

*Mrs C. Storrie Stearns*

# JAPAN AND HER EXHIBITS



Published by  
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Japan Industrial

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Mt. Fuji and Lake Yamanaka

JAPAN  
AND  
HER EXHIBITS  
AT

THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL  
EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1926.



***Published by***  
The  
Japan Industrial Association,  
TOKYO.

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## PART II.

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## BRIEF RECORD OF THE LEGAL PERSON JAPAN INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

ZAIDAN HOJIN NIPPON SANGYO KYOKWAI)

The Japan Industrial Association is established on the 31st of March, 1921, by amalgamation of the Tokyo Industrial Association (The Tokyo Kangyo Kyokwai), founded in 1903, the Society of Exposition (The Hakurankwai Kyokwai), founded 1911, and the Association of Promoting of the Home Production (The Kokusan Shoreikwai), founded 1914.

The aim of the Japan Industrial Association is for promoting of home industry, and, at the same time, for the introduction and exportation of the eminent home products.

In order to carry out the aim above mentioned, the Association intends to do the following services :

1. Investigation into industry.
2. Transaction of exhibits to the exhibitions in foreign countries, and confederation with the societies of exhibitions in foreign countries.
3. To hold exhibition.
4. To establish museum.



5. To hold the training course, and to make the lecture concerned to industry.

6. Collection of the trade samples and illustrations.

7. Publication of the writing concerned.

8. Other necessary works to practice aim of the Association.

The Association is termed "The Japan Industrial Association."

The Association is located at No. 1, Uchiyamashita-cho, 1-chome, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

The Honorary President of the Association shall be a Prince of the Blood.

The Honorary President nominates a Vice Honorary President.

The Honorary President, also, nominates several Advisers.

The staff of the Association shall be as follows.

President ..... one

Vice-Presidents.....two

Directors ..... not exceeding fifteen

Auditors ..... not exceeding five

Councillors ..... not exceeding one hundred & fifty.

The Honorary President appoints the Directors and Auditors.

The Directors shall elect from among themselves the President and Vice-Presidents.

The President represents the Association and shall become Chairman of the board of councillors.

The Vice-presidents assist the President, and act for the President in case he may be prevented from attending to the service by some unavoidable cause.

Councillors are nominated by the Honorary President.

The president calls the periodical general meeting of the Councillors once a year.

An extraordinary general meeting, in case of need, is to be called by the President.

Also, an extraordinary general meeting shall be called by the request of more than one fourth of the auditors or councillors announcing the matter to be brought to the meeting.

The matters to be brought to the periodical general meeting of councillors are follows :

1. Report of the business concerned.
2. The financial report.
3. Consultation of the important matters.

The term of office of all the members is three years, however, they can be reelected.

The term of office of any member elected to fill a vacancy, is for the remainder of the term of his predecessor.

HONORARY PRESIDENT :

H. I. H. Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi

VICE HONORARY PRESIDENT :

Baron S. Hirayama

ADVICERS :

Vicecount S. Goto

Vicecount E. Shibusawa

Baron M. Takei

DIRECTORS :

<i>President</i>	E. Ishizuka	Esq.
<i>Vice-president</i>	S. Hoshino	Esq.
<i>Vice-president</i>	E. Sugihara	Esq.
	K. Ohtani	Esq.
	H. Naito	Esq.
	M. Nakamatsu	Esq.
	K. Uchida	Esq.
	C. Uyemura	Esq.
	G. Nozawa	Esq.
Baron	Y. Fujimura	
Baron	S. Go	
	N. Ariga	Esq.
	K. Aoki	Esq.
	G. Shimura	Esq.
Baron	K. Ohkura	
	C. Kajihara	Esq.
	H. Soma	Esq.
Baron	Y. Sakatani	

REGULATIONS OF JAPAN'S EXHIBIT  
DEPARTMENT TO THE AMERICAN  
INDEPENDENCE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL  
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION,  
PHILADELPHIA.

Article I. The Japan Industrial Association establishes its special Exhibit Department—the head office in Tokyo, the branch office in Philadelphia—to deal with the superintendence of business concerning to the exhibits at the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition, Philadelphia.

Article II. The Department appoints the following staff:

- General Secretary..... one
- Chief Secretaries .....two
- Secretaries ..... several

If necessary the Department may designate the men to assist in the business concerned.

Article III. The General Secretary and the Chief secretaries are given charge by the President of the Association, and also the Secretaries are appointed by the President.

Article IV. The General Secretary, under direction of the President, controls business of the branch office in Philadelphia.

The Chief Secretaries, under control of the

President or General Secretary, take charge of business. The Secretaries, under direction of their superiors, engage in general affairs of the Department.

Article V. A certain number of Adviser will be nominated by the President.

The Advisers shall report their opinions in responses to inquiry of the President.

Article VI. A certain number of Councillor will be designated by the President.

The Councillors shall consider business of the Department in response to request of the President.

Article VII. The regulation in details concerning to the exhibits and the official services are to be provided specially.

#### *OFFICERS—*

##### GENERAL SECRETARY :

J. Hitomi

##### CHIEF SECRETARIES :

T. Sasaki

T. Sakai

##### SECRETARIES :

T. Toyoshima

S. Kawai

S. Wada

K. Konosu

Y. Ikuta

M. Ohtaki  
M. Ohki  
M. Tashiro  
M. Yamamoto  
N. Bessho  
M. Urano

## REGULATION IN DETAILS OF THE TRANSACTION WITH REGARD TO JAPAN'S EXHIBITS AT THE SESQUICENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA

Article I. The Japan Industrial Association is specially appointed by the Department of commerce & Industry as the superintendent with regard to Japan's exhibits at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia. Accordingly the Association establishes the Special Exhibit Department, and controls business as follows:

1. Construction and decoration of Japan's section.
2. Forwarding and custom formalities of Japan's exhibits.
3. Arrangement and adjustment of the exhibits.
4. Superintendance and explanation of the exhibits.
5. Packing and reshipment of the exhibits.
6. Introduction and negotiation of the exhibits.
7. Assistance for examination of the exhibits.
8. Selling of the exhibits.

9. Translation of the exhibit list, explanation and other documents concerned.

10. Account in details with regard to the exhibits.

11. Insurance contract for the exhibits.

12. Convenience for Japan's exhibitors.

Article II. Exhibits are limited of those articles which are appointed or allowed by the Department of Commerce and Industry.

Article III. The following expenses must be paid by the exhibitors.

1. Fire and other insurance fees in the section.

2. Custom duty and other expenses concerned.

3. The charges in respect to the supplementary articles according to Article X.

4. Selling percentage to the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition Association.

5. Selling commission to the Japan Industrial Association.

6. Freight to the destination appointed by the Department of Commerce and Industry, in case the article requires inspection. Freight to the port appointed by the Association, in case the article does not require inspection.

The expense of 1 and 3 shall be paid in advance on demand of the Association.

Article IV. Exhibitors must send to the Association one copy of the procurement of their exhibits and each two copies of the exhibit list and the explanation.



Article V. Every exhibit needs a small label describing its number, name, weight and exhibitor's name on it; the same should be applied to the inner cases also.

Article VI. Exhibitors are allowed to furnish the special show cases at their own expenses. On that occasion, the exhibitors are requested to consult with the Association in respect to the plans and designs.

Article VII. Price of the exhibit must be calculated inclusively with freight, custom duty and other charges concerned.

In case the price is remarkably unreasonable, the Association may correct it under permission of the Department of Commerce and Industry.

Article VIII. The exhibits not required inspection, must be forwarded to the appointed place at Yokohama or Kobe port between the 5th and the 10th of march, 1926.

Article IX. Exhibitors with respect to Article VIII, must send 3 copies of the exhibits list to the appointed place of Yokohama or Kobe port previously.

Article X. Spot-sale of the exhibits is not generally allowed; only corruptible or fugitive articles are to be sold on spot under permission of the superintendant of the Department of Commerce and Industry.

Article XI. Proceeds of the exhibits shall be deposited in some safe bank and shall be refunded to the exhibitors within six months after the exposition closed.

In case the account has not been settled within six months owing to unavoidable circumstances, a part payment shall be made.

Article XII. Refund of the proceeds will be made by the average rate of exchange which the Association in Tokyo has received from the branch office in Philadelphia.

Article XIII. Exhibitors must describe clearly on the exhibit list with regard to the articles not for sale.

Article XIV. Exhibits not required inspection are not generally unpacked at the shipping port, accordingly those articles must be well packed to be able for export.

Article XV. With respect to the exhibits of Article XIV, the Association is not responsible for the shortage or breakage which was found when they were unpacked at the exposition ground.

Article XVI. The Association, at its discretion, with the exhibitors consent, may dispose of such exhibits as require quick disposition or which are not able to cover the expense of shipment.

Article XVII. In case the exhibit is sold, the Association must send the report to the exhibitor.

Article XVIII. Reshipped exhibits are to be delivered to each exhibitor after inspection in his presence at Yokohama or Kobe port.

In case the exhibitor was not present at the appointed time, the articles will be sent

back to his address at his own expense.

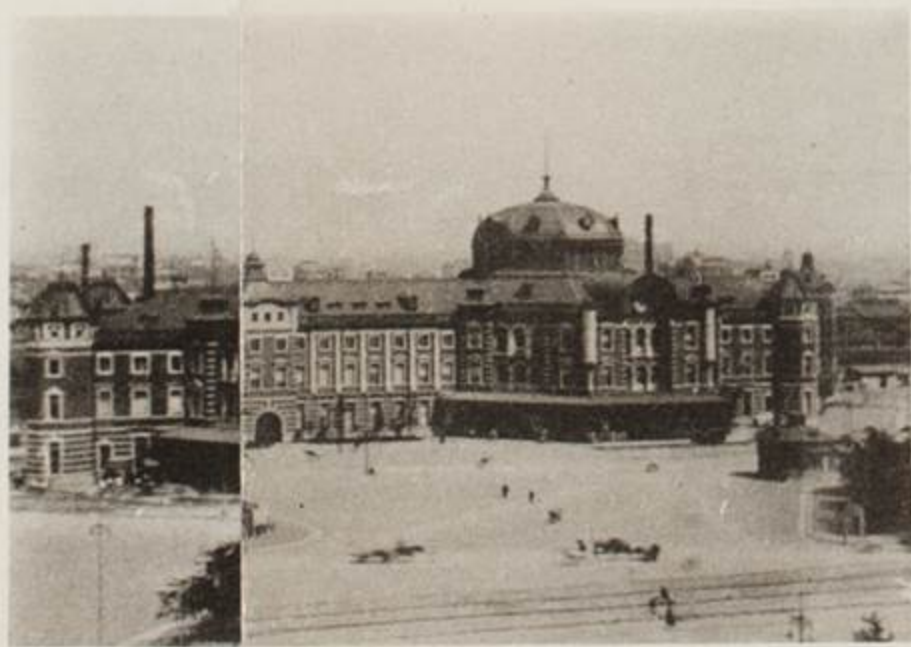
In this case the Association is not responsible for shortage or breakage of the articles.

Article XIX. The Association is responsible for the damages caused to happen by intention or a great negligence of the member of the Association.

Article XX. For the exhibits required inspection, the Association is responsible for the exhibits it has received the articles from the Department of Commerce and Industry.

For the exhibits not required inspection, the Association will be responsible after it has delivered the formal receipt to the exhibitors on arrival of the articles at the appointed place of Yokohama or Kobe port.

The Association will be released from its responsibility when the proceeds are refunded or, in the case of reshipment, the articles are delivered to the exhibitors.



## CHAPTER I.

### GENERAL INFORMATION ON JAPAN.

#### 1. POSITION, AREA AND TERRITORY

The Empire of Japan is situated to the east of the Continent of Asia, comprising the Japanese islands along the coast and the Peninsula of Chosen (Korea) a part of the Continent.

The Empire lies between 21.45' and 50.56' N. latitude and 119.18' and 156.32' E. longitude, her territory being divided into two main sections, Japan Proper and the colonies and leased lands.

Exclusive of the colonies, leased lands, and mandate territories namely, Taiwan (Formosa), Chosen (Korea), Karafuto (Saghalien), Kwanto (Kwantung Province) and the South Sea Islands, Japan comprises a chain of islands with the island of Chishima (Kuriles) on the extreme north-east and the Yaeyama isle of Ryukyu (Nanchu) on the extreme south-west, extending over more than 2,700 miles.

The main islands of Japan, including Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and Hokkaido with the Chishima and the Ryukyu islands at the ends, are separated from the Continent of Asia on the north-east by the Sea of Japan, the China Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk, and face the Continent of Ameri-



The Imperial Palace, Tokyo



The Tokyo Central Railway Station

ca across the Pacific Ocean to the east and the south.

The Empire of Japan, exclusive of her colonies, covers the total area of 149,000 square miles and has a population of 56,000,000.

The addition of the area and population of the colonies places the total area at 261,000 square miles and the population at 77,000,000.

## 2. CLIMATE

Japan is elongated from north to south stretching over 27 degrees of latitude, and is mostly within the temperate zone, though the extreme south of the Empire is close to the tropic zone and the extreme north has a foot in the arctic zone.

Due to the physical features and various currents washing the coasts of the Empire, the temperatures of Japan differ more or less according to the respective prefectures.

The following table based on the recent reports of the Central Meteorological Observatory of Japan shows the average temperatures in the various important cities of the country of the three months in each of the four seasons of the year.

	Dec. to Feb.	Mar. to May.	June to Aug.	Sept. to Nov.
Kagoshima (Extreme South)				
	C. 7.8	C. 15.1	C. 24.9	C. 19.0
	F. 46.0	F. 59.1	F. 76.8	F. 66.2

	Dec. to Feb.	Mar. to May.	June to Aug.	Sept. to Nov.
Nagasaki (South)	C. 6.4 F. 43.5	C. 13.8 F. 56.8	C. 24.9 F. 76.2	C. 18.0 F. 64.4
Nagasaki (Central)	C. 4.7 F. 40.4	C. 12.7 F. 54.8	C. 24.9 F. 76.8	C. 17.1 F. 62.7
Nagoya (Central)	C. 4.1 F. 39.3	C. 12.6 F. 54.6	C. 24.5 F. 76.1	C. 16.6 F. 61.8
Osaka (Central)	C. 3.9 F. 39.0	C. 11.9 F. 53.5	C. 23.3 F. 73.9	C. 15.9 F. 60.6
Hokkaido (North)	C. 1.8 F. 28.8	C. 5.8 F. 42.4	C. 18.2 F. 66.7	C. 11.4 F. 52.5
Utsunomiya (Extreme North)	C. 0.0 F. 11.2	C. 3.0 F. 37.4	C. 14.7 F. 58.4	C. 9.2 F. 48.5

In the main islands of Japan, mild and humid south-eastern winds prevail in summer, causing showers in the Pacific Coast districts, while in winter strong west-northern winds sweep over them, bringing the humidity from the Sea of Japan and causing snows in the districts along the Sea of Japan and in the central and northern parts of Japan Proper.

