

Appendix E.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1924.

I.—LIQUOR.

The net revenue collected under the heading of Liquor was \$1,229,262.66 as against \$1,276,152.87 in 1923.

European and Chinese Liquors both show decreases. The collection of duty on Chinese Liquor still remains unsatisfactory. Whereas in 1913, 240 licensees in Hongkong and Kowloon paid duty on 1,461,320 gallons of Chinese Liquor, an average of 6,088 each, in 1924, 341 licensees in the same districts paid duty on 1,238,306 gallons, an average of 3,603 gallons each only. Evasion of duty on part of many Distilleries in the New Territory was discovered, and it was decided to transfer the complete control of distilleries in the New Territory from the Police to this department, the staff of which has been strengthened for the purpose. Towards the end of the year a Distillery at Aberdeen in a large way of business was detected in a systematic fraud on the Revenue. Unfortunately the account books of the firm in current use were not found, and hence it was impossible to ascertain how much they had defrauded the revenue, but there were certain indications that they had been for some time paying at most half of the correct amount. Steps were taken during the year to bring the manufacture of Chinese vinegar from spirit more strictly under control. Considerable work was done in investigating the crude methods employed by Chinese Distilleries, in order to devise some better method of control than that at present employed. The great difficulty is that the crude methods employed do not give any constant result; large losses of alcohol are incurred during distillation owing to the defective apparatus employed, and such losses are very variable even in the same plant. To insist on adequate alterations might result in the closing down of all distilleries here, which on the whole produce a liquor much superior to that imported from Macau and China, which has been recently of a very inferior quality, compounded with a large proportion of silent spirit. Chinese spirit is sold at such a low price that the legitimate profits of a distillery are small, hence they cannot well afford the structural alterations needed, or the new outfit of modern stills which would enable this department to keep a proper check on the production. Revision of the law concerned with the taxation of liquor has been approved and the work is now in hand.

Detailed figures are as follows:—

	1923.	1924.
Duties on European Liquors	\$458,256.77	\$421,181.85
" Chinese " 	810,325.10	800,663.32
Licensed Warehouse Fees	7,250.00	7,062.49
" " Overtime Fees	321.00	355.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,276,152.87	1,229,262.66
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II.—TOBACCO.

The net revenue collected under the Tobacco Ordinance was \$2,007,105.01 as compared with \$1,831,079.17 for 1923.

Smuggling of high grade cigarettes was very prevalent in the first half of the year, but the conviction of a large firm of tobacco dealers with two branches, and the subsequent closing of their shops probably had a good effect. The licence of one Chinese cigar manufacturer was not renewed, because he had failed persistently to account for his stock properly. Considerable trouble was experienced in compelling the small Chinese firms who manufacture cigars to carry on their business in such a manner as to facilitate a check being kept over their operations.

III.—OPIUM—GENERAL.

The gross revenue was \$5,224,303.65 as compared with \$5,759,443.58 in 1923. During the last quarter there was a drop of about 25 per cent. in the sales in all districts,—in one district on the South of the Island the decrease was 50 per cent. This marked decrease coincides with the appearance of the bountiful new crop of Chinese opium on the market, and the efforts of the Macau Opium Farmer to increase his sales by a reduction in price.

The cost of the production of prepared opium was considerably increased during the year. The salaries of the staff at the factory had to be revised to meet the general rise in wages in the Colony, while the cost of pots and charcoal was greatly increased owing to the general unrest in South China rendering the manufacture and transportation of the goods both difficult and expensive. Owing to excessive demands the old staff of boilers was discharged and a new staff was engaged, which after training and the elimination of those unsuitable, has proved satisfactory.

Extensive alterations had to be carried out at the Factory in order to facilitate ventilation and reduce the temperature in the boiling shed, which at times became so hot as to endanger the health of the workers.

