

## Appendix E.

### REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1934.

#### I.—LIQUOR.

1. The net revenue collected showed a decrease, as compared with 1933, of \$211,332.99, due chiefly to decreased consumption and the higher rate of exchange, which of course, as regards imported liquor, entailed a lower factor. There was a slight increase in the consumption of local beer, which, however, did not compensate for a large decrease in the imported article. Similarly though Empire brandy showed an increase, other brandy showed a more than corresponding falling off. The gallonage of whisky, gin, and sherry was more than maintained, but the factor was lower and sherry alone showed an increase of duty collected. There was a decreased consumption of native spirit, both locally distilled and imported. There was little decrease in the consumption of spirits of wine and spirituous liquor.

2. Illicit distilleries continued to give trouble, and activity in the neighbourhood of Tai Pak, on Lan Tau Island, was unabated, despite frequent visits by parties which on every occasion dismantled all the plant that could be found. An elaborate illicit distillery was discovered near Tai Wan Tau, Clear Water Bay, including a cemented catchwater, a pipe-line, two matsheds and a tin-roofed shed, a brick furnace, and a remarkably large metal still. 250 gallons of spirit were found there, and an even larger number of jars of fermenting rice. The place had apparently been occupied for a considerable time, and turned out to be an encroachment on Crown Land. Illicit distilleries were also discovered by the Police in the New Territories, and by the Revenue Officer now stationed at Fan Ling; and a number of successful raids in this connection were also made on houses in Kowloon.

#### II.—TOBACCO.

3. In spite of a decreased consumption of cigars and cigarettes the net revenue from Tobacco showed a pleasing increase over the revenue for the preceding year, due chiefly to an increase in the amount of clean and of raw tobacco leaf imported.

4. Smuggling of Chinese smoking tobacco continued prevalent, over 13,000 pounds being seized in the course of the year. The crews of river steamers continued to be noticeable offenders in this respect.

III.—MOTOR SPIRIT.

5. The duty collected on Motor Spirit showed an increase, due to increased consumption.

IV.—OPIUM.

6. Sales of Government opium again constituted a new low record, being not much more than half of the sales in 1933. This is probably explained by the continued unpopularity of the Government opium manufactured in the Singapore factory, the general financial stringency, and the continued extremely low prices of illicit opium of Chinese origin; for unfortunately no diminution in the number of opium-smokers was observed. The net revenue from opium, as shown in Table II, has now fallen to six hundred thousand dollars, but if the full cost of all the services rendered by Government in this connection is reckoned, it is apparent that the total cost is more than the revenue derived from this source.

*Chinese Raw Opium.*

7. In 1933 seizures of Chinese raw opium amounted to nearly 53,000 taels in over five hundred and seventy seizures. In the year under review nearly 83,000 taels, *i.e.*, about 6,900 pounds, or three tons, were seized in nearly six hundred and twenty seizures. Of this quantity twenty major seizures accounted for nearly 63,000 taels, leaving an average of 33 taels per seizure in the minor cases, a quantity which, as pointed out in last year's report, is easily hidden on a smuggler's person or in his luggage, and arrests were made on the waterfront every day in this connection.

8. The largest seizure was one of 21,000 taels, contained in forty-eight kerosene tins found in a specially constructed secret compartment running the full length of a large fishing junk boarded when she was at anchor at Tsuen Wan. The compartment was big enough to hold a hundred tins, and it is believed that the junk had on a former occasion successfully run in a cargo of seventy-eight tins. The opium was said to have been loaded at a small port on the West River below Do Shing, and was probably of Yunnan origin. Two subordinates found on board were arrested, charged, and sentenced to a fine of \$5,000 or a year's imprisonment each. Another large seizure, 17,400 taels, was made in the City of Victoria. The opium was concealed in cow hides, and had travelled thus from Yunnan *via* Haiphong. A Chinese male found in possession of the keys to the premises concerned was arrested and sentenced to a fine of \$5,000 or a year's imprisonment. Two large lots were found dumped on the sea bed in the harbour, a common practice. One consignment, nearly 2,000 taels, was found concealed in the centres of pine logs brought down from Kwangsi. The logs had been hollowed out skilfully, and the opium most cunningly concealed, 200 taels at a time, in large tin canisters. The logs

had to be sawn open to extract the tins. In another case close on 2,000 taels were discovered hidden in large hollowed logs which had been burnt on the outside to resemble charcoal, in a consignment of which they were included.

9. The retail price of Chinese raw opium appears to have been a little lower than in 1933, averaging about \$1.90 a tael. The supply was, if anything, even more plentiful than in 1933, and reports on production in Yunnan and movement down through Kwangsi and other parts showed that there was every reason to expect such a condition of the market. The "South China Morning Post" of the 11th of December, 1934, reported the arrival at Poseh in Western Kwangsi of sixteen hundred cases of raw Yunnan Opium, containing about 1,800,000 taels.

#### *Persian Raw Opium.*

10. There were five major seizures of Persian raw opium, none of which was made on the importing vessel. All these consignments were, as far as could be ascertained, destined for places overseas: Singapore, the Dutch East Indies, and China coastal ports. The largest seizure was one of 1,440 taels, found, together with other unmanifested cargo, concealed in a water tank deep in the engine-room of the s.s. "Hai Ning."

