

was continuously followed till 1918 except during a brief period in 1911. Coin to the face value of \$26,235,459 has thus been redeemed. The total issue by the Hong Kong Government was of the face value of \$44,099,830.

STATEMENT OF SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Received and redeemed (from 1911)

Blue Book 1911. Amount in circulation.	\$43,999,830
Since received :—Copper coin.	
1919... ..	25,000.00
1923... ..	25,000.00
1924... ..	50,000.00
1925... ..	25,000.00
1926... ..	25,000.00
	<u>150,000</u>
Total Amount put into circulation	<u>\$44,149,830</u>

Less since redeemed :—

1911... ..	5,527,459.04	
1912... ..	1,040,000.00	
1913... ..	1,040,000.00	
1914... ..	5,000,000.00	
1915... ..	5,100,000.00	
1916... ..	5,028,000.00	
1918... ..	500,000.00	
1922... ..	3,000,000.00	26,235,459.04
		<u>26,235,459.04</u>

Total Amount of coin in circulation in 1926... \$17,914,370.96

II.—SHIPPING AND TRADE, INDUSTRIES, FISHERIES,
AGRICULTURE, AND LAND.

(a.)—SHIPPING.

The total Shipping entering and clearing at Ports in the Colony during the year 1926 amounted to 310,361 vessels of 36,821,364 tons, which compared with the figures of 1925 show a decrease of 68,806 vessels and a decrease of 4,648,220 tons.

Of the above 30,231 vessels of 28,371,104 tons were engaged in Foreign Trade as compared with 41,336 vessels of 32,179,053 tons, in 1925.

There was a decrease in British ocean-going shipping of 515 ships of 609,403 tons. This decrease in ships and tonnage is due to the boycott in China generally.

Foreign ocean-going vessels shows a decrease of 1,295 ships and a decrease of 1,729,675 tons. This decrease in ships and tonnage is due to the boycott in China generally.

British river steamers show an increase of 228 ships and an increase of 18,314 tons or 43.0% in numbers and 16.3% in tonnage. This increase in ships and tonnage is due to the vessels again running on the Canton and West rivers.

Foreign river steamers show a decrease of 1,036 ships and a decrease of 345,143 tons. This decrease in ships and tonnage is due to the foreign river steamers not running until the latter part of the year.

In steamships not exceeding 60 tons employed in foreign trade there is a decrease of 2,557 ships with a decrease in tonnage of 78,167 tons. This decrease in launches and tonnage is due to the boycott in China generally.

A comparison between the years 1925 and 1926 is given in the following table:—

Class of Vessels	1925.		1926.		Decrease.		Increase.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British Ocean-going,	3,916	9,866,820	3,401	9,257,417	515	609,403	...	...
Foreign Ocean-going,	5,763	13,786,954	4,468	12,057,279	1,295	1,729,675	...	...
British River Steamers, ...	4,058	5,455,115	4,276	5,473,429	...	...	218	18,314
Foreign River Steamers, ...	1,266	452,878	230	107,735	1,036	345,143	...	...
Steamships under 60 tons (Foreign Trade)	5,386	165,497	2,829	87,330	2,557	78,167	...	...
Junks, Foreign Trade,	20,947	2,451,789	15,027	1,387,914	5,920	1,063,875	...	...
Total, Foreign Trade,	41,336	32,179,053	30,231	28,371,104	11,323	3,826,263	218	18,314
Steam Launches plying in Water of the Colony,	310,924	8,050,939	249,902	6,975,072	61,012	1,075,867	...	...
Junks, Local Trade,	*26,917	*1,239,592	†30,218	†1,475,188	...	...	3,301	235,596
Grand Total...	379,177	41,469,584	310,361	36,821,364	72,335	4,902,130	3,519	253,910
Net Decrease,.....					68,816	4,648,220	...	...

† Including 15,890 Conservancy and Dust Boats of 693,660 tons.

* " 16,294 " " " " of 736,688 "

Junks in foreign trade show a decrease of 5,290 vessels, and a decrease of 1,063,875 tons. This decrease is due to the boycott in China generally.

In local trade (*i.e.* between places within the waters of the Colony) there is a decrease in steam-launches of 126,024 and a decrease in tonnage of 2,151,743 tons. This decrease in numbers and tonnage is due to the recent strike and the boycott in China generally.

