,091,557
			1939	....	1,676,986

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
323.	Fans	Value	1936	....	148,889
			1937	....	207,700
			1938	....	210,878
			1939	....	223,879
324.	Fire-crackers and Fireworks	Quintals	1936	27,906	1,368,805
			1937	35,984	1,803,899
			1938	28,164	1,505,696
			1939	12,127	652,992
325.	Hair-nets, made of Human Hair	Gross	1936	726,900	1,206,949
			1937	725,467	1,248,249
			1938	597,455	1,367,018
			1939	867,767	2,260,378
326.	Joss Sticks	Quintals	1936	16,786	429,881
			1937	15,754	400,944
			1938	16,901	399,673
			1939	16,862	426,742
327.	Kittysols	Pieces	1936	7,489,718	1,327,542
			1937	7,201,350	1,329,011
			1938	7,857,144	1,418,685
			1939	3,364,998	694,896
328.	Lacquerware, Plain or Fancy	Value	1936	....	174,109
			1937	....	239,899
			1938	....	239,068
			1939	....	373,268
329.	Matches (not incl. those containing White or Yellow Phosphorus)	Gross	1936	790,721	274,847
			1937	660,909	250,171
			1938	270,106	180,647
			1939	1,474,050	2,008,679
330.	Mats	Hundreds	1936	368,621	4,194,628
			1937	329,525	3,531,742
			1938	331,868	5,111,588
			1939	....	7,223,683
332.	Matting	Rolls of 37 meters	1936	123,658	1,077,511
			1937	96,676	848,214
			1938	99,783	843,993
			1939	52,635	372,117
334.	Petroleum, Crude	Quintals	1936	....	....
			1937	....	....
			1938	....	....
			1939	....	....
335.	Mineral Oils and their derivatives, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	11,899
			1937	....	1,512
			1938	....	11,729
			1939	....	194,745
336.	Shale Oil	M. tons	1936	....	....
			1937	....	....
			1938	....	....
			1939	....	....
337.	Building Materials, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	231
			1937		872
			1938		6,134
			1939		3,229
338.	Cigarette-making Materials	Value	1936		580
			1937		21
			1938		....
			1939		45
339.	Electric Lamps (incl. Bulbs)	Value	1936		358,478
			1937		608,199
			1938		867,809
			1939		1,980,742
340.	Electric Materials and Fittings	Value	1936		289,156
			1937		328,823
			1938		1,663,716
			1939		2,641,674

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
341.	Gramophones and Records	Value	1936	....	392,594
			1937	....	392,093
			1938	....	262,907
			1939	....	780,587
342.	Organs and Pianos	Value	1936	....	134,988
			1937	....	184,959
			1938	....	238,436
			1939	....	349,135
343.	Musical Instruments, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	9,421
			1937	....	9,501
			1938	....	29,310
			1939	....	98,291
344.	Jewellery (not incl. Goldware and Silverware).	Value	1936	....	307,556
			1937	....	285,175
			1938	....	350,453
			1939	....	606,953
345.	Lamps and Lampware (not incl. Electric Lamps)	Value	1936	....	65,270
			1937	....	95,870
			1938	....	112,399
			1939	....	344,502
346.	Leather Trunks	Value	1936	....	704,254
			1937	....	1,033,898
			1938	....	647,072
			1939	....	1,308,090
347.	Leatherware, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	194,693
			1937	....	178,328
			1938	....	231,329
			1939	....	873,587
348.	Machinery and Parts	Value	1936	....	365,513
			1937	....	601,771
			1938	....	2,454,827
			1939	....	2,220,760
349.	Stationery, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	218,090
			1937	....	179,139
			1938	....	306,216
			1939	....	712,268
350.	Toilet Requisites, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	492,852
			1437	....	554,982
			1938	....	774,422
			1939	....	2,270,143
351.	Toys and Games	Value	1936	....	48,552
			1937	....	70,666
			1938	....	47,905
				....	116,853
352.	India-rubber Goods, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	24,593
			1937	....	33,588
			1938	....	128,930
				....	593,126
353.	Cinematographic Films	Value	1936	....	253,606
			1937	....	192,944
			1938	....	203,777
				....	252,446
354.	Postal Parcels, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	63,759
			1937	....	53,761
			1938	....	524,578
			1939	....	738,505
355.	Sundry Goods Carried in Passengers' Baggage..	Value	1936	....	184,101
			1937	....	198,032
			1938	....	225,149
				....	313,333
356.	Sundries, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	2,782,625
			1937	....	3,017,936
			1938	....	3,397,765
				....	8,934,849

Table 8. Summary of Imports

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
I.	**COTTON PIECE GOODS, GREY**	**Value**	**1936**		**1,466,162**
			1937		**3,145,014**
			1938		**5,059,025**
			1939		**1,063,990**
1.	Shirtings and Sheetings, Grey	Meters	1936	404,182	33,756
			1937	309,372	29,112
			1938	37,696,409	4,153,121
			1939	3,445,233	439,360
2.	Drills and Jeans, Grey (3 or 4 shaft only) not over 82 cm. wide	Meters	1936	10,024	640
			1937	25,523	3,459
			1938	5,824,632	449,246
			1939	422,989	44,487
3.	T-Cloths, Grey	Meters	1936	6,934	1,175
			1937	1,252	142
			1938	208,479	15,889
			1939	4,293	721
4.	Imitation Native Cotton Cloth, Grey (including Nankeens, Grey, White or Dyed)	Meters	1936	5	670
			1937	1	90
			1938	177	6,791
			1939	92	13,720
5.	Cotton Flannel, or Flannelette, Grey	Meters	1936	21	2
			1937	2,294	409
			1938	8,033	2,346
			1939	1,376	340
6.	Cotton Canvas and Duck, Grey (Including White or Dyed)	Meters	1936	1,233,603	236,011
			1937	1,523,968	315,298
			1938	358,527	145,458
			1939	139,961	102,240
7.	Satteen Drills, Grey	Meters	1936	332,522	32,776
			1937	2,169,649	209,428
			1938	875,087	63,183
			1939	372,752	27,812
8.	Cotton Piece Goods, Grey, n.o.r.	Meters	1936	16,385,666	1,161,132
			1937	29,873,756	2,587,076
			1938	2,941,414	222,991
			1939	....	435,310
II.	**COTTON PIECE GOODS, WHITE OR DYED**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**2,998,476**
			1937	....	**2,607,479**
			1938	....	**4,001,911**
			1939	....	**3,146,962**
9.	Shirtings, Sheetings, and Irishes, White, Plain	Meters	1936	2,077,234	220,711
			1937	1,731,919	216,251
			1938	19,467,531	2,016,147
			1939	3,992,805	452,911
10.	Drills and Jeans, White (3 or 4 shaft only) not over 82 cm. wide	Meters	1946	88,693	18,083
			1937	112,808	22,292
			1938	27,405	7,336
			1939	76,152	16,962
11.	T-Cloths, White and Mexicans, not over 82 cm. wide	Meters	1936	6,978	941
			1937	1,791	165
			1938	10,693	832
			1939	4,207	7,706
12.	Cambrics, Lawns, Muslins, Nainsocks, Mulls, Jaconets, Victoria Checks, Lappets, and Limbrics, White or Dyed, not over 92 cm. wide.	Meters	1936	64,412	8,533
			1937	52,405	10,123
			1938	65,796	11,685
			1939	42,101	9,282
13.	Ditto—Over 92 cm. wide	Meters	1936	7,665,613	581,105
			1937	6,560,975	683,638
			1938	6,674,507	667,602
			1939	2,847,285	337,128

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
14.	Brocades (single yarn) and Shirtings, Stripped, Spotted, Corded or Figured, White or Dyed.	Meters	1936	17,617	2,994
			1937	14,272	2,238
			1938	70,404	11,634
			1939	4,850	1,088
15.	Lenos and Leno Brocades, White or Dyed....	Meters	1936	38,519	5,229
			1937	187,081	26,778
			1938	276,751	50,085
			1939	28,442	3,975
16.	Shirtings and Sheetings, Dyed, Plain	Meters	1936	101,719	8,415
			1937	31,546	3,600
			1938	339,876	40,513
			1939	181,921	72,626
17.	Pongees, Dyed, Plain	Meters	1936	99,014	13,164
			1937	34,263	5,472
			1938	87,469	9,136
			1939	27,226	3,063
18.	Drills and Jeans, Dyed (3 or 4 shaft only), not over 82 cm. wide	Meters	1936	522,144	95,837
			1937	648,544	109,418
			1938	748,945	136,611
			1939	1,413,520	235,045
19.	Dyed T-Cloths, Embossed Cantoons, Alpacianos, and Real and Imitation Turkey Reds, not over 82 cm. wide	Meters	1936	65,338	10,611
			1937	36,600	7,619
			1938	50,869	7,004
			1939	19,885	3,628
20.	Oatmeal Crapes, White or Dyed, not over 82 cm. wide	Meters	1936	842	180
			1937	300	58
			1938	2,743	1,097
			1939	37,635	9,363
21.	Cotton Crape, White or Dyed (incl. Grey, Printed, and Yarn Dyed) not over 82 cm. wide	Meters	1936	182,798	17,695
			1937	155,601	19,717
			1938	27,234	2,930
			1939	28,511	6,861
22.	Lastings, White or Dyed, not over 82 cm. wide.	Meters	1936	53,582	16,778
			1937	33,935	10,752
			1938	1,530	585
			1939	33,062	13,214
23.	Satteens, Italians, Imitation Venetians, Tientsin Twills, and Beatrice Twills, White or Dyed, not over 82 cm. wide	Meters	1936	1,991,456	460,509
			1937	990,308	240,702
			1938	312,154	80,976
			1939	733,121	200,945
24.	Diagonal Twills, Herringbone Twills, and Gabardines, White or Dyed, not over 82 cm. wide	Meters	1936	350,545	59,972
			1937	110,986	22,173
			1938	283,555	58,359
			1939	980,034	246,596
25.	Serges, Coatings, Suitings, Tweeds, and Trouserings, White or Dyed, not over 82 cm. wide	Meters	1936	108,534	15,284
			1937	159,133	34,551
			1938	661,519	91,817
			1936	1,564,673	307,404
26.	Satteen Drills, White or Dyed, not over 82 cm. wide	Meters	1936	239,509	43,673
			1937	176,861	29,350
			1938	408,320	69,287
			1939	1,154,016	273,095
27.	Warp-faced Satteens, White or Dyed, not over 82 cm. wide	Meters	1936	173,377	44,225
			1937	259,247	64,218
			1938	226,712	58,272
			1939	9,070	1,500
28.	Poplins and Poplin Taffetas, White or Dyed, not over 82 cm. wide	Meters	1936	206,686	57,066
			1937	173,627	47,479
			1938	229,478	61,662
			1939	169,283	46,986
29.	Venetians, White or Dyed, not over 82 cm. wide	Meters	1936	109,061	34,003
			1937	66,674	20,794
			1938	7,322	2,239
			1939	32,098	11,720

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
30.	Cotton Flannel, or Flannelette, White or Dyed. Cloths, White or Dyed (incl. printed)....	Meters	1936	218,067	21,174
			1937	41,841	5,476
			1938	165,257	18,788
			1939	426,342	54,432
31.	Cotton Velvets, Velveteens, and all other Pile	Meters	1936	3,023,761	982,381
			1937	2,026,057	698,065
			1938	903,137	357,681
			1939	1,287,219	400,945
32.	Cotton Piece Goods, White or Dyed, n.o.r. ...	Meters	1936	1,491,823	195,218
			1937	1,511,175	254,954
			1938	1,803,954	206,228
			1939	....	431,487
III.	**COTTON PIECE GOODS, PRINTED**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**299,390**
			1937	....	**229,777**
			1938	....	**539,204**
			1939	....	**1,534,376**
33.	Printed Cambrics, Lawns, Muslins, and Limbrics	Meters	1936	13,959	3,019
			1937	42,630	7,858
			1938	11,210	2,008
			1939	30,078	5,940
34.	Printed Shirtings, Sheetings, and T-Cloths	Meters	1936	236,047	23,844
			1937	310,823	32,814
			1938	383,852	32,585
			1939	186,921	24,074
35.	Printed Drills and Jeans (3 or 4 shaft only) not over 82 cm. wide	Meters	1936	261,749	20,259
			1937	135,106	9,096
			1938	4,607,937	355,369
			1939	3,250,711	445,685
36.	Printed Satteen Drills, not over 82 cm. wide..	Meters	1936	21,714	2,748
			1937	8,657	852
			1938	36,822	3,776
37.	Printed Lastings, Satteens, Satinets, Italians, Damasks, Venetians, Beatrice Twills, Poplins, and Moreens, not over 82 cm. wide..		1939	2,393,538	388,930
		Meters	1936	7,511	1,273
			1937	9,147	1,882
			1938	21,596	2,835
			1939	11,704	2,468
38.	Printed Cotton Piece Goods, n.o.r.	Meters	1936	1,381,858	248,247
			1937	1,498,081	177,275
			1938	2,780,533	142,631
			1939	....	667,279
IV.	**COTTON PIECE GOODS, MISCELLANEOUS**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**577,463**
			1937	....	**463,948**
			1938	....	**243,047**
			1939	....	**561,054**
39.	Shirtings, and Sheetings, Yarns-dyed	Meters	1936	28,956	4,925
			1937	6,341	827
			1938	7,874	1,116
40.	Oatmeal Crapes, Serges, Coatings, Suitings, Tweeds, Gabardines, and Trouserings, Yarn-dyed, not over 82 cm. wide		1939	11,821	2,604
		Meters	1936	38,211	5,334
			1937	35,506	5,963
			1938	39,442	7,600
			1939	149,260	36,894
41.	Poplins and Imitation Poplins, Yarn-dyed, not over 82 cm. wide	Meters	1936	82,036	20,087
			1937	66,966	20,800
			1938	154,671	22,544
			1939	110,612	39,621
42.	Cotton Flannel, or Flannelette, Yarn-dyed....	Meters	1936	73,739	10,743
			1937	20,051	3,617
			1938	23,985	6,023
			1939	57,244	17,509
43.	Cotton Piece Goods, Yarn-dyed, n.o.r.	Meters	1936	283,203	84,757
			1937	252,067	87,736
			1938	216,145	65,151
			1939	538,067	96,508

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
44.	Cotton Piece Goods, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	451,617
			1937	....	345,005
			1938	....	140,613
			1939	....	367,918
V.	**COTTON, RAW: COTTON YARN AND COTTON THREAD**	**Value**	**1936**	**....**	**17,659,395**
			1937	**....**	**9,029,029**
			1938	**....**	**7,536,987**
			1939	**....**	**73,042,595**
45.	Cotton, Raw	Quintals	1936	406,904	16,005,576
			1937	153,186	7,029,902
			1938	165,918	5,471,847
			1939	2,477,328	69,812,989
46.	Cotton Waste, Yarn Waste, and Wadding	Quintals	1936	982	13,498
			1937	617	8,710
			1938	581	9,004
			1939	1,850	33,858
47.	Cotton Yarn, Grey, Unprocessed	Kilograms	1936	274,498	167,517
			1937	652,707	403,073
			1938	1,515,787	971,736
			1939	3,645,488	2,656,877
48.	Cotton Yarn, Bleached, Dyed, Gassed, Mercerised, etc.	Kilograms	1936	326,150	553,469
			1937	466,631	781,919
			1938	190,633	476,168
			1939	104,310	141,996
49.	Cotton Sewing Thread, on Spools or Cops	Gross	1936	328,444	393,328
			1937	279,464	348,657
			1938	231,576	351,189
			1939	141,628	155,788
50.	Cotton Thread, Crochet or Embroidery, in Skeins or Balls	Kilograms	1936	168,940	478,078
			1937	131,324	417,755
			1938	55,458	229,768
			1939	72,811	224,653
51.	Cotton Thread, n.o.r.	Kilograms	1936	37,625	47,929
			1937	24,555	39,013
			1938	19,653	27,275
			1939	8,424	16,434
VI.	**COTTON MANUFACTURES, SUNDRY**	**Value**	**1936**	**....**	**1,055,264**
			1937	**....**	**1,030,913**
			1938	**....**	**1,255,702**
			1939	**....**	**1,326,573**
52.	Knitted Tissue	Kilograms	1936	3,391	13,778
			1937	5,985	26,039
			1938	3,875	9,621
			1939	3,022	12,423
53.	Knitted Cotton Clothing, Raised	Kilograms	1936	3,763	4,254
			1937	600	863
			1938	19,561	23,870
			1939	10,698	22,344
54.	Knitted Cotton Clothing, not Raised	Kilograms	1936	32,659	108,542
			1937	27,317	104,879
			1938	22,604	59,958
			1939	84,615	292,498
55.	Cotton Socks and Stockings	Kilograms	1936	5,782	24,881
			1937	4,317	16,611
			1938	9,653	24,937
			1939	23,542	70,746
56.	Cotton Blankets and Blanket Cloths	Kilograms	1936	259,748	109,618
			1937	387,935	139,420
			1938	975,098	409,829
			1939	67,838	34,396

Nos. Return	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
57.	Cotton Handkerchiefs (not Embroidered or Initialled)	Dozens	1936	156,744	40,366
			1937	75,152	28,697
			1938	120,766	52,731
			1939	70,397	41,297
58.	Cotton Clothing and all articles of Personal wear and parts or accessories, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	167,640
			1937	....	137,613
			1936	....	211,819
			1939	....	301,605
59.	Cotton Goods, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	586,185
			1937	....	576,791
			1938	....	462,827
			1939	....	548,264
VII.	**FLAX, RAMIE, HEMP, JUTE AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**7,948,503**
			1937	....	**9,018,924**
			1938	....	**6,378,541**
			1939	....	**8,359,909**
60.	Jute, Raw	Quintals	1936	106,256	1,295,177
			1937	63,009	827,930
			1938	51,158	691,852
			1939	84,179	1,217,423
61.	Flax, Ramie, and Hemp, Raw	Quintals	1936	3,439	99,086
			1937	3,485	142,465
			1938	10,505	231,287
			1939	12,402	197,572
62.	Cordage, Twine, and Rope	Quintals	1936	21,434	483,966
			1937	19,582	464,577
			1938	16,484	409,149
			1939	15,312	420,629
63.	Sheer Linen	Meters	1936	388,765	126,610
			1937	235,744	111,650
			1938	51,002	25,480
			1939	54,815	27,554
64.	Hessian Cloth	Quintals	1936	1,243	28,227
			1937	15,947	360,793
			1938	15,048	380,295
			1939	7,939	254,414
65.	Gunny Bags, New	Quintals	1936	29,831	459,425
			1937	43,405	696,590
			1938	29,489	489,805
			1939	35,562	802,108
66.	Gunny Bags, Old	Quintals	1936	89,004	1,075,431
			1937	122,996	1,606,587
			1938	55,534	769,948
			1939	62,874	1,164,640
67.	Flax, Ramie Hemp, and Jute Clothings and all articles of personal wear and parts or accessories thereof n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	1,125
			1937	....	763
			1938	....	1,871
			1939	....	2,913
68.	Goods made of Flax, Ramie, Hemp or Jute, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	4,379,456
			1937	....	4,807,569
			1938	....	3,378,854
			1939	....	4,272,655
VIII.—	**WOOL & MANUFACTURES THEREOF**	Value	1936	....	12,963,280
			1937	....	15,647,493
			1938	....	8,156,669
			1939	....	**10,543,999**
69.	Wool, Carded or Combed Wool and Waste Wool	Kilograms	1936	6,203,119	7,159,322
			1937	7,307,585	9,514,658
			1938	499,499	980,598
			1939	2,859,868	4,098,943
70.	Artificial Woollen Yarn	Kilograms	1936	67	398
			1937	35	141
			1938	1,088	1,314
			1939	65	144

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
71.	Yarn & Cord (incl. Berlin Wool)	Kilograms	1936	612,882	1,336,401
			1937	534,428	1,613,661
			1938	474,488	1,109,085
			1939	517,821	1,104 976
72.	Plushes, Velvets, and all other Pile Cloths	Meters	1936	63,345	133,070
			1937	48,074	132,199
			1938	62,987	159,730
			1939	97,085	260,511
73.	Alpacas, Lustres, Orleans, Sicilians, and Florentines	Kilograms	1936	2,186	8,709
			1937	2,213	10,485
			1938	3,877	16,618
			1939	6,297	27,487
74.	Woollen Serges	Kilograms	1936	101,375	303,605
			1937	126,674	463,647
			1938	289,578	1,013,733
			1939	74,745	293,066
75.	Twills and Imperials	Kilograms	1936	2,956	15,570
			1937	8,770	42,669
			1938	8,350	42,932
			1939	2,176	11,515
76.	Gabardines	Kliograms	1396	21,822	78,252
			1937	17,610	70,979
			1938	29,246	120,530
			1939	20,382	100,732
77.	Venetians	Kilograms	1836	78,535	270,168
			1937	54,108	211,246
			1938	182,307	703,840
			1939	51,070	222,235
78.	Overcoatings, Tweeds, and Homespuns	Kilograms	1936	218	1,045
			1937	392	836
			1938	1,345	2,118
			1939	678,216	1,235,782
79.	Woollen Waterproof Cloth, Rubber	Metres	1936	4,948	8,167
			1937	11,166	20,290
			1938	8,323	15,062
			1939	17,117	27,833
80.	Worsted Suitings	Kilograms	1936	12,997	69,056
			1937	17,265	105,998
			1938	98,650	424,694
			1939	64,493	321,950
81.	Bunting, Camlets, Lastings, Long Ells, Spanish Stripes, and Knitted Tissue	Value	1936	....	25,475
			1937	....	24,443
			1938	....	24,882
			1939	....	13,954
82.	Woollen Piece Goods, Pure or Mixed, n.o.r.	Kilograms	1936	458,562	1,605,620
			1937	381,052	1,599,941
			1938	443,777	1,788,913
			1939	455,067	1,943,186
83.	Felt and Felt Sheathing	Value	1936	....	106,000
			1937	....	156,188
			1938	....	96,592
			1939	....	112,055
84.	Woollen Blankets and Rugs	Kilograms	1936	115,554	106,683
			1937	54,517	52,636
			1938	84,140	128,604
			1939	49,537	89,055
85.	Woollen Carpets, Carpeting, and all other Floor Covering	Value	1936	....	11,754
			1937	....	10,062
			1938	....	9,788
			1939	....	17,698
86.	Hats and Caps, Felt	Dozens	1936	50,320	148,733
			1937	18,267	68,124
			1938	17,671	71,770
			1939	15,575	96,948

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
87.	Woollen Clothings, and all articles of personal wear and parts or accessories thereof, n.o.r...	Value	1936	....	184,399
			1937	....	150,193
			1938	....	241,845
			1939	....	274,988
88.	Woollen Goods and Woollen Mixtures, n.o.r...	Value	1936	....	563,395
			1937	....	842,775
			1938	....	212,217
			1939	....	290,941
IX.	**SILK (incl. Artificial Silk) AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF**	Value	**1936**	....	**4,135,554**
			1937	....	**5,972,713**
			1938	....	**7,629,557**
			1939	....	**10,520,778**
89.	Silk Piece Goods (natural silk)	Kilograms	1936	3,178	21,616
			1937	2,753	16,381
			1938	5,948	38,204
			1939	51,364	271,049
90.	Silk (natural) and Cotton Piece Goods	Kilograms	1936	1,300	7,928
			1937	268	2,441
			1938	560	2,767
			1939	862	3,769
91.	Silk Piece Goods, Natural & Artificial (mixture)	Kilograms	1936	4,407	29,301
			1937	9,395	32,147
			1938	10,677	46,213
			1939	31,811	149,681
92.	Artificial Silk Floss & Yarn	Kilograms	1936	4,078,719	3,238,314
			1937	3,812,161	3,071,576
			1938	3,352,660	2,999,933
			1939	6,210,514	5,322,937
93.	Artificial Silk Piece Goods	Value	1936	....	407,717
			1937	....	1,318,637
			1938	....	3,767,797
			1939	....	3,031,607
94.	Artificial Silk and Cotton Piece Goods	Value	1936	....	49,552
			1937	....	44,217
			1938	....	89,346
			1939	....	113,055
95.	Artificial Silk and Woollen Piece Goods (incl. Mixture with Vegetable Fibres), n.o.r.	Meters	1936	32,881	21,969
			1937	35,106	25,503
			1938	91,993	36,710
			1939	389,523	451,486
96.	Silk (incl. Artificial Silk) Clothing, and all articles of personal wear and parts or accessories thereof, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	123,045
			1937	....	109,775
			1938	....	220,587
			1939	....	597,851
97.	Silk and Silk Goods, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	236,112
			1937	....	1,352,036
			1938	....	428,000
			1939	....	579,344
X.	**METALS AND ORES**	Value	**1936**	....	**47,791,621**
			1937	....	**57,908,195**
			1938	....	**28,404,430**
			1939	....	**29,426,998**
98.	Ores.	Quintals	1936	37,965	89,591
			1937	14,583	46,596
			1938	830	6,862
			1939	20,722	114,846
99.	Aluminium (not incl. Foils)	Kilograms	1936	1,852,182	1,152,042
			1937	1,932,959	1,258,966
			1938	1,491,806	1,072,548
			1939	2,211,288	1,335,320
100.	Aluminium Foil	Kilograms	1936	159,476	103,458
			1937	70,598	55,686
			1938	937,166	954,539
			1939	84,754	105,365

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
101.	Brass and Yellow Metal Sheet and Plate.....	Quintals	1936	7,876	246,205
			1937	15,801	691,230
			1938	11,374	288,350
			1939	2,781	116,509
102.	Brass and Yellow Metal, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	825,274
			1937	....	1,109,705
			1938	....	319,483
			1939	....	485,05[illegible]
103.	Copper and Slabs (incl. Old & Scrap remelted)	Quintals	1936	30,897	945,173
			1937	38,966	1,596,500
			1938	5,833	253,368
			1939	191	7,96[illegible]
104.	Copper Sheets and Plates	Quintals	1936	6,115	226,052
			1937	8,567	420,168
			1938	2,274	121,792
			1939	4,137	133,338
105.	Copper Wire	Quintals	1936	19,171	626,927
			1937	25,633	1,163,872
			1938	10,678	566,895
			1939	6,923	412,019
106.	Copper, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	12,782	459,860
			1937	13,280	644,240
			1938	7,784	463,050
			1939	....	320,135
107.	Tin and/or Lead Foil	Quintals	1936	262	10,298
			1937	53	14,966
			1938	23	5,442
			1939	200	21,503
108.	Foil, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	14	4,473
			1937	21	5,733
			1938	6	3,608
			1939	17	11,711
109.	Iron and Steel Ungalvanized: Angles	Quintals	1936	200,445	972,889
			1937	196,690	1,145,669
			1938	58,169	551,624
			1939	63,372	552,482
110.	Iron and Steel Ungalvanized: Joists, Girders, Tees and Channels	Quintals	1936	154,568	890,304
			1937	129,201	856,918
			1938	43,782	409,579
			1939	29,292	306,904
111.	Iron and Steel Ungalvanized: Bars	Quintals	1936	1,060,434	4,743,211
			1937	1,069,665	6,100,057
			1938	299,008	2,827,977
			1939	255,080	2,627,684
112.	Iron and Steel Ungalvanized: Nail-rods	Quintals	1936	271,255	1,085,846
			1937	434,128	2,007,781
			1938	67,223	546,822
			1939	303,389	2,474,149
113.	Iron and Steel Ungalvanized: Bolts, Nuts, Washers, Rivets, Screws, and Tacks	Quintals	1936	2,690,724	382,078
			1937	1,432,644	289,914
			1938	1,189,642	306,986
			1939	1,221,181	388,047
114.	Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized Hoops	Quintals	1936	99,207	759,844
			1937	105,524	1,015,198
			1938	73,397	1,074,984
			1939	45,422	580,134
115.	Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: Billets, Blooms, Ingots, Slabs, Sheet-bars, Pig and Kentledge.	Quintals	1936	506,569	1,319,865
			1937	432,934	1,465,560
			1938	107,910	646,028
			1939	227,493	886,918
116.	Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: Nails, Wire and Cut	Quintals	1936	12,293	106,630
			1937	15,504	168,623
			1938	20,127	283,965
			1939	17,813	294,500

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
117.	Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: Pipes, Tubes, and their Fittings	Quintals	1936	156,534	1,098,493
			1937	138,543	1,180,715
			1938	75,167	1,079,425
			1939	71,190	1,140,040
118.	Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: Rails (incl. Steel Sleepers, Fish-plates, Spikes, Bolts, and Nuts for use with the Rails)	Quintals	1936	965,747	6,608,931
			1937	913,311	5,996,560
			1938	97,945	944,606
			1939	108,676	1,152,696
119.	Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: Sheets and Plates, under 3.2 mm. thick	Quintals	1936	467,592	2,910,392
			1937	473,862	4,278,813
			1938	108,472	1,251,787
			1939	186,095	2,059,557
120.	Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: Sheets and Plates, 3.2 mm. thick and over	Quintals	1936	146,197	805,904
			1937	157,530	1,224,413
			1938	57,445	577,900
			1939	147,418	1,444,130
121.	Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: Terneplates	Quintals	1936	17,394	252,045
			1937	12,104	219,843
			1938	21,121	425,737
			1939	15,362	183,935
122.	Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: Tinned Plates	Quintals	1936	401,697	6,089,387
			1937	463,697	7,516,638
			1938	246,274	4,533,916
			1939	196,450	4,017,007
123.	Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: Wire	Quintals	1936	47,426	305,477
			1937	39,340	321,590
			1938	33,784	455,178
			1939	7,901	113,195
124.	Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: Wire Rope, New (with or without fibre core)	Quintals	1936	6,646	121,674
			1937	5,632	130,129
			1938	3,727	116,159
			1939	5,373	203,904
125.	Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	116,777	1,109,899
			1937	135,836	1,375,541
			1938	82,813	929,126
			1939	....	1,252,281
126.	Iron and Steel, Galvanized: Pipes, Tubes, and their Fittings	Quintals	1936	89,125	687,488
			1937	74,560	693,104
			1938	29,681	447,996
			1939	53,066	898,849
127.	Iron and Steel, Galvanized: Sheets	Quintals	1936	157,020	1,341,067
			1937	81,232	871,046
			1938	48,998	746,682
			1939	42,763	677,096
128.	Iron and Steel, Galvanized: Wire	Quintals	1936	207,139	1,373,323
			1937	200,704	1,661,392
			1938	92,594	1,181,561
			1939	45,843	607,198
129.	Iron and Steel, Galvanized: Wire Rope, New (with or without fibre core)	Quintals	1936	10,625	231,976
			1937	9,277	234,906
			1938	6,745	209,664
			1939	7,494	212,344
130.	Iron and Steel, Galvanized: n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	5,853	57,132
			1937	6,146	71,878
			1938	4,756	62,321
			1939	4,137	72,103
131.	Iron and Steel, Galvanized or Ungalvanized: Bar Croppings and Bar Ends	Quintals	1936	236,865	785,515
			1937	276,539	1,775,738
			1938	80,360	584,346
			1939	69,981	480,102
132.	Iron and Steel, Galvanized or Ungalvanized: Cobbles	Quintals	1936	82,024	266,587
			1937	100,288	558,700
			1938	15,680	107,457
			1939	20,378	104,146

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
133.	Iron and Steel, Galvanized or Ungalvanized: Plate Cuttings, of non-uniform size (incl. scrap lots of mixed (dimensions, irrespective of size, and Croppings of Channels, Tees, and Angles)	Quintals	1936	322,177	1,128,949
			1937	328,730	1,586,865
			1938	78,497	475,792
			1939	124,393	804,403
134.	Iron and Steel, Galvanized or Ungalvanized: Old or Scrap, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	163,016	428,890
			1937	175,339	692,549
			1938	54,679	289,753
			1939	54,845	232,710
135.	Iron and Steel, Galvanized or Ungalvanized: Wire Shorts	Quintals	1936	113,951	459,395
			1937	78,942	459,068
			1938	46,918	326,897
			1939	76,091	519,913
136.	Iron and Steel, Galvanized or Ungalvanized, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	29,080	102,199
			1937	31,737	159,162
			1938	7,409	49,701
			1939	5,857	39,366
137.	Bamboo Steel	Quintals	1936	31,038	242,866
			1937	36,430	305,894
			1938	3,678	47,900
			1939	2,074	29,068
138.	Steel, Spring, Tools and Alloys	M. tons	1936	10,288	1,616,704
			1937	7,529	1,505,400
			1938	2,130	532,876
			1939	2,683	634,596
139.	Structural Sections or Building Forms of Iron or Steel fabricated for use	Quintals	1936	139,959	1,915,008
			1937	64,589	921,692
			1938	13,946	266,513
			1939	5,244	111,808
140.	Lead, Pigs or Bars	Quintals	1936	29,653	365,307
			1937	26,656	511,154
			1938	17,184	245,882
			1939	17,456	285,691
141.	Lead, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	9,197	78,623
			1937	8,098	127,292
			1938	1,456	37,976
			1939	2,995	64,165
142.	Tin Ingots and Slabs	Kilograms	1936	65,128	96,241
			1937	67,503	117,340
			1938	160,911	225,878
			1939	106,137	177,958
143.	Zinc: Powder, Spelter, Sheets, Plates, and Boiler Plates, etc.	Quintals	1936	78,676	1,094,126
			1937	101,515	1,710,703
			1938	21,649	411,019
			1939	26,518	430,561
144.	Metals, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	569,981
			1937	....	684,406
			1938	....	372,477
			1939	....	303,590
XI.	**MACHINERY AND TOOLS**	Value	**1936**	....	**26,528,598**
			1937	....	**28,587,579**
			1938	....	**24,402,682**
			1939	....	**24,540,581**
145.	Agricultural Machinery & Parts	Value	1936	....	50,969
			1937	....	9,452
			1938	....	5,678
			1939	....	13,104
146.	Electric Dynamos or Generators and Parts....	Value	1936	....	189,646
			1937	....	184,760
			1938	....	150,967
			1939	....	164,295