At the beginning of summer, the low atmospheric pressure appearing in China and Manchuria, slowly progresses over the main lands of Japan, bringing a long spell of the "Tsuyu" (wet) season in Japan.



During this season, it continues drizzling for several weeks, sometimes over one month.

Despite the periodical attack of gales at the beginning of autumn accompanied by floods and heavy rains originating in the south-western parts of the Continent of Asia, the annual damage thereby is comparatively small in this season.

The velocity of the wind and the amount of rainfall in the main parts of Japan are shown in the following table :

Prefecture.	Highest velocity of wind per second. metre.	Largest fall per day.	Average course of wind.
Kochi	14.4	260.0	West-South.
Nagoya	16.7	115.0	West-North.
Tokyo	18.2	89.0	{ North. West-North.
Kagoshima	18.6	93.0	West-North.
Sapporo	23.5	64.0	East-South.
Osaka	25.0	132.0	{ North. East-North.
Nagasaki	35.0	281.0	North.
Hakodate	46.3	67.0	East-South.

### 3. POPULATION

The Census taken in Japan on October 10, 1920, placed the total population of Japan at 76,988,379, including 55,936,000 in the main islands, 17,264,000 in Chosen (Korea), 3,655,000 in Taiwan (Formosa), 105,000 in Karafuto (Saghalien), 688,000 in Kwantoshu Province and 52,000 in the South Sea Islands.

The population as shown by the 1920 census

icates 15 per cent increase over the population in 1910, and 45 per cent increase in comparison with the number 30 years ago. The statistics shows the rate of the annual increase of population at 12.1 per thousand. The population in the leading cities of the country at the time of the census in 1920 is shown in the following table:

Cities.	Population.
Tokyo ... ..	2,173,000
Osaka ... ..	1,252,000
Kobe ... ..	608,000
Kyoto ... ..	591,000
Nagoya ... ..	429,000
Yokohama ... ..	422,000
Nagasaki ... ..	176,000
Hiroshima ... ..	160,000
Hakodate ... ..	144,000
Kure ... ..	130,000
Kanazawa ... ..	129,000
Sendai ... ..	118,000
Otaru ... ..	108,000
Kagoshima ... ..	103,000
Sapporo ... ..	102,000

#### 4. FAUNA AND FLORA

Japan, being elongated from north to south, extending at the ends into the two extreme zones, tropic and arctic, mountainous and surrounded by the oceans, abounds in fauna and flora of numerous species.

The climate of Japan, which is generally mild, is ideal for the growth of plants. There are

more than 8,000 different species of plants in Japan including the plants of the temperate, tropic and arctic zones. The species of fauna which are estimated at 2,204 in number, are roughly divided into 1,236 fishes, 50 amphibians, 103 reptiles, 618 birds and 197 mammals.

As a result of the progress in scientific research and studies new species in fauna and flora are reported very often, supplying to the Japanese scientists and scholars an inexhaustible store of material.

## 5. OUTLINE OF JAPANESE HISTORY

The accession of the Emperor Jimmu, the first Mikado of Japan, B. C. 660, marks the foundation of the Empire of Japan.

During the long period of 2,586 years from the accession of the First Emperor Jimmu to the reign of the Present Emperor Yoshihito, the Imperial line remained completely unbroken with 122 Emperors of the pure Imperial Blood ruling the Empire.

In Japan the relationship of the Emperor and the people is not like that of controller and controlled but it is marked by the intimacy and friendship of father and children.

The introduction of Buddhism in 552 during the reign of the Emperor Kimmei when Buddhist images and Buddhist scriptures were presented to the Imperial court from Korea, is a landmark in the study of the development of Japan's



Hōryūji Temple, Nara, near Kyoto  
*One of the old Buddhist buildings in Japan, established about 1,300 years ago.*



Tamed Deer in Nara Park, near Kyoto



The Daibutsu at Kamakura, near Tokyo  
*A big bronze statue of Buddha.*

civilization.

The civilization in the early period of Japan was at its highest pitch in the Nara era (710-784) and the Heian era (783-1185), with many elaborate works to mark the time as the most brilliant epoch of Japanese fine Arts. Fine arts were greatly influenced then by Buddhism as was everything during this period including, first of all, politics.

The Kamakura period, the Muromachi period, the Oda and Toyotomi period, and the Tokugawa period, which followed the above mentioned era Heian and Nara eras extending over a large part of the medieval and modern periods, 1186-1867, were what may be termed the military administration era with the reign of government completely in the hands of various Shogunates.

While the development of civilization was marked under every shogunate each playing its individual part in advancing respective cultures, the greatest progress in civilization was witnessed under the Tokugawa Shogunate despite its alleged seclusionism in its diplomatic policy.

Lord Keiki, the 15th Tokugawa Shogun perceiving the tendency of the times, returned the government to the Emperor Meiji in 1867, which is known in Japanese history as the restoration of the Imperial government. Thus was dropped the curtain on the long prosperity of the Shogunate governments.

The progress of the country, in both domestic and foreign aspects, since the Restoration, has

been remarkable, the up-to-date customs of the western civilization being boldly adopted for the advancement of the national welfare.

In 1889, the Imperial Constitution was promulgated by the Emperor Meiji to establish Constitutional government on the basis of popular opinion and open conference.

The annexation of Chosen (Korea) in 1910 which followed the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War put a final end to long-existent cause of diplomatic dispute in the Far East.

Japan played her part fairly and justly in the World War which broke out in 1914 by acting in strict and ready conformity with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Before the Great War was well in progress, Japan occupied Chingtau, Germany's leased land in China, and some of the South Sea Islands belonging to Germany.

Every movement of Japan during the World War was based upon her earnest desire for eternal peace in the Far East and the fair and square motive upon which Japan consistently acted during the World War is perfectly mirrored in her attitude preceding and following the Great War.

## 6. POLITICS

*“The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by the Emperor of the unbroken*



*Imperial line,*" as Article I of the Imperial Constitution puts it. Japan is completely at the disposal of the Emperor.

In recognition of the purport of Constitutionalism, the Great Emperor Meiji established the Privy Council on April 30, 1888, in one of the most drastic changes in government caused by an Emperor in the History of Japan.

On February 11, 1889, the Emperor officially granted for public proclamation the Constitution of Japan. To give the last touch to the tremendous work of constitutionalizing the Empire, the Imperial Diet was established the first session opening on January 29, 1890.

The Imperial Diet of Japan consists of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives. The House of Peers is formed by the adult Princes of the Blood, the peers, and members specially appointed by the Emperor, while the House of Representatives is composed of members elected by public voting.

The Central Government, in the capital Tokyo, comprises eleven departments forming the administration, namely, the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Department of Home Affairs, the Department of Finance, the Department of War, the Department of Navy, the Department of Justice, the Department of Education, the Department of Commerce and Industry, the Department of Agriculture and Forestry and the Department of Railways.

The Departments are controlled by the re-

spective cabinet ministers personally recommended by the Prime Minister who organizes the cabinet at the command of the Emperor. Apart from the governmental departments exists the Imperial Household Department having charge of affairs relating to the Imperial Family, and to supervise the peers and the Chosen Royal family.

The Minister of the Imperial Household, besides having charge of the affairs of the ministry, acts as an aide of the Emperor as a member of the Cabinet. As regards local administration, Japan is divided into 3 *Fu* prefectures, 43 *Ken* prefectures, and one *Do* prefecture. These prefectures are administered by local Governments headed by Governors appointed by the Central Government. Each prefecture has a prefectural Assembly as the deciding organ in a Self-Administrative *bodo*. Special governors are in commission in Karafuto, the South Sea islands and the Kwanto province, while Taiwan and Chosen are governed by respective Governor-Generals.

The Judicial Administration of Japan has a system under which there are three main courts, namely, the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, and Local Courts. To deal with affairs not important enough for the three main courts, there are district courts. The Supreme Court, the highest of the three courts, is in Tokyo, while the Courts of Appeal are in seven important cities of the country, Tokyo, Osaka,



The shrine of the Great Emperor Meiji, Tokyo

Nagoya, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Sendai and Sapporo. There is one local court in every prefecture except in Hokkaido where there are three local courts. The district courts are many, being scattered in most wards and districts of the Empire.

In Chosen (Korea), Taiwan and Kwantoshu Judicial System, similar in nature to that in Japan Proper is in operation, with three main courts to take charge of judicial affairs, while the two courts system is adopted in the South Sea Islands under the Japanese administration.

To take charge of juvenile cases, the Juvenile Courts established in November, 1922, are in operation in Tokyo and Osaka. In connection with the Juvenile Court, there is a Juvenile Reformatory in each of the two cities.

## 7. FINANCE

In the National Budget of Japan for the Fiscal Year of 1925, the Annual Revenue was placed at 1,549,814,000 Yen in the Ordinary Account, the amount including the Ordinary Revenue of 1,299,321,000 Yen and the Extraordinary Revenue of 250,493,000 Yen.

The Annual Expenditure for the same year included 1,021,763,000 Yen in ordinary expenditures and 528,050,000 Yen in the extraordinary expenditures. The 1925 Budget, both in revenue and expenditure, showed an increase of 102,641,000 Yen over the Budget for the previous year.

In the items of the Revenue for the year of 1925, the income from the various taxes was the largest, bringing in 51 per cent.

The income from the government property and state industry was next with 25 per cent of the total amount of the Revenue.

In the expenditure items for 1925, administrative expenses took 57 per cent of the total amount with its 27 per cent for military expenses. To adjust the national debts, 15 per cent of the total amount of the expenditure was reserved.

During the eleven years following the organization of the First Cabinet in Japan in 1885 till 1895, the National expenditure in the Budget remained at 80,000,000 Yen, being about 2 Yen per capita.

In the Fiscal Year of 1896, however, the expenditure was more than doubled, reaching the sum of 169,000,000 Yen. This amount expanded into 420,000,000 Yen in 1900, and reached 585,000,000 Yen in 1915. A remarkable increase in expenditure was noted in the years following the World War, until the amount reached the highest mark of 1,549,814,000 Yen in 1925. The following table shows the expansion of the National Budget since 1888:

Fiscal year.	Revenue. (In 1,000 Yen)	Expenditure. (In 1,000 Yen)	Per capita. (In Yen)
1888	92,957	81,504	2.35
1897	226,390	223,390	5.24
1907	857,084	602,401	17.46
1917	1,084,958	735,024	19.36
1920	2,000,652	1,359,978	35.75
1922	2,078,345	1,492,690	36.20
1925	1,549,814	1,549,814	26.06

The total amount of the national debts at the end of 1924 was placed at 4,208,894,000 Yen, the individual share of debts per capita being 71.48 Yen.

## 8. ECONOMY

The minor economic problems of Japan connected with the money market and insurance business are treated under this heading, the important problems requiring special study and investigation being left for discussion in the section following.

The total value of the convertible note-issue of the Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan) at the end of 1914 was placed at 372,760,000 Yen. The amount showed a remarkable increase during the following ten years, totalling 1,662,315,000 Yen in 1924 together with the over-issue of 483,291,000 Yen.

The note-issue and the over-issue of the Nippon Ginko during the past years are shown in the following table:

At the year-end of	Notes issued. (In 1,000 Yen)	Over issues. (In 1,000 Yen)
1907	352,734	88,241
1916	601,734	70,705
1921	1,546,545	180,971
1924	1,662,315	483,291

There are 1936 banks in Japan including ordinary banks, savings banks, and such chartered banks as the Bank of Japan the, Japan Hypothec Bank, the Hokkaido Industrial Bank, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Chosen, the Bank of Taiwan, the Agricultural and Industrial Bank, etc.

The number of the branch offices and agencies of these banks scattered over the country total more than 6,000. The above number is based on the statistics taken in June, 1923. The total of the paid-up capitals of these banks is placed at 1,932,760,000 Yen, and the total amount of the deposits at there banks in put at 10,560,350,000 Yen, while the total loans registered are 12,351,110,000 Yen.

The following table shows the development of Japan's banking business during the past nine years.

Year.	Paid-up capitals. (In 1,000 Yen)	Deposits. (In 1,000 Yen)	Loans. (In 1,000 Yen)
1915	651,237	1,811,018	3,489,589
1916	657,507	3,779,920	4,541,111
1917	775,771	5,703,552	6,167,733
1918	924,107	8,208,827	9,340,463



Yomei-mon gate and the waterfall Kegon, Nikko  
*The most celebrated engraving work and the largest waterfall in Japan.*





The waterfall Kirifuri, Nikko  
*The finest waterfall.*

1919	1,248,947	9,888,585	12,210,745
1920	1,677,878	8,841,605	11,372,744
1921	1,786,468	10,428,196	12,177,957
1922	1,918,703	10,254,302	12,179,705
1923	1,932,765	10,560,351	12,351,115

(till June)

The rate or interest has a vital relation in determining the economic prosperity of a nation. The rate of interest has been tending to drop throughout the country in recent years to keep pace with the tendencies of the European and American money markets.

The average rate of daily interest on loans was 0.097 and the discount rate was 0.095, while the rate on deposits was 0.025 for current deposits and 0.063 for fixed deposits in 1924. The total amount of clearings at the clearing houses in Japan was 73,704,915,000 Yen at the end of 1924. The total number of companies was 32,090 at the end of 1923 with total paid-up capitals of 15,567,786,000 Yen, showing 200 per cent increase in the number of companies and 780 per cent increase in capital over those in 1913.

In classifying the companies by business 39 per cent of the total number are industrial firms; 44 per cent, commercial firms; 9.3 per cent, transportation firms; 6.2 per cent, mining firms; 0.9 per cent, agricultural firms; and 0.5 per cent, fishery firms.

Insurance under governmental control is the post-office life insurance, having 6,527,000

policies covering the sum of 822,792,000 Yen with a marked tendency to increase.

The 1922 statistics reports 169 insurance companies in Japan with paid-up capitals totaling 307,175,000 Yen and reserve funds reaching 585,058,000 Yen.

The total sum insured by these companies was 3,699,379,000 Yen.