Junks in Local trade show an increase of 3,301 vessels and an increase of 235,596 tons. This increase in vessels is due principally to junks held in Canton and districts in 1925 during the boycott being released and coming to Hong Kong waters and remaining here for local trading.

Of vessels of European construction 3,930 ocean steamers, 2,244 river steamers and 1,399 steamships not exceeding 60 tons entered during the year, giving a daily average of 20·8 ships as compared with 28·9 ships in 1925 and 41·2 ships in 1924.

Thus:—

Flag.	Steamers.		No. of times entered.		Total Tonnage.	
	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.
British,	371	339	1,946	1,686	4,922,197	4,597,357
Japanese,	269	207	1,153	755	2,826,465	2,236,359
U.S.A.,	69	69	224	236	1,370,638	1,510,383
Chinese,	65	61	323	606	365,450	245,697
German,	33	34	78	90	332,495	337,318
Danish,	12	14	42	23	117,249	78,025
Dutch,	45	40	244	232	754,440	785,696
French,	26	31	177	108	453,272	445,567
Italian,	13	9	35	27	130,895	127,870
Panaman,	2	1	2	1	3,239	9,953
Chilean,	7	—	126	—	71,549	—
Norwegian,	55	47	286	111	319,006	152,641
Portuguese,	9	5	109	33	46,166	23,856
Russian,	1	1	1	1	915	241
Siamese,	1	—	1	—	377	—
Swedish,	7	7	15	12	58,915	46,180
Spanish,	3	3	14	8	37,670	19,236
Belgian	—	1	—	1	—	3,181
Total.	1,015	869	4,776	3,930	11,810,938	10,619,560

The Nationalities of the Crews in British and in Foreign Ships were as follows :—

	VESSELS.		BRITISH CREW.		OTHER EUROPEANS AND AMERICANS.		ASIATICS.	
	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.
British, ..	371	339	32,498	36,391	1,320	809	165,776	286,579
Foreign,	644	530	741	611	39,395	38,618	175,884	149,135
Total, ...	1,015	869	33,239	37,002	40,715	39,427	341,660	435,714

Hence in British ships :—		and in Foreign ships:—	
1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.
16·28 %	11·24 %	00·34 %	00·33 %
	of the crews were British.		of the crews were British.
00·66 %	00·25 %	18·24 %	20·50 %
	of the crews were other Europeans & Americans.		of the crews were other Europeans & Americans.
83·06 %	88·51 %	81·42 %	79·17 %
	of the crews were Asiatics.		of the crews were Asiatics.
<u>100·00 %</u>	<u>100·00 %</u>	<u>100·00 %</u>	<u>100·00 %</u>

TRADE.

The number and tonnage of ships of European type of construction carrying cargo for import and transit compared with 1925 were as follows :—

	1925.		1926.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage
Steamers,	4,776	11,810,938	3,930	10,619,560	846	1,191,378
River Steamers,	3,085	2,947,848	2,244	2,775,474	841	172,374
Sailing Vessels,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	7,861	14,758,786	6,174	13,395,034	1,687	1,363,752
					Decrease.....	1,687 1,363,752

The corresponding figures relating to ships of European type of construction, shipping bunker coal, are as follows:—

EXPORTS.

	1925.		1926.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers,	4,903	11,842,836	3,930	10,625,136	...	...	973	1,147,700
River Steamers,	2,239	2,960,145	2,262	2,805,690	23	...	...	154,455
Total,	7,142	14,802,981	6,192	13,500,826	23	...	973	1,302,155
			Nett Decrease, ...		...	...	950	1,302,155

	1925.		1926.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Bunker Coal. Tons.	No.	Bunker Coal. Tons.	No.	Bunker Coal. Tons.	No.	Bunker Coal. Tons.
Steamers,	4,903	355,707	3,930	252,752	...	...	973	102,955
River Steamers,	2,239	94,061	2,262	41,504	23	...	...	52,557
Total,.....	7,142	449,768	6,192	294,256	23	...	973	155,512
			Nett Decrease, ...		...	...	950	155,512

The River Trade compared with 1925 is shown in the following Table :—

Year.	Imports. Tons.	Exports. Tons.	Passengers.
1925.....	201,128	318,502	1,800,474
1926..	117,421	123,322	1,071,211

The following Tables show the Junk Trade of the Colony for the year 1925 and 1926 :—

IMPORTS.