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
147.	Electric Motors & Parts	Value	1936	....	788,271
			1937	....	482,957
			1938	....	1,129,098
			1939	....	1,240,267
148.	Electric Transformers and Parts	Value	1936	....	334,542
			1937	....	344,075
			1938	....	407,473
			1939	....	369,436
149.	Electrical Machinery, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	917,208
			1937	....	684,911
			1938	....	855,170
			1939	....	490,492
150.	Pumping Machinery, Pumps, and Parts	Value	1936	....	530,286
			1937	....	448,284
			1938	....	448,014
			1939	....	460,869
151.	Sewing, Knitting and Embroidering Machinery, and Parts	Value	1936	....	335,269
			1937	....	581,808
			1938	....	130,499
			1939	....	303,966
152.	Textile Machinery and Parts	Value	1936	....	6,171,077
			1937	....	9,224,793
			1938	....	10,729,134
			1939	....	8,449,298
153.	Printing, Bookbinding and Paper-Making Machinery and Parts	Value	1936	....	1,174,596
			1937	....	592,316
			1938	....	482,069
			1939	....	498,459
154.	Office or Sales Machines and Parts, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	157,363
			1937	....	167,998
			1938	....	99,454
			1939	....	215,062
155.	Prime Movers and Parts	Value	1936	....	2,806,861
			1937	....	2,011,390
			1938	....	1,401,424
			1939	....	984,317
156.	Typewriters and Parts	Value	1936	....	162,918
			1937	....	186,220
			1938	....	165,116
			1939	....	238,671
157.	Machinery for Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturing and Parts	Value	1936	....	50,125
			1937	....	200,860
			1938	....	574,606
			1939	....	304,457
158.	Machinery and Parts, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	10,192,967
			1937	....	10,023,317
			1938	....	5,806,510
			1939	....	8,272,560
159.	Files	Dozens	1936	75,269	190,580
			1937	80,422	167,758
			1938	56,532	141,579
			1939	93,811	259,645
160.	Hand Tools, wholly or chiefly of Metal, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	759,787
			1937	....	1,034,077
			1938	....	827,581
			1939	....	1,143,752
161.	Machine Shop Tools (incl. Pneumatic and Electrically Operated Tools)	Value	1936	....	405,975
			1937	....	728,024
			1938	....	314,174
			1939	....	543,521
162.	Machine Tools	Value	1936	....	1,310,158
			1937	....	1,154,579
			1938	....	734,136
			1939	....	588,410

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
	XII. VEHICLES AND VESSELS	**Value**	**1936**	....	**23,220,667**
			1937		**18,523,641**
			1938		**14,762,023**
			1939		**18,420,689**
163.	Aircraft and Accessories (excl. those for use of Army and Navy)	Value	1936		428,417
			1937	....	611,344
			1938	....	197,244
			1939	....	26,847
164.	Fire Engines, Hydrants, and Other Fire-extinguishing Appliances and Parts	Value	1936	....	113,824
			1937	....	126,993
			1938	....	202,724
			1939	....	179,947
165.	Locomotives and Tenders	Value	1936	....	6,192,552
			1937	....	2,754,941
			1938	....	150,284
			1939	....	395,955
166.	Railway and Tramway Carriages and Wagons	Value	1936	....	5,141,286
			1937	....	1,240,864
			1938	....	749,288
			1939	....	579,648
167.	Railway and Tramway Materials, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	1,883,842
			1937	....	2,139,835
			1938	....	1,275,524
			1939	....	946,859
168.	Motor Tractors, Trailers, and Trucks (incl. Chassis)	Pieces	1936	3,230	3,150,188
			1937	4,391	5,139,924
			1938	4,813	6,817,152
			1939	5,932	8,621,359
169.	Motor Cars and Buses (incl. Chassis)	Pieces	1936	1,918	1,993,113
			1937	1,775	1,751,734
			1938	1,305	1,668,159
			1939	2,149	2,862,583
170.	Motor-car Parts and Accessories (excl. Tires and Tubes)	Value	1936	....	1,119,066
			1937	....	1,553,730
			1938	....	2,198,320
			1939	....	2,877,524
171.	Bicycles, Complete	Pieces	1936	60,546	416,537
			1937	60,846	496,127
			1938	16,626	201,220
			1939	13,959	298,961
172.	Bicycle Parts and Accessories (excl. Tires and Tubes)	Value	1936	....	1,905,482
			1937	....	2,088,055
			1938	....	718,380
			1939	....	1,058,294
173.	Vehicles, n.o.r. and parts (excl. Tires and Tubes)	Value	1936	....	413,333
			1937	....	410,817
			1938	....	332,395
			1939	....	549,064
174.	Ships and Boats, and Materials (excl. those under Metals and Timber)	Value	1936	....	463,027
			1937	....	209,277
			1938	....	251,333
			1939	....	23,648
	XIII. MISCELLANEOUS METAL MANUFACTURES	**Value**	**1936**	....	**20,673,250**
			1937	....	**18,216,683**
			1938	....	**12,918,313**
			1939	....	**13,507,043**
175.	Aluminiumware	Kilograms	1936	44,872	64,426
			1937	29,021	41,890
			1938	93,335	110,510
			1939	138,422	163,309
176.	Arms and Ammunitions (excl. importations for use of Army and Navy)	Value	1936	....	93,469
			1937	....	29,479
			1938	....	36,590
			1939	....	33,310

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
177.	Barometers, Thermometers, Drawing, Surveying, Medical, Nautical, Optical, Surgical, Dental, and all other Scientific Instruments or Apparatus, and parts or accessories, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	3,435,197
			1937	....	2,580,657
			1938	....	1,071,306
			1939	....	1,239,519
178.	Scales and Balances	Value	1936	....	138,667
			1937	....	120,685
			1938	....	76,384
			1939	....	104,169
179.	Bedsteads and other Furniture, Wholly or chiefly of Metal, and parts	Value	1936	....	15,499
			1937	....	10,548
			1938	....	8,371
			1939	....	32,713
180.	Casements, Sashes, etc., Steel and Bronze, Complete	Value	1936	....	30,928
			1937	....	104,237
			1938	....	136,420
			1939	....	17,381
181.	Clocks and parts	Value	1936	....	335,418
			1937	....	322,071
			1938	....	187,452
			1939	....	192,368
182.	Coal, Oil and Spirit Burning Appliances and parts	Value	1936	....	314,697
			1937	....	331,163
			1938	....	322,707
			1939	....	170,969
183.	Gas-burning Appliances and parts	Value	1936	....	11,860
			1937	....	9,225
			1938	....	5,498
			1939	....	11,509
184.	Cutlery	Value	1936	....	222,291
			1937	....	227,539
			1938		196,817
			1939		234,311
185.	Electric Bulbs	Value	1936		69,749
			1937		77,173
			1938		240,246
			1939		362,188
186.	Electric Cables	Value	1936		679,685
			1937		1,063,852
			1938		803,339
			1939		757,045
187.	Electric Accumulators and Dry Cells	Value	1936		325,254
			1937		408,052
			1938		528,053
			1939		550,290
188.	Electric Wire, Insulated (incl. Vulcanized Wire and Flexible Cord)	Value	1936	....	1,186,806
			1937	....	1,446,684
			1938	....	1,838,382
			1939	....	1,626,531
189.	Electrical Fittings and Materials, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	1,218,088
			1937	....	1,006,623
			1938	....	807,552
			1931	....	1,143,742
190.	Electric Lamps and Lampware	Value	1936	....	660,959
			1937	....	295,790
			1938	....	443,332
			1939	....	216,674
191.	Electric Fans and Accessories	Value	1936	....	46,670
			1937	....	28,777
			1938	....	69,283
			1939	....	55,658

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (St. $)
192.	Electric Flashlights and Torch Cases	Value	1936	....	47,508
			1937	....	64,597
			1938	....	72,215
			1939	....	65,041
193.	Electric Meters	Value	1936	....	515,166
			1937	....	570,997
			1938	....	254,426
			1939	....	540,207
194.	Electrical Appliances, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	263,443
			1937	....	429,588
			1938	....	177,988
			1939	....	264,895
195.	Locks and Padlocks	Value	1936	....	328,085
			1937	....	449,253
			1938	....	237,525
			1939	....	254,046
196.	Metalware, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	1,123,061
			1937	....	1,489,371
			1938	....	1,004,826
			1939	....	1,129,177
197.	Needles, Hand-sewing	Mille	1936	804,506	194,851
			1937	804,287	230,203
			1938	2,061,499	398,731
			1939	2,221,341	540,633
198.	Needles, n.o.r.	Hundreds	1936	108,195	130,041
			1937	165,648	185,426
			1938	99,229	63,402
			1939	127,400	143,677
199.	Safes, Cash Boxes, and Strong-room Doors	Value	1936	....	118,501
			1937	....	260,315
			1938	....	158,859
			1939	....	90,961
200.	Telephonic and Telegraphic Instruments and parts (excl. Radio sets and parts)	Value	1936	....	1,140,576
			1937	....	1,107,235
			1938	....	702,423
			1939	....	865,663
201.	Radio Sets and Parts	Value	1936	....	1,890,925
			1937	....	1,568,472
			1938	....	524,625
			1939	....	685,707
202.	Watches and Parts	Value	1936	....	697,105
			1937	....	671,775
			1938	....	1,168,865
			1939	....	1,193,660
203.	Wire Netting and Guaze	Kilograms	1936	496,988	148,510
			1937	631,061	229,594
			1938	181,547	75,715
			1939	271,313	143,056
204.	Meters, Gas and Water and other similar Measuring Instruments (excluding Electric Meters)	Value	1936	....	207,550
			1937	....	155,327
			1938	....	105,937
			1939	....	184,251
205.	Oil Tanks and Fittings	Value	1936	....	8,555
			1937	....	6,100
			1938	....	10,058
			1939	....	44,241
206.	Metal Manufactures, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	4,996,827
			1937	....	2,672,032
			1938	....	1,018,231
			1939	....	451,142
XIV.	**FISHERY AND SEA PRODUCTS**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**7,846,532**
			1937	....	**5,822,942**
			1938	....	**4,290,525**
			1939	....	**6,748,165**

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
207.	Seaweed, long	Quintals	1936	244,029	1,102,252
			1937	180,956	894,084
			1938	94,336	487,359
			1939	214,205	1,610,286
208.	Seaweed, other kinds, and Agar-Agar	Kilograms	1936	3,501,462	230,778
			1937	2,145,633	140,643
			1938	1,217,784	125,429
			1939	1,433,698	198,709
209.	Awabi, in bulk	Kilograms	1936	78,574	93,002
			1937	72,408	87,386
			1938	7,416	10,638
			1939	21,888	34,574
210.	Bicho de Mar	Kilograms	1936	1,139,093	619,558
			1937	1,120,191	615,621
			1938	921,163	457,726
			1939	895,757	532,361
211.	Compoy	Kilograms	1936	274,974	206,963
			1937	134,157	139,994
			1938	53,569	60,158
			1939	180,337	275,504
212.	Cuttle-fish	Kilograms	1936	1,443,702	515,446
			1937	912,175	320,956
			1938	366,371	159,780
			1939	673,904	341,824
213.	Cod-fish, Dried (incl. Boneless)	Quintals	1936	30,266	280,498
			1937	35,616	348,416
			1938	5,610	61,412
			1939	2,643	31,984
214.	Fish, Dried and Smoked	Quintals	1936	6,796	115,351
			1937	6,056	90,445
			1938	6,051	117,410
			1939	6,138	153,762
215.	Fresh Fish	Quintals	1936	151,696	720,247
			1937	92,173	428,293
			1938	62,994	330,975
			1939	87,145	527,681
216.	Salted Herring	Quintals	1936	78,185	392,413
			1937	102,603	462,968
			1938	26,797	143,990
			1939	27,973	160,492
217.	Salted Fish, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	419,728	2,073,468
			1937	269,297	1,085,770
			1938	264,912	1,426,807
			1939	210,023	1,607,573
218.	Mussels, Oysters, and Clams, Dried	Kilograms	1936	689,090	142,101
			1937	446,475	105,204
			1938	360,061	77,480
			1939	114,175	39,013
219.	Prawns and Shrimps, Dried, in bulk	Kilograms	1936	1,109,479	502,132
			1937	709,480	334,876
			1938	533,684	271,206
			1939	354,414	160,603
220.	Sharks' Fins	Kilograms	1936	721,002	342,199
			1937	529,454	338,269
			1938	224,766	123,052
			1939	438,752	218,357
221.	Fishery and Sea Products, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	510,124
			1937	....	425,017
			1938	....	437,103
			1939	....	855,442
XV.	**ANIMAL PRODUCTS, CANNED GOODS & GROCERIES**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**4,142,675**
			1937	....	**3,694,233**
			1938	....	**4,386,948**
			1939	....	**6,847,690**

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
222.	Birds' Nests	Hectogrs.	1936	445,562	219,753
			1937	432,227	308,855
			1938	151,356	136,577
			1939	199,063	146,007
223.	Butter	Kilograms	1936	425,798	327,677
			1937	374,390	281,539
			1938	241,120	212,927
			1939	269,163	212,166
224.	Condensed Milk	Kilograms	1936	1,782,884	536,835
			1937	2,093,035	634,507
			1938	1,200,997	454,056
			1939	812,490	320,431
225.	Cream and Milk, Evaporated or Sterilised	Kilograms	1936	1,285,220	268,484
			1937	1,155,027	258,247
			1938	1,085,771	253,026
			1939	813,519	192,268
226.	Milk Food (incl. Dried Milk, Lactogen, Glaxo, etc.)	Kilograms	1936	634,586	518,992
			1937	587,315	360,265
			1938	555,229	361,650
			1939	471,767	296,943
227.	Biscuits	Value	1936	....	86,586
			1937	....	90,503
			1938	....	96,456
			1939	....	92,340
228.	Foodstuffs, canned or in any other packing, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	709,547
			1937	....	585,268
			1938	....	1,190,760
			1939	....	1,789,004
229.	Chocolate and Cocoa	Kilograms	1936	96,942	41,302
			1937	75,532	29,722
			1938	112,356	43,985
			1939	120,757	38,235
230.	Coffee	Value	1936	....	136,890
			1937	....	129,846
			1938	....	164,404
			1939	....	213,148
231.	Confectionery	Value	1936	....	305,547
			1937	....	288,649
			1938	....	219,526
			1939	....	257,891
232.	Salt, in bottles or jars for Household use	Value	1936	....	10,463
			1937	....	8,721
			1938	....	13,381
			1939	....	8,930
233.	Macaroni, Vermicelli, and similar products, in bulk	Kilograms	1936	39,747	8,136
			1937	59,475	12,432
			1938	80,982	16,827
			1939	222,035	43,918
234.	Margarine and similar products	Kilograms	1936	36,434	11,706
			1937	36,293	13,220
			1938	35,784	13,535
			1939	27,937	10,072
235.	Soy, Sauce, etc. for Flavouring Food, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	237,613
			1937	....	135,429
			1938	....	434,683
			1939	....	729,459
236.	Tea	Kilograms	1936	429,211	246,168
			1937	210,039	127,715
			1938	1,066,068	261,901
			1939	5,613,576	1,545,603
237.	Animal Products and Groceries, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	476,976
			1937		429,315
			1938		513,254
			1939		951,275

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
238.	Bran	Quintals	1936	538,533	1,047,521
			1937	389,798	878,845
			1938	209,214	630,225
			1939	109,515	371,494
	XVI. CEREALS AND FLOUR	**Value**	**1936**	....	**21,842,175**
			1937	....	**25,792,368**
			1938	....	**56,934,215**
			1939	....	**90,255,413**
239.	Rice and Paddy	Quintals	1936	3,103,485	11,886,980
			1937	3,457,251	17,985,331
			1938	4,061,231	24,842,336
			1939	3,202,167	22,535,958
240.	Wheat	Quintals	1936	1,168,093	5,251,639
			1937	430,467	2,654,595
			1938	27	257
			1939	4,670,837	14,816,134
241.	Cereals, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	58,544	321,664
			1937	21,560	255,804
			1938	2,243,878	7,666,616
			1939	3,185,512	17,051,539
242.	Flour, Tapioca	Quintals	1936	2,134	13,720
			1937	2,309	12,979
			1938	1,498	9,453
			1939	2,612	28,972
243.	Flour, Wheat	Quintals	1936	310,068	2,066,538
			1937	303,865	2,724,661
			1938	2,547,783	23,063,098
			1939	3,572,813	30,576,471
244.	Flour, n.o.r. and Starch (non-edible)	Kilograms	1936	19,981,922	1,254,113
			1937	20,000,924	1,280,153
			1938	11,148,143	722,230
			1939	68,612,831	4,874,845
	XVII. FRUITS, SEEDS AND VEGETABLES	**Value**	**1936**	....	**2,578,854**
			1937	....	**2,465,569**
			1938	....	**5,981,733**
			1939	....	**10,955,260**
245.	Apples, Fresh	Quintals	1936	15,106	143,330
			1937	6,545	75,752
			1938	32,062	248,986
			1939	85,700	790,756
246.	Currants and Raisins	Quintals	1936	11,736	209,614
			1937	10,423	205,777
			1938	9,214	168,908
			1939	6,437	145,248
247.	Oranges, Fresh	Quintals	1936	22,456	374,241
			1937	10,719	260,613
			1938	16,791	237,647
			1939	28,316	262,348
248.	Fruits, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	1,235,859
			1937	....	1,328,953
			1938	....	700,538
			1939	....	1,217,101
249.	Beans and Peas	Quintals	1936	10,625	52,149
			1937	9,545	52,256
			1938	796,575	3,652,214
			1939	1,158,750	5,948,346
250.	Groundnuts	Quintals	1936	568	4,352
			1937	190	1,491
			1938	1,736	13,039
			1939	2,940	33,433
251.	Seeds	Quintals	1936	3,261	27,888
			1937	1,680	11,137
			1938	17,883	149,609
			1939	27,116	335,334

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
252.	Isinglass, Vegetable	Kilograms	1936	54,302	68,720
			1937	33,374	71,179
			1938	31,536	49,210
			1939	51,357	110,204
253.	Mushrooms	Kilograms	1936	165,609	222,917
			1937	194,854	275,113
			1938	148,168	163,275
			1939	515,981	602,125
254.	Vegetables, n.o.r.	Kilograms	1936	45,362	239,784
			1937	36,855	183,298
			1938	106,899	598,307
			1939	....	1,510,365
XVIII.	**MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES AND SPICES**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**3,853,868**
			1937	....	**3,179,868**
			1938	....	**2,962,471**
			1939	....	**5,696,213**
255.	Aniseed Star	Quintals	1936	7	139
			1937	136	3,938
			1938	487	15,673
			1939	4,839	209,275
256.	Betelnuts, Dried	Quintals	1936	13,864	119,283
			1937	10,413	83,969
			1938	8,243	88,256
			1939	18,079	248,352
257.	Cardamons	Kilograms	1936	439,033	222,038
			1937	327,470	149,983
			1938	277,221	141,017
			1939	370,124	240,296
258.	Ginseng and Wild Ginseng	Hectograms	1936	3,104,946	1,507,571
			1937	2,846,427	1,354,306
			1938	722,810	462,684
			1939	1,062,759	954,083
260.	Pepper, in bulk	Kilograms	1936	2,298,868	433,507
			1937	1,357,367	303,139
			1938	1,834,129	420,717
			1939	2,677,265	724,077
261.	Putchuck	Kilograms	1936	107,621	433,758
			1937	106,708	297,479
			1938	102,006	273,642
			1939	127,053	349,640
262.	Medicinal Substances and Spices, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	1,137,572
			1937	....	987,954
			1938	....	1,560,482
			1930	....	2,971,490
XIX.	**SUGAR**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**9,066,058**
			1937	....	**9,691,228**
			1938	....	**8,552,444**
			1939	....	**21,552,880**
263.	Molasses	Quintals	1936	249,089	336,321
			1937	274,679	397,501
			1938	95,616	187,203
			1939	106,753	201,375
264.	Sugar (Sucrose), not including Cube, Loaf, and Sugar Candy: Refined, with more than 2 per cent of Invert Sugar	Quintals	1936	804,912	4,265,753
			1937	955,299	5,425,754
			1938	518,563	4,317,609
			1939	897,593	9,849,248
265.	Sugar (Sucrose), not including Cube, Loaf, and Sugar Candy: Others (incl. Raw), not exceeding 86° of polarisation	Quintals	1936	211,119	987,566
			1937	199,759	998,060
			1938	181,199	1,031,063
			1939	573,552	3,555,292
266.	Sugar (Sucrose), not including Cube, Loaf, and Sugar Candy: Others (incl. Raw), exceeding 86°, but not exceeeding 98° of polarisation.	Quintals	1936	38,462	184,405
			1937	19,492	99,699
			1938	3,054	25,699
			1939	15,534	153,432

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
267.	Sugar (Sucrose), not including Cube, Loaf, and Sugar Candy: Others (incl. Raw), exceeding 98° of polarisation	Quintals	1936	531,210	2,954,735
			1937	395,990	2,377,422
			1938	329,548	2,564,074
			1939	766,510	7,197,246
267-a.	Sugar Candy	Quintals	1936	2,236	22,049
			1937	2,932	28,402
			1938	4,269	42,383
			1939	2,954	44,490
268.	Sugar, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	315,229
			1937	....	364,390
			1938	....	384,413
			1939	....	551,797
XX.	**WINES, BEER, SPIRITS, TABLE WATERS, Etc.**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**708,939**
			1937	....	**536,803**
			1938	....	**1,226,718**
			1939	....	**2,479,173**
269.	Champagne and Other Sparkling Wines	Litres	1936	13,054	32,448
			1937	10,901	25,147
			1938	6,942	18,132
			1939	12,904	25,166
270.	Still Wines, in bottles	Litres	1936	14,220	16,561
			1937	14,197	16,614
			1938	22,510	14,406
			1939	14,461	14,468
271.	Still Wines, in bulk	Litres	1936	260,849	59,234
			1937	167,540	38,625
			1938	123,765	27,387
			1939	161,947	36,217
272.	Sake, in bottles	Litres	1936	18,301	7,545
			1937	706	249
			1938	371,535	100,454
			1939	460,948	132,126
273.	Sake, in bulk	Kilograms	1936	250,241	46,875
			1937	108,069	18,727
			1938	643,563	164,500
			1939	1,010,122	279,515
274.	Ale and Beer, in bottle	Litres	1936	657,014	74,588
			1937	198,383	21,306
			1938	5,899,035	387,010
			1939	9,452,376	1,002,048
275.	Brandy and Cognac, in bottles	Litres	1936	5,687	22,895
			1937	5,329	21,575
			1938	3,787	14,547
			1939	9,350	27,366
276.	Whisky, in bottle	Litres	1936	30,923	61,357
			1937	31,857	63,001
			1938	45,318	103,472
			1939	94,169	194,623
277.	Gin, in bottles	Litres	1936	60,027	60,109
			1937	20,907	23,474
			1938	38,634	42,309
			1939	46,324	50,384
278.	Waters, Table, Aerated and Mineral	12 bottles	1396	16,067	33,308
			1937	16,320	23,621
			1938	79,808	91,045
			1939	176,415	241,723
279.	Wines, Spirits and Beer, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	294,019
			1937	....	284,464
			1938	....	263,456
			1939	....	475,537
XXI.	**TOBACCO**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**7,700,743**
			1937	....	**9,603,572**
			1938	....	**9,830,802**
			1939	....	**15,035,213**

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
280.	Cigarettes	500's	1936	149,833	346,005
			1937	220,625	376,536
			1938	681,268	719,214
			1939	1,487,232	1,370,250
281.	Cigars	50's	1936	474,977	217,356
			1937	639,397	216,735
			1938	408,866	133,746
			1939	105,710	110,308
282.	Tobacco, Leaf	Kilograms	1936	11,380,983	6,644,533
			1937	16,882,229	8,537,903
			1938	19,042,649	7,550,153
			1939	34,804,202	12,545,897
3.	Tobacco, Prepared, in tins or packages	Kilograms	1936	15,045	38,706
			1937	22,368	33,489
			1938	21,777	44,674
			1939	13,093	28,884
284.	Tobacco, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	454,143
			1937	....	438,909
			1938	....	383,015
			1939	....	979,874
XXII.	**CHEMICALS AND PHARMACEUTICALS**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**22,960,545**
			1937	....	**26,976,792**
			1938	....	**24,844,765**
			1939	....	**30,680,069**
285.	Acetic Acid	Kilograms	1936	862,389	195,428
			1937	760,844	171,734
			1938	426,923	82,903
			1939	616,519	144,750
286.	Hydrochloric (i.e. Muriatic) Acid	Quintals	1936	24,401	101,226
			1937	34,814	142,470
			1938	10,565	62,281
			1939	50,270	418,014
287.	Nitric Acid	Quintals	1936	3,412	36,746
			1937	1,071	12,412
			1938	615	7,991
			1939	4,162	36,476
288.	Sulphuric Acid	Quintals	1936	5,795	30,288
			1937	12,623	50,835
			1938	5,758	35,362
			1939	43,130	181,017
289.	Acid, n.o.r.	Kilograms	1936	1,666,104	544,133
			1937	2,019,239	666,392
			1938	803,540	303,991
			1939	2,041,635	669,295
290.	Sulphate of Ammonia	Quintals	1936	1,240,001	6,553,598
			1937	1,634,345	8,633,534
			1938	1,064,083	8,190,232
			1939	1,221,781	8,859,290
291.	Bleaching Powder (i.e. Chloride of Lime)	Quintals	1936	68,143	478,461
			1937	70,690	493,060
			1938	28,133	374,584
			1939	65,414	545,217
292.	Carbide of Calcium	Quintals	1936	37,926	336,852
			1937	27,842	294,818
			1938	32,331	371,540
			1939	53,568	493,828
293.	Explosives for Industrial Purposes	Value	1936	....	265,665
			1937	....	473,998
			1938	....	310,968
			1939	....	110,591
294.	Glycerine	Value	1936	....	186,968
			1937	....	161,694
			1938	....	195,118
			1939	....	61,763

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
295.	Fertilizers, Chemical or Artificial, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	52,710	143,302
			1937	128,603	473,026
			1938	73,513	287,891
			1939	236,753	851,378
296.	Phosphorus	Kilograms	1936	302,568	152,572
			1937	226,814	118,134
			1938	472,874	214,410
			1939	168,778	97,246
297.	Chlorate of Potash	Quintals	1936	43,585	761,805
			1937	39,066	613,721
			1938	24,500	652,819
			1939	23,772	563,031
298.	Rum for industrial purposes	Litres	1936	....	....
			1937	....	....
			1938	....	....
			1939	....	....
299.	Saltpetre	Quintals	1936	2,684	35,529
			1937	9,168	106,454
			1938	3,615	70,801
			1939	2,327	37,270
300.	Sulphur	Quintals	1936	53,423	203,651
			1937	58,518	219,391
			1938	24,058	153,012
			1939	49,188	228,009
301.	Soda Ash	Quintals	1936	250,488	696,195
			1937	271,250	738,423
			1938	211,237	845,821
			1939	264,630	959,434
302.	Caustic Soda	Quintals	1936	180,367	889,854
			1937	227,044	1,094,574
			1938	165,996	1,164,660
			1939	287,215	2,071,979
303.	Nitrate of Soda (Chile Saltpetre)	Quintals	1936	16,871	85,734
			1937	20,460	110,068
			1938	2,290	14,159
			1939	7,620	43,512
304.	Silicate of Soda	Quintals	1936	5,557	32,183
			1937	5,919	34,166
			1938	9,281	51,657
			1939	9,278	44,878
305.	Sulphide of Soda	Quintals	1936	31,266	114,423
			1937	19,164	90,899
			1938	24,932	224,121
			1939	16,617	131,166
306.	Soda, Bicarbonate of: Soda, Crystal	Quintals	1936	18,209	75,490
			1937	20,404	76,364
			1938	26,485	122,372
			1939	23,729	124,923
307.	Spirits of Wine and Rectified Spirits or Alcohol	Litres	1936	738,912	71,510
			1937	943,125	104,074
			1938	1,283,935	184,399
			1939	887,027	190,076
308.	Chemicals and Chemical Compounds, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	6,290,488
			1937	....	7,256,167
			1938	....	5,343,465
			1939	....	6,106,469
309.	Medicines, Drugs, etc., n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	4,678,444
			1937	....	4,840,384
			1938	....	5,616,208
			1939	....	7,710,457
XXIII.	**DYES, PIGMENTS, PAINTS AND VARNISHES**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**18,204,908**
			1937	....	**16,305,028**
			1938	....	**13,472,787**
			1939	....	**18,185,875**

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
310.	Aniline Dyes, and other Coal Tar Dyes, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	6,617,422
			1937	....	5,920,499
			1938	....	4,600,041
			1939	....	6,308,262
311.	Mangrove Bark	Quintals	1936	49,229	163,079
			1937	44,555	154,508
			1938	46,075	205,746
			1939	32,849	118,205
312.	Bronze Powder	Kilograms	1936	115,738	81,839
			1937	132,130	107,175
			1938	60,123	60,825
			1939	74,755	67,332
313.	Oxide of Cobalt	Value	1936	....	148,176
			1937	....	161,448
			1938	....	42,486
			1939	....	57,989
314.	Cunao or False Gambier	Quintals	1936	4,761	22,164
			1937	3,815	15,468
			1938	2,566	10,194
			1939	2,151	10,210
315.	Dyes, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	126,069
			1937	....	103,806
			1938	....	80,801
			1939	80,801	146,825
316.	Indigo, Artificial: Liquid or Paste, not over 20 per cent strength	Kilograms	1936	3,933,576	1,730,321
			1937	3,517,983	1,542,063
			1938	2,779,241	1,781,438
			1939	2,393,639	1,682,775
317.	Indigo, Artificial: Liquid or Paste, 50 per cent strength	Kilograms	1936	2,501,285	2,830,702
			1937	1,755,433	2,019,578
			1938	1,096,785	1,870,442
			1939	1,203,632	2,280,356
318.	Indigo, Artificial: Liquid or Paste, other strength	Kilograms	1936	4,842	9,788
			1937	10,031	16,844
			1938	10,060	11,104
			1939	2,954	3,720
319.	Indigo, Artificial: Grains or Dried, 60 per cent strength	Kilograms	1936	651,819	963,647
			1937	566,976	840,537
			1938	203,601	485,897
			1939	373,918	829,191
320.	Indigo, Artificial: Grains or Dried, 70 per cent strength	Kilograms	1936	....	....
			1937	....	1
			1938	....	....
			1939	1	4
321.	Indigo, Artificial: Grains or Dried, other strength	Kilograms	1936	29,370	69,926
			1937	44,280	89,947
			1938	22,265	46,880
			1939	30,139	76,382
322.	Printing Inks	Quintals	1936	12,784	637,313
			1937	12,789	529,315
			1938	4,481	156,358
			1939	8,764	244,809
323.	Inks, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	154,170
			1937	....	173,926
			1938	....	108,304
			1939	....	159,648
324.	Lead, Red, White, and Yellow	Quintals	1936	6,481	111,351
			1937	4,451	105,420
			1938	3,108	75,393
			1939	5,072	137,071
325.	Varnishes	Value	1936	....	127,629
			1937	....	106,532
			1938	....	92,459
			1939	....	122,297

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
326.	Paints, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	561,479
			1937	....	579,604
			1938	....	350,594
			1939	....	592,075
327.	Paint Materials and Polishes, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	342,797
			1937	....	326,578
			1938	....	218,261
			1939	....	313,520
328.	Pigments, n.o.r.	Kilograms	1936	....	967,777
			1937	....	1,049,462
			1938	....	652,066
			1939	....	725,554
329.	Tans and Tanning Materials, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	806,236
			1937	....	897,056
			1938	....	863,756
			1939	....	903,465
330.	Sulphur Black	Quintals	1936	57,518	1,454,196
			1937	50,139	1,209,474
			1938	38,385	1,527,332
			1939	93,443	3,126,041
331.	Vermilion (incl. Artificial)	Kilograms	1936	320,317	75,236
			1937	284,321	54,524
			1938	84,001	32,469
			1939	86,604	45,847
332.	White Zinc	Kilograms	1936	1,614,326	203,564
			1937	1,781,891	301,268
			1938	1,116,620	199,941
			1939	1,612,386	234,191
XXIV.	**CANDLES, SOAP, OILS, FATS, WAXES, GUMS, AND RESINS**	**Kilograms**	**1936**	....	**46,429,243**
			1937	....	**52,153,937**
			1938	....	**39,681,062**
			1939	....	**44,205,570**
333.	Gasoline, Naphtha, and Benzine, Mineral (including similar Motor Fuels, n.o.r.)	Litres	1936	172,269,947	10,047,730
			1937	207,388,450	12,170,649
			1938	120,766,071	8,974,389
			1939	135,868,110	10,001,930
334.	Lubricating Grease, wholly or partly mineral	Quintals	1936	12,125	173,290
			1937	17,322	279,345
			1938	13,203	257,696
			1939	10,024	194,238
335.	Resin	Quintals	1936	32,578	275,049
			1937	20,511	306,866
			1938	16,666	175,324
			1939	35,992	387,745
336.	Shellac and Button Lac	Kilograms	1936	210,910	96,080
			1937	170,222	77,253
			1938	87,016	39,343
			1939	186,139	67,182
337.	Gums and Resins, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	304,674
			1937	....	326,141
			1938	....	157,841
			1939	....	267,640
338.	Liquid Fuel	M. Tons	1936	313,480	7,156,760
			1937	258,997	6,591,347
			1938	165,976	4,677,015
			1939	168,685	4,274,558
339.	Coconut Oil	Quintals	1936	7,809	107,907
			1937	5,895	98,248
			1938	48,803	621,972
			1939	32,993	416,635
340.	Cod-liver Oil	Value	1936	....	120,069
			1937	....	122,418
			1938	....	50,964
			1939	....	64,464