The branch office at Taipo was closed down, and arrangements made for the agents in the New Territory North, to draw their supplies of opium either direct from the Head Office or through two large retailers. The whole of the sale of opium is now in the hands of agents who are paid a fixed monthly salary, and have no interest in pushing the sale of opium, so long as they satisfy the demands of the purchasers in their immediate vicinity. To some extent in the outlying districts this has made a difference to the amounts sold, the tendency being to understock, so that when sold out for the day the agency could be closed down and the salesmen go home. Illicit opium of fair quality can be obtained so easily everywhere that smokers would not be seriously incommoded if they found the Government agent sold out.

III A.—OPIUM SMUGGLING.

As compared with 1923 Hongkong was only supplying distant places such as U.S.A. and Shanghai with illicit opium, and this on a much smaller scale. Thanks to the first good crop for some years Amoy was supplying Hongkong, Manila, Java and Singapore with quantities of prepared opium of superior quality, at a very cheap price, from \$3 to \$5 per tael. Swatow, Canton, and the Delta were receiving supplies of Chinese opium direct without the intervention of Hongkong smugglers. The West River route for Yunnan opium was open throughout the year. Hence a flood of Chinese opium was poured into the Colony from all possible means of entrance whereas during 1923, the only possible means of entrance was via Haiphong and South Western Chinese ports. A great increase of smuggling was therefore to be anticipated.

Comparatively little Chinese—raw opium was seized, but constant seizures were made of Chinese prepared opium, originating in Kwong Chow Wan, Wuchow, Kongmoon, Amoy and elsewhere. Illicit prepared opium of lower quality was being retailed in the Colony to opium divans at about \$3 per tael. Haiphong ceased to send Yunnan raw opium, but the trade was transferred to Tung Hing and the neighbouring French leased territory of Kwong Chow Wan, where the opium was boiled in numerous manufactories and despatched to Hongkong almost daily by the numerous small steamers which ply between that port and Hongkong.

The Hongkong Headquarters of one large Kwong Chow Wan opium dealer was discovered, and one of the employees convicted of selling opium. Though no opium was actually discovered, the books and documents when examined and explained gave such conclusive evidence of opium dealing on a huge scale that the defence had to admit that the business was that of dealing in opium solely. The master of this firm, who absconded, was a wealthy man owning considerable property in the Colony. The firm has been closed, and one of their chief sub-agents has been banished.

Evidence was obtained of the complete fiscalisation of opium throughout South and South Western China. Whereas in 1923 the Revenue stamps found on raw opium seized were comparatively crude affairs, many found in 1924 were quite elaborate and printed in colours; some from Amoy found on parcels of prepared opium were very similar to Revenue stamps used by foreign countries, being perforated and printed in different colours for each denomination, with an elaborate design including the star and crescent, the value being given in Arabic numbers and Roman lettering. These particular stamps bore a legend that they were issued as Export Revenue Duty Stamps. The official opium monopoly in Canton does not seem to have been the success anticipated, mostly owing to the competition of the various military leaders, who each relied on opium to finance their own forces. Though

the price was gradually reduced very little seems to have found its way to Hongkong.

IV.—PERSIAN OPIUM.