#### *Prepared Opium.*

11. In 1933 over eighteen hundred seizures of prepared opium yielded a little under 19,500 taels. In 1934 a little over half that number of seizures yielded over 22,500 taels, *i.e.*, a quantity approaching two thousand pounds. This quantity included seven major seizures involving 16,620 taels. Thus minor seizures accounted for 6,103 taels, an average of 6.4 taels per minor seizure. Of the major seizures five were of the Red Lion brand, of which the largest was a consignment of 4,500 taels found in the s.s. "Hero", bound for Singapore *via* Hongay. The opium was found covered with coal in the bunkers, next to the bulk-heads. Of the other two major seizures, one was of 5,230 taels of Kwang Chow Wan opium, recovered from the harbour bed, and the other of 3,390 taels of Macao opium, destined for export to Australia. Most of the opium shown in Table XIV as being of "doubtful origin" was found in divans and had been prepared on the premises or elsewhere in the Colony from Chinese raw opium.

12. The average price of illicit prepared opium in Hong Kong during the year was H.K.\$3.50.

#### *Opium Divans.*

13. As will have been inferred from preceding paragraphs, there was no slackening of the trade in illicit opium. A mushroom growth of divans continued to flourish in the crowded quarters of Victoria and Kowloon, and raids made daily never

failed to discover them in action, though, as usual, only small stocks for immediate needs were kept on the premises. One of the rare exceptions to this rule was revealed in a night raid on a house on Cheung Chau Island, where a considerable quantity of raw and prepared opium, together with utensils for the preparation of opium, were discovered on premises on which a divan was being conducted on a generous scale: forty-one persons, thirty-three pipes, seventeen lamps. This is the largest divan yet discovered. Appendix I contains a translation of three illuminating notices found in a divan. This divan was employing waitresses—a comparatively new departure.

#### *Opium Shops.*

14. The sale of Government opium continued to be restricted to the Head Office, six Government Shops, and twenty-four salaried retailers in outlying districts. The proportion sold by these last was as usual very small.

#### V.—HEROIN.

15. In 1931 only five thousand odd heroin pills were seized. In 1932 that item was eleven times as great, and it was stated that “The practice of smoking Heroin Pills seems to be on the increase; . . . .” In the report for 1933 a special section had to be devoted to this item, and it was reported that over 440,000 pills had been seized in fifty-six seizures. In the year under review over 417,000 pills were seized in one hundred and fifteen seizures. The largest of these, covering 112,500 pills, was made by the Police in an empty house in Wanchai, without arrest. The total morphine content of all the pills seized during the year was under one kilogramme.

16. A seizure of 4,500 ounces of heroin hydrochloride was made on board the s.s. “Tai Yuan”, Canton to Shanghai, *via* Hong Kong. It was found in three out of a consignment of sixty-four cases of tinned fruit, bamboo shoots, and water chestnut powder, which was on its way to Shanghai. It is improbable, however, that the drug was of Chinese origin.

#### *Heroin Pill Divans.*

17. Last year's report stated that no certain opinion could yet be given as to whether divan patrons tended to smoke heroin and opium indiscriminately. It now appears fairly certain that indiscriminate smoking is not the rule. The opium divans, which are still easily in the majority, do not cater for heroin, but some heroin divans keep an opium pipe or two handy in case the client should want to smoke opium. Heroin divans are more exclusive than opium divans: their patrons are not so poor as are the coolies who constitute the regular clientele of the average opium divan, and women, who are rarely found among the clients of an opium divan, are occasionally discovered smoking heroin pills. Heroin divans, too, are better furnished, European

style beds being in general use among them, though spring mattresses rarely occur, the usual Chinese type boards prevailing. It costs a little more to smoke heroin, at least ten cents for four superior or seven inferior pills, whereas the ordinary coolie spends only five cents on his smoke of inferior opium. Discriminating people prefer heroin because it does not cause constipation or make the breath foul, as opium of indifferent quality does, and because it is cleaner to handle.

18. The manufacturer, in Shanghai, of the well-known "Tiger" brand of pills was reported to have died during the year. Plenty of Tiger labels still occurred, however, though the pills they covered probably originated in South China.

#### VI.—OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

19. There was one seizure of crude morphia and three of morphine pills. The former was particularly interesting, as the drug concerned was almost certainly of Chinese origin, manufactured in China from Chinese opium. It was found in false sides and bottoms of three leather suitcases, and in large, flat, silky paper packets sewn into Chinese padded quilts and pillows, luggage which was being taken off a Wuchow boat by a couple of Chinese men. The morphia was found on analysis to be very impure. The Police found dumped in the street in Wanchai one lot of 88,000 pills, covered by the common Tiger brand label, which turned out to be not heroin but morphine pills.

20. In this connection it may be mentioned that the League of Nations has issued warnings to the effect that international manufacturers of illicit drugs, finding Europe and Turkey now too hot for them, are attempting to set up factories in China and Manchuria. A report in the "Hsin Shang Pao" of Yunnanfu, dated 26th May, 1934, to the effect that valuable imported machinery for the manufacture of morphia had been discovered in Yunnan as the result of a seizure by the Customs of morphia intended for export, tends to confirm this suspicion.