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
341.	Essential Oils, Essences, and Constituents of Synthetic Perfumes, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	780,498
			1937	....	981,804
			1938	....	466,814
			1939	....	872,954
342.	Kerosene Oil	Litres	1936	395,301,007	17,585,559
			1937	447,990,722	21,026,386
			1938	252,622,928	13,041,315
			1939	234,474,356	12,547,763
343.	Linseed Oil	Litres	1936	500,528	117,016
			1937	415,333	104,208
			1938	242,866	68,184
			1939	697,757	161,740
344.	Lubricating Oil	Litres	1936	49,676,111	3,467,731
			1937	47,362,692	3,840,710
			1938	26,356,202	3,419,052
			1939	31,833,054	3,559,375
345.	Oils and Fats, Vegetables, n.o.r.	Value	1963	....	1,520,830
			1937	....	380,113
			1938	....	1,942,525
			1939	....	4,969,776
346.	Oils and Fats (not incl. Vegetable), n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	1,013,045
			1937	....	1,555,320
			1938	....	1,017,088
			1939	....	1,172,298
347.	Sterine	Quintals	1936	9,525	239,345
			1937	5,787	195,401
			1938	4,256	103,876
			1939	9,215	215,825
348.	Paraffin Wax	Quintals	1936	264,802	2,914,727
			1937	342,310	3,617,644
			1938	333,971	4,107,596
			1939	280,289	3,544,605
349.	Waxes, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	46,451
			1937	....	58,231
			1988	....	27,974
			1939	....	39,351
350.	Soap, Household and Laundry, in bulk, bars, and doublets	Quintals	1936	1,045	31,619
			1937	1,207	37,259
			1938	2,311	34,446
			1939	2,071	37,289
351.	Soap, Toilet and Fancy (incl. all Soap other than Household and Laundry)	Value	1936	....	413,715
			1937	....	364,317
			1938	....	306,208
			1939	....	686,364
352.	Candles, and Soap, n.o.r.	Kilograms	1936	....	17,148
			1937	....	20,277
			1938	....	191,440
			1939	....	723,838
XXV.	**BOOKS, MAPS, PAPER & WOOD PULP**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**25,432,080**
			1937	....	**28,722,639**
			1938	....	**19,672,426**
			1939	....	**24,562,177**
353.	Books and Music, Printed, Engraved or Manuscript (incl. Newspaper and Periodicals)	Value	1936	....	2,435,459
			1937	....	2,688,480
			1938	....	2,303,842
			1939	....	3,119,584
354.	Charts, Maps, and other Products of the Graphic Arts	Value	1936	....	50,757
			1937	....	29,685
			1938	....	27,593
			1939	....	29,304
355.	Paper Boards	Quintals	1936	....	1,096,788
			1937	....	1,097,940
			1938	198,072	1,859,770
			1939	221,631	1,749,234

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
356.	Cigarette Paper	Kilograms	1936	....	1,612,313
			1937	....	1,107,729
			1938	3,339,633	1,858,098
			1939	3,791,327	1,626,898
357.	Paper, Coated and/or Enamelled	Kilograms	1936	2,091,680	374,716
			1937	2,331,799	461,537
			1938	948,944	233,645
			1939	1,146,475	225,916
358.	Common Printing and Newsprinting Paper (made chiefly of Mechanical Wood Pulp)	Quintals	1937	946,524	6,291,534
			1937	1,102,720	9,005,061
			1938	391,308	4,284,204
			1939	546,389	5,890,106
359.	Drawing, Document, Bank-note and Bond Paper	Quintals	1936	....	876,789
			1937	....	717,149
			1938	9,117	210,155
			1939	16,784	916,805
360.	Paper, Glazed (Flint, Friction, or Plated) and Marbled Paper	Kilograms	1936	1,036,791	269,665
			1937	1,080,587	285,534
			1938	427,217	140,275
			1939	450,653	135,800
361.	Paper Labels, for Match Manufacturing	Quintals	1936	444	16,506
			1937	309	11,296
			1938	368	11,803
			1939	608	24,923
362.	Paper, M.G. Cap, White or Coloured, wholly or chiefly of Mechanical Wood Pulp	Quintals	1936	6,539	79,760
			1937	5,860	98,374
			1938	8,826	175,061
			1939	8,379	147,934
363.	Packing and Wrapping Paper (excl. Kraft)	Quintals	1936	72,227	779,869
			1937	78,365	972,989
			1938	55,849	917,860
			1939	58,811	889,508
364.	Kraft Paper	Quintals	1936	82,822	906,599
			1937	105,564	1,319,453
			1938	34,346	562,954
			1939	59,230	901,462
365.	Parchment, Glascine, Pergamyn, and Grease-proof Paper	Quintals	1936	....	722,304
			1937	....	793,609
			1938	23,625	807,344
			1939	25,979	874,699
366.	Simile Paper	Quintals	1936	20,363	255,829
			1937	23,302	362,019
			1938	25,665	481,819
			1939	51,117	908,977
367.	Tissue Paper	Quintals	1936	48,531	731,094
			1937	50,694	823,817
			1938	41,259	932,804
			1939	36,208	943,619
368.	Writing Paper (excl. Bond)	Quintals	1936	16,442	265,277
			1937	13,049	231,383
			1938	12,470	244,008
			1939	17,619	315,628
369.	Printing Paper (free of Mechanical Wood Pulp)	Quintals	1936	83,013	1,099,155
			1937	96,933	1,420,413
			1938	83,084	1,598,265
			1939	74,377	1,270,447
370.	Printnig Paper, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	14,431	162,412
			1937	25,762	357,243
			1938	9,937	164,068
			1939	46,302	670,782
371.	Wall-paper and Paper, Embossed, Metallic, or otherwise Decorated, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	....	111,391
			1937	....	132,303
			1938	2,817	68,928
			1939	6,688	163,094

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
372.	Paper, n.o.r.	Quintals	1936	....	1,300,970
			1937	....	1,585,802
			1938	73,580	976,850
			1939	74,631	924,173
373.	Wood Pulp	Quintals	1936	135,745	841,237
			1937	159,195	1,157,411
			1938	31,976	283,579
			1939	46,070	313,700
374.	Paperware and all articles made of Paper, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	5,145,656
			1937	....	4,063,412
			1938	....	1,529,501
			1939	....	2,519,584
XXVI.	**HIDES, LEATHER AND OTHER ANIMAL SUBSTANCES**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**2,115,488**
			1937	....	**1,958,709**
			1938	....	**1,937,457**
			1939	....	**2,956,854**
375.	Hides, Buffalo and Cow	Quintals	1936	604	9,455
			1937	1,185	21,007
			1938	2,706	80,337
			1939	16,588	479,318
376.	Hides, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	20,192
			1937	....	25,513
			1938	....	12,549
			1939	....	8,198
377.	Leather, for Machine Belting	Kilograms	1936	26,623	51,363
			1937	18,204	44,640
			1938	3,697	12,768
			1939	2,648	5,396
378.	Leather, Sole	Kilograms	1936	110,021	27,584
			1937	198,648	79,792
			1938	193,175	95,042
			1939	244,107	154,870
379.	Leather, Calf or Kid, Enamelled, Japanned, and Patent	Kilograms	1936	10,489	56,172
			1937	13,917	64,915
			1938	10,196	66,058
			1939	10,650	60,968
380.	Leather, Cow, Enamelled, Japanned and Patent.	Kilograms	1936	21,641	72,629
			1937	15,692	45,695
			1938	3,630	18,675
			1939	3,675	11,934
381.	Leather, n.o.r. (incl. Coloured)	Kilograms	1936	201,727	723,108
			1937	144,376	590,894
			1938	133,697	595,634
			1939	....	678,566
382.	Leather Boots and Shoes	Pairs	1936	39,400	64,246
			1937	40,121	63,252
			1938	37,755	57,497
			1939	46,496	62,193
383.	Leather Manufactures, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	86,756
			1937	....	82,851
			1938	....	92,223
			1939	....	108,166
384.	Skins (Furs)	Value	1936	....	345,669
			1937	....	310,715
			1938	....	236,354
			1939	....	775,583
385.	Articles made wholly or chiefly of Skins (Furs), n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	3,661
			1937	....	3,905
			1938	....	2,448
			1939	....	4,320
386.	Cow Bones	Quintals	1936	19,228	140,409
			1937	19,295	154,515
			1938	15,256	125,466
			1939	19,860	106,373

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
387.	Elephants' Tusks, whole or parts of.....	Kilograms	1936	21,307	99,811
			1937	19,527	90,950
			1938	12,396	66,343
			1939	17,499	98,601
388.	Hair and Feathers, and Manufactures thereof..	Value	1936	....	91,499
			1937	....	71,126
			1938	....	234,289
			1939	....	183,364
389.	Deer Horns	Value	1936	....	79,385
			1937	....	79,713
			1938	....	44,850
			1939	....	53,986
390.	Animal Substances, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	243,549
			1937	....	229,226
			1938	....	196,924
			1939	....	165,018
XXVII.	**TIMBER**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**12,815,140**
			1937	....	**10,245,582**
			1938	....	**9,664,882**
			1939	....	**13,928,749**
391.	Timber, Ordinary (not incl. Teak and Other Enumerated Woods) Rough Hewn and Round Logs, Hardwood	Cubic Meters	1936	162,980	1,937,412
			1937	128,682	1,552,193
			1938	86,865	1,525,252
			1939	148,503	2,037,337
392.	Timber, Ordinary (not incl. Teak and Other Enumerated Woods) Rough Hewn and Round Logs, Softwood	Cubic Meters	1936	317,438	3,143,686
			1937	221,955	2,650,925
			1938	210,798	3,271,534
			1939	273,799	4,513,292
393.	Timber, Ordinary: Sawn, Hardwood, not over G.U. 75 in value per cubic meter.....	Cubic Meters	1936	20,894	354,082
			1937	17,055	333,322
			1938	13,288	260,440
			1939	25,776	477,910
394.	Timber, Ordinary: Sawn, Softwood	Cubic Meters	1936	336,632	4,091,606
			1937	175,855	2,747,471
			1938	167,039	3,468,361
			1939	319,662	5,855,348
395.	Timber, Ordinary: Manufactured, Hardwood (excl. Masts and Spars)	Cubic Meters	1936	1,458	65,644
			1937	3,154	140,011
			1938	5,431	320,012
			1939	4,248	187,192
396.	Timber, Ordinary: Manufactured, Softwood (excl. Masts and Spars)	Cubic Meters	1936	35,371	634,753
			1937	18,517	425,988
			1938	10,544	284,679
			1939	16,840	412,186
397.	Railway Sleepers	Pieces	1936	1,757,063	2,029,595
			1937	1,300,895	2,008,881
			1938	524,445	439,343
			1939	189,962	246,102
398.	Teak-wood (Beams, Planks, and Logs).....	Cubic Meters	1936	8,450	453,495
			1937	5,023	242,077
			1938	545	26,511
			1939	1,641	71,413
399.	Timber, Ordinary: Masts and Spars	Value	1936	....	2,852
			1937	....	1,220
			1938	....	740
			1939	....	1,615
400.	Timber, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	102,015
			1937	....	143,494
			1938	....	68,010
			1939	....	126,354
XXVIII.	**WOOD, BAMBOOS, RATTANS, COIR, STRAW & MANUFACTURES THEREOF**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**3,372,543**
			1937	....	**3,046,731**
			1938	....	**2,859,151**
			1939	....	**4,728,443**

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
401.	Puru-wood	Quintals	1936	47,807	84,755
			1937	60,843	126,348
			1938	7,218	16,735
			1939	24,328	62,504
402.	Red and Rose Wood	Quintals	1936	46,052	242,758
			1937	36,246	146,865
			1938	3,867	18,253
			1939	14,767	68,312
403.	Sandalwood (incl. Dust)	Kilograms	1936	2,995,707	640,719
			1937	2,351,823	555,589
			1938	737,464	182,279
			1939	1,227,661	283,881
404.	Wood, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	294,130
			1937	....	284,517
			1938	....	290,713
			1939	....	918,296
405.	Wood Shavings and Splints (for Match Manufacturing)	Quintals	1936	55,214	266,008
			1937	35,457	184,355
			1938	67,895	427,829
			1939	121,414	810,921
406.	Furniture	Value	1936	....	19,004
			1937	....	24,036
			1938	....	57,069
			1939	....	69,812
407.	Casks, Barrels, Packing Cases, and other ordinary Wooden Containers for Cargo, Empty.	Value	1936	....	9,645
			1937	....	15,466
			1938	....	9,794
			1939	....	18,413
408.	Shooks for making Casks and Cases	Value	1936	....	76,009
			1937	....	88,113
			1938	....	179,609
			1939	....	570,455
409.	Corks and Cork-wood	Value	1936	....	76,450
			1937	....	112,368
			1938	....	114,907
			1939	....	97,450
410.	Rattans	Kilograms	1936	7,183,270	650,646
			1937	6,036,586	563,639
			1937	3,999,163	394,185
			1939	2,269,537	284,205
411.	Coir Rope	Quintals	1936	66	854
			1937	112	1,979
			1938	103	2,342
			1939	159	4,239
412.	Bags, Straw and Grass	Hundreds	1936	608	2,358
			1937	1,457	6,269
			1938	2,202	13,649
			1939	7,811	56,184
413.	Straw Mats	Hundreds	1936	89	331
			1937	93	580
			1938	302	1,538
			1939	936	1,353
414.	Mats, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	41,698
			1937	....	38,287
			1938	....	134,690
			1939	....	170,676
415.	Matting	Value	1936	....	2,726
			1937	....	3,184
			1938	....	18,234
			1939	....	61,112
416.	Woodware, Bambooware and Rattanware	Value	1936		188,150
			1937		248,038
			1938		428,430
			1939		649,029

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
417.	Straw Hats (incl. those of Panama Straw, etc.)	Dozens	1936	6,862	19,253
			1937	2,677	18,696
			1938	10,900	9,832
			1939	6,014	21,757
418.	Buntal Fibre, Panama Straw, etc.	Value	1936	....	619,108
			1937	....	453,851
			1938	....	405,910
			1939	....	299,338
419.	Bamboos, Coir and Straw, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	137,941
			1937	....	173,551
			1938	....	153,153
			1939	....	280,506
XXIX.	**COAL, FUEL, PITCH & TAR**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**3,290,235**
			1937	....	**2,635,641**
			1938	....	**9,198,618**
			1939	....	**4,728,443**
420.	Coal	M. Tons	1936	560,687	2,844,584
			1937	426,906	2,192,140
			1938	1,091,842	8,900,024
			1939	1,413,672	10,219,243
421.	Pitch and Coal Tar	Quintals	1936	28,878	81,994
			1937	22,458	63,644
			1938	11,728	40,286
			1939	22,027	77,176
422.	Asphalt	Quintals	1936	118,581	320,370
			1937	108,222	320,503
			1938	53,113	174,641
			1939	68,074	243,832
423.	Coke and Charcoal	Value	1936	....	43,287
			1937	....	59,354
			1938	....	83,667
			1939	....	111,799
XXX.	**CHINAWARE, ENAMELLEDWARE, GLASS, Etc**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**2,121,978**
			1937	....	**2,429,141**
			1938	....	**1,642,893**
			1939	....	**2,118,502**
424.	Chinaware (excl. Chemical or Scientific Chinaware)	Value	1936	....	291,635
			1937	....	290,471
			1938	....	264,939
			1939	....	654,060
425.	Enamelled Ironware	Value	1936	....	203,234
			1938	....	191,634
			1938	....	161,488
			1939	....	274,989
426.	Glass Bottles, Empty	Value	1936	....	141,091
			1937	....	163,534
			1938	....	138,986
			1939	....	125,410
427	Glassware	Value	1936	....	508,387
			1937	....	620,318
			1938	....	235,248
			1939	....	303,809
428.	Glass, Plate, Silvered	Sq. Meters	1936	1,789	12,840
			1937	3,119	20,915
			1938	1,563	12,058
			1939	1,614	15,421
429.	Glass, Plate, Unsilvered	Sq. Meters	1936	15,338	88,204
			1937	14,065	76,285
			1938	3,141	19,319
			1939	2,517	14,774
430.	Glass, Window, Common, not over 61 hectogrammes in weight per square metre	10 Sq. Meters	1936	141,984	341,775
			1937	167,267	433,000
			1938	149,478	409,043
			1939	85,929	258,696

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
431.	Glass, Window, Coloured, Stained, Ribbed, Embossed, or Wired	Value	1936	....	138,982
			1937	....	155,860
			1938	....	89,277
			1939	....	87,321
432.	Glass Plate or Sheet, and Window Glass, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	297,690
			1937	....	409,316
			1938	....	267,450
			1939	....	216,454
433.	Mirrors	Value	1936	....	98,140
			1937	....	67,808
			1938	....	45,085
			1939	....	167,568
XXXI.	**STONE, EARTH AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**1,635,954**
			1937	....	**1,511,525**
			1938	....	**1,721,440**
			1939	....	**2,318,992**
434.	Cement, Hydraulic and Portland	Quintals	1936	349,498	353,540
			1937	254,159	239,549
			1938	626,599	761,527
			1939	674,436	946,731
435.	Emery-cloth and Sand-paper	Value	1936	....	141,077
			1937	....	246,895
			1938	....	74,806
			1939	....	164,689
436.	Tiles and Floor Tiles	Value	1936	....	107,437
			1037	....	98,821
			1938	....	122,645
			1939	....	211,234
437.	Stone, Earth and Manufactures thereof, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	1,033,900
			1937	....	926,260
			1938	....	762,462
			1939	....	996,338
XXXII.	**SUNDRY**	**Value**	**1936**	....	**53,082,802**
			1937	....	**42,198,591**
			1938	....	**45,424,287**
			1939	....	**28,952,757**
438.	Animals, Living	Value	1936	....	159,891
			1937	....	99,194
			1938	....	165,811
			1939	....	207,646
439.	Asbestos and Manufactures thereof	Kilograms	1936	682,514	240,322
			1937	650,434	263,051
			1938	413,281	160,371
			1939	....	252,750
440.	Building Materials, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	355,936
			1937	....	416,270
			1938	....	498,590
			1939	....	424,778
441.	Buttons	Value	1936	....	244,515
			1937	....	182,800
			1938	....	151,800
			1939	....	261,161
442.	Celluloid and Manufactures thereof, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	312,279
			1937	....	386,800
			1938	....	158,775
			1939	....	401,887
443.	Flasks and Thermostatic Containers and parts or accessories	Value	1936	....	91,036
			1937	....	60,410
			1938	....	60,501
			1939	....	60,362
444.	Glue	Kilograms	1936	1,116,857	268,817
			1937	921,191	253,191
			1938	924,874	392,024
			1939	....	392,748

Return Unit	Articles	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
445.	Gramophones, etc. and accessories	1936	....	286,435
		1937	....	186,755
		1938	....	281,302
		1939	....	572,740
447.	Hats and Caps, n.o.r.	1936	....	17,001
		1937	....	14,112
		1938	....	5,116
		1939	....	3,862
448.	India-rubber, Crule, Oil or Waste and Gutta-percha, Crude	1936	142,969	3,982,151
		1937	129,980	4,065,881
		1938	89,836	1,990,987
		1939	147,048	3,520,653
449.	Rubber Boots and Shoes (incl. Soles and Heels)	1936	5,592,150	380,351
		1937	2,675,842	251,884
		1938	4,096,022	447,460
		1939	2,984,202	269,209
450.	Rubber Sheets and Crepe, Prepared	1936	3,502	75,701
		1937	7,033	95,553
		1938	1,349	29,931
		1939	1,586	68,324
451.	Rubber Pneumatic Tires, for Motor Vehicles..	1936	76,870	1,186,896
		1937	85,832	1,584,293
		1938	52,271	1,363,947
		1939	57,109	1,708,929
451-a.	Rubber Pneumatic Tires, for Bicycles and Ricshas	1936	609,157	490,972
		1937	601,083	492,560
		1938	327,604	318,046
		1939	168,110	153,590
452.	Rubber Inner Tubes, for Motor Vehicles.....	1936	78,658	141,455
		1937	75,252	167,131
		1938	53,754	186,225
		1939	67,214	219,686
452-a.	Rubber Inner Tubes, for Bicycles and Ricshas.	1936	532,258	104,085
		1397	367,583	79,493
		1938	342,767	74,028
		1939	192,165	48,355
453.	Rubber Solid Tires, for Motor Vehicles.....	1936	232	5,443
		1937	3	....
		1938	201	5,878
		1939	78	2,117
454.	Rubber Solid Tires, for Bicycles and Ricshas...	1936	21	1,779
		1937	20	1,916
		1938	54	4,700
		1939	1	55
455.	Rubber Manufactures, n.o.r.	1936	....	695,499
		1937	....	867,245
		1938	....	355,581
		1939	....	673,885
456.	Musical Instruments and parts or accessories, n.o.r.	1936	....	177,224
		1937	....	159,419
		1938	....	87,482
		1939	....	120,025
457.	Jadestone, Uncut and Unpolished	1936	230,497	111,958
		1937	267,197	144,594
		1938	40,643	26,217
		1939	40,251	39,880
458.	Jewellery and Ornaments, Real or Imitation..	1936	....	370,689
		1937	....	191,519
		1938	....	96,261
		1939	....	207,717
459.	Lace, Trimmings, Embroidered Goods, and all other materials used for decorative or ornamental purposes, and all products made wholly thereof	1936		164,530
		1937		122,583
		1938		105,935
		1939		230,726

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
460.	Lamps and Lampware, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	89,473
			1937	....	74,447
			1938	....	41,633
			1939	....	63,034
461.	Lanterns	Value	1936	....	54,311
			1937	....	82,438
			1938	....	36,012
			1939	....	12,586
462.	Imitation Leather and Oilcloth (not for Flooring) and Manufactures thereof	Value	1936	....	305,752
			1937	....	401,143
			1938	....	104,237
			1939	....	346,833
463.	Linoleum and similar Floor Covering	Value	1936	....	59,154
			1937	....	90,519
			1938	....	32,141
			1939	....	108,965
464.	Matches, Wood, Safety or other Gross	Gross	1936	130,051	32,360
			1937	48,062	14,617
			1938	1,642,032	373,234
			1939	831,960	230,842
465.	Office Requisites, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	1,061,658
			1937	....	950,162
			1938	....	654,058
			1939	....	1,142,364
466.	Face Powder and Cream	Value	1936	....	140,015
			1937	....	102,530
			1938	....	174,282
			1939	....	330,638
467.	Tooth Powder and Paste	Value	1936	....	161,023
			1937	....	86,275
			1938	....	124,894
			1939	....	155,322
468.	Perfumery and Cosmetics, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	283,452
			1937	....	231,148
			1938	....	340,432
			1939	....	545,144
469.	Cameras, Photographic Lenses, and Accessories.	Value	1936	....	458,102
			1937	....	458,543
			1938	....	408,963
			1939	....	607,382
470.	Cinematographic Films (Developed)	Value	1936	....	745,038
			1937	....	578,845
			1938	....	372,181
			1939	....	317,160
471.	Photographic Plates, Paper and Films	Value	1936	....	1,509,608
			1937	....	1,608,424
			1938	....	1,513,775
			1939	....	1,408,836
472.	Photographic Materials, n.o.r. (except Chemicals)	Value	1936	....	177,102
			1937	....	155,515
			1938	....	140,829
			1939	....	157,542
473.	Printing and Lithographic Materials, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	109,428
			1937	....	145,336
			1938	....	77,425
			1939	....	105,769
474.	Household Stores, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	31,370
			1937	....	26,218
			1938	....	28,021
			1939	....	22,962
475.	Tobacconists' Sundries, and Cigarette-making Materials, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	72,137
			1937	....	66,645
			1938	....	70,773
			1939	....	96,060

Return Nos.	Articles	Unit	Year	Quantity	Value (G.U.)
476.	Toilet Equipment	Value	1936	....	229,169
			1937	....	184,826
			1938	....	158,210
			1939	....	402,452
477.	Toys and Games	Value	1936	....	349,735
			1937	....	331,057
			1938	....	195,017
			1939	....	318,847
748.	Trunks, Suit-cases, Satchels, Card Cases, Jewel Cases, Portfolios and Travelling Bags or Boxes of all kinds	Value	1936	....	59,997
			1937	....	53,132
			1938	....	65,540
			1939	....	90,884
479.	Sporting Requisites, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	150,835
			1937	....	142,547
			1938	....	89,208
			1939	....	144,243
480.	Umbrellas and Sunshades	Pieces	1936	28,445	12,364
			1937	31,560	13,286
			1938	17,396	8,273
			1939	32,056	16,273
481.	Postal Parcels, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	1,066,844
			1937	....	676,252
			1938	....	1,548,923
			1939	....	3,018,363
482.	Miscellaneous Goods and Sundries, n.o.r.	Value	1936	....	32,821,585
			1937	....	22,752,775
			1938	....	29,555,064
			1939	....	8,123,889
483.	Sundry Goods carried in Passengers' Baggage..	Value	1936	....	2,056,485
			1937	....	1,829,582
			1938	....	997,151
			1939	....	1,345,282

Table 9. Foreign Trade of Hongkong

(Unit: in Million Hongkong Dollar)

	Commodity				Gold, Silver & Bullion		
	Export	Import	Total	Import Excess	Export	Import	Export Excess
1935.....	271.0	365.0	636.0	94.0	216.0	38.8	177.2
1936.....	350.9	452.4	803.3	101.5	143.8	72.7	71.1
1937.....	467.3	617.1	1,084.4	149.8	395.2	386.4	8.8
1938.....	511.9	618.2	1,130.1	106.3	188.1	9.6	178.5
1939.....	533.4	594.1	1,127.6	60.8	....	....	....

Table 10. Hongkong's Foreign Trade By Countries

(1,000 H.$)

		From:	To:
Great Britain	1937..	46,732	20,874
	1938..	56,412	21,218
Australia	1937..	13,351	2,894
	1938..	12,404	2,852
Burma	1937..	13,203	3,467
	1938..	5,137	3,124
British Malay	1937..	9,125	39,800
	1938..	11,721	36,883
China	1937..	211,321	192,041
	1938..	233,264	230,727
	1939..	223,207	90,219
Of which: South China	1937..	115,941	125,226
	1938..	105,569	139,646
Of which: North China	1937..	84,185	38,517
	1938..	115,199	62,933
French Indo-China.	1937..	40,779	24,004
	1938..	34,418	23,155
	1939..	40,660	52,763
Germany	1937..	30,898	11,889
	1938..	39,039	13,137
	1939..	13,065	12,612
Japan	1937..	58,044	19,780
	1938..	18,778	3,319
	1939..	27,430	6,555
Kwangchowwan ...	1937..	7,535	9,735
	1938..	9,121	9,882
	1939..	26,367	42,286
Macao	1937..	11,044	17,096
	1938..	13,651	20,839
	1939..	32,872	45,039

		From:	To:
D. E. I.	1937..	46,915	15,559
	1938..	40,965	14,430
	1939..	39,431	....
Thailand	1937..	22,652	14,173
	1938..	36,240	15,968
	1939..	29,884	....
U. S. A.	1937..	51,776	41,129
	1938..	54,704	52,042
	1939..	51,901	76,885
Total incl. others	**1937..**	**617,064**	**467,323**
	1938..	**618,170**	**511,903**
	1939..	**594,199**	**533,393**

Table 11. Hongkong's Foreign Trade By Principal Commodities

(Unit: in 1,000 Hongkong Dollar)

		Imports	Exports
Medicinal Substances	1936..	5,408	13,761
	1937..	9,973	17,045
	1938..	19,594	15,713
Dye-stuff & Tanning Materials	1936..	4,736	3,636
	1937..	8,170	5,310
	1938..	16,086	11,379
	1939..	8,102	....
Foodstuff	1936..	124,411	91,912
	1937..	155,343	118,637
	1938..	152,539	120,691
	1939..	137,364	108,755
Fuel	1936..	11,033	....
	1937..	16,012	....
	1938..	17,272	....
	1939..	16,499	....
Machineries	1936..	9,060	9,947
	1937..	8,866	4,861
	1938..	17,135	6,469
Metal & Metalwares	1936..	41,032	36,973
	1937..	57,391	44,570
	1938..	48,145	36,327
	1939..	36,981	37,481
Iron and Ore	1936..	2,812	8,485
	1937..	12,775	17,503
	1938..	8,062	16,386
	1939..	....	22,504
Fat, Oil, etc.	1936..	39,994	33,090
	1937..	72,985	60,992
	1938..	78,222	77,280
	1939..	89,442	75,038
Textile	1936..	67,675	....
	1937..	76,842	....
	1938..	79,833	....
	1939..	99,210	....
Paper & Paperware	1936..	13,417	7,894
	1937..	16,089	10,443
	1938..	14,744	10,382
Clothings & Footwear	1936..	....	12,591
	1937..	....	19,684
	1938..	....	20,561
Gold, Silver & Bullion	1936..	72,728	143,815
	1937..	386,449	395,227
	1938..	9,598	188,121
Total incl. others	**1936..**	**525,079**	**494,680**
	1937..	**1,003,513**	**862,549**
	1938..	**627,768**	**700,025**

CHAPTER XI

SHANGHAI

Shanghai is the premier port of China, through which more than half of the foreign trade of the country passes. It could not have so developed but for the many improvements made in its harbor facilities during the last fifty or sixty years. It is now the commercial metropolis of China, containing a cosmopolitan population of over three millions, and although the vast majority of the people in Shanghai are Chinese, yet almost every nation on the earth is represented. Amongst the millions of Chinese are natives from all of the provinces of China, a land of one written script but of many local dialects. English is now, almost invariably, the language of foreign trade in the Far East, and it is not uncommon for Chinese in Shanghai from different districts to communicate with each other in the English language.

The geographical position of Shanghai makes it the distributing port for the commerce of a rich and densely-populated area of China. There is no other port in the world that has a population of the same volume and density, depending for its commercial intercourse with other nations upon facilities for navigation provided by the port authorities. Waterways from Shanghai spread, not only westward across the whole width of China, but throughout the vast alluvial plain of the Yangtze basin, which maintains a population of more than one-tenth of the inhabitants of the whole world. Beyond the Yangtze basin there are navigable rivers and canals forming a net-work of inland communications as far north as Peking and as far south as the borders of Kwangtung province. For centuries there has been water transport from Canton in the South, to Peking in the North—about 1,400 miles—except for a gap of about 30 miles over a mountain track where coolies carried goods in transit between the two cities. So that although Shanghai is the port of foreign trade for practically the whole of the huge Yangtze basin, with 160 million inhabitants, it also serves many other centers of a land containing over 400 million people.

Of the total of 59,091,949 tonnage of powered vessels that entered and cleared the ports of China, in 1938, the British headed the list with 28,560,315 tons; the Japanese had a total of 8,743,975 tons, and the Chinese a total of 5,483,540 tons. About 27 per cent of this traffic was to or from Shanghai.

The Whangpoo Conservancy Board

The harbor of Shanghai presents one of the best examples in the world of the triumph of man over obstacles formed by Nature. It is the lower channel of the Whangpoo River, about 21 sea miles long. It is entirely due to the practical work, and researches, of harbor engineers that large ocean-going vessels now navigate the Whangpoo River from Woosung to the Shanghai Wharves, and also the approaches from the sea, and along the mouth of the Yangtze River up to Woosung, at the entrance of the Whangpoo River. The Whangpoo Conservancy Board consists of a nominee of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Chinese), the Commissioner of Customs in Shanghai (foreign), and the Harbor Master (foreign). The Board's funds are derived from a special tax on trade collected by the Shanghai Customs.

Early History

It was not until A.D. 1075, nine years after the Norman Conquest of England, that Shanghai had established itself. It was then known as Shanghai-chen (or market). Later native writers called it the "City of Reeds." It was not of much importance until about A.D. 1554, for before that date it was unwalled. There was then a need for protection, as Japanese raiders—and probably Chinese pirates—levied tribute. But the real history of Shanghai commenced with the arrival of the British fleet of steamers, warships, transports, and the survey vessel Blenheim, at the mouth of the Yangtze in 1842.

Soon after that event Shanghai was occupied by the British forces. Immediately British naval survey vessels obtained data about the channels around the port. The city was only occupied by British troops for four days, but the British naval surveys continued for some years until the Chinese Maritime Service continued the work.

One of the earliest acts of the first British Consul was the delimitation, with the Chinese authorities, of the limits of the port and the

dimensions of the anchorage. The first was 13 miles long, from the city to the mouth of the Whangpoo at Woosung. The latter was 3,000 feet long, 1,700 feet broad, leaving a junk passage of from 600 to 800 feet wide.

Shanghai Harbor

Shanghai harbor has accommodated 156 merchant vessels and 22 warships, and about 500 junks at one time. The largest vessel was 657-ft. in length and had a 30-ft. draught, and could be berthed at a wharf or at a head-and-stern mooring. Vessels up to 25-ft. draught can pass through the whole length of the harbor at extreme low water, and at high water vessels up to 32-ft. draught can be accommodated.

The area of the harbor between normal lines is about 4,810 acres, and between 18-ft. contours is 3,230 acres (approximately five square statute miles). There are eight main bends. Opposite the French Settlement is a low crossing and bar, and a sharp, narrow and deep right-handed turn (Pootung Point). Just below is the "Wayside bar," with 28-ft. at low water on the Shanghai side. There is then a long deep stretch (pool) on the right side extending almost to the Tung Kou Creek mouth. There are eight creeks within harbor limits on the Shanghai side, Soochow Creek being the most important. The highest speed of tidal flow (Flood, Spring) is 2.6 knots.