The development of the insurance business in Japan during the past three years is shown in the following table:—

Life Insurance Companies: (In 1,000 Yen)

Year.	Paid-up Capitals and Reserve funds.	Total amount insured.
1920	341,394	2,722,796
1921	406,995	3,080,942
1922	503,490	3,485,346

Fire Insurance Companies: (In 1,000 Yen)

1920	76,641	1,956,404
1921	125,817	12,449,110
1922	151,409	16,081,511

Marine and Transportation Insurance Companies.  
(In 1,000 Yen)

1920	106,427	2,111,262
1921	139,039	1,672,433
1922	169,444	1,796,532

Miscellaneous: (In 1,000 Yen)

1920	23,409	61,641
1921	24,269	53,644
1922	67,917	23,730

## 9. COMMUNICATIONS

Communications are well arranged under the control of the Government. According to the statistics taken at the end of March, 1924, there are 8,546 post-offices, 6 central telephone offices and 4,146 local exchange offices in Japan, exclusive of a large number of telegraph and telephone agencies and postal-stamp stands throughout the country.

The development in wireless in Japan has been remarkable in recent years, wireless communication with ships at sea and with foreign countries having been brought to a remarkable state of perfection.

There are at present 48 wireless stations under government control in Japan, including 17 stations in special charge of domestic wireless messages and 31 exclusively engaged in handling oversea radiograms.

The total length of national highways in Japan is 2208 Ri,\* and the total length of prefectural roads is put at 21,893 *Ri*. The length of municipal roads totals 3,755 *Ri*. These roads, national, prefectural and municipal, are all open to horsedrawn carts and automobiles.

Besides the national, municipal and prefectural roads, there are town and village highways, totalling 1,88,271 *Ri* in length, greatly accelerating the traffic in the country districts.

Plans are under consideration by the au-

\* 1 Ri is 2.44 miles.

thorities of the central and local governments for construction of motor roads in the interior in view of the marked increase in the number of automobiles in Japan.

The total length of Japan's railroads is 14,163 miles including 9977 miles in Japan Proper and 4,186 miles in the colonies.

The Mercantile marine of Japan is one of the most active in the world. The coastwise shipping is the most highly developed, having regular services with Chosen, China, Taiwan and the South-sea island. The foreign routes connect Japan with all the important ports of the world.

According to the statistics of May, 1925, there are 3,172 steamers and 28,614 sailing ships in Japan, the total tonnage amounting to 5,328,073 tons. The steamers include 107 vessels larger than 7,000 tons, their tonnage totalling 819,675 tons.

The leading steam ship companies in Japan are the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (N. Y. K.), the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, (O. S. K.), the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha (N. K. K.) and the Kokusai Kisen Kaisha. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha (T. K. K.), one of the leading steamship companies in Japan, was recently amalgamated with the N. Y. K.

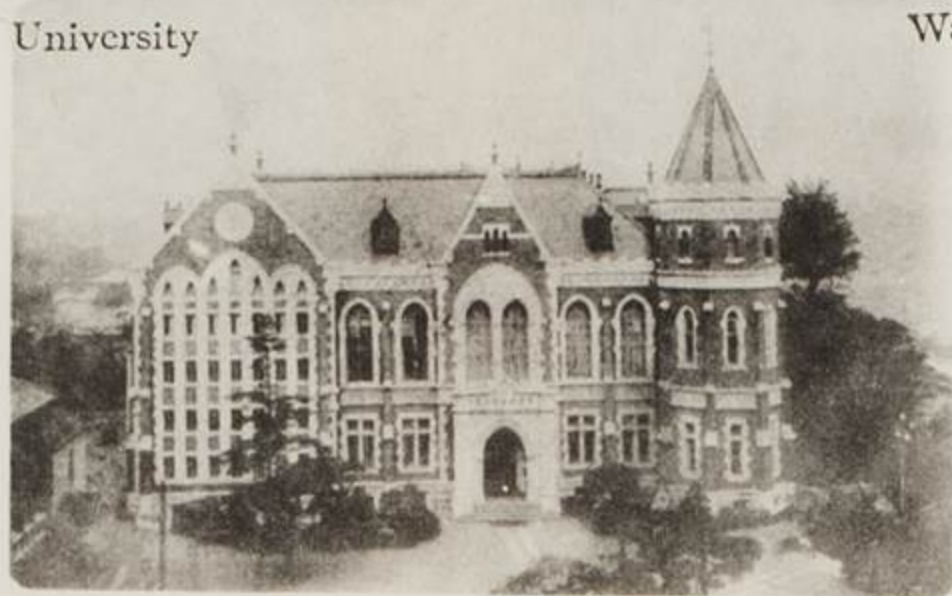
Japan ranks high in the world in the ship building industry. In 1919, when the industry was working at its highest pitch on account of the Great War, Japan launched 1,595 steamers,



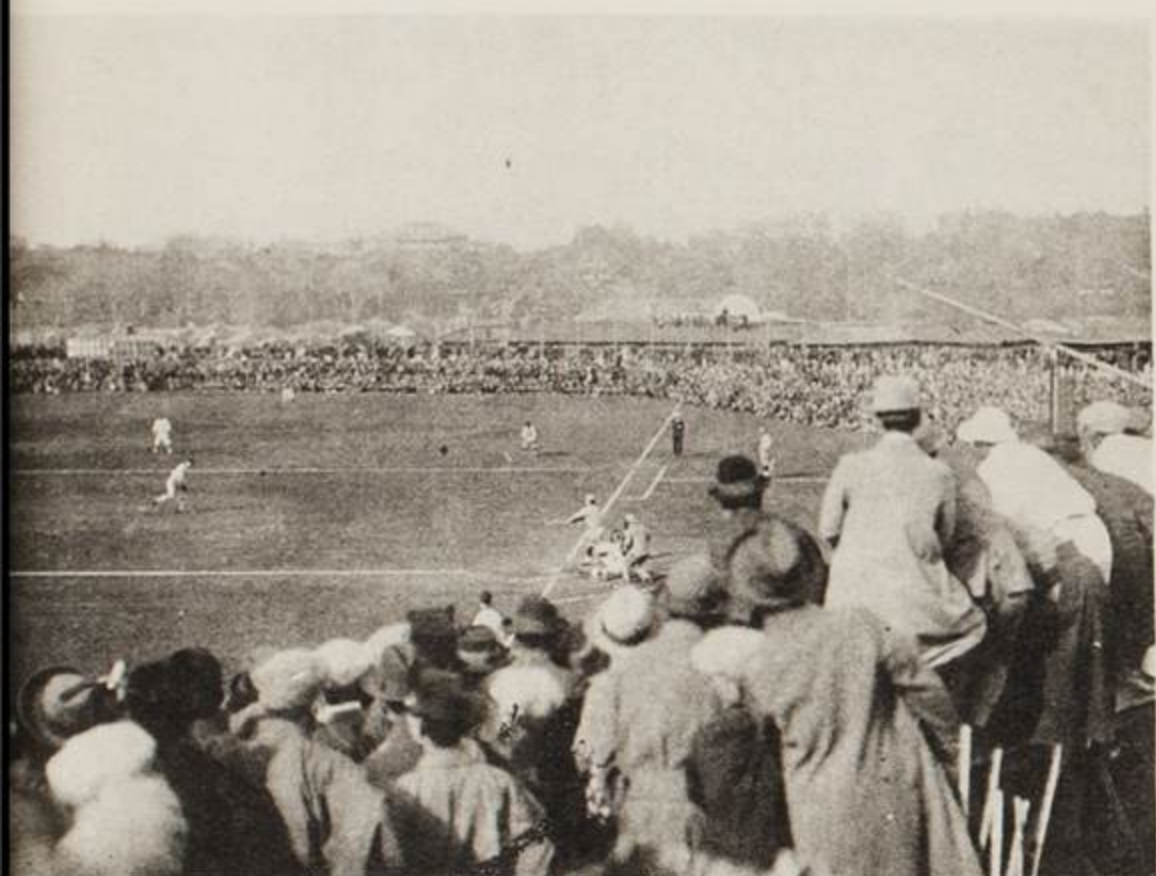
The Tokyo Imperial University



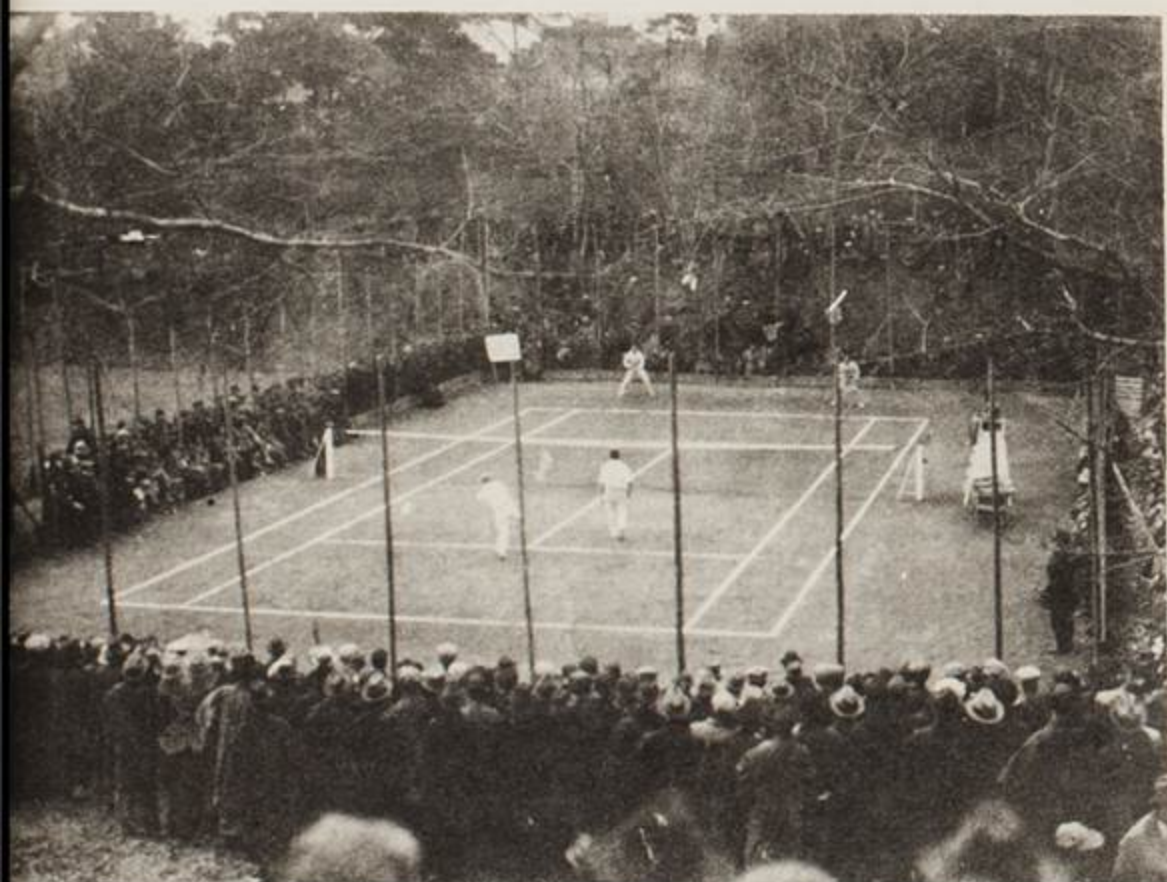
Waseda University, Tokyo



Library of Keio University, Tokyo



Base-ball match of students



Lawn tennis game of students

(725,000 Tons), from 362 dockyards in the country.

Despite the decline which has been witnessed in this industry due to the conclusion of the European War, there were still 301 ship-yards, in 1924, at which 80 large steamers of over 1,000 Tons were under construction.

The Kawasaki Dockyard and the Mitsubishi Dockyard are the two leading ship-building yards in Japan, with complete up-to-date equipment. In the past two years, steamers and warships of from 10,000 to 30,000 tons have been constructed at these yards

## 10. EDUCATION

Great attention has been paid continuously, since centuries ago, to education in Japan. The present system of education is almost perfect with complete equipment and compulsory education for six years, at the primary school.

Systematic education from the primary school to the Higher School or the University through the Middle School or other schools of intermediate grades was adopted for the first time in 1872 and has reached the present perfection through various stages of transition.

As organs for ordinary education, there are the primary school, the higher primary school, the middle school and the girls' middle school, The kindergarten and the school for the blind and dumb are also established by the govern-



ment or privately, all being under the control of the Department of Education according to special regulations.

For training the primary school teachers, there are one or more normal schools in every prefecture. The teachers for the middle schools or the girls' middle schools are trained at the Higher Normal Schools which are situated in the leading cities of the country. For training those who will engage in industry, agriculture, Commerce and other special lines in life, there are business, technical, commercial and industrial schools, of which those of the lower grade are accessible to the graduates of the schools of primary grade.

There are also night supplementary business schools for the convenience of workers and apprentices, etc., who can not afford to go to school in the day time. The higher schools specializing in medicine, foreign languages, fine arts, music, commerce, industry, agriculture, etc., are numerous throughout the country.

There are five universities, five medical colleges and one commercial colleges under the direct control of the government; four medical colleges belonging to public institutions, and 19 universities and colleges under private management.

The statistic taken in March 1923, show the following number of the schools of various grades and under different managements:

## MANAGEMENTS

Grade.	Govt.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Students.
Primary.	4	25,439	139	25,582	9,020,619
Middle.	2	334	86	422	219,097
Girl' Mid.	3	499	116	613	206,864
For Blind & Dumb.	2	13	63	78	4,638
Normal.		95		95	29,466
Higher Normal.	4			4	1,593
Special Teacher's Training Sc.					
	5			5	599
Hight Sch.	21		1	22	11,921
High Business Sch.	30	2	4	36	12,002
Bus. Sch.	2	578	58	638	150,068
Tech. Sch.		68	10	78	15,068
Suppl. Night Sch.	4	14,758	117	14,876	1,007,561
Tech. Teacher's Training Sch.					
	4	0	9	4	318
Sup-Night Sch. Teachers' Training School.					
	0	29	0	29	728
University.	8	4	14	26	35,063
Miscellaneous.	0	546	1,216	1,762	226,739
<i>Total.</i>	<b>89</b>	<b>42,365</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>44,788</b>	<b>10,943,905</b>

There are 3551 libraries in Japan, the total number of books kept there being placed at 6,294,240.

## CHAPTER II.

### AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Agriculture has been regarded from time immemorial as the principal element of the national foundation of the empire. As the result of the great importance thus attached to agriculture, cultivation is generally diffused throughout the empire.