Persia still continued to send opium to China under the false declaration of destination, "Vladivostock". The arrival of s.s. "Tai Tak" in the port on her return from her second opium smuggling trip to the China coast afforded an opportunity for a thorough investigation into this traffic with the help afforded by the books seized in the office of the agent for the ship. It was proved by the documents seized that the persons to whom the ship belonged had been responsible for the introduction of at least four ship-loads of Persian Opium into China during the last two years, and that at least four million dollars had been spent on the purchase of the opium. The money came from Swatow mostly, though occasionally Shanghai joined in the venture. The persons who financed the business were discovered to be wealthy and very influential Chinese merchants in Swatow. The procedure was to send the ship chosen to Formosa to load coal sufficient for the round trip to the Persian Gulf and back to the China coast, allowing a considerable margin to allow the ship to loiter off the coast and steer unusual courses, supercargos were embarked in Formosa, and the ship sailed for Basrah via Goa, the ship remained at Basrah until a cable was received from Hongkong that the opium was ready at Bushire, the ship then proceeded to Bushire loaded her opium declaring the destination as Vladivostock, she touched at Goa, and then sailed for the China sea avoiding Sabang, the former usual port call for these opium ships. A course was then steered for Hongkong keeping over to the coast of the Philippines to avoid being seen by other ships and reported, a course was then set for the vicinity of the Eastern entrance to the harbour of Hongkong near Waglan, where apparently some means were prepared of getting a message through to Swatow. The ship then proceeded to the neighbourhood of Swatow where some of the opium was transferred into waiting steam launches. Some of the remainder of the opium was transferred into waiting gunboats near Amoy. In one case arrangements had been made to meet junks near the mouth of the Yangtse. After delivering her cargo the ship proceeded to Formosa to coal and then came back to Hongkong to refit or lay up till the next trip. The Captain of s.s. "Tai Tak" was warned to leave the Colony and the Chinese manager of the local agents for the ship was deported.

Only one seizure of Persian opium was made of any magnitude, in a junk in the Yaumati harbour of refuge, shortly after information had been received that an opium smuggling ship from Persia had discharged some of her cargo near the Colony. Whenever such ships had discharged in this locality small amounts of Persian opium were soon after seized, showing the rapidity with which such opium goes into circulation.

Macau received over 1,400 chests of opium from Persia, though it is probable that a certain amount was really Benares opium. The ultimate distribution of this is unknown, but while such large supplies are available in a place with a small legitimate consumption so near Hongkong, there is a very considerable danger of a large part reaching this Colony ultimately in one form or another.

V.—INDIAN OPIUM.

A few seizures were made of Indian Opium but none of any magnitude, but from documents seized it was apparent that elaborate arrangements had been made to attempt to smuggle Indian opium into China. In two cases, involving 340 chests in all, Benares opium was exported from India to Persia and was exported thence as Persian opium, and so ultimately reached China. The Indian trade returns for 1924 mention the export of opium to Persia. Apparently most of this opium was at once shipped to China or Macau.

VI.—FORGERY OF GOVERNMENT OPIUM LABELS.

A good deal of illicit opium appears to have been sold to unsuspecting strangers as Government opium in pots bearing forged labels, especially in Chinese Hotels and Boarding Houses. Several convictions were obtained, but the source of the forgeries could not be traced in the Colony. They are apparently imported from outside, some at least from Kowloon. In consequence of this the concession previously allowed to the larger Chinese Hotels of keeping small stocks of opium for the convenience of their guests was withdrawn.

VII.—OPIUM DIVANS.

Early in the year a second European Revenue Officer was assigned to the work of the suppression of opium divans and placed in charge of the Kowloon Peninsula for that purpose with good results. The number of divans seems to remain constant notwithstanding the numbers dealt with by the Magistrates. The amount of illicit opium found at any one time in these divans was very small, replenishment being obtained from hawkers or agents of the owners of the divans several times a day. The number of opium pipes found in use tended to decrease, but in a low class divan the same pipe will be passed round a circle of smokers; thus one pipe and one lamp will suffice for four smokers at a time, one smoking while the next man is preparing his pellet of opium over the lamp. There was found to be a marked difference in the type of divan on either side of the water, the divan in Kowloon being as a rule on a much smaller scale, and using a cheaper type of opium. The majority of the divans were conducted by paid keepers, the real masters keeping in the background and being rarely discovered. In some cases the keeper only got his food and free opium, in other cases he received as little as \$2 per month and his keep, but the

masters seem never to have been at a loss to find applicants for the posts of keeper, in spite of the large number of keepers who were deported from the Colony during the year. The number of divans dealt with during the year was 1,572; the number of smokers in divans convicted 5,726. In all these divans illicit opium was being consumed, and in very many cases large numbers of empty illicit opium containers were found, showing the quantities of illicit opium consumed. In all 7,884 persons were arrested by officers of this department and convicted of offences under the Opium Ordinance, apart from a considerable number arrested by the Police. What would be the consequence of creating many new offences under any scheme of registration of smokers can easily be imagined.