The frontage of the International Settlement above Soochow Creek consists of a public Bund, 3,500-ft. long, of which 500-ft. is a part of a Public Garden, and 3,000-ft. is used for discharging lighters and promenade. The French Settlement Bund is 3,800-ft. in length, 3,170-ft. of which is a public quay, with public and private pontoons, and the remaining 630-ft. is public road with four public pontoons. Ships are coaled almost entirely by hand labor from cargo boats or wharves, and practically all the loading and unloading is done by coolie labor, two exceptions being the Kailan Mining Administration and the Shanghai Power Co., who use mechanical apparatus.

There are eleven dry docks, varying in length on blocks from 640-ft. to 235-ft., giving a main average exceeding 400-ft. in length for the eleven. Five belong to "Shanghai Dockyards," three to the Chinese Government, two to small shipyards, and one to the Conservancy. There are 68 head-and-stern mooring berths in the stream, including four naval berths, four berths for Customs cruisers, two berths for cable ships, and three berths for vessels with gasoline. Vessels may not moor with their own anchors in the harbor.

Wharfage dues are collected on all goods imported by vessels into Shanghai, or exported by vessels from that port. Goods transhipped at Shanghai or re-exported do not pay wharfage dues. All the wharves in Shanghai are privately owned, so that berthing arrangements must be made with owners. The provision of public wharves and piers was recommended by the 1921 Committee of Consulting Engineers, the estimated cost of the first stage being about 15 million (silver) dollars. The Central Bank has built a new public wharf ("Jukong Wharf") which conforms to this scheme. The City Government of Greater Shanghai has started, in a small way, to provide public wharves, and has a large paper project near Woosung. Three experts from the League of Nations in 1932 disapproved of the wet-dock scheme included in the latter plan. There is ample opportunity for private riparian development, and this will probably take place.

The wharves of Shanghai are situated on both sides of the river, and accommodate both ocean liners and a large number of river steamers using the Yangtze and adjacent waterways. The frontage served by pontoons totals 48,560-ft., of which about half is on Shanghai side of the river and half on Pootung side. There are 26,345-ft. of pile wharves, two-thirds on the Pootung shore. Bunding, without wharves or pontoons, is of about equal length on each side of the river, and totals 73,055-ft. The unimproved bank is of length 99,800-ft., half on each shore. The creek mouths frontage is about 2,500-ft. on each side of the river.

Of a total frontage of 253,475-ft., the British own 36,670-ft., the Japanese 23,615-ft., the Americans 13,730-ft., and the French 3,130-ft. The public frontage totals 87,290-ft., the privately-owned Chinese of frontage is 36,670-ft., and a length of 87,290-ft. is given as undeveloped or agricultural.

Much of the cargo is handled by lighters from the outer side of ships at wharves, or moored in mid-stream. The lighters moor in the shallower part of the harbor. There are 20 tug boats belonging to the lighter companies available for swinging and towing large vessels and for towing lighters. Chinese cargo boats are not usually towed but are worked by stern oars called "Yulohs." The harbor is deficient in mechanical equipment.

Shipyards and Docks

Vessels up to 14,000 tons dead-weight have been built in Shanghai, but the port does not excel Hongkong in the matter of shipbuilding and ship repairing. There are a number of

small Chinese yards that build launches and native crafts. The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. was combined with the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, and is now known as "Shanghai Dockyards." This concern owns at present five dry docks. The longest length on blocks in one of these is 584-ft., with 62-ft. breadth at entrance and 20-ft. depth on sill. The Chinese Government owns the Kiangnan Dock and Engneering Works. The dry dock with the longest length on block (640-ft.) has a breadth at entrance of 80-ft. and depth on sill of 23.5-ft.

The mechanical workshops of "Shanghai Dockyards" are well equipped. This firm easily takes the lead in this class of work for Central and North China. It is extremely well organized with a well-qualified foreign and Chinese staff. As Shanghai is not a terminal port on the Suez or Pacific routes, it follows that most of the repair work in Shanghai is either emergency or for the smaller vessels. The ships built ordinarily do not exceed 5,000 tons. It is probable that, as the Chinese develop their industries, Shanghai will become a more important shipbuilding and ship repair center.

CHAPTER XII

OUTER MONGOLIA

Territory

Outer Mongolia lies between 42° and 52° North latitude and between 88° and 120° East longtitude, and covers an estimated area of 1,503,000 square kilometers. It is thus about 200,000 kilometers larger than Manchoukuo. It is bounded on the north by the Oirat Autonomous Province, the Tuvian People's Republic, the Buriat-Mongol Autonomous Republic, and Eastern Siberia; on the east by Manchoukuo, and on the south by China.

Topography.—Outer Mongolia is essnetially a high plateau with an average elevation of 1,300 meters,well marked by mountains on all sides, some of which rise to a height of more than 4,000 meters above sea level. The Khangai Range, which originates in the central part of the country, runs east to west and joins with the Sayan Mountains. Extending from the western part to within striking distance of the southern border in an unbroken stretch of almost 1,600 kilometers, are the Mongol-Altai Mountains, the eastern section of which is known as the Gobi-Altai Mountain. To the northeast is the Kentei Range, which connects with the Yablonovi Mountains.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Kerulen, the Onon and the Halhingol—headwaters of the great Amur—and the Selenga and the Orkhon, which flow into the Yenisei River.

Climate.—Outer Mongolia has a continental climate, subject, in consequence, to constantly variable extremes of heat and cold. It is not uncommon for the temperature to drop to 40° C. below zero in the winter, and to rise to 35° C. in the summer. The average yearly temperature of Ulan Bator (altitude about 1,400 meters), the capital, is –1.7° C., and the annual rainfall at this city is only about 200 mm.

Administrative Districts

The present administrative districts were established as a result of a meeting of the committee appointed for the purpose and sponsored by the Economic Committee during the sixth session of the Great Huruldan (parliament) held in April, 1930. At first, the administrative district system, which was enforced by law on February 6, 1931, was comprised of thirteen **aimak**, but was reduced to twelve in 1934 as a result of the amalgamation of the two **aimak**, **Psapchyn** and **Altai**. The investigations made by the Soviet geographers and political economists, Stoloff and Simkoff, were used as the basis in establishing the new system, which took into consideration the natural conditions, the commercial districts, livestock inspection districts, and conveniences in political administration. The **aimak** are divided into **somon**, which are in turn divided into **baag**. The **baag** is the smallest political and economic unit and contains from 30 to 100 households.

Population

The present population of Outer Mongolia is estimated at about 840,000, the greater part of whom are Mongols. The Khalkhas constitute 88 per cent of the Mongol population, and the remaining 12 per cent are made up of Durbets, Koshod, Torgod, Uriangh ai, Olots, Mingits, Buriats and other lesser Mongol tribesmen. Russians and Chinese comprise 10 per cent of the population.

According to a census taken in 1934, the population of Outer Mongolia was 739,700 and was distributed in the twelve **aimak** as follows:

Table 1. Census Population of Outer Mongolia (1934)

Aimak:	Political Center	Area (1,000 sq. Km.)	No. of Somon	Population (1,000)
Eastern	Baintomen	179	27	59.6
Kentei	Undorhan	114	28	54.0
Central	Ulan Bator	115	35	96.8
Selenga	Altanblak	67	15	36.5
Kossogol	Mulen	124	24	67.1
Alahangai	Tsetselik	85	35	116.3
Ubhangai	Toingol	115	30	64.7

Aimak:	Political Center	Area (1,000 sq. Km,)	No. of Somon	Population (1,000)
Psapchyn	Jibholanto	190	37	88.0
Upsanol	Ulankom	70	16	45.8
Kobdo	Jilgalanto	111	25	51.1
South Gobi	Dalantsadagai	205	23	33.7
East Gobi	Dalanssinshanda	128	23	26.1
Total		**1,503**	**319**	**739.7**

Statistics compiled in 1938 showed that of the total population, males comprised 50.8 per cent, and females, 49.2 per cent. The rate of increase in population has been very low in the past, being about 0.5 per cent. However, owing to the improvement of medical facilities and the elevation of the cultural standard of the people in recent years, there has been a decrease in social diseases, which is bringing about a natural increase in population.

The urban population is very small and the importance of the cities lies only in the functions as political centers. Ulan Bator, the capital, has a population of 70,000 and is the largest city in Outer Mongolia. The second largest is Altanblak, with a population of about 20,000.

State Organization

Outer Mongolia is a people's revolutionary, anti-imperialistic, anti-feudalistic, bourgeois-democratic republic of a new type, and based on a gradual change to non-capitalist growth. Political power is in the hands of the workers and herdsmen.

According to the Constitution adopted on November 26, 1924, which follows the Soviet model, the highest power is vested in the Great Huruldan. During the period when the Great Huruldan is not in session, administrative affairs are handled by the Little Huruldan which is responsible to the former. When the Little Huruldan is not in session, current state affairs are carried on by the Presiding Committee of the Little Huruldan, and by the Government.

The Great Huruldan is comprised of representatives elected from the **aimak,** urban population and the army. The number of representatives to be elected is decided upon in proportion to the population of each electoral district. Their term of office is one year. The Great Huruldan has to meet once a year at least, and alone has the power to amend the Constitution. Composed of 30 members elected by the Great Huruldan, the Little Huruldan elects Government officials and meets twice a year. Its term of office is one year. The Presiding Committee is composed of five members, who are elected by the Little Huruldan and hold office for a period of one year. This organ is vested with the power to sanction or revise legal decisions, vote the Government's decisions, present bills to the next session of the Little Huruldan, and to appoint the Ministers of State.

All workers (male and female) over 18 years of age, and the soldiers in the Mongol Revolutionary Red Army have the right to vote. Those whose income does not rely upon labor, members of the former Mongol nobility and the lamas living in temples, however, have no franchise.

The Central Government is composed of nine Ministries, namely, those of Public Health, of Education, of Justice, of Commerce, Industry and Communications, of Livestock and Agriculture, of Home Affairs, of Finance, and of War.

Political Parties

The political life of the People's Republic is directed by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, whose foundation was laid in 1920 by Suhebatol, Choibalsan, Rosol, Danzan and Bodo, members of the faction of pro-Soviet revolutionary youths. The Party held its first convention in Kiakhta on March 1, 1921. At that time it was called the People's Party and it was after 1924 that it came to be known under the present name.

The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party is the only political party in the Republic and is affiliated to, and controlled by, the Comintern. Organized on the basis of party cells like the Soviet Communist Party, it was at the peak of its power at the time it was pursuing an extreme leftist policy, and boasted of 42,000 members. Its membership has since decreased to about 12,000 as a result of a thorough clean-up of undesirable elements effected within its ranks.

Culture

Prior to the Revolution of 1924, which resulted in the emergence of the Mongolian People's Republic, education, as it is understood among the Mongols, was a privilege extended only to a limited few, especially to the nobility, officials and lamas, and there were hardly any among the nomadic masses who could read or write. Since the Revolution, the new regime has devoted great efforts to the spread of education, and in recent years, six high schools, 70 elementary

schools and many travelling schools have been established. Technical institutions such as vocational, medical and veterinary schools, have also been founded, and a new intellectual class is in the process of formation.

The Government is also greatly interested in the promotion of public health, as may be seen from the establishmnet of hospitals, clinics, first-aid stations and pharmacies in different parts of the country. In addition to 139 Mongol doctors and pharmacists, there are 753 persons actively engaged in the medical and public health fields. This is an enormous undertaking in the light of the extraordinary hold which the lamas had for centuries on the people. Much has yet to be done, however, to win the Mongols over to western medicine from the old magic dispensed by the lamas. To improve the living conditions of the workers a labor law has been enacted.

To promote popular education and to enlighten the people on conditions at home and abroad, newspapers and magazines are published. There has also been a birth of new plays, motion pictures and poetry. At the expense of the Government there are maintained clubs, travelling movie theaters and a national theater at Ulan Bator. The newspapers published in Mongolian are **Unen** (Justice), organ of the People's Revolutionary Party, **Aladowin Undesene Elhe** (The People's Rights), organ of the Government, **Ulan Odo** (Red Star), newspaper of the Red Army, **Ajilchine Soyulim Tzam** (The Way of Labor and Culture), organ of the **Kustarpromsoyuz,** and **Hubishalta Zalchudoin Eblel** (the revolutionary Union of Youth), organ of the organization bearing the same name. The circulation of these papers, which are issued from once to three times a week, ranges between 3,000 and 10,000 copies. There is also a Jewish Russian paper called "Modern Mongolia."

In recent years the literary works of such men as Josef Stalin **(Internationale)**, H. G. Wells, Barbusse, Alexander Pushkin, Hans Christian Andersen, Giovanni Bocaccio, Maxim Gorky, and Furmanoff have been published in Mongolian. In the dramatic field, Nicolai Gogol's Public Procurator **(Revizor)** has been presented in Mongolian. Needless to say, all the cultural facilities mentioned above are functioning as organs for political propaganda based on Soviet ideology.

Stock-Raising

Stock-raising is the most important industry in Outer Mongolia. Livestock not only constitute the leading exports from the country, but also serve as the staple food of the people. The principal livestock are cattle, horses, sheep, goats and camels. During the period between 1929 and 1932 when the extreme leftist policy was pursued by the Government, the number of livestock sharply decreased for a time owing to the vigorous opposition of the nomads to the Government's policy. With the subsequent change of national policy to the right. however, livestock gradually increased, showing a marked gain especially in recent years as a result of official encouragement given in the construction of barns for keeping livestock during the cold winter months, an increase in the yield of pasture, the improvement of veterinary facilities and water supply service, the digging of numerous wells, and the formation of co-operative societies among the stock raisers.

According to investigations conducted in 1934, the distribution of livestock in the various **aimak** was as follows:

Table 2. Distribution of Livestock (1934)

(Unit: in 1,000 head)

Aimak:	Camels	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Goats
Eastern	25.7	152.3	184.7	869.1	163.5
Kentei	30.0	203.2	234.0	1,065.4	136.2
Central	57.4	256.3	292.4	1,727.4	206.6
Selenga	0.2	71.9	126.7	397.7	104.8
Kossogol	3.7	145.0	265.6	391.3	360.1
Alahangai	18.0	231.9	414.8	2,014.4	467.3
Ublhangai	83.5	128.5	104.8	1,216.0	371.2
Upsanol	34.4	90.4	106.2	1,181.9	394.1
Kobdo	31.9	83.0	127.2	1,061.7	360.7
Psapchyn	41.9	114.9	160.6	1,537.0	686.8
South Gobi	127.3	90.7	26.1	448.7	409.9
East Gobi	77.9	70.1	24.9	534.2	222.3
Total	**531.9**	**1,638.2**	**2,068.0**	**12,984.8**	**3,884.0**

In 1935, the number of livestock totalled 22,370,000, which, compared with that for 1934 (21,107,000 head), represented an increase of 1,263,000 head. Of the 1935 total, camels comprised 550,000, horses 1,770,000, cattle 2,350,000, sheep 13,700,000, and goats 4,000,000. The natural rate of increase is about 5 or 6 per cent, but recorded as high as 12 per cent in certain years.

Livestock Products.—Livestock products are of three kinds, namely, milk, meat and hides. Milk is not a commodity and is used solely for household consumption. Together with meat and tea, products manufactured from milk of camel, mare, cow, ewe and goat are the staple food of the Mongols. Among such products are cream, butter, dry milk, cheese, sour milk and kumiss (fermented milk). Meat, chiefly mutton and goat meat, is eaten most during the winter. Formerly livestock was slaughtered at will, but in recent years, abattoirs have been built in Ulan Bator and in the agricultural centers in each **aimak.** On the basis of investigations made in 1927, it is estimated that 75,000 head of cattle and 1,200,000 smaller domestic animals are slaughtered annually for household consumption.

Livestock are exported in great numbers to Soviet Russia to be used for food. Since wool, hides and hair are obtained from them, the economic importance of livestock to Outer Mongolia is very great indeed.

According to a computation made in 1927, livestock accounted for 59.4 per cent (or 50,000,000 tukhrik) of the total income of the people. Although some increase has been noted since, the above rate is believed still to hold true at present. The present production of livestock products is as follows:

Table 3. Production of Livestock Products

Wool	12,000–	14.000	m. tons
Goat's beard & hair	200–	240	,,
Camel's hair	1,600		,,
Horsehide	28,000–	40,000	pieces
Cowhide	60,000		,,
Sheep-skin	1,600,000–	1,800,000	,,
Goat-skin	600,000		,,
Calf-hide	30,000		,,
Colt-hide	6,000		,,
Lamb-skin	175,000		,,
Kid-skin	275,000–	300,000	,,

State Farms.—There are three State farms in Outer Mongolia, which, in nature, are livestock experimental stations. They are the State sheep farms at Ulitsegol, Eastern Aimak, and at Inhechil, Selenga Aimak, where experiments on the hybridization of various varieties of native sheep and on the breeding of Merinos are conducted, and the State stud farm at Boolgultai, Central Aimak, where experiments on the improvement of Mongolian mares and on the crossing of various native breeds are carried on.

Pasture.—Since the storage of pasture is the only means of saving livestock from starvation when there is a shortage of fodder resulting from damages caused by snow in late spring, the Government is giving every encouragement in the harvesting of pasturage. The total area cultivated with pasture reaches 82,000 hectares.

Agriculture

Agriculture was first introduced into Outer Mongolia by Chinese farmers and it was after 1929 that the Russian and Buriat inhabitants began to take up farming. The climate of Outer Mongolia is not suitable for agriculture. Moreover, the soil is in the process of formation and is not fertile, containing generally more than 80 per cent sand. Because of these adverse factors, agriculture is not conducted on a large scale. The principal farming districts are the lower basins of the Selenga and Orkhon Rivers, the Zahachin, Tolgot and Talyachin regions in the Kobdo district, and the Ulankom district.

Farming in the Selnga District.—In this district the lower reaches of the Selenga and Orkhon Rivers and the regions watered by their tributaries are the most promising. The total area under cultivation is said to be 70,000 square verst. The Selenga district is favored with the best climate and soil for farming, as well as having the best irrigation facilities in Outer Mongolia. According to a survey made by the Troiskozaksk Meteorological Observatory, the average yearly temperature in Selenga is –0.8° C. and the average temperature in July, the warmest month, is 19.2° C. The average yearly rainfall is 303 mm., while the amount of rain during the summer season is 203 mm.

The period of plant growth is from 117 to 125 days long, and extends from May to September. The average temperature during this period is 14.1 C. All crops are sown in spring, the principal products being wheat, rye, oats, raddish, turnips, pumpkins, carrots, peppermint, common fennel and leek.

Farming in the Kobdo District.—The climate of the Kobdo plains is comparatively suited to agriculture, but since the greater part of the plains is gravelly or rocky and contains sand, only the lands bordering rivers, where the soil is comparatively fertile, are used for farming. The principal farmlands in the Zahachin Banner are scattered along the Toglitsk, Halausu, Zergi and Bodounchi Rivers. In Zahachin Peile, the principal districts are located along the Winchi, Jalgalin and Ulyasutai Rivers.

In the Tolgot district, the chief farmlands are found along the Bulgun and Tsagangol Rivers and in the lower reaches of the Winchi River. Barley and rye are the principal crops. The yield is very low.

In the Taliyachin Banner, the principal agricultural districts are the lower basin of the Kobdo River, the regions along the Buyant River, and the district located midway between the Olot Banner and Lake Khalaus. Chinese agriculture was first introduced in these districts in 1716 during the Kang Hsi era. The soil is sandy and gravelly and the area of arable land is very small in proportion to the vastness of the territory. In the Buyant region, 1,000 hectares are under cultivation at present, but it is possible to bring another 1,000 hectares under crop in the future. Rye is the principal crop.

Farming in the Ulankom District.—Agriculture is centered around the Khalahira River basin and the drainage-basin near the Ulankom Miao. Oat is the chief crop, followed by wheat and rye, respectively. The highest yield is from self ten to twelve. The wheat crop is entirely used for flour milling and the annual flour output is estimated at 180,000-200,000 poods.

Extreme Leftist Policy.—The left wing faction of the People's Revolutionary Party, which succeeded in seizing political power at the 7th Convention of the Party held in December, 1928, worked out the following five-year agricultural plan (for increasing the area under crop), on the lines of the Soviet five-year plan, in order to transform Mongolian economy into a socialistic planned system, in complete disregard of the prevailing primitive economic conditions of Outer Mongolia.

Table 4. Area Under Crops

(Unit: in dessiatine=2.69972 acres.)

	Wheat		Rye		Millet		Animal Feed	
	Collec. Farming	Indiv. Farming	Collec. Farming	Indiv. Farming	Collec. Farming	Indiv. Farming	Collec. Farming	Indiv, Farming
1930	5,200	13,700	850	2,300	425	1,250	2,125	5,750
1931	10,100	14,500	1,680	2,420	1,000	1,460	4,440	5,800
1932	19,100	16,300	3,200	2,700	2,230	1,900	7,330	6,240
1933	29,350	14,450	4,900	2,400	3,900	1,940	10,700	5,360
1934	41,100	11,700	6,680	2,120	5,300	2,720	14,000	5,480
1935	51,000	9,000	8,500	1,500	8,500	1,500	17,000	3,000

Table 5. Output of Various Crops

(Unit: in pood=36 lbs. avoirdupois)

	1930			1935		
	Collec. Farming	Indiv. Farming	Total	Collec. Farming	Indiv. Farming	Total
Wheat	260,000	685,000	945,000	3,060,000	450,000	3,150,000
Rye	42,500	15,000	157,000	510,000	75,000	585,000
Millet	8,500	23,000	31,500	252,000	30,000	282,000
Animal Feed	106,250	280,750	393,750	1,020,000	150,000	1,170,000

As the five-year agricultural production was planned on the basis of computation that it will completely meet the domestic demand, it may be said to be the total amount of cereals in demand, in Outer Mongolia. The five- year plan was, however, brought to a standstill in the course of its execution and as a result, Outer Mongolia still has to replenish its demand for agricultural products from abroad, all of which is at present supplied by Soviet Russia. Outer Mongolia is at present able to supply only 30 per cent of the internal consumption of cereals. The total area under crop in 1933 was 13,316 hectares. Including farmlands left uncultivated, the present area is about 45,000 hectares. Total agricultural production is about 10,000-12,000 metric tons.

Game Hunting

In the national economy of Outer Mongolia, game hunting comes next to stock-raising in importance. Together with livestock products, the pelts of wild animals constitute the principal export commodities from the country. The habitats of wild animals are the Kentei Range, the northern and southern slopes of the Khangai Mountains, and the Altai Mountains.

The principal furs exported are tarbagan, squirrel; Tartar fox, fox and wolf. The number

of pelts obtained yearly are: tarbagan, 1,000,000-1,200,000 pieces in autumn, and 200,000-300,000 pieces in spring; fox, 20,000-25,000 pieces; wolf, 10,000-12,000 pieces; Tartar fox, 15,000-18,000 pieces, and squirrel, 100,000-180,000 pieces. A Game Law was enacted on February 11, 1925 and every effort is being made to foster the conservation of game and to rationalize hunting. Tarbagan hunting has been monopolized by the State since 1929.

MINING AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Mining

Among the mines under exploitation in Outer Mongolia, the most important is the Nalaiha Coal Mine (located 35 kilometers southeast of Ulan Bator), the annual output of which is between 60,000 and 65,000 metric tons. Total deposits are estimated at about 3,000,000 metric tons. The coal, which is brown, is found in a stratum (3.5–4.3 meters thick) mixed with other mineral veins. The thickness of the seam mined at present ranges from 0.75 to 2.8 meters. The mineral is highly valued as fuel for the Ulan Bator Industrial Combinat. Brown coal is also produced in the vicinity of Baintomen.

Other mineral resources such as iron, copper, gold, silver, lead graphite, quicksilver, antimony and sulphur, have been discovered but hardly any of them are exploited at present. Following the Mongol revolution, the Government undertook gold mining for a time, but had to abandon it as the enterprise did not pay. The resources which are expected to play an important part in the development of Outer Mongolia are the deposits of magnetite and coal discovered at Urumkutoi, located between Ulan Bator and Altanblak. The coal veins are about 0.5 meter thick and lie about 1.5 meters underground. The survey has not yet been completed, but pending the results of future investigations, the coal deposits are expected to assume great importance in the event the Ulan Ude-Kiakhta Railway, is extended to Ulan Bator. It is reported that the construction of line was completed recently.

Highly promising coal seams have also been discovered along the banks of the Telghir-Mulin River, 15 km. northwest of Mulin, Kossogol Aimak. This deposit is expected to play an important part in the growth of Hatohil, which is destined to become a great industrial center.

As a result of recent investigations, the lead deposits at Tolgatoinool (located 250 km. to the east of Ulan Bator) the existence of which has long been known, have been found to be the most promising in Outer Mongolia. They form a vast reserve and much importance is attached to their future exploitation. The lead ores are believed to be found mixed together with silver ores.

Apart from the above deposits, there are not a few mineral resources which have been discovered recently as a result of the co-operative efforts of Soviet mining experts. Their exploitation, however, has not yet been undertaken and the economic and industrial significance, which they have upon the development of Outer Mongolia, depends entirely upon the results obtained in the future. Mineral springs are found in fourteen different places.

Manufacturing Industries

There is a machinery manufacturing plant in Ulan Bator, and its annual production amounts to between 1,000,000 and 1,200,000 tukhrik. There is also a brick making plant in the same city with an annual productive capacity of 7,500,000 to 8,000,000 bricks. On the bank of the Ilo River, there is a sawmill, while a wool washing plant is found at Hatohil.

The Industrial Combinat.—Operations of this combinat were commenced in 1934 and its total production in 1934 amounted to 12,000,000 tukhrik. The following enterprises are managed by the combinat:

(1) Wool washing (by steam) plant with a capacity of washing 2,400 metric tons of wool annually.

(2) Textile manufacturing factory producing 100,000 meters of woolen cloth.

(3) Felt manufacturing plant with an annual production of 450 metric tons.

(4) Leather and hide factory with a capacity of tanning 70,000 pieces of cowhide and 20,000 pieces of horse-hide.

(5) Sheepskin coat manufacturing plant with a capacity of manufacturing 150,000 pieces of sheepskin.

(6) Shoe factory with an annual production of 100,000 pairs of shoes.

(7) Power plant with a capacity of generating 2,500 kilowatts of power.

Prior to the Revolution of 1924, there was not a single manufacturing industry in Outer Mongolia which could be called such. Outer Mongolian industries, in fact, were entirely established through the technical assistance of Soviet Russia. The number of workers employed in the State-managed industries totalled 3,492

in 1935.

An eight-hour labor system is enforced in all factories. With the exception of those under 16 years of age, all employed workmen are given two weeks' holiday once a year. The former are supposed to receive a month's holiday every year. Female laborers in pregnancy are given from two to three months' holiday in addition to the regular two-week holiday.

Handicraft Industry.—All industrial guilds are unified into the **Kustarpromsojuz** (Handicraft Trade Union), which has at present a membership of 1,500. The total production of handicraft industries in 1935 amounted to 3,500,000 tukhrik. The **Kustarpromsojuz** has its head office in Ulan Bator, and district offices at Tsetserlik, Baintomen, and Altanblak.

Communications

There are no railways in Outer Mongolia. Transportation is carried on chiefly by cart and camel. In the summer oxen are mainly used, but in the winter camels form the chief means of transportation. In recent years motor car transportation has come to make rapid progress in Outer Mongolia.

Highways

Table 6. Principal Highways

(1) Chuya Highway (870 km.), connecting Jilgolanto with Tsaganol, Koshi Agachi and Biisk.
(2) Tonka Highway (910 km.), connecting Jibholanto with Hatohil, Khanga, and Kooltok Station.
(3) Kiakhta Highway (600 km.), connectng Ulan Bator with Altanblak, Kiakhta and Ulan Ude.
(4) Bolja Highway (480 km.), connecting Baintomen with Elensabo and Bolja Station.
(5) Kalgan Highway (1,200 km.), connecting Ulan Bator with Ude and Kalgan.

Of these highways the Kalgan Highway has lost its international importance because of the closing of communication between Kalgan and Outer Mongolia. All other highways serve as main lines of communication with Soviet Russia, and 700 trucks ply on these routes.

Mongoltrans.—Established in November, 1929, the **Mongoltrans** (Mongol Transport) at first had a monopoly of all transportation and communications in Outer Mongolia, but as a result of the disruption of transportation during the period when the extreme leftist policy was pursued, private transportation by cart and camel was revived and the **Mongoltrans** lost its monopolistic rights in November, 1931, by order of the Cabinet. It, however, still forms the nucleus of transportation in Outer Mongolia, and operates the following bus lines:

Table 7. Bus Lines

	Length (kms.)
Ulan Bator-Altanblak	370
Ulan Bator-Jilgolanto	1,460
Ulan Bator-Baintomen	680
Ulan Bator-Hatohil	804
Ulan Bator-Ublhangai	650
Ulan Bator-Zam Ude	576
Ulan Bator-Dalantsadagai	600
Ulan Bator-Jibholanto	1,150
Ulan Bator-Tsetserlik	430

The **Mongoltrans** has its head office in Ulan Bator and many branches in important centers.

In addition to land routes, there is an important shipping route connecting Outer Mongolia with Soviet Russia. It extends from Ulan Ude, in Soviet Russia, to the Suhe Bator Pier, on the Selenga River, and is 279 kilometers in length. Shipping on this course is controlled by the Selenga Shipping Bureau.

As has been mentioned already, a railway has been under construction between Ulan Ude and Kiakhta, on the Outer Mongolian border, since 1937. Upon its completion, Soviet communications with Outer Mongolia will be further increased and consolidated, giving the impression that Outer Mongolia will virtually become a part of the U.S.S.R.

In the field of aviation an air route has been opened between Ulan Ude and Ulan Bator via Kiakhta. One return trip is made daily on this route.

Finance

The national budget of Outer Mongolia increased from 1,722,000 tukhrik in 1918 to 35,117,000 tukhrik in 1934. Prior to the Revolution budgets were compiled purely on consumptive lines in the interests of the Mongol nobility and lamaseries; and taxes and loans obtained from the Imperial Government were the only sources of revenue. The expenditures were chiefly comprised of the living expenses of the Hutukhtu or theocratic ruler of Outer Mongolia, the expenditures of his administration and lamaseries, and pension grants to the Mongol princes.

After the Revolution, the national budget was completely changed in its nature and became an instrument for strengthening national defense and anti-feudalistic measures, expanding Outer Mongolia's productivity and for furthering the cultural development of the Mongol

race. The progressive income tax levied on feudalistic groups and foreign merchants, and the Government's share of the profits of State enterprises and co-operative associations constitute the principal sources of national revenue.

As to expenditures, the expenditures of the administrative offices are on the downward trend, while increasing importance has come to be placed on the expenditures for economic and cultural development.

The general items of the budget are:

Table 8. Revenue and Expenditure

(1934)

	tukhrik
Revenue:	
Direct taxes	6,918,000
Business tax on co-operative associations	2,598,000
Local tax	2,398,000
Indirect tax	17,997,000
Expenditure:	
For increasing production and for promoting economic development	10,172,000
Social and cultural facilities	4,826,000
Government Offices	3,449,000

Credits and Banks

The credits of Outer Mongolia are placed entirely in the hands of the Government, and are an important instrument for consolidating the economic independence of the People's Republic and for developing productivity.

On June 2, 1924, the Mongol Commercial and Industrial Bank, a state note-issuing bank, was founded in Ulan Bator. This bank is rendering great service as the most important instrument in the execution of Outer Mongolia's economic policy. It advances funds for developing national economy, commerce, cooperative associations, industries and transportation. It also advances loans to farmers and private business enterprises. The amount of such loans has been markedly increasing yearly. Funds advanced for developing the private economy of the people aggregated 73,400 tukhrik in 1933, which increased to 700,000 tukhrik the following year. The amount of loans made for promoting national economy in commerce, industry, transportation, stockraising, and farming totalled 3,429,000 tukhrik in 1927. This figure jumped to 69,753,000 tukhrik in 1934.

At the time of its foundation, the Mongol Commercial and Industrial Bank was capitalized at only 500,000 roubles one half of which was subscribed by the Soviet State Bank. The capital has since been increased gradually, and amounted to 3,360,000 gold tukhrik in 1934. The bank has branches at Altanblak, Baintomen, Jibholanto, Tsetserlik, Undolhan, Ulankom, Toingol, Mulin Fle, Elensabo, and Tsaganoolm, agents at eight different places, and savings offices in various parts of the country.

The Mongol Commercial and Industrial Bank issued its first paper notes on December 9, 1925, and its first subsidiary coins on February 1, 1926. The currency in circulation is comprised of (1) paper notes in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 tukhrik, (2) silver coins in denominations of 1 tukhrik, 50 mongo, 15 mongo, and 10 mongo, and (3) copper coins in denominations of 1, 2 and 5 mongo. The one tukhrik silver coin is 900/1000 fine, and contains 18 grams of pure silver. One tukhrik is divided into 100 mongo. It is provided that the State Bank hold as reserve, 25 per cent of the total currency issue in precious metals, and the remaining 75 per cent in short-dated bills payable. Outer Mongolia adopted the gold standard on April 15, 1928.

The Mongolian People's Central Co-operative

The Mongolian People's Central Co-operative was established in Ulan Bator on December 18, 1921, for the purpose of developing national economy, importing superior but low-priced commodities, selling raw materials directly to consumers, launching enterprises for the manufacture of products from domestic raw materials, and of resisting the pressure of foreign capital. In the first year of its formation this organization had 16 shareholders and its capital amounted to only 300 silver dollars. The capital was gradually increased but the Co-operative was almost powerless to counteract Chinese commercial capital. It was practically similar to a State commercial organ and has able to carry on its work through subsidies from the Government.