There are many agricultural associations including the national, prefectural, municipal and local institutions, under systematic organization, for the purpose of improving and developing the agricultural industry.

These associations serve as organs to work with the government for the good of agriculture by making necessary propositions to and consultations with the government. Besides the national agricultural experimental stations, there is an experimental farm in each prefecture to engage in experiments in relation to agricultural improvement.

There are also the tea-experimental station, the sericultural experimental station, the livestock experimental station, the horticultural experimental station and the silk conditioning house etc., to protect and encourage the various agricultural products.



The Japan Alps

In addition to the governmental activities aiming at improving the agricultural industry in Japan, the government recently passed regulations giving subsidies for the readjustment of arable lands, reclamation of waste lands, irrigation works, drainage works, and other works of similar nature in an effort to advance the agricultural utilization of lands in Japan. The main agricultural products in Japan are rice, barley, wheat, soya-beans, sweet-potatoes, potatoes, tea and numerous kinds of fruits and vegetables.

Sericulture and Live-stock raising are the two main by-product industries of Japan's agriculture, being widely diffused. But in some parts of the country, these two industries are more active than the agriculture from which they sprung.

The yield of leading agricultural products of Japan proper in 1924 is shown in the following table:

Kind.	Cultivated land.		Yield.
	(In Cho-bu)*1.	(In 1,000 Koku)*2	
Rice	3 142,814		57,170
Barley	459,099		8,075
Rye	544,099		5,739
Wheat	469,041		5,266
Soya beans	425,714		3,433
Indian Beans	136,039		0,888
German Millet	118,896		1,509
Buck-wheat	120,001		1,036
Sweet Potato	295.166		1,019,397
			(In 1,000 Kan)*3

\*1. 1 Chobu is 2.45 acres.

\*2. 1 Koku is 4,9629 bushels.

\*3. 1 Kan is 8.28 pounds.

Potato	97,081	228,287
Mullberry	529,190	
Aurantia		75,427
Leaf Tobacco	39,087	16,464
Tea	44,262	

According to the 1923 statistics, there are 1,862,063 houses engaged in sericulture in Japan, producing 69,539,766 kan of cocoons including 69,990,781 kan of superior quality cocoons, 494,894 kan of noma cocoons and 3,054,071 kan of waste cocoons.

The number of head of live-stock is increasing at a remarkable rate during the recent years. the total being shown in the following table:

Kind.	Head.
Cattle	1,469,329
Horses	1,541,232
Swine	667,820
Goats	158,934
Sheep	14,950

For the protection and encouragement of the agricultural industry, special regulations are in operation by the government for the control of fertilizer and sericulture, and for the prevention and eradication of noxious insects. These regulations are administered by the prefectural governors.

Industrial associations, protected by special Law, are numerous in Japan, the total number

at the end of 1922 being placed at 14,260. Of these industrial associations, credit, sale and purchase associations lead in number with 4,106. Credit purchase associations come next with 2,902 while credit associations, credit, utility, sale and purchase associations and purchase associations compose the rest.

The total area of forests throughout Japan is, according to 1921 statistics, 18,605,000 Chobu, occupying nearly 49 per cent of the total area of the empire.

Of these forests, some 7,054,000 Chobu are state forests.

1,203,000 Chobu are Imperial property, and the remaining 10,348,000 Chobu belong to public bodies and private individuals.

Japanese wood is famous for its characteristic superiority and durability. Natural and artificial afforestation has been very progressive in Japan since long ago, and the government leaves on stone unturned for the protection and encouragement of the afforestation industry. Forests are as well developed in the Japanese colonies as in Japan Proper.

Coniferous trees are most widely in use in Japan, including *Cryptomerias*, *Pitne*, *Fir*, etc. Deciduous-leaved trees are almost as popular.

Among them are *Planera Japonica*, Chest-nut tree, Beech-tree etc. The domestic demand for these various kinds of wood is increasing remarkably while a large amount is exported annually for use as building materials, railway

sleepers, tea-box materials, match-sticks and match boxes, veneer board, etc.

The veneer industry in Japan, originating in 1909, has been fast progressing, giving wider scope of utilization of deciduous-leaved trees.

The total production of timber in Japan exclusive of Taiwan, Karafuto, and Chosen in 1923 is shown in the following table:

Kind.	Amount.	Value.
(Coniferous trees)	(In Shakujime)	(In 1,000 Yen)
Cryptomeria	13,651,994	82,668
Querous Dentata	1,840,531	15,397
Pine	10,994,641	40,632
Fir, Chinese cypress		3,917
White-cypress	2,141,801	3,917
Ezo Pine	9,687,822	12,301
Toga	1,205,658	2,141
Miscellaneous	2,210,983	6,372
<i>Total,</i>	<b>41,733,430</b>	<b>163,428</b>
(Deciduous-leaved trees)		
Planera Japonica	151,000	1,299
Shioji,	9,57,761	1,203
Harigiri		
Tamo		
Cercidiphyllum	337,880	529
Japonica		
Koozu	262,562	937
Chest-nut	947,134	3,438
Tree		
Oak	1,637,165	2,372
Beech-tree	404,728	2,372
Paulownia	219,905	3,093
Miscellaneous	44,608,292	167,767
<i>Total,</i>	<b>49,526,427</b>	<b>160,907</b>



The lumber industry in Japan has taken a long stride during recent years, with nearly 65,000 lumber-mills throughout the country using motors of 11,5000 horse-power, according to the 1923 statistics, the figure showing that in Japan Proper only, exclusive of Taiwan, Karafuto and Chosen.

Bamboo, a special product of the Orient, is divided into 60 species, and produced in almost every part of Japan, though the southern parts of Japan are the most famous for its production of superior quality. Bamboo gives a wide scope of utilization with the Japanese who have special skill in workmanship of bamboo art pieces, which are exported to a large amount yearly.

Among the main by-products of the forestry industry of Japan which are accessible to farmers, are charcoal, various mushrooms, gallnuts, eutrema Wasabi, fruits, barks, spices, dyes, chemicals, acetic acid, wood-tar, lime, birdlime, fur, etc.

Birdlime is now one of the important items in Japan's export while six million yen worth of Japanese mushrooms are yearly consumed in Japan and abroad. Of chemical by-products of the forest industry, charcoal heads the lists with an annual production of 100,000,000 Yen.

The annual production of camphor and camphor totals nearly 10,000,000 Kin each, of which the larger part comes from Taiwan.

## CHAPTER III.

### FISHERY.

Japan, inclusive of her colonies, being surrounded on all sides by the sea, with the total length of coastline exceeding 28,7000 Kilometers, and with cold and warm currents alternately washing her shores, is rich in fish, sea-weed and other marine products.

The waters along the northern parts of the country especially abound in fish with many large fishing stations. These fishing stations are comparable with the best in western countries in equipment and activities.

Together with ordinary fish, shell fish and sea-weed, etc., coral and cultivated pearls are two main products.

Despite the natural resources with which it is endowed, the fishery industry in Japan has been comparatively dull due to inactivity of the fishermen who have adhered to coastwise fishing only, without making any effort to adopt measures which would enable them to increase their catch.

In view of this discouraging tendency the government enacted a special law in an effort to standardise the coastwise fishery and to establish special fishing rights, by which to prevent the

random catch of fish and to encourage the protection and propagation of fish.

The fishing association system was established by the government to enhance the common interest of the fishermen, while the fishing society in many important fishing towns and villages of the country is a self-administrative body aiming systematically to increase the public interest in the fishing industry, elevate the living condition of fisherman and contribute to the general development of the fishing industry of Japan.

While the coasting fishery of Japan has a very old history, the deep-sea fishery has developed only quite recently, the Law for the Encouragement of Deep-sea Fishery being promulgated by the government in 1887. The continuous efforts of the government have contributed much to the present development of Japan's deep-sea fishery.

Motor powered fishing vessels number almost 7,000 in Japan, and the catches have greatly increased as a result.

The pelagic fishery is now one of the most important in Japan's fishing industry.

The development of pelagic fishing and the increase of fishermen have necessitated the construction of fishing ports in numerous important places for the protection of the lives and properties of these fishermen.

The government has given special subsidies

to local public bodies organized for repairing the old fishing ports and building new ones.

There are now 15 fishing ports either near completion or under construction, with a further number the construction of which is being planned.

In an effort to guard against the fluctuation of catches and to stabilize the price of fish, which are subjects to constant changes due to the perishable nature of fish, the refrigeration business has come to be very prosperous.

Since 1923, the government has been giving special subsidies, not larger in amount than one-third of the total expense, for the construction of cold storage warehouses and refrigerator-vessels. The fish-culture industry has been developing both in fresh and salt waters. And the total value of the cultured fish and sea-weed in 1923 totalled 15,550,000 Yen.

In an attempt to widen the scope for the culture work the government has built four special nurseries in different parts of the country, at which special studies and experiments are being made to increase the inshore fishes as well as to develop the nursery business. The marine products in Japan including salt, dried-fish, canned fish and shell fish and chemical products, reached 184,000,000, Yen in value in 1923.

To insure the reputation of the Japanese marine products on the International markets, special inspection is being given to the marine-



The Hozugawa and Mt. Ranzan, Kyoto



The Hozugawa Rapid, Kyoto

products by leading marine-product associations in the main parts of the country since 1912.

For training those engaged in fishery industry, the fisheries institute was established in Tokyo in 1889, which came under the control of the government in 1893. The fisheries department of the Hokkaido Imperial University and the fisheries Section of the Agricultural department of the Tokyo Imperial University are two important schools where a high grade of fishery education is given.

Also, there are ten primary fishery schools in the different prefectures. The following table will show the outline of the fishing industry of Japan :

#### CATCHES OF FISHES.

(Inshore and Coastwise)

IN 1923.

Fish.	Value.
	(In 1,000 Yen).
Herring	16,744
Sardine	19,172
Black Sprat	8,287
Bonito	6,040
Mackerel	9,589
Yellow-tail	10,479
Codfish	2,589
Pagrus	19,371
Flatfish	5,123
Pike	3,288
Scad	5,249

Grey-mullet	3,614
Salmon	5,948
Trout	2,955
Eels	4,018
Miscellaneous Fish	52,997
Shell Fish	9,408
Ear-shell	2,809
Miscellaneous Shell Fish	44,019
Sea-slug	22,094
Octopus	4,042
Lobster	7,079
Miscellaneous	10,804
Sea-weed	15,224
Tangle	4,144
Beefsteak Plant	4,674
Miscellaneous	6,406
<i>Grand Total,</i>	<b>215,078</b>

The preceding table shows the inshore and coast-wise catches only, apart from the catches of the deep-sea fishing and the fishing of the colonies, and the fishing resulting from the Russian-Japanese treaty recently signed.

The grand total value inclusive of all the inshore, pelagic and other fisheries will exceed 400,000,000 Yen.



## CHAPTER IV.

### **MINES AND MINING.**

The mining industry of Japan, while very old in its history, was not very active until quite recently, the present development following the adoption of the new systems resulting from the introduction of western civilizations.

As the result of the cooperated efforts of the government and the public, the annual mining production of Japan has been growing at a remarkable rate. The total amount of mining products in Japan about forty years ago was valued at 2,5000,000 Yen. This amount was almost 250 times as much in 1919, the total production in that year being valued at 640,000,000 Yen.

This surprising prosperity of mining is naturally due to the suspension of the supplies at the time of the World war, but the steady development in the Japan's mining industry is worth great attention. In 1922, when the effects of the European War had gone, the total value of the mining products in Japan was placed at 374,240,000 Yen, including 256,690,000 Yen worth of coal, which is 69 per cent of the total value, and 43,620,000 Yen worth of copper, which makes

up 12 per cent of the total production. The production of petroleum oil, coming third, was valued at 35,880,000 Yen, just ten per cent of the total.

While the mining industry in Japan is making rapid progress year by year as clearly shown in the preceding report, Japan is not blessed with mining resources richly enough to cope with other great mining powers in the world. The demand for domestic mining products due to the speedy development of various industries in Japan is by far exceeding the supply, thus necessitating imports from abroad every year.

The production of leading mining products is shown in the following table:

Kind.	Quantity.	Value.
	(In 1,000 Momme) *1	(In 1,000 Yen)
Gold	2,050	10,209
White Gold Dust		53
Silver	29,839	4,862
	(In 1,000 Kin) *2	
Copper	98,909	43,629
Lead	4,499	692
Bismuth	12	68
Tin	508	558
Zinc	22,967	5,053
	(In 1,000 Ton)	
Iron	113	7,860
	(In 1,000 Kan) *3	
Iron Sulphide	60,284	2,992
Iron Ore	1,206	153
Manoko	1,465	158
	(In 1,000 Kin)	

Arsenic Iron	7,145	1,596
	(In 1,000 Ton)	
Phosphorus Iron	33	612
	(In 1,000 Kin)	
Black Lead	1,334	55
	(In 1,000 Ton)	
Coal	28,949	256,694
Atan	151	1,006
Petroleum oil		35,885
Sulphur	37	1,650
Miscellaneous	36	454
<i>Total,</i>		<b>374,242</b>

Note.—Iron in the table is mostly taken from native ores

\*1 1 Momme is 3.7500 Gramme.

\*2 1 Kin is 0.6000 Kilogramme.

\*3 1 Kan is 3.75000 Kilogramme.

## CHAPTER V.

### INDUSTRY.

Japan is an old country of fine arts and the Japanese have characteristic skill in metal works lacquer works, dyeing and weaving works, and production of earthen wares and porcelains.

All these technical arts originated from one to two thousand years ago. The metal-work art was already very progressive in the Tempei Age (708-781), when copper mirrors and silver trays were made by special artists for use in well-to-do families.

During the Fujiwara period (782-1068), great improvement was marked in the arts of casting and carving metals. On account of the Civil War Period which ended the Fujiwara age, great progress was witnessed in the art of producing arms. In the Ashikaga period (1392-1568) which followed the Fujiwara period, a number of great arms-makers were born, including Yujo Goto, whose descendants continued outstanding in the arms-making circles of Japan for about 400 years thereafter, The armsmaking was at its highest pitch in the Tokugawa period (1615-1862) with many outstanding artists in the line.

After the Restoration of Meiji which came

in 1863, with the introduction of various systems of western civilizations, great changes were made in the customs of Japan, causing the complete disuse of the old style arms. The old arms-makers, therefore, opened a new line in the production of bronze art-pieces, and now these art-pieces are annually exported to a large amount.

Lacquer is one of the characteristic works of Japan many valuable productions having been made in the Tempei period. With the flourishing of Buddhism which marked the Fujiwara period, lacquer work made its way in the interior and outer decorations of Buddhist temples.