VIII.—REGISTRATION OF SMOKERS.

As an instance of the difficulty of introducing any scheme of registration of smokers here our experience with holders of annual passbooks for the purchase of Kam Shan, or high grade prepared opium, is worthy of mention. These passbooks are issued annually only to Chinese of the upper classes, who are permanently resident in the Colony, yet every year about 30 per cent do not renew their passbooks, having left the Colony. Merchants who held passbooks years ago are constantly returning to the Colony after an absence of years and applying to renew their passbooks. If such is the case with the upper classes, it is far more so with the middle and lower classes.

IX.—SEIZURES OF OPIUM.

The chief seizures during the year were as follows :—

1. 800 pounds of Persian opium found in a junk in Yaumati harbour of refuge. The information obtained was to the effect that this was only part of a much larger parcel which had entered the Colony. The s.s. "Cochin Chine" was known to have unloaded a large consignment direct from Persia near the waters of the Colony shortly before.

2. 3,150 taels of prepared opium found in tin trunks on the deck of s.s. "President Taft" amongst 1st class passengers baggage. Two Chinese were arrested, whose names corresponded with those on the labels of the trunks, but no sufficient evidence could be found to prove guilty knowledge. They were obviously from their own belongings of a lower class, and would not have travelled first class unless their passage had been paid. The presumption was that they had received a free passage in return for taking the opium to the United States.

3. 3,460 taels of prepared Amoy opium on s.s. "Sui Sang" on her arrival from Amoy *via* Manila. The opium was intended for Manila, but owing to the vigilance of the Customs could not be landed there, so was brought on to Hongkong.

4. 1,750 taels of Macao opium on s.s. "Las Vegas" in camphor wood trunks. The opium was being taken to Los Angeles by one of the European engineers of the ship, who was to receive a handsome sum if he delivered it safely. He was arrested and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment.

5. 1,520 taels of prepared opium on a small cargo boat in the harbour. The opium had probably come from a Macao steamer and was stowed away in the boat pending an opportunity to ship it to America.

6. 600 pounds of raw Chinese opium on s.s. "Taikwa Maru" on her arrival from Hoihow. The opium was probably intended for Swatow.

7. 1,220 taels of prepared Amoy opium on s.s. "Sarvistan" probably intended for Singapore.

8. 1,160 taels of raw Chinese opium on s.s. "Linchow" probably intended for local consumption.

9. 2,999 taels in cargo on s.s. "President Madison" consigned to Manila.

10. 6,704 taels of Amoy prepared opium on s.s. "Kutsang" intended for Singapore.

11. 4,000 taels of Amoy prepared opium on s.s. "Haihong" probably intended for export to the Philippines.

X.—BANISHMENT.

The number of persons banished from the Colony for various periods for opium offences was 598. They were mostly keepers of divans with more than one conviction, and boilers of illicit opium, and a few who made their living by the retailing of illicit prepared opium.

XI.—LEGISLATION.

The Opium Ordinance was amended so as to make the offence of dealing in raw opium more comprehensive. Dealing in any way without a licence is now prohibited. The intention was to prohibit any business in, or concerning, raw opium being handled through the Colony even though the opium itself never came within the limits of the Colony. The present policy is to issue such licences only in respect of opium ordered by foreign governments for the use of the official monopolies, when such opium has to pass through the Colony in transit. It is desirable to make this point clear, since the wording of the new clause may be interpreted wrongly by persons who are not in possession of adequate knowledge of the actual position.

XII.—REWARDS.

The amount paid in respect of rewards was \$88,194.00. The greater portion was in respect of opium divans, a large number of secret agents, who are paid on results, having to be maintained.

XIII.—DANGEROUS DRUGS.