	1925.		1926.	
	<i>Junks.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Junks.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
Foreign Trade,.....	10,196	1,209,742	7,388	704,111
Local Trade,.....	5,327	262,051	6,859	323,352
Total,	15,523	1,471,793	14,247	1,027,463

<i>Cargo.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Cattle, 309 heads,	35
Swine, 13,254 heads,.....	777
General,.....	267,587
Total,.....	268,399

EXPORTS.

	1925.		1926.	
	<i>Junks.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Junks.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
Foreign Trade,.....	10,751	1,242,047	7,639	683,803
Local Trade,.....	5,700	283,881	7,065	415,148
Total,	16,451	1,525,928	14,704	1,098,951

<i>Cargo.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Kerosine, 581,148 Cases,	20,660
Rice and Paddy,	6,376
Coal,	13,591
General,.....	324,506
Total,.....	365,133

Emigration and Immigration.

Two hundred and sixteen thousand, five hundred and twenty-seven (216,527) emigrants left Hong Kong for various places during the year 1926, (140,534 in 1925). Of these, 131,656 were carried in British ships, and 84,871 in foreign ships.

One hundred and twenty-eight thousand, six hundred and sixty-one (128,661) returning emigrants were reported to have been brought to Hong Kong from the several places to which they had emigrated either from this colony or from coast ports, as against 91,622 in 1925. Of these, 76,147 arrived in British ships, and 52,514 in foreign ships.

Statement of number of emigrants to Straits Settlements, 1915 to 1926, compared with total Chinese emigration.

	No. of Emigrants to Straits Settlements.	Total No. of Emigrants.
1915	41,278	68,275
1916	82,797	117,653
1917	63,292	96,298
1918	8,019	43,830
1919	11,638	59,969
1920	43,935	105,258
1921	87,324	156,011
1922	50,356	98,393
1923	65,584	120,224
1924	75,682	129,859
1925	97,552	140,534
1926	157,285	216,527

(b.)—INDUSTRIES.

Sugar.—At the commencement of the year prices of raws were low in consequence of the over production during 1925. As there were prospects of the Cuban crop for 1925-26 exceeding that of the previous year the Cuban Congress decided to limit the outturn by legislation. This resulted in strengthening the market and prices of raws advanced, especially towards the end of the year. The value of refined responded to this to some extent, but on account of the continued disturbances throughout China demand was considerably curtailed and prices consequently did not reach a corresponding level.

Rope Making.—The demand for Manila cordage for 1926 was restricted owing to depression in Shipping and the Political trouble in China.

(c.)—FISHERIES.

A considerable proportion of the boat population of Hong Kong supports itself by deep-sea fishing, in which pursuit a large number of junks are engaged. The villages of Aberdeen, Stanley, Shaukwan, and also many in the New Territories, are largely dependent upon this industry for their prosperity. Fresh water fish is imported from Canton and the West River: There are oyster beds of considerable value in Deep Bay.

(d.)—FORESTRY, AGRICULTURE, AND BOTANY.

Formation of Pine tree plantations.

The extension of old plantations and formation of new ones were carried on both on the Island and in the new Territories, seeds of *Pinus Massoniana* were sown *in situ* to the number of 18,700 on low hills adjoining Pokfulum Reservoir, 27,000 on hills adjoining Kowloon Service Reservoir and 24,800 at Shek Li Pui, the total weight of seeds used was fifty-six pounds.

On areas thickly covered with grass and small shrubs, seeds of *Pinus Massoniana* were sown by the broadcast method, the areas dealt with were hills at Shek Li Pui, Tai-po Forestry Reserve, Fan Ling and banks below and above roads at Shek O, Tai-po, Castle Peak, Stubbs and Magazine Gap; the total weight of seeds used was 1,100 pounds.

Other Broadcast Seed Sowing.

110 pounds of seeds of *Leucaena glauca* were sown broadcast on grassy slopes in many parts of the Colony.

Broad-leaved trees planted.

One year old trees of *Cinnamomum Camphora* to the number of 4,300 were added to the existing plantation at Tai Wo Po.