The Kamakura period (1192-1332) marked great progress in the lacquer work at with a number of new methods of lacquering being invented, making possible the more complicated decorations. In the Momoyama period (1585-1598), greater development and improvement was noticed in the art.

Koetsu and Korin were the two leading lacquerers of many good artists in the following Tokugawa era, their works being admired as the standard models of beauty and perfection of Japan's lacquer art. Tokyo, Kyoto and Kanazawa are now the leading places that make elaborate lacquer wares while Wakayama, Shidzuoka, and Aizdu are famous for producing lacquer wares chiefly for domestic use.

The art of dyeing and embroidering was greatly improved as the result of the intro-

duction of Buddhism to Japan from Chosen in the age of the Emperor Kimmei (540 to 571). In these days the Buddhist images and other Buddhist pictures were most widely embroidered. The Tempei Period contributed much to the improvement of these two important arts by new methods of dyeing and weaving. During the Tensho Age (1573-1591), a Chinese method of weaving was introduced, establishing a new school in the Japanese textile world. The following Tokugawa Period was marked with numerous improvements and inventions in the two arts.

The introduction of the western dress after the Meiji Restoration caused a drastic revolution in the costume of the Japanese people.

The consequent westernization demanded the manufacture of shawls, mufflers, umbrellas, handkerchiefs, tablecloths, window-curtains, carpets, etc. after the western models.

This necessitated the use of foreign machines in the Japan textile industry and caused the import of much new equipment. The adoption of those machines greatly improved the textile business which is one of the leading industries of the country at present.

The manufacture of earthen-wares and porcelains originated in ancient times and has attained the present perfection through various improvements.

The import of artistic porcelains and earthen wares from China in the Kenkyu Period, (1190-1198) led many Japanese artisans to proceed to



Hashidate, Tango Province, near Kyoto  
*One of the "scenic torio" in Japan.*



Matsushima, Miyagi Prefecture  
*One of the "scenic torio" in Japan.*





Miyajima, Aki Province  
*One of the "scenic torii" in Japan.*

China to learn the progressive methods of China ware manufacturing,

The popularity of the tea-ceremony in the Ashikaga period went a long way to encouraging the progress in the art of manufacturing porcelain and earthen-ware for the use of the tea parties.

In the periods of Oda and Toyotomi (1574-1590) the lords of various provinces employed Korean artisans from Chosen to manufacture tea sets for this particular use, thus greatly contributing to the speedy improvement in the industry. The industry was enormously developed under the Tokugawa Shogunate which followed the Oda and the Toyotomi ages, with various different prefectures in the country competing in the production of their characteristic wares.

The introduction of western manufacturing processes caused a new epoch in the industry with numerous improvements being made in manufacturing processes and methods as well as decoration and designs, thus carrying the industry to its present importance.

These main industries, roughly enumerated in the foregoing, originated as hand-works or domestic industries, then developed to factory industries. Their progress has been especially marked since 1868.

The Sino-Japanese war and the Russo-Japanese War in 1887 and 1904 respectively played important parts in bringing Japan's industries to the international standard, which has reached

its present high level on account of the World War.

The marked development of Japan's industries is well illustrated in the following table which shows the outline of the present Japan's industries.

#### FACTORIES EMPLOYING 5 OR MORE WORKERS.

Year.	Factories with Motive Power.	Factories without Motive Power.	Total.
1907	5,207	5,731	10,938
1916	12,612	6,687	19,296
1921	71,624	16,148	87,792
1922	33,660	12,767	46,427
1923	35,360	12,426	47,786

#### NUMBER OF WORKMEN AND WORKING WOMEN.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
1907	404,401	421,837	826,238
1916	597,355	650,185	1,157,540
1921	757,345	876,466	1,935,811
1922	834,314	856,705	1,691,019
1923	838,197	926,936	1,765,133

#### LEADING INDUSTRIAN FACTORIES.

Spinning	18,014
Metal Work	2,691
Mechanical	3,744
Porcelain	2,541
Chemical	2,546
Timber and Wooden Work	3,381
Printing and Binding	1,608
Food Stuffs	9,502
Gas and Electric	295

Miscellaneous	3,464
<i>Total,</i>	<b>47,786</b>

The total value of the industrial products in Japan in 1923 was 5,737,851,578 Yen, classified as follows:—

1. Spinning Industry: (Value in Yen)

Silk	795,525,964
Cotton Yarn	694,869,880
Twisted Thread	53,495,197
Textiles	936,948,076
Hosiery	41,938,698
Hemp-braid	3,033,342
<i>Total,</i>	<b>2,586,773,199</b>

2. Metal Industry: (Value in Yen)

Tempered Metals and Materials	167,822,529
Cast Products	46,413,591
Metal Products other than Cast	103,254,347
<i>Total,</i>	<b>317,490,469</b>

3. Machinery Industry: (Value in Yen)

Motors	15,388,781
Dynamos, Electric Motors, Transformers	14,203,077
Electric Lamp Bulbs	16,315,634
Spinning Machines and Tools	16,923,574
Weighing and Measuring Machines	4,706,420
Watches	5,432,665
Wheels	54,099,115
Vessels	72,719,388
<i>Total,</i>	<b>392,665,669</b>

4 Pottery Industry: (Value in Yen)

China-wares	31,915,834
Glass-wares	41,096,255
Bricks	16,406,516
Cement	71,286,387
Enamel Products	7,749,572
<i>Total,</i>	<b>181,021,765</b>

5. Chemical Industry:

Medicines	20,637,372
Chemicals	47,711,605
Dyes	4,130,217
Face-paints	11,606,338
Soap	11,327,243
Toilet Articles	20,893,747
Matches, etc.	13,496,400
Mineral-Oils	11,068,201
Vegetable Oils	30,067,180
Camphor	14,096,939
Peppermint	5,870,779
Vegetable Oil Cake	24,118,276
Wax	756,019
Rubber Products	47,082,528
Celluoid Products	12,082,528
Artificial Silk	473,386
Paper	139,452,889
Pulp	11,429,443
Artificial Fertilizer	66,803,709
Coke	16,808,362
<i>Total,</i>	<b>673,255,372</b>

6. Lumber and Wood-work Industry: (Value in Yen)

Board Timber	66,881,523
Square-Timber	49,119,873
Rough Timber	15,269,763

Tubs and Barrels	11,953,478
Match Sticks	2,747,792
<i>Total,</i>	<b>195,019,708</b>
7. Printing and Binding Industry: (Value in Yen)	
<i>Total,</i>	<b>109,446,336</b>
8. Food Stuff Industry: (Value in Yen)	
Wine	506,681,551
Soy	74,885,901
Flour	74,720,617
Sugar	102,941,802
Canned Food	16,835,727
<i>Total,</i>	<b>758,345,591</b>
9. Gas and Electric Industry: (Value in Yen)	
Gas	13,466,326
Electric	84,300,201
<i>Total,</i>	<b>97,766,527</b>
10. Miscellaneous: (Value in Yen)	
Paper	14,178,233
Bamboo	3,113,963
Straw Mats	1,601,873
Straw-Braids	670,213
Furs and Tanned Leathers	11,576,637
Leather Products	65,495,112
Buttons (Except Metal)	2,357,232
Brushes	3,346,415
Lacquer Wares	1,574,309
Headgear	8,181,949
Medical Instruments	6,457,760
Pencils	4,312,767
<i>Total,</i>	<b>231,661,910</b>

As shown in the above table, spinning leads in value among all the industries of Japan, having 45 per cent of the total followed by the

food-stuff industry which has 17 per cent, the chemical industry 12 per cent, the mechanical industry 7 per cent, the metal industry, 5.5 per cent, the lumber and wood-work industry 3.4 per cent and the porcelain industry, 3.2 per cent; while the remaining 2 per cent goes to the printing and binding industry.

Japan's industries are most brisk in Osaka and its vicinity, while Tokyo and Hyogo join in a triangular race with Osaka for industrial supremacy.

Aichi, Nagano, Fukuoka, Kyoto, Shizuoka, Hokkaido, Okayama, Miye, Hiroshima, and Nagasaki are other important industrial prefectures.

## CHAPTER VI.

### COMMERCE.

Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya are the three leading commercial centers in Japan while Yokohama and Kobe are the two most important trading ports. There are 36 other important ports in all in Japan.

To mark the great commercial activities of the country, there are 65 chambers of commerce in the chief commercial cities, with 33 exchanges for business transactions.

The banks total 1,874 and there are 16,481 firms of an entirely commercial nature, according to statistics of 1922, with the total value of their capitals estimated at 47,00,000,000 Yen.

Japan's foreign trade has made a remarkable progress in the past fifty years. The total amount of her foreign trade some fifty years ago was between 24,000,000 Yen and 25,000,000 Yen. In 1880, it leaped to 96,000,000 Yen and in 1897, it reached 426,000,000 Yen. The total was almost doubled in 1907, when 957,000,000 Yen worth of foreign trade was done.

In 1919, the record mark of 4,270,000,000 Yen was reached, though this phenomenal activity was greatly attributable to the world War.

Despite the large amount of business trans-



actions that year, imports showed an excess of 70,000,000 Yen over exports.

Though the 1919 record was not broken since, the foreign trade in 1924 totalled 4,260,000,000 Yen, while the excess of imports over exports was 646,360,000 Yen, due to the great earthquake.

Some 50 years ago when Japan's foreign trade was just opened, the main items of import were cotton stuffs, cotton yarn, wool yarn, etc, and tea and silk were the two leading exports. Due to the speedy transition to mechanical industry, drastic changes were marked in the foreign trade. Cotton yarn and cotton stuffs rank high among the exports now.

The amount of finished manufactures imported has greatly decreased in proportion to the marked increase in the import of raw materials, and unfinished manufactures.

Wool which was not among the imports at the time of the opening of foreign trade was imported to the value of 14,000,000 Yen in 1914, and reached the high mark of 60,000,000 Yen in 1918.

The import of materials such as ginned cotton, iron and steel, and chemicals has been on the increase year by year, at a remarkable rate while the export of finished manufactures has shown a steady increase.

The main exports and imports of Japan as classified in major details are shown in the following table:

二〇	一九	一八	一七	一六	一五	一四	一三	一二	一一	一〇	九	八
商	民	統	財	商	貨	經	經	東	商	作	商	商
								洋	品			
				業		濟	濟	經	及		業	業
		計	政		幣			濟	商			
				政		原	大	事	業		算	實
									地			
法	法	學	學	策	論	論	意	情	理	文	術	踐

三 二 二 一 二

二 三 一 一 三 二

時 間	合 計	二 九	三 〇
二一 國 際 法	二 四 七	二 二 五	
二二 手 續 法			
二三 商 業 史			
二四 英 語			
二五 第 二 外 國 語 (佛、西、獨、伊、支那、 露、語、ノ、内、一、語、)			
二六 體 操			

○(附記)東京商科大学附属商學專門部學科課程表

大正九年春東京高等商業學校其組織を變更して東京商科大学となり同時に附属商學專門部を置く同部は修業年限にして専門學校に准し實際的教育を施すを目的とし其學科課程を左の如く定む

學 年	合計每週時間數	每 週 時 間 數



Marunouchi Building, Tokyo

### EXPORTS.

Year.	Food-stuffs.	Materials.	Unfinished Manufactures.	Finished Manufactures.
			(In 1,000 Yen)	
1920	142,281	140,105	678,573	962,928
1921	79,682	79,348	550,800	524,175
1922	104,396	84,736	842,430	581,951
1923	91,091	91,084	800,769	557,718
1924	113,301	104,797	862,226	706,569

### IMPORTS.

Year.	Food-stuffs.	Materials.	Unfinished Manufactures.	Finished Manufactures.
			(In 1,000 Yen)	
1920	222,404	1,260,106	509,067	328,400
1921	208,320	756,761	424,058	311,493
1922	290,336	828,048	390,572	395,385
1923	251,549	997,587	358,781	358,118
1924	348,081	1,166,501	422,268	471,858

### MAIN EXPORTS (In 1,000 Yen)

Articles	Value.
Raw Silk	685,358
Cotton Stuffs	326,758
Silk Fabrics	125,845
Refined Sugar	29,062
China Wares	25,439
Marine Products	24,989
Coal	22,403
Knitted Foods	22,019
Waste Silk and	

Floss Silk	20,852
Paper and Paper Products	15,583
Glass and Glass Wares	13,972
Timber	13,325
Iron and Iron Products	13,126
Machines and their Accessories	10,383
Tea	12,777

While Japan was no exception to the drastic changes which were caused to international trade by the great European war, the main items of her export and import remained steady.

The leading exports of Japan are raw silk, cotton stuffs, cotton yarn, and habutae, while refined sugar, marine products, coal, matches, knitted goods, copper, paper and paper products, china wares, glass wares, tea, camphot, timber, braid, toys, brushes, buttons, etc., are also important.

The imports include raw cotton, iron, wool, rice, wheat, beans, sugar, eggs, vegetable oil, mineral oil, rubber, soda, fertilizers, dye-stuffs, woolen goods, timber, machines, etc.

The main items of exports and imports exceeding in value 10,000,000 Yen according to the 1925 statistics are enumerated in the following list:

MAIN IMPORTS (In 1,000 Yen)	
Articles.	Value.
Raw Cotton	605,271

Iron	198,064
Timber	129,060
Machines and Accessories	126,743
Oil Cake	103,678
Wool	88,040
Wheat	73,683
Rice and Unhulled Rice	70,809
Sugar	63,847
Woolen Yarn	61,832
Beans	60,81
Coal	28,993
Hemp Fibres etc	26,674
Suphuric Acid	26,545
Paper	26,020
Raw Rubber	23,380
Automobile and Accessories	21,185
Crude Oil	18,671
Volatile Oil	17,042
Eggs	15,128
Lead	14,543
Petroleum Oil	14,160
Building Materials	12,586
Coal-tar	12,586
Watches and Accessories	12,270
Cotton Stuff	12,028
Iron, Steel, etc	11,561
Zinc	11,411
Pulp	10,623

The larger part of the foreign trade is with Asia and North America. The following table shows the value of imports and exports with various important parts of the world.

## Japan's Foreign Trade.

(In 1,000 Yen)

Place.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
Asia	757,060	998,602	1,755,662
Europe	175,050	581,091	756,141
North America	764,826	712,789	1,477,615
South America	18,056	8,535	26,591
Africa.	41,201	22,072	63,273
Miscellaneous	50,838	130,310	181,148
<i>Grand Total</i>	<b>1,807,034</b>	<b>2,453,402</b>	<b>4,260,441</b>

Of the North American countries with which Japan carries on her commerce, the United States has been the most important, occupying the first place in the value of both exports and imports since 1879.