The seizures during the year were as under :—

Morphine... ..	10,304	ounces.
Heroin	5,280	”
Cocaine	2,124	”

The number of seizures was 8, none of which were made on shore. No evidence was found during the year that there was any retail trade in Dangerous Drugs in the Colony. No Hypodermic syringes were found. Japan was the destination or the origin of many of the seizures, and considerable amounts of Turkish and Persian Opium destined for well-known Morphine manufacturers in Japan were noticed as they passed through the Port. The import of Opium Extract into Japan from Germany was noticed for the first time.

The chief seizures were :—

1. 5,280 ounces Heroin on s.s. “Fushimi Maru” en route to Japan, manufactured in Germany.
2. 1,200 ounces Morphine on s.s. “Rheinland” consigned to Amoy, manufactured in Germany.
3. 6,640 ounces of Morphia on s.s. “Hakosaki Maru” consigned to Japan, manufactured in Germany.
4. 800 ounces of Morphine on s.s. “Oldenburg” consigned to Amoy, manufactured in Germany.
5. 1,600 ounces of Morphine on s.s. “Derfflinger”, manufactured in Germany.
6. 2,000 ounces of Cocaine on s.s. “Hosang”, intended for Calcutta, all bought in Japan, some of Japanese manufacture, some with German marks, possibly forged, some with German and Japanese trade-marks on the same packages.

XIV.—ARMS.

Seizures of arms still remained high, but the origin was chiefly Germany. Compared with 1923 the number of arms seized of U.S.A. manufacture was very much less. The Mauser Automatic pistol was the favourite weapon. These were all second hand, and were imported chiefly from Hamburg, but considerable numbers were brought in by the crews of the Messageries Maritimes Liners. After the arrival of nearly every one of these ships evidence was obtained that arms had been smuggled in. The price paid in Germany for a second-hand Mauser pistol and 100 rounds of ammunition was from £2 10 s. to £3 15 s. Much of the ammunition for Mauser pistols was noticed to be of very recent German manufacture.

As the result of the seizure of a consignment of arms from Germany, and the receipt subsequently of information from the Home Office, the operations of a powerful syndicate of Chinese arms smugglers were brought to light. The syndicate had been working since 1922 at least, and some of the arms seized in 1923 were traced to them. Five arrests were made, including a clerk employed in the Official Receiver's Office. Two of those arrested absconded forfeiting heavy bail, three others were banished from the Colony, there being technical objections to the use of the large amount of evidence against them. The syndicate was composed of Chinese Seamen's Boarding House Keepers operating in England, Germany and Holland with Headquarters in Hongkong. Several firms who supply Chinese crews to shipping Companies were concerned, and one firm which did a stevedoring and compradore business subsequently closed. The syndicate handled very large sums, and must have made very large profits during 1923, the profit on a successful operation being at least 500 per cent. in all, the actual syndicate making about 250 per cent. and the remainder being made by individual members retailing the arms in small quantities amongst their sailor acquaintances employed on the coasting vessels plying from this port. The chief member of the syndicate frequently acted as a Police Interpreter in London, and was connected with many of the Chinese drug dealers recently dealt with in London. A large number of raids were made in conjunction with the Police, and a mass of documents collected, the examination of which proved extremely laborious. A large amount of information was obtained which proved useful to other administrations. The members of the syndicate were effectively dispersed both here and in Europe.

XV.—STAFF.

I was in charge of the department throughout the year.

An addition of three was made to the staff of European Revenue Officers, and of two supernumerary Probationer Clerks to the Statistical Department in order to insure that the work should not fall behind, owing to the necessity of teaching new probationer clerks their work. Revenue Officer Grimmitt was in charge of divan work in Hongkong during the absence on leave of Senior Revenue Officer Watt.

J. D. LLOYD,
Superintendent.

7th April, 1925.

Table I.

Return of Liquor Duty collected during the year 1924.

European Type Liquor.