It was after 1927 that the Mongolian Central Co-operative began to show marked activity with the object of acquiring Outer Mongolian markets, and was able to expand gradually its influence through the co-operation with, and assistance of, the **Stolmong**, a Soviet-Mongol joint economic organ.

When the leadership of the rightist elements was shattered as a result of the seventh plenum of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party held in 1928, and the extreme leftist policy came to be enforced, the Mongolian People's Central Co-operative took advantage of the occasion to organize the people under an extensive co-operative system and to set up a rigid organization embracing all lower class co-operatives. Based on this system, the Central Co-

operative successfully carried out its fight for the expulsion of individual capital, increased the profits of nomadic economy and was able to accomplish the task of intensifying its activities up to the limit whereby it could guarantee a gradual transfer of the supervision over nomadic economy on to a civilized basis.

Thus, when the foreign trade of Outer Mongolia was brought under State control in 1930, the Mongolian Central Co-operative assumed complete control of not only foreign trade but also internal commerce, and was entrusted with the task of meeting fully the demand of the people. However, since the execution of its task was quite beyond its capacity, distribution circles were thrown into a state of utter confusion, and the Central Co-operative was unable to fulfill its obligations.

The Mongolian People's Central Co-operative is at present the central distributing organ in Outer Mongolia and is making great progress in competition with private trading, which has been newly permitted. Its business constitutes about 70 per cent of the State's total commercial transactions. The scale of its business may be readily visualized by the fact that its transactions increased from 4,416,000 tukhrik in 1924 to 47,000,000 tukhrik in 1934. There are 161 lower class co-operatives under the control of the Central Co-operative and these organizations have a wide network of stores distributed throughout the country, at 1,097 places. The Central Co-operative also has commission merchants at places where its co-operative stores are not found. A total of 2,234 persons, 90 per cent of whom are Mongols, are in its employ.

Internal Trade

Outer Mongolia's internal trade is conducted by the Mongolian People's Central Co-operative, commission agents of the Co-operative, private merchants and by the National Commercial Wholesale Dealers' Association. The Mongolian People's Central Co-operative is engaged in the sale of imported commodities through its branches, lower-class co-operatives, stores, travelling salesmen and commission merchants, and also in the purchase of domestic products for exportation abroad.

The private merchants, on the other hand, receive their commodities from, and are controlled by, the National Commercial Wholesale Dealers' Association, which is under the control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The products and pelts which they purchase are also brought by this association. The Mongolian Central Co-operative and private concerns are therefore in a competitive position, and through such competition the Government plans to expedite the development and expansion of the selling and supplying activities in the country, at the same time preventing private merchants from making excessive profits, and improving the business of the Mongolian Central Co-operative. Seventy per cent of the entire business in the country is conducted by the Central Co-operative whose total transactions for the year 1934 amounted to 47,000,000 tukhrik.

Foreign Trade

The foreign trade of Outer Mongolia is monopolized by the State and is carried on by the National Commercial Wholesale Dealers' Association and the Mongolian Central Co-operative. Commerce is conducted almost exclusively with the Soviet Union, and to a certain extent with the United States and Germany. However, as the purchases from these two countries are made by drafts drawn on Soviet trade representatives stationed abroad, such purchases are in reality tantamount to direct purchases from Soviet Russia.

The Soviet Union has various organs engaged in the development of trade with Outer Mongolia. The leading part is played by the **Sovmongtovtorg**, which, in addition to a trade department, has a transportation department which operates a fleet of motor trucks on the Bolja, Tounka, Kiakhta, Chuya and other main transportation routes, to carry goods to the Outer Mongolian border for delivery to the **Mongoltrans**.

Soviet transactions with Outer Mongolia in recent years are shown in the table below:

Table 9. Transactions with Soviet

(Unit: 1,000 ruble)

	Import	Exports
1931	37,343	28,833
1932	41,395	19,278
1933	38,562	17,269
1934	44,810	20,561
1935	11,633	7,911
1936	50,433	32,120

According to Soviet statistics, Soviet commercial transactions after 1935 are said to have been computed in roubles. It is, however, believed that the computation in roubles was made only in 1935 since notwithstanding the very little difference in the volume of annual trade, the value of trade in 1936 showed a sharp increase over former years.

The special feature of Outer Mongolian trade with Soviet Russia in recent years is that, in contrast to the rapid decrease in the importa-

tion of luxuries, the imports of necessaries of life, machinery for production, and of commodities for promoting the cultural life of the masses have steadily increased. Particularly the imports of metals, mechanical and technical apparatus, petroleum and automobile parts and accessories have shown a marked increase.

According to Soviet trade statistics, the chief Soviet exports to Outer Mongolia in 1936 were as follows:

Table 10. Imports from U.S.S.R. Classified

	Volume (m. tons)	Amount (1,000 roubles)
Stone grinders	7,895	1,247
Flour	49,545	8,038
Sugar	6,065	1,594
Tea	4,283	3,196
Confectionery	1,588	2,445
Tobacco	974	2,336
Cotton cloth	2,306	5,782
Clothing	158	2,161
Silk textiles	60	1,486
Woolen textile	60	394
Dressed hides & skins	188	1,030
Hemp goods	613	904
Petroleum	14,379	2,383
Chinaware	99	124
Rubber goods	54	211
Boots & Shoes	149	994
Iron & copper plate	1,440	1,323
Metal goods	1,228	1,893
Metal Machinery	190	296
Articles needed in motor transport	418	814
TOTAL	**91,692**	**37,645**

Table 11. Exports to U.S.S.R. Classified

(1936)

	Volume	Amount (1,000 roubles)
Livestock	30,262	12,640
Meat, prepared & preserved	1,278	1,282
Intestines	41	106
Furs	91	566
Hides	4,474	4,778
Wool	3,130	7,036
Animal hair	1,945	4,666
Total incl. others	**42,499**	**32,356**

Weights and Measures

The present weights and measures system was enforced on July 2, 1924, by legalizing practically all of the former Chinese system. It is used only in the transactions of local products. In the case of foreign trade the metric system is chiefly employed. In addition to these systems, provisional use of the old Czarist Russian system was recognized after the Revolution of 1924 (Kiyoshi Ishida).

CHAPTER XIII

NORTH CHINA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Geographic Definition

North China which has since of old constituted one of the three main geographic divisions of China comprises, roughly speaking, the extensive basin of the Huang Ho or the Yellow River, which runs west to east between the Yinshan Mountain on the north and the Peilingshan range on the south. The former range, running in a northeasterly direction, crosses the border of Manchuria to be known from that point on as the Great Hsingan mountains. The latter mountainous range rises far out in the west as a branch of the Kuen Lun Mountains and runs eastwards, forming the natural boundary of North China. Numberless streams rising in these mountains flow together to form the Yellow River.

Politically speaking, North China consists of five provinces, namely, Shansi, Hopei, Shantung, Suiyuan, Chahar, not including Honan, Shensi and Kansu. Geographically, North China comprises the region of loess, the plains of Hopei, and the mountainous area of Shantung. The region of loess, lying to the west of Hopei, includes the whole of Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, and a major portion of Honan, Ninghsia, Suiyuan, Chahar, and a part of Hopei. From the point of view of administration, North China is formed of the six provinces of Kansu, Shensi, Shansi, Hopei, Honan, Shantung. The same geographic area also includes the special cities of Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtao and Siking (former Changan).

Area and Population

The above six provinces of North China have an area of 1,204,173 square kilometres or slightly less than twice the total territory of Japan. The aggregate population of these provinces is estimated to be twenty millions less than that of the Japanese Empire.

The plain of Hopei which constitutes the economic and cultural centre of North China is an extensive stretch of level land bounded on the north by the Great Wall, on the west by the peaks of the Taihsingshan and on the east by those of the Huishan. This level land has an area of 125,078 square miles (324,036 square kilometres) and a population of 80,979,025 or an average of 547 for every square mile or 250 for every square kilometre. The density of population in this part of North China is brought out in clear relief when it is seen that the area under cultivation is 82,812 square miles or 66% of the total. The remaining area represents either land unfit for cultivation, being used as villages, roads, graveyards, and pastures, or "sand soil" or soil highly saturated with alkali. The population of 80 millions mostly of agrarian workers live within an area of some 80,000 square miles with positively no hope of extending the tillable acreage.

North China's Position in China's National Finance

The importance of North China in the national financial structure of China largely derives from its position as a source of maritime customs revenue. In 1934, the total national revenue from this source amounted to $315,500,000 of which the maritime customs in North China accounted for approximately $70,200,000 or 22% of the total. In 1938 the entire revenue amounted to $254,565,000 of which North China accounted for $73,870,000, or 29% of the total.

In the field of salt revenue North China occupies a position of scarcely less importance, especially the salt district in Hopei being credited with a figure higher than any other individual salt administrative unit in the whole country. The gross National revenue from this source amounted in 1934 approximately for something like $42,900,000 or more than 23% of the total. In the revenue from the consolidated taxes, another of the three major sources of revenue, North China accounted in the same year for 13% of the total.

Industry

North China, on the whole, is very backward from the economic point of view. It lingers under feudalistic systems little changed since the centre of political life was transferred to the south in 1911, reducing the region to a position of secondary political importance scarcely above border provinces. In the field of financial and commercial activities, it lays far behind the central part of the country. Naturally, industry in this part of the country has made little development. The only exceptional place is Tsing-

tao, where under German administration some foundation was laid for industrial activity, giving impetus, if to a limited extent, to local capital. Tsingtao also owes its growth to its geographic conditions favourable to industrial activity.

Far less favoured until the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937 was the region of which Tientsin is the centre. While the seat of the national government was in Peiping, the port of Tientsin formed a veritable gateway to the political and financial centre of the country. It was the main channel through which foreign capital found its way into the interior. The whole situation changed when the seat of the national government was transferred to Nanking, but since the latter part of 1937 Tientsin has again revived into an active city. Certain geographic factors have, however, considerably hampered the growth of Tientsin as an open port. The river Paiho, silted with mud, is navigable only by vessels of light draught. Ocean-borne freight has often to be trans-shipped from Japan, Dairen, or Shanghai. Under these circumstances, the possibility of Tientsin as a commercial port is necessarily limited.

What is more the provinces forming the hinterland of Tientsin, viz., Szechuan, Tsinghai, Kansu, Shensi, Ninghsia, and the area even stretching out to Chinese Turkestan and Outer Mongolia, though extensive enough in area, have been decidedly backward as compared with other provinces, and so far have offered but limited possibility as markets for general merchandise.

Local Native Industry

Industrial development in this part of the country is more or less notable in those few lines which are locally provided with raw material, such as manufacturing of cement, soda, and carpets and rugs. The manufacture of cement is represented only by factories under native enterprise. The soda manufactories have been mostly under Chinese enterprise, though some are being run by British interests. The carpet and rug manufacturing industry in which some American and Japanese capital has been invested is in large part carried on in the form of handicraft by Chinese. The cotton textile industry, though well distributed in North China, is still little developed beyond the stage of handicraft.

Cotton Textile Industry

There are two distinct features of the industry: one is the rapid and steady expansion of Japan, chiefly based at Tsingtao; and the other, the tendency of Chinese industrialists to withdraw into the interior in the face of the growing competition of Japanese capital. The urban and suburban markets are being steadily opened to Japanese products. Additional handicaps are seen in high costs of transportation and distribution because of lack of facilities of transportation, and up to the China Incident of 1937, by manifold taxes adding to the costs. As these conditions served the same purpose as tariff barriers against the in-coming goods, so they served as effectively as protection for goods produced well back in the interior. For this reason, the native textile industry developed with a view, not to the urban, but to the provincial markets, or close to the sources of the raw material generally. The Hsin factories, in the province of Shensi, the municipal factory in Peking and the Huifeng mill at Paoting, both in the province of Hopei, the cotton mills at Changte in the province of Honan, the Limin mill at Nansheng, Chia-feng mill at Chiating, both in the province of Kiangsu all may be regarded as notable instances, in contrast with the Toyoda mills in Tsingtao and Japanese factories at Shanghai and Tunghsing.

The native industrialists also had been experiencing considerably difficult up to the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937 on account of the rising price of silver. Increased exports of the metal resulted in low supply of credit facilities and higher rates of money in the country. In addition to these financial conditions, the enhanced value of silver was also reflected in heavier imports of foreign manufactures and proportionate contraction in exports of native produce, resulting in steep falls in the market. Under these circumstances, mills at Tientsin as well as elsewhere in some instances, found it impossible to cope with this financial situation, or in others found it expedient to turn over their management to foreign interests.

The industry in the province of Shantung is divided between Tsinan and Tsingtao. The former is represented by four mills of which the Lufeng mill, equipped with 28,000 spindles, is the largest. Comparatively free from political or military disturbance, the mills in this part of the country have enjoyed unbroken prosperity. The production of these mills in 1936 were estimated at 53,600 bales, the same being consumed by the hand loom industry in the same locality as well as in the region of Hsuchow. The textile industry in Tsingtao is for the most part under Japanese enterprise. The only mill under Chinese enterprise was the Huahsing which was set up in 1922 with a capital stock of $2,700,000 and an annual capacity of 23,000 bales of yarn. The six mills under Japanese enterprise have an aggregate spindle number

of 377,000 and an annual production of 192,500 bales of yarn and 2,922,000 pieces of cotton tissue.

In the interior, the industry has chiefly been developed in the two provinces of Shansi and Honan. In the former, there are three mills with an aggregate capital stock of ¥6,210,000 and 77,700 spindles. Under the official policy pursued to attain a self-sustaining position in clothing, the industry is expected further to develop in this part of the country. The province of Honan was credited with four mills with capital stock of approximately $5,760,000 and 107,280 spindles in 1937.

Wool Yarn and Carpets

The wool yarn and carpet industry of China is practically concentrated in the region of Tientsin. The total production of wool in China is estimated to be in the neighborhood of 540,000 piculs, of which Tsinhai accounts for 162,000 piculs and Kansu for 80,000, the other wool producing provinces being Ninghsia, Chahar, and Shansi. Peking and Tientsin are logical outlets for the product.

"Tientsin carpets" are produced in and about the city of Tientsin. In the boom period around 1923 there were in the region of Peking and Tientsin as many as 600 wool and carpets factories, the latter city alone accounting for 530.

In consequence of foreign competition, the above number has been reduced to 90 at Tientsin and 30 at Peking. The exports of carpets from Tientsin are now estimated at less than $4,000,000 a year.

Flour Industry

The consumption of flour in China is almost entirely confined to North China. The production of wheat is also confined to the same part, the provinces of Honan, Shantung and Shansi being chief producers. The manufacture of flour in North China is concentrated in Tientsin and Tsinan.

In Tientsin the industry originated in 1915 when a company was organized under joint enterprise of Japanese and Chinese capital. During the Great War period there were added as many as ten new factories. Most of these establishments were later forced out of business as a consequence of foreign competition, internal disorder, and financial difficulty. In 1937 four mills were in business. These mills were supplied with wheat mostly from Shantung, Hopei, Honan, some quantities also being taken from Shanghai and other places in Central China as well as from foreign sources. The total production of wheat in that year was estimated at approximately 8,000,000 bags of which 60 per cent was consumed in Tientsin and 20 per cent at Peking, the remainder at places along the Tientsin-Pukow and Tientsin-Tangshan railway lines.

The milling industry in Tsinan dates from 1913 when a factory was set up with a modest capital of $50,000. The field became overcrowded around 1921, generally bad business prevailing since. There were in 1937 six mills in operation. The raw material is mainly supplied from Shantung, Honan, and Hopei.

Chemical Industry

The chemical industry has been developed in North China with Tientsin and the region to the east as its center. The salt supply of the Changlu district has formed a basis for the soda industry of considerable importance. Paints and cement are being produced on a fairly large scale. Paper manufacturing, extraction of oil, making of matches are other industrial lines of more or less importance.

In the field of the soda industry the factories in Tangku are most important with production of 350,00 metric tons of soda ash, 1,500 tons of caustic soda, 1,300 barrels of sodium silicate, 6,000 bags of dry soda.

Soda Exports of Tientsin

China exported soda to the amount of $236,000 in 1937, representing 31,000 quintals. Of this amount Tientsin accounted for $223,000. Japan is one of the largest customers. Tientsin also has a growing import trade in soda and soda products, revealing tradal conditions common to all lines of Chinese industry. In 1938 the total imports of caustic soda amounted to $2,707,000.

Sulphuric Acid Industry

The Lichung Sulphuric Factory, in operation since 1934, was the only undertaking in this line in 1937. On the strength of tariff protection the factory had been enjoing fairly good business, having practically put an end to imports through Tientsin.

Cement Industry

Of the seven cement factories in operation in China in 1937, with a total producton of some 4,200,000 barrels, two are found in North China, one of them being the largest undertaking in the whole country. The Chee Hsin Cement Works, placed at Tangshan in the province of

Hopei, dates from the close of the last century, being originated under the enterprise of the Kaiping Mining Administration. After an unsuccessful career the company was turned over to a private Chinese interest in 1907. The company in 1914 took over the management of the Huachi factory with a rated capacity of 300,000 barrels, at Tayeh in the province of Hupei. The present factory at Tongshan, capitalized at $8,800,000, is the largest in the country, with an annual production of 1,600,000 barrels. The factory is locally supplied with the raw material.

The Chih Ching Cement Company at Tsinan, capitalized at $200,000, has an annual output of 90,000 barrels, which are locally consumed. In the province of Shansi a cement factory was in operation under official enterprise since 1935 with a daily output of 400 barrels (each of 140 pounds). The same factory planned to increase its capacity to supply the product to the region of Peking and Tientsin as well as in the direction of Hankow. The raw materials are supplied from Chuyang within the province.

Match Industry

The match factories in North China number 160 in all. What with tariff protection and occasional dumping of Russian produce, and expanding activity of foreign manufacturers within this part of the country, imports had been reduced next to nothing in 1937. The industry is mainly concentrated at Tientsin, Tsinan and Tsingtao.

Japanese capital operated two factories at Tientsin with a combined daily output of 50 to 60 cases. Of a number of Chinese undertakings, formerly in existence, there remained only the Tanhua company, capitalized at $1,000,000, operating a factory in Tientsin and another in Peking in 1937. The former factory had a daily capacity of 60 cases (each of 1,440 packages).

The match factories in Tsinan, Tsingtao and other places in the interior are estimated to be about 30 in number with a rated aggregate capacity of 200,000 tons a year. In Shansi six factories were in operation in 1937, though no detail is available. The largest undertaking in the province is the Hsipei Match Company which was set up in 1934 with a capital stock of $130,000 and a daily capacity of 20 cases. The company is to expand its production to 60 cases per day, by increasing its capital to $400,000, with the object of placing the province in a self-sufficient position. In the province of Honan there are some 10 factories with Kaifeng and Loyang as centres. Shensi and Kansu have also match factories of more or less importance.

The growing match industry of North China is being reflected in increasing imports of the raw materials, which consist for the most part of timber from Japan, Russia and Manchuria, and some quantities of red and other phosphorus as well as other chemicals, which are chiefly supplied by Germany.

Paints and Coatings

The industry is confined to only sulphur black, paints and enamel. The black which is indispensable for dyeing Chinese tunics is in universal demand in the country. Despite the recessive trends of recent years, Teintsin's imports of the dyestuff amount to a goodly figure. Two factories were in operation under Japanese enterprise in Tientsin and one in Tsingtao in 1937. Indigo which is also in country-wide demand is sought entirely from foreign sources, Germany and Japan being chief suppliers.

The most important producer of enamel and paints is the Chung Kuo Yu Chi under purely native enterprise, with a nominal capital of $200,000. The list of products consists of 30 kinds, including paints and enamel. The raw material used are sesame, nut and other oils all of native origin.

Japanese Industrial Activity

While Tsingtao was the scene of Japanese industrial activity up to 1937, there being a number of factories on a large scale, hardly a Japanese industrial undertaking of importance was to be found in any other part of North China. This situation was due to the unsettled political conditions of the region and also to the highly alkaline quality of water locally available for industrial purposes. The factories under Japanese enterprise, equally on a modest scale, were engaged in the manufacture of dyestuffs, nails, rubber goods, and matches. Since the China Affair of 1937, however, Japanese companies have been highly active in North China and a large number of Chinese factories have come under Sino-Japanese joint investment.

Coal in Hopei

The province of Hopei, with estimated deposits of 3,000 million tons, ranks 8th in the country in point of coal reserve. Mining is conducted on a large scale at Kailan and Chinghsing. The province produced in 1931 a total of 7,660,000 tons or approximately 40 per cent of the total national production, exclusive of Manchuria. In 1936 the coal production of the province had fallen somewhat due to poor operating conditions and stood at 6,658,000 tons.

There were registered 19 mining companies in 1936, of which 9 were not operating. Among

MINERAL RESOURCES

the operating organizations the Kailan Mining Administration in which British capital holds a controlling share is the largest, with a capital stock of £2,000,000 and an annual production of 5,205,000 tons. The second largest is the Chinghsing Mining Administration which is under joint enterprise of German capital and the provincial government, the latter holding shares to the amount of $3,750,000 or three-fourths of the total. The output for 1934 reached 753,444 tons.

The largest concern under native enterprise is the Shengcheng Feng Mining Company, capitalized at $6,600,000, which operates a mining area at Chinghsing with an annual production of 220,000 tons.

Coal in Shansi

The coal reserves of Shansi are estimated at 127,100,000,000 tons or 51% of the total deposits of China, though the actual production in 1936 was 2,000 tons, being less than a third of that for Hopei. The mining is for the most part carried on in primitive ways. The Pao Chin Mining Company, operating four mining districts within the province in 1936, was by far the largest undertaking, having been capitalized at $2,863,000. The company produced from 5 to 6 hundred thousand tons of coal a year or about 60% of the total output in the province. The First Northwestern Mining Institution which was organized in 1933 as part of the local government's 10-year plan with a capital of $360,000 produced 200 tons a day in 1936.

Coal in Shantung

The coal deposits in Shantung province are estimated at 3,071,000,000 tons. The companies capitalized above $100,000 numbered 9 in 1935, of which four were in operation. The largest organization is the Chung Hsing Kung Ssu, with a capital stock of $10,000,000 and an annual output of 762,681 tons. The mining companies under joint enterprise of Japanese and Chinese capital numbered three in 1936, of which one was out of operatoin. The two operating companies, both working at Liuchuan, had a combined capital stock of $4,000,000, and had an annual output of 629,500 tons in 1936. In the districts of Liuchuan, Changluan, and Poshan the small-scale mines producing anything between 100 and 200 tons per day numbered 20 in all.

Coal in Honan

The coal deposits in the province are estimated at 6,624,000,000 tons. The Fu Kung Ssu under British enterprise had a capital stock of £1,243,000 and an annual output of 700,000 tons in 1933. The Chung Yuan Mining Company, capitalized at $4,000,000 was the largest native undertaking in 1933, having an annual production of 525,607 tons. The second largest undertaking is the Lu Chuan Kou Mining Company, capitalized at $3,000,000 and producing something over 500,000 tons a year.

Coal in Other Provinces

In the provinces of Suiyuan and Chahar, credited with coal deposits of respectively 400 million and 500 million tons, the mining work is carried on only in small ways. In Shensi, with a deposit of 70,000 million tons, the industry remains unorganized, there being a negligible output of only 230,000 tons up to the China Incident.

Iron in North China

In the province of Hopei the deposits of iron at Ssukiaying, Changkiachuang, and vicinity are estimated to be some 32,000,000 tons. In the province of Shantung the iron reserves at Shinlingchen near the boundary of the country of Hsincheng were owned by the Lu Ta Kung Ssu under the joint enterprise of Chinese and Japanese capital, though work was suspended for sometime. In Honan haematite, containing a high percentage of iron is known to occur. In Shansi the Pao Chin Kung Ssu in the county of Pingting, capitalized at $700,000 produced for 1931 a total of 12,226 tons of ore and 5,560 tons of pig iron. The mines at Chincheng, Changchin, Kaoping, Hsihsien, Chuyang, Linhsien and others are equally operated in a primitive way.

The iron mines in Chahar are in large part owned by the Lung Yen Works which is under joint enterprise of official and private capital. The company, capitalized at $5,000,000 was placed in operation in 1918, though the work had to be suspended three months later for political and other reasons. In the province of Suiyuan no industrial undertaking has been attempted, though the ore occurs in the regions of Kuyang and Wuchuan.

Other Minerals

Gold, limestone, clay, manganese, all of unimportant quantities, are found in the province

of Hopei. The only mineral of any importance is asbestos which is produced to the amount of 300,000 tons per year. Close to the boundary between Hopei and Shansi provinces manganese is said to occur, though no detail is known. In Shantung gold was being mined under the enterprise of the provincial government, though no information has been given out as to the results of operation.

Oil in Shensi

The only item of importance in this field is petroleum in occurence in the province of Shensi. The reserves, according to some foreign engineers, are so enormous as to meet the needs of the whole world for 300 years. The veins are said to run in a straight line northward from Tungkuan to Yenan. The oil field now in operation at Yenchang is said to be only a small portion outlying in the northern portion close to the border of the province of Shansi. In 1934 the Ministry of Communications took active interest in operating these fields. The official undertaking was reported to have been rewarded with success, though nothing has been heard of since. When it is recalled, however, that the Standard Oil Company, under its contract with the Chinese Government, went over the field in 1914 and met with unencouraging results, the oil proposition of Shensi for the most part still remains problematical.

The oil concern in operation at Yenchang in 1931 under official enterprise was capitalized at 200,000 taels. It produced in 1929 1,127 barrels (each of 42 gallons), in 1930 1,094 barrels and in 1931 552 barrels. Because of relatively high transportation and other costs, the product is in little demand in other parts of the country.

Cotton Industry

The annual production of cotton in China is on an average 9,000,000 piculs, of which 4,000,000 was consumed on the spot, and 1,000,000 exported up to 1936. The requirements of the domestic mills amounted to approximately 9 million piculs. Supply falls short of demand. Reduced production in the United States during the world depression and higher tariffs served to stimulate native agriculture to give increasing attention to cotton cultivation. Another fact in this line of agriculture is that when the price of farm produce fell below costs some years ago, cotton became one of the few profitable products, and as such has been attracting Chinese agriculturists, the growing of American species being found especially profitable.

Principal collecting and distributing markets for cotton in North China are Tientsin, Tsinan, and Chengchou. The first named city is a market almost exclusively for the cotton of Hopei, although formerly produce in Shensi and Shansi used also to find way here. The product directed to the Tientsin market is mostly of coarse fibre which is in the main exported abroad, the finer fibre suitable for spinning being shipped out to Shanghai. Tsinan is an outlet for the product of Honan, Shantung and Hopei. While a portion of such produce is consumed locally and at Tsingtao, no small part is shipped to Shanghai through Tsingtao. To Chengchou shipped cotton from Honan, Shensi, and Shansi, and most of these shipments are again sent to the mills in Shanghai.

In Shantung the native and American species are grown at the rate of respectively 40 and 60 per cent, and in Hopei the former species at 70 per cent and the latter 30 per cent. The native cotton, because of its coarse fibre, is in little demand for spinning purposes. Japan's decreasing takings of ginned cotton up to 1936 had serious effects on the market. The policy pursued to encourage cotton cultivation as a means of effecting economic regeneration of rural communities entirely discards the native species.

Export of Hopei Product

From a tradal point of view, the cotton of Hopei province occupies a peculiar position. Unlike the product of Shantung and some other provinces, which is either consumed on the spot or sent out to the mills at Shanghai, the cotton of Hopei which consists for the most part of the native species, though consumed on the spot a degree, is exported in greater quantities, constituting in fact a major proportion of China's cotton exports. The cottons brought to the Tientsin market fall into the two brands of Hsi Chuan Mien (West River cotton) and Ya Chuan Mien (Imperial River Cotton). The former is produced in the basin of the five rivers which join at Tientsin to form the river Paiho, and make up the bulk of the Hopei production. This fibre, coarse and unfit for spinning, is used in mixed weaving with wool, and for making explosives, and in some instances, for yarns of medium counts. Japan and the United States are the best customers. The Yu Chuan Mien is produced mostly in Shantung and in some part in Honan along the canal region. Pure white like the other species, this fibre is softer, being from ½ to ⅝ of an inch and usable in mixed weaving and for making of coarser counts. The American cotton raised in Hopei is known as Tung Chuan Mien (East River Cot-

ton) which is used for the making of counts from 32 to 42.

Tientsin has a progressively growing trade in raw cotton with other parts of China. Shanghai occupies a position of preeminence in this point. This situation strikingly contrasts with China's cotton export which, on the whole, is on the decline. The consumption in Tientsin reaches some 560,000 piculs, there being recessive trends due to the closing down of mills and reduced production. Under these circumstances, the cotton of Hopei must seek greater outlets and plans have been on foot to increase exports to Japan since the China Affair.

WHEAT AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Wheat

The production of wheat in China have been approximately 400,000,000 piculs, the bulk of which is grown in Shantung, Honan, Hopei, Shansi. In Chahar and northwestern provinces wheat is in the main consumed on the spot. In Shansi and in the provinces to the east and the south the product above domestic requirements is offered on the market. In practice, however, the surplus grain has generally suffered to lie in storage in the interior on account of high costs of transportation, distribution and internal taxes on movement of merchandise. Foreign produce, coming into the country in increasing quantities has been continually forcing down the price of native wheat. It is a feature of the trade in this part of the country that bad crops boost up the price temporarily, only quickly to be forced down by the imported grain.

Other Cereals

North China is also a chief producer of such cereals as kaoliang, Indian corn, and millet. These products, being staple articles of daily food in the agricultural communities, seldom find their way abroad save under exceptional conditions.

Tobacco.—Tobacco is produced in China to the amount of roughly 5,400,000 piculs, of which a major portion is grown in Honan and Shantung. Shansi also grows tobacco, though its output is not above the point of self-sufficiency.

Beans.—The gross output of beans in China has averaged from 129 millions to 146 millions of piculs. At present the five provinces of North China, exclusive of Chahar, produce soya beans approximately to 45% of total output.

Linseed and Groundnut.—Of the seed group linseed is the most important product in North China. It is in demand as raw material for making linoleum and other industrial purposes. The provinces of Shansi, Suiyuan, Chahar and Ninghsia, the chief producing area in the country, are credited with an annual production of 300,000 piculs. While there is an output of walnuts of more or less importance in North China, the groundnut is the most important of this group from the commercial point of view.

PASTORAL AND OTHER PRODUCTS

Hides & Skins.—In the foreign trade of North China in general, and of Tientsin particular, pastoral products have constituted the most important individual group of exports. In wool Tientsin's outgoing trade comprises a major proportion of China's whole trade in the same line. The principal products that pass through Tientsin for export are sheep wool, pigs' bristles, lamb furs, camel hair, dog skins and goat hair.

Wool.—Chinese wool is as a rule coarse and of low commercial value. It is in demand for the making of carpets and cashmere. Tientsin is the most important collecting and distributing point in North China. The districts of Holumbuir produce roughly 15,000 piculs, East Inner Mongolia about 45,750 piculs, Chinghai 71,500 piculs, Sinkiang, Kansu and Shensi, combined, 160,260 piculs, and the three provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Shansi account for some 55,000 piculs.

Camel's Hair.—Tientsin is the most important collecting and distributing centre of camel's hair in the whole of China. The product is brought to the port by two routes, eastern and western. The former route is followed by the product collected by Changchiakou from places in Inner Mongolia, while the latter is taken by the wool collected at Kueihua and Paotou. In addition, the product in the region of Yulin is first collected at Yutzu in the province of Shansi whence it is transported to Tientsin by the Peking-Hankow line.

Salt Industry

There were four salt manufacturing plants in North China in 1937, all of which follow a new process of manufacturing from sea water.

These companies, placed in Hopei and Shantung, have an aggregate capital stock of $6,220,000 and an annual production of 1,210,000 piculs. The export of salt had always been prohibited in China until the time of the retrocession of Shantung to China by Japan, when a special arrangement was made to the effect that China may export salt to Japan up to a maximum of 300,000,000 pounds. In view of the rapid growth of her chemical industry, Japan will have to seek increasing supplies of salt from abroad. The province of Hopei, where natural conditions are most favourable for the manufacture of salt will naturally receive attention as a source of salt to meet Japan's expanding demand.

JAPAN'S POLICY FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH CHINA

As a result of deliberations for expediting the reconstruction of North China, the Sino-Japanese Joint Economic Committee adopted on June 29 and July 1, 1938 the following basic policy on the development of North China and economic collaboration between Japan and China:

(1) In order to bring about the materialization of Sino-Japanese friendship, Japan and China will cooperate and endeavour to effect agricultural improvements so as to stabilize and promote the livelihood of the peasants who comprise the greater part of the population of North China. Raw cotton and other agricultural products will be exported to Japan as raw materials for Japanese industry. In return Japanese manufactured products will be exported to China, thereby consolidating mutual economic relationship between the two countries.

(2) For the purpose of exploiting the mineral and other resources in North China along with riparian improvements, the development of communications, transportation, ports and harbors, and the revision and improvement of the currency system, the Japanese Government will establish the North China Development Company with a capital of ¥350,000,000, as provided for in the legislation passed by the Imperial Diet in March, 1938. The participation of Chinese investment in the proposed company will be invited and a general readjustment of basic industries such as coal mining, iron mining, electric power, coal liquefaction, and salt production, and their affiliated industries will be made.

(3) As to the industries other than those mentioned above, efforts will be made to prevent the wasting of funds resulting from economic rivalry between Japan and China and among similar enterprises, as well as to effectuate, as much as possible, cooperation between Japan and China through joint investments and management. Efforts will also be made to attract foreign capital and to increase exports abroad.