The American-Japanese trade relations have grown the more active since the World War nearly one third of Japan's yearly trade being done with the United States.

The value of Japan's trade with the United States almost equals the total of her trade with China and British India, two other important business partners. The following table shows the close commercial relations that exist between Japan and the United States:

Year.	Exports to U. S. (In 1,000 Yen)	Japan's total exports.	Pet.
1914	196,539	591,101	33.25
1915	204,141	708,306	28.82
1916	340,244	1,127,468	40.18
1917	6478,53	1,603,005	29.85





f a dramatic Play of the old style



1918	530,129	1,962,100	27.02
1919	828,097	2,098,872	39.45
1920	565,617	1,948,394	29.00
1921	496,278	1,252,837	39.66
1922	732,376	1,637,451	44.73
1923	605,619	1,447,749	41.80

Year	Imports from U. S. (In 1,000 Yen).	Japan's total imports.	Pct.
1914	96,771	595,735	16.24
1915	103,534	532,449	19.26
1916	204,078	756,427	26.98
1917	359,707	1,035,792	34.73
1918	626,025	1,668,143	37.53
1919	766,381	2,173,459	35.26
1920	813,177	2,336,174	37.37
1921	574,400	1,614,154	35.58
1922	596,169	1,890,308	31.54
1923	511,977	1,987,063	25.76

Japan's export trade with the United States has grown to its present prosperity through steady yet speedy progress, keeping pace with the increase of the total value of her foreign trade, while the import trade with the United States has been carried on in an almost similar manner.

The leading articles of Japan's trade with the United States are enumerated in the following table :

### EXPORTS TO U. S.

(In 1,000 Yen)



The Imperial Theatre, Tokyo



A scene of a dramatic Play of the old style



The Kabukiza Theatre, Tokyo

Article.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Raw Silk	61,084	44,220	62,222
Silk Stuffs	2,603	2,125	2,363
Tea	1,712	1,377	1,103
China-wares	682	915	959
Brushes	292	553	332
Canned Food	385	515	397
Waste Silk			
Floss-silk	381	385	928
Camphor	443	390	315
Braids	447	395	255
Cotton Stuff	413	250	411
Straw Mats		300	266
Toys	169	180	252
Menthol		232	386

### IMPORTS FROM U. S.

(In 1,000)

Article.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Raw Cotton	17,881	17,755	20,491
Timber	5,749	6,275	10,268
Machines and Accessories	5,371	4,194	6,468
Iron	7,842	1,627	6,381
Wheat		2,627	2,882
Sulphuric Ammonia	1,143	1,463	547
Petroleum Oil	1,478	1,136	1,039
Building Materials	1,557	950	1,195
Volatile Oil		342	589
Paper	341	192	251
Iron Nails	280	252	406
Automobile and Accessories	557	904	1,844

## CHAPTER. VII.

### PROGRESS OF EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION WORK.

The earthquake that devastated the central part of Japan on September 1st, 1922, was the greatest that has ever occurred in Japan in the amount of damage caused.

Some 558,049 out of 2,284,200 houses in the 6 devastated prefectures including Tokyo, fell victim to the earthquake and the following conflagration which swept almost all of Tokyo.

Of the total population of 11,743,100 in the 6 provinces. casualties, including the killed, injured and missing, totalled 3,404,894, dealing a heavy blow to the economic and cultural development of the capitals and the country at large.

Undaunted courage and progressive spirit, two traditional characteristics of the Japanese nation, however, played an important and powerful part in the gigantic task of reconstruction, in which the government and the public have cooperated for the common purpose.

Among the important after-quake works was the relief of the sufferers, which was completed successfully by the patient effort of the government and the public and by the friendly support

of the world powers including, first of all, the United States.

Charity hospitals, lying-in hospitals, public nurseries, children's health-consultation offices, Children's playgrounds, women's nurseries, intelligence offices, charity hotels, public dining rooms, public bath-houses, etc. were built in various parts of the devastated area for the relief of the victims immediately after the disaster.

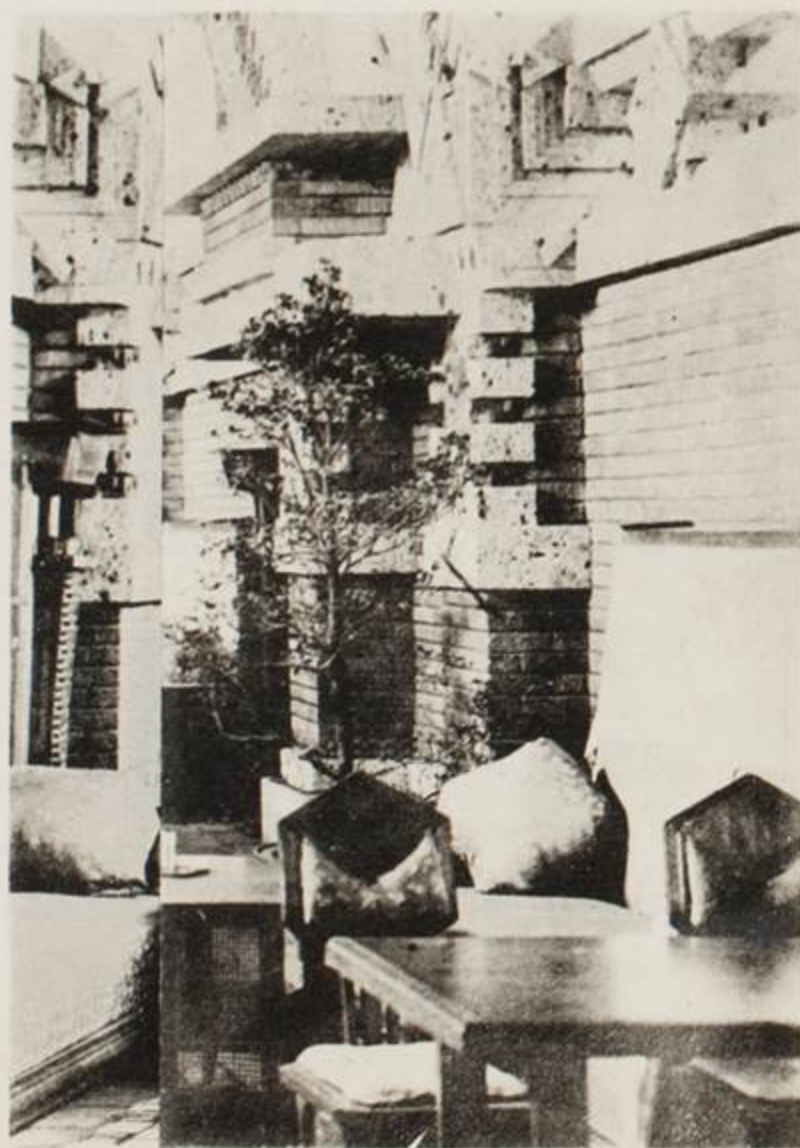
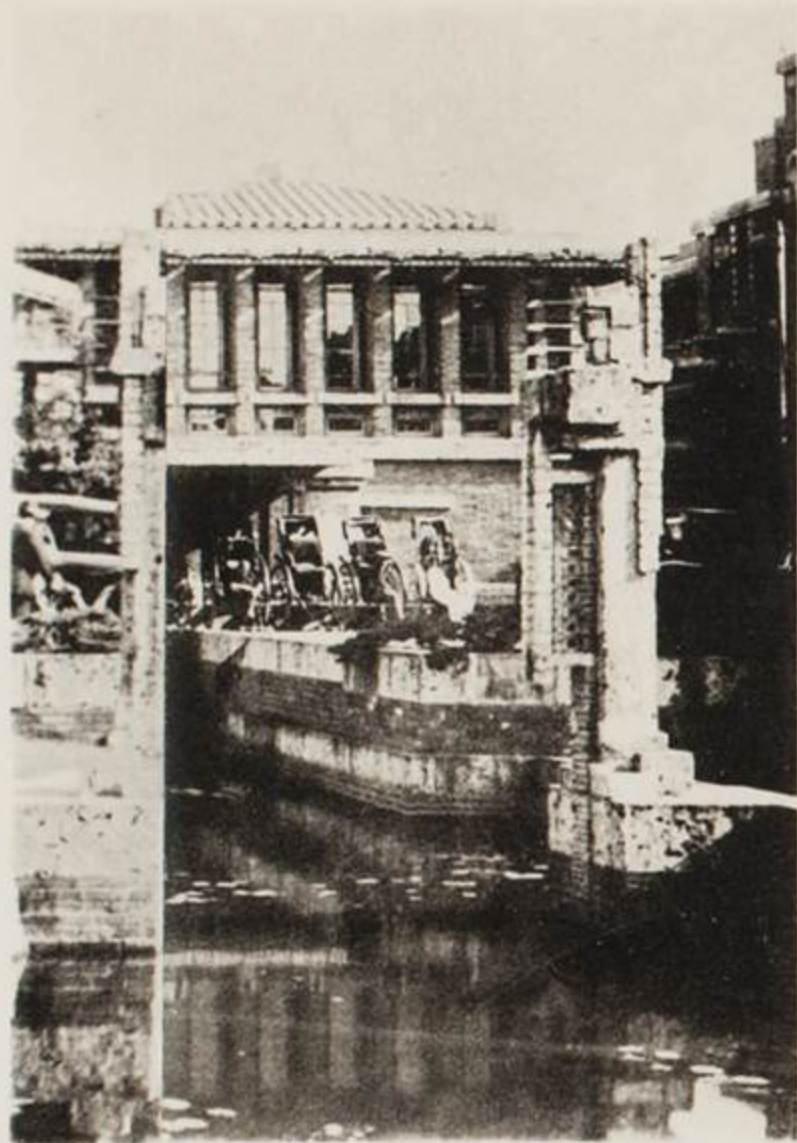
To supervise the great work of reconstruction, the Earthquake-Reconstruction Bureau was established in 1923, carrying the total independent appropriation of 573,438,849 Yen, covering the 6 years from 1923 to 1928, with the approval of the Imperial Diet.

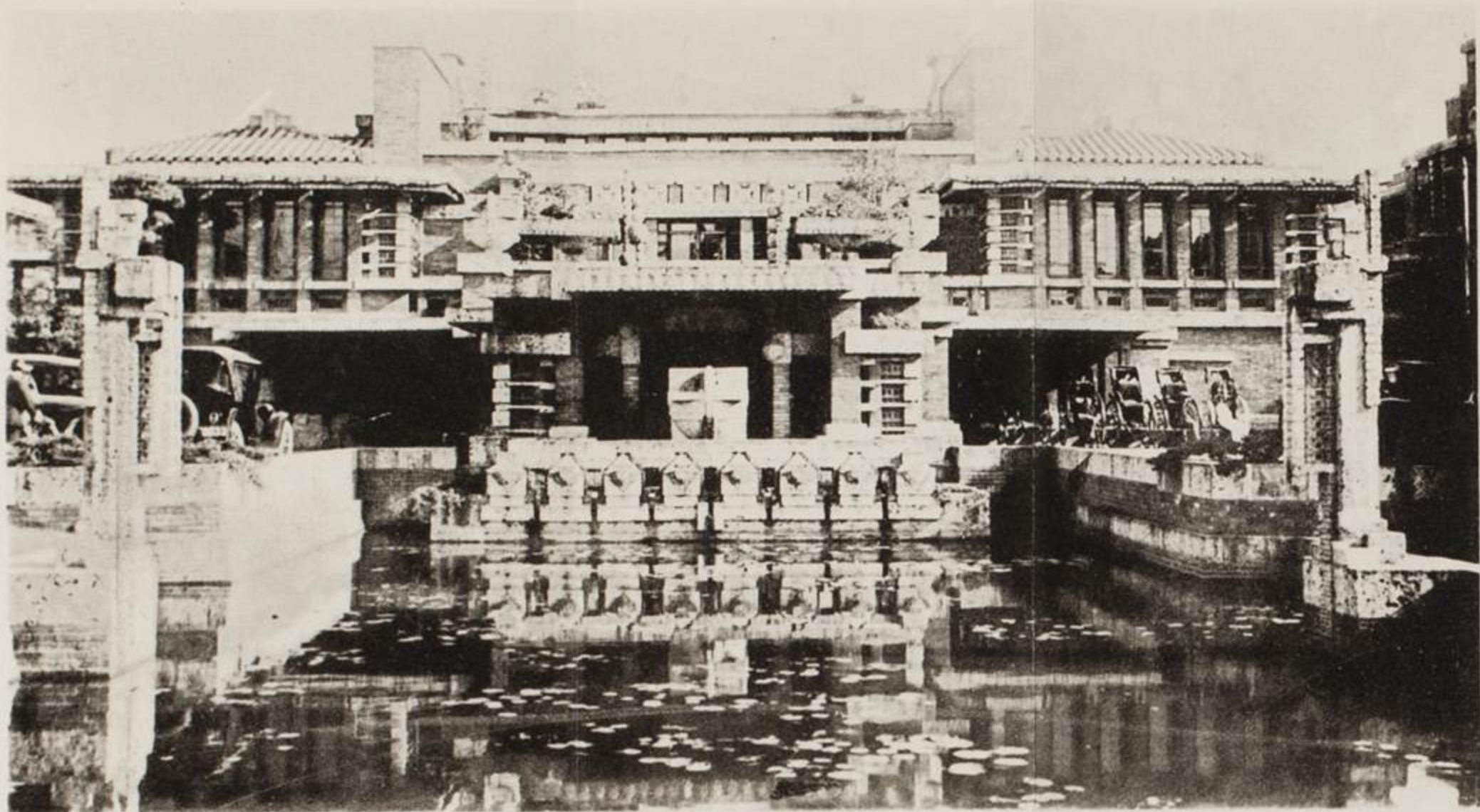
To prevent a financial crisis resultant from the great calamity, a moratorium was in operation for a few months following the earthquake.

The Central Bank was ordered to execute the rediscount of checks.

The fire insurance companies were supported by the government in the payment of their insurance money, and the reconstruction funds and rebuilding materials were supplied in abundance to encourage and accelerate the important work of reconstruction.

Due to the undaunted activities of the government officials as well as the citizens, Tokyo, whose speedy and complete reconstruction was much doubted immediately after the earthquake, has been restored to almost its former splendor as far as the outer appearance is concerned.