Class of Liquors.	Gallons.	Amount of Duty collected.	
		\$	c.
Ale, Beer, and Stout	263,286	105,311.52	
Brandy	9,257	55,547.73	
Whisky	16,979	101,877.79	
Gin	6,141	36,851.38	
Rum	906	5,438.85	
Champagne and Sparkling Wine ...	2,370	23,703.12	
Claret	4,335	11,478.57	
Port Wine.....	5,357	21,430.83	
Sherry	1,997	7,990.66	
Vermouth	3,673	11,019.51	
Liqueur	1,501	15,014.52	
Miscellaneous	7,351	20,947.83	
Difference on overproof .....	...	3,279.01	
	Total.....	419,894.32	

Table II.

Return of Liquor Duty collected during the year 1924.

Chinese and Japanese Liquor.

	Liquors distilled locally.	Amount of duty collected.	Imported liquor.	Amount of duty collected.	Total Amount of duty collected.
	gallons.	\$	gallons.	\$	\$
Not more than 25% of alcohol by weight ...	529,572	275,224.72	706,788	424,072.92	699,297.64
.. 35% ..	10,729	7,956.94	18,752	15,001.36	22,958.90
.. 45% ..					
and above	246	242.66	64,219.	64,780.90	65,023.56
Sake .....	...	...	4,857	2,914.50	2,914.50
Difference on overproof .....	...	1.26	...	64.83	66.09
				Total.....	*790,260.69

Note :--Fractions of a gallon are not shown in this table.

* Excludes 66,868 gallons=\$13,373.71 duty collected and paid into the Treasury by the District Officer, North.

Table III.

Summary of Revenue collected from Liquor during the year 1924.

Duties on European Liquor	\$ 419,894.32
„ „ Chinese and Japanese Liquor ...	790,260.69
Licensed Warehouse Fees.....	7,062.49
„ „ Overtime Fees	355.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$1,217,572.50
Refund of Liquor Duties	1,683.55
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Net Total.....	\$1,215,888.95
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Table IV.

Return of Duty Paid on Tobacco.

CLASS OF TOBACCO.	IMPORTED.						MANUFACTURED LOCALLY.					
	High Grade.			Low Grade.			High Grade.			Low Grade.		
	mille.	lbs.	Duty. \$	mille.	lbs.	Duty. \$	mille.	lbs.	Duty. \$	mille.	lbs.	Duty. \$
Cigars	868	—	34,720.00	1.836	—	7,067.78	113	—	4,520.00	11,327	—	38,152.86
Cigarettes	68,220	—	306,990.00	232,048	—	227,751.90	65,634	—	295,353.00	598,246	—	842,795.60
European Tobacco	—	9,234	13,851.00	—	5,270	2,700.84	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese Tobacco	—	—	—	—	93,714	28,115.51	—	—	—	—	614,828	184,448.40
Tobacco Leaf	—	—	—	—	52,321	15,730.23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snuff	—	149	228.43	—	28	8.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	69,088	9,383	355,759.43	233,884	151,333	281,374.66	65,747	—	299,873.00	609,573	614,828	1,065,396.86

Table V.

Total amount of Prepared Opium Sold during the year 1924.

Bengal	350,766.45 taels.
Persian	793.80 „

Table VI.

Statement of Opium Transhipped.

	Benares. <i>chests.</i>	Persian. <i>chests.</i>	Turkish. <i>chests.</i>	Total. <i>chests.</i>
From Calcutta	150	...	...	150
„ Bombay .....	...	420	...	420
„ Marseilles .....	...	...	12	12
„ London .....	...	4	..	4
Total	150	424	12	586

	Benares. <i>chests.</i>	Persian. <i>chests.</i>	Turkish. <i>chests.</i>	Total. <i>chests.</i>
To Macao	100	...	...	100
„ Canton .....	...	4	...	4
„ Keelung .....	...	300	...	300
„ Dairen .....	...	120	...	120
„ Kobe	50	...	...	50
„ Tokio .....	...	...	12	12
Total	150	424	12	586

Table VII.

CONTRABAND SEIZED.

* Opium, Raw	25,334
* „ Prepared	27,005.58

ARMS.