Establishment of North China Development Company

In accordance with the foregoing policy the North China and Central China Development Companies were established in November, 1938. Both are semi-official corporations, the former being capitalized at ¥350,000,000 and the latter at ¥100,000,000.

The North China Development Company will invest in, or advance funds to, the following enterprises:

1. Transportation, ports and harbors.
2. Communications.
3. Electric enterprises.
4. Mining enterprises.
5. Enterprises engaged in the manufacture, sale and utilization of salt.
6. Enterprises which especially need to be unified and readjusted in order to facilitate the economic development of North China.

The above enterprises will be placed under subsidiary concerns to be established on the basis of Sino-Japanese joint management. The combined capital of the various subsidiaries, which are being projected, will amount to ¥688,000,000, to be allotted as follows:

Projected Investments of North China Development Company

(Unit: ¥1,000)

Subsidiaries	Capital	Japanese investment	Chinese investment
Railways, ports and harbors ...	300,000	285,000	15,000
Automobile	16,000	10,000	6,000
Communications .	30,000	27,000	3,000
Iron and Steel ...	50,000	45,000	5,000
Coal mining	60,000	40,000	20,000
Coal liquefaction.	150,000	150,000	——
Electric Industry.	70,000	50,000	20,000
Salt Industry ...	12,000	8,000	4,000
Total	688,000	615,000	73,000

It is understood that the subsidiary companies will be established in the order of urgency and according to the nature of their enterprise. The following is an outline of the policy adopted in connection with their establishment:

Coal.—The coal mines in the Mengchiang district and North China will be divided into six

mining "blocks," namely, Tsuchuanfatzu, Chungsing, Tatung, Linhokou, Pingting and Menghsien, and the number of mining companies for the exploitation of these mines will be limited to six. It is planned in 1941 to produce 30,000,000 tons, of which 10,000,000 tons (chiefly bituminous coal) will be exported to Japan, and 20,000,000 tons will be supplied for local consumption. The Chingching and Chunghsing Mines will be entrusted with the production of coal for exportation to Japan. The production and distribution of coal by each mining bloc will be controlled by the parent corporation (North China Development Company) in accordance with the above production plan.

Communications.—The North China Telegraph and Telephone Company and the Mengchiang Communications Company will be reincorporated as subsidiaries of the North China Development Company.

Electric Industry.—The Mengchiang Electric Corporation will be established in Mengchiang as a subsidiary of the North China Development Company, while the North China Electric Corporation will be incorporated in North China, with which will be merged the Tientsin Electric and East Hopei Electric Companies. Attention will be directed to the electrification of the Peking-Tientsin district, the object being the generation of 70,000 kilowatts of electric power in 1941.

Iron.—Iron ore will be produced chiefly at the Lungyen Iron Mine, while iron will be manufactured at the Shihchingshan Iron Works and the North-western Iron Refinery. A new mill will also be established in the Peking-Tientsin district. It is planned to produce 1,700,000 tons of iron ore and 550,000 tons of iron in 1941. Although consideration will be given to establishing one subsidiary to engage in iron mining and another subsidiary to engage in the manufacture of iron if there is need for such because of construction material and other factors, iron mining and the manufacture of pig iron and steel will, in principle, be carried on by one company.

Salt.—One subsidiary company will be formed to exploit the salt resources. The 1941 plan calls for the manufacture of 2,500,000 tons of salt and the production of 200,000 tons of soda ash from which will be manufactured 60,000 tons of caustic soda.

Coal Liquefaction.—One subsidiary company will be established in the Peking-Tientsin district to develop the coal liquefaction industry.

Transportation.—One subsidiary company will be formed for the development of railway and motor car transportation, ports and harbors. Its sphere of industrial activity will be the area north of the Lung-Hai Railway.

Although the foregoing subsidiaries will, in principle, be Sino-Japanese jointly invested special juridical persons incorporated under Chinese law, the investment of foreign capital will also be recognized.

Central China Development Company

The Central China Development Company, as mentioned before, was established in November, 1938 with a capital of ¥100,000,000 and is a semi-official concern. The Central China Development Company will invest in, or advance funds to, the following enterprises:

1. Transportation.
2. Communications.
3. Electric, gas and waterworks.
4. Mining.
5. Aquatic products industry.
6. Enterprises necessary for promoting public interests and the development of industries in Central China.

Under special circumstances the Central China Development Company, upon receiving approval of the authorities concerned, may directly manage any of the above-mentioned enterprises. Eleven subsidiary concerns with a total capitalization of ¥158,000,000, of which ¥83,606,112 was paid up, were already established as of August, 1939. The sphere of the projected as well as established subsidiaries classified by enterprises is as follows:

Sphere of Investment of North China Development Company

(Unit: ¥1,000)

Subsidiaries	Capital authorized	Japanese investment	Chinese investment
Railways	100,000	50,000	50,000
Communications ..	15,000	10,000	5,000
Electric power and Waterworks ...	25,000	10,000	15,000
Motorbus and Electric Car	5,000	3,000	2,000
Gas	10,000	7,000	3,000
Aquatic products .	10,000	6,000	4,000
Iron and Steel ...	20,000	9,750	10,250
Total	185,000	95,750	89,250

One of the questions to which the Provisional Government of the Republic of China gave its earliest attention was the revision of the customs tariff. This procedure was urgently required for a twofold reason. In the first place, the tariff that had been in force under the regime of the

NEW COMMERCIAL POLICY IN NORTH AND CENTRAL CHINA

Nationalist Government had been largely motivated by political considerations of which anti-Japanism was the most conspicuous feature. In some respects the schedule in force virtually amounted to a trade prohibition against Japan. Secondly, the prolonged undeclared war in China gave to North China a new position as an important factor in the so-called Yen bloc. With a new economic structure established on the continent of Asia, Japan was required to consider her balance of international payments not from her own individual standpoint alone but from that of the unit into which Japan, Manchoukuo and North China had been combined. Consequently, emphasis was laid on the need of industrial development and export activity in North China. The newly laid commercial policy of North and Central China called for a revision of the customs tariff with the least delay.

1st Customs Change.—After about a month's study on the subject, the Peking authorities announced on January 21, 1938, a provisionally revised tariff which went into effect the next day. The main principles embodied in the new system were explained to be as follows:

(1) Manchoukuo and the Kwantung Leased Territory shall be treated as foreign countries; that is to say, (A) Duties shall be imposed on exports to Manchoukuo and the Kwantung Leased Territory; (B) Duties shall be levied on imports from the above mentioned countries.
(2) Of the articles mentioned in the export and import customs tariff hitherto in force the rates will be changed on what are considered to be the most important for the relief of the general population and also for the stabilization of their life.
(3) The surtax on income shall be abolished; but a levy of 5 per cent. shall be made on the taxable amount for the benefit of the war devastated area.

The above change covered 80 articles of major importance. The import duties were generally reduced by half on those of daily necessity such as cotton goods, sugar, marine products, porcelain ware, printing and wrapping papers. A one-third cut was made in the rates on rubber goods and rayon yarn. With regard to materials required for reconstructive undertakings the duties were abolished on rock drilling and crushing machinery and those on Portland cement, fertilizer and timber were reduced by 50 per cent.

In the field of export, the duties were temporarily abolished on cotton, iron ore, old iron, scrap iron, while the rates were cut by 50 to 65 per cent on pigs' bristle, wool and hemp.

The new tariff was enforced in the area over which the jurisdiction of the Peking regime extended. Meanwhile, the old customs rates were being adhered to in Central China.

Transference of Shanghai Customs Administration.—With the development of the front at and around Shanghai, the need of establishing an effective control over the Shanghai Maritime Customs Office was felt to an increasing extent. This was required not only from the consideration of closing the channel of custom revenue for the Chiang Kai-shek regime but also because of the urgent necessity of controlling the import of arms, ammunition and war materials in general. The Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai proposed to the Customs Administration that the customs revenue should be deposited at the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Japanese official staff should be increased. The first point of proposal proved objectionable.

This matter was then transferred to Tokyo where the British Ambassador and the Japanese Foreign Vice-Minister entered into negotiations in early March, 1938. An agreement was formally reached on May 2 and 4 days later, on May 6, the Shanghai Customs Administration was turned over to the Renovation Government, which appointed its own superintendent to displace the representative of the Nationalist Government. The actual administration and direction of the Maritime Customs which had hitherto been in British hands now passed to the new Nanking authorities.

The revenue from the Maritime Customs has always been the best form of security in China. The foreign loans and indemnities secured on this basis amount to £52,433,901 in sterling, $57,722,363 in gold, and $3,353,493,016 in silver, all these outstanding obligations being completely redeemable in the year 1960. Of these amounts the foreign loans are £25,710,885 in sterling and $28,990,150 in the U. S. currency.

The main points on which the British and the Japanese Governments reached an agreement were as follows:

(1) The revenue from the Maritime Customs shall be disposed of in the following order; first, the current expenditures and customary payments will be met from the customs receipts and then the balance will be turned to the service of foreign loans and indemnity payment. The share to be borne by the Shanghai Maritime

Customs is to be determined each month on the basis of the gross receipts at all the customs offices in the country.

(2) Tha Japanese loan of the year 1931 as a capital fund for the redemption of the Boxer Indemnity and Japan's share of the same indemnity payments are to be treated on the same basis with the other foreign obligations.

The most important point is that the new regime has assumed responsibility for all the loan contracts concluded by the previous regimes in legitimate ways, thus evincing its determination to respect the rights and interests of third countries in China.

Customs Stations Under the New Regime

The revenue from customs levies made up 40 to 50 per cent of the country's total income under the regime of the Nationalist Government. The new regime of China has taken over the customs stations at Chinhwangtao, Tientsin, Weihaiwei, Tsingtao, Shanghai, Hangchow, Chenkiang, Wuhu, Nanking. The revenue from these sources is estimated to make up anywhere from 40 to 50 per cent of the total customs reveune of the country. The receipts at the Maritime Customs of Shanghai represented in 1937 a total equivalent to 41 per cent of the total maritime customs revenue and in 1936 as much as 45 per cent of the total.

Second Revision of the Anti-Japanese Customs Tariff.—The Renovation Government of China, in collaboration with the Provisional Government authorities of Peking, instituted a new customs tariff as effective from June 1, 1938, throughout North and Central China. Needless to say, the primary object of the second revision of the tariff was the adjustment of anti-Japanese features. The outstanding points in the new schedule are as follows:—

(1) The import duties are based upon those in force at the year 1931 when China recovered it customs autonomy, only slight changes being made therein. For the economic relief of the population in the war devastated areas the provisional rates introduced by the Peking authorities are adopted with regard to 20 articles of daily necessity.

(2) The export duties are fixed at the same rates as those adopted by the Peking authorities on January 22, 1938. The interport rates followed those adopted at Shanghai in November 1937.

The adoption of the rates enforced in 1931 clearly indicates that the second tariff revision was only a step toward a further and more complete revision of the tariff. The tariff adopted in 1931 was based on a commercial policy against Japan. In fact, it was since the adoption of these discriminate rates that Japan, as the leading exports to China among all countries, had to yield her position to the United States of America.

Policy as Seen in the New Rates.—The new import rates in comparison with the preceding schedule are shown below with regard to leading articles.

Table 15. Revised Import Tariff (%)

(Effective from June 1, 1938)

	New Rates	Old Rates
Cotton cloth (grey)	10	25
Rayon yarn	30	60
Rayon goods	35	80
Wool knitting material	25	70
Sugar	20	220
Fish and shell-fish	12.5	20
Tinned food-stuffs	15	30
Wheat flour	Free	20
Agricultural machinery ...	Free	5
Iron	10	15

In addition to flour and agricultural machinery, the list of free admission temporarily includes the following:—

(1) Rock drilling machinery, coal and iron mining machinery, cranes, conveying vehicles, accessories and parts of mining machinery; (2) blast furnaces, rotary kilns, open hearth furnaces, reverberatory furnaces, rolling mills, ore dressing and refining machinery, accessories and parts; (3) seeds for cultivation; (4) serum vaccine.

In will be seen that the new tariff aims at the revival of agricultural activity and fostering of the heavy industrial development by Japanese capital. Japan's sugar industry, which had been suspended in China under the previous system, was given a chance to revive.

The Tariff Revision and Third Countries.—The revision of the customs tariff called forth no protest on the part of third countries interested in trade with China, even expressions of approval having been heard in some parts of the world. It is obvious that Japan has reason to expect a further revision of the current schedule.

In the first place, the situation is made complicate because of the enforcement of the new tariff side by side with the schedule followed by the Nationalist Government. But this situation is expected to change with the development of new political and economic conditions consequent on the progress of the war. With the

fall of Canton on October 21, and of Hankow on October 25, 1938, the new regime has placed under its control the best part of the customs maritime zone, making its complete unification a matter of simplicity.

Great misgivings are evidently seen on the part of third countries with regard to the policy by which the new system may be directed. Whereas the revision of the customs tariff made it clear that there would be no discrimination against third countries as far as the new system goes, there seems to persist vaguely apprehensive thoughts as to the possibility of some political factor being project into the situation. However, the prevailing opinion in Japan is that excepting certain lines calling for special protection by legal procedure, Japan will be in a good enough position to complete with any countries in China on an equal basis.

At any rate it should be noted that there has been considerable change in the comparative positions of countries with regard to their trade with China since the outbreak of the hostilities. This change, however, is not to be attributed to the political or to the military situation of the country only. For instance, one great handicap now imposed on the external trade is the monetary policy followed by the new regime. The unfavourable and non-cooperative attitude maintained by European and American banks toward the new currency is providing to an increasing extent an obstacle in the way of external trade development, because the Chinese banks in the area under the jurisdiction of the new regime have ceased to deal in foreign exchange transactions.

THE CURRENCY STABILIZATION OF NORTH CHINA

The stabilization of currency was one of the gigantic tasks North China had to undertake soon after the new Peking regime had been ushered in. The process of currency stabilization is still in progress: the goal is almost within sight but still remains to be attained. The problem that North China faces is more complicated and difficult than what the young Empire of Manchuria has experienced, because of the peculiar conditions under which the country is called upon to handle the situation practically upon its own account. Japan which might have extended more substantial and effective aid has been hampered under the war time conditions. Japan has kept her hands full because of her own pressing need of expanding productive capacity within the country, her emergency economic and commercial policy to control the balance of international payments despite the heavy import of war materials, and because of a series of drastic measures that had to be enforced against the possibility of inflationist conditions. In these circumstances, North China has been tackling her own financial problem with but limited support from outside, and her problem is made more difficult because of the many political and international factors that have to be taken into consideration.

Conditions Before the War

Tientsin has always been the economic center of North China. Tientsin's external trade in 1936 amounted to St.$190 million and ranked second after Shanghai whose trade in the same year was St.$917 million. Tientsin has in the past accounted for 60 per cent of North China's total external trade.

Chinese Banks.—The banking institutions of Tientsin were for the most part controlled by financial interests in Shanghai. There were 28 native banks of which only 10 represented local financial interests, the others being affiliated with banks in the south. Of the aggregate paid up capital of St.$234 million the former group accounted for only St.$15 million. There were also 4 other banks affiliated with North China interests, but their combined capital was hardly above St.$40 million.

The great bulk of the currency circulated in North China had been issued by the three state-managed institutions, namely, the Central Bank, the Bank of China, and the Bank of Communications. The amounts of notes issued by these banks as on July 10, 1937, were in that order St.$32,343,000, St.$115,161,000 and St.$55,841,000. The Hopei Bank, a semi-official organ for the province of Hopei, had also issued its own notes to the amount of St.$50 million. In addition, the East Hopei Bank, which had been the financial organ for the East Hopei Autonomous Government while it was in existence, had been converted into a commercial institution after the above local regime had been fused with the Provisional Government at Peking. This bank, now transferred from Tangshan to Tientsin, has its own notes in circulation to the amount of St.$6 million.

These banking institutions had operated mostly as brokers and organs for tapping the local capital resources. The surplus capital collected at Tientsin was transferred to Shanghai and invested in real estate, bonds and otherwise, thus making material contributions to the combine of the Nationalist regime and the Che-

kiang financial clique. In July 1937, the month immediately preceding the China war, the total deposits at the native banks of Tientsin amounted to St.$122 million and the loans and advances to St.$68 million, the balance of St.$50 million being held in Shanghai to the credit account of the Tientsin banks.

Foreign Banks at Tientsin

The foreign banks in Tientsin had always taken an unique position as actual leaders in the external tradal operations of North China. The leading parts had been taken by the American, British and Japanese institutions. Japan's banking activity in China dates from the year 1899 when the Yokohama Specie Bank opened its branch at Tientsin. Since more than half the total trade of Tientsin was with Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank had always played an important part in the exchange market.

Conditions Immediately After the Military Outbreak

Old Yuan Currency in Circulation.—The circulation of old Yuan currency just prior to the outbreak of the war, though not known exactly, was roughly estimated to be between St.$340 and 350 million, which was distributed as follows—St. $240 to 250 million in the Peking-Tientsin area and Hopei Province, St.$60 to 70 million in Shantung Province, and St.$30 million in Shansi Province. The military outbreak was followed by a heavy exodus of capital from Tientsin to Shanghai. There also set in a strong movement to hoard currency in general. In addition, the moratorium partially enforced by the banks led to a sharp shrinkage of commercial activity. In these circumstances, the circulation of currency contracted to a striking extent, though the exact data are still unobtainable. It is therefore believed in some quarters that the circulation of the old Yuan notes after the military outbreak was only around St.$150 million, instead of St. $300 to 350 million as was generally thought.

The Circulation of Japanese Gold Notes.—A contrasting situation was seen with regard to the Japanese gold yen notes which began to circulate to an increasing extent in North China, though the exact amount in circulation in 1938 is a matter of general conjecture. The circulation of thees notes prior to the military outbreak was estimated around ¥4 million only, ¥3 million in the Bank of Chosen (Korea) notes and ¥1 million in the Bank of Japan notes. This circulation has been substantially inflated since the military outbreak chiefly in the form of the Bank of Chosen currency. The Bank of Japan notes and the Manchuria Central Bank notes have also increased in volume to a considerable extent.

Foreign Exchange

Yuan currency had externally maintained its stability at the sterling, gold dollar and yen exchange rates of 1s. 2½d., U.S.$30, and ¥103, respectively, but began to fall with the collapse of the Shanghai market. In early March 1938 the exchange rate was as low as 1s. 1¾d. At mid-February the Tientsin branch of the Bank of China, the only exchange bank in North China, suspended all transactions in foreign exchange. Thus the old Yuan currency in North China, technically speaking, severed all its relationship with foreign currency.

The Federal Reserve Bank of China

When a monetary war was decided upon against the Chiang Kai-shek regime a plan was developed for the establishment of a central banking institution for North China. On February 11, 1938, an organizing meeting took place at Peking and approved the plan of establishing the Federal Reserve Bank of China, along the following lines:

Capital St. $50 million to be equally shared by the Government, on one side, and Chinese banks, on the other, the initial capital payment being St. $25 million. The capital payment on the part of Chinese banks, in silver in each instance, was alloted as follows: Bank of China St.$4.5 million, Bank of Communications St.$3.5 million, East Hopei Bank St.$0.5 million, and 4 other Hopei banks each St.$0.8 million.

An outstanding feature of the proposed bank was that its official staff was to be composed of all Chinese, from President down to clerks, the Japanese side being represented only by a supreme advisor.

Relationship with Japan.—The first capital payment of St.$12.5 million on the part of the Provisional Government, it was decided, should be provided in the form of an advance by 3 Japanese banks, namely, the Industrial Bank, the Bank of Chosen and the Yokohama Specie Bank. These banks each undertook ¥3 million and, in addition, the amount of ¥3.5 million in silver was provided by the Bank of Chosen. With the above capital payment of ¥9 million silver holdings of about ¥2 million and ¥3 million were taken over from the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Central Bank of Manchou respectively, while the remainder of ¥4 million was set up as a fund for the current exchange transactions with Japan.

The Foundation of the Bank.—The silver reserves held by the Chinese banks in North

China aggregated about St.$60 million. Following the monetary reform of 1936 the Commission on Reserve against Currency Issuance set up its branch at Tientsin and it was arranged that the silver reserves of the banks should be held in each case in the name of this local division of the Commission. On February 7, 1938, however, the Provisional Government appointed a commission for the custody of silver in the Peking-Tientsin area and placed all the silver holdings under its control.

The Federal Reserve Bank was planned to operate along the following lines:—currency issue; discount of notes and securities issued or guaranteed by the Government; discount of commercial paper; discount and advances against security, claims and mortgage; advances on current accounts; purchase of gold, silver and foreign currency; custody of gold, silver and other valuables; ordinary deposits; exchange.

Against the issuance of notes the Bank is to hold reserves in the form of gold, silver, foreign currency, or certificates of deposits in foreign currency to the extent of not less than 40 per cent. of the issue amount, and, in addition, reserves in the form of state bonds, government securities, certified or guaranteed notes to the extent of not more than 60 per cent. of the issue amount.

The Federal Reserve Bank in Business

Chaotic conditions had prevailed in the market of North China before the Federal Reserve Bank entered the field. The paper currencies in circulation were more than 30 in kinds. The situation had even worsened after the military outbreak. Banks in Shantung and Shansi provinces, operating as organs for the local warlords, had closed their doors with the flight of military chieftains. The Peking branch of the Central Bank of China had become inoperative because of the flight of its directors. Under these circumstances, the financial conditions of some banks were anything but sound, and their currency notes should have been assessed on their individual credit basis. However, "in accordance with the principle of preventing any violent change in the economic life of the country," all bank notes were decided to be given an equal treatment as a temporary measure. And all these notes were fixed at par with the gold Yen note. The exchange of the Japanese currency, however, for some time prevailed below par, the local market quotation being St.$50 to 96 for ¥100. The opening of the Federal Reserve Bank set for March 1, 1938 was postponed for 10 days. On March 8 the exchange rate of the Yen note recovered its parity with the Yuan. On March 10 the Bank was opened to business.

Displacement of Old Yuan Notes

The first steps toward the reform of the monetary system were seen in two legal measures taken for the displacement of old notes and for the prevention of any move likely to cause disturbance to the economic life of the country. The plan for the former purpose was in main as follows:

(1) The Federal Reserve Bank notes shall be the national currency, all payments being made in the same money, although the circulation of the old notes will be recognized temporarily; (2) The Tientsin, Tsingtao, Shantung notes issued by both the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, and the notes issued by both the Hopei and the East Hopei Bank shall be permitted to circulate for a period of one year, their exchange being temporarily at par with the national currency; (3) The "southern" notes issued by the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications shall be permitted to circulate for a period of 3 months, their exchange value being temporarily at par; (4) the notes other than mentioned above shall be left in circulation for a period of 3 months, special arrangements being made with the issues of certain local banks; (5) the notes mentioned under (2), (3) and (4) shall be recalled from circulation by order.

It was also arranged that the withdrawal of the old notes should be made by their respective issue banks.

For the stabilization of the money market the following rules were enforced: 1) no export of silver without official authorization; (2) no transaction in paper currency or exchange for speculative purposes; (3) no false propaganda regarding financial matters.

About this time a Japanese banking syndicate was organized with the membership of 15 banks in Japan and concluded with the Federal Reserve Bank a contract for ¥100 million credit, which was set up as an exchange fund, although there will hardly be any occasion, it is thought, to draw on this fund for some time to come.

CHAPTER XIV

CUSTOMS IMPORT TARIFF OF CHINA, 1940

NOTES:

If any of the articles provided for in this Tariff are imported in dimensions excceding those specified, the duty is to be calculated in proportion to the measurements as defined.

The term "n.o.p.f." in this Tariff stands for "not otherwise provided for."

NOTES TO SECTIONS I, II, III & IV:

The classification of Piece Goods or of Knitted Tissues shall not be affected by the presence of less than 2 per cent by weight of either Natural or Artificial Silk or of less than 5 per cent by weight of any other fibre.

The classification of goods made of Cotton, Flax, Ramie, Hemp, Jute, Wool, and/or Silk (Natural or Artificial) shall not be affected by such goods having been stitched, taped, whipped, or faced with materials other than those of which the goods are made.

Articles consisting partly of lace, trimmings, or any other ornamental materials or decorated therewith are liable to a duty of 5 per cent ad valorem in addition to the ordinary duty leviable thereon.

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I.—Cotton and Manufactures Thereof

The term "Printed" in this section includes Pigment Style, Direct Printing Style, Steam Style, Discharge Style, Madder or Dyed Style, Resist Style, Resist Pad Style, Metal Style, and so forth, irrespective of finish.

The term "Duplex or Reversible Print" in this section includes all Printed Cottons having (a) a different pattern printed on each side of the cloth, (b) the same design on both sides of the cloth, whether printed with one or more rollers.

See also Notes to Sections, I, II, III, and IV, on Frontispiece.

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
	Cotton Piece Goods, Grey		
1	Shirtings and Sheetings, Grey, not over 102 cm. by 38 metres:—		
	(a) Weight 3.2 kgs. and Under	Piece	0.51
	(b) Weight over 3.2 kgs. but not over 4.1 kgs. .	"	0.74
	(c) Weight over 4.1 kgs. but not over 5.0 kgs. .	"	0.98
2	Shirtings and Sheetings, Grey, not over 102 cm. by 38 metres and with more than 43 threads per square centimetre:—		
	(a) Weight over 5.0 kgs. but not over 5.7 kgs. .	"	1.10
	(b) Weight over 5.7 pgs. but not over 7.1 kgs.	"	1.30
	(c) Weight over 7.1 kgs..	"	1.50
3	Shirtings and Sheetings, Grey, not over 102 cm. by 38 metres and with 43 threads or less per square centimetre:—		
	(a) Weight over 5.0 kgs but not over 7.1 kgs..	"	0.92
	(b) Weight over 7.1 kgs..	"	1.10
4	Drills and Jeans, Grey (3 or 4 shaft only), not over 79 centimetres by 29 metres..	"	0.83
5	Drills and Jeans, Grey (3 or 4 shaft only), not over 79 centimetres by 38 metres:—		
	(a) Weight 5.8 kgs. and under	"	1.10
	(b) Weight over 5.8 kgs...	"	0.91
6	T-Cloths, Grey, not over 87 centimetres by 23 metres:—		
	(a) Weight 3.2 kgs. and under	"	0.51
	(b) Weight over 3.2 kgs..	"	0.71
7	T-Cloths, Grey, over 87 centimetres but not over 94 centimetres by 23 metres..	"	0.85
8	Imitation Native Cotton Cloth (including Machine-made), Grey, not over 61 centimetres wide and with not more than 45 threads per square centimetre	100 kg.	14.88
9	Cotton Flannel, or Flannelette, of Plain or Twill Weave, Grey:—		
	(a) Not over 84 centimetres by 29 metres..	Piece	0.99
	(b) Over 84 centimetres but not over 102 centimetres by 29 metres..	"	1.40
10	Cotton Canvas and Duck, Grey.	Value	10%
	Cotton Crape, Grey. See No. 26.		
11	Cotton Piece Goods, Grey, n.o.p.f.	"	10%
	Cotton Piece Goods, White or Dyed		
12	Shirtings and Sheetings, White, Plain:—		
	(a) Not over 94 cm. by 39 metres	Piece	1.20
	(b) Over 105 cm. wide...	Value	10%
13	White Irishes, not over 94 cm. by 39 metres.....	Piece	1.70
14	Drills and Jeans, White (3 or 4 shaft only), not over 79 cm. by 30 metres.....	"	0.88
15	Drills and Jeans, White (3 or 4 shaft only), not over 79 cm. by 39 metres.....	"	1.20
16	T-Cloths, White, and Mexicans:—		
	(a) Not over 82 cm. by 23 metres	"	0.59
	(b) Not over 82 cm. and over 23 metres but not over 38 metres	"	1.00
17	Dimities, Piqués, Vestings, Quiltings, and Bedford Cords, White, not over 77 cm. by 28 metres.....	"	1.60
18	Cambrics, Lawns, Muslins, Nainsooks, Mulls, Jaconets, Victoria Checks, Swiss Checks, Lappets, Limbrics, Brocades (single yarns only), White or Dyed, Plain or Figured, and Shirtings, Striped, Spotted, Corded, and Figured:—		
	(a) Not over 77 cm. by 29 metres	"	1.60
	(b) Over 77 cm. but not over 94 cm. by 39 metres	"	2.10
	(c) Over 94 cm. wide	Value	12½%

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
19	Lenos, White or Dyed, not over 79 cm. by 28 metres.	Piece	0.90
20	Leno Brocades, White or Dyed	Value	12½%
21	Shirtings, Sheetings, and Pongees, Dyed, Plain:—		
	(a) Not over 77 cm. by 31 metres	Piece	0.72
	(b) Not over 77 cm. and over 31 metres but not over 40 metres	,,	0.97
	(c) Not over 92 cm. by 20 metres	,,	0.64
	(d) Not over 92 cm. and over 20 metres but not over 31 metres	,,	0.91
	(e) Not over 92 cm. and over 31 metres but not over 40 metres	,,	1.20
22	Drills and Jeans (3 or 4 shaft only), Dyed, Plain:—		
	(a) Not over 79 cm. by 31 metres	Piece	0.94
	(b) Not over 79 cm. and over 31 metres but not over 40 metres	,,	1.20
23	Dyed T-Cloths, Embossed Cantoons, Alpacianos, and Real and Imitation Turkey Reds, not over 82 cm. by 23 metres:—		
	(a) Weight 1.5 kgs. and under	,,	0.50
	(b) Weight over 1.5 kgs. but not over 2.4 kgs.	,,	0.64
	(c) Weight over 2.4 kgs.	,,	0.89
24	Merceised Crimps, White, Dyed, or Printed, Plain or Figured, not over 82 cm. by 30 metres	,,	1.80
25	Oatmeal Crapes White or Dyed, Plain or Figured, not over 84 cm. by 31 metres.	,,	1.40
26	Cotton Crape (not including Oatmeal Crapes), Grey, Bleached, Dyed, or Yarn-dyed:—		
	(a) Not over 39 cm. wide.	Value	10%
	(b) Over 39 cm. but not over 77 cm. wide	Metre	0.030
27	Lastings, Satteens, Italians, Imitation (Weft-faced) Venetians, Tientsin Twills, Beatrice Twills, Diagonal Twills, Herringbone Twills, Serges, Ribs, Cords (not including Poplins), Repps, and Moreens, White or Dyed, Plain or Figured, not over 84 cm. by 31 metres:—		
	(a) Lastings and Italians, Figured	Piece	1.60
	(b) Others	,,	1.30
28	Satteen Drills (5 shaft), Warpfaced Satteens (not exceeding 5 shaft), and Satteen Stripes, White or Dyed, Plain or Figured, not over 84 cm. by 31 metres	Piece	1.20
29	Poplins (including Poplin Taffetas) and Venetians, White or Dyed, Plain, not over 84 cm. by 31 metres.	,,	2.80
30	Poplins (including Poplin Taffetas) and Venetians, White or Dyed, Figured, not over 84 cm. by 31 metres	,,	3.50
31	Cotton Flannel, or Flannelette, of Plain or Twill Weave:—		
	(a) White, Dyed, Printed, or Yarn-dyed (not including Duplex or Reversible Prints):		
	(1) Not over 64 cm. by 14 metres	,,	0.39
	(2) Over 64 cm. but not over 77 cm. by 14 metres	,,	0.45
	(3) Over 64 cm. but not over 77 cm. by 29 metres	,,	0.95
	(4) Over 77 cm. but not over 92 cm. by 14 metres	,,	0.56
	(5) Over 77 cm. but not over 92 cm. by 29 metres	,,	1.20
	(b) Duplex or Reversible Prints, not over 77 cm. wide	Metre	0.036
32	Cotton Spanish Stripes, Dyed:—		
	(a) Not over 82 cm. by 19 metres	Piece	0.60
	(b) Over 82 cm. but not over 163 cm. by 19 metres	,,	1.50
33	Cotton Velvets and Velveteens, Dyed, Plain, not over 67 cm. wide	Metres	0.120
34	Cotton Velvets and Velveteens, Printed, Figured, or Embossed, Velvet and Velveteen Cords, Corduroys, Fustians, Moleskins, and Plushes	Value	12½%
35	Cotton Canvas and Duck, White or Dyed	,,	10%
36	Cotton Piece Goods, White or Dyed, n.o.p.f.	,,	10%

Cotton Piece Goods, Printed

37	Printed Cambrics, Printed Lawns, Printed Muslins, Printed Shirtings, Printed Sheetings, Printed T-Cloths (including those known as Blue and White Printed T-Cloths), Printed Drills,		

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
	Printed Jeans, Printed Diagonal Twills, Twill Cretonnes, Printed Silesias, and Printed Repps (not including Repp Cretonnes):—		
	(a) Not over 51 cm. wide.	Value	12½%
	(b) Over 51 cm. but not over 117 cm. by 11 metres	Piece	0.36
	(c) Over 51 cm. but not over 82 cm. by 28 metres	„	0.86
	(d) Over 82 cm. but not over 107 cm. by 28 metres	„	1.10
	Printed Mercerised Crimps. See No. 24.		
38	Printed Oatmeal Crapes and Oatmeal Crape Cretonnes, not over 82 cm. by 28 metres	„	1.50
39	Printed Cotton Crape:—		
	(a) Not over 39 cm. wide.	Value	12½%
	(b) Over 39 cm. but not over 77 cm. wide	Metre	0.038
40	Printed Lenos, not over 79 cm. by 28 metres	Piece	1.00
41	Printed Satteens and Satinets, Printed Brocades (including Printed Fancy Woven Stripes or Checks), Printed Italians, Printed Damasks, Printed Venetians, Printed Lastings, Printed Beatrice Twills, Printed Cords, Printed Poplins, and Printed Moreens, not over 82 cm. by 28 metres	„	1.80
	Printed Flannelette. See No. 31.		
42	Duplex or Reversible Prints of Shirting Weave and one colour only, not over 82 cm. by 28 metres	„	1.50
	Printed Velvets and Velveteens. See No. 31.		
43	Cotton Piece Goods, Printed, n.o.p.f. (including Duplex or Reversible Prints not provided for in Nos. 31 and 42).	Value	12½%

Cotton Piece Goods, Miscellaneous

44	Cotton Piece Goods, Yarn-dyed, n.o.p.f.	Value	10%
45	Waterproof Cloth, Rubbered	„	15%
46	Cotton Piece Goods, n.o.p.f.	„	12½%

Cotton, Raw; Cotton Thread, Cotton Yarn, and Manufactures of Cotton, n.o.p.f.