Entrance of the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo



Interior



The total population of Tokyo, which was placed at 2,476,182, before the earthquake, decreased to 1,527,489 after the disaster.

The recovery of the population, however, was very rapid, and an investigation in June, 1925, put the total population of Tokyo at 1,926,310, that is 82 per cent of the pre-quake population.

The total number of houses in the capital was 417,833 in 1925, recording an increase of 70,555, over the number immediately after the disaster or 87 per cent recovery of the pre-quake number.

The total number of schools in the reconstructed Tokyo, taken on the basis of the 1925 statistics, was 673, including 26 government schools, 19 prefectural schools, 308 municipal schools and 320 private schools, showing an increase of one school over the pre-quake figure.

The number of tram-cars at the end of June, 1925 totalled 1,706, of which the average running number was placed at 1,310, covering daily an average distance of 198,756 miles.

This figure shown an increase of 10 per cent over the pre-quake running distance, though about 8 per cent decrease is noted in the number of tram cars running.

There were 4,189 factories (recognised under the Factory Law), at the end of June, 1925, showing an increase of 11 over the pre-quake figure.

The restoration has been the most remark-

able in the mechanical works. The citizens were using about 2,500,000 electric lamps at the end of 1925, the number showing a decrease of 209,070 lamps as compared with the pre-quake number.

The total number of houses using gas in Tokyo was 161,416 by the 1925 statistics, the quantity of gas used by them amounting to 364,348,000 cubic feet, an increase of 20,400,000 cubic feet over the quantity of gas used in June, 1923.

The restoration of the water system probably the hardest of all in reconstruction is nearly completed now, supplying some 320,741,000 cubic feet of water to the citizens in June, 1925, the highest mark.

The total area devastated in Tokyo was approximately 10,500,000 tsubo (6 square-feet make one tsubo), to all parts of which the boundary adjustment plan has been applied to make a permanent foundation for the reconstruction work.

The boundary adjustment work having close relation with reconstruction it has been carefully watched by the government. Under the above mentioned system, the city of Tokyo is divided into 66 sections, of which 15 sections are taken charge of by the government and the remaining 51 sections are in charge of the city.

By August, 1925, complete plans were made for the boundary-readjustment work of 38 sections. Also, roads, bridges, parks etc., will be

newly constructed in the main parts of the city.

Tokyo reconstruction has now passed from the preparatory period into the working stage.

The reconstruction of Yokohama, another heavy victim of the quake, is progressing with no less speed and activity.

Already the firststage of the work has been completed in the port city, which is speedily returning to its pre-quake condition.

Under the boundary readjustment system, Yokohama is divided into 13 sections, of which 7 are taken care of by the city and the remaining 6 are in charge of the government. And the preparations are now under way by the government and the municipality for early realization.

Another work in Yokohama well under way is the rebuilding of 10 out of 32 destroyed primary schools, with the remaining 20 to be reconstructed soon. The tram traffic in Yokohama, despite heavy damages sustained, was restored to normality within 2 months after the calamity. The extension of the municipal tramway by 17 miles is one of the items of the Yokohama reconstruction program work on which is now well under way.

The supply of gas in the port city was restored to normal condition in July, 1925, which work required half of the 3,000,000 Yen appropriation allotted for the purpose, with 8,000 houses being supplied now.

The water-pipes are in pre-quake condition,

though the amount of water supplied being 500,000 Koku (1 Koku is about 180 litres) at present, it is 50,000 Koku below the pre-quake mark which was 50,000 Koku.

Despite the general doubt as to the difficulties of the reconstruction work, Tokyo and Yokohama are well on their way to complete reconstruction to emerge the better and more complete cities, due to the nation-wide support and the undaunted energy of the citizens.

So there is not the least worry about the rehabilitation of their traffic, transportation, and means of production, and their future is regarded with complete optimism.



Reconstruction work in Tokyo, soon after the earthquake disaster.



Ritzurin Park, Takamatsu, Shikoku,



The Hotspring Unsengatake, Kyushu

## PART II

### EXHIBITS AND EXHIBITORS IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

#### I.

#### SECTION OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AND ARTS.

1. The Department of Fine Arts and Education.

##### *PAINTINGS:*

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND  
INDUSTRY.

##### *SPECIMENS OF FINE ARTS:*

THE IMPERIAL HOUSE HOLD DEPARTMENT.

THE TOKYO IMPERIAL MUSEUM.

THE TOKYO ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

*Marquis* MAYEDA TOSHITAME.

##### *FINE ARTS MANUFACTURES:*

*Embroidery* — { NISHIMURA SOZAEMON.  
TANAKA RISHICHI.  
IIDA TAKASHIMAYA.

*Porcelains and Pottery* — THE JAPANESE CERAMIC ASSOCIATION.

*Cloisonné* — THE CLOISONNÉ EXHIBITORS ASSOCIATION.

*Lacquerware* — THE JAPAN LACQUER INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION.

*Metallic ware*—THE JAPAN METALLIC WARE  
MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIA-  
TION.

*Bamboo work*—IIZUKA HOSAI.

673 Tabata, Takino-gawa, Tokyo-fu.

*Handwoven Brocade*—YAMAGA SEIKA.

37, Kitagoshomachi, Okazaki, Kyoto.

KAWASHIMA JINBEI.

Kyoto.

*Coloured Woodcut Prints*—

HASEGAWA TAKEZIRO,

Publisher & Art-Printer.

17 Kaminogishi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

**SPECIMENS OF EDUCATION:**

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

**SPECIMENS OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY:**

THE JAPAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Shiba-Park, Shibaku, Tokyo.

2. The Department of Manufacturing Industry.

**RAW SILK:**

MR. SIMURA GENTARO.

*President.*—The Raw Silk Association of  
Japan.

c/o Yurakukan, 1, 1-chome, Yurakueho,  
Kozimachi, Tokyo.

**CUSTOM OF JAPAN:**

NAITO HIKOICHI.

The Japan Department Stores Association,  
c/o Matzuya Dry Goods Store, Ginza St., Tokyo.

**EMBROIDERY, DRAWN WORK, LACES, JAPA-  
NESE STENCIL & BLUE-PRINT:**

KASAHARA SHOTARO.



*Chief* The Yokohama Export Textile  
Manufacturers' Guild.

95, 6-chome, Aioicho, Yokohama.

**CLOISONNE :**

ANDO JUBEI.

*Representative* The Cloisonné Exhibitors'  
Association.

1, 4-chome, Motosukiyacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**PORCELAIN AND EARTHEN WARE :**

*Viscount* KANEKO KENTARO.

*President* The Japanese Ceramic Associa-  
tion.

10, 2-chome, Mannencho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

UYEDA TOYOKITSU.

*Chief* The Experimental Station of Porce-  
lain and Earthen ware.

19-chome East, Honmachi, Shimokyoku, Kyoto,

**LACQUER WARE :**

NOMA TAKAO.

*Representative* The Japan Lacquer Industry  
Association.

16, Matsudacho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**STRAW MATTING, GRASS RAG & CARPET :**

HACHIYA TOKUSABURO.

*Director* The Matting Inspection Bureau.  
Nishinada-mura, near Kobe.

**SILK TEXTILE AND THE PRODUCTS :**

HARA TOMITARO.

*Chief* The Japan Export Silk Traders'  
Union.

1-chome, Honcho, Yokohama.

**EMBROIDERY :**

NISHIMURA SOZAYEMON.

Sanjotori, Karasumaru, Kyoto.

IIDA TAKASHIMAYA

DRY GOODS STORE.

Minami-denmacho, Kyobashiku, Tokyo.

TANAKA RISHICHI.

Karasumaru-Shichijo, Kyoto.

**PEALS:**

MIKIMOTO KOKICHI.

4-chome, Ginza, Tokyo.

**HEMP BRAIDS:**

MR. NIHIMURA TANJIRO

*President* The Nippon Braid Union Trade Association.

1, 1-chome, Sakuragicho, Yokohama.

**COTTON CREPE & THE PRODUCTS:**

FUKAMI TORANOSUKE.

*President* The Nippon Cotton Textile Union Trade Association.

c/o Japan-American Building, Kitamakicho, Kyobashiku, Tokyo.

**PAPER & THE PRODUCTS:**

TOSA PAPER TRADERS' GUILD.

3-chome, Doboku-machi, Kochi.

MATSUI SANJIRO.

*Chief* Mino Paper Traders' Guild.

11 Matsugayecho, Gifu.

TESHIGAWARA NAOJIRO.

Komeyacho, Gifu, Gifu-ken.

SUZUKI TORAMATSU.

12 Kobayashimachi, Nakaku, Nagoya.

SAKATA BUNSUKE.

*Chief* Kyoto Kxport Fan Traders' Guild.

Karasumarudori, Kyoto.

**BRUSHES :**

**KASAI KENICHIRO.**

*President* Nippon Brush Union Trade Association.

25, Higashinmeda, Kitaku, Osaka

**TOYS :**

The Tokyo Toy Wholesale Traders' Association.

13 Toshimacho, Kandaku, Tokyo.

**CELLULOIDE WARE :**

**NAGAMINE SEISABURO.**

*Assistant-Chief* The Nippon Celluloide ware Union Trade Association.

26, Kawaramachi, Asakusaku, Tokyo.

**WATCH GLASS :**

**KONISHI KOJI.**

Konishi Kotakudo.

1, Izumicho, Nakabashi, Kyobashiku, Tokyo.

**CORAL, SHELL BUTTONS & SHELL INLAY :**

ASSOCIATION OF THE JAPAN FINE ART OF MARINE PRODUCTS.

c/o Yoda, 1-chome, Bakurocho, Nihonbashiku, Tokyo.

**IVORY ENGRAVING :**

**IKEDA KAKICHI,**

*Chief* Tokyo Ivory Object Dealers' League.

2, 1-chome, Yokoyamacho, Nihonbashiku, Tokyo.

**METALLIC WORK :**

**WATANABE NAGAO.**

*Representative* The Japan Metallic Work Traders' Association.

c/o Hirade, 21, 4-chome, Hatsunecho, Yanaka, Shitayaku, Tokyo.

**IMITATION PEALS & BEADS :**

THE OSAKA INDUSTRIAL FINE ARTS  
ASSOCIATION.

c/o The Industrial Department of Osaka Prefec-  
tural Office, Osaka.

**TORTOISE SHELL WORK :**

YEZAKI YEIZO.

Imanomachi, Nagasaki.

**CRYSTAL WORK :**

KOFU CRYSTAL WORK TRADERS' ASSOCIA-  
TION.

c/o Yamanashi Prefectural Office, Kofu.

**BAMBOO & WOODEN WARES, AGATE CARVING  
& FURNITURE :**

YOKOHAMA MISCELLANEOUS TRADERS  
GUILD.

34, Yamashitacho, Yokohama.

**VIOLIN :**

SUZUKI MASAKICHI.

Matsuyamacho, Nakaku, Nagoya.

II

SECTION OF AGRICULTURE AND  
PROVISION.

**JAPAN GREEN TEA :**

OHTANI KAHEI.

*President* THE JAPAN CENTRAL TEA  
ASSOCIATION.

12, 2-chome, Shibaguchi, Shibaku, Tokyo.

**ORANGES :**

ARAI SEITARO.

*Chief* JAPAN ORANGE EXPORT TRADERS'  
GUILD.

Onoyecho, Yokohama.

*SPONGE GOURDS, GINGER, RED PEPPER,  
PEANUTS, BEANS & STARCH:*

JAPAN PEANUTS TRADERS' GUILD.

Shizuokaken Ginger, Sponge Gourds, Red  
Pepper and Peanuts Traders' Guild.

c/o Hamana-gun District Office, Hamamatsu.

HOKKAIDO AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

c/o Hokkaido Prefectural Office, Sapporo.

*CANNED FOODS:*

ABE SANKO.

Canned Foods Publicity Association.

c/o Marunouchi Building, Marunouchi,  
Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

*MENTHOL CRYSTAL, PEPPERMINT OIL, FISH  
& VEGETABLE OIL, LILY BULB, AGAR AGAR  
& DRIED-MUSHROOMS:*

YOKOHAMA MISCELLANEOUS TRADERS'  
GUILD.

34, Yamashitacho, Yokohama.

*SOYA BEANS, BEAN CAKES, SOYA BEAN OIL,  
SOLIDIFIED BEAN OIL, LIQUORICE PLANT  
LIQUORICE ESSENCE, SOLIDIFIED-BEAN OIL  
& ARTISTIC TILES:*

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

Dairen, Manchuria.

*OO LONG TEA, CAMPHOR, CORAL, RICE PAPER  
PLANT & PANAMA HAT:*

THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF TAIWAN.

**SINSENG, LIQUORICE, ARSENIOS ACID &  
COLLE VEGETABLE :**

**THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF CHOSEN.**

**III.**

**SECTION OF MACHINE & MINING.**

**TRANSPORTATION :**

**THE EXHIBITORS' ASSOCIATION OF THE  
GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS AND LEADING  
STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.**

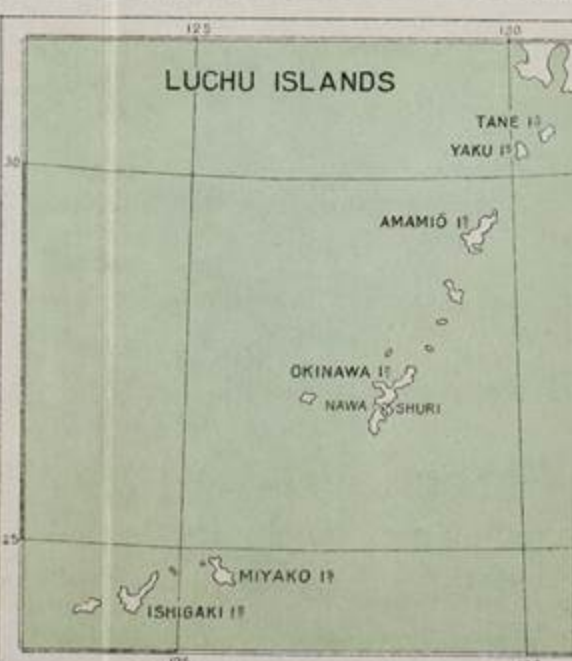
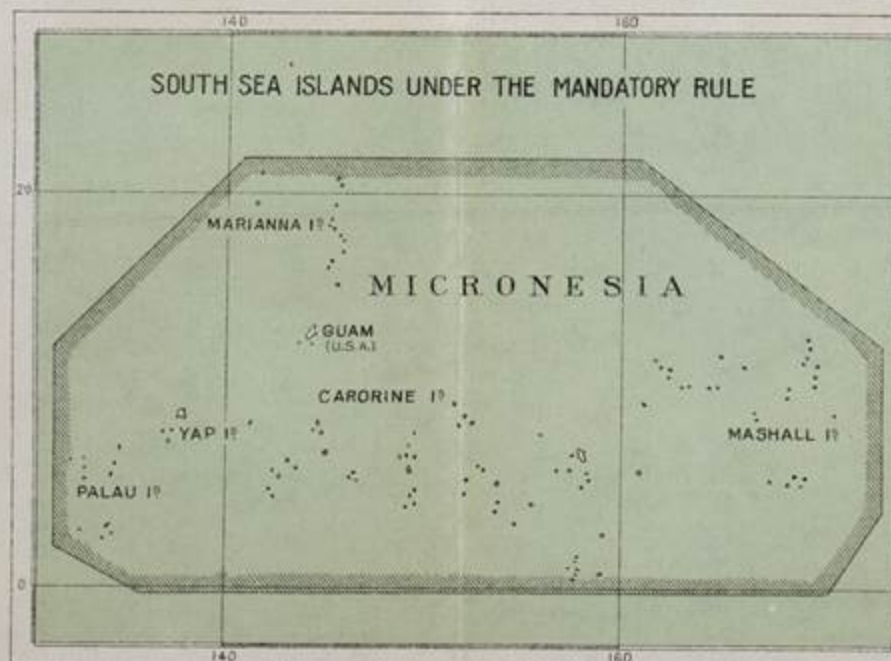
c/o The Government Railway Department,  
Tokyo.