Automatic pistols and revolvers	1,408
Ammunition, rounds.....	190,227
Rifles	6
Air Guns	1
Daggers	3
Sulphur	1,700 cattiee

TOBACCO.

Cigarettes	394,920
Cigars	3,696
Smoking Tobacco, European	41½ lbs.
„ „ Chinese.....	235½ lbs.

LIQUOR.

Foreign Wine and Spirits	62 bottles
Chinese „ „	331 bottles & 160¼ galls.

DANGEROUS DRUGS.

Cocaine	2,124 ounces
Heroin	5,280 „
Morphine	10,304 „

* Excluding numerous seizures of small quantities in divans and boiling cases.

Table VIII.

CONVICTIONS OBTAINED.

(a).—OPIUM ORDINANCE.

	Divan keeping.	Smok- ing.	Boiling.	Posses- sion of Illicit Opium.	Possession of forged opium labels.	Total.
Hongkong,	823	3,355	70	303	8	4,559
Yaumati.	749	2,371	112	90	3	3,325
Grand Total,	1,572	5,726	182	393	11	7,884

(b).—TOBACCO ORDINANCE.

Possession of :—

Cigarettes	67
Chinese Tobacco	5
European „	2
Cigars	1

(c).—LIQUOR ORDINANCE.

Possession of Chinese Wine	3
Distilleries, false returns	6

(d).—GAMBLING ORDINANCE.

Possession of lottery tickets	1
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(e).—ARMS ORDINANCE.

Possession of Arms and Ammunition	27
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Table IX.

Classified List of Opium Seizures.

	<i>Number of Seizures.</i>	<i>Taels Seized.</i>
Prepared Opium, Chinese, (including, Kwong Chau Wau	1615	8,750.72
Prepared Opium Macao	45	9,729.10
" French (Benares)	5	1,574.50
" Doubtful	294	61.57
" Hongkong	21	8.87
" Amoy	8	12,655.00
" Mixtures and Substitutes	8	36.00
Opium Dross all kinds	235	255.21
Dross Opium "	241	68.93
Raw Opium, Chinese	232	19,017.55
" Bengal	3	348.00
" Persian	5	9,665.00
" Substitutes	11	...
		<i>Pints seized.</i>
Opium Solution	201	244.13/20

Table X.

Fines and Forfeitures collected by the Courts.

	<i>Opium Ordinance.</i>	<i>Liquor & Tobacco Ordinance.</i>
Hongkong Magistracy	\$58,526.35	\$4,644.00
Kowloon "	19,364.50	10.00
District Office, North	1,107.00	116.50
" South	980.47	619.42
Total.....	<u>\$79,978.32</u>	<u>\$5,389.92</u>

Table XI.

Rewards Paid.

For Opium	\$88,194.97
Liquor and Tobacco	3,790.33

Table XII.

Total amount of Dangerous Drugs imported commercially during the year 1924.

Tinct. Opium.....	50	lbs.
Opium Powder and preparation containing	2	ounces.
Extract from Cocae (Liq.)	2	lbs.
Nepenthe	8	lbs.
Morphine Salts, preparation containing ...*	11	ounces.
Morphine Salts	115½	ounces.
Heroin, preparation containing	5	ounces.
Heroin	37½	ounces.
Cocaine Salts, preparation containing.....*	88	grains.
Cocaine Salts.....	62	ounces.

* Actual amount of the drug contained in the preparation.

Table XIII.

Staff Changes.

	New Posts.	Resigned.	Dismissed.	Transferred.	Died.
European Revenue					
Officers	3	1	...	...	...
Chinese Revenue					
Officers	1	8	2	...	...
Clerks	3	9	..	10	1

Table XIV.

REGISTRATION OF IMPORTS & EXPORTS ORDINANCE, 1922.