#### VII.—REVENUE STATION AT FAN LING.

21. For the first time, a party from this department was stationed in the New Territories throughout the year. The party consisted of one European Revenue Officer, eleven Chinese Revenue Officers, and, latterly, one Chinese Female Searcher. The visible results of its work appear in Tables XI<sub>A</sub> and XII<sub>A</sub>, which, however, do not represent the sum of its value, which is largely preventive. Night visits to licensed and illicit distilleries are now facilitated. The Police are reinforced in their work of patrolling the frontier, and the new sprinkling of revenue specialists of course gives point to that work, as far as this Department is concerned. The control of licensed tobacconists and of Chinese spirit shops is tightened. The searching of trains has had a salutary effect, and little contraband is now found on them. The New Territories Police no longer have to send in to Hong Kong for analysis all samples of tobacco and spirit seized.

22. It is realised, however, that much remains to be done, and that vigilance cannot be relaxed: the land frontier is extensive, and the irregular coast-line, which is of course extremely long, is the smuggler's joy.

23. At first the local population, especially at some of the villages near the frontier, were undisguisedly hostile, but they appear now to be reconciled to our advent, which, however, they do not pretend to welcome.

24. The European Revenue Officer in charge and the Chinese Revenue Officers suffered occasionally from malaria.

#### VIII.—LEGISLATION.

25. As foreshadowed in the Report for 1933, an Opium Amendment Ordinance was passed substituting a new section for the existing section of the ordinance relating to divans. It will be remembered that the amendment was necessitated by the Full Court's decision in a test case that the tenant of a floor of a Chinese tenement house who had sublet a portion of that floor was not an occupier of the portion so sublet within the meaning of the amended ordinance. As the section relating to divans now stands, a lessor or landlord who knowingly lets premises for use as an opium divan, or, having let them, consents to their use as such, is liable to prosecution.

26. The Merchandise Marks Ordinance was twice amended in the course of the year. Following the Merchandise Marks Act, 1891, powers are now given to the Crown or to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports to prosecute for offences which appear to the Attorney General or the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, as the case may be, to affect the general interests of the Colony, or of a section of the community, or of a trade. Four such prosecutions were successfully instituted. The second amending ordinance incorporates into the principal ordinance the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1911, and gives additional powers to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, if he is satisfied that imported goods, which bear a mark purporting to be that of a manufacturer in the United Kingdom, have been fraudulently marked, to require full information of the importer. If the information required is not forthcoming within 14 days, the importer renders himself liable to a fine of a thousand dollars. Furthermore, the Superintendent of Imports and Exports is empowered to communicate any information which he acquires to any person whose name or trade mark is alleged to have been fraudulently used or infringed in connection with such goods.

#### IX.—TRADE STATISTICS.

27. As the result of a still further decline in the visible trade of the Colony there was a slight decrease in the number of documents dealt with by the Statistical Office, 579,787 de-

clarations being received in 1934 as compared with 586,046 in 1933, and 40,175 manifests as compared with 47,016. The number of Junk manifests received totalled 16,469 in 1934 as compared with 21,937 in 1933.

28. On account of the dilatoriness of several business firms in the Colony it was found necessary, after repeated warnings, to take steps to enforce compliance with the provisions of the Registration of Imports and Exports Ordinance, 1922, and some 120 firms were fined by the First Police Magistrate for failing to declare their imports or exports within the required period. Following the prosecutions there was a noticeable improvement, which was sustained until the end of the year.

29. As in 1933 the trade figures were vitiated to some extent by concealed imports of Gold which were apparently smuggled out of China into Hong Kong for ultimate export abroad. Such imports could not be traced for inclusion in the trade returns, but it can be reasonably presumed that they formed the bulk of the export excess of \$56.2 millions in 1934. The excess export of Gold in 1933 amounted to \$82.9 millions.

30. In order to estimate with greater accuracy the actual volume of the trade of the Colony than is possible by a statement of values only, an index figure was constructed, taking the year 1931 as a base. Two hundred and two articles were selected, including the commonest which could be enumerated by quantity.

The comparison is given below:—

1931	Base year equals 100	compared with 100	by value.
1932	92.3	„ „	84.6 „
1933	89.1	„ „	67.9 „
1934	74.8	„ „	56.4 „

E. W. HAMILTON,  
*Superintendent of Imports and Exports.*

26th April, 1935.

**Table I.**

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR LAST THREE YEARS.

