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JAPAN

IN THE

TAISHO ERA.



In Commemoration of the Enthronement.



1917.



H.I.M. THE EMPEROR.



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H.I.M. THE EMPEROR IN THE "TAKAMIKURA" IN
THE SHISHIDEN HALL.

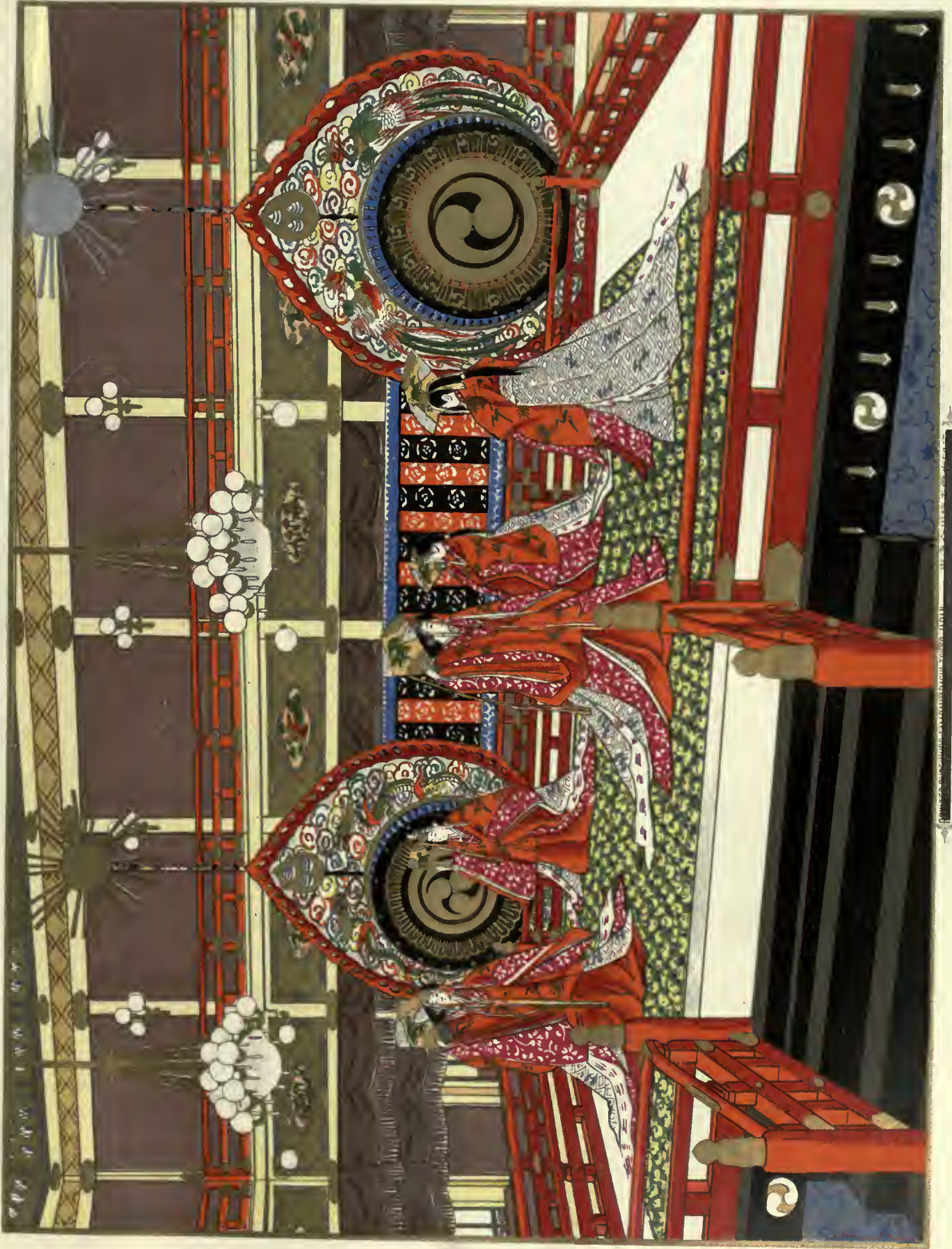


"TAKAMIKURA," THE SPECIAL SEAT USED BY THE EMPEROR
AT THE ENTHRONEMENT.





THE GRAND CEREMONY OF THE ENTHRONEMENT IN THE SHISHIDEN HALL.



THE "GOSECHI-NO-MAI" (SACRED DANCE) AT THE FIRST IMPERIAL BANQUET IN THE NIJO PALACE.



HIS MAJESTY LEAVES THE MODERN CAPITAL OF TOKYO FOR THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF KYOTO, TO BE ENTHRONED.
THE IMPERIAL BODY-GUARD AT THE HEAD OF THE PROCESSION PASSING THROUGH BANZAIMON GATE.



HIS MAJESTY LEAVES THE MODERN CAPITAL OF TOKYO FOR THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF KYOTO, TO BE ENTHRONED.
THE "KASHI-KO-DOKORO," OR IMPERIAL SANCTUARY, IN THE PROCESSION EN ROUTE TO TOKYO STATION FOR KYOTO



HIS MAJESTY LEAVES THE MODERN CAPITAL OF TOKYO FOR THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF KYOTO, TO BE ENTHRONED.
THE IMPERIAL CARRIAGE PROCEEDING FROM THE PALACE TO TOKYO STATION.



THE SHISHIEN HALL, AS SEEN THROUGH THE SHOMEIMON GATE.



SCENE OUTSIDE THE DALJŌ-KYU SHRINE AT KYOTO.



THE EMPEROR VISITS THE NIJŌ PALACE AT KYOTO.



THE EMPEROR RETURNING TO KYOTO FROM THE IMPERIAL SHRINE AT ISE.



THE EMPEROR LEAVING THE PALACE AT KYOTO TO RETURN TO TOKYO.



THE GRAND MILITARY REVIEW AT TOKYO.

HIS MAJESTY (IN THE FOREGROUND) REVIEWING HIS TROOPS AFTER HIS RETURN FROM THE ENTHRONEMENT AT KYOTO.



THE IMPERIAL NAVAL REVIEW AT YOKOHAMA IN HONOUR OF THE ENTHRONEMENT



THE IMPERIAL PALACE, TOKYO.

DS885
J35

P R E F A C E .

IN presenting this book to the public the Compiler wishes to announce that he is prompted by a desire to commemorate the Enthronement of His Majesty the Emperor, held in Kyoto, the ancient Capital of Japan, on November 10th, 1915, and the subsequent ceremonies in the Capital and elsewhere in accordance with the time-honoured customs of the Empire. It was on July 30th, 1912, or the 2,572nd year after the accession of the first Emperor Jimmu Tennō, that the present Emperor Yoshihito ascended the Throne upon the demise of the Emperor Meiji Tennō the same day. Soon after the Restoration of 1868, the Meiji Tennō laid the foundations of the Empire on a sound basis by encouraging various branches of science and commerce, with the result that the country has since attained wonderful development in arms and peaceful enterprises on the lines of Western civilization, the utmost care being at the same time taken to preserve the national traits as far as possible. Under the glorious reign of the present Emperor the country continues to achieve further progress at home and abroad, and is destined to play an important role in the promotion of International peace together with the Entente Powers.

In the "JAPAN IN THE TAISHO ERA" are noted the Imperial House Law, Imperial Accession Law, Imperial Genealogy of Japan, Emperor and Empress, Grand Ceremonies of Enthronement, members of the Imperial Family, Japan of to-day, Nobles and Personages in the Empire, all the details of which reflect the great progress made by, and the glorious future before, the Land of the Rising Sun.

IWATA NISHIZAWA

June, 1917.

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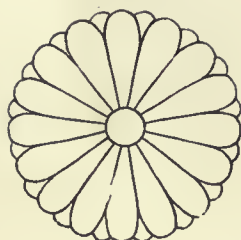


FIRST PART.

ENTHRONEMENT.

THE

MEMORIAL



THE Imperial Throne of Japan, enjoying the Grace of Heaven and everlasting from ages eternal in an unbroken line of succession, has been transmitted to Us through successive reigns. The fundamental rules of Our Family were established once for all at the time that Our Ancestors laid the foundations of the Empire, and are even at this day as bright as the celestial luminaries. We now desire to make the instructions of Our Ancestors more exact and express and to establish for Our posterity a House Law, by which Our House shall be founded in everlasting strength, and its dignity be forever maintained. We hereby, with the advice of Our Privy Council, give Our Sanction to the present Imperial House Law, to serve as a standard by which Our descendants shall be guided.

[His Imperial Majesty's Sign-Manual.]

[Privy Seal.]

The 11th day of the 2nd month of the 22nd year of the Meiji Era (Feb. 11, 1889, A.D.)

THE IMPERIAL HOUSE LAW.

CHAPTER I.

SUCCESSION TO THE IMPERIAL THRONE.

ARTICLE I.—The Imperial Throne of Japan shall be succeeded to by male descendants in the male line of Imperial Ancestors.

ARTICLE II.—The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest son.

ARTICLE III.—When there is no Imperial eldest son, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest grandson. When there is neither Imperial eldest son nor any male descendant of his, it shall be succeeded to by the Imperial son next in age, and so on in every successive case.

ARTICLE IV.—For succession to the Imperial Throne by an Imperial descendant, the one of full blood shall have precedence over descendants of half blood. The succession to the Imperial Throne by the latter shall be limited to those cases only when there is no Imperial descendant of full blood.

ARTICLE V.—When there is no Imperial descendant, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial brother and by his descendants.

ARTICLE VI.—When there is no such Imperial brother or descendant of his, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial uncle and by his descendants.

ARTICLE VII.—When there is neither such Imperial uncle nor descendant of his, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the next nearest member among the rest of the Imperial Family.

ARTICLE VIII.—Among the Imperial brothers and the remoter Imperial relations, precedence shall be given, in the same degree, to the descendants of full blood over those of half blood, and to the elder over the younger.

ARTICLE IX.—When the Imperial heir is suffering from an incurable disease of mind or body, or when any other weighty cause exists, the order of succession may be changed in accordance with the foregoing provisions, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

CHAPTER II.

ACCESSION AND ENTHRONEMENT.

ARTICLE X.—Upon the demise of the Emperor, the Imperial heir shall ascend the Throne, and shall acquire the Divine Treasures of the Imperial Ancestors.

ARTICLE XI.—The ceremonies of Enthronement shall be performed and a Daijōsai* shall be held at Kyoto.

ARTICLE XII.—Upon an ascension to the Throne, a new era shall be inaugurated, and the name of it shall remain unchanged during the whole reign, in agreement with the established rule of the 1st year of the Meiji Era.

CHAPTER III.

MAJORITY, INSTITUTION OF EMPRESS AND OF HEIR-APPARENT.

ARTICLE XIII.—The Emperor, the Kōtaishi and the Kōtaison shall attain their majority at eighteen full years of age.

ARTICLE XIV.—Members of the Imperial Family, other than those mentioned in the preceding Article, shall attain the majority at twenty full years of age.

ARTICLE XV.—The son of the Emperor, who is Heir-Apparent, shall be called “Kōtaishi.” In case there is no Kōtaishi, the Imperial grandson, who is Heir-Apparent, shall be called “Kōtaison.”

ARTICLE XVI.—The institution of Empress and that of Kōtaison shall be proclaimed by an Imperial Rescript.

CHAPTER IV.

STYLE OF ADDRESS.

ARTICLE XVII.—The style of address for the Emperor, the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager and of Empress, shall be *His*, or *Her* or *Your Imperial Majesty*.

ARTICLE XVIII.—The Kōtaishi and his consort, the Kōtaison and his consort, the Shinnō and their consorts, the Naishinnō, the Wō and their consorts, and the Nyo-Wō shall be styled *His*, *Her*, *Their* or *Your Imperial Highness* or *Highnesses*.

CHAPTER V.

REGENCY.

ARTICLE XIX.—When the Emperor is a minor, a Regency shall be instituted.

When He is prevented by some permanent cause from personally governing, a Regency shall be instituted, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

ARTICLE XX.—The Regency shall be assumed by the Kōtaishi or the Kōtaison, being of full age of majority.

ARTICLE XXI.—When there is neither Kōtaishi nor Kōtaison, or when the Kōtaishi or the Kōtaison has not yet arrived at his majority, the Regency shall be assumed in the following order:—

1. A Shinnō or a Wō.
2. The Empress.
3. The Empress Dowager.
4. The Grand Empress Dowager.
5. A Naishinnō or a Nyo-Wō.

* See the Imperial Accession Law.

ARTICLE XXII.—In case the Regency is to be assumed from among the male members of the Imperial Family, it shall be done in agreement with the order of succession to the Imperial Throne. The same shall apply to the case of female members of the Imperial Family.

ARTICLE XXIII.—A female member of the Imperial Family to assume the Regency shall be exclusively one who has no consort.

ARTICLE XXIV.—When, on account of the minority of the nearest related member of the Imperial Family, or for some other cause, another member has to assume the Regency, the latter shall not, upon the arrival at majority of the above mentioned nearest related member, or upon the disappearance of the aforesaid cause, resign his or her post in favour of any person other than of the Kōtaishi or of the Kōtaison.

ARTICLE XXV.—When a Regent, or one who should become such, is suffering from an incurable disease of mind or body, or when any other weighty cause exists therefor, the order of the Regency may be changed, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

CHAPTER IV.

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNOR.

ARTICLE XXVI.—When the Emperor is a minor, an Imperial Governor shall be appointed to take charge of His bringing up and of His education.

ARTICLE XXVII.—In case no Imperial Governor has been nominated in the will of the preceding Emperor, the Regent shall appoint one, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

ARTICLE XXVIII.—Neither the Regent nor any of his descendants can be appointed Imperial Governor.

ARTICLE XXIX.—The Imperial Governor cannot be removed from his post by the Regent, unless upon the advice of the Imperial Family Council and upon that of the Privy Council.

CHAPTER VII.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

ARTICLE XXX.—The term "Imperial Family" shall include the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, the Empress, the Kōtaishi and his consort, the Kōtaison and his consort, the Shinnō and their consorts, the Naishinnō, the Wō and their consorts, and the Nyo-Wō.

ARTICLE XXXI.—From Imperial sons to Imperial great-great-grandsons Imperial male descendants shall be called Shinnō, and from Imperial daughters to Imperial great-great-granddaughters, Imperial female descendants shall be called Naishinnō. From the fifth generation downwards, they shall be called, respectively, Wō and Nyo-Wō.

ARTICLE XXXII.—When the Imperial Throne is succeeded to by a member of a branch line, the title of Shinnō or Naishinnō shall be specially granted to the Imperial brothers and sisters, being already Wō or Nyo-Wō.

ARTICLE XXXIII.—The births, namings, marriages and deaths in the Imperial Family shall be announced by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

ARTICLE XXXIV.—Genealogical and other records relating to the matters mentioned in the preceding Article shall be kept in the Imperial archives.

ARTICLE XXXV.—The members of the Imperial Family shall be under the control of the Emperor.

ARTICLE XXXVI.—When a Regency is instituted, the Regent shall exercise the power of control referred to in the preceding Article.

ARTICLE XXXVII.—When a member, male or female, of the Imperial Family is a minor and has been bereft of his or her father, the officials of the Imperial Court shall be ordered to take charge of his or her bringing up and education. Under certain circumstances, the Emperor may either approve the guardian chosen by his or her parent, or may nominate one.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.—The guardian of a member of the Imperial Family must be himself a member thereof, and of age.

ARTICLE XXXIX.—Marriages of members of the Imperial Family shall be restricted to the circle of the Family, or to certain noble families specially approved by Imperial Order.

ARTICLE XL.—Marriages of the Members of the Imperial Family shall be subject to the sanction of the Emperor.

ARTICLE XLI.—The Imperial writs sanctioning the marriages of members of the Imperial Family shall bear the countersignature of the Minister of the Imperial Household.

ARTICLE XLII.—No member of the Imperial Family can adopt any one as his son.

ARTICLE XLIII.—When a member of the Imperial Family wishes to travel beyond the boundaries of the Empire, he shall first obtain the sanction of the Emperor.

ARTICLE XLIV.—A female member of the Imperial Family, who has married a subject, shall be excluded from membership of the Imperial Family. However, she may be allowed, by the special grace of the Emperor, to retain her title of Naishinnō or of Nyo-Wō, as the case may be.

CHAPTER VIII.

IMPERIAL HEREDITARY ESTATES.

ARTICLE XLV.—No landed or other property, that has been fixed as the Imperial Hereditary Estates, shall be divided up and alienated.

ARTICLE XLVI.—The landed and other property to be included in the Imperial Hereditary Estates shall be settled by Imperial writ, with the advice of the Privy Council, and shall be announced by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

CHAPTER IX.

EXPENDITURES OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSE.

ARTICLE XLVII.—The expenditures of the Imperial House of all kinds shall be defrayed out of the National Treasury at a certain fixed amount.

ARTICLE XLVIII.—The estimates and audit of accounts of the expenditures of the Imperial House and all other rules of the kind shall be regulated by the Finance Regulations of the Imperial House.

CHAPTER X.

LITIGATIONS DISCIPLINARY RULES FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

ARTICLE XLIX.—Litigation between members of the Imperial Family shall be decided by judicial functionaries specially designated by the Emperor to the Department of the Imperial Household, and execution issued after Imperial Sanction thereto has been obtained.

ARTICLE L.—Civil actions brought by private individuals against members of the Imperial Family shall be decided in the Court of Appeal in Tokyo. Members of the Imperial Family shall, however, be represented by attorneys, and no personal attendance in the Court shall be required of them.

ARTICLE LI.—No member of the Imperial Family can be arrested or summoned before a Court of Law unless the sanction of the Emperor has been first obtained thereto.

ARTICLE LII.—When a member of the Imperial Family has committed an act derogatory to his (or her) dignity, or when he (or she) has exhibited disloyalty to the Imperial House, he (or she) shall, by way of disciplinary punishment and by order of the Emperor, be deprived of the whole or of a part of the privileges belonging to him (or her) as a member of the Imperial Family, or shall be suspended therefrom.

ARTICLE LIII.—When a member of the Imperial Family acts in a way tending to the squandering of his (or her) property, he (or she) shall be pronounced by the Emperor, prohibited from administering his property, and a manager shall be appointed therefor.

ARTICLE LIV.—The two foregoing Articles shall be sanctioned, upon the advice of the Imperial Family Council.

CHAPTER XI.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY COUNCIL.

ARTICLE LV.—The Imperial Family Council shall be composed of the male members of the Imperial Family who have reached the age of majority. The Grand Keeper of the Privy Seal, the President of the Privy Council, the Minister of the Imperial Household, the Minister of State for Justice and the President of the Court of Cassation shall be ordered to take part in the deliberations of the Council.

ARTICLE LVI.—The Emperor personally presides over the meeting of the Imperial Family Council, or directs one of the members of the Imperial Family to do so.

CHAPTER XII.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

ARTICLE LVII.—Those of the present members of the Imperial Family of the fifth generation and downwards, who have already been invested with the title of Shinnō, shall retain the same as heretofore.

ARTICLE LVIII.—The order of succession to the Imperial Throne shall in every case relate to the descendants of absolute lineage. There shall be no admission to this line of succession to any one as a consequence of his now being an adopted Imperial son, Kōyūshi or heir to a princely house.

ARTICLE LIX.—The grades of rank among the Shinnō, Naishinnō, Wō and Nyo-Wō shall be abolished.

ARTICLE LX.—The family rank of Shinnō and all usages conflicting with the present Law shall be abolished.

ARTICLE LXI.—The property, annual expenses and all other rules concerning the members of the Imperial Family shall be specially determined.

ARTICLE LXII.—When in the future it shall become necessary either to amend or make additions to the present Law, the matter shall be decided by the Emperor, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE IMPERIAL HOUSE LAW.

Promulgated on February 11th, 1907, that is, on the 18th year of the enactment of the original Imperial House Law, with the following Imperial Rescript:—

The Law of the Imperial House of the Empire of Japan in enjoyment of heavenly grace is accordant with the principles of the Imperial Ancestors and there is no disagreement whatsoever. But with the development of civilization and the progress of the world, it is necessary that the system should be established in a full and complete form, and the provisions of the Law increased and enlarged. Considering it advisable, therefore, to consolidate for all time the Foundation laid down by Our Ancestors, and being desirous of making clear the *status* of members of the Imperial Family by Written Law, We hereby promulgate a Supplement to the Imperial House Law after duly consulting the Imperial Family Council and the Privy Council, and it is Our hope that Our Descendants and Subjects shall follow and observe it and never deviate therefrom.

ARTICLE I.—A Wō may, by Imperial pleasure or on application, be granted a Family Name and be placed among the Peers.

ARTICLE II.—A Wō may, with Imperial permission, become Heir to the House of a Peer or be adopted by a Peer with the object of succeeding to his House.

ARTICLE III.—The Wife and Lineal Descendants of a person who under the preceding two Articles enters upon the *status* of a subject, and their wives, enter his House, except daughters who are married to other members of the Imperial Family and their Lineal descendants.

ARTICLE IV.—A member of the family who is deprived of his privileges may, at Imperial pleasure, be lowered to the *status* of a subject:—

The Wife of a person who under the preceding paragraph is lowered to the *status* of a subject enters his House.

ARTICLE V.—In the case of Arts. 1, 2 and 3, the opinion shall be taken of the Imperial Family Council and the Privy Council.

ARTICLE VI.—A person who has once entered upon the *status* of a subject cannot become a member of the Imperial Family again.

ARTICLE VII.—In addition to what is provided in this Law, regulations relating to the *status* and other rights and duties of members of the Imperial Family shall be separately provided.

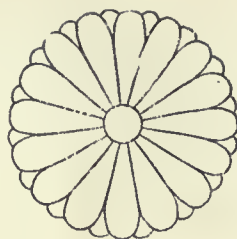
Where, as to matters in which both members of the Imperial family and subjects are concerned, the provisions to be followed by the one differ from those to be followed by the other, the provisions of the preceding paragraph are followed.

ARTICLE VIII.—Those provisions of laws and ordinances which are intended for members of the Imperial Family apply only where there are not special provisions in the Law and rules issued on the basis of this Law.

On February 10th, 1907, the fact of the above Supplement to the Imperial House Law being about to be promulgated was solemnly declared before the *Kashiko-dokoro* (Imperial Sanctuary), the *Kōreiden* (Shrine of the spirits of the Imperial Ancestors) and the *Shinden* (Shrine of the Gods) in the Imperial palace, and Imperial messengers were sent to the Ise shrines, the Emperor Jimmu Tennō's mausoleum at Kashiwabara and the Emperor Kōmei Tennō's (the late Emperor's father) at Gotsuki-no-wa, Kyoto. The Document which was read before these Shrines, etc., ran as follows:—

“ We hereby respectfully inform the Spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors:—Nineteen years have elapsed since the Imperial House Law was made for the purpose of making clear the rules bequeathed by the Imperial Ancestors and of consolidating the great Foundation of the Dynasty, endless with heaven and earth, during which time We have duly observed it along with Our brethren and have never acted in contravention thereof. But now that the national fortunes are enhanced more than ever and the divine influence of Our Imperial Ancestors shines forth afar all over the world, it is nothing but what the August intention of Our Imperial Ancestors directs that the Law should be Enlarged and Supplemented in view of the progress of time and fortune in order to strengthen the means of upholding Our dignity and authority, and broadening the way which Our Descendants are to tread. We, therefore, have provided this Supplement to the Imperial House Law, praying for the divine grace of our Imperial Ancestors and swearing that we will faithfully act upon it for ever.

“ We pray that the Divine Spirits will hear this.”



HAVING, by virtue of the glories of Our Ancestors, ascended the Throne of a lineal succession unbroken for ages eternal; desiring to promote the welfare of, and to give development to the moral and intellectual faculties of Our beloved subjects, the very same that have been favoured with the benevolent care and affectionate vigilance of Our Ancestors; and hoping to maintain the prosperity of the State, in concert with Our people and with their support, We hereby promulgate, in pursuance of Our Imperial Rescript of the 12th day of the 10th month of the 14th year of the Meiji Era, a fundamental law of State, to exhibit the principles by which We are to be guided in Our conduct, and to point out to what Our descendants and Our subjects and their descendants are forever to conform.

The rights of sovereignty of the State We have inherited from Our Ancestors, and We shall bequeath them to Our descendants. Neither We nor they shall in future fail to wield them, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution hereby granted.

We now declare to respect and protect the security of the rights and of the property of Our people, and to secure to them the complete enjoyment of the same, within the extent of the provisions of the present Constitution and of the law.

The Imperial Diet shall first be convoked for the 23rd year of Meiji, and the time of its opening shall be the date when the present Constitution comes into force.

When in the future it may become necessary to amend any of the provisions of the present Constitution, We or Our successors shall assume the initiative right, and submit a project for the same to the Imperial Diet. The Imperial Diet shall pass its vote upon it, according to the conditions imposed by the present Constitution, and in no other wise shall Our descendants or Our subjects be permitted to attempt any alteration thereof.

Our Ministers of State, on Our behalf, shall be held responsible for the carrying out of the present Constitution, and Our present and future subjects shall forever assume the duty of allegiance to the present Constitution.

[His Imperial Majesty's Sign-Manual.]

[Privy Seal.]

The 11th day of the 2nd month of the 22nd year of the Meiji Era (Feb. 11, 1889, A.D.)

(Countersigned)

COUNT KURODA KIYOTAKA,
Minister President of State.

COUNT ITO HIROBUMI,
President of the Privy Council.

COUNT OKUMA SHIGENOBU,
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

COUNT SAIGO TSUKUMICHI,
Minister of State for the Navy.

COUNT INOUE KAORU,
Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce.

COUNT YAMADA AKIYOSHI,
Minister of State for Justice.

COUNT MATSUGATA MASAYOSHI,
Minister of State for Finance, and Minister of State for Home Affairs.

COUNT OYAMA IWAO,
Minister of State for War.

VISCOUNT MORI ARINORI,
Minister of State for Education.

VISCOUNT ENOMOTO TAKEAKI,
Minister of State for Communications.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

CHAPTER I.

THE EMPEROR.

ARTICLE I.—The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal.

ARTICLE II.—The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by Imperial male descendants, according to the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

ARTICLE III.—The Emperor is sacred and inviolable.

ARTICLE IV.—The Emperor is the head of the Empire, combining in Himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises them according to the provisions of the present Constitution.

ARTICLE V.—The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet.

ARTICLE VI.—The Emperor gives sanction to laws, and orders them to be promulgated and executed,

ARTICLE VII.—The Emperor convokes the Imperial Diet, opens, closes and prorogues it, and dissolves the House of Representatives.

ARTICLE VIII.—The Emperor, in consequence of an urgent necessity to maintain public safety or to avert public calamities, issues, when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, Imperial Ordinances in the place of law.

Such Imperial Ordinances are to be laid before the Imperial Diet at its next session, and when the Diet does not approve the said Ordinances, the Government shall declare them to be invalid for the future

ARTICLE IX.—The Emperor issues, or causes to be issued, the Ordinances necessary for the carrying out of the laws, or for the maintenance of the public peace and order, and for the promotion of the welfare of the subjects. But no Ordinance shall in any way alter any of the existing laws.

ARTICLE X.—The Emperor determines the organization of the different branches of the administration, and salaries of all civil and military officers, and appoints and dismisses the same. Exceptions especially provided for in the present Constitution or in other laws shall be in accordance with the respective provisions (bearing thereon).

ARTICLE XI.—The Emperor has the supreme command of the Army and Navy.

ARTICLE XII.—The Emperor determines the organization and peace standing of the Army and Navy.

ARTICLE XIII.—The Emperor declares war, makes peace, and concludes treaties.

ARTICLE XIV.—The Emperor proclaims a state of siege. The conditions and effects of a state of siege shall be determined by law.

ARTICLE XV.—The Emperor confers titles of nobility, rank, orders and other marks of honour.

ARTICLE XVI.—The Emperor orders amnesty, pardon, commutation of punishments and rehabilitation.

ARTICLE XVII.—A Regency shall be instituted in conformity with the provisions of the Imperial House Law. The Regent shall exercise the powers appertaining to the Emperor in His name.

CHAPTER II.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SUBJECTS.

ARTICLE XVIII.—The conditions necessary for being a Japanese subject shall be determined by law.

ARTICLE XIX.—Japanese subjects may, according to qualifications determined in laws or ordinances, be appointed to civil or military office equally, and may fill any other public offices.

ARTICLE XX.—Japanese subjects are amenable to service in the Army or Navy, according to the provisions of the law.

ARTICLE XXI.—Japanese subjects are amenable to the duty of paying taxes, according to the provisions of the law.

ARTICLE XXII.—Japanese subjects shall have the liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limits of law.

ARTICLE XXIII.—No Japanese subject shall be arrested, detained, tried or punished, unless according to law.

ARTICLE XXIV.—No Japanese subject shall be deprived of his right of being tried by the judges determined by law.

ARTICLE XXV.—Except in the cases provided for in the law, the house of no Japanese subject shall be entered or searched without his consent.

ARTICLE XXVI.—Except in the cases mentioned in the law, the secrecy of the letters of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

ARTICLE XXVII.—The right of property of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate. Measures necessary to be taken for the public benefit shall be provided for by law.

ARTICLE XXVIII.—Japanese subjects shall, within limits not prejudicial to peace and order, and not antagonistic to their duties as subjects, enjoy freedom of religious belief.

ARTICLE XXIX.—Japanese subjects shall, within the limits of the law, enjoy the liberty of speech, writing, publication, public meetings and associations.

ARTICLE XXX.—Japanese subjects may present petitions, by observing the proper forms of respect, and by complying with the rules specially provided for the same.

ARTICLE XXXI.—The provisions contained in the present Chapter shall not affect the exercise of the powers appertaining to the Emperor, in times of war or in cases of a national emergency.

ARTICLE XXXII.—Each and every one of the provisions contained in the preceding Articles of the present Chapter, that are not in conflict with the laws or the rules and discipline of the Army and Navy, shall apply to the officers and men of the Army and of the Navy.

CHAPTER III.

THE IMPERIAL DIET.

ARTICLE XXXIII.—The Imperial Diet shall consist of two Houses—a House of Peers and a House of Representatives.

ARTICLE XXXIV.—The House of Peers shall, in accordance with the Ordinance concerning the House of Peers, be composed of the members of the Imperial Family, of the orders of nobility, and of those persons who have been nominated thereto by the Emperor.

ARTICLE XXXV.—The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members elected by the people, according to the provisions of the Law of Election.

ARTICLE XXXVI.—No one can at one and the same time be a Member of both Houses.

ARTICLE XXXVII.—Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.—Both Houses shall vote upon projects of law submitted to them by the Government, and may respectively initiate projects of law.

ARTICLE XXXIX.—A Bill which has been rejected by either the one or the other of the two Houses shall not be again brought in during the same session.

ARTICLE XL.—Both Houses can make representations to the Government as to law, or upon any other subject. When, however, such representations are not accepted, they cannot be made a second time during the same session.

ARTICLE XLI.—The Imperial Diet shall be convoked every year.

ARTICLE XLII.—A session of the Imperial Diet shall last during three mouths. In case of necessity, the duration of a session may be prolonged by Imperial Order.

ARTICLE XLIII.—When urgent necessity arises, an extraordinary session may be convoked, in addition to the ordinary one. The duration of an extraordinary session shall be determined by Imperial Order.

ARTICLE XLIV.—The opening, closing, prolongation of a session and prorogation of the Imperial Diet shall be effected simultaneously for both Houses. In case the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, the House of Peers shall at the same time be prorogued.

ARTICLE XLV.—When the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, Members shall be caused by Imperial Order to be newly elected, and the new House shall be convoked within five months from the day of dissolution.

ARTICLE XLVI.—No debate can be opened and no vote can be taken in either House of the Imperial Diet unless not less than one-third of the whole number of the Members thereof is present.

ARTICLE XLVII.—Votes shall be taken in both Houses by absolute majority. In the case of a tie vote, the President shall have the casting vote.

ARTICLE XLVIII.—The deliberations of both Houses shall be held in public. The deliberations may, however, upon demand of the Government or by resolution of the House, be held in secret sitting.

ARTICLE XLIX.—Both Houses of the Imperial Diet may respectively present addresses to the Emperor.

ARTICLE L.—Both Houses may receive petitions presented by subjects.

ARTICLE LI.—Both Houses may enact, besides what is provided for in the present Constitution and in the Law of the Houses, rules necessary for the management of their internal affairs.

ARTICLE LII.—No Member of either House shall be held responsible outside the respective Houses for any opinion uttered or for any vote given in the House. When, however, a Member himself has given publicity to his opinions by public speech, by documents in print or in writing, or by any other similar means, he shall, in the matter, be amenable to the general law.

ARTICLE LIII.—The Members of both Houses shall, during the session, be free from arrest, unless with the consent of the House, except in cases of *in flagrante delicto*, or of offences connected with a state of internal commotion or with a foreign trouble.

ARTICLE LIV.—The Minister of State and the Delegates of the Government may, at any time, take seats and speak in either House.

CHAPTER IV.

THE MINISTERS OF STATE AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

ARTICLE LV.—The respective Ministers of State shall give their advice to the Emperor, and be responsible for it.

All Laws, Imperial Ordinances and Imperial Rescripts of whatever kind that relate to the affairs of the State require the countersignature of a Minister of State.

ARTICLE LVI.—The Privy Councillors shall, in accordance with the provisions for the organization of the Privy Council, deliberate upon important matters of State, when they have been consulted by the Emperor.

CHAPTER V.

THE JUDICATURE.

ARTICLE LVII.—The Judicature shall be exercised by the Courts of Law according to law, in the name of the Emperor.

The organization of the Courts of Law shall be determined by law.

ARTICLE LVIII.—The judges shall be appointed from among those who possess proper qualifications according to law. No judge shall be deprived of his position, unless by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment. Rules for disciplinary punishment shall be determined by law.

ARTICLE LIX.—Trials and judgments of a Court shall be conducted publicly. When, however, there exists any fear that such publicity may be prejudicial to peace and order, or to the maintenance of public morality, the public trial may be suspended by provision of law or by the decision of the Court of Law.

ARTICLE LX.—All matters that fall within the competency of a special Court shall be specially provided for by law.

ARTICLE LXI.—No suit at law, which relates to rights alleged to have been infringed by the illegal measures of the administrative authorities, and which shall come within the competency of the Court of Administrative Litigation especially established by law, shall be taken cognizance of by a Court of Law.

CHAPTER VI.

FINANCE.

ARTICLE LXII.—The imposition of a new tax or the modification of the rates (of an existing one) shall be determined by law. However, all such administrative fees or other revenue having the nature of compensation shall not fall within the category of the above clause. The raising of national loans and the contracting of other liabilities to the charge of the National Treasury, except those that are provided in the Budget, shall require the consent of the Imperial Diet.

ARTICLE LXIII.—The taxes levied at present shall, in so far as they are not remodelled by a new law, be collected according to the old system.

ARTICLE LXIV.—The expenditure and revenue of the State require the consent of the Imperial Diet by means of an annual Budget. Any and all expenditures overpassing the appropriations set forth in the Titles and Paragraphs of the Budget, or that are not provided for in the Budget, shall subsequently require the approbation of the Imperial Diet.

ARTICLE LXV.—The Budget shall be first laid before the House of Representatives.

ARTICLE LXVI.—The expenditures of the Imperial House shall be defrayed every year out of the National Treasury, according to the present fixed amount for the same, and shall not require the consent thereto of the Imperial Diet, except in case an increase thereof is found necessary.

ARTICLE LXVII.—Those already fixed expenditures based by the Constitution upon the powers appertaining to the Emperor, and such expenditures as may have arisen by the effect of law, or that appertain to the legal obligations of the Government, shall be neither rejected nor reduced by the Imperial Diet, without the concurrence of the Government.

ARTICLE LXVIII.—In order to meet special requirements, the Government may ask the consent of the Imperial Diet to a certain amount as a Continuing Expenditure Fund, for a previously fixed number of years.

ARTICLE LXIX.—In order to supply deficiencies, which are unavoidable, in the Budget, and to meet requirements unprovided for in the same, a Reserve Fund shall be provided in the Budget.

ARTICLE LXX.—When the Imperial Diet cannot be convoked, owing to the external or internal condition of the country, in case of urgent need for the maintenance of public safety, the Government may take all necessary financial measures, by means of an Imperial Ordinance.

In the case mentioned in the preceding clause, the matter shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet at its next session, and its approbation shall be obtained thereto.

ARTICLE LXXI.—When the Imperial Diet has not voted on the Budget, or when the Budget has not been brought into actual existence, the Government shall carry out the Budget of the preceding year.

ARTICLE LXXII.—The final account of the expenditures and revenue of the State shall be verified and confirmed by the Board of Audit, and it shall be submitted by the Government to the Imperial Diet, together with the report of verification of the said Board. The organization and competency of the Board of Audit shall be determined by law separately.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

ARTICLE LXXIII.—When it has become necessary in future to amend the provisions of the present Constitution, a project to that effect shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet by Imperial Order. In the above case, neither House can open the debate unless not less than two-thirds of the whole number of Members are present, and no amendment can be passed, unless a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present is obtained.

ARTICLE LXXIV.—No modification of the Imperial House Law shall be required to be submitted to the deliberation of the Imperial Diet. No provision of the present Constitution can be modified by the Imperial House Law.

ARTICLE LXXV.—No modification can be introduced into the Constitution, or into the Imperial House Law, during the time of a Regency.

ARTICLE LXXVI.—Existing legal enactments, such as laws, regulations, Ordinances, or by whatever names they may be called, shall, so far as they do not conflict with the present Constitution, continue in force. All existing contracts or orders, that entail obligations upon the Government, and that are connected with expenditure, shall come within the scope of Art. LXVII.

IMPERIAL ACCESSION LAW.

ISSUED ON FEBRUARY 11TH OF THE FORTY-SECOND YEAR OF THE MEIJI ERA (1909 A.D.)



WE hereby promulgate the following Imperial Ordinance relating to the Accession, which has been approved by the Privy Council:—

ARTICLE I.—When the Emperor ascends the Throne the Chief of Ritualists shall conduct a service at the Kashiko-dokoro (Imperial Sanctuary) and announce the fact to the Kōreiden (the Shrine of the Spirits of the Imperial Ancestors) and to the Shinden (the Shrine of the Gods.)

ARTICLE II.—As soon as the Accession is over, the name of the Era shall be changed. The name of the new Era shall, after consideration by the Privy Council, be decided by the Emperor.

ARTICLE III.—The name of the new Era shall be announced by an Imperial Ordinance.

ARTICLE IV.—The Grand Ceremonies of the Enthronement and the Daijōsai (the Ceremonies of Offering Rice by the Emperor to the Gods and the Spirits of the Imperial Ancestors) shall be conducted during a set period between Autumn and Winter. The Daijōsai shall be performed immediately after the Grand Ceremony of the Enthronement.

ARTICLE V.—In conducting the Grand Ceremonies of the Enthronement and the Daijōsai the Commission entrusted with the Grand Ceremonies of the Enthronement shall be appointed and attached to the Court to manage all affairs relating thereto. The official organization of the Commission for the Grand Ceremonies of the Enthronement shall also be announced simultaneously.

ARTICLE VI.—The dates of the Grand Ceremonies of the Enthronement and the Daijōsai shall be publicly announced over the joint signatures of the Minister of the Imperial Household and Ministers of State.

ARTICLE VII.—When the dates of the Grand Ceremonies of the Enthronement and the Daijōsai are fixed, the Emperor himself will announce the details to the Kashiko-dokoro, Kōreiden and Shinden. The Imperial messengers shall, at the same time, be sent to the Imperial Great Shrine at Ise, the Mausoleum of the first Emperor Jimmu Tennō, and the Mausolea of the last four Ancestors of the new Emperor respectively to report the particulars.

ARTICLE VIII.—The fields for the growing of rice to be used at the Daijōsai shall be selected in the districts to the east and south of Kyoto, which will be known as “Yuki,” and in the districts to the west and north of Kyoto, which will be called “Suki.” These districts shall be selected by the Emperor.

ARTICLE IX.—When the Yuki and Suki districts are selected the Minister of the Imperial Household shall issue instructions to the Governors within whose jurisdiction the districts are situated, ordering them to make the necessary arrangements with the owners of the rice-fields, who will cultivate the plants and present the new rice to the Imperial Court.

ARTICLE X.—When the harvest season arrives, Imperial messengers shall be dispatched to the Yuki and Suki rice-fields to conduct the ceremony of harvesting the rice.

ARTICLE XI.—Prior to the dates fixed for the Grand Ceremonies of the Enthronement, the Emperor and Empress, with the Sacred Treasures, will proceed to the Kyoto Palace.

ARTICLE XII.—On the day on which the Grand Ceremonies of the Enthronement are conducted, an Imperial messenger shall report the fact to the Kōreiden and Shinden.

On the occasion of the Daijōsai ceremony the Imperial messengers shall be ordered to report the details before the Imperial Great Shrine at Ise, the Kōreiden and Shinden, and they, with the Governor of the Provinces to which they are sent, shall worship at the local shrines.

ARTICLE XIII.—On the day immediately preceding the Daijōsai Ceremony there shall be conducted the Chinkonshiki (a service to pray for peace and long life and prosperity for the Emperor and Empress).

ARTICLE XIV.—The Grand Ceremonies of the Enthronement and the Daijōsai shall be conducted in accordance with the Supplementary Regulations.

ARTICLE XV.—After the Grand Ceremonies of the Enthronement and the Daijōsai are completed, Banquets will be given.

ARTICLE XVI.—After the Grand Ceremonies of the Enthronement and the Daijōsai, the Emperor and Empress will visit the Imperial Great Shrine at Ise, the mausoleum of the first Emperor Jimmu Tennō, and the mausolea of the last four Ancestors of the new Emperor.

ARTICLE XVII.—When the Emperor and Empress return from Kyoto to Tokyo their Majesties will worship before the Kōreiden and Shinden.

ARTICLE XVIII.—During the period of mourning for the late Emperor or Empress Dowager, there shall be no Grand Ceremonies of the Enthronement and Daijōsai.

HISTORY OF THE GRAND CEREMONIES OF THE ENTHRONEMENT.

THE Enthronement of His Majesty YOSHIHITO, and subsequent Ceremonies, held at Kyoto in the Autumn of the fourth year of the Taishō Era (1915 A.D.), were conducted in accordance with the Rules of the Enthronement drawn up during the lifetime of Emperor Meiji Tennō, and approved by him. In these regulations ancient forms and customs have, as far as possible, been adhered to, but new features have in some instances been introduced to suit modern conditions and requirements.

From ancient records and traditions it may be inferred that the Enthronement of Japanese Sovereigns, from the first Emperor Jimmu Tennō down to the Thirty-eighth Emperor Tenji Tennō, were very simple, prayers being offered and the Three Sacred Treasures handed over to the new Emperor. With the introduction to Japan of Buddhism and Science from China and Korea, etiquette in the Japanese Imperial Court underwent a remarkable change, with the result that the Enthronement was attended by much pomp and ceremony. The character of the Enthronement, itself, however, remained practically unchanged.

THE GRAND CEREMONIES OF THE ENTHRONEMENT IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE TAISHO ERA (1915 A.D.)

ON the morning of November 6th, at six o'clock, His Majesty the Emperor left his Palace in Tokyo for Kyoto, travelling via Nagoya, to take part in the Grand Ceremonies of the Enthronement on the 10th. Ideal autumn weather prevailed. The journey from the Imperial Palace to Tokyo Station was made through crowded streets, the procession being the most brilliant ever witnessed in Japan. The "Banzai" Arch, through which the procession passed, was erected near the Babasakimon, leading to the Imperial Palace, and was illuminated each night while the festivities lasted. Similar arches were erected in front of Tokyo Station and at various prominent places in the Capital.

Before the Imperial procession left the Palace the ceremony of removing the Kashiko-dokoro, or Imperial Sanctuary, to Kyoto in connection with the Enthronement was conducted. The Imperial Sanctuary, in which was enshrined the Mirror, one of the Three Sacred Treasures, was removed to a palanquin specially built, and was carried from the Palace to Tokyo Station on the shoulders of thirty-two young men known as "Yase-dōji." The State carriage of His Majesty was surmounted by a golden phoenix, and was drawn by six handsome horses, with outriders. Immediately preceding the Imperial carriage was borne the Imperial standard of crimson, with the chrysanthemum crest in gold.

The Emperor wore the uniform of Grand Marshal of the Army and the Chain and Star of the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First-class Military Order of the Golden Kite, etc. He was attended by Prince Hiromichi Takatsukasa, Grand Chamberlain, who wore the uniform of a Major-General. The Imperial procession comprised H.I.H. Marshal Sadanaru Shinnō Fushimi-no-Miya, H.I.H. General Prince Kotohito Shiunō Kan-in-no-Miya, Count Shigenobu Ōkuma, the Premier, Chamberlains, Commissioners of the Grand Ceremonies, the Mayor of Tokyo, Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police, and many other officials. The streets were lined by thousands of people. At Tokyo Station His Majesty was received by a large number of high officers and officials, and promptly at seven o'clock the Imperial train left the Station amidst the booming of a salute of 101 guns and the respectful salutations of many of His Majesty's subjects.

The Imperial train arrived at Nagoya Station at four o'clock in the afternoon, his Majesty being received by the local Governor and representative citizens. His Majesty drove to the Nagoya Palace, where he spent the night.

Leaving Nagoya Station on the morning of the 7th, the Imperial train arrived at Kyoto shortly before 2 p.m., its arrival being greeted by a salute of 101 guns fired by the Artillery posted to the south of the Station. While the Kashiko-dokoro was being removed from the train to the palanquin the Emperor gave audience to members of the Imperial Family, Ministers of State, the Corps Diplomatique and other dignitaries who had preceded his arrival at Kyoto, as well as the Governor and Mayor of Kyoto and other representative citizens. The Imperial procession then passed through the principal streets to the Kyoto Palace in precisely the same order as was followed in Tokyo.

Kyoto, the ancient Capital, was elaborately decorated in honour of the occasion. Triumphal arches were erected at important points, and among the decorations were noted "Banzai" banners. Thousands of people lined the streets to see the procession pass on its way to the Palace.

THE GRAND CEREMONY OF ENTHRONEMENT.

ON November 10th the Accession Ceremony was conducted at the Shishiiden Hall. Among those present were the Crown Prince, Princes and Princesses of the Blood, including H.I.H. Marshal Prince Sadanaru Shinnō, Commissioner-in-Chief of the Grand Ceremonies of the Enthronement, the Genrō, or Elder Statesmen, comprising Marshal Prince Aritomo Yamagata, Marshal Prince Iwao Ōyama and Marquis Masayoshi Matsukata; Count Shigenobu Ōkuma, the Premier, and other Ministers of State; members of the Corps Diplomatique, who were commissioned to represent their Rulers at the various Ceremonies; members of the House of Peers and House of Representatives, high officers and officials, a number of leading business men and bankers, and the representatives of various public bodies throughout the country.

The rain, which began to fall shortly after the Emperor's arrival at Kyoto on the evening of the 7th, and continued unceasingly for two days, stopped during the night of the 9th. The morning of November 10th dawned with clouds and mist hanging over the surrounding hills, but by ten o'clock the sun had broken through the clouds and was soon shining brightly, and the Accession Ceremony was conducted in ideal Autumn weather.

In the centre of the Throne Room of the Shishiiden was the Imperial Throne (Takamikura), facing the south, and to the east of the Throne was the seat (Michōdai) for the Empress (who, being indisposed, was unable to be present). In front of the Shishiiden were large stands on which two stood handsome banners bearing the characters "Ban-zai" ("Long Life"), a number of various antique banners in red, white, green, purple, yellow, etc., and beside them were placed gongs and drums used in ancient times.

Prior to the Grand Ceremony in the afternoon a service was held at the Kashiko-dokoro (Imperial Sanctuary), in the Shunkōden, at which were present the Crown Prince, H.I.H. Prince Sadanaru Shinnō and other members of the Imperial Family, the Premier and members of the Ministry, the Corps Diplomatique and a large number of high officers and State officials. The Emperor, wearing ancient robes and sword, entered the Hall at 10.23, and read before the Gods and the Spirits of his Ancestors an Imperial Proclamation announcing that the Grand Ceremony of the Enthronement was to be conducted at the Shishiiden that afternoon. The service was over at 11, when the drums were beaten three times.

His Majesty at 3.10 p.m. ascended the Throne, which was curtained, by the northern steps. Chamberlains placed the Sacred Treasures on a stand before the Throne, and two Chamberlains ascended the eastern and western steps of the dais and lifted the curtains, disclosing to view his Majesty on the Throne, holding the Imperial sceptre. His Majesty rose from his seat and read the following Imperial Rescript in the presence of the gathering:—

"Having, by virtue of the glories of Our Ancestors, ascended the Imperial Throne of divine origin, we do hereby perform the Ceremony of Accession.

"Our Imperial Ancestors having laid the foundation of Our Empire, Our wise Predecessors, in pursuance of the divine command coeval with Heaven and Earth, have each succeeded to the Imperial Throne transmitted to him in an ever-unbroken line together with the Divine Treasures of Our Imperial House, and have reigned over and governed the people within Our Imperial dominions with benevolent care. The forefathers of you, Our subjects, have, on their part, been constant and loyal in their service to the Imperial House. Thus consecrated by the ties that unite the Sovereign and the subject with the strength of the bond between father and son, Our Empire has developed a character which has no equal on this earth.

"Our illustrious Father brought forth upon this Empire a new era of prosperity and settled his mind on a great policy of opening the country to foreign intercourse. He further promulgated the fundamental law of State by expounding the bequeathed precepts of Our Imperial Ancestors, and effected an unparalleled great achievement by giving a full scope of efficiency to the work of the Imperial régime. His eminent virtue thus shed its lustre abroad and his benevolent influence was felt everywhere.

"Now that we have inherited the grand work of Our Father, it is Our will to secure, on the one hand, a permanent stability of Our State by consolidating its foundations, and to share, on the other, the benefit of peace and harmony by strengthening the friendship with other nations. May the Heavenly Spirits of Our Ancestors, to whom We owe so much, witness Our determination that We will fulfil Our mission by diligently labouring day and night. We trust that you, Our loyal subjects, will guard and maintain the prosperity of Our Imperial Throne by performing with assiduity your respective parts and duties. It is Our wish to make ever more brilliant the glory of Our country by the united virtue and harmonious co-operation of all. We command you, Our subjects, to be guided by these Our views."

Upon the conclusion of the Imperial Speech, Count Okuma, the Premier, took up a position in front of the Throne and read the following congratulatory address in reply to the Speech from the Throne:—

“I most humbly present an address to the Throne. Your Majesty, having succeeded to the Imperial Throne which has through all ages been occupied by one and the same Dynasty, and taken up the Sceptre of the Empire, now ascends the Throne and holds the solemn Ceremony of the Accession. The entire nation rejoices with a full heart, and I, Your Majesty’s humble servant, am filled with infinite joy.

“The Imperial Ancestors transmitted to Their Descendants the divine ordinances which are eternal as Heaven and Earth, and brought the country under Their rule; They handed down the Three Sacred Treasures and made the chiefs of the five tribes Their subjects. Thus, the foundations of the Empire unchangeable through all ages was definitely consolidated and the relations of Sovereign and subject were firmly established.

“The Founder of the Imperial Line was brave and far-sighted to carry out the divine will of His Ancestors in transmitting the rule of the country and to extend the work begun by His divine Ancestors. He led the Imperial Army and subjugated the middle provinces and ascended the Imperial Throne. He decided personally in all matters and by His wise government left a shining example to posterity. The descendants of the various tribes who served His descendants also all followed the spirit of their forefathers and gave loyal support to the Imperial rule. To Him belongs the illustrious title of the Founder of the Empire, and sublime is the work of the Imperial rule which was established to last for ever.

“His late Majesty of glorious memory, upon accession to the Throne, unfolded the Imperial plan of renovation by settling the great policy of restoration and of opening the country, and established uniform government by adopting what is good and excellent in foreign countries and, abolishing the old feudal system, made clear the basis of government by promulgating the imperishable Constitution, strengthened the military and naval defence by setting up the military system, ensured the moral and intellectual well-being of His subjects by the spread of education, increased the affluence of the people by fostering agriculture and industry, and increased the efficiency of general administration by reforming the institutions. Thereupon the political order of the State was greatly enhanced and the prosperity of the nation grew unceasingly.

“Your Majesty, having succeeded to the Imperial Throne and inherited the grand work of the Imperial régime, is ever anxious to fulfil, in pursuance of the wise policy of Your great Father and Ancestors, Your high mission by strengthening the stability of the Empire and by making manifest the virtuous glory of the Imperial rule. Now on this happy occasion of the Grand Ceremony Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to favour us with Your brilliant speech, elucidating the fundamental character of the foundation of the Empire and teaching the ways to be observed by Your subjects, and we, Your Majesty’s humble subjects, are deeply moved.

“Your Majesty, with Your heavenly qualities of benevolence, filial piety, modesty and self-restraint, has begun a most glorious reign, and with the divine aid of the Imperial Ancestors and His late Majesty always attending Your Majesty’s person, the Imperial work is more prosperous and the Imperial virtues are more illustrious than ever; and the whole world resounds with high praises of Your Majesty. And we, Your humble subjects, solemnly swear to show our gratitude for Your Majesty’s gracious will by ceaselessly labouring to the utmost extent and, with one heart, stimulating the spirit of fidelity and making every endeavour to prove the sincerity of our feeling.

“We, Your Majesty’s subjects, who are fortunate to attend those magnificent ceremonies, and see propitious clouds hang around the lofty hall and golden banners flutter in the breeze of benevolence, can hardly contain ourselves for joy. In the name of all the subjects of this Empire, I, Your Majesty’s humble servant, most respectfully present our heartfelt congratulations on this auspicious occasion and tender our sincere wishes for a long life to Your Gracious Majesty.

“Your Majesty’s Servant,

“COUNT SHIGENOBU OKUMA,

“Minister President of State.”

“Tenth day of November, 4th year of Taisho (1915 A.D.)”

Descending into the courtyard at half-past three, Count Okuma called for three “Banzai” for His Majesty the Emperor, the whole assembly joining in the shout, which, on a pre-arranged signal, was simultaneously echoed throughout the length and breadth of the Empire. His Majesty then rose and left the scene, gongs and drums being beaten three times in accordance with the traditional Japanese custom, and thus ended the Grand Ceremony of the Enthronement.

THE SERVICE AT THE KASHIKO-DOKORO.

THE service at the Kashiko-dokoro (Imperial Sanctuary) commenced at sunset on November 11th, and lasted until one o'clock next morning. During the playing of the special music by the Court musicians, the Emperor, attended by the Court Ritualists, entered the Hall and offered prayers to the Gods and the Spirits of his Ancestors, afterward proceeding to his seat. Next, H.I.H. Princess Nobu-ko Naishinnō Asaka-no-Miya, representing the Empress, offered prayers, being followed by members of the Imperial Family. His Majesty left the Hall at 5 o'clock. Outside watch-fires were kept burning throughout the service, which was conducted by the Court Ritualists.

THE DAIJŌSAI.

THE Daijōsai is a thanksgiving festival, when the Emperor offers new rice, Kuroki and Shiroki (*saké* of black and white colour respectively) to the Gods and the Spirits of his Ancestors, this festival being specially observed after the Grand Ceremony of the Enthronement. Two separate rice-fields, one known as "Yuki" and the other as "Suki," were selected in the prefectures of Aichi and Kagawa, and there the rice offered was grown. Absolute cleanliness is most essential in the cultivation of the plant. The harvesting of the rice is conducted with due ceremony by a number of selected men and women in the presence of Imperial Messengers. The rice thus grown is sent to Kyoto, where it is made into *saké* (a fermented beverage), and the remainder, together with *saké*, is offered to the Gods and the Spirits of the Imperial Ancestors during the Enthronement festivities. The ceremony of presenting the rice and *saké* was performed at the Daijōkyū Shrine (wherein the Yuki and Suki Shrines were built in ancient Japanese style for the occasion) from sunset on December 14th to dawn of the 15th, and was as imposing as it was important.

There were present Princes of the Blood, a large number of high officers and officials, including Ministers of State, accompanied by their wives. A score of officials, wearing ancient costume and carrying the ancient swords, bows and quivers full of arrows, took up their positions as guardians of the gates to the north, south, east and west. Meanwhile preparations were completed for the ceremonies at the Yuki Shrine and the Suki Shrine.

At 7.35 p.m. the Emperor in a white ceremonial robe entered the Yuki Shrine and presented offerings to the Gods and the Spirits of his Ancestors, His Majesty himself partaking in the sacred diet—a ceremony which was not seen by any of the assembled company. Music was played by the Court musicians during the ceremony, the whole proceedings lasting until after eleven o'clock.

At 1.35 a.m. the following day His Majesty proceeded to the Suki Shrine, where a similar ceremony was conducted, the proceedings lasting until 4.30, when the Emperor returned to the Palace.

IMPERIAL BANQUETS AND VISITS TO SHRINES.

AT the Nijō Palace, on November 16th, the first of the two Imperial banquets was given in celebration of the Enthronement. The first banquet, served in Japanese style, was attended by members of the Imperial Family, Ministers of State, the Corps Diplomatique, and a large number of high officers and officials, and their wives.

The second banquet was given at the Nijo Palace on November 17th, and on this occasion it was served in European style.

On the night of November 17th a number of Japanese classical dances were given in the presence of the Emperor and the Court, the Representatives of the Rulers of all the friendly Powers, and a number of Japanese high officials, the assembly numbering over two thousand five hundred.

On November 20th His Majesty visited the Imperial Great Shrines at Ise, and on the 24th visited the mausoleum of the first Emperor Jimmu Tennō, on the 25th the mausoleum of Emperor Meiji Tennō, and on the 26th the mausolea of Emperor Kōmei Tennō, Emperor Ninkō Tennō and Emperor Kōkaku Tennō.

On the 27th the Emperor left Kyoto for Tokyo, travelling via Nagoya, His Majesty reaching the Capital on the 28th and the Kashiko-dokoro (Imperial Sanctuary) was taken back to Tokyo at the same time.

GRAND MILITARY REVIEW.

THE Military Review in honour of the Enthronement was held on December 2nd at the Aoyama Parade-ground, in Tokyo, in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor, Imperial Princes and Princesses, the Corps Diplomatique, and a large concourse of the general public. The troops participating in the Review were the Imperial Bodyguard and the First Division stationed in Tokyo, together with contingents from various parts of the Empire, the whole numbering 40,000 men. Fine weather favoured the review, which passed off most successfully.

His Majesty, in the uniform of a Grand Marshal, and accompanied by Prince Hiromichi Takatsukasa, Grand Chamberlain, and other high officials, left the Palace shortly before 9 a.m. for the Parade-ground. All the streets from the Palace to the ground were densely packed by people, many of whom had from early morning taken up points of vantage. In accordance with police instructions, and with a view to preventing the horses taking fright, there was no cheering.

On arrival at the Parade-ground His Majesty was received by H.I.H. Marshal Prince Sadanaru Shinnō, who was in command of the parade, H.I.H. General Prince Kotohito Shinnō, Marshal Prince Ōyama, General Viscount Hasegawa, Chief of the General Staff, Lieut.-General Oka, Minister of War, members of the Corps Diplomatique, and other high officers and officials. Mounting a magnificent black charger, His Majesty, escorted by Princes Sadanaru Shinnō and Kotohito Shinnō, the Headquarters Staff and Military Attachés of the friendly Powers, rode along the lines, afterwards taking up a position at the saluting base for the march past.

The review ended shortly before noon, when an Imperial Rescript was issued to the troops, His Majesty expressing appreciation of their services to the State and urging them to strive with renewed energy to maintain the efficiency of the army.

His Majesty then returned to the Palace, the troops marching back to barracks.

GRAND NAVAL REVIEW.

ON December 4th His Majesty the Emperor reviewed in Tokyo Bay one hundred and twenty-five warships, aggregating 605,385 tons. Admiral Baron S. Kataoka was in command of the whole fleet. The weather was bright, but very cold.

The Fleet was drawn up in five lines, the first line pivoted on the large 30,000-ton battleship *Fusō*, the line extending in a north-easterly direction for a distance of five or six miles. Lying next to the *Fusō* were thirteen battleships, and then stretching away to the horizon were six cruisers comprising the remainder of the line. The second line was headed by four battleship-cruisers, at the head of which was the *Hiyēi*, built at Yokosuka, while next to her was the sister-ship *Kongō*, built at Barrow-on-Furness. The third, fourth and fifth lines were composed of defence-boats, gun-boats, and destroyers, while a line of submarines completed the array.

Day fire-works were sent up near Yokohama Station shortly before 9 a.m. to signal the approach of the Imperial train. On alighting, His Majesty was received by Admiral T. Katō, Minister of the Navy, Admiral H. Shimamura, Chief of the Naval Staff, Mr. K. Andō, Mayor of Yokohama, and many other prominent officers and officials. On his way to the pier the Emperor, who wore the full dress uniform of an Admiral, acknowledged the respectful salutes of the spectators, who included a number of foreigners.

On arrival at the pier His Majesty proceeded in a launch to the cruiser *Tsukuba*, which, attended by the cruisers *Tokiwa*, *Yahagi* and *Manshū*, passed through the lines, all the vessels participating in the review firing a salute of twenty-one guns. The review was concluded shortly before noon.

In honour of the occasion the city of Yokohama was gaily decorated, and a number of lantern processions paraded the streets during the evening.

The Enthronement festivities were brought to a close on December 9th, with a successful gathering in Uyeno Park, Tokyo, when His Majesty the Emperor received the loyal congratulations of the citizens of the Capital.

CELEBRATIONS IN THE EMPIRE.

IN TOKYO.

NEVER has the loyalty of the citizens of Tokyo been demonstrated in a more practical manner than on the occasion of the departure of His Majesty the Emperor for Kyoto on November 6th, 1915, for the Grand Ceremonies of the Enthronement.

From early morning the citizens were astir decorating their houses and streets in honour of the event. Long before the hour appointed for His Majesty's departure, the streets leading from the Imperial Palace to Tokyo Station were packed by people eager to see the Imperial procession on this auspicious occasion. At 6 o'clock in the morning the Emperor, accompanied by H.I.H. Marshal Prince Sadanaru Shinnō Fushimino-Miya, Marquis Okuma, the Premier, and other dignitaries, left the Imperial Palace for Tokyo Station, where His Majesty took special train for Kyoto.

At Babasaki, in front of the Palace, there was erected a large archway, 60 feet high and 138 feet wide, known as the Banzai gate, through which the Imperial procession passed. On the centre of the gate, which was in pure Japanese style, two Japanese ideographs, reading "Banzai," were exhibited in gold, together with four phoenix and eight Yatano-kagami (Sacred Mirrors). A number of large banners representing the Sun and Moon, and others bearing the characters "Banzai," etc., were placed at regular intervals between the Banzai gate and the Nijūbashi bridge leading to the Palace. In front of Tokyo Station was erected a similar gate, this displaying ideographs representing "Long Live the Emperor and Empress," and "May the Prosperity of the Imperial House be Everlasting." Both sides of the principal streets were draped with red and white bunting, and white lanterns, national flags and other decorations were displayed at every house. At Hibiya Park there was an exhibition of chrysanthemums under the auspices of the Tokyo Municipal authorities during the Enthronement festivities.



DECORATIONS AT NIHONBASHI BRIDGE.

At the ceremony of Enthronement at Kyoto, on November 10th, the citizens of Tokyo were officially represented by Dr. Y. Okuda, the Mayor, and by Mr. B. Nakano, Chairman of the Municipal Assembly. Representative citizens repaired to the Imperial Palace and also to the Aoyama Detached Palace, where the Empress was then residing, to offer congratulations on the great event. In Tokyo the day was marked by a display of fireworks and a garden-party given at Hibiya Park by the Municipal authorities, while the Electric Bureau, under whose direction the street electric car service is carried on, ran illuminated cars. Some 1,200,000 citizens assembled in the open ground in front of the Imperial Palace, at Hibiya Park, and other points, to join in the celebration. At 3.30 p.m. the citizens joined in the shout of "Banzai," given at the same time as at the Ceremony of the Enthronement in Kyoto.



FLAG PROCESSION PASSING IN FRONT OF THE PALACE.

On the occasion of the Daijōsai festival at Kyoto, on November 14th, a service was held at every temple and shrine in Tokyo, and on the 16th and 17th, when the first and second Imperial Banquets were given at Kyoto, similar entertainments were arranged by the Tokyo Municipality.

On November 28th the Emperor, accompanied by members of the Imperial Family and the Court officials, returned to Tokyo from Kyoto. At the Station His Majesty was received by Dr. Okuda, Mayor of Tokyo, Ministers of State and representative citizens.



PAVILION IN UYENO PARK.

At Uyeno Park, on December 9th, a celebration in honour of the Enthronement was held under the auspices of the Tokyo Municipality, this being the last of the series of public festivities. His Majesty the Emperor, accompanied by his suite, arrived at the Park shortly after 10 a.m., and was received by Dr. Okuda and leading residents. His Majesty, taking up his position in a pavilion specially built for the occasion, received congratulations from the citizens. The streets through which the Emperor drove to and from the Park were thickly lined with people, who cheered His Majesty as he passed.

In the evening a big lantern procession was organized in honour of the occasion.

IN YOKOHAMA.

THE citizens of Yokohama celebrated the Enthronement in as enthusiastic a manner as did the citizens of Tokyo. In front of the Yokohama Municipal Office a large arch of greenery was erected, and on this appeared the ideographs "Long Live the Emperor and Empress." Similar arches were erected at the entrances to Yokohama Park and in other parts of the city. On the occasion of the Enthronement Ceremony at Kyoto on November 10th the citizens, under the direction of the Municipal authorities, assembled at the Park, where they took part in the shout of "Banzai" in honour of the Emperor, Mr. Ando, the Mayor, leading the cheering. Among those present were Mr. Ariyoshi, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, Mr. Otani, President of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, the Consular Body, leading foreign residents, and a large number of Japanese. As a demonstration of loyalty to the Throne a pair of handsome flower vases was presented by the citizens to the Imperial Court.



ARCH AT ENTRANCE TO YOKOHAMA PARK.

As the Emperor passed through Yokohama Station on his journey to Kyoto on November 6th a large number of officials and citizens assembled at the Station to show their respects, and day fire-works were sent up at a point near the Station. The same thing occurred when his Majesty passed through Yokohama on his return from Kyoto on the 28th.

At the Yokohama Municipal Office a Special Commission was appointed to receive the congratulations which were offered by the citizens from November 10th to the 14th. These congratulations were afterwards presented to the Imperial Household.

On December 4th the Naval Review was held off Yokohama in honour of the Enthronement, the Emperor, on the cruiser *Tsukuba*, reviewing the fleet of 125 vessels. In the evening the whole fleet was illuminated, and presented a grand spectacle. A lantern procession was organized by the citizens in honour of the Enthronement.

IN KYOTO.

THE festivities in Kyoto connected with the Enthronement were arranged on a most elaborate scale, the Municipal authorities having raised a loan of ¥500,000 for the purpose.

During the Enthronement festivities, namely from the 7th to the 27th of November, business was practically suspended, and the citizens gave themselves up to rejoicing and celebrations, the ancient Capital being illuminated at night. Naturally the decorations in the city were on a larger scale than those in Tokyo, Yokohama and elsewhere. In front of Kyoto Station a gigantic arch, 90 feet high and 120 feet wide, was erected. Similar structures were erected at various prominent points in the city, which was gaily decorated with national flags, bunting, lanterns, etc. There were numerous lantern processions, and frequent displays of fireworks. In addition, the Municipal authorities and leading organizations entertained in various ways members of the Imperial Family, the Corps Diplomatique and other guests invited to the festivities from all parts of the country, the entertainments including a dinner at the Yasaka Club and a garden-party given by the local authorities. In commemoration of the event an Industrial Exhibition was opened in the Okasaki Park, where a huge tower, known as the "Banzai-to," was erected. In a large Hall call the 'Taireikan," built there, were arranged models of the Shishiiden, where the Enthronement was conducted, the Daijokyu Shrine, Takamikura, etc. used for the ceremonies, these being provided for those not invited to the Enthronement Ceremonies.



DECORATIONS AT KARASUMARU-DÖRI.

The Municipal authorities, beside offering congratulations to the Throne, presented His Majesty with a pair of handsome flower vases, an album showing places of interest in Kyoto and neighbourhood, and other gifts, while the gifts to Her Majesty comprised tapestry, embroideries, etc.



NIGHT SCENE AT SHIJÖ-DÖRI.

Under the auspices of the authorities a dinner was given at the Minami-za Theatre in Shijō-dōri on November 8th in honour of foreign and Japanese journalists, who were accorded every facility in the discharge of their duties in connection with the festivities.

All the hotels and many individual houses were filled with visitors, some of whom were given accommodation in the suburbs of the city. In fact, the local authorities and citizens did everything in their power for the comfort of the visitors during the festivities.

Thousands of policemen were brought in from various districts to regulate the traffic, and, thanks to the way they did their work, no serious accident occurred during the festivities. As many visitors continued to arrive at Kyoto after the ceremonies, the authorities opened a special Exhibition at the Okasaki Park from January 15th to April 30th, 1916, in order to show the progress of trade, etc., in the city.

EMPEROR, EMPRESS

AND

IMPERIAL FAMILY.





THE EMPEROR.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY YOSHIHITO, the one hundred and twenty-second Emperor of Japan, is the third son of the late Emperor Meiji Tennō, and was born on August 31st of the twelfth year of the Meiji Era (1879 A.D.).

The naming ceremony was conducted on September 6th, when the infant Prince was named Yoshihito Shinnō. The first and second sons of Emperor Meiji Tennō died in infancy.

Marquis Tadayasu Nakayama and Marchioness Nakayama were appointed guardians of the young Prince, who in infancy was physically weak. On the eighth anniversary of his birthday, in 1887, the Prince was proclaimed Heir Apparent, and in September of the same year he attended the Peers' School. On November 3rd of the twenty-second year of the Meiji Era (1889 A.D.), the birthday anniversary of the late Emperor Meiji Tennō, the ceremony of installing His Highness as Crown Prince was conducted at the Imperial Palace, when Emperor Meiji Tennō presented His Highness with a sacred sword known as "Tsubokiri"—a practice which will be carried out on similar occasions in future. The Crown Prince was at the same time decorated with the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum and appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Imperial Army.

A new Department, to have charge of affairs concerning the Prince, was at this time inaugurated in the Imperial Household. In 1892 His Highness was promoted to the rank of a First Lieutenant of the Imperial Army, and two years later left the Peers' School to be under private tutors at his Palace. In 1895 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and on the occasion of his nineteenth birthday, 1897, he was, in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial House Law, given a seat in the House of Peers in the Imperial Diet. In 1898 he was promoted to the rank of a Major of Infantry, and appointed a Lieut.-Commander in the Imperial Navy.

On May 10th of the thirty-third year of the Meiji Era (1900 A.D.) the Crown Prince married Sadako (First-class Imperial Order of the Crown), fourth daughter of the late Prince Michitaka Kujō, and on the occasion of his marriage was decorated with the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum, with Chain. On April 29th, 1901, a son was born to the Imperial Couple and was named Hirohito Shinnō. In the same year the Crown Prince was promoted to the rank of a Lieut.-Colonel in the Army and a Commander in the Navy. On June 25th, 1902, a second son was born and named Yasuhito Shinnō (Atsunomiya). In 1903 the Crown Prince was promoted Colonel in the Army and Captain in the Navy. On January 3rd, 1905, a third son was born and was named Nobuhito Shinnō (Takamatsu-no-Miya). In 1906 His Highness was promoted Major-General in the Army and Rear-Admiral in the Navy. In 1907 he crossed over to Korea (now known as Chosen) and visited the Korean Court, and as a result of the visit it was arranged that the Korean Crown Prince (now Prince Yi) should visit Japan to prosecute his studies. In 1909 the Crown Prince was promoted Lieut.-General and Vice-Admiral.

On July 30th of the forty-fifth year of the Meiji Era (1912 A.D.) Emperor Meiji Tennō died. The same evening the Crown Prince ascended the Throne, and in November of the fourth year of the Taishō Era (1915 A.D.) the Enthronement Ceremonies were conducted in Kyoto. On December 2nd, 1915, a fourth son was born to the new Emperor and Empress, and was named Takahito Shinnō (Sumi-no-Miya).

In his early days the Emperor was educated by Mr. T. Yumoto, who, on being sent to Europe on a certain mission, was succeeded by Mr. K. Maruo, who was later appointed a Court Councillor. After leaving the Peers' School the young Prince attended lectures by the late Dr. G. Kawada (Doctor of Literature) and Dr. K. Mishima (Doctor of Literature), on Chinese Classics, and by the late Mr. T. Motowori on Japanese history and literature. His Highness studied French with a French resident in Tokyo, and later with Mr. M. Mita. He thus speaks French fluently, and reads with much interest French newspapers and magazines. He took a course in law, political economy and other branches of science from the late Baron R. Midzukuri (Doctor of Law), who also lectured on the history of the nations.

In composing Japanese odes, or *waka*, the Emperor follows in the footsteps of the late Emperor Meiji Tennō. As an officer attached to the Imperial Bodyguard the Emperor, when Crown Prince, often visited the barracks to study military science, and at times took command of the troops in various exercises. In military administration and tactics, the Emperor studied under Generals M. Yui, T. Matsukawa and T. Utsunomiya, all well-known authorities on tactics, while General Baron Y. Fukushima gave a course of lectures on military administration. Admiral H. Shimamura, Vice-Admiral H. Sukamoto and Vice-Admiral T. Yamaya lectured before the young Prince on naval tactics.

His Majesty is an accomplished horseman, and as a young man often followed this recreation in company with officers of the Imperial Bodyguard.

Among attendants of the Emperor, when Crown Prince, were the late H.I.H. Admiral Prince Takehito Shinno Arisugawa-no-Miya, the late Marshal Prince I. Oyama, the late Prince H. Ito, Count H. Hijikata, ex-Minister of the Imperial Household, Lieut.-General Viscount S. Soga, Marshal Count Y. Oku, and the late Lieut.-General M. Kurokawa, all of whom distinguished themselves either as statesmen or military commanders during the Meiji Era. Lieut.-General M. Kurokawa was chief Aide-de-camp to the Crown Prince for many years, and was largely responsible for his training along various lines. Every Saturday the Crown Prince visited the late Emperor, with whom he was closetted for hours, acquiring knowledge in the conduct of affairs of State which should fit him for his task as ruler.

While attending the Peers' School, the young Prince walked to and fro in all kinds of weather. He is fond of athletics and is a good swimmer. He has a contempt for anything underhand. One day the Prince, accompanied by his attendants, was rabbit-shooting, but was very unsuccessful in his bag. One of the attendants, somewhat disturbed by the fact, secretly brought a tame rabbit from a farmhouse in the neighbourhood and set it free. His Highness fired, and killed the animal. He discovered later that it was not a wild rabbit, and on inquiry the secret was disclosed. The man responsible was warned by His Highness not to resort to such action again.

In 1901, when staying at the Detached Palace at Numadzu, his Highness, with his attendants, went on a hunting trip in the woods at the foot of Mt. Fuji. During the hunt His Highness became separated from his suite, and lost his way. Coming to a farmer's house he entered for the purpose of resting. The farmer and his wife thought the visitor was one of the Crown Prince's suite and treated him accordingly. It being late in the afternoon, they prepared a supper for the visitor, who, without disclosing his identity, partook of the humble meal. When about to leave, the Prince told the farmer and his wife that he had no money to pay for the meal, but that on his return home he would send some one to pay for it. So saying, the Crown Prince took leave of the humble host and hostess, but had not gone far when he met his suite, who had been searching for him. The Prince thereupon dispatched an attendant to the farmer and his wife with gifts in return for the kind treatment accorded him.

On ascending the Throne, the Emperor removed from the Aoyama Detached Palace to the Imperial Palace so long occupied by Emperor Meiji Tennō. His Majesty's habits are very simple. He rises at six o'clock, and after completing his toilet worships before the ancestral shrine. Breakfast follows, this consisting only of bread and milk. At luncheon his Majesty takes foreign food, while dinner is served in Japanese style. After breakfast His Majesty reads nearly all the leading newspapers, and then devotes several hours to State affairs.

On New Year's Day the Emperor conducts a service known as "Shihō-hai" early in the morning to pray to the Gods and Imperial Ancestors for the everlasting prosperity of the Empire. The service over, His Majesty receives greetings from members of the Imperial Family, Ministers of State, the Corps Diplomatique and a number of high officers and officials in Tokyo and neighbouring districts.

On January 5th a New Year Banquet is usually given by His Majesty at noon in the Imperial Palace, to which are invited Princes and Princesses of the Blood, Ministers of State, the Corps Diplomatique, and a large number of high officers and civilians, the company usually numbering almost a thousand.

From about the middle of January until about the middle of March each year the Emperor and Empress stay at the Imperial Detached Palace at Hayama.

February 11th, the "Kigensetsu" (Anniversary of the Accession of the first Emperor Jimmu Tennō), is celebrated at the Imperial Palace, when the Emperor invites members of the Imperial Family, the Corps Diplomatique, and other high officials to luncheon.

In April their Majesties give the Imperial Cherry-viewing Party at the Hama Detached Palace, facing Tokyo Bay, to which are invited members of the Imperial Family, Ministers of State, the Corps Diplomatique, Consular Body, high officers and officials, and leading citizens of Tokyo and neighbouring towns.

During the summer each year their Majesties spend a considerable time at the Detached Palace at Nikko.

On October 31st the Emperor officially celebrates the anniversary of his Birthday at the Imperial Palace, inviting thereto members of the Imperial Family, Ministers of State, the Diplomatic Body and other high officials and officers.

In November an Imperial Garden-party is usually given by their Majesties at the Akasaka Detached Palace to view the chrysanthemums, members of the Imperial Family, Ministers of State, the Corps Diplomatique, Consular Body and a number of high officers and civilians being invited.

In December the Emperor usually opens the Imperial Diet in person, the ceremony being conducted in the House of Peers. From the Throne in the House His Majesty reads an Imperial Message to members of the Upper and Lower Houses.

THE EMPRESS.



ER IMPERIAL MAJESTY EMPRESS SADAÑO is the fourth daughter of the late Prince Michitaka Kujō, whose family, according to Japanese myths, is descended from the god Amenokoyane-no-Mikoto. Her Majesty was born on June 25th of the seventeenth year of the Meiji Era (1884 A.D.).

In accordance with the rule of the Kujō family, the Empress, on the seventh day after her birth, was placed under the care of a farmer named Kinzō Ōkawara and his wife, living at Suginami-mura, Nakano, a suburb of Tokyo. There she remained until she was five years old. The farmer's wife carried the infant Princess on her back as she worked on the farm and went out shopping, and thus the young Princess, exposed to all weathers, grew up to be very healthy.

On November 10th, 1888, the young Princess was taken back to the Kujō family, and soon entered a kindergarten, passing later to the Female Department of the Peers' School. Except in very stormy weather, she walked to and fro to school. She was fond of recreation, lawn tennis being one of her favourite games.

While in the School, Her Highness always occupied the foremost rank among her class-mates, none of whom could surpass her in various branches of science. She is of excellent physique, and is endowed with fine qualities, which fitted her for the position of Crown Princess and Empress. As Princess she was frugal and led a very simple life, refraining from all sorts of luxury common among ladies in higher classes in Japan. She was exceptionally kind and generous, thereby winning the respect and confidence of all.

The Empress-Dowager Eishō, being an aunt of the Princess, often invited her to the Aoyama Palace, whither she repaired with her elder sister, Noriko. These visits led to a great attachment between the young Princess and the Empress Dowager, and the outcome was a betrothal between the then Crown Prince and the Princess.

On February 11th of the thirty-third year of the Meiji Era (1900 A.D.), known as the Kigensetsu, the anniversary of the accession of the first Emperor Jimmu Tennō, Princess Sadako was proclaimed bride-elect of the Crown Prince and decorated with the First-class Imperial Order of the Crown. On May 10th following, the wedding ceremony took place at the Imperial Palace in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, Princes and Princesses of the Blood, Ministers of State, members of the Corps Diplomatique, and a large number of Court officials, etc. After her marriage the Crown Princess continued her studies in French, Chinese Classics, history of all nations, and various branches of Science under several tutors of the Crown Prince. She also took lessons on the violin and piano.

In addition to her daily functions at the Imperial Palace, Her Majesty devotes her energy to the development of various lines of domestic industry and charitable works. For instance, she personally superintends the work of raising silkworms in the compound of the Aoyama Detached Palace, where the said enterprise was first inaugurated by the late Empress Dowager Eisho in the early days of the Meiji Era. The scope of the enterprise has since been enlarged and improved under the direction of the Empress, who has thus converted it into a Model Station for the benefit of the silk industry of the Empire.

There are four sons of the marriage, namely :—

H.I.H. The Crown Prince, Hirohito Shinnō, who was born April 29th of the thirty-fourth year of the Meiji Era (1901 A.D.).

When His Highness reached school-age, he attended the Peers' School, where he remained until the inauguration, in April, 1914, of a special Scientific Department at the Takanawa Detached Palace for the express purpose of educating him.

On July 30th, 1912, when the present Emperor ascended the Throne, the Crown Prince removed from the Aoyama Palace to the Takanawa Detached Palace, and Prince Yasuhito Shinnō and Prince Nobuhito Shinnō, the second and third sons, remained at the Aoyama Palace.

Baron A. Hamao has been appointed Grand Master of the Household of the Crown Prince, Admiral Count H. Tōgo being the chief guardian and tutor of his Imperial Highness.

On September 9th, 1912, the Crown Prince, the eldest son of the Emperor and Empress, was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Army and Second Sub-Lieutenant in the Navy, and decorated with the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum. He was posted to the First Infantry Regiment of the Imperial Bodyguard and to the First Squadron.

On the following day the late General Count M. Nogi was received in audience by the Crown Prince, to whom he presented a book called the "Chūchō Jijitsu." The General in grave tones informed the Prince that the book would serve as a guide to him when he ascended the Throne and undertook the task of governing the Empire. The General next visited



H.I.H. THE CROWN PRINCE.

Prince Yasuhito Shinnō and Prince Nobuhito Shinnō, the second and third sons of the Emperor, and gave them some valuable advice, expressing the ardent hope that they would both assist the Crown Prince in helping to maintain and promote the best interests of the Empire. On the 13th of the same month, the day on which the State funeral of the late Emperor Meiji Tennō was held in Tokyo, General Count and Countess Nogi committed *harakiri* at their residence, as they desired to follow their late Imperial master to the other world.

On October 31st, 1914, the Crown Prince was promoted to the rank of a First Lieutenant in the Army and First Sub-Lieutenant in the Navy. On October 31st, 1916, the Prince was promoted to the rank of a Captain in the Army and a Lieutenant in the Navy. On November 3rd, 1916, the ceremony of officially installing the Crown Prince was conducted at the Imperial Palace, when the Emperor, in accordance with the rules of the Imperial House, handed His Highness a sacred sword known as "Tsubokiri." His Highness has a close resemblance to the Emperor in appearance and is endowed with high qualities and magnanimity indispensable to a Sovereign of the Empire.

H.I.H. Prince Yasuhito Shinnō (Atsu-no-miya) was born June 25th of the thirty-fifth year of the Meiji Era (1902 A.D.).



H.I.H. PRINCE YASUHITO SHINNŌ
(ATSU-NO-MIYA).



H.I.H. PRINCE NOBUSHITO SHINNŌ
(TAKAMATSU-NO-MIYA).

H.I.H. Prince Nobuhito Shinnō (Takamatsu-no-miya) was born January 3rd of the thirty-eighth year of the Meiji Era (1905 A.D.).

Prince Yasuhito Shinnō entered the Peers' School in April, 1909, and Prince Nobuhito Shinnō in April, 1911. They both have a close resemblance to the Empress in appearance. Prince Yasuhito Shinno has an exceptionally fine physique, and is clever in mathematics. Prince Nobuhito Shinnō is as clever as Prince Yasuhito Shinnō in every respect. In fact, like the Crown Prince they are endowed with many estimable qualities.

H.I.H. Prince Takahito Shinnō (Sumi-no-miya) was born December 2nd of the fourth year of the Taishō Era (1915 A.D.).

THE LATE EMPEROR MEIJI TENNO.

THE late Emperor Meiji Tennō, father of the present Emperor, was the second son of the late Emperor Kōmei Tennō, and was born on September 22nd of the fifth year of the Kayei Era (November 3rd, 1852 A.D.)

The infant Prince, who was named Sachi-no-Miya, was placed under the care of the late Marquis Tadayasu Nakayama, Marchioness Nakayama, and Lady Yoshiko Nakayama. Amid a general outcry of "Sonnō-jō-i" ("Reverence for the Emperor and expel the Western barbarians!"), raised by various classes of the people, Marquis Tadayasu Nakayama summoned to Kyoto a physician named Yasusuke Omura, who had studied medical science under a Dutch physician in Nagasaki, and had the infant Prince vaccinated, an act which was kept secret on account of the general agitation started against Europeans. Lord Sanenori Okimachi was later added to the number of guardians of His Highness.



The young Prince learned Chinese Classics and various branches of Science from the late H.I.H. Prince Takahito Shinnō Arisugawa-no-Miya, Marquis Tadayasu Nakayama, Lord Sanenori Okimachi, Viscount Ōsanaga Takatsuji and Lord Nobusato Fushihara. Among the Prince's schoolmates were the late Prince Tomosada Iwakura, Marquis Kimmochi Saionji, and Viscount Tarumitsu Uramatsu. On July 10th of the first year of the Man-in Era (August 26th,

1860). His Highness, when nine years of age, was installed Crown Prince. On September 23th of the same year (November 10th, 1860 A.D.) the name of the Prince was changed to that of Mutsuhito Shinnō. On January 9th of the third year of the Keiwō Era (February 13th, 1867 A.D.), His Highness, at the age of sixteen, ascended the throne on the demise of Emperor Kōmei Tennō. On December 9th of the same year (January 3rd, 1868 A.D.) the administrative power was restored to the Imperial Court. The Enthronement took place at the Kyōto Palace on August 27th of the first year of the Meiji Era (October 12th, 1868 A.D.). On December 28th of the first year of the new Era (February 9th, 1869 A.D.) the Emperor married Princess Haruko, a daughter of the late Lord Tadaka Ichijō, and in the second year of the Meiji Era (1869 A.D.) their Majesties removed to Tokyo from Kyoto.

At the Imperial Palace in Tokyo His Majesty inaugurated the Imperial Sanctuary known as the Kashikodokoro. Every morning the Emperor worshipped before the Kashikodokoro, which may be said to be the centre of the national life and activities. Whenever the State was confronted with a national crisis His Majesty visited the Great Imperial Shrine in Ise Province, the mausoleum of the first Emperor Jimmu Tennō at Unebi, and the mausoleum of Emperor Kōmei Tennō at Senzan. While radical reforms were introduced into the system of administration on the lines of Western civilization, the Emperor saw the necessity of conducting religious services at the Imperial Palace in strict accordance with the customs observed since the days of the first Emperor Jimmu Tennō.

During the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 the Emperor, on receipt of the news of the brilliant victory won by the Japanese navy in the Japan Sea engagement, granted the Navy an Imperial Message, which read:—

“ We highly appreciate the bravery and gallant actions of our officers and men in annihilating the enemy, an achievement which we are now able to inform the spirits of our Ancestors.”

From this it is evident that His Majesty venerated his ancestors. That the Emperor was not influenced by old-fashioned ideas in the conduct of State affairs is seen from the fact that when Marshal Prince A. Yamagata was Premier he recommended to the Throne Count A. Yamada as a Minister of State. But the Emperor was reluctant to consent to the appointment, stating that the views of the Count did not coincide with the progress of the times because he was an earnest advocate of the return to the autocratic system practised in fental days. His Majesty was, however, prevailed upon by Prince Yamagata to give Count Yamada a Ministerial post, explaining that once the Count became a Minister of State he would not dare to express such views. Thus Imperial sanction was given to the appointment.

Among the scholars who lectured before His Majesty on various branches of Science were the late Mr. T. Motowori, Doctor of Literature, a well-known authority on Japanese literature; the late Count T. Soejima and the late Baron N. Motoda, who were versed in Chinese Classics; and the late Baron H. Katō, Doctor of Literature and Doctor of Law, a well-known authority on European literature. In 1877 Marquis T. Sasaki, Count H. Hijikata, and Count T. Yoshii were appointed instructors to His Majesty, whose Chamberlains comprised the late Lieut.-General Viscount T. Takashima, the late Viscount T. Komeda, Baron M. Tsutsumi and Viscount T. Yamaoka, all of whom were experts on military affairs.

His Majesty was six feet tall. He was an early riser, leaving his bed not later than six every morning throughout the year. After breakfast the Emperor devoted some time to reading the leading newspapers of the country, and then attended to State affairs until after four o'clock. After dinner His Majesty exchanged views with his instructors regarding administrative affairs, and frequently heated discussions lasted until after ten o'clock. The Emperor was a good horseman, and in the evening spent some time in horse-riding in the Court-yard with his Chamberlains and officers of the Imperial Bodyguard. His Majesty was so assiduous in the conduct of State affairs that his Chamberlains feared a breakdown, and often suggested that he spend the summer months at one or other of the favourite resorts; but the Emperor never once left the Imperial Palace for recreation, saying that if he left the Capital he did not know who would look after affairs of State.

The Emperor was very frugal in his habits and was of a most charitable disposition, frequently making large donations to charitable institutions and to people overwhelmed by great calamities.

In the early part of the Meiji Era the Imperial Palace, or Edo Castle, which had been occupied by successive Shoguns for about two generations and a half, was destroyed by fire, and the Emperor and Empress then removed to the Akasaka Detached Palace. The authorities of the Imperial Household mapped out a scheme for the construction of a new Palace, at a cost of ten million yen, and asked for the Imperial sanction for the same. His Majesty rejected the programme, on the ground that it would be too costly. The new Palace was finally built in the compound of the Edo Castle at a greatly reduced outlay. In compiling the Budget each year the Civil List was, in accordance with Imperial command, curtailed as far as possible, the Emperor's private purse being a very moderate one.

After the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5 there was noticed among all classes a tendency to luxurious living, whereupon His Majesty, by way of warning his subjects, abolished various functions at the Imperial Palace and ordered that all celebrations be conducted in the simplest form possible. Later it was considered necessary to increase the Civil List, and in the year immediately following the annexation of Korea it was increased by one million five hundred thousand yen. On the celebration of Kigensetsu (the anniversary of the accession of the first Emperor Jimmu Tennō) the Emperor was pleased to grant the sum of one million five hundred thousand yen to be given to the poor, an Imperial Rescript intimating a wish that the money be used for the relief of poor people who were unable to buy medicines or to pay for treatment in hospital. For the purpose of putting to a good use the Imperial gift a public body, named the Onshizaidan Saisei-kai, was organized by the authorities and people, who, impressed by the lead given by His Majesty, made liberal donations towards the fund of the new organization. His Majesty was ever reluctant to sanction any representation suggesting the dismissal of Court officials who had reached an advanced age, and always urged that suitable posts be given them on retirement. His Majesty showed a very keen interest in animals and birds, etc., and whenever he received from his subjects gifts of fish, birds or animals for use at the table His Majesty invariably ordered the Court officials to keep them alive instead of slaughtering them for food.

In conducting affairs of State His Majesty showed sound judgment and shrewdness, being guided by high principles of justice and uprightness. Each year the Emperor made it a rule to attend the graduating exercises at the Naval and Military Schools of various grades. In compliance with a request of Count S. Kabayama, Minister of Education, His Majesty honoured with his presence the graduation ceremony at the Tokyo Imperial University each year. The Emperor was well versed in the laws of the country as well as in the official organization of various Departments of State, and in some cases Ministers of State received counsel and direction from His Majesty regarding the exercise of their duties. Once the late Prince Itō prayed the Emperor for permission to be relieved of his office as Premier, to which His Majesty replied:—"Your responsibility ceases when you retire from office, but the Emperor himself cannot resign to evade responsibility." To this pointed remark the Prince made no reply, and continued in office.

His Majesty devoted the whole of his energies to the administration of the Empire and the promotion of the status of the country. An interesting story showing the late Emperor's devotion to duty is related. While the Privy Council was in session in 1888 considering a draft of the Constitution, a messenger arrived with news of the death of the infant Prince Aki-no-miya, a son of the Emperor. His Majesty, after receiving the news, remained with his Councillors until the proceedings were finished. The late Prince Ito, then President of the Council, suspended the discussion, and reverently asked the Emperor to leave the Council Chamber, but His Majesty persisted in remaining, stating that nothing could be more urgent than State affairs.

A certain member of the British Royal Family once described Emperor Mutsuhito (Meiji Tennō) as a typical gentleman, dignified and endowed with the fine qualities of magnanimity, benevolence, and uprightness. This estimate of His Majesty was endorsed by all who were brought into contact with him, and therefore it is not surprising that under His Majesty's guidance Japan made marvellous advance both in arms and science.

His Majesty was particularly fond of horse-riding. Another favourite pastime was the composition of Japanese poetry, or *waka*, and during his lifetime he composed some 84,000 poems, his work being admitted of a very high order.

His Majesty died on July 30th, in the forty-fifth year of the Meiji Era (1912 A.D.), at the Imperial Palace, after a brief illness, and was buried at Fushimi-no-Momoyama, near Kyoto.

THE LATE EMPRESS DOWAGER SHOKEN.

HER late Majesty the Empress Dowager Shōken was born on April 17th of the third year of the Kayei Era (May 28th, 1850 A.D.), and was a daughter of the late Lord Tadaka Ichijō. The infant Princess was named Fukihime, but later her name was changed to that of Suyehime. On December 28th of the first year of Meiji (February 9th, 1869, A.D.) she married the late Emperor Meiji Tennō and took the name of Haru-ko. Under the tutorship of Lord Tadaka Ichijō, the Empress Dowager, when young, was educated along modern lines, and as a girl was acquainted with the conditions of the people in the lower strata of society. When she was only fourteen years of age Lord Ichijō died, and the Princess was then placed under the care of Lord Saneyoshi Ichijō, his eldest son, who died in 1868.



During and after the Restoration of 1868 the Empress Dowager assisted her husband in the conduct of State affairs and in re-organizing the system of Government on the lines of European countries. The late Prince H. Ito often eulogized Her Majesty for her sound judgment and foresight in dealing with administrative affairs. Her Majesty was an ideal Empress. While assisting the Emperor in the administration of State affairs, she took a very keen interest in charitable affairs, and each year donated the sum of five thousand yen to the funds of the Japan Red Cross Society.

Similar donations were made to other charitable institutions and to asylums. During the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars the Empress Dowager worked energetically in the cause of relief, visiting the wounded at naval and military hospitals and helping in the preparation of bandages and other necessaries. Whenever a disaster overcame any district through fire, flood or earthquake the Empress Dowager granted a liberal donation to aid the sufferers. Like Emperor Meiji Tennō, the Empress Dowager was very frugal in her habits, and was very considerate in her attitude towards those engaged in the Imperial Household. It is said she never once lost her temper because of blunders committed by attendants and officials of the Imperial Household, but only warned them to be more careful in future.

The Empress Dowager Eisho took a keen interest in the development of all domestic industries, in order to promote the welfare of the people. In the compound of the Aoyama Detached Palace there is, in addition to the model Station for raising silk-worms, a model Agricultural Station. Upon the demise of the Empress Dowager Eisho the oversight of the Imperial enterprises was attended to by the late Empress Dowager Shoken, who was particularly fond of music, both Japanese foreign, and was clever in composing Japanese odes, or *waka*, of which she penned as many as twenty-four thousand. Except on the occasion of public functions, the Empress Dowager used to wear Japanese dress. Her Majesty died on April 11th, of the third year of the Taishō Era (1914 A.D.), and was buried at Fushimi-no-Momoyama-no-Higashi.

The descendants of the late Emperor Meiji Tennō and the Empress Dowager Shoken were:—

H.I.M. Yoshihito, the present Emperor.

H.I.H. Princess Masako Naishinnō (Tsune-no-Miya), First Class Imperial Order of the Crown; born September 30th of the twenty-first year of the Meiji Era (1888 A.D.); married H.I.H. Prince Tsunehisa Wō Takeda-no-Miya April 30th of the forty-first year of the Meiji Era (1908 A.D.).

H.I.H. Princess Fusako Naishinnō (Kane-no-Miya), First Class Imperial Order of the Crown; born January 28th of the twenty-third year of the Meiji Era (1890 A.D.); married H.I.H. Prince Naruhisa Wō Kitashirakawa-no-Miya April 29th of the forty-second year of the Meiji Era (1909 A.D.).

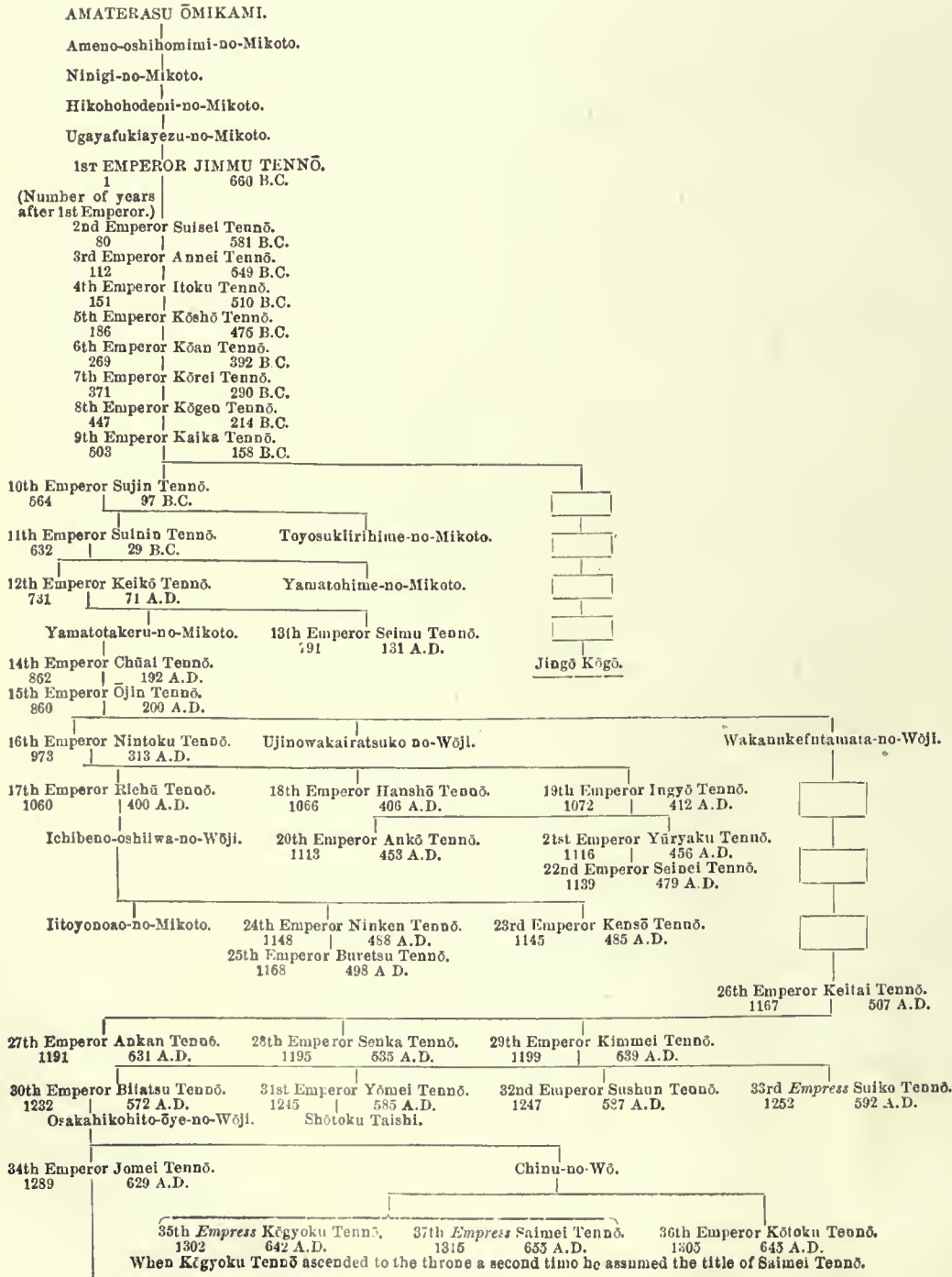
H.I.H. Princess Nobuko Naishinnō (Fumi-no-Miya), First Class Imperial Order of the Crown; born August 7th of the twenty-fourth year of the Meiji Era (1891 A.D.); married H.I.H. Prince Yasuhiko Wō Asaka-no-Miya May 6th of the forty-third year of the Meiji Era (1910 A.D.).

H.I.H. Princess Toshiko Naishinnō (Yasu-no-Miya), First Class Imperial Order of the Crown; born May 11th of the twenty-ninth year of the Meiji Era (1896 A.D.); married H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Wō Higashi-kuni-no-Miya May 18th of the fourth year of the Taishō Era (1915 A.D.).