47	Cotton, Raw	100 kg.	3.47
48	„ Waste, and Yarn Waste	„	1.27
49	„ Wadding	Value	7½%
50	Rag	„	5%
51	Yarn:—		
	(a) Grey (irrespective of fold:		
	(1) Counts up to and including 17	100 kg.	8.76
	(2) Counts above 17 and up to and including 23	„	9.59
	(3) Counts above 23 and up to and including 35	„	13.06
	(4) Counts above 35 and up to and including 45	„	14.71
	(5) Counts above 45	Value	7½%
	(b) Others	„	7½%
52	Thread:—		
	(a) Sewing Cotton, on spools or cops:		
	(1) 2-cord and 3-cord, 46 metres or less	Gross	0.17
	(2) 6-cord, 46 metres or less	„	0.36
	(3) Other lengths in proportion.		
	(b) Crochet or Embroidery Cotton, in skeins or balls:		
	(1) Over Gold Units 580 in value per 100 kg.	100 kg.	142.19
	(2) Not over Gold Units 580 in value per 100 kg.	„	36.37
	(c) Others	Value	12½%
53	Imitation Gold Thread, on Cotton	Kg.	1.603
54	„ Silver „ „	„	1.256
55	Cotton Rope, Twine, and Cordage	Value	10%
56	Candlewick	100 kg.	23.14
57	Lace, Trimmings, Embroidered Goods, and all other materials used for decorative or ornamental purposes, and all products made wholly thereof	Value	25%
58	Mosquito Netting	„	12½%
59	Stockinet or Knitted Tissue:—		
	(a) Raised	100 kg.	19.84
	(b) Not Raised	Value	10%
60	Knitted Clothing, Raised	100 kg.	28.10
61	Singlets or Drawers, not Raised	Value	10%
62	Socks and Stockings:..		
	(a) Not Raised on either side:		
	(1) Made of ungassed or unmercerised thread	100 kg.	51.25
	(2) Made of gassed or mercerised thread	„	74.40
	(b) Others	Value	15%
63	Elastic Webbing, Braid, and Cord	„	15%

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
64	Ankle-bands, Plain or Decorated	100 kg.	33.06
65	Lampwick	„	21.49
66	Towels, Turkish	„	29.76
67	Blankets, Plain, Printed, or Jacquard, and Blanket Cloth	„	36.37
68	Handkerchiefs	Value	15%
69	Rags, New	100 kg.	15.04
70	Clothing, and all articles of personal wear and parts or accessories thereof, n.o.p.f.	Value	25%
71	Cotton Goods, n.o.p.f.	„	15%

II.—Flax, Ramie, Hemp, Jute and Manufactures Thereof

(including those mixed with Cotton)

(See Notes to Sections I, II, III, and IV, on Frontispiece)

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
72	Jute, Raw	100 kg.	0.95
73	Flax, Ramie, and Hemp, Raw	Value	5%
74	Oakum	„	5%
75	Yarn, Thread, Cordage, Twine, and Rope	„	10%
76	Lace, Trimmings, Embroidered Goods, and all other materals used for decorative or ornamental purposes; and all products made wholly thereof	„	30%
77	Canvas and Tarpaulin of Hemp and/or Jute, for Sails, Awnings, and similar purposes, Proofed or Unproofed (including those mixed with Cotton)	„	12½%
78	Piece Goods made of Flax or of Flax and Cotton	„	12½%
79	Hessian Cloth	100 kg.	5.12
80	Hemp Bags or Hessian Bags, New	„	5.62
81	Gunny Bags, New	„	2.30
82	Gunny Bags, Hemp Bags, and Hessian Bags, Old	Value	7½%
83	Clothing, and all articles of personal wear and parts or accessories thereof, n.o.p.f.	„	30%
84	Flax, Ramie, Hemp, and Jute Goods (including those mixed with Cotton), n.o.p.f.	„	15%

III.—Wool and Manufactures Thereof

(including those mixed with any other fibre except Silk)

(See Notes to Sections I, II, III, and IV, on Frontispiece)

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
85	Wool, Sheep's, Goats', and Camel's (including carded or combed)	100 kg.	9.75
86	Waste Wool, Sheep's, Goats' and Camels' (including Waste Wool mixed with any other fibres except Silk)	Value	7½%
87	Yarn and Cord (including Berlin Wool):— (a) Wholly of Wool	100 kg.	57.87
	(b) Others	Value	12½%
88	Lace, Trimmings, Embroidered Goods, and all other materials used for decorative or ornamental purposes; and all products made wholly thereof	„	35%
89	Knitted Tissue	„	25%
90	Bunting, not over 46 cm. by 37 metres	Piece	4.10
91	Camlets, not over 79 cm. by 57 metres	„	12.00
92	Lastings, Plain, Figured, or Crêped, not over 79 cm. by 30 metres	„	9.40
93	Long Ells, not over 79 cm. by 23 metres	„	5.50
94	Spanish Stripes, not over 163 cm. wide.	Metre	0.612
95	Plushes, Velvets, and all other Pile Cloths	Value	30%
96	Waterproof Cloth, Rubbered	„	30%
97	Woollen Piece Goods (including those mixed with any other fibres except silk), n.o.p.f.:— (a) Weighing not more than 200 grammes per square metre: (1) With warp wholly of Cotton	100 kg.	110.00
	(2) Others	„	110.00
	(b) Weighing more than 200 grammes but not more than 400 grammes per square metre:		

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
	(1) With warp wholly of Cotton	100 kg.	105.00
	(2) Others	„	105.00
	(c) Weighing more than 400 grammes per square metre	Value	30%
98	Felt and Felt Sheathing	„	20%
99	Blankets and Rugs	„	35%
100	Carpets, Carpeting, and all other Floor Coverings	„	40%
101	Hats and Caps of Felt:—		
	(a) Made with other materials than Beaver or Hair, value not over Gold Units 26.25 per dozen	Value	15%
	(b) Others	„	20%
102	Clothing, and all articles of personal wear and parts or accessories thereof, n.o.p.f.	Value	35%
103	Woollen Goods (including those mixed with any other fibres except Silk), n.o.p.f.—		
	(a) Hat Bodies	Value	10%
	(b) Others	„	25%

IV.—Silk and Manufactures Thereof

(including those mixed with any other fibres)

The term "Silk" in this Tariff includes "Artificial Silk"

(See Notes to Sections I, II, III, and IV, on Frontispiece)

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
104	Artificial Silk Floss and Yarn	100 kg.	31.00
105	Silk and Waste Silk, n.o.p.f.	Value	30%
106	Imitation Gold or Silver Thread, on Silk (including those mixed with any other fibres)	„	35%
107	Yarn and Thread, n.o.p.f.	„	30%
108	Lace, Trimmings, Embroidered Goods, and all other materials used for docorative or ornamental purposes; and all products made wholly thereof	„	45%
109	Knitted Tissue	„	45%
110	Elastic Webbing, Braid and Cord	„	30%
111	Bolting Cloth	„	15%
112	Plushes, Velvets, and all other Pile Cloths	„	45%
113	Silk (Natural) and Cotton Satins, White, Dyed, or Yarn-dyed:—		
	(a) Plain	Kg.	2.645
	(b) Figured	„	5.291
	(c) Yarn-dyed	„	6.779
114	Silk Piece Goods (including those mixed with any other fibres), n.o.p.f.:—		
	(a) Of Natural Silk	Value	45%
	(b) Of Artificial Silk	„	45%
	(c) Of Natural Silk and Artificial Silk	„	45%
	(d) Of Natural Silk and Wool or of Natural Silk and Wool and Vegetable Fibre	„	45%
	(e) Of Artificial Silk and Wool or of Artificial Silk and Wool and Vegetable Fibre	„	45%
	(f) Of Natural Silk and Vegetable Fibre	„	35%
	(g) Of Artificial Silk and Vegetable Fibre	„	35%
115	Clothing, and all articles of personal wear and parts or accessories thereof, n.o.p.f.	„	50%
116	Silk Goods (including those mixed with any other fibres), n.o.p.f.	„	35%

V.—Metals and Manufactures Thereof

(including Ores, Machinery, and Vehicles)

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
	Ores		
117	Ores of all kinds	Value	5%
	Metals		
	Aluminium:—		
118	Foil, Plain, not Coloured	100 kg.	39.68
119	Grains, Ingots, and Slabs	Value	7½%
120	Sheets and Plates	„	7½%
121	Wire	„	7½%
122	Others (not including Foil)	„	10%
123	Antifiction Metal	„	10%
124	Antimony, Regulus and Refined	„	10%
	Brass and Yellow Metal:—		
125	Bars and Rods	100 kg.	5.12
126	Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, and Washers	Value	12½%
127	Ingots (including Old Brass or Old Yellow Metal or Old Yellow Metal remelted)	„	7½%
128	Nails	100 kg.	9.42
129	Old or Scrap (fit only for remanufacture)	Value	7½%
130	Screws	„	12½%
131	Sheets and Plates	100 kg.	6.11
132	Tacks	Value	12½%
133	Tubes	100 kg.	10.91
134	Wire	„	5.62
135	Others	Value	10%
	Copper:—		
136	Bars and Rods	100 kg.	6.77
137	Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, and Washers	Value	12½%
138	Ingots and Slabs (including Old Copper remelted)	100 kg.	5.29
139	Nails	„	19.84
140	Old or Scrap (fit only for remanufacture)	Value	7½%
141	Sheets and Plates	100 kg.	6.94
142	Tacks	Value	12½%
143	Tubes	„	10%
144	Wire	100 kg.	6.44
145	„ Rope	Value	10%
146	Others	„	10%
	Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized (not including Bamboo, Spring, Tool, and Alloy Steel):—		
147	Anvils, Swage-blocks, Anchors and parts of, and Forgings:		
	(a) Each weighing in every case 11.5 kg. or over	100 kg.	4.79
	(b) Each weighing in every case less than 11.5 kg.	Value	10%
148	Billets, Blooms, Ingots, Slabs, and Sheet-bars	„	10%
149	Bolts, Nuts, and Washers	„	15%
150	Castings, Rough	„	15%
151	Chains, New, and parts of	100 kg.	3.63
152	„ Used	Value	10%
153	Crossings and Turn-tables for Railways	„	5%
154	Hoops	100 kg.	1.27
155	Nail-rods, Bars, Twisted or Deformed Bars, Tees, Channels, Angles, Joists, Girders, and other Structural Sections or Shapes (including Half-oval Rods in coil over 6.4 mm. wide and Rods in coil over 4.8 mm. in diameter) in the state in which they leave the rolls	100 kg.	0.92
156	Nails, Wire and Cut	„	2.48
157	Pig and Kentledge	„	0.57
158	Pipes, Tubes, and Pipe and Tube Fittings	Value	15%
159	Plate Cuttings, of non-uniform size (including scrap lots of mixed dimensions, irrespective of size, and croppings of Channels, Tees, and Angles)	100 kg.	0.72
160	Rails (including Steel Sleepers, Fishplates, Spikes, Bolts, and Nuts for use with the Rails)	„	0.47
161	Rivets	„	2.64
162	Screws	Value	15%
163	Sheets and Plates, 3.2 mm. thick or more	100 kg.	0.60
164	Sheets and Plates, under 3.2 mm. thick	„	0.70
165	Spikes	Value	15%
166	Tacks	100 kg.	6.11
167	Tinned Plates, Decorated	„	5.45
168	Tinned Plates, Plain	„	2.81
169	Tinned Plates, Old (including Box Linings)	Value	10%
170	Tinned Tacks	100 kg.	13.22
171	Wire	Value	10%
172	Others	„	10%
	Iron and Steel, Galvanized:—		
173	Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, and Washers	Value	15%
174	Nails, Tacks, and Screws	„	15%
175	Pipes, Tubes, and Tube Fittings	„	15%

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
176	Sheets:		
	(a) Corrugated	100 kg.	1.50
	(b) Plain	"	1.60
177	Wire	Value	10%
	Wire Rope (with or without fibre core). See Nos. 181 and 182.		
	Wire Shorts. See No. 179		
178	Others	Value	10%
	Iron and Steel, Galvanized or Ungalvanized:—		
179	Cobbles, Wire Shorts, Defective Wire, Bar Croppings and Bar Ends, Used Hoops and Hoop End or Cuttings (including scrap lots of mixed dimensions, irrespective of size)	100 kg.	0.90
180	Old or Scrap (fit only for remanufacture), n.o.p.f.	"	0.67
181	Wire Rope, New (with or without fibre core)	"	6.61
182	Wire Rope, Old (with or without fibre core)	Value	10%
	Steel, Bamboo, Spring, Tool, and Alloy:—		
183	Bamboo Steel	100 kg.	1.57
184	Spring Steel	Value	10%
185	Tool Steel (including High-speed Steel) and Alloy or Special Steel	"	10%
186	Iron or Steel Plates or Sheets, Angles, Channels, Tees, Joists, Girders, and other Structural Sections or Building Forms of Iron or Steel, if drilled punched, assembled, fitted, or fabricated for use, or otherwise advanced beyond hammering, rolling, or casting	"	15%
187	Gold and Silver Bullion and Coins		Free
188	Iron and Tin Dross	Value	10%
	Lead:—		
189	Old (fit only for remanufacture)	Value	10%
190	Pigs or Bars	100 kg.	3.63
191	Pipes	"	4.46
192	Sheets	"	4.13
193	Wire	Value	10%
194	Others	"	10%
195	Manganese	"	10%
196	Manganese Ferro	"	10%
197	Nickel	100 kg.	19.84
198	Platinum, Unmanufactured, i.e., in Ingots, Bars, Sheets, or Plates, not less than 3.2 mm. thick, and Waste or Scrap		Free
199	Quicksiver	Value	10%
	Tin:—		
200	Compound	"	10%
201	Ingots and Slabs	100 kg.	18.18
202	Pipes	Value	10%
203	Others (not including Tinfoil)	"	10%
204	Type Metal	Value	10%
	White Metal or German Silver:—		
205	Bars, Ingots, and Sheets	100 kg.	26.45
206	Wire	"	23.14
207	Others	Value	10%
	Zinc:—		
208	Powders and Spelter	"	10%
209	Sheets (including Perforated), Plates, and Boiler Plates	100 kg.	4.96
210	Others	Value	10%
211	Metallic Foil or Leaf, n.o.p.f.	"	15%
212	Metals, n.o.p.f.	"	10%

Metalware

23	Aluminiumware, Brassware, Bronzware, Copperware, and Pewterware, n.o.p.f.	Value	20%
214	Platinumware, Goldware, and Silverware (including Watch Chains), n.o.p.f.:—		
	(a) Solid and/or decorated with Jewels	"	40%
	(b) Filled, Rolled, Plated, or Washed	"	30%
215	Metalware, Electroplated or not, n.o.p.f. (including Cutlery)	"	20%

Machinery and Tools

216	Agricultural Machinery, and parts thereof		Free
217	Electrical Machinery for Power Generating and Transmission, such as Dynamos, Motors, Transformers, Converters, etc., and parts thereof	Value	7½%
218	Machine Tools, such as Lathes, Planers, Drill Presses, etc., and parts thereof	"	5%
219	Machine Shop Tools, such as Cutters, Drills, Reamers, etc. (including Pneumatic and Electrically Operated Tools), and Hand Tools made wholly or chiefly of metal	"	5%
220	Prime Movers, i.e., Gas Engines, Oil Engines, Steam Engines, Hydraulic Turbines, Steam Turbines, Turbogenerator Sets, and other Prime Movers, combined with Generators or not, and parts thereof	"	7½%

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
221	Steam Boilers, Economisers, Superheaters, Mechanical Stokers, and other Boiler-room Accessories, and parts thereof	Value	7½%
222	Sewing or Knitting Machines, and parts thereof	"	7½%
223	Typewriters, Automatic Sales Machnes, Calculating Machines, Cash Registers, Copy Presses, Cheque Perforators, Dating Machines, Duplicating Machines, Numbering Machines, similar Office Machines for Clerical or Accounting Purposes, and parts thereof	"	15%
224	Machinery, n.o.p.f., and parts thereof	"	7½%
	Scientific Instruments		
225	Barometers, Thermometers, Drawing, Surveying, Medical, Nautical, Optical, Surgical, Dental, and all other Scientific Instruments or Apparatus, and parts or accessories thereof, n.o.p.f.	Value	7½%
	Vehicles and Vessels		
226	Aeroplanes, Hydroplanes, and all other Flying Machines, and parts thereof	Value	5%
227	Fire Engines, Hydrants, and other Fire-extinguishing Appliances, irrespective of propelling power (including Hand Chemical Fire Extinguishers), and parts thereof	"	5%
228	Motor-boats, Sail-boats, and Steamers, and parts or materials, thereof, n.o.p.f...		
	(a) Complete	"	15%
	(b) Parts or Materials, n.o.p.f.	"	10%
229	**Vehicles, Motor:—**		
	(a) Motor Tractors, Motor Trailers, Motor Passenger Vehicles with seats for not less than 12 passengers, Motor Trucks over 1 metric ton carrying capacity, and Chassis for any of the above	"	15%
	(b) Others, assembled or in parts (including Motor-cycles, Motor cars, and Motor Vehicles, n.o.p.f.); Chassis for any of the above; and parts and accessories (except Tires) for any kind of Motor Vehicle	"	30%
230	Railway and Tramway Supplies:—		
	(a) Locomotives and Tenders	Value	5%
	(b) Railway or Tramway Carriages or Wagons	"	5%
	(c) Railway or Tramway Materials, n.o.p.f.	"	5%
231	Vehicles, n.o.p.f. (including Cycles), and parts thereof (except Tires)	"	15%
	Other Metal Manufactures		
232	Arms and Ammunition:—		
	(a) For Personal or Sporting Use	Value	40%
	(b) Others	"	40%
233	Bedsteads, Cots, Camp Beds, and other kinds of Furniture made wholly or chefly of metal, and parts or accessores thereof	"	25%
234	Clocks:—		
	(a) Complete	"	12½%
	(b) Parts	"	10%
235	Coal-burning, Oil-burning, and Spirit-burning Stoves, Cookers, and similar appliances, and parts thereof	"	20%
236	Electrical Materials, Fixtures, and Fittings for Wiring, Transmisson, and Distribution:—		
	(a) Bulbs, Cleats, Insulators or Knobs, Ceiling Rosettes, Fuse-boxes, Plugs, Recetacles, Switches, and Switchboards	"	15%
	(b) Cords or Wires, Cables, and all other Electrical Materals, n.o.p.f.	"	10%
237	Electric Cookers, Fans, Flashlights, Irons, Lampware, Radiators, Toasters, and other similar Electric Appliances, and parts thereof.	"	10%
238	Electric Accumlators, Batteries, Condensers, and Parts thereof	"	15%
239	Files of all kinds:—		
	(a) Filing surface only, not over 10 cm. long	Dozen	0.14
	(b) Filing surface only, over 10 cm. but not over 23 cm. long	"	0.19
	(c) Filing surface only, over 23 cm. but not over 36 cm. long	"	0.38
	(d) Filing surface only, over 36 cm. long	"	0.70
240	Gas Burners, Cookers, Heaters, Lamps, Ranges, Water-heaters, and other similar		

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
	Gas-burning Appliances, and parts or accessories thereof	Value	20%
241	Gas-meters, Water-meters, Ammeters, Voltmeters, Wattmeters, and other similar Measuring Instruments	,,	7½%
242	Needles:—		
	(a) Hand-sewing	,,	5%
	(b) For Sewing or Knitting Machine	,,	7½%
	(c) Others	,,	10%
243	Safes, Cash Boxes, and Strong-room Doors	,,	20%
244	Telephone and Telegraphic Instruments, and parts thereof:—		
	(a) Radio Sets and parts:		
	(1) Hard Rubber or Composition Dials, Litzendraft Wire, Grid Lead, Microphones, Headphones, Loud Speakers and Loud Speaker Units, Crystals, Transmitting Vacuum Tubes, Intervalve Audio Frequency Transformers, and Receiving and Transmitting Condensers of all kinds	,,	12½%
	(2) Buzzers, Receiving Vacuum Tubes, A.B.C. Battery Eliminators, Sockets, Jacks, Plugs, Lugs and Tips, Binding Parts, Name plates, and Brackets	,,	15%
	(3) Switches, Lightning Arresters, Keys, Coils and Complete Radio Sets and Units	Value	20%
	(b) Others	,,	12½%
245	Tins, Empty, for Kerosene Oil (of 18.93 litres or 5 American gallons capacity:—		
	(a) Two Tins, with case	Set	0.084
	(b) Tins, single	Each	0.028
246	Watches:—		
	(a) Complete:		
	(1) With Cases decorated with Jewels or made wholly or chiefly of Solid Platinum, Gold, White Gold, Green Gold, or Silver	Value	40%
	(2) With Cases Coated, Filled, or Plated with Platinum, Gold, White ker Units, Crystals, Silver	,,	30%
	(3) Others	,,	15%
	(b) Parts:		
	(1) Cases:		
	(i) Decorated with Jewels or made wholly or chiefly of Solid Platinum, Gold, White Gold, Green Gold, or Silver	,,	40%
	(ii) Coated, Filled, or Plated with Platinum, Gold, White Gold, Green Gold, or Silver	,,	30%
	(iii) Others	,,	15%
	(2) Others	,,	15%
247	Metal Manufactures, n.o.p.f.	,,	20%

VI.—Food, Drink and Vegetable Medicines

Fishery and Sea Products

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
248	Agar-agar, in bulk	100 kg.	1.62
249	Awabi (Abalone):—		
	(a) In bulk	100 kg.	13.22
	(b) Canned (incl. weight of immediate packing)		11.07
	(c) Others	Value	12½%
250	Bicho de Mar:—		
	(a) Black, Spiked	100 kg.	28.10
	(b) ,, not Spiked	,,	23.14
	(c) White	,,	10.58
251	Cockles:—		
	(a) Dried	100 kg.	7.93
	(b) Fresh	,,	0.46
252	Compoy	,,	19.84
253	Crabs' Flesh, Dried	,,	11.73
254	Fish Bones	Value	10%
255	Fish Cod, Dried (including Boneless)	100 kg.	1.57
256	,, Cuttle	,,	9.25
257	,, Dried and Smoked (not including Dried Codfish and Cuttle-fish)	,,	4.29
258	,, Fresh	100 kg.	2.00
259	,, Herring, Salt	Value	10%
260	Fish Maws:—		
	(a) 1st Quality (i.e., weighing 0.60 kg. or over per piece)	Kg.	12.897
	(b) 2nd Quality (i.e., weighing under 0.60 kg. per piece	100 kg.	165.34
261	Fish, Salmon Bellies	Value	10%
262	,, Salt, n.o.p.f.	,,	10%
263	Fish, Skin	100 kg.	9.92
264	Mussels, Oysters, and Clams,		

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
	Dried	100 kg.	13.22
265	Prawns and Shrimps, Dried, in bulk	„	11.40
266	Seaweed, Cut	„	1.30
267	„ Long	„	0.70
268	„ Prepared	„	15.87
269	„ Red	Value	10%
270	Sharks' Fins, Prepared	100 kg.	413.36
271	Sharks' Fins, not Prepared:—		
	(a) Value not over Gold Units 87 per 100 kg.	„	28.10
	(b) Value over Gold Units 87 but not over Gold Units 406 per 100 kg.	„	99.20
	(c) Value over Gold Units 406 per 100 kg.	„	264.55
272	Fishery and Sea Products, n.o.p.f.:—		
	(a) In bulk	Value	12½%
	(b) Canned or in any other packing	„	15%

Animal Products, Canned Goods, and Groceries

273	Bacon and Hams:—		
	(a) In bulk	100 kg.	46.29
	(b) Canned or in any other packing	Value	25%
274	Baking Powder	„	12½%
275	Beef, Corned or Pickled:—		
	(a) In barrels	„	25%
	(b) Canned or in any other packing	„	25½%
276	Birds' Nests:—		
	(a) Black (including Clarified Refuse)	Kg.	5.621
	(b) White	„	24.802
277	Biscuits	„	25%
278	Butter (incl. weight of immediate packing)	100 kg.	56.21
279	Caviare	Value	35%
280	Cheese	Value	25%
281	Chocolate (not including Confectionery)	„	30%
282	Cocoa	„	30%
283	Coffee	„	30%
284	Confectonery	„	35%
285	Currants and Raisins	„	15%
286	Eggs, Game and Poultry	„	15%
287	Foodstuffs, in cans and bottles:—		
	(a) Asparagus (incl. weight of immediate packing)	100 kg.	15.21
	(b) Cream and Milk, Evaporated or Sterilised	„	15.21
	(c) Fruits, Table and Pie	„	8.43
	(d) Meat Extracts	Value	12.73
	(e) Milk, Condensed (incl. weight of immediate packing)	100 kg.	15%
	(f) Oils, Salad or Olive	Value	12.07
	(g) Milk Food (including Dried Milk, Lactogen, Glaxo, etc.)	„	15%
	(h) Others	„	20%
288	Honey	„	25%
289	Jams and Jellies	„	25%
290	Lard:—		
	(a) In bulk	„	20%
	(b) Canned or in any other packing	„	20%
291	Macaroni, Vermicelli, and similar products:—		
	(a) In bulk	100 kg.	10.74
	(b) Canned or in any other packing	Value	25%
292	Margarine and similar products made of Vegetable Fats (incl. weight of immediate packing)	100 kg.	23.14
293	Meats, Dried and Salted	Value	25%
294	Pork Rind	„	12½%
295	Soy, Sauce, and all other Preparations, Extracts, or Substances for Flavouring Food, n.o.p.f.	„	30%
296	Sausages, Dry	„	25%
297	Syrups and Juices, Fruit	„	25%
298	„ Table	„	25%
299	Tea:—		
	(a) Tea Dust, Black	„	10%
	(b) Others	„	20%
300	Food-stuffs, n.o.p.f.	„	20%

Cereals, Fruits, Medicinal Substances, Seeds, Spices, and Vegetables

301	Aniseed Star:—		
	(a) 1st Quality (value Gold Units 44 and over per 100 kg.)	100 kg.	8.10
	(b) 2nd Quality (value under Gold Units 44 per 100 kg.)	„	4.46
302	Apples, Fresh	„	1.50
303	Asafoetida	Value	12½%
304	Barley, Buckwheat, Maize, Millet, Oats, Paddy, Rice, Rye, and Wheat		Free
305	Flours and Cereals, n.o.p.f..		
	(a) Flour, Wheat		Free
	(b) Others	Value	12½%
306	Barley, Pearl	„	12½%
307	Beans and Peas	„	5%
308	Betelnut Husk, Dried	100 kg.	1.81
309	Betelnut, Dried	„	4.96
310	Bran	„	0.71
311	Camphor:—		
	(a) Camphor (Laurus Camphora), Crude or Refined (including Shaped)	„	82.67

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
	(b) Others (including Imitation)	Value	20%
312	Camphor Baroos:—		
	(a) Clean	Kg.	16.203
	(b) Refuse	Value	20%
313	Capoor Cutchery	„	10%
314	Cardamom Husk	100 kg.	1.22
315	Cardamoms, Inferior	„	21.49
316	„ Superior	„	104.16
317	Cassia Lignea and Buds	Value	15%
318	„ Twigs	100 kg.	1.81
319	Chestnuts	Value	10%
320	China-root	100 kg.	8.26
321	Cinnamon:—		
	(a) In bulk	Value	15%
	(b) Others	„	20%
322	Cloves:—		
	(a) In bulk	100 kg.	21.49
	(b) Others	Value	20%
323	Cloves, Mother	100 kg.	9.92
324	Cocaine	Value	20%
325	Fodder	Value	7½%
326	Fruits, n.o.p.f.:—		
	(a) Dried	„	15%
	(b) Fresh	„	15%
327	Galangal	100 kg.	2.14
328	Ginseng, Clarified or not Clarified (including Beard, Roots, and Cuttings, but not including Wild Ginseng):—		
	(a) 1st Quality (value over Gold Units 102 per kg.)	Kg	57.871
	(b) 2nd Quality (value over Gold Units 73 but not over Gold Units 102 per kg.)	„	39.683
	(c) 3rd Quality (value over Gold Units 32 but not over Gold Units 73 per kg.)	„	24.802
	(d) 4th Quality (value over Gold Units 18 but not over Gold Units 32 per kg.)	„	9.259
	(e) 5th Quality (value over Gold Units 9 but not over Gold Units 18 per kg.)	„	6.283
	(f) 6th Quality (value not over Gold Units 9 per kg).	„	2.480
329	Ginseng, Wild	Value	40%
330	Groundnuts:—		
	(a) In Shell	100 kg.	1.98
	(b) Shelled	„	2.64
331	Hops	Value	15%
332	Isinglass, Vegetable	100 kg.	56.21
333	Lemons, Fresh	Thousand	8.70
334	Lichees, Dried	100 kg.	4.62
335	Lily Flowers, Dried	„	3.47
336	Lungngan Pulp	100 kg.	7.27
337	Lungngans, Dried	„	4.96
338	Malt	„	3.14
339	Medicinal Substances Vegeable (Crude), n.o.p.f.	Value	10%
340	Morphia in all forms	„	20%
341	Mushrooms	100 kg.	26.45
342	Nutmegs, in bulk	„	36.37
343	Olives:—		
	(a) Dried or Preserved	Value	15%
	(b) Fresh	„	15%
344	Opium, Tincture of	„	20%
435	Orange, Fresh	„	20%
346	Peel, Orange, in bulk	100 kg.	5.78
347	Pepper, in bulk		
	(a) Black	„	9.75
	(b) White	„	16.20
348	Potatoes, Fresh	Value	10%
349	Putchuck	100 kg.	29.76
350	Seed, Apricot	„	9.75
351	„ Lily-flower (i.e., Lotus-nuts without Husks)	„	6.11
352	„ Lucraban	„	1.81
353	„ Melon	„	2.48
354	„ Pine (i.e., Fir-nuts)	„	5.29
355	„ Sesamum	„	1.58
356	„ n.o.p.f.	Value	10%
357	Spices and Condiments, n.o.p.f., not Prepared:—		
	(a) In bulk	„	15%
	(b) Others	„	20%
358	Sugar Canes	100 kg.	0.47
359	Vegetables, Fresh, Dried, Prepared, and Salted	Value	10%

Sugar

360	Molasses	Value	10%
361	Sugar, under Dutch Standard No. 11	100 kg.	3.14
362	„ Dutch Standard No. 11 and over, but under No. 18	„	3.96
363	„ Dutch Standard No. 18 and over	„	4.79
364	„ Cube and Loaf	„	16.03
365	„ Candy	„	9.59
366	„ n.o.p.f. (such as Grape Sugar, Malt Sugar, Milk Sugar, Maple Sugar, Fruit Sugar, and Saccharine, etc.)	Value	25%

Wines, Beer, Spirits, Table Waters, etc.

367	Champagne and any other Wine sold under the label "Champagne"	Case of 12 botts. or 24 half-botts	21.00
368	Sparkling Astis	„	9.20

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
369	Other Sparkling Wines	„	10.00
370	Still Wines, Red or White, exclusively the produce of the natural fermentation of Grapes (not including Vins de Liqueur):—	Case of 12 botts. or 24 half-botts.	
	(a) In bottles	„	7.20
	(b) In bulk	Litre	0.241
371	Port Wine:—		
	(a) In bottles	Case of 12 botts. or 24 half-botts.	12.00
	(b) In bulk	Litre	0.813
372	Marsala:—		
	(a) In bottles	Case of 12 botts. or 24 half-botts.	9.20
	(b) In bulk	Litre	0.659
373	Vins de Liqueur other than Port and Marsala (viz., Madeira, Malaga, Sherry, etc.):—		
	(a) In bottles	Case of 12 botts. or 24 half-botts.	11.00
	(b) In bulk	Litre	0,681
374	Vermouth, Byrrh, and Quinquina	Case of 12 litres.	5.60
375	„ in bulk	Litre	0.615
376	Saké:—		
	(a) In barrels	100 kg.	29.76
	(b) In bottles	22 litres or 12 sho	9.20
377	Ale, Beer, Porter, Stout, Cider, Perry, and similar Spirituous Liquors made of Fruits and Berries	Value	50%
378	Brandy and Cognac:—		
	(a) In bottles	Case of 9 litres (12 reputed quarts)	13.00
	(b) In bulk	Value	50%
379	Whisky:—		
	(a) In bottles	Case of 9 litres (12 reputed quarts)	13.00
	(b) In bulk	Value	50%
380	Gin:—		
	(a) In bottles	Case of 9 litres (12 reputed quarts)	7.00
	(b) In bulk	Value	50%
381	Rum:—		
	(a) In bottles	Case of 9 litres (12 reputed quarts)	6.20
	(b) In bulk (not including Rum for industrial uses)	Value	50%
382	Liqueurs	9 litres (12 reputed quarts 24 reputed Pints)	12.00
383	Waters, Table, Aerated and Mineral	12 bottles or 24 half bottles	0.69
384	Wines and all other Alcoholic or Spiirituous Liquors and Beverages, n.o.p.f.	Value	50%
	Spirits of Wine and Rectified Spirits or Alcohol (including Unsweetened Arrack, Methylated Spirits, Wood Alcohol, and Fusel Oil). See No. 441.		