	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
Personal Emoluments (1) .....	301,251.60	311,632.97	283,706.20
Other Charges :—			
Advertisements .....	—	63.50	—
Binding Permits .....	120.00	120.00	120.00
Candles & Batteries .....	288.46	289.63	278.23
Cleansing Materials & Washing ...	357.77	238.50	359.49
Conveyance & Motor Allowances...	3,977.44	3,722.83	4,018.84
Elec. Light Fans & Heating .....	49.70	67.28	371.94
Incidental Expenses .....	502.88	507.66	302.91
Laboratory Stores .....	686.64	793.17	799.58
Liquor Labels, Printing .....	1,999.75	1,915.00	1,995.50
Office Cleaning Materials .....	280.46	224.21	254.93
Overtime Allowance for Clerical Staff .....	324.75	270.00	205.50
Rent of Staff Quarters in N.T. ...	—	270.00	1,680.00
Revenue Reward Fund .....	5,000.00	—	—
Stationery, &c. ....	254.85	143.03	189.13
Transport .....	1,442.28	1,042.46	1,386.05
Uniforms for R. Os. & Messengers	7,331.58	5,175.15	4,341.71
Opium :—Elec. Fans Light (2)....	374.98	140.94	110.64
Fuel (3) .....	6,167.27	46.27	—
Incidental Expenses (4)	57.40	81.05	8.63
Miscellaneous Stores (5)	489.71	388.89	12.40
Packing Expenses (6)....	10,621.04	8,029.15	1,892.62
Purchase of Raw Opium, &c. (7) .....	462,060.50	362,422.23	38,115.00
Rent of Quarters for Staff (8) .....	1,200.00	200.00	—
Repairs and Renewals (9)	4.30	—	—
Transport (10) .....	772.00	374.93	156.55
Expenses of 6 Govt. Opium Shops .....	11,860.75	12,701.34	12,361.38
Gratuities to Opium Factory Staff .....	—	3,885.22	—

- (1) Includes Officers of Cadet, S.C. & A. Staff and Junior Clerical Services.
- (2) to (6) & (8) to (10) Decrease due to the closing down of the Government Opium Factory early in 1933 & transfer of stocks of Opium, etc., to Singapore.
- (7) The Singapore Monopoly now pays for all Raw Opium purchased under agreement from the Indian Government. The expenses shown under this head in 1934 were for rewards in major opium seizures.



Statistical Branch :—

Book Binding .....	134.75	134.75	140.35
Cleaning Materials .....	57.70	98.46	63.14
Elec. Light & Heating .....	390.72	346.36	301.36
Forms & Registers .....	12.00	288.00	500.00
Incidental Expenses .....	123.40	190.66	248.40
Miscellaneous Stationery .....	16.30	37.80	43.70
Printing of Reports .....	8,250.00	7,316.00	7,015.00
Uniforms for Coolies & Messengers	5.00	131.00	109.88
	—————	—————	—————
Total Other Charges .....	525,214.38	411,655.47	77,382.87
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Special Expenditure :—

Purchase of Motor Car .....	3,281.38	—	—
Thompson Gun .....	—	551.18	—
Refrigerator .....	—	—	562.50
Patrol Waggon .....	—	—	2,453.38
	—————	—————	—————
Total Special Expenditure.....	3,281.38	551.18	3,015.88
	—————	—————	—————
Total .....	\$829,747.36	\$723,839.62	\$364,104.95
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**Table II.**

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR LAST THREE YEARS.

	1932		1933		1934.	
	Gross	Net	Gross.	Net	Gross	Net
Duties:—		\$		\$		\$
Liquor Duties .....	2,588,751.68	2,461,497.68	2,358,304.03	2,259,344.20	2,137,041.63	2,048,011.21
Motor Spirit Duties .....	668,180.56	660,216.89	662,576.67	652,667.06	705,549.69	705,544.19
Tobacco Duties .....	3,899,156.27	3,476,137.45	3,158,286.00	2,921,456.05	3,205,522.40	2,953,833.88
Licences & Internal Revenue:—						
Liquor Licences .....	222,037.50	222,037.50	196,450.00	196,450.00	191,522.44	191,522.44
Motor Spirit Licences .....	3,050.00	3,050.00	3,520.00	3,520.00	3,210.00	3,210.00
Opium Monopoly .....	2,353,481.10	2,314,226.25	1,163,781.70	1,152,851.70	664,018.80	*655,067.94
Tobacco Licences .....	86,241.33	86,241.33	77,082.33	77,082.33	71,572.50	71,572.50
Fines & Forfeitures:—						
Forfeitures .....	—	—	40.29	40.29	5.57	5.57
Fees of Court or Office:—						
Official Signature Fees .....	2,220.00	2,220.00	6,515.00	6,515.00	11,605.00	11,605.00
Miscellaneous Receipts:—						
Other Miscellaneous Receipts .....	5,512.30	5,512.30	3,581.13	3,581.13	3,470.85	3,470.85
Total .....	9,826,630.74	9,231,139.40	7,630,137.15	7,273,507.76	6,993,518.88	6,643,843.58

\*Less expenses shown in Table I—\$52,657.22—Net \$602,410.72.

**Table III.**

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE  
FOR LAST THREE YEARS.

Year.	Personal* Emoluments and Other Charges.	Special Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.	Total Revenue.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1932.....	826,465.98	3,281.38	829,747.36	9,231,139.40
1933.....	723,288.44	551.18	723,839.62	7,273,507.76
1934.....	361,089.07†	3,015.88	364,104.95	6,643,843.58§

\*Includes Officers of Cadet Service, S.C. & A. Staff, and Junior Clerical Service attached to department.

†Decrease due mainly to causes shown in footnotes to Table I.

§Decrease in Total Revenue collected is due to decreased opium sales and also to decrease of duty collected on Liquor & Tobacco owing to higher exchange.

**Table IV.**

RETURN OF LIQUOR DUTY COLLECTED DURING THE YEAR 1934.