Import Declarations Passed	108,833
Export " "	331,993
Transshipment " "	15,581
Import Manifests received (Ocean)	6,316
" " (River)	4,886
Export Manifests received (Ocean)	6,342
" " (River)	4,886
Landing Certificates issued	26
Certificates of Origin issued*	82
Miscellaneous Certificates issued	77

The number of Quarterly and Annual Trade Returns distributed was 345, and the number sold was 46.

The amount received for supplying special statistical information was \$825.50.

Appendix.

TRADE STATISTICS.

Table XIV shows the number of Declarations, Permits, etc., dealt with during the year, under the Importation and Exportation Ordinance, 1915, and the Registration of Imports and Exports Ordinance, 1922.

An Index number was instituted taking 1922 as the base, subsequent years being given as a percentage of the number for that year.

The total trade (excluding Treasure) for 1924 amounted to £135,830,272 as compared with £123,326,829 for 1923. Of this amount Imports were valued at £72,155,478 (as against £61,954,498 for 1923) and Exports at £63,674,794 (as against £61,372,331 for 1923).

Treasure imported during 1924 amounted to £2,899,607 (including £1,972,743 of Gold and £816,006 of Silver). Treasure exported during 1924 amounted to £6,997,198 (including £3,230,037 of Gold and £3,663,088 of Silver).

Complete figures will be found in the Annual Trade Returns, from which the following items may be of interest.

<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>	
GOODS.	VALUE.	GOODS.	VALUE.
	£		£
Aniline Dyes	401,370	Chinese Medicines (not specially mentioned)	1,217,987
Chinese Medicines (not specially mentioned) ..	1,243,274	Cigarettes	1,251,120
Cigarettes	641,657	Cottons Dyed Plain (not specially mentioned)	941,113
Coal	1,548,788	Firecrackers	613,090
Cuttlefish	672,495	Fish & Fishery Products (not specially mentioned)	1,908,874
Fish and Fishery Products (not specially mentioned)	1,352,824	Flour, (Wheat)	1,795,776
Flour, (Wheat)	2,309,925	Gunny Bags	723,721
Fuel Oil	782,284	Kerosene	1,650,507
Ginseng	824,541	Leather, Sole	614,151
Jeans, Grey	467,479	Peanut Oil	537,702
Kerosene	1,594,806	Rice Meal, (Rice Bran) ..	1,084,299
Leather, (Sole)	555,367	„ Broken	2,480,622
Peanuts	510,702	„ Glutinous	612,272
Peanut Oil	784,924	„ White	6,117,037
Rice Meal, (Rice Bran) ..	1,124,141	„ in Husk (Padi) ..	843,985
Rice Broken	3,398,043	Silk Piece Goods	927,809
„ Cargo	650,218	Sugar Candy	609,358
„ White	7,345,675		

<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>	
Goods.	VALUE.	Goods.	VALUE.
	£		£
Rice in husk, (Padi).....	869,921	Sugar Raw.....	2,331,153
Silk Piece Goods.....	1,159,664	„ Refined	5,580,220
Sugar, Raw.....	7,224,738	Tea	645,562
„ Refined	1,643,456	Tin Slabs & Ingots ...	1,774,049
Suitings and Tweeds		Vermicelli	517,033
(Woollen)	598,622	Yarn, Cotton.....	3,563,553
Tin Slabs and Ingots ...	1,685,295	.....	...
Union Cloth (Wool and		.....	...
Cotton)	558,120	.....	...
Vermicelli	564,453	.....	...
Woven Fancies (Cotton)	682,063	.....	...
Yarn, Cotton	4,202,004	.....	...

	INDEX NUMBER.		
	1923.	1924.	1913.
Food Stuffs	104.6	110.3	73.6
Textiles	100.9	115.7	55.1
Metals and Minerals	97.7	102.2	63.2
Miscellaneous	96.9	100.6	64.2
Combined average Index number ...	102.5	109.7	64.0

NOTE :—Figures for 1913 have been calculated from the prices of 46 Articles shown in the Chinese Maritime Customs Returns for the Kowloon and Canton Districts for that year. The prices of 60 articles are used in the compilation of the Hongkong Index number.