**MINING :**

**THE ASSOCIATION OF MINE OWNERS.**

c/o The Industrial Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

# GENERAL MAP OF JAPAN.





# NYK

**Universally Popular for Comfort,  
Cleanliness, Courtesy, Attractive  
Accommodation & Reason-  
able Rates**

— — — — —  
**PRINCIPAL PASSENGER AND  
CARGO SERVICES**

Far East San Francisco Line	Fortnightly
Far East Seattle Line	Every three weeks
Far East New York Line via Panama	Monthly
Japan-London Antwerp Line	Fortnightly
Japan-Liverpool Line	Every four weeks
Japan-Hamburg Line	Every four weeks
Japan South America Line (East Coast)	Every other month
Far-East South American Line (West Coast)	Monthly
Japan-Australia Line	Monthly
Japan-Bombay Line	Monthly
Japan-Calcutta Line	Fortnightly
Japan-Java-Calcutta Line	Monthly
Osaka-Kobe-Shanghai Line	Semi-weekly
Yokohama-Shanghai Line	Every six days
Japan-China Rapid Express Service	Every four days
South Sea Island Line	Semi-Monthly

**HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO, JAPAN.**

Branches & Agencies at all the Principal Ports  
of the World.





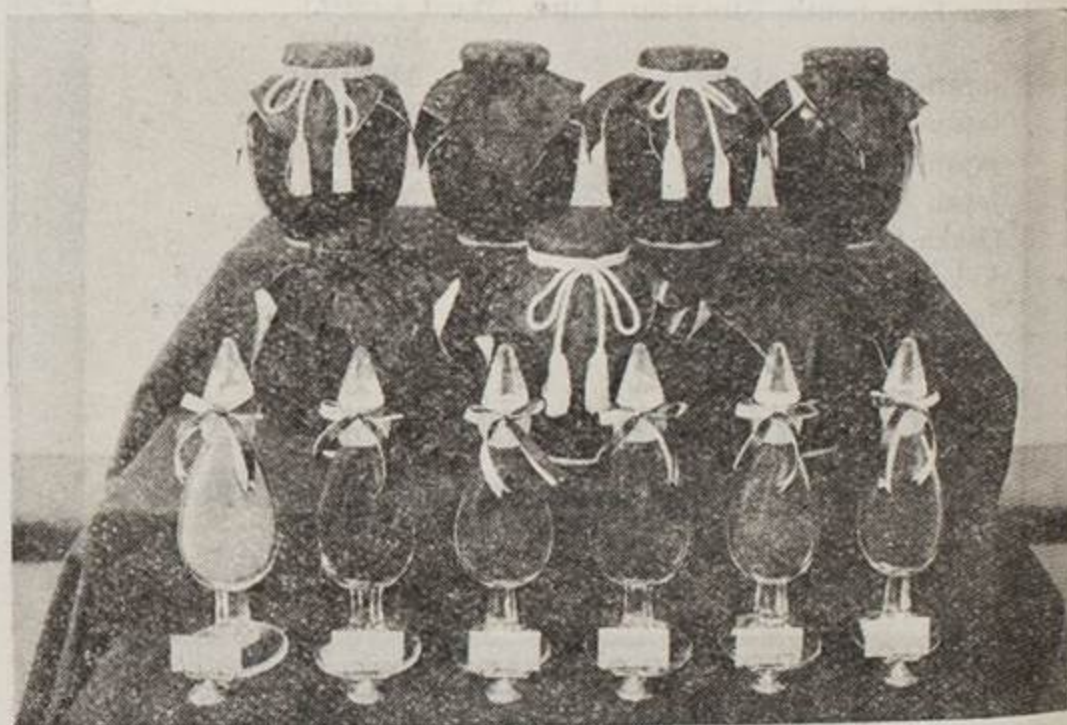
Just what you've been looking for!

## JAPAN GREEN TEA

(Pan fired, Basket fired, Natural leaf, etc.)

Indispensable for  
Your Social and Home Life!  
Good for your Health!  
Bios! Vitamin!

**THE JAPAN CENTRAL TEA ASSOCIATION**  
12, Nichome, Shibaguchi, Shibaku, Tokyo.



Paris: Grand prix.  
St. Louis: Grand prize medal.  
Russia: Grand gold medal.  
Osaka: Grand medal of honour.  
Seattle: Grand prize medal.  
San Francisco: Grand prize.

TRADE MARK



# J. Ando

Purveyor by Appointment to H. I. J. M's Household

Representative of the Cloisonné  
Exhibitors Association.

## HIGH ART CLOISONNÉ WARES

**SHOW ROOM:**

Motosukiyacho, Ginza, TOKYO.

**Factory:**

Yabacho, NAGOYA.



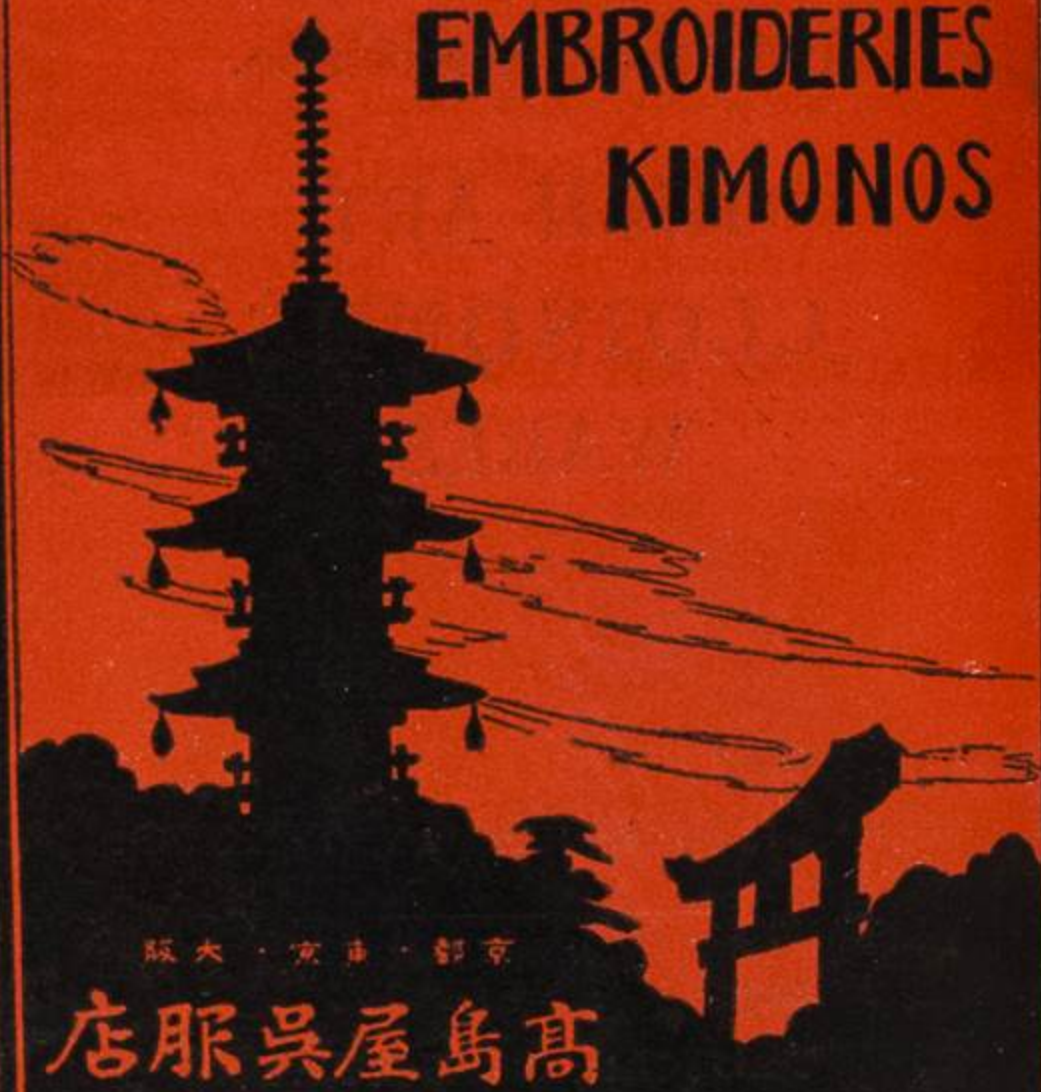
**TAKASHIMAYA.**

KYOTO. TOKYO. OSAKA.

**SILKS**

**EMBROIDERIES**

**KIMONOS**



版大・京市・都京

高島屋呉服店

**S. NISHIMURA.**

***KYOTO, JAPAN***



EMBROIDERED PICTURE "OCEAN,"

ONE OF OUR EXHIBITS.

— ◆ —

ART EMBROIDERIES,  
SILKS, KIMONOS,  
HAORI-COATS, ETC.

Bruxelles, 1910 Grand Prix,  
Paris, 1925 Hors Concours.

# Cloisonne Wares

OHTA TŌSHIRO

*Shippo-mura, Ama-gun, Aichi-ken.*

Best Quality  
at  
Reasonable price



Any plans  
by  
Your desire

## **FURNITURE & FIXTURES**

### **Asahi Furniture and Decoration Works Co., Ltd.**

4, Nichome, Tsukimicho, Shibaku, Tokyo.

**SHOW ROOMS:** 1, Kotohiracho, Shibaku, Tokyo.

# **Kai-Tsu-Sha, Ltd.,**

**Established 1877**

12 Kitanakadori, I-chome,  
YOKOHAMA.

Custom House Brokers, General Forwarders, Marine and Fire Insurance Agents, Railway Steamship and Insurance Claims Adjusted. Cartage, Lighterage and Storage attended to, Drawback collected on Exports.

**TOKYO :**

15 Shibaguchi, Shiba.

**KOBE :**

3 Kaigandori, Nishome.

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## **THE ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN FINE ART OF MARINE PRODUCTS.**

31 SHICHOME, NAKAOKACHIMACHI, SHITAYAKU,  
TOKYO.

Fine Art manufactures of the sea products such as:— Shells, Coral, Tortoise-shell, Whale-Teeth, Whale-Bones, etc.

Metallic Fine Art in General

*The*  
*Japan Metallic*  
*Work Trades*  
*Association.*



Shichome, Yanaka-Hatsunecho, Shitayaku,

TOKYO.

Engineering Works

&

Contractors

**SHONAN MOKKO-JO**

*PROPRIETOR*

**KAMO MATSUGORO.**

Maker and Designer of the Show-cases  
and Decorative Works of the Japanese  
Section at the Sesqui-Centennial Interna-  
tional Exposition, Philadelphia.

**MAIN FACTORY :**

Shichikencho, Shitayaku, Tokyo.

**Branch :**

Tamuracho, Shibaku, Tokyo.



**Manufacturer & Dealer  
of  
FINE ART WORKS**

SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, FOLDING-SCREENS,  
TALBETS, TABLE-CLOTHS AND ORNAMEN-  
TAL ARTICLES IN GENERAL.

**TANAKA RISHICHI,**  
**KYOTO.**

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE OF  
HONOUR PHILADELPHIA  
EXPOSITION, 1876.

Honoured with the Green Ribon Medal by the  
Imperial Japanese Government as the  
First Exporter of Embroideries.

THE  
**IMPERIAL MARINE TRANSPORT  
& FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**

(Teikoku Kaijo Unso Kasai Hoken  
Kabushiki Kaisha.)

**Established 1893.**

Subscribed Capital..... ¥ 10,000,000.  
Paid up           ,,       ..... ¥ 2,500,000.

**President : Z. Yasuda Esq.**

**Vice-president : Baron A. Nagamatsu.**

**Head Office :**

Eirakucho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo, Japan.

**Branch Office :**

Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto and Fukuoka.

**Agencies :**

New York : Messrs. Albert Willcox & Co., Inc.

San Francisco : Messrs. Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

London : Messrs. Leslie & Godwin, Ltd.

**THE**  
**Raw Silk Association of Japan**

Established in 1915 in accordance with the law regarding Raw Silk industry, and organized by 88 local trade associations which represent the business interest of sericulture, the raising of silkworm eggs, the reeling of raw silk, and raw silk trading.

President :

**MR. G. SHIMURA**

Vice-President :

**DR. T. KAGAYAMA**

Secretary :

**MR. Y. TAKATORI**

**Head Office :**

I-CHOME, YURAKU-CHO, KOJIMACHI-KU,  
TOKYO.

**Branch Office :**

225 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

**Mr. K. ISOME,** REPRESENTATIVE

THE  
Nippon Celluloidware  
Union Trade Association

26, Kawaramachi, Asakusa-ku,  
TOKYO.



**Remark:—**

For export, the Celluloid Combs and Toys beyond 4 inches in length or diameter must be inspected according to the government rule of Nov. 15th, 1918, to regulate the standard quality and weight of the export celluloid articles; so the articles with the inspected label on each are only perceived as proper.

大正十五年八月五日印刷  
大正十五年八月十日發行

〔非賣品〕

發行所 日本產業協會

東京市麴町區內山下町一丁目一番地

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