*European Type Liquor.*

Class of Liquor.	Gallons.	Amount of Duty collected.
		\$
Ale, Beer, Cider and Stout.....	273,498	185,157.50
Beer (Local) .....	88,257	53,118.14
Randy .....	14,636	99,123.65
"    (Empire) .....	1,078	3,705.00
Whisky .....	29,268	197,015.35
Gin and Cocktail .....	17,653	119,416.04
Rum .....	3,169	21,444.95
Champagne and Sparkling Wine	1,983	22,186.65
Claret .....	2,447	8,106.72
Port Wine .....	6,192	27,995.61
Sherry, Madeira and Malaga.....	4,432	20,076.21
Vermouth .....	4,130	13,969.94
Liqueur .....	1,949	21,874.60
Spirits of Wine .....	21,445	114,454.36
Spirituous Liquor .....	9,759	23,367.20
Miscellaneous .....	4,792	16,183.67
Difference on over-proof, fractions and arrears of duty		5,579.12
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>484,688</b>	<b>952,774.71</b>

NOTE :—Fractions of a gallon are not shown in this Table.

**Table V.**

RETURN OF LIQUOR DUTY COLLECTED DURING THE YEAR 1934.

*Chinese and Japanese Liquor.*

	Liquor distilled locally.	Amount of duty collected.	Imported liquor.	Amount of duty collected.	Total amount of duty collected.
	Gallons.	\$	Gallons.	\$	\$
Native Spirits not more than 21% of alcohol by weight ..	776,462	931,754.40	22,645	30,963.92	962,718.32
Native Spirits over 24% of alcohol by weight .....	54,920	80,816.13	32,089	135,174.76	215,990.89
Northern spirits over 24% of alcohol by weight.....	...	...	35,657		
Sake .....	...	...	3,824	5,057.71	5,057.71
Difference on over-strength, fractions and arrears of duty	...	500.00	...	...	500.00
Total .....					1,184,266.92

*Note* :—Fractions of a gallon are not shown in this Table.

**Table VI.**

SUMMARY OF REVENUE COLLECTED FROM LIQUOR DURING THE YEAR 1934.

	\$
Duties on European Type Liquor .....	814,953.15
Duties on Spirituous Liquor .....	137,821.56
Duties on Chinese and Japanese Liquor .....	1,184,266.92
Brewery Licence Fees .....	400.00
Liquor Dealer's Licence Fees .....	32,000.00
Distillery Licence Fees .....	950.00
Chinese Spirits Shop Licence Fees .....	154,072.44
Chinese Liquor Importer's Licence Fees .....	4,100.00
Total .....	2,328,564.07
Refund of Liquor Duties .....	89,030.42
Net Total .....	2,239,533.65

**Table VII.**

RETURN OF DUTY PAID TOBACCO FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Class of Tobacco.	lbs.	Duty.
		\$
Cigars .....	10,961	24,333.42
Cigarettes .....	379,323	408,417.19
European Tobacco .....	13,750	14,652.00
Snuff .....	46	51.06
Chinese Prepared Tobacco .....	29,771	29,741.23
Clean Tobacco Leaf .....	57,150	53,286.66
Raw Tobacco Leaf .....	3,442,781	2,675,040.84
Total .....	—	\$3,205,522.40

(1) Duty paid on Tobacco for the year .....	\$3,205,522.40
Miscellaneous fees .....	445.02
	<hr/>
Gross Revenue .....	\$3,205,967.42
Less Drawbacks .....	251,688.52
	<hr/>
Net Revenue .....	\$2,954,278.90
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(2) Licence fees. . . . .	
Retailer's .....	\$58,384.50
Squatter's .....	4,688.00
Importer's .....	5,300.00
Manufacturer's .....	2,400.00
Licensed Warehouse .....	800.00
	<hr/>
	\$71,572.50
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NOTE.—Fractions of a pound are not shown in this table.

**Table VIII.**

MOTOR SPIRIT DUTIES, 1934.

Motor Spirit Duties .....	\$705,544.19
Licensed Warehouse Licence Fees .....	1,500.00
Importer's Licence (General) Fees .....	1,100.00
Importer's Licence (Special) Fees .....	300.00
Retailer's Licence Fees .....	310.00
	<hr/>
	\$708,754.19
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MOTOR SPIRIT.

LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Licensed Warehouse Licences .....	6
Importer's Licences (General) .....	11
Importer's Licences (Special) .....	3
Retailer's Licences .....	62

**Table IX.**

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PREPARED OPIUM SOLD DURING  
THE YEAR 1934.

Kamshan Bengal Opium .....	12,219.00 Taels
Singapore Opium .....	19,657.08 „
	<hr/>
Total .....	31,876.08 Taels
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**Table X.**

STATEMENT OF OPIUM TRANSHIPPED DURING THE YEAR 1934.

	<i>Persian Chests.</i>	<i>Total Chests.</i>
From Bushire <i>viâ</i> Bombay ....	580	580
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	580	580
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

	<i>Persian Chests.</i>	<i>Total Chests.</i>
To Macao .....	480	480
To Dairen .....	150	150
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	580	580
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**Table XA.**

STATEMENT OF OPIUM IN TRANSIT DURING THE YEAR 1934.