Large numbers of trees were used in the extension and maintenance of roadside planting, the species used being *Melaleuca Leucadendron*, *Cinnamomum Camphora*, *Bauhinia Blakeana*, *Bauhinia variegata*, *Celtis sinensis*, *Poinciana regia*, *Bischofia javanica*, *Albizia Lebbek*, *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, (Kapok), *Sterculia lanceolata*, *Tristania conferta*, *Crataeva religiosa*, *Aleurites Fordii*, *Aleurites montana* and *Aleurites triloba*.

On Cheung Chau Island various trees to the number of 434 were planted on plots adjoining public paths and buildings.

Care of trees in plantations.

Thick undergrowth and creepers were cleared from the more recently established plantations, in the older plantations thinning was carried out, large creepers cut and clumps of *Loranthus* removed.

Large numbers of *Tristania conferta* and *Cinnamomum Camphora* were given a dressing of Solignum to prevent damage by white ants.

Pine tree plantations were free from attack by caterpillars, this most fortunate circumstance being very probably due to unfavourable weather conditions during an early stage of the life cycle of the pest.

Protection from fire.

The new fire barrier round the Hin Tin Tsun forestry area was completed in August, new barriers 20 feet in breadth were cut round every grave on hills above and below Shek O Road.

The majority of all old fire barriers were cleared before the commencement of the dry season, the total length dealt with amounted to $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in Hong Kong, 7 miles in the New Territories and 5 miles at Fan Ling. The work was still in progress at the end of the year.

All forestry paths were cleared of undergrowth, rocks and other debris, small portions which has been washed out were re-cut and resurfaced.

Nurseries, Agriculture, &c.

Fan Ling Experimental Garden. Two plots of Jute (*Corchorus capsularis* and *Corchorus olitorius*) were tried for the first time, the first named grew well and reached a height of 7 feet when it was harvested and retted, samples were forwarded to the Imperial Institute and a report received in due course stated that the fibre was of excellent quality.

Two plots of a large variety of Ground Nuts were planted in an area heavily dressed with vegetable ash and common lime, a heavy crop of excellent nuts was harvested, so far attempts at inducing the farmers to use the improved variety of nut have not been successful.

One plot of Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*) was raised, 33 per cent of the young plants (which are biennial) survived the heavy summer rains and were healthy at the end of the year. In due course the fresh leaves will be supplied to the Medical Department.

Little Hong Kong and Kowloon Tsai Tree Nurseries. Large numbers of seedling trees were raised for use on the Island in the former and for the New Territories in the latter.

China Fir (*Cunninghamia sinensis*) seeds collected locally were sown in both nurseries and give a high percentage of germination, formerly all young trees were raised from cuttings which were not easily obtainable.

Camphor seedlings to the total number of 12,156 were raised and basketed in readiness for planting in the following year.

Taiipo Forestry Reserve. Further additions were made to the plantations on the lower slopes of the reserve, trees planted were *Aleurites montana* 1,840, *Artocarpus integrifolia* 390, and *Cinnamomum Camphora* 2,300.

At the upper end of the reserve and where the grass is shorter a large area was sown by the broadcast method with seeds of *Pinus Massoniana* and *Pinus radiata*.

Large numbers of seedling trees of various species were raised in the nursery.

The first and second rice crops were good.

Ginger was extensively planted and harvested and was of very good quality.

There was a noticeable increase in planting of both summer and winter vegetables. Such vegetables were of fair quality only but found a ready market.

There was a good crop of the poor variety of Ground Nut.

Inspection of Nursery Stocks.

Owing to the fact that the importation of bulbs of *Narcissus Tazetta* into the United States of America is now prohibited, very small numbers of the bulbs passed through the Colony during the year; formerly a very extensive trade was carried on between the bulb growers in Amoy and the United States of America.

Six consignments totalling 156,880 bulbs were inspected and certificated as against 100 consignments totalling 1,450,660 in 1925.

(e.)—LAND GRANTS AND GENERAL VALUE OF LAND.

The net amount of premium received from Sales of Crown Land exclusive of the New Territories during the year 1926 was \$252,530.95 a decrease of \$114,995.82 on the preceding year and \$1,558,107.64 less than the average of the previous five years; this average is however an unusually high one as it covers the years of the land boom.

The principal items were \$95,031.25 for Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1992, \$25,810.00 for Inland Lot No. 2615, \$24,630 for Inland Lot No. 1946 and \$22,525 for Inland Lot No. 2614.

In the New Territories the net amount received for premium was \$26,091.79.