VII.—Tobacco

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
385	Cigarettes:—		
	(a) Value over Gold Units 21.88 per 1,000 and all Cigarettes not bearing a stinctive brand or name on each Cigarette	Thousand	16.00
	(b) Value over Gold Units 14.88 but not over Gold Units 21.88 per 1,000	„	8.70
	(c) Value over Gold Units 11.38 but not over Gold Units 14.88 per 1,000	„	7.20
	(d) Value over Gold Units 7.88 but not over Gold Units 11.38 per 1,000.	„	5.30
	(e) Value over Gold Units 5.25 but not over Gold Units 7.88 per 1,000..	„	3.90
	(f) Value over Gold Units 2.63 but not over Gold Units 5.25 per 1,000..	„	2.20
	(g) Value Gold Units 2.63 or less per 1,000.....	„	1.30
386	Cigars:—		
	(a) Value over Gold Units 70 per 1,000	„	65.00
	(b) Value not over Gold Units 70 per 1,000...	„	24.00
387	Snuff	Value	50%
388	Tobacco, Leaf:—		
	(a) Value over Gold Units 175 per 100 kg.	100 kg.	23.14
	(b) Value over Gold Units 60 but not over Gold Units 175 per 100 kg..	„	11.40
	(c) Value not over Gold Units 60 per 100 kg..	„	4.79
389	Tobacco, Prepared:—		
	(a) In Tins or Packages...	Value	50%
	(b) In bulk	100 kg.	104.16
390	Tobacco Stalk	„	1.63
391	Tobacconists' Sundries	Value	50%

VIII.—Chemicals and Dyes

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
	Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals		
392	Acetylene, in cylinder or other packing	Value	10%
393	Acid, Acetic	100 kg.	4.79
394	Acid, Boracic:—		
	(a) In packages of not less than 3.2 kg. each	,,	3.63
	(b) In packages of less than 3.2 kg. each	Value	10%
395	Acid, Carvolic	,,	12½%
396	Acid, Hydrochloric (i.e., Muriatic):—		
	(a) In bulk	100 kg.	0.90
	(b) In other packings	Value	7½%
397	Acid, Nitric	100 kg.	2.64
398	,, Oxalic	Value	7½%
399	,, Sulphuric	100 kg.	0.90
400	Alum, Chrome	Value	7½%
401	Alumina, Sulphate of	,,	7½%
402	Ammonia, Anhydrous	,,	7½%
403	Ammonia, Liquid:—		
	(a) In bulk	100 kg.	4.62
	(b) In other packings	Value	7½%
404	Ammonia, Chloride of (i.e., Sal Ammoniac)	100 kg.	3.30
405	,, Sulphate of	,,	0.50
406	Antimony Trisulphide	Value	5%
407	Barium, Carbonate of	,,	7½%
408	,, Chloride of	,,	7½%
409	Bleaching Powder (i.e., Chloride of Lime)	,,	7½%
410	Borax, Crude or Refined	100 kg.	2.31
411	Calcium, Carbide of	,,	2.31
412	,, Chloride of	Value	7½%
413	Chlorine, Liquid	,,	7½%
414	Copper, Sulphate of	100 kg.	3.4
415	Fertilisers, Chemical or Artificial, n.o.p.f.	Value	7½%
416	Glycerine:—		
	(a) In packages of not less than 13 kg. each	100 kg.	8.92
	(b) In packages of less than 13 kg. each	Value	15%
417	Insecticides and Disinfectants	,,	12½%
418	Manganese, Peroxide of	,,	5%
419	Naphthalene	100 kg.	2.81
420	Oxygen, in cylinder or other packing	Value	10%
421	Phosphorus	100 kg.	9.59
422	Potash, Carbonate of	Value	10%
423	,, Cautic	,,	10%
424	,, Chlorate of	100 kg.	1.40
425	Potasium, Bichromate of	,,	4.96
426	Saltpetre	,,	4.13
427	Soda Ash	,,	1.27
428	,, Bicarbonate of, in bulk	,,	2.14
429	Soda, Bichromate of	Value	7½%
430	,, Bisulphite of (Solid or Liquid)	,,	10%
431	,, Caustic	100 kg.	2.48
432	,, Crystal	,,	1.40
433	,, ,, Concentrated	,,	3.30
434	,, Hydrosulphite of	Value	10%
435	,, Nitrate of (Chile Saltpetre)	100 kg.	1.30
436	,, Peroxide of	Value	10%
437	,, Silicate of	100 kg.	1.65
438	,, Sulphate of	Value	15%
439	,, Sulphide of	100 kg.	1.81
440	Soda Thiosulphate of (known as Hyposulphite)	Value	10%
441	Spirits of Wine, Rectified Spirits or Alcohol, and Rum for industrial uses (including Unsweetened Arrack, Methylated Spirits, Wood Alcohol, and Fusel Oil)	Litre	0.052
442	Sulphur:—		
	(a) Crude (Lumps or Powder)	100 kg.	1.17
	(b) Others	Value	10%
443	Chemicals and Chemical Compounds, n.o.p.f.	,,	12½%
444	Medicines, Drugs, and Medicinal Substances, Compounds, and Preparations, n.o.p.f.	,,	15%
	Dyes, Pigments, Paints, and Varnishes		
445	Aniline Dyes, and other Coal Tar Dyes, n.o.p.f.	Value	25%
446	Bark, Mangrove	100 kg.	0.92
447	,, Plum-tree	,,	1.60
448	,, Yellow (for Dyeing)	,,	3.47
449	Blue, Paris or Prussian	,,	24.80
450	Bronze Powder	,,	23.14
451	Carbon Black (i.e., Lampblack)	,,	8.10
452	Chrome Yellow	Value	12½%
453	Cinnabar	100 kg.	34.72
454	Cobalt, Oxide of	Value	12½%
455	Cochineal	,,	12½%
456	Cunao or False Gambier	100 kg.	1.42
457	Cutch or Gambier	,,	3.47
458	Camboge	,,	28.10
459	Green, Emerald, Schweinfurt or Imitation	,,	14.21
460	Hartall (Orpiment)	,,	5.12
461	Indigo, Artificial, containing not more than 20 per cent. Indigotin (higher strengths in proportion)	,,	19.84

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
462	Indigo Dried, Natural	100 kg.	44.64
463	„ Liquid, „	„	4.13
464	Inks of all kinds	Value	12½%
465	Laka-wood	100 kg.	1.53
466	Lead, Red, White, and Yellow	„	5.62
467	Logwood Extract	„	4.96
468	Nutgalls	„	7.27
469	Ochre	Value	12½%
470	Safflower	„	12½%
471	Sapanwood	100 kg.	1.81
472	Smalt	100 kg.	14.55
473	Turmeric	„	2.48
474	Ultramarine	„	9.25
475	Vermilion	„	42.99
476	„ Artificial	Value	12½%
477	White Zinc	„	12½%
478	Dyes, Pigments, Colours, Tans and Tanning Materials, and Paint Materials, n.o.p.f.	„	12½%
479	Paint, Varnishes, and Polishes, n.o.p.f.	„	15%

IX.—Candles, Soaps, Oils, Fats, Waxes, Gums and Resins

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
	Beeswax, Yellow. See No. 503.		
480	Candles	100 kg.	13.06
481	Cocoa Butter	Value	10%
482	Gasolene, Naphtha, and Benzine, Mineral:—		
	(a) In case	Case of 2 tins, each of 18.93 litres or 5 Am. gallons.	1.75
	(b) In bulk	10 litre	0.449
483	Grease, Lubricating, wholly or partly mineral	100 kg.	2.48
	Gums and Resins:—		
	Amber. See No. 609.		
	Asafoetida. See No. 303.		
484	Gum Arabic	100 kg.	5.95
485	„ Dragon's blood	„	26.45
386	„ Myrrh	„	3.47
487	„ Olibanum	„	4.79
488	Resin	„	2.31
489	Shellac and Button Lac	„	28.10
490	Others	Value	10%
491	Liquid Fuel	Metric ton	2.85
492	Oil, Castor:—		
	(a) Lubricating	100 kg.	5.78
	(b) Medicinal	Value	12½%
493	Oil, Coconut	100 kg.	4.46
494	„ Cod-liver	Value	12½%
495	„ Kerosene:—		
	(a) In case	Case of 2 tins, each of 18.93 litres or 5 Am. gallons.	1.50
	(b) In bulk	10 litre	0.383
496	Oil, Linseed	Litre	0.065
497	„ Lubricating:—		
	(a) Wholly or partly of mineral origin	„	0.015
	(b) Other kinds of, n.o.p.f.	„	0.026
498	Oil, Olive, in bulk	„	0.0134
499	Soap, Household and Laundry (including Blue Mottled):—		
	(a) In bulk, bars, and doublets: duty to be charged on nominal weights, provided that such weights be not less than true weights and that a bar does not weight less than 200 grammes	100 kg.	7.77
	(b) Others	Value	20%
500	Soap, Toilet and Fancy	„	30%
501	Stearine	100 kg.	6.11
502	Turpentine:—		
	(a) Mineral	Litre	0.021
	(b) Vegetable	„	0.087
503	Wax, Bees, Yellow	100 kg.	13.22
504	„ Parffin	„	1.62
505	„ Vegetable	„	6.44
506	Oils, Fats, and Waxes, n.o.p.f. (including Essential Oils, Natural and Synthetic, and mixture consisting wholly thereof)	Value	12½%

X.—Books, Maps, Paper and Wood Pulp

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
507	Books, Printed or Manuscript, Bound or Unbound (including Telegraphic Code Books, Picture Books and Copy Books for teaching Writing and Drawing, and Books for teaching Music to Children; but not including other Music Books, Ledgers, and other office, school, and private stationery)		Free
508	Charts and Maps (including Outline Maps, Relief Maps, Globes, and Models and Charts for Educational Purposes, such as the teaching of anatomy, etc.)		Free
509	Newspapers and Periodicals:—		
	(a) Old (fit only for packing or remanufacture)..	Value	7½%
	(b) Others		Free
510	Paper, Boards, Coated or Uncoated, Lined or Unlined, white or Coloured, Glazed or Unglazed, Plain or Embossed:—		
	(a) Ivory Board Chromo Board, Bristol Board made wholly or partly or Chemical Pulp	Value	12½%
	(b) Boxboard, Leather Board, Manila Board, Jacquard or Silk Board (Chip-board). Woodpulp Board, Duplex or Triplex (including Pasteboards of all kinds)	Value	12½%
	(c) Strawboard, Plain	100 kg.	1.48
511	Paper, Cigarette:—		
	(a) On bobbins or rolls ..	100 kg. (Incl. bobbin or roll.)	24.80
	(b) Others	Value	15%
512	Paper, Coated and/or Enamelled on one or both sides, White or Coloured (including Coated Art Printing Paper)	100 kg.	6.94
513	Paper, Common Printing and Newsprinting (made chiefly of Mechanical Wood Pulp), Calendered or Uncalendered, Sized or Unsized, White or Coloured:—		
	(a) In rolls	„	1.98
	(b) Others	100 kg.	1.60
514	Paper Drawing, Document, Bank-note, and Bond	Value	15%
515	Paper, Glazed, either Flint, Friction, Marbled, or Designed, Plain or Embossed White or Coloured.....	100 kg.	7.60
516	Paper Labels, for Match Manufacturing	Value	5%
517	Paper, M. G. Cap, White or Coloured, made wholly or chiefly of Mechanical Wood Pulp	100 kg.	2.64
518	Paper, Packing and Wrapping, Brown or Coloured, Glazed or Unglazed, Plain or Laid (including Packing Paper proofed with Pitch or other material and of one or more ply):—		
	(a) Made of Sulphate and /or Unbleached Sulphite Pulp	„	3.30
	(b) Others	„	2.64
519	Paper, Parchment, Pergamyn, Glascine, and Greaseproof	Value	15%
520	Paper, Tissue (including Copying, Bibleprint, Manifold, and Pelure, White or Coloured, Plain or Laid)..	„	15%
521	Paper, Writing and/or Printing, Glazed or Unglazed, White or Coloured, Plain or Laid (including Antique Wove, Uncoated Art Printing Paper, and the like), n.o.p.f.:—		
	(a) Free of Mechanical Wood Pulp	„	12½%
	(b) Others	„	10%
522	Wall-paper, and Paper, Embossed, Metallic, or otherwise Decorated, n.o.p.f. ..	„	25%
523	Paper, n.o.p.f.		
	(a) Free of Mechanical Wood Pulp	„	12½%
	(b) Others	„	10%
524	Wood Pulp, Chemical	100 kg.	0.97
525	Wood Pulp, Mechanical:—		
	(a) Dry	„	0.54
	(b) Wet (containing not less than 40 per cent. moisture)	„	0.26
526	Paperware and all articles made of Paper, n.o.p.f. ...	Value	15%

XI.—Animal Substances, Raw and Prepared and Manufactures Thereof

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
	Hides, Leather, Skins (Furs), and Manufactures Thereof		
527	Hides:—		
	(a) Buffalo and Cow	100 kg.	6.44
	(b) Others	Value	7½%
528	Leather Belting	„	12½%
529	„ Sole	100 kg.	16.53
530	„ n.o.p.f.	Value	15%
531	Manufactures of Leather, n.o.p.f. (including Boots and Shoes, etc.)	„	25%
532	Skins (Furs):—		
	(a) Goat, Sheep, Lamb, Dog, and Wolf:		
	(1) Undressed	Value	10%
	(2) Dressed and/or Dyed	„	20%
	(b) Others:		
	(1) Undressed	„	15%
	(2) Dressed and/or Dyed	„	30%
533	Articles made wholly or chiefly of Skins (Furs), n.o.p.f.	„	40%
	Bones, Feathers, Hair, Horns, Shells, Sinews, Tusks, etc., and Manufactures thereof		
534	Bezoar:—		
	(a) Cow Bezoar, Indian	Value	20%
	(b) Others	„	20%
535	Bones, and Manufactures thereof:—		
	(a) Tigers' Bones	100 kg.	24.80
	(b) Bones, Other	Value	10%
	(c) Manufactures of Bones	„	20%
536	Crocodile and Armadillo Scales	100 kg.	24.80
537	Feathers, and Manufactures thereof: —		
	(a) Feathers, Kingfisher, whole skins	Hundred	5.30
	(b) Feathers, Kingfisher, part skins (i.e., Wings, Tails, or Backs)	„	3.50
	(c) Feathers for Decoration n.o.p.f., and Manufactures made wholly or partly of Feathers	Value	30%
	(d) Feathers, Other	„	10%
538	Hair, and Manufactures thereof:—		
	(a) Hair, Horse	100 kg.	13.88
	(b) „ „ Tails	„	21.49
	(c) „ Other	Value	10%
	(d) Manufactures of Hair	„	15%
539	Horns, and Manufactures thereof:—		
	(a) Horns, Buffalo and Cow	100 kg.	3.80
	(b) „ Deer	„	15.04
	(c) „ „ Old	„	181.88
	(d) „ „ Young, Northern	Pair	54.00
	(e) „ „ „ Southern	Value	40%
	(f) „ Rhinoceros and Antelope	„	20%
	(g) „ Other	„	10%
	(h) Manufactures of Horns	„	15%
540	Manure, Animal		Free
541	Musk	Kg.	330.693
542	Shells	Value	10%
643	Sinews, Animal:—		
	(a) Cow and Deer	100 kg.	23.14
	(b) Others	Value	25%
544	Tusks and Animal Teeth, and Manufactures thereof:—		
	(a) Elephants' Tusks whole or parts of	Kg.	1.173
	(b) Ivoryware	Value	40%
	(c) Others	„	15%

XII.—Timber, Wood, Bamboos, Rattans, Straw and Manufactures Thereof

In this Section, by Softwood is meant the wood of any coniferous tree and of all trees with "needle" or spinous leaves, e.g., Pines, Firs, Spruces, Larches, Cedars, Yews, Junipers, and Cypresses. The wood of all trees with broad leaves is to be classed as Hardwood.

The cubic metre measurement of a piece of timber is based on its actual cubic contents.

In computing the cubic contents of a log, the mean circumference is to be taken.

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
	Timber		
545	Laths (not over 1.25 metres in length)	Thousand	1.00
	Ordinary (not including Teak and other enumerated Woods), Rough Hewn, and Round Logs:—		
546	Hardwood	Value	10%
547	Softwood	„	10%
	Ordinary, Sawn:—		
548	Hardwood, not over Gold Units 75 in value per cubic metre	Cubic merte	3.94
549	Softwood	Cubic metre	2.71
	Ordinary, Manufactured (including any process further than simple sawing, but not including Masts and Spars):—		
550	Hardwood:—		
	(a) Clear, on net measure, not over Gold Units 130 in value per cubic metre	Cubic metre	8.89
	(b) Merchantable, on net measure, not over Gold Units 95 in value per cubic metre	„	6.35
551	Softwood:—		
	(a) Clear, on net measure	„	4.66
	(b) Merchantable, on net measure	„	3.09
552	Ordinary, Masts and Spars	Value	10%
553	Railway Sleepers	„	5%
554	Teak-wood (Beans, Planks, and Logs)	Cubic metre	11.86
555	Timber, n.o.p.f.	Value	10%
	Wood, Bamboos, Rattans, Coir, Straw, and Manufactures thereof		
556	Bags, Straw and Grass	Thousand	7.40
557	Bamboos, and Manufactures thereof:—		
	(a) Canes, Bamboo	„	2.30
	(b) Bamboo, Split or Skin	Value	10%
	(c) Bambooware of all kinds	Value	20%
558	Coir:—		
	(a) Raw, Fibre, and Yarn	„	7½%
	(b) Rope	„	10%
	(c) Mats, Door	Dozen	3.00
	(d) Matting, 92 cm. by 92 metre	Roll of 92 metre	14.00
559	Kapok	Value	7½%
560	Mats for Packing Purposes (including Dunnage Mats)	„	7½%
561	Mats, n.o.p.f.:—		
	(a) Fancy	„	20%
	(b) Formosa Grass (Bed)	Each	4.40
	(c) Rattan	Value	20%
	(d) Rush	Hundred	25.00
	(e) Straw	„	2.60
	(f) Tatami (Japanese)	Each	0.16
	(g) Others	Value	20%
562	Matting, n.o.p.f.:—		
	(a) Straw, 92 centimetres by 37 metres	Roll of 37 m.	2.40
	(b) Others	Value	20%
563	Rattans, and Manufactures thereof, n.o.p.f.:—		
	(a) Rattan, Core or Whole	100 kg.	3.63
	(b) " Skin	„	5.95
	(c) " Split	„	3.63
	(d) Rattanware	Value	20%
564	Straw, Panama Straw and the like, and Manufactures thereof:—		
	(a) Straw	„	10%
	(b) Cordage	„	10%
	(c) Hats	„	30%
	(d) Other Manufactures	„	20%
565	Wood:—		
	(a) Camagon	100 kg.	1.25
	(b) Garoo	Kg.	1.455
	Laka, See No. 465		
	(c) Puru	100 kg.	0.66
	(d) Red and Rose	„	1.38
	(e) Sandal	„	8.92
	(f) " Dust.	Value	12½%
	Sapan, See No. 471		
	(g) Scale Sticks	Peice	0.092
	(h) Scented and Fragrant (Hsiang Ch'ai)	Value	15%

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
	(i) Cork Wood	Value	5%
	(j) Others (including Camphor Wood, Ebony, Kranjee Wood, Lignumvitae, etc.)	"	10%
566	Wood Shavings, Hinoki	"	12½%
567	Wood, Veneer	"	12½%
568	Woodware of all kinds and other Manufactures of Wood, n.o.p.f.:—		
	(a) Casks, Barrels, Packing Cases, or other ordinary Continers for Cargo	Value	7½%
	(b) Corks	"	7½%
	(c) Furniture	"	15%
	(d) Machinery (whole or in parts)	"	7½%
	(e) Shavings (for Match Manufacturing)	100 kg.	0.57
	(f) Shooks for making Casks and Cases	Value	7½%
	(g) Splints (for Match Manufacturing)	100 kg.	0.57
	(h) Others	Value	15%

XIII.—Coal, Fuel, Pitch and Tar

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
569	Charcoal	100 kg.	0.61
570	Coal	Metric ton	0.87
571	" Briquettes	Value	10%
	Liquid Fuel. See No. 491		
572	Pitch and Asphalt	Value	7½%
573	Tar, Coal	100 kg.	0.59
574	Coke	Value	7½%

XIV.—Chinaware, Enamelledware, Glass, etc.

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
575	Basins, Tin:—		
	(a) Not over 34 centimetres in diameter	Gross	2.50
	(b) Over 34 centimetres in diameter	Value	15%
576	Chinaware (Not including Chemical or Scientific Chinaware)	"	25%
577	Enamelled Ironware:— Basins, Bowls, Cups, and Mugs:		
	(a) Not over 11 centimetres in diameter	"	0.29
	(b) Over 11 centimetres but not over 22 centimetres in diameter	"	0.90
	(c) Over 22 centimetres but not over 36 centimetres in diameter	"	0.51
	(d) Others	Value	10%
578	Enamelled Ironware, n.o.p.f.	"	10%
579	Glass, Plate, Silvered:—		
	(a) Less than 1/10 sq. metre each (Unbevelled)	"	7½%
	(b) Not over ½ sq. metre each:		
	(1) Bevelled	Sq. metre	2.26
	(2) Unbevelled	"	1.82
	(c) Over ½ sq. metre each:		
	(1) Bevelled	"	2.47
	(2) Unbevelled	"	2.04
580	Glass, Plate, Unsilvered:—		
	(a) Less than 1/10 sq. metre each (Unbevelled)	Value	15%
	(b) Not over ½ sq. metre each:		
	(1) Bevelled	Sq. metre	1.61
	(2) Unbevelled	"	1.50
	(c) Over ½ sq. metre each:		
	(1) Bevelled	"	2.47
	(2) Unbevelled	"	2.04
581	Glass, Plate or Sheet, n.o.p.f.	Value	15%
582	Glass, Window, Common, not over 6.10 kg. in weight per sq. meter	10 sq. metre	1.04
583	Glass, Window, Coloured, Stained, Ribbed, Embossed, or Wired	Value	15%
584	Glassware:—		
	(a) Crystal or Semi-Crystal Ware:—		
	(1) Cut and/or Polished (including those combined with Precious Metal or Metals or coated with Precious Metals)	"	30%
	(2) Others	"	20%
	(b) Others (including Common, Coarse, Moulded, and Pressed Glassware)	Value	15%
	Mirrors. See No. 629.		
585	Opera Glasses and Eyeglasses, complete	"	20%
586	Optical Lenses and Prisms, Polished or Unpolished	"	12½%

XV.—Stone, Earth and Manufactures Thereof

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
587	Cement, Hydraulic, as Portland	100 kg.	0.39
588	Corundum Sand	„	1.10
589	Emery and Glass Powder	„	0.71
	Emery-cloth. See No. 615.		
590	Fire-bricks and Bricks	Value	10%
591	Fireclay	100 kg.	0.38
592	Flints (including Flint Pebbles)	100 kg.	0.23
	Sand-paper. See No. 638.		
593	Tiles	Value	12½%
594	Crucibles	„	10%
595	Stone, Earth, and Manufactures thereof, n.o.p.f.	„	12½%

XVI.—Miscellaneous

Asbestos

596	Asbestos Boiler Composition	100 kg.	1.05
597	Asbestos Fibre and Asbestos Packing, Metallic	„	13.55
598	Asbestos Millboard	„	2.81
599	Asbestos Sheets and Packing	„	16.53
600	Asbestos Yarn	„	13.88
601	Asbestos Products, n.o.p.f.	Value	10%

Buttons

602	Buttons, Fancy (Glass, Jewellery, etc.)	„	20%
603	Buttons, Metals (not including those made of Precious Metals or plated with Precious Metals):—		
	(a) Of Brass	Gross	0.034
	(b) Others	Value	10%
604	Buttons, Porcelain (including Buttons of Common Glass)	12 gross	0.062
605	Buttons, Shell	Gross	0.068
606	Buttons, n.o.p.f.:—		
	(a) Made of Horn, Bone, Hoof, and Ivory-nut	Value	10%
	(b) Made of, or plated with, Precious Metals	Value	30%
	(c) Others	„	12½%

Fans, Umbrellas, and Sunshades

607	Fans:—		
	(a) Palm-reef, Coarse	Thousand	3.40
	(b) „ Fancy	„	6.40
	(c) „ Fine	„	3.70
	(d) Paper or Cotton	„	18.00
	(e) Silk	Value	20%
	(f) Others	„	20%
608	Umbrellas and Sunshades:—		
	(a) With Handle wholly or partly of Precious Metals, Ivory, Mother-of-Pearl, Tortoiseshell, Agate, etc., or Jewelled	„	30%
	(b) With all other Handles, all Cotton:		
	(1) Length of rib not over 44 centimetres	Value	10%
	(2) Length of rib over 44 centimetres	Piece	0.11
	(c) With all other Handles, Mixtures, not Silk	„	0.64
	(d) With all other Handles, Silk and Silk Mixtures	„	1.40
	(e) „ „ Paper	Value	12½%
	(f) Parts and accessories	„	10%
	(g) Others	„	15%

Sundry

609	Amber, Coral, Tortoiseshell (Real or Imitation), and Manufactures thereof:—		
	(a) Unworked	Value	15%
	(b) Others	„	40%
610	Animals, Living	„	10%
611	Building Materials, n.o.p.f.	„	10%
612	Curios and Antiques	„	30%
613	Damasceneware, Satsuma-ware, and Lacquerware	„	30%
614	Decorative or Ornamental Materials or Products, n.o.p.f. (including Spangles, Tinsel and Tinsel Wire, Metallic Trimmings, etc)	„	30%
615	Emery-cloth:—		
	(a) Sheet not over 1/10 sq. metre	Ream	1.90
	(b) Sheet over 1/10 sq. metre	Value	10%
616	Explosives for Industrial Purposes	Value	10%
617	Fertilisers, n.o.p.f.	Value	5%
618	Flasks (Pocket), and parts or accessories thereof	„	25%
619	Glue:—		
	(a) Fish	100 kg.	26.45
	(b) Others	Value	7½%
620	Gypsum	„	10%
621	India-rubber and Gutta-percha, and Manufactures thereof:—		

No.	Name of Article	Tariff Unit (Per)	Duty (G. Unit)
	(a) India-rubber, Crude, Old or Waste, and Gutta-percha, Crude ..	Value	10%
	(b) Boots and Shoes, as also Footgear made wholly or partly of Rubber	,,	17½%
	(c) Manufactures, n.o.p.f. (including Tires, i.e., for Bicycles, Motor Vehicles, Ricshas, etc.)	,,	20%
622	Jewellery and Ornaments:—		
	(a) Decorated with Pearls, Diamonds, or any other Precious Stones, Real or Imitation	,,	40%
	(b) Ornaments, n.o.p.f. whether for personal wear or household use	,,	30%
623	Lamps and Lampware, n.o.p.f.	,,	15%
624	Leather, Imitation, and Oil-cloth (not including Oil cloth for Flooring) and Manufactures thereof:—		
	(a) Leather, Imitation, and Oilcloth	,,	12½%
	(b) Leather, Imitation, and Oilcloth, Manufactures of	,,	25%
625	Linoleum and other Floor Coverings, n.o.p.f.	,,	25%
626	Machine Belting and Hose ..	,,	12½%
627	Manicure Sets, or parts thereof; Powder Puffs or Cases, and Vanity Cases ..	,,	30%
628	Matches, Wood, Safety or Others:—		
	(a) Small, in boxes not over 51 milimetres by 35 milimetres by 16 milimetres (including Booklets)	,,	40%
	(b) Large, in boxes not over 64 milimetres by 38 milimetres by 19 milimetres	50 gross box	12.00
	(c) In boxes whose dimensions exceed any one of the dimensions given under (b) above	Value	40%
629	Mirrors	,,	7½%
630	Musical Instruments, and parts or accessories thereof	,,	25%
631	Pearls, Real or Imitation ...	,,	40%
632	Pens, Pencils, and other Office Requisites, n.o.p.f. ...	Value	15%
633	Perfumery, Cosmetics, Shaving Soap, Face Cream, Tooth Paste, Talcum or other Toilet Powder, Hair Tonic, and all other Preparations for the Hair, Mouth, Teeth, or Skin ...	,,	30%
634	Photographic and Cinematographic Products, Apparatas, and Materials of all kinds (except Chemicals)	,,	20%
635	Plants and Flowers, Living..	,,	12½%
636	Precious and Semi-Precious Stones, Real or Imitation (including Jadestone, Cornelian Stone, etc.), and Manufactures thereof:—		
	(a) Uncut and Unpolished:		
	(1) Jadestone	,,	10%
	(2) Others	,,	15%
	(b) Others	,,	40%
637	Printing and Lithographic Materials, n.o.p.f.	,,	12½%
638	Sand-paper:—		
	(a) Sheet not over 1/10 sq. metre	Ream	0.63
	(b) Sheet over 1/10 sq. metre	Value	10%
639	Sponges	,,	12½%
640	Sporting Requisites, n.o.p.f. .	,,	10%
641	Starch	,,	12½%
642	Thermostatic Containers, and parts or accessories thereof	,,	15%
643	Toilet Equipments (such as Combs, Brushes, etc.):—		
	(a) Fancy	,,	30%
	(b) Others	,,	20%
644	Toys and Games, n.o.p.f. ...	,,	12½%
645	Trunks, Suit-cases, Satchels, Card Cases, Jewel Cases, Portfolios, and Travelling Bags or Boxes of all kinds..	,,	25%
646	Works of Art, such as Pictures, Etchings and Engravings, Paintings, Drawings, Statuary, Sculptures, and or Copies, Replicas, or Reproductions thereof	,,	20%
647	Articles not otherwise provided for in this Tariff	,,	12½%

GENERAL INDEX

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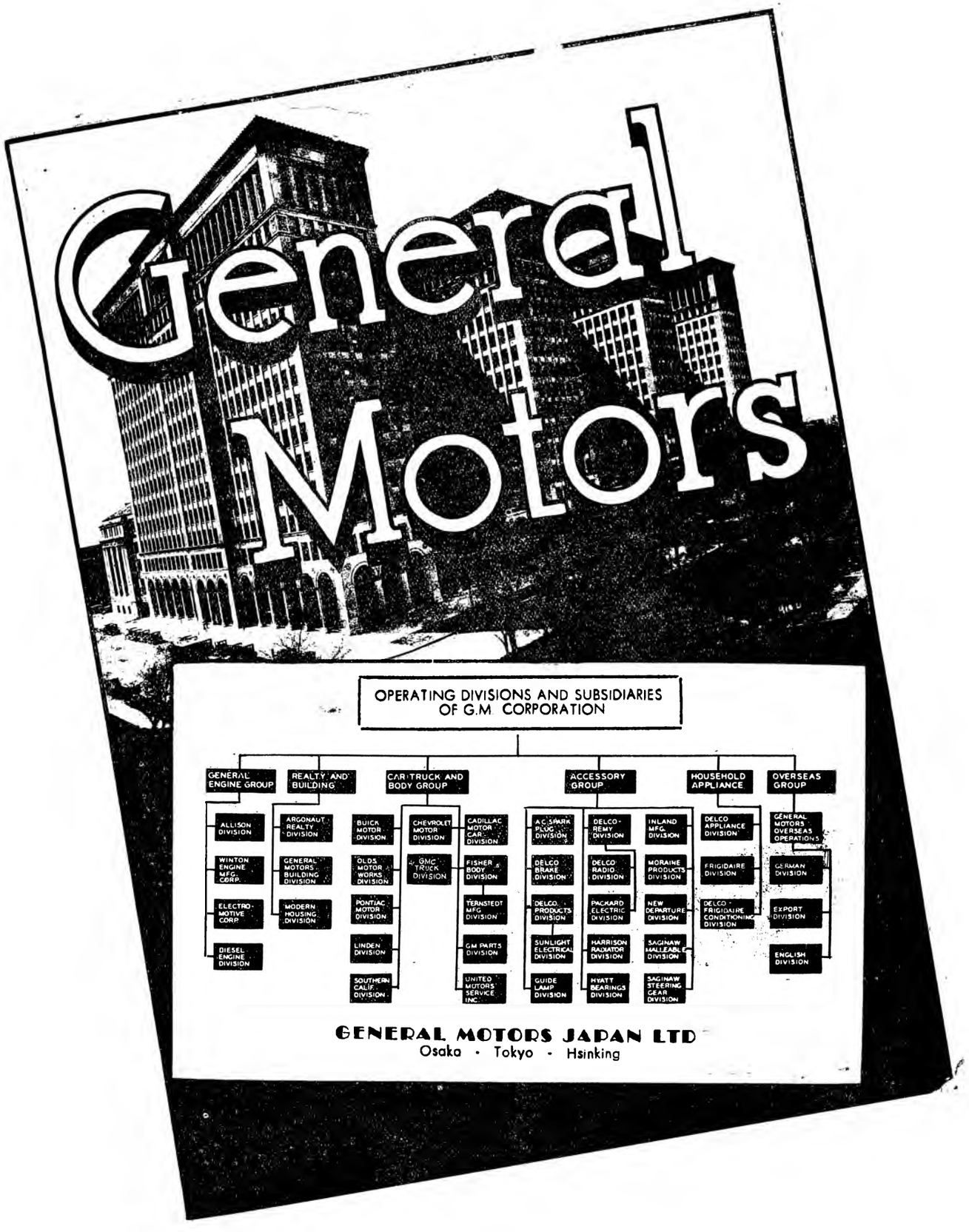
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