	<i>Turkish Chests.</i>	<i>Persian Chests.</i>	<i>Total Chests.</i>
From Amsterdam .....	150	—	150
From Hamburg .....	—	50	50
From Istanbul <i>viâ</i> Port Said .....	408	—	408
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	558	50	608
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	<i>Turkish Chests.</i>	<i>Persian Chests.</i>	<i>Total Chests.</i>
To Dairen <i>viâ</i> Kobe.....	558	—	558
To Keelung <i>viâ</i> Kobe ...	—	50	50
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	558	50	608
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

**Table XI.**

CONTRABAND SEIZED BY REVENUE OFFICERS IN HONG KONG AND  
KOWLOON.

		<i>Seizures.</i>
(1) Opium.		
Prepared .....	20,752½ taels.	467
Raw .....	81,701 ,,	306
Opium dross .....	288 ,,	12
(2) Arms.		
Rifle .....	1	1
Revolvers .....	8	4
Ammunition .....	696	5
(3) Tobacco.		
Cigars .....	1,208	4
Cigarettes .....	17,972	12
Chinese Tobacco .....	10,296½ lbs.	442
Tobacco Leaf .....	213 ,,	1
Cigarette Ends .....	19 ,,	2
(4) Liquor.		
Spirit of Wine .....	224½ gallons.	2
Chinese Spirit .....	2,335 ,,	135
(5) Dangerous Drugs.		
Heroin Hydrochloride .....	4,500 ounces	1
Crude Morphia .....	44 pounds	1
Heroin Pills .....	237,096 pills	77
(6) Lottery Tickets .....		
Illicit Still .....	22 }	17 }
Illicit distilling apparatus .....	12 }	10 }
False Bank Notes .....	17 \$10	1
False Coin .....	\$176.30	3
Small Craft confiscated .....	16	15
Motor Boat confiscated .....	1	1



**Table XIA.**

CONTRABAND SEIZED BY REVENUE OFFICERS IN NEW TERRITORY.

		Seizures.
(1) Opium.		
Prepared .....	57.2 taels	11
Raw .....	1,418.4 ,,	29
Opium Dross .....	—	—
(2) Arms.		
Rifle .....	—	—
Revolvers .....	4	3
Ammunition .....	22	3
(3) Tobacco.		
Cigars .....	—	—
Cigarettes .....	100	1
Chinese Tobacco .....	1,328.63 lbs.	155
Tobacco Leaf .....	27.00 ,,	1
Cigarette Ends .....	—	—
(4) Liquor.		
Spirit of Wine .....	—	—
Chinese Spirit .....	247.37 gallons	35
(5) Dangerous Drugs.		
Heroin Hydrochloride .....	—	—
Crude Morphia .....	—	—
Heroin Pills .....	—	—
(6) Miscellaneous.		
Lottery Tickets .....	1,494	3
Illicit Still .....	11	11
Illicit distilling apparatus .....	—	—
False Bank Notes .....	—	—
False Coin .....	—	—
Small Craft confiscated .....	—	—
Motor Boat confiscated .....	—	—

**Table XIB.**

CONTRABAND SEIZED BY THE POLICE.

Chinese Tobacco .....	1,746.85 pounds
Cigarettes .....	2,261
Tobacco Leaf .....	1.25 pounds
Chinese Spirits .....	1,854.92 gallons
European Wine .....	4.46 ,,
Japanese Spirits .....	0.75 ,,
Raw Opium (Chinese and Persian) .....	5,876.60 taels
Prepared Opium (2nd and 3rd grade) .....	1,913.30 ,,

**Table XII.**

\*PROSECUTIONS BY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPARTMENT IN  
HONG KONG AND KOWLOON.

	<i>Arrests.</i>	<i>Convictions.</i>	<i>Bail Estreated.</i>
(1) Opium			
Possession .....	658	581	33
Boiling .....	28	23	—
Importing .....	1	1	—
Dealing .....	2	1	—
(2) Arms.			
Illegal Possession .....	4	4	—
(3) Tobacco.			
Possession Cigars .....	5	4	—
Possession Cigarettes...	11	5	6
Possession Chinese To- bacco .....	435	365	53
Possession Cigarette end	2	2	—
Importing .....	3	2	—
Unlicensed Selling .....	4	4	—
(4) Liquor.			
Spirit of Wine .....	3	1	—
Chinese Spirit .....	98	81	8
Destruction of Evidence	4	3	—
Illegal distilling .....	9	7	—
(5) Dangerous Drugs.			
Heroin .....	—	—	—
Crude Morphia .....	1	—	—
Cocaine .....	—	—	—
Heroin Pills .....	109	73	26
(6) Miscellaneous.			
Lottery Tickets .....	3	1	—
False Bank Notes .....	1	1	—
False Coin .....	1	1	—
Unmanifested Cargo ...	63	51	—
Merchandise Marks Or- dinance .....	—	4	—
Total .....	1,445	1,215	126

\*Excluding prosecutions, by summons, for failure to declare imports or exports, as shown in Table XXI.

**Table XIII.**

PROSECUTIONS BY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPARTMENT IN  
NEW TERRITORY.