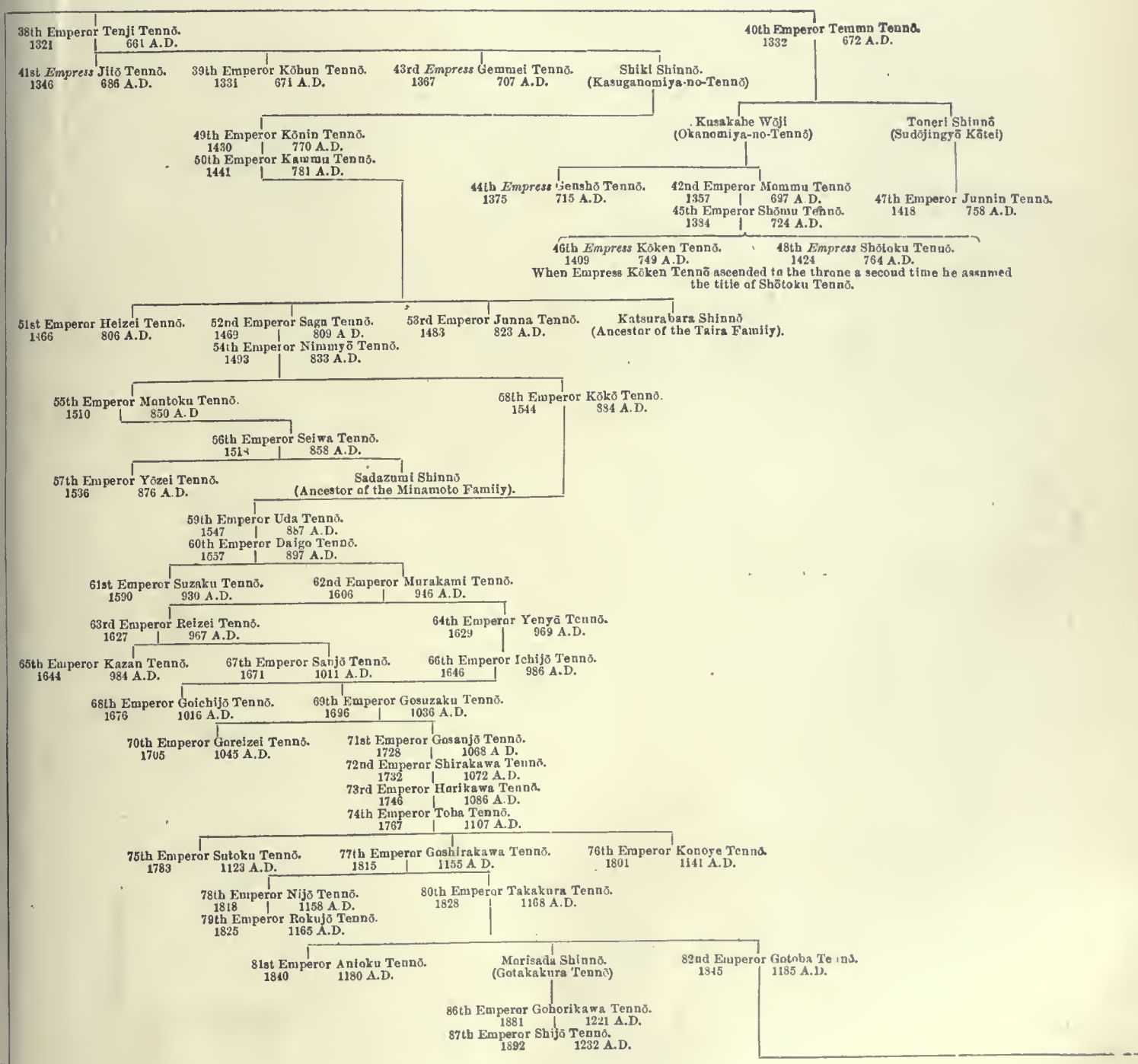


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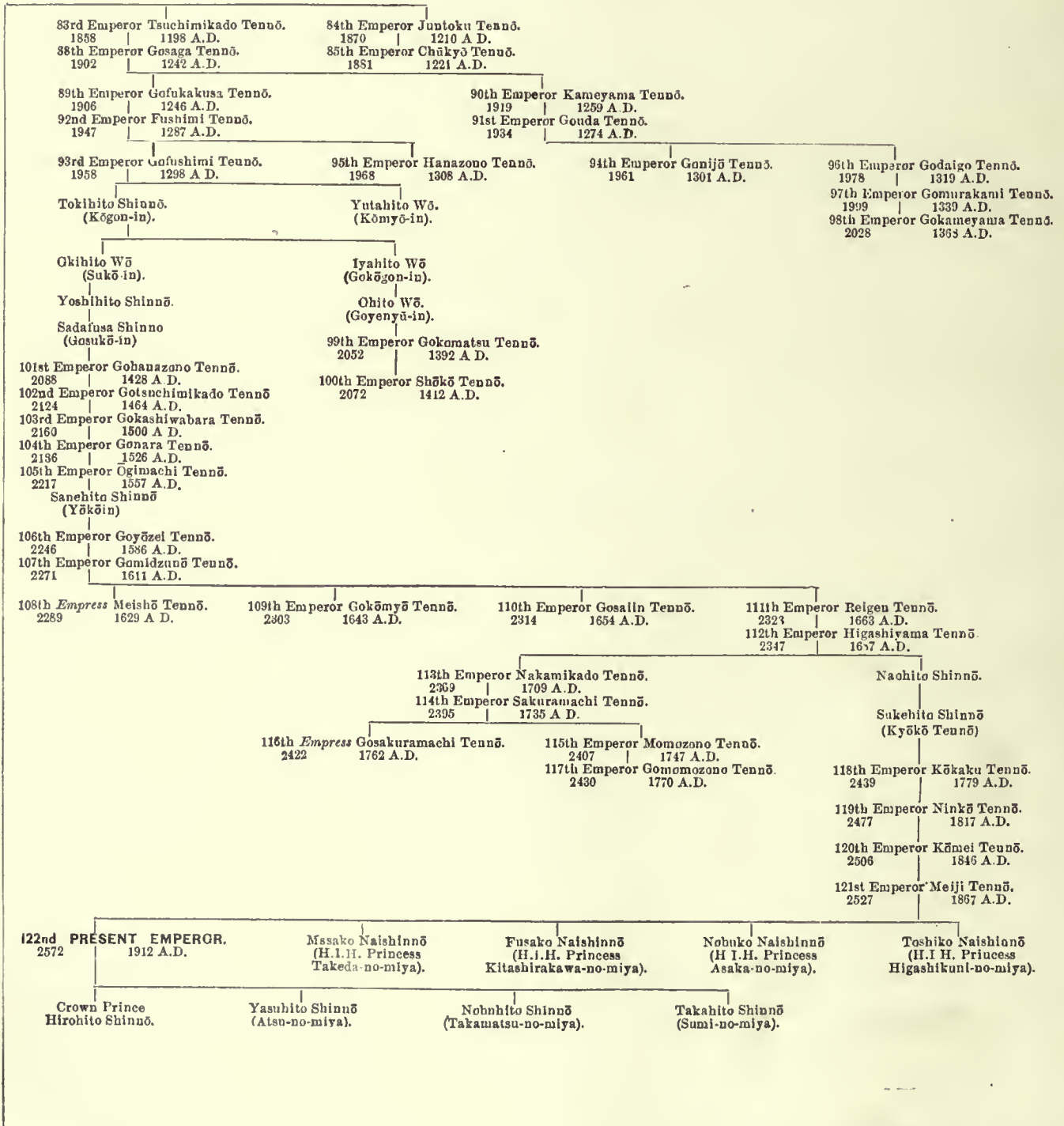
GENEALOGY OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF JAPAN.



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ARISUGAWA-NO-MIYA.

DURING the last few centuries the Arisugawa-no-Miya has been one of the four branches of the Imperial Family, the other branches being Fushimi-no-Miya, Kyōgoku-no-Miya, and Kan-in-no-Miya.

H.I.H. Prince Yorihito Shinnō, the ninth son of the 111th Emperor Reigen Tennō, succeeded the Arisugawa-no-Miya, which, under special favour of successive Sovereigns, has flourished.

PRINCE TARUHITO SHINNŌ.

THE late H.I.H. General Prince Taruhito Shinnō, a great-great-grandson of H.I.H. Prince Yorihito Shinnō, was the eldest son of H.I.H. Prince Takahito Shinnō Arisugawa-no-Miya, and was born on February 19th, of the sixth year of the Tempō Era (March 17th, 1835, A.D.).

In 1862 Emperor Kōmei Tennō convened a Conference of Members of the Imperial Family to outline a programme for national defence. The plans submitted by Prince Taruhito Shinnō were all accepted by His Majesty, who then appointed the Prince as Chief of Political Councillors at the Imperial Court. In 1867 the Emperor died, and was succeeded by Emperor Meiji Tennō. In that year Yoshinobu Tokugawa, the fifteenth and last Shōgun, handed over the reins of government to the present Imperial House. On December 9th of the third year of the Keiō Era (January 3rd, 1868 A.D.) a Rescript was issued announcing the restoration of the Imperial régime. In fact, the great work of the Restoration was achieved largely through the efforts of Prince Taruhito Shinnō. In February, 1868, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Forces, and compelled Yoshinobu Tokugawa to surrender to him Yedo Castle, the present Imperial Palace in Tokyo. After holding the office of War Minister for several years, the Prince was in 1875 appointed a Councillor of the now defunct Genro-in, and assumed the office of President of the organization the following year. He also took charge of the Board of Legislation. In 1877, when the Civil War broke out in Kyūshū, the Prince was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Government Expedition. In October of the same year he was promoted to the rank of General, and in November was decorated with the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum in recognition of distinguished services rendered in subjugating the uprising. In 1882 the Prince visited St. Petersburg (Petrograd) to represent Japan at the Coronation of the Czar. When the military system was re-organized in 1889, the Prince was appointed Chief of the General Staff Office. In 1894 the Sino-Japanese War broke out, and the Prince accompanied Emperor Meiji Tennō to Hiroshima, where the headquarters of the Japanese Army were established. On January 24th, of the twenty-eighth year of the Meiji Era (1895 A.D.), the Prince died at the age of 61. Prior to his death he was decorated with the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum with Chain and the Second Class Military Order of the Golden Kite, in appreciation of services rendered to the State. He was buried at Toshima-ga-oka, Tokyo, a State funeral being accorded him.

The deceased Prince was a clever tactician, and was noted for his calligraphy.

PRINCESS TADAKO.

HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Princess Tadako (First Class Imperial Order of the Crown), the consort of the late General Prince Taruhito Shinnō, was the seventh daughter of the late Lord Naohiro Mizoguchi, and was born on May 12th, of the second year of the Ansei Era (June 25th, 1855).

Since the death of the Prince in 1895 the Princess has lived more or less in retirement, but she still takes a keen interest in various public affairs.

PRINCE TAKEHITO SHINNŌ.

THE late H.I.H. Admiral of the Fleet Prince Takehito Shinnō was the younger brother of H.I.H. Prince Taruhito Shinnō, and was born on January 13th of the second year of the Bunkyū Era (February 11th, 1862, A.D.)

On the death of Prince Taruhito Shinnō in 1895, Prince Takehito Shinnō succeeded to the Arisugawa-no-Miya. When young, Prince Takehito Shinnō proceeded to England and entered a Naval Cadet Training School. After graduating he served for a time in the British Navy. In 1880 the Prince was appointed a second-class Sub-Lieutenant in the Japanese Navy, and was decorated with the First Class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun. In 1883 he returned home and was later attached to the Naval Staff Office. In 1888 he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and in the following year was dispatched to Europe to inspect the navies of the various Powers. In 1890, on his return home, he was promoted to the rank of Captain. He commanded respectively the warships *Katsuragi*, *Takao*, *Chiyoda*, *Matsushima*, and *Hashidate*. On February 11th, 1895, the Prince was decorated with the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum, and afterwards received the Fourth Class Military Order of the Golden Kite in recognition of services rendered during the Sino-Japanese War. In 1896 he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and in 1897 was sent to England to represent Japan at the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. In 1899 he was promoted to the rank of a Vice-Admiral, and in 1904 was promoted Admiral. During the Russo Japanese War the Prince was attached to headquarters. In December, 1906, he was decorated with the Third Class Military Order of the Golden Kite, and in 1908 was appointed a Councillor of the Bureau of Imperial Decorations and member of the Military Council.

In the latter year he accompanied the present Emperor, H.I.M. Yoshihito (then Crown Prince), to Korea (now Chōsen), and visited the Korean Court. The present Emperor, on ascending the throne (in 1912 A.D.), granted a special Imperial Edict to H.I.H. Prince Sadanaru Shinnō Fushimi-no-Miya and H.I.H. Prince Takehito Shinnō Arisugawa-no-Miya, directing that they both assist him in the conduct of State affairs.

In July, 1913, the Prince was appointed an Admiral of the Fleet and decorated with the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum with Chain. On July 10th, in the second year of the Taishō Era (1913 A.D.), the Prince died at Maiko, where for about two years he had resided for the benefit of his health. He was 51 years old at the time of his death. He was buried at Toshima-ga-oka, Tokyo, a State funeral being accorded him.

While serving on board a British warship in the Mediterranean the late Prince received a visit from a certain Japanese statesman who was on his way to Europe on a mission. When the latter boarded the warship the Prince was on guard over the coal bunkers. The visitor, under the guidance of the Captain, inspected the ship. When he came to the coal bunkers the sentry came to "The Salute." The sentry was none other than Prince Takehito Shinnō. After he was relieved from sentry duty the Prince received the visitor in the Captain's room, which was kindly placed at his disposal for the occasion.

PRINCESS YASUKO.

HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Princess Yasuko (First Class Imperial Order of the Crown), the consort of the late H.I.H. Admiral of the Fleet Prince Takehito Shinnō, is the second daughter of the late Lord Yoshiyasu Mayeda, and was born on February 8th of the first year of the Genji Era (March 15th, 1864 A.D.). She was married to the Prince on December 11th of the thirteenth year of the Meiji Era (1880 A.D.). Her Highness is an accomplished scholar in Chinese classics, English and various branches of Science.

Of the marriage there survives :—

H.I.H. Princess (now Princess) Miyeko, second daughter, born on February 14th of the twenty-fourth year of the Meiji Era (1891, A.D.). She married Prince Yoshihisa Tokugawa on November 8th of the forty-first year of the Meiji Era (1908 A.D.).

FUSHIMI-NO-MIYA.

THE Fushimi-no-Miya had its origin in H.I.H. Prince Yoshihito Shinnō, a great-grandson of the ninety-third Emperor, Gofushimi Tennō.

Prince Yoshihito Shinnō resided at the Fushimiden, which was used as the palace of Emperor Fushimi Tennō, the ninety-second Sovereign, and has since been used by subsequent Sovereigns.

He died in the twenty-third year of the Ōei Era (1416 A.D.) at the age of sixty-six. H.I.H. Prince Hikohito Shinnō, a grandson of Prince Yoshihito Shinnō, succeeded Emperor Shōkō Tennō, the one hundredth Sovereign, and was proclaimed Emperor Gohanazono Tennō. H.I.H. Princess Sadatsune Shinnō, younger brother of Emperor Gohanazono Tennō, succeeded the Fushimi-no-Miya and assisted the Emperor in maintaining the authority and dignity of the Imperial Court during the insurrection in the Ōnin Era (1467-8 A.D.). His descendants held high office at Court.

The late H.I.H. Prince Moriosa Shinnō, second son of H.I.H. Prince Sadayoshi Shinnō, the nineteenth representative of the Fushimi-no-Miya, established the Nashimoto-no-Miya, and H.I.H. Kuniye Shinnō, who was the first son of Prince Sadayoshi Shinnō, and succeeded the Fushimi-no-Miya, had many sons and daughters, among them being H.I.H. Prince Sadanaru Shinnō Fushimi-no-Miya, the late H.I.H. Prince Akira Shinnō Yamashina-no-Miya, the late H.I.H. Prince Asabiko Shinnō Kuni-no-Miya, the late H.I.H. Yoshihisa Shinnō Kitashirakawa-no-Miya, the late H.I.H. Prince Hirotsune Shinnō Kachō-no-Miya, H.I.H. Prince Kotohito Shinnō Kan-in-no-Miya, and H.I.H. Prince Yorihito Shinnō Higashifushimi-no-Miya.



H.I.H. PRINCE SADANARU SHINNŌ.

PRINCE SADANARU SHINNŌ.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Field-Marshal Prince Sadanaru Shinnō, the present representative of the Fushimi-no-Miya, is the fourteenth son of the late H.I.H. Prince Kuniye Shinnō Fushimi-no-Miya, and was born on April 28th, of the fifth year of the Ansei Era (June 9th, 1858, A.D.) On the death, in 1862, of Prince Sadanori Shinnō, his elder brother, Prince Sadanaru Shinnō, succeeded to the Fushimi-no-Miya.

In 1873 His Highness entered the Military Preparatory School, and after graduating in 1875 was appointed a Lieutenant in the Army.

In the Civil War of 1877 the Prince was attached to the headquarters of the expeditionary forces, and at the close of the campaign was promoted to the rank of Captain. He then attended the Military Cadet School, and was later attached to the General Staff Office. In 1881 he was raised to the rank of Major, and three years later was promoted Lieut-Colonel. In 1885 his Highness was sent to Europe to study the military systems there, and after an absence of a year returned home, when he was decorated with the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum. In 1887 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel and appointed to the command of the Fourth Infantry Regiment of the Imperial Bodyguard. In 1892 the Prince was promoted Major-General and appointed General Officer Commanding the Fourth Brigade of Infantry. During the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5 the Prince fought in the Liaotung peninsula; and later joined the expedition to Formosa. At the termination of the war he was decorated with the Third Class Military Order of the Golden Kite, in recognition of distinguished services. Later the Prince was appointed General Officer

Commanding the First Brigade of Infantry. At the Coronation of the Czar in 1896 the Prince represented the Emperor of Japan. In November, 1898, he was promoted Lieut-General and appointed General Officer Commanding the Tenth Division. In 1904, when the Russo-Japanese War broke out, the Prince, as General Officer Commanding the First Division, proceeded to the front, where he joined the Second Army. In June the Prince was promoted General, and in October returned to Tokyo, to immediately proceed to the St. Louis Exhibition. On his return home in January, 1905, he was appointed a Member of the Military Council, and in the following year was decorated with the Second Class Military Order of the Golden Kite in appreciation of services rendered at the front. In 1907 the Prince was sent to Great Britain to convey to King Edward VII. the thanks of Emperor Meiji Tennō for the Order of the Garter brought by Prince Arthur of Connaught in 1906. Two years later the Prince represented the Imperial Court at the funeral in Peking of Emperor Kwang-hsu, the last of the Manchu Dynasty. In 1910 the Prince visited the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush in London, and represented the Emperor of Japan at the funeral of King Edward. The present Emperor, on ascending the throne in 1912, granted a special Imperial Edict to H.I.H. General Prince Sadanaru Shinnō Fushimi-no-Miya and the late H.I.H. Admiral Prince Takehito Shinnō Arisugawa-no-Miya, directing them to assist His Majesty in the conduct of State affairs. In December, 1912, Prince Sadanaru Shinnō was appointed Grand Keeper of the Imperial Seals, which office he held for some time. On January 9th, 1915, he was promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal. At the Enthronement of the Emperor in the Autumn of the fourth year of the Taisho Era (1915 A.D.) the Prince was Commissioner-in-Chief of the Grand Ceremonies of the Enthronement. While assisting the Emperor in the management of State affairs, the Prince devotes much time and thought to the development of domestic industries and the promotion of charitable work. He holds the office of President of the Onshi-Zaidan Saisei-kai (Imperial Relief Society for the Sick and Poor), Dai Nippon Nō-kai (Japan Agricultural Association), Dai Nippon Sanrin-kai (Japan Forestry Association), Dai Nippon Butoku-kai (Association for the Development of Physique and Morals), Kokusan Shorei-kai (Association for Encouraging and Developing National Products), Teikoku Zaigō Gunjin-kai (Military Reservists' Association), Teikoku Gunjin Kōyen-kai (Auxiliary Association for the Navy and Army), Kyoto Bijutsu Kyō-kai (Kyoto Fine Arts Association), Meiji Shingū Hōsan-kai (Auxiliary Association for the Construction of the Meiji Shrine in memory of the late Emperor Meiji Tennō), and the British Association in Japan.

His Highness usually rises between five and six in the morning. He is particularly fond of horse-riding and "go" (Japanese chess). He has also some taste for gardening and music. He is known to be particularly sympathetic and generous, and never adopts an arrogant attitude towards his subordinates or servants. On the battlefield Prince Sadanaru Shinnō showed himself brave and courageous. In his expedition to Formosa, as a Brigadier-General during the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5, the Prince, with a detachment, was on the way to Tainan through a mountain pass when he was suddenly enveloped by a strong force of natives, who, with rifles and swords, attacked the party. Seeing that his men were somewhat startled by this sudden attack, the Prince, on horse-back, encouraged his troops, and himself dashed forward in the face of the enemy fire. By this courageous action of His Highness the detachment, instead of being annihilated by the superior force of the enemy, repulsed them and reached its destination.

During the Russo-Japanese War the Prince, then General Officer Commanding the First Division, was taking lunch with his staff officers on the field, when a shell from the Russian position at Nansan, one of the outer forts of Port Arthur, fell near where His Highness was sitting. Several other shells fell in quick succession on the same spot and exploded. The Prince, in spite of the advice of his Staff to leave the scene as quickly as possible, remained at the table until he had taken his last course, when he withdrew. His Highness is known to be particularly solicitous for the welfare of his officers and men.

PRINCESS TOSHIKO NYO-WŌ.

HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Princess Toshiko Nyo-Wō (First Class Imperial Order of the Crown), the consort of Prince Sadanaru Shinnō, is the fourth daughter of the late H.I.H. Prince Takahito Shinno Arisugawa-no-Miya, and was born on May 21st of the fifth year of the Ansei Era (July 1st, 1858, A.D.). The fine qualities with which Her Highness is endowed were manifested in a very practical manner during the war with Russia. With the arrival in Tokyo of large numbers of troops who were on their way to the front, individual houses were requisitioned to give accommodation to

officers and men. Princess Toshiko Nyo-Wō threw open her palace for the accommodation of private soldiers, seventy-seven of whom were thus provided for. Her Highness entertained them in various ways, and herself waited on them at table. The men were all so greatly moved by the sympathy shown them that they went forth resolved to sacrifice their lives, if need be, on the altar of national defence.

Descendants of Prince Sadanaru Shinnō and Toshiko Nyo-Wō are:—

PRINCE HIROYASU WŌ.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Prince Hiroyasu Wō, first son, born October 16th of the eighth year of the Meiji Era (1875, A.D.). On April 23rd of the sixteenth year of the Meiji Era (1883, A.D.) Prince Hiroyasu Wō succeeded the Kachō-no-Miya. On January 16th of the thirty-seventh year of the Meiji Era (1904, A.D.) Prince Hiroyasu Wō, in



H.I.H. PRINCE HIROYASU WŌ.



H.I.H. PRINCESS TSUNEKO.

accordance with the wish of his father, returned to the Fushimi-no-Miya, while H.I.H. Prince Hirotada Wō, second son of Prince Hiroyasu Wō, remained in the Kachō-no-Miya, and became the present representative of the House.

Graduating from the Naval Cadet School at the age of twenty-one, Prince Hiroyasu Wō entered the Naval Staff College in Germany, and, after graduating there in 1895, returned home. His Highness then served on the

Itsukushima, *Matsushima*, and other warships as a Sub-Lieutenant. During the Russo-Japanese War the Prince, as a Lieutenant, was on the *Mikasa*, the flag-ship of Admiral H. Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese United Fleet. In an engagement with a Russian Squadron off Port Arthur the Prince was seriously wounded and was taken to the Naval Hospital at Saseho. On recovering from his wounds, he was attached to the Imperial Headquarters of the Japanese Military Forces, and in May, 1905, was sent to Seoul to visit the Korean Court. In November of the same year he was decorated with the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum. In April, 1906, the Prince was decorated with the Fourth Class Military Order of the Golden Kite in recognition of services rendered in the war, and simultaneously was appointed second in command of the battleship *Okinoshima*. In September of the same year the Prince was sent to Peking to visit the Chinese Court, and at the same time was promoted a Lieut.-Commander. In 1907 he proceeded to England to prosecute his studies. On his return home in 1910 the Prince visited France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, the United States and other countries. In December he was promoted to the rank of Captain and appointed to the command of the battleship *Asahi*. At the Coronation of the King of Siam, in December, 1911, the Prince was sent to Bangkok to represent the Japanese Court. In August, 1913, he was promoted Rear-Admiral; in August, 1914, he was appointed President of the Naval Staff College; and in December, 1915, became Commander of the Second Division. In December, 1916, the Prince was promoted Vice-Admiral.

H.I.H. Prince Kunika Wō, second son, born March 18th of the thirteenth year of the Meiji Era (1880, A.D.).

H.I.H. Princess (now Marchioness) Sachiko, eldest daughter, born June 27th of the eighteenth year of the Meiji Era (1885, A.D.). She married Marquis Toyokage Yamanouchi on April 6th of the thirty-fourth year of the Meiji Era (1901, A.D.)

PRINCESS TSUNEKO.

HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Princess Tsuneko (First Class Imperial Order of the Crown), the Consort of H.I.H. Rear-Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Wō, is the ninth daughter of the late Prince Yoshinobu Tokugawa. She was born on September 23rd of the fifteenth year of the Meiji Era (1882, A.D.). In January 9th of the thirtieth year of the Meiji Era (1897, A.D.) she married Prince Hiroyasu Wō. In 1910, Her Highness, together with Prince Hiroyasu Wō, travelled in Europe.

The descendants of Prince Hiroyasu Wō and Princess Tsuneko are:—

H.I.H. Prince Hiroyoshi Wō, eldest son, born December 8th of the thirtieth year of the Meiji Era (1897, A.D.).

H.I.H. Princess Yasuko Nyo-Wō, eldest daughter, born November 14th of the thirty-first year of the Meiji Era (1898, A.D.).

H.I.H. Prince Hirotada Wō Kachō-no-Miya, second son, born January 26th of the thirty-fifth year of the Meiji Era (1902, A.D.).

H.I.H. Prince Hironobu Wō, third son, born May 22nd of the thirty-eighth year of the Meiji Era (1905, A.D.).

H.I.H. Princess Atsuko Nyo-Wō, second daughter, born May 18th of the fortieth year of the Meiji Era (1907, A.D.).

H.I.H. Princess Tomoko Nyo-Wō, third daughter, born May 18th of the fortieth year of the Meiji Era (1907, A.D.).

H.I.H. Prince Hirohide Wō, fourth son, born October 4th of the first year of the Taishō Era (1912, A.D.).

KACHŌ-NO-MIYA.

THE Kachō-no-Miya was formerly called the Chion-in-no-Miya.

In Kyoto there is a Buddhist temple known as the Chion-in. This is the headquarters of the Jōdo Sect and named the Kachō-zan. H.I.H. Prince Ryōjun Hōshinnō, a son of Emperor Gomizunō Tennō, the one hundredth and seventh Sovereign, took charge of the Chion-in, and from that time to the Restoration in 1868 the temple has remained under the charge of a Prince of the Blood.

In the first year of the Manyō Era (1860, A.D.), H.I.H. Prince Taka-no-Miya, sixth son of the late Prince Kuniye Shinnō Fushimi-no-Miya, took charge of the temple, and assumed the name of Sonshū Hōshinnō. In 1868 the Prince left the temple and changed his name to that of Hirotsune Shinnō. He then established the Kachō-no-Miya. The Prince was born the fourth year of the Kayei Era (1851, A.D.). In 1870 he married H.I.H. Princess Ikuko, eldest daughter of the late Lord Toshitake Nambu. A son was born to them on January 18th of the eighth year of the Meiji Era (1885, A.D.), and was named Hiroatsu Shinnō. Prince Hirotsune Shinnō proceeded to Europe to prosecute his studies,



H.I.H. PRINCE HIROTADA WŌ.

and on his return entered the navy. In 1875 he was promoted Rear-Admiral and decorated with the First Class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun. The Prince died on May 24th of the ninth year of the Meiji Era (1876, A.D.).

H.I.H. Prince Hiroatsu Shinnō, son of the deceased, succeeded the Kachō-no-Miya, but he died seven years later, namely on February 15th of the sixteenth year of the Meiji Era (1883, A.D.), at the age of nine.

On April 23rd of the same year H.I.H. Prince Hiroyasu Wō, eldest son of H.I.H. Marshal Prince Sadanaru Shinnō Fushimi-no-Miya, succeeded the Kachō-no-Miya. On January 16th of the thirty-seventh year of the Meiji Era (1904, A.D.) Prince Hiroyasu Wō returned to the Fushimi-no-Miya, leaving H.I.H. Hirotsune Wō, his second son, in the Kachō-no-Miya.

PRINCE HIROTADA WŌ.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Prince Hirotsune Wō, the present representative of the Kachō-no-Miya, was born January 26th of the thirty-fifth year of the Meiji Era (1902, A.D.).

YAMASHINA-NO-MIYA.

THE Yamashina-no-Miya was established by the late H.I.H. Prince Akira Shinnō (formerly named Kanjūji-no-Miya), the eldest son of the late H.I.H. Prince Kuniye Shinnō Fushimi-no-Miya. He was born in the fourteenth year of the Bunka Era (1817, A.D.), and was the elder brother of the late H.I.H. Prince Asahiko Shinnō Kuni-no-Miya, the late H.I.H. Prince Yoshihisa Shinno Kitashirakawa-no-Miya, the late H.I.H. Prince Hirotsune Shinnō, Kachō-no-Miya, H.I.H. Prince Sadanaru Shinnō Fushimi-no-Miya, H.I.H. Prince Kotohito Shinnō Kan-in-no-Miya, and H.I.H. Prince Yorihito Shinnō Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya. At the time agitation was raised in various quarters against foreigners the Prince showed himself to be far-sighted, and urged the establishment of closer relations with foreign countries. He was an earnest advocate of the restoration of the Imperial régime. In 1864 the Prince established the Yamashina-no-Miya, and in 1868 was appointed Superintendent of Foreign Affairs. He died in the thirty-first of the Meiji Era (1898, A.D.) at the age of eighty-two. In the Restoration of 1868 he played a conspicuous part and was rewarded for his services.

PRINCE KIKUMARO WŌ.

THE late H.I.H. Prince Kikumaro Wō was the eldest son of Prince Akira Shinnō, and was born July 3rd, in the sixth year of the Meiji Era (1873, A.D.). In 1889 he entered the Naval Cadet School, and the following year proceeded to

Germany, where he was admitted to the Naval Cadet School at Kiel. Graduating from the School in 1893, he was appointed a Sub-Lieutenant 2nd Class in the Japanese Navy, and afterwards entered the Naval Staff College in Germany. In 1894 he graduated at the College with honours, and returned home in November of the same year. During the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5 he saw active service on the cruiser *Yoshino*, and afterwards on the *Takachiho*. After the war the Prince was decorated with the Fifth Class Military Order of the Golden Kite and the First Class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun in appreciation of his services. In 1902 he was raised to the rank of Lieut.-Commander and in November



SON OF H.I.H. PRINCE KIKUMARO WŌ.
H.I.H. PRINCE TAKEHIKO WŌ.

1903 was decorated with the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum. In the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 the Prince served on board the cruiser *Yakumo*, and at the close of the war was decorated with the Fourth Class Military Order of the Golden Kite, being at the same time raised to the rank of Commander. He then entered the Naval Staff College, but while attending the institution he was taken ill and died on May 2nd, in the forty first year of the Meiji Era (1908, A.D.). Prior to his death he was promoted to the rank of Captain.

The Prince was an authority on mathematics, and was very clever in gunnery. He also took great interest in meteorology. In 1901 he established a

Meteorological Observatory on Mt. *Tsukuba* and appointed six experts to take charge. This is the first time a Meteorological Observatory was established on the summit of a mountain in Japan.

In Great Britain, France, and Germany he was known as the diplomatic Japanese Prince.

PRINCE NORIKO.

THE late H.I.H. Princess Noriko (Second Class Imperial Order of the Crown), the First Consort of the late H.I.H. Prince Kikumaro Wō, was the second daughter of the late Prince Michitaka Kujō, and was born December 4th of the eleventh year of the Meiji Era (1878, A.D.). She died of illness on November 11th of the thirty-fourth year of the Meiji Era (1901, A.D.).

The descendants of Prince Kikumaro Wō and Princess Noriko are :—

PRINCE TAKEHIKO WŌ.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Prince Takehiko Wō, first son and present representative of the Yamashina-no-Miya, was born February 13th of the thirty-first year of the Meiji Era (1898, A.D.). He is an authority on mathematics. While attending the Peers' School he was always at the head of his class. His Highness at present takes great interest in scientific affairs, especially in relation to aeronautics.

H.I.H. Prince Yoshimaro Wō, second son, born July 5th of the thirty-third year of the Meiji Era (1900, A.D.).

H.I.H. Princess Yasuko Nyo-Wō, first daughter, born October 31st of the thirty-fourth year of the Meiji Era (1901, A.D.).

PRINCESS HISAKO.

HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Princess Hisako (First Class Imperial Order of the Crown), the second Consort of the late Prince Kikumaro Wō, was the third daughter of the late Prince Tadayoshi Shimadzu. She was born February 7th of the seventh year of the Meiji Era (1874, A.D.), and was married to H.I.H. Prince Kikumaro Wō on November 26th of the thirty-fifth year of the Meiji Era (1902, A.D.).

Descendants of Prince Kikumaro Wō and Princess Hisako are :—

H.I.H. Prince Fujimaro Wō, third son, born February 25th of the thirty-eighth year of the Meiji Era (1905, A.D.).

H.I.H. Prince Hagimaro Wō, fourth son, born April 21st of the thirty-ninth year of the Meiji Era (1906, A.D.).

H.I.H. Prince Shigemaro Wō, fifth son, born April 29th the forty-first year of the Meiji Era (1908, A.D.).

KAYA-NO-MIYA.

THE Kaya-no-Miya had its origin in the late H.I.H. Prince Kuninori Wō, who was the first son of H.I.H. Prince Asahiko Shinnō Kuni-no-Miya. His Highness was born June 1st of the third year of the Keiwō Era (July 2nd,

1867, A.D.), and in 1882 entered a school known as the Shingū-Kōgakukan, in Ise Province, where he studied the Mythology of Japan, Chinese Classics, English Literature, and other branches of Science. On December 16th of the twenty-fifth year of the Meiji Era (1892, A.D.), Prince Kuninori Wō established the Kaya-no-Miya, and on November 3rd of the following year was decorated with the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun with the Paulownia. On February 10th, 1895, the Prince was appointed to take charge of the Imperial Great Shrines in Ise Province. In the following year he was appointed President of the Shingū-Kōgakukan, and on November 3rd, 1901, was decorated with the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum. He died on December 8th of the forty-second year of the Meiji Era (1909, A.D.).



H.I.H. PRINCE TSUNENORI WŌ.

The descendants of Prince Kuninori Wō and Princess Yoshiko are:—

H.I.H. Princess (now Lady) Yukiko, eldest daughter, born November 23rd of the twenty-eighth year of the Meiji Era (1895, A.D.). She married the Hon. Kazumoto Machijiri.

PRINCE TSUNENORI WŌ.

THE IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Prince Tsunenori Wō, only son and present representative of the Kaya-no-Miya, born January 27th of the thirty-third year of the Meiji Era (1900, A.D.).

H.I.H. Princess Sakiko Nyo-Wō, second daughter, born March 30th of the thirty-sixth year of the Meiji Era (1903, A.D.).

PRINCESS YOSHIKO.

HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Princess Yoshiko (First Class Imperial Order of the Crown), the Consort of the late H.I.H. Prince Kuninori Wō, was the eldest daughter of the late Marquis Tadaosa Daigo, and was born October 20th of the first year of the Keiwō Era (December 7th, 1865, A.D.). Her Highness married Prince Kuninori Wō on November 26th of the twenty-fifth year of the Meiji Era (1892, A.D.).

KUNI-NO-MIYA.

THE founder of the Kuni-no-Miya was the late H.I.H. Prince Asahiko Shinnō, second son of H.I.H. Prince Kuniie Shinnō Fushimi-no-Miya and elder brother of the late H.I.H. Yoshihisa Shinnō Kitashirakawa-no-Miya, the late H.I.H. Hirotsune Shinnō Kachō-no-Miya, H.I.H. Prince Sadanaru Shinnō Fushimi-no-Miya, H.I.H. Prince Kotohito Shinnō Kan-in-no-Miya, and H.I.H. Prince Yorihiro Shinnō Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya. Prince Asahiko Shinnō was born January 28th of the seventh year of the Bunsei Era (February 27th, 1824, A.D.) and took charge of a Buddhist temple in Kyoto known as the Jōren-in. During the Restoration of 1868 the Prince played a conspicuous part, and in the eighth year of the Meiji Era (1875, A.D.) established the Kuni-no-Miya. He was later appointed to take charge of the Imperial Shrines in Ise province and was decorated with the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum. He urged the importance of preserving old temples, shrines, historical places, and fine arts of the country, and it is no exaggeration to say that the present development of fine art is largely due to his untiring efforts. The Prince died on October 29th of the twenty-fourth year of the Meiji Era (1891, A.D.), at the age of sixty-seven.

PRINCE KUNIYOSHI WŌ.

THIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Prince Kuniyoshi Wō, the present representative of the Kuni-no-Miya, is the third son of the late H.I.H. Prince Asahiko Shinnō. He was born July 23rd of the sixth year of the Meiji Era (1873, A.D.)



H.I.H. PRINCE KUNIYOSHI WŌ.



H.I.H. PRINCESS CHIKAKO.

and named Yoshi-no-Miya. In 1886 his name was changed to that of Kuniyoshi Wō in 1890 the Prince entered the Seijō Gakkō (a private Military Preparatory School) in Tokyo, and was later. In 1893 he graduated from the School, and was attached to the Third Division in Nagoya as a cadet. In 1897 he was appointed a Second Lieutenant of Infantry and decorated with the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun with the Paulownia. Later the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum was conferred upon him. In 1899 he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant and entered the Military Staff College. In 1901 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and the following year graduated from the College. In 1904, when the Russo-Japanese War broke out, he proceeded to the front as a Major and remained with the Japanese forces throughout the campaign. In December, 1906, he was decorated with the Fourth Class Military Order of the Golden Kite in appreciation of services rendered to the State. In 1907 the Prince was sent to Europe to study military affairs and was attached to the Second Regiment of the Imperial Bodyguard in Germany. In 1908 he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel and visited various Courts in Europe, returning home in August 1909. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel the following year, and appointed to the command of the 38th Infantry Regiment. On August 31st, 1913, the Prince was promoted Major-General and appointed General Officer Commanding the First Brigade of the Imperial Bodyguard.

PRINCESS CHIKAKO.

HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Princess Chikako (First Class Imperial Order of the Crown), the Consort of Prince Kuniyoshi Wō, is the seventh daughter of the late Prince Tadayoshi Shimadzu, and was born October 19th of the twelfth year of the Meiji Era (1879, A.D.). On December 13th of the thirty-second year of the Meiji Era (1899, A.D.) the Princess married Prince Kuniyoshi Wō. She received lessons in English from Miss Kirby, a British lady, and speaks English fluently.

The descendants of Prince Kuniyoshi Wō and Princess Chikako are:—

H.I.H. Prince Asakira Wō, eldest son, born February 2nd of the thirty-fourth year of the Meiji Era (1901, A.D.).

H.I.H. Prince Kunihisa Wō, second son, born March 10th of the thirty-fifth year of the Meiji Era (1902, A.D.).

H.I.H. Princess Nagako Nyo-Wō, first daughter, born March 6th of the thirty-sixth year of the Meiji Era (1903, A.D.).

H.I.H. Prince Nobuko Nyo-Wō, second daughter, born March 30th of the thirty-seventh year of the Meiji Era (1904, A.D.).

H.I.H. Princess Satoko Nyo-Wō, third daughter, born September 1st of the thirty-ninth year of the Meiji Era (1906, A.D.).

H.I.H. Prince Kunihide Wō, third son, born May 16th of the forty-third year of the Meiji Era (1910, A.D.).

PRINCE TAKA WŌ.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Prince Taka Wō is the fifth son of the late H.I.H. Prince Asahiko Shiunō, and was born August 17th of the eighth year of the Meiji Era (1875, A.D.). He was decorated with the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun with the Paulownia, and is now in temporary charge of the Imperial Great Shrine in Ise province.

PRINCESS SHIDZUKO.

HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Princess Shidzuko (Second Class Imperial Order of the Crown), the Consort of Prince Taka Wō is the first daughter of Viscount Tadasuke Minase, and was born September 25th of the seventeenth year of the Meiji Era (1884, A.D.). She married Prince Taka Wō on March 9th of the fourteenth year of the Meiji Era (1907, A.D.).

The Descendants of Prince Taka Wō and Princess Shidzuko are:—

H.I.H. Prince Yoshihiko Wō, first son, born May 29th of the forty-fifth year of the Meiji Era (1912, A.D.).

H.I.H. Princess Kōko Nyo-Wō, second daughter, born December 5th of the second year of the Taishō Era (1913, A.D.).

NASHIMOTO-NO-MIYA.

THE NASHIMOTO-NO-MIYA was established by the late H.I.H. Prince Moriosa Shinnō, the tenth son of the late H.I.H. Prince Sadayoshi Shinnō Fushimi-no-Miya. He was born on the second year of the Bunsei Era (1819, A.D.). On December of the third year of the Meiji Era (1870, A.D.) he established the Nashimoto-no-Miya, and died on December 1st of the fourteenth year of the Meiji Era (1881, A.D.).

PRINCE MORIMASA WŌ.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Major-General Prince Morimasa Wō, the present representative of the Nashimoto-no-Miya, is the fourth son of the late H.I.H. Prince Asahiko Shinnō Kuni-no-Miya, and was born March 9th of the seventh year of the Meiji Era (1874, A.D.). He was first named Tada-no-Miya, and succeeded to the Nashimoto-no-Miya on the death



H.I.H. PRINCE MORIMASA WŌ.



H.I.H. PRINCESS ITSUKO.

of Prince Moriosa Wō. Prince Morimasa Wō started life as a Cadet after graduating from the Military Cadet School, being attached to the 11th Infantry Regiment of the Fifth Division. In November, 1895, he was decorated with the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia. On January 25th, 1897, he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Army, and

was promoted First Lieutenant in 1899. In 1901 he was promoted Captain, and in December of the following year was sent to France to study military science. On the outbreak of the war with Russia, the Prince returned home in April, 1904, and proceeded to the front, being attached to the headquarters of the Second Army. In the November following he was promoted Major and decorated with the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum. In April, 1906, the Prince was decorated with the Fourth Class Military Order of the Golden Kite in recognition of services rendered in the campaign. In August, 1906, he again proceeded to France to prosecute his studies, and entered the Military Staff College there. In 1908 he was promoted Lieut.-Colonel, and returned home the following year, after visiting England, Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain and other countries. In 1910 the Prince was promoted Colonel and appointed Commander of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry. On August 31st, 1913, he was promoted Major-General and appointed General Officer Commanding the 28th Brigade.

PRINCESS ITSUKO.

HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Princess Itsuko (First Class Imperial Order of the Crown), the consort of Prince Morimasa Wō, is the second daughter of Marquis Nahohiro Nabeshima. She was born in Rome on February 2nd of the fifteenth year of the Meiji Era (1882, A.D.), during the time the Marquis was Minister to Italy. After graduating from the Female Department of the Peers' School in Tokyo, she married Prince Morimasa Wō on November 28th of the thirty-third year of the Meiji Era (1900, A.D.). The Princess speaks French fluently. In 1909 she accompanied the Prince on his travels in Europe, returning home in the latter part of the same year.

The descendants of Prince Morimasa Wō and Princess Itsuko are:—

H.I.H. Princess Masako Nyo-Wō, eldest daughter, born November 4th of the thirty-fourth year of the Meiji Era (1901, A.D.).

H.I.H. Princess Noriko Nyo-Wō, second daughter, born April 27th of the fortieth year of the Meiji Era (1907, A.D.).

ASAKA-NO-MIYA.

PRINCE YASUHIKO WŌ.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Prince Yasuhiko Wō, the Present representative of the Asaka-no-Miya, is the eighth son of the late H.I.H. Prince Asahiko Shinnō Kuni-no-Miya and was born October 2nd of the twentieth year of the Meiji Era (1887, A.D.). After finishing an elementary course at the Peers' School, the Prince entered the Military Preparatory School. In March of the thirty-ninth year of the Meiji Era (1906, A.D.) the name of the Asaka-no-Miya was given him. In 1908 he graduated from the Military Cadets School which he entered in 1906.

The Prince was decorated with the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia in November, 1907. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant of the Infantry in December, 1908, and a First Lieutenant on December 25th, 1910. He was promoted to the rank of Captain on August 31st, 1913. In December, 1915, he was transferred from the Sixty-first Regiment to the Third Regiment of the Imperial Bodyguard.

The Prince closely resembles his elder brother, H.I.H. Prince Kuniyoshi Wō Kuni-no-Miya. He is a clever tactician and shows wonderful ability in his application of military science. He speaks German fluently, and is now studying French.

PRINCESS NOBUKO NAISHINNŌ.

HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Princess Nobuko Naishinnō (First Class Imperial Order of the Crown), the consort of Prince Yasuhiko Wō, is the eighth daughter of the late H.I.M. Emperor Meiji Tennō, being born August 7th of the twenty-fourth year of the Meiji Era (1891, A.D.). She was named Fumi-no-Miya. On May 6th of the forty-third year of the Meiji Era (1910, A.D.) she married Prince Yasuhiko Wō. At the Azabu Detached Palace the Princess, with her

younger sister, H.I.H. Princess Tashiko Naishinnō Higashikuni-no-Miya, was brought up under the care of the late Marquis and Marchioness Sasaki, and received her education from Madam U. Shimoda, Prof. T. Motowori and other scholars.



H.I.H. PRINCE YASUHIKO WŌ.



H.I.H. PRINCESS NOBUKO NAISHINNŌ.

The descendants of Prince Yasuhiko Wō and Princess Nobuko Naishinnō are :—

H.I.H. Princess Kikuko Nyo-Wō, eldest daughter, born September 12th of the forty-fourth year of the Meiji Era (1911, A.D.).

H.I.H. Prince Takahiko Wō, first son, born October 8th of the first year of the Taishō Era (1912, A.D.).

H.I.H. Prince Tadahiko Wō, second son, born January 5th of the third year of the Taishō Era (1914, A.D.).

HIGASHIKUNI-NO-MIYA.

PRINCE NARUHIKO WŌ.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Prince Naruhiko Wō, the present representative of the Higashikuni-no-Miya, is the ninth son of the late H.I.H. Prince Asahiko Shinnō Kuni-no-Miya, and was born December 3rd of the twentieth year of the Meiji Era (1888, A.D.). Graduating from the Military Preparatory School in 1906, he was attached to the Third Infantry Regiment of the Imperial Bodyguard. In November of the thirty-ninth year of the Meiji Era (1906, A.D.),

the name of Higashikuni-no-Miya was given him. In December following he entered the Military Cadet School, where he graduated in 1908. In April of the same year he was decorated with the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia. In December, 1908, the Prince was appointed a Second Lieutenant of the Infantry and promoted First Lieutenant in December 1910. In December, 1911, he entered the Military Staff College, and on August 31st, 1913, was promoted Captain. Graduating from the Staff College in 1914, he was attached to the 29th Infantry Regiment. In December, 1915, he was transferred to the Third Infantry Regiment of the First Division. The Prince is a crack shot and an expert in *jūjitsu*.

PRINCESS TOSHIKO NAISHINNŌ.

HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Princess Toshiko Naishinnō (First Class Imperial Order of the Crown), the Consort of Prince Naruhiko Wō, is the ninth daughter of H.I.M. Emperor Meiji Tennō. She was born May 11th of the twenty-ninth year of the Meiji Era (1896, A.D.), and named Yasu-no-Miya. She married Prince Naruhiko Wō on May 18th of the fourth year of the Taishō Era (1915, A.D.). Her Highness, with her elder sister, H.I.H. Princess Nobuko Naishinnō



H.I.H. PRINCE NARUHIKO WŌ.



H.I.H. PRINCESS TOSHIKO NAISHINNŌ.

Asaka-no-Miya, spent her early days at the Azabu Detached Palace, being educated by Madame U. Shimoda, Prof. Motowori and other scholars. She is a vocalist, and has a special taste for the fine arts.

Of the marriage there is one son—H.I.H. Prince Morihiro Wō, born May 6th of the fifth year of the Taishō Era (1916, A.D.).

KITASHIRAKAWA-NO-MIYA.

IN the third year of the Meiji Era (1870, A.D.) H.I.H. Prince Satonari Shinnō, the thirteenth son of the late H.I.H. Prince Kuniye Shinnō Fushimi-no-Miya, was accorded the name of Kitashirakawa-no-Miya. Two years later the Prince died at the age of 17, and was succeeded by his elder brother, H.I.H. Prince Yoshihisa Shinnō.

PRINCE YOSHIHISA SHINNO.

THE late H.I.H. General Prince Yoshihisa Shinnō was the ninth son of the late Prince Kuniye Shinnō Fushimi-no-Miya, and was born February 16th of the fourth year of the Kōka Era (April 1st, 1847, A.D.). In 1859 the Prince was ordered to take charge of the Kanyei Buddhist temple at Uyeno, Tokyo. Realising that the Imperial troops were making a descent upon Yedo (now Tokyo) from the direction of Kyoto in connection with the Restoration of 1868, the Prince hurriedly left for the west in order to explain the position of the Shogunate Government. In Shizuoka the Prince met H.I.H. Prince Taruhito Shinnō Arisugawa-no-Miya, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial troops operating against the Shogunate Government, to whom he explained the true motives of the fifteenth and last Shogun. The Prince then returned to the Kanyei Temple at Uyeno. Meanwhile part of the Shogunate force took up a position at Uyeno and offered resistance to the Imperial troops, but were defeated. After the restoration of peace the Prince was sent to Germany in 1870 to prosecute his military studies, and there entered the Staff College. On January 2nd, 1872, Prince Satonari Shinnō died at the age 17, whereupon Prince Yoshihisa Shinnō succeeded the Kitashirakawa-no-Miya. In 1874 the Prince was promoted Major, and in July, 1877, returned home from Germany. In December, 1878, he was decorated with the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia. In 1881 the Prince was promoted Colonel, and later was Vice-President of the Toyama Military School, and subsequently Chief Instructor. In November, 1884, he was promoted Major-General and appointed a Brigadier-General. In December, 1886, he was decorated with the Imperial Order of the Chrysanthemum. The Prince in 1892 was promoted Lieut.-General, and appointed to the command of the Sixth Division, being later transferred to the command of the Fourth Division. In January, 1895, he was appointed to the command of the Imperial Bodyguard, and in April of the same year proceeded to the Liaotung Peninsula to participate in the Sino-Japanese War. He then proceeded to Formosa to occupy the Island, and penetrated as far south as Tainan. While with the expedition the Prince was attacked by fever, and succumbed to the disease on November 5th of the twenty-eighth year of the Meiji Era (1895, A.D.). He was 49 years old at the time of his death. Prior to his demise he was raised to the rank of General and decorated with the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum with Chain and the Third Class Military Order of the Golden Kite. The Prince held the office of President of the Japan Geological Association and the Japan Fine Arts Association. In memory of the deceased Prince a Shrine was erected at Taipei, in Formosa.

PRINCESS TOMIKO.

HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Princess Tomiko (First Class Imperial Order of the Crown), the Consort of the late H.I.H. General Prince Yoshihisa Shinnō, is the second daughter of the late Marquis Munenori Date. She was born August 8th of the second year of the Bunkyū Era (October 1st, 1862, A.D.). After the death of the Prince, she devoted herself to the upbringing up of her little sons and daughters.

The descendants of Prince Yoshihisa Shinnō and Princess Tomiko are :—

H.I.H. Prince Tsunehisa Wō Takeda-no-Miya, first son, born September 22nd of the fifteenth year of the Meiji Era (1882, A.D.). (*See Takeda-no-Miya.*)

H.I.H. Princess (now Lady) Mitsuko, first daughter, born October 19th of the eighteenth year of the Meiji Era (1885, A.D.). She married the Hon. Osanaga Kanroji on November 14th of the thirty-seventh year of the Meiji Era (1885, A.D.).

PRINCE NARUHISA WŌ.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Prince Naruhisa Wō, the present representative of the Kitashirakawa-no-Miya, third son, was born April 18th of the twentieth year of the Meiji Era (1887, A.D.). On the death of H.I.H. Prince Yoshihisa Shiinō in 1895 Prince Naruhisa Wō succeeded the Kitashirakawa-no-Miya. Graduating from the Peers' School in 1901 the Prince entered the Military Preparatory School, and later was admitted to the Military Cadet School. In December, 1908, he was appointed a Second Lieutenant of Artillery, having previously been decorated with the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia. On August 31st, 1913, the Prince was promoted Captain and then entered the Military Staff College. Graduating from the institution with honours in December, 1915, he was attached to the Third Regiment of Field Artillery.



H.I.H. PRINCE NARUHISA WŌ.



H.I.H. PRINCESS FUSAKO NAISHINNŌ.

H.I.H. Prince (now Lady) Sadako, second daughter, born August 6th of the twentieth year of the Meiji Era (1887, A.D.). She married the Hon. Yoriyasu Arima on February 2nd of the thirty-sixth year of the Meiji Era (1903, A.D.).

H.I.H. Prince (now Marquis) Teruhisa, fourth son, born August 12th of the twenty-first year of the Meiji Era (1888, A.D.). On July 20th, 1910, he was created a Peer with the title of Marquis, and established a House called

Komatsu in compliance with the request of the late H.I.H. Field-Marshal Prince Akihito Shinnō Komatsu-no-Miya. He is now serving in the Navy.

H.I.H. Princess (now Viscountess) Takeko, third daughter, born March 28th of the twenty-third year of the Meiji Era (1890, A.D.). She married Viscount Masaaki Hoshina on April 17th of the forty-fourth year of the Meiji Era (1911, A.D.).

H.I.H. Princess (now Countess) Hiroko, fifth daughter, born May 28th of the twenty-eighth year of the Meiji Era (1895, A.D.). She married Count Yoshinori Futara on July 20th of the fourth year of the Taishō Era (1915, A.D.).

PRINCESS FUSAKO NAISHINNŌ.

HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Princess Fusako Naishinnō (First Class Imperial Order of the Crown), the Consort of H.I.H. Prince Naruhisa Wō, is the seventh daughter of the late H.I.M. Emperor Meiji Tennō, and was born January 28th of the twenty-third year of the Meiji Era (1890, A.D.). She was named Kane-no-Miya. She married Prince Naruhisa Wō on April 29th of the forty-second year of the Meiji Era (1909, A.D.). While an infant the Princess, with her elder sister, H.I.H. Princess Masako Naishinnō Takeda-no-Miya, resided at the Takanawa Detached Palace and was placed under the care of Marquis and Marchioness Sasaki.

The descendants of Prince Naruhisa Wō and Princess Fusako Naishinnō are:—

H.I.H. Prince Nagahisa Wō, first son, born February 19th of the forty-third year of the Meiji Era (1910, A.D.).

H.I.H. Princess Mineko Nyo-Wō, first daughter, born May 6th of the forty-fourth year of the Meiji Era (1911, A.D.).

H.I.H. Princess Sawako Nyo-Wō, second daughter, born October 21st of the second year of the Taishō Era (1913, A.D.).

TAKEDA-NO-MIYA.

PRINCE TSUNEHISA WŌ.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Prince Tsunehisa Wō, the present representative of the Takeda-no-Miya, is the first son of the late General H.I.H. Prince Yoshihisa Shinnō Kitashirakawa-no-Miya, and was born September 22nd of the fifteenth year of the Meiji Era (1882, A.D.).

During his infancy, the Prince was very weakly, and was therefore placed in the care of the late Marquis T. Sasaki. He grew up a healthy lad and entered the Peers' School, afterwards going to the Military Preparatory School. In 1902 he was admitted to the Military Cadet School, where he graduated in November, 1903. The Prince was decorated with the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia in February, 1903. On February 12th, 1904, the Prince was appointed a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, and when the Russo-Japanese War broke out he proceeded to Manchuria. On the eve of his departure for the front, the late Emperor Meiji Tennō was pleased to present him with one of his own chargers. Having served throughout the whole campaign, the Prince returned home towards the end of 1905. In March of the thirty-ninth year of the Meiji Era (1906, A.D.) the name of Takeda-no-Miya was given him. In April, 1906, he was decorated with the Fifth Class Military Order of the Golden Kite in appreciation of services rendered to the State. In February, 1907, he was promoted Captain, and in December of the same year he entered the Military Staff College. Graduating from the College the Prince was promoted to the rank of Major in November, 1911, and was decorated with the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum in October, 1913. On August 30th, 1915, he was promoted Lieut.-Colonel.

PRINCESS MASAKO NAISHINNŌ.

HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Princess Masako Naishinnō (First Class Imperial Order of the Crown), the Consort of H.I.H. Prince Tsunehisa Wō, is the sixth daughter of the late H.I.M. Emperor Meiji Tennō, and was born September 30th of the twenty-first year of the Meiji Era (1888, A.D.). She was named Tsune-no-Miya. On April 30th, of the forty-



H.I.H. PRINCE TSUNEHISA WŌ.



H.I.H. PRINCESS MASAKO NAISHINNŌ.

first year of the Meiji Era (1908, A.D.), the Princess married Prince Tsunehisa Wō. Her Highness speaks French fluently, and is clever at the piano and organ. In her general character she resembles the late H.I.M. Emperor Meiji Tennō, and is endowed with very fine qualities.

The descendants of Prince Tsunehisa Wō and Princess Masako Naishinnō are:—

H.I.H. Prince Tsuneyoshi Wō, first son, born March 4th of the forty-second year of the Meiji Era (1909, A.D.).

H.I.H. Princess Ayako Nyo-Wō, first daughter, born July 4th of the second year of the Taishō Era (1913, A.D.).

KAN-IN-NO-MIYA.

BEFORE and during the reign of Emperor Kōmei Tennō, the father of Emperor Meiji Tennō, all members of the families of the Emperors, with the exception of the Crown Prince, entered various Buddhist temples as priests or nuns. The Fushimi-no-Miya, Kyōgoku-no-Miya, and Arisugawa-no-Miya enjoyed the privilege of constituting the membership of the Imperial Family. During the military regency of Iyenobu Tokugawa, the sixth Shōgun in the Tokugawa régime, a well-



H.I.H. PRINCE KOTOHITO SHINNŌ.



H.I.H. PRINCESS CHIEKO.

known scholar named Hakuseki Arai advised the Shōgun to make representations to the Imperial Court that the above restrictions placed on the sons and daughters of Emperors be withdrawn, so that the Imperial Family might flourish. The Shōgun acted on this advice, and the Imperial Court acceded to the representation. Emperor Higashiyama Tennō, the one hundred and twelfth Sovereign, caused H.I.H. Prince Naohito Shinno, his sixth son, to establish the Kan-in-nō-Miya. After the death of Prince Naohito Shinno, the Kan-in-no-Miya was succeeded by his son, H.I.H. Prince Sukehito Shinno. The latter's sixth son, H.I.H. Prince Tomohito Shinno, succeeded Emperor Gomomozono Tennō, and on ascending the throne assumed the name of Emperor Kōkaku Tennō.

In the seventeenth year of the Meiji Era (1884, A.D.), an Imperial Decree was issued announcing that H.I.H. Prince Sukehito Shinno, father of Emperor Kōkaku Tennō, be regarded as a Dajō Tennō (retired Emperor) and called Kyōkō Tennō. H.I.H. Prince Haruhito Shinno, first son of Prince Sukehito Shinno or Kyōkō Tennō, succeeded the Kan-in-nō-

Miya, he being followed in turn by Princes Takahito Shinnō and Narubito Shinnō, and by H.I.H. Prince Kotohito Shinnō, the younger brother of H.I.H. Prince Sadanaru Shiunō Fushimi-no-Miya.

Prince Kotohito Shinnō is the sixteenth son of the late H.I.H. Prince Kuniye Shinnō Fushimi-no-Miya. He was born September 22nd of the first year of the Keiwō Era (November 10th, 1865, A.D.). The infant Prince was named Yasuno-Miya. After completing his education at the Umeya Elementary School in Kyoto, the Prince in 1877 entered the Military Preparatory School in Tokyo. Graduating from the School in 1882, His Highness proceeded to France to prosecute his studies, and was admitted to the Military Cadet School there. After graduation, he was in 1887 appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Imperial Cavalry and decorated with the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum. The Prince then entered the Cavalry School and the Military Staff College in France. After graduating from the latter institution he was promoted First Lieutenant on November 3rd, 1890, and returned home the following year. On November 3rd, 1892, he was promoted Captain and attached to the First Regiment of Cavalry. In addition, he held the offices of instructor at the Military Cadet School and other military institutions. During the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5 he was attached to the headquarters of the First Army. On November 3rd, 1894, he was promoted Major. After the war he was decorated with the Fourth Class Military Order of the Golden Kite in appreciation of services rendered during the campaign. On November 3rd, 1897, he was promoted Lieut.-Colonel and appointed to the command of the First Cavalry Regiment. Two years later he was promoted Colonel. On November 3rd, 1901, the Prince was raised to the rank of Major-General and appointed General Officer Commanding the Second Cavalry Brigade. In 1904, when the Russo-Japanese War broke out, His Highness, as Commander of the Brigade, proceeded to the front, and participated in the engagement at the Shaho and in other battles on the Manchurian Plains. On November 3rd, 1904, His Highness was promoted Lieut.-General and appointed General Officer Commanding the First Division. After the war he was decorated with the Second Class Military Order of the Golden Kite. In September, 1911, he was given command of the Imperial Bodyguard. On November 27th, 1912, he was promoted General, and appointed a member of the Military Council. On September 11th, 1916, His Highness, as representative of the Emperor, proceeded to Russia on an important mission, returning to Tokyo on October 15th.

General Prince Kotohito Shinnō, while attending to his military duties, finds time to devote to the interests of various public bodies in the country. Since the death of H.I.H. General Prince Akihito Shinnō Komatsu-no-Miya, Prince Kotohito Shinnō has filled the office of President of the Japan Red Cross Society. His Highness is the President of the Franco-Japanese Association, Russo-Japanese Association, Tokyo Club, Dai Nippon Sanshi-kai (Japan Silk Association) and the Geographical Society.

When the Prince applied to the French Government to allow him to enter the Military Cadet School in France, the Government replied that Princes of the Blood of various foreign Powers had hitherto engaged French instructors, and that Prince Kotohito Shinnō could not be an exception to the rule. The Prince, however, expressed his ardent wish to enter the School as an ordinary student, and said he did not wish to be accorded the treatment given the Prince of a foreign Power. He was therefore admitted to the School, where he was treated as an ordinary student. After graduating from the School the Prince was attached to the French Seventh Light Cavalry Regiment and was decorated by the French Government with the Chevalier de l'Ordre National de la Legion d'Honneur, which is seldom given to French or foreign officers except when they render distinguished service to the State or achieve some great task. The holders of this decoration are, therefore, held in higher esteem than those having the Grand Order of Merit. While preparing to enter the Military Staff College in France a radical change was introduced into the organization of the French army, and as a result other nationals were prohibited from entering any French military institution. In spite of this, the Prince asked President Carnot and the Military Authorities for special permission to enter the Staff College. His request was finally granted, and thus very intimate relations were established between the Prince and the President, who recognised the courage and qualities of the Prince.

During the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5 the Prince, as a Captain, was at one time attached to the Third Division under the command of Lieut.-General (later Prince) Katsura. At the engagement of Kozan the troops of the Third Division were hard pressed by the enemy, who threatened the left flank. Seeing this, Lieut.-General Katsura wanted to give instructions to the left flank to immediately advance. Prince Kotohito Shinnō offered to act as an orderly—a request which was promptly accepted by Lieut.-General Katsura, who knew he could rely on the Prince. On his way back to the main body of the Division the Prince was fired on by the enemy, but returned in safety, to the great relief of Lieut.-General Katsura and the staff officers. This action of Prince Kotohito Shinnō is one of the many brave acts performed in the Sino-Japanese War.

In the war with Russia Prince Kotohito Shinnō, as a Brigadier-General, commanded a cavalry corps. In the battle of Shaho a strong force of Cossacks attacked a Japanese position at Penchihu, and it was feared that if this position were taken another position in the direction of Liaoyang would be endangered, the consequence being that the whole of the Japanese plans would collapse. Thereupon Prince Kotohito Shinnō, with his force, made a bold attack and repulsed the enemy, with the result that the Japanese scored a brilliant victory. Marshal Marquis (later Prince) Ōyama, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces at the front, highly appreciated the distinguished service thus rendered by H.I.H. Prince Kotohito Shinnō, and reported particulars of his bravery to Emperor Meiji Tennō.

PRINCESS CHIYEKO.

HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Princess Chiyeko (First Class Imperial Order of the Crown), the Consort of H.I.H. Prince Kotohito Shinnō, is the second daughter of the late Prince Saneyoshi Sanjō. She was born May 25th of the fifth year of the Meiji Era (June 30th, 1872, A.D.).

Her Highness was married to the Prince on December 19th of the twenty-fourth year of the Meiji Era (1891, A.D.) She is President of the Japanese Patriotic Ladies' Association, Volunteer Nurses' Association, and Japanese Female Education Association.

The descendants of Prince Kotohito Shinnō and Princess Chiyeko are :—

H.I.H. Princess (now Viscountess) Yukiko, eldest daughter, born May 13th of the twenty-ninth year of the Meiji Era (1896, A.D.). She married Viscount Nobusaki Andō on September 3rd of the fourth year of the Taishō Era (1915, A.D.).

H.I.H. Princess (now Lady) Shigeko, second daughter, born May 29th of the thirtieth year of the Meiji Era (1897, A.D.) She married the Hon. Nagamichi Kuroda on January 21st of the third year of the Taishō Era (1914, A.D.).

H.I.H. Prince Haruhito Wō, second son, born August 3rd of the thirty-fifth year of the Meiji Era (1902, A.D.).

H.I.H. Princess Hiroko Nyo-Wō, fourth daughter, born February 21st of the thirty-ninth year of the Meiji Era (1906, A.D.).

H.I.H. Princess Hanako Nyo-Wō, fifth daughter, born June 30th of the forty second year of the Meiji Era (1909, A.D.).

HIGASHI FUSHIMI-NO-MIYA.

PRINCE YORIHITO SHINNŌ.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Vice-Admiral Prince Yorihito Shinnō is the present representative of the Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya, and the seventeenth son of the late H.I.H. Prince Kuniye Shinnō Fushimi-no-Miya. His Highness was born September 19th of the third year of the Keiō Era (October 16th, 1867, A.D.). In 1877 he entered the Naval Cadet School, and in 1884 proceeded to England to prosecute his studies. Later he proceeded to France for the same purpose, returning home in 1891. While in France he was appointed a Sub-Lieutenant of the Navy and was decorated with the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum. In 1893 the Prince was sent to Europe and America on a mission, and returned home in the following year, when he was promoted Lieutenant. During the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5 he was attached to the United Japanese Squadron under the command of Admiral Count Y. Ito, and after the campaign was decorated with the Fifth Class Military Order of the Golden Kite in appreciation of services rendered in annihilating the Chinese Squadron. In September, 1899, he was raised to the rank of a Lieut.-Commander, and three years later was promoted Commander. On February 2nd, of the thirty-sixth year of the Meiji Era (1903, A.D.), the name of Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya was given him. During the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 the Prince, as second in command of the cruiser *Chitose*, rendered distinguished service on several occasions in fighting and annihilating the Port Arthur and Baltic Squadrons. After the war he was promoted to the rank of Captain and decorated with the Third Class Military Order of the Golden Kite. In December, 1909, he was raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral. In 1911 the Prince proceeded to England, where he represented the Imperial Court of Japan at the Coronation of King George V. Three years later he

was promoted Vice-Admiral, and now holds the office of Councillor of the Bureau of Imperial Decorations. The Prince also holds the office of Honorary President of the Dai Nippon Suisan-kai (Marine Products Association), Teikoku Suinan Kyūsai-kai (Imperial Japanese Society for Saving Life and Property from Shipwreck), Nippon Kai-in Ekisai-kai (Japanese Seamen's Relief Association), Nichi-futsu Kyōkai (Franco-Japanese Association), and other public bodies.

His Highness speaks French and English, and is an expert at gunnery.



H.I.H. PRINCE YORIHITO SHINNŌ.



H.I.H. PRINCESS KANEKO.

PRINCESS KANEKO.

HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS Princess Kaneko (First Class Imperial Order of the Crown), the Consort of H.I.H. Prince Yorihito Shinnō, is the first daughter of the late Prince Tomosada Iwakura. She was born August 29th of the ninth year of the Meiji Era (1876, A.D.). Her Highness married Prince Yorihito Shinnō on February 10th of the thirty-first year of the Meiji Era (1898, A.D.). She speaks French and English and takes a great interest in music, both foreign and Japanese. Her Highness accompanied the Prince to Great Britain to attend the Coronation of King George. She holds the office of President of the Dai Nippon Fujin Eiseikai (Japanese Women's Sanitary Association) and the Rikukaigunshōkō Fujinkai (Association of Wives of Naval and Army Officers). She is an honorary member of the Japan Red Cross Society, Patriotic Ladies' Association, and other public bodies.

GENEALOGIES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

ABRIDGED GENEALOGIES OF FUSHIMI-NO-MIYA, KACHŌ-NO-MIYA, YAMASHINA-NO-MIYA, NASHIMOTO-NO-MIYA, AND HIGASHIFUSHIMI-NO-MIYA.

Gofushimi-in Tennō (93rd Emperor).

Tokihito Shinnō (Kōgon-in).

Okihito Wō (Sukō-in).

1. Yoshibito Shinnō (FUSHIMI-NO-MIYA).

3. Sadafusa Shinnō (Gosukō-in). 2. Haruhito Wō.

Gohanzono-in Tennō (101st Emperor).

4. Sadatsune Shinnō.

5. Kunitaka Shinnō.

6. Sadaatsu Shinnō.

7. Kunitsuke Shinnō.

8. Sadayasu Shinnō.

9. Kunitobu Shinnō.

10. Sadakira Shinnō.

11. Kuninari Shinnō. 12. Kunimichi Shinnō.

13. Sadayuki Shinnō.

14. Kunitaga Shinnō.

15. Sadatake Shinnō.

16. Kunitada Shinnō. 18. Kuniyori Shinnō.

17. Sadamochi Shinnō. 19. Sadayoshi Shinnō.

20. Kunitye Shinnō. 1. Moriosa Shinnō (NASHIMOTO-NO-MIYA).

2. Morimasa Wō (See KUNI-NO-MIYA).

Masako Nyo-Wō.

Noriko Nyo-Wō.

1. Akira Shinnō (YAMASHINA-NO-MIYA).

Asahiko Shinnō (See KUNI-NO-MIYA).

Hisako (Lady Nijō)

21. Sadanori Shinnō.

Buushū Nyo-Wō.

2. Kikumaro Wō.

3. Takehiko Wō. Yoshinari Wō. Yasuko Nyo-Wō. Fujimaro Wō. Hagimaro Wō. Shigenaro Wō.

Yoshihisa Shinnō (See KITASHIRAKAWA-NO-MIYA).

1. Hirotsune Shinnō (KACHŌ-NO-MIYA).

Nichiyel Murakumo (Abbess).

Satonari Shinnō (See KITASHIRAKAWA-NO-MIYA).

2. Hiroatsu Wō.

3. Hiroyasu Wō.

4. Hirotada Wō.

Takako (Viscountess Matsudaira).

22. Sadanaru Shinnō.

Iyenori Kiyosu (Count).

Kotohito Shinnō (See KAN IN-Ō-MIYA).

Yorihito Shinnō (HIGASHIFUSHIMI-NO-MIYA).

Hiroyasu Wō. Kunita Wō. Sachiko (Marchioness Yamanouchi).

Hiroyoshi Wō.

Yasuko Nyo-Wō.

Hirotada Wō. (See KACHŌ-NO-MIYA)

Hironobu Wō.

Atsuko Nyo-Wō.

Tonioko Nyo-Wō.

Hirohida Wō.

GENEALOGIES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

ABRIDGED GENEALOGY OF ARISUGAWA-NO-MIYA.

Reigen-in Tennō (111th Emperor).

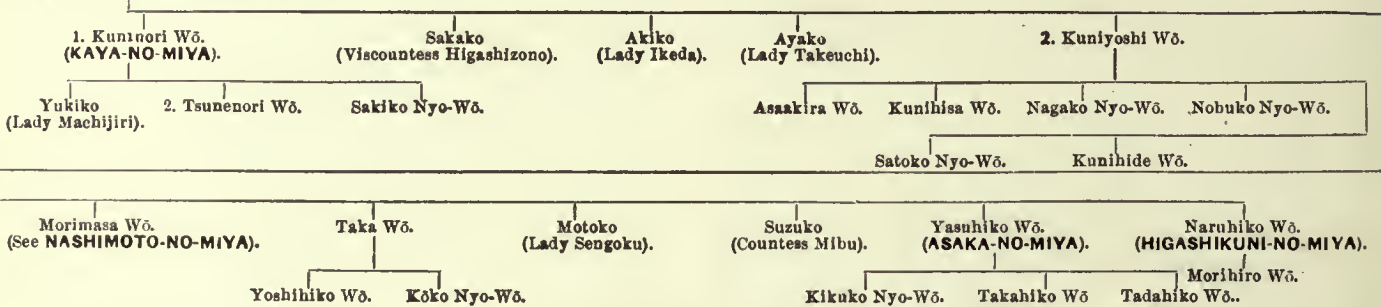
1. Yorihito Shinnō (ARISUGAWA-NO-MIYA).



ABRIDGED GENEALOGIES OF KUNI-NO-MIYA, KAYA-NO-MIYA, ASAKA-NO-MIYA AND HIGASHIKUNI-NO-MIYA.

Kuniye Shinnō (See FUSHIMI-NO-MIYA.)

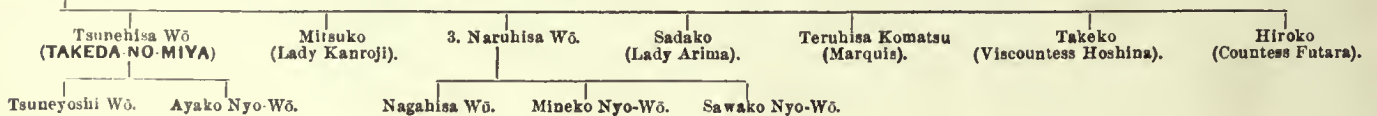
1. Asahiko Shinnō (KUNI-NO-MIYA).



ABRIDGED GENEALOGIES OF KITASHIRAKAWA-NO-MIYA AND TAKEDA-NO-MIYA.

Kuniye Shinnō (See FUSHIMI-NO-MIYA.)

2. Yoshihisa Shinnō. 1. Satonari Shinnō (KITASHIRAKAWA-NO-MIYA).



ABRIDGED GENEALOGY OF KAN-IN-NO-MIYA.

Higashiyama Tennō (112th Emperor).

1. Naohito Shinnō (KAN-IN-NO-MIYA).

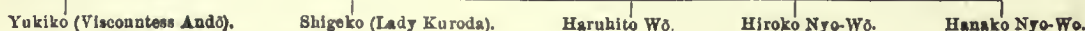
2. Sukehito Shinnō.

3. Haruhito Shinnō. Kōkaku Tennō (118th Emperor).

4. Takahito Shinnō.

5. Naruhito Shinnō.

6. Kotohito Shinnō (See FUSHIMI-NO-MIYA)



HISTORY OF JAPAN.

IN reviewing the past history of the Imperial Court of Japan, which has been in existence for more than two thousand years, attention is drawn to the fact that the throne has been, and is still, the centre of the nation's activities. It may, therefore, be logically admitted that the history of the Imperial Court is the history of Japan. The following chapters are epitomized:—

CHAPTER I.—Prehistoric Japan (or Legendary Japan before the accession to the Throne of the first Emperor Jimmu).

CHAPTER II.—Organization of the Empire of Japan.

CHAPTER III.—The Yamato Period (from the Accession to the Throne of the first Emperor Jimmu (660, B.C.) to the Emperor Kōtoku, thirty-sixth Sovereign, in the first year of the Taika Era, or 645, A.D., a period of 1,305 years).

CHAPTER IV.—The Taika Reform Period (from the Emperor Kōtoku in the first year of the Taika Era to the Emperor Mommu, forty-second Sovereign, in the fourth year of the Kyoun Era, or 707, A.D., a period of 62 years).

CHAPTER V.—The Nara Period (from the Empress Gemmei, forty-third Sovereign, in the fourth year of the Kyoun Era to the Emperor Konin, forty-ninth Sovereign, in the first year of the Tenwo Era, or 781, A.D., a period of 74 years).

CHAPTER VI.—The Heian Period (from the Emperor Kammu, fiftieth Sovereign, in the first year of the Tenwo Era to the Antoku Emperor, eighty-first Sovereign, in the Juyei Era, or 1185, A.D., a period of 404 years).

CHAPTER VII.—The Kamakura Period (from the Emperor Gotoba, eighty-second Sovereign, in the first year of the Bunji Era to the Emperor Godaigo, ninety-sixth Sovereign, in the third year of the Genko Era, or 1333, A.D., a period of 148 years).

CHAPTER VIII.—The Yoshino Court Period (from the Emperor Godaigo in the third year of the Genko Era to the Emperor Gokameyama, ninety-eighth Sovereign, in the ninth year of the Genchu Era, or 1392, A.D., a period of 59 years).

CHAPTER IX.—The Muromachi Period (from the Emperor Gokomatsu in the third year of the Meitoku Era, or 1392, A.D., to the Emperor Ōgimachi in the eleventh year of the Yeiroku Era, or 1568, A.D., a period of 176 years, known as the Ashikaga Period).

CHAPTER X.—The Adzuchi-Momoyama Period (from the Emperor Ōgimachi in the eleventh year of the Yeiroku Era to the Emperor Goyōzei one hundred and sixth Sovereign, in the eighth year of the Keicho Era, or 1603, A.D., a period of 35 years, known as the Oda-Toyotomi Period).

CHAPTER XI.—The Yedo Period (from the Emperor Goyozei in the eighth year of the Keicho Era to the Meiji Emperor in the third year of the Keiwo Era, or 1867, A.D., a period of 264 years, known as the Tokugawa Period).

CHAPTER XII.—The present Period (from the Emperor Meiji in the third year of the Keiwo Era to the forty-fifth year of the Meiji Era and the present Emperor from the first year of the Taishō Era, or 1912, A.D., to the fourth year of the same Era, or 1915, A.D.).

CHAPTER I.

PREHISTORIC JAPAN.

The Empire of Japan is situated in the extreme east of Asia. The climate is generally mild, and the country abounds in picturesque and grand mountain scenery. The Japanese are renowned as a brave and patriotic people, endowed with many fine qualities of high culture and peculiar attainments. Governed and ruled by the Throne, unchanged since the foundation of the Japanese Empire, the State has never been subjected to foreign incursion. Japan to-day is in the ascendancy as a first class Power in the East. History shows no country equal to Japan in that she is one of the old Empires and is still maintaining her position as an independent State with a bright future before her. In narrating briefly the history of the Imperial Court it is first imperative to refer to prehistoric, or legendary, ages.

According to legendary chronicles, there was a god named Ameno-mi-naka-nushi in "Takama-ga-hara" (the Heavens) before the world was created. With him were two other gods, one named Takami-musubi-no-kami and the other Kamumi-musubi-no-kami. The world was created by the three gods, who are regarded as the Creators of the Universe. After the lapse of the sixth Sovereign, there was Izanagi-no-mikoto and Izanami-no-mikoto, who constituted the seventh Sovereign of gods. Izanagi-no-mikoto and Izanami-no-mikoto, in obedience to instructions from the Creators of the Universe, stood on "Ameno-uki-hashi" in order to concrete the world and with "Amano-nuhoko" (divine halbert) given them by the creators of the universe, they set to work as instructed. A few drops of sacred liquid from the point of the halbert created an island, which was called the Onogoro-shima, and which is believed to be a small isle south-west of the Awaji Island at the eastern entrance to the Inland Sea. At Onogoro-shima they built a holy edifice called the Yahirodono and lived there. In addition to Awaji Island, they created Ōyamato-toyo-akitsushima (Japan Proper), the Islands of Iyo (now known as Shikoku), Oki, Iki, Tsushima, Sado and Tsukushi (Kyushu), the whole of which are known as Ōyashima-no-kuni (Great Eight Islands). They then appointed divine rulers to control these Islands, and in the meantime Ōhirume-no-mikoto and Susano-no-mikoto were born to them. Ōhirume-no-mikoto is known as Amaterasu Ōmikami, and her high virtues were so greatly admired by Izanagi-no-mikoto and Izanami-no-mikoto that she was ordered to govern "Takama-ga-hara," while Susano-no-mikoto was instructed to control the world. Owing, however, to anti-divine action on the part of Susano-no-mikoto, Amaterasu Ōmikami, by way of warning him, entered the Ama-no-iwaya (Heavenly Cave) and shut up its doors with the result that it became pitch dark day and night, being followed by innumerable ominous incidents and disasters. Thereupon, all the gods of the Universe convened a conference at "Ame-no-yasukawa" to save the gloomy situation. It was then agreed that Ishikoritome-no-mikoto should manufacture "Yatano-kagami" (Mirror comprising one of the Three Sacred Treasures now enshrined in the Imperial Palace), while Kushiakarutama-no-kami should make "Yasakani-no-magatama" (Holy Jewels, one of the Three Sacred Treasures). These Treasures, together with other divine offerings, were hung on branches of "sakaki" trees (cleyera Japonica) and upheld by Futotama-no-mikoto, ancestor of the Imube family before the Ama-no-iwaya. Amenokoyane-no-mikoto, ancestor of the Nakatomi family, offered prayers beseeching that light might again illumine the Universe. A series of sacred dances and musical performances were at the same time conducted by other gods and goddesses. Thus the anger of Amaterasu Ōmikami was dispelled and light again flashed out from above the clouds. Susano-no-mikoto was then expelled to Idzumo province where he encountered a huge serpent, known as "Yamata-orochi," which attempted to devour Kushiinada-hime. The serpent was killed by Susano-no-mikoto and thus her life was saved. In the body of the serpent was found a sword, which was presented to Amaterasu Ōmikami. This sword was afterwards called Murakumo-no-Tsurugi and constitutes one of the Three Sacred Treasures.

A descendant of Susano-no-mikoto, Ōnamuchi-no-mikoto, who is also named Ōkuninushi-no-mikoto, was a god endowed with a spirit of high virtue and courage. Taking up his position in Idzumo province Ōnamuchi-no-mikoto administered the world in a satisfactory manner. Amaterasu Ōmikami, in the hope of securing for his son, Ameno-oshihomimi-no-mikoto, to government of the world, sent his messengers more than once to Ōkuninushi-no-mikoto to secure the latter's consent. The influence of Ōkuninushi-no-mikoto was so great that all the messengers became his subjects instead of returning to the Kingdom of Heaven where Amaterasu Ōmikami reigned supreme. Seeing this, Amaterasu Ōmikami dispatched two powerful gods, one named Takemikadzuchi-no-kami and the other Futsu-nushi-no-kami, to the palace of Ōkuninushi-no-mikoto to enforce obedience to her command. Thereupon Ōkuninushi-no-mikoto retired to the Kidzuki-no-miya Hall in Idzumo province. A shrine was afterwards built at Kidzuki in his memory and is at present known as the Great Shrine of Idzumo.

The irresistible force of Takemikadzuchi-no-kami and Futsu-nushi-no-kami (who are now enshrined at the Katori Shrine in Hitachi province and at the Kashima Shrine in Shimosa province respectively), coupled with the submission of Ōkuninushi-no-mikoto, brought about a highly admirable regulation of State affairs. Amaterasu Ōmikami, hoping that Ninigi-no-mikoto, son of Ameno-oshihomimi-no-mikoto, should govern the State, bestowed on Ninigi-no-mikoto the Three Sacred Treasures above referred to and then granted the following Divine Message to him who was guarded by Amenokoyane-no-mikoto, Futotama-no-mikoto, Ameno-oshihi-no-mikoto (ancestor of the Ōtomo family) and Amatsukume-no-mikoto (ancestor of the Kume family):—"Ashihara no chihō-aki no midzuho-no-kuni wa kore waga shison no kimi tarubeki china ri. Yoroshiku nanji kōson yukite shirase. Amatsuhitsugi no sakaye masan koto masani tenjō to kiwamari nakarubeshi." (The Land of the Rising Sun should be ruled and governed by Our descendants. You should first go and control the State, which shall prosper as long as there exists a universe).

Thereupon Ninigi-no-mikoto, accompanied by the various gods, descended on Mt. Takachiho in Himuga (general name of Satsuma, Ōsumi and Hyuga provinces) of Kyushu and resided at Kasasa-no-misaki in Atano-kuni (believed to be the port of Kaseda in Satsuma province at present). This is what the Japanese generally regard as "The Descent of the Sun Goddess' Grandson" (Tenson Kōrin). After Ninigi-no-mikoto there were Hikohodemi-no-mikoto and Ugaya-Fukiayezu-no-mikoto, both of whom, taking up their supreme position in the western region, governed the country, which was then handed over to Jimmu Tenno, the first Emperor of Japan.

CHAPTER II.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

Emperor Jimmu was the son and heir of Ugaya-Fukiayezu-no-mikoto and was first named Sanu-no-mikoto. Ascending the Throne, His Majesty was named Kamuyamato-Iwarehiko-no-mikoto and established his Palace at Takachiho-no-miya in Himuga province (in the neighbourhood of Miyazaki in Miyazaki Prefecture, Kyushu). His Majesty was endowed with fine qualities of sagacity, uprightness and perseverance. At a council of the members of the Imperial family and his vassals the Emperor announced: That since the days of Ninigi-no-mikoto, who was ordered by Amaterasu-Ōmikami to govern the country We have only established Our seat of Government in the western region. We are aware that in the east there is a vast tract of land which has not yet been placed under Our control. Surrounded on all sides by ever-green mountain ranges the district of Yamato (Kyoto and neighbourhood at the present time) is most suited for the conduct of administration inasmuch as it is located in the centre of the Empire. Be it resolved, therefore, that We should establish Our seat of Government there.

Emperor Jimmu, at the head of the Imperial force, left Himuga for Northern Kyushu and thence to the districts on the Inland Sea, where His Majesty spent several years in subjugating the various tribes. He then planned to reach his destination, namely, the district of Yamato.

At that time the district of Yamato was under the sway of Nagasune-hiko, leader of a tribe, who had as his divine dictator Nigihayahi-no-mikoto, descendant of a god. He was so powerful in arms that he opposed the Imperial force under the command of Jimmu Tenno, who landed in Naniwa (Osaka at present) and who, in an engagement with Nagasune-hiko, suffered a defeat. Thus the Imperial force changed the programme of campaign. Landing in Kumano, Kii province, the Imperial force attacked the flank of the enemy, but was again unsuccessful. A sacred golden kite was then seen hovering over the Imperial force, and it perched on the bow the Emperor was carrying. Strange to say, powerful rays issuing from the sacred bird were so dazzling that Nagasune-hiko and his men could not face the Imperial force and were thus obliged to beat a retreat. In this way the Imperial force won a brilliant victory. [The Military Order of the Golden Kite, which was inaugurated in the Meiji Era, is derived from this historic incident]. Nigihayahi-no-mikoto became convinced that Jimmu Tenno was the chief representative of the descendants of gods and tried to induce Nagasune-hiko to lay aside his arms and sue for peace. To this, Nagasune-hiko objected. Thereupon Nigihayahi-no-mikoto killed Nagasune-hiko and joined the Imperial force. Jimmu Tenno highly appreciated the action of Nigihayahi-no-mikoto, whose son, Umashimate-no-mikoto, was then given a powerful office. Umashimate-no-mikoto was the ancestor of the Monobe family. His Majesty established his Palace at Kashihara, to the south-east of the Unebi-yama in Yamato province, and in January, two thousand five hundred and seventy-four years ago, computed from the fourth year of the Taisho Era (1915), the Enthronement was conducted there. Thus the Empire of Japan was established.

Under the command of Jimmu Tennō there was a group of a special race who afterwards became known as the Yamato race and who assisted the Throne in adjusting affairs of the State. Various tribes, such as Ezo and Tsuchigumo, were all subjugated by, and assimilated with, the Yamato race who, with the Throne as the centre of activities, attained a remarkable development as a nation. In strengthening the foundations of the Empire the Yamato race, or Japanese, worshipped gods, respected their ancestors and lineage and encouraged military training. The Japanese people are in reality

a gigantic family with the Emperor as their administrator. It is, therefore, no wonder that the people regard the Emperor as "Akitsu Mikami" (Living God) and that in guarding the Throne they are always willing to sacrifice everything. A poem composed by the ancestor of the Ōtomo family says:—

"Umi-yuka ba mi-tsuku kabane; Yama-yuka ba kusa-musu kabane; Ōgimino heni-koso shiname; Nodo-niwa shinaji."

Meaning: "In naval warfare we are prepared for a watery grave.

"In land campaigns we are aware that our remains will be covered with grass and moss.

"Oh, our beloved Sovereign! We are always ready to die in your presence.

"We are not so disloyal as to breathe our last at home, but are quite willing to serve whatever command you may give."

The above passages truly exhibit the loyal sentiments of the Japanese towards the Throne. Unparalleled as are the specially close relations existing between the Imperial House and the people, the Empire of Japan is destined to maintain its position for ever and to attain development both in arms and commerce on the international stage.

CHAPTER III.

THE YAMATO COURT PERIOD.

During the Yamato Court Period the Empire was governed under a family system. The Emperors, with but few exceptions, resided in Yamato Province, although each Emperor removed the seat of Government after the Enthronement. The Japanese people are in reality a large family. Under the family system certain hereditary offices, either civil or military, were bestowed upon different families. For instance, the Nakatomi family, whose ancestor was Ameno-koyane-no-mikoto, and the Imbe family, whose ancestor was Futotama-no-mikoto, took charge of festivities, while military affairs were entrusted to the Ōtomo family, whose ancestor was Ameno-oshihi-no-mikoto, and the Mounobe family, whose ancestor was Nigihayahi-no-mikoto. These families are generally known as the Yaso-tomo-no-o, who were rendered service by a class of people called the Tomobe. To these families were granted certain tracts of land, which they administered. The successive Emperors ruled and governed the Imperial estates, known as Miagata and Mita.

Emperor Sujin, the tenth Sovereign, was both sagacious and courageous. During his reign an epidemic wrought havoc among the people, many of whom succumbed to the malady. Thereupon the Emperor offered prayers to the gods and his ancestors in order that the epidemic might be speedily stamped out. He transferred to Kasanui-no-mura, in Yamato province, the Murakumo-no-tsurugi and Yata-no-kagami (two of the Three Sacred Treasures) which, together with the Yasakani-no-magatama (one of the Three Sacred Treasures), had hitherto been enshrined in the chamber where the successive Emperors and Empresses were. Amaterasu Ōmikami was also enshrined and worshipped by their Majesties. The Emperor then ordered a sword and a mirror to be made, and kept these in the Palace together with the Yasakani-no-magatama. Seeing that various tribes were against the Imperial regime, the Emperor dispatched four Generals to the Tōkaidō, Hokurikudō, Sanyōdō and San-indō to subjugate them, and thus peace was established in the country.

Emperor Sui-nin, the eleventh Sovereign, introduced reforms into the system of Administration. Benevolent as he was, His Majesty issued instructions prohibiting the court officials and all classes of the people from committing "junshi" (to be buried alive together with the deceased Emperor or Empress and other high personages). Upon the death of Empress Hihasu-hime-no-mikoto, Nomi-no-sukune, an attendant to the Emperor suggested the manufacture of a number of clay human figures, horses, etc. to bury together with the remains of Her Majesty, thereby establishing a precedent for the Imperial obsequies. This suggestion was highly appreciated by the Emperor from the view-point of humanity. These human figures were called "haniwa," and have been discovered in various districts at the present time. By order of the Emperor, a shrine was established on the bank of the Isuzu-gawa river in Ise province, where Amaterasu Ōmikami, together with the Murakumo-no-tsurugi and Yata-no-kagami, were enshrined. This shrine constitutes the Nai-gu in the Imperial Great Shrine of Ise province. The Emperor, as did his immediate ancestor, encouraged agriculture, which attained considerable development under his regime.

During the reign of Emperor Keiko a tribe known as the kumaso in Tsukushi (Kyushu) revolted. The Emperor led an expedition thither, and after the lapse of eight years the uprising was suppressed. Afterwards, the tribe again rose against the Imperial Court. Yamatotakeru-no-mikoto, son of the Emperor, who was then sixteen years old, was sent to Kyushu to suppress the uprising. Disguised as a woman, he penetrated into the camp of the tribe and killed the leader, with the result that the uprising was quelled. Afterwards, another tribe, known as the Ebiso, revolted. The Ainu race, in the

Hokkai-do at the present time, originates from the Ebiso, who then occupied the districts of Tokai-do and Tosan-do in Eastern Japan. The Emperor again sent Yamatotakeru-no-mikoto to subdue the uprising. Prior to his departure he visited the Imperial Great Shrine in Ise province to offer prayer in order that his mission might prove successful. He received from Yamatohime-no-mikoto, in charge of the Shrine, the Murakumo-no-tsurugi, one of the Three Sacred Treasures kept in the Shrine. Wearing the sacred sword, Yamatotakeru-no-mikoto proceeded to Suruga province, where His Highness was almost victimized by the rebels, who pretended that they had surrendered to him. Taking him into a field the rebels set fire to the grass in all directions, in the hope that he would be burnt to death. Thereupon, he unsheathed the sacred sword and cut the grass round about him, thereby saving himself from destruction. After this, the name Murakumo-no-tsurugi was changed to that of Kusanagi-no-tsurugi (Grass-Cut-Sword) in order to mark the event. His Highness pursued the rebels as far as the district of Rikuzen province, in North-eastern Japan, and then returned in triumph. On the way he contracted an illness, to which he finally succumbed when he reached Ise province. Prior to his demise he left the sword at Atsuta, Owari province, where a shrine was later established to enshrine the sacred blade. This shrine has since been called the Atsuta jingu Shrine.

During the reign of Emperor Chuai, the fourteenth Sovereign, the Kumaso in Kyushu again revolted. The Emperor, together with Empress Jingo, set out on an expedition, but His Majesty died of an illness before he could accomplish his object. The Empress, thinking that the uprising of the Kumaso against the Imperial Court was due to the backing of Shiragi (present Chosen), herself led a powerful expedition to Shiragi, in spite of the fact that she was pregnant at the time. Takeshi-uchi-no-sukune, the well-known General in the expedition, played a conspicuous part in the operations. The King of Shiragi finally surrendered, and gave pledge to present the Imperial Court of Japan with annual tributes as a mark of respect, intimating that the Peninsular Kingdom would never discontinue the practice unless the sun rose from the western horizon, the waters in the Arinure (Yalu river) flowed towards the upper reaches and the stones in the rivers rose up into the sky and became stars. The Empress was satisfied with this and returned home. From that time the Kumaso remained submissive to the Imperial rule.

In Chosen there were at the time four different States, comprising Shiragi, Koma, Kudara and Mimana. As a result of Empress Jingo's expedition, these States surrendered one after another, and thus the whole of the peninsula was annexed to Japan.

On arrival in Kyushu from Chosen, Her Majesty gave birth to a son, who immediately ascended the throne and was named Emperor Ojin, being the fifteenth Sovereign. During the childhood of the Emperor, Her Majesty personally discharged the affairs of State, and this was the origin of the form of administration known as Sessho, or Regent.

With the annexation of Chosen the means of communication were firmly established with Japan, and various branches of science and industry were introduced to this country. During the reign of Emperor Ojin, the King of Kudara in Chosen sent to Japan a member of his family, named Achiki, to present two fine horses to the Imperial Court. Achiki being a scholar in Chinese classics, the Emperor caused his son Ujinowakairatsuko-no-Woji, to learn Chinese classics from him. On the recommendation of Achiki, the great scholar named Wani was the following year summoned from Chosen and appointed tutor to the Heir Apparent. Wani, on coming to Japan, presented several copies of "Rongo" and "Senjimon" to the Imperial Court. Thus Chinese classics were first brought into Japan, and were followed by the introduction of various lines of industry from the peninsula. Not only the Koreans but Chinese have immigrated to Japan in large numbers and assimilated the manners and customs of the Japanese.

Emperor Nintoku, the sixteenth Sovereign, was endowed with fine qualities of benevolence, sagacity and magnanimity. Unlike his ancestors, the Emperor removed the seat of Government from Yamato to Naniwa (Osaka), where His Majesty established a Palace, called the Takatsu-no-miya. This was because Naniwa was far more advantageous than Yamato for the maintenance of communication with Chosen. The high virtues of the Emperor were in many cases manifested in a practical manner. One day His Majesty ascended a tower to look down over the city, when he noticed that the smoke issuing from the households was very scarce. Sagacious as he was, he was soon convinced that his subjects were suffering from want of food and other necessaries. An Imperial Ordinance was immediately issued, relieving the people from the imposition of various taxes during three successive years. The Palace building began to show signs of decadence, but the Emperor did not heed. After the lapse of three years His Majesty again ascended the tower, when he saw smoke rising from every household. The Emperor then declared, "We have become very rich." Hearing this, the Empress asked

His Majesty the reason why the Imperial Court became rich when the Palace building was going to decay. The Emperor replied, intimating that the people constitute the foundations of the State, and it may, therefore, be urged that the wealth of the people means the wealth of the Imperial Court. After repeated requests from the people, the Emperor consented to re-build the Palace.

Emperor Yuryaku, the twenty-first Sovereign, encouraged all branches of military science. His Majesty one day proceeded to Mt. Katsuragi, in Yamato province, for hunting purposes. A huge wild boar suddenly appeared at some distance from the spot where the Emperor was seated and made a dash upon His Majesty. Thereupon the Emperor ordered a "toneri" (military aide-de-camp) to kill the beast, but he hesitated. His Majesty, with bow, faced the beast, and after a struggle succeeded in killing it. He was so greatly irritated at the timidity of the toneri that he was on the point of killing him when the Empress appeared on the scene and pleaded with His Majesty to spare the man's life. Thus the toneri was spared. The Empress was a daughter of Emperor Nintoku, and named Hata-hi-hime. In later years the Emperor devoted his energy to the development of agriculture and industry, while the Empress engaged in the task of raising silk worms. In obedience to instructions from the Imperial Court, Hata-no-sake-no-kimi, descendant of a Chinese named Yudzuki-no-kimi, who, together with many Chinese, immigrated to Japan and became naturalized Japanese, caused members of the Hata family, 18,000 in all, to make a number of weaving apparatus in order to develop the silk industry. As a result, a large quantity of silk was manufactured and presented to the Imperial Court. The Emperor and Empress sent their representatives to Kure-no-Kuni (South China) to engage several female weavers and sewing girls, with the result that weavers named Aya-hatori and Kure-hatori and sewing women named E-hime and Oto-hime were brought to Japan. The Imperial Court further asked the King of Kudara in Chosen to engage and send to Japan skillful artisans and workmen in various lines of industry. Thus a number of artisans, comprising "suye-tsukuribe" (manufacturer of earthen ware), "kura-tsukuribe" (saddle-maker) "e-kakibe" (painter) and nishigoribe (manufacturers of gold brocade), were also brought to Japan. A carpenter named Tsuge-no-mita, in compliance with instructions of the Emperor, erected large buildings for the first time in Japan. His Majesty then established a shrine at Yamada, Ise province, wherein was dedicated Toyo-uke-no-okami, god for living and clothing. This shrine is what is now known as the Geku in the Imperial Great Shrine of Ise.

Upon the death of Emperor Seinei, neither Kenso Tenno nor Ninken Tenno dared to ascend the Throne. Itoyono-aono-mikoto, who was their elder sister, conducted the administration temporarily. Kenso Tenno then ascended the Throne, and three years later was succeeded by Ninken Tenno.

During the reign of Emperor Kimmei, the twenty-ninth Sovereign, the King of Kudara in Chosen sent an Envoy to the Imperial Court of Japan and presented the image of Buddha and the Buddhist scriptures to encourage Buddhism. The Emperor convened a conference of high officers and officials to consider whether the presents should be accepted. Soga-no-Iname (descendant of Takeshi-uchi-no-sukune) urged the advisability of accepting the presents, while Mononobe-no-Okoshi opposed their acceptance, contending that should the Japanese worship a god of a foreign country they would provoke the resentment of the gods of Japan. His Majesty then gave the presents to Soga-no-Iname, who kept them in his villa. Buddhism was thus introduced to Japan for the first time. Subsequently a plague was reported in various parts of the country, and many persons perished. Mononobe-no-Okoshi thought that this was doubtless due to the resentment of the gods of the country, and with the sanction of the Emperor took steps to destroy the image of Buddha and the temple in which it was enshrined. Still the Soga family continued to believe in Buddhism. This gave rise to the later trouble between the Soga and Mononobe families. Umako, son and heir of Soga-no-Iname, on succeeding to the hereditary office of his father as Minister of State, killed Moriya, son and heir of Mononobe-no-Okoshi, who succeeded to the hereditary post of his father as Omuraji (office similar to that of Minister of State). Thus the Mononobe family was extinguished.

Empress Suiko, the thirty-third Sovereign, appointed Umayado-no-Woji, son of Emperor Yomei, thirty-first Sovereign, Heir Apparent, to whom administrative affairs were entrusted. He was generally known as Shotoku Taishi, being a really intelligent and virtuous ruler, and was a devoted believer of Buddhism. Under his direction, Buddhism spread through the length and breadth of the country, and fine arts, comprising painting, engraving and architecture, attained such remarkable development that they are at present known as "the fine arts of the Suiko Dynasty," in which the ancient Greek and Indian designs are traceable. The famous Shitenno-ji Temple in Settsu province and the Horyu-ji Temple in Yamato province were built during this period.

Shotoku Taishi adjusted various systems of administration, and promulgated a Constitution comprising seventeen Articles, laying great stress upon the importance of unity and co-operation of all classes of the people and the encouragement of Buddhism. He then sent an Envoy to China and presented to the Chinese Court an autograph letter, thus effecting intercourse officially between the two countries. The result was the introduction of civilization from the Asiatic Continent.

In the reigns of Emperor Jomei, the thirty-fourth Sovereign, and of Emperor Kogyoku, the Soga family gained influence in and outside the Imperial Court and committed irregularities. Thereupon Nakatomi-no-Kamatari, with the help of Nakano-Oye-no-Woji, son of Emperor Jomei, killed Soga-no-Iruka and thus the Soga family became extinct. With Kotoku Tenno as successor to Emperor Kogyoku, Nakano-Oye-no-Woji, together with Nakatomi-no-Kamatari, carried out thorough reforms of administration, and this is known as the Innovation of the Taika Era.

CHAPTER IV.

THE TAIKA REFORM PERIOD.

Emperor Tenji was a son of Emperor Kimmei and was named Naka-no-Oye-no-Woji before he ascended the Throne. He was the most enlightened Ruler the country had ever produced and introduced radical reforms in all lines of administration while he was the Heir Apparent with the help of Nakatomi-no-Kamatari, he was successful in executing Soga-no-Iruka who had endangered the foundations of the Imperial Court. In appreciation of the distinguished service rendered by Naka-no-Oye-no-Woji in destroying the dangerous element, Empress Kogyoku expressed her willingness to abdicate in his favour, but Naka-no-Oye-no-Woji declined the offer. Emperor Kotoku, the thirty-sixth Sovereign then ascended the Throne. This was the first time in history that a reigning Monarch was succeeded by a descendant during his or her life-time. The name of the Era, called Taika, was then inaugurated for the first time. In accordance with instructions of the Emperor, Naka-no-Oye-no-Woji, with the help of Nakatomi-no-Kamatari and other officers, carried out thorough reforms in various branches of administration, and the result was that all tracts of land in the country were placed under the direct control of the Imperial Court, while hereditary offices of various grades in Government circles were abolished. Further, the Central Government was established with district offices under it and measures were taken to strengthen the national defence, to facilitate the means of communication and to re-adjust taxation. These reforms were all effected in the second year of the Taika Era, namely in the one thousand three hundred and sixth year since the accession of the first Emperor Jimmu, or in 646 A.D. In the history of Japan, the Taika Era, like the Meiji Era, is remarkable in that the sovereign power was practically restored to the Imperial Court. Up to the days of Emperor Mommu, the forty-second Sovereign, successive Emperors carried on administration on the lines adopted by Naka-no-Oye-no-Woji.

Upon the death of Emperor Kotoku, ex-Empress Kogyoku again ascended the Throne, when Her Majesty was named Saimei Tenno. Naka-no-Oye-no-Woji, in his capacity of Crown Prince, assisted the Empress in the conduct of administration. The Imperial Court sent against the Ebiso, a tribe on the littoral of the Japan Sea, an expedition, under the command of Abe-no-Hirafu, Lord of Koshi-no-Kuni, comprising Echizen, Kaga, Noto, Etchu and Echigo provinces. The expedition, in pursuit of the retreating tribe, crossed over to Watari-no-shima (Hokkai-do) and inaugurated a military magistrate in Shiribeshi in order to govern the Island. Abe-no-Hirafu then sailed for the littoral region of Siberia, which was known to the Japanese as Mishi-hase at the time, and after conquering that region returned home in triumph.

After the famous expedition led by Empress Jingo-Kogo to Korea, the States of Mimana and Kudara continued to remain submissive to Japan, but the States of Shiragi and Koma revolted continually. Japan, therefore, sent expeditions against Shiragi on several occasions. In Mimana, a Japanese Governor-General was stationed to control the peninsula. During the reign of Emperor Kimmei, Shiragi subjugated Mimana, with the result that the Japanese Government-General was withdrawn. Meanwhile Shiragi, with the help of China, subjugated the whole of the peninsula. A Japanese expedition was later sent against Shiragi, but was unsuccessful. Naka-no-Oye-no-Woji thought it wise to concentrate his energy on domestic administration and not to interfere with the outside world.

Naka-no-Oye-no-Woji ascended the Throne and was named Tenji Tenno, being the thirty-eighth Sovereign. Nakatomi-no-Kamatari, the right-hand man of the Emperor, died later. Prior to his death the Emperor visited him on his death-bed—a great honour seldom accorded subjects by the Sovereign. His Majesty announced that the descendants of

Nakatomi-no-Kamatari would adopt the family name of Fujiwara, and the supreme court rank known as Taishokukan was accorded the son and heir of Nakatomi-no-Kamatari, who, during his life-time, rendered valuable services to the State in enacting various laws and regulations, adapted from the Chinese system of administration at the time. Under the family name of Fujiwara the descendants of Nakatomi-no-Kamatari thrived and established blood relations with the Imperial House successively. In later years they became Sessho (Regent) or Kampaku (Grand Chancellor to the Emperor). The Emperor established his Palace at Otsu in Omi province and the Imperial Court at the time was known as the Omi Court.

Emperor Kobun, the thirty-ninth Sovereign, was a tall and manly-looking Monarch and a scholar in Chinese classics.

Emperor Temmu, the fortieth Sovereign, was an enlightened Ruler and laid great stress upon the importance of maintaining national character and spirit against the introduction of things Chinese which were then in vogue among various classes of the Japanese. A noteworthy fact is that the Emperor ordered a history of Japan to be compiled on the basis of all records and chronicles available for the purpose.

Emperor Mommu, the forty-second Sovereign, on ascending the Throne, caused Osakabe Shinno, a son of Emperor Temmu, and Fuhito Fujiwara, a son of Kamatari, to either enact or remould various laws and regulations to suit the conditions of the time. This work was completed in the first year of the Daiho Era, or in 701, A.D., and is now known as the laws and regulations of the Daiho Era. In the second year of the Yoro Era (718, A.D.), when Empress Gensho, the forty-fourth Sovereign, ruled the country the laws and regulations in force were further amended. According to the laws and regulations of the Daiho Era the Central Government comprised the Jingi-kun and the Dajo-kan offices, the former attending to all functions relating to gods and Imperial ancestors and the latter dealing with administrative affairs. It should be noted that the Dajo-kan is composed of eight Departments of the Imperial Household, Court Affairs, Ceremonies, Home Affairs, Finance, Justice, War and Civil Administration.

CHAPTER V.

THE NARA PERIOD.

In the third year of the Wado Era (710 A.D.), Empress Gemmei removed the Capital of the Empire to Nara, where Her Majesty established her new Palace on an elaborate scale. From that time Nara remained the seat of the Central Government for more than seventy years, during which period seven Monarchs ascended the Throne and ruled the country, Emperor Konin being the last Sovereign of this particular period, which is generally known as the Nara period. During the reign of Empress Gemmei silver and copper coins were made for the first time in this country, the Chinese characters "Wado Kaiho" (Auspicious Treasure of the Wado Era) being struck thereon. Another noteworthy fact is that a history of Japan was first compiled in the Japanese language under the direction of Her Majesty, this being known as the Kojiki (Ancient Chronicle).

In the reign of Empress Gensho, who succeeded Empress Gemmei, another history of Japan, called the Nihon Shoki, was compiled in Chinese.

Emperor Shomu, the forty-fifth Sovereign, who reigned from 744 A.D. to 749, was a devoted believer in the faith of Buddhism and issued an Order that a temple, called the Kokubun-ji, be established in each province of the Empire. At Nara a temple called the Todai-ji was built under the Imperial command, and within the precincts of the temple a gigantic image of Buddha, in copper with mixture of gold and measuring 53 feet high, was erected. Over the image stands a huge wooden edifice, measuring 126 feet high and extending 290 feet from west to east, was built. Empress Komyo, who was also a believer in Buddhism, assisted His Majesty in the conduct of State affairs and established various charity organizations for the benefit of the poor. During this period fine arts and various branches of industry attained a remarkable development, as did also architecture, painting, weaving, lacquer-ware industry, etc. The manufacture of glass and soap was extensively carried on, and the printing of sacred books of Buddhism was undertaken with success. The relics of this period are at present kept at the Shoso-in at Nara. The literature, too, attained a degree of perfection, and among well-known literary men of the period are Kakinomoto-no-hitomaro and Yamabe-no-akahito. An Imperial Order was issued announcing that the people, high and low, should wear their clothes in such a manner that the

right-hand portion was covered by the left-hand (just as is the case with the Western frockcoat at the present time). The capital of Nara at the time presented a splendid and picturesque sight, all classes of the people being in a flourishing condition.

In Manchuria at this period was a country called Bokkai-koku (Pechili), which sent its Representative to Japan and thus established a communication with this country which, until about the middle of the Heian Period, continued to present to the Japanese Imperial Court each year its tributes in the form of rare and valuable articles as a mark of its being a dependency of Japan.

Empress Koken, the forty-sixth Sovereign, re-ascended the Throne in 764, A.D. and was named Shotoku Tenno, being the forty-eighth Sovereign. At this time there was an influential priest named Dokyo, who finally secured the supreme office of Dajo-daijin (Premier). His influence in and outside the Imperial Court was so great that in certain sections the suggestion was made that should Dokyo ascend the Throne and govern the State there would be a permanent peace and tranquility all over the country. Thereupon the Empress ordered Wage-no-Kiyomaro, a famous loyalist, to obtain the Divine oracle on the subject. Wage-no-Kiyomaro then announced that the Empire of Japan shall, under the Divine oracle, be ruled and governed by descendants of the first Emperor Jimmu and that anyone who attempted to threaten the Sovereign power should be executed. Dokyo was greatly irritated at this announcement and exiled Kiyomaro to the country by way of punishment. He could not, however, realize his ambition to become a crowned monarch. Upon the death of the Empress Konin Tenno, the forty-ninth Sovereign ascended the Throne and re-called Kiyomaro from his exile, while Dokyo was in turn exiled to Shimosa Province.

CHAPTER VI.

THE HEIAN PERIOD.

The Heian Period covers a time from the accession to the Throne of Emperor Kammu, the fiftieth Sovereign, in 781, A.D., to the inauguration in Kamakura of a Military Government by Yoritomo Minamoto. This period may be divided into the following three sections:—

The first section is known as the Shinsei Period and covers the time from the accession of Emperor Kammu in 781, A.D. to the third year of the Kajo Era (850, A.D.) when Emperor Nimmyo abdicated the Throne.

The second section is known as the Fujiwara Period and covers a period from the accession of Emperor Montoku, the fifty-fifth Sovereign, in 850, A.D., to the fourth year of the Jiryaku Era (1068, A.D.), when Emperor Goreizei abdicated.

The third section is known as the Insei Period and covers a period from the accession of Emperor Gosanjo, the seventy-first Sovereign, in 1068, A.D., to the fourth year of the Juyei Era (1185, A.D.), when Emperor Antoku died.

During the first section the State was governed by the Sovereigns, but in the second section the country was under the sway of the Fujiwara family, while in the third section the Sovereign power was transferred to the retired Emperors. During this period there was a feud between the Minamoto and the Taira families, the former using the white banner as standard and the latter the red banner, just as was the case with the White and the Red Rose in England. The result was a victory for the Minamoto family.

THE SHINSEI PERIOD:—Emperor Kammu, ascending the Throne, removed the capital of the Empire from Nara to Uda-mura in Kadono district, Yamashiro Province, in the 13th year of the Yenryaku Era (794, A.D.). The new Capital was called Heiankyo at the time and is, in fact, the Kyoto of to-day. Under instructions of the Emperor, the streets were laid out in regular order and the Palace, together with Government offices were established on the site they occupy at the present time. From then, Kyoto remained the Capital of the Empire until 1869, A.D., a period of 1075 years. During this period the Ezo tribe in North-eastern Japan often revolted. An expedition under the command of Tamuramaro Saka-no-uye was sent against the tribe, which was soon subjugated.

During the reign of Emperor Saga, the fifty-second Sovereign, the Imperial Court exchanged Envoys with China. The study of Chinese classics and other lines of science was in vogue at the time, and a number of young men and priests proceeded to China for the prosecution of their studies. At Kyoto a College of high standing was established, and in the

provinces there were a large number of schools and other educational institutions, both official and private, where Chinese classics were taught. Among leading scholars were Ono-no-Takamura and Miyako-no-Yoshika.

There were two distinguished priests, one named Kukai, who is at present known as Kobo-Daishi, and the other Saicho, who is known as Dengyo-Daishi. Kobo-Daishi established a religious sect known as the Shingon-shu and a temple called the Kongobu-ji at the Koya-san in Kii province, as his headquarters. Dengyo-Daishi also established another sect known as the Tendai-shu and a temple called the Onryaku-ji at the Hiei-zan near Kyoto, as his headquarters.

THE FUJIWARA PERIOD:—Emperor Montoku, the fifty-fifth Sovereign, was a son of Emperor Nimmyo, whose Empress hailed from the Fujiwara family, the ancestor of which is Kamatari. Yoshifusa Fujiwara, a descendant of Kamatari, had a close blood relation with the Throne upon his sister's side. Enjoying the full confidence of the Court, he finally assumed the supreme office of Dajo Daijin and administered affairs of State.

Emperor Seiwa, the fifty-sixth Sovereign, who ascended the Throne in boyhood, was also assisted by Yoshifusa Fujiwara who, in the eighth year of Jogan (866, A.D.) was appointed the Sessho, or Regent, and conducted the administration in place of the Emperor. Thus the Fujiwara family came to grasp the reins of Government. Through the reigns of Emperor Yozei, the fifty-seventh Sovereign, Emperor Koko, the fifty-eighth Sovereign, and Emperor Uda, the fifty-ninth Sovereign, the Fujiwara family continued to carry on the administration. Emperor Uda, who was an enlightened Sovereign, attempted to restore to the Throne the administrative power from the hands of the Fujiwara family. Meanwhile Mototsune Fujiwara, who had assumed the office of Sessho, died. Taking advantage of this opportunity, His Majesty abdicated in favour of the Heir Apparent, with the intention of realizing his cherished desire in the name of the new Emperor. Entering a temple called the Ninna-ji in Kyoto, his Majesty called himself Howo, or Cloistered Emperor. He then drafted a series of instructions which were given to the new Emperor and which are now known as the Kambei Go-yuikai (Instructions of the Kambei Era).

Emperor Daigo, the sixtieth Sovereign, in accordance with the Kambei Go-yuikai, abolished the office of the Sessho or Kampaku, and appointed Tokihira Fujiwara, son of Mototsune, Sadaijin (assistant Prime Minister in First Class), while Michizane Sugawara was appointed Udaijin (Assistant Prime Minister in Second Class). The latter was a scholar of profound learning and highly respected by all in and outside the Imperial Court. This aroused envy and hatred on the part of Tokihira Fujiwara, who contrived a plot against Michizane Sugawara in order to deprive him of his office. His plot was successful and Michizane Sugawara was exiled to Kyushu. This affair occurred in the first year of the Engi Era (901, A.D.). Michizane died shortly afterwards in exile. During the reign of Emperor Ichijō, the sixty-sixth Sovereign, posthumous honours were accorded Michizane, who was given the highest court rank of Jo-ichii and the supreme office of Dajo-daijin. A shrine was built in his memory at Kitano, Kyoto, and called the Temman Tenjin.

During the Heian Period the use of the Japanese alphabet became the vogue; also the study of national Japanese literature and poetry. Ki-no-Tsurayuki, a well-known poet, and other scholars, in obedience to instructions of Emperor Daigo, made a collection of excellent poems from the past ages and published it in the form of a pamphlet, called the *Kokin Waka-shū* (Collection of Poems in Ancient and Modern Japan). In the preface to the pamphlet, which was written by Ki-no-Tsurayuki, reference is made to six famous poets, including a poetess, all of whom are generally known as the *Rokka-sen* (Six Great Poets). They comprise Sojo-Henjo, Narihira Ariwara, Bunya-no-Yasuhide, Ono-no-Komachi (poetess), Otomo-no-Kuronushi and Kisen-Hoshi. There was also a clever painter named Kose-no-Kana-oka. During the Engi Era all members of the Fujiwara family secured influential and important posts in the Court and central government. Naturally those who could not find favour in the Court and the Central Government tried to expand their influence and promote their interest in other districts, and called themselves Bushi or Samurai. To this category belong the Minamoto family, or Genji, the ancestor of which is Emperor Seiwa, and the Taira family, or Heishi, the ancestor of which is Emperor Kammu. During the Shohei and Ten'gyo Eras Taira-no-Masakado, belonging to the Taira family, revolted in the Kanto district in Eastern Japan, while Fujiwara-no-Sumitomo rebelled in the Sanyo and Nankai districts in Western Japan. Emperor Suzaku, the sixty-first sovereign, sent expeditions under the command of Taira-no-Sadamori, Fujiwara-no-Hidesato, Minamoto-no-Tsunemoto, and other Generals belonging to the Minamoto and Taira families in order to suppress the uprisings in the west and the east. Upon the restoration of peace, members of the Minamoto and Taira families implanted their respective influence in all parts of the country, and this led to the transfer of administrative power from the Throne to the Military Regency in later years.

Emperor Murakami, the sixty-second Sovereign, ascended the Throne in the first year of the Tenryaku Era, or 947, A.D., and conducted the administration in person without the aid of Kampaku (Grand Chancellor of the Emperor).

Emperor Reizei, the sixty-third Sovereign, was sickly and unable to attend to State affairs. Thus the Fujiwara family regained authority and assumed the offices of Sessho and Kampaku as before. For about one hundred years, namely, until the days of Emperor Goreizei, the seventieth Sovereign, the Fujiwara family conducted the administration. During the reign of Emperor Ichijo, the sixty-sixth Sovereign, the study of fine arts and music became the vogue among all classes of the people who led an easy and luxurious life. Especially was this the case with noblemen and their families in Kyoto. Among the literati of these days were two ladies, one named Murasaki-shikibu and the other Sei-shonagon. The former compiled the *Genji-monogatari*, and the latter the *Makura-no-soshi*, both famous literary works. They are both regarded as master-pieces of national Japanese literature. Fine arts, such as painting and carving, and various lines of industry attained to the highest pitch of development in these days.

In the third year of the Kannin Era (1019, A.D.), during the reign of Emperor Goichijo, the sixty-eighth Sovereign, a Mongolian tribe called *Toi*, with an armada of over fifty vessels, invaded the Tsushima and Iki islands, and then attempted to land on the coast of Chikuzen in Kyushu. Takaiye Fujiwara, Military Governor of Kyushu, with the forces under his jurisdiction, faced the invaders, who were obliged to turn back.

During the reign of Emperor Goreizei, the seventieth Sovereign, Sadato and Muneto, sons of Yoritoki Abe, started a rebellion in Mutsu-no-Kuni, comprising Iwaki, Iwashiro, Rikuzen, Rikuchu and Mutsu provinces (North-eastern Japan). Minamoto-no-Yoshiie, better known as Hachimantaro in history, with Yoriyoshi, his father, was dispatched to the Mutsu to suppress the uprising, which was entirely subjugated after the lapse of nine years. Later another rebellion occurred in North-eastern Japan, but was suppressed in three years by the Minamoto family, which thus laid the foundations for implanting its influence in Northern and Eastern Japan.

The Insei Period:—Emperor Gosanjo, the seventy-first Sovereign, was the second son of Emperor Gosuzaku. His mother was a daughter of Emperor Sanjo. His Majesty had no blood relation with the Fujiwara family, which was unprecedented since the days of Emperor Uda, the fifty-ninth Sovereign. Yorimichi Fujiwara, who then held the supreme office of Kampaku, tried in vain to prevent the Heir Apparent (later Emperor Gosanjo) from ascending the Throne. Emperor Gosanjo married Princess Kei-shi, a daughter of Emperor Goichijo, and thus cut off the blood relationship with the Fujiwara family. His Majesty then assumed charge of the administration and conducted State affairs in person. Norimichi, younger brother of Yorimichi, was then appointed Kampaku, but he was practically powerless. Thus the Fujiwara family was actually deprived of the authority of administration.

His Majesty laid great stress upon the importance of weights and measures, the standards of which were fixed by an Imperial order. Radical reforms were introduced into various lines of administration, and an Imperial Edict was issued urging the people to be thrifty and to refrain from indulging in the luxuries of former years. In the fifth year of his reign the Emperor abdicated in favour of the Heir Apparent, and died the following year.

During the Insei Period, State affairs were practically carried on by the cloistered Emperors, and this period covers the reigns of Emperors Gosanjo, Shirakawa, Horikawa, Toba and Sutoku.

Emperor Shirakawa, the seventy-second Sovereign, was as sagacious as his immediate predecessor, and after abdication His Majesty, on assuming the August title of Cloistered Emperor, or *Ho-Wo*, continued to carry on the administration. During this period, therefore, the Emperors actually seated on the Throne had nothing to do with State affairs. The propagation of Buddhism was extensively carried on throughout the country, and leading temples were specially provided with troops, known as "*so-hei*," or priest forces. Among the leading temples were the *Yenryaku-ji* at *Hiyei-zan*, the *Onjo-ji* (popularly known as the *Mit-dera*) in *Omi* province, the *Todai-ji* and the *Kofuku-ji* in *Nara*. The priest forces attached to each of these temples numbered several thousand.

In the latter days of the reign of Emperor Shirakawa another revolution broke out in the *O-u* district in North-eastern Japan. An expedition, under the command of Minamoto-no-Yoshiie, was sent to quell the uprising, and after the lapse of three years it was entirely suppressed.

For more than three hundred and sixty years after the removal of the Capital from *Nara* to *Heian*, or *Kyoto*, peace was maintained in the Capital, but during the reign of Emperor Goshirakawa, the seventy-seventh Sovereign, a disturbance occurred in *Kyoto*, this being known in history as the insurrection of the *Hogen* Era, the origin of which was that the Retired Emperor *Sutoku*, in compliance with the wishes of the Cloistered Emperor *Toba*, abdicated the Throne in favour of Emperor

Kouoye, who was short-lived. Then Retired Emperor Sutoku desired that his son, Shigehito, or himself, should be enthroned, but this desire was not realized. By order of the Cloistered Emperor Toba, Emperor Goshirakawa ascended the Throne. In the first year of the Hogen Era (1156, A.D.) the Cloistered Emperor Toba died. Thereupon the Retired Emperor Sutoku, with the backing of Fujiwara-no-Yorinaga, Sadaijin (Assistant Prime Minister in First Class), Minamoto-no-Tameyoshi, grandson of Minamoto-no-Yoshiie and his son, Tametomo, who is well known as a clever archer, and other influential leaders, started the rebellion. The Emperor, on consultation with Tadamichi Fujiwara, Kampaku (Grand Chancellor of the Emperor), sent a strong force under the command of Minamoto-no-Yoshitomo and Taira-no-Kiyomori against the Retired Emperor Sutoku, who suffered a crushing defeat. The Retired Emperor was then transferred to Sanuki province, while his followers were either executed or punished.

In the first year of the Heiji Era (1159, A.D.), the year in which Emperor Nijo, the seventy-eighth Sovereign, ascended the Throne, another disturbance occurred in Kyoto, when Minamoto-no-Yoshitomo, eldest son of Tameyoshi, and Fujiwara-no-Nobuyori rose against Taira-no-Kiyomori, head of the Taira family, but were defeated and executed. From that time members of the Taira family grasped the reins of Government. During the reign of Emperor Rokujo, the seventy-ninth Sovereign, Kiyomori assumed the supreme office of Dajo-daijin (Premier) and handled State affairs in an autocratic manner. The insurrection of the Heiji Era had its origin in the fact that Minamoto-no-Yoshitomo, who rendered distinguished services in the suppression of the Hogen insurrection, was not accorded as much honour as Taira-no-Kiyomori. Minamoto-no-Yoshitomo was also on bad terms with Michinori Fujiwara, a favourite of Cloistered Emperor Goshirakawa. Nobuyori Fujiwara, another favourite of the Emperor, was on bad terms with Michinori Fujiwara. Taira-no-Kiyomori proceeded on a pilgrimage to Kumano. Availing themselves of this opportunity, Minamoto-no-Yoshitomo and Nobuyori Fujiwara rose in rebellion and besieged the Imperial Palaces occupied by the Emperors. Penetrating the Court the two leaders of the rebellion killed Michinori Fujiwara. On receipt of news of this extraordinary event Kiyomori hastened back to Kyoto and suppressed the rebellion, Yoshitomo and Nobuyori being executed.

Emperor Takakura, the eightieth Sovereign, on ascending the Throne, admitted Toku-ko, a daughter of Kiyomori, to attend at Court. Emperor Antoku, the eighty-first Sovereign, was born to her. Minamoto-no-Yorimasa, who was the only influential representative of the Minamoto family at the time, and who was over seventy years old, rose against the Taira family in the fourth year of the Jisho Era (1180, A.D.), but was defeated. In spite of this, Minamoto-no-Yoritomo, third son of Yoshitomo, rose in Idzu province against the Taira family, while Minamoto-no-Yoshinaka, his cousin, also rebelled in Shinano province. Meanwhile Taira-no-Kiyomori died in Kyoto. The Taira family, assaulted by the forces of Yoshinaka and Yoritomo, evacuated Kyoto.

Escorting Emperor Antoku, Munemori, the second son of Kiyomori, left Kyoto for Western Japan. Yoshinaka then entered Kyoto, the defences of which were strengthened by him in compliance with orders of the Cloistered Emperor Goshirakawa. Yoshinaka was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the whole forces of the Empire and acted in an autocratic manner far beyond his authority. Thereupon the Cloistered Emperor gave orders to Yoritomo to suppress Yoshinaka and the Taira family.

Yoritomo, who had his headquarters at Kamakura, sent strong forces under his two younger brothers, Noriyori and Yosbitsune, to crush the Taira family. The result was that Yoshinaka was defeated and killed and the famous battle was fought at Dan-no-ura, in the Inland Sea, between the forces of Minamoto and Taira in which the Taira, forces were nearly annihilated. Emperor Antoku jumped overboard and sank to the bottom of the Inland Sea. This occurred in the fourth year of the Juei Era (1185, A.D.). The whole of the Taira family, which exerted its influence over the country for a period of over twenty years, was ruined, to rise no more.

Thus the Minamoto family regained its influence and Yoritomo established his military Government at Kamakura.

CHAPTER VII.

THE KAMAKURA PERIOD.

Upon the death of Emperor Antoku in the Western Inland Sea, Emperor Gotoba, the eighty-second Sovereign, ascended the Throne. The Cloistered Emperor Goshirakawa, however, continued to carry on the administration of the country. Minamoto-no-Yoshitsune, after annihilating the Taira family's forces at the Dan-no-ura battle, entered the capital of Kyoto in triumph. The Cloistered Emperor appointed him Commander of the Kyoto garrison in appreciation of

his distinguished services rendered in vanquishing the Taira family's militarism. Yoshitsune was the most clever and gallant General the country had ever produced, and he was only a little over twenty years old at the time. A division arose between Minamoto-no-Yoshitsune and Minamoto-no-Yoritomo, the latter of whom had established his own military Government at Kamakura, and was the elder brother of the former. This was the outcome of malicious advice given to Yoritomo by some one who hated Yoshitsune, because of the latter's military achievements. Yoshitsune, accompanied by Benkei and several other faithful followers, left Kyoto for North-eastern Japan, instead of engaging in an armed conflict with his elder brother. With the consent of the Cloistered Emperor, Yoritomo established Guard Stations at important places of the country in order to prevent the outbreak of disturbances on the one hand, and on the other to arrest Yoshitsune. Thus Yoritomo became practically the administrator of the country. It was then in the first year of the Bunji Era (1185, A.D.). Realizing that the Fujiwara family, the descendant of Hidesato, in Mutsu-no-Kuni in North-eastern Japan was antagonistic to the Kamakura Government and protected Yoshitsune, Yoritomo sent an expedition against the Fujiwara family, who were annihilated. In the third year of the Kenkyu Era (1192 A.D.) Yoritomo, with his forces, visited Kyoto and was received in audience by the Cloistered Emperor, who appointed him Commander-in-Chief of the whole force of the Empire. Henceforward, with the exception of the Yoshino Court Period, lasting half a century, the country was governed for a period of 667 years by Military Regents, including the Tokugawa Administration. Shortly afterwards the Cloistered Emperor died and Emperor Gotoba assumed the Sovereign power. During the reigns of Emperors Tsuchimikado, Juntoku and Chukyo, Retired Emperor Gotoba continued to exercise the Sovereign power. In the Kamakura Government, Sanetomo, the Third Shogun (Military Regent), second son of Yoritomo, was assassinated by a priest named Kugyo belonging to the Minamoto family. Thereupon Masako Hojo, the mother of Sanetomo, with the support of Yoshitoki Hojo, who then assumed the office of Shikken (Assistant Regent), invited from Kyoto Yoritomo Fujiwara, who had a close blood relation with the Minamoto family, and appointed him Fourth Regent in Kamakura. The Retired Emperor Gotoba, together with the Retired Emperor Juntoku, contrived a plan to crush the Kamakura Government, for the reason that the latter often ignored Imperial orders. The Kamakura Government sent a strong force to Kyoto, and in a battle fought between the two forces Retired Emperor Gotoba suffered a defeat. The result was that the Retired Emperors Gotoba, Tsuchimikado and Juntoku withdrew from Kyoto to various districts, while Emperor Chukyo abdicated. Emperor Gohorikawa, the eighty-sixth Sovereign, then ascended the Throne. This was in the third year of the Jokyu Era (1221, A.D.), and the above conflict is known as the mutiny of the Jokyu Era. The foundations of the Kamakura Military Government thus became stronger than ever before.

In Kyoto, Emperor Gohorikawa abdicated and was succeeded by Emperor Shijo, and then by Emperors Gosaga, Gofukakusa and Kameyama. The descendants of Emperor Gofukakusa are known as the Jimyo-in line, and those of Emperor Kameyama as the Daikaku-ji line. The former were always in favour of the Kamakura Government, while the latter were opposed to it.

Prior to the establishment of the Kamakura Government, Tokimasa Hojo, the father of Yoshitoki, played a conspicuous part in assisting Yoritomo, the Founder of the Kamakura Government, in civil and military administration. After the death of Yoritomo and the assumption by Yoriie of the office of the Second Regent, Tokimasa Hojo was appointed the Assistant Regent, in which office he was succeeded by Yoshitoki Hojo, and later by Yasutoki Hojo. The administration conducted by Yasutoki was so generous that all classes of the people were satisfied. Seeing that the laws and regulations of the Daiho Era were no longer applicable to the existing conditions, a new law, called the Joyeishikimoku, was enacted as a standard of the military administration. Tokiyori Hojo, grandson of Yasutoki, conducted State affairs in a satisfactory manner and discontinued the usage of appointing a member of the Fujiwara family as Military Regent. A Prince of the Blood was specially invited from Kyoto and appointed Regent.

Japan was twice invaded by powerful forces of Mongolians, in the 11th year of the Bunyei Era (1274, A.D.), when Emperor Kameyama, the Ninetieth Sovereign, occupied the Throne and Tokimune Hojo, son of Tokiyori, was Assistant Regent, and in the fourth year of the Koan Era (1281, A.D.) when Emperor Gouda, the Ninety-first Sovereign, occupied the Throne. The Mongolians at the time conquered the whole of Asia and then invaded Eastern Europe. Japan was the only country in the East which remained unconquerable. In the first invasion of Japan the Mongolians sent a large force of men and in the second invasion a force of over 100,000, but the enemy was each time defeated by the Japanese armies from Kyushu, Shikoku and other districts of the Empire. The enemy took possession of the Iki, Taushima and other islands off Western Japan, but were unable to land in Kyushu and elsewhere. In the second invasion, a storm arose and nearly

the whole of the Mongolian fleet were capsized off Kyushu. In this campaign the Emperor Kameyama offered prayers to the gods and ancestors of the Imperial House, while Imperial messengers were sent to the Imperial Great Shrine in Ise province for the same purpose. In temples and shrines prayers were also offered. A priest named Kokaku, of the Shoden-ji Temple at Kyoto, in offering his prayer to Buddha, composed a poem which reads:—"Suye-no yo-no suye-no suye-made, waga-kuni-wa yorodzu-no kuni-ni sugure-taru kuni." (So long as the world lasts, may the Empire of Japan maintain her status as a superior and independent State). In the second Mongolian invasion, mention must be made of Michiari Kawano, an influential Magistrate of Iyo province, who, with two small boats manned by several men each, ran in among several hundred vessels of the enemy and jumping aboard one of the enemy's biggest vessels put all the Mongolians to the sword and took the Commander prisoner.

The fact that the Mongolians twice failed to conquer Japan was due to appropriate measures taken by the Hojo family, but after the close of the second Mongolian invasion the Kamakura Government began to suffer from financial trouble Takatoki Hojo, grandson of Tokimune, was far less frugal than his ancestors and neglected his duties as Assistant Regent.

The Hojo family were in favour of Emperors belonging to the Jimyoin line, and interfered with the accession in order to prevent representatives of the Daikakuji line from ascending the Throne. Passing the reigns of Emperors Fushimi, Gofushimi, Gonijo and Hanazono, Emperor Godaigo, the ninety-sixth Sovereign, ascended the Throne. His Majesty belonged to the Daikakuji line and was an enlightened Monarch, being respected by all classes of the people. Realizing that Takatoki Hojo lost popularity on account of his maladministration, Emperor Godaigo, with the support of Prince Morinaga-Shinno, and other Generals such as Suketomo Hino and Toshimoto Hino, contrived a scheme to suppress the Hojo family. The Imperial scheme was also supported by forces comprising priests of the Yenryakuji and other temples at Nara and the samurai forces at Kyoto and neighbouring districts. Thereupon Takatoki sent a strong force to Kyoto. Emperor Godaigo established his headquarters at Mt. Kasagi in Yamashiro province and opposed the invaders, but was defeated. His Majesty was then removed to the Oki Island, while the Generals who supported the Emperor were all killed. This episode occurred in the first year of the Genko Era (1331, A.D.). Many loyal subjects in various districts, however, rose against the Hojo family. Conspicuous among the loyalists was Masashige Kusunoki, a famous General in the history of Japan, who was the descendant of Tachibana-no-Moroye, Sadaijin (Assistant Prime Minister in First Class) in the Nara Period. The ancestors of Masashige had resided at the foot of Mt. Kongo in Kawachi province for generations. While Masashige rose against the Hojo family, Morinaga-Shinno issued orders to loyalists in the country to rise against the Hojo family. In a battle fought at Yoshino between the loyalists and the forces under the Hojo family, the former were defeated and Morinaga-Shinno effected his escape. The castle of Masashige Kusunoki on Mt. Kongo remained intact against the siege of the Hojo forces. Other loyalists, including the Kawano family of Shikoku and the Kikuchi family of Kyushu, rose against the Hojo family one after another. Meanwhile Emperor Godaigo left the Oki Island and landed in Western Japan. His Majesty was received by a loyalist named Nagatoshi Nawa, of Hoki province, who rose against the Hojo family. Takatoki dispatched to San-in-do and Sanyo-do strong forces under the command of Takauji Ashikaga and other Generals to suppress the loyalists, Takauji revolted and took the side of the loyalists and then followed Emperor Godaigo to Kyoto. In obedience to the orders of Morinaga-Shinno, Yoshisada Nitta, another famous loyalist, rose in Kotsuke province against the Hojo family and made a descent upon Kamakura, the seat of the Hojo government. Attacking Kamakura from the sea-side of Inamura-ga-saki, Yoshisada penetrated the city and defeated the forces of Takatoki who, together with his attendants, committed suicide. The Kamakura Government was thus destroyed in the third year of the Genko Era (1333, A.D.).

During the Kamakura Military Administration militarism was encouraged as far as possible, while various lines of social science were neglected. The study of the Japanese ode was, however, in vogue and many beautiful passages were composed by Emperor Gotoba and the succeeding Sovereigns. Among experts in this particular line of literature were Shunzei Fujiwara and his son, Teika Fujiwara, a priest named Saigyō and Minamoto-no-Sanetomo. In compliance with orders of Emperor Gotoba, Teika Fujiwara compiled a book, entitled the *Shinkokiu-waka-shu*, which is a collection of master-pieces of odes and is highly valued at the present time. Among books describing warlike operations are the *Hogen-monogatari*, *Heiji-monogatari* and *Heike-monogatari*. In picture-drawing there was Mitsunaga Tosa, who flourished in the latter part of the Heian Period, and a group of artists known as the *Tosaye*. During this period there were clever artists such as Nobusane Fujiwara and Takakane Takashina. In penmanship, Sonyen-Hoshinno, son of Emperor

Fushimi, figured prominently and organized a group of experts under the title of the Shoren-in, which is now known as the Oiyeryu style. Among prominent carvers were Unkei and Jinkei. There were created many new sects of Buddhism. A priest named Yeisai, after prosecuting his studies in China, inaugurated a sect known as the Zen-shu which was followed by the Imperial Court and the Hojo family. A priest named Genku (also known as Honen-Shonin) established a new sect called the Jodo-shu, and another priest, named Shinran, established the Shin-shu or Ikko-shu, while Priest Nichiren founded a sect known as the Hokke-shu.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE YOSHINO COURT PERIOD.

In the third year of the Genko Era the Emperor returned to Kyoto from Western Japan. His Majesty, with the aid of Prince Morinaga-Shinno and other loyalists, carried out reforms in various lines of administration. Takauji Ashikaga was appointed Sangi (Chancellor of State) and granted the Court rank of Jo-zammi. He was a descendant of Minamoto-no-Yoshiie, and his ancestors have resided at Ashikaga, Shimosa province, for generations. Takauji, while enjoying the full confidence of the Emperor Godaigo was held in high esteem among military men belonging to the Kamakura Government. Availing himself of this favourable situation, he plotted to grasp the reins of Government and awaited the arrival of an opportunity for the realization of his scheme. Yoshisada Nitta, like Takauji, was a descendant of Minamoto-no-Yoshiie and was granted the Court rank of Ju-shii, being next to Takauji. His ancestors resided at Nitta, Kotsuke province. Among other Generals and loyalists who were accorded similar honours were Naoyoshi Ashikaga, younger brother of Takauji, Yoshisuke Wakiya, younger brother of Yoshisada, Masashige Kusunoki and Nagatoshi Nawa.

Prince Morinaga-Shinno became aware of Takauji Ashikaga's plot and tried to deprive him of his authority. Takauji, however, forestalled Morinaga-Shinno and informed the Emperor that it was Morinaga-Shinno who schemed to grasp the reins of Government. His Majesty believed this and confined Morinaga-Shinno in a certain quarter in Kamakura. A disturbance was then created in Kanto (Eastern Japan), by remnants of the Hojo Government. Naoyoshi Ashikaga, who guarded Kamakura, was defeated by the insurgents and beat a retreat westward. On evacuating Kamakura, Naoyoshi murdered Morinaga-Shinno in confinement. Takauji prayed the Emperor for permission to go and rescue his younger brother, Naoyoshi, but this request was not granted for fear he might start a revolution. Takauji, by ignoring His Majesty's order, established himself in Kamakura. Thereupon the Emperor sent an expedition against Takauji. In a battle fought at Hakone between the Imperial army and the Ashikaga force, the latter was victorious and made a descent upon Kyoto which was soon occupied by the rebels. The Emperor, therefore, removed to Mt. Hiyei. At this critical moment, a loyalist named Akiie Kitabatake, the Lord of Mutsuno-Kuni, in North-eastern Japan, with a powerful force, arrived in Kyoto and defeated Takauji, who fled to Kyushu. However, Takauji, with Naoyoshi, and other followers, managed to collect a strong force in Western Japan and then advanced upon Kyoto. By order of the Emperor, the loyalists under the command of Yoshisada Nitta and Masashige Kusunoki faced the Ashikaga force, but were defeated. Masashige committed suicide by *harakiri* at Minatogawa (Kobe of to-day). Before his death, he told his younger brother, Masasuye Kusunoki, that he would, if possible, like to be born seven times in order to crush the rebels against the Imperial Court. In the 13th year of the Meiji Era (1880, A.D.), the late Emperor Meiji Tenno bestowed upon Masashige Kusunoki posthumous honours in recognition of his being a true loyalist, and granted him the first Court rank of Jo-ichii. The Minatogawa Shrine now in Kobe is dedicated to his memory.

Emperor Godaigo again tried to crush the Ashikaga family, and established his military headquarters at Mt. Hiyei. His Majesty removed to Yoshino in the first year of the Yengen Era (1336, A.D.) and issued Imperial orders to the people of various districts to rise against the Ashikaga family. Yoshisada Nitta, in a battle with the Ashikaga force, was killed, while Akiie Kitabatake also met the same fate. In August of the 4th year of the Yengen Era, Emperor Godaigo died at his temporary Palace at Yoshino without accomplishing his object. Emperor Gomurakami, the ninety-seventh Sovereign, then ascended the Throne. His Majesty, like his immediate ancestor, tried to crush the Ashikaga family, but without result. Masasura Kusunoki, son and heir of Masashige, suffered a defeat at the hands of the Ashikaga force and died at Shijogawara in Kawachi province. Other loyalists, among them the Kikuchi family in

Kyushu, the Kitabatake family in Ise, and the Nitta family in the Kanto (Eastern Japan) were powerless to face the Ashikaga force. During the reign of Emperor Gokameyama, the ninety-eighth Sovereign, Yoshimitsu Ashikaga, a grandson of Takauji, sent Yoshihiro Ouchi to Yoshino and prayed the Emperor to return to Kyoto. His Majesty acceded to this proposal and returned to his Palace in Kyoto in order to put a stop to further disturbances in the country. Prince Motohito Shinno later ascended the Throne and was named Gokomatsu Tenno, being the ninety-ninth Sovereign.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MUROMACHI PERIOD.

The Muromachi Period covers the seven consecutive reigns of Emperors Gokomatsu, Shoko, Gohanazono, Gotsuchimikado, Gokashiwabara, Gonara and Ogimachi, extending from 1392 to 1586, A.D. During this period the country was practically governed by the Ashikaga family. After the civil war in the Wo-nin Era, the Ashikaga family lost its authority and the whole country was thrown into a state of turmoil. For about a hundred years there were uprisings and disturbances in various parts of the country, and this period is known as a warlike or dark age.

Takauji Ashikaga was desirous of establishing his government at Kamakura in order to control the State, but he was obliged to maintain his headquarters at Kyoto to keep a vigilant watch over the actions of the Imperial Court at Yoshino, which was opposed to the Ashikaga Administration. His second son, Motouji Ashikaga, was therefore stationed in the Kanto district to control Eastern Japan and the descendants of Motouji successively resided in the Kanto district. During the administration of Yoshimitsu Ashikaga, the government was established at Muromachi, Kyoto, and thus it is known as the Muromachi government. Yoshimitsu collected a large number of rare plants and flowers from various parts of the country and planted them at his official residence at Muromachi, which was then called the Hana-no-Gosho (Flowery Palace). At Kitayama, a suburb of Kyoto, he established a splendid villa and in the gardens there was erected an edifice, three storeys high, the ceilings of which were plastered with gold, as were also the inner walls. This edifice is called the Kinkaku and is still in existence. In compliance with a request of Yoshimitsu, Emperor Gokomatsu visited his villa, where His Majesty stayed twenty days, during which period the Emperor was entertained by various performances such as sarugaku (from which originated the "No" dance of the present day), shirabyoshi (dancing by women wearing men's costume), music, etc. With a view to preventing the recurrence of civil wars and uprisings which were so common during the Kamakura Period, Yoshimitsu established close marriage relations between the Imperial Court and his government, and from then the Muromachi government was perfectly free from any pressure brought to bear by the Imperial Court and its supporters. At the time Yoshimasa Ashikaga exercised his authority an uprising, known as the disturbance of the Wo-nin Era, broke out as a result of troubles between the Hatakeyama and Shiba families over questions of inhabitants. The two parties, with a force of over 100,000 men, fought in Kyoto and neighbourhood. Yoshimasa was powerless to suppress the disturbance, which continued for a period of eleven years, namely, from the first year of the Wo-nin Era (1467, A.D.) to the ninth year of the Bummei Era (1477, A.D.). The capital of Kyoto, including the Imperial Palace, ancient temples and shrines, together with treasures and books preserved for generations, were destroyed by fires consequent upon the continuation of hostilities. Yoshimasa, unlike the founder of the Ashikaga Administration, imposed heavy duties upon the people and indulged in luxurious living. Emperor Gohanazono warned Yoshimasa more than once to refrain from luxury and devote more attention to the country's administration, but without result. At Higashiyama, a suburb of Kyoto, Yoshimasa established a fashionable villa, the inner portion of which was plastered with silver, and it was called the Ginkaku. Emperor Gotsuchimikado called it the Higashiyama-dono (Higashiyama Palace). Yoshimasa collected a large number of curios, paintings and other valuable articles from various parts of the country and from China. Under the protection of Yoshimasa, various lines of fine art attained remarkable development, and in the history of fine arts this period, which is called the Higashiyama Period, marks an epoch. Among clever painters were Priest Sesshu, Motonobu Kano and Mitsunobu Tosa, while in carving Sukenori Goto was the leader. The lacquer and earthenware industries also attained development. The ceremonial tea service, cut-flower arrangement, and the like were in vogue at the time.

During the Muromachi Period very little attention was paid to the encouragement of science, but among *kuge* (court nobles) and priests there were many scholars, and among *samurai* there were scholars such as Norizane Uyesugi and Dokan Ota. A famous book, entitled the Taihei-ki, compiled in the latter part of the Yoshino Court Period, is a great

work describing the battles during this period. In religious circles, the Zen sect was most popular among various classes, and leading priests were appointed advisers to the Ashikaga government. The Shin sect was also popular, and the Honganji Temple collected large numbers of its believers as a demonstration against the *samurai* class. With the exception of Kyoto and neighbouring districts, the whole country was then in a state of commotion, and the Ashikaga government was powerless to suppress uprisings. Conspicuous among the leaders were the Hojo family of the Kanto district, the Takeda family of Kai and Shinano provinces, the Uyesugi family, of Echigo province, the Imagawa family, of Suruga and Totomi provinces, the Ouchi and Mori families in Chugoku, the Chosokabe family, of Shikoku, and the Otomo and Shimadzu families in Kyushu. These leaders were all ambitious to grasp the reins of government. The famous battle fought at Kawanakajima between Shingen Takeda and Kenshin Uyesugi was not a mere struggle for the expansion of their respective territories but was the outcome of their ambitious schemes. In the midst of disturbances Nobunaga Oda, of Owari province, rose, entered Kyoto and succeeded in grasping the reins of government in place of the Ashikaga family.

During the administration of Yoshimitsu Ashikaga, Japan had intercourse with China, and during the administration of Yoshimasa Ashikaga with Korea, trade being carried on to a great extent. In the twelfth year of the Tenbun Era (1543, A.D.) when Emperor Gonara occupied the Throne, a Portuguese merchantman arrived at the Tanega-shima Islands, off Osumi province, Kyushu, and this was the first time Europeans came to Japan. European guns were thus first introduced to this country. Afterwards the various Daimyos in the open ports of Kyushu traded with the Portuguese, who introduced the Roman Catholic faith among the Japanese. The people in Western Japan, by organizing powerful expeditionary forces, crossed over to Korea and China, the littoral of which countries were all seized by the Japanese. On the Asiatic Continent the peoples regarded this as a revenge for the Mongolian invasions of Japan in the past. In this period the development of Japan's shipping was remarkable.

CHAPTER X

THE ADZUCHI-MOMOYAMA PERIOD.

This period covers the reigns of Emperor Ogimachi, 105th Sovereign, and Emperor Goyozei, 106th Sovereign. The affairs of the State were administered by Nobunaga Oda and Hideyoshi Toyotomi successively. The former had his headquarters at the Adzuchi Castle in Omi province and the latter at the Momoyama Castle at Fushimi, Yamashiro province. Thus this period is known as the Adzuchi-Momoyama Period.

Nobunaga Oda was a descendant of Taira-no-Shigemori and controlled Owari province. His father, Nobuhide Oda, was a loyalist and donated large sums of money as expenditure for the re-construction of, and repairs to, the Imperial Great Shrine in Ise province and the Imperial Palace in Kyoto. East of Owari province, there was a powerful General named Yoshimoto Imagawa, who establishing closer relations with the Takeda, Uyesugi and Hojo families, attempted to suppress Nobunaga and then to win the favour of the Imperial Court. At a battle fought at Okehazama, Nobunaga defeated Yoshimoto, who was killed. He then took possession of Mino province and resided in Gifu Castle thereby laying the foundations for grasping the reins of government. Emperor Ogimachi sent an Imperial messenger to Nobunaga, ordering the latter to suppress disturbances in various districts. Nobunaga was greatly impressed by the Imperial order and started to quell the disturbances. The Ashikaga family, though powerless, continued to officially look after State affairs, but in the first year of the Tensho Era (1573, A.D.) Yoshiaki Ashikaga, the last Regent of the Ashikaga family, was driven from Kyoto by Nobunaga and thus the Ashikaga Administration came to an end. Nobunaga joined hands with Iyeyasu Tokugawa in Mikawa province and faced Shingen Takeda. Meanwhile Shingen died. His son, Katsuyori Takeda, opposed Nobunaga, but was crushed by the latter. Kenshin Uyesugi, who was as ambitious as was Shingen Takeda, made a descendant upon Kyoto, but died on the way. While Nobunaga was staying at the Honno-ji, Kyoto, he was suddenly attacked by Mitsuhide Akechi, who was in charge of Tamba province, and killed. Nobutada Oda, son and heir of Nobunaga, was also killed at the same time. This was on June 2nd in the 10th year of the Tensho Era (1582, A.D.). In memory of Nobunaga Oda a shrine, called the Kenkun Shrine, is now established in Kyoto.

Hideyoshi Toyotomi was a son of a poor individual named Yayemon at Nakamura, near Nagoya. When a mere child, his father died and he was brought up by a step-father. At the age of sixteen, he left his home to make a fortune and entered the service of Yukitsuna Matsudaira, a retainer of the Imagawa family, in Totomi province. He was so clever

and sagacious that he was hated by his fellow-servants. He, therefore, returned home and entered the service of Nobunaga Oda. He was then named Tokichiro Kinoshita and married the daughter-in-law of Matayemon Asano, who was an influential retainer of Nobunaga and who appreciated his wisdom. He gradually rose in rank and was appointed the Lord of the Nagahama Castle in Omi province, his family name being altered to Hashiba. By order of Nobunaga, Hideyoshi led a strong force to Western Japan and Kyushu to suppress the enemy. While engaged in the sweeping operations there, Nobunaga met an untimely death at Kyoto at the hands of Mitsuhide Akechi, who was, however, attacked by Hideyoshi and killed. Hideyoshi thus occupied the foremost rank among all Generals belonging to the Oda and other influential families. Katsuiye Shibata, who was antagonistic to Hideyoshi, rose against the latter. In a battle fought at the Shidzu-ga-take in Omi province between Shibata and Hideyoshi, the latter scored a victory, which was mainly due to gallant fighting on the part of seven Generals, comprising Kiyomasa Kato, Masanori Fukushima, Yasuharu Wakizaka, Katsumoto Katagiri, Yoshiaki Kato, Nagayasu Hirano and Takenori Kasuya, all of whom were expert lancers. They are generally known as the Seven Lancers at the Shidzu-ga-take engagement. The Imperial Court granted Hideyoshi the Court rank of Ju-shii and appointed him Sangi (Chancellor of State) in appreciation of his distinguished services. This was in the 11th year of the Tensho Era (1583, A.D.). Hideyoshi established the Osaka Castle in Osaka as his headquarters. The sister of Hideyoshi then married Iyeyasu Tokugawa. In the 13th year of the Tensho Era, Hideyoshi was raised to Ju-ichii in Court rank and practically became the administrator of the country. Emperor Ogimachi granted Hideyoshi a family name known as Toyotomi and hereafter he was named Hideyoshi Toyotomi. Emperor Goyozei, on ascending the Throne, appointed Hideyoshi to the office of Dajo-daijin (Premier) and he also retained the office of Kampaku (Grand Chancellor of the Emperor) as before. In the 15th year of the Tensho Era (1587, A.D.), Hideyoshi sent a powerful expedition, 200,000 strong, against the Shimadzu family in Kyushu, who were obliged to surrender. In the 18th year of the same Era, Hideyoshi, with 800,000 men, attacked the Hojo family at Odawara and destroyed them.

Eastern Japan was given to Iyeyasu Tokugawa. Masamune Date and other influential magistrates in North-eastern Japan obeyed the dictates of Hideyoshi and thus tranquillity was established in the country. Upon the death of Nobunaga, Hideyoshi took over his authority, and after the lapse of eight years Hideyoshi accomplished his ambitious designs.

In addition to the Osaka Castle, which still exists, Hideyoshi established a temple called the Hokoji and a Daibutsu (great image of Buddha), in Kyoto. At Uchino, Kyoto, a splendid villa called the Shuraku was established. Hideyoshi invited to his villa Emperor Goyozei, and on this occasion there were present members of the Imperial family, Court Nobles, Iyeyasu Tokugawa, Yoshiiye Mayeda, Nobuo Oda and other leaders. Availing himself of this opportunity, Hideyoshi addressed the brilliant assembly, urging the necessity of respecting and protecting the Imperial Court which was the centre of all activities. In promoting civilization and prosperity in Kyoto and elsewhere, Hideyoshi did everything in his power, with the result that the capital of Kyoto began to thrive and its prosperity exceeded that of past years. Hideyoshi then retired from his official position and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Hidetsugu. In the third year of the Bunroku Era (1594, A.D.), Hideyoshi established the Momoyama Castle at Fushimi, Kyoto, and encouraged fine arts and science. Among clever painters of the day were Yeitoku Kano and Sanraku and his son.

Hideyoshi concentrated his energy on the civil administration and adjusted the taxation. In estimating and measuring the crop of rice a new standard of *koku* was adopted. The rice crop in the country during the Bunroku Era amounted to 18,250,000 *koku* annually. The yield of the cereal in the districts under the jurisdiction of Iyeyasu Tokugawa was 2,560,000 *koku*, and in this respect he occupied the foremost rank among all leading retainers under the Toyotomi Administration, followed by Terumoto Mori, who obtained 1,210,000 *koku*, by Kagekatsu Uyesugi with 1,200,000 *koku*, and by Toshiie Mayeda with 1,040,000 *koku*. The digging of gold and silver at Sado Island, Iwami and Kai provinces was extensively carried on during this period. A noteworthy fact is that under the direction of Hideyoshi the work of moulding gold, silver and copper coins was started on a large scale.

Not satisfied with governing the country, Hideyoshi contrived a plan to conquer the whole of Asia, comprising Korea, China, India and other countries. He first sent a messenger to the King of Korea, informing the latter that as Japan would invade China the Korean Court should assist her in every way possible. The Korean King rejected Hideyoshi's proposal. In the first year of the Bunroku Era (1592, A.D.), Hideyoshi sent to Korea an expedition, 200,000 strong, together with a naval force under the command of Yoshitaka Kuki and Takatora Todo. The headquarters were established at Nagoya in Hizen province, Kyushu. Hideyoshi, with a force of 100,000 men, stayed at the headquarters. Prior to this, Hideyoshi retired from the office of Kampaku and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Hidetsugu. Hideyoshi then called himself Taiko. The Japanese expedition in Korea was under the leadership of Yukinaga Konishi and

Kiyomasa Kato. After taking possession of Seoul, Phonyang and other regions in North Korea, Kiyomasa Kato advanced on Manchuria and made two Korean Princes prisoner. Meanwhile news reached the headquarters that the mother of Hideyoshi was dangerously ill. Hideyoshi, who lost his father in his boyhood, was brought up by his mother and it was quite natural that he hesitated to cross over to Korea as originally planned. Emperor Goyozei sent an Imperial messenger to Hideyoshi warning him not to proceed to Korea. Thereupon Hideyoshi returned to Osaka. The result was the withdrawal of the expedition from North China and Korea. In doing this, an agreement was effected between Japan and North China that the southern half of Korea be given to Japan and that the northern half be regarded as a protectorate of Japan. In the first year of the Keicho Era (1596 A.D.) there arrived in Osaka an Envoy from China, bringing with him a facsimile letter from the Chinese Emperor. From this, it was known that the provisions of the agreement above alluded to had been ignored by China and Korea alike. Hideyoshi was so greatly irritated that he sent another expedition, 140,000 strong, to the Continent. Among leaders of the expeditions were Kiyomasa Kato, Yukinaga Konishi, Hideaki Kobayakawa, Hidemoto Mori, Hideiye Ukita and Yoshitaka Kuroda. On August 18th in the third year of the Keicho Era (1598, A.D.) Hideyoshi died at the Fushimi Castle, Kyoto, at the age of sixty-three. On the eve of his death, Hideyoshi composed the following ode:—" *Tsuyu-to ochi tsuyu-to kiye-nishi wagami kana, naniwa-no koto-mo yume-no mata yume.*" (Coming into existence like a morning dew, I am now disappearing from the world just as is the morning dew, and the life of a man is but an empty dream and nothing but a dream). In accordance with his will, the expedition to Korea was withdrawn. A shrine called the Toyokunidaimyojin was established in his memory.

After Hidetsugu had assumed the office of Kampaku, Yodogimi, a favourite lady of Hideyoshi, gave birth to a boy, who was named Hideyori. At the time of the death of Hideyoshi, Hideyori was only six years of age. Hidetsugu was forced to commit suicide on suspicion that he had contributed a plan to take the life of his father-in-law, Hideyoshi. Thus Hideyori, the real son of Hideyoshi, succeeded to the office of Kampaku. In compliance with the will of Hideyoshi, Iyeyasu Tokugawa and Toshiye Mayeda assisted Hideyori in carrying on the administration. An ambitious General, named Mitsunari Ishida, who was a favourite of Hideyoshi, tried to create dissension between Iyeyasu Tokugawa and Toshiye Mayeda with a view to grasping the reins of government. Meanwhile Toshiye Mayeda died, and naturally Iyeyasu Tokugawa, who was then at Fushimi, Kyoto, gained influence. Mitsunari Ishida devised a scheme to crush Iyeyasu Tokugawa, but was opposed by Kiyomasa Kato, Masanori Fukushima, Yoshinaga Asano, Terumasa Ikeda, Nagamasa Kuroda, Yoshiaki Kato and Tadaoki Hosokawa, all of whom were faithful Generals under Hideyoshi. Mitsunari Ishida, with the backing of Kagekatsu Uyesugi at Aidzu, rose against Iyeyasu Tokugawa. At this time Hideyori, the real son of Hideyoshi, remained at the Osaka Castle. On the side of Mitsunari Ishida were Terumoto Mori, Hideiye Ukita, Hideaki Kobayakawa, Yoshihiro Shimadzu, Yoshinobu Satake, Yukinaga Konishi, and Morichika Chosokabe. After occupying various districts, including Kyoto and Osaka, the Ishida forces advanced eastward and entered Mino province. Iyeyasu Tokugawa, who was staying at Oyama, Shimotsuke province, at the time, led his army westward to face the Ishida forces. The famous General, Kiyomasa Kato, was then at the Kumamoto Castle, Higo province, Kyushu, and supported Iyeyasu Tokugawa.

On the plain of Sekigahara in Mino province, a memorable battle was fought between Iyeyasu Tokugawa and Mitsunari Ishida, the former having a force of 75,000 and the latter a force of 128,000. In the midst of the battle, Hideaki Kobayakawa revolted against Ishida, while Hidemoto Mori refrained from fighting the Tokugawa forces. The result was a crushing defeat of the Ishida forces. This battle decided the fate of the whole situation and thus Iyeyasu Tokugawa assumed the reins of Government. This was on September 15th in the fifth year of the Keicho Era (1600, A.D.) In the eighth year of the same Era Iyeyasu Tokugawa established his Shogunate Government in Yedo (present Tokyo).

Since the days of the Muromachi Court Period communication with the outside world has been carried on. Nagasaki and Hirato in Hizen province were the principal open ports. In addition to the Portuguese, the Spaniards traded at these ports and the Roman Catholic faith was introduced among the people in Kyushu and Western Japan. Under the joint efforts of Otomo, Arima and Omura, the influential families in Kyushu, an Envoy was sent to Rome in the 10th year of the Tensho Era (1582, D.) when Emperor Ogimachi ruled and governed the Empire. The Envoy, after being received by the Pope, returned home in safety. Nobunaga Oda granted the propagation of the Catholic faith and established in Kyoto a chapel called the Namban-ji. Hideyoshi, however, thought that the propagation of the Catholic faith was based on the policy of territorial aggrandisement and expelled foreign missionaries and religious workers from Japan. Foreign trade was, nevertheless, encouraged by Hideyoshi, who permitted Japanese to sail as far as the South Pacific for commercial purposes.

CHAPTER XI.

THE YEDO PERIOD.

During two hundred and sixty-four years the Tokugawa family assumed the supreme office of the Military Regent at Yedo, the name of which was changed to that of Tokyo after the Restoration of 1868. This period may be divided into the following three sections:—First period: from the reign of Emperor Goyozei, the 106th Sovereign, in the eighth year of the Keicho Era (1603, A.D.) to that of Emperor Gokomyo, the 109th Sovereign, in the fourth year of the Keian Era (1651, A.D.). Second period: from the reign of Emperor Gokomyo in the fourth year of the Keian Era to that of Emperor Sakuramachi, the 114th Sovereign, in the second year of the Yenkyo Era (1745, A.D.). Third period: from the reign of Emperor Sakuramachi in the second year of the Yenkyo Era to that of Emperor Meiji in the third year of the Keiwo Era (1867, A.D.).

The first period covered the Military Regency, or Shogunate Government, under Iyeyasu Tokugawa, first Shogun, Hidetada Tokugawa, second Shogun, and Iyemitsu Tokugawa, third Shogun. During this period various laws and regulations of the Military Government were adjusted and the foundations of the Tokugawa Administration consolidated. The second period covered the peaceful administration under the five Shoguns Iyetsuna, Tsunayoshi, Iyenobu, Iyetsugu and Yoshimune, all of whom exercised their authority to the fullest extent. The third and final period comprises the administrations under Iyeshige, Iyeharu, Iyenari, Iyeyoshi, Iyesada, Iyemochi and Yoshinobu. During this period the Shogunate Government gradually lost its authority and power, the result being the Restoration in 1868.

The first period covers the reigns of Emperors Goyozei, Gomidzuno, Meisho and Gokomyo. The Tokugawa family had its origin in the Nitta family, which belongs to the Genji or Minamoto family. Iyeyasu Tokugawa was born at Okazaki, Mikawa province, in the 11th year of the Tenbun Era (1542, A.D.), and his father was named Hirotada Tokugawa. When a mere child, he was named Takechiyo, and at the early age of six he was sent to the Imagawa family as a hostage. On the way he was captured by the Oda family, who were opposed to the Tokugawa family. Takechiyo was afterwards released and allowed to be taken to the Imagawa family as a hostage. Meanwhile his father, Hirotada, died and he succeeded to his father's territories, which were, however, placed under temporary control of Yoshimoto Imagawa, for the reason that he had not yet come of age. Upon the untimely death of Yoshimoto at the Okehazama battle in the third year of the Yeiroku Era (1560, A.D.), Iyeyasu returned to his own territories and established friendly relations with Nobunaga Oda. Iyeyasu then opposed Shingen Takeda. After the death of Nobunaga and Shingen, Iyeyasu assumed an antagonistic attitude towards Hideyoshi Toyotomi, who was often defeated by the Iyeyasu army. Peace was established between the two, and from then Iyeyasu assisted Hideyoshi in carrying on the Military Administration. Iyeyasu was granted eight provinces in the Kanto district (Eastern Japan) and established his headquarters at Yedo. During the Muromachi Period, Dokan Ota, vassal of the Uyesugi family, built in Yedo his castle, which was afterwards occupied by the Hojo family. This castle Iyeyasu selected as his headquarters, and after the Restoration of 1868 the Imperial Palace was established in the compound of the castle. It was on August 1st in the 18th year of the Tensho Era (1590, A.D.) that Iyeyasu made his formal entry into the castle. After the death of Hideyoshi, Iyeyasu assumed the Military Regency and granted large territories to all leading Generals on the side of Hideyoshi with a view to maintaining peace. The districts lying between Yedo and Kyoto were then occupied by members of the Tokugawa family and faithful vassals of Iyeyasu in order to maintain communication with the Imperial Court. In the eighth year of the Keicho Era (1603, A.D.), Emperor Goyozei appointed Iyeyasu Tokugawa Seiitaishogun (Commander-in-Chief of the whole forces of the Empire) and Udaijin (Assistant Prime Minister in Second Class). In the tenth year of the same Era, Iyeyasu resigned the Shogunate and was succeeded by his son, Hidetada. Iyeyasu then removed to Shidzuoka, but continued to attend to State affairs.

Hideyori Toyotomi, together with his mother, Yodogimi, was stationed at the Osaka castle built by Hideyoshi Toyotomi. After a series of battles with Iyeyasu, Hideyori suffered a crushing defeat, with the result that he, with his mother and faithful retainers, committed suicide in the castle. Thus the Toyotomi family was destroyed.

Iyeyasu Tokugawa then enacted various laws and regulations relating to "Kuge" (court nobles), Daimyo and Samurai, besides encouraging various branches of science. On April 17th in the second year of the Genna (1616 A. D.) Iyeyasu died in Shidzuoka at the age of seventy-five. Prior to his death, he was promoted by the Imperial Court to the supreme office of Dajo Daijin (Premier), and Imperial messengers came from Kyoto to enquire after his condition. In

accordance with the will of Iyeyasu, he was buried at Kuno-zan, Suruga province, but in the following year his remains were transferred to Nikko, where they now lie. Posthumous honours were given him in the form of the highest Court rank of Jo-ichii and the title of Toshogu.

Hidetada Tokugawa, the second Shogun, faithfully followed the lines of administration bequeathed by Iyeyasu. Iyemitsu Tokugawa, the third Shogun, on assuming authority, introduced further reforms in various lines of administration with a view to consolidating the foundations of the Shogunate Government and promoting the happiness of the people. Iyemitsu's administration is generally known as the administration of the Kanyei Era, which covers a period from 1624 to 1643, A.D. "Bushi" (highest class of samurai) who received over 10,000 *koku* of rice annually were officially admitted as Daimyo, while samurai under the direct control of the Shogun, whose annual allowances did not exceed 10,000 *koku*, were called "hatamoto," and the lowest class of samurai were known as "gokenin." In carrying on the administration, Iyemitsu inaugurated three offices, called Tairo, Roju and Wakadoshiyori. The present splendid temples at Nikko were built under the direction of Iyemitsu, who also established a temple called the Kanyei-ji at Uyeno, Yedo, and asked the Imperial Court to have a Prince of the Blood stationed at the temple. This practice was carried on until the last days of the Shogunate administration.

During the reign of Emperor Gomidzuno, Iyeyasu Tokugawa prayed the Imperial Court for permission for his grand-daughter to marry Emperor Gomidzuno, but was rejected by Retired Emperor Goyozai. Meanwhile Iyeyasu died. Through the good offices of Takatora Todo, the cherished desire of Iyeyasu was finally realized when Kazu-ko, daughter of Hidetada, the second Shogun, became the Empress. In the sixth year of the Kanyei Era (1629, A.D.), Emperor Gomidzuno abdicated and the eldest Princess, named Oki-ko-Naishinno, ascended the Throne. Her Majesty was named Myosho Tenno; being the 108th Sovereign. In view of the fact that Her Majesty's mother was the daughter of Hidetada, the Tokugawa family was not only held in high esteem but consolidated the foundations of the Shogunate Administration more than ever. In 1644 A.D., the Empress abdicated and was succeeded by her younger brother, Tsuguhito-Shinno, when the name of the Era was changed to that of the Shoho. The new Emperor was named Gokomyo Tenno.

Upon the inauguration of the Shogunate Administration, Iyeyasu Tokugawa prohibited the introduction to Japan of any religions from the West, as did Hideyoshi Toyotomi. Measures were, however, taken to establish communications, both diplomatically and commercially, with Chosen and China, but the latter country suspected the true motives of Iyeyasu and rejected the establishment of diplomatic relations with Japan. Nevertheless, commerce was carried on between the Japanese, Chinese and Koreans. The navigation was more active than during the Toyotomi Administration, and Japanese vessels sailed as far as India, China and other quarters in the South Pacific for trading purposes. In addition to Spain and Portugal, Holland dispatched to Japan its Envoy in the 14th year of the Keicho Era (1609, A.D.). Iyeyasu received the Envoy and accepted Holland's request to open commercial relations with Japan. In the 18th year of the same Era (1613, A.D.), an Envoy from Great Britain arrived in Japan and was received by Iyeyasu and Hidetada, to whom he presented a facsimile letter from the British Sovereign, proposing to establish trade relations with Japan. This proposal was accepted by the Shogunate authorities.

Under the direction of a British subject named Mr. William Adams, who became naturalized and assumed the Japanese name of Anjin Miura, a number of large vessels was constructed upon the lines of European craft. In the 15th year of the Keichō Era, Iyeyasu sent an Envoy to Mexico to engage in trade. Masamune Date, Lord of Sendai, dispatched to Rome his retainer, named Tsunenaga Hasekura, who, on his arrival in Italy, was received by the Pope and returned home in safety. Another hero, named Nagamasa Yamada, sailed as far as Siam on a Japanese vessel, suppressed an insurrection in that country and was entrusted by the Siamese King with the task of adjusting state affairs. Hideyoshi Toyotomi was the first to see that the introduction to Japan of the Roman Catholic religion and the propagation of its faith by Western missionaries were based on territorial aggrandizement. Iyeyasu endorsed Hideyoshi's view, and upon the inauguration of the Tokugawa Administration this anti-Christian feeling became stronger than before. In the 16th year of the Keicho Era (1611, A.D.), the Bakufu, or Shogunate Administrative Office, received secret information that the Japanese Catholic believers in Western Japan, with the backing of the navies of Spain and Portugal, contrived a plot to overthrow the Shogun Government. The following year the Matsu-ura family in charge of Hizen province received similar information, which was immediately forwarded to the Shogun in Yedo. In the 18th year of the Keicho Era (1613, A.D.) the Bakufu issued instructions prohibiting Spaniards and Portuguese from coming to Japan on either large ships or men-of-war for trading purposes. The Spaniards and Portuguese had, therefore, to come to Japan on small craft to

trade with the Japanese. Nagasaki and Hirato, in Kyushu, were the only ports opened to foreign trade at the time. This anti-foreign measure was not so effective as expected by the Shogunate authorities in prohibiting the introduction to Japan of the Western religion, so long as the Japanese were allowed to navigate the open seas. In the 10th year of the Kanyei Era (1633, A.D.), Iyemitsu Tokugawa issued orders prohibiting Japanese from leaving the country to trade with the outside world, except on the "shuin-sen," the vessels specially granted by the Shogunate authorities. In the 13th year of the same Era Japanese were totally prohibited from leaving these shores even on the "shuin-sen." Several hundred Japanese men and women who had the mixed blood of Europeans were taken to Macao. The Japanese Catholic believers, some fifty thousand in number, at Shimabara, Arima, Amakusa and other districts in Kyushu rose in tumult against the Shogunate authorities, having established their headquarters at the Hara castle at Shimabara in Hizen province. In the 14th year of the Kanyei Era (1636, A.D.), Iyemitsu sent a powerful expedition against the insurgents, who were suppressed the following year. This is known as the insurrection of Shimabara.

After the Shimabara insurrection the Bakufu adopted further rigid measures against the introduction of Western religion, with the result that with the single exception of the Dutch all other Europeans were prohibited from landing on these shores. During a period of two hundred and twenty years, from the Kanyei to the Kayei Era, the policy of seclusion was carried on by the Bakufu, and in this interval the Japanese advanced in culture and accomplished various lines of science and arts peculiar to them. In fact, civilization was carried to a state of perfection.

The second period covers the reigns of Emperor Gokomyo, Gosain, Reigen, Higashiyama, Nakamikado and Sakuramachi.

Iyetsuna Tokugawa, the fourth Shogun, maintained office for thirty years in perfect tranquillity. Tsunayoshi Tokugawa then succeeded Iyetsuna as the fifth Shogun. From the Genna Era (1615, A.D.) the people showed a tendency for luxurious living, and this became all the more remarkable in the Genroku Era under the reign of Emperor Higashiyama, from 1688 to 1703, A.D. Among leading Japanese scholars on Chinese classics were Ranzan Hayashi, Toju Nakaye, Banzan Kumazawa, Jun-an Kinoshita, Jinsai Ito, Sorai Ogyu and Yekken Kaibara. Conspicuous among dramatists was Monzaemon Chikamatsu who wrote various master-pieces. Tannyu Kano and Mitsuoki Tosa figured prominently as painters. Moronobu Hishigawa was also a clever specialist in drawing pictures known as "ukiyo-ye." It was during the Genroku Era that the famous Forty-Seven Ronin of Ako avenged the untimely death of their Master.

Tsunayoshi died after his thirty years' administration and was succeeded by Iyenobu Tokugawa, the sixth Shogun. By securing the services of a scholar named Hakuseki Arai as an Adviser to the Shogunate Administration, Iyenobu introduced reforms in the administration, but he died after maintaining the office of Shogun for only four years. In the seventh year of the Hōyō Era (1710, A.D.), Hide-no-Miya, younger brother of Emperor Nakamikado, established the Kan-in-no-Miya. The Bakufu presented a large tract of land in favour of the Kan-in-no-Miya. Hitherto the Imperial family comprised Fushimi-no-Miya, Kyogoku-no-Miya and Arisugawa-no-Miya. Emperor Kokaku was a member of Kan-in-no-Miya, from whose lineage is descended the present Emperor.

Iyenobu was succeeded by Iyetsugu Tokugawa as Shogun, but the latter died after four years' administration. Yoshimune Tokugawa, grandson of Iyeyasu Tokugawa, in Kishu, assumed office as the eighth Shogun and encouraged domestic industry and agriculture by establishing model experimental stations for sugar cane, potatoes, wood wax, herbs for medicine, etc. O-oka Yechizen-no-kami, as the "Machibugyo" (Governor) of Yedo, was famous for his sound judgment in dealing with civil and criminal cases.

In the second year of the Yenkyo Era (1745), Yoshimune retired from office and was succeeded by Iyeshige Tokugawa. Yoshimune continued to exercise his authority for seven years. Yoshimune caused his two sons to reside at Tayasu and Hitotsubashi in order to further strengthen the foundations of the Tokugawa Administration. The ninth Shogun also caused one of his sons to reside at Shimidzu for the same purpose. The above three special houses of the Tokugawa family are known as "Gosankyō."

In the third period, Emperor Kokaku, the 118th Sovereign, governed the State for thirty-eight years, namely, from the eighth year of the Anyei Era (1779, A.D.) to the 14th year of the Bunka Era (1817, A.D.). Emperor Ninko, the 109th Sovereign, administered State affairs from the first year of the Bunsei Era (1818, A.D.) to the 11th year of the Tempo Era (1840, A.D.).

Iyeharu Tokugawa, the tenth Shogun, was not so clever as was Yoshimune, and died in the sixth year of the Temmei Era (1786, A.D.). He was succeeded by Iyenari, great grandson of Yoshimune, belonging to the Tokugawa family at Hitotsubashi. The eleventh Shogun, though young, was sagacious and appointed Sadanobu Matsudaira, Lord of Shirakawa Clan, Mutsu province, "Rochu" in order to assist the eleventh Shogun. Under his military administration there was a revival in commercial and industrial circles. In the eighth year of the same Era (1788, A.D.) the Imperial Palace in Kyoto was destroyed by a conflagration. Thereupon Iyenari, with the advice of Sadanobu, started the work of re-building a new Palace on a larger scale than in past years. The Shishii-den, Seiryō-den and other buildings were at the same time reconstructed after the pattern of those in the Heian Period. The whole work was completed in the autumn of the second year of the Kansei Era (1790, A.D.). Emperor Kokaku and the retired Emperor Gosakuramachi highly appreciated Iyenari and Sadanobu for their loyalty to the Throne thus far exhibited in a practical manner. His Majesty presented Iyenari with a poem composed by himself, while Sadanobu received an Imperial sword and other articles.

In the fourth year of the Kansei Era (1792, A.D.) a Russian Envoy arrived at Nemuro, Hokkai-do, having with him several Japanese shipwrecked-men and asked the Bakufu (Military Government) for permission to engage in trade with Japan. The Bakufu instructed the Envoy to proceed to Nagasaki and then approach the Bakufu on the subject. Sadanobu, in compliance with instructions from the Shogun, visited the coast districts and took measures to strengthen the national defence. The prosperity of Yedo was then at its zenith and civilization reached a stage of perfection. Among scholars of the day were Hakuseki Arai, Muro Kyuso, Ritsuzan Shibano, Nishu Bito and Seiri Koga. In the Japanese national literature Adzumamaro Katano, Mabuchi Kamo, Norinaga Motowori and Atsutane Hirata were conspicuous and these scholars urged the necessity of upholding the principles of loyalty to the Throne and patriotism. This culminated in the Restoration of 1868. Among novel-writers were Bakin Takizawa and Kyoden Santo. The printing business was extensively carried on at the time. O-kyo Maruyama and Buncho Tani are famous as clever painters of the day. Hokusai Katsushika is universally known as a painter of "ukiyoye." From the days of Yoshimune Tokugawa European science was introduced to the country and as a result there were many specialists on astronomy, mathematics and Western military science. The costumes of men and women were more elegant and fashionable than during the Genroku Era. All classes of the people, however, began to gradually feel the economic pressure. During the Bunka Era another Russian Envoy arrived at Nagasaki to sign a commercial treaty, but without result. Russia, therefore, attacked Northern Japan, but through the good offices of a Japanese merchant, named Kahei Takataya, peace was restored. Meanwhile a British vessel penetrated Nagasaki without any previous notice and thus trouble arose. In the eighth year of the Bunsei Era (1825, A.D.) the Bakufu issued orders to all Daimyo in the coast districts to assault and expel all foreign vessels approaching these shores.

Mitsukuni Tokugawa in Mito, with the aid of scholars, drafted a Japanese history known as the Dainihonshi. In these days there were not a few who were irritated with the autocratic system of the Bakufu and who urged the necessity of restoring the Administration to the Imperial House. In the Kanyei Era there were many loyalists, among them Hikokuro Takayama and Kumpei Gamo. Through the medium of various books written by Rei-Sanyo and Nobunaga Motowori the principle of loyalty to the Throne was largely encouraged and later became universal. Iyenari maintained office for 51 years, and was appointed by the Imperial Court Dajodaijin (Premier) with the Court rank of Juichii. In the seventh year of the Tempo Era (1836, A.D.) Iyenari resigned and was succeeded by Iyenobu Tokugawa.

Emperor Komei, the 120th Sovereign, governed the Empire for 21 years, from the third year of the Koka (1846, A.D.) to the second year of the Keiwa Era (1866, A.D.). During this period the administration of the State was practically restored to the Imperial House.

On June 3rd in the sixth year of the Kayei Era (1853, A.D.) Commodore Perry, with his Squadron, comprising four warships, arrived off Uruga and approached the Bakufu to open the country for international trade. Commodore Perry was received by a representative of the Shogun, to whom he handed a facsimile letter from the President of the United States. An arrangement was made that Commodore Perry should again visit Uruga the next year, when the Bakufu would sign a commercial treaty with the United States. Thereupon the Commodore left Uruga after a stay of ten days. Iyeyoshi died ten days later and was succeeded by Iyesada Tokugawa. Russia again sent her Envoy to Nagasaki to sign a commercial treaty, but the Bakufu asked him to come again in a year or two. In February of the first year of the Ansei Era (1854, A.D.), Commodore Perry, with seven warships, again entered Uruga and thence came to Kanagawa, threatening

to steam up to Tokyo. The Bakufu was, therefore, obliged to sign a treaty of "friendship" with the United States, thereby agreeing to open Shimoda, of Idzu peninsula, and Hakodate for trading purposes. This was followed by the signing of a similar treaty with Russia, Great Britain and Portugal.

After the arrival at Uraga of Commodore Perry, to force Japan to open her doors for international trade, public opinion was in favour of rejecting Europeans and Americans from landing on these shores, the Bakufu being censured for its weak policy in dealing with foreigners. Nariaki Tokugawa at Mito took the lead in starting a general demonstration against the Bakufu. Masaatsu Abe, who then held the office of "Rochu" in the Bakufu, maintained the view that it would be wise for Japan to open the country for international trade. Later he resigned office and was succeeded by Masahiro Hotta, who was of the same opinion as Abe in dealing with foreign affairs. The U.S. Consul-General Harris was permitted to enter Yedo and have an interview with the Shogun, to whom he submitted a proposal to sign a commercial treaty in addition to the treaty of friendship. The Imperial Court at Kyoto was, however, in favour of the anti-foreign agitation and rejected the application of the Bakufu for permission to conclude a commercial treaty with the United States. The Bakufu was consequently placed in a most awkward position. In the fifth year of the Ansei Era (1858, A.D.), Naosuke Ii, Lord of the Hikone Clan was appointed "Tairo" on the recommendation of Hotta in order to face the difficult situation. Ii saw the necessity of opening the country to international intercourse and appointed a Commission to hold negotiations with Mr. Harris on the subject. At Kanagawa, on June 19th of the same year, an American-Japanese Commercial Treaty, comprising 14 Articles, was signed, to come into force from June of the following year. A similar treaty was then signed with Great Britain, France, Russia and Holland. These treaties remained in force until the 27th year of the Meiji Era (1894, A.D.) when Japan, with the consent of the five countries, revised the treaties. In the treaties it was stipulated that within a certain period measures be taken to open Kanagawa, Nagasaki, Niigata and Hyogo to foreign trade, and that concessions be provided in Yedo and Osaka for the benefit of foreign merchants, while the system of extraterritoriality be inaugurated at the same time.

Iyesada having no heir, Yoshikatsu Tokugawa of Owari and others advanced a proposal that Yoshinobu Tokugawa of Hitotsubashi should be elected as his heir. Ii, however, rejected the proposal and recommended Yoshitomi, belonging to the Tokugawa family of Kishu, as heir. To this, Iyesada gave consent. This fact, coupled with the signing of commercial treaties with the foreign countries under Ii's management, greatly irritated various clans in the country. Agitations were started against Ii by the Mito Clan and in other quarters because of his autocratic actions.

On March 3rd of the first year of the Man'en Era (1860, A.D.), Ii was assassinated by several "roshi" (samurai) of Mito at a point outside the Sakurada Gate leading to the Imperial Palace of to-day.

Upon the death of Iyesada in August of the fifth year of the Ansei Era, Yoshitomi was appointed Shogun, and his name was changed to that of Iyemochi. In the first year of the Bunkyu Era (1861, A.D.) Iyemochi married Princess Chika-ko the younger sister of Emperor Komei, the marriage being arranged through the medium of Nobumasa Ando, who held the office of "Rochu," and of Naotada Kujo who maintained the office of "Kampaku." Naosuke Ii, before he met his untimely death, expressed the hope that the Shogun would marry a Princess of the Blood in order to establish a union between the Imperial Court and the Bakufu. By order of the Imperial Court, the Bakufu issued instructions to various Daimyo to attack foreign vessels on and after May 10th of the third year of the Bunkyu Era (1863, A.D.). Thereupon the Nagato clan bombarded foreign vessels in the Bakan Straits. In August of the first year of the Genji Era a united Squadron of Great Britain, the United States, France and Holland bombarded Bakan in retaliation. A peace treaty was signed between the Bakufu and the four countries, by which the Bakufu promised to pay indemnity. This is known as the Shimonoseki affair.

Prior to this, a British subject named Mr. Richardson was killed and two others were wounded at Namamugi near Kunagawa by some samurai belonging to Hisamitsu Shimadzu of Satsuma, for the reason that they did not pay due respect to an Imperial messenger whom Hisamitsu was escorting to Yedo. In June of the third year of the Bunkyu Era (1863, A.D.) a British Squadron entered Kagoshima Bay and bombarded Kagoshima. The Satsuma Clan paid an indemnity to England and thus peace was restored, the Bakufu having supplied the clan with necessary funds. This is generally known as the Namamugi affair.

In the first year of the Keiwo Era (1865, A.D.) the Squadrons of Great Britain, America, France and Holland entered Osaka Bay and demanded the opening of Hyogo to foreign trade as pre-arranged. The Imperial Court became

aware of the fact that it was impossible to carry out its designs to keep foreigners away from these shores. In the third year of the Keiwo Era (1867, A.D.) Hyogo (present Kobe) was opened to international trade.

In the second year of the Keiwo Era, Iyemochi died and was succeeded by Yoshinobu Tokugawa as the fifteenth Shogun.

In December of the same year Emperor Komei died at Kyoto, when the Crown Prince, Mutsuhito Shinno, ascended the Throne on January 9th, of the third year of the Keiwo Era. A union was effected between the Satsuma and Choshu clans, which were antagonistic to each other, and then a scheme was mooted to upset the Bakufu Government and re-establish an Imperial regime. On the side of the Satsuma Clan were Takamori Saigo (Elder Saigo) and Toshimichi Okubo, while the Choshu Clan was represented by Ko-in Kido. Shojiro Goto of the Tosa Clan, in his capacity as a special Commission, was dispatched to Kyoto, where Yoshinobu Tokugawa, the fifteenth and last Shogun, was then staying, and urged upon the latter the advisability of returning the reins of Government to the Imperial Court. On October 14th of the third year of the Keiwo Era (1867, A.D.) the Shogun acceded to this argument and returned the administrative right to the Throne. The following day the Emperor accepted the return to the Imperial House of the administrative power, thus marking the end of the Shogunate.

CHAPTER XII.

THE PRESENT PERIOD.

(THE MEIJI AND TAISHO ERAS.)

The Meiji Era covers a period from the third year of the Keiwo Era (1867, A.D.) to the 45th year of the Meiji Era (1912, A.D.). The Taisho Era was inaugurated in the summer of the 45th year of the Meiji Era, when Meiji Tenno died and the present Emperor ascended the Throne.

Upon the return to the Imperial Court of the administrative power, Emperor Meiji, being desirous of inaugurating a new Government, summoned to Nijo Palace, Kyoto, a number of influential Kuge, or Court nobles, among them Tomomi Iwakura and Tadayasu Nakayama, as well as powerful Daimyo comprising Yoshikatsu Tokugawa of the Owari Clan, Yoshinaga Matsudaira of the Echizen Clan, Toyoshige Yamanouchi of the Tosa Clan, Tadayoshi Shimadzu of the Satsuma Clan, and Nagakoto Asano of the Aki Clan. On December 9th of the third year of the Keiwo Era (January 3rd, 1868 A.D.), an Imperial Edict was issued announcing the Restoration of the Imperial Regime. At the same time all the offices of the Shogunate Administration were abolished and there was inaugurated three new offices known as the Sosai, Gitei and Sanyo. H. I. H. Prince Taruhito Shinno Arisugawa-no-Miya was appointed Sosai. To the office of Gitei were appointed H. I. H. Prince Yoshiaki Shinno Ninuaji-no-Miya (later known as Akihito Shinno Komatsu-no-Miya), and H. I. H. Prince Akira Shinno Yamashina-no-Miya, three Court nobles comprising Tadayasu Nakayama, Sanenaru Ogimachi and Tsuneyuki Nakamikado, and five Daimyo, Yoshikatsu Tokugawa, Nagakoto Asano, Toyoshige Yamanouchi, Yoshinaga Matsudaira, and Tadayoshi Shimadzu. Other Court nobles, including Tomomi Iwakura and Shigenori Ohara, were appointed Sanyo. The leaders of the five clans, including Takamori Saigo and Toshimichi Okubo, representing the Satsuma Clan, Shojiro Goto and Takachika Fukuoka, representing the Tosa Clan, were also appointed Sanyo. Thus the new Meiji Government was established.

THE BOSHIN CAMPAIGN.—A number of "Daimyo," including Katamori Matsudaira, of the Aizu Clan, and Sadanori Matsudaira, of the Kuwana Clan, with the backing of the hatamoto samurai and others siding with the Shogunate Government, rose against the Imperial Court. For the organization of the new Imperial Government neither Yoshinobu Tokugawa nor the "Daimyo" of the Aizu, Kuwana and other clans were invited to Kyoto, and this fact greatly irritated the Daimyo in opposition to the restoration of the Imperial régime. On January 3rd of the first year of the Meiji Era (1868), a battle was fought at Toba and Fushimi, near Kyoto, between the Imperial and the Shogunate forces, the latter of whom forced Yoshinobu Tokugawa, who was then staying at Osaka, to lead the campaign against the Imperial Court. After four days' fighting, the Shogunate force was defeated and Yoshinobu Tokugawa, together with Katamori Matsudaira and Sadanori Matsudaira, left Osaka for Yedo on a warship. For the purpose of crushing the remnants of the Shogunate force the Imperial Court appointed Prince Taruhito Shinno Commander-in-chief of the Imperial armies. Taruhito Shinno, with Takamori Saigo as Chief of the Staff, made a descent upon Yedo through the Tokai-do, Tosan-do and Hokuriku-do. Yoshinobu took refuge at the Kauyei temple at Uyeno (now Uyeno Park), in Yedo and sent Awa Katsu to the headquarters

of the Imperial forces to tender an apology for his hostile action taken against the Imperial House while in Osaka. In April of 1868 the Imperial forces entered Yedo and took possession of the Yedo castle (now Imperial Palace) and warships belonging to the Shogunate government. Yoshinobu was then taken to, and detained at, Mito in Hitachi province. Under the direction of the Imperial Court, Iyesato Tokugawa (now President of the House of Peers) of Tayasu succeeded the main house of the Tokugawa family and was granted 700,000 *koku* of rice annually, raised in Suruga and Totomi provinces, for the maintenance of the house. He then resided at Shidzuoka. The remnants of the Shogunate force organized a party called the Shogitai, stationed at Uyeno, Yedo. Kamajiro Enomoto, in command of eleven warships, including the *Kaiyo* and *Kaiten*, belonging to the Shogunate force, fled to Hakodate from Yedo. Keisuke Otori in command of the remnants in Yedo and elsewhere fled to Shimosa province. Katamori Matsudaira of the Aidzu Clan, with the Wakamatsu castle as his headquarters and with the backing of several other Daimyo in Sendai, Yonezawa, Morioka, Nagaoka and other district, opposed the Imperialists. On May 15th of 1868 the Imperialists attacked the Shogitai force at Uyeno, with the result that the latter was crushed and the Kanyei Temple burnt. The Imperialists then besieged the Wakamatsu castle, which was occupied by the besiegers in September. Meanwhile Keisuke Otori and other remnants joined Kamajiro's naval force at Hakodate. With Goryokaku as their headquarters the remnants made their last stand there against the Imperial force, but were defeated. The whole of the battles are known as the Boshin-no-yeki, or Boshin campaign.

THE MEIJI ADMINISTRATION.—Being desirous of informing the people of the Empire and the rest of the world as to the basic principle for the Restoration, His Majesty the Emperor on March 14th, 1868, proceeded to the Shishiiden, Kyoto, and took an oath before the gods and ancestors of the Imperial House for the exercise of the following Five Great Principles :—

1. Public meetings shall be organized, and administrative affairs shall be decided by general deliberation.
2. Governors and governed alike shall devote themselves to the good of the nation.
3. All the civil and military officials shall endeavour to encourage individual industries in all classes, and to call forth their active characteristics.
4. The defective customs hitherto prevailing shall be corrected.
5. Useful knowledge shall be introduced from the outside world, and thus the foundations of the Empire shall be aggrandized.

On August 27th of the first year of the Meiji Era (October 12th, 1868, A.D.), the Enthronement was conducted at the Shishiiden. On July 18th an announcement was made by the Imperial Court that the seat of the new Government be removed from Kyoto to Tokyo. In September a new Era called the Meiji was inaugurated.

On October 13th the Emperor arrived in Tokyo and entered the Yedo castle, which was converted into the Palace and re-named the Tokyo castle. In December, His Majesty left Tokyo for Kyoto, where an Imperial wedding ceremony was performed between the Emperor and Princess Haru-ko, third daughter of Tadaoka Ichijo, one of the Five Court Nobles. In March, 1869, Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress left Kyoto for Tokyo. In July of the same year, there were inaugurated two offices, one named the Shinki-kan and the other Dajo-kan, while six Departments of State were also established, comprising the Imperial Household, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Civil and Criminal. The Shinki-kan, pertaining to the Gods and Imperial ancestors, was the highest of all, and the Dajo-kan controlled the six Departments of State. In the Dajo-kan there were the offices of Sadaijin, Udaijin, Dainagon and Sangi. The office of Sadaijin was left unoccupied and Sanetomi Sanjo, as the Udaijin, administered the affairs of State. Later the Civil and Criminal Departments were converted into the Departments of Home Affairs and Justice. The War Department was divided into the Navy and Army. The new Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, Education and Communications were established. In the 18th year of the Meiji Era (1885, A.D.) the present system of the Cabinet was organized.

THE ABOLITION OF FEUDALISM.—In compliance with the suggestion made by Toshimichi O-kubo and Ko-in Kido, the Daimyo of the Satsuma and Choshu clans were the first to return their fiefs to the Imperial Court, and this was soon followed by the Daimyo of all other clans in the Empire. In June of the same year the Imperial Court accepted the surrender of the fiefs by all the Daimyo, who were appointed magistrates of the districts where they had formerly exercised their autonomic power. The old system of fiefs was then changed to that of *Fu* (comprising Tokyo-fu, Kyoto-fu and Osaka-fu) and *Ken* (Prefecture), all of which were placed under the direct control of the Imperial Court. The three

distinguished classes of Old Japan, comprising Kugyo, Kuge and Daimyo, were abolished and converted into Peers. The samurai in various clans were also abolished and converted into a class named "shizoku." The quantity of rice raised in the Empire at the time totalled 33,300,000 *koku* and there was a population of 33,600,000. On July 14th of the fourth year of the Meiji Era (1871, A.D.) an Imperial Edict was issued abolishing the fiefs and inaugurating Ken or Prefecture, with the result that the Daimyo who were appointed magistrates of the districts within their jurisdiction, as stated above, were released from the new office and replaced by local Governors. At the same time, three *Fu* comprising Tokyo-fu, Kyoto-fu and Osaka-fu were formally inaugurated, while 72 Prefectures were also inaugurated. Thus the feudalism which had been in existence for several hundred years was totally abolished. In the 22nd year of the Meiji Era (1889, A.D.), the 72 Prefectures were reduced to 43 Prefectures.

THE ENVOY TO EUROPE.—In October of the fourth year of the Meiji Era (1871, A.D.) the Emperor sent Tomomi Iwakura, First Assistant Premier, to Europe and America as an Envoy, for the purpose of studying the conditions in those civilized countries and revising the treaties signed with the various Powers during the Ansei Era. His suite comprised Koin Kido, Chancellor of the State, Toshimichi Okubo, Minister of Finance, and Hirobumi Ito, Vice-Minister of Public Works. In the Ansei treaties it was provided that the treaties might be revised after the lapse of 171 months, and this was one of the reasons why the Envoy was dispatched to the West. The Envoy was courteously received by the Governments and people of the countries he visited, but the time was still premature for Japan to revise the treaties. Therefore, the Envoy simply studied the organization of Governments and conditions in the Western countries and returned home in September, 1873. The result was the introduction of Western civilization and matters concerning military science, education, taxes and laws were remoulded on the Western lines. In the second year of the Meiji Era (1869, A.D.) the telegraph service was first inaugurated between Tokyo and Yokohama, while the railway service was first opened between the two cities in 1872. The postal service was inaugurated in 1871 and post-cards issued in 1873. All classes of the people other than the samurai, who were accorded the title of "Shizoku," were called "heimin," or commoners. The people belonging to the ex-samurai and other classes were prohibited from wearing the sword, as during the feudal days. In November, of the fifth year of the Meiji Era (1872, A.D.) the old lunar calendar was abolished and the Western calendar was adopted. In this connection an announcement was made that December 3rd of the same year should be generally regarded as January 1st of the sixth year of the Meiji Era in accordance with the Western calendar.

His Majesty the Emperor, as Grand Marshal, assumed the command of the naval and military forces which were organized on Western lines. Four Military Divisions were established in Tokyo, Sendai, Osaka and Kumamoto. Aritomo Yamagata, Vice-Minister of War, and others, visited Europe and a conscription service system was adopted in January, 1873. Two more Divisions were inaugurated in Nagoya and Hiroshima. Awa Katsu, a leading figure on the side of the Shogunate before the Restoration of 1868, was appointed Vice-Minister of the Navy. In 1874, Naval Stations were established in Yokosuka and Kagoshima.

In the last days of the Shogunate the Kingdom of Korea discontinued the custom of sending to Japan its Envoy at regular intervals. After the Restoration of 1868, the Meiji Government dispatched a special mission to Korea to renew the old custom, but this proposal was flatly rejected. The result was the starting of an agitation against Korea. General Takamori Saigo was the first to advance a proposal to send an expedition to Korea in order to conquer the peninsula. This proposal was endorsed by five Chancellors of State, namely Shojiro Goto, Taneomi Soyejima (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Shinpei Eto (Minister of Justice) and Taisuke Itagaki. On the other hand, two Chancellors of State, Shigenobu Okuma and Takato Ogi, and Awa Katsu were opposed to the proposal. After a series of Ministerial Conferences a resolution was finally passed in favour of the proposal, but it was agreed that until the return of Tomomi Iwakura, the Japanese Envoy, from Europe the dispatch of an expedition to Korea be postponed. Meanwhile the Envoy returned home and urged the necessity of adjusting internal affairs instead of sending an expedition to the peninsula. Thereupon Takamori Saigo resigned office and returned to Kagoshima, his native country. This was in 1873. Shojiro Goto, Taneomi Soyejima, Shimpei Eto and Taisuke Itagaki followed suit. Major-Generals Toshiaki Kirino and Kunimoto Shinowara also resigned office and returned to Kagoshima. Hirobui Ito, Awa Katsu and Munenori Terashima were appointed Chancellors of State. Under the guidance of Tomomi Iwakura, the three new Chancellors of State, together with Chancellors of State Toshimichi Okubo, Shigenobu Okuma and Takato Ogi, conducted State affairs. The office of Dajo-Daijin (Premier) was maintained by Sanetomi Sanjo.

FORMOSA AND SAGHALIEN.—In 1871, a party of the people in the Loochoo archipelago was shipwrecked and landed in Formosa. The party was massacred by the Formosans. In the early days of the Tokugawa administration the Loochoo was subjugated by the Shimadzu family of Kyushu and has since remained a territory of Japan. In 1872, "King" Sho

of the Loochoo was created a Japanese Peer and has since resided in Tokyo. The Loochoo Clan was abolished and converted into Okinawa Prefecture. Several Japanese from Oda Prefecture were later massacred by the natives of Formosa. The Japanese Government then referred the massacre affairs in Formosa to the Peking Government, when the latter replied that the aborigines who massacred the Japanese shipwrecked-men were totally outside the sphere of China's influence. In April, 1874, therefore, an expedition, under the command of Lieut.-General Tsukumichi Saigo (younger brother of Takamori Saigo), was sent to Formosa. China raised objection against the sending of Japan's expedition to Formosa. Toshimichi Okubo, Minister of Home Affairs, was dispatched to Peking as an Envoy to explain the reasons for the sending of the Japanese expedition to Formosa. The British Minister in Peking intervened, and the result was that China yielded to Japan's contention for the dispatch of her expedition. In December of the same year the expedition returned home. In sending the expedition the Japanese Government purchased from abroad 13 steamers which, after the return of the expedition from Formosa, were placed at the disposal of the Mitsu Bishi & Co., the forerunner of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, in order to encourage navigation.

Since the days of the Shogunate no definite boundary had been established between Russia and Japan. In order to settle this outstanding question, in May, 1875, Japan issued instructions to Takeaki (Kamajiro) Enomoto, Japanese Minister in Russia, to discuss and solve this question with the Northern Power. Arrangements were then made to the effect that the whole of the Kurile group be regarded as a territory of Japan, while Saghalien belonged to Russia.

THE CIVIL WAR.—Prior to the outbreak of the Satsuma Rebellion, or Civil War, in the tenth year of the Meiji Era (1877, A.D.), there were in the districts many minor disturbances created by those who were antagonistic to the Meiji Administration. In February, 1874, the malcontents of the Saga Clan in Kyushu revolted, with Shinpei Eto, ex-Chancellor of State, as their leader, and took possession of the Prefectural Office building. An expedition was sent thither and the uprising quelled, Shinpei Eto being taken prisoner and executed. In October, 1876, a party of samurai, called the Jinpu-ren, belonging to the Kumamoto Clan in Kyushu, rose in tumult and killed the Commander of the Kumamoto Division, but the uprising was soon suppressed.

In January, 1877, the War Office intended to remove the plant for manufacturing shells from Kagoshima to Osaka. To this, the samurai class under Toshiaki Kirino, Kunimoto Shinowara and other leaders objected. Takamori Saigo seems to have been swept away by the tide of enthusiasm on the part of the samurai, who were anxious to have Takamori as their chief leader in starting a rebellion. On February 15th of the same year a rebellion was actually started in Kagoshima, in Satsuma province. His Majesty the Emperor, who was then in Kyoto, appointed H.I.H. Prince Taruhito Shinno Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary forces against the rebellion, His Highness being assisted by Lieut.-General Aritomo Yamagata in the land campaign, and by Vice-Admiral Kawamura in the naval warfare. The expeditionary forces numbered over 60,000 and the insurgents 40,000. The insurgents besieged the Kumamoto castle, the headquarters of the Kumamoto Division, under the command of Major-General Tateki Tani, who withstood the siege until strong reinforcements arrived and dispersed the besiegers. After seven months' fighting the insurgents retreated to Shiroyama in Kagoshima, where they made their last stand. On September 24th the final battle was fought there between besiegers and insurgents, with the result that Takamori Saigo and other leaders were either killed or died at their own hands. The rebellion was thus brought to a close. The Government spent over ¥40,000,000 in suppressing the rebellion. After the civil war decorations, ranging from the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum to the Eighth Class Imperial Order, were accorded the officers and men who distinguished themselves during the campaign.

Takamori Saigo, Ko-in Kido and Toshimichi O-kubo are regarded as the three great men of the Restoration period. Ko-in Kido died during the Satsuma rebellion, while Toshimichi O-kubo was killed in 1878 by an assassin who was an admirer of Takamori Saigo.

THE CONSTITUTION.—In the seventh year of the Meiji Era (1874 A.D.), the opinion was advanced by several leaders in Government circles in favour of inaugurating a National Assembly on Western lines. Among the advocates of this system of administration were Taneomi Soyejima, Shojiro Goto, Taisuke Itagaki and Shimpei Eto. Ko-in Kido was the first to propose the enactment of a fundamental law of administration, namely a Constitution. In 1875, a Gubernatorial Conference was for the first time convened in Tokyo for the purpose of improving various lines of administration and developing commerce and industries. Under the leadership of Taisuke Itagaki, those in favour of opening a National Assembly memorialized the Government on the subject. On October 12th, 1881, an Imperial Edict was issued announcing the opening of a National Assembly at no distant future. Another special announcement was later made that in the 23rd

year of the Meiji Era (1890 A.D.) a National Assembly be actually opened. In 1882, Hirobumi Ito was sent to European countries to study the Constitution and systems of Government there. The following year he returned home and started the work of drafting a Constitution. On July 20th of the same year Tomomi Iwakura, died. He was really the leading pillar in building up the new Japan. In 1884, a Peerage embodying the five ranks of Prince, Marquis, Count, Viscount and Baron was inaugurated.

In 1885, radical reforms were introduced in the official organization of various Departments of State. The Dajo-kan Office was abolished and replaced by a Cabinet. The offices of Dajo-Daijin, Sadaijin, Udaijin, Sangi and other branches of administration were abolished, and there were inaugurated the new offices of Premier and Ministers of State comprising Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Finance, War, Navy, Justice, Education, Communications, and Agriculture and Commerce. The Imperial Household Department was inaugurated at the same time. Upon the resignation of Prince Sanetomi Sanjo as the Dajo-Daijin (Premier), Count Hirobumi Ito was appointed Premier of the new Cabinet. The Grand Keeper of the Imperial Seals was also appointed and taken up by Prince Sanetomi Sanjo. In 1888, the Privy Council was inaugurated as the Highest Board of Advisers to the Throne. Count Hirobumi Ito was appointed President of the Privy Council, being released from his former office. Count Kiyotaka Kuroda was appointed Premier. Count Hirobumi Ito, with the help of Ki Inouye and Miyoji Ito, then proceeded to Natsushima, Soshu, to draft a Constitution. Upon the compilation of the draft Constitution, it was submitted to the Privy Council for discussion and approved. The Constitution of the Empire of Japan was thus enacted.

In 1873, the Imperial Palace in the compound of the Yedo castle was destroyed by fire and Their Majesties removed to the Akasaka Detached Palace, the grounds of which were formerly owned by the Tokugawa family of Kishu. In 1884, a plan was drawn up for constructing new Palace buildings at Nishimaru in the compound of the Yedo castle, and the work on the new Palace was completed in October, 1888. In January of the following year, Their Majesties removed to the new Palace. On February 11th of the same year, the anniversary of the accession of the first Emperor Jimmu, the new Constitution was promulgated. Their Majesties, on this auspicious occasion, received greetings from members of the Imperial family, Ministers of State, Privy Councillors, the Corps Diplomatique in Tokyo, Peers, and a large number of high officers and officials. A Military Review was held the same day at the Aoyama Parade-ground. Imperial messengers were sent to the Great Shrine at Ise, and the Mausolea of the first Emperor Jimmu and Emperor Komei, the father of Meiji Tenno, to report the great event. Amnesty was granted and posthumous honours were accorded leading loyalists and patriots in the country.

With the promulgation of the Constitution the Imperial House Law was drafted and enacted, thereby strengthening the foundations of the Imperial House. On November 3rd of the same year Prince Yoshihito Shinno was officially proclaimed as Heir Apparent. In 1890, the Diet was first convoked in Tokyo. On February, 19th, 1891, Prince Sanetomo Sanjo died. He, together with Tomomi Iwakura, constituted a pillar of the new Japan and during his life-time he was accorded the highest court rank of Jo-ichii.

THE TREATY REVISION.—In the 27th year of the Meiji Era (1894, A.D.), Viscount Munemitsu Mutsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, opened, through Viscount Shuzo Aoki, Japanese Minister in London, negotiations with the British Government for revising the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation. The text of a revised Treaty was then exchanged between the two countries on condition that the new agreement should become operative after the lapse of five years computed from the date on which it was signed. The other countries followed the example set by Great Britain, and in 1897 the revision work was completed. The result was the abolition of extraterritoriality in Japan, whose people came to enjoy the same right as Europeans and Americans. The revision of the Treaties with the other Powers was not an easy task for Japan, because her position among the Powers was not so well recognized as at the present time. After the re-organization of the administrative machinery in 1885, Count Hirobumi Ito, who held the office of Premier at the time, with Count Kaoru Inouye, Minister of Foreign Affairs, approached the various Powers with a proposal to revise the Treaties, but without result. During the Kuroda Administration, Count Shigenobu Okuma, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made another attempt for the same purpose but was unsuccessful.

THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR.—The war with China in 1894-95 had its origin in political strife in Korea (later Chosen), which had been the bone of contention between Japan and China.

In September, 1875,—after the proposal advanced by Elder Saigo to subjugate Korea had been disapproved by the Tokyo Government—a Japanese warship was suddenly fired upon by a Korean garrison at the Koka Island in Korean waters. Japan, therefore, sent an Envoy to Korea and demanded an explanation. The following year a treaty of

friendship was signed between the two countries, and the Korean Government tendered an apology for the offence committed against a Japanese man-of-war. Japan then recognized Korea as an independent country. At that time the Progressives in Korea were eager to improve the system of administration under Japan's guidance, but the Conservatives in the peninsula relied upon China for the purpose. In 1882, the conservatives attacked the Japanese Legation and concession in Seoul. Yoshimoto Hanabusa, Japanese Minister in Seoul, barely escaped with his life and returned home. The Japanese Government dispatched to Korea a naval and military force which escorted Yoshimoto Hanabusa as far as Chemulpo, or Jinsen, where a conference was held between the Minister and the representatives of the Korean Government. A treaty was signed between the two countries and is known as the Chemulpo treaty, according to which Korea paid Japan compensation for losses of, and damage to, lives and property of the Japanese. In 1884, another collision occurred in Seoul between a Japanese and Chinese force, the latter of which had been specially invited by the conservatives in Korea from China in order to suppress the influence of Japan in the peninsula. The Japanese Legation building in Seoul was burnt by the Chinese force, who killed many Japanese. Shin-ichiro Takezoye, the Japanese Minister in Seoul, effected his escape to Chemulpo. In 1885, the Japanese Government sent to Korea Count Kaoru Inouye, Minister of Foreign Affairs, as an Envoy under a strong guard of the navy and army. After a series of negotiations the Korean Government apologized for the offence and paid compensation therefor. Yuan Shih-kai, who was stationed in Seoul as China's Representative, went so far as to interfere with internal affairs in Korea. For the issue of the collision between the Japanese and Chinese forces in Seoul, Japan was of the opinion that China should to a certain extent be held responsible, and in 1885 Count Hirobumi Ito, the Minister of the Imperial Household, was dispatched to China as an Envoy to hold negotiations on the subject. At Tientsin a conference was opened between the Envoy and the Li Fung-chang, at which an agreement was reached that neither Japan nor China should in future station her troops in Korea, and that if necessity arose for either party to dispatch its force to the peninsula each should communicate the matter to the other. This agreement is known as the Tientsin treaty.

In 1894, a disturbance was created by a party of Koreans called the Togaku-to. The Korean Government was powerless to suppress the disturbance. Availing himself of this opportunity, Yuan Shih-kai, Chinese Minister in Seoul, induced Korea to ask China to send her forces in order to quell the disturbance. In June of the same year a Chinese force, under the command of the military Governor of Chihli Province, landed at Gazan, Korea. Thereupon Japan also sent a strong force to Korea to guard the Japanese Legation and the Japanese residents in Seoul and elsewhere. Japan then approached China with a suggestion to co-operate and introduce radical reforms in the peninsular administration. To this China objected. Keisuke O-tori, Japanese Minister in Seoul, advanced a suggestion to the Emperor of Korea to introduce radical reforms in the administration. The Emperor gave consent to the suggestion and asked the Japanese Minister to take prompt measures to drive the Chinese forces from the peninsula. Meanwhile the Peking Government sent a strong force to Korea. *En route* Chinese forces, under the escort of Chinese warships, encountered a Japanese Squadron off the Hoto Island and an engagement ensued, with the result that the Chinese suffered a defeat. This affair occurred on July 25th, 1894. Shortly afterwards a land battle was fought at Gazan, Korea, between the Japanese and Chinese forces, in which the latter were defeated. On August 1st Japan declared war against China, and in September His Majesty left Tokyo for Hiroshima, where the headquarters were established and where the Emperor stayed during the war. The General Staff Office, under charge of General H.I.H. Prince Akihito Shinno, organized the First Corps under the command of General Count Arimoto Yamagata, comprising the troops of the Fifth Division, under Lieut.-General Viscount Michitsura Nodzu, and the Third Division, under Lieut.-General Taro Katsura, while the Second Corps, under the command of General Count Iwao Oyama, was composed of the First Division under Lieut.-General Baron Motoharu Yamaji, the Second Division under Lieut.-General Baron Samata Sakuma and the Sixth Division under Lieut.-General Tamemoto Kuroki. Landing at Chemulpo, these forces advanced upon Peking, and by March, 1895, the whole of Korea and the Liaotung peninsula were taken possession of by Japan. The United Japanese fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral Yuko Ito, had an engagement with the Chinese fleet in the Yellow Sea, the result being the crushing defeat of the latter. In February, 1895, the Japanese navy, in co-operation with the army, attacked the Chinese naval base at Weihaiwei, which was soon captured. The result was the destruction of the Chinese navy and Admiral Ting Ju-chang, in command of the Chinese fleet, committed suicide. Japan then occupied the Pescadores and Formosa.

On March 16th, an Imperial Edict was issued announcing that a Special Staff Office, called the Seishin-Dai-Sotoku-fu (Grand Governor-General's Office for conquering China) be inaugurated at the front in order to take possession of Peking. General H.I.H. Prince Akihito Shinno was appointed Governor-General of the new Office.

Seeing that further resistance against Japan in arms was useless, China proposed to sue for peace, and appointed Li Fung-chang as an Envoy to conduct peace negotiations. Thereupon the Japanese Government notified China that the peace conference be held at Shimonoseki. As the result of the conference, at which Japan was represented by Count Hirobumi Ito, the Premier, and Viscount Munemitsu Mutsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, a peace treaty embodying eleven Articles was signed on April 17th, 1895. China thus recognized the independence of Korea and agreed to concede to Japan the Liaotung peninsula, Formosa and Pescadores, besides paying 200,000,000 taels as indemnity. This is known as the Shimonoseki Treaty. Russia, France and Germany approached Japan with a proposal to return to China the Liaotung peninsula, contending that the permanent possession by Japan of the peninsula would prove a menace to the peace of the Far East. Japan asked Russia to re-consider the proposal and referred the matter to Great Britain and the United States, but none of these Powers made a favourable reply. Under the triple pressure, therefore, Japan returned the Liaotung peninsula to China on May 10th of the same year, and received from China 30,000,000 taels as compensation therefor. During the war Japan sent to Formosa an expedition, comprising the Imperial Body-guard under the command of Lieut.-General H.I.H. Prince Yoshihisa Shinno Kitashirakawa-no-Miya and the Second Division under Lieut.-General Maresuke Nogi, to take possession of the Island. In the midst of the sweeping operations Prince Yoshihisa Shinno contracted a malady to which he finally succumbed. General H.I.H. Prince Taruhito Shinno also died at the headquarters at Hiroshima during the campaign. Upon the conclusion of the war, decorations, including the Orders of the Golden Kite and the Peerage, were conferred on officers and privates as well as civilians who had rendered distinguished services to the State during the operations.

In January, 1897, H.I.M. Empress Dowager Eisho died at the Aoyama Detached Palace and her remains were buried at Nochino-tsukinowa, Kyoto. Her Majesty was a daughter of Lord Naotada Kujo, who held the office of "Kampaku" (Grand Chancellor of the Emperor).

In May, 1900, the Crown Prince (Yoshihito Shinno) married Princess Sadako, the fourth daughter of Prince Michitaka Kujo. The wedding ceremony was conducted at the Imperial Palace in the presence of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, at which were present members of the Imperial family, Ministers of State, the Corps Diplomatique in Tokyo and a large number of high officers and officials.

The interference of Russia, France and Germany, whereby Japan was obliged to return the Liaotung peninsula to China, stimulated the minds of the Japanese so greatly that they recognized the necessity of enlarging the navy and army. Under a ten-year programme, the navy was expanded from 1896, while the army was enlarged from seven to thirteen Divisions. At the same time measures were taken to develop commerce and industries. With the vessels purchased from abroad during the war with China, new lines of steamers were opened between Japan and Europe, America, Australia and other quarters under charge of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha was established soon after the close of the war.

THE BOXER TROUBLE.—The Sino-Japanese War disclosed the fact that China was in a helpless condition in arms and other organizations. Taking advantage of this, Germany secured from China the lease of Kiaochow, Russia of Port Arthur and Dairen (Dalny), Great Britain of Wei hai-wei and France of the Kwanchow Bay. The situation in China was such that she might be partitioned among the Powers. In 1899, anti-foreign agitations were started in Chihli, Shantung and other districts, with the result that many foreigners, including missionaries, were killed. The insurgents then besieged the Legation quarters in Peking. A united force was, therefore, organized by Great Britain, Russia, France, America, Germany, Italy, Japan, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Belgium and Holland. Japan dispatched to China the troops of the Fifth Division under the command of Lieut.-General Baron Motoomi Yamaguchi. On August 14th the united force reached Peking and saved the Legations. This anti-foreign agitation is known as the Boxer trouble. In September of the following year agreements were reached to the effect that China shall pay the foreign countries concerned 450,000,000 taels as indemnity. In suppressing the Boxer uprising the efficiency of the Japanese soldiers was universally recognized among the Powers.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE AND THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.—The Boxer trouble gave Russia an opportunity to carry into effect her Far Eastern policy. Having secured from China the lease of Port Arthur and Dairen, Russia devised various plans in Manchuria for the realization of her end and stationed strong forces there. At the same time, Russia tried to implant her influence in Korea and drive Japan from the peninsula, thereby menacing the peace of the East. Japan, therefore, approached Russia with a proposal not to interfere with the internal affairs of Korea and the two countries agreed to refrain from interfering with Korea.

In January 1902, an Alliance was established between Great Britain and Japan with a view to maintaining the peace of the Far East and preserving the integrity of China and Korea. Thereupon Russia declared that the Franco-Russian Alliance in force be applied to the Extreme East.

Russia continued to push forward her aggressive policy in the East to such an extent that the independence of Japan was threatened. On February 6th, 1904, Japan severed diplomatic relations with Russia, when a united fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Heihachiro Togo left Sasebo Naval Station for Port Arthur to attack the Russian Squadron stationed there, the battleship *Mikasa* being used as the flag-ship. A Russian Squadron then stationed in Chemulpo was attacked and annihilated by a detachment of the Japanese united fleet.

Field Marshal Marquis Iwao Oyama was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese armies, with General Baron Gentaro Kodama as Chief of Staff. The first army corps under General Baron Tamemoto Kuroki won the initial victory over the Russians on the Yalu and advanced westward. The second army corps under General Baron Yasukata Oku landed at the Liaotung peninsula and after sweeping away the enemy from the peninsula, joined the Kuroki army. The first and second armies then advanced northward. The third army corps, under General Baron Maresuke Nogi, besieged Port Arthur. The fourth army corps, under General Count Michitsura Nodzu, constituted the main force. Liaoyang was occupied by the combined Japanese forces in September and Shaho in October. General Kuropatkin, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces, retreated to Mukden. The Russian Squadron in Port Arthur was bottled up by Togo's fleet. In January, 1905, Port Arthur capitulated and General Stoessel, in command of the Russian garrison in the stronghold, surrendered. The four Japanese armies then made a descent upon Mukden, where the Russian forces comprised over eleven Divisions, 500,000 strong, with 1,300 guns. The Japanese armies consisted of thirteen Divisions and other auxiliary forces of all arms, numbering altogether 350,000, with 1,100 guns. On February 27th the Japanese forces assumed the offensive and on March 10th Mukden was occupied. In this battle, the Japanese lost 40,000 in killed and wounded, while the losses sustained by the Russians numbered 100,000 in killed and wounded, 40,000 Russians being taken prisoner.

Meanwhile the Baltic Squadron, comprising 38 vessels, under the command of Admiral Rozhdestvensky, was approaching Japan, coming via the Cape. On May 27th a memorable battle was fought in the Japan Sea between the Japanese and Baltic fleets, the latter of which was annihilated. Only two Russian warships effected their escape and reached Vladivostock. Admiral Rozhdestvensky and six thousand Russians were taken prisoner. In this engagement, not a single vessel was lost on Japan's side. A Japanese force was later dispatched to Saghalien and the whole of the Island was occupied. In June, 1905, President Roosevelt of the United States advanced a proposal to Japan and Russia to conclude peace. This proposal was accepted by the belligerents and Japan appointed Baron Jutaro Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chief Commissioner to conduct peace negotiations with Russia. Kogoro Takahira, Japanese Minister in Washington, was appointed a Commissioner to assist Baron Komura in the negotiations. Russia appointed Count Witte Chief Commissioner, Baron Rozen, the Russian Minister in Washington, being appointed a Commissioner. Peace negotiations were conducted at Portsmouth and a peace treaty was signed in October. On the 14th of the same month the treaty was ratified by the Emperor of Japan. It provides, among other things, that Russia shall recognize Japan's special right in Korea and hand over the concessions at Port Arthur and Dairen, together with the southern half of Saghalien.

The Japanese naval and military forces then returned home in triumph. In November, 1905, the Emperor visited the Imperial Great Shrine at Ise and reported to the gods enshrined therein the brilliant victory won by Japan over Russia in the war. This was followed by a naval review in Tokyo Bay and a military review at Aoyama Parade-ground to celebrate the victory. The war funds spent by Japan amounted to ¥1,508,000,000.

THE POST BELLUM ADMINISTRATION.—Upon the conclusion of peace, Japan established at Port Arthur the Governor-General's Office of Kwantung Province which comprises Port Arthur, Dairen and neighbouring districts. The South Manchuria Railway Company was at the same time organized to work the railways and other enterprises south of Changchung which were received from Russia. In Japanese Saghalien, or Karafuto, the Civil Administrative Office was established. In view of the fact that the outbreak of the two wars with China and Russia had its origin in Korea, Japan concluded in November, 1905, a special treaty with Korea, according to which Japan established in Seoul the Governor-General's Office in order to deal with diplomatic affairs of Korea and maintain peace in the peninsula. Marquis Ito was appointed the Governor-General of Korea. The Emperor of Korea schemed against Japan to free his country from the Japanese administration, but the plot was disclosed. In July, 1907, the Emperor abdicated by way of repentance and

the Crown Prince ascended the Throne. Marquis Ito concluded another treaty with Korea and thus secured for Japan the right of controlling all internal affairs in the peninsula. In October of the same year the Crown Prince (Yoshihito Shinno) of Japan (present Emperor) visited the Court of Korea and as a result the Crown Prince of Korea (now Prince Yi) came to Japan for the prosecution of his studies under the protection of the Japanese Imperial Court. In Japan, various commercial and industrial enterprises were started and by the end of 1905 the total length of railways in Japan Proper reached 5,000 miles. After the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese Government recognized the necessity of nationalizing railways in the country, and thus nearly all the private railways were purchased by the authorities. The army was enlarged from six to nineteen Divisions comprising 1,500,000 men, while the navy is represented by over 600,000 tons.

In August, 1905, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was renewed for the second time and in June, 1907, an Agreement was signed between France and Japan for the purpose of protecting mutual interests on the Asiatic Continent and maintaining peace in the Orient. In August, 1907, a similar Agreement was concluded with Russia. In 1908 another Agreement was effected with the United States for the preservation of peace.

THE ANNEXATION OF KOREA.—On October 26th, 1909, Prince Ito was assassinated at Harbin by a Korean who was backed by many anti-Japanese elements. He was succeeded by Viscount Sone as Governor-General of Korea. In May, 1910, Viscount Sone resigned office and was succeeded by General Viscount Masakata Terauchi, who on August 22nd of the same year carried out the annexation of Korea to Japan. With the annexation of Korea, its name was altered to that of Chosen.

THE DEATH OF EMPEROR MEIJI TENNO.—On July 30th, 1912, H.I.M. Emperor Meiji died in Tokyo at the age of sixty-one, having ruled the Empire for more than forty years. During his reign, Japan secured a position among the Powers as a first class Power and several important Imperial Edicts were issued for encouraging science and industries. On October 13th, 1910, an Imperial Edict, known as the Boshin-Shosho, was made public, warning the people to exercise thrift and strive hard for the promotion of the country's position. The funeral of Emperor Meiji was conducted at Aoyama, Tokyo on the night of September 13th in accordance with ancient customs. His remains were buried at Momoyama, Kyoto, on the 15th of the same month. His Majesty composed hundreds of thousands of poems, which are quite sufficient to indicate that the Emperor was really an enlightened Sovereign. Among the Imperial poems is one which reads:—"Tokoshiye-ni tami yasukare-to inoru-naru, waga yo-o mamore Ise-no O-gami" (We always pray that Our subjects will enjoy peace and tranquillity for ever. Oh, Our Great God of Ise! May Our Empire be safe under Your protection).

While the Imperial hearse containing the remains of Emperor Meiji was leaving the Imperial Palace on the night of September 13th, Count and Countess Nogi committed suicide at their residence in Tokyo to follow the spirit of the deceased Emperor. General Count Maresuke Nogi was a great loyalist and patriot of modern Japan and he is universally regarded as the hero of the Port Arthur siege.

Immediately upon the death of Emperor Meiji the Crown Prince Yoshihito ascended the Throne and the name of the Meiji Era was changed to that of the Taishō. An Imperial Edict was issued announcing that H.I.H. Prince General Sadanaru Shinno Fushimi-no-Miya and H.I.H. Prince Admiral Takehito Shinno Arisugawa-no-Miya should assist the new Emperor in carrying on the administration. His Majesty also granted a similar message to the Genro, comprising Field Marshal Prince Aritomo Yamagata, Field Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama, General Prince Taro Katsura, Marquis Masayoshi Matsukata and Marquis Kaoru Inouye.

THE DEATH OF EMPRESS DOWAGER SHOKEN.—On April 11th, 1914, H.I.M. Empress Dowager Shoken died in Tokyo at the age of sixty-four. After the funeral of Her Majesty had been conducted at Aoyama in a manner similar to that of Emperor Meiji, Her remains were taken to Kyoto and buried at Fushimi-no-Momoyama-no-Higashi, near the mausoleum of Emperor Meiji.

THE WAR WITH GERMANY.—In the summer of 1914, war broke out among European nations on account of Germany's ambitions to conquer the whole of Europe. In strict accordance with obligations imposed on her by the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Japan declared war against Germany on August 23rd of that year. An expedition consisting of the troops of the Eighteenth Division and other contingents drawn from various Divisions, under the command of Lieut.-General Mitsumi Kanno, was dispatched to Shantung Province, China, to capture Tsingtao, the German naval and military stronghold in the Far East. The Second Squadron under Vice-Admiral Sadakichi Kato was at the same time dispatched to Kiaochow to blockade the Bay, where several German warships, together with an Austrian man-of-war,

were stationed. In November, the stronghold was stormed and occupied by the Japanese forces. Admiral Waldeck, in command of the German garrison there, with his staff, was taken prisoner. Japan then inaugurated a military administration in Kiaochow. The Japanese navy, while engaging in sweeping operations in the Pacific and elsewhere, took possession of the group of the Marshal and Caroline Islands in the South Pacific, which belonged to Germany.

NEW TREATY WITH CHINA.—In May, 1915, there was signed between Japan and China a new treaty, according to which China agreed to extend the lease of Port Arthur and Dairen to 99 years in Japan's favour, besides recognizing the special rights and privileges of Japan in South Manchuria and East Mongolia. It was further arranged that China shall not permit other countries to either lease or secure the islands and the coast lines of Shantung and other Provinces, while China shall not permit the other Powers to establish naval and military stations along the coast of Fukien Province. All these agreements with China were effected during the Okuma Administration. In the autumn of 1915, the enthronement of the present Emperor was conducted at Kyoto, at which Count Okuma, representing the whole of the Japanese people, had the honour of tendering greetings to His Majesty on the great national event.

AFTERMATH OF THE ENTHRONEMENT CEREMONIES IN 1915.

THE Enthronement and other festivities were originally arranged to be conducted in the Autumn of 1914, the period of mourning for the death of H.I.M. Emperor Meiji Tenno having expired on July 30th, 1913. Owing to the death of H.I.M. Empress Dowager Shoken on April 11th, 1914, the above programme had to be postponed for a period of one year and thus the Enthronement ceremonies were performed in the Autumn of 1915.

The Commission of the Grand Ceremonies of the Enthronement comprised the following :—

H.I.H. Field Marshal Prince Sadanaru Shinno Fushimi-no-miya, Commissioner-in-Chief of Grand Ceremonies.

Prince Hiromichi Takatsukasa, Grand Chamberlain to the Emperor, President of Commission.

Other members of Commission were :—

Baron Junjiro Hosokawa, Privy Councillor; Viscount Miyoji Ito, Privy Councillor; Dr. Tasuku Egi, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet; and Mr. Kenzo Ishiwara, Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household.

Following are leading members of other departments inaugurated in regard to the festivities :—

Count Ujitaka Toda, Chief of the Department of Festivities. Prince Hirokuni Ito, Assistant Chief of the same Department.

Mr. Saburo Baba, Chief of the Department of Supplies.

Mr. Tokuma Katayama, Chief of the Department of Construction.

Viscount Kototada Fujiwara, Chief of the Department of Vehicles.

Dr. Hanjiro Furukawa, Chief of the Department of Railways.

Mr. Yuko Hamaguchi, Chief of the Department of Accounts.

The expenditure of the Enthronement and other festivities was ¥8,000,000.

In honour of the grand ceremonies of the Enthronement posthumous honours were bestowed upon a large number of the deceased royalists and patriots.

The sum of a million yen was granted to all Prefectures in Japan Proper and over-sees territories for charitable purposes.

An amnesty was granted and a number of prisoners released.

Decorations ranging from the highest to the seventh class order were presented to officers, officials, business men, bankers, journalists, educationalists and others. Among the recipients were members of Embassies and Legations in Tokyo. Aged persons above 80 years of age, numbering 374,698 in all, were granted certain sums of money and a saké cup bearing the Imperial Crest.

Several persons were created peers, with the title of Baron, in appreciation of services rendered to the State as officials, scholars and business men.

ERAS OF THE REIGN* OF THE VARIOUS EMPERORS OF JAPAN.

1st Year of Taika	A.D. 645	6th Year of Yōrō	A.D. 722	18th Year of Yenryaku ..	A.D. 799	18th Year of Jōgan	A.D. 876
2nd " "	646	7th " "	723	19th " "	800	1st " Gengyō	877
3rd " "	647	1st " Jinki	724	20th " "	801	2nd " "	878
4th " "	648	2nd " "	725	21st " "	802	3rd " "	879
5th " "	649	3rd " "	726	22nd " "	803	4th " "	880
1st " Hakuchi	650	4th " "	727	23rd " "	804	5th " "	881
2nd " "	651	5th " "	728	24th " "	805	6th " "	882
3rd " "	652	1st " Tembyō	729	1st " Daidō	806	7th " "	883
4th " "	653	2nd " "	730	2nd " "	807	8th " "	884
5th " "	654	3rd " "	731	3rd " "	808	1st " Ninna	885
1st " Saimei Tennō	655	4th " "	732	4th " "	809	2nd " "	886
2nd " "	656	5th " "	733	1st " Kōnin	810	3rd " "	887
3rd " "	657	6th " "	734	2nd " "	811	4th " "	888
4th " "	658	7th " "	735	3rd " "	812	1st " Kanbei	889
5th " "	659	8th " "	736	4th " "	813	2nd " "	890
6th " "	660	9th " "	737	5th " "	814	3rd " "	891
7th " "	661	10th " "	738	6th " "	815	4th " "	892
1st " Tenji Tennō	662	11th " "	739	7th " "	816	5th " "	893
2nd " "	663	12th " "	740	8th " "	817	6th " "	894
3rd " "	664	13th " "	741	9th " "	818	7th " "	895
4th " "	665	14th " "	742	10th " "	819	8th " "	896
5th " "	666	15th " "	743	11th " "	820	9th " "	897
6th " "	667	16th " "	744	12th " "	821	1st " Shōtai	898
7th " "	668	17th " "	745	13th " "	822	2nd " "	899
8th " "	669	18th " "	746	14th " "	823	3rd " "	900
9th " "	670	19th " "	747	1st " Tenchō	824	1st " Yengi	901
10th " "	671	20th " "	748	2nd " "	825	2nd " "	902
1st " Kōbun Tennō	672	1st " Tembyō Shōhō	749	3rd " "	826	3rd " "	903
1st " Temmu Tennō	673	2nd " "	750	4th " "	827	4th " "	904
2nd " "	674	3rd " "	751	5th " "	828	5th " "	905
3rd " "	675	4th " "	752	6th " "	829	6th " "	906
4th " "	676	5th " "	753	7th " "	830	7th " "	907
5th " "	677	6th " "	754	8th " "	831	8th " "	908
6th " "	678	7th " "	755	9th " "	832	9th " "	909
7th " "	679	8th " "	756	10th " "	833	10th " "	910
8th " "	680	1st " Tembyō Hōji	757	1st " Jōwa	834	11th " "	911
9th " "	681	2nd " "	758	2nd " "	835	12th " "	912
10th " "	682	3rd " "	759	3rd " "	836	13th " "	913
11th " "	683	4th " "	760	4th " "	837	14th " "	914
12th " "	684	5th " "	761	5th " "	838	15th " "	915
13th " "	685	6th " "	762	6th " "	839	16th " "	916
1st " Shuchō	686	7th " "	763	7th " "	840	17th " "	917
1st " Jitō Tennō	687	8th " "	764	8th " "	841	18th " "	918
2nd " "	688	1st " Tembyō Jingo	765	9th " "	842	19th " "	919
3rd " "	689	2nd " "	766	10th " "	843	20th " "	920
4th " "	690	1st " Jingo Keinn	767	11th " "	844	1st " "	921
5th " "	691	2nd " "	768	12th " "	845	2nd " "	922
6th " "	692	3rd " "	769	13th " "	846	1st " Yenchō	923
7th " "	693	1st " Hōki	770	14th " "	847	2nd " "	924
8th " "	694	2nd " "	771	1st " Kajō	848	3rd " "	925
9th " "	695	3rd " "	772	2nd " "	849	4th " "	926
10th " "	696	4th " "	773	3rd " "	850	5th " "	927
1st " Mommu Tennō	697	5th " "	774	1st " Ninju	851	6th " "	928
2nd " "	698	6th " "	775	2nd " "	852	7th " "	929
3rd " "	699	7th " "	776	3rd " "	853	8th " "	930
4th " "	700	8th " "	777	1st " Saikō	854	1st " Shōhei	931
1st " Daihō	701	9th " "	778	2nd " "	855	2nd " "	932
2nd " "	702	10th " "	779	3rd " "	856	3rd " "	933
3rd " "	703	11th " "	780	1st " Tennan	857	4th " "	934
1st " Kyōun	704	1st " Tenwō	781	2nd " "	858	5th " "	935
2nd " "	705	1st " Yenryaku	782	1st " Jōgan	859	6th " "	936
3rd " "	706	2nd " "	783	2nd " "	860	7th " "	937
4th " "	707	3rd " "	784	3rd " "	861	1st " Tengyō	938
1st " Wadō	708	4th " "	785	4th " "	862	2nd " "	939
2nd " "	709	5th " "	786	5th " "	863	3rd " "	940
3rd " "	710	6th " "	787	6th " "	864	4th " "	941
4th " "	711	7th " "	788	7th " "	865	5th " "	942
5th " "	712	8th " "	789	8th " "	866	6th " "	943
6th " "	713	9th " "	790	9th " "	867	7th " "	944
7th " "	714	10th " "	791	10th " "	868	8th " "	945
1st " Reiki	715	11th " "	792	11th " "	869	9th " "	946
2nd " "	716	12th " "	793	12th " "	870	1st " Tenryaku	947
1st " Yōrō	717	13th " "	794	13th " "	871	2nd " "	948
2nd " "	718	14th " "	795	14th " "	872	3rd " "	949
3rd " "	719	15th " "	796	15th " "	873	4th " "	950
4th " "	720	16th " "	797	16th " "	874	5th " "	951
5th " "	721	17th " "	798	17th " "	875	6th " "	952

* The name was first ordered in the dynasty of the 36th Emperor Kōtoku Tennō, A.D. 645.

ERAS OF THE REIGN OF THE VARIOUS EMPERORS OF JAPAN.

	A.D.		A.D.		A.D.		A.D.
7th Year of Tenryaku ...	953	7th Year of Chōgen	1034	3rd Year of Yeikyū	1115	7th Year of Kenkyū	1196
8th " "	954	8th " "	1035	4th " "	1116	8th " "	1197
9th " "	955	9th " "	1036	5th " "	1117	9th " "	1198
10th " "	956	1st " Chōryaku.....	1037	1st " Genyei	1118	1st " Shōji	1199
1st " Tentoku	957	2nd " "	1038	2nd " "	1119	2nd " "	1200
2nd " "	958	3rd " "	1039	1st " Hōan	1120	1st " Kennin	1201
3rd " "	959	1st " Chōkyū	1040	2nd " "	1121	2nd " "	1202
4th " "	960	2nd " "	1041	3rd " "	1122	3rd " "	1203
1st " Wōwa	961	3rd " "	1042	4th " "	1123	1st " Genkyū	1204
2nd " "	962	4th " "	1043	1st " Tenji	1124	2nd " "	1205
3rd " "	963	1st " Kantoku	1044	2nd " "	1125	1st " Kenyei	1206
1st " Kōhō	964	2nd " "	1045	1st " Taiji	1126	1st " Shōgen	1207
2nd " "	965	1st " Yeijō	1046	2nd " "	1127	2nd " "	1208
3rd " "	966	2nd " "	1047	3rd " "	1128	3rd " "	1209
4th " "	967	3rd " "	1048	4th " "	1129	4th " "	1210
1st " Anwa	968	4th " "	1049	5th " "	1130	1st " Kenryaku	1211
2nd " "	969	5th " "	1050	1st " Tenjō	1131	2nd " "	1212
1st " Tenroku	970	6th " "	1051	1st " Chōjō	1132	1st " Kempō	1213
2nd " "	971	7th " "	1052	2nd " "	1133	2nd " "	1214
3rd " "	972	1st " Tengi	1053	3rd " "	1134	3rd " "	1215
1st " Tenyen	973	2nd " "	1054	1st " Hōyen	1135	4th " "	1216
2nd " "	974	3rd " "	1055	2nd " "	1136	5th " "	1217
3rd " "	975	4th " "	1056	3rd " "	1137	6th " "	1218
1st " Jōgen	976	5th " "	1057	4th " "	1138	1st " Jōkyū	1219
2nd " "	977	1st " Kōhei	1058	5th " "	1139	2nd " "	1220
1st " Tengen	978	2nd " "	1059	6th " "	1140	3rd " "	1221
2nd " "	979	3rd " "	1060	1st " Yeiji	1141	1st " Jōwō	1222
3rd " "	980	4th " "	1061	1st " Kōji	1142	2nd " "	1223
4th " "	981	5th " "	1062	2nd " "	1143	1st " Gennin	1224
5th " "	982	6th " "	1063	1st " Ten-yō	1144	1st " Karoku	1225
1st " Yeikan	983	7th " "	1064	1st " Kyūan	1145	2nd " "	1226
2nd " "	984	1st " Jiryaku	1065	2nd " "	1146	1st " Antei	1227
1st " Kanwa	985	2nd " "	1066	3rd " "	1147	2nd " "	1228
2nd " "	986	3rd " "	1067	4th " "	1148	1st " Kanki	1229
1st " Yeiyen	987	4th " "	1068	5th " "	1149	2nd " "	1230
2nd " "	988	1st " Yenkyū	1069	6th " "	1150	3rd " "	1231
1st " Yeisō	989	2nd " "	1070	1st " Nimbyō	1151	1st " Jōyei	1232
1st " Shōryaku.....	990	3rd " "	1071	2nd " "	1152	1st " Tempuku.....	1233
2nd " "	991	4th " "	1072	3rd " "	1153	1st " Bunryaku	1234
3rd " "	992	5th " "	1073	1st " Kyūju	1154	1st " Katei	1235
4th " "	993	1st " Jōhō	1074	2nd " "	1155	2nd " "	1236
5th " "	994	2nd " "	1075	1st " Hōgen	1156	3rd " "	1237
1st " Chōtoku	995	3rd " "	1076	2nd " "	1157	1st " Ryakunin	1238
2nd " "	996	1st " Jōryaku	1077	3rd " "	1158	1st " Yenwō	1239
3rd " "	997	2nd " "	1078	1st " Heiji	1159	1st " Ninji	1240
4th " "	998	3rd " "	1079	1st " Yeiryaku.....	1160	2nd " "	1241
1st " Chōhō	999	4th " "	1080	1st " Wōhō	1161	3rd " "	1242
2nd " "	1000	1st " Yeihō	1081	2nd " "	1162	1st " Kangen	1243
3rd " "	1001	2nd " "	1082	1st " Chōcan	1163	2nd " "	1244
4th " "	1002	3rd " "	1083	2nd " "	1164	3rd " "	1245
5th " "	1003	1st " Wōtoku	1084	1st " Yeiman	1165	4th " "	1246
1st " Kankō	1004	2nd " "	1085	1st " Nin-an	1166	1st " Hōji	1247
2nd " "	1005	3rd " "	1086	2nd " "	1167	2nd " "	1248
3rd " "	1006	1st " Kanji	1087	3rd " "	1168	1st " Kenchō	1249
4th " "	1007	2nd " "	1088	1st " Kawō	1169	2nd " "	1250
5th " "	1008	3rd " "	1089	2nd " "	1170	3rd " "	1251
6th " "	1009	4th " "	1090	1st " Jōan	1171	4th " "	1252
7th " "	1010	5th " "	1091	2nd " "	1172	5th " "	1253
8th " "	1011	6th " "	1092	3rd " "	1173	6th " "	1254
1st " Chōwa	1012	7th " "	1093	4th " "	1174	7th " "	1255
2nd " "	1013	1st " Kahō	1094	1st " Angen	1175	1st " Kōgen	1256
3rd " "	1014	2nd " "	1095	2nd " "	1176	1st " Shōka	1257
4th " "	1015	1st " Yeichō	1096	1st " Jishō	1177	2nd " "	1258
5th " "	1016	1st " Jōtoku	1097	2nd " "	1178	1st " Shōgen	1259
1st " Kannin	1017	2nd " "	1098	3rd " "	1179	1st " Bunwō	1260
2nd " "	1018	1st " Kōwa	1099	4th " "	1180	1st " Kōchō	1261
3rd " "	1019	2nd " "	1100	1st " Yōwa	1181	2nd " "	1262
4th " "	1020	3rd " "	1101	1st " Juyei	1182	3rd " "	1263
1st " Jian	1021	4th " "	1102	2nd " "	1183	1st " Bunysei	1264
2nd " "	1022	5th " "	1103	3rd " "	1184	2nd " "	1265
3rd " "	1023	1st " Chōji	1104	1st " Bunji	1185	3rd " "	1266
1st " Manju	1024	2nd " "	1105	2nd " "	1186	4th " "	1267
2nd " "	1025	1st " Kajō	1106	3rd " "	1187	5th " "	1268
3rd " "	1026	2nd " "	1107	4th " "	1188	6th " "	1269
4th " "	1027	1st " Tennin	1108	5th " "	1189	7th " "	1270
1st " Chōgen	1028	2nd " "	1109	1st " Kenkyū	1190	8th " "	1271
2nd " "	1029	1st " Tenyei	1110	2nd " "	1191	9th " "	1272
3rd " "	1030	2nd " "	1111	3rd " "	1192	10th " "	1273
4th " "	1031	3rd " "	1112	4th " "	1193	11th " "	1274
5th " "	1032	1st " Yeikyū	1113	5th " "	1194	1st " Kenji	1275
6th " "	1033	2nd " "	1114	6th " "	1195	2nd " "	1276

ERAS OF THE REIGN OF THE VARIOUS EMPERORS OF JAPAN.

	A.D.		A.D.		A.D.		A.D.
3rd Year of Kenji	1277	13th Year of Shōhei	1358	11th Year of Yeikyō	1439	17th Year of Yeishō	1520
1st " Kōan	1278	14th " "	1359	12th " "	1440	1st " Daiyei	1521
2nd " "	1279	15th " "	1360	1st " Kakitsu	1441	2nd " "	1522
3rd " "	1280	16th " "	1361	2nd " "	1442	3rd " "	1523
4th " "	1281	17th " "	1362	3rd " "	1443	4th " "	1524
5th " "	1282	18th " "	1363	1st " Bunnan	1444	5th " "	1525
6th " "	1283	19th " "	1364	2nd " "	1445	6th " "	1526
7th " "	1284	20th " "	1365	3rd " "	1446	7th " "	1527
8th " "	1285	21st " "	1366	4th " "	1447	1st " Kyōroku	1528
9th " "	1286	22nd " "	1367	5th " "	1448	2nd " "	1529
10th " "	1287	23rd " "	1368	1st " Hōtoku	1449	3rd " "	1530
1st " Shōwō	1288	24th " "	1369	2nd " "	1450	4th " "	1531
2nd " "	1289	1st " Kentoku	1370	3rd " "	1451	1st " Tenbun	1532
3rd " "	1290	2nd " "	1371	1st " Kyōtoku	1452	2nd " "	1533
4th " "	1291	1st " Bunchū	1372	2nd " "	1453	3rd " "	1534
5th " "	1292	2nd " "	1373	3rd " "	1454	4th " "	1535
1st " Yeinin	1293	3rd " "	1374	1st " Kōshō	1455	5th " "	1536
2nd " "	1294	1st " Tenju	1375	2nd " "	1456	6th " "	1537
3rd " "	1295	2nd " "	1376	1st " Chōroku	1457	7th " "	1538
4th " "	1296	3rd " "	1377	2nd " "	1458	8th " "	1539
5th " "	1297	4th " "	1378	3rd " "	1459	9th " "	1540
6th " "	1298	5th " "	1379	1st " Kanshō	1460	10th " "	1541
1st " Shōan	1299	6th " "	1380	2nd " "	1461	11th " "	1542
2nd " "	1300	1st " Kōwa	1381	3rd " "	1462	12th " "	1543
3rd " "	1301	2nd " "	1382	4th " "	1463	13th " "	1544
1st " Kengen	1302	3rd " "	1383	5th " "	1464	14th " "	1545
1st " Kagen	1303	1st " Genchū	1384	6th " "	1465	15th " "	1546
2nd " "	1304	2nd " "	1385	1st " Bunshō	1466	16th " "	1547
3rd " "	1305	3rd " "	1386	1st " Onin	1467	17th " "	1548
1st " Tokuji	1306	4th " "	1387	2nd " "	1468	18th " "	1549
2nd " "	1307	5th " "	1388	1st " Bummei	1469	19th " "	1550
1st " Yengyō	1308	6th " "	1389	2nd " "	1470	20th " "	1551
2nd " "	1309	7th " "	1390	3rd " "	1471	21st " "	1552
3rd " "	1310	8th " "	1391	4th " "	1472	22nd " "	1553
1st " Ōchō	1311	9th " "	1392	5th " "	1473	23rd " "	1554
1st " Shōwa	1312	1st " Meitoku	1393	6th " "	1474	1st " Kōji	1555
2nd " "	1313	1st " Ōyei	1394	7th " "	1475	2nd " "	1556
3rd " "	1314	2nd " "	1395	8th " "	1476	3rd " "	1557
4th " "	1315	3rd " "	1396	9th " "	1477	1st " Yeiroku	1558
5th " "	1316	4th " "	1397	10th " "	1478	2nd " "	1559
1st " Bumpō	1317	5th " "	1398	11th " "	1479	3rd " "	1560
2nd " "	1318	6th " "	1399	12th " "	1480	4th " "	1561
1st " Gennō	1319	7th " "	1400	13th " "	1481	5th " "	1562
2nd " "	1320	8th " "	1401	14th " "	1482	6th " "	1563
1st " Gengō	1321	9th " "	1402	15th " "	1483	7th " "	1564
2nd " "	1322	10th " "	1403	16th " "	1484	8th " "	1565
3rd " "	1323	11th " "	1404	17th " "	1485	9th " "	1566
1st " Shōchū	1324	12th " "	1405	18th " "	1486	10th " "	1567
2nd " "	1325	13th " "	1406	1st " Chōkyō	1487	11th " "	1568
1st " Karyaku	1326	14th " "	1407	2nd " "	1488	12th " "	1569
2nd " "	1327	15th " "	1408	1st " Yentoku	1489	1st " Genki	1570
3rd " "	1328	16th " "	1409	2nd " "	1490	2nd " "	1571
1st " Gentoku	1329	17th " "	1410	3rd " "	1491	3rd " "	1572
2nd " "	1330	18th " "	1411	1st " Meiwō	1492	1st " Tenshō	1573
1st " Genkō	1331	19th " "	1412	2nd " "	1493	2nd " "	1574
2nd " "	1332	20th " "	1413	3rd " "	1494	3rd " "	1575
3rd " "	1333	21st " "	1414	4th " "	1495	4th " "	1576
1st " Kemmu	1334	22nd " "	1415	5th " "	1496	5th " "	1577
2nd " "	1335	23rd " "	1416	6th " "	1497	6th " "	1578
1st " Yengen	1336	24th " "	1417	7th " "	1498	7th " "	1579
2nd " "	1337	25th " "	1418	8th " "	1499	8th " "	1580
3rd " "	1338	26th " "	1419	9th " "	1500	9th " "	1581
4th " "	1339	27th " "	1420	1st " Bunki	1501	10th " "	1582
1st " Kōkoku	1340	28th " "	1421	2nd " "	1502	11th " "	1583
2nd " "	1341	29th " "	1422	3rd " "	1503	12th " "	1584
3rd " "	1342	30th " "	1423	1st " Yeishō	1504	13th " "	1585
4th " "	1343	31st " "	1424	2nd " "	1505	14th " "	1586
5th " "	1344	32nd " "	1425	3rd " "	1506	15th " "	1587
6th " "	1345	33rd " "	1426	4th " "	1507	16th " "	1588
1st " Shōhei	1346	34th " "	1427	5th " "	1508	17th " "	1589
2nd " "	1347	1st " Shōchō	1428	6th " "	1509	18th " "	1590
3rd " "	1348	1st " Yeikyō	1429	7th " "	1510	19th " "	1591
4th " "	1349	2nd " "	1430	8th " "	1511	1st " Bunroku	1592
5th " "	1350	3rd " "	1431	9th " "	1512	2nd " "	1593
6th " "	1351	4th " "	1432	10th " "	1513	3rd " "	1594
7th " "	1352	5th " "	1433	11th " "	1514	4th " "	1595
8th " "	1353	6th " "	1434	12th " "	1515	1st " Keichō	1596
9th " "	1354	7th " "	1435	13th " "	1516	2nd " "	1597
10th " "	1355	8th " "	1436	14th " "	1517	3rd " "	1598
11th " "	1356	9th " "	1437	15th " "	1518	4th " "	1599
12th " "	1357	10th " "	1438	16th " "	1519	5th " "	1600

ERAS OF THE REIGN OF THE VARIOUS EMPERORS OF JAPAN.

6th Year of Keichō	A.D. 1601	2nd Year of Tenna	A.D. 1682	13th Year of Hōreki	A.D. 1763	1st Year of Kōka	A.D. 1844
7th " "	1602	3rd " "	1683	1st " Meiwa	1764	2nd " "	1845
8th " "	1603	1st " Jōkyō	1684	2nd " "	1765	3rd " "	1846
9th " "	1604	2nd " "	1685	3rd " "	1766	4th " "	1847
10th " "	1605	3rd " "	1686	4th " "	1767	1st " Kayei	1848
11th " "	1606	4th " "	1687	5th " "	1768	2nd " "	1849
12th " "	1607	1st " Genroku	1688	6th " "	1769	3rd " "	1850
13th " "	1608	2nd " "	1689	7th " "	1770	4th " "	1851
14th " "	1609	3rd " "	1690	8th " "	1771	5th " "	1852
15th " "	1610	4th " "	1691	1st " Anyel	1772	6th " "	1853
16th " "	1611	5th " "	1692	2nd " "	1773	1st " Ansei	1854
17th " "	1612	6th " "	1693	3rd " "	1774	2nd " "	1855
18th " "	1613	7th " "	1694	4th " "	1775	3rd " "	1856
19th " "	1614	8th " "	1695	5th " "	1776	4th " "	1857
1st " Genna	1615	9th " "	1696	6th " "	1777	5th " "	1858
2nd " "	1616	10th " "	1697	7th " "	1778	6th " "	1859
3rd " "	1617	11th " "	1698	8th " "	1779	1st " Manyen	1860
4th " "	1618	12th " "	1699	9th " "	1780	1st " Bunkyū	1861
5th " "	1619	13th " "	1700	1st " Temmei	1781	2nd " "	1862
6th " "	1620	14th " "	1701	2nd " "	1782	3rd " "	1863
7th " "	1621	15th " "	1702	3rd " "	1783	1st " Genji	1864
8th " "	1622	16th " "	1703	4th " "	1784	1st " Keiwō	1865
9th " "	1623	1st " Hōyei	1704	5th " "	1785	2nd " "	1866
1st " Kanyei	1624	2nd " "	1705	6th " "	1786	3rd " "	1867
2nd " "	1625	3rd " "	1706	7th " "	1787	1st " Meiji	1868
3rd " "	1626	4th " "	1707	8th " "	1788	2nd " "	1869
4th " "	1627	5th " "	1708	1st " Kansei	1789	3rd " "	1870
5th " "	1628	6th " "	1709	2nd " "	1790	4th " "	1871
6th " "	1629	7th " "	1710	3rd " "	1791	5th " "	1872
7th " "	1630	1st " Shōtoku	1711	4th " "	1792	6th " "	1873
8th " "	1631	2nd " "	1712	5th " "	1793	7th " "	1874
9th " "	1632	3rd " "	1713	6th " "	1794	8th " "	1875
10th " "	1633	4th " "	1714	7th " "	1795	9th " "	1876
11th " "	1634	5th " "	1715	8th " "	1796	10th " "	1877
12th " "	1635	1st " Kyōhō	1716	9th " "	1797	11th " "	1878
13th " "	1636	2nd " "	1717	10th " "	1798	12th " "	1879
14th " "	1637	3rd " "	1718	11th " "	1799	13th " "	1880
15th " "	1638	4th " "	1719	12th " "	1800	14th " "	1881
16th " "	1639	5th " "	1720	1st " Kyōwa	1801	15th " "	1882
17th " "	1640	6th " "	1721	2nd " "	1802	16th " "	1883
18th " "	1641	7th " "	1722	3rd " "	1803	17th " "	1884
19th " "	1642	8th " "	1723	1st " Bunka	1804	18th " "	1885
20th " "	1643	9th " "	1724	2nd " "	1805	19th " "	1886
1st " Shōhō	1644	10th " "	1725	3rd " "	1806	20th " "	1887
2nd " "	1645	11th " "	1726	4th " "	1807	21st " "	1888
3rd " "	1646	12th " "	1727	5th " "	1808	22nd " "	1889
4th " "	1647	13th " "	1728	6th " "	1809	23rd " "	1890
1st " Keian	1648	14th " "	1729	7th " "	1810	24th " "	1891
2nd " "	1649	15th " "	1730	8th " "	1811	25th " "	1892
3rd " "	1650	16th " "	1731	9th " "	1812	26th " "	1893
4th " "	1651	17th " "	1732	10th " "	1813	27th " "	1894
1st " Shōwō	1652	18th " "	1733	11th " "	1814	28th " "	1895
2nd " "	1653	19th " "	1734	12th " "	1815	29th " "	1896
3rd " "	1654	20th " "	1735	13th " "	1816	30th " "	1897
1st " Meireki	1655	1st " Genbun	1736	14th " "	1817	31st " "	1898
2nd " "	1656	2nd " "	1737	1st " Bunsei	1818	32nd " "	1899
3rd " "	1657	3rd " "	1738	2nd " "	1819	33rd " "	1900
1st " Manji	1658	4th " "	1739	3rd " "	1820	34th " "	1901
2nd " "	1659	5th " "	1740	4th " "	1821	35th " "	1902
3rd " "	1660	1st " Kampō	1741	5th " "	1822	36th " "	1903
1st " Kanbun	1661	2nd " "	1742	6th " "	1823	37th " "	1904
2nd " "	1662	3rd " "	1743	7th " "	1824	38th " "	1905
3rd " "	1663	1st " Yenkyō	1744	8th " "	1825	39th " "	1906
4th " "	1664	2nd " "	1745	9th " "	1826	40th " "	1907
5th " "	1665	3rd " "	1746	10th " "	1827	41st " "	1908
6th " "	1666	4th " "	1747	11th " "	1828	42nd " "	1909
7th " "	1667	1st " Kanyen	1748	12th " "	1829	43rd " "	1910
8th " "	1668	2nd " "	1749	1st " Tempō	1830	44th " "	1911
9th " "	1669	3rd " "	1750	2nd " "	1831	1st " Taishō	1912
10th " "	1670	1st " Hōreki	1751	3rd " "	1832	2nd " "	1913
11th " "	1671	2nd " "	1752	4th " "	1833	3rd " "	1914
12th " "	1672	3rd " "	1753	5th " "	1834	4th " "	1915
1st " Yempō	1673	4th " "	1754	6th " "	1835	5th " "	1916
2nd " "	1674	5th " "	1755	7th " "	1836	6th " "	1917
3rd " "	1675	6th " "	1756	8th " "	1837	7th " "	1918
4th " "	1676	7th " "	1757	9th " "	1838	8th " "	1919
5th " "	1677	8th " "	1758	10th " "	1839	9th " "	1920
6th " "	1678	9th " "	1759	11th " "	1840	10th " "	1921
7th " "	1679	10th " "	1760	12th " "	1841	11th " "	1922
8th " "	1680	11th " "	1761	13th " "	1842	12th " "	1923
1st " Tenna	1681	12th " "	1762	14th " "	1843	13th " "	1924

CELEBRATION IN THE EMPIRE.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS TO THE THRONE BY FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF YOKOHAMA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

WE, British subjects residing in Yokohama, most respectfully venture to express to Your Majesty our sincere and heartfelt congratulations on the auspicious occasion of Your Majesty's formal accession to the Throne of the Empire. We fervently hope that health and prosperity may continue to be bestowed upon Your Majesty throughout Your reign, and that the destiny of the Great Empire handed down to Your Majesty from times immemorial may, under Your wise and gracious rule, continue to advance towards a great and glorious future.

Under the enlightened rule of Your Majesty's illustrious predecessor, His late Majesty the Emperor Meiji Tenno, the Empire of Japan, till then an almost unknown land to the peoples of the West, was thrown open to the trade and commerce of the world, and in a short space of time unparalleled in history rose to the position of one of the Great Powers of the world. In His late Majesty's reign British merchants were first permitted to reside in Japan, and throughout the whole of that Era were enabled to engage in trade and commerce in the country in tranquillity, peace and security. It is therefore with abundant confidence that we look to our future in Japan under Your Imperial Majesty's wise and beneficent rule, feeling that, although we are strangers sojourning in a foreign land, the fullest protection will always be accorded to us by Your Imperial Majesty's Government in all our lawful undertakings.

At the present moment, when our country is engaged in a life-and-death struggle for its existence as a nation, we, as British subjects, cannot but feel the liveliest sense of gratitude for the great assistance rendered by Your Majesty's forces on land and sea in the protection of our commerce and in the destruction of the enemy's strongholds in the Far East. The memory of it will remain perpetually engraved upon the heart of the British nation, and we sincerely trust that with the conclusion of the present war the bonds which now unite Japan and Great Britain as Allies against a common enemy may be drawn still closer and lead the peoples of the two nations to advance together to greater prosperity with friendship, harmony and mutual esteem.

On the present occasion of Your Imperial Majesty's Coronation, we once again with the deepest respect tender to Your Imperial Majesty our sincerest wishes for the perpetual well-being of Your Majesty and for that of the Imperial Family, trusting that peace, prosperity and honour may constantly attend upon Your Majesty throughout Your reign, leading to the growth and progress of Your Realm and to the advancement and welfare of the people over whom Your Majesty rules.

(Signed) F. H. BUGBIRD,
Chairman of the British Association of Japan.
Representing the British Community of Yokohama.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS TO THE THRONE BY FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF KOBE.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR IMPERIAL MAJESTY.

The Foreign Residents of Kobe of nations allied and friendly to the Empire of Japan, on the auspicious occasion of Your Imperial Majesty's Coronation in Kyoto, wish respectfully to convey their sincere felicitations, coupled with the earnest hope that Your Imperial Majesty may live long to rule over the Empire in which so many foreigners have settled and made their homes. The community represented by the signatories to this address, living under the Imperial protection, desire to place on record their deep respect for Your Imperial Majesty's August Person, and to express their unanimous wish that the era of Taisho, which began with Your Imperial Majesty's accession to the Throne, may, under the benevolent and enlightened rule of Your Imperial Majesty, be marked by progress and prosperity in the same degree as the era of the illustrious Meiji Tenno.

(Signed) ALF. WOOLLEY,
Chairman of the International Coronation Committee.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES WHO ATTENDED THE CEREMONY
OF ENTHRONEMENT.



H.E. THE RT. HON SIR CONYNGHAM GREENE
G.C.M.G., K.C.B., AMBASSADOR OF
GREAT BRITAIN.



H.E. GEO. W. GUTHRIE, AMBASSADOR EXTRA-
ORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



LADY LILY, WIFE OF H.E. THE BRITISH AM-
BASSADOR, SIR CONYNGHAM GREENE.



MRS. GEO. GUTHRIE, WIFE OF H.E. THE
AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.



S. Exc. M. E. REGNAULT, AMBASSADOR EXTRA-
ORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY
OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.



MME. REGUAULT, WIFE OF H.E. THE FRENCH
AMBASSADOR.



MARQUIS GUICCIOLI, AMBASSADOR EXTRA-
ORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY
OF ITALY.



H.E. N. MALEWSKY MALEWITSCH, AMBASSADOR
EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTEN-
TIARY OF RUSSIA.



H. Exc. G. O. WALLENBERG, ENVOY
EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER
PLENIPOTENTIARY OF SWEDEN.



H.E. F. DE SALIS, ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND
MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF
SWITZERLAND.



MME. WALLENBERG, WIFE OF H.E.
THE SWEDISH MINISTER.



MME. DE SALIS, WIFE OF H.E.
THE SWISS MINISTER.



H.E. PHRA CHAMNONG DITHAKAR, ENVOY
EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER
PLENIPOTENTIARY OF SIAM.



H.E. COMTE DELLA FAILLE DE LEVERGHEM,
ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER
PLENIPOTENTIARY OF BELGIUM.



H.E. BARON D. D'ASBECK, ENVOY EXTRA-
ORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTEN-
TIARY OF THE NETHERLANDS.



H.E. B. D'ANKER, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES
OF NORWAY.



HIS EXC. DON FRANCISCO J. HERBOSO, ENVOY
EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER
PLENIPOTENTIARY OF CHILE.



H.E. LOU TSUNG YU, ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND
MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF CHINA.



SEÑORA HERBOSO, WIFE OF H.E.
THE CHILEAN MINISTER.



MME. LOU TSUNG YU, WIFE OF H.E.
THE CHINESE MINISTER.

SECOND PART.

JAPAN OF TO-DAY.

THE CABINET.

THE Constitution of the Empire of Japan was promulgated on February 11th, 1889. (The provisions contained therein are printed in the First Section.)

The Empire of Japan is ruled and governed by the Emperor, whose lineage, as recorded in history, remains unbroken. His Majesty, in compliance with provisions of the Constitution, exercises the Sovereign right and administers all affairs of the State. The Emperor is sacred and inviolable. Ministers of State are held responsible for carrying on the administration of the country, and the Cabinet is composed of Ministers of State.

All affairs relating to the Imperial Court are dealt with by the Imperial Household Department, which is placed under the control of the Minister of the Imperial Household. This Department has nothing to do with administrative affairs. At the Court is the Office of Grand Keeper of the Privy Seal, and the Grand Keeper of the Privy Seal has charge of Imperial Seals and attends to the business relating to Imperial Ordinances and other affairs at the Palace.

In addition, there is the Privy Council, which discusses all important affairs of the State, in compliance with Imperial order, and which is in reality an organ for ratification. It is entirely independent of all other Departments of State.

Ministers of State assist the Emperor in carrying on the administration. Among offices which are under the direct control of His Majesty are the Governor-General of Chosen, Chief of General Staff, Chief of the Naval Staff, Superintendent-General of Military Education, and Commander-in-Chief of the Tokyo Garrison. The Board of Auditors is also under the direct control of the Emperor and is independent of Ministers of State.

THE OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE CABINET.

The Cabinet is composed of Ministers of State.

The Premier, as the head of the Cabinet, submits to the Throne reports on important State affairs, and acting under the Imperial orders he maintains harmony among all Departments of the administration.

The Premier reserves the right of suspending such administrative dispositions and orders as he deems necessary, and of awaiting the Imperial sanction therefor.

By virtue of his office or by special trust the Premier can issue Cabinet Orders.

The Premier gives instructions to, and exercises control over, the Chief of the Metropolitan Police, the Governor of the Hokkaido-Cho and the prefectural Governors on matters under his jurisdiction. If the Premier deems any orders or dispositions of these officials illegal, inimical to the public interests, or in excess of the limits of their competence, he can suspend or withdraw them.

The following matters must have the approval of the Cabinet Council:

Law and Budget Bills.

Treaties with foreign countries and important international matters.

Official Organization and the Imperial Ordinances relating to regulations and the execution of laws.

Differences between Departments regarding the limitation of their respective competence.

People's petitions, either submitted by the Emperor or forwarded by the Imperial Diet.

Disbursements not estimated in the Budget.

The appointment and resignation of the officials of *chokunin* rank and of prefectural Governors.

In addition to the above, all important matters relating to higher administration of Departments must have the approval of the Cabinet Council.

Ministers of State may, if they deem it necessary, refer any affairs to the Premier, who will convene a Ministerial Conference to discuss them.

Military orders and secrets must be reported to the Premier by either the Minister of the Navy or the Minister of War, except those which, though submitted to the Throne, have been referred to the Cabinet by order of the Emperor.

The Premier, when unable to discharge his functions, shall ask other Ministers of State to carry on the business in his place.

Ministers of State, when unable to attend to their duties, shall appoint acting Ministers of State to discharge their functions.

In addition to Ministers of State, some officers or officials may, by special order of the Emperor, be allowed to join the ranks of the Ministry.

I.—FIRST ITO CABINET.

ORGANIZED ON DECEMBER 22ND, 1885.—RESIGNED ON APRIL 30TH, 1888.

Portfolios.	Names.	Age.	Names of Prefectures.
Premier	Count Hirobumi Ito	45	Yamaguchi.
*Minister of Foreign Affairs	Count Kaoru Inouye	51	Yamaguchi.
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Count Shigenobu Okuma	48	Saga.
Minister of Home Affairs	Count Aritomo Yamagata	48	Yamaguchi.
Minister of Finance	Count Masayoshi Matsukata	51	Kagoshima.
Minister of War	Count Iwao Oyama	44	Kagoshima.
Minister of the Navy	Count Tsukumichi Saigo	43	Kagoshima.
Minister of Justice	Count Akiyoshi Yamada	42	Yamaguchi.
Minister of Education	Viscount Arinori Mori... ..	39	Kagoshima.
*Minister of Agriculture and Commerce	Viscount Tateki Tani	49	Kochi.
*Minister of Agriculture and Commerce	Viscount Hisamoto Hijikata	53	Kochi.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce	Count Kiyotaka Kuroda	46	Kagoshima.
Minister of Communications	Viscount Takeaki Enomoto	50	Tokyo.

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet—Mr. Mitsuaki Tanaka.

2.—THE KURODA CABINET.

ORGANIZED ON APRIL 30TH, 1888.—RESIGNED ON DECEMBER 24TH, 1889.

Portfolios.	Names.	Age.	Names of Prefectures.
Premier	Count Kiyotaka Kuroda	49	Kagoshima.
Minister of Home Affairs	Count Aritomo Yamagata	51	Yamaguchi.
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Count Shigenobu Okuma	51	Saga.
Minister of Finance	Count Masayoshi Matsukata	54	Kagoshima.
Minister of War	Count Iwao Oyama	47	Kagoshima.
Minister of the Navy	Count Tsukumichi Saigo	46	Kagoshima.
*Minister of Communications	Viscount Takeaki Enomoto	53	Tokyo.
Minister of Communications	Count Shojiro Goto	51	Kochi.
*Minister of Agriculture and Commerce	Count Kaoru Inouye	54	Yamaguchi.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce	Mr. Michitoshi Iwamura	49	Kochi.
Minister of Justice	Count Akiyoshi Yamada	45	Yamaguchi.
*Minister of Education	Viscount Arinori Mori	42	Kagoshima.
Minister of Education	Viscount Takeaki Enomoto	53	Tokyo.

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet—Mr. Masanari Komaki.

3.—FIRST YAMAGATA CABINET.

ORGANIZED ON DECEMBER 24TH, 1889.—RESIGNED ON MAY 6TH, 1891.

Portfolios.	Names.	Age.	Names of Prefectures.
Premier	Count Aritomo Yamagata	52	Yamaguchi.
Minister of Home Affairs	Count Tsukumichi Saigo	47	Kagoshima.
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Viscount Shuzo Aoki	46	Yamaguchi.
Minister of Finance	Count Masayoshi Matsukata	55	Kagoshima.
Minister of War	Count Iwao Oyama	48	Kagoshima.
Minister of the Navy	Viscount Sukenori Kabayama	53	Kagoshima.
Minister of Communications	Count Shojiro Goto... ..	52	Kochi.

* Resigned.

Portfolios.	Names.	Age.	Names of Prefectures.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce ...	Mr. Munemitsu Mutsu	47	Wakayama.
Minister of Justice	Count Akiyoshi Yamada	46	Yamaguchi.
Minister of Education	Mr. Akimasa Yoshikawa	49	Tokushima.

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet—Mr. Kohei Sufu.

4.—FIRST MATSUKATA CABINET.

ORGANIZED MAY 6TH, 1891.—RESIGNED AUGUST 8TH, 1892.

Portfolios.	Names.	Age.	Names of Prefectures.
Premier	Count Masayoshi Matsukata	57	Kagoshima.
*Minister of Home Affairs	Viscount Yajiro Shinagawa... ..	49	Yamaguchi.
Minister of Home Affairs	Count Taneomi Soyejima	64	Saga.
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Viscount Takeaki Enomoto	56	Tokyo.
Minister of Finance (Additional)	Count Masayoshi Matsukata	57	Kagoshima.
Minister of War	Viscount Tomouosuke Takashima	48	Kagoshima.
Minister of the Navy	Viscount Sukenori Kabayama	55	Kagoshima.
Minister of Communications	Count Shojiro Goto	54	Kochi.
*Minister of Agriculture and Commerce	Mr. Munemitsu Mutsu	49	Wakayama.
*Minister of Agriculture and Commerce	Mr. Togama Kono	48	Kochi.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce	Viscount Tsunetami Sano	71	Saga.
Minister of Justice	Viscount Fujimaro Tanaka	47	Aichi.
Minister of Education	Count Takato Ogi	61	Saga.

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet—Mr. Shigenobu Hirayama.

5.—SECOND ITO CABINET.

ORGANIZED ON AUGUST 8TH, 1892.—RESIGNED ON SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1896.

Portfolios.	Names.	Age.	Names of Prefectures.
Premier	Count Hirobumi Ito	52	Yamaguchi.
*Minister of Home Affairs	Count Kaoru Inouye... ..	58	Yamaguchi.
*Minister of Home Affairs	Viscount Yasushi Nomura	53	Yamaguchi.
Minister of Home Affairs	Count Taisuke Itagaki... ..	60	Kochi.
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Munemitsu Mutsu... ..	50	Wakayama.
*Minister of Finance	Mr. Kunitake Watanabe	47	Nagano.
Minister of Finance	Count Masayoshi Matsukata	62	Kagoshima.
Minister of War	Count Iwao Oyama	51	Kagoshima.
*Minister of the Navy	Viscount Kagenori Nire	52	Kagoshima.
Minister of the Navy	Count Tsukumichi Saigo	50	Kagoshima.
*Minister of Communications... ..	Count Kiyotaka Kuroda	53	Kagoshima.
*Minister of Communications... ..	Viscount Kunitake Watanabe	50	Nagano.
Minister of Communications... ..	Mr. Sen-ichi Shirane	53	Yamaguchi.
*Minister of Agriculture and Commerce	Count Shojiro Goto	55	Kochi.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce	Viscount Takeaki Enomoto... ..	57	Tokyo.
*Minister of Justice	Count Aritomo Yamagata	55	Yamaguchi.
Minister of Justice	Mr. Akimasa Yoshikawa	52	Tokushima.
*Minister of Education	Mr. Togama Kono	49	Kochi.
*Minister of Education	Mr. Ki Inouye	49	Kumamoto.
Minister of Education	Marquis Kimmochi Saionji... ..	44	Kyoto.
Minister of Colonization	Viscount Tomonosuke Takashima	53	Kagoshima.

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet—Mr. Miyoji Ito.

* Resigned.

6.—SECOND MATSUKATA CABINET.

ORGANIZED ON SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1896.—RESIGNED ON JANUARY 12TH, 1898.

Portfolios.	Names.	Age.	Names of Prefectures.
Premier	Count Masayoshi Matsukata	62	Kagoshima.
Minister of Home Affairs	Count Sukenori Kabayama	60	Kagoshima.
*Minister of Foreign Affairs... ..	Count Shigenobu Okuma	59	Saga.
Minister of Foreign Affairs... ..	Baron Tokujiro Nishi	50	Kagoshima.
Minister of Finance (Additional)	Count Masayoshi Matsukata	62	Kagoshima.
Minister of War	Viscount Tomonosuke Takashima	53	Kagoshima.
Minister of the Navy	Marquis Tsukumichi Saigo	54	Kagoshima.
Minister of Communications	Viscount Yasushi Nomura	55	Yamaguchi.
*Minister of Agriculture and Commerce	Viscount Takeaki Enomoto	61	Tokyo.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce	Baron Nobumichi Yamada	64	Kumamoto.
Minister of Justice	Mr. Keigo Kiyoura	47	Kumamoto.
Minister of Education... ..	Marquis Mochiaki Hachisuka	51	Tokushima.
Minister of Education... ..	Mr. Arata Hamao	48	Hyogo.

*Chief Secretary of the Cabinet—Mr. Kenzo Takahashi.

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet—Mr. Shigenobu Hirayama.

7.—THIRD ITO CABINET.

ORGANIZED ON JANUARY 12TH, 1898.—RESIGNED ON JUNE 30TH, 1898.

Portfolios.	Names.	Age.	Names of Prefectures.
Premier	Marquis Hirobumi Ito	58	Yamaguchi.
Minister of Home Affairs	Viscount Akimasa Yoshikawa	58	Tokushima.
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Baron Tokujiro Nishi	52	Kagoshima.
Minister of Finance	Count Kaoru Inouye	64	Yamaguchi.
Minister of War... ..	Viscount Taro Katsura	52	Yamaguchi.
Minister of the Navy	Marquis Tsukumichi Saigo	56	Kagoshima.
Minister of Communications	Baron Kencho Suyematsu	44	Fukuoka.
*Minister of Agriculture and Commerce	Mr. Miyoji Ito	42	Nagasaki.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce	Mr. Kentaro Kaneko	46	Fukuoka.
Minister of Justice	Mr. Arasuke Sone	50	Yamaguchi.
*Minister of Education	Marquis Kimmochi Saionji	50	Kyoto.
Minister of Education	Mr. Shoichi Toyama	51	Tokyo.

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet—Mr. Takenosuke Samejima.

8.—FIRST OKUMA CABINET.

ORGANIZED JUNE 30TH, 1898.—RESIGNED NOVEMBER 8TH, 1898.

Portfolios.	Names.	Age.	Names of Prefectures.
Premier	Count Shigenobu Okuma	61	Saga.
Minister of Home Affairs	Count Taisuke Itagaki	62	Kochi.
Minister of Foreign Affairs (additional)	Count Shigenobu Okuma	61	Saga.
Minister of Finance	Mr. Masahisa Matsuda	54	Saga.
Minister of War	Viscount Taro Katsura	52	Yamaguchi.
Minister of the Navy	Marquis Tsukumichi Saigo	56	Kagoshima.
Minister of Communications	Mr. Yuzo Hayashi... ..	57	Kochi.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce	Mr. Masami Oishi	44	Kochi.

* Resigned.

Portfolios.	Names.	Age.	Names of Prefectures.
Minister of Justice	Mr. Gitetsu Ohigashi	57	Shiga.
*Minister of Education	Mr. Yukio Ozaki	40	Miye.
Minister of Education	Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai	44	Okayama.

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet—Mr. Tokitoshi Taketomi.

9.—SECOND YAMAGATA CABINET.

ORGANIZED ON NOVEMBER 8TH, 1898.—RESIGNED ON OCTOBER 19TH, 1900.

Portfolios.	Names.	Age.	Names of Prefectures.
Premier	Marquis Aritomo Yamagata	61	Yamaguchi.
Minister of Home Affairs	Marquis Tsukumichi Saigo	56	Kagoshima.
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Viscount Shuzo Aoki	55	Yamaguchi.
Minister of Finance	Count Masayoshi Matsukata	64	Kagoshima.
Minister of War	Viscount Taro Katsura	52	Yamaguchi.
Minister of the Navy	Vice-Admiral Gombei Yamamoto	47	Kagoshima.
Minister of Communications	Viscount Akimasa Yoshikawa	58	Tokushima.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce	Mr. Arasuke Sone	50	Yamaguchi.
Minister of Justice	Mr. Keigo Kiyoura	49	Kumamoto.
Minister of Education	Count Sukenori Kabayama	62	Kagoshima.

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet—Mr. Ban-ichiro Yasuhiro.

10.—FOURTH ITO CABINET.

ORGANIZED ON OCTOBER 19TH, 1900.—RESIGNED ON JUNE 2ND, 1901.

Portfolios.	Names.	Age.	Names of Prefectures.
Premier	Marquis Hirobumi Ito	60	Yamaguchi.
Minister of Home Affairs	Baron Kencho Suyematsu	46	Fukuoka.
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Takaaki Kato	41	Aichi.
Minister of Finance	Viscount Kunitake Watanabe	55	Nagano.
*Minister of War	Viscount Taro Katsura	54	Yamaguchi.
Minister of War	Baron Gentaro Kodama	49	Yamaguchi.
Minister of the Navy	Vice-Admiral Gombei Yamamoto	49	Kagoshima.
*Minister of Communications	Mr. Toru Hoshi	51	Wakayama.
Minister of Communications	Mr. Takashi Hara	45	Iwate.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce	Mr. Yuizo Hayashi	59	Kochi.
Minister of Justice	Baron Kentaro Kaneko	48	Fukuoka.
Minister of Education	Mr. Masahisa Matsuda	56	Saga.

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet—Mr. Takenosuke Samejima.

11.—FIRST KATSURA CABINET.

ORGANIZED ON JUNE 2ND, 1901.—RESIGNED ON JANUARY 7TH, 1906.

Portfolios.	Names.	Age.	Names of Prefectures.
Premier	Viscount Taro Katsura	55	Yamaguchi.
*Minister of Home Affairs	Baron Tadakatsu Utsumi	59	Yamaguchi.
Minister of Home Affairs	Viscount Akimasa Yoshikawa	61	Tokushima.
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Baron Jutarō Komura	47	Miyazaki.
Minister of Finance	Mr. Arasuke Sone	53	Yamaguchi.
*Minister of War	Baron Gentaro Kodama	50	Yamaguchi.

* Resigned.

Portfolios.	Names.	Age.	Names of Prefectures.
Minister of War	Lieut.-General Masakata Terauchi ...	50	Yamaguchi.
Minister of the Navy	Vice-Admiral Gombei Yamamoto ...	50	Kagoshima.
*Minister of Communications... ..	Viscount Akimasa Yoshikawa	61	Tokushima.
Minister of Communications... ..	Mr. Kanetake Oura	52	Kagoshima.
*Minister of Agriculture and Commerce ...	Baron Tosuka Hirata	53	Yamagata.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce ...	Baron Keigo Kiyoura	52	Kumamoto.
*Minister of Justice	Baron Keigo Kiyoura	52	Kumamoto.
Minister of Justice... ..	Mr. Yoshinao Hatano	52	Nagasaki.
*Minister of Education	Baron Dairoku Kikuchi	47	Okayama.
Minister of Education	Mr. Yudzuru Kubota	55	Hyogo.

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet—Mr. Kamon Shibata.

12.—FIRST SAIONJI CABINET.

ORGANIZED ON JANUARY 7TH, 1906.—RESIGNED ON JULY 14TH, 1908.

Portfolios.	Names.	Age.	Names of Prefectures.
Premier	Marquis Kimmochi Saionji	58	Kyoto.
Minister of Home Affairs	Mr. Takashi Hara... ..	51	Iwate.
*Minister of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Takaaki Kato... ..	47	Aichi.
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Count Tadasu Hayashi... ..	57	Chiba.
Minister of Finance	Dr. Yoshiro Sakatani	44	Okayama.
Minister of War	Lieut-General Masakata Terauchi ...	55	Yamaguchi.
Minister of the Navy	Vice-Admiral Makoto Saito... ..	49	Iwate.
*Minister of Communications... ..	Mr. Isaburo Yamagata... ..	50	Yamaguchi.
Minister of Communications... ..	Viscount Masayasu Hotta	59	Shiga.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce ...	Mr. Yasukowa Matsuoka	61	Tokushima.
*Minister of Justice	Mr. Masahisa Matsuda	62	Saga.
Minister of Justice... ..	Baron Takatomi Senge	62	Shimane.
Minister of Education	Mr. Nobuaki Makino	46	Kagoshima.

*Chief Secretary of the Cabinet—Mr. Toshikadzu Ishiwatari.

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet—Mr. Hiroshi Minami.

13.—SECOND KATSURA CABINET.

ORGANIZED ON JULY 14TH, 1908.—RESIGNED ON AUGUST 30TH, 1911.

Portfolios.	Names.	Age.	Names of Prefectures.
Premier	Marquis Taro Katsura	62	Yamaguchi.
Minister of Home Affairs	Baron Tosuke Hirata	60	Yamagata.
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Count Jutaro Komura	54	Miyazaki.
Minister of Finance (additional)... ..	Marquis Taro Katsura	62	Yamaguchi.
Minister of War	Viscount Masakata Terauchi	57	Yamaguchi.
Minister of the Navy	Baron Makoto Saito	51	Iwate.
Minister of Communications... ..	Baron Shimpei Goto	52	Iwate.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce ...	Baron Kanetake Oura	59	Kagoshima.
Minister of Justice	Viscount Nagamoto Okabe	55	Osaka.
Minister of Education	Mr. Eitaro Komatsubara	57	Okayama.

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet—Mr. Kamon Shibata.

* Resigned.

14.—SECOND SAIONJI CABINET.

ORGANIZED ON AUGUST 30TH, 1911.—RESIGNED ON DECEMBER 21ST, 1912.

Portfolios.	Names.	Age.	Names of Prefectures.
Premier	Marquis Kimmochi Saionji	63	Kyoto.
Minister of Home Affairs	Mr. Takashi Hara... ..	52	Iwate.
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Viscount Yasuya Uchida	47	Kumamoto.
Minister of Finance	Mr. Tatsuo Yamamoto	56	Oita.
*Minister of War	Baron Shinroku Ishimoto	58	Himeji.
Minister of War	Baron Yusaku Uyehara	56	Kagoshima.
Minister of the Navy	Baron Makoto Saito	54	Iwate.
Minister of Communications... ..	Count Tadasu Hayashi... ..	62	Tokyo.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce	Baron Nobuaki Makino	51	Kagoshima.
Minister of Justice	Mr. Masahisa Matsuda	67	Saga.
Minister of Education	Mr. Sumitaka Haseba	58	Kagoshima.

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet—Mr. Hiroshi Minami.

15.—THIRD KATSURA CABINET.

ORGANIZED ON DECEMBER 21ST, 1912.—RESIGNED ON MARCH 20TH, 1913.

Portfolios.	Names.	Age.	Names of Prefectures.
Premier	Prince Taro Katsura	66	Yamaguchi.
Minister of Home Affairs	Viscount Kanetake Oura	63	Kagoshima.
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Baron Takaaki Kato	53	Aichi.
Minister of Finance	Mr. Reijiro Wakatsuki	47	Shinane.
Minister of War	Baron Yasutsuna Kigoshi	59	Ishikawa.
Minister of the Navy	Baron Makoto Saito	55	Iwate.
Minister of Communications... ..	Baron Shimpei Goto	56	Iwate.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce	Mr. Ren Nakashoji	47	Yamaguchi.
Minister of Justice	Mr. Itasu Matsumuro	61	Fukuoka.
Minister of Education	Mr. Kamon Shibata	51	Yamaguchi.

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet—Mr. Tasuku Egi.

16.—THE YAMAMOTO CABINET.

ORGANIZED ON MARCH 20TH, 1913.—RESIGNED ON APRIL 16TH, 1914.

Portfolios.	Names.	Age.	Names of Prefectures.
Premier	Count Gombei Yamamoto	62	Kagoshima.
Minister of Home Affairs	Mr. Takashi Hara... ..	58	Iwate.
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Baron Nobuaki Makino	53	Kagoshima.
Minister of Finance	Baron Korekiyo Takahashi	60	Miyagi.
*Minister of War	Baron Yasutsuna Kigoshi	60	Ishikawa.
Minister of War	Lieut.-General Sachihiko Kusunose	56	Kochi.
Minister of the Navy	Baron Makoto Saito	56	Iwate.
Minister of Communications	Mr. Hajime Motoda	56	Oita.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce	Mr. Tatsuo Yamamoto	58	Oita.

* Resigned.

Portfolios.	Names.	Age.	Names of Prefectures.
*Minister of Justice	Mr. Masahisa Matsuda	69	Saga.
Minister of Justice	Dr. Yoshito Okuda	55	Tottori.
*Minister of Education	Dr. Yoshito Okuda	54	Tottori.
Minister of Education	Mr. Ikuzo Ooka	58	Yamaguchi.

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet—Mr. Ichiji Yamanouchi.

17.—SECOND OKUMA CABINET.

ORGANIZED ON APRIL 16TH, 1914.—RESIGNED ON OCTOBER 9TH, 1916.

Portfolios.	Names.	Age.	Names of Prefectures.
Premier	Count Shigenobu Ōkuma	77	Saga.
*Minister of Home Affairs (additional) ...	Count Shigenobu Ōkuma	77	Saga.
*Minister of Home Affairs	Viscount Kanetake Oura	66	Kagoshima.
Minister of Home Affairs	Dr. Kitokuro Ikki... ..	48	Shidzuoka.
*Minister of Foreign Affairs	Baron Takaaki Kato	55	Aichi.
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Baron Kikujiro Ishii	50	Chiba.
*Minister of Finance	Mr. Reijiro Wakatsuki	49	Shimane.
Minister of Finance	Mr. Tokitoshi Taketomi	60	Saga.
*Minister of War	Lieut.-General Ichinosuke Oka	55	Kyoto.
Minister of War	Lieut.-General Ken-ichi Oshima... ..	59	Gifu.
*Minister of the Navy	Vice-Admiral Rokuro Yashiro	55	Aichi.
Minister of the Navy	Vice-Admiral Tomosaburo Kato	55	Hiroshima.
*Minister of Communications	Mr. Tokitoshi Taketomi	60	Saga.
Minister of Communications	Mr. Katsundo Minoura... ..	62	Oita.
*Minister of Agriculture and Commerce ...	Viscount Kanetake Oura	65	Kagoshima.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce ...	Mr. Hironaka Kono	67	Fukushima.
Minister of Justice	Mr. Yukio Ozaki	56	Miye.
*Minister of Education	Dr. Kitokuro Ikki... ..	48	Shidzuoka.
Minister of Education	Dr. Sanaye Takada	56	Saitama.

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet—Mr. Tasuku Igi.

18 —THE TERAUCHI CABINET.

ORGANIZED ON OCTOBER 9TH, 1916.

Portfolios.	Names.	Age.	Names of Prefectures
Premier	Count Masakata Terauchi	65	Yamaguchi.
*Minister of Foreign Affairs (additional) ...	Count Masakata Terauchi	60	Yamaguchi.
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Viscount Ichiro Motono	55	Saga.
*Minister of Finance (additional)	Count Masakata Terauchi	65	Yamaguchi.
Minister of Finance	Mr. Kadzuye Shoda	48	Ehime.
Minister of Home Affairs	Baron Shimpei Goto	60	Iwate.
Minister of the Navy	Admiral Tomosaburo Kato	56	Hiroshima.
Minister of War	Lieut.-General Ken-ichi Oshima... ..	59	Gifu.
Minister of Justice	Mr. Itasu Matsumuro	65	Fukuoka.
Minister of Education	Mr. Ryohei Okada... ..	53	Shidzuoka.
Minister of Communications... ..	Baron Kenjiro Den	62	Kyoto.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce ...	Mr. Ren Nakashoji	51	Yamaguchi.

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet—Count Hideo Kodama.

PREMIERS OF JAPAN.

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST CABINET IN 1885.



COUNT KURODA.



PRINCE YAMAGATA.



MARQUIS MATSUKATA.



MARQUIS OKUMA.



PRINCE ITO.



MARQUIS SAIONJI.



PRINCE KATSURA.



COUNT YAMAMOTO.



COUNT TERAUCHI.

OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION OF VARIOUS BUREAUX ATTACHED TO THE CABINET.

In the Cabinet there is a Chief Secretary who, in accordance with instructions of the Premier, takes charge of important and secret documents and controls the general affairs of the Cabinet. He is further empowered with the authority of appointing or dismissing officials below the *hannin* rank. Besides the Chief Secretary are three Secretaries, and several subordinate officials. The Secretaries, acting under instructions from the Premier or the Chief Secretary, deal with matters relating to the issue of Imperial Ordinances and other laws and regulations, the preservation of original drafts of the Constitution of the Empire of Japan and the laws and Imperial Ordinances, etc. Under the direct control of the Cabinet are Bureaux of Legislation, Statistics, Decoration, Pensions and Printing. The Printing Bureau controls the printing and sale of the Official Gazette, complete editions of laws and regulations, and lists of Government Officers and Officials, besides the printing of postal and revenue stamps and Government bonds. The other Bureaux deal with the respective business indicated in their titles. In addition to these, commissioners are appointed for the examination of higher civil services, National Defence Council and Imperial Government Railways, all of which are under the control of the Cabinet.

GENERAL RULES FOR THE OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION OF
ALL DEPARTMENTS.

THE present Rules apply to all Departments of Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Finance, War, the Navy, Justice, Education, Agriculture and Commerce, and Communications.

The Ministers of Departments, are responsible for the discharge of business under their respective charge.

As regards business which concerns more than two Departments, its jurisdiction is fixed by the Cabinet Council.

In case any necessity arises for the enactment of laws and Imperial Ordinances, or their abolition or amendment, the Ministers concerned shall submit the matter to the Cabinet Council.

The Ministers of Departments can issue Departmental orders on matters under their jurisdiction by virtue of their powers and special trust.

The Ministers of Departments can issue orders and instructions to the Chief of the Metropolitan Police, the Governor of the Hokkaido-Cho, and Governors of various prefectures on the matters under their respective jurisdiction.

The Ministers of Departments control the Chief of the Metropolitan Police, the Governor of the Hokkaido-Cho and Governors of all prefectures on business under their respective jurisdiction. When they deem the orders issued and dispositions made by the Chief of the Metropolitan Police, the Governor of the Hokkaido-Cho, or Governors of prefectures as illegal, detrimental to the public interests, or exceeding their powers, they can suspend or cancel such orders and dispositions.

The Ministers of Departments control the officials over whom they are placed, but the appointment or dismissal of officials of *sonin* rank is submitted to the Throne through the Premier; they can arbitrarily effect the appointment or dismissal of officials of *hannin* rank.

The appointment or dismissal of officials of *sonin* rank in the local Governments is submitted to the Throne by the Minister of Home Affairs, through the Premier.

The Ministers of Departments submit, through the Premier, to the Throne matters relating to the conferment of rank on or decoration of officials under their orders.

The procedure specified in the foregoing paragraph is observed in the case of conferment of rank on and decoration of local officials.

A Minister, when he is unable to discharge his official duties, can temporarily make the Vice-Minister act for him in all matters except countersigning laws and Imperial Ordinances, attending the Cabinet Council, and issuing Departmental Orders.

A Minister's Secretariat is provided in various Departments.

The Minister's Secretariat takes charge of the following business :

Secret matters.

The appointment and dismissal of officials.

The custody of the official seals of the Minister and the Department.

The receipt and despatch of official documents and draft measures.

The compilation of statistical reports.

The compilation of official documents and their preservation.

The Budget for the expenditure and revenue of the Department, and matters regarding settled and general accounts.
Audit of accounts.

The official property and articles of the Department.

Matters provided in the official regulations of the Department as belonging to the Minister's Secretariat.

According to the convenience of the Departments, various Bureaux may be made to transact the business belonging to the Minister's Secretariat.

The business to be transacted by special Bureaux shall be defined by the official Regulations of the Department.

The Minister's Secretariat and sections of various Bureaux are fixed by the Minister.

The Sections in the Departments of War and the Navy are defined by the Official Regulations of the Department.

All Departments have the following officials :

Vice-Minister,

Sanseikan,

Vice-Sanseikan,

Chiefs of Bureaux,

Councillors,

Private Secretaries,

Secretaries,

Subordinate Officials,

The Department has one Vice-Minister of *chokunin* rank.

The Vice-Minister assists the Minister in adjusting the Departmental business, and controls the business of various Bureaux.

The Department has one Sanseikan of *chokunin* rank.

The Sanseikan deals with matters relating to the Imperial Diet and assists the Minister in the Legislature.

The Department has one Vice-Sanseikan of *chokunin* rank, who transacts the business relating to the Imperial Diet, acting under instructions of the Minister.

Every Bureau has one Director of *chokunin* rank, who takes charge of the business of his Bureau, acting under instructions of the Minister, and who also directs and superintends the business of various sections in his Bureau.

The Councillors are officials of *sonin* rank, who deliberate on affairs and draw up bills under the Minister's instructions.

According to the convenience of the Department to which they belong, the Councillors, in addition to their offices, discharge the duties of various Bureaux or Sections by order of the Minister.

The Private Secretaries are of *sonin* rank. They take charge of secret matters, and sometimes assist others in the discharge of their duties by order of the Minister.

The Secretaries are of *sonin* rank. They take charge of the business of the Minister's Secretariat, by order of the Minister, and assist in the discharge of business of various Bureaux.

Every Department has one special Private Secretary, but the Department of Foreign Affairs may have two special Private Secretaries.

Every Department has special Councillors and Secretaries, not exceeding nine in number, and their fixed number is defined by the Official Organization of the Department.

The Departments of Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Finance, Agriculture and Commerce, and Communications may have special Councillors and Secretaries, not exceeding 14 in number.

The Minister's Secretariat, or every Section in the Bureau, has one Chief of either *sonin* or *hannin* rank. The Chief takes charge of the business of his section by order of his superiors.

The Chief of sections in the Departments of War and the Navy are provided for in the Official Organization of the Departments.

The *zoku* (subordinate officials) are of *hannin* rank ; they transact various business by order of their superiors.

The number of *hannin* officials is fixed by the Official Organization of various Departments. When there arises a necessity for more officials than provided for in the present Rules they are defined by the Official Organization of various Departments.

THE OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs attends to administrative affairs relating to foreign countries, the protection of the commercial interests of the Empire in foreign countries, and matters relating to Japanese subjects resident in foreign countries ; he also controls diplomatic and consular officials.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs superintends matters relating to Kwangtung province.



DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Minister's Secretariat takes charge, in addition to matters defined in the General Rules, of business relating to diplomatic and consular officials of foreign Powers, the decoration of foreigners, the preservation of treaty documents, and the translation of documents.

The fixed number of Councillors, Private Secretaries and Secretaries is two, two and nine respectively.

The Department of Foreign Affairs has three Secretary Translators of *sonin* rank, who attend to the translation of documents.

The fixed number of *zoku*, or subordinate officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs, is 63.

The Department of Foreign Affairs has five Elève Translators of *hannin* rank, who attend to the translation of documents and interpretation, by order of their superior officials.

The Department of Foreign Affairs has four experts, who attend to the telegraph and repairing business, by order of their superior officials.

There are two Bureaux in the Department of Foreign Affairs :

The Political Affairs Bureau.

The Commercial Affairs Bureau.

The Political Affairs Bureau takes charge of business relating to diplomatic affairs and that relating to Kwangtung province.

The Commercial Affairs Bureau takes charge of business relating to commerce, navigation and emigration.

The Commissioners for conducting the examinations for diplomatic and consular officials are appointed in the Department of Foreign Affairs.

THE OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICES.

The term diplomatic official is applicable to an Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Councillor of Embassy, Minister Resident, First-class Secretary of Embassy, Second-class Secretary of Embassy, Third-class Secretary of Embassy, First-class Secretary of Legation, Second-class Secretary of Legation, Third-class Secretary of Legation, and Attaché.

An Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary holds the *shinnin* rank, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Councillor of the Embassy, and Minister Resident hold the *chokunin* rank, while other diplomatic officials hold the *sonin* rank.

A Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, and Elève-Consul are called Consular officials.

A Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, and Elève-Consul hold the *sonin* rank.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs can appoint a Councillor of the Embassy in the Legation in China when he deems it necessary.

Diplomatic Commissioners can be appointed to places where no diplomat is accredited.

Consular officials can hold the post of Diplomatic Commissioner in addition to their proper duties.

In a place where no Consular official is provided, a Commercial Commissioner, Honorary Consul-General, Honorary Consul, or Honorary Vice-Consul can be appointed.

A Commercial Commissioner is an official of *sonin* rank, while the treatment accorded to an official of *sonin* rank is accorded to an Honorary Consul and Honorary Vice-Consul.

Chancellors are appointed to the Embassy, Legation, Consulate and Commercial Commissioner's Office.

Chancellors are officials of *hannin* rank.

In Embassies and Legations, where interpreters of foreign languages, except English, French and German, are required, First-class and Second-class Secretary Interpreters can be provided.

First-class and Second-class Secretary Interpreters of Embassy and Legation are officials of *sonin* rank.

In Embassies, Legations, Consulates, and Commercial Commissioners' Offices where interpreters of foreign languages, except English, French, and German, are required, Elève-Interpreters can be provided.

Elève-Interpreters are officials of *hannin* rank.

Diplomatic or Consular Officials, who are temporarily released from their service abroad, are placed on the waiting list.

Diplomatic and Consular officials on the waiting list can be made to temporarily engage in the business of the Department of Foreign Affairs. In such cases, the regulations governing officials on the active list are applied.

Three years constitute the time-limit for Diplomatic and Consular officials being on the waiting list. At the expiration of this time-limit they are relieved of their offices.

In the case of diplomatic officials on the waiting list, who additionally hold the post of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Director of the Political Affairs Bureau, or Director of the Commercial Affairs Bureau the provisions in the foregoing paragraph are not applied during the time such additional post is held.

Diplomatic and Consular officials on the waiting list cannot be ordered on the retired list.

The provisions specified in the foregoing clauses are applied to Commercial Commissioners, and First-class and Second-class Secretary Interpreters of Embassy and Legation.

THE OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

THE Minister of Home Affairs takes charge of matters relating to the shrines, local administration, the election of members of various assemblies, police, engineering, sanitation, publication, copyright, geography, charity, relief, and colonization, and controls the Chief of the Metropolitan Police, the Governor of the Hokkaido-Cho, and prefectural Governors. The Minister of Home Affairs also superintends matters relating to Chosen, Formosa and Karafuto.



DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

There are five Bureaux in the Department of Home Affairs :

The Shrine Affairs Bureau.

The Local Affairs Bureau.

The Police Affairs Bureau.

The Engineering Affairs Bureau.

The Sanitary Affairs Bureau.

The Shrine Affairs Bureau transacts the following :—

Matters relating to the Imperial Shrines, State shrines, Government shrines, village shrines, the Shokonsha (shrines for those killed in war) and other shrines.

Matters relating to the Shinto priests.

The Local Affairs Bureau transacts the following :—

Matters relating to the election of various Assemblies.

Matters relating to the Prefectural Assemblies, prefectural economics, and other prefectural administration.

Matters relating to the County Assemblies, county economics and other county administration.

Matters relating to economics of the City, Town and Village Assemblies, public guilds and associations and administration of City, Town, Village Assemblies, public guilds and associations.

Matters relating to charity and relief.

Matters relating to Prefectural and public Alms-houses, Hospitals for the Blind and Deaf-mutes, Lunatic Asylums, Orphanages, and other charitable institutions.

Matters relating to conscription and requisition.

Matters relating to the forestry and colouization of the Hokkaido and such items concerning the Hokkaido as do not fall under the jurisdiction of any other Bureau.

Matters relating to Chosen, Formosa and Karafuto.

The Police Affairs Bureau transacts the following :—

Matters relating to police administration.

Matters relating to higher police affairs.

Matters relating to the publication of books, and copyright.

The Engineering Affairs Bureau transacts the following :—

Matters relating to the engineering works under the direct control of the Department.

Matters relating to the engineering works of prefectures and public engineering works.

Matters relating to investigations concerning the cost of engineering works under direct control of the Department and the payment of subsidies for the engineering works of prefectures.

Matters relating to reclamation of foreshores.

Matters relating to the expropriation of land.

Matters relating to investigations of work connected with rivers, roads, harbours and embankments.

The Sanitary Affairs Bureau transacts the following :—

Matters relating to the prevention of infectious diseases, and endemic diseases, vaccination and all other public sanitation.

Matters relating to quarantine and detention of ships.

Matters relating to the business of physicians, pharmacutists, and to the control of drugs and patent medicines.

Matters relating to sanitary associations and local hospitals.

THE OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Minister of Finance superintends the financial affairs of the Government, controls the business relating to the accounts, receipts and disbursements, taxation, national bonds, coinage, deposits, articles in custody, trusts and banks and superintends the financial affairs of prefectures, districts, cities, towns, villages, and other public organizations.



DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

There are six Bureaux in the Financial Department :

The Accounts Bureau.

The Financial Bureau.

The Mint.

The Revenue Bureau.

The Banking Bureau.

The Monopoly Bureau.

THE ACCOUNTS BUREAU.

The Accounts Bureau takes charge of the following :—

- Matters relating to the General Budget and General Settlement.
- Matters relating to the Budget and Settlement of special accounts.
- Matters relating to the Budget for disbursements.
- Matters relating to the registration in the Accounts' Books.
- Matters relating to the compilation of books for annual revenue and expenditure.
- Matters relating to the provisional examination of various account books
- Matters relating to the superintendence of the cashiers and their sureties.
- Matters relating to the disbursement of reserve funds.
- Matters relating to the carrying forward of fixed amounts and to the disbursement of funds before the fiscal year commences.
- Matters relating to items of revenue and disbursement.
- Matters relating to the unification of accounts.
- Matters relating to the annual budget of prefectures, districts, cities, towns, villages, and other public organizations.

THE REVENUE BUREAU.

The Revenue Bureau takes charge of the following :—

- Matters relating to the levy and collection of national taxes.
- Matters relating to the control and superintendence of taxation affairs.
- Matters connected with alterations to private lands.
- Matters relating to cadastres.
- Matters relating to various revenues, except those under the jurisdiction of the Financial Department.
- Matters relating to the revenues of prefectures, districts, cities, towns, villages and other public organizations.
- Matters relating to the levy and collection of customs and tonnage dues, and various customs revenues.
- Matters relating to the control and superintendence of Customs administration.
- Matters relating to the control of vessels engaged in foreign trade, and export and import goods.
- Matters relating to the control and superintendence of bonded warehouses, Customs' temporary depositories, and Customs warehouses.
- Matters relating to the investigation of the conditions of foreign trade and the Customs tariff.

THE FINANCIAL BUREAU.

The Financial Bureau takes charge of the following :—

- Matters relating to the employment, receipt and disbursement of National funds.
- Matters relating to the receipts and disbursements of the National Treasury.
- Matters relating to coinage.
- Matters relating to the monetary circulation in general.
- Matters relating to National Bonds.
- Matters relating to sinking funds for the relief of sufferers from natural calamities.
- Matters relating to deposits, articles in custody and held in trust.
- Matters relating to pensions.
- Matters relating to public loans of prefectures, districts, cities, towns, villages and other public organizations.

THE BANKING BUREAU.

The Banking Bureau deals with the following :—

- Matters relating to banks established by special orders and rules.
- Matters relating to ordinary banks.
- Matters relating to savings banks.

- Matters relating to the business of credit mobilier.
- Matters relating to *mujin* (private credit and savings system).
- Matters relating to bonds similar to paper money.
- Matters relating to juridical persons having relations with banks.
- Matters relating to bank debentures.
- Matters concerning subsidies and special allowances granted to banks.

THE MINT.

The Mint is situated in Osaka and is placed under the direct control of the Minister of Finance. It undertakes the coinage of gold and subsidiary coins, re-moulding of old coins, manufacture of medals and seals, refining of bullion and analysis of various minerals and metals.

THE MONOPOLY BUREAU.

The Monopoly Bureau is under the control of the Finance Minister and deals with the following:—

- Matters relating to the Cultivation, inspection, harvest, manufacture, sale, import, export, examination and appraising and control of tobacco.
- Matters relating to the Manufacture, sale, import, export, inspection, appraising and control of salt.
- Matters relating to the Manufacture, sale, export, inspection, appraising and control of camphor and camphor oil.

THE OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

THE Minister of War superintends the military administration, controls military officers and men and civilians attached to the Army, and attends to the affairs of various departments under his jurisdiction.



DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

There are six Bureaux in the Department of War :

- The Personal Affairs Bureau.
- The Ordnance Bureau.
- The Medical Bureau.

- The Army Affairs Bureau.
- The General Accounts and Supplies Bureau.
- The Judicial Affairs Bureau.

The Personal Affairs Bureau, which is sub-divided into two sections of Appointment and Honours, manages the appointment of officers, the keeping of rolls, and grant of honours, furloughs and pensions.

The Army Affairs Bureau, which is also sub-divided into several sections, controls the organization of different units, the disposition of troops, military etiquette, military education, mobilization, manœuvres, requisitioning, and all other matters relating to all departments of the Imperial Army.

The Ordnance Bureau undertakes the manufacture, examination, supply, and up-keep of ordnance and general military requisites, and is also sub-divided into sections.

The General Accounts and Supplies Bureau, which is also sub-divided into sections, has under its charge all matters relating to military revenue and expenditure, the supply of clothing and foodstuffs, and the construction and maintenance of all Army buildings.

The Medical Bureau has also two sections and maintains general supervision over the health of the troops and the medical treatment of the sick and wounded. The conscription examination of youths is also undertaken by the Bureau.

The Judicial Affair Bureau deals with matters relating to military legislation, to military management, records, personnel in charge of prisons and other affairs relating thereto, prisons, amnesty and extradition.

In addition the following special establishments are placed under the charge of the Department of War:—

The Military Arsenals.	The Ordnance Works.
The Board of Technical Affairs.	The Gendarmerie Headquarters.
The Horse Supply Bureau.	The Horse Administration Board.
The Board of Fort Construction.	The Clothing Supply Works.
The Forage Supply Works.	

The Army General Staff Office, the Board of Military Education, and the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of the Tokyo Garrisons are also part of the military administration system, but they are independent of the Department of War and under the direct control of the Emperor.

THE GENERAL STAFF OFFICE.

THE General Staff Office deals with affairs relating to national defence and tactics. The Chief of Staff is appointed from among Generals or Lieut.-Generals, is placed under the direct control of the Emperor, and superintends all affairs of the Bureau.

The Chief of Staff controls staff officers under him and superintends education pertaining to strategic science; the Military Staff College and the Land Surveying Section are placed under his charge.

The sectional chiefs attached to the Staff Office, in compliance with instructions of the Chief of Staff, direct their subordinate officers and discharge other duties devolving on them.

The organization of the Staff Office is effected in accordance with special rules.

The present Chief of the Army General Staff is Baron General Uyehara. His predecessors were:—

Names.	Age.	Names of Prefectures.	Appointed.
General H.I.H. Prince Taruhito Shinno Arisugawa-no-Miya	55	Kyoto	1889
General H.I.H. Prince Akihito Shinno Komatsu-no-Miya	50	Kyoto	1895
General Viscount Soroku Kawakami	55	Kagoshima	1898
Field Marshal Marquis Iwao Oyama	58	Kagoshima	1899
Field Marshal Marquis Arimoto Yamagata	67	Yamaguchi	1904
General Viscount Gentaro Kodama	55	Yamaguchi	1906
General Baron Yasukata Oku	61	Fukuoka	1910
General Viscount Yoshimichi Hasegawa	63	Yamaguchi	1912
Baron General Yusaku Uyehara	60	Miyazaki	1915

CHIEFS OF THE ARMY GENERAL STAFF OFFICE.



GENERAL
VISCOUNT KAWAKAMI.



GENERAL H.I.H.
PRINCE TARUHITO SHINNO.



FIELD MARSHAL
PRINCE OYAMA.



FIELD MARSHAL
PRINCE YAMAGATA.



FIELD MARSHAL H.I.H.
PRINCE AKIHITO SHINNO.



GENERAL
VISCOUNT KODAMA.



FIELD MARSHAL
COUNT OKU.



FIELD MARSHAL
COUNT HASEGAWA.



GENERAL
BARON UYEHARA.

THE OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

THE Department of the Navy is controlled by the Minister of the Navy, whose duty it is to supervise naval administration, control all staffs of the Imperial Navy, and take charge of all bureaux and boards in the jurisdiction of the Department.



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

There are seven Bureaux in the Department:—

The Military Affairs Bureau.
The Material Bureau.
The Medical Affairs Bureau.

The Personnel Bureau.
The Machinery Bureau.
The General Accounts and Supplies Bureau.

The Judicial Affairs Bureau.

The Military Affairs Bureau, which is sub-divided into two sections, takes charge of the organization of all branches of the service, military discipline, education, martial law and requisitioning, naval etiquette, the supervision of forts, communication, fleets, schools, flags, and defence zones, harbours, watch towers, the maintenance of order on seas, and other matters.

The Personnel Bureau manages all affairs relating to the appointment and dismissal of officers and men, decorations, pensions, personal affairs, mobilization, manoeuvres, etc.

The Material Bureau, which is sub-divided into sections, has under its charge the manufacture and preservation of arms and machinery, adjustment of arms and ammunition, matters relating to arsenals, steel works and building materials, coal mines, oil wells, supply of other necessaries, expenditure thereof and relief organizations.

The Machinery Bureau takes charge of all matters concerning the use of machinery, Engineering Schools, etc.

The Medical Bureau controls the medical affairs of the Imperial Navy, including the maintenance of Naval Hospitals, and the education or training of Naval Surgeons.

The General Accounts and Supplies Bureau supervises all matters relating to the revenue and expenditure, the training of paymasters, provisions, materials for uniforms, purchase of all necessaries, and expenditure needed for the construction of stations, etc.

The Judicial Affairs Bureau controls Naval Prisons, and Court-martials and other matters pertaining thereto.

In addition there are the Council of Admirals, the Board of Naval Education, the Technical Department, the Hydrographic Bureau, Arsenals and Naval Works. The Naval Staff Office is also a part of the Naval administration system, but it is quite independent of the Department of the Navy and is under the direct control of the Emperor.

THE NAVAL STAFF BOARD.

The Naval Staff Board is under the direct control of the Emperor and manages the defense of the country and direction of units in war. All the decisions reached by the board are reported directly to the Throne by the Chief of the Board, and when the Imperial sanction is obtained they are sent to the Minister of the Navy to be executed.

In war time, the Imperial Headquarters not being created for the direction of campaigns, the Chief of the Naval Staff Board draws up plans of campaign and sends them to the fighting units.

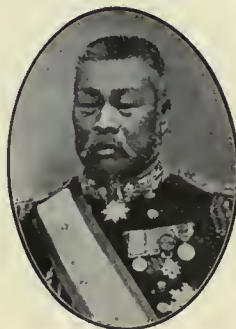
The present Chief of the Naval Staff Board is Admiral Baron Hayao Shimamura. His predecessors were:—

Names.	Age.	Names of Prefectures.	Appointed.
Vice-Admiral Viscount Kuranosuke Nakamuda	57	Saga.	1893
Vice Admiral Viscount Sukenori Kabayama	58	Kagoshima.	1894
Admiral Viscount Yuko Ito	53	Kagoshima.	1895
Admiral Count Heihachiro Togo	60	Kagoshima.	1905
Admiral Baron Goro Ijuin	58	Kagoshima.	1909
Vice-Admiral Hayao Shimamura	57	Kochi.	1914

CHIEFS OF THE NAVAL STAFF BOARD.



VICE-ADMIRAL
VISCOUNT NAKAMUDA.



ADMIRAL
COUNT KABAYAMA.



ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET
COUNT ITO.



ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET
COUNT TOGO.



ADMIRAL
BARON IJUIN.



ADMIRAL
BARON SHIMAMURA.

OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

THE Minister of Justice controls the Law Courts and Procurators' Offices, directs the business of prosecution, and superintends the civil, criminal, law of procedure in non-contentious matters, census registration, prisons, the protection of ex-convicts and all other judicial administration.



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Minister's Secretariat takes charge of the social functions of officials attached to the law-courts, and barristers, in addition to matters given in the General Rules.

There are two bureaux in the Department of Justice :

The Judicial Affairs Bureau.

The Prison Affairs Bureau.

The Judicial Affairs Bureau transacts the following :—

- Matters relating to the establishment, abolition and districts under jurisdiction of law courts.
- Matters relating to civil and criminal cases and the law of procedure in non-contentious matters.
- Matters relating to trials and prosecutions.
- Matters relating to amnesty and the execution of sentences.
- Matters relating to extradition.
- Matters relating to census registration.
- Matters relating to notarial business.
- Matters relating to barristers' associations.

The Prison Affairs Bureau transacts the following :—

- Matters relating to prisons.
- Matters relating to the release on bail and the protection of ex-convicts.
- Matters relating to discrimination in the treatment of criminals.

The Commission is under the control of the Minister of Justice and drafts laws relating to civil and criminal affairs in accordance with his instructions.

THE OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

THE Minister of Education superintends matters relating to Education, Sciences and Arts, and Religion.

The Minister's Secretariat takes charge of the following, in addition to business specified in the General Rules :—

Matters relating to the faculty of Public Schools, construction and repairs, the sanitation of schools, Exhibitions, rewards and prizes.

There are three Bureaux in the Department :

The Special School Affairs Bureau.

The General School Affairs Bureau.

The Religious Affairs Bureau.



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

The Special School Affairs Bureau takes charge of the following :—

Matters relating to the Imperial Universities and High Schools.

Matters relating to Special Schools and Industrial Schools.

Matters relating to Schools of various kinds corresponding to the above-mentioned institutions.

Matters relating to the despatch of students and teachers abroad for the prosecution of their studies or for inspection.

Matters relating to the Infectious Diseases Laboratories.

Matters relating to the Astronomical Observatories, meteorological observatories and meteorological stations.

Matters relating to the encouragement and investigation of science and arts.

Matters relating to the Geodesy Committee and the Committee for the investigation of means of protection against earthquake.

Matters relating to the Imperial Academy (Gakushi-kai-in).

Matters relating to Scientific Associations.

Matters relating to degrees or titles.

Matters relating to the examination of medical practitioners, and examination of pharmacutists.

The General School Affairs Bureau takes charge of the following :—

- Matters relating to Normal School education.
- Matters relating to Middle Schools.
- Matters relating to Primary Schools and Kindergartens.
- Matters relating to Higher Girls' Schools.
- Matters relating to schools for the blind and dumb.
- Matters relating to schools similar to the above-mentioned institutions.
- Matters relating to the compilation, publication and inspection of books.
- Matters relating to Common Education and Educational Associations.
- Matters relating to school attendance of Children of School-age.
- Matters relating to Libraries and Museums.

The Religious Affairs Bureau takes charge of the following :—

- Matters relating to various sects of Shintoism and Buddhism, temples and shrines and other religious affairs.
- Matters relating to the preservation of old shrines and temples.
- Matters relating to priests and preachers.

THE OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

THE Minister of Agriculture and Commerce controls the business relating to agriculture, commerce, industries, marine products, forestry, mining, geology and the execution of the Factory Law.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

The Minister's Secretariat takes charge of the business relating to foreign and domestic exhibitions, in addition to the matters specified in the General Rules.

There are the following five Bureaux in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| The Agricultural Affairs Bureau. | The Commercial and Industrial Affairs Bureau. |
| The Forestry Affairs Bureau. | The Mining Affairs Bureau. |
| Aquatic Products Affairs Bureau. | |

The Agricultural Affairs Bureau takes charge of the business relating to agriculture, sericulture, tea industry, livestock, cattle sanitation, hunting and shooting.

The Agricultural Affairs Bureau has the Cattle Disease Investigation Office, which takes charge of the business relating to the investigations and examination of the diseases of cattle, and the manufacture and distribution of serum.

The Commercial and Industrial Affairs Bureau takes charge of the business relating to commercial and industrial matters, the execution of the Factory Law, and weights and measures.

The Commercial and Industrial Affairs Bureau has the Commercial Museum, in which are collected and displayed samples of foreign and home merchandise, and articles for reference for the inspection of the public. The Bureau also takes charge of correspondence relating to foreign and domestic trade.

The Commercial and Industrial Affairs Bureau has the Central Weights and Measures Inspection Office, which takes charge of the inspection of weights and measures.

The Forestry Affairs Bureau takes charge of the business relating to forests and lands.

The Forestry Affairs Bureau has the Forestry Experimental Station, which takes charge of the investigation and experiments in matters relating to the development of forestry products.

The Mining Affairs Bureau takes charge of business relating to mining.

The Mining Affairs Bureau has the Geological Investigation Station, which takes charge of business connected with investigations to ascertain the properties of soil.

The Aquatic Products Affairs Bureau takes charge of the business relating to aquatic products.

Under the control of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce there are also the Patent Bureau, Steel Foundry, Marine Products Institute, Technical Experimental Institute, Plants and Trees Inspection Stations, Silk and Habutae Conditioning Houses and Fancy Mattings Inspection Bureau.

THE OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS.

THE Minister of Communications controls the mails, parcels-post, telegraphs, telephones and lighthouses, takes charge of matters relating to generation of electricity and hydraulic power, and superintends matters relating to electricity, ship-building, transport on land and sea, and steamship lines, vessels and seamen.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS.

There are four Bureaux in the Department :

The Posts and Telegraphs Bureau.

The Marine Affairs Bureau.

The Electric Exploitations Bureau.

The Postal Money Order and Savings Bureau.

The Posts and Telegraphs Bureau transacts the following :—

Matters relating to mails, parcels-post, telegraphs and telephones.

Matters relating to the control of land transportation.

The Electric Exploitations Bureau transacts the following :—

Matters relating to the control of electricity.

Matters relating to the inspection of scales for electricity.

Matters relating to the generation of electricity and hydraulic power.

In the Electric Bureau is established the Electric Experimental Office, which takes charge of business connected with electrical experiments.

The Marine Affairs Bureau takes charge of the following :—

Matters relating to light houses.

Matters relating to steamship lines, vessels, seamen, transportation by water, and control over subsidized shipping companies and institutions.

The Postal Money Order and Savings Bureau is under the control of the Minister of Communications and deals with matters relating to postal money orders, savings, the granting of pensions, receipts collected by the various Departments of State and the disbursement of annual expenditures. In addition, there are Marine Courts and Local Communication Bureaux where mails, telephones and telegraphs are dealt with.



THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

THE Imperial Household Department is under the control of the Minister of the Imperial Household, who, in addition to supervising all affairs relating to the Imperial Household, and controlling all officials in his department and the Peers of the realm and of Chosen, has authority to recommend the revision or abolition of the Imperial Household Law, lay down bye-laws relative to the enforcement of the Imperial Household Law, issue decrees relating to the affairs in his jurisdiction, issue instructions or orders to local authorities, carry out Imperial commends relating to honours, gifts, or donations, take charge of the appointment of the officials in the department, recommend to the Throne the grant of Court ranks to the officials in the department and Peers of the realm and Chosen, create various commissions or boards in the department for the deliberation of matters in his jurisdiction, sign all documents or announcements stipulated by the Imperial Household Law, or report important affairs concerning the Imperial Household, and supervise the accounts of the Imperial Household.

In the Imperial Household Department the Vice-Minister is appointed as Lieutenant to the Minister of the Household. In some matters he can act as deputy for the Minister of the Household. In addition to these high dignitaries there are the following officials in the Department :—

Private Secretaries.	Secretaries.
Translators.	Clerks.
Chief Expert	Experts.
Assistant Experts.	

The divisions of the department are as follow :—

The Board of Chamberlains.	The Board of Ceremonies.
The Bureau of the Imperial Family and Nobles.	The Bureau of Imperial Treasury.
The Bureau of Imperial Archives.	The Bureau of Court Physicians.
The Bureau of Imperial Cookery.	The Bureau of Imperial Tombs.
The Bureau of Imperial Palaces.	The Bureau of Works.
The Bureau of Imperial Stables.	The Bureau of the Hunt.
The Bureau of Supplies.	

In the Secretariat Bureau under the direct control of the Minister of the Household the appointment of officials in the department, the keeping of signatures, all affairs relative to the Imperial trips and outings, the grant of honours, presents, and donations, all affairs relating to the council of the household, and various other matters are managed.

All affairs relative to His Majesty's chambers are controlled by the Board of Chamberlains, the members of which daily attend or wait upon His Majesty. The Board is controlled by the Grand Chamberlain and the Vice-Grand Chamberlain.

The Board of Ceremonies, which is controlled by the Grand Master of Ceremonies and the Vice-Grand Master of Ceremonies, manage all ceremonial affairs of the Court. Under the control of the Board there are Boards of Ritualists and of Music.

The Bureau of the Imperial Family and Nobles is under the control of the Director of the Imperial Family and Nobles, and manages all affairs relative to the different ramifications of the Imperial Family and Nobles. The Imperial Treasury Bureau supervises the revenue and expenditure of the Household, and the property of the Imperial Household is placed under its charge.

The Bureau of Imperial Archives chronicles and safeguards the Imperial Genealogy, takes charge of all laws, rescripts, edicts, and other records, compiles all histories of the Imperial Family and the old princely families of Chosen, and has charge of the Imperial Library.

The Bureaux of Court Physicians and Cookery undertake the functions the names signify, while the Bureau of the Imperial Tombs superintends the up-keep and inspection of the Imperial tombs. The Bureau of the Imperial Palaces is a special establishment with the Imperial Police Force under its control. It has charge of the Imperial Palaces and guards all the palace grounds.

The Bureau of Works takes charge of the construction of palaces and up-keep of gardens, together with gardening, horticultural works, and the laying of electric cables. The Bureau of the Imperial Stables supervises the Imperial Stables.

The Bureau of the Hunt has charge of the Imperial Preserves and hunting, while the Bureau of Supplies attends to the purchase and supply of various requisites in the Imperial Household, together with the control of the Imperial Automobile Garage.

In addition there are the Household of H.I.M. the Empress, the Household of H.I.H. the Crown Prince, the Board of Imperial Auditors, the Board of Imperial Forests and Estates, the Imperial Bureau of Poetry, the Peers' Schools, the Imperial Museums, the Imperial Pastures, and the Household of Prince Yi of Chosen under the control of the Minister of the Imperial Household. The Present Minister is Baron Hatano. His Predecessors were :—

Names.	Age.	Names of Prefectures.	Appointed.
Count Hirobumi Ito	45	Yamaguchi	1885
Viscount Hisamoto Hijikata	55	Kochi	1887
Viscount Mitsuaki Tanaka	56	Kochi	1898
Prince Tomosada Iwakura	59	Kyoto	1909
Viscount Chiaki Watanabe	68	Nagano	1910
Baron Yoshinao Hatano	64	Saga	1914

MINISTERS OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD.



PRINCE ITO.



COUNT HIJIKATA.



COUNT TANAKA.



PRINCE IWAKURA.



COUNT WATANABE.



BARON HATANO.



THE GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION OF JAPAN.

THE Japanese Empire is divided into the following parts according to the geographical situation of her territories :—

Japan Proper	{	The Main Land Kyushu. Loochoo.	Shikoku. Hokkaido. Chishima.
Colonies	{	Taiwan or Formosa. Karafuto or Japanese Saghalien. Chosen.	Pescadores.

All these divisions are of an insular character except Chosen. Particularly Chishima, Pescadores, and Loochoo are only general names for groups of many small islands. The other parts are comparatively large islands, but they, too, have a number of smaller islands along their coasts. The following are some of these:—

Sado.	Oki.	Awaji.
Bonin Islands.	Iki.	Tsushima.

Below are the official statistical returns showing the geographical situation of the Empire, the areas of its component parts, the population, etc. :—

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION OF JAPAN.

		Extreme	E.	E. Longitude		Extreme	S.	N.	Latitude
Empire	{	„	W.	156° 32' 119° 18'		„	N.	„	21° 45' 50° 56'
Mainland	{	„	E. W.	„ „	142° 14' 130° 44'	„	S. N.	„	24° 14' 41° 33'
Shikoku	{	„	E. W.	„ „	134° 49' 131° 59'	„	S. N.	„	32° 42' 34° 34'
Kiūshū	{	„	E. W.	„ „	132° 04' 128° 15'	„	S. N.	„	26° 59' 33° 58'
Riūkiū	{	„	E. W.	„ „	128° 15' 122° 45'	„	S. N.	„	24° 06' 27° 04'
Hokkaidō	{	„	E. W.	„ „	146° 07' 139° 11'	„	S. N.	„	41° 21' 45° 30'
Chishima... ..	{	„	E. W.	„ „	156° 32' 145° 21'	„	S. N.	„	43° 38' 50° 56'
Chosen (Korea)	{	„	E. W.	„ „	130° 54' 124° 18'	„	S. N.	„	33° 12' 43° 02'
Taiwan (Formosa)	{	„	E. W.	„ „	122° 06' 120° 02'	„	S. N.	„	21° 45' 25° 38'
Hōkotō (Pescadores)	{	„	E. W.	„ „	119° 43' 119° 18'	„	S. N.	„	23° 10' 23° 46'
Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien)	{	„	E. W.	„ „	144° 55' 141° 51'	„	S. N.	„	45° 54' 50° 00'

EXTENT OF AREA.

Principal Islands.	Number of Adjacent Small Islands.	Area.			Proportion. (Per cent.)
		Principal Islands.	Adjacent Small Islands.	Total.	
		<i>Sq. Ri</i>	<i>Sq. Ri</i>	<i>Sq. Ri</i>	
Mainland	167	14,492.21	78.91	14,571.12	33.53
Shikoku	74	1,151.24	29.43	1,180.67	2.72
Kiūshū	150	2,311.86	305.68	2,617.54	6.02
Hokkaidō (excluding Chishima)	13	5,056.78	27.09	5,083.87	11.70
Chishima or Kurile Islands (31 islands) ...	—	1,011.49	—	1,011.49	2.33
Sado	—	56.33	—	56.33	0.13
Oki	1	21.88	0.01	21.89	0.05
Awaji	1	36.55	0.14	36.69	0.08
Iki	1	8.55	0.08	8.63	0.02
Tsushima	5	43.95	0.77	44.72	0.10
Riūkiū (55 islands)	—	156.91	—	156.91	0.36
Ogasawarajima or Bonin Islands (20 islands)	—	4.50	—	4.50	0.01
Total	412	24,352.25	442.11	24,794.36	57.05
Chōsen (Korea)	—	—	—	14,123.00	32.50
Taiwan (Formosa)	7	2,318.51	5.60	2,324.11	5.35
Hōkotō (Pescadores)	12	4.17	3.82	7.99	0.02
Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien)	—	—	—	2,208.92	5.08
Grand Total	431	26,674.93	451.53	43,458.38	100.00

NOTE:—

(1) Small islands with a coast-line of less than one *Ri*, unless inhabited or serving as sea-marks, are not included in this table.

(2) The figures for Iwōjima (Volcano Island) are not accessible.

Ri = 2.44030 Miles. *Sq. Ri* = 5.95505 Square Miles.

POPULATION OF THE EMPIRE.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Increase per 100 Inhabitants.	Population Per Sq. <i>Ri</i> .
JAPAN PROPER.					
1907 (31st December)	24,645,028	24,174,627	48,819,630	1.36	1,968
1908 (Do.)	25,046,380	24,542,424	49,588,804	1.58	2,000
1909 (Do.)	25,387,023	24,867,454	50,254,471	1.34	2,026
1910 (Do.)	25,759,347	25,225,505	50,984,844	1.45	2,056
1911 (Do.)	26,152,214	25,601,731	51,753,934	1.51	2,087
1912 (Do.)	26,544,759	25,978,808	52,522,753	1.49	2,118
1913 (Do.)	26,964,586	26,398,096	53,362,682	1.60	2,152
1914 (Do.)	27,395,920	26,820,466	54,216,485	1.60	2,187
1915 (Do.)	27,834,255	27,249,593	55,083,949	1.60	2,222
1916 (Do.)	28,279,603	27,685,586	55,965,292	1.60	2,257

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Increase per 100 Inhabitants.	Population Per Sq. Ri.
CHŌSEN (KOREA).					
1907 (31st December)	6,926,375	6,114,326	13,040,701	0.14	923
1908 (Do.)	6,942,836	6,128,341	13,071,177	0.23	925
1909 (Do.)	6,952,269	6,138,587	13,090,856	0.15	927
1910 (Do.)	7,057,458	6,255,559	13,313,017	1.70	943
1911 (Do.)	7,397,994	6,657,875	14,055,869	5.58	995
1912 (Do.)	7,732,404	7,094,697	14,827,101	5.49	1,049
1913 (Do.)	8,032,982	7,425,881	15,458,863	4.26	1,098
1914 (Do.)	8,375,187	7,742,224	16,117,411	4.26	1,141
1915 (Do.)	8,731,970	8,072,043	16,804,013	4.26	1,190
1916 (Do.)	9,103,952	8,415,913	17,519,864	4.26	1,240
TAIWAN (FORMOSA).					
1907 (31st December)	1,706,172	1,517,796	3,223,968	0.95	1,382
1908 (Do.)	1,718,620	1,533,969	3,252,589	0.89	1,394
1909 (Do.)	1,735,984	1,554,202	3,290,186	1.16	1,410
1910 (Do.)	1,760,019	1,581,198	3,341,217	1.55	1,432
1911 (Do.)	1,794,052	1,616,786	3,410,838	2.08	1,462
1912 (Do.)	1,825,518	1,651,161	3,476,679	1.93	1,491
1913 (Do.)	1,857,694	1,685,859	3,543,553	1.93	1,520
1914 (Do.)	1,893,547	1,718,397	3,611,944	1.93	1,549
1915 (Do.)	1,930,092	1,751,562	3,681,654	1.93	1,579
1916 (Do.)	1,967,343	1,785,367	3,752,710	1.93	1,609
KARAFUTO (JAPANESE SAGHALIEN).					
1907 (31st December)	12,458	8,011	20,469	65.59	9
1908 (Do.)	14,933	11,460	26,393	28.94	12
1909 (Do.)	14,723	11,513	26,236 (Dec.)	0.59	12
1910 (Do.)	17,693	13,324	31,017	18.21	14
1911 (Do.)	20,741	15,984	36,725	18.40	16
1912 (Do.)	23,903	18,235	42,138	14.74	18
1913 (Do.)	24,573	19,783	44,356	5.26	20
1914 (Do.)	25,865	20,824	46,689	5.26	21
1915 (Do.)	27,226	21,919	49,145	5.26	22
1916 (Do.)	28,658	23,072	51,730	5.26	23

NOTE:—

- (1) For 1912 and the years subsequent to 1914 inclusive in the case of Japan Proper and for the years subsequent to 1914 inclusive in the case of Taiwan, Chōsen and Karafuto, the figures of the estimated population is given here respectively.
- (2) The figures for the population of Chōsen, Taiwan and Karafuto represent the number of persons actually domiciled or resident there.
- (3) The figures for the population of Chōsen in 1909 represent the number of persons actually domiciled or resident there on May 10th, 1910. The reliable figures prior to 1908 inclusive are not procurable.

LEGISLATION.

THE power of legislation is vested in the Teikoku Gikai, or Imperial Diet, which consists of two Chambers, the House of Peers and the House of Representatives.



IMPERIAL DIET (Temporary Building).

They are organized as follows :—

The House of Peers is organized of the following members :—

The Princes of the Blood (of age).

The Crown Prince is legally recognized as of age when he attains his 18th year, while the other members of the Imperial Family reach maturity in their twentieth year.

The Princes and Marquises above the 25th year.

The representatives of the Counts, Viscounts, and Barons.

The Peers of those grades above the 25th year are empowered either to elect their representatives or be elected to a seat in the House. The representatives of the Counts are stipulated to be 17; the Viscounts are represented by 70; while the Barons can send 63 representatives to the House. All of these representatives must be selected from among themselves.

The members nominated by the Emperor from among learned persons or persons who have rendered meritorious services to the State.

The number of the Imperial Nominees is limited by law to 125.

The representatives of the highest rate-payers in the realm.

Fifteen rate-payers who are above 30 years and, being the heads of their families, pay large direct taxes form an electoral college in every prefecture and send a member to the House of Peers. The persons who form the electoral colleges are called the "Highest Rate Payers," and the Members they send to the House are classed as "Highest Rate Paying Members." As the law does not recognize the formation of an electoral college in the Hokkaido the number of the members of this class corresponds to the number of prefectures. Law prohibits the number of the Imperial Nominees and the representatives of the Highest Rate-Payers to exceed the number of the representatives of the Peers.

The representative members are elected for a term of seven years, but the other members are entitled to their seats for life. The President and the Vice-President are appointed by the Emperor from among the candidates elected by the House.

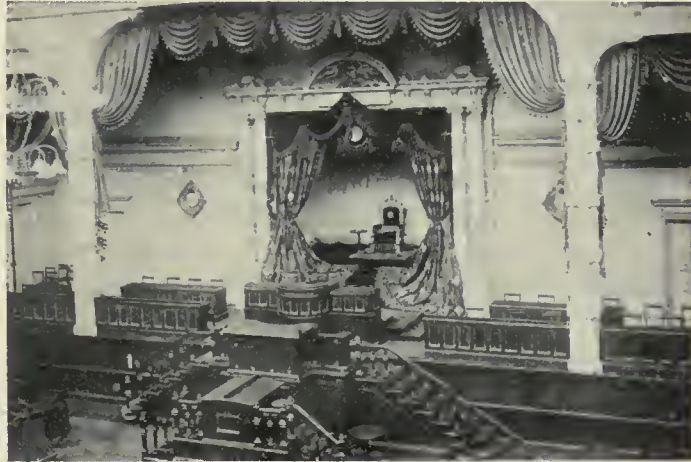
The House of Representatives is composed of the representatives sent by the constituencies throughout the Empire. The constituencies are of three kinds. Municipalities are made independent constituencies, along with islands, while the rural parts of the prefectures form separate constituencies. As all municipalities incorporated up to the time the present

Electoral Law was laid down are made independent constituencies even very small cities can send their own representatives to the House. The three Wards in Hokkaido are also made independent constituencies, as semi-municipalities, in view of their importance as towns. Thus the municipal constituencies at present number 56, and the total number of their representatives is 75.

The rural constituencies number 48, including Hokkaido. The number of their representatives is fixed in proportion to their population. A deputy is elected by every 130,000 men, and the total number of the rural members is 202. The insular constituencies number only 4, as only those islands which have a population above 100,000 and are lacking in the means of communication with the main land are made such. Thus the total number of members of the House of Representatives is 381.

Franchise is given to males having the following qualifications:—

- Male subjects of 25 years.
- Having domiciles over a year
- Paying direct national taxes above 10 yen a year. Land taxes must be paid over twelve months, business taxes must be paid over two years.



THRONE IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

All subjects of the Empire of Japan above thirty years can be elected to membership of the House of Representatives provided that they are not legally recognized as unfit for the control of their own properties, or deprived of their civil rights, and there are no restrictions whatever in way of tax payment on the present rights of Japanese subjects. The heads of Noble families and military men on active service are prohibited either to vote for others or be elected themselves as members of the House of Representatives. Among those who are forbidden to stand for membership of the House are also Shinto priests, Buddhist priests, teachers of elementary schools, contractors to the Government, and officers of corporations which make it their main business to enter into contracts with the Government.

In the election of members of the House of Representatives the open ballot system is adopted, and all candidates who obtain one fifth of the whole number of votes in a constituency are officially recognized as returned, but when the candidates thus returned are more than the stipulated number for a given constituency the men who have secured smaller votes are rejected and given the right to fill vacancies in the House if vacancies occur within a year from the date of the election.

The tenure of office for members of the House of Representatives is four years. The President and the Vice-President of the House are appointed by the Crown from among the candidates elected by the House.

No laws of the realm can be framed by the Government without the approval of both Houses of the Imperial Diet. The creation of new taxes or the increase of existing taxes is stipulated by law, and the Imperial Diet is authorised either to approve or disapprove it. The revenue and disbursements of the realm must be submitted to the Imperial Diet every year in the form of a Budget. In case the scheme framed by the Government is not passed by the Imperial Diet, and the Government has no legal Budget, the Government must carry on administration on the basis of the previous year's Budget.

The Budget must be submitted to the House of Representatives first, but in other respects there is no difference in the functions of the Chambers. They can either frame laws or memorialize their views to the Government. An appeal to the Throne can also be made by the two Chambers.

Any bill rejected by one of the Houses can not be taken up for discussion by the other during the same session. When bills approved by either one of them are rejected or amended by the other they are referred to a joint conference of both Houses, and the joint conference is authorised to draw up an eclectic measure, which then is submitted to the two Houses. When, however, one Chamber approves the decision of the other this proceeding can be eliminated.

ber only 4, as only those population above 100,000 and of communication with the Thus the total number of Representatives is 381.

males having the following

the Empire of Japan above within a given constituency and continuing to do so. tional taxes above 10 yen a taxes must be paid over while the income and busi- must be paid over two

SECRETARIAT BUREAU.

(THE OFFICES IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS AND IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES).

(THE FOLLOWING OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION IS APPLIED TO THE OFFICES OF BOTH HOUSES).

THE Office, the Chief of which is the Chief Secretary to the House, conducts all affairs relative to the House. It is divided into the Sections of Deliberation, General Affairs, Committee Meeting, and so forth, and every section is managed by a Secretary.

The Chief Secretary to the House, who is the Head of the Office, is of the Chokunin rank, and, under the direction of the President of the House, keeps general supervision over the affairs of the House, signing all papers the House issues or retains.

Under the Chief Secretary there are three Secretaries, who are all of the Sonin rank. They, as the Heads of the different Sections, attend to the preparation of all records of the House, the printing of the records of deliberation in the House, accounts, and all other affairs under the general direction of the Chief Secretary.

There are in addition a number of petty officials in the office. Among others a staff of stenographers is kept in the bureau. They record the daily proceedings of the House and prepare them for the printers. Sergeants are always on duty in all parts of the House to keep order in the sacred place of legislation.

HISTORY OF THE OFFICE OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On October 14th, 1889, the Temporary Office of the Imperial Diet was established in the Cabinet for transacting matters relating to various preparations, and Mr. Ki Inouye, President of the Legislation Bureau, was appointed Head of the Office.

On July 10th of the following year, the offices of the House of Peers and of the House of Representatives were established and the Temporary Office of the Imperial Diet was abolished on August 3rd of the same year.

Prior to this, Mr. Kentaro Kanko, a Secretary of Privy Council, was appointed Chief Secretary to the House of Peers. On his transference to another post the late Mr. Juichi Nakane was appointed to the post. The third Chief Secretary to the House was the late Mr. Minesaburo Ota, who died after only a few years in office. The present Chief Secretary, Mr. Kunio Yanagida, is the fourth of the line of Chief Secretaries.

The first Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives was Mr. Arasuke Sone, formerly Secretary of the Legislation Bureau, whose appointment to the post synchronized with that of Mr. Kentaro Kaneko. Since his resignation the post has been held by Messrs. Jun Midzuno, Yoshito Okuda, Kinoshige Yamada, Kametaro Hayashida and Kuniomi Okazaki.

DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATIONS.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS.

THE administration districts in Japan proper are, generally speaking, divided into *Fu* (urban prefectures) and prefectures. The Hokkaido and Japanese Saghalien (Karafuto) are called *Cho*. The following gives the details:—

Two *Cho*:—Hokkaido, Karafuto.

Three *Fu*:—Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka.

Forty-three prefectures:—Kanagawa, Hyogo, Nagasaki, Niigata, Saitama, Gumma, Chiba, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Nara, Miye, Aichi, Shidzuoka, Yamanashi, Shiga, Gifu, Nagano, Miyagi, Fukushima, Iwate, Aomori, Yamagata, Akita, Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama, Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Wakayama, Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime, Kochi, Fukuoka, Oita, Saga, Kumamoto, Miyazaki, Kagoshima, Okinawa.

As regards the population of the *Fu*, Tokyo stands first on the list with 3,140,000, Osaka second with 2,460,000, and Kyoto third with 1,280,000. As for prefectures, Hyogo has the largest population with 2,140,000 and Tottori the smallest with 470,000. The other prefectures have populations ranging between 700,000 and 1,000,000. In the Hokkaido there are 1,810,000 inhabitants, while in Karafuto there are only 44,000 regular residents.

THE OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION FOR PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS.

The Chief of the prefectural officials is called the Governor, who is an official of Chokunin rank. In each prefecture there are, under the Governor, the Director of the Home Affairs Department, the Director of the Police Department, *rijikan* (Councillors), Police Superintendents, Technical experts, Educational Inspectors, *zoku* (subordinate officials), Police-Inspectors. In Tokyo Fu alone the police affairs are conducted by the Metropolitan Police, which is under direct control of the Minister of Home Affairs. In Tokyo Fu, therefore, no Director of the Police Department, Police Superintendents, and Police Inspectors are appointed.

The Governor, who is under the control of the Minister of Home Affairs, either executes the laws and orders or controls the administrative affairs in the prefecture over which he is placed. Consequently he is empowered to issue prefectural orders to the whole or a section of his prefecture in regard to the transaction of administrative affairs, by virtue of his official function and by special trust. As regards the merits or demerits of the officials of *sonin* rank under his control, the Governor must report them to the Minister of Home Affairs, but he can appoint or dismiss the officials of *hannin* rank at his discretion. In case of an emergency which requires the use of military force, or military protection, the Governor can refer the matter to the Commander of the Army Division with a view to applying for the despatch of troops. In Tokyo Fu, however, the powers in this connection are vested in the Chief of the Metropolitan Police.

The Chief of the *Cho* is not called the *chiji* or Governor, but is called *chokan*, or Chief official. The official functions of the *chokan* are practically the same as those of the *chiji*. The organization of the *Cho* is also almost the same as that of the prefecture. In the Karafuto *Cho*, however, the railways are also placed within the jurisdiction of the *chokan*, and a Railway Affairs Office is specially provided.

THE LOCAL ASSEMBLIES.—In the *Fu* there is the *Fu* Assembly, and in the prefecture, the Prefectural Assembly. This institution discusses the Budget for the annual expenditure and revenue, and matters relating to the collection of prefectural taxes. The fixed number of a *Fu* or Prefectural Assembly is 30 for prefectures having a population of less than 700,000. In prefectures having a population between 700,000 and 1,000,000, one member is added for every 50,000, and in prefectures possessing a population of over 1,000,000 one member is added for every 70,000. The citizens who pay direct national taxes amounting to over ¥10 have the right to be elected members of the Prefectural Assembly, while those citizens paying direct national taxes amounting to ¥3 have the right of electing them. The term of office of the members of the Prefectural Assembly is four years.

As Karafuto is a newly-acquired territory, it has neither *Fu* nor prefectural system. The Karafuto Government has no local Assembly.

In the Hokkaido, there is the *Do* Assembly, equivalent to a Prefectural Assembly. The rights for electing or of being elected members of the Assembly are the same as those of a prefecture.

In *Fu* or prefectures, inclusive of the Hokkaido, a Prefectural Council is provided. The Prefectural Council consists of the Governor, two high officials, and members of the Prefectural Assembly, who are elected from among the members of that body. The fixed number of the Council in the case of *Fu* is eight, and in the case of prefectures six. The functions and limits of competence of the Prefectural Council are as follows:—

To discuss matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Prefectural Assembly, which are entrusted to the Council.

To discuss matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Prefectural Assembly, which are deemed too urgent by the Governor to admit of the delay necessary in convoking the Prefectural Assembly.

To lay their views before the Governor as to the Bills to be submitted to the Prefectural Assembly.

To discuss important matters concerning the administration of property and buildings within the scope fixed by the Prefectural Assembly.

To discuss the regulations governing the execution of engineering work to be undertaken out of prefectural expenditure, except those otherwise regulated in the Laws and orders.

To discuss matters relating to appeals, complaints and mediation concerning the prefecture.

To discuss any other matters which belong, by virtue of the Laws and Orders, to the jurisdiction of the Prefectural Council.

In addition to the above, the Prefectural Council can elect a committee from among its members to audit the receipts and disbursements of the prefecture.

THE DIVISION OF "FU" (URBAN PREFECTURE) AND PREFECTURES.—Both *Fu* and Prefecture are divided into *Gun* (county or district), which consist of many towns and villages. In many *Fu* and prefectures, there are cities, besides *Gun* (districts). The city, which is a large town, is under the direct control of the *Fu* or prefecture. The four cities of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Nagoya are divided into *Ku* (wards). *Gun*, city, town, village and *Ku* are all judicial persons, but city, town and village may be regarded as purely self governed bodies. The chiefs of the city, town and village are elected by the city, town and village assemblies respectively, but the chief of *Gun* or district is not elected by the district assembly; he is appointed by the Cabinet, through the Minister of Home Affairs, on the recommendation of the Governor of the *Fu* or prefecture concerned. Nor is the chief of *Ku* or ward elected by the ward assembly, but is nominated by the Mayor.

The islands, which are almost equal to a district in point of area and population, have the *To Cho*, or Island Government Office, the chief of which is called *Toji*. These islands are the Bonin Islands, Hachijo-jima, and Ōshima, (Tokyo *Fu*), Oki (Shimane prefecture), Tsushima (Nagasaki prefecture), Oshima (Kagoshima prefecture). Among the above islands, in Oki Island alone the town and village system is enforced; in other islands, no such system is yet inaugurated.

Of all the prefectures, Okinawa prefecture alone has a system somewhat different from that enforced in the other prefectures. Though the prefectural system is in force in Okinawa prefecture its Prefectural Assembly has no Prefectural Council. The cities in this prefecture are specially called *Ku*. Though the *Ku* Assembly is provided, the chief of the *Ku* is not elected by the *Ku* Assembly, but is nominated by the Governor. In all the towns and villages, too, the town and village systems differ from those enforced in towns and villages in other prefectures, and the chiefs of these towns and villages are appointed by the Governor.

The local system in the Hokkaido is also different from that in other prefectures. Though the *Do* Assembly is established it has no *Do* Council. The cities in the Hokkaido are called *Ku*, and though autonomy, pure and simple, is enforced therein the districts, except *Ku*, are properly divided, and in every division is established a Branch Government Office, the chief of which is appointed by the Cabinet, through the Minister of Home Affairs, on the recommendation of the Governor of the Hokkaido. Karafuto is divided into several administrative districts, each of which is governed by the officials of the Karafuto Government Office. No systems equivalent to the *Fu* or prefectural system, and city, town and village systems are yet enforced.

THE DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN, AND VILLAGE ASSEMBLIES.—Every district has a District Office, and is governed by the chief of the district. A District Assembly is also established therein. The fixed number of the members is generally between 15 and 30, but according to the conditions of the district concerned the number of members can be increased to 40 by permission of the Minister of Home Affairs. The residents of the town or village, who have citizenship and who have paid direct national taxes amounting to over ¥3 for a year, have the right to elect members of the District Assembly, while those who pay direct national taxes amounting to over ¥5 have the right to be elected members of the District Assembly. The term of office of a member of the District Assembly is four years.

The city, town and village have their respective Offices, and Assemblies. The fixed number of members of these Assemblies is not equal. It depends upon the populations of the city, town or village. In the case of cities, those having a population of less than 50,000 have 30 members, and those having a larger population have a larger number of members in proportion to their populations. In towns and villages the number of members composing the Assemblies is fixed at between 8 and 30. Those who possess the rights of electing or being elected members of these Assemblies are called citizens. The qualifications of a citizen are as follow:—

Male subjects of the Empire of over 25 years of age, who have been resident in the city, town or village for the past two years, and have helped to bear the burdens of the place, and who pay over two yen in land taxes or in other direct national taxes are called citizens of these cities, towns and villages. Those persons who have received relief out of the public funds within two years, those persons who have been declared incompetent or quasi-competent persons, or those who have been sentenced to penal servitude for more than six years, or imprisonment, are denied citizenship. Even those who have not lived in the place over two years can acquire citizenship on the vote of the City, District, or Village Assemblies.

According to the amount of taxes they pay, the citizens or electors are divided into three classes in the case of cities, and into two classes in the case of towns and villages. In the former case, each class elects one-third of the members and in the latter each class elects half the number of the members. The term of office of the members is four years. The term of office of the chiefs of the city, town and village elected by these members is also four years.

THE NUMBER OF SMALL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS.—The number of the districts *Gun*, cities, towns and villages, which form the small administrative districts and self-governing bodies in the *Fu* and prefectures, except Okinawa prefecture, are :—

Gun (districts) 543 ; *To Cho* (Island Government Offices) 6 ; Cities 67 ; Towns 1,242 ; Villages 10,351.

In Tokyo there are fifteen wards, in Kyoto two wards, in Osaka four wards and in Nagoya four wards.

As aforementioned, the system enforced in Okinawa prefecture is somewhat different from that in other prefectures. In the Hokkaido, there are 87 *Gun* or districts, but they do not constitute administrative districts. As administrative districts, the Hokkaido is divided into *Ku* or Branch Governmental districts. We give below the number of various administrative districts in the Hokkaido and Okinawa prefecture.

	Okinawa.	Hokkaido.
<i>Ku</i>	2	3
<i>Shicho</i> (Governmental Branch)	—	14
Districts	5	—
Towns	1	21
Villages	52	197

The districts of Okinawa prefecture include two Island Government Offices.

The Karafuto Government is divided into four administrative districts.

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION.

THE administration in the newly acquired territories or Colonies greatly differs from that in Japan proper.

The new territories, or colonies, of Japan are Formosa, Chosen and Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien). We will here give particulars regarding Formosa, Chosen and Karafuto.

FORMOSA.

POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—The Government-General of Formosa controls Formosa and the Pescadores. The Governor-General is an official of *Shin-nin* rank, and a General or Lieut.-General is appointed to the post. Compared with prefectural Governors, he has far greater powers, namely :—

The Governor-General controls the Army and Navy—within the powers vested in him. He conducts various administrative affairs, acting under instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs.

The Governor-General is subject to the control of either the War or the Naval Minister in regard to the military administration and the personnel of military and naval officers and men, and also civilians attached to the Army and Navy. In regard to the defence and mobilization programmes he is under the direction of the chiefs of the Army and Navy General Staffs, and in reference to military education he is under the Superintendent-General of Military Education.

The Governor-General can issue Government-General Orders by virtue of his official functions or by special trust. He can also sentence guilty persons to penal servitude and imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, and to detention or fines not exceeding ¥200.

The Governor-General takes charge of the defensive matters in the regions under his jurisdiction.

The Governor-General can use the military power in case he deems it necessary in order to maintain peace and order in the regions under his jurisdiction.

In case such a step is taken, the fact must immediately be reported to the Ministers of Home Affairs, War and the Navy, and the Chiefs of the Army and Navy General Staffs.



GOVERNOR-GENERAL.
GENERAL BARON TEIBI ANDO.

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In case of necessity the Governor-General can order the garrison troops, or military officers stationed in Formosa, to attend to the civil administration in addition to their customary duties.

The powers vested in the Governor-General in connection with the control of the officials under his orders are far greater than those wielded by prefectural Governors. Judicial affairs are also placed under the control of the Governor-General. In short, the Governor-General may well be called the Viceroy in the colony.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL.—There are three Departments in the Formosa Government-General, namely, the Civil Administration Department, the Military Affairs Department and the Naval Affairs Department. The Civil Administration Department takes charge of all administrative and Administration superintends the matters Governor-General. There are the following Bureaux and sections in the Civil Administration Department:—

The Financial Affairs Bureau.
The Colonial Affairs Bureau.

The Engineering Affairs Bureau,
Section, the Legal Affairs Section and the

The Military Affairs Department
the districts under the jurisdiction of the
composed of the following sections:—

The Staff Officers Section.

The Judicial Officers Section.

The Medical Section.

The Director of the Military Affairs
Staff, and a Major-General is appointed
the Governor-General and participates in
affairs. It is his duty to see that the
and that they are properly enforced. He
Department.

The Naval Affairs Department
Formosa Government-General, and is composed of the following:—

The Chief of the Staff. Staff Officers, Adjutants. The Chief of the Staff is under the control of the Governor-General. He assists the Governor-General in regard to the naval administration and naval commands. He also controls the affairs of the Department. A Captain is appointed to the post.

THE LOCAL DISTRICTS SYSTEM.—The regions under the jurisdiction of the Formosa Government-General are divided into the following twelve administrative Districts, called *Cho*:—

Taiwan, Giran, Toyen, Shinchiku, Taichu, Nanto, Kagi, Ako, Tainan, Taito, Karenko and Hoko.

The Chief of the *Cho* is appointed by the Cabinet on the recommendation of the Governor-General, and is an official of *sonin* rank. Though he is lower than the prefectural Governor in rank, his powers are practically the same. Every *Cho* has some Branch *Cho*, equivalent in nature to the District Office and the Police Station in Japan proper combined.

The smaller administrative districts are called *Ku*. Formerly, there were *Gai*, *Sho* and *Sha* in Formosa. *Gai* corresponded to the town in Japan proper, *Sho*, to the village and *Sha* was the name given to the aborigines' villages. On the basis of these *Gai*, *Sho* and *Sha*, administration is enforced only in such villages where the natives have already sworn allegiance and become completely submissive. The Chief and clerks of the *Ku* are appointed by the Chief of the *Cho* from among the residents in the *Ku*.

Though autonomy is not yet applied in Formosa there is practical autonomy in regard to the police system. This is called the *Hoko* system. About ten houses form one *Ko* and about 10 *Ko* form one *Ho*. The Chiefs of both the *Ko* and the *Ho* are chosen by election but receive no remuneration. It is the duty of the *Ho* and *Ko* to maintain peace and order in the region under their jurisdiction. They also attend to the business of taking the census and the adjustment of removal of residents. They take upon themselves the task of keeping the youths in order.



CHIEF OF THE CIVIL
ADMINISTRATION.
MR. HIROSHI SHIMOMURA.

takes charge of all administrative and Administration superintends the matters Governor-General. There are the following Administration Department:—

The Communication Affairs Bureau. The

the Police Headquarters, the Local Affairs
Educational Affairs Section.

takes charge of all Military matters in
Formosa Government-General, and is

The Adjutants Section.

The Accountants Section.

The Veterinary Surgeons Section.

Department is called the Chief of the
to the post. The Chief of the Staff assists
the discussion of important military
orders are conveyed to the proper quarters
also adjusts the general affairs in the

takes charge of the naval affairs of the

Judicial system though the three-Courts system is adopted in Japan proper, the judicial system in Formosa comprises only two Court, viz., the Local Court and the Appeal Court. The local Courts are established at Taihoku, Taichu and Tainan, and are presided over by one judge; the Appeal Court is in Taihoku and is composed of three judges.

In regard to civil suits, the Civil and Commercial Laws of the Japanese Empire and other attached laws are put in force in cases concerning Japanese and foreigners, while in the case of the Islanders and Chinese they are tried according to the old usages. The Criminal Law and the Codes of Criminal or Civil Procedures are enforced equally in all cases. As regards disputes concerning rights to land, even the Japanese and foreigners are governed by the old usages.

FINANCES.—Formosa formerly received financial help from the Japanese Treasury in the shape of a large annual subsidy, but after the lapse of ten years from the acquisition of the Island, that is in 1905, it became independent of the Japanese Government, financially. The income from the Government enterprises and the Government properties forms the greater part of the annual revenue of the Island, this reaching an annual sum of over ¥28,000,000, which means over 70 per cent. of the total annual income. In Formosa, the camphor and camphor oil business is monopolized by the Government-General. Besides the above, the salt fields, the cutting of timber and other profitable enterprises are undertaken by the Government-General.

CHOSSEN.

POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—The Governor-General of Chosen is of *shin-nin* rank and a General or Admiral is appointed to the post. He is under the direct control of the Emperor, and superintends the Army and



GOVERNOR GENERAL.
COUNT YOSHIMICHI HASEGAWA.



INSPECTOR-GENERAL.
MR. ISABURO YAMAGATA.

Navy within the powers vested in him. He also takes charge of the defence of Chosen. Of course he controls various administrative affairs and obtains the Imperial sanction for his measures through the Premier.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF CHOSSEN.—Under the Governor-General is the Inspector-General of Political Affairs, who is an official of *shin-nin* rank. He assists the Governor-General in supervising

the affairs of the Government-General, and controls various affairs in different Departments. The Government-General has the following four Departments:—

The Internal Affairs Department.

The Financial Affairs Department.

The Agricultural and Commercial Affairs Department.

The Judicial Affairs Department.

Every Department is divided into Bureaux or Sections.

The Director of the Department or the Bureau is an official of the *Chokunin* rank.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS AND SYSTEM.—The Administrative districts of Chosen consist of the following thirteen *Do*:—

Keiki-do.

South Keisho-do.

North Chusei-do.

Kokai-do.

South Chusei-do.

South Heian-do.

North Zenla-do.

North Heian-do.

South Zenla-do.

Kōgen-do.

North Keisho-do.

South Kankyo-do.

North Kankyo-do.

The Chiefs of Provinces are for the most part of the *chokunin* rank and in some cases of the *sonin* rank. The sphere of their authority is similar to that of local Governors in Japan Proper. The police affairs are placed under the direct control of the Government-General in Seoul and in each Province there is the Director of Police Affairs, who is independent of the local civil administration. Each Province is sub-divided into three sections, namely *Fu* (city), *Gun* (district) and *To* (island). The number of *Fu* in the peninsular total 12 and *To* applies to large islands, of which there are only two. There are various Provinces which do not possess *Fu* and *To*, but each Province has more than 20 districts. The total number of districts in the peninsula are put at 618. In each *Fu* there is an administrator called *Fuin*, while *Gun* and *To* have magistrates called *Gunshu* and *Toshi* respectively. The latter two offices correspond to chiefs of districts in Japan proper. In each *Fu* there is specially inaugurated an official organization pertaining thereto and it is of a juridical person system. *Fuin*, like *Gunshu* and *Toshi*, is appointed on recommendation by the Government-General and is in reality an official appointed by the Cabinet. *Gun* and *To* are sub-divided into *men*, the number of which total 2,521 and their administration corresponds to that of cities and villages in Japan Proper, no autonomy being granted. The chiefs of *men* are generally appointed by the local Governors of the Provinces.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.—The court organization in Chosen is of the Three Courts System, viz., the Supreme Court, the Appeal Court and the Local Court. The Local Court has some Branch Courts.

Trials in the local court are conducted by one Judge, but when the object of suit involves a sum of over ¥1,000 or the defendant is liable to penal servitude or imprisonment for over one year such case is tried by three judges. The number of local courts is eight, and branches of local courts 55. The Appeal Courts are in Seoul, Heijo and Taikyu. In the Appeal Court both Criminal and Civil suits are tried by three judges. The Supreme Court is, of course, situated in Seoul, and all suits coming into that court are tried by five judges.

The laws applied in these courts are, on the whole, those enforced in Japan proper. In regard to civil cases, however, the laws relating to competence, relatives and inheritance are not applied to Koreans, but former conventions and usages are put in force. As regards the kinds and efficiency of the rights *in rem* relating the immovable property, the former usages in Chosen are applied in all cases except for the rights *in rem* provided for in the Civil Law. In regard to criminal suits, the former Korean Criminal Law is enforced against Koreans in cases of murder and burglary alone, for the time being. For the rest, the Criminal Law in Japan proper is applied.

FINANCES.—Needless to say, the finances of the Government-General of Chosen belong to the Special Accounts. The annual revenue and expenditures concerning the Chosen railways and forestry are made independent of the Accounts of the Government-General of Chosen.

In regard to the finances of the Government-General a colossal sum in subsidies has been annually defrayed out of the National Treasury since the annexation of Chosen. In the financial year of 1916, these subsidies amounted to over ¥5,000,000, and the finances of the peninsular are thus not yet independent.

Besides the above subsidies, all the expenditures relating to the garrisons and Army Divisions in Chosen are provided from the National Treasury.

KARAFUTO.

(See Domestic Administrations).

The island territory is administered by a Chokan, or Chief Official, who is authorized to control the administration of the territory, issue decrees, which are law within the territory under his jurisdiction, and manage postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services, as well as revenue affairs within the territory under his control, under the direct supervision of the Ministers of State, particularly the Minister of Home Affairs.

The Karafuto Administration Office under him is divided into four departments of the Seretariat, the Internal Administration, the Development, and the Police. The Internal Administration Department controls educational, commercial, meteorological, revenue, communications, and other affairs. The Development Department is actively engaged in promoting different industries in the island territory, having jurisdiction over the disposition of uninhabited lands, mines, forests, agriculture, cattle farming, and fisheries. The activities of the department have been most conspicuous since the inauguration of the Imperial regime because of the brilliant results achieved.

The Karafuto Agricultural Experimental Station was established in September, 1908, and under the supervision of the Development Department actively directs the agricultural enterprises in the island. Thanks to the efforts of the station, the agricultural population in the island had increased at the end of 1914 to 16,474.

The Karafuto Cattle Farming of industry was considerably developed in the island, but under the new regime it has been more systematized and many fishing stations have been established along the coast, which, at the end of 1914, numbered 355 with 3,109 fishing vessels.

As auxiliary organs for industry and commerce railways, shipping, and other facilities are also maintained more or less under the supervision of the Government. The railway, which is a steam light railway line, is maintained by the Karafuto Administration Office and the total length amounts to 67.9 miles. The trunk line, with a total mileage of 32.9 miles, runs across the vast plains of Suzuya and Naibuchi, connecting Otomari with Toyohara, the capital of the island. It has a branch line between Onuma, a station on the trunk line, and Kawakami, where a coal field is worked with considerable success. The branch line has a total mileage of 7.7 miles.



GOVERNOR AKIRA SAKAYA.

Station was established simultaneously with the above institution, and under the direct supervision of the Development Department controls or directs the line of industry in the island. The cattle farming industry is in a fairly well developed state; meadows, either owned by private persons or possessed in common, number 64, and according to the census taken at the end of 1914 the number of animals reared amounts to 2,500 in round figures.

The Development Department has also a fishery experimental station under its control, which conducts investigations into the possibilities in the Northern waters on behalf of the fishing enterprise. The whole coast of the island, indeed, teems with many kinds of fish, but the principal varieties are herring, trout, and salmon. Even during the Russian occupation this line

KWANTUNG PROVINCE.

Kwantung Province is not a Colony but a leased territory. As the territory is, however, under the jurisdiction of the Residency-General specially established, we will give the gist of the systems enforced there.

Powers of the Resident-General.—The Resident-General is personally appointed by the Emperor, and a General or a Lieut.-General is eligible for the post. He superintends the affairs in Kwantung province. He not only takes charge of the protection and control of railways in South Manchuria, but also controls the troops under his jurisdiction. He also directs various political affairs, by order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by special order negotiates with the provincial authorities in China. He acts under the orders of the Minister of War in matters relating to the military administration.

and the personnel of the Army, and of the Chief of the Army General Staff in matters relating to tactics and mobilization schemes, and of the Inspector-General of Military Education in matters relating to the education of troops under his jurisdiction. It belongs to the functions of the Resident-General to superintend the business of the South Manchuria Railway Company.

The organization of the Residency-General.—The Residency-General is situated at Port Arthur, and under the Resident-General serves the Chief of the Civil Administration, the Chief of Foreign Affairs, and the Chief of Police Affairs, all of the *chokunin* rank. All the other officials are of the *sonin* rank and downward.

Administration and Jurisdiction.—In regard to administration, Civil administration offices are provided in Port Arthur and Dairen, and police stations are established in important places. Port Arthur and Dairen alone are made cities, and autonomy is applied in them. The Mayors for these cities are elected by their respective Municipal Assemblies.

So far as jurisdiction is concerned, it is on the two-Courts' system, consisting of the Higher Court and Local Court. However, the Civil Administration Office conducts the legal procedures of the First Instance in regard to Civil suits involving sums not exceeding ¥200, and criminal cases involving detention and fines.

THE JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION.

JAPAN adopts the threefold system of judicature and her Courts consist of the following three grades:—

1st grade ...	Chiho Saibansho, or Local Court. Kusaibansho, or District Court.	2nd grade... Kosoin, or Court of Appeal.	3rd grade... Taishu-in, or Court of Cassation.
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The Kusaibansho, or District Courts, are auxiliary organs of judicature to the Chiho Saibansho, or Local Courts, and handle petty cases, both criminal and civil. In the latter only claims for sums not exceeding ¥500, disputes regarding boundaries, possessory cases, and non-judicial cases are tried; in the former petty crimes which can be punished summarily are alone handled.

In the District Courts all cases are tried by a single judge. Each Court is provided with a staff of Public Procurators, whose duties are, however, in some cases discharged by police officers, forestry officers, or gendarmes. At present there are 242 District Courts throughout the country.

The Chiho Saibansho, or Local Courts, are the first grade courts in Japan and handle practically all kinds of civil and criminal cases not coming under the purview of the Court of Cassation and the District Courts. They also hear appeals from the District Courts. All cases of bankruptcy are placed under the jurisdiction of the Local Courts.

In the Local Courts all cases are heard by three judges, of whom one is appointed Presiding Judge. Judgments are pronounced on all cases after consultation among the three judges.

Every Local Court has its own staff of Public Procurators. The Chief of the staff is called Kenjisei, or Chief Public Procurator, and controls all affairs relative to the staff under him.

The Courts are established in every prefecture and have sometimes one or several branches. The total number of Local Courts at present is 50, and their branches number 64.

The Koso-in, or Courts of Appeal, are the second of the three grades of Courts in Japan and hear appeals from the Local Courts. The Court of Appeal in Tokyo deals in addition with all civil cases relative to the Princes and Princesses of the Blood under its charge.

The Courts of Appeal have civil and criminal departments, each one of which is organized with three judges, including the Chief or Presiding Judge, and cases heard are decided upon after deliberation among them. In the Court of Appeal in Tokyo a department of three judges deals with civil cases in which the Imperial Household is involved, and when an appeal is made against the judgment pronounced by the department a special department of five judges is created to hear the appeal.

In each of the Courts of Appeal a staff of Public Procurators is established, and its head, called Kenjicho, or Chief Public Procurator, has control of the whole staff.

The Courts of Appeal are established in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and Hakodate. The country is divided into five divisions which supervise the districts under the jurisdiction of the Local Courts, or Chiho Saibansho.

The Taishin-in, or Court of Cassation, the supreme judicial court of the Imperial realm, is established in Tokyo and hears appeals from the Courts of Appeal and against the decisions on the appeal cases by the Local Courts. Its judgment or verdict is final and has the highest and absolute authority as to the interpretation of law.

In addition the Court of Cassation has jurisdiction over all classes of crime against the Imperial Household, attempts against the life of the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, riotous acts committed to overthrow the Government, usurpation of part or all of the Imperial realm, disturbances, preliminary plots towards riots, or co-operation in such plots.

The Court of Cassation has departments, civil and criminal, composed of five Judges and all cases are heard by those departments under a Presiding Judge. A staff of Public Procurators is also established in the Court of Cassation and the Public Procurator-General takes charge of it.

Besides this ordinary system of Courts there is the Court of Litigation. This directly belongs to the Emperor and tries and gives verdicts on all cases relative to administrative affairs.

THE MILITARY AFFAIRS.

THE Army and Navy are under the command of the Emperor, and the Ministers of War and of the Navy take charge of their respective Departments. They control the military and naval personnel and civilians attached to the two Services, and superintend various departments under their respective jurisdiction. They are members of the Cabinet, as State Ministers, and assist the Emperor, holding themselves responsible for the transaction of administrative affairs under their respective jurisdiction.

Besides the War and Naval Departments, there are the Army General Staff, and the Naval General Staff. These are under the direct control of the Emperor and participate in the transaction of important affairs. They take charge of the programmes relating to national defence and tactics.

There exists the Board of Marshals and Admirals of the Fleet as the supreme Advisory Body to the Emperor on military affairs. The Board consists of Generals and Admirals of supreme ability and experience, upon whom the title of either Field-Marshal or Admiral of the Fleet is conferred. There is another advisory body, a little wider in scope, namely, the Military Council. The Military Council is composed of Field Marshals, Fleet-Admirals, the Chiefs of the Army and Naval General Staffs, the Ministers of War and the Navy, and the Generals and Admirals specially nominated by the Emperor. The members of the Military Council are charged with the duty of submitting to the Emperor replies to various questions put to the Council on important military affairs. This Council also tries to harmonize military matters, from the view point of national defence and tactics. Besides the above two Advisory Bodies, another important military organ was established in 1914. This is the National Defence Council. This Council is under the superintendence of the Premier and discusses important matters relating to military and naval schemes. The Ministers of War and the Navy submit to the Premier reports on important military and naval schemes, and then the Premier submits them to the Council for deliberation. The Premier is Chairman of the Council, which consists of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, and the Navy, and the Chiefs of the Army and Naval General Staffs.

In war-time, the Imperial Headquarters are established, being attended by the Chiefs of the Army and Naval General Staffs. They take part in the discussion of tactics and military operations, and effect co-operation between the Army and the Navy.

A R M Y.

THE STANDING ARMY.—The Standing military strength in Japan is, generally speaking, represented by twenty-one Army Divisions. They are the Imperial Bodyguard Division and the Army Divisions from the First to the Twentieth. The Nineteenth and the Twentieth Divisions were established with the approval of the session of the Diet last year to replace the Garrisons hitherto despatched to Chosen. Though the Nineteenth Army Division has already been brought into existence the Twentieth is not yet formed.

An Army Division is generally composed of two Brigades (four Regiments), a regiment of Cavalry, a regiment of Artillery, a battalion of Engineering and a battalion of commissariat troops. In addition to the above, however, there are four Brigades of Cavalry, two Brigades of Field Artillery, two Brigades of Heavy Artillery, and a Brigade of Communication Corps, including Telegraphy, Railway and Aviation. These are provided in some Army Divisions according to convenience. In Tsushima a Garrison is specially provided. Garrisons are stationed in Colonies and in South Manchuria, and these are despatched from the Army Division in Japan proper. In Formosa, there are stationed two Garrison Corps, and in Chosen a Garrison Headquarters, in addition to the newly established Nineteenth Army Division. In South Manchuria, there are the Manchurian Division and one Independent Garrison Corps, in Tsingtao one Garrison Corps, and in North and Central China Garrison detachments.

THE COAST DEFENCE.—Besides the above-mentioned military equipments, there are fifteen fortifications to defend the coasts of the Empire and leased territories. In Japan proper, there are fortifications at the following ten places, viz., Tokyo Bay, the Kitan Straits, the Shimonoseki Straits, Hiroshima Bay, the Geibi Straits, Maidzuru, Saseho, Nagasaki, Tsushima and Hakodate. In Formosa, fortifications are provided at Keelung and the Pescadores, and in Chosen, at Chinkai Bay and Yeiko Bay. There are also fortifications at Port Arthur. The Independent Heavy Artillery Corps above referred to are detailed to these fortifications.

The fortifications in Japan proper belong to the Army Divisions nearest to them. Those in Formosa belong to the Government-General of Formosa, the one at Port Arthur to the Government-General of Kwantung province, and those in Chosen to the Headquarters of the Chosen Garrisons.

WAR-TIME ORGANIZATION.—The war-time Army is organized into the Field-Armies, who engage in field operations, the Besieging Armies, and various other troops, on the basis of the Standing Military strength. As regards the Field-Armies, several Divisions may be formed into one Army Corps, when necessity arises, and to each Army Corps are attached Cavalry Corps, Artillery Corps, Communications troops, Besieging troops and special troops.

CONSCRIPTION SYSTEM.

After the Restoration, Japan enforced the conscription Law in 1872 for the first time in her history. The system then put into force was, however, very limited in scope, and there were provided many exceptions. This was gradually revised, until in 1889 the new Conscription Law covering all the male population of the country was enforced. Thus, it became the duty of all able-bodied men to enlist in the Army or Navy. In other words, all the male subjects of Japan, between 17 and 40 years of age, became liable to military service, except in cases where deformity or disease exempt them from enlistment. These men are divided into four kinds, viz., the Standing Army (active service and first reserve), the second reserve, the conscript reserve, and the militia. In the Standing Army the term of active service is three years, and men of the age of 20, who are required for military service, are called upon to serve during that term. The term of the first reserve is four years and four months, during which time those who have finished active service are required to serve. The term of the second reserve is ten years, and those who have gone through the term of the first reserve are regarded as being in this service. The term of the Conscript reserve service is 12 years and four months, and this service is applied to those who are exempted from active service. The militia are divided into two classes. The first militia consists of those who have finished the second reserve service or those of the conscript reserve service who have finished their terms. The second militia consists of those who do not fall under the above description and who are between 17 and 40 years of age. As is above-mentioned, the term of active service is, generally speaking, three years, but the term differs in some cases. For instance, the term for transport auxiliaries is only three months, and that of infantry is two years. Students of schools of middle grade and above are exempted from military service until they finish the course in their schools. The graduates of these schools are privileged to be one-year volunteers.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL STATIONS.—Yokosuka, Kure, Saseho, and Maidzuru are the four naval ports of Japan, and each port has a Naval Station. The Naval Station has charge of the preparations for the despatch of Armies, the programmes of defence, and the Guard of the Naval districts, except those districts belonging to the Secondary Naval port, and controls the troops attached to them. The Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station is under the direct control of the Emperor, and superintends the squadron under his command. He takes charge of the naval administration by order of the Naval Minister. The headquarters of the Naval Station consist of the Commander-in-chief, Chief of the Staff, staff officers and other staff. The Naval Station is divided into various departments, such as Naval Personnel, Harbour Affairs, Naval Arsenal, Naval Hospitals, Accounts, Court-Martial, Naval Division, Naval Prison, Vessels, Garrisons, Signal Station, and Naval Wireless Telegraphy. Besides the above mentioned departments, the Saseho Naval Station has the Naval Colliery, the Kure Naval Station the Briquette Manufactory, and the Yokosuka Naval Station the Naval Aerial Corps.

SECONDARY NAVAL STATIONS.—Besides the Naval Stations, there are the following Secondary Naval ports, which have their respective Secondary Naval Stations.

Ominato Secondary Naval Station (Aomori prefecture).	Mako Secondary Naval Station (Pescadore Islands).
Takeshiki Secondary Naval Station (Tsushima in Nagasaki prefecture).	Port Arthur Secondary Naval Station (Port Arthur).
	Chinhaiwan Secondary Naval Station (Chosen).
	Yeiko Secondary Naval Station (Chosen).

The Secondary Naval Station takes charge of its defence and the guard of the seas in its vicinity. It also has charge of supplying munitions of war. The Commander-in-chief of the Secondary Naval Station is under the direct control of the Emperor, superintends the Squadron under his command, and takes charge of the naval administration by order of the Naval Minister. The apportionment of officers and non-commissioned officers needed in the Secondary Naval Station and the troops belonging thereto, and the supply of required articles and materials fall within the jurisdiction of the Naval districts wherein the Secondary Naval Station is situated. Each Secondary Naval Station has vessels, garrison troops, the Naval Signal Station and the Naval Wireless Telegraphy. The Ominato, the Mako and the Port Arthur Secondary Naval Stations each has a Repairing Factory.

FIRST NAVAL DISTRICT.

BOUNDARIES.—The surface of the seas from the boundaries of the Ugo and Mutsu provinces to the boundary of Minami-muro district in Kii province along the eastern and southern coasts of Japan proper. The seas about the Bonin Islands, the Hokkai-do, and Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien).

JURISDICTION.—This District is under the jurisdiction of the Yokosuka Naval Station, under whose jurisdiction also falls the Ominato Secondary Naval Station.

SECOND NAVAL DISTRICT.

BOUNDARIES.—The seas between the boundaries of Minami-Muro and Higashi-muro districts of Kii province, and the boundary of Toyoura district in Nagato province, and between the boundaries of Tooga and Munekata districts, in Chikuzen province, and the boundaries of Hyuga and Osumi province along the coast of the eastern coast of Kyushu. The seas about Shikoku and the Inland Sea.

JURISDICTION.—This District falls under the jurisdiction of the Kure Naval Station.

THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT.

The seas between the boundaries of Tooga and Munekata districts in Chikuzen province and the boundaries of Hyuga and Osumi provinces along the western and southern coasts of Kyushu. The seas about Iki Island, the Loochow Islands, and Formosa and the Pescadores.

JURISDICTION.—This District is under the jurisdiction of the Saseho Naval Station. The Mako Secondary Naval Station is situated within this District.

FOURTH NAVAL DISTRICT.

BOUNDARIES.—The seas between the boundaries of Otsu and Toyoura districts in Nagato province, and the boundaries of Ugo and Rikuzen provinces along the western coast of Japan proper. The seas about Oki and Sado Islands.

JURISDICTION.—This District is under the jurisdiction of the Maidzuru Naval Station.

FIFTH NAVAL DISTRICT.

BOUNDARIES.—The seas about Tsushima Island and Chosen.

JURISDICTION.—This District is under the jurisdiction of the Sasebo Naval Station. The Chinhai and the Yeiko Secondary Naval Stations are situated in this District.

KWANTUNG PROVINCE NAVAL DISTRICT.

BOUNDARIES.—The seas of Kwantung province.

JURISDICTION.—This District is under the jurisdiction of the Sasebo Naval Station. The Port Arthur Secondary Naval Station is situated within this District.

THE SQUADRON.

The Squadron consists of two or more warships, and in case of necessity the fleets of destroyers, torpedo-boats and submarines are added to it. The Commander-in-Chief of the Squadron is under the direct control of the Emperor, and commands the fleets under his orders. He takes charge of various matters relating to his Squadron. As regards the Naval administration, he conducts, it acting under instruction of the Naval Minister. The Rules for allotting duties governing the Commander of Independent Squadrons are similar to those above described.

THE NUMBER OF WARSHIPS.

	Number.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.
Battleships	12	231,707	264,014
Battleship-cruisers	8	166,700	343,500
1st-Class Cruisers	9	81,783	144,388
2nd-Class Cruisers	12	51,415	172,349
1st-Class Coast-Defence-ships	3	38,839	44,678
2nd-Class Coast-Defence-ships	13	52,053	52,462
1st-Class-gun-boats	3	3,863	20,500
2nd-Class-gun-boats	5	1,961	5,480
Total	65	628,321	1,047,371
Destroyers	60	27,666	444,371
Torpedo-boats	26	3,317	70,000

The Personnel of the Navy and civilians attached thereto.

NAVAL MEN ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Admirals, Vice-Admirals, Rear-Admirals and their ranking officers	99
Captains, Commanders, Lieut.-Commanders and their ranking officers... ..	1,261
Lieutenants, Sub-Lieutenants and Second Sub.-Lieutenants and their ranking officers	3,080
Cadets	173
Non-Commissioned Officers... ..	1,257
Petty Officers	11,333
Bluejackets	40,532
Total	57,735

At present the States in the Balkan Peninsula, the countries in Central Asia and Asia Minor, and the republics in Central America are all that have no treaties with Japan. Even in Africa the Congo Free State has had a treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Japan for years. Germany and Austria have no treaties of Commerce and Navigation now, but that is merely the result of the State of War existing between them and Japan.

At first Japan exchanged no Ambassador with the countries with which she opened communication, but her importance was acknowledged by the world when she was victorious over Russia a decade ago, and Great Britain, the United States, Russia, France, and Italy consented to exchange Ambassadors with Japan. Austria and Germany also sent their Ambassadors to Tokyo, and Japan sent hers to Berlin and Vienna. The other countries still send their Ministers to Tokyo, and Japan despatches her Ministers to those countries.

Embassies are established by Japan in the following countries at present :—

The United States.	France.
Great Britain.	Italy.
Russia.	

In the following countries Legations are established :—

Belgium.	Brazil.
Chili.	China.
Spain.	Mexico.
The Netherlands.	Siam.
Sweden.	Switzerland.

The Minister to Chili takes charge of Peru and Argentine, that to Spain of Portugal, that to the Netherlands of Denmark, and that to Sweden of Norway.

Japan has eighteen Consulates-General overseas and some of them have branch offices within their jurisdiction. In addition there are two Consulates-General taken charge of by Honorary Consul-Generals. Ordinary Consulates number thirty-three. Besides there are thirty-eight honorary Consulates.

The Consulates-General are located as follows :—

Calcutta.	Canton.
Chientao.	Hankow.
Harbin.	Hongkong.
Honolulu.	London.
Moscow.	Mukden.
New York.	Ottawa.
Sau Francisco.	San Paulo.
Shanghai.	Sydney.
Tientsin.	Wladivostok.

Among others the Consulate-General at Mukden has one branch and that at Chientao three branches.

The Consulates-General taken charge of by Honorary Consuls-General are situated as follows :—

Genoa.	Christiania.
Paris.	

Ambassadors are of the *Shinnin* rank and are appointed by His Majesty the Emperor in person. Ministers, Councillors in the Embassies, and Chargé d'Affaires are of the *Chokunin* rank and are appointed through the Imperial nomination. The other diplomatic officers, including Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Elève-Consuls are all of the *Sonin* rank and are appointed by the recommendation of the Government.

There are no restrictions on the appointment of Ambassadors, but the other grades of diplomatic officers must first pass the State examination for the service. An examining committee is established in the Foreign Office, and at an interval of twelve months an examination is held. All who have passed the examination are first appointed Elève-Consuls or Elève-Secretaries, and after a stipulated period of service, either at Consulates or Legations, they are promoted by degrees.

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—Judged from the results of the past ten years, Japan's annual expenditure, including ordinary and extraordinary items, amounts to ¥600,000,000 in round figures. The annual revenue is slightly more than that figure, and sometimes the excess reaches from ¥50,000,000 to ¥100,000,000. In the general Budget for the year 1916/17 revenue is placed at ¥1,300,000 less than expenditure, but that is an exceptional case brought about by the exigencies of the war. When compiling the present Budget the Government expected to see a falling-off in revenue under the unfavourable influences of the war, at the same time over-estimating expenditure in view of the war's expenditures.

Judged from the result of revenue obtained so far, various items of revenue are surpassing the Budget estimates, in spite of the authorities' rather too pessimistic anticipations, and there is already good reason to believe that by the end of the fiscal year the balance will become favourable, as usual, to revenue.

In the following tables the annual State revenue and expenditure for several years are shown on the basis of the official report for the year 1916 :—

ANNUAL STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Financial Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.			Surplus.	Deficit.
	Ordinary	Extra-Ordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.		
1912-13...	552,085,582	135,306,898	687,392,480	416,895,091	176,701,354	593,596,445	93,796,035	—
1913-14...	575,428,048	146,547,437	721,975,484	415,635,805	157,998,120	573,633,925	148,341,559	—
1914-15...	536,342,502	198,305,553	734,648,055	399,225,402	249,195,008	648,420,409	86,227,646	—
1915-16...	526,837,693	81,431,574	608,269,267	405,003,228	197,607,491	602,610,719	5,658,548	—
1916-17...	531,793,152	69,145,245	600,938,397	397,755,609	204,507,363	602,262,972	—	1,324,575

NOTE :—

- (1) The figures for the financial years from 1912-13 and 1913-14 represent the settled accounts, those for the financial year 1914-15 the actual account on October 31st, 1915, and those for the financial years 1915-16 and 1916-17 the budget estimates.
- (2) As a sum of ¥1,324,575 is to be left unused of the total expenditure for 1916-17 in consequence of the disbursement of the special war expenditure, the net expenditure amounts to ¥600,938,397.

In the list of ordinary revenue accounts the leading positions are occupied by income from official enterprises and State properties. The second position is held by the *saké* tax and the land tax. The revenue from customs duties and the income tax is large, but scarcely reaches half the income from the *saké* tax or land tax.

In the following the sources and amounts of revenue are listed on the basis of the general Budget for the year 1916/17 :—

Sources of Revenue.	1916-17 (Estimated).	1915-16 (Estimated).	Comparison.	
			Increase. Yen.	Decrease. Yen.
ORDINARY :—	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Taxes	312,993,160	316,454,735	—	3,461,575
Land Tax	72,592,350	73,268,169	—	675,819
Income Tax	33,438,186	35,266,116	—	1,827,930
Business Tax	20,090,877	18,644,602	1,446,275	—
Succession Tax	2,853,302	2,299,186	554,116	—
Travelling Tax	4,869,954	4,789,326	80,628	—
Mining Tax	2,958,781	2,606,957	351,824	—
Tax on the Issue of Bank Notes	1,060,138	1,107,322	—	47,184

Sources of Revenue.	1916-17 (Estimated).	1915-16 (Estimated).	Comparison.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
ORDINARY :—				
Tax on Liquors... ..	91,719,091	90,553,953	1,165,138	—
Tax on Soy	4,908,432	4,933,264	—	24,832
Sugar Excise	25,339,357	23,836,997	1,502,360	—
Consumption Tax on Textile Fabrics... ..	15,144,115	13,910,304	1,233,811	—
Consumption Tax on Kerosene Oil	1,457,021	1,433,492	23,529	—
Tax on Bourses	3,716,483	2,998,907	717,576	—
Customs Duties	32,024,415	39,987,961	—	7,963,546
Tonnage Dues	572,919	553,474	19,445	—
Other Taxes	247,739	264,705	—	16,966
Stamp Receipts	28,991,699	30,431,307	—	1,439,608
Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Property.	165,702,494	154,280,213	11,422,281	—
Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Services	63,775,300	61,095,862	2,679,438	—
Forests	10,659,246	10,675,773	—	16,527
Profits of Monopoly Salt	8,951,336	10,773,575	—	1,822,239
Profits of Monopoly Camphor	49,248	72,308	—	23,060
Profits of Monopoly Tobacco	58,802,746	60,167,986	—	1,365,240
Profits of the Steel Foundry	10,830,981	3,002,413	7,828,568	—
Other Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Property... ..	12,633,637	8,492,296	4,141,341	—
Transferred from Special Account for Deposits... ..	11,926,859	10,396,641	1,530,218	—
Transferred from Special Account for Government-General of Chōsen	5,011,606	6,401,340	—	1,389,734
Transferred from Special Account for Government-General of Taiwan	4,071,399	5,716,921	—	1,645,522
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	3,095,935	3,156,536	—	60,601
Total	531,793,152	526,837,693	4,955,459	—
EXTRAORDINARY :—				
Proceeds of Sale of State Property	3,740,201	11,705,129	—	7,964,928
Chinese Indemnity Receipt	2,633,177	2,537,839	95,338	—
Receipts from the Issue of Public Loans	1,550,000	1,550,000	—	—
Forestry Fund transferred	2,692,113	2,495,985	196,128	—
Local Contributions to Expenses incurred by the State for the Benefit of Certain Prefectures... ..	2,346,390	0	2,346,390	—
Surplus of the Preceding Year transferred	24,437,759	15,791,660	8,646,099	—
Fund belonging to Special Account transferred	7,000,000	0	7,000,000	—
Temporary Loans	1,000,000	3,000,000	—	2,000,000
Transferred from Warships and Torpedo-boats Replenishment Fund... ..	0	12,000,000	—	12,000,000
River Improvement Works Fund transferred	0	8,748,310	—	8,748,310
Other Extraordinary Receipts	23,745,605	23,602,651	142,954	—
Total	69,145,245	81,431,574	—	12,286,329
Total Revenue	600,938,397	608,269,267	—	7,330,870

In the following table the classifications and amounts of expenditure are shown on the basis of the general Budget for the year 1916/17:—

Branches of Expenditure.	1916-17 (Estimated).	1915-16 (Estimated).	Comparison.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
ORDINARY:—				
Imperial Household	4,500,000	4,500,000	—	—
Foreign Affairs	4,551,542	4,114,682	436,860	—
Department Proper	715,488	712,251	3,237	—
Embassies, Legations and Consulates abroad ...	3,804,527	3,375,835	428,692	—
Other Expenses... ..	31,527	26,596	4,931	—
Home Affairs	12,788,981	12,709,327	79,654	—
Department Proper	376,210	372,603	3,607	—
Prefectures (Do, Fu and Ken)	9,699,418	9,454,778	244,640	—
Other Expenses... ..	2,713,353	2,881,946	—	168,593
Finance	154,548,414	173,119,775	—	18,571,361
Department Proper	2,011,664	779,093	1,232,571	—
Interest on Deposits and Charges for its Payment ...	11,926,859	10,396,641	1,530,218	—
Cabinet and Privy Council	616,867	531,114	85,753	—
House of Peers and House of Representatives ...	1,617,554	1,904,782	—	287,228
Court of Administrative Litigation and Board of				
Auditors	275,383	270,296	5,087	—
Custom-houses	1,080,849	1,054,702	26,147	—
Expenses for the Collection of Inland Taxes... ..	9,212,741	9,199,521	13,220	—
Transferred to National Debt Consolidation Fund ...	118,640,603	123,742,888	—	5,102,285
Transferred to Warships and Torpedo-boats Replenish-				
ment Fund	0	12,000,000	—	12,000,000
Other Expenses... ..	9,165,894	13,240,738	—	4,074,844
Army	78,855,757	74,039,918	4,815,839	—
Department Proper	396,265	383,085	13,180	—
Expenses for Military Affairs	72,924,132	70,034,759	2,889,373	—
Other Expenses... ..	5,535,360	3,622,074	1,913,286	—
Navy	46,496,165	43,112,320	3,383,845	—
Department Proper	332,059	330,583	1,476	—
Expenses for Military Affairs... ..	46,141,195	42,758,826	3,382,369	—
Other Expenses... ..	22,911	22,911	—	—
Justice	11,588,000	11,386,855	201,145	—
Department Proper	134,101	133,555	546	—
Judicial Courts	5,789,395	5,664,729	124,666	—
Prisons	5,603,417	5,529,337	74,080	—
Other Expenses	61,087	59,234	1,853	—
Public Instruction... ..	9,774,432	9,621,880	152,552	—
Department Proper	704,131	535,989	168,142	—
Educational Institutions and Library... ..	5,932,951	5,733,757	199,194	—
Other Expenses... ..	3,137,350	3,352,134	—	214,784
Agriculture and Commerce	7,130,440	6,861,913	268,527	—
Department Proper	553,016	500,487	52,529	—
Forestry Expenses	4,385,075	4,385,178	—	103
Other Expenses... ..	2,192,349	1,976,248	216,101	—
Communications	67,521,878	65,536,558	1,985,320	—
Department Proper	654,950	632,381	22,569	—

Branches of Expenditure.	1916-17 (Estimated).	1915-16 (Estimated).	Comparison.	
			Increase	Decrease.
	Yen,	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
ORDINARY :—				
Communication Expenses	29,676,693	29,599,826	76,867	—
Pensions and Annuities	36,557,669	34,681,350	1,876,319	—
Other Expenses... ..	632,566	623,001	9,565	—
Total	397,755,609	405,003,228	—	7,247,619
EXTRAORDINARY :—				
Foreign Affairs	2,253,600	2,296,600	—	43,000
Home Affairs	34,641,248	36,497,004	—	1,855,756
Finance	65,282,302	74,308,363	—	9,026,061
Army	15,457,357	10,875,278	4,582,079	—
Navy	55,747,761	52,376,637	3,371,124	—
Justice	992,664	643,627	344,037	—
Public Instruction... ..	823,777	813,271	10,506	—
Agriculture and Commerce	13,408,081	6,878,900	6,529,181	—
Communications	15,900,573	12,912,811	2,987,762	—
Total	204,507,363	197,607,491	6,899,872	—
Total Expenditure	602,262,972	602,610,719	—	347,747

JAPAN'S NATIONAL INDEBTEDNESS.—Previous to the Russo-Japanese war the obligations of the Empire were scarcely above ¥500,000,000, but during and after the war the total amount increased with great rapidity, because Japan mainly depended on foreign and domestic loans for the financing of the expeditionary forces in Manchuria and the post-war readjustment of administration. At the end of 1911 the total amount of indebtedness reached ¥2,650,000,000.

Since that period, however, the old obligations have been steadily refunded at the rate of ¥50,000,000 a year, and there has been no flotation of new loans. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1916/17 the total was as low as ¥2,490,000,000. In the course of the present fiscal year, moreover, it is planned by the Government to refund foreign obligations to the extent of ¥150,000,000.

In the following table the classes and amounts of Japan's national indebtedness are shown in detail on the basis of the official report published at the beginning of the fiscal year 1916/17 :—

Kinds of Loan.	1915.	1916.
	Yen.	Yen.
Internal Loans :—		
Old Public Loan	1,509,379	1,293,753
Five per cent. Loans	51,697,550	58,729,050
Five per cent. Loan (Mark Kō)	460,267,350	460,245,600
Five per cent. Loan (Special)	148,137,500	148,131,200
Five per cent. Loan (Onshi)	30,000,000	30,000,000
Four per cent. Loan	269,919,800	269,692,050
Chōsen Public Works Exchequer Bonds	30,000,000	30,000,000
Railway Notes	—	30,000,000
Total	991,531,578	1,028,091,653
Foreign Loans :—		
Four and half per cent. Sterling Loan of 1st Issue ...	275,782,295	263,578,545
Four and half per cent. Sterling Loan of 2nd Issue...	275,796,744	263,592,994
Four per cent. Sterling Loan of 2nd Issue	244,070,900	244,070,900
Five per cent. Sterling Loan	224,544,509	224,544,314
Four per cent. Loan (Issued in Paris)	174,146,711	174,146,711
Four per cent. Sterling Loan of 3rd Issue	107,392,805	107,392,805

Kinds of Loan.	1915.	1916.
	Yen.	Yen.
Foreign Loans :—		
Exchequer Bonds (Issued in Paris)	77,400,000	77,399,807
Debentures of the Purchased Railway Companies ...	13,668,200	13,668,200
Total	<u>1,485,550,664</u>	<u>1,461,142,774</u>
Grand Total	2,477,082,242	2,489,234,427

The total indebtedness of the nation, if assigned to every individual citizen, is ¥32.50 per capita.

The national loans are classified according to the objects for which they have been floated as follows :—

REORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Feudal Government's Debts Consolidated.		Feudal Pensions Capitalized.	
Yen.		Yen.	
Old Public Loan	1,293,753	Five per cent. Loan	2,841,100
		Four per cent. Loan of 1st issue	17,288,837
		Four per cent. Loan of 2nd issue	28,640,098
		4% Loan (issued in Paris)	46,583,276
		4% Sterling Loan of 3rd issue	1,228,690
Total	<u>1,293,753</u>	Total	<u>96,582,001</u>
Grand Total... ..	1,293,753	Grand Total... ..	97,875,754

ECONOMIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Railway Construction.		Harbour, Drainage, Road, Steel-Works, Mining, Telephone, etc.	
Yen.		Yen.	
Five per cent. Loan	37,316,578	Five per cent. Loan	7,001,578
Five per cent. Loan (Mark kō)	460,245,600	Four per cent. Loan of 1st issue	2,049,217
Four per cent. Loan of 1st issue	21,208,700	Four per cent. Loan of 2nd issue	3,208,767
Four per cent. Loan of 2nd issue	12,248,043	4% Sterling Loan of 1st issue	12,456,513
Railway Notes	28,480,054	4% Loan (issued in Paris)	7,033,525
4% Sterling Loan of 1st issue	27,240,592	4% Sterling Loan of 3rd issue	10,657,321
Debentures of the Purchased Railway Companies	13,668,200	Total	<u>42,406,921</u>
4% Loan (issued in Paris)	26,276,075	Grand Total... ..	773,005,913
4% Sterling Loan of 3rd issue	32,707,328		
Exchequer Bonds (issued in Paris)... ..	71,207,822		
Total	<u>730,598,992</u>		

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Expansion of Armaments.		War.	
Yen.		Yen.	
Four per cent. Loan of 1st issue	5,839,258	Five per cent. Loan	7,644,650
Four per cent. Loan of 2nd issue	3,029,957	Five per cent. Loan (special)... ..	148,131,200
4% Sterling Loan of 1st issue	51,136,544	Four per cent. Loan of 1st issue	104,275,481
4% Loan (issued in Paris)	13,252,883	Four per cent. Loan of 2nd issue	27,587,761
4% Sterling Loan of 3rd issue	7,861,427	4½% Sterling Loan of 1st issue	263,578,545
Total	<u>81,120,069</u>	4½% Sterling Loan of 2nd issue	263,592,994
Grand Total... ..	81,120,069	4% Sterling Loan of 2nd issue	212,271,699
		5% Sterling Loan	212,045,669
		4% Loan (issued in Paris)	40,776,012
		4% Sterling Loan of 3rd issue	44,022,398
		Total	<u>1,323,926,409</u>
		Grand Total... ..	1,405,046,478

Annual revenue and expenditure of municipal corporations: The annual revenue and expenditure of local administrative divisions, or municipal corporations are as follows:—

Financial Year.	Prefectures (Dō, Fu & Ken). Revenue.				Expenditure.	Cities. Revenue.		
	Rates.	Receipts from Other Sources.	Total.	Rates.		Receipts from Other Sources.	Total.	
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.		Yen.	Yen.	
1915-16... ..	63,217,889	17,999,552	81,217,441	81,202,225	21,217,159	65,095,763	86,312,922	
1916-17... ..	64,876,326	20,637,013	85,513,339	85,505,881	—	—	—	

Financial Year.	Towns and Villages. Revenue.				Expenditure.	Grand Total.	
	Rates.	Receipts from Other Sources.	Total.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.		Yen.	
1915-16... ..	83,393,909	83,684,534	31,244,745	114,929,279	114,847,134	286,755,540	283,746,924
1916-17... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE:—The figures for the financial years 1914-15, 1915-16, and 1916-17 in the case of prefectures and those for the financial years 1914-15 and 1915-16 in the case of cities, towns and villages represent the budget estimates respectively.

The following are the classifications and amounts of obligations borne by municipal corporations:—

AMOUNT OF LOCAL LOANS.

Loans, for the Raising of which the Approval of the Government is required.

At the End of:—	Loans of Prefectures.	Loans of Districts.	Loans of Cities.	Loans of Towns.	Loans of Villages.	Loans of Local Associations.	Total.
1915	54,275,038	1,907,622	256,557,104	4,341,036	4,366,866	6,286,569	327,734,235

Loans, for the Raising of which the Approval of the Government is not required.

At the End of:—	Loans of Prefectures.	Loans of Districts.	Loans of Cities.	Loans of Towns.	Loans of Villages.	Loans of Local Associations.	Total.	Grand Total.
1915	146,000	34,100	1,207,853	822,230	2,617,539	2,330,277	7,157,999	334,892,234

ECONOMICS.

FOREIGN TRADE.—The Foreign trade of Japan is on the increase, and the main feature previous to the war was a great excess of imports over exports, but now the reverse is the rule as a result of the war in Europe.

In the following table the statistical returns of imports and exports during several years are given:—

Year.	Exports.		Imports.		Total of Exports & Imports.		Excess of Exports over Imports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
	Total Value.	Per Head.	Total Value.	Per Head.	Total Value.	Per Head.		
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.		
1913	632,460,213	11.85	729,431,644	13.67	1,361,891,857	25.52	—	96,971,431
1914	591,101,461	10.9	595,735,725	10.98	1,186,837,186	21.88	—	4,634,264
1915	708,306,997	12.86	532,449,938	9.85	1,240,756,935	22.71	175,857,059	—

NOTE:—

(1) The figures of exports for 1906 and subsequent years do not include those of articles for ship's use.

(2) In this table are not included the figures for the foreign trade of Chōsen and Taiwan. This explanation is applicable to the following tables.

In the following table the values of commodities exported to various countries are shown :—

Countries.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
ASIA :—			
China	154,660,428	162,370,924	141,122,586
Kwantung Province	29,836,345	22,270,387	22,200,802
British India	29,873,414	26,048,337	42,202,460
Hongkong	33,621,978	33,277,063	27,401,346
Straits Settlements	10,141,558	9,129,816	12,639,623
Asiatic Russia	4,271,413	10,413,147	78,299,178
French Indo-China	1,055,194	803,545	637,346
Dutch Indies	5,148,686	5,479,285	8,437,986
Philippine Islands... ..	6,283,556	6,769,109	7,771,471
Siam	1,035,293	563,091	777,739
Other Countries	—	—	43,855
Total	275,927,865	277,124,704	341,534,392
EUROPE :—			
Great Britain	32,869,657	33,086,274	68,494,011
France	60,229,619	31,209,330	42,293,232
Germany	13,131,709	9,962,093	5
Italy	29,416,729	11,096,897	3,011,668
Belgium	3,705,592	2,361,468	—
Austria-Hungary	937,537	544,795	—
Switzerland	322,187	59,257	44,367
Netherlands	669,343	531,296	42,031
Russia	4,897,420	1,967,802	11,239,224
Norway	4,314	7,913	1,171
Sweden	73,920	38,185	138,947
Spain	433,048	342,530	349,529
Turkey	183,801	194,958	2,193
Denmark	335,564	369,811	452,864
Portugal	15,041	18,765	13,260
Other Countries	—	—	3,894
Total	147,225,481	91,791,374	126,086,396
AMERICA :—			
United States of America	184,473,382	196,539,008	204,141,844
Argentine	1,422,567	308,578	1,128,680
British America	5,090,018	4,994,125	7,024,068
Mexico	525,296	230,918	13,458
Peru	117,759	137,859	134,799
Chili	131,492	63,845	170,362
Other Countries	—	—	577,316
Total	191,760,514	202,274,333	213,190,527
ALL OTHER :—			
Australia	8,637,974	10,868,595	18,098,301
Cape Colony & Natal	474,625	492,549	1,000,036
Egypt	1,371,112	1,822,616	984,858
Hawaii	4,992,111	4,891,809	6,095,116
Total	15,475,822	18,075,569	26,178,311

Countries.	1913. Yen.	1915. Yen.	1915. Yen.
Other Countries	1,655,891	1,541,852	936,527
Unknown... ..	414,640	293,629	380,844
Total Exports	632,460,213	591,101,461	708,306,997

In the following the values and classes of exported and imported goods during the past three years are shown :—

Articles.	1913. Yen.	1914. Yen.	1915. Yen.
EXPORTS :—			
Grains, Flours, Starches and Seeds	6,892,150	9,017,029	24,466,898
Tea	10,075,621	12,709,985	15,402,023
Marine Products	13,709,123	13,416,197	11,934,355
Sugar, Confectioneries and Sweetmeats	15,915,475	12,470,052	12,092,461
Beverages and Comestibles	14,314,409	13,923,056	14,308,542
Tobacco	562,086	325,692	372,203
Skins, Hairs, Horns, Tusks and Manufactures thereof	4,178,480	3,234,357	6,021,548
Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Pigments and Coatings	25,578,985	23,819,711	32,825,053
Oils, Fats, Waxes and Manufactures thereof	8,531,789	8,397,506	10,146,513
Tissues, Yarns and Materials thereof :—			
Of Silk	247,896,361	206,366,934	207,414,456
Of Cotton	108,878,520	117,528,716	108,968,247
All Other	7,756,166	8,376,794	29,277,630
Clothing and Accessories	25,899,833	23,876,372	36,532,349
Paper and Manufactures thereof... ..	5,434,984	4,705,724	6,351,536
Minerals and Manufactures thereof	24,998,992	25,765,379	22,191,233
Ores and Metals	31,455,256	31,649,178	64,719,377
Metal Manufactures	3,584,662	3,490,470	7,760,036
Earthenware, Porcelain, Glass and Glass Manu- factures	10,068,149	8,914,886	12,857,089
Machinery	6,448,046	5,260,060	10,031,193
Miscellaneous	60,281,126	57,853,363	74,634,255
Total	632,460,213	591,101,461	708,306,997

IMPORTS :—

Grains, Flours, Starches and Seeds	79,225,896	53,717,067	24,802,559
Sugar, Confectioneries and Sweetmeats	36,967,538	21,833,483	14,912,886
Beverages and Comestibles	7,491,469	7,039,033	5,204,255
Animal Products (skins, bones, &c.)	8,968,208	8,165,062	12,622,144
Drugs, Chemicals and Medicines... ..	39,603,318	37,372,761	30,596,116
Dyes, Pigments and Paints	11,342,542	8,080,797	7,373,468
Oils and Waxes	20,210,687	17,077,725	17,276,336
Tissues, Yarns and Materials thereof :—			
Of Cotton	244,528,541	224,754,039	222,369,433
Of Wool	38,644,849	29,261,656	34,764,123
Of Silk	2,119,943	2,494,318	4,476,245
Of Flax, Hemp, &c.	8,698,981	9,253,452	9,148,398
All Other	3,587,521	2,616,468	2,530,888
Clothing and Accessories	1,365,646	897,938	369,285

Articles.	1913. Yen.	1914. Yen.	1915. Yen.
IMPORTS :—			
Paper and Stationery	13,038,452	10,445,891	9,786,359
Minerals and Manufactures thereof	14,312,364	15,369,933	9,321,564
Ores and Metals :—			
Iron	58,349,094	41,662,950	36,232,296
All Other Metals	14,313,787	12,136,539	22,437,421
Metal Manufactures	15,345,569	8,468,400	4,118,158
Earthenware, Porcelain, Glass and Glass Manu- factures	4,008,358	2,894,584	1,252,006
Machines and Machinery... ..	51,042,092	34,404,150	14,707,887
Miscellaneous	56,266,789	47,789,479	48,148,111
Total	729,431,644	595,735,725	532,449,938
Total of Exports and Imports	1,361,891,857	1,186,837,186	1,240,756,935

There are five classes of banking establishments in Japan. The first is the central bank of the Empire, that is, the Bank of Japan. The second consist of those special banks, including the Yokohama Specie Bank, which is a financial organ for foreign trade; the Hypothec Bank of Japan, which is an organ for industrial and agricultural workers of small means and makes it a specialty to make loans on the security or immovable properties; the Industrial Bank of Japan, which undertakes the financing of industries and accepts and sells loans; the local Credits Mobiliers, which are practically local branches of the Hypothec Bank of Japan; the Hokkaido Colonization Bank, which finances the development of Hokkaido; the Bank of Taiwan, which is the central banking organ in Taiwan; and the Bank of Chosen, which is the central monetary organ in Chosen. The third class comprises all ordinary banking establishments. The fourth class consists of Savings Banks, which are stipulated by law to be joint stock companies. The last description are the lottery clubs, which act an important part in the financing of the poor.

In the following table the positions of the banks are shown on the basis of the official returns published in 1914 :—

	Capital. Yen.	Paid up Capital. Yen.	Reserve. Yen.
Bank of Japan	60,000,000	37,500,000	30,225,000
Yokohama Specie Bank	48,000,000	30,000,000	21,350,000
Hypothec Bank of Japan	40,000,000	25,000,000	5,538,000
Industrial Bank of Japan	50,720,000	45,095,000	20,293,000
Agricultural and Industrial Bank	17,500,000	17,500,000	1,925,000
Hokkaido Colonial Bank	5,000,000	4,988,000	1,651,000
Ordinary Banks	513,124,000	357,685,000	132,288,000
Savings Banks	190,749,000	119,065,000	41,213,000

The number and capital funds of "mujin" (credit association) companies are not yet definitely known, because of the fact that a law pertaining thereto was put into force from October, 1915.

The various lines of industries are steadily expanding. In the following the number and position of industrial companies are shown on the basis of the official report for 1914 :—

	Agricultural.			Industrial.			Commercial.	
	No.	Paid-up Capital. Yen.	Reserves. Yen.	No.	Paid-up Capital. Yen.	Reserves. Yen.	No.	Paid-up Capital. Yen.
1914.								
Joint Stock Companies	198	20,826,692	1,401,884	1,929	750,255,427	94,758,193	4,367	771,302,237
Limited Partnerships	202	2,892,257	70,561	2,267	49,602,405	10,852,344	3,787	65,704,991
Ordinary Partnerships	91	3,516,448	316,153	1,070	33,711,427	4,965,848	1,769	137,013,431
Total	491	27,235,397	1,788,598	5,266	833,569,259	110,576,385	9,923	974,020,659

1914.	Transportation.				Total.			
	Reserves.	No.	Paid-up	Reserves.	No.	Paid-up	Reserves.	
	Yen.		Capital.	Yen.		Capital.	Yen.	
Joint Stock Companies	364,204,515	559	227,998,588	59,267,760	7,053	1,770,382,944	519,632,352	
Limited Partnerships	30,208,470	494	4,194,548	781,994	6,750	122,394,201	41,913,369	
Ordinary Partnerships	40,538,272	125	1,768,022	138,515	3,055	176,009,328	45,958,788	
Total	434,951,257	1,178	233,961,158	60,188,269	16,858	2,068,786,473	607,504,509	

CURRENCY SYSTEM.

COINAGE.

The present coinage system is based on the Coinage Law, issued in 1897, which established the gold monometallic system. Its principal points may be summarised as follows:—

1. The coinage unit is 2 fun (0.75 grammes) of pure gold, that is, one-half of the former gold unit.
2. The standard gold coins are of three denominations, namely, five yen, ten yen, and twenty yen; the former gold coins pass for double their nominal value.
3. The subsidiary silver coins are of three denominations, namely, ten sen, twenty sen, and fifty sen; the former five sen, ten sen, twenty sen, and fifty sen silver pieces are allowed to circulate.
4. The other subsidiary coins are the nickel five sen pieces and the bronze one sen and five rin pieces; the former two sen, one sen, five rin, and one rin copper pieces are allowed to circulate.

At the end of:—	Coins in Circulation.			
	Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Bronze.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1915	37,112,103	114,232,513	9,084,710	9,011,398

CONVERTIBLE BANK-NOTES.

In May, 1884, the Convertible Bank-notes Law was issued, which provided for the issue by the Bank of Japan of bank-notes which were to be convertible into silver; but upon the adoption of the gold standard in 1897, the existing bank-notes became convertible into gold. The principal points may be summarised as follows:—

1. The Bank of Japan is required to hold as conversion reserve against the issue of notes, gold and silver coins and bullion to the same amount as that of the notes issued; and the total value of silver coin and bullion must not exceed one-fourth of the entire conversion reserve.

The Bank of Japan may, in addition to the notes specified in the preceding paragraph, specially issue bank-notes to an amount not exceeding ¥120,000,000 (£12,291,304) on security of Government loan bonds, treasury bills, and other reliable securities or commercial bills.

Should it be deemed necessary, on account of the condition of the market, to increase the amount of money in circulation, bank-notes may, in addition to those specified in the preceding two paragraphs, be issued with the permission of the Minister of Finance on security of Government loan bonds, treasury bills, and other reliable securities or commercial bills; in such case an issue tax must be paid at the rate of not less than five per cent. per annum of the amount so issued.

2. The bank-notes are of seven denominations, namely, one yen, five yen, ten yen, twenty yen, fifty yen, one hundred yen, and two hundred yen.

The following table shows the amount of notes in circulation during the past ten years:—1906, ¥341,766,164; 1907, ¥369,984,111; 1908, ¥352,734,272; 1909, ¥352,763,201; 1910, ¥401,624,928; 1911, ¥433,399,116; 1912, ¥448,921,708; 1913, ¥426,388,708; 1914, ¥385,589,096; 1915, ¥430,138,010.

COMMUNICATIONS: LAND TRANSPORTATION.

RAILWAYS:—It was in 1869 (second year of Meiji) that Japan laid her first railway between Tokyo and Yokohama. As the nation was still a stranger to the facilities railways afford, no private capital could be utilized in building the first line in this country, and the Government financed the novel undertaking. During the first years of Meiji the Government followed the same policy of nationalizing the undertaking, and additional lines were laid.

After a decade the first private undertaking was promoted, and the Government was induced to partially give up the nationalization policy. Since that time a number of private lines have been constructed in various parts of the Empire, but in 1892 the Government promulgated the Railway Construction Act, with a view to building all trunk lines at the expense of the Government, though the Government could not raise the required funds unless loans were floated.

The business boom after the Sino-Japanese War proved a great fillip to this line of undertaking, as it placed cheap money at the disposal of business enterprises. A large number of new lines were constructed one after another in all parts of the country, and the total mileage of private lines almost doubled the Government lines.

A new epoch was marked for the railways in Japan in 1906 when the Government, apparently on the strength of the experience obtained in the Russo-Japanese war, effected the wholesale nationalization of railways in Japan, except only a few insignificant lines connecting provincial towns.

Thus only a small mileage of unimportant lines is now controlled by private concerns, the greater part of the railways in the Empire being in the hands of the Government. In the following table the mileage of railways open to traffic is shown:—

	Miles.
State Railways	5,686.26
Private Railways	1,441.45
Total... ..	7,130.71

When the first line was laid between Tokyo and Yokohama the narrow gauge of 3.6 feet was adopted as standard in this country, and this has since been followed except in some lines in the colonies. In view of the limited carrying capacity of the railways in the country, it has been argued as desirable to adopt the standard gauge of 4.8½ feet on all trunk lines—this often forming a bone of contention in the Imperial Diet—but no final decision has yet been reached on the problem, mainly for financial reasons.

On the private railways the same gauge as the State railways has been mainly adopted, but now on many local lines a narrower standard is adopted, in accordance with the provisions of the Light Railway Law the Government promulgated in 1910. In the following year another law was adopted, in which the grant of bounties was provided for lines which yield a rate of profit insufficient to distribute dividends at 5 per cent. per annum to the proprietors. Thanks to this encouragement, the construction of light railways is steadily carried out in local districts.

In the following table the financial condition of State and private railways in this country are shown on the basis of the official returns for 1916:—

Financial Year.	Receipts.		
	State. Yen.	Private. Yen.	Total. Yen.
1905-06	24,056,140	{ * 44,977,025 2,446,380	* 69,033,165 2,446,380
1906-07	35,478,317	{ * 43,192,598 3,215,407	* 78,670,915 3,215,407
1907-08	69,775,161	{ * 11,819,182 138,441	* 81,594,343 138,441
1908-09	79,821,583	{ * 3,866,992 31,934	* 83,688,575 31,934

Financial Year.	Receipts.		
	State. Yen.	Private. Yen.	Total. Yen.
1909-10	82,236,436	4,180,227 * 32,015	86,416,663 * 32,015
1910-11	89,336,592	4,473,317 * 68,582	93,809,909 * 68,582
1911-12	100,179,818	4,921,973 * 265,424	105,101,791 * 265,424
1912-13	108,025,638	5,729,606 * 760,365	113,755,244 * 760,365
1913-14	113,477,055	7,135,516 * 927,279	120,612,571 * 927,279
1914-15	112,169,616	8,582,319 * 1,254,483	120,751,935 * 1,254,483

Financial Year.	Expenditure.			Net Profit.			Working Expenses for Every ¥100 of Receipts.	
	State. Yen.	Private. Yen.	Total. Yen.	State. Yen.	Private. Yen.	Total. Yen.	State. Yen.	Private. Yen.
1905-06	11,129,154	24,078,076	35,207,230	12,926,986	23,345,329	36,272,315	46.30	46.75
1906-07	18,247,601	25,202,968	43,450,569	17,230,716	21,205,037	38,435,753	51.43	50.99
1907-08	35,751,943	7,507,286	43,259,229	34,023,218	4,450,337	38,473,555	51.24	52.34
1908-09	44,708,436	2,298,517	47,006,953	35,113,147	1,600,409	36,713,556	53.69	51.91
1909-10	72,202,382	2,484,613	74,686,995	10,034,054	1,727,629	11,761,683	51.15	51.25
1910-11	76,509,849	2,672,201	79,182,050	12,826,743	1,869,698	14,696,441	48.41	47.91
1911-12	79,927,654	2,947,412	82,875,066	20,252,164	2,239,985	22,492,149	45.69	48.80
1912-13	88,393,579	3,835,035	92,228,614	19,632,059	2,626,066	22,258,125	46.30	53.43
1913-14	93,682,740	4,624,805	98,307,545	19,794,315	3,367,035	23,161,350	48.07	53.37
1914-15	97,927,049	5,934,061	103,861,110	14,252,667	3,736,395	17,990,062	50.97	55.67

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS:—Steam railways are all controlled by the Imperial Railway Board, including private lines, but electric tramways are placed under the charge of the Home and Communications Departments, in accordance with the provisions of the Tramway Act. The first electric tramway in Japan was constructed in Kyoto soon after the country went to war with China, to give facilities to visitors to the Domestic Industrial Exhibition then held in the city. This example was followed by Tokyo and Nagoya, and on the strength of the success achieved in those cities tramways have been laid in many other cities and towns. At present over seventy municipalities and companies run electric tramways, the mileage of lines being as follows:—

	Miles.
Mileage of lines completed	914.22
Mileage of lines under construction	286.76

The financial side of the undertakings is shown in the following:—

	Yen.
Gross amount of capital invested	307,593,165
Paid up capital	273,696,062
Reserve funds	7,126,702

MARINE TRANSPORTATION.

MERCANTILE MARINE:—Previously to the Imperial Restoration of Meiji the coast-wise trade only was carried on with sailing boats, and it was only when the Meiji Government gave encouragement in various ways to this line of business—to wrest the trade from foreign shipowners—that Japan had her own mercantile marine and began her career as a sea-faring nation.

Shortly after the Satsuma Rebellion, shipbuilders began their activities and built or imported many steamships. Thus Japan could at least carry on her coast-wise trade with her own ships alone, and when the Sino-Japanese war broke out, Japan had enough ships to carry out her ambitious scheme of military transportation with her own ships.

The war marked a turning point for Japan's mercantile marine, for shortly after the war the Government promulgated the Shipping Encouragement Law and stimulated the ocean trade with more energy and determination. Thanks to the past efforts of the Government and private shipping companies, Japan now has regular services established almost all over the world, and everywhere in the world ships are seen under the flag of the rising sun.

In the following table the strength of Japan's mercantile marine is shown in detail on the basis of the official report for 1916 :—

At the End of :—	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.				Average Capacity of Vessels.		
	Number.	Gross Tonnage.	Tonnage Capacity.		"Koku" Capacity.		Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	
			Number.	Gross Tonnage.	Number.	"Koku."		Tonnage.	"Koku."
		Tons.		Tons.		Koku.	Tons.	Tons.	Koku.
1906	2,103	1,041,569	4,547	354,356	22,632	2,695,832	495	78	119
1907	2,223	1,116,945	4,811	366,950	20,635	2,561,088	502	76	124
1908	2,304	1,160,440	5,379	384,481	21,707	2,817,230	504	71	130
1909	2,366	1,193,194	5,937	404,089	22,734	3,013,494	506	68	133
1910	2,545	1,233,909	6,392	413,720	22,643	3,141,371	485	65	139
1911	2,844	1,386,534	8,192	451,520	21,817	2,994,219	488	55	137
1912	3,064	1,442,884	10,601	500,042	21,014	2,795,501	471	47	133
1913	3,286	1,528,264	13,169	570,319	19,358	2,577,817	465	43	133
1914	3,487	1,593,404	14,552	609,160	19,028	2,434,282	457	42	128
1915	3,487	1,621,205	17,498	671,273	17,429	2,255,408	465	38	129

NOTE:—Exclusive of figures for sailing vessels under 5 tons and 50 koku.

The different shipping companies which have contributed to the progress of the trade have been more or less under official protection. At present protection is given in the form of subsidies to regular mail services. In the following table the position of those companies and the official mail services are shown in detail on the basis of the official report for 1916 :—

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Year.	No. of Companies.	Authorised Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Vessels.	
					No.	Gross Tonnage.
						Yen.
1906	13	50,569,000	43,167,000	19,702,760	344	491,258
1907	16	59,969,000	57,135,170	20,480,230	537	527,766
1908	18	66,669,000	59,271,500	22,019,382	543	564,179
1909	20	67,319,000	60,050,188	24,225,084	538	575,872
1910	20	67,399,000	61,442,577	26,504,488	535	600,042
1911	20	67,664,000	61,636,302	30,653,575	454	648,866
1912	18	67,064,000	60,651,016	37,771,365	419	702,738
1913	23	70,484,000	62,484,000	45,196,012	582	785,190
1914	24	80,234,000	65,258,000	51,650,386	578	841,931
1915	24	78,234,000	65,796,500	41,742,901	608	895,615

REGULAR MAIL SERVICES.

Vessels on the Line and their Departure.	Periods during which the Government Order takes effect.	Recipients of Order.
EUROPEAN SERVICE.—Antwerp Line :—		
11 vessels employed ; 7,500 to 12,000 tons gross each ; speed, 15-16 knots ; regular service, once every fortnight	Commencing with January, 1916 and ending in December, 1917.	{ Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
NORTH AMERICAN SERVICE.—Puget Sound Line :—		
6 vessels employed ; 5,500 to 9,700 tons gross each ; speed, 14-16 knots ; regular service, once every fortnight	Do.	{ N.Y.K. and O.S.K.
NORTH AMERICAN SERVICE.—San Francisco Line :—		
3 vessels employed ; 12,500 to 13,500 tons gross each ; speed, 18-20 knots ; regular service, once or more every four weeks	Do.	{ Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICE.—West Coast Line :—		
3 vessels employed ; 6,000 to 9,700 tons gross each ; speed, 13-15 knots ; regular service, once in two months	Do.	{ Do.
AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.—Melbourne Line :—		
3 vessels employed ; 5,000 to 7,500 tons gross each ; speed, 15-17 knots ; regular service, once a month	Do.	{ Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
JAVA LINE :—		
4 vessels employed ; over 3,000 tons gross each ; maximum speed, over 11 knots ; regular service, once or more every four weeks	Commencing with April, 1916 and ending in March, 1918.	{ Nanyo Yusen Kaisha.
CHINA SERVICE.—Shanghai-Hankow Line :—		
6 steel steamers employed ; over 2,000 tons gross each ; maximum speed, over 11 knots ; regular service, four times or more a week from March to December and six times or more every fortnight in January and February	Do.	{ Niishin Kisen Kaisha.
CHINA SERVICE.—Hankow-Ichang Line :—		
2 steel steamers employed ; over 1,500 tons gross each ; maximum speed, over 10 knots ; regular service, six times or more a month from April to September and five times or more a month from October to March of the following year ...	Do.	{ Do.
CHINA SERVICE.—Hankow-Siangtan Line :—		
2 steel steamers employed ; over 800 tons gross each ; maximum speed, over 7 knots ; regular service, eight times or more a month, except in the period during which the water of the river is diminished in volume	Do.	{ Do.
CHINA SERVICE.—Hankow-Changtu Line :—		
1 steel steamer employed ; over 800 tons gross ; maximum speed, over 7 knots ; regular service, twice or more a month, except in the period during which the water of the river is diminished in volume... ..	Do.	{ Do.
Shanghai Line :—		
Kobe-Shanghai line ; 2 vessels employed ; over 3,000 tons gross each ; maximum speed, over 14 knots ; regular service, once or more a week	Commencing with October, 1915 and ending in March, 1918.	{ Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yokohama-Shanghai line ; 2 vessels of over 2,500 tons gross each, having the maximum speed of over 14 knots, and additional ships are employed on a regular service twice or more a week	Do.	{ Do.
North China Line :—		
Kobe-Newchwang line ; 4 vessels employed ; over 1,500 tons gross each ; maximum speed, over 12 knots ; regular service, once or more a week	Do.	{ Do.
Yokohama-Newchwang line ; additional to the above line ; 3 additional ships are employed on a regular service once or more every fortnight	Do.	{ Do.
Line connecting Hokkai-do with Mainland :—		
2 vessels employed ; over 700 tons gross each ; maximum speed, over 10 knots ; regular service, once or more every day	Do.	{ Kita Nippon Kisen Kaisha.
Dairen Line :—		
4 vessels employed ; over 2,000 tons gross each ; maximum speed, over 14 knots ; regular service, twice more a week	Commencing with April, 1916 and ending in March, 1918.	{ Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
SEA OF JAPAN SERVICE.—Karafuto Line :—		
2 vessels employed ; over 700 tons gross each ; maximum speed, over 10 knots ; regular service, thrice or more in April, five times or more a month from May to November and twice or more in December	Do.	{ Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Vessels on the Line and their Departures.

Periods during which the
Government Order
takes effect.Recipients of
Order.

SEA OF JAPAN SERVICE.—Tsuruga-Vladivostock Line:—

1 vessel employed; over 2,000 tons gross; maximum speed, over 14 knots; regular service, once or more a week	Commencing with April, 1916 and ending in March, 1918.	{ Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
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SEA OF JAPAN SERVICE.—Otaru-Vladivostock Line:—

Direct line; 1 vessel employed; over 1,400 tons gross; maximum speed, over 11 knots; regular service, once or more a month, January being excepted	Do.	{ Do.
Circuitous line; the same vessel is employed on a regular service once or more a month from March to August	Do.	{ Do.
The services of the above two lines are to be carried on alternately		

Line connecting Naha with Kagoshima:—

1 vessel employed; over 1,000 tons gross; maximum speed, over 10 knots; regular service, six times or more a month	Do.	{ Do.
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TELEGRAPH, POST, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

Japan had a primitive method of postal communications previous to the Imperial Restoration of Meiji. In 1871 the old system was replaced by a new institution based on the European system. The telegraphic service was also inaugurated in the same year between Yokohama and Tokyo. Since that time the new system has developed with wonderful vitality, and now almost in every town, village, and city there are offices handling postal and telegraphic services.

The telephone service was inaugurated nearly two decades later in Tokyo, but its development has not been less vigorous than that of the other two services. At present there are telephone offices almost all over the country, numbering more than 2,400.

In addition the wireless telegraph service has been lately inaugurated, and at some important points there are wireless offices handling international messages.

All these services are carried on by the Government, and the actual control is placed in the hands of the Department of Communications.

In the following tables the development of these services during recent years is shown in detail on the basis of the official report for 1916:—

At the End of:—	Posts.					
	Ordinary Posts.			Parcel Posts.		
	Number of Offices open to the Public.	Postal Routes. Ri.	* Number of Messages.	Number of Offices open to the Public.	Postal Routes. Ri.	* Number of Parcels.
1905-06	6,237	24,458	1,256,691,581	6,234	25,077	13,795,163
1906-07... ..	6,449	24,051	1,244,810,913	6,448	24,629	15,145,215
1907-08... ..	6,709	24,352	1,391,489,861	6,708	24,906	17,868,453
1908-09... ..	6,878	24,297	1,475,763,973	6,877	24,925	19,646,380
1909-10... ..	6,946	23,682	1,493,807,070	6,945	23,659	20,476,666
1910-11... ..	7,086	23,655	1,526,121,284	7,085	23,744	22,445,448
1911-12... ..	7,166	23,407	1,654,238,537	7,165	23,412	23,442,540
1912-13	7,268	22,683	1,652,942,779	7,267	22,597	24,702,039
1913-14... ..	7,268	22,282	1,816,544,603	7,267	22,169	25,717,509
1914-15... ..	7,266	21,725	1,816,144,272	7,265	21,666	25,473,020

At the End of:—	Telegraphs.				Telephones.			
	Number of Offices open to the Public.	Length of Lines. Ri.	Length of Wires. Ri.	* Number of Messages.	Number of Offices open to the Public.	Length of Lines. Ri.	Length of Wires. Ri.	* Number of Messages.
1905-06	2,600	7,901	37,144	23,772,950	{ 197 †143 }	1,314	51,023	150,171,687
1906-07	2,815	8,690	38,245	24,413,965	{ 262 †159 }	1,526	56,176	154,815,291
1907-08	3,183	9,030	39,973	27,761,798	{ 451 †219 }	1,956	71,940	265,341,880
1908-09	3,571	9,186	40,852	{ 27,766,449 † 4,480 }	{ 723 †274 }	2,272	86,118	324,867,546
1909-10	3,951	9,373	41,598	{ 28,185,955 † 7,817 }	{ 1,141 †382 }	2,359	107,695	423,339,467
1910-11	4,268	9,669	42,849	{ 29,887,533 † 15,343 }	{ 1,559 †463 }	2,578	128,275	558,352,969
1911-12	4,657	9,950	44,122	{ 32,450,664 † 27,701 }	{ 1,949 †559 }	2,740	159,388	766,205,606
1912-13	4,779	10,222	45,445	{ 33,724,154 † 34,147 }	{ 2,256 †654 }	3,032	187,794	857,385,960
1913-14	4,806	10,243	45,651	{ 33,688,341 † 35,546 }	{ 2,321 †676 }	2,851	201,137	927,637,826
1914-15	4,936	10,502	47,047	{ 33,750,481 † 36,037 }	{ 2,404 †679 }	2,978	215,997	1,045,042,902

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

ALL affairs relating to education are placed under the control of the Department of Education. There are two bureaux in the department and one has under its control all universities, high schools, technological schools, and collegiate schools, along with the astronomical observatory, meteorological observatories, and other scientific institutions, while the other exercises general supervision over elementary schools, middle schools, higher female schools, normal schools and all other schools of intermediate grades, together with libraries, museums, and other educational institutions.

All educational institutions founded by the Government are placed under the direct control of the Department of Education, and all important affairs are managed with the sanction of the Department. Institutions established by municipal or prefectural authorities and those founded and maintained by private individuals or corporations, are only indirectly controlled by the Department through the prefectural Governors, with the exception of collegiate schools, which are directly controlled by the Department.

A Board of School Inspectors is attached to the Bureau of Common Education, and all grades of educational institutions are regularly inspected; but schools established by municipal or prefectural authorities are mostly placed under the control of school inspectors attached to the local governments, and no direct inspection is made by the School Inspectors in the Department of Education.

The scholastic system of Japan is as follows:—

COMMON EDUCATION.

Ordinary Elementary Schools	... ..	{ Middle Schools—Higher Normal Schools. High Schools for Girls—Higher Normal Schools.
Higher Elementary Schools	... ..	{ High Schools for Girls—Higher Normal Schools. Normal Schools—Higher Normal Schools.

Normal schools include those for both boys and girls, and sometimes also separate institutions for boys and girls respectively.

LIBERAL EDUCATION.

High Schools—Imperial Universities.

Collegiate Schools.

Lower grade technological schools.

The lowest class educational institutions are divided into higher grade technological schools, lower grade technological schools, and artizans' or apprentices' schools.

Outside of this general system there are a number of special educational institutions. For the dumb, deaf, and blind there are two Government institutions in Tokyo and several in the provinces. The Peers' School in Tokyo, which is divided into the Boys' and the Girls' Departments, is an educational institution for the Princes and Princesses of the Blood and sons and daughters of noblemen, and is quite independent of the general educational system.

In Tokyo, also, there are the Tokyo Mercantile Marine School and the Government Fishery Institute. Both of these are of the collegiate grade, but they are not placed under the control of the Department of Education. The former belongs to the Department of Communications and the latter to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

All educational affairs relating to the Army and Navy are controlled by the Boards of Military and Naval Education, and have no connection with the general educational system of the country.

The Elementary Schools are of two grades, Ordinary and Higher. The course of study at the ordinary elementary schools is compulsory and covers six years. All children must go to one of these schools as soon as they reach full six years, except the lunatic, idiotic, or disabled. The higher elementary schools are institutions auxiliary to the ordinary elementary schools, and their course of study covers two years, which can be extended to three years at the option of local authorities.

Every city, town, and village is required to establish ordinary elementary schools by law, because the compulsory system is adopted, and the number of the schools within the same administrative district is determined in proportion to the number of children of school age in such district. Private elementary schools are also in existence, but their number is quite limited, and fully 94 per cent. of the whole is maintained by local administration.

The number of Elementary Schools in 1913 was as follows:—

Ordinary Elementary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,379
Ordinary and Higher Elementary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,367
Higher Elementary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,149

Of this total, 148 were private institutions, 67 in Tokyo, 12 in Osaka and the remainder in other districts.

The total number of children of school age throughout the Empire is 7,400,000 in round figures. Nearly 99 per cent. of this number attend schools in some prefectures, and the average percentage does not fall below 95 per cent.

The Middle Schools are established for the education of boys who desire to prosecute their studies after graduation from Ordinary Elementary Schools, and the course of study provided is higher than that of Higher Elementary Schools. The whole course of study covers 5 years. In some schools a course of a year is provided for boys desiring to prosecute their studies further after graduation from the regular course.

Middle Schools are mostly established by local governments. Of the whole number of 318, private institutions number only 74. The total number of students in the middle schools is 139,000, and every year nearly 20,000 graduates are turned out.

Girls' High Schools correspond to middle Schools for boys, and the regular course ranges between 4 and 5 years. They can also provide post-graduate courses of 2 or 3 years for their graduates. A special course of domestic economy is also provided in some schools.

In addition there are Girls' High Schools giving lessons in domestic economy, commercial science, or some other practical art or science. Their regular course covers 4 years, but the term is shortened for graduates from Higher Elementary Schools.

This class of school is also maintained by local governments, but there are also a number of private institutions where special courses are mostly provided. Throughout the Empire there are 213 Girls' High Schools, and according to statistical returns at the end of 1913 the total number of students was 68,000. They turn out nearly 1,200 graduates every year.

Normal Schools are a special class of educational institution established for the training of teachers, and are divided into the two classes of Ordinary Normal Schools and Higher Normal Schools. The former trains teachers for elementary schools and the latter teachers for middle schools and girls' high schools.

Boys and girls who have graduated either from higher elementary schools or middle schools and girls' high schools are admitted into ordinary normal schools, and after training for a period of from 2 to 4 years they are qualified as elementary school teachers.

Ordinary normal schools number 86, and according to statistical returns at the end of 1913 the total number of students was 27,000. Every year these schools turn out nearly 7,300 teachers for elementary schools.

Higher Normal Schools are established and maintained by the Government and there is one each for boys at Tokyo and Hiroshima and one each for girls at Nara and Tokyo. Graduates from middle schools and girls' high schools are admitted, and after 4 years' training they are turned out as qualified teachers for middle schools, ordinary normal schools, and girls' high schools. According to the statistical returns at the end of 1912 the whole number of students at the higher normal schools for men was 1,000, in round figures, while the total number of students at the institutions for women was nearly 700.

High Schools are established and maintained by the State for the twofold purposes of training middle school graduates in technical or literary pursuits and of preparing men for education in universities. Practically, however, the schools serve only as preparatory schools for universities at present, the former function being mostly carried out by collegiate schools.

Middle school graduates are admitted into the High Schools after competitive examination, and according to the branches of learning they are desirous of pursuing they are assigned to the different courses. In three years the regular courses are finished and the graduates are sent to universities.

These number eight, and according to the statistical returns for 1913 the total number of students was 6,300, and every year 1,700 graduates are turned out.

Universities are maintained by the Government and private corporations, but those founded and controlled by the Government are alone recognized by law as such, all the like institutions founded and maintained by private individuals and corporations being only collegiate schools in the eyes of the law. The universities controlled by the Government are termed Imperial Universities and consist of seminaries and colleges. In the case of the most complete they are composed of the Colleges of Law, Medicine, Technology, Literature, Science, and Agriculture, but in some cases the Colleges of Science and Technology are united into a college of science and technology.

At present Imperial Universities are situated in Tokyo, Kyoto, Fukuoka, and Sendai. The Tokyo Imperial University is a complete institution, but the Kyoto Imperial University is still far from completely organized, for it does not have a college of agriculture and its college of technology is still attached to the College of Science.

The University at Fukuoka, which is styled the Kyushu Imperial University, is not yet completely organized, and is lacking in the Colleges of Literature, Science, Agriculture, and Law. The University at Sendai is, too, far from being complete, having only Colleges of Medicine, Science, Agriculture, and Technology.

Every college is divided into courses, and in the College of Agriculture in the Tokyo Imperial University a special course is provided in addition for the training of teachers in local agricultural schools. Graduates from high schools are admitted into the colleges, and after three years' tuition they are turned out as graduates, or "Gakushi," except in the case of the College of Medicine, where the courses are to be finished in four years.

In every university the "Daigakuin" is kept for the guidance of graduates trying to prosecute their studies further.

According to the statistical returns made up at the end of 1912 the total number of students in the different universities was 9,572.

Collegiate schools, or "Semmon Gakko," train graduates from middle schools and girls high schools, or those boys and girls who are recognized to have the same amount of knowledge as the graduates from those schools in science or technical arts. They provide usually preparatory courses for fresh students. The regular courses cover three years, and only those who have finished the preparatory courses are admitted. Post-graduate courses are also maintained by some schools. Some of these schools are maintained by the Government, but the majority is maintained by private corporations or local administration.

In the following the classes and number of collegiate schools are shown in detail on the basis of the statistical returns at the end of 1912 :—

	Government.	Municipal.	Private.	Total.
Medical	5	2	9	16
Law	—	—	11	11
Literature	1	—	12	13
Religion	—	—	23	23
Fine arts	1	1	—	2
Music	1	—	—	1
Athletic	—	—	1	1
Technology	7	—	1	8
Fishery	9	—	—	9

Lower grade commercial and technological schools which provide three years' courses in agriculture, commerce, or technology admit graduates from ordinary elementary schools and turn out competent assistants for industrial and commercial workers. Their number is slightly over 200.

Artisans' schools are established throughout the country for the training of young boys graduated from ordinary elementary schools in technical arts. The courses at the schools are easy and cover from 6 months to 4 years. At present there are 113 of these, of which one is maintained by the Government and 108 by corporations and four by private individuals.

Apprentices' schools are organized to give lessons in various lines of technical knowledge to young apprentices, or boys graduated from ordinary elementary schools at odd hours. They are mostly attached to elementary schools, but sometimes are independently maintained. No limitations are legally set down as to the age of pupils or terms of study. The classes and number of this lower grade of educational institutions are as follows :—

	Government.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Industrial	3	155	16	174
Agricultural	—	5,813	219	6,032
Commercial	1	180	22	203
Fisheries	—	122	5	127
Others	—	1,431	46	1,477

Special privileges are granted to the students and graduates of higher grade schools. All the students in schools above middle schools are exempted from conscription till they have graduated, even if they reach age. After graduation they can apply for one year's service if they bear all the expenses during their service. Especially the graduates from normal schools are privileged to serve only during six weeks.

Law also gives privilege to the graduates from universities and collegiate schools to apply for State examination for civil service, medical practice, apothecaries' business, the bench, and the bar. Particularly, graduates from the Colleges of Law in the Imperial Universities can obtain certificates without examination for legal practice and be appointed Judges and Public Procurators. Graduates from the Medical Colleges in the Imperial Universities can also practice without examination. Graduates from collegiate and medical schools specially sanctioned by the Education Department participate.

Opinion now obtains in Japan that the present system of education should be modified and made more practical and workable. In the Imperial Diet, also, the question has been frequently discussed and the results have been memorialized to the Government. In view of this tendency of public opinion, the Government appointed a special commission some time ago in the Department of Education and has since been endeavouring to draw up a better system.

The nation apparently desires not only to improve the methods of teaching, and nature of lessons, but to shorten the terms of education, at the same time raising the position of private colleges to the same level as the Imperial Universities without regard to division of the institutions into colleges according to the number of colleges they have. The commission has not yet succeeded in drawing up a plan which will satisfy all, but sooner or later some scheme will be devised and carried out.

RELIGION.

IN Japan there are at present three religious systems, viz., Shintoism, Buddhism, and Christianity, and each of these has a large body of believers. Each of them also has many sub-divisions or sects.

Shintoism is, briefly speaking, a system of ethical precepts based on ancestor-worship. It worships as deities the pioneers of the Empire and their followers, and teaches men to follow the precepts handed down from them. Some of the sects retain the traditions of the olden times, and their tenets are reflective of the ideas of the world and humanity conceived by the ancestors of the nation, but the others were founded in the middle ages. A few have even been created during the past few decades. The sects inaugurated in the later ages are not genuinely Japanese, but distinctly show the influence of foreign religions, particularly Buddhism.

In the following the sects of Shintoism and the number of their temples are shown:—

Sects.		Temples or Chapels.										
Shinto	Sect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512
Kurozumi	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	482
Shusei	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347
Taisei	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
Shinshu	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281
Ontake	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	544
Misogi	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Shinri	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Fuso	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234
Taisei	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269
Jikko	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159
Konko	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460
Tenri	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,826
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,508

No census is obtainable as to the number of believers, but the respective influences of the different sects can be gathered from the number of their temples or chapels.

Among others the Shinto Sect is lacking in religious colour as it only teaches men to follow the traditional ethical precepts handed down from the founders of the Empire, and its tenets have no element of religious belief. Therefore, its believers sometimes believe in other sects of Shintoism or Buddhism and its teachers look upon this with toleration.

Buddhism is an exotic religion brought from China through Chosen during the 5th century. At first it was rejected by the influential families in the country, but when it obtained the support of some members of the Imperial family its influence was firmly established in this country, and after a few centuries even Emperors and Empresses were among its believers. Thus Buddhism became almost the State religion of Japan, but still could not overthrow Shintoism, and Buddhist priests tried to avert its opposition by adopting some traditions of Shintoism as main items of their tenets.

During the first few centuries there was no division among believers and their teachers, but later some sects belonging to the Mahayana division were introduced from China, and they obtained strong support among the learned classes or the Court nobles. In the 12th century new sects were also inaugurated by some Japanese priests and replaced all former divisions. Thus the Buddhistic sects in Japan at present are all the modified forms of the Mahayana divisions of Buddhism imported from China.

In the following the different sects of Buddhism and their temples are shown :—

Sects.	Temples.
Tendai Sect	4,570
Shingon Sect	12,336
Jōdo Sect	8,352
Sōdo Sect	14,226
Rinzai Sect	6,082
Ohbaku Sect	525
Shinshu Sect	19,642
Nichiren Sect	5,022
Ji Sect	495
Yūzūnembutsu Sect	361
Hossō Sect	43
Kegon Sect	32

All these sects are sub-divided and every one of them has many temples of its own, in addition to lecture or preaching halls, which number 5,355. Though Buddhist temples are so many, and almost all the nation are their followers, not all of them are believers of Buddhism. Rather they only subscribe their names as followers of one or the other sect because they have the tombs of their ancestors in the grounds of Buddhist temples. Accordingly the priests belonging to these sects are not necessarily the propagandists of Buddhism, but only the warders of cemeteries.

Christianity was first introduced into Japan during the 16th century by Portuguese Jesuits. Owing to their jealous propaganda Catholicism gained a firm footing in Kyushu, and even some daimyos believed in the religion, but as it was known by the authorities in the Shogunate Government that these Jesuit priests were only working in Japan to gain territories it was exterminated, and in the 17th century there was not a single Christian believer in the whole Empire.

In 1860 the country was opened to foreign intercourse again, but the freedom of belief was not openly granted. Only after the restoration of the Imperial régime the propagation of the new religion was tolerated by the Government, and a host of foreign missionaries began their activities.

At present, thanks to the jealous propaganda of able missionaries during the past fifty years, Christianity has gained a firm footing in Japan and, as shown in the following table, there are many churches or chapels belonging to a number of denominations :—

Denominations.	Churches or Chapels.
Roman Catholicism	191
Orthodox Church of Russia	132
Japan Presbyterian Church	243
Japan Episcopal Methodist Church	187
Methodist Protestant Mission	18
Evangelical Association of North America	23
Evangelical Lutheran Church	9
Scandinavian Japan Alliance	9
Christian and Missionary Alliance	5
Scandinavian Alliance Mission	15
Japan Universalist	4
Congregational Church	132

Denominations.	Churches or Chapels.
Japan Episcopal Church...	213
Baptist Church ...	68
Friends ...	5
Church of Christ ...	13
Hepzibah ...	4
Seventh Day Adventist ...	3
Salvation Army ...	38
Others ...	37
Independents ...	32

The freedom of belief is granted by the Imperial Constitution, and all denominations of religion can preach or propagate their tenets without any constraint so far as they do not disturb order.

The official control of religion was at first undertaken by the Department of Home Affairs, but now the Department of Education has general supervision over religious sects or divisions. Practically no direct official intervention is made in the internal administration of any sect, and the management of their affairs is placed in the hands of the heads elected by the sects themselves.

Shinto shrines are apparently places of worship, but they are not treated officially as religious establishments. In the eyes of the law they are the sanctuaries dedicated to national heroes, and they should be respected as objects of national veneration. They are placed under the charge of the Department of Home Affairs.

BANKING SECTION.

NIPPON GINKO.

(THE BANK OF JAPAN.)

I.—BANKING SYSTEM PRIOR TO THE FOUNDATION OF THE BANK.

FROM the outset of its organization, the Government of the Meiji Era deemed it so urgently necessary to utilize the radical changes that had taken place in the national polity by introducing various institutions from Occidental countries, that it could find no leisure to essay any extensive scrutiny into the different methods and

these National Banks of issue having been established all over the country under the auspices of the Government.

But since the trade silver dollar was minted together with the standard gold coin, and subsequently the former was permitted to circulate in the interior, a change had been brought about in the monetary system, in which silver now was to be the actual standard, while the gold standard remained only nominal. As to paper money, both an in-



BANK OF JAPAN.

systems pursued by the most civilized nations with a view to determining their adaptability to the conditions existing in this country. Monetary and banking systems were no exceptions. They were directly copied from the systems of the United States of America; a money standard was fixed—one yen in gold—that is, nearly equal to one dollar; and the Government not only issued paper money, but also authorized each National Bank to issue its own bank notes,

crease of the Government issues, consequent upon the pressing needs of the State, and an increase of the notes, issued by the National Banks, had accelerated inflation to such an enormous amount as to bring about a not inconsiderable premium as between silver and paper. This at once affected and greatly disturbed economic circles. And yet none of the National Banks was capable to do the work of re-adjustment, for they had established themselves in

various parts of the country and each had only a very small capital. Accordingly monetary transactions were far from being smooth, and the ruling rate of interest was very high.

II.—FOUNDATION OF THE BANK OF JAPAN.

At this juncture, Marquis Matsukata, the then Minister of Finance, devised the establishment of a central bank after the fashion of the banking system in Europe with a view of facilitating monetary transactions in all parts of the country and lowering the rate of interest of the benefit of productive industries, of consolidating the privileges of note issue for the strengthening of credit, and of transferring the Treasury business from the Government in order to prevent the State's finances from being thrown into a chaotic state. The plan finally took shape in 1882 and the Bank of Japan was founded. But just at the time of its establishment convertible bank notes could not be issued, there being a shortage in the supply of hard cash throughout the country. Later on, however, with the progress of financial adjustment the amount of specie was gradually augmented to such an extent as to allow sufficient to be kept in reserve against note-issues, and at the same time, with the enactment of the Convertible Bank Note Regulations in May, 1884, the issue of such bank-notes was inaugurated.

III.—RELATION OF THE BANK TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Soon after the Bank had been organized in accordance with the intent and purposes of its establishment, the Government entrusted to it the business of handling part of the State funds, a privilege which was followed by the concession to employ the funds belonging to the Treasury Deposit Bureau, and since July, 1886, the business in connection with the National Debt. After the Rules of the Treasury had been enacted in 1890, and ever since, the Bank has been authorized by the Government to transact the business of receiving and disbursing State funds in general, and is now in a position to conduct all transactions in connection with State funds together with their distribution, and the issue and redemption of National Loans.

IV.—RELATION OF THE BANK TO THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The Yokohama Specie Bank was originally established as an organ of our overseas trade and has many branches abroad, so that the discounting of Foreign Bills as part of the Bank's business can be done not only through this bank, but also through the Yokohama Specie Bank, whose branches in foreign countries are recognized as Foreign Agencies for the Bank of Japan.

V.—WORK AND SERVICES DONE BY THE BANK.

Of the work and services done by the Bank a few facts may be mentioned. At the time of the organization of the Bank, it accomplished not a little in establishing the convertible note system and also rendered many services for the work of Currency Reform in 1897. Again, at the time of the wars both with China and Russia, the Bank rendered valuable service to the State by assuming the function of receiving and disbursing the War Expenses, transactions which were regulated so as not to prejudice the money market. Especially during the war with Russia, the Bank itself not merely financed the operations very substantially but also undertook all business connected with the supply and distribution of the funds under its own management. The Bank's management in this matter having been so satisfactorily carried out, the convertible note system was kept intact without any injurious disturbance of the money market.

VI.—DEVELOPMENT OF THE BANK.

Since the foundation of the Bank, it has made rapid strides in the growth of business. The Bank, for instance, was organized with a capital of ¥10,000,000, but within a few years the insufficiency of its resources was so felt, that, in 1887, its capital was increased to ¥20,000,000. This was followed by another increase in 1895 to ¥30,000,000. Still another increase was made in 1910 in order to meet the needs of the times, the capital now standing at ¥60,000,000. The expansion of business transacted by the Bank is further illustrated by a comparison of the figures shown in the following tables:—

1.—THE AMOUNT OF NOTE ISSUES AND SPECIE RESERVE ON HAND AT THE CLOSE OF EACH YEAR.

Year.	Note Issue. Yen.	Specie Reserve. Yen.	Year.	Note Issue. Yen.	Specie Reserve. Yen.
1885 ...	3,956,161	3,311,461	1901 ...	214,096,766	71,358,371
1886 ...	39,549,815	23,855,237	1902 ...	232,094,376	109,178,817
1887 ...	53,454,803	31,579,904	1903 ...	232,920,563	116,962,182
1888 ...	65,770,580	45,022,871	1904 ...	286,625,752	83,581,226
1889 ...	79,108,652	57,409,299	1905 ...	312,790,819	115,595,026
1890 ...	102,931,766	44,622,413	1906 ...	341,766,164	147,202,125
1891 ...	115,734,545	63,178,333	1907 ...	369,984,110	161,742,131
1892 ...	125,843,363	81,158,265	1908 ...	352,734,271	169,504,513
1893 ...	148,663,128	85,928,516	1909 ...	352,763,201	217,843,275
1894 ...	149,813,700	81,718,291	1910 ...	401,624,928	222,382,465
1895 ...	180,336,815	60,370,797	1911 ...	433,399,116	229,154,220
1896 ...	198,313,896	132,730,192	1912 ...	448,921,708	247,023,380
1897 ...	226,229,058	98,261,473	1913 ...	426,388,708	224,365,880
1898 ...	197,399,901	89,570,239	1914 ...	385,589,096	218,237,000
1899 ...	250,562,040	110,142,169	1915 ...	430,135,011	248,417,800
1900 ...	228,570,032	67,349,129			

1.—THE TOTAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE BANK.

Year.	Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1882 (for 83 days from Oct. 10th to Dec. 31.) ...	5,762,270	1898	9,019,330,231
1883	157,639,150	1899	9,313,930,754
1884	585,558,379	1900	9,748,987,192
1885	882,315,837	1901	10,576,036,318
1886	1,637,955,188	1902	14,092,646,956
1887	2,657,655,063	1903	12,698,858,693
1888	2,791,391,454	1904	17,668,041,283
1889	2,767,516,603	1905	29,156,254,123
1890	1,213,369,812	1906	35,798,678,906
1891	1,944,126,218	1907	38,592,499,868
1892	1,888,088,536	1908	26,729,214,687
1893	1,811,666,901	1909	28,836,481,539
1894	2,393,387,072	1910	38,702,112,955
1895	3,613,921,233	1911	35,631,308,366
1896	5,320,534,186	1912	35,625,973,331
1897	9,015,139,833	1913	38,528,907,804
		1914	31,185,493,075
		1915	34,674,112,431

Meetings of Shareholders are to be held, and at the General Meetings of February it also publishes a Business Report for the preceding year. In addition to these reports the Bank publishes on every Wednesday a weekly balance sheet. The balance sheet at the close of last year is shown as follows:—

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31ST, 1915.

LIABILITIES.		Yen.
Notes Issued		430,138,010.500
Government Deposits		168,656,966.372
Government Railways Deposits		4,810,809.576
Deposits for Payment of Principal and Interest of National Debts '... ..		58,481,846.590
Funds for Payment of Mint Certificates		1,442,246.354
Current Accounts		8,978,862.130
Deposits Receipts... ..		2,602,500.000
Bills Payable... ..		213.110
Due to Other Banks		31,619.910
Suspense Receipts... ..		2,328,426.550
Authorized Capital		60,000,000.000
Reserve Fund		29,890,000.000
Reserve for Depreciation of Bank Premises		335,000.000
Profit brought forward from Last Half-Year... ..		1,905,022.808
Net Profit for the Current Half-Year		2,743,979.093
Total		772,345,502.993

ASSETS.		Yen.
Statutory Advances to Government... ..		22,000,000.000
Loans		1,950,000.000
Advances on Foreign Bills... ..		20,787,358.870
Advances on Current Accounts		837,132.680
Bills Discounted		34,913,700.000
Deposits		42,469,780.520
Government Bonds		43,951,131.920
Bullion		161,896,076.760
Due from other Banks... ..		45,931.100
Foreign Agencies Accounts... ..		267,678,168.112
Agencies Accounts for Government Railways		4,810,809.576
Agencies Accounts for National Debts		55,507,989.885
Sub-Agencies Accounts... ..		437,088.911
Suspense Payments		1,708,941.241
Office Grounds and Buildings		2,568,005.339
Uncalled Capital		22,500,000.000
Cash on Hand		88,283,378.079
Total		772,345,502.993

VII.—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE BANK.

The Bank, as pointed out before, is now the only bank of issue in the country, and transacts the business in connection with State funds and National Debts in addition to ordinary banking business. The administration of the Bank is in the hands of the Administrative Board which consists of one Governor, one Vice-Governor and four Directors. The Governor presides over the Administrative Board and executes the resolutions passed at the meetings of the Board. At present, the Governor is Viscount Yataro Mishima and the Vice-Governor Kesaroku Mizumachi, Esq., Hogakuhkushi.

The business at the Head Office of the Bank is at present conducted through the following divisions under the management of a Chief Officer at each division:—

1. Inspector's Bureau,
2. Banking Department,
3. Cash Department,
4. Treasury Department,
5. Secretary's Department,
6. Security Department,
7. Accountant Department,
8. Economic Research Department,
9. Private Secretary's Bureau.

The Bank has eleven Branches which are respectively located at Osaka, Saibu (Moji), Kyoto, Nagoya, Otaru, Hakodate, Fukushima, Hiroshima, Kanazawa, Niigata and Matsumoto.

VIII.—THE BANK'S REPORTS.

The Bank publishes a half-yearly balance sheet in February and August in every year, when the General

NIPPON KWANGYO GINKO.

(THE HYPOTHEC BANK OF JAPAN, LIMITED.)

THE Bank was established by virtue of Law No. 82, 1896, with the object of advancing capital for the development and improvement of Agriculture and Industry. The Head Office of the Bank is situated at No. 1, Uchiyama-shita-cho Itchome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. The Bank has a capital of Forty Million yen (£4,000,000) divided into 200,000 shares of ¥200 (£20) each. This amount, however, may, subject to the approval of the Government, be increased by the decision of a general meeting of shareholders. It is incorporated for a period of one hundred years from the date of its establishment, 1897, but the term may, subject to the sanction of the Minister of Finance, be extended by the decision of a general meeting of shareholders.

The Governor of the Bank is G. Shimura, Esq., the Vice-Governor U. Yanagiya, Esq., and the Directors Messrs. N. Kawakami, J. Kawamura and K. Kato. The Auditors are Messrs. K. Matsuo, K. Otani, and K. Mizuno. The Governor and Vice-Governor are appointed by the Government for a term of five years from among those shareholders holding at least one hundred shares. The Directors are also appointed by the Government for a term of five years from among the candidates elected at a general meeting of shareholders from among shareholders holding at least fifty shares. The Auditors are elected at a general meeting of shareholders for a term of three years from among shareholders holding at least thirty shares. The Governor, Vice-Governor and Directors are not allowed to engage in any other profession or business under any circumstances whatsoever, although exceptions may be made by special permission from the Minister of Finance.



THE HYPOTHEC BANK OF JAPAN.

The business of the Bank is as follows:—

1. To make loans, on the security of immovable property, redeemable in annual instalments within a period of 50 years.
2. To make loans, on the security of immovable property, or fishery rights, redeemable at a fixed time within a period of 5 years.
3. To make loans, redeemable in annual instalments, on the security of loans redeemable in annual instalments made by Agricultural and Industrial Banks together with the mortgages connected therewith.
4. To make loans without security to prefectures, counties, cities, towns, villages and other public bodies organized by law.

5. To take up Agricultural and Industrial Debentures.

6. To make loans without security to Arable Land Readjustment Associations conforming with the law for the Readjustment of Arable Lands, or to persons carrying out such readjustment on their joint responsibility, Industrial Associations, Fishery Associations, Forestry Associations, Livestock Associations or Unions thereof.

7. To receive deposits and to accept for safe deposit gold and silver bullion and negotiable instruments; provided, however, that the total amount of the former deposits may not exceed the paid-up capital.

8. To make loans, on the security of "the mass of property" belonging to factories or light railways, redeemable in annual instalments within a period of 50 years, or redeemable at a fixed time within a period of 5 years.

9. To engage in other business prescribed for this Bank by law.

The rate of interest on all loans is determined by the officers of the Bank within limits approved by the Minister of Finance. The Bank is not permitted to engage in any business not prescribed by the law according to which it was established.

In order to meet the demand, the Bank is authorized by the said law to issue special Debentures (Kwangyo-Saiken), with or without premiums, up to an amount not exceeding ten times its paid up capital, and these are redeemed by means of semi-annual drawings within a period of 50 years. The Debentures with premiums, this being the exclusive privilege of the Bank, are at present of the value of Ten yen (£1) each and carry five per cent. interest, while those without premiums are issued in denominations of ¥50 (£5), ¥100 (£10), ¥500 (£50), ¥1,000 (£100), ¥5,000 (£500), ¥10,000 (£1,000) each, and carry interest at the rate of from 5 to 7 per cent. per annum.

The premiums are divided into several classes, the highest being ¥2,000 (£200) and the lowest Five yen (10/-). The sanction of the Minister of Finance is a necessary preliminary to the issue of Debentures, the amount of the premium and the manner of their payment. During the 1904-5 war the Bank issued Savings Debentures, redeemable within twenty years by means of drawings, subject to the "Law relating to Savings Debentures" of 1904. The Savings Debentures are of Five yen each and carry three per cent. interest. The premiums are divided into five classes, the highest being ¥500 (£50) and the lowest Two yen (4/-).

The Minister of Finance exercises a general control over the business operations of the Bank, and can suspend such operations as he may deem to be contrary to the law, the orders or the Articles of Association of the Bank, or injurious to the public interest. The Bank must obtain the sanction of the Minister of Finance, should it desire to make any alteration or amendment in its Articles of Association, and when it fixes the rate of dividend to be distributed among its shareholders. The Government specially appoints officials to supervise the business operations of the Bank.

The statement of accounts of the Bank for the half year ending December 31st, 1915, is as follows:—

BALANCE SHEET.

December 31st, 1915. 37th Report.

LIABILITIES.

	Yen.
Capital	40,000,000.000
Loss, Equalization and Special Reserve...	5,538,400.000

	Yen.
Dividends unclaimed	10,840.610
Total Issue of Debentures	202,915,150.000
Total Issue of Savings Debentures...	17,287,960.000
Deposits and Current Accounts	5,336,205.097
Due to Other Banks... ..	75,279.290
Unclaimed Interest and Premiums of Debentures	3,374,124.480
Unclaimed Interest and Premiums of Savings Debentures	675,917.160
Fund for the Payment of Premiums of Debentures	831,417.080
Fund for the Redemption of Savings Debentures	124,959.000
Provisional Receipts	146,698.290
Amount brought forward from the Last Account	109,525.552
Profits	1,794,545.904
Total	278,221,022.463

ASSETS.

	Yen.
Capital unpaid... ..	15,000,000.000
Loans redeemable in Annual Instalments	72,944,485.199
Loans guaranteed by Agricultural and Industrial Banks redeemable in Annual Instalments or at fixed time ...	148,773,356.790
Loans redeemable at a fixed time	2,965,773.120
Agricultural and Industrial Bank Debentures	526,199.000
Short Term Loans	3,000.000
Bills discounted... ..	2,824,006.000
Deposits at the Deposit Bureau of the Department of Finance	20,936,980.000
Deposits at other Banks and Postal Savings Offices	9,137,034.572
National Bonds... ..	2,347,173.000
Difference between face and issue value of Debentures	669,265.000
Agencies Accounts	1,603,820.196
Bank Building and Fixtures	62,163.000
Immovable Properties	200,201.360
Provisional Payments	116,310.108
Cash on hand	111,255.118
Total	278,221,022.463

NIPPON KOGYO GINKO.

(THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN, LIMITED)

THE Bank was promulgated by law No. 70, on the 22nd of March, the 33rd year of Meiji (1910), being a joint stock company having its Chief Office in Tokyo. The capital is seventeen million five hundred thousand yen, which amount may be increased with the sanction of the Government. The amount of each share is fifty yen, and the term fifty years, which may be extended.

There is a Governor, one Vice-Governor, three or more Directors, and Auditors.

The Governor and Vice-Governor are appointed by the Government from among shareholders owning at least two hundred shares, for a term of five years, also the Directors are appointed by the Government from among candidates elected at a General Meeting of Shareholders, being owners of at least one hundred shares.

The term of office of a Director is three years. Auditors are appointed by election at a general meeting from among shareholders owning at least sixty shares, for a term of two years.

The Governor, Vice-Governor and Directors may not engage under any circumstances whatsoever in any other profession or business. An exception may be made, however, by special permission of the Minister of Finance.

The Governor, Vice-Governor and Directors during their respective terms of office shall be required to deposit with the Auditors shares of the Bank owned by them,—two hundred shares in the case of the Governor and Vice-Governor respectively, and one hundred shares in the case of each Director, the shares thus deposited not being

returned to their owners even on the latter's retirement from office until all the documents mentioned in Article 190 of the Commercial Code shall have been presented to a General Meeting of Shareholders and accepted.

The business of the Bank is as follows:—

1. To make loans on the security of National loan-bonds, prefectural and municipal loan-bonds, or debentures and shares of Companies.

2. To subscribe for, or take over by transfer, National loan-bonds, prefectural and municipal loan bonds, or debentures of Companies.

3. To receive deposits of money and undertake the

custody of goods entrusted to it for safe keeping.

4. To undertake trust business, to discount bills and to make loans on the security of estates created by virtue of special laws.

5. To buy and sell bills of exchange and documentary bills of exchange.

The Bank may make loans on the security of land and buildings be-

longing to factories as well as on the security of land and buildings in cities and in towns assigned by Imperial Ordinance, provided the total sum of these loans should in no case exceed half the amount of its paid up capital, and the bank may devote its unemployed funds to the purchase of National loan-bonds, prefectural or municipal loan-bonds or the debentures and shares of companies or gold and silver bullion.

The Bank may issue debentures subject to the restrictions of the law.

At the end of each business year, the Bank shall set



INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN.

aside eight per cent. or more of the net profit as a reserve for making up any deficit in its capital, and two per cent. or more of the net profit for maintaining an even rate of dividend.

The Minister of Finance may suspend any act of the Bank should such act be regarded by him as either contrary to Laws, Ordinances or By-Laws, or injurious to the public interest.

The trust business comprises:—

1. Undertaking duties of administration, settlement etc., with reference to money, securities, moveable and immovable properties.

2. Managing matters with reference to public loans and loans or shares of companies; such as issuing bonds or debentures, paying principal, interest, dividends, etc.

3. Managing matters with reference to mortgaging debentures or to giving guarantees on behalf of debtors.

The officers are as follow:—

TETSUJIRO SHIDACHI, Esq. Governor.
YELJIRO ONO, Esq. Vice-Governor.

BALANCE SHEET.

For the term Ending December 31st, 1915.

LIABILITIES.	Yen.
Capital Subscribed	17,500,000.000
Reserve Account	1,783,000.000
Reserve for Equalizing Dividends	142,000 000
Dividend	85,104.850
Amount of Debentures Issued	64,203,500.000
Fixed Deposits	14,423,124.890
Current Deposits	1,947,860.732
Special Current Deposits	406,539.663

	Yen.
Special Deposits	1,556,299.410
Drafting Deposits	39,610.100
Trust Currency	11,240,222.773
Due to other Banks	10,090.670
Provisional Receipts	862,755.700
Semi-Annual net profit	621,673.504
Total	114,826,782.292

ASSETS.	Yen.
Fixed Loans... ..	27,827,113.640
Temporary Loans... ..	5,692.240
Loans on Property	1,292,800.000
Discount Bills	29,310,446.990
Current Deposits	497,207.307
Corresponding Deposits	11,493,300.000
Special Deposits	1,463.260
Advanced Loans	6.950
Differential Rate of Debentures... ..	2,023,158.020
National Bonds	14,616,570.650
Local Bonds	9,559,862.987
Companies Bonds and Shares	5,330,729.289
Due from other Banks... ..	79,780.760
Reserve Fund for Various Payments	12,102,710.921
Properties and Buildings	96,636.200
Safe and Fixtures	2,091.525
Various Properties	366,229.360
Provisional Payments	3,477.480
Postage Drafts	50,617.750
Subvention	3,622.963
Convertible Notes... ..	163,264.000
Total	114,826,782.292

YOKOHAMA SHOKIN GINKO.

(THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.)

IN November 1879, Mr. Michita Nakamura and twenty-three gentlemen acting as promoters made application to the Government to be allowed to organize a bank under the name of the Yokohama Specie Bank with a capital of Silver ¥3,000,000 in accordance with the National Bank Law, its object being to start a foreign exchange business and also to devote its work solely to the facilitating of the provision of money for foreign trade. The promoters received official sanction to their application in December of the same year, the Government at the same time sub-

scribing one-third of the Bank's capital. The Bank was accordingly first opened for business on the 28th February of the next year, 1880.

The original capital of the Bank was ¥3,000,000, and in conformity with the subsequent expansion of business the capital was successively increased on four occasions, and on September, 1911, it stood at ¥48,000,000, of which ¥30,000,000 was paid up, with a reserve fund amounting to ¥20,400,000.

BRANCH OFFICES AND AGENCIES.

The first branch office of the Yokohama Specie Bank was opened in Kobe in June 1880, the base of business operations being thereby strengthened, and at the same time Bank representatives were sent out to various places of importance in Europe, America and other foreign countries to look after the interests of the Bank; but with the opening of a branch office in London in September 1884, other branches and agencies were gradually established in Lyons, New York, San Francisco, etc., and, later on, in the various Oriental countries.

The following is a complete list showing the places where the Bank has Branches and Agencies, viz:—

BRANCH OFFICES IN JAPAN:—Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe and Nagasaki.

BRANCH OFFICES ABROAD:—London, Lyons, San Francisco, Hawaii, Bombay, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang, Dairen (Dalny), Fengtien (Mukden).

BANK'S OWN AGENCIES:—New York, Ryojun (Port Arthur), Liaoyang, Tiehling, Antung-hsien and Changchun, Calcutta, Tsingtau, Sydney, Harbin.

The officers are as follow:—

- J. INOUE, Esq. President.
- Y. YAMAKAWA, Esq. Vice-President.

THE ENACTMENT OF A SPECIAL LAW.

The Yokohama Specie Bank was first established in accordance with the National Banks' Act, but as there were many features differing in the nature and scope of the business handled by the Bank from those of the ordinary national banks, and as the laws framed for the regulation of the latter could not be satisfactorily extended to govern the former, a special Act called the Yokohama Specie Bank Regulations was newly passed in July, 1887, whereby the nature and the scope of business to be conducted by the Bank were for the first time made clear and definite, and, subsequently, following the example

set in the case of the Bank of Japan, the Government appointed an official overseer for the supervision of the Bank's management.

ISSUE OF BANK NOTES AND REDEMPTION OF WAR NOTES.

With the gradual growth and expansion of the business of the Bank, permission was obtained from the Government for the issuance of the Bank's Demand Notes in various places in China, and commencing with the issue of such Notes in Tientsin in November, 1902, was followed by other issues of the Bank's Dollar Notes and Tael Notes in Shanghai, Newchwang and other places in China; and, on the breaking-out of the war with Russia in 1904,

these Demand Notes, along with the war notes, were used and circulated everywhere in Manchuria, and notably gained the favour and confidence of the Chinese trading communities. On the conclusion of the war, the Government transferred to the Bank unredeemed War Notes to the amount of ¥15,250,000, and appointed the Bank to undertake the work of redeeming these notes, while, at the same time, the name of the Bank's Demand



YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Notes was altered to that of Bank Notes. An Imperial Ordinance was issued in September, 1906, promulgating the laws regulating the issuance of these Notes, which have since been circulating in Manchuria, as a sequel to the War Notes, and have now acquired a solid standing in the local currency.

It is now thirty-seven years since the Bank was first opened, during which time it has not only acted as a national financial agency under the direction of the Government, but has also made every effort to promote the interests of commercial communities by providing funds necessary for foreign exchange business. Thus its business has gradually expanded, and as an Exchange Bank the Yokohama Specie Bank now holds a world-wide reputation, and its banking business is still unceasingly developing.

TAIWA'N GINKO.

(THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.)

THE Bank is a joint-stock company, promulgated by Law No. 38 on the 30th March, 1897, and opened to business in March, 1899, its head office being at Taiwan.

The business of the Bank includes:—

1. Discounting bills of exchange and other mercantile bills.
2. Collecting bills for companies, banks and merchants.
3. Making loans on securities of a reliable nature.
4. Receiving deposits and advancing money on current account.

candidates, holding at least fifty shares, elected at a general meeting.

The Bank annually sets aside, as a reserve fund, at least eight per cent. of its profit, for the purpose of making good any loss of capital, and at least two per cent. for the equalization of dividends.

The capital of the Bank is ¥20,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of ¥100 each.

The officers are as follow:—

TETSUTARO SAKURAI, Esq. President.
 KOJURO NAKAGAWA, Esq. Vice-President.



BANK OF TAIWAN.

5. Undertaking the safe custody of gold and silver coins, precious metals and negotiable securities.
6. Buying and selling gold and silver bullion.
7. Undertaking trust business.
8. Acting as business agents for other banks.

The Bank may also purchase national and local bonds, Hypothec debentures, Agricultural and Industrial debentures, etc.

The President and Vice-President are appointed by the Government for a term of five years from among shareholders holding at least one hundred shares. Directors are appointed by the Government for a term of four years from

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1915.

LIABILITIES.	Yen.
Capital Subscribed	20,000,000.000
Reserve Fund	4,150,000.000
Notes in Circulation	17,611,315.000
Current Accounts, Fixed Deposits, Etc. ...	74,580,180.055
Bills Payable, Acceptances and other Sums due by the Bank	56,338,753.580
Premium on new shares offered for public subscription	333,443.000
Balance brought forward from Last Account.	250,509.450

Net Profit for the past Half-year	...	...	Yen.	861,819.840
Total	...	...	...	174,126,020.925

ASSETS.			Yen.	
Cash in hand	...	...	8,640,133.665	
Cash at Bankers	...	...	3,919,210.000	
Loans to Government	...	...	6,148,467.000	

Bills Discounted, Loans, Advances and other				
Sums Due to the Bank	...	...	...	134,930,348.360
Government Bonds, Etc.	...	...	...	8,332,013.760
Bullion and Foreign Money	...	...	...	2,462,519.130
Capital Uncalled	...	...	...	7,500,000.000
Banks Premises, Properties, Furniture, Etc.	...	...	...	2,193,329.010
Total	...	...	...	174,126,020.925

CHOSEN GINKO.

(THE BANK OF CHOSEN, LIMITED.)

THE Bank of Chosen is the outgrowth of the Bank of Korea, the central banking organ for the Korean Government before Korea's annexation to Japan.

In October, 1909, the Bank of Korea came into existence and in November of the same year actual operations were commenced. Under the control of the officers appointed by the Japanese and Korean Governments the bank's business thrived, and even under the administration of the Government-General after Korea's annexation to Japan in 1910 the bank maintained its old name and organization for some time.

The bank assumed the present style in August, 1911, in accordance with the Bank of Chosen Act promulgated by the Government in March the same year, and as the successor of the Bank of Korea took over its rights and obligations.

The authorised capital of the Bank of Chosen is ¥10,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares, of which 30,000 are taken up by the Government. The whole amount of the capital has already been paid in, calls having been made several times since its organization, as with the pro-

gress in Chosen's commerce and industry demands upon the bank have strikingly increased.

The Bank is authorised to issue notes on the security of gold coin, bullion, and the Bank of Japan notes, and also to issue notes to an extent not exceeding ¥30,000,000 on the security of national loan bonds, gilt-edged securities, and commercial bills. The Bank is also authorised to issue notes beyond the prescribed amount, with the sanction of

the Chosen Government-General, on the security of national loan bonds, gilt-edged securities, and mercantile bills, when the Bank is required to pay an issue tax to the Government at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum of the excess issue. The bank's notes are passed as legal tender in Chosen.



BANK OF CHOSEN.

In Manchuria also the Bank's notes are in circulation. Especially since the bank's branches were opened in Dairen, Mukden, Chanchung, and elsewhere the circulation of the Bank's notes has been extended and, with the notes issued by the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Japan, facilitate commercial dealings there.

The Bank is also authorised to act as the National

Treasury in Chosen for the Government. At present the Bank has the Main Treasury in Seoul and Branch Treasuries at 23 important towns. There are also twelve agencies to transact business at more remote provincial towns. The disposition of old Korean currency was entrusted to the Bank, which function was successfully concluded in March, 1911.

The lines of business undertaken by the Bank, in addition to those enumerated above, are as follows:—

1. Discounting bills of exchange and other mercantile bills.
2. Collecting bills for companies, banks, and firms with whom the Bank has accounts.
3. Remittances.
4. Making loans on securities of a reliable nature.
5. Receiving deposits and advancing money on current account.
6. Undertaking the safe custody of gold and silver coins, precious metals, and negotiable securities.
7. Buying or selling bullion and exchanging coins.
8. Buying national loan bonds, provincial loan bonds, and other gilt-edged securities, subject to the sanction of the Government.

The Bank may advance money to public bodies without security or act as agent for other banks, subject to the sanction of the Government.

The Bank has a staff of inspectors, who are authorised to investigate the financial and other conditions of the peninsula, together with the economic situation in Manchuria, Siberia, and elsewhere. The results of those investigations are published every month in magazine form.

The Bank's affairs are controlled by the officers appointed by the Government, comprising a Governor and three or more Directors, and the results of their working are examined by two inspectors selected by the meeting of shareholders from among the holders of over fifty shares. At present the Courts of Directors and Inspectors are composed of the following gentlemen:—

SHUNKICHI MINOBE, Esq.	... ..	Governor.
TARO MISHIMA, Esq.	... ..	Director.
YUJI KIMURA, Esq.	... ..	"
SABURO OTA, Esq.	... ..	"
CHOJIRO ITO, Esq.	... ..	Inspector.
KINTARO HATTORI, Esq.	... ..	"

The Bank has its head office in Seoul and over twenty branch offices in Chosen, Japan, Manchuria, and elsewhere.

The following figures of the Bank's earnings and disbursements since the foundation show the rapidity with which the Bank's business has expanded:—

Year.	Gross	Gross	Balance.
	receipts.	disbursements.	
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
2nd half, 1909...	61,502.45	153,805.41	92,302.96
1st half, 1910...	597,806.90	571,566.82	26,240.08
2nd half, 1910...	695,611.04	655,753.52	39,857.52
1st half, 1911...	772,849.93	699,020.32	73,829.61
2nd half, 1911...	785,491.51	650,320.54	135,170.97
1st half, 1912...	976,787.36	816,259.99	160,527.37
2nd half, 1912...	1,504,566.84	1,299,162.02	205,404.82
1st half, 1913...	1,643,155.86	1,420,071.88	223,083.98
2nd half, 1913...	1,942,296.96	1,694,903.99	247,392.97
1st half, 1914...	1,983,014.64	1,583,686.30	399,328.34
2nd half, 1914...	2,120,198.03	1,706,885.58	413,312.45

HOKKAIDO TAKUSHOKU GINKO.

(THE HOKKAIDO COLONIZATION BANK, LIMITED.)

THE Hokkaido Colonization Bank, is a joint stock company, established in accordance with Law No. 76 in 1899, for the purpose of lending out capital for the benefit of colonization industries in the Hokkaido. The Bank has its head office at No. 7, Nishi Sanchome, Odori Sapporo, and branches at Hakodate, Otaru, Asahigawa, Kushiro, Tokyo, and also one branch and two agencies in Saghalien, besides correspondents in various places at home and abroad. The authorised capital of the Bank is five million yen, divided into 100,000 shares of fifty yen each, of which 4,500,000 yen is paid up.

The Bank transacts the following business:—

1. To advance loans on the security of immovable properties.
2. To advance loans on mortgage of shares and debentures of joint-stock companies organised for the purpose of colonising the Hokkaido, and undertake the issue of debentures on behalf of such companies.
3. To advance loans on the security of Bills of Exchange, drafts and products of the Hokkaido.
4. General and trust deposits.
5. To discount Bills under proper security.

The Bank may advance loans without security to cities, towns, villages and other public corporations organised by law in the Hokkaido. It also makes advances without security to any reliable association of not less than twenty agriculturists or manufacturers, and to industrial guilds.

The Bank is authorised to issue debentures under certain restrictions and with the consent of the Minister of Finance. The Government supervises the business operations of the Bank, and the sanction of the Minister of Finance is necessary before making any amendment to the Articles of Association, or declaring the rate of dividend.

The President of the bank is Masatsune Midzukoshi, Esq.

Reserves against various payments of	Yen.
Agencies	57,854.965
Due from other Banks... ..	187,618.730
Compound property and Buildings... ..	604,471.360
Utensils... ..	54,542.070
Loaned to Agencies	268,214.150
Property	385,317.340
Provisional payments	6,501.870
Cash in hand	654,741.213
Total	36,290,059.957

LIABILITIES.		Yen.
Subscribed Capital		5,000,000.000
Reserve against Losses... ..		992,000.000
Dividend Equalization Reserve		294,700.000



HOKKAI-DO COLONIZATION BANK.

BALANCE SHEET SHOWING SEMI-ANNUAL		TERM OF 1915.	
ASSETS.		Yen.	
Uncalled Capital	500,000.000	Special Reserve	183,000.000
Installment Loans	22,404,787.500	Dividend	12,134.420
Specially Mortgaged Loans... ..	115,750.000	Amount of issued Debentures	19,344,180.000
Fixed Loans	1,217,473.800	Current Deposits	1,051,083.180
Discount Bills	1,759,702.260	Special Current Deposits	1,950,580.920
Bills of Exchange on goods	264,526.880	Fixed Deposits	5,814,229.520
Forwarded Current Deposits	515,110.460	Special Deposits	407,695.557
Current Deposits	2,687,258.770	Money Orders Payable	44,162.260
Fixed Deposits	681,675.950	Due to other Banks	249,092.410
Special Deposits	2,039,619.389	Securities of Agencies Loans	268,214.150
National Bonds	629,759.250	Accounts of the Hypothec Bank of Japan... ..	1,025.365
Certificates and Company's Debentures	90,000.000	Accounts of the Industrial Bank of Japan... ..	312.980
Difference in Debenture rate	760,600.000	Provisional Receipts	343,340.130
		Brought from last Account... ..	65,242.855
		Net profit for the Current Term... ..	269,066.210
		Total	36,290,059.957

BISANJINOKO GINKO.

(THE BISAN AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL BANK.)

THE Bisan Agricultural and Industrial Bank, Nagoya, in Aichi prefecture, came into existence in 1898 and has a capital of ¥4,000,000 and reserve funds of over ¥720,000. The bank accommodates both short and long term loans for the development of agriculture and industry in the



THE BISAN AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL BANK, NAGOYA, AND ITS PRESIDENT.

perfecture. The Bank has on twenty-two occasions issued debentures, amounting to ¥8,117,000, each issue being a signal success. Loans advanced, including those negotiated for the Hypothec Bank of Japan, have amounted to ¥16,837,000.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR HALF-YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1916.

	CREDIT.	Yen.
Sundry interests	...	751,524.466
Fee for an Opinion	...	1,719.000
Commissions	...	13,836.296
Commission for the Advancement of Loans	...	29,085.180
Interest on negotiable instruments and		
Dividend	...	28,071.040

	Yen.
Sundry profits	4,677.534
Profits from Negotiable Instruments	17,072.470
Total	845,985.986
Brought forward from the previous half year.	44,306.093
Total	890,292.079

	Yen.
DEBIT.	
Sundry interests	323,427.776
Salaries, remunerations and allowances	14,882.660
Various taxes	37,387.850
Various commissions...	9,760.350
Travelling expenses	1,456.370
Expenditure for the issue of Debentures	9,580.162
Sundry expenses	12,546.236
Interest on Agricultural and Industrial Debentures	246,076.980
Fee for an Opinion Refunded	108.250
Redemption for the value of the Debentures...	3,200.000
Total	661,426.634
Profit for the half year	228,865.445
Total	890,292.079

The officers are as follows :—

GIHEI ITO, Esq.	{ Director and President.
S. MIYATA, Esq.	Director.
C. TAKEDA, Esq.	"
S. AMANO, Esq.	"
K. TAKAHASHI, Esq.	"
A. ISHIKAWA, Esq.	"
Y. ITO, Esq.	Auditor.
T. YOSHIDA, Esq.	"
R. HAYAKAWA, Esq.	"

GUMMA-KEN NOKO GINKO.

(THE GUMMA PREFECTURAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL BANK.)

THE bank was floated in March, 1898, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 83 of the year 1896, at Hon-cho, Mayebashi, Gumma prefecture, and its object was laid down in the bank's articles of association as supplying capital at the lowest possible rate of interest to farmers and artizans in the prefecture of Gumma.

The bank's capital was originally ¥500,000, but was increased later by the issue of new shares and now it stands at ¥1,000,000 of which ¥625,000 is paid up.



THE GUMMA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL BANK.

The actual operations were started by the bank in May, 1898. They are generally the same as those of the Hypothec Bank of Japan. In consonance with the Law governing the bank's organization and working the bank is authorised to issue long-termed bonds or debentures to the

amount of five times the paid-up capital and not exceeding the sum total advanced on the condition of annual liquidation. At present the bank's total obligation stands at ¥2,389,030.

The bank's advances to farmers and artizans are made against the security of immovable property and to be liquidated by means of yearly installments within thirty years. But when borrowers are civic bodies, industrial guilds, forestry guilds, fishing guilds, or a party of more than twenty persons the bank is bound by the law governing its working to make loans without security. The bank also receives deposits part of which can be employed in discounting bills and notes or making short-term loans on the security of marine or industrial products.

The bank also acts as Central Treasury for the Gumma Prefectural Office and manages the receipt and custody of the prefectural revenue. In all lines of business the bank is authorized to conduct, the result so far achieved has been fairly good and encouraging. At the end of June, 1916, the bank held deposits to the amount of ¥602,618 in round figures and the total amount of advances stood at ¥5,064,339.403, including loans made as agent for the Hypothec Bank of Japan.

The officers are as follows :—

RYOHEI SATO, Esq.	President.
KEIZABURO EHARA, Esq.... ..	Director.
CHIYOKICHI HOMMA, Esq.	"
FUKUTARO OZAWA, Esq.	"
JUNZABURO TAKAHASHI, Esq.... ..	"
KIKUJIRO MACHIDA, Esq.	"
JITSUHEI MINAGUMO, Esq.	"
SOHEI OZAWA, Esq.	Auditor.
KIICHIRO WAKATABI, Esq.	"
KIUYEMON OTSUKA, Esq... ..	"

SHIDZUOKA NOKO GINKO.

(THE SHIDZUOKA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL BANK)

THE Bank was established in 1896 in accordance with Act No. 83 of the law at Shidzuoka City, Shidzuoka Prefecture and was opened to business on January 9th, 1897.

Its object was laid down in the bank's articles of association as supplying capital at the lowest possible rate of interest to farmers and artizans in the prefecture of Shidzuoka.

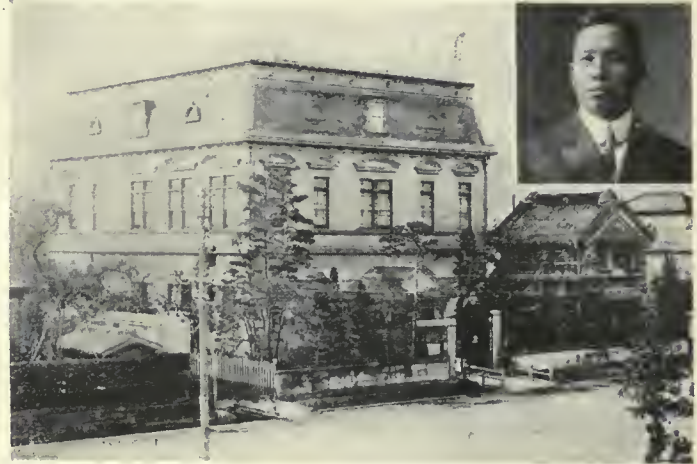
The bank also acts as Central Treasury for the Shidzuoka Prefectural Office and manages the receipt and custody of the prefectural revenue.

The condition of the Bank as it stood on September 1st, 1916, is shown in the following table:—

LIABILITIES.		Yen.
Capital (paid up)	1,000,000.000	
Reserve	504,150.000	
Deposits... ..	851,901.796	
Debentures issued	1,640,700.000	
ASSETS.		Yen.
Loans	5,000,288.914	
Deposits... ..	910,547.724	
The latest dividend on shares	8 $\frac{5}{10}$ % p.a.	

The bank's officers are as follows:—

EN-ICHIRO NAKAMURA, Esq.	} Director and President.
YASUHIKO MATSUNAGA, Esq.	... ..		Director.



THE SHIDZUOKA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL BANK AND ITS PRESIDENT.

NAOSAKU WAKATSUKI, Esq.	... ..	Director.
EITSU KOGA, Esq.	... ..	"
SEIICHI NAKAYAMA, Esq.	... ..	"
JINSHIRO SASANO, Esq.	... ..	"
IHEI OZAKI, Esq.	... ..	"
SHOKICHI TOMITA, Esq.	... ..	Auditor.
DENTARO WADA, Esq.	... ..	"
JU-BEI KURODA, Esq.	... ..	"

AICHI GINKO.

(THE AICHI BANK.)

THE Bank was organised in April, 1896, and has a capital of ¥2,000,000 paid up, with reserve funds amounting to ¥1,030,000. Deposits at the end of June last amounted to over ¥22,804,825, and loans totalled over ¥31,061,342. The Bank has its head office in Tamaya-cho Nishi-ku, Nagoya City, and branches in Temma-cho, Habashita, and other districts in the city, and also in Handa, Toyohashi, Okazaki, Tsushima, Ichinomiya, Tsu, Yokkaichi and Tokyo.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE HALF-YEAR
TO JUNE 30TH, 1916.

	Yen.
Profit for the Term	1,082,087.605
Brought over from the Previous Term	48,206.822
Total	1,130,294.427
Loss for the Term	954,329.673
Net Profits	175,964.754

To be distributed as follows:—

	Yen.
Legal Reserve Fund	20,000.000
Special Reserve Fund	30,000.000
Dividend on Shares at over 9 $\frac{5}{10}$ per cent. per annum...	66,800.000
Carried forward to the next term	49,164.754

The officers are as follows:—

YOSHIRO WATANABE, Esq.	... ..	President.
SOSUKE OKAYA, Esq.	... ..	Director.
MORIIHIKO SEKIDO, Esq.	... ..	"
YOSHITARO ITO, Esq.	... ..	"
KUROSABURO FUKIHARA, Esq.	... ..	"
JIROZAYEMON ITO, Esq.	... ..	Auditor.
RYOYEMON OKADA, Esq.	... ..	"
SUKESAKU KATAGIRI, Esq.	... ..	"

DAI HYAKU GINKO.

(THE ONE HUNDREDTH BANK, LIMITED.)

THE bank came into existence in September, 1878, under the style of the 100th National Bank as one of many national banks then established in accordance with the National Bank Act.

At first the bank had a capital of ¥200,000, which was subscribed by Marquis Ikeda, the Daimyo of Tottori, and his retainers, who at the same time founded a similar banking institution at Tottori, and issued bank notes to the extent of ¥160,000 against the security of public bonds deposited with the National Treasury.

In May, 1883, the National Bank Act was amended and the bank notes issued by the bank had to be redeemed. In August, 1898, when the redemption of all the notes issued was completed and the business term of the bank expired, the institution was converted into an ordinary commercial bank. Since then the business principle has been the facilitation of commercial capitalization and the furtherance of foreign trade.

With the progress of the bank's business the capital has been enlarged by degrees and at present it stands at ¥10,000,000, the dates and extent of the enlargements effected in the past being as follows:—

Date.	Increase.	Result.
August, 1878	—	200,000
April, 1887	200,000	400,000
February, 1903	100,000	500,000
July, 1903	100,000	600,000
February, 1907	1,400,000	2,000,000
August, 1912... ..	8,000,000	10,000,000

At present the bank has the head office at No. 1,

Yorozu-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo, and branch offices at Yokohama, Tottori, Kyoto, Osaka, and Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, and Tōrihatago-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. There are also a large number of agencies both at home and abroad. Therefore, clients can avail themselves of the bank's services almost anywhere in the world.

The bank's business policy is known to be conservative with careful attention to the requirements of its clients. Its head and branch offices conduct general banking and foreign exchange business in addition to trust company business, and issue travellers' letters of credit, available in all parts of the world, open commercial credits, sell drafts, and deal in cable transfers. At the Yokohama office the safe deposit institution is also opened to afford safe custody for all kinds of valuables.

The stability of the bank's position and the success so steadily won may be seen from the statistical returns of its affairs made up at the end of December, 1915.



THE ONE HUNDREDTH BANK, TOKYO.

1. Main Bank.
2. Branch at Yokohama.
3. Branch at Kyoto.
4. Branch at Osaka.

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1915.

	Yen.
Total Sum Cashed	1,898,147,358.67
Deposits: Current, Fixed, and Sundry...	394,573,508.84
Loans and Overdrafts	64,011,148.83
Drafts Drawn	9,772,168.93
Drafts Paid	22,765,638.45
Bills Discounted	104,774,688.20
Bills Collected... ..	38,819,875.35
Letters of Credit Issued	3,224,073.18

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31st, 1915.

LIABILITIES.		Yen.
Capital		10,000,000.00
Reserve Fund		4,000,000.00
Deposits		44,348,704.28
Due to Correspondents		1,263,742.39
Profits for the Half Year		227,475.03
Dividend Unpaid		230.00
Due to the Bank of Japan		3,860,000.00
Balance brought Forward from the Previous Half Year		74,956.37
Total		63,775,108.07
ASSETS.		Yen.
Capital Unpaid		6,000,000.00
Cash on Hand... ..		4,750,116.26
Government Bonds, Shares, and Debentures		3,772,327.50
Loans and Overdrafts		6,905,922.90
Bills Discounted		39,059,642.99
Charges to Correspondents		1,783,036.63

	Yen.
Deposits with the Bank of Japan... ..	527,981.59
Land, Buildings, and Furniture of the Head Office and Branches	976,080.20
Total	63,775,108.07

STATEMENT OF PROFITS FOR THE SECOND HALF OF 1915.

	Yen.
Net Profit for the Half Year... ..	279,731.40
To Reserve	30,000.00
Dividends at 10 per cent. per annum	200,000.00
Carried to Next Account	49,731.40

The responsible officers of the Bank are as follows :—

KENZO IKEDA, Esq...	President.
H. CHOH, Esq...	Managing Director.
S. OKUBO, Esq...	Manager, Yokohama Branch.
S. YAMANAKA, Esq...	Tottori Branch.
K. OKAMOTO, Esq.	Tori-Hatago-cho Branch.
S. HAYASHI, Esq.	Kyoto Branch.
Y. SHIRATORI, Esq...	Kyobashi Branch,
T. MATSUMOTO, Esq...	Osaka Branch.

DAI-ICHI GINKO.

(THE FIRST BANK, LIMITED.)

THE history of the Dai-Ichi Ginko is, in the main, the rise and development of the banking institutions of Japan, for ever since its establishment it has taken the initiative in every movement of banking interests.

The National Bank Act was put into force on the 15th of November, 1872. By the Act, four National banks were incorporated in that year, namely, the First National Bank (Tokyo), the Second National Bank (Yokohama), the Fourth National Bank (Niigata) and the Fifth National Bank (Kagoshima).

When the National Bank Act was framed the Government urged the prominent merchants of Tokyo, Osaka, and elsewhere to organize the banks in accordance with the same.

The original National Bank Act was not successful, for, owing to fluctuation in the price of gold and silver, redemption was demanded to such an extent that the national banks could not keep notes in circulation; as fast as they were issued they were returned.

By the revised Act of August, 1876, the establishing of the National banks was made very much easier. From the

time the revision was announced, in fact, the number of these increased to 153 in four years, and the First National Bank, with its Capital of ¥1,500,000 was entitled to issue bank-notes to the amount of ¥1,200,000 and consequently able to extend its business. It began now to perform real banking business, discounting bills and causing bills of exchange to be used more extensively. For the first time it introduced the system of letters of credit and circular notes. By these means the Bank secured the confidence of the people and the business was greatly enlarged, branches being opened in the North-Eastern part of the country, which is especially productive in rice and silk.

Seeing the number of banks continually increasing, the First National Bank proposed in 1877 to form a Bankers' Association, to meet once a month in the building of the First National Bank with the object of becoming better acquainted with each other and exchanging views. This proposition met with general approval and was adopted, the Association becoming a very important and influential body among bankers. Thus the present Bankers' Association of Tokyo originated.

In 1882, the Government established the Bank of Japan for the Management of the paper money and the unification of the monetary system. The National Bank Act was again revised. According to the revised act a national bank could not continue as such longer than 20 years from its establishment; after the expiration of this term it could only exist as a private bank.

As the business of the First National Bank became more extensive, it was necessary to increase the capital and place the bank on a firmer basis. Accordingly, in 1887, it was decided at the shareholders' general meeting to increase the capital by ¥1,500,000, to make a total of ¥3,000,000; but of this just ¥750,000 was actually added, the capital thus becoming ¥2,250,000.

The revised National Bank Act of 1876 had authorized the Bank to transact banking business for twenty years,

The Bank having increased its capital to ¥5,000,000, it was unanimously resolved to add to the capital ¥5,000,000 so as to make the total capital ¥10,000,000.

The capital was increased to ¥22,700,000 on December 19th, 1916.

The relation between this Bank and Korea has existed from quite early times. In 1878, the First National Bank petitioned the Japanese Government to establish a branch office at the port of Fusan, which permission was immediately granted. Since then, the First National Bank has rendered valuable services as the chief financial organ of the Japanese-Korean trade.

BALANCE SHEET ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1915.

	LIABILITIES.	Yen.
Fixed Deposits		41,661,492.97
Current Deposits		47,885,306.66



THE FIRST BANK, TOKYO.

which term would expire on the 19th of May, 1896, and a general meeting was convened to consider the question of continuing business as a private bank, and resolutions were:—1. That we make changes in our By-Laws and continue our business under the name of Kabushiki-Kaisha Dai-Ichi Ginko (the First Bank, Limited). 2. That we take ¥2,250,000 out of several kinds of reserve fund and apply that amount to the payment of new capital, so as to make the total capital ¥4,500,000. 3. That after deducting ¥2,250,000 for the additional capital and clearing off doubtful debts out of the reserves, the remainder, ¥140,130, be held as the reserve fund of the Bank. Thus the First National Bank was dissolved and the Dai-Ichi Ginko incorporated under the new Bank Act.

Various Deposits	4,174,309.18
Bills Payable	157,835.41
Redemption Funds for Bank Notes	5,516,000.00
Suspense Accounts of the Main Office and Branches	1,427,458.89
Due to other Banks	2,162,752.41
Authorized Capital	21,500,000.00
Reserve Funds	9,200,000.00
Reserve Funds for New Branches	50,000.00
Suspense Dividend	11,158.78
Profit brought forward from last term	757,243.42
Net profit for the current half-year	781,236.48
Total	135,284,794.20

ASSETS.	Yen.
Loans	11,509,059.79
Overdrafts	6,737,330.32
Discounting Bills	67,883,996.13
Documentary Bills	1,439,979.89
National and Local Bonds	21,036,347.42
Share-certificates and Debentures of Companies	3,530,049.17
Due from other Banks	1,916,080.58
Uncalled Capital	8,062,500.00
Bank's premises, property, and Furniture... ..	2,361,284.30
Expenditure for new building	18,621.85
Deposits	1,069,305.69
Cash in hand	9,720,239.06
<hr/>	
Total	135,284,794.20

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For half-yearly period ending the 31st December, 1915.

CREDIT.	Yen.
Discounting Commissions	1,803,083.87
Commissions	71,750.54
Interest on public and Companies Bonds	441,429.62
Redemption of interest on public and Companies Bonds	1,296.00
Miscellaneous Interests	22,690.74
Balance brought forward from last term	757,243.42
<hr/>	
Total	3,097,494.19

DEBIT.	Yen.
Interest	1,086,394.76
Salaries	141,399.63
Travelling Expenses	14,246.57
Various Taxes	97,307.01
Repairing Expenditures	15,362.34
Miscellaneous Expenses	200,297.15
Loss, Miscellaneous	4,006.83
Profit for the current half-year	1,538,479.90
<hr/>	
Total	3,097,494.19

GROSS PROFIT AND LOSS FOR HALF YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1915.

	PROFIT.	Yen.
Main Office		1,082,652.50
Branch Offices		1,264,588.12
<hr/>		
Total		2,347,240.62

	LOSS.	Yen.
Main Office		676,550.12
Branch Offices		889,454.02
<hr/>		
Total		1,566,004.14

	DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT.	Yen.
Net profit for the current half-year		781,236.48
Balance brought forward from last Account.		757,243.42
<hr/>		
Total		1,538,479.90

	DISTRIBUTION.	Yen.
Bonus		39,060.00
Pension and remuneration of Officers... ..		15,620.00
Reserve Fund		100,000.00
Dividend for the old shares (¥2.50 per share, 10% per year)		537,500.00
Dividend for the New shares (¥0.625 per share, 10% per annum)		134,375.00
Balance brought forward from last current term		711,924.90
<hr/>		
Total		1,538,479.90

The Officers are as follows :—

Y. SASAKI Esq.... ..	President.
BARON H. MITSUI	Director.
T. KUMAGAI Esq.	"
Y. KUSAKA Esq.	"
S. SASAKI Esq.	"
PRINCE Y. TOKUGAWA	"
T. DOGI Esq.	Auditor.
J. ODAKA Esq.	"

DAI-SAN GINKO.

(THE THIRD BANK, LTD.)

THE Bank is the outgrowth of the Third National Bank established in December, 1876, in accordance with the provisions of the National Bank Act, and at first a capital of ¥200,000 was subscribed. As a National Bank the house was authorized to issue bank notes on the security of negotiable securities deposited with the National Treasury. The capital was increased to ¥300,000 in June, 1878, and the scope of business was much enlarged. In July, 1882, the bank amalgamated the 44th National Bank and with it the capital was enlarged to ¥1,000,000.

In November, 1896, simultaneously with the expiry of the business term as a National Bank, the house was converted into a joint stock concern and assumed the present style, when the capital was doubled to ¥2,000,000. Again, in June, 1902, the 82nd Bank, Ltd., was amalgamated and

amounted to ¥53,056,135.869 at the end of May, 1916, while the general loans advanced amounted to ¥40,973,322.39 at the same date.

The bank has its head office at Sancho-me, Kobuna-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, and thirteen branches at important cities in the country.

The following are the bank's officers:—

ZENSHIRO YASUDA, Esq.	{	Director and President.
ZENHACHIRO YASUDA, Esq.		Managing Director.
ZENNOSUKE YASUDA, Esq.		Director.
RIYEMON NAGAI, Esq.		„
KYUBEI OGURA, Esq.		„
TORATARO HARADA, Esq.		„
TAMEJIRO OGAWA, Esq.		„



THE THIRD BANK, TOKYO.

the capital was augmented to ¥2,400,000. At present the bank has an authorised capital of ¥5,000,000, as the proprietary passed a decision in September, 1910, to increase it to that figure in view of the ever-growing dimensions of the bank's business.

The bank is practically under the control of the Yasuda family, one of the greatest financial houses in the country, and follows the business principle of that house in every dealing.

At present, of the authorised capital ¥4,350,000 is paid up and against it reserves of ¥3,400,000 are held. The splendid confidence the public places in the house is testified to by the fact that the deposits at the bank

SHINKICHI MIYAJIMA, Esq.... ..	Auditor.
TADANA O AKIYAMA, Esq.	„
ZENZABURO YASUDA, Esq.	Superintendent.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, JUNE 30TH, 1916.

Net profit for the term	291,597.57
Brought over from last account	43,553.05
Total	335,150.62

To be distributed as follows:—

Dividend on shares at 12% per annum	261,000.00
Bonuses for officers	25,000.00
Carried forward to next account	49,150.62

DAZAI CHOZO GINKO.

(THE DAZAI SAVINGS BANK.)

THE Bank, with a capital of ¥500,000, carries on ordinary savings bank transactions at the head office at No. 3, Shinyemon-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo, and the



MR. B. DAZAI.

city branch at No. 76, Higashi-Kata-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo. The former was opened on April 1st, 1912, and the latter on December 1st, 1915.

The Bank is of a comparatively recent origin, but enjoys a high degree of confidence and its business progresses with wonderful rapidity. This singularly rapid success won by the bank may be traced to the personal influence of the President and the business ability of the General Manager.

The President, Mr. Bunzo Dazai, is a millionaire in Fukushima prefecture and, besides controlling the Bank in Tokyo, manages the Gomeikaisha Dazai Bank in his native prefecture. He is also connected with a number of business establishments in various capacities, the following being only a few of them:—

The 107th Bank, Fukushima Prefecture; The Chiyoda Life Insurance Company, Tokyo; The Federated Co-operative Societies of Fukushima Prefecture.

Mr. Hiroshi Kuga, the Director and General Manager, is a graduate of Meiji University and in banking business his ability is generally recognised.

JUGO GINKO.

(THE FIFTEENTH BANK, LIMITED).

THE Bank is often called the "Peers' Bank." Originally, indeed, the bank was organized by Peers of the Realm and controlled by their representatives.

In 1876, when the Kinroku public bonds were issued and the lords of clans and Court nobles were given new bonds in exchange for their fiefs, it was proposed by the late Prince Iwakura, who was then a Minister of State, that a banking house should be established with capital contributed by those nobles who obtained a vast amount of public bonds, and his proposal was carried out.

When the bank was established next year it was styled the 15th National Bank, as one of the semi-official banking houses initiated under official protection on the American model. According to the National Bank Act the Bank was enabled to issue bank notes to the extent of 80 per cent. of

the bank's capital against the security of public bonds deposited with the Government. As specie reserve against the issue of notes, currency to the extent of 20 per cent. of the capital was also to be kept, Government inconvertible notes inclusive.

Immediately after the establishment of the house the Satsuma rebellion broke out and military operations on a vast scale was necessitated. The bank advanced ¥15,000,000 to the Government to assist in financing the large Army. In 1881, again, the bank served the State by financing the Japan Railway Company, which was then organized to lay railways in the North-Eastern Provinces and develop the great area of land under the auspices of Prince Iwakura.

When the Japan-China war broke out and necessitated the Government floating a loan to the extent of ¥150,000,000

at home, the bank took the lead to assist the success of the loan by taking up ¥17,000,000. The same patriotic tradition was observed when the country went to war with Russia in 1904, the national loan then floated being subscribed to by the bank to the amount of ¥50,000,000. Then the shares of the bank were given the special privilege of being counted with the entailed properties of noble families on the same level as real estate.

The original amount of the bank's capital was ¥17,826,190, but when the National Bank Act was abolished the bank was renamed the Fifteenth Bank and the capital was increased to ¥18,000,000. However, in 1913 the capital was further increased to ¥40,000,000.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1915.

	DEBIT.	Yen.
Capital		40,000,000.000
Reserve Fund		5,240,000.000

Account with Bank of Japan and other Banks	Yen.	2,241,214.170
Government Bonds (face value ¥33,037,550.000)		21,148,422.500
Other Securities		4,648,474.510
Credit Account (per contra)		2,760,150.080
Due from other Banks and Agents		315,850.980
Bank Premises, etc.		445,910.360
Cash		4,879,995.130
Total		83,973,934.590

The latest profit and loss account is as follows:—

	Yen.
Gross receipts for the term	2,461,638.040
Gross disbursements for term	1,300,778.090
Balance (net profit)	1,160,859.950
Brought over from last account	952,558.220



THE FIFTEENTH BANK, TOKYO.

	Yen.
Deposits, Current Accounts, etc.	33,409,984.270
Bills Payable	20,827.190
Acceptances	2,760,150.080
Due to other Banks and Agents... ..	368,059.700
Dividends Unpaid	1,495.180
Profit	2,173,418.170
Total	83,973,934.590

	CREDIT.	Yen.
Capital Unpaid		16,500,000.000
Loans on Securities and Bills Discounted... ..		31,033,916.860

Dividend equalization fund... ..	60,000.000
Total	2,173,418.170

This last amount is to be distributed as follows:—

Reserve	100,000.000
Fees for Directors and Auditors... ..	58,000.000
Dividend at 9 per cent. per annum	1,057,500.000
Carried forward to next term	957,918.170

The officers of the bank are as follows:—

HON. IWAO MATSUKATA	President.
MASAYASU NARUSE, Esq.... ..	Vice-President.

KAJIMA GINKO.

(KAJIMA BANK.)

UNDER the business style of the Kajima-ya the bank began its operations three hundred years ago in Osaka as financiers. While financing the Shogunate and different clans the house conducted the conversion of old coins and the dealings in coins and bullion in the old feudal times. After the Imperial Restoration the house made it its speciality to act as money changers.



MR. Y. HOSHINO.

It was in December, 1887, that the house was registered as a bank under the new banking act. While transacting general banking business the bank was ordered by the Government to act as agent for the National Treasury and managed the State Treasury business in Osaka.

The bank was originally started as a private concern, but in June, 1893, it was converted into a limited partnership in accordance with the provisions of the old Commercial Code. In 1913 the bank enlarged its business scope by starting trust company business.

The bank has its head office at Itchome Tosabori, Osaka, and branches at the following localities:—

Minami Branch Osaka.

Fukushima Branch...	...	...	...	...	Osaka.
Dotombori Branch ...	...	...	...	...	"
Matsuyacho Branch ...	...	...	...	...	"
Kawaguchi Branch...	...	...	...	...	"
Taishobashi Branch...	...	...	...	...	"
Takatsuki Branch ...	...	...	...	...	"
Tokyo Branch ...	...	...	...	...	Tokyo.
Kyoto Branch ...	...	...	...	...	Kyoto.
Kobe Branch ...	...	...	...	...	Kobe.
Okayama Branch ...	...	...	...	...	Okayama.
Fukuyama Branch ...	...	...	...	...	Fukuyama.
Tokuyama Branch ...	...	...	...	...	Tokuyama.

The officers are as follows:—

KEIZO HIROOKA, Esq. ...	...	...	President.
YUKINORI HOSHINO, Esq. ...	...	...	Managing Director.
SEIJIRO GION, Esq. ...	...	...	Director.

The financial standing of the house stood at the end of June, 1915, as follows:—

	Yen.
Capital	1,000,000
Reserve	1,400,000
Deposits	42,847,182
Loans	31,039,178
Public bonds, debentures, and shares owned ...	9,18,0569

Mr. Yukinori Hoshino, Managing Director of the bank, was born in Nagasaki prefecture in 1871, second son of Yuki-yoshi Hoshino, a samurai of Shimabara Clan.

When young he went to America, and gained much commercial experience. After his return home, he entered the Hirooka & Co.; subsequently he joined the Kajima Bank, where he maintains the present office.

He wrote several books, among them a book called "The Various Courses of the Development of Financial Resources in Germany" is widely read by the public.

He is now interested in the Daido Life Insurance Co. and the Osaka Electric Lamp Co. in addition to the bank.

KISHIMOTO GINKO.

(THE KISHIMOTO BANK.)

THE bank was founded by the late Mr. Toyotaro Kishimoto, M.P., in 1894 and was at first his private enterprise. Owing to the rapid increase in its business it was in 1913 converted into a joint stock concern, however, and its capital was increased to ¥1,000,000.

According to the latest report, deposits with the house amount to ¥9,338,185, which represents more than nine-times the capital of the bank and shows how great is the public trust in the house. The reserve, however, is comparatively small, because only three years have elapsed since its conversion into a joint stock concern.

The bank has its head office at No. 14, 2-chome Minato-cho, Kobe, with branches in various localities.

MR. S. KISHIMOTO.

Kobe Branch	...	...	...	...	Kobe.
Minato Higashi Branch	...	...	...	...	"
Fukiai Branch	...	...	...	...	"
Minami Branch	...	...	...	...	"
Nishi Branch	...	...	...	...	"
Okayama Branch	...	...	...	...	Okayama.

The bank also has a large number of correspondents throughout the country and in Chosen.

The bank's management, which consists of the following well-known business men in Kobe, has quite successfully conducted its affairs and its business ability is generally thought to be of an uncommon order.

The Officers are as follows :—

SHINTARO KISHIMOTO, Esq.	...	...	...	President.
KOTARO KISHIMOTO, Esq.	...	...	...	Director.
JINSUKE KISHIMOTO, Esq.	...	...	...	"
RISABURO TANAKA, Esq.	...	...	...	"
BUHEI KINOSHITA, Esq.	...	...	...	Auditor.
EIKICHI HIRANO, Esq.	...	...	...	"

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1915.

	Yen.
Gross receipts for the term	307,981.510
Gross disbursements for the term	253,574.920
Balance (net profit)	54,406.590
Brought over from last account	3,975.170
Total	58,381.760



THE KISHIMOTO BANK, KOBE.

To be distributed as follows :—

	Yen.
Reserve fund	30,000.000
Reserve for depreciation of Bank Premises ...	2,000.000
Dividend on Shares	20,000.000
Pension fund for Officials... ..	2,000.000
Carried forward to the next term	4,381.760

KYOTO SHOKO GINKO.

(THE KYOTO COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BANK.)

THIS Bank, which carries on general banking transactions on a very large scale in the old capital of the Empire, exercises great influence over the business circles



THE KYOTO COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BANK.

in that city. It is also one of the oldest establishments in that city, for it was founded there in October, 1886, and

has since enjoyed an unbroken record of prosperity and expansion.

At present the bank has an authorized capital of ¥3,000,000, of which ¥1,800,000 is paid up. Against this amount the bank keeps a reserve of ¥535,000 in round figures.

The bank has its head office at Rokkaku Minamiiru, Higashinotoin, Kyoto, and branches in various localities:—

Nishijin Branch	... ..	Kyoto.
Matsubara Branch	... ..	”
Osaka Branch	... ..	Osaka.

This banking establishment is managed by the following business-men, widely known as representative commercial men in the city:—

GENTARO TANAKA, Esq.	... ..	President.
JINZABURO NAIKI, Esq.	... ..	Director.
RISUKE INOUE, Esq.	... ..	”
INOSUKE WATANABE, Esq.	... ..	”
SHOSHICHI MATSUI, Esq.	... ..	”
JIHEI NISHIMURA, Esq.	... ..	Auditor.
SHOZAEMON KUBOTA, Esq.	... ..	”
KAZUMA TANAKA, Esq.	... ..	”

MEIJI GINKO.

(THE MEIJI BANK.)

THE Meiji Bank of Nagoya was established in December, 1896, by prominent business men of the city including Messrs. M. Okuda, S. Suzuki and T. Kondo. In



THE MEIJI BANK, NAGOYA.

January, 1908, Mr. Kinnosuke Kanno assumed the presidency which post he has held up to the present time. The bank was organized with a capital of ¥3,000,000; with an amalgamation with the Atsuta Bank the capital was increased to ¥3,600,000, of which ¥2,340,000 was paid up.

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30TH, 1916.

	ASSETS.	Yen.
Loans	374,639.210
Overdrafts	1,944,840.025
Bills Discounted	12,958,500.130
Documentary Drafts	285,077.310
Foreign Bills	13,452.460
Deposits	20,280.479
Current Deposits in the Bank of Japan	31,880.030
Loans Due from Other Banks	2,692,562.210
National Loan Bonds	3,247,769.900

	Yen.		Yen.
Local Loan Bonds	127,400.000	Bills Payable	1,600,000.000
Debentures	293,800.000	Due to Correspondents	2,708,679.810
Share Certificates	483,500.000	Discount Received and Interest Unpaid ...	100,136.690
Capital Unpaid	1,260,000.000	Capital	3,600,000.000
Land and Buildings	398,238.000	Legal Reserve Fund	414,000.000
Specie	12,340.777	Special Reserve Fund	20,000.000
Convertible Notes	709,837.000	Reserve Fund for Pensions	1,000.000
Cheques and Bills	268,284.900	Dividend Unpaid	1,480.000
Total	25,122,402.431	Profits for the Half Year	133,891.333

LIABILITIES.		Yen.
Fixed Deposits		5,867,542.820
Current Deposits		9,996,430.595
Special Deposits... ..		644,805.153
Bank Bills		34,435.560

Total 25,122,402.431

The following are the bank's officers:—

KINOSUKE KANNO, Esq. President.
 NARATARO ŌMIWA, Esq. Vice-President.

MITSUBISHI GOSHIKWAISHA GINKOBU.

(THE MITSUBISHI GOSHIKWAISHA BANKING DEPARTMENT.)

THE department is the outgrowth of the 119th National Bank, which was founded in the early days of the Meiji Era in accordance with the National Bank Act. The Mitsu Bishi Company purchased the whole establishment in May, 1885, but the concern was maintained under the old

ment's capital has been ¥1,000,000 since its creation, but its reserve now amounts to ¥8,800,000.

The department's head office is situated at No. 1, Itchome Yayesu-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, branch offices being located in other Cities:



THE MITSUBISHI BANKING DEPARTMENT, TOKYO.

style up to October, 1895, when it was converted into a department of the Mitsu Bishi Company.

The department transacts general banking business, foreign exchange business and trust dealings. The depart-

Fukagawa Branch	Tokyo.
Osaka Branch and Nakanoshima Branch.	Osaka.
Kobe Branch	Kobe.
Kyoto Branch	Kyoto.

The partners in the company are Barons Koyata Iwasaki and Hisaya Iwasaki, but the department's affairs are managed by the following officers:—

MANZO KUSHIDA, Esq.	Manager.
KIKUO AOKI, Esq.	Sub-Manager.
TORU OTOBE, Esq.	"
KIYOMA KAWAZOYE, Esq.	"
SOBUN YAMAMURO, Esq.	"

The position of the department which is most sound, as is clearly seen in its recent statements of accounts, which are fully reproduced under:—

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1915.

LIABILITIES.		Yen.
Capital		1,000,000.00
Deposits... ..		65,819,251.04
Bills Payable		21,907.24
Due to other Banks		167,047.74
Bills re-Discounted		1,500,000.00
Brought forward from Last Profit and Loss Account		8,271,074.47
Net Profit for the Half-Year		321,175.23
Total		77,100,455.72

ASSETS.		Yen.
Advances		14,998,736.77
Overdrafts		4,674,196.73
Bills Discounted		46,272,411.50
Government Bonds		2,739,011.27
Other Bonds and Securities		3,679,012.85
Due from other Banks		158,293.20
Cash on Hand and in Banks		4,578,973.40
Total		77,100,455.72

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE HALF-YEAR
ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1915.

	Yen.
Interest	1,611,676.69
Commission	677.37
Discount	113,360.38
Current Expenses including Salaries, Taxes and other Charges	200,778.68
Sundry Losses	56.94
Transferred to the General Account of the Company as Profit for the Half Year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum ...	50,000.00
Balance carried forward to next Account...	8,542,249.70
Total	10,518,799.76

Balance brought forward from Last Account		Yen.
Account		8,271,074.47
Interest		731,664.51
Commission		32,963.38
Discount		1,254,310.05

Interest on Bonds and Securities	215,420.88
Sundry Profits	13,366.47
Total	10,518,799.76

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1916.

LIABILITIES.		Yen.
Capital		1,000,000.00
Deposits... ..		78,614,032.53
Bills Payable		31,760.53
Due to other Banks		354,672.11
Bills re-Discounted		1,500,000.00
Interest Accrued on Deposits		285,990.49
Rebate on Bills Discounted not yet due ...		263,620.52
Brought forward from Last Profit and Loss Account		8,542,249.70
Net Profit for the Half-Year		391,241.18
Total		90,983,567.06

ASSETS.		Yen.
Advances		7,975,048.37
Overdrafts		8,616,281.32
Bills Discounted		59,693,130.61
Government Bonds		4,733,421.76
Other Bonds and Securities		3,745,651.65
New Building		85,000.00
Due from other Banks		2,054,149.05
Cash on Hand and in Banks		4,080,884.30
Total		90,983,567.06

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE HALF-YEAR
ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1916.

	Yen.
Interest	1,997,583.84
Commission	40,477.44
Discount	366,098.37
Current Expenses including Salaries, Taxes and other Charges	183,970.12
Sundry Losses	13,228.93
Transferred to the General Account of the Company as Profit for the Half-Year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum ...	50,000.00
Balance carried forward to next Account...	8,883,490.88
Total	11,534,849.58

Balance brought forward from Last Account		Yen.
Account		8,542,249.70
Interest		919,960.93
Commission		77,879.07
Discount		1,474,833.24
Interest on Bonds and Securities		353,218.58
Profit from the Sale of Bonds and Securities.		156,858.86
Sundry Profits		9,849.20
Total		11,534,849.58

MITSUI GINKO.

(THE MITSUI BANK, LIMITED.)

THE Mitsui Bank, reconstituted as a Joint Stock Company, is one of the oldest and largest institutions in the Empire of Japan. It has grown out of the Mitsui Exchange House founded at Kyoto, Osaka and Yedo (now Tokyo) by Takatoshi Mitsui over two centuries ago. The celebrated financier invented and organised for the first time in Japan a special banking system, and this, be it remembered, was done when the knowledge of banking or bills of exchange was entirely lacking in this country, and when in England the business of modern banking was first introduced by the New Fashioned Goldsmiths or Bankers in London. It is to be noted that the Bank of England, which has been the principal bank not only in

authorised by the Government to issue convertible notes amounting to three million yen, and subsequently the Hokkaido notes for two and a half million yeu. At that time, the Mitsui Exchange House had already been projecting the transformation of its institution into a central bank of Japan, but in the meanwhile, the Government adopting the American banking system, the National Bank Act was promulgated. In 1872, the First National Bank was established at Tokyo, and the Mitsuis became its principal shareholders. Thus although the Mitsuis had to abandon their project, they never ceased to be a prominent power in the financial dominion of the country. In 1876, the Mitsui Bank was organized upon a joint stock system,



THE MITSUI BANK, TOKYO.

England but in the whole world, was projected by William Paterson and incorporated in England just three years after the appointment of Takahira, the eldest son of Takayoshi, by the Tokugawa Shogunate as its Exchange Controller in 1691. With the Restoration of 1868 an important epoch was opened in the history of the firm. While the government under the direct control of the Crown was in process of consolidation, the Mitsuis acted as its principal financial agents, and it was in a great measure due to this that the country was enabled to bridge over a great crisis with which it was then threatened from within and without. In 1871, three years after the Meiji Restoration, the firm was

having revised and enlarged not only the oriental business of the Exchange House, but also its general banking transactions, which were increased to a vast extent. In 1893, by the enactment of the Commercial Code, it was remodelled as an unlimited liability concern.

RECENT DEVELOPMENT.

The financial development of late years has necessitated the reconstitution of this partnership as a joint stock company to meet the requirements of the present situation. Thus, from November 1st, 1909, it was transformed into a joint stock bank under the style of The Mitsui Bank,

Limited, in the same place of business and under the same management as before, with a fully paid-up capital of Twenty Million yen. The great improvements made of late in the management of the Bank have more and more strengthened its foundation, and have given it a distinct position and unrivalled credit, and it stands foremost amongst Japanese banks in the magnitude of its business.

By means of an ample reserve of liquid assets the bank is enabled at all times to meet the demands of depositors and to protect its own safety in case of emergencies. The striking growth of deposits since 1904 is an ample evidence of its credit and fame.

Always bearing in mind the possible requirements of its clients, the Bank decided in 1913 to inaugurate a Foreign Department to provide facilities for its over-sea clients. This was done after a careful investigation of foreign trade relations, and the scheme has proved to be a complete success. The Department has an adequate world-wide system of foreign agents and correspondents, among whom will be found leading Banks in London, New York, Paris, etc., and the service has been brought up to the highest standard consistent with modern banking.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

The bank conducts not only every kind of general domestic banking business, but foreign exchange operations, and other international business, of which the more important items are as follows :—

1. Receiving Deposits.
2. Discounting Bills.
3. Making Loans and Advances.
4. Operating in home and foreign exchange business.
5. Safe Deposit, Collection.
6. Floating, or underwriting National Loan Bonds, Debentures, and the Shares of Companies.
7. Making acceptances of Bills and giving guarantees on Securities.
8. Undertaking Trust Business with reference to Mortgage debentures.

The bank is now controlled by the following gentlemen who are universally recognized as among the ablest bankers in Japan :—

BARON TAKAYASU MITSUI	{ President and Director.
SENKICHIRO HAYAKAWA, Esq.	Managing Director.
SEIHIN IKEDA, Esq.	„
UMEKICHI YONEYAMA, Esq... ..	„
MORINOSUKE MITSUI, Esq.	Director.
TAKUMA DAN, Esq.	„
SENJIRO WATANABE, Esq.	„
TOKUEMON MITSUI, Esq.	Auditor.
SHOGORO HATANO, Esq.	„
KEN HAYASHI, Esq.	„

The following accounts show the latest condition of the bank's affairs :—

BALANCE SHEET.

(Ending June 30th, 1916).

LIABILITIES.		Yen.
Capital	20,000,000.00	
Reserve Fund	7,800,000.00	
Deposits... ..	123,794,164.17	
Time	66,421,269.09	
Demand	57,372,895.08	
Due to other Banks	496,770.55	
Due to Foreign Correspondents	4,419,020.71	
Miscellaneous Accounts	54,791.19	
Balance Brought Forward	353,133.40	
Net Profit for the Half-year	1,274,886.15	
Total	158,192,766.17	

ASSETS.		Yen.
Cash in hand and with other Banks	12,800,115.98	
Loans and Advances	118,114,188.79	
Loans & Overdrafts... ..	46,259,951.34	
Bills Discounted	57,536,246.13	
Foreign Bills	14,317,991.32	
Government Bonds	14,669,974.65	
Consols... ..	2,822,564.10	
Shares and Debentures	4,581,150.00	
Due from other Banks... ..	106,713.15	
Due from Foreign Correspondents	353,172.73	
Miscellaneous Accounts	10,347.47	
Landed Property & Bank Premises	4,734,539.35	
Total	158,192,766.17	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	Yen.
By Net Profit for the Half-year... ..	1,274,886.15
By Balance Brought Forward	353,133.40
Total	1,628,019.55

DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS :

	Yen.
To Reserve Fund	600,000.00
„ Bonuses and Allowances... ..	127,400.00
„ Dividend	500,000.00
Balance Carried Forward	400,619.55
Total	1,628,019.55

NAGOYA GINKO.

(THE NAGOYA BANK.)

THE Nagoya Bank is well known as one of the three great banks in Nagoya. It came into existence as far back as 1889. The bank has a capital of ¥3,000,000



MR. K. TSUNEKAWA.

(¥2,280,000 paid up) and reserve funds amounting to ¥1,500,000. Deposits at the end of June last amounted to over ¥23,973,281 and loans over ¥20,804,165. The bank's officers are as follows:—

TEISUKE TAKI, Esq.	President.
JOYEMON KASUGAI, Esq.	Director.
HEIYEMON TAKI, Esq.	„
HIKOBET KATO, Esq.	„
ZENSHICHI MORIMOTO, Esq.	„
KOSABURO TSUNEKAWA, Esq.	„
SHOBEI KOIDE, Esq.	Auditor.
KIHEI WATANABE, Esq.	„

The bank has the head office in Temma-cho, Nishiku and branches in various localities.

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30TH, 1916.

ASSETS.	Yen.
Loans	593,200.160
Overdrafts	2,398,069.466
Bills discounted	17,524,460.620
Documentary drafts	278,436.120
Deposits	1,603,275.587
Current deposits	259,267.070
Due from 1848 correspondents	1,382,738.050
National and Local loan bonds	3,402,015.890
Foreign loan bonds	351,500.000
Debenture stocks and share certificates	862,320.200
Land and buildings	572,805.287
Furniture	8,681.630
Expenditure for the establishment of branch offices	18,662.140
Capital to be paid up	720,000.000
Cash on hand	1,638,178.843
Total	31,613,611.063

LIABILITIES.	Yen.
Public deposits	511,548.070
Fixed „	9,194,041.546
Current „	8,060,460.158
Petty current deposits	5,709,061.163
Special deposits	495,590.888
Bank bills	2,581.260
Bills payable	100,000.000
Interest unpaid	109,158.500
Unexpired discount	80,803.390
Due to 1580 correspondents	2,661,950.485
Capital	3,000,000.000
Reserve fund... ..	1,260,000.000
Special reserve fund	190,000.000
Profit for the half year	238,415.603
Total	31,613,611.063

NANIWA GINKO.

(THE NANIWA BANK, LIMITED.)

THE Naniwa Bank is one of the greatest banking establishments, not only in Osaka, where it has its headquarters, but throughout the country. It was established in December, 1877, as the 32nd National Bank



MR. M. MATSUKATA.

in accordance with the National Bank Act, and had its head office in Osaka and branch offices in Tokyo and Sakai. The actual operations were, however, opened in the early part of the following year with a capital of ¥360,000.

Simultaneously with the conversion of the concern into a private corporation in January, 1898, the bank changed its style to the Naniwa Bank, Ltd., at the same time incorporating the

5th National Bank. The capital of the bank was increased as the result of these changes to ¥1,800,000, and the offices of the incorporated bank were converted into branch offices.

Soon the bank's capital grew to ¥2,400,000. Another extension was effected in February, 1899, to ¥2,700,000, when the Osaka Meiji Bank was amalgamated, and its offices in Osaka were made branch offices. In March of the same year the Kobe branch office was created. In July, 1901, the Osaka Kyoritsu Bank was incorporated and the capital was again increased to ¥3,700,000, and in June, 1902, it rose to ¥4,000,000, as the Osaka Commercial and Industrial Bank was amalgamated.

During the following few years branch offices were established in Hyogo and Kagoshima prefectures. In Wakayama, too, the bank extended its business by incorporating the Wakayama Bank and converting it into a branch office in 1909, when the bank further increased its capital to ¥7,000,000. In July, 1914, another extension was effected in the bank's scope of business by the incor-

poration of the Tennoji Bank. Now the bank has an authorised capital of ¥14,000,000, and according to the report made at the close of the first half of 1916 deposits amounted to ¥53,410,000, while reserve funds reached a total of ¥2,800,000. General loans totalled ¥45,560,000 and the half year's net income ¥500,000, enabling the bank to distribute a dividend at 9 per cent. per annum.

The Board of officers consists of the following business men:—

MASAO MATSUKATA, Esq.	... ..	President.
KANESATO AIKO, Esq....	... ..	Managing Director.
RINNOSUKE YAMANAKA, Esq.	... ..	Director.
TOKUHEI TAKU, Esq.	... ..	„
NAOTERU KATAOKA, Esq.	... ..	„
CHIKAAKIRA TAKASAKI, Esq.	... ..	„
TATSUROKURO YAMAMOTO, Esq.	... ..	„
MASAYUKI HIRATA, Esq.	... ..	Auditors.
KEIZO UKITA, Esq.	... ..	„

The head office is situated at Nichome Awaji-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka, and the bank has seven branch offices in Osaka, two branch offices in Tokyo, one at Sakai, one at Wakayama, two in Kobe, one at Fukuoka, and three in Kagoshima prefecture.

Mr. Kanosato Aiko, Managing Director of the bank, was born in Kagoshima in November, 1862, a son of a samurai of the Kagoshima Clan. From his early days he has always been connected with Banking and other lines of business. He is now interested in the Kagoshima Electric Tramway Company, the Kagoshima Steamship and Fishing Company, and other companies, in addition to the bank.

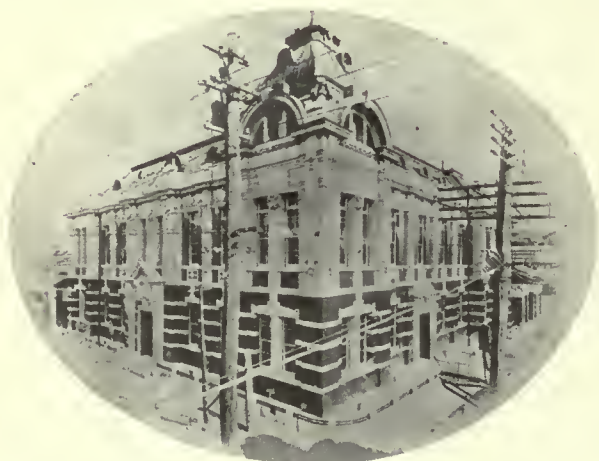


MR. K. AIKŌ.

O - M I G I N K O .

(THE O-MI BANK.)

THE bank was founded in March, 1894, by a group of influential business men hailing from Omi Province with an authorized capital of ¥500,000. The head office was established at 2-chome Bingo-machi, Higashi-ku Osaka, in spite of its business style, and in Omi Province only a branch office was opened at Echigawa. The bank's affairs were fairly favourable and in July, 1895, another branch office was established in Kyoto.



THE ŌMI BANK, OSAKA.

In 1896 when Mr. Shinsuke Koizumi was the President of the house the bank's authorized capital was increased to ¥1,000,000 and everything seemed to go on quite well with the house, but then a serious reaction set in to the boom after the war and the bank was involved in it.

The bank had to reduce its capital fund and introduce a thorough reform in its management, thereby endeavouring

to tide over its financial difficulties. Thus the bank was able to adjust its business.

After the thorough reform the branch office at Notogawa, Omi Province, was established and business operations at all offices were conducted on more active and business-like lines.

In 1901, another reform was carried out with success and the public confidence in the house steadily increased. Deposits began to come in in increasing amounts and the concern was entirely restored to its former healthy condition in 1905 when the Nagahama Bank at Nagahama, Omi Province, was incorporated and converted into a local branch of the bank.

In June, 1906, the Koto Bank at Takamiya, Omi Province, was amalgamated and converted into a branch office, and the bank's authorized capital was increased to ¥2,000,000, another branch being inaugurated at Yōkaichi.

Later the Hino and the Otsu Banks, local banking houses in Omi Province, were incorporated and when Mr. K. Ikeda became the President in July, 1910, the house became one of the leading banking establishments in Osaka and districts. By degrees branch offices in Osaka were increased and in 1915 another was inaugurated in Tokyo.

Now the bank's capital stands at ¥4,000,000 and in every respect it compares favourably with any of the first rate banking houses in the Empire. The bank now holds deposits to the amount of ¥45,000,000 in round figures.

OSAKA CHOCHIKU GINKO.

(THE OSAKA SAVINGS BANK.)

THE Bank is one of the foremost savings banks in the country, its operations extending over a period of twenty-six years.

The bank has a re-erve of ¥1,750,000 against its capital of ¥500,000. The deposits amount to ¥24,618,545.448.

The highest degree of prudence is shown by the bank's

management in the investment of deposits, ¥16,135,856 being placed in public bonds, according to the latest report of the bank, which figure represents nearly 80 per cent. of the whole liabilities. In discounted bills ¥3,767,873.31 is invested, while in less liquid debentures and shares only ¥1,301,000 is placed.

The bank has its head office at 3-chome Fushimi-cho,

Higashi-ku, Osaka, and its management consists of the following well-known business leaders in Osaka:—



THE OSAKA SAVINGS BANK.

KICHIROBEI YAMAGUCHI, Esq. ...	President.
MINAO HIRASE, Esq.	Managing Director.
KASUKE KOSHINO, Esq.	Director.
SUTETZO TOYAMA, Esq.	„
TOKUHEI TAKU, Esq.	Auditor.
JUNZABURO ASHIDA, Esq.	„

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE HALF-YEAR
TO JUNE 30TH, 1916.

	Yen.
Profit for the Term	916,478.601
Brought over from the Previous Term ...	158,184.883
Total	1,074,663.484
Loss for the Term... ..	840,601.816
Net profits	234,061.668
To be distributed as follows:—	
Legal Reserve Fund	20,000.000
Special Reserve Fund	80,000.000
Pension fund for officials	10,000.000
Bonuses and allowances to officials	9,800.000
Dividend on Shares	14,680.000
Carried forward to the next term	99,581.668

SANJU-SHI GINKO.

(THE 34TH BANK.)

THE bank was founded in March, 1878, as a national bank in accordance with the National Bank Act then promulgated. In September, 1897, it was decided to convert it into a private bank and the authorized capital of the bank was increased from ¥375,000 to ¥1,500,000.

Immediately after its conversion into a private banking house it amalgamated the 121st Bank, Ltd. and at the same time increased its capital to ¥2,100,000. Again in April, 1899, the Nippon Churitsu Bank, Ltd., and the Nippon Kyodo Bank, Ltd. were amalgamated and in December, 1901, the Yogyo Bank, Ltd. was bought up, when the bank's capital was augmented to ¥5,000,000. Further, in March, 1912, the bank's capital was increased to ¥10,000,000, which was fully paid up in July, 1914, thus making the house one of the greatest banking houses in Japan.

The bank transacts ordinary banking business, at the same time carrying on trust business. Foreign exchange business is also conducted. A new feature worth special mention is the Industrial Capitalization Department the bank has lately created for the purpose of financing various industries in need of help.

The bank's head office is situated at Shichome Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, and it has the following branch offices:—

Minami Branch and Temma Branch ...	Osaka.
Zakoba Branch and Horie Branch ...	„
Nipponbashi Branch	„
Tokyo Branch	Tokyo.
Kyoto Branch	Kyoto.
Kobe Branch and Hyogo Branch... ..	Kobe.
Hiroshima Branch	Hiroshima.
Tokushima Branch... ..	Tokushima.
Nara Branch	Nara.
Taihoku Branch and Tainan Branch ...	Taiwan.

The management of the bank is conducted under the able control of Mr. Kenzo Koyama.

Following is a summary from latest accounts:—

	Yen.
Deposits	47,410,000
General Loans	42,000,000
Negotiable Securities (mostly Government Bonds)	13,310,000
Cash on Hand including Deposits with the Bank of Japan	6,590,000
Capital	10,000,000
Reserve	4,000,000

SHIJU GINKO.

(THE 40TH BANK.)

THE Bank was organized in November, 1878, in Tatebayashi, Gumma Prefecture in accordance with the National Bank Act, branches being subsequently established in various localities. The capital of ¥150,000 was gradually increased until in 1913 it reached ¥2,000,000. In July of 1898 the term of business of the national banks expired when the bank was reorganized into a joint stock company in accordance with the special act providing for the disposal of these banks. Simultaneously with this the bank removed its head office to Kiryumachi, changing the office in Tatebayashi into a



MR. S. MORI.

branch. The capital at the reorganization of the bank was ¥840,000. But in March, 1906, it was decreased by ¥160,080. In the ensuing month it was increased by ¥120,080, amounting thus to ¥800,000 in all. In August, 1909, the capital was increased by ¥400,000, and in February 1913 by ¥800,000, totalling ¥2,000,000.

The bank's officers are as follows:—

S. MORI, Esq.	President and Director.
F. OSAWA, Esq.	Managing Director.
E. AOKI, Esq.	{ Assistant Managing Director.
S. AYUBA, Esq.	Director.
R. KOMURO, Esq.	"
S. CHIBA, Esq.	"
K. KUBOTA, Esq.	"
Z. TAKAHASHI, Esq.	"

BALANCE SHEET.

For the period January 1st, 1916, to June 30th, 1916.

ASSETS.	Yen.
Fixed Loans... ..	639,371.590
Overdrafts	1,089,684.730

	Yen.
Bills Discounted	5,691,032.050
Documentary Drafts	5,499.520
Deposits	167,179.370
Sundry Accounts	5,091.190
National Loan Bonds	165,807.470
Various debentures	26,580.000
Various Shares	13,300.000
Due from 156 Correspondents	99,577.950
Capital to be Paid Up... ..	400,000.000
Land and Buildings for Business Purposes..	155,431.600
Furniture	6,770.000
Land and Buildings	37,560.530
Forfeited Pawned Articles	15,454.270
Cash on Hand	11,467.710
Paper Money	242,827.000
Bills and Cheques	66,130.330
Total	8,838,765.310



THE FORTIETH BANK, KIRYŪ.

LIABILITIES.

	Yen.
Deposit of the Principal of and Interest on the National Loans	38.320
Public Deposits	17,580.509
Fixed Deposits	2,331,940.110

	Yen.		Yen.
Current Deposits	1,578,205.177	Unexpired Interest	32,569.360
Petty Current Deposits	908,556.350	Capital	2,000,000.000
Special Current Deposits	46,518.920	Reserve Fund	245,000.000
Special Deposits	1,119,163.784	Special reserve fund	105,000.000
Bills Payable	20,348.390	Fund for Retiring Allowances	10,000.000
Fixed Loans... ..	100,000.000	Dividend on Shares Unpaid	312.130
Bills Rediscounted	9,900.000	Brought forward from the Previous Period..	84,903.630
Due to 239 correspondents	168,730.630	Net Profits for the Period	53,018.850
Interest Unpaid	6,979.150	Total	<u>8,838,765.310</u>

S O D A G I N K O .

(THE SODA BANK AND THE SODA SAVINGS BANK.)

THE Sōda Bank is a partnership founded with an authorised capital of ¥300,000 in September, 1895. Under the able management of the late Mr. Kinsaku Sōda, the founder and President, the bank's business thrived and public deposits increased so much that in 1915 its capital was increased to ¥1,000,000.

The Sōda Savings Bank was founded as a joint stock concern in January, 1900, with an authorised capital of ¥50,000. This establishment also met with a ready support in January, 1915, and the authorised capital was increased to ¥500,000.

The rapidity of the banks' expansion is shown in the following table, showing the public deposits:—



DR. K. SŌDA.

In 1895 he established the Sōda Bank, and on the strength of its success he inaugurated the Sōda Savings Bank, in 1900. His prudent yet enterprising management made the banks under his control a signal success and in 1915 the capital of the establishments was increased enormously. He was all the time interested in public affairs, and in 1906 was recommended for membership in the House of Peers by the largest ratepayers of Kanagawa prefecture; while in office he was decorated with the Fourth Class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure. He died in March, 1915, prior to which he was granted the Court rank of Junior Fourth Rank in recognition of his public services.

On the death of his father Dr. Kiichiro Sōda assumed the Presidency of the banks and is still in office. After his graduation from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in 1904 he went to Europe via America to prosecute his studies. After a tour he settled down at Cambridge, England, and studied Economics. In 1905 he went to Germany and stayed there till the Spring of 1912, studying economics, law, and philosophy. He also studied in France. Before he returned home in 1913 he received the degree of doctor in Germany. At home just before he assumed the presidency of the banks he received the degree of Hogaku Hakushi.

Dr. Sōda is assisted in the management of the banks by Messrs. Toichi Sōda and Shinzaburo Sōda. The former is his brother-in-law and his present capacity in the banks is Active Member and Manager of the Sōda Bank and Director of the Sōda Savings Bank.

	Sōda Bank. Yen.	Sōda Savings Bank. Yen.
End of June, 1901	1,148,850	172,343
End of June, 1906	5,059,383	1,650,206
End of June, 1911	6,718,642	3,225,937
End of June, 1916	11,113,651	5,750,304
August 10th, 1916	12,265,047	6,128,856

The founder of these banks, the late Mr. Kinsaku Sōda, was born at Oniishi, Gumma prefecture, in the last years of the Shogunate regime, and in his thirteenth year came up to Yokohama.

The Sōda family conducts another enterprises besides the banks. The Yokohama Merchandise Warehouse Company, Ltd. was originally organized as a partnership, but recently it has been converted into a joint stock company with an authorised capital of ¥1,000,000.

TANAKA GINKO.

(THE TANAKA BANK.)

THE Tanaka Bank was established in 1883 with the capital of ¥300,000. When the capital of the bank was increased to ¥500,000 in 1893 the bank was changed to a limited partnership from a joint stock company.

Mr. Heihachi Tanaka is the President of the bank.

The bank's head office is situated at No. 7, Sakamoto-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, branches being established in Yokohama and Otaru, Hokkaido.

BALANCE SHEET, ON 30TH JUNE, 1916.

LIABILITIES.	Yen.
Various Deposits	3,586,467.160
Due to Other Banks	6,859.710
Authorized Capital	500,000.000
Various Reserve Funds	825,894.650
Brought over from last Account...	30,504.120
Net Profit for the Term	39,380.330
Total	4,989,105.970

ASSETS.	Yen.
Loans and Overdrafts	1,447,658.720
Bills Discounted	2,777,936.410
Government Bonds	446,000.000
Due from Other Banks	611.020
Land, Building, and Furniture of the Bank..	28,999.640
Cash on Hand and Deposits	287,900.180
Total	4,989,105.970

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE HALF YEAR
ENDING 30TH JUNE 1916.

Net Profit for the Term and Brought over from Last Account	Yen. 69,884.450
To be distributed as follows:—	
Legal Reserve Fund	12,000.000
Bonus for Officials	4,000.000
Dividend on Shares 8 per cent. per Annum.	20,000.000
Carried forward to the Next Term	33,884.450

YASUDA GINKO.

(THE YASUDA BANK.)

THE Yasuda Bank was founded in January, 1880, as a private concern by Mr. Zenjiro Yasuda. To take over and modernize the business he inaugurated and managed it under the style of the Yasuda Shoten. At first

the authorised capital of the house was only ¥200,000, but it is now ¥10,000,000, and is a joint stock company with its capital fully paid up.

The bank is still controlled by Mr. Zenjiro Yasuda as General Supervisor and the business is conducted in a manner characteristic of that financial magnate. Soundness and conservative solidarity are the two prominent features of the business method the bank pursues.

The bank's head office is situated at Kobuna-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo, branches being established in Fukushima, Utsunomiya, Akita, Aomori, Sendai, Wakamatsu, Morioka, Nakamura, Koriyama, Yokote, Honjo, Yonezawa, Sakata.

The bank conducts ordinary banking transactions, foreign exchange business, and trust business, and the result has been very good, thanks to the prudent and sound management of all transac-



THE YASUDA BANK, TOKYO.

tions, as shown in the latest statement of accounts given below:—

BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.	Yen.
Advances and overdrafts	17,696,682.960
Bills discounted and documentary bills ...	24,918,297.960
Due from other banks	1,293,040.640
Negotiable securities and bullion	22,190,953.600
Real estate	30,977.700
Office grounds, buildings, and furniture ...	224,530.840
Cash on hand and deposits	7,944,894.528
Total	74,299,378.228

LIABILITIES.	Yen.
Capital	10,000,000.000
Reserve	2,400,000.000

	Yen.
Deposits... ..	57,296,514.618
Remittance bills	577,117.630
Due to other banks	3,423,741.130
Net profit for the term... ..	549,797.550
Brought over from last account	52,207.300
Total	74,299,378.228

The following are the bank's officers:—

ZENNOSUKE YASUDA, Esq.	President.
ZENSHIRO YASUDA, Esq... ..	Director.
ZENGORO YASUDA, Esq.... ..	"
YOSHIO YASUDA, Esq.	Auditor.
ZENZABURO YASUDA, Esq.	Superintendent.
ZENJIRO YASUDA, Esq.	Adviser.

Y U S H I N G I N K O .

(THE YUSHIN BANK.)

THE Yūshin Bank was established in July, 1895, at Yanagi-cho, Kōfu, Yamanashi Prefecture, with a capital of ¥30,000, as a Savings Bank. The business has



THE YŪSHIN BANK, KŌFU.

steadily developed, with the result that the capital is now ¥1,200,000, the reserve fund being ¥123,000 and deposits over ¥1,800,000. Since April, 1911, the bank has transacted all kinds of banking business. It has four branches in the provinces and two agencies in the city, with many correspondents in various places.

Tanimura Branch	Yamanashi Prefecture.
Ichikawa Branch	"
Otsuki Branch	"
Yoshida Branch	"

The list of officials is as follows:—

KYOMEI OKI, Esq.	President.
ZENNOSUKE KAWAGUCHI, Esq:	Director.
UHEI NAITO, Esq.	"
CHUZABURO TERADA, Esq.	"
KIHEIJI TERADA, Esq.	"
HACHIYEMON KOBAYASHI, Esq.	Auditor.
SĀWAJIRO WATANABE, Esq.	"
MASATOMO MAKI, Esq.	Manager.

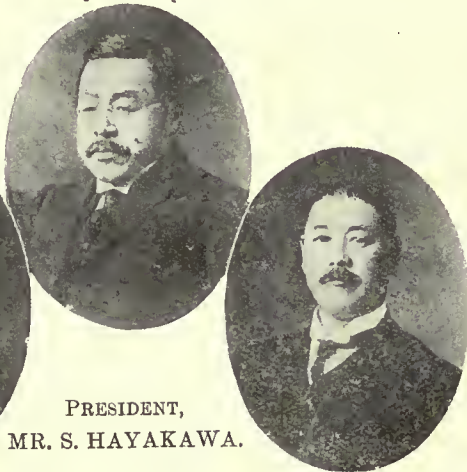
TOKYO GINKO SHUKAIJO.

(THE TOKYO BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.)

THE origin of the Tokyo Bankers' Association dates back to 1877, when Mr. (now Baron) Eiichi Shibusawa, the then President of the First National Bank, established an association called "the Takuzen Kwai" with a view to effecting co-operation among banks in the

In December, 1910, the Association was reorganized into a corporate juridical person, and at the same time articles of association were drawn up. The total amount of the funds is fixed at ¥150,000. Directors are composed of one President and two Vice-Presidents, who are to be elected from among the members. An ordinary general meeting is called in January and July each year, and an extra general meeting may be convened whenever deemed necessary by the Directors. Only those banks having head or branch offices either in the Capital or Yokohama are qualified for membership.

In order to meet the increasing expansion of the business, a site was chosen at No. 5, Nichome Yurakucho, Kojimachi in October, 1913, for the construction of a new and larger building. The office was completed in September of the following year and opened on September 26th, 1916. At present the Association is affiliated with 67 banks. The monthly published by the Association, referred to above, was at first intended for circulation among bankers only, but constant efforts to improve it and keep in line with the best magazines of the world, won for it such popularity that it was welcomed by all business men throughout the land. In 1897, at a meeting of the Tokyo Bankers' Association a



PRESIDENT,
MR. S. HAYAKAWA.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
MR. Y. SASAKI.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
MR. I. MATSUKATA.

city. The Association was composed of national and private banks, eleven in number, the First National Bank, the Fifteenth Bank and the Mitsui Bank being Directors. These banks held a conference once a month in the office of the Association established in the First National Bank. The number of members gradually increased to 30, when the Takuzen Kwai was dissolved and the Tokyo Bankers' Association was organized by a committee previously appointed, consisting of the Third, Sixth, Twentieth, Thirty-third, and One Hundredth National Banks. That was in September 1880. In December, 1886, the Association commenced the publication of a monthly called the Ginko Tsushin-roku (Bankers' Reports) for the mutual benefit of the members, giving in it valuable reports contributed by them. The monthly published by the Association was highly welcomed by business men in general. Owing to the gradual increase in the number of members the Association later established the Bankers' Club for the recreation of the members. Some time afterwards the Association appointed Baron Eiichi Shibusawa President, and Messrs. Ryohei Toyokawa and Kokichi Sonoda Vice-Presidents, when the members numbered 144, representing 54 banks.



THE TOKYO BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

resolution was passed to further improve the magazine both in its style and contents. Since then, while giving full records of all domestic topics of material interest to bankers it has devoted a large share of its space to the economic and financial outlook of the world at large.

BEVERAGES AND PROVISIONS.

DAI-NIPPON BEER KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE DAI-NIPPON BREWERY CO., LTD.)

THERE was not a single beer brewery in Japan until about 1873, when Mr. Copland, an American, opened a brewery at Yokohama in the name of the Spring Valley Co. The demand for beer in Japan gradually grew and the importation of beer from abroad increased year after year. Hence the rise of beer-brewing in Japan was a foregone conclusion. In time various Japanese brewery companies were organized, and their future development is hopeful. The brewing of beer now occupies an important place in the industrial activity of Japan. It is especially noticeable that the Dai-Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd., as referred to in these pages, stands at the head of all the various Japanese beer breweries in respect to its large scale of operations and its principle of constantly endeavouring to improve its products.

A HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

The Dai-Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd., whose head office is

located at Meguro-mura in the suburbs of Tokyo, was established in April, 1906. The Company under the present title is a new concern, but its organization was effected by the combine of three big Companies, the Nippon, Sapporo and Osaka Brewery Cos. The history of these old Companies is described below:—

THE NIPPON BREWERY CO., LTD.—This Company was established in Tokyo in 1887 with a capital of ¥150,000 (£15,000). The amount of capital was increased to ¥450,000 (£45,000) in 1889 and the brewery enlarged, but

owing to the commercial depression of the next year the capital was reduced to ¥300,000 (£30,000). Mr. Kyohei Makoshi assumed the Presidentship of the Company, and under his management the market was extended. Again, after the 1894-5 war, the demand for beer increased very much, and the business of the Company was still further improved. The amount of capital was increased several times up to 1897, when it reached ¥1,300,000 (£130,000). The Company erected additional works and built a malt-

house, while sending experts to Europe and America to study and investigate the business. As its business operations developed, the Company was able to declare a 20 or 30 per cent. dividend per annum from 1897, and the annual output exceeded 40,000 *koku*, (1 *koku* = 39.7033 gallons). The name of "Yebisu" Beer, brewed by this Company, became very popular both at home and abroad. In 1906, the Company was



THE MEGURO BREWERY, TOKYO.

amalgamated with the Sapporo and Osaka Brewery Cos. under the name of the Dai-Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.

THE SAPPORO BREWERY CO., LTD.—This was the first brewery opened by Japanese in this country. In 1876, the Hokkaido Colonization Board, finding that Hokkaido was suitable for the cultivation of the barley and hops necessary for the brewing of beer, established a brewery at Sapporo, while encouraging the production of these materials. This Government brewery, the origin of the Sapporo Brewery Co., was transferred to Messrs. Okura & Co., upon the

closing of the Colonization Board. In 1888, Mr. K. Okura, in co-operation with Baron E. Shibusawa, Mr. S. Asano and others, organized the Sapporo Brewery Co., Ltd., with a capital of ¥70,000 (£7,000), Baron Shibusawa having been recommended as President of the Company. In 1894, Mr. S. Uyemura entered the Company as Managing Director and endeavoured to extend the market. In consequence of the increased demand for beer after the 1894-5 war, the scope of the Company's business was further extended. In 1896, the Company increased its capital to ¥300,000 (£30,000). At that time the output of the Company not only met the increased demand at home but was also exported to Korsakoff, Vladivostock, Fusan, Port Arthur, Dalny, Newchwang, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Singapore, etc. In 1899, the capital was increased to ¥600,000 (£60,000) according to another expansion programme. The Company then established a bottle factory and erected an additional building in the malt-house at Sapporo. In 1903, a branch brewery was constructed in Tokyo, and in the next year the capital was finally increased to one million yen (£100,000) for a still further extension of the business. The Company had always been exerting the utmost care to improve the quality of its product, the "Sapporo" lager-beer gaining a specially favourable reputation. The Company was combined with the Nippon and Osaka Brewery Cos. in 1906 to form the Dai-Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.

THE OSAKA BREWERY CO., LTD.—The establishment of this company was formed in Osaka with a capital of ¥150,000 (£15,000) in 1887, one month later than the Nippon Brewery Co., Messrs. K. Torii and S. Toyama of Osaka acting as promoters. On account of the inactivity in economic circles in Japan at that time, the Company was unable to open business until towards the end of 1891, when it commenced brewing beer as well as manufacturing malt. The next year, the Company began selling the "Asahi" Beer, which was favourably received by consumers, who voted its quality excellent. In view of the great success of its sales the Company increased the amount of its capital to ¥250,000 (£25,000) in 1893. A bottle factory was erected in the same year. In 1895, the capital was again increased to ¥400,000 (£40,000), while additional works were constructed and new plants installed. On account of the activity of commerce after the 1894-5 war and in consequence of the position of the Company being convenient for the exportation of its product to China, Korea and other foreign countries the market was steadily extended. The Company's capital was increased to one million yen (£100,000) in 1896 and further to 1½ million yen (£150,000) in 1905. While the Company was preparing to meet the increasing demand after the 1904-5 war, the combine with

the Nippon and Sapporo Brewery Co. was effected—in 1906—leading to the organization of the Dai-Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.

The three big brewery companies in Japan, hitherto engaged in strong competition, were thus harmoniously combined under conditions that promised a great development of their business. As already stated, the beer brewing industry in Japan was started only recently, and though its progress has made comparatively great strides, this industry is yet far behind the industry in Europe and America, so that the existence of minor companies and the subsequent competition between them are detrimental to the development of their respective businesses, as to the progress of the general industry in Japan. This is the reason why the said three big companies were amalgamated and, therefore, the beer-brewing industry in Japan may be said to have been nearly monopolized by the Dai-Nippon Brewery Co.

DEVELOPMENT AFTER THE COMBINE.

The combination of the three companies having been effected in 1906, the Dai-Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd., purchased the whole property and business right of the Tokyo Beer Brewery Co. in January of the next year and installed a new plant in that brewery. In 1908, the capital was increased to twelve million yen (£1,200,000). The Company possesses works at Meguro, Azumabashi, Suita, Sapporo and Hodogaya. The arrangements in the different works may be briefly described as follows:—

MEGURO WORKS.

The Meguro Works, located in the village of Meguro, about four miles from Tokyo City, covering over 4,000 *tsubo*, were the property of the late Nippon Brewery Co. which here brewed the famous "Yebisu" Beer. The annual output is 50,000 *koku* (1 *koku* = 39.7033 gallons). The malt-house attached to the present works uses germinating pots according to the "Galland" system instead of the ordinary "floor" system. Barley steeped in water is put into large cylindrical pots, each of about 20 *koku* capacity. In these pots the barley is artificially germinated by moisture and heat properly arranged by a special process. The operations under this system are free from dirt, which is inevitable in the "floor" process, and produce malt of the best quality. In the brewery compound is the Yebisu Garden, covering 3,000 *tsubo*, which can accommodate large parties of visitors. The Yebisu railway station is near the brewery, affording facilities for visitors, who, as a matter of fact, are attracted to the garden in large numbers.

AZUMABASHI WORKS.

Located at Mukojima, Tokyo, along the famous river of Sumida, these works command a fine view. During the

cherry season in the spring, crowds visit the locality. The present works, the branch brewery of the late Sapporo Brewery Co., are engaged in brewing "Sapporo" Beer, etc. This brewery is now able to produce 50,000 *koku* a year. The location of the brewery was formerly the site of Lord Satake's mansion and comprises a picturesque landscape garden, called Koyo-en. This garden is known among foreigners under the name of the Satake Garden. It is constantly used for the reception of distinguished foreign visitors, being an ideal place for garden parties.

SUITA WORKS.

The works are erected along the trunk line of the Tokaido Railway to the north of Suita Station, seven miles from Osaka, many trains passing the brewery daily. This brewery, owned by the late Osaka Brewery Co., brews, exclusively, "Asahi" beer. A bottle-factory is attached to the brewery.

SAPPORO WORKS.

This brewery, located at Sapporo, Hokkaido, was originally established by the Hokkaido Colonization Board and later transferred to private management. The works became the property of the late Sapporo Brewery Co. in 1888 and now possess a bottle-factory, a malt-house and a hop plantation.

HODOGAYA WORKS.

The works at Hodogaya, three miles west of Yokohama, were the property of the late Tokyo Brewery Co., the brewers of "Tokyo" Beer, but are at present manufacturing "Citron," a refreshing beverage, as a factory of the Dai-Nippon Brewery Co.

OUTPUT OF THE BREWERIES.

The total area of the above five works is about 160,000 *tsubo* (1 *tsubo*=3.9538 square yards) and the buildings cover about 27,000 *tsubo*. The aggregate annual output of beer is over 270,000 *koku* (1 *koku*=39.7033 gallons). The following are the manufactures of the Company:—

"Yebisu" Beer; "Asahi" Beer; "Sapporo" Beer; "Sapporo" Lager-Beer; "Peace" Beer; "München" Beer; "Asahi Special Light;" and "Citron," a new temperance drink.

MARKETS.

The Company's markets are in Taiwan, China, Chosen, the Philippines, Java, the Straits Settlements, Bangkok, Saigon, Australia, New Zealand and India as well as throughout Japan. The total value of beer exported from Japan during the year 1908 was about ¥1,200,000 (£120,000), of which about one million yen (£100,000) was exported by the

Dai-Nippon Brewery Co., representing a little more than 70 per cent. of the whole exports. In the domestic market the Company's manufactures represent 74 per cent. of the total consumption.

HONOURS WON BY THE COMPANY.

The Company is patronized by the Imperial Household and by the Imperial Army and Navy. On the occasion of Prince Heinrich's visit to Japan, the Company had the honour of presenting samples of its beer at his table and received an autograph letter of appreciation from His Highness. The Company is not only favoured with eulogies from the British and American Far Eastern Squadrons whenever they visit Japan, but has also been awarded medals of merit at various Exhibitions, both at home and abroad. The principal prizes received by the Company are:—Gold Medal at the World's Fair, Paris, 1900; Gold Medal at the Hanoi Exhibition, 1902; Grand Prix at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904, and Grand Prize at the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Exhibition, 1910, the Tokyo Taishō Exhibition, 1914, the Colonial Exp. Semarang, 1914, and Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 1915.

Many testimonials have been granted to the Company by warships and others, appreciating the excellence of quality of its beer or certifying that the Company's manufactures have never been affected by tropical heat.

FINANCES.

Returns for 1900 show the Company's financial condition as follows:—

	Yen.
Capital subscribed	12,000,000
Capital paid up... ..	7,520,000
Legal reserves	675,000
Special reserves	800,000
Dividend	14%

PERSONNEL.

Now that the past and present of the Dai-Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd., have been given, the personnel of the foremost brewery in Japan may be introduced as follows:—

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

K. MAKOSHI, Esq.	Chairman Director.
S. UYEMURA, Esq.	Managing Director.
K. OKAWA, Esq.	Director.
M. DOI, Esq.	"
S. OHASHI, Esq.	"
T. TAKU, Esq.	"
S. TAKASUGI, Esq.	"
W. OTSUKA, Esq.	Auditors.
J. KATSURA, Esq.	"
H. OKAWA, Esq.	"

KABUTO BEER KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE KABUTO BREWERY CO., LTD.)

THE Kabuto Brewery Co., Ltd. is one of the most active and enterprising companies of the kind in this country. The company is situated at Ginza, Tokyo. It was originally floated under the style of the Maru San

whom were in America to study the business, was concentrated on the improvement of the manufactures. As the result the sales strikingly increased and another extension was necessitated.



PORTION OF THE HANDA BREWERY.

The factory at Handa covers an area of ground estimated at 12,000 *tsubo* and is equipped with five boilers, three engines, three motors, and many other machines of the latest types. A railway siding is laid between Handa Station and the company's grounds for the transportation of manufactures and raw materials.

"Kabuto" beer is one of the best produced in Japan and its reputation at home is quite established. Overseas it has secured a market in Chosen, China, British India, Persia, Africa, Siam, the South Sea Islands, Australia, and other countries. In view of the ever-increasing demand, the company is despatching its employees to these countries and completing its connection with agents.

The company has been granted many medals and prizes by industrial exhibitions, the following being a few of the most prominent:—Gold Medal, International Fair, Paris; 1st Class Medal, 2nd Domestic Industrial Exhibition; Prize of Honour, Japano-Korean Merchandise Exhibition, Fusan; Gold Medal of Honour, Competitive Exhibition of Japanese Products; Grand Prize of Honour, Nagoya Competitive Exhibition in



MR. K. NEZU.

commemoration of the Imperial Enthronement.

The following are the officers of the company:—

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| KAICHIRO NEZU, Esq. | President. |
| RYOKICHI NAKANO, Esq. | Director. |
| SEIICHI IIDA, Esq. | " |
| MANJIRO SUZUKI, Esq.... | " |
| TORAJIRO NAKANE, Esq. | " |
| IHEI NAKAJIMA, Esq. | " |
| SEN SUDA, Esq. | " |
| SADAMU MURAKAMI, Esq. | Auditor. |
| GENZO SATAKE, Esq. | " |

Beer Brewery in 1886 by the Nakano family, which is one of the largest and wealthiest brewers in Handa, Aichi prefecture, where the particular line of business has been maintained for many years on a great scale because of the excellence of the water produced there. The enterprise, which was then a private concern, was taken over just after the China-Japanese war by a group of business men in that district from the Nakano family and was organized as a joint stock company with a capital of ¥600,000. But still the name of "Maru San" was retained.

The new company installed many up-to-date German machines in its factory at Handa, which was also rebuilt on a large scale, and when the remodelling of the plant and factory was effected both the brewing department and the engine department were placed under the control of able German experts. In 1899 the manufactures of the new company were for the first time placed on the market with the mark of "Kabuto," or helmet.

Though it was of comparatively recent origin, it stood competition from the older establishments, and when the business boom came after the Russo-Japanese campaign the company increased its capital from ¥600,000 to ¥3,000,000. At the same time the company's head office was moved to Tokyo and branch offices were established in Osaka and Nagoya, the head office at Handa being converted into a factory.

After the enlargement of the business scope the control of the company was placed in the hands of Mr. Kaichiro Nezu, and the whole energy of the company's staff, some of

KIRIN BEER KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE KIRIN BREWERY CO., LTD.)

TO the newcomer who has only heard of Yokohama as a Japanese port, the spectacle of the extensive and flourishing works on the Bluff of the Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd., cannot fail to afford an agreeable surprise, and on hearing that Kirin Beer represents the recognised standard of beer in the East, and bids fair to contend with the best beers brewed in Germany or Austria, one will not hesitate to admit that beer-brewing is now one of the most successful industries implanted in this country. It is not too much now to say that the brewery is carried on on the largest scale in the East, but it was some considerable time before it won its present prestige. Credit is due, in the first place, to the few far-sighted men who realised what may be called

a few statistics :—The Company was originally registered in Hongkong in 1885 under the style of the Japan Brewery Company; its capital amounted to some £5,000, and its possible output was limited to 75,000 gallons annually, which is even less than the output for one month of the present operations. Before that time two or three breweries had been started on a small scale, but their products having been much below the proper standard, they were driven out by beers imported from abroad, and in 1888 the total import amounted to some £46,000. But once the excellent quality of Kirin Beer became known among consumers, the importation vastly retrograded, and the road was paved for the successive establishment of the Yebisu and Asahi



THE BREWERY, YOKOHAMA.

the possibilities of beer in Japan, and the Far East generally; and who had the courage to inaugurate the brewing industry in Yokohama on its present site; and secondly, to the members of the business public, both foreign and domestic, who made possible the continual development by acquiring shares in the new undertaking.

It may be well doubted, nevertheless, whether the original promoters of the brewery actually anticipated the extraordinary popularity soon to be attained by beer as a national beverage in Japan, almost superseding "saké" in the favour of the thirsty public. Nothing can better illustrate the astonishing strides made by this concern than

Breweries in Tokyo and Osaka respectively. It is the privilege of this company to have Kirin Beer consumed in the Imperial Household and among the upper classes of Japan in general. In 1899, the Company was registered in Japan under the name of the Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.; its capital was increased to some £60,000, which amount was doubled later on, in 1906. In January, 1907, a technical change was made in the style of the Company, which became the Kirin Brewery Company, Ltd. Its capital amounts to about £250,000, which is fifty times the original amount, while the works are capable of producing 4,000,000 gallons annually, which is about fifty-three times the original output.

In view of these striking figures, bearing eloquent testimony to the energy and ability of the Directors and shareholders, it would be idle to set bounds to the future ramification of the Brewery's activity, or to the consumption of the celebrated Kirin Beer.

The local and domestic trade of early days has now begun to conquer foreign markets. Kirin Beer finds buyers in China, Hongkong, Manila and Korea, on a scale which may seem rather limited to the European, American, and Japanese residents of these places, but still not to be despised. It is significant that the Chinese, unlike the Japanese, have not yet become totally converted to beer-drinking; but should such a consummation ever be realised, as there is every indication to believe that it will, it is unquestionable that the business of this concern would

receive a mighty impetus. A few years ago, a brewery was started in Tsing-tao, China, and another brewery is organised in Hongkong, and ere long the time will come when the Brewery must face heavy competition. What the future will be is a closed book, but it looks as if the Company which produces the best beer would hold the winning hand.

The Company mostly owes its remarkable expansion to the ability of its sole-agents, Gomei Kaisha Meidi-ya, importers and exporters, who have from the beginning done their utmost to push the sale of the beer throughout the country and China, under strenuous conditions.

The business of the Company is conducted by a board of Directors, of which Mr. G. Yonei is Managing Director and is assisted by Mr. S. Ida, Director and General Manager.

MORINAGA SEIKA KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE MORINAGA CONFECTIONERY CO., LTD.)

THIS Company is the largest of all confectionery concerns in the Orient and has a capital of ¥500,000 fully paid up. It is now managed on a joint stock basis, but was originally started as a private concern in 1899 by Mr. Taichiro Morinaga, the present President of the company.

Mr. Morinaga went to America in 1888. At first he learnt his business at a San Francisco bakery, but after a stay of over four years he moved to a concern in New Orleans where he learnt how to manufacture many sorts of candy. Believing that he was well posted in the arts of American confectionery he returned to Japan in 1899 and started a small factory at No. 3, Tameike, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Thus the beginning of the colossal business was made, and in February, 1902, he was able to enlarge his works. The new factory, too, was found too small to handle the ever-increasing business in 1907, and the erection of the present factory at No. 12, 1-chome Tamachi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo, was necessitated.

In 1910 the concern was converted into a joint stock company by Mr. Morinaga, with the support of many of his friends, in view of the necessity of further enlarging the business, and a branch was erected at 5-chome Koraihashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

The company has two factories at present. One is situated at No. 12, 1-chome Tamachi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo, and

the other at Kitashinagawa, a suburb of Tokyo. The area of land covered by these two factories amounts to over 4,000 *tsubo*. At the factories 40 employees conduct business affairs and 20 experts manufacture many kinds of confectionery, the hands numbering over 3,000.

At present the factories turn out all kinds of candy, bonbons, biscuits, and chocolates, besides the famous "Milk Caramel." The goods for the domestic market are produced to the extent of 25,000,000 pounds a year, while the products for the foreign market amount to 5,000,000 pounds a year.

In Japan the company's manufactures are seen almost everywhere. Overseas also the market is steadily extending in Chosen, Manchuria, China, British India, Australia, Siam, and the South Sea Islands.

The excellence of quality and the extensive sale of the company's manufactures are now very well appreciated, not only at home but overseas as well, the proof thereof being the number of medals the company has been awarded by more than twenty industrial exhibitions. The following are a few arranged in the order of date:—Grand medal of honour, Anglo-Japanese Alliance Exhibition, London; Silver medal of honour, Tokyo-fu Industrial Exhibition, Tokyo; Grand medal of honour, Tokyo Taisho Industrial Exhibition, Tokyo; Grand medal of honour, Samarang Industrial Exhibition, Java.

TEIKOKU BEER KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE TEIKOKU BREWERY CO., LTD.)

THIS company was started in 1910. On May 26th, 1912, the general meeting of organization was held in Moji and the company was legally brought into being on the 7th of the following month. The construction of the works was started on the 18th of the same month and completed in April 1913, and the brewing was operated on the 16th idem. The beer was first put on the market in July, 1913, under the name of "Sakura Beer." It was



THE SAKURA BREWERY.

soon in great demand and in view of the favourable situation, the company effected the first extension. As a result, the productive capacity increased from 15,000 to 51,000 *koku* (1 *koku*=39.7033 gallons). On October 30th the second instalment of shares was paid up, bringing the paid-up capital to ¥1,000,000.

Following the outbreak of war in 1914, trade was dull, but with the advent of 1915, the market recovered its activity and with it the demand abroad increased. In

order to meet the growing demand, the company effected the third extension in August, 1916. The present productive capacity is represented by 72,000 *koku*.

The board of directors consists of the following:—

RETSU OKA, Esq.	President.
IGAHIKO SUMIDA, Esq.	{ Managing Director.
MASAJIRO MIYAMOTO, Esq.	Director.
TORATARO UDAKA, Esq.... ..	"
FUFUTARO SEKIYA, Esq.	"
KOZABURO KISHI, Esq.	"
JIRO FUKUNAGA, Esq.	Auditor.
YOSHIO KAWAI, Esq.	"
KAMEICHI ISHIDA, Esq.	"
SOZABURO HIRANO, Esq.	"

The Company's markets are Taiwan, Chosen, Hongkong, Straits Settlements, South India, Australia, etc., in addition to Japan.

The company is patronized by the Imperial Household and by the Imperial Army and Navy. The company is not only popular among consumers in the above mentioned districts but has also been awarded Silver Medals and certificate of merit from the Tokyo Taisho Exhibition, 1914; two First Class Honourable Medals from the Okinawa Industrial Competitive Exhibition of Kyushu, 1915; Gold Medal at the Panama Pacific International Exhibition, 1915. The company had the honour of receiving gracious Messages from the Throne for the encouragement of the National industry in November, 1916, when grand military manœuvres took place in Kyushu.

TEIKOKU KOSEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO, LTD.)

THE above Company, whose principal stores are located in Tokyo and Osaka, are the owners of the spring of "Mitsuya" and "Peacock" brand Hirano Water. They were awarded a Gold Medal at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, a Commemoration Medal at the International Sanitary Exhibition, Dresden, a Prize of Honour at the International Exhibition, Milan, a Gold Medal of Honour at the Panama Pacific Exhibition, San Francisco, and a Gold Medal at the Tokyo Taisho Exhibition, Tokyo.

Mitsuya and Peacock brands of Hirano Water, being the first brands called Hirano Water, are prepared from a pure mineral water which flows from a spring in the valley of Hirano-mura, Kawabe-gun, Hyogo Prefecture, about two miles from Ikeda station on the Hankaku railway line, at

table use. This imparted a great impetus to the bottling business of this spring, and since then the mineral water has grown in public favour as a beverage both at home and abroad.

SUPERIORITY OF THE MITSUYA AND PEACOCK BRANDS OF HIRANO WATER.

These brands of Hirano Water only contain natural carbonic-acid gas produced from the spring bottled according to a special method invented by the company, whilst other brands often contain artificial carbonic-acid gas. So the former produce a most refreshing effect, while the latter impart merely a fictitious stimulation, when served.

EFFICACY OF THE MITSUYA AND PEACOCK BRANDS OF HIRANO WATER.

It may be worth mentioning that there are three kinds of mineral water, namely, Alkaline, Saline and Chalybeate, each qualified as an excellent beverage. Now, the water, according to the analytical certificate made by Dr. C. Enoch, belongs to the class of Alkaline water, yet possesses a trace of both Saline and Chalybeate, so it is beneficial in cases of several diseases such as :—

Catarrh, Nephritis, Constipation, Scrofula, Anæmia, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, etc.

Another analysis made by W. Lee Lewis, A. B., Instructor in Chemistry, University of Washington, Seattle, Wn., shows as under :—

Seattle, Oct. 20th, 1903.

The analysis of the sample of Mitsuya Hirano water submitted to the chemistry department of the University of Washington, October 11th, 1903, shows it to be a very pure water highly charged with carbon dioxide, making it a refreshing and wholesome drink. It also contains medicinal salts in solution, which rank it with the best natural mineral waters on the American market.



PORTION OF THE MITSUYA CIDER FACTORY.

the rate of over 600,000 gallons per day, while 28,000 cubic feet of natural carbonic-acid gas is given off daily.

HISTORY OF THE SPRING.

The spring was first discovered by Minamoto-no-Mitsunaka, a descendant of Emperor Seiwa, in the first year of the Tenroku Era, 939 years ago, and it was then proved to have great virtue. It is related that Raiko, a son of Minamoto-no-Mitsunaka, recovered from a serious illness on bathing in this spring, and that the Great Taiko once paid a visit to this district and was highly impressed by its wonders. Above all, in modern times the spring's "fortune," so to speak, was made by a favourable report by Prof. Gurlan, in the year 1873, he certifying that the water from the spring is a most appropriate beverage for

	Parts per M.
Solids dried at 125 degrees C.	684.994
Loss on ignition	194.100
Silicic acid	15.220
Sodium chloride	324.010
Potassium sulphate ... ..	.737
Potassium carbonate	87.715
Ferric and aluminium oxides ... ..	.320
Calcium carbonate... ..	90.156
Magnesium carbonate ... ..	.080
Semi-combined carbon-dioxide	65.333
Free carbon-dioxide	1,283.734

THE CLIFFORD-WILKINSON TANSAN MINERAL WATER CO. LTD.

TANSAN is a palatable, effervescing drink and blends with spirits, wines, stout or milk.

It has recently been proved that "Tansan" contains a higher percentage of "Radium" than any known mineral water. The *Japan Advertiser*, a Journal printed in Tokyo, recently contained the following article, which speaks for itself:

HIGH RADIO ACTIVITY OF WILKINSON'S TANSAN.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY MADE BY DR. HATTORI OF IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

"Dr. Hattori, professor of pharmacology in the medical department of the Imperial University recently visited the springs of the Clifford-Wilkinson Tansan Mineral Water Co., at Takaradzuka and has made a very interesting discovery of the high radio activity of Tansan.

The examination of the water was made by means of an electroscope and the method of circulating air currents. On comparing the result with the standard (Curie's bottle) Tansan was found to contain a radium emanation of 1147×109 Curie's (31 mache) per litre at 17C.

Most of the famous mineral table waters of the world have been subjected to a similar test and no water of this kind has been found to contain an emanation of more than 17 mache. In the opinion of scientists an emanation of 28 mache of radium is the minimum necessary for the radium in the water to be of benefit to health, the Tansan emanation being well above this minimum. In view of the well known properties of radium and its growing use in medical science, it is gratifying to know that a water of such high content should be found in Japan."

American medical men know the value of "Tansan,"

for as long ago as 1909 (before the discovery of Radium) it was found so useful in the Hospitals specialising in intestinal troubles that Congress considered an extraordinary petition from the foremost American Medical Authorities (some two hundred in number), requesting remission of duty upon "Tansan" on account of its great value to the general public health. The Memorial was printed as Senate Document No. 124, and a copy of it, with the signatures attached, is framed in the Company's offices at Kobe.

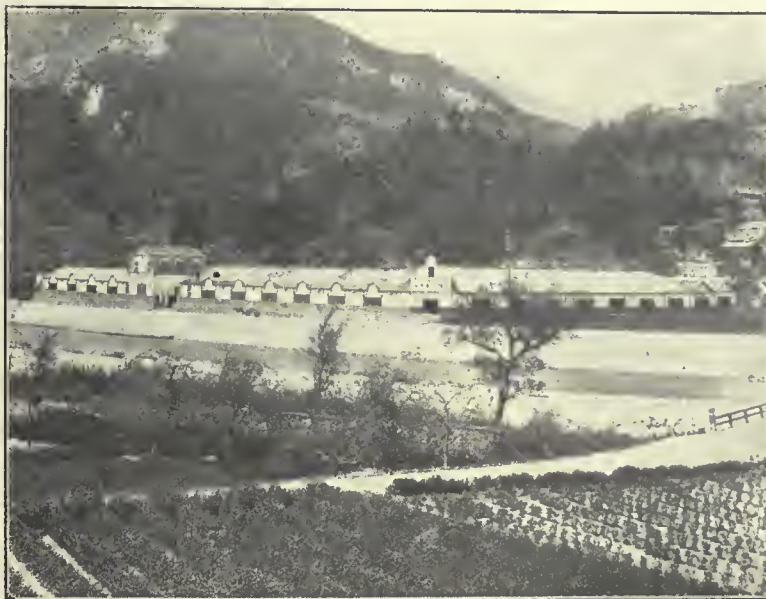
In view of all that has recently been said and written concerning "Tansan," a representative of the *Kobe Herald* made it his business to visit Takaradzuka, and see for himself how a modern and a model bottling works is conducted.

Entering the works my first impression was of spaciousness, my next of all pervading activity.

The question of what to see first was settled by the manager, who conducted me through the bottle shed, with the remark that there were something over a million bottles, and led me thence to the bottle washing department. . . . From the bottle washing department a little tramway runs to the bottling

machinery, where the bottles are filled and corked by the most modern and approved machinery, and thence are carried to shelves where they lie till they are labelled, examined, and packed for export to one of the many ports between Vladivostock and Melbourne, Port Said and New York where Tansan finds favour.

"Now come and see the Spring." . . . "The great advantage we enjoy," said my guide, "is that the Spring is high above the level of the works. Consequently the water flows down to the machines, and no pumping, baling or handling is required. From first to last it is never touched



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE MOUNTAIN FROM THE DEPTH OF WHICH TANSAN FLOWS.
THE BOTTLING WORKS COVER NEARLY 4 ACRES.

by human hand, and there is no possibility of contamination ; it flows from the Spring right into the bottles." . . . Higher up the Hill, above the Spring, we looked down on the buildings below, across the river at the Tansan Siding, where no fewer than nine large trucks were being loaded, and down the river to the village where so many convalescents come to find fresh health and strength in the wonderful Niwo Baths. And as I looked, and remembered that Tansan was the delight not only of thousands of exiles, in China, in Singapore, in India, in the Philippines and in other more or less unhealthy climes, but was equally appreciated by the people of Australia, Canada and the

United States, I felt what a debt of gratitude the World, or at any rate one half the world owed, and continues to owe to Mr. J. Clifford Wilkinson who discovered this wonderful water. To his foresight, to his determination in the face of manifest difficulties, to his unwearied labour, we are indebted for that greatest of all boons—an excellent water ; or as the Americans with their gift for felicitous phrases have it, for the choicest of all choice waters.

Tansan has won the highest awards at the Japan-British Exhibition, 1910 ; Liege, 1911 ; Cebu, 1914 ; Iloilo, 1914 ; Samarang, 1914 ; Taisho, Tokyo, 1914 ; Panama-Pacific Exhibition, 1915.

YUSHUTSU SHOKUHIN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE EXPORT FOODSTUFF CO., LTD.)

THE seas around the island empire abound in finnish tribes, which number considerably more than 700. Seaweeds are also found to the number of over 400. From time immemorial these rich natural resources in the seas



MR. T. NABESHIMA.

have been exploited by the people of the island empire. Japan has nearly always depended on foreign countries for part of her supply of foodstuffs but the people have never been in need of a foreign supply of marine products. Even

in the time of the Tokugawa Shogunate marine industries were much developed and under Government protection the export to China was maintained.

At present the annual output of marine products amounts to between ¥80,000,000 and ¥100,000,000. The export of marine products and manufactures thereof also comes up to over ¥10,000,000, in spite of the comparatively undeveloped state of the manufacturing department of the industry.

The Export Foodstuff Company was founded in 1912 with an authorised capital of ¥250,000 with a view to improving the manufacture of foodstuffs, marine products in particular, and building up an overseas trade in this department. The company now owns four fishing stations in Kamchatka, Russia, and produces canned red salmon and crabs. The products of the company are being taken in increasing quantities by London, Liverpool, and other European markets, as well as the South Sea islands. Thus in only a few years the company has already attained its aim and object.

At present the company works with a paid-up capital of ¥187,500, and during the past terms dividends between 10 and 20 per cent. have been distributed, with the result that it has attained a very stable reputation. The Company is situated at No. 9 4-chome Hon-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, and the business of the concern is managed by Mr. Kinroku Ono, President and Mr. Taido Nabeshima, Managing Director.

CEMENT SECTION.

AICHI CEMENT KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE AICHI CEMENT CO., LTD)

THE Aichi Cement Co., Ltd., stands at No. 184 Higashimachi, Atsuta, Minami-ku, Nagoya, over six *cho* from Atsuta Station on the Tōkaidō line.

About thirty years ago Mr. Hansaku Tamura,



THE ATSUTA WORKS, NAGOYA.

established cement works at Atsuta. This concern, called the Kyōgi Shokai, was the origin of the present Aichi Cement Company. Afterwards the Company was sold to Mr. K. Takashima, Yokohama; Mr. Y. Hattori, Nagoya;

and Mr. H. Sakata, Tokyo; who were fully convinced of the promising nature of the cement industry, and the business of cement manufacture was begun in April, 1888 and reorganized into a joint stock concern with a capital of ¥120,000 in May, 1890. In 1897 the capital of the company was again increased to ¥500,000. At present the site of the works covers an area of over 25,000 *tsubo*. The subscribed capital is ¥1,200,000, of which ¥920,000 is paid up. The annual output amounts to 500,000 barrels. Specialities of the Aichi cement are the beautiful colour and fineness of quality. The works employ 800 hands. As for the materials, they are all produced in the districts not far from the works. Limestone abounds in the regions of Akasaka, Gifu prefecture, and clay in Chita-gun in Aichi prefecture. The cement is marketed in Japan, China, Southern islands and Australia.

The company's officers are as follows:—

KAHEI TAKASHIMA, Esq.	{ President and Director.
KOJURO HATTORI, Esq.	Director.
ISAO OIWA, Esq.	"
Kōzō FUJII, Esq.	{ Director and Chief Manager.
SEISUKE KATAOKA, Esq.	Auditor.

ASANO CEMENT KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE ASANO CEMENT CO., LTD.)

THE Manufacture of Portland Cement was for the first time started in Japan by the Asano Cement Manufacturing Co., Ltd. The Restoration of Meiji brought about surprising changes in everything in Japan, and, along with the advancement of commerce and industry, all descriptions of foreign made articles were imported in huge bulk year after year. Being desirous to do away with this unfavourable

tendency in foreign trade and to establish on a sound basis the national industrial independence, the authorities set about the manufacture of those articles which promised to be in great demand in Japan. Portland cement was included in the list of these articles, and, in 1871, the Government commenced its manufacture at Kiyosumi-cho, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo. Owing to lack of proper experience, however, the

running of the works incurred losses every year, and at last it was wound up.

Subsequently, Mr. Asano, recognising the profitable nature of the industry, which at the same time conferred a good deal of benefit upon the nation, applied to and was granted from the Government the right of operating the works in April, 1881. In 1883, he purchased the whole



THE FUKAGAWA WORKS, TOKYO.

of the works and continued to carry on the industry. When two years had passed, the business condition of the works was very much improved as was also the quality of the produce.

In order to meet the ever-growing demand for cement a further notable extension of the works was effected in 1885 and a number of engineers were sent to Europe and America to investigate the condition of the cement manufacture there, or to prosecute studies on applied mechanics. In 1883, when the engineers returned from Europe and America, various effective alterations were introduced in the plant. These improvements were at once attended with success, and 60,000 casks or thereabouts were constantly delivered to markets, the manufactured article being favourably comparable with the foreign make in quality and its popularity quickly increased. To meet the increasing volume of orders, the works established a branch in the city in 1888, and a branch at Moji in the course of the same year. The port of Moji produces materials for the manufacture of cement, such as lime-stone and sand, in plenty.

As an outcome of the Chino-Japanese war, all industries were expanded in 1897, and the supply by all the cement manufacturing concerns fell far short of the demand. Just then Mr. Asano, who was on a tour of observation in Europe and America, obtained a plan by which a company could turn out several hundred casks of cement a day, and on returning to Japan, consulted with Baron Shibusawa and Messrs. Yasunishi, Okawa and Otaka, and transformed the

system of the works into a limited partnership with a capital of ¥800,000 under the style of the Asano Cement Manufacturing Co., Mr. Asano supervising the business of the company as managing director.

Simultaneously with the completion of the extension of two other branch works, further improvements in the method of manufacture and more attentive selection of materials were instituted. Furthermore, machine tube mills were additionally provided.

The conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war further accentuated the demand for cement, and in May of the same year, the capital was augmented to ¥5,000,000, and at the same time the branch works were enlarged to a considerable extent.

The adoption of the latest machinery and the assiduity of the engineers and operatives of the company made its business more and more prosperous, and gradually the fame of Asano Cement was known far and wide, and it was exported abroad in ever increasing quantities. Thereupon, the company was changed into a joint stock concern and, with a paid-up capital of ¥5,000,000 at its disposal, the consolidation of its foundation was completed. Furthermore, the company erected a great factory at Oshima-Shinden, Tajima-mura, Tachibanaki-gori, Kanagawa prefecture. The site of the factory is situated on the sea-beach facing Tokyo Bay at a distance of some two miles from the town of Kawasaki and covers an area of 104,000 *tsubo*. Besides the present area of land available, reclamation work to the extent of 2,500,000 *tsubo* is now being steadily pushed on.



As a result of the amalgamation with the Hokkaido Cement Manufacturing Company the capital of the company has been enlarged to ¥7,180,000 and the annual output to 3,000,000 casks.

The factories run by the company at present number five in all, viz., Tokyo, Moji, Hakodate, Kawasaki, and Takao (in Taiwan).

SAKURA CEMENT KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE SAKURA PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.)

THIS company easily ranks among the foremost Portland cement mills in Japan, though it is comparatively of recent origin; it enjoys a very prosperous overseas trade.

It was established in Osaka with a capital of ¥800,000 in April, 1907, when the Portland cement market in this country was booming after the great earthquake in San Francisco. At first twenty shaft kilns were installed with the intention of producing 10,000 barrels a month. At the same time the factory was equipped with a plant for the production of cokes.



MR. M. SAKAMOTO.

In February the following year the factory was completed and actual operations were com-

menced; limestone was taken from Shirosaki-mura, Hidaka-gun, Wakayama Prefecture and Sekimae-mura, Ochi-gun, Ehime Prefecture, while clay was obtained at Akashi, Hyogo Prefecture and Tsushi-mura, Awaji province. The manufactures of the company were soon acknowledged by the public as among the best in the market.

In 1912 a branch office was opened in Osaka and there the Export and the Retail Departments were inaugurated in the following year. At the same time a show room was established to show how portland cement could be used for building purposes, and there has since been displayed artificial building stone. Another branch office was also opened in Tokyo as a sales department, handling business in Tokyo and district.

In 1914 the company effected a radical reform in the company's mill; the old shaft kilns were abolished and new rotary kilns, which are the largest in this country, and their accessories, coal pulverizers and electric automatic thermometers, were installed in their stead. Thus the purely mechanical processes of working were introduced instead of the rather out-of-date system of working adopted before. In the colour of the manufactures a great improvement was made at the same time, acting on the advice of buyers overseas.

Accordingly the company's manufactures are best suited for the requirements of overseas buyers, which fact is well acknowledged by the consumers in British India and the South Seas islands. At present the company maintains the constant supply of its goods to Bombay, Colombo, Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras, Singapore, Manila, Sourabaya, Batavia, Samarang, etc.

The operations at the company's mill, which are on the most advanced line, were once inspected by His Majesty the Emperor, in November, 1914, while His Majesty was on a visit to the city. As a result of the adoption of the most up-to-date working system, the company can now produce 200,000 barrels a year.

The company is controlled by the following well-known business men :—



THE SAKURA CEMENT WORKS, OSAKA.

- BIN HIRAGA, Esq. President.
- MINOMATSU SAKAMOTO, Esq. { Managing Director.
- TEIKICHI TANABE, Esq. Director.
- DR. KAICHI WATANABE "
- KEIZO HIROOKA, Esq. Auditor.
- KOICHIRO KAGAMI, Esq. "

DRY GOODS SECTION.

CHIKIRI-YA.

(THE CHIKIRI-YA DRAPERY STORE)

THE Chikiri-ya Drapery Store is one of the greatest and oldest establishments of the kind in Kyoto and has many ramifications among which are the famous dry goods stores called Nishimura.

During the last quarter of the 16th century the store was inaugurated by the ancestor of the Nishimura family at Muromachi-dori, Kyoto, when the manufacture of priests' robes and Court nobles' robes was made its speciality. Later the operations were enlarged and "Nishijin" silk tissues, dyed silk crapes, and various other costly textiles were handled.

At present the store handles principally "Nishijin" silk tissues, "Yuzen" crepes, embroidered goods, and other costly silk goods, as the manufacture of priests' and Court nobles' robes was stopped shortly after the Imperial Restoration.

The position of the store in the line of business has been of great importance since its inauguration. Before the Imperial Restoration the store was the manufacturer of drapery to the Imperial Court, and when the capital was removed to Tokyo the store was ordered to open a branch in Tokyo and continue the supply of drapery to the Court.

The proprietors of the store have accordingly been highly respected by the citizens of the old Imperial capital and had a great influence in public affairs there. The present proprietor, Mr. Jihei Nishimura, is still young, having

been born in February, 1888, but occupies a leading position in the business community of Kyoto. Besides controlling his dry goods store he has a seat on the boards of the Shoko Savings Bank and Kyoto Shoko Bank.

The father of the present proprietor, the late Mr. Jihei Nishimura, was one of the greatest business men the present day Kyoto had produced. He undertook travels in Europe and America several times and studied the textile industry over there. The fruits of these tours were applied to the conduct of textile mills in Kyoto, and a great development of Nishijin goods was brought about.

Mr. Nishimura also worked hard to promote business in the capital and was instrumental in inaugurating many business enterprises there, among which were such important companies and banks as the Kyoto Shoko Bank, the Kansai Railway Company, the Kyoto Weaving Company, the Oriental Colonization Company, and others. He was also interested in almost all the educational or other public institutions in the city and many of them owed much of their usefulness to Mr. Nishimura's disinterested endeavours.

The citizens of the city appreciated his meritorious services in their cause and sent him several times as their representative to the House of Representatives. The business community, too, elected him the President of the Chamber of Commerce and generally followed his lead. He was often despatched by the Government as one of the elder business men of the country to represent the country in international affairs. In 1916 he was decorated with the Fifth Class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

He died in December, 1911, previously to which he was granted by the Court the rank of Jurokui. He was also granted years before his death the Order of the Yellow Ribbon in recognition of his public spirited endeavours. Many honours were bestowed on him by public institutions which profitted by his useful work.



MR. J. NISHIMURA.

DAI CHU.

(WHOLESALE DRAPERY.)

THE Dai Chu is the trade name under which Mr. Tsuji Churobei carries on his extensive wholesale business in general drapery, and its head office is situated at Kami-Suwa-cho, Gojo-minami-e-iru, Suwa-cho-dori, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto. The Dai Chu is well-known all over the country as one of the wealthiest drapery concerns in Kyoto, and was founded by Mr. Churobei Tsuji, an employee of the Inouye Dai Maru, one of the largest drapery stores in Kyoto, in 1807.

The founder of the Dai Chu firm was apprenticed to Mr. Shichiyemon Inouye (proprietor of the Inouye Dai Maru) just after the latter's inauguration of his business. With characteristic honesty and industry he assisted his master to develop the business and was appointed the Manager.

In 1807 he retired from the management of his master's business and started as a wholesale cotton goods dealer in Shinmachi-dori. At first the concern was conducted on quite a small scale, but by dint of indefatigable application he soon won the confidence of his buyers and weavers, and in 1812 he moved his office to a larger building at Gojo, Muromachi, Kyoto.

With this extension his business further expanded and in 1823 he again removed to his present quarters.

The founder's business methods and principles are embodied in his four works handed down to his successors. One is his autobiography and another the collection of his rhymed precepts. Still another contains the exposition of commercial methods based on his life-long experience, while in the last work he explains his own moral teaching.

DAIKOKU-YA.

(MR. S. SUGIURA, WHOLESALE DRAPERY.)

THE Daikoku-ya is the trade name under which Mr. Saburobei Sugiura carries on his business.



MR. S. SUGIURA.

The firm is one of the leading wholesale drapers in this country, and specially interested in "Nishijin" drapery crapes, plain and dyed; different descriptions of silk piece goods produced by Kwanto weavers; striped cotton cloths; sheetings; shirtings; printed cotton cloths; cotton flannel; and other kinds of tissues.

The firm was founded nearly two hundred and thirty years ago as brokers of Kyoto textiles. Because of the firm's sound business principles, the excellence of the goods, the cheapness of price, the straightforwardness of dealings which are closely followed, it made its way rapidly to the prominent position it has so long occupied in the drapery trade.

At first the firm had an office only at Nakano-cho, Yanaginobaba-higashi-e-iru, Sanjo-dori, Kyoto, but soon opened a branch at No. 23, Shichome Honkoku-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, both of which are maintained at present.

The firm has many good connections in Tokyo and district, and at the same time carries on an extensive overseas trade with Manchuria and Chosen, which was started in 1911.

DAIMARU GOFUKUTEN.

(THE DAIMARU DEPARTMENT STORE.)

THIS Department store is known all over the country for its honest and straight forward dealings, and is also one of the oldest establishments of the kind in the country, having been founded more than two centuries ago by Mr. Hikoyemon Shimomura, of Fushimi.



MR. S. SHIMOMURA.

Mr. Hikozyemon Shimomura, the founder of the store, was a man of learning and amazing energy. When he started business at the close of the 17th century he adopted the motto "Righteousness above gain."

In view of the increasing trade from Osaka, he opened a branch there in 1726, and a few years later, in 1728, another in Nagoya. In Yedo (now Tokyo), the seat of the Tokugawa Shogunate, a large branch store was opened in 1743. Thus his business influence was practically extended all over the country within half a century.

Since the founder's time more than two centuries have elapsed and the store has witnessed the passing of eleven generations of proprietors, but the motto laid down by the ancestor has always been observed, while the methods of management have been constantly modified and adapted to the needs of the times. At present the store enjoys the highest degree of prosperity as the result of the strict observance of the business principle "Righteousness above gain" over two centuries, a good example of the victory of honesty over unfair dealings.

The present proprietor, Mr. Shotaro Shimomura, effected a complete reform soon after his assumption of proprietorship in succession to his father in 1889. Branches were either abolished or enlarged, and at the stores retained every modern appliance was introduced.

Again, in 1911, he remodelled the main store in Kyoto on the modern department store system, as the result of his extensive travel overseas. The rebuilt store, which is situated at the corner of Takakura, Shijodori, Kyoto, is one of the finest specimens of Saracenic architecture in Japan, and Kyoto people are justly proud of it as one of the many sights in the old Imperial capital.

The main building has three storeys, being 82 feet high from the base to the tower which is modelled after the tower of Taj Mahal, Agra, India, while it covers an area of 1,076 *tsubo*. As additional attractions the store provides art galleries, dining-room, roof garden, photographic studio, and tea-room. The dyeing department is famous for the well-known "Daimaru Dyed Goods."

At the branches at Itchome Shinsaibashi, Osaka, and Shichome Motomachi, Kobe, similar modern appliances are adopted, while practically all the features so eminently maintained at the main store in Kyoto are provided.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CITY OF KYOTO (THE DAIMARU STORE STANDS IN THE HEART OF THE CITY).

By these radical reforms and changes, which have nearly been completed, Mr. Shotaro Shimomura, the proprietor, has succeeded in enlisting a large buying public in favour of his stores and on this point, too, his stores can successfully rival the Mitsukoshi Department store in Tokyo.

EIRAKU-YA.

(GENERAL WHOLESALE DRAPERY.)

THE Eiraku-ya is the trade name in which Mr. Ihei Hosotsuji carries on his business.

The firm, which is situated at Umechumachi, Karasumaru-higashi-e-iru, Sanjodori, Kyoto, is well-known in the old imperial city, being, according to old chronicles, founded in the 9th century.

In the early part of the 17th century the ancestor of Mr. Ihei Hosotsuji laid the corner stone of the present vast business by opening trade between the old imperial city and different provinces.



MR. I. HOSOTSUJI.

At first the firm traded in all kinds of drapery, but in the early part of the 19th century the then proprietor decided to make a specialty in cotton goods only, and this line has been followed to the present day.

Once, just before the Imperial Restoration, a panic threatened in the Kyoto business circles and many well-known firms came to grief, and the firm also was on the verge of ruin, but this historic firm was saved from downfall by the present proprietor, Mr. Ihei Hosotsuji, who was then a young man of twenty. With the assistance of his many employees he energetically readjusted the finances of the firm and within a few years it was again placed on a working basis.

The firm, thanks to the prudent management of the present proprietor, Mr. Ihei Hosotsuji, is now on a sound working basis and his two sons conduct the management of the business, which is increasing in its proportions. At present the firm pays the best attention to linings and muslin tissues, importing raw materials from England to maintain the highest standard of excellence.

The firm makes it a point to be always ready to fill its clients' orders with promptitude.

MR. FUJII ZENSHICHI.

(DRAPERY WHOLESALE DEALER.)

MR. FUJII, ZENSHICHI, carries on an extensive wholesale business in drapery under the trade name of "Maru Ike" at Takoyakushi Sagaru, Muromachi-dori, Kyoto.

He is a self-made man in the truest sense of the term. While a boy he was apprenticed to a wholesale draper at Muromachi-dori, Kyoto, and served his master industriously for over twenty-five years. After his long apprenticeship he set himself up in his thirty-eighth year.

Being honest and industrious he overcame all difficulties, and in the management of his business brought his commercial genius into full play. Soon his store enjoyed a large patronage. He, however, was not contented with what was then achieved and quite neatly followed up the success won till his store has become one of the leading houses in Kyoto.

During the past few decades Japan has seen many fluctuations in her fortunes and each time the business com-

munity has been badly affected, but he adroitly avoided all of them and the stability of his firm is quite well known.



MR. Z. FUJII.

At present he manages not only his store in Kyoto, but successfully runs a branch office at 4-chome Kitakyu-tarochi, Osaka, with the co-operation of his employees, numbering over a hundred. Mr. Fujii is a man of a philanthropic turn of mind, and has done many acts of benevolence toward the poor and needy.

HASSAKU.

(WHOLESALE DEALER IN CRAPES, PLAIN SILK CLOTH, RAW SILK AND SPUN SILK.)

THE Hassaku is the trade name in which Mr. Sakuhei Nobashi carries on his business.

The firm which is situated at Sanjo-kita-e-iru, Ryogaimachi, Kyoto, was founded during the last quarter of the 18th century as importers of Chinese silk tissues. Fifty years



MR. S. NOBASHI.

ago the late Sakuyemou Nobashi, the father of the present proprietor, Mr. Sakuhei Nobashi, adopted the present lines of business, at the same time dropping the old line and strenuously endeavoured to improve the business. He also

made strong efforts to develop the silk weaving industry in this country and founded the silk spinning line here. He also devised the process of producing variegated designs on crapes, gauze, and other tissues.

The present proprietor took over the management of the firm from his father in 1889 and started the overseas trade, which has proved a splendid success. At present he almost monopolizes the export of variegated silk tissues and "kabe" crapes, and the annual trade in these goods is said to run into a huge figure.

He founded a weaving mill in Tango province some time ago to produce good tissues to work on, and this has also proved a signal success, for he has been thus enabled to produce various lines of textiles of a very superior quality and of novel designs.

As the wholesale dealer in spun silk he acts as agent for the Fuji Spinning Company and the Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Company, the greatest of all spinning mills in this country, and the goods he handles are the best in the market.

Mr. Nobashi is also known as a public-spirited man and has often been elected Member of the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce, the Kyoto Municipal Assembly, and other public institutions. At present he assumes the presidency of the Association of Crape Wholesale Dealers, at the same time sharing in the Marumine Transportation Company as Director.

HOSODA GOMEI KAISHA.

(HOSODA PARTNERSHIP COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES CLOTHING.)

THIS firm, situated at Oike Agaru Tominokoji, Kyoto, carries on an extensive business in Japanese ladies clothing, "han-eri" in particular. The manufacture of these articles is conducted at Kyoto, and they are sold at the branch offices in Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya and Osaka.

The firm is a partnership composed of members of the

Hosoda family, with Mr. Zenbei Hosoda as the President, but originally it was managed by the father of the present president, the late Mr. Zensuke Hosoda, as a private concern. The late Mr. Zensuke Hosoda was a son of a cotton dealer at Hino, Shiga Prefecture. In his sixteenth year he lost his father and had only ¥10 in his purse, but

with this scanty means he started his itinerary business in millinery in his seventeenth year. His steadfastness and diligence were remarkable. This boy peddler with a small assortment of clothing made a round of many neighbouring provinces and in spite of many hardships secured a large circle of customers. Soon, however, he started a wholesale business in "han-eri" on the itinerary system.

In this line his business expanded with wonderful rapidity, and in 1868 he opened his store in Kyoto. He then further developed his business and in 1884 opened a branch in Tokyo.

In 1891 he handed over this prospering concern to his eldest son, Mr. Zenbei Hosoda, and retired from active life. The present head of the concern is a business man at once enterprising and prudent. In May, 1910, he converted the private business handed down from his father into a

partnership into which he admitted five members of his family.



MR. Z. HOSODA.

ICHIDA BUNJIRO SHOTEN.

(MR. B. ICHIDA, WHOLESALE DEALER IN NISHIJIN DRAPERY AND DYED SILK.)

THIS firm, which extensively deals in Nishijin drapery, dyed silk, and other kinds of textile goods, was founded in the beginning of the 19th century in Kyoto.



MR. B. ICHIDA.

It at first made a specialty of Kyoto drapery in Kwanto (Yedo and vicinity), but half a century ago the wholesale business in Kwanto drapery was started.

At first only an agency was established in Yedo (now Tokyo) to handle the business, but in 1885 a branch office was founded at Shin-norimono-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, when the wholesale business in Kwanto drapery was abolished and the whole energy devoted to the sale of Kyoto goods.

In conjunction with the model weaving mill officially controlled years ago in Kyoto, the firm endeavoured to check the import of Chinese satin, and already in the early years of Meiji this object was partially attained. Designers and dyers in Kyoto were also encouraged by the firms in those days to produce new and improved goods.

As the result of these endeavours the goods handled by the firm are now ranked among the best in the market.

The proprietor, Mr. Bunjiro Ichida, was born in March, 1887, in Kyoto, being the fourth son of the late Mr. Bunjiro Ichida. On the death of his father he succeeded in the management of the firm and assumed the hereditary name of Bunjiro Ichida in April, 1908. The firm's head office is situated at Sakaimachi-dori, Oike-Minami, Kyoto.

ICHIDA SHOTEN.

(ICHIDA & CO., WHOLESALE MERCHANT IN KYOTO DRAPERY.)

THE firm has its head office at Sanjo Agaru, Higashi-no-tōin, Kyoto. Its office building is a unique one in that quarter, where most conservative business firms are



THE LATE MR. Y. ICHIDA IN HIS GARDEN.

concentrated, being a solid fire-proof edifice. It looks as if it symbolized the business principle of progress and stead-

fastness the firm follows. It is, indeed, this principle now followed that has made the firm what it is.

The firm was originally founded as a private concern by the late Mr. Yaichiro Ichida, who was adopted by Mr. Yasoyemon Ichida of Kyoto, while a young man, because of his business ability. He was a broker in drapery produced by Kyoto weavers and often came up to Tokyo to negotiate directly with Tokyo buyers.

In 1873, when he was in Tokyo on business, he resolved, in view of the ruling tendency in the business community, to found a firm in Tokyo, which resolve was soon realized. At first the new firm thus opened at Yokoyama-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, was confronted with many difficulties, but by his indefatigable application and diligence these were soon overcome and the firm became one of the leading wholesale drapers in Tokyo and Kyoto.

In 1897 the business was handed over to his son, the late Mr. Yaichiro Ichida, and under the new proprietor's management the prosperous course was still followed, but he also died in 1913, leaving only a young daughter.

In January the following year the firm was converted into a partnership, with a capital of ¥500,000, and under the joint management of the Ichida family began its prosperous career anew.

At present the firm has its head office in Kyoto and branch offices at Tadokoro-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, and Sanchome Minami-Hon-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

IIDA & CO.—TAKASHIMAYA.

THIS firm is one of the greatest dry goods stores in Japan and conducts an extensive export trade, its headquarters and branches being as follows:—

Head Office, Karasumaru, Takatsuji, Kyoto; Kyoto Branch, Karasumaru, Takatsuji, Kyoto—Japanese drapery, Embroideries and velvets, Kimonos, etc. etc. Osaka Branch, 2-chome Shinsuibashi, Osaka—Japanese drapery. Kobe Branch, 2-chome Moto-machi, Kobe—Japanese drapery. Tokyo Branch, 1, Nishikonya-cho,

Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo—Japanese drapery, Export and Import departments. Yokohama Branch, 81, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama—Export and Import departments, Retail departments, All silk goods, embroideries, velvets, Kimonos, etc. etc. Overseas Branches in London, Lyon, and Tientsin.

The firm was established in 1837 by the late Mr. Shinshichi Iida, under whose enterprising and diligent management the business flourished and its credit increased. His

grandson, Mr. Shinshichi Iida, now conducts the colossal business as President. In view of the radical change the country has been undergoing the present head inaugurated a policy of progress and expansion and the business is now carried on on the most advanced lines. With a view to establishing this principle of business Mr. Shinshichi Iida sailed to France in 1889 and inspected not only the world's fair then opened in Paris but the particular lines of business at nearly all important centres in Europe and America. The knowledge and experience obtained during his travels were all made use of in improving the business methods of the firm.

About this time a separate department was established in Kyoto to conduct the export of silk goods, embroideries,

"Nishijin" silk tissues, velvets, "Yuzen," and other artistic products of Kyoto weaving mills to foreign countries.

The originality and excellence of designs, the exquisite workmanship, and richness of colouring evidenced in the articles supplied by the firm have accordingly been acknowledged both by Japanese and foreigners, the marks of their appreciation being given in large numbers of awards by industrial and other exhibitions.

The following list comprises only a few of the most prominent:—

Silver medal by the International Exhibition at Barcelona, 1889; Two gold medals by the World's Fair at Paris, 1889; Gold medal by the Universal Exposition, Antwerp, 1894; Five medals by the Columbus Inter-



THE TAKASHIMA-YA, KYOTO.

drapery, and other articles. It soon proved a splendid success. The Osaka and Kobe Branches were then opened. It was on the strength of the success won by these branch establishments that other branches at Tokyo, Yokohama, London, Lyons, Tientsin, Sydney, and elsewhere were opened in succession.

At present the enterprises of the firm are many and diverse, including the wholesale and retail business in drapery for domestic consumption, the export of dry goods, etc. Branches and departments are also numerous. But the firm is mainly interested in drapery and other kindred articles. Particularly as the representative supplier of Kyôto silk tissues the firm makes it its specialty to market the best possible silk goods at home and export embroideries,

national Exposition, Chicago, 1894; Grand prize by the World's Fair at Paris, 1900; Grand prize by the International Exposition, Hawaii, 1902; Gold medal of honour by the Fifth Domestic Industrial Exhibition, Osaka, 1903; Three grand prizes and two gold medals by the International Exposition, St. Louis, 1904; Two gold medals and Diplome d'Honneur by the World's Fair, Liege, 1905; Grand prize by the Alaska Yukon Exhibition, 1909; Grand prize by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Exhibition, London, 1910; Grand prize and gold medal by the International Exhibition, Torino, 1911; Grand prize by the Semarang Exhibition, Java, 1914; Grand prize and two medals of honour by the World's Fair, San Francisco, 1915.

The firm has been appointed makers to the Imperial Household, the Imperial Army, the Imperial Navy, the Imperial Decoration Bureau, the Imperial Railway Board, and other Government offices. The Kyoto Chamber of Commerce has also recognised the important position of the firm as exporters and elected a special member of the institution.

The eminent services Mr. Shinshichi Iida, the head of the firm, has rendered to the cause of industry in this country have also been acknowledged by the State. In 1888 the "Yellow Ribbon" medal was granted, and in 1893 the "Blue Ribbon" was added to it. In February, 1902, his eminent services were recognised with the 6th Class Imperial Order of Merit.

Takashimaya, Iida & Company, is a partnership of the Iida family, the representative of which is Mr. Shinshichi

Iida. He succeeded his father while still young and devoted all his energy to the conduct and extension of his business. The present prosperity of the firm is in a great measure due to his foresight and strenuous activity, though the smooth co-operation and untiring diligence of the other partners have also counted much in the steady enhancement of the firm's prosperity.

The representative members of the partnership are as follows:—

SHINSHICHI IIDA, Esq.	... ..	President.
MASANOSUKE IIDA, Esq.	... ..	Partner.
TOJIRO IIDA, Esq.	... ..	"
TASABURO IIDA, Esq.	... ..	"
CHUZABURO IIDA, Esq.	... ..	"
NAOJIRO IIDA, Esq.	... ..	"

INOUYE DAIMARU GOFUKUTEN.

(THE INOUYE DAIMARU DRY GOODS STORE.)

THE Inouye Daimaru Gofukuten is the trade name in which Mr. Shichiyemon Inouye carries on his hereditary business.



THE INOUYE DAIMARU STORE, KYOTO.

This dry goods store, situated at Gojo Minami-e-iru, Shinmachi-dori, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto, is one of the many

ramifications of that giant dry goods store in Kyoto, the Dai Maru Dry Goods Store, and was founded more than a century ago by an old employee, Mr. Shichiyemon Inouye.

The founder of this firm was allowed to have a store under the same trade name as his master's on account of faithful services rendered by him for many years. He strictly maintained the principle of the old Daimaru Goods Store and has thus been successful in business.

The present proprietor is the seventh of the line of Inouyes, and underwent a severe training in the line of business at the wholesale drapery store kept by Mr. Churobei Tsuji. The business policy of his ancestor is closely followed in accordance with the injunction of the founder, though the store was rebuilt and the management was reformed some time ago to cope with the changes in the public taste and the general trend of affairs, and the store now enjoys a high degree of prosperity.

ITO CHOBEI SHOTEN.

(MR. C. ITO, DEALER IN 'TSUZURE-NO-NISHIKI'.)

KYOTO is known not only for its beauty spots but as the centre in Japan of the artistic tissue weaving industry. The best of what is produced at the old Imperial city is the tapestry presented by the Imperial Japanese Government to the Peace Palace at The Hague. That is the kind known as "tsuzure-no-nishiki" and nothing surpasses its beauty and exquisite workmanship.

The famous damask cloth in the East, and France's pride, Goherin, are only comparable with the pride of Kyoto, the old capital of the Mikado, but in exquisite design and lifelike imitation of nature the last is the greatest and none can rival it.

The sumptuous cloth can best be used as window hangings, wall hangings, table cloths, or other ornamental articles in parlours, salons, and palaces, and for those purposes no other tissue can equal it.

"Tsuzure-no-nishiki" is sold at the store kept by Mr. Chobei Ito at the corner of Ayanokoji, Muro-machi, Kyoto, who make it their specialty to deal in artistic

tissues or cloths. Their articles are known as the best in the market and are marked with a "Butterfly."

The Picture shows the lining for "haori" (Japanese Over-coat) purchased by



the Imperial Court at the Enthronement Exhibition which was held in Kyoto, 1915.

ITO MAN SHOTEN.

(MR. M. ITO, ITS EXPORT DEPARTMENT, THE USHU YOKO.)

THE proprietor of the firm, Mr. Mansuke Ito, was born in Osaka in 1852 as the third son of the late Mr. Nakayemon Ito, a wholesale merchant. While a boy he was apprenticed to his elder brother, Mr. Kuhei Ito, who then kept a woollen piece goods store at Kuramono-machi, Osaka. In January, 1883, he set himself up at Minami Honmachi, Osaka, and carried on a woollen piece goods trade under the tradename of the Ushu-ya, or the Ito Man Shoten.



MR. M. ITO.

Owing to the expansion of business he effected an enlargement of his office several times. In August, 1913, he built a new office at the present site, Shichome Azuchimachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. On the outbreak of the war in Europe he opened an overseas trade department under the conviction that, owing to the shutting off of the Germans and Americans from the world market, a chance, very rare and priceless, was offered to Japanese merchants and manufacturers for the extension of their commercial interests overseas.

By the foresight and wisdom thus shown he took full advantage of the opportunity the war presented. Under the trade name of the Ushu Yoko he opened direct dealings with Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, and Manchuria.

The firm is principally interested in cotton flannel, printed calico, and other woollen and cotton piece goods.

The export department is now under the management of Mr. Usaburo Ito, the eldest son of the proprietor, Mr. Mansuke Ito.

MR. KAMIKAWA GENYEMON.

(WHOLESALE DEALER IN PIECE GOODS AND DRAPERY.)

MR. KAMIKAWA, GENYEMON, carries on an extensive wholesale business in piece goods and general drapery. He has his head office at Sanjominami, Goko-machi, Kyoto, which deals principally with Kyushu provinces, and a branch office at Enokizumachi, Nagasaki, which conducts an extensive trade with Manchuria, Chosen, and Taiwan.

Mr. Kamikawa's firm is one of the oldest of the kind in Kyoto, having been founded in 1657 by his ancestor, who hailed from Omi province. Mr. Kamikawa, who is the



THE KAMIKAWA STORE, KYOTO.

twelfth of the line of Kamikawa, is a very enterprising business man, and under his management the firm's business has been steadfastly enlarged, for he keeps closely to his ancestor's business principle and tries to cope with the changes in the public taste and the general tendency of affairs. The branch at Nagasaki, which conducts foreign trade, was established by him in the early days of the Meiji Era. After the Restoration of 1868, he thought it necessary to develop the country's foreign trade, and especially with the Asiatic Continent.

MITSUKOSHI GOFUKUTEN.

(THE MITSUKOSHI DEPARTMENT STORE.)

THE Mitsukoshi Gofukuten, or Mitsukoshi Department Store, Ltd., is the pioneer department store in Japan, having set an example to others in introducing modern improvements in business methods. It is also the largest and finest not only in Japan but in the whole East.

The store was originated as a private concern by the Mitsui Family, one of the wealthiest and largest families in this country, over two centuries ago at Suruga-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, the present site of the store. Then it was known as the Echigoya Dry Goods Store. In 1893 it assumed the style of the Mitsui Dry Goods Store, being converted into a partnership. The last metamorphosis was undergone by the store in 1904, when it was converted into a joint stock company and assumed the present style.

The building of the store is modelled after the most fashionable department store in the West, and it is a veri-

table palace of pleasure and comfort. It was completed in November, 1914, after many years' work. At the base it covers an area of something like 1,000 tsubo, and each of its seven floors comprise 650 tsubo.

At the store almost everything a home requires can be obtained in addition to dry goods. A mere list of departments into which the store is divided is extraordinarily long, including Dry Goods, Tailoring, Toilet Articles, Travelling Necessaries, Hosiery, Millinery, Precious Articles, Shoes and Boots, Umbrellas, Clogs, and Sticks, Toys and Other Articles for Children, Stationery, Japanese Furniture, Foreign Furniture, Photographic Apparatus, Art Treasures, Provisions, Japanese Kitchen Utensils, Foreign Kitchen Utensils, Tea, Dried Bonito, Sea Weeds, Flowers, All Kinds of Presents and Gifts.

All these departments are made to work harmoniously,

and every modern office appliance is in evidence at the store. Visitors are carried from the base to the top floor by a number of elevators. Ventilation in Summer and warming of rooms in Winter are also effected with the most up-to-date machines worked with electricity. The building itself is also made proof against fires or earthquakes.



THE MITSUKOSHI DEPARTMENT STORE, TOKYO.

At the Mitsukoshi visitors can buy anything with perfect ease and without any trouble, because every effort is made by the management to supply the best possible goods

at the lowest prices, and give every possible assistance to the visitors in their selection of required goods. At every nook or corner of the store guides are stationed to direct visitors to the department to which they desire to go, and the departments themselves are so arranged as to meet every requirement.

Also the store deals with orders from all classes of people from every locality in the world. The store faithfully and promptly attends to orders from the provinces. For distinguished visitors the store has a set of rooms. In the past many distinguished foreign guests have been received in the rooms, among them being H.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, H.H. Carl Anton Hohenzollern of Germany, H.H. the Crown Prince of Siam, Miss Roosevelt, Mr. Bryan, late Secretary of State of the United States, and General Kuropatkin. All of them showed their satisfaction at the up-to-date and complete provision made by the management.

The Mitsukoshi hold a number of exhibitions or special sales all through the year, and at every sale special attractions are offered.

The Store also has branches at Osaka, Kyoto, Seoul, Dairen, and Kiryu where every facility the main store offers is given, though on a somewhat smaller scale.

The officers of the company are as follows :—

- HIRATA WOZAKI, Esq. President.
- TSUNEKICHI ASABUKI, Esq. Director.
- RIKITARO NAKAMURA, Esq. „

NISHIO SOSHICHI SHOTEN.

(MR. S. NISHIO, TRADER IN COTTON TEXTILES.)

THIS firm, owned and controlled by Mr. Nishio, Soshichi, one of the most experienced and enterprising men in the cotton textile trade, is situated at Shichome, Minami-Hon-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Being prompt and reliable in all business dealings, the firm has won the confidence of the public as one of the most trustworthy in this line of business and enjoys an ever-increasing trade at home. Of late export business has also

been initiated, and already good connections have been secured in China and other countries where Japanese cotton goods are known.

The firm principally handles cotton flannel, cotton crepes, and all other cotton textile goods, and the volume of its annual trade in these goods is said to run into a huge figure. In overseas transactions the firm uses "Marusho Osaka" as its telegraphic address.

MATSUMURA JINYEMON SHOTEN.

(MR. J. MATSUMURA, MANUFACTURER OF COTTON FLANNEL AND PRINTED COTTON CLOTH.)

MR. MATSUMURA, JINYEMON, is one of the greatest manufacturers and wholesale dealers of cotton flannel and printed cotton textiles in Kyoto, and is especially known as the producer of the "Nikoniko" chop printed cotton tissues.



MR. J. MATSUMURA.

His main office is at Muro-machi Higashi-iru Nishiki-no-kōji, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto, and a branch at No. 5, 2-chome

Horidome-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo, which latter carries on business under the style of the Kanaya Shoten.

The cotton flannel and printed cotton tissues the firm produces and sells have a large market not only in this country but overseas as well. China, Manchuria, Mongolia, and other parts in Northern Asia patronized Mr. Matsumura's firm even before the outbreak of the present war in Europe. Now, Manchester goods being scarce in British India, the South Sea islands, and Australia, those Southern countries have also come to buy the excellent articles Mr. Matsumura's firm supplies.

Mr. Matsumura, Jinyemon, the proprietor of this flourishing firm, was born in June, 1860, in Gifu, and in his early days moved to Kyoto, where he started the present enterprise. He is recognized as one of the representative business men in Kyoto and has been appointed to many public offices, the following being only a few of the most prominent:—

Member of the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce, Examiner of the Business Tax Assessment, member of the Income Tax Assessment Committee, member of the Business Tax Assessment Committee, member of the Committee reporting on the Natural Resources.

He was also despatched by the Government to China, Manchuria, and Mongolia to investigate the industrial possibilities in those parts, as a member of the Committee reporting on the Natural Resources.

MIYAMOTO GISUKE SHOTEN.

(MR. G. MIYAMOTO, WHOLESALE DEALER IN KYOTO SILK TISSUES AND CLOTHS.)

THIS firm deals in all kinds of "han-eri," or women's neck cloth, fine "Nishijin" sash cloths, all grades of figured crepe, dyed crepe, "omeshi" crepe, plain silk tissues, and other qualities of fine silk tissues and cloths produced especially in Kyoto, and as such the firm is very widely known both at home and abroad.

At present the firm has its main office at the corner of Akezunomon, Matsubara-dori, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto, and a

branch office at No. 17, Toriabura-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo, where an extensive wholesale business is conducted.

The firm was founded by the father of the present head of the firm, Mr. Gihei Miyamoto, at the site of the present head office in Kyoto nearly seven decades ago as wholesale dealers in "han-eri." The founder was a man of broad views and many-sided tastes. He devised many new designs for his manufactures and always led the fashion. Accord-

ingly soon after his initiation of business he attained the highest degree of prosperity in his line, and in his latter days his firm ranked among the foremost of Kyoto silk tissue wholesale dealers.

A striking trait in his character was progressiveness. As soon as he saw the needs of the times he at once met them. It is one of the many proofs of his trait that he enlarged the scope of his business so as to include all descriptions of silk tissues produced in Kyoto. By this courageous move a strong impetus was given to the firm's affairs, which then expanded at a rapid rate.

In 1889 a branch office was opened to deal with Tokyo and vicinity, and the firm also exports to Chosen, Manchuria, South China, Hawaii, South Sea Islands, Asiatic Russia, and other foreign countries. The secret of

this success lies in the excellence of the articles produced by the firm.

The sumptuousness or excellence of the firm's manufactures are deeply appreciated both at home and abroad, which fact is well demonstrated by the number of medals awarded by exhibitions, industrial or otherwise, during past years, the following being only a few of the most prominent:—Medal of improvement by the Kyoto Industrial Exhibition, 1877; Medals of merit by the Internal Industrial Exhibition, 1881 to 1907; 2nd prize medals by the Federated Industrial Competitive Exhibitions of Kwansai Prefectures, 1886 to 1907; 1st prize gold medal by the Federated Foreign Trade Exhibition, 1900; Medal of honour by the Columbus Memorial Industrial Exhibition, 1892; Gold medal by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Exhibition, 1910.

MR. NISHIMURA SOZAYEMON.

(MANUFACTURER OF EMBROIDERIES, FANCY GOODS, FANCY CUT-VELVETS, AND OTHER SILK GOODS.)

MR. NISHIMURA, SOZAYEMON, is the owner of the greatest and oldest dry goods stores in Japan, and not only carries on a large retail trade but an immense wholesale and export business in embroideries, fancy cut-velvets, and all other descriptions of silk goods.

The Nishimura family is known as one of the oldest in the old Imperial capital. According to the history of the family, the ancestor of the family moved to the place when the great Emperor Kwammu fixed his capital there in the 8th century, but the firm was not founded until 1604, a few years after the Shogunate Government was inaugurated by Tokugawa Iyeyasa in Yedo. Ever since it has been known as one of the greatest dry goods stores in Kyoto under the trade name of "Chikiriya" or "Chiso."

During the Shogunate regime the firm supplied silk goods to the princely families, Buddhist temples, and noble

families, while selling costly Kyoto drapery wholesale to Yedo and Osaka. With the Imperial Restoration this business policy had to be changed, and the firm began the retail and wholesale trade in "Yuzen" dyed silk and crapes. Later an overseas trade was inaugurated when

that was made possible under the new Imperial rule.

At present the firm has the main office at Sanjo-Dori, Karasumaru, Kyoto, and a branch office at No. 10, Yamashita-cho, Kyobashiku, Tokyo.



DRY GOODS STORE, KYOTO.



EXPORT DEPARTMENT.

The firm supplies the Household Department as purveyor to the Imperial Household, at the same time undertaking Government commissions for decorative works. Almost all the decorations at the Imperial Palaces have been supplied by the firm, and the gold brocade banners and other decorations at the Enthronement in 1915 were also manufactured by the firm.

The firm has never failed to exhibit its manufactures at industrial exhibitions at home and abroad, and every

time they have won the highest honours, the following being the list of some of the foreign medals and prizes won in the past:—

A Medal—International Exhibition in Philadelphia, 1876; Silver Medal—Universal Exhibition in Paris, 1878; A Medal—International Exhibition in Sydney, 1879; Gold Medal—Universal Exhibition in Barcelona, 1883; Grand Prix—Universal Exhibition in Paris, 1889; A Medal—World's Fair in Chicago, 1893; Grand Prix—Universal Exhibition in Paris, 1900; Grand Prize—World's Fair in St. Louis, 1904; Grand Prix—Universal Exhibition in Liege, 1905; Grand Prize—International Exhibition in St. Petersburg, 1908; Grand Prize—World's Fair in Seattle, 1909; Medal of Honour—Japan-British Exhibition in London, 1910.

The Proprietor of the firm was decorated by the Imperial Government in 1893 with the Medal of the Green

Ribbon. In 1902, he was decorated by H. M. the Emperor with the Sixth Class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.



MR. S. NISHIMURA.

OKAMOTO SENSUKE SHOTEN.

(MR. S. OKAMOTO, WHOLESALE DEALER IN "YUZEN" CRAPES.)

MR. OKAMOTO, SENSUKE, is one of the leading silk tissue wholesale dealers in Kyoto having his own dyeing yard. He handles almost all varieties of silk



MR. S. OKAMOTO.

tissues and drapery, but is especially interested in habutai, crapes, "yuzen" crapes, "kinsha" crapes, silk gauze, and other kinds of silk textiles.

His main office is situated at Akuoji-machi, Gojo-agaru, Karasumaru-dori, Kyoto, branches being located at 3-chome, Hon-machi, Osaka and 2-chome Odemma-cho, Nihombashiku, Tokyo and the dyeing yard, Shijō, Bojo-dori, Kyoto.

Mr. Okamoto began his career as an apprentice at the drapery store kept by Mr. Hirooka at Muromachi-dori, Kyoto, and in 1872 set himself up as a wholesale dealer in dyed silk; in 1884 he started the present wholesale business. Mr. Okamoto is known as a most enterprising and resourceful business man. He never missed any opportunity to extend his business and even a national war was for him a chance to put his business genius into full play. When the Chino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese wars broke out he at once produced warlike designs in his crapes or "yuzen" goods and reaped a splendid result.

Especially in the colouring of his goods Mr. Okamoto displays his genius, and in the past many new colours and dyestuffs have been discovered by him. Thus at present he is known as the foremost of "yuzen" wholesale dealers and his firm enjoys the patronage of a large buying public.

As an exporter of crapes and habutai he has many good connections in Chosen, Manchuria, Hawaii, and elsewhere, and his annual trade runs up into a very large figure. He is recognised as an upright man of enterprise and strenuous endeavour.

MR. TANAKA RISHICHI.

(EXPORTER OF EMBROIDERY AND WALL HANGINGS.)

MR. TANAKA, RISHICHI'S, ancestors engaged in manufacturing embroidered goods for temples and shrines, together with religious robes, and were known as the foremost manufacturers of these goods. As early as 1854



MR. S. TANAKA.

the late Riyemon Tanaka, the grandfather of Mr. Rishichi Tanaka, made the first attempt at opening direct dealings with foreign merchants in embroidered screens, when he went down to Nagasaki and succeeded in obtaining foreigners' views on the possibility of his new attempt.

He endeavoured to improve embroidery on silk screens so as to attract foreigners' attention, and in 1864 a certain Englishman undertook for him the tentative export of his manufactures to England. This experiment turned out to be a success, for soon a large order was received from England and elsewhere in Europe, and the family could devote all attention to the new undertaking. Thus the late Mr. Riyemon Tanaka was the pioneer in the line of business which now figures in Japan's foreign trade, which fact was acknowledged by the Government in his life time and he was granted a "Blue Ribbon Badge" in 1896.

While perfecting embroidery screens Mr. Tanaka taxed his brain to manufacture rich gold brocade and guberine as

wall hangings, table cloths, and other parlour ornaments. He also remodelled looms and produced wider cloths.

The present head of the firm, Mr. Rishichi Tanaka, several times visited Europe and America and studied the requirements of foreign buyers, and many improvements have been introduced by him in embroidery for export. His overseas trade in embroidered goods and gold brocade has expanded strikingly, and the public has recognized his services by appointing him to various high official positions.

The medals and honourable mentions Mr. Tanaka has secured at industrial or art exhibitions both at home and abroad number more than a hundred, the following being a few of the most important:—Silver medal, Industrial Exhibition, Germany, 1885; 2nd gold medal, World Fair, Paris, 1887; Silver Badge, Exhibition, Barcelona, 1888; Copper Medal, Columbus Exhibition, Chicago, 1893; Silver Medal, International Exposition, Paris, 1899; Grand Prize



THE TANAKA STORE, KYOTO.

of Honour & Gold Medal, International Exposition, St. Louis, 1904; Grand prize of honour, International Exhibition, Liege, 1905; Gold Medal, International Exhibition, Portland, 1905.

MR. TSUDA TSUNESHIGI.

(DEALER IN SILK PIECE GOODS.)

AS a wholesale dealer in silk piece goods Mr. Tsuda ranks among the foremost. This success in business has been achieved by Mr. Tsuda by foresight and constant endeavour. In the early years of the Meiji era dyed crapes,



MR. T. TSUDA.

printed crapes, and dyed silk piece goods, in which his firm principally dealt, went out of favour with the public, and his confreres all gave up their trade, but he firmly believed

in the future of his trade and adhered to it, at the same time constantly endeavouring to improve his manufactures or introducing novel designs. He was right in his belief, and after a decade or so the public fashion again changed and his trade flourished once more, when he enlarged the scope of his business so as to handle all kinds of silk goods.

Besides his Kyoto head office he now maintains a branch office at Wakamatsu-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo, which was opened in 1909. His firm now publishes a periodical, styled "Heian," which is devoted to the study of the silk market and is sent out to the firm's customers. The circulation of the periodical has constantly increased since its first appearance, thus marking the progress of the firm's business.

Mr. Tsuda, who is a very progressive and enterprising business man, is very public-spirited and has done much service to the cause of his city and philanthropic undertakings. He not only has exhibited his manufactures but often rendered signal services at the industrial exhibitions, thus acquiring many marks of honour and acknowledgment. He has also been a member of the Chamber of Commerce and other public institutions.

YASUMORI SHOTEN.

(YASUMORI & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN COTTON TISSUES.)

THE firm is one of the biggest cotton tissue wholesale dealers and exporters in this country, the volume of business amounting to ¥2,000,000 every year, while many prominent business men in China, British India, and the South Sea islands are in constant communication with the firm.

The firm was established by the father of the present head, Mr. Zembe Yasumori, nearly a century ago, to deal

in all kinds of cotton tissues. At first a variety of difficulties had to be encountered, but the founder well endured them and to his last days followed his principle of honesty and strenuous activity, thus securing the good will of all who had dealings with him. All the time his business was extended and stabilized, and his place in the cotton trade became one of importance.

When the present head, Mr. Zembei Yasumori, took over the flourishing business from his father he found the firm to be one of the biggest in the line, with a colossal capital and a staff of able men. In view of the trend of the business situation, the new head converted his private concern into a partnership, into which all his family were admitted in 1902. The new partnership, financed by the Yasumori family to the amount of ¥200,000, assumed the style of Yasumori & Company. It has the main office at No. 458, Matsubara-Minami-e-iru, Akezumon-dori, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto, and deals in cotton tissues, domestic and foreign, printed cotton tissues, dyed cotton tissues, striped cotton tissues, mixed tissues, etc.

The volume of business has been brought up to over ¥2,000,000 a year, and the margin netted is very large, but the major part of the profit is added every year to the reserve funds for the purpose of further stabilizing the financial position of the firm. The export business has also been steadily enlarged and at present the firm has a large number of constant buyers in China, British India, and South Sea islands. A prominent feature

of the business the firm conducts is its constant expansion and progress.



MR. Z. YASUMORI.

ZENI SEI.

(MR. S. NAIKI, WHOLESALE DEALER IN DYED SILK AND GENERAL DRAPERY.)

THE firm, situated at Funaya-machi, Oike-kita-e-iru, Higashinotoin, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto, is widely known as one of the leading wholesale dealers in dyed silk and Kwanto drapery. It was founded by Mr. Seibei Naiki in 1784. At first the firm was managed on a small scale, but

method is still seen in a big signboard over the doorway of the firm, which bears four big Chinese characters signifying "Low Prices always maintained."

His successors have followed the same enterprising methods and the business scope of the firm has continued to expand.

Even when the market was thrown into disorder in the last days of the Tokugawa Shogunate on account of the political disturbances, the firm not only escaped the bad effect of the panic but expanded its scope by adapting its method to the requirements of the times, at the same time commencing the wholesale business in Kwanto drapery.

The present proprietor, Mr. Seibei Naiki, took over the management of the firm from his father, Mr. Jinzaburo Naiki, because the latter devoted himself to the public interests, and as one of the elders of Kyoto has done unparalleled service to the municipality and the country.

The firm deals in silk piece goods, hemp or linen cloth, and other kinds of drapery, particularly all kinds of textiles produced at Kiryu, Ashikaga, Hachioji, Echigo, and other weaving centres in the Eastern provinces of the country. "Nishijin" drapery is also dealt in extensively, and the firm has special connections with leading weavers in the districts. Crepes are also handled by the firm on a large scale.



THE ZENI SEI STORE, KYOTO.

soon it began to expand rapidly because the management of the firm by the founder was at once enterprising and steadfast, close attention being paid to the requirements of his customers. The evidence of the founder's wise business

DYING AND DYE-STUFFS.

A O K I S E N K O J O .

(THE AOKI DYE WORKS.)

THIS concern, which ranks among the foremost dye houses in Tokyo, was founded by Mr. Naoji Aoki in 1887 and is still owned by him. It is situated at



PORTION OF THE AOKI WORKS, TOKYO.

MR. M. TANAKA, CHIEF EXPERT, MANAGER.

Yanagishima-Yokokawa-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo, and covers a large area of ground, being divided into many departments.

This was the first dye house in Japan to use Indian indigo and indigo pure in printing and dyeing textiles. The result of this pioneer work was a splendid success, and brought a high degree of prosperity. In 1904 again the works started a new departure ahead of all others by initiating the mercerising of cotton tissues and silket and the schreiner finish of all kinds of textiles. In these lines the works still stand foremost.

Mr. Aoki, the enterprising proprietor, then inaugurated the printing department and the manufacture of cotton pongee, which was soon followed by another ambitious scheme of manufacturing and dyeing Italian cloth, Venetian cloth, and other kindred textiles. In all these new ventures he was the pioneer and his success has been a great fillip to all in his line.

The Aoki Dye Works at present make it its specialty to produce dyed and printed cotton textiles, bleached cotton cloth, Italian cloth, pongee, and other descriptions of mercerised goods, its annual production amounting to 24,002,000 yards.

H A N A N O Y A E N O G U S E I Z O S H O .

(THE HANANOYA COLOURS FACTORY, LTD.)

THE factory was erected as a private enterprise in 1885 at No. 23, 2-chome Midori-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo. It covers an area of 200 *tsubo*. By dint of years' incessant experiments and earnest efforts toward the perfection of manufactures, the factory has succeeded in bringing up the line of industry in this country to the present standard of excellence and efficiency, and its products enjoy a very high reputation.

With the perfection of its manufactures there was a gradual increase in the sale of all kinds of goods the factory produced, and the enterprise was converted into a joint

stock concern, with a capital of ¥120,000 fully kinds up, in October, 1914. The factory now stands first among the colours manufacturers in Japan.

Not only are moist water colours and different kinds of pigment and lake produced, but coloured pencils and chalk as well. All of these are manufactured with most up-to-date machines and under the supervision of able and competent experts and, therefore, they can be used by draughtsmen and artists with perfect satisfaction. The factory can turn out something like 125,000 pounds a year, which is valued at ¥180,000 or upwards. The market for the manufactures

of the factory was limited to Japan before the war, but now they are taken in increasing quantities by Chosen, Manchuria, China, British India, Australia, Russia, and the South Sea islands.

possessions. The following are only a few of the principal honours obtained:—Letter of eulogy, Tokyo Prefectural Industrial Exhibition, July, 1907; 3rd class medal of honour, 1st Japan Stationery and School Equipments Ex-



(1). INTERIOR OF THE WORK.



(2). INTERIOR OF THE WORK.



(3). INTERIOR OF THE WORK.



(4). INTERIOR OF THE WORK.

Various honours have been conferred on the goods turned out by the factory at the different industrial and educational exhibitions at home and in some of Japan's

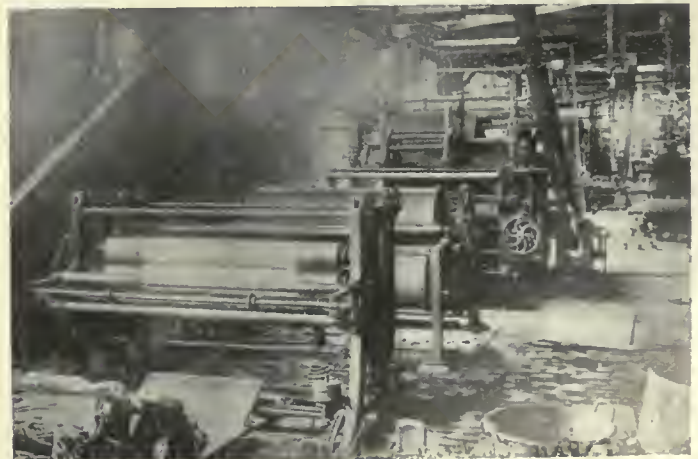
hibition, May, 1911; Gold medal of honour, Tokyo Taisho Industrial Exhibition, July, 1914; Silver medal of honour, Taiwan Industrial Competitive Exhibition, May, 1916.

INABATA SENKOJO.

(THE INABATA & CO.)

THE INABATA & CO. is situated at Nichome Junkei-machi, Minami-ku, Osaka, Mr. Katsutaro Inabata being President. Mr. Inabata spent many years in France studying the dyeing business, and established a dyeing factory in October, 1896. By dint of his efforts the business steadily developed and before many mouths had elapsed his factory produced various kinds of dyeing which had been considered beyond reach of domestic works. Foremost amongst these is the dyeing of various kinds of figured mousseline for the manufacture of girls' *hakama*. The manufacture of black cloth for covers of export umbrellas is another achievement worthy of mention. After hard study and many experiments Mr. Inabata succeeded in producing the khaki colour, and in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 the factory rendered valuable services to the army in dyeing uniforms.

With a view to extending the scope of business the firm was reorganized in March, 1905, into a Goshi Kaisha,



INTERIOR OF THE INABATA WORKS, OSAKA.

the limited partnership consisting of Messrs. Katsutarō Inabata Kokinji Takashima and Kihachirō Okura. The present partnership consists of Mr. K. Inabata investing ¥96,000, Mr. N. Onaka and Mr. S. Inabata each ¥2,000.

In order to meet the ever-increasing demand, it is intended to extend the works and equip them with new machines by trebling the amount of the existing capital. Since 1911 Mr. Inabata, President of the firm, has been the chief of the Osaka Guild of Dyers, and since 1914 he has

held the post of Vice-President of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce. Besides he holds such important posts as the Presidency of the Mousseline Kabushiki Kaisha and auditorship of the Japan Dye-Stuff Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The company has been awarded medals by many exhibitions both at home and abroad.

There are two branch offices, one in 1-chome Horidome Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo and the other in the Japanese Concession, Tientsin.

ITO SENKOJO.

(THE ITO DYE WORKS.)

THE Ito Dye Works stands at Azuma-machi, Minami Katsushika-gun, near Tokyo and is under the management of Mr. Kotozo Ito. The site covers an area of about 83 acres. The mill employs over 300 operatives, and enjoys a world-wide fame for perfection in the art of dyeing, thus figuring prominently among the works of the kind in Japan.

The works are chiefly engaged in Dyeing, bleaching and finishing cotton and linen fabrics. It boasts, among other things, of its excellent finishing machines.

Meritorious services rendered and being rendered by the mill in the cause of the country, during her war with Russia in 1904-5 and of the Allies now fighting the

Teutonic powers testify to its inexhaustible manufacturing capacity and the world-wide credit that it has won. In the case of the Russo-Japanese war the works met more than half of the demand for khaki uniforms and 90 per cent. of the demand for tents. Since then the mill has constantly been favoured with large orders for uniforms and other war supplies from the army and navy of Japan and other countries. The factory is now working to its fullest capacity on contracts for uniforms, tents, etc., which are in demand.

The works' supplies are not confined to military articles. They are ready at all times to respond to orders for dyeing, bleaching and water-proofing linen and cotton cloths of all degrees of thickness.

NIPPON KATAZOME KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN COTTON PRINTING & DYEING WORKS, LTD.)

THE Japan Cotton Printing and Dyeing Works, Ltd. is a big dye house near Hamamatsu, which prints



JAPAN COTTON PRINTING AND DYEING WORKS, HAMAMATSU.

and dyes cotton tissues and exports them to China, British India, Australia, and other countries, besides supplying fresh and novel descriptions of printed or dyed cotton tissues to the domestic market, the annual production of all kinds of cotton goods amounting to over ¥2,000,000. The company was floated in 1900 by a number of Hamamatsu business men with a capital of ¥125,000, when it was styled the Cotton Printing Company, Ltd. As it was a splendid success it was moved to a bigger factory in the suburbs of the city toward the close of the same year and renamed the Japan Cotton Printing and Dyeing Works, Ltd.

After repeated extensions the company's capital now stands at ¥1,525,000. After the Russo-Japanese war the plant was further enlarged with the addition of several printing presses, and designs of figures were made fresh and novel. At the same time several of the company's officers

were despatched to Manchuria to study the requirements of the Chinese in the Northern provinces, and as the result of their investigations the manufacture of special export goods was initiated.

When the cotton trade with Manchuria was visited with a reactionary depression for after several years the war most of cotton goods exporters gave up their market there, but the company alone maintained the trade built up thus far and even adopted a positive policy of stationing one or other of the Directors there to control or supervise the whole operations of the company there.

As the result of this policy the company now occupies a stable position in the cotton trade with Man-

churia and China, and always has big orders from there in hand.

In the domestic market changes in public taste are always attended to, and fashionable designs and styles are turned out. Often the company has been commissioned to manufacture specially-designed goods by the Imperial Household Department. Because of the excellence of its goods a large number of prizes and medals have been received at industrial exhibitions.

The company's officers are as follows:—

- JINSHICHI MIYAMOTO, Esq. President.
- ROKUNOSUKE KOTAKE, Esq. { Managing Director.
- KIUCHIRO KAMO, Esq. Manager.

NISSHIN SEMPUGOSHI KAISHA.

(THE NISSHIN DYE WORKS.)

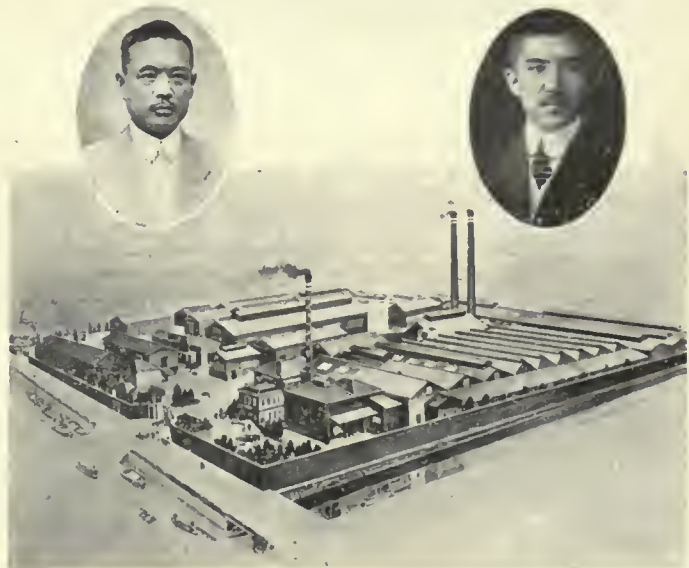
THE Nisshin Dye Works is a limited partnership situated at Yanagishima, Yokokawa-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo, and one of the oldest dye works managed on modern lines in Japan. In 1884 the late Mr. Gentaro Izumi installed a complete set of dyeing and mercerising machines, which were then of the latest and most improved types, and this factory was then known as the only house which could produce perfect goods in Tokyo and district, and in 1903 the Silver Medal of Honour was granted at the Fifth Domestic Industrial Exhibition.

In January, 1907, Mr. Izumi's firm was converted into a joint stock company with a capital of ¥1,500,000. The works were then styled the Nisshin Dyeing Company and Mr. Sojiro Okada became its President and Mr. Izumi the Managing Director.

Within five years both the President and the Managing Director were dead and the company was wound up in 1913, just when Mr. Shigeru Hamano had returned from a trip to Europe and America and proposed to take over the business. In April, 1913, the company was transferred to Mr. Hamano's ownership and assumed the present style. Now Mr. Shigeru Hamano personally controls the works as President and Mr. Mansuke Hamano assists him as Manager. At first the works concentrated its operations on market goods, but now the dyeing and mercerising of export goods are also undertaken. Water-proof dyeing is also conducted by the works for the Imperial Army.

The last-named operations are conducted in the patented processes. All sorts of cotton fabrics are made

water-proof without being coated with paint. The works are also contractors to the Imperial Government Railways and the Department of Communications.



MANAGER,
MR. M. HAMANO.

PRESIDENT,
MR. S. HAMANO.

THE NISSHIN DYE WORKS, TOKYO.

The works dyes and mercerises export cotton goods for China, British India, the Dutch East Indies, and other countries in the East, and on account of the excellent finish of the goods supplied the public demand on the works is daily increasing.

SHIBATA SENRYO SHOTEN.

(THE SHIBATA DYE-STUFF STORE.)

THE Shibata Dye-Stuff Store was first opened by Mr. Tōbei Shibata, father of the present proprietor, in 1869. The business steadily developed until the firm



MR. S. SHIBATA.

reorganized itself into a partnership in 1887 and opened branches in Kyoto and Osaka. Mr. Seinosuke Shibata has represented the firm since 1882, in which year he became an adopted son of Mr. Tōbei Shibata.

Formerly the store dealt in dye-stuffs and chemicals under the firm name of Katsuraya. To Mr. Seinosuke Shibata's strenuous efforts the store largely owes its present prosperity. Being a man of great ability and inexhaustible energy he is connected with many large establishments, and is a director of the Tokyo Sulphuric Acid Works Ltd., Daidō Indigo Co., Ltd., Nippon Rubber Co., Ltd., Nippon Dye Works Ltd., Osaka Acetic Acid Co., Ltd., etc. Besides he is a Director of the Dai Nippon Textile Association and member of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. At this time, when the nation is suffering heavily from the scarcity of dye-stuffs and various other chemicals consequent on the check of their import since the outbreak of hostilities, the efforts of a man of Mr. Shibata's ability and renown will no doubt prove highly serviceable in properly meeting the situation.

YAMADA GOMEI KAISHA.

(THE YAMADA DYE-STUFF CO.)

THE Yamada Gomei Kaisha is situated at No. 9, Nichome Kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka and is presided over by Mr. Ichirobei Yamada. Established in 1854, the company chiefly does wholesale business, dealing in paints, dye-stuffs, chemicals etc. The business is not confined to the domestic market, but is extended to Chosen and China. There are branches in Tokyo, Kyoto, Chosen, etc. Mr. Yamada, proprietor of the firm, was born in May of 1851 in Dōmyoji Village, of Kawachi Province, as the third son of Mr. Yajihei Nakano. In 1876 he was adopted into the family of Mr. Yamada, a dealer in the above-mentioned articles, and succeeded to the business. In 1915 the firm was reorganized into a Gomei Kaisha (Partnership). In 1880 Mr. Yamada opened trade with

the Southern Islands, and his strenuous efforts as manager, extending over many years, have brought the Yamada



MR. I. YAMADA'S GARDEN.

Gomei Kaisha to its present imminent position. In 1900 he organized in co-operation with a few interested men an indigo company under the title of the Goshi Kaisha Tōhan Seiran-Gumi and was appointed a Director. Thus he practically brought under his control the business of artificial Indigo in Japan. In 1906 he opened up an outlet in China and Chosen for dye-stuffs and chemicals for use in industries. In 1900 he dissolved the Tōhan Seiran-Gumi and at the same time established the Daido Indigo Co., Ltd., and was appointed a Director. In 1912 he organized the Higashinari Land and Building Co., Ltd., being himself President. Prior to this, in 1900, he was elected member of the Ward Council of Higashi-ku and General Director of the Guild of the Dealers in Paints and Dye Stuffs of Osaka. Both posts he has held up to the present. In 1913 he was elected member of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce. In the same year he was appointed to the Committee on the Business Tax Investigation representing Higashi-ku. Besides he has established the Osaka Boyeki Gogakkō (Osaka Trade Language School) which has proved of great service in the cause of trade. It will thus be seen that besides making the best possible

efforts for the promotion of his own business Mr. Yamada has never been behind others in zeal for the advance-



MR. I. YAMADA.

ment of public interests. His meritorious services have been many times recognized by the Authorities.

ELECTRICAL SECTION.

CHICHIBU DENSEN SEIZOSHO.

(THE CHICHIBU ELECTRICAL WIRE MANUFACTORY, LTD.)

WITH the expansion of electric enterprises, wire manufacturers have increased apace of late in Japan, and in the market a large number of different



INTERIOR OF THE CHICHIBU ELECTRICAL WIRE WORKS, TOKYO.

brands are offered for sale. Among the best are those branded with Maxwell's cork screw rule. They are turned out by the Chichibu Electrical Wire Manufactory at Shimoshibuya, a suburban town of Tokyo.

The manufactory was founded at Aoyama, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo, in 1906, by Mr. Sadaharu Chichibu as a private concern for the purpose of making special classes of electrical wires, for which he took out patents, and these were manufactured on a large scale. The enterprise soon proved to be a success, as the public learnt to appreciate the fine quality of the goods supplied by the manufactory.

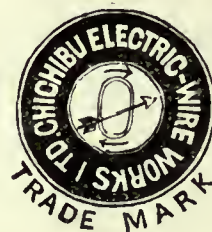
In 1911 the manufactory was moved to the present site, and its plant was at once enlarged and improved. The output was also increased enormously, and besides supplying Government offices, electric companies, mines, and

various manufacturing companies the goods were exported. Especially since the outbreak of the present war in Europe the market for the manufactory's goods has steadily increased. On the strength of this success the manufactory was converted into a joint stock company in 1915 and the plant was further enlarged and improved. Dr. Ohsuke Asano, an eminent authority on electricity, has been engaged by the company as its Adviser.

At present the company manufactures the following lines of goods :—

Magnet wires, Signal wires, Telephone wires, Military wires, Power wires, Cables, Cords, Insulating compounds, Insulating paints, Cable boxes, etc.

Some of these goods are manufactured by the company with special processes for which the company has patent rights. Especially the wires known as "Chichibu wires" are coated with compounds instead of rubber, and the compounds are again protected with compressed Japanese paper bands and certain other materials. Thus they are proof against the action of acids, dampness, salts, and



gases. In addition the manufactory's supplies have many features which are universally acknowledged. They are also very cheap, because almost all materials used are produced in this country.

DAI-NIPPON DENKYU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE DAI-NIPPON ELECTRIC BULB CO., LTD.)

THE Company is situated at Hiramatsu, Sugamo near Tokyo. It was organized in August, 1915, with a share capital of ¥1,000,000. The company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of *sumera* bulbs (tungsten) and filament. Besides tungstenic bulbs it also manufactures carbon filament bulbs. The works consists of three sections,

company aims at becoming a leader in the world of this line of industry in Japan, by using home made materials as much as possible, while keeping close touch with the situation of the industry in the countries of the west. It is sparing no effort for the accomplishment of this noble ambition. This is certainly a matter for congratulation not only for the



THE DAI-NIPPON ELECTRIC BULB CO., TOKYO.

viz., Kiln, Filament, and Bulbs. The annual production amounts to about 3,000,000 bulbs, at 10,000 per day. The market covers the homeland, Chosen and China.

The *sumera* bulb is of the company's own invention and is registered by the Imperial Government as the patented article No. 26,704. It stands unrivalled in every

sake of the company but also for the sake of this industry in Japan. The Company's future development therefore is full of interest.

The board of directors consists of the following :—

SHINTARO OHASHI, Esq. President.



WORKSHOP IN OPERATION.



THE COMPANY'S WORKSHOP.

respect. It consumes only one third of the quantity of electricity required by the carbon filament, but is effective for 1,000 hours. It gives a white and clear light.

Though only about a year has elapsed since its establishment, the company has already attained to prosperity and the works are in full swing executing large orders. The

TETSUNOSUKE YOSHIMURA, Esq. Managing Director.

TOMOYE HATANO, Esq. " "

SHINICHIRO TANABE, Esq. { Chief of the Business Section.

SADAJI MADARAME, Esq. Chief Expert.

DENKI KAGAKU KOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE ELECTRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO., LTD.)

THE company was floated in May, 1915, to manufacture various chemicals by the patented processes discovered by Mr. Tsuneichi Fujiyama, who manages the company as Managing Director. It has an authorized capital of ¥5,000,000, of which ¥2,000,000 is paid up.

Mr. Fujiyama is a recognized authority in this branch of industry, having identified himself with the production of carbide ever since his graduation from the Polytechnic College of the Tokyo Imperial University. On his learning that in Germany a new process of manufacturing nitrogenous fertilizers from carbide was being successfully devised he went over to Europe and prosecuted his study of the particular branch of industry both in Germany and Italy.



THE HOKKAI CARBIDE WORKS, HOKKAIDO.

On his return he organized a company called the Japan Nitrogenous Fertilizer Company and began to manufacture nitrogenous fertilizers and other chemical products, but there was a defect in the method. Mr. Fujiyama's energy was then devoted to the elimination of this defect. He began his experiments and after a year and a half succeeded in discovering a method by which the manufacture of calcium nitrate could be made a continuous process. The result, of course, was beneficial and the company could both enlarge its capital and increase its dividend rate.

But in January, 1912, Mr. Fujiyama withdrew from the company owing to a difference of opinion with another director, and with the support of the Mitsui Company established a factory in Hokkaido which has been transferred

to the company now under review. At present the company owns eight patent rights, all of which have been taken out by Mr. Fujiyama. Particularly his invention of making nitrogenous compounds out of carbide is protected by patent in Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, and Canada, besides Japan. By these patented processes the company now manufactures calcium carbide, calcium Cyanide, sulphate of ammonia and other chemical products, but the main product is sulphate of ammonia.

At present the company manages three factories at Tomakomaki, Hokkaido; Omuda, Fukuoka prefecture; and Fushun, Manchuria. The first-named factory produces yearly 8,000 tons of the main product with 3,500 kilowatts of power.

The factory at Omuda produces 20,000 tons of the same annually with over 10,000 kilowatts of power.

The Fushun works run the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia by a special arrangement with the South Manchuria Railway Company. The yearly production at the mill is over 16,000 tons.

Owing to the gradual decline in the import of these goods the company's manufactures are steadily gaining a market both at home and abroad, and the company's financial position is improving apace.

Accordingly a dividend at 15 per cent. per annum was recommended by the Board at the meeting for the term, after providing amply for all reserve funds.

The officers of the company are as follows:—

- KYOHEI MAGOSHI, Esq. President.
- JUGORO OTAGURO Esq. { Managing Director.
- TSUNEICHI FUJIYAMA, Esq. { Managing Director.
- SHINTARO OHASHI, Esq. Director.
- CHOZABURO UMEMURA, Esq. "
- TAMAKI MAKITA, Esq. "
- GINJIRO FUJIWARA, Esq. "
- KAMENOSUKE FUJINO, Esq. Auditor.
- YOKI MAJIMA, Esq. "
- JIROKICHI NAKAMIGAWA, Esq. "

FUJIKURA DENSEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE FUJIKURA ELECTRICAL WIRE CO., LTD.)

THE Company was started as far back as 1884.

Although the electrical industry in Japan was then in the elementary stage, the founder of the Company, the late Mr. Zenhachi Fujikura, was already manufacturing the cotton covered and silk covered copper wires. In the year 1888 the works were developed and extended, and commenced to manufacture paraffined wires, weather-proof wires and flexible cords, in addition to the above wires. In order to meet the ever increasing demands for the goods, it was found necessary to make a further extension of busi-

ness, and the present joint stock Company was formed in the year 1889, under the title of The Fujikura Densen Kabushiki Kaisha, with Mr. Tomekichi Matsumoto as President. Thus the Company was placed on a sound footing, and by painstaking effort and careful study, the Company gradually and steadily developed until at last it has attained the present prosperity. High grade rubber wires and every kind of electric wires and cables have been added to the list of its manufactures. Specialities comprise cables and wires insulated with rubber varnished

cambric, vulcanised bitumen, asbestos, the patent okerite and minerite, etc.; lead encased cables, dry core telephone cables, paper cables for electric light and power, weather-proof wires and all other classes of electric cables. These have been supplied for many years to the largest consumers both at home and abroad, to an annual value which exceeds six million yen.

For some years the company has endeavoured to manufacture insulated paper at a separate works, and can now produce the best Manila paper suitable for use as the dielectric of cables.



THE FUJIKURA ELECTRICAL WIRE CO., TOKYO.

ness, and the present joint stock Company was formed in the year 1889, under the title of The Fujikura Densen Kabushiki Kaisha, with Mr. Tomekichi Matsumoto as President. Thus the Company was placed on a sound footing, and by painstaking effort and careful study, the Company gradually and steadily developed until at last it has attained the present prosperity. High grade rubber wires and every kind of electric wires and cables have been added to the list of its manufactures. Specialities comprise cables and wires insulated with rubber varnished

The works are chosen as regular suppliers by the Departments of Communications, of War, and of the Navy, the Imperial Government Railways and other Government offices and principal electrical works in Tokyo, Osaka and other cities.

A few years ago the works started the export of its manufactures to China, Russia, Straits Settlements, British India and Australia, and they are very highly spoken of both at home and abroad, and command a large sale on account of the superiority of their quality and finish.

FUJI SUIDEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE FUJI HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER CO., LTD.)

THE Fuji Hydro-Electric Power Company is one of the leading companies of the kind in Japan and is conspicuous for its sound business condition and well-regulated management. It was established in 1909 by a number of business men connected with Shizuoka prefecture. The company utilizes the river Shiba, a tributary of the great river Fuji, for the generation of power. At the foot of Mount Fuji there are three fountain heads, which form a river called the Shiba. Along its course also there are many similar fountain heads which flow into the river Shiba. According to the latest investigation the fountain heads make over five hundred heads along the river until it joins the great river Fuji.



THE INOKASHIRA POWER STATION.

The river Shiba is, it is true, only a small stream with a length of 6 miles, but its head measures above 2,000 feet in all, with large water falls which can be utilized for the generation of power. The river, moreover, shows no fluctuation in the volume of water all the year round because the real fountain head is found in Mount Fuji. Another feature of the river is quite valuable, viz., it is quite free from landslides or other similar troubles. This ideal stream is fully utilized by the Fuji Hydro-Electric Power Company by establishing many power stations along the whole course of the stream. Above the Shiraito fall there are three power stations which generate 11,000 horse power when fully built. Below the fall there are two power stations which are rather smaller but can generate 1,400 horse power.

The company has established three transformer stations at Yoshiwara, Ejiri, and Kambara for the purpose of regulating the supply of power to the general public. The two other transformer stations at Iriyamase and Kajima are maintained for the purpose of regulating the supply of power to the Fuji Paper Manufacturing Company. These latter stations are built on the latest German models, and their plants are of the finest of the kind in this country.

Besides supplying power to the Fuji Paper Manufacturing Company and several other companies in Shizuoka prefecture and vicinity the company supplies light to eight important towns and thirty villages in the prefecture.

The company supplies power and light at very low rates, but its financial condition is sound and strong, as may be seen in the following account for the latter half of 1916:—

	Yen.
Total profit	631,548.788
Redemption of fixed capital	12,000.000
Extraordinary redemption of fixed capital ...	362,000.000
Balance (net profit)	257,548.788
Balance brought over	8,989.173
<hr/>	
Total	266,537.961
Legal reserve	13,000.000
Loss reserve	13,000.000
Dividend at 12% per annum	131,700.000
Special dividend at 8% per annum	87,800.000
Bonuses for officers	11,000.000
Carried forward	10,037.961

The receipts of the company are steadily increasing, and the rate of dividend at 12% per annum has been steadily maintained. Besides the company has often distributed special dividends. Though the chemical works have been handed over to a new company the company's business outlook has been little impaired, because by the amalgamation of the Sunzu Electric Railway Company it has enlarged its sphere of influence into Kanagawa prefecture. The plant and business bought up are very promising, and the area of supply comprises three towns and thirty-seven villages.

The officers of the company are as follows:—

KINROKU ONO, Esq.	President.
SHINTARO SHIRAI, Esq.	{ Managing Director.

ISHIWATARI DENKI SEISAKUSHO.

(THE ISHIWATARI ELECTRICAL WORKS.)

THE ISHIWATARI ELECTRICAL WORKS stand at No. 6, Fujimi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo, and is engaged in the manufacture and sale of the Ishiwatari safety sockets and other electrical apparatus. Mr. Konosuke Ishiwatari, the founder and proprietor of the Works, was born in August, 1865, in Matsumine, Yamagata Prefecture. In 1888 he came up to the capital and entered the Kokugakuin (College of Japanese Literature), and after finishing school he entered the Mining School of Sado. On graduating therefrom in 1893 he obtained a position in the Mining Bureau in the Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Department of Korea. After the assassination of the Korean Princess he resigned the office and came back to Japan. Returning to his native province of Yamagata, he tried for a time the digging of alluvial gold and then went to the island of Sado to work in the silver mines, as a member of the staff of the Mining Department of the Mitsubishi Co.; not remaining, however, long in the service, he devoted himself to inventive works. Among many things invented and patented by him are artificial grindstone, artificial granite, paper shades, Ishiwatari Safety Sockets, etc. Articles patented and registered as utility models number 55 in all. He has now been engaged for many years in the manufacture of electrical apparatus, and is held in high respect as a magnate in this line of industry. The manufactures all show novel designs made by this inventive genius. Mr. Ishiwatari is also

engaged in the manufacture of coal-tar, cokes and dye-stuffs. The equipments of the electrical works at Tokyo leave nothing to be desired. The works turn out yearly as many as 3,800,000 apparatus and produces, as a by work, electrical



MR. K. ISHIWATARI.

apparatus made of artificial granite which are not only supplied to the home market but also exported to Great Britain, China, India, Russia and other countries.

KOKOSH A.

(MR. K. ITAMI AND HIS BUSINESS.)

THE Kōkōsha is engaged in designing, supervising and contracting electrical works and the sale of electrical machines and apparatus. The firm is situated at No. 18, Hachikan-chō, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo and is under the management of Mr. Kichijirō Itami. Soon after graduating from the College of Engineering in the Tokyo Imperial University in 1893, Mr. Itami was engaged by the Tokyo Electrical Works as Chief Expert, whose duties consisted in designing and manufacturing various electrical machines. From 1894 to 1896, Mr. Itami, as the expert of the works,

completed the power houses and wire works for the Sendai Electrical Light Co., Ltd., the Tsu Electrical Light Co., Ltd., and Takamatsu Electrical Light Co., Ltd. In 1898, he organized with interested men a joint stock company for the establishment of the Daishi Electric Railway in Kanagawa Prefecture, thus setting the first example of this line of work in the Kwantō districts. This is the origin of the present Keihin Electric Railway Co., Ltd. In 1898, he entered into the service of the Daishi Electric Railway Co. as chief expert. On the completion of the railway in

1900, he resigned and took the position of supervising expert of the working section of the Tokyo Electric Light



MR. K. ITAMI.

Co., Ltd. In 1901, he supervised the equipment of the increased power house of the Baskan Electric Light Co., Ltd. On the completion of the work, he resigned his office and in September of the same year he opened an industrial office styled Kōkōsha at Nishi-Konya-chō, Kyobashi-ku, for designing, supervising and contracting electrical works and for the sale of electrical machines and apparatus. Later the office was removed to the present address. In 1902, he was entrusted with the designing of works of the Tamagawa Electric Railway Co., Ltd. In 1905, he was appointed chief expert of the same company. On opening the business of the company in March, 1907, he resigned his office. Since then he has devoted himself to the development of the business of his own office, the Kōkōsha. Mr. Itami devotes himself heart and soul to the cause of the development of this line of industry for the sake of the nation, as is amply testified by the sincerity and steadiness which marks the business of the Kōkōsha.

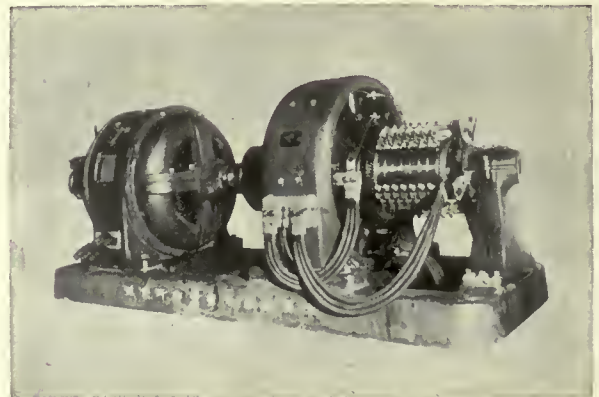
K U R O S A K I D E N K I S E I S A K U S H O .

(THE KUROSAKI ELECTRICAL APPARATUS WORKS.)

THE Kurosaiki Electrical Apparatus Works stand at No. 9, Satō-cho, Kitano, Kita-ku, Osaka. The store is located by Shinano Bridge, Nishi-ku, Osaka. The factory came into being in 1897 in Kinokuni-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, for the manufacture of electrical apparatus.

With the growing development of electrical business the factory proved too narrow, and was removed to the present address in 1907. The new factory is doing its utmost for the improvement in quality of the articles. The European war has given a great stimulus to Japan's manufacturing industries, especially the electrical industry. It has brought home to those concerned the necessity of independence. Encouragement of the manufacture of national products is voiced by intelligent men. Fully realizing this situation, the Kurosaiki factory is devoting itself heart and soul to the development of this important industry. As the result of many years' experience and by the best possible attention in selecting materials, the works are now able to manufacture articles of perfection. Before

being placed on the market all the apparatus are put to strict test, so that their reliability is well warranted. They claim the following characteristics: small development of



MOTOR GENERATOR SET MADE BY THE FIRM.

heat, substantial structure of every part of the apparatus, superiority in nature peculiar to electricity, and cheapness in cost. The works are punctual in the execution of orders.

KYORITSU DENKI DENSEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE KYORITSU ELECTRICAL MACHINE AND ELECTRICAL WIRE CO., LTD.)

THE Company is an amalgamated concern of the Electrical Machine Company called Sekisansha, and the Abe Electrical Wire Company which were established about thirty years ago. The Company is situated No. 39, Fujimi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo and the store, No. 24, Uneme-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. At first, the Company ran on a capital of ¥250,000, but in October, 1913, the capital was increased to ¥500,000 and efforts were made to complete the equipments of the factory and to turn out goods of superior quality. In view of the infancy of the electrical machine manufacturing industry in this country, the company has made very effort to secure its development for the purpose not only of checking the importation of the goods from abroad but of contributing to the advance of the national economics. It is to the credit of the Company that it has received orders from the Department of War, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of Communications for electrical machines and various kinds of electrical wires. Since the outbreak of the war, the importation of European goods has stopped and there is a growing demand for home-made goods. The Company is, therefore, redoubling its efforts to turn out the highest-class goods. The factory is provided with six kinds of motor machines, numbering 18, and other machines, numbering

over 400 in all. Fourteen experts, over twenty clerks and over 540 workmen are employed.



THE KYORITSU ELECTRICAL MACHINE AND ELECTRICAL WIRE CO., TOKYO.

The Directorate of the Company:—

KEIZABURO ISHIGURO, Esq.	{ Managing Director.
TAKICHI MOTOYAMA, Esq.	Director.
TORAZO KIDA, Esq.... ..	„
KOKICHI OHASHI, Esq.	„
SHIN KUROSAKI, Esq.	Auditor.
TETSUNOSUKE YOSHIMURA, Esq.	„
ROKURO AOYAMA, Esq.	Advisor.
TOMOYEMON SATO, Esq.	„

MEIJI DENKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE MEIJI ELECTRICAL CO., LTD.)

THE Meiji Electrical Co., Ltd. is located at No. 10, 1-chome Ta-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo. The company was organized in March, 1910, with a capital of ¥100,000 by taking over the whole business of the Ishida Electrical Works (Partnership). It is engaged in the manufacture of generators, motors, switchboards,

switches and many other electrical machines. The principal customers are the Department of Communications, the Department of War and Department of the Navy and Electric Light Companies and Electric Railway Companies in various localities. The articles are also exported to a considerable amount to Chosen, Taiwan and China. The

excellent quality of its manufactures has earned for the Company a good reputation, and the business is steadily developing. The Company's officials are as follows:—

- SEITARO YAMAGUCHI, Esq. President.
- KYUJI KOBAYASHI, Esq.... .. { Managing
Director.
- KENJI NISHIWAKI, Esq.... .. Director.

They are all able business men to whom is due the present prosperity of the Company.

SPECIALITIES.—Motor generator set for railway service, Motor generator set for Electrical-chemical purpose. Belt driven 3 phase alternating current generator, direct coupled with exciter, direct current interpole motor with starter, Type MW 3 phase induction motor, direct coupled motor pump set, Meiji Denki single phase induction motor, Motor-generator set and switchboard, Belt driven direct current generators, Type MW 3 phase induction motors and starters, single phase oil transformers, Switchboards for motor-generators set, low tension alternating current switchboards, 3-pole high tension switch, 66,000 volts 3 pole line switch outdoor

type, 115,000 volts single pole line switch indoor and outdoor type, controller for direct current motor, direct current vertical motors, switchboard for alternating



MR. K. KOBAYASHI.

current generator, electric heater, alternating current drill motor, direct coupled motor-pump set.

NAGOYA DENTO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE NAGOYA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., LTD.)

THE Nagoya Electric Light Co., Ltd. is located at Shinyanagi-machi, Naka-ku, Nagoya in the Prefecture of Aichi. The company was organized in August, 1888, with a capital of ¥78,800, and opened business in December of the following year. In March of 1896 the company combined with the Aichi Electric Light Co., Ltd. with a capital of ¥75,000, and at the same time increased the capital to ¥300,000. In order to cope with enormous activities following the termination of the war with China the company again increased the capital in October of the same year to ¥500,000. In April of the following year the capital was again increased to ¥1,000,000. In October of 1904 the company inaugurated the supply of day power to be used in factories. In January, 1907, the company

purchased the Tokai Hydro Electric Light Co., Ltd. with a capital of ¥250,000 and as a result the capital was increased to ¥1,250,000. Thus the company opened the hydro-electrical business by operating electric-motor power houses at the rivers Tomoe and Tashiro, formerly owned by the Tokai Hydro-electric Light Co., Ltd. Soon afterwards the capital was increased to ¥5,250,000. Simultaneously the company decided to establish two hydro-electric power houses, one at the river Kiso and the other at the river Nagara. The latter was completed in February, 1910. About this time there came into being the Nagoya Electric Power Co., Ltd. with a capital of ¥5,000,000 generating electricity by means of the river Kiso. Finding it unwise to compete with this new rival concern the company com-

bined with it in October, 1910, and at the same time increased the capital to ¥7,500,000. As a result of the steady development of business the company increased the

capital to ¥16,000,000 in April, 1911. In May of 1912 the present office was completed.

Of the capital of ¥16,000,000 the sum of ¥10,537,500 is paid up. Besides the supply of lighting and electric power the company is preparing for the inauguration of the chemical industry. It is also preparing for the transmission of electricity as far as Osaka.

The company's officials are as follows :—

MOMOSUKE FUKUZAWA, Esq.	{ President and Director.
TAMIYOSHI SHIMODE, Esq.	{ Managing Director.

Distribution of profit for the first half of 1916 is as under :—

	Yen.
Net Profit for the Term	545,289.648
Brought over from the Previous Term ..	20,372.743
Total	565,662.391

To be distributed as follows :—

	Yen.
Legal Reserve fund	28,000.000
Bonus for officials... ..	13,000.000
Dividend on Shares 9 per cent. per Annum.	497,250.000
Carried forward to the Next Term	27,412.391



THE NAGOYA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

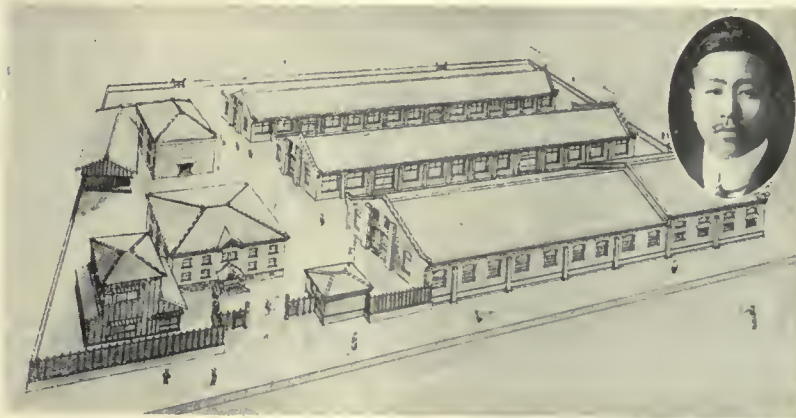
OANA SEISAKUSHO.

(THE OANA WORKS.)

THE Oana Works are situated at Tamahime-cho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo. It is one of the leading factories manufacturing electric machines. It is particularly known among industrial workers as the manufacturer of excellent generators, motors, transformers, switchboards, radio telegraph apparatus, X ray apparatus, railway signals, high frequency generators, potential detectors, air-tight transformers, and other kinds of machinery which require high technical skill and ample experience.

The proprietor of this works is Mr. Hideichi Oana, a

graduate of the Technological College in the Tokyo Imperial University. He has ample experience in electric works as he obtained a position in the Tokyo Electric



MR. OANA AND HIS WORKS, TOKYO.

Power Company as soon as he graduated from the College and undertook the construction of the company's water power plant. When the company combined with the Tokyo Electric Light Company he joined the staff of the Asano Portland Cement Company and undertook conversion

of the power from steam to electric.

Next he had experience in the construction of electric

tramways, as he was engaged by the Fukuhaku Electric Tramway Company to supervise the construction of its lines as Chief Expert and Manager. In December, 1910, he went to Germany for the purpose of prosecuting his studies of electric science, under Prof. E. Arnold, of the Technische Hochschule, Karlsruhe, Baden. During his stay in Europe he also travelled extensively in Austria, Sweden, France, Switzerland, Norway, Russia, Italy, and other countries, and inspected machine-shops, power-plants, electric tramways, electric chemical manufactories, and other lines of electrical industry.

After two years' stay in Europe he went to America and for over six months worked at the machine shops of the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric

Manufacturing Company, and other well-known electric machine works there, in order to gain practical knowledge of the subjects he had studied in Germany.

On his return home he inaugurated the present works at Asakusa-machi, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo, and besides turning out the most advanced types of electric machines he has devised or perfected many electric apparatus, for which he has taken out patents. In January, 1917, he moved his shops to the present site and at the same time effected a great extension.

In addition to the control of the present works he teaches in the Technological College in Waseda University, where his technical knowledge and skill are highly appreciated.

ODA DENKI KOJO.

(THE ODA ELECTRICAL MACHINE WORKS.)

THE Oda Electrical Machine Works, under the management of Mr. Sōkichi Oda, stand at No. 11, 10-chome Higashi-Nakadori, Tsukijima, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. The shop is situated at Minami-Iida-machi, Kyobashi-ku. The works were established in 1904. Mr. Oda threw himself into the manufacture of electrical machines as far back as 1884, when this line of industry in Japan was in its infancy. In 1897 he went over to America, where he stayed many years studying the designing of electrical machines at the Westinghouse Electrical Manufacturing Co. in Pittsburg. After returning home, he served first in the Hioshima Electric Light Company as chief expert, and then in the electrical car section of the Kobu Railway Company. In 1904 he established his own factory. Owing to his strenuous

efforts and rare ability, the business gradually expanded and the works were enlarged many times. The present works at Tsukijima are among the most prominent electrical works in the land, measuring over 2,000 *tsubo* in the area of the site and above 500 *tsubo* in the building area. As for the accommodations, they leave nothing to be desired; workmen in the service number over 100. The sales amount yearly to ¥500,000. The superiority of the manufactures are generally acknowledged, and the prosperity attained is solely due to the indomitable energy and ability displayed by Mr. Oda. The outbreak of the European war has caused great activity in various branches of industry in this country, and Mr. Oda's works are in full swing executing large orders. (NOTE.—1 *tsubo* = 3.9538 square yards.)

OKUMURA DENKI SHOKAI.

(THE OKUMURA ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO.)

THE company, at Okazaki-machi, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto, is one of the oldest electric engineering firms in Kwansai, having been founded in Osaka as a partnership in 1885 by Mr. Takeshi Okumura, who controls the company's affairs as President at present, and Mr. Torajiro Okumura, who now assists as Director in the control of the big business.

At first the manufacture of electric machines and apparatus was conducted by the company, but in 1895, when the main office was moved to the present site in Kyoto,

Generators, motors, transformers, switchboards, water mills, various descriptions of pumps, ventilators, cranes, elevators, chimneys, iron tubes and pipes, iron bridges, iron towers, etc.

The fine quality of the company's manufactures is well acknowledged by the public, who place profound confidence in the company. Already the company has been appointed makers to the different naval works, army arsenals, and many water power companies, and these have testified that the machines supplied by the company have worked



THE OKUMURA ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., KYOTO.

the scope of the company's works was much enlarged so as to turn out many other kindred articles. In January, 1912, again the company had to enlarge its working scope owing to the rapidly increasing demands, when several partners were admitted and it became a much larger concern.

At present the company has branches at Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Kanazawa, Toyama, Fukui and Hakata, and the working staff at these offices and factories comprises more than a thousand men, including several professors at the Kyoto Imperial University, who act as Advisers to the company. After the repeated extensions effected the company's working scope has been much extended and includes the following articles among its manufactures :—

admirably. The company can turn out motors to the capacity of 2,500 horse power.



PORTION OF THE OKUMURA WORKS FOR MOTORS.

OSAKA DENKYU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE OSAKA ELECTRIC LAMP CO., LTD.)

THE company was floated in February, 1907, with a capital of ¥300,000 for the purpose of manufacturing electric lamps and their accessories. The actual operations were first begun by incorporating private concerns in Osaka and district. A patent right was at the same time taken out by the company for the invention made by the company's experts for the repair of old bulbs.



THE OSAKA ELECTRIC LAMP CO.

The present factory at Daini, Sagisu, Nishinari-gori, Osaka prefecture, was then erected and a plant of the latest type was installed. In January, 1910, the company acquired patent rights for the manufacture of S.I. system, bulbs, and with the assistance of a foreign expert engaged

a few years ago began to enlarge its operations. The annual production of the company has already reached 5,000,000 bulbs and lamps of various descriptions, and the quality of the goods produced is universally acknowledged as the highest, having the following prominent features:— brightness of light, durability of illumination, beauty of shape and outline, great economy of power, and strength shown in resisting all kinds of shock.

The company's capital has been enlarged during these years to ¥1,000,000, of which ¥650,000 is paid up. It has been necessary to extend its factories owing to the ever-increasing demand for the company's goods, not only from domestic electric companies, but from Manchuria, Chosen, and other foreign countries. A standing agreement exists between the company and the Osaka Electric Light Company for the sale of bulbs and lamps.

The business results have been improving year after year since its flotation, and at the end of 1913 the rate of dividend was increased to 15 per cent. per annum. At the close of last half year the rate was again raised to 20 per cent. per annum, and all indications point to the possibility of the figure being enhanced further at no distant date, when the company's proposed new factory is completed and the annual production is expected to rise to 12,000,000 bulbs.

The present controller of the company is Mr. Shu Watanabe, and Mr. Kinji Uchimura is the Manager.

OSAKA DENTO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE OSAKA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., LTD.)

THE Osaka Electric Light Company, Ltd., was established in 1887 with a capital of ¥200,000. The company commenced its operations two years after the foundation in 1899, but at first did not meet the appreciation of the public it deserved, because the use of electric power was little known among the people and many difficulties had to be overcome by the management.

However, the company was able to pursue its original plan owing to the plentiful supply of cheap coal from

Kyushu and the use of alternate current generators. The rapid progress of industries in Osaka also helped the company to steadily augment the scope of its business, and at present ¥21,600,000 is the total amount of capital paid up.

The position of the company has been strikingly improved, and it now ranks among the foremost electrical concerns in the East. According to the returns made up at the close of 1915, the number of lights, which were not more than 500 when operations were commenced, amounted

to more than 890,000, and the supply of power amounted to considerably more than 6,000 horse power.

The company has its headquarters at Nakanoshima, Osaka, and branches at Temma, Kodzu, Saiwai-cho, Sakai,



MR. M. M. DOI.

Hirano, Tengajaya, Maidzuru, and Saseho, while power stations are established at Honden, Saiwai-cho, Nishi-Dotonbori, and Ajikawa with transformers at Sakai, Kasumi-cho, Horikawa, Noninbashi, Itachibori, Kitahama, Kodzu, and Saiwai-cho.

cables amounted to 217 *ri* in round figures in Osaka, and 12 *ri* in round figures in the provincial business quarters. Besides, the company had 0.3 mile of underground cables and over 30 miles of high pressure overhead cables.

The company also owns a machine shop at Nishinoda, Osaka, where generators of various types, transformers, and all other kinds of electric appliances are manufactured, the following being the principal articles made at the workshops:—

Alternate and direct current generators and motors, transformers, switchboards and switch board panels with all their accessories, extra high tension testing transformers, ceiling and desk fans, arc lamps, electric sign flashers.

The company's machine shops also turn out all appliances and tools required for electric light and power, the total value of the production being ¥63,804 in round figures, exclusive of the production at the branch shop at Sakai, which amounted to ¥5,704 in round figures at the end of 1915. The production at the branch shop is principally cables and wires.

In the following tables the business condition of the company at the end of 1915 are shown in detail:—

ASSETS ACCOUNTS FOR THE LATTER HALF OF 1915.

	Yen.
Proceeds from the Company's Property ...	4,017,570
Sale of Houses	66,070
Profit from Securities Held	3,951,500
Losses in the Company's Property	330,000,000
Redemption of Plants	119,297,101
Depreciation in Cables	102,509,696
Depreciation in Indoor Appliances ...	81,736,108



AJIKAWA POWER HOUSE OF THE OSAKA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

The total area of the compounds, including both the main and branch offices, is about 130 acres, which are appraised at ¥1,310,314 in round figures. According to the returns made up at the end of 1915 the company's overhead

Depreciation in Buildings	12,645,472
Depreciation in Furniture	4,430,458
Depreciation in Warehoused Materials..	9,381,165
Balance in Favour of Losses	325,982,430

BUSINESS ACCOUNT.

Yen.

Business receipts	2,937,866.491
Receipts from Light Supply	2,278,772.747
Receipts from Power Supply	303,010.420
Receipts from Electric Fans	110,163.702
Receipts from Miscellaneous Sources and Interest on Deposits	176,410.261
Receipts from Workshops	63,804.673
Receipts from Sakai Shops	5,704.688
Business Expenses	1,278,169.583
Balance (Business Profit)	1,659,696.908

FINAL ACCOUNTS.

Yen.

Gross Receipts	2,981,114.517
Gross Disbursements	1,608,169.583
Balance (Net Profit)	1,372,944.934

This last amount was very prudently distributed, and at the end of the business term of 1915 the company had reserves as follows ;—

Yen.

Legal Reserve	1,134,000.000
Special Reserve	70,000.000
Secondary Reserve	190,000.000

The Court of Directors is composed of the following :—

MICHIO DOI, Esq.	President.
TETSUJIRO SAKANO, Esq.	{ Managing Director.
JINYOMO TERADA, Esq.	Director.
BIN HIRAGA, Esq.	"
TOKUZO SHIMA, Esq.	Auditor.
TOKUJIRO FUJITA, Esq.	"
NISUKE NAGATA, Esq.	"

OSAKA DENTO KABUSHIKI KAISHA SEISAKUSHO.

(THE OSAKA ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY'S ENGINEERING WORKS.)

THESE works, situated at Kanehira-machi, Nishinoda, Kita-ku, Osaka, manufacture and sell electric machinery, and are practically an auxiliary establishment to the Osaka Electric Light Company, having been founded by the company with its own capital.

Just after the Sino-Japanese war, the Osaka Electric Light Company founded a repair works at Tamaye-cho, Osaka, for the purpose of carrying on the repairs to its plant. Later the management of the works was entrusted to Mr. N. Kajime, when they were renamed the Kajima Electric Engineering Works and assumed the appearance of an independent concern. In 1897 it was placed under the direct control of the company, when it once more assumed the present title.

With the heavy increase in demand for electric machinery in Japan after the Russo-Japanese war the works were much enlarged and moved to the present site. At present a branch is erected at Ryujinbashi-dori, Sakai, and its working capital is estimated at ¥5,000,000, which

the management of the company intends increasing by ¥3,000,000 shortly. The factories turn out ¥3,000,000 worth of goods annually.

The specialities :—

Rotary Electric Machinery, Static transformers, automatic and hand operated oil air break switches, switch-boards and their attachments, measuring instruments and electric heaters and domestic appliances, electric-driven hoist pumps, blowers, cranes, elevators and apparatus for wireless telegraphs, etc.

The works are placed under the control of Mr. Sennosuke Hashimoto, Chief Expert of the Osaka Electric Light Company, who is assisted by the following officers :—

MR. ZENSUKE OZAWA, Esq.	{ Business Manager and Deputy Director.
MR. TAKIZO MATSUZAWA, Esq.	Chief Expert.
MR. USAKU MORI, Esq.	{ Manager of the Sakai Branch.

SAWAFUJI DENKI KOGYOSHO.

(THE SAWAFUJI ELECTRIC ENGINEERING WORKS.)

THESE works manufacture telephone apparatus, induction coils, insulators, electric light appliances, automatic gas burning appliances, high tension magnet



MR. C. SAWAFUJI.

generators, and so forth, and are managed by Mr. Chuzo Sawafuji, at No. 52 Nishi-Goken-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Mr. Sawafuji is an electric engineer of great ability and has invented a large number of useful electric apparatus, including telephone receivers for long distance and "Sawafuji's high tension magnet igniters."

He was born on January 1st, 1878, at Fukuoka, Ninohe-gun, Iwata prefecture. While a boy he studied science in Tokyo and devoted himself to educational works. He held the post of instructor at various middle schools, and when the Russo-Japanese war broke out, and he was called out to active service, he was an instructor of science at the Tochigi Prefectural Agricultural School.

He was with the late General Nogi's Army all through the campaign in Manchuria, and several times distinguished

himself. On the conclusion of the war he was granted a pension and a decoration. The experience he obtained during the campaign in Manchuria induced him on his release from military service to study electricity.

In 1912 the present works were established by Mr. Sawafuji to produce his inventions, which numbered over ten up to that date, under his own supervision. He was at once the manager and the chief expert to the new works, and his extraordinary genius as an engineer and business organizer was fully displayed in the rapid development of the enterprise.

In view of the fact that motors for automobiles and flying machines were not made in this country, while they are indispensable for military operations in the future, his study was directed to the completion of important



THE SAWAFUJI ELECTRIC ENGINEERING WORKS, TOKYO.

mechanical appliances. Already his study has produced that important device known as "Sawafuji's high-tension magnet igniter."

SHIBAURA SEISAKUSHO.

(THE SHIBAURA ENGINEERING WORKS, LTD.)

THE Shibaura Engineering Works are located on the shores of Shibaura, Kanasugi Shinhama-cho, Shibaku, Tokyo. The locality is a celebrated "moonviewing" resort, named Shibaura. The works were established in 1875, being the oldest establishment of the kind in Japan. The arrangements were on a very small scale at the outset, but have been gradually enlarged since November, 1893, when the works came into possession of the Mitsui family, representative millionaires of Japan. At present the works are known at home and abroad as the largest in the Orient. At the time when the Mitsui family took over the works, Mr. R. Fujiyama was the Manager of the works. He was then attached to the Industrial Department of the Mitsui family. He was succeeded by Mr. T. Ono as Manager in May, 1896, and the latter was replaced by Mr. S. Wakayama

and the organization was changed to a joint-stock company, in which members of the Mitsui family became shareholders. The Company immediately started the building of a large iron-framed workshop, several other shops, warehouses and offices, in addition to the old premises. It also installed various plants of the latest pattern. The construction work was effected by December, 1909, after which the manufacturing capacity remarkably increased.

In 1909, the capital was again increased to two million yen. At the same time the works entered into an agreement with the General Electric Company, the largest electrical factory in the world, and thus obtained the exclusive right to manufacture all the patent goods of that company.

In July, 1911, Mr. Otaguro, managing director, was replaced by Messrs. K. Kishi and S. Kobayashi. Progress



THE SHIBAURA ENGINEERING WORKS, TOKYO.

in 1897. Upon the closing of the Mitsui Industrial Department in November, 1897, the works were put under the control of the Mitsui Mining Co. as a branch of the Company. In January, 1899, Mr. Wakayama died and Mr. T. Nishimatsu was appointed Acting Manager. In May of the same year, when Mr. Nishimatsu was transferred to another post, the post of Manager was abolished and the works were brought under the direction of Mr. J. Otaguro. Mr. Otaguro, soon after the assumption of his post, carried out reforms and endeavoured to employ able men, while extending the market of the articles manufactured by the works, in consideration of the situation. It consequence of his readjustments, business has been steadily developed. In order to meet the increasing demand the capital of the works was increased to one million yen (£100,000) in July, 1904,

has been steadily made, and in 1913 the capital was again increased to five million yen in order to extend the factory. The works have become purely electrical manufactures. In August, 1913, the Ginza store was established for the purpose of introducing the company's manufactures to the public. In the next year, the extension works were completed, and with the increased manufacturing capacity, the works have made great strides.

The present organization is as follows:—Secretary, General Affairs Section, Accounts Section, Cash Section, Engineering and Manufacturing Department, Commercial Department.

The principal articles now being manufactured are:—Generators, Motors, Transformers, Switchboards and their accessories.

SHIMOHA DENKI SHOKAI.

(THE SHIMOHA ELECTRIC CO.)

THE Head Office of the Shimoha Electric Co. is located at No. 1, Shinbori-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo. A branch office stands at Hōjō-machi, Awa-gun, Chiba prefecture and the works at No. 85, Kuruma-cho, Takanawa Shiba-ku, Tokyo. The Company also has the Porcelain Works, at Gojō-Nishigawa, Higashiyamashen Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto.



MR. T. SHIMOHA.

The company is under the management of Mr. Torakichi Shimoha and is chiefly engaged in the manufacture and sale of electrical apparatus. At the age of 14, Mr. Shimoha, the present proprietor, came up to Tokyo and entered the service of the Tateoka Electrical Works, as an ordinary workman.

In addition to working in the factory he found time to attend the electrical class in the Industrial Supplementary School established by the Tokyo City. After finishing with the school he established a factory for himself, and at the age of 20 he manufactured an electrical foot-warmer and had it registered as a utility model. Two years later he invented sockets for two and three lights and had them registered as utility models. Later he named them the Shimoha Improved Sockets and had them patented. As soon as they were put on the market there was a large demand for them. The works are kept constantly busy executing orders from electric light companies in China and Chosen as well as at home. Later he invented a plug called the perpendicular cluster for two lights. Besides these, he has made six other inventions for the patent rights for which he will shortly apply to the Patent Bureau. This amply testifies to his inventive faculty. In February of 1913, Mr. Shimoha made a tour of inspection of the electrical business in Vladivostock, Manchuria, Peking, Tientsin and Chosen. He greatly benefited by this trip and secured large orders besides establishing many new connections. He now contemplates promoting the Tokyo Electric Apparatus Manufacturing Company Ltd. with a view to largely manufacturing special and refined articles by means of the patent rights obtainable.

TEIKOKU DENKYU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE IMPERIAL ELECTRIC-LAMP BULB CO.)

THE Company was established in December, 1909, and has for its object the manufacture and sale of bulbs for electric-lamps. In 1903, the late Mr. Kawakatsu started this business independently, and when it showed signs of development he organized a company in partnership with Mr. Zengo Ii, in May 1907. The business witnessed a steady development, until in 1909 the present company was established with a capital of ¥200,000. Every arrangement was made to meet the requirements of the times by extending the business, with Mr. Zengo Ii as Managing Director, Messrs. Tomekichi Matsumoto, Rokuro Aoyama, Yujiro Tachikawa, Yoshio Shinjo, J. R. Geary and C. E. Randall as Directors, and Messrs. Bunnosuke Fukunaga and Kanji Nakamura as Auditors. Recently, great improvements were introduced in the factory and consequently the quality of the goods produced has been much improved, to the high approval of the general public.



The company manufactures tungsten and carbon bulbs, and both are of very superior quality, and have met with a warm recep-



MR. Z. II, THE IMPERIAL ELECTRIC BULB CO.

tion from the general consumers, an extended market being opened for the goods. The annual output is some 2,000,000 pieces, the total value aggregating over ¥700,000. In 1913, the company conceived the idea of making the tungsten, the patent goods of the General Electric company, largest electrical factory in America,

and as the necessary agreement was entered into in February, the same year, the goods are manufactured at present in large quantities. The dividend of the company at every business term is not less than 20 per cent. The Head Office is at No. 53, Fujimi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

TOKYO DENKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE TOKYO ELECTRIC CO., LTD.)

THE past history of the Tokyo Electric Company, manufacturers of Mazda lamps in Japan, may be said to typify the process of the development of this industry in the country. In the year 1884 Prof. I. Fujioka, now President of the concern, was despatched by the Government to the United States, where he paid a visit to the World's Fair, Chicago. There it was that his attention was attracted by certain inventions of the famous Edison. The idea of starting an electric industry must have flashed upon him when he was scrutinising them, mingled in a

honour of being the pioneer of the industry in Japan. Later, in 1890, the business was turned into a limited partnership by enlisting the late Mr. Shoichi Miyoshi in the enterprise. It was known by the name of the Hakunetsu-sha. But owing to the rudimentary technique and the smallness of demand on the part of the public, their concern was far from successful in the beginning. By April 1896, however, it was reorganized into a joint-stock company, with a capital of ¥150,000. In order, therefore, to cope with this situation more effectively, its management



THE TOKYO ELECTRIC CO., KAWASAKI.

crowd of curious visitors. Upon returning home, this idea materialized. In 1888 he established a work-shop and began the manufacture of electric utensils on a small scale. In the same year, when the Imperial Household found it advisable to get the Palace served with electricity, Prof. Fujioka went over to England to study such matters at the Swan Electric Lamp Works. After several months he came back to Japan. Thereupon he started the making of incandescent lamps at Minami-Nabe-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, where he established a small plant; he deserves the

decided to introduce some improvements into the system of their business. The change of its name to the present one, in February, 1899, marked an epoch in the history of its evolution. Still, its producing power was not sufficiently large to drive away the German goods.

At present the Tokyo Electric Company maintains three factories in and near Tokyo. Their sites and building areas are as follows:—

Ohji factory (9,118 *tsubo*), 48,538 sq. ft.; Fukugawa factory (748 *tsubo*) 27,266 sq. ft. and Kawasaki factory (28,363

tsubo) 179,442 sq. ft. Altogether 113 engineers and 1,745 hands are employed. The chief products are the G.E. Mazda lamps, the G.E. carbon filament lamps, the Mazda nitrogen lamps, sockets and shades, attaching plugs X-ray tubes, glass for lens, etc. Especially the "G.E. Mazda" and the "G.E. Nitrogen" are reputed to represent the non plus ultra in lamp-making in Japan. The "G.E. Nitrogen" lamp, which is the latest invention of the American Company, is especially adapted for lighting parks, theatres, depots, stations and other public places, where electric lamps of very high candle power are preferably installed. Also, it is very suitable for use at moving-picture theatres and photographic studios which are open at night.

The Tokyo Electric company is now able to turn out in a day 35,000 "Mazda Lamps" and 15,000 "Carbon Lamps" and 75 per cent. of the total lamp business in Japan is handled by this Company. In passing, it may be added that Japan annually demands from 15 to 16 million lamps, of which only 10 per cent. comes from abroad.

As for the marketing system, the Company has its own

stores at Owari-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo, Awabori, Osaka and Isezaki-cho, Yokohama. Messrs. Bagnall & Hilles, of Yokohama, are its agents, and there are others at Tokyo, Shizuoka, Nagoya, Kyoto and Osaka, Moji, Dairen and Otaru. At the last named place the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has its own branch office and works the whole Hokkaido as sales-agents for the Tokyo Electric Company.

The present directorate is composed of the following:—

I. FUJIOKA, Esq.	{ President and Managing Director.
J. R. GEARY, Esq.	Vice-President.
A. L. BAGNALL, Esq.	Director.
C. E. RANDALL, Esq.	"
Y. SHINJO, Esq.	"
Y. KAWASAKI, Esq.	Auditors.
N. NAGATOMI, Esq.	"
Y. TACHIKAWA, Esq.	"

Mr. Y. Shinjo controls the engineering and sales department, and the remarkable success of the Company must be partly attributed to this gentleman's untiring efforts

TOKYO DENTO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., LTD.)

THE company was established in 1873 with a capital of ¥200,000. By amalgamating other companies the capital was increased to ¥1,000,000 in July, 1879, and in January, 1880 amalgamation with the Nippon Electric

Electric Light Co. and established the Shiba Electric Power House. Again in September, 1905, the company amalgamated the Fukagawa Electro-Light Co., the capital being increased to ¥7,150,000. In January, 1906, the



THE KOMABASHI POWER STATION.

Light Co. brought the capital to ¥1,300,000. In March, 1885, further increase was effected, bringing the capital to ¥2,000,000. The company then bought the Shinagawa

Hachioji Electric Light Co., Ltd., was purchased and the company obtained a monopoly of the electric lighting business for the entire city of Tokyo and suburbs.

The company then determined to construct hydro-electric plants, and the capital was increased to ¥18,000,000. Various investigations were carried out, and use was made of the river Katsura-gawa, in Yamanashi Prefecture to generate 22,500 brake horse-power and the company was enabled to entirely dispense with its former steam power. Owing to the rapidly increasing demand for electric lighting, the company has found even its present large hydro-electric plant insufficient, and it has been decided to secure a second source of hydro-electric power. In consequence the company has again increased its capital to ¥24,000,000. The additional work required three years

for completion, and the result yielded a further generating capacity of 50,000 brake horse-power.

The officers of the company are:—

TAMIZO WAKAO, Esq.	... ..	President.
KYOICHI KANBE, Esq.	... ..	} Managing Director.
IWASABURO NAKAHARA, Esq....	... ..
TACHISABURO KOSHIYAMA, Esq.	... ..	"
SHOHACHI WAKAO, Esq....	... ..	"

The present subscribed capital of the company is ¥50,000,000, the amount paid up being ¥42,200,000.

T O K Y O T A N A K A S H O K A I .

(H. S. TANAKA & CO.)

H. S. TANAKA & CO. engage in the direct import, manufacture and sale of electric and various machines. The works are located at No. 12, 4-chome Ginza, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

The company is presided over by Mr. Tsunesaburo Horiye. It is one of the oldest establishments of its kind in Japan. Mention must be made of its founders, the late Messrs. Hisashige Tanaka and his son. Mr. Tanaka (Senior) was gifted with mechanical skill, and his genius was first manifested when he rendered great services by fulfilling the task of manufacturing arms for the Lord of

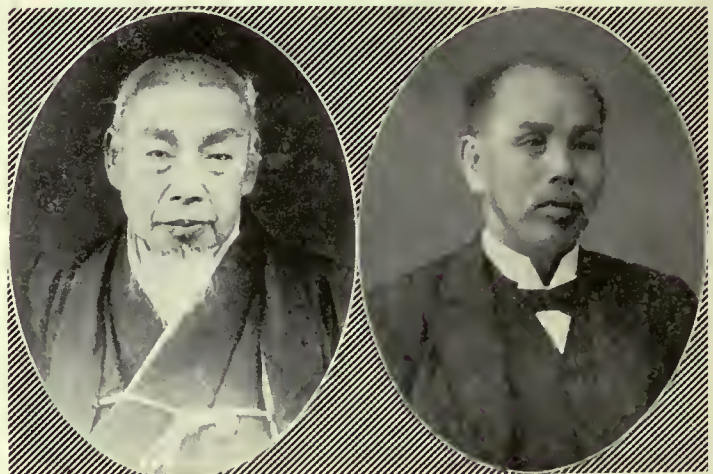


MR. T. HORIYE.

Saga, Marquis Nabeshima, at the time of the visit of the American vessels to Uraga some seven decades ago, which gave rise to a loud outcry throughout the nation on the pressing necessity of providing for national defence. Guns then placed in the fortresses at Shinagawa were of his production. In 1873, Mr. Tanaka, accompanied by his eldest son, came up to the Capital. There the father and son jointly manufactured the Morse telegraph instruments in response to the order of the Government. The articles were admirable in every way. This was the first record of the manufacture

of electric machines for practical use in this country. By this the authorities were convinced of the fact that what was possible for westerners was equally possible to the Japanese. This also eventually led to the establishment of the Shibaura Engineering Works, the largest manufacturers of electric machinery in the Orient, and of H. S. Tanaka & Co. The first electric light was seen in Japan when the company placed some lights in its shop window in 1878. When the Government decided, at the first conference of national defence, to manufacture in the home land all the submarine mines and fish torpedoes required the company undertook this onerous task.

Since the death of the late Mr. Hisashige Tanaka (Junior), the company has been presided over by Mr. Tsunesaburō Horiye, who had been the Managing Director.



MR. H. TANAKA.
(SENIOR).

MR. H. TANAKA.
(JUNIOR).

The company acts as an agent by special contract for the Shibaura Engineering Works referred to above.

TONE HATSUDEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE TONE HYDRO-ELECTRIC CO., LTD.)

THE Tone Hydro-Electric Company, situated at No. 65, Horikawa-cho, Maebashi, Gumma prefecture, was founded in May, 1909, for the purpose of supplying electric light and electric power, running electric tramways, and supplying gas.



THE POWER HOUSE OF THE COMPANY,
GUMMA PREFECTURE.

At present the company has an authorized capital of ¥6,100,000 and is steadily increasing its business scope. The supply of power and light is not only maintained in Gumma prefecture, but in Tokyo, Saitama, Tochigi, Ibaraki, and Chiba prefectures as well, and the maximum capacity of generating power at the different power stations is brought up to 15,250 kilowatts.

The company has four power stations, the first of which is situated at Iwamuro, Shirasawa-mura, Tone-gori, Gumma prefecture, and can supply the maximum amount of power

at 2,400 kilowatts. The second station, which also has the capacity of producing 2,400 kilowatts, is situated at Kamikuya, Tone-gori, Gumma prefecture. The third station is the smallest of all, producing only 350 kilowatts. It is situated at Takatsudo, Kawauchi-mura, Yamada-gori, Gumma prefecture. The last one is situated at Fukuokamura, Yamada-gori, Gumma prefecture, and generates 500 kilowatts of power.

The position of the company's transmission line is almost ideal, being free from wind and water damages, and there is practically no break-off in the supply of power which is quite common in some electric undertakings. The underground electric wire system has been adopted in a large measure, and special provisions are made for cases of emergency. Special telephone lines have also been constructed along the transmission line to add to the communication facilities.

The company has established sub-branch offices, the following being only a few of them:—

Numata Office, Numata, Gumma Prefecture; Isezaki Office, Isezaki, Gumma Prefecture; Ota Office, Ota, Gumma Prefecture; Tatebayashi Office, Tatebayashi, Gumma Prefecture; Kiryu Office, Kiryu, Gumma Prefecture, Ashikaga Office, Ashikaga, Tochigi Prefecture; Sano Office, Sano, Tochigi Prefecture; Tochigi Office, Tochigi, Tochigi Prefecture; Oyama Office, Oyama, Tochigi Prefecture; Satte Office, Satte, Saitama Prefecture; Oji Office, Oji, Tokyo Prefecture.

The company is controlled by the following:—

RIZO HAZUMI, Esq. President.
SHOTARO KOBAYASHI, Esq Managing Director.
SOZO OSAWA, Esq " "

TOYO DENKI SEISAKUSHO.

(THE TOYO ELECTRICAL WORKS.)

WITH the growth of electrical business in Japan the manufacture of electrical machines is greatly developing. But the manufacture of insulators has been neglected, the imports amounting yearly to over ¥1,000,000. It was for the purpose of meeting this lamentable situation and supplying the best possible articles at the cheapest price that the Toyo Electrical

Works was established in December, 1912, by Mr. Tokuma Tanaka. The works were originally built at Sekigahara Oi-machi, Ebara-gun, near Tokyo, chiefly for the manufacture of mica insulators. In January of the following year the works applied to the Department of Communications for the examination of the manufactures. The result was that the articles were proved far superior to the imports.

As soon as they were put on sale the articles won a very favourable opinion, and the demand steadily increased. In order to meet a rapidly increasing demand, Mr. Tanaka reorganized the company into of limited partnership in November, 1914. Simultaneously with this a far larger workshop was established at No. 161, Moto-machi, Yanagishima Honjō-ku, Tokyo, to take the place of the old one in the suburbs, and many new machines were installed in addition to the old ones. Thanks to unsparing efforts to improve the manufactures, the works are now favoured

with orders by army and naval arsenals, the Imperial Government Railways, and such prominent private establishments as the Mitsubishi Dockyard, Kawasaki Dockyard, Shibaura Engineering Works, etc. The business is daily growing in prosperity.

The Company's partners are as follows :—

T. TANAKA, Esq.	Representative.
VISCOUNT K. NIRE	Partner.
S. KAWAKAMI, Esq.	„
T. SASAKI, Esq.	„

UJIGAWA DENKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE UJIGAWA ELECTRIC CO., LTD.)

RECENTLY hydro-electric enterprises have been started in many places throughout the Empire, with the progress of the lines of industry requiring electricity as driving power. The Ujigawa Electric Company is one of the most important of these. It was promoted by a group of Osaka business men, with a capital of ¥4,500,000, with the object of generating electric power by utilizing the water of Lake Biwa, the largest of all lakes in Japan, and manufacturing and selling electric apparatus. At the same time

from Lake Biwa at the rate of 2,000 cubic feet per second and was conveyed to Ujimachi, eight miles from Kyoto, by means of open canals or tunnels, which have a total length of 36,486 feet with an incline of 1 in 2,000. At Uji-machi a head of 205 feet is thus maintained, and at the power station erected there it is employed to generate 48,600 horse power, which is distributed to Kyoto and Osaka, the latter of which is 22 miles from the station.

At the Uji power house a mill, having a capacity of 8,100 horse power, and six motors, each with a capacity of 5,400 kilowatt amperes, are installed, and power thus generated is distributed to Osaka and Kyoto by overhead cables. The power conveyed to Osaka is transformed first by the Noe Transformer and supplied to factories in the vicinity, and then the remnant is conveyed to the Ebie and the Dotombori Transformers underground, where it is supplied to customers in the city. The power conveyed to Kyoto is directly sent to the Transformer of the Kyoto Electric Light Company, Higashi Kujo, a suburb of Kyoto, and thence it is supplied to customers in the city.

Since the inauguration of business the public demands on the company have increased with striking rapidity, and according to the report made up at the end of March, 1916, the supply of driving power has increased at the average rate of 1064. 75 H.P. per month. With the increase thus achieved in the sale of power the total length of cables laid has also increased. In the vicinity of Osaka there are trunk lines to the number of six, and they reach even Sakai, Amagasaki, and cities in Osaka Prefecture. At present the mileage of the cables laid totals 776,972 miles.

The company has its main office at 2-chome Sonezaki, Kita-ku, Osaka, and a branch office at 2-chome Nishi-Dotombori-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka. The affairs of the company are controlled by Mr. Tokugoro Nakahashi, ex-President of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, who is now the president of the company.



THE UJIGAWA POWER HOUSE OF THE COMPANY.

two other companies were promoted in Tokyo and Shiga prefecture. After prolonged negotiations the latter were fused in the first-named concern, and the capital of the company was increased to ¥12,500,000.

The whole enterprise was divided into several stages, and immediately after the foundation the realization of the first part was commenced. It was completed in July, 1913, and the supply of power to Osaka and Kyoto was inaugurated. At Ishiyama, Shiga prefecture, running water was drawn

MR. YAI SAKIZO.

(INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER.)

MR. YAI, SAKIZO, was born in 1863 in Nagaoka, Echigo Province. He came up to the capital when 22 years of age, and studied for some time in the School of Physics: English, mathematics and Chinese Classics. In 1891 he succeeded in inventing a dry battery, but failed to take out a patent therefor until three years later, or he might have achieved world-wide fame as the originator of the dry battery. This battery proved of great service to the Imperial army in the China-Japan war, and from that time the fame of the "Yai Dry Battery" spread and the demand for it increased. In 1910 Mr. Yai built the present shop at 1-chome Nishiki-cho, Kanda, and established a large factory at Kamiyoshi-cho, Asakusa-ku. Mr. Yai's own productions now enjoy a high reputation. Not satisfied with this, however, he has long bent his energies upon the invention of an air-tight dry battery. Recently this was successfully accomplished, and he has applied to the Governments of European countries and America for patent rights. Mr. Yai has already patented many articles of his own invention, the principal ones being: dry battery, continuous electric light, electric exchange connection, electric resistor, small size portable electric light, induction coil, electric connector, electrical measuring instrument, wireless telegraphy, battery terminal, mechanical automatic machinery control, etc. The works

at Asakusa turn out annually over 500,000 dry batteries and many other electrical apparatus. Chiefly owing to the war in Europe, the export of batteries and electric bulbs has shown marked activity, large quantities of batteries



MR. SAKIZO YAI.

MR. SABURO YAI.

THE OFFICE.

being sent to Russia, the bulbs going chiefly to Great Britain. These goods are also exported to America, China and other countries.

YOKOHAMA DENSEN SEIZO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC WIRE WORKS.)

CABLE-MAKING in Japan is one of the industries in the country which have undergone a most remarkable development and reached their present state of perfection within a comparatively short period, a fact which is explained by the existence in the country of an abundant supply of water power, due to the natural configuration, which confers upon the island empire peculiar advantages for electrical industries rarely met with elsewhere.

Foremost among the cable makers of Japan stands the Yokohama Electric Wire Works. It is established on a strong financial basis, the management being placed under

the direct control of the Furukawa family, the copper King of Japan. The factories of the Yokohama Electric