	<i>Arrests.</i>	<i>Convictions.</i>	<i>Bail Estreated.</i>
(1) Opium.			
Possession .....	35	32	1
Boiling .....	—	—	—
Importing .....	—	—	—
Dealing .....	—	—	—
(2) Arms.			
Illegal Possession .....	—	—	—
(3) Tobacco.			
Possession Cigars .....	—	—	—
Possession Cigarettes....	1	1	—
Possession Chinese To- bacco .....	95	93	1
Possession Cigarette end	—	—	—
Importing .....	—	—	—
Unlicensed Selling .....	—	—	—
(4) Liquor.			
Spirit of Wine .....	—	—	—
Chinese Spirit .....	22	21	1
Destruction of Evidence	—	—	—
Illegal distilling .....	3	2	—
(5) Dangerous Drugs.			
Heroin .....	—	—	—
Crude Morphia .....	—	—	—
Cocaine .....	—	—	—
Heroin Pills .....	—	—	—
(6) Miscellaneous.			
Lottery Tickets .....	3	3	—
False Bank Note .....	—	—	—
False Coin .....	—	—	—
Unmanifested Cargo ...	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	159	152	3
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

**Table XIII.**

Fines and forfeitures collected by the Courts under Opium, Liquor and Tobacco Ordinances.

Hong Kong Magistracy .....	\$20,324.15
Kowloon Magistracy .....	9,648.19
District Office, North .....	1,982.50
District Office, South .....	571.10
	\$32,525.94

REWARDS PAID.

For Opium .....	\$57,201.00
For Drugs, Liquor and Tobacco .....	21,245.49
	\$78,446.49

**Table XIV.**

ANNUAL RETURN OF SEIZURES OF OPIUM AND DANGEROUS DRUGS FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Raw Opium:—

	<i>No. of Cases.</i>	<i>Quantity in taels.</i>
Chinese .....	617	82,817
Persian .....	13	5,679
Total.....	630	88,496

Prepared Opium:—

Macao .....	4	3,430
Red Lion .....	21	11,674
Wuchow .....	31	892
Canton .....	12	141
Kwong Chow Wan .....	9	4,331
Kong Moon .....	6	220
Doubtful .....	883	2,035
Total.....	966	22,723

Opium Dross .....	44	821
Opium Water .....	65	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons

Dangerous Drugs.

Heroin Pills .....	115	417,196 pills
Crude Morphia (1) .....	1	44 lbs.
Morphine Pills .....	3	89,827 pills
Heroin Hydrochloride (2). .....	1	4,500 ozs.

(1) Concealed in personal effects of a passenger from Wuchow and probably intended for export.

(2) Through cargo, without transshipment, from Canton to Shanghai probably intended for United States of America.

**Table XV.**

ANNUAL RETURN OF LARGE OPIUM SEIZURES FOR THE YEAR 1934.

<i>Place of Seizure.</i>	<i>Kind of Opium.</i>	<i>Taels.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>
254, Reclamation Street, 3rd floor .....	Chinese, Raw .....	960	Local
China Merchant's Wharf .....	do. ....	850	Local
M.V. "Wo Ping Yat" .....	do. ....	1,520	Local
Cargo Boat No. 3091V .....	do. ....	1,800	Local
Fishing Boat No. 3707W .....	Red Lion, Prepared .....	700	Local
Sea Bed off Jardine's Wharf .....	Persian, Raw .....	720	Local
Sea Bed off Jardine's Wharf .....	Chinese, Raw .....	2,400	Local
211, Shanghai Street, 2nd floor .....	do. ....	690	Local
Yaumati Market .....	do. ....	850	Local
26, Un Chow Street, ground floor .....	do. ....	1,900	Local
S.S. "Hai Ning" .....	Persian, Raw .....	1,440	For export
S.S. "Sui Tai" .....	Red Lion, Prepared .....	600	For export
S.S. "Sui Tai" .....	Chinese, Raw .....	960	For export
Lee On Wood Lighter .....	do. ....	3,900	Local
Lee Chit Street .....	Persian, Raw .....	504	For export
5, Heard Street, ground floor .....	Chinese, Raw .....	17,400	Local
S.S. "Toishan" .....	do. ....	1,180	Local
S.S. "Kronviken" .....	do. ....	1,200	For export
21, Fuk Tsim Street, 2nd floor .....	Red Lion, Prepared .....	550	Local
S.S. "Tjisadane" .....	Chinese, Raw .....	796	Singapore or Java
Nam Tau Launch .....	Persian, Raw .....	1,490	Local
S.S. "Yuen Sang" .....	Chinese, Raw .....	900	Local
Sea Bed, North Point .....	Red Lion, Prepared .....	1,000	For export
Sea Bed near Kowloon Dock .....	Chinese, Raw .....	2,500	For export
Sea Bed near Kowloon Dock .....	Kwong Chow Wan .....	5,280	For export
S.S. "Kwong Si" .....	Chinese, Raw .....	880	Hong Kong
S.S. "Hero" .....	Red Lion, Prepared .....	4,500	Singapore <i>via</i> Honggay
S.S. "Hero" .....	Persian, Raw .....	600	Singapore <i>via</i> Honggay
Western Street .....	Chinese, Raw .....	640	Hong Kong
Fishing Junk at Tsun Wan .....	do. ....	21,000	Hong Kong
25, Sugar Street, ground floor .....	Macao, Prepared .....	3,390	Australia
331, Lockhart Road, ground floor .....	Chinese, Raw .....	520	Hong Kong

**Table XVI.**

IMPORTATION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS DURING THE YEAR 1934.

	lbs.	oz.	grs.
Ethyl Morphine Hydrochloride .....	—	8	—
Preparations containing Ethyl Morphine Hydrochloride .....	—	7	26
Morphine Salts .....	5	1	—
Preparations containing Morphine Salt ...	—	4	148
Cocaine Salts .....	1	13	60
Heroin Hydrochloride .....	—	6	—
Concentrated Tincture of Opium .....	65	—	—
Liquid Extract of Opium .....	1	—	—
Powdered Opium .....	17	4	—
Extract of Opium .....	2	—	—
Opium Wine .....	4	—	—
Codeine Salts .....	10	8	—
Extract of Cannabis Indica .....	1	8	—

**Table XVII.**

LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1934.

*Liquor.*

Brewery Licence .....	1
Dealer's Licence .....	32
Licensed Warehouse .....	1
Chinese Wine and Spirit Shop (excluding New Territories).	238
Chinese Liquor Importer's Licence .....	41
Restricted Grocer's Licence .....	20

Distillery Licence :—

(a) Hong Kong and Aplichau .....	4
(b) Kowloon, South of Kowloon Hills .....	2
(c) New Territories, North .....	4
(d) New Territories, South .....	7
	— 17

*Tobacco.*

Importer's Licence .....	55
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Retailer's Licence :—

(a) \$30.00 .....	1,209
(b) \$20.00 .....	1,005
(c) \$ 5.00 .....	443
(d) Nominal Fee \$1.00 .....	14
	— 2,671

Squatter's Licence \$8.00 .....	512
Delivery Coolies Licence \$8.00 .....	88
	— 600
Licensed Warehouse .....	3
Manufacturer's Licence .....	16

**Table XVIII.**

STATISTICAL OFFICE.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NUMBERS OF DECLARATIONS RECEIVED AND  
ITEMS ENTERED THEREFROM IN 1933 AND 1934.

	<i>Declarations.</i>		<i>Items.</i>	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
January .....	38,600	43,601	82,263	93,402
February .....	45,310	33,012	94,677	69,058
March .....	55,760	46,361	113,153	98,085
April .....	46,000	46,271	92,776	95,893
May .....	52,805	48,306	105,269	94,782
June .....	45,571	47,403	92,036	94,822
July .....	47,610	49,645	94,610	99,966
August .....	53,724	54,403	107,724	112,725
September .....	53,736	50,136	111,751	105,607
October .....	50,961	54,128	109,065	113,630
November .....	50,703	53,161	109,453	113,832
December .....	45,266	53,360	92,521	110,541
Total .....	586,046	579,787	1,205,298	1,202,343
Average ....	48,837	48,316	100,442	100,195

**Table XIX.**

STATISTICAL OFFICE.

NUMBER OF MANIFESTS RECEIVED DURING 1934.

	<i>Ocean.</i>	<i>River.</i>	<i>Junk.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January .....	965	952	1,488	3,405
February .....	956	770	1,235	2,961
March .....	1,037	953	1,793	3,783
April .....	1,018	829	1,758	3,605
May .....	1,100	1,007	1,760	3,867
June .....	1,039	917	1,416	3,372
July .....	930	1,103	1,051	3,084
August .....	1,003	1,120	997	3,120
September .....	993	1,020	1,017	3,030
October .....	1,004	992	1,214	3,210
November .....	1,010	910	1,362	3,282
December .....	1,118	960	1,378	3,456
Total .....	12,173	11,533	16,469	40,175
Average per month..	1,014	961	1,372	3,348

**Table XX.**

STATISTICAL OFFICE.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NUMBER OF MANIFESTS RECEIVED  
IN 1933 AND 1934.

	<i>Inward.</i>		<i>Outward.</i>	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
Ocean .....	6,061	5,972	6,280	6,201
River .....	6,423	5,950	6,315	5,583
Junk .....	10,692	8,269	11,245	8,200
Total .....	<u>23,176</u>	<u>20,191</u>	<u>23,840</u>	<u>19,984</u>
		1933.	1934.	
Grand total .....		47,016	40,175	
Average per month .....		<u>3,918</u>	<u>3,348</u>	

**Table XXI.**

STATISTICAL OFFICE.

PROSECUTIONS BY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPARTMENT  
(STATISTICAL BRANCH).

	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Convictions.</i>	<i>Fines.</i>
			\$
Non-declaration of Imports .....	30	30	710.00
Non-declaration of Exports .....	92	90	1,659.00
Total .....	<u>122</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>2,369.00</u>

One case was dismissed and one caution administered.



**Appendix I.**

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TRANSLATION OF NOTICES FOUND IN A DIVAN.

A.—Even to the best friends no credit is allowed. If credit is asked for after smoking no consideration will be given.

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B.—Nowadays business competition is keen and financial difficulties are great. The proprietor, realizing this, has chosen genuine goods of the best quality, and, specially as a sacrifice, is cutting down the price to \$1 for 3 mace in order to benefit his customers.

Purchases made for smoking either on or off the premises are much welcomed.

At night sales carry on up to 2 a.m.

Do not miss this opportunity.

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C.—When our friends favour us with their patronage, payment must be made in cash. No credit is to be given. Will our good friends please excuse this? The place is clean and tidy; the pipes are beautiful and the lamps nice; tea and water are generously supplied; and assistants render good service.

For one mace the charge is 35 cents; the opium is good and worthy to be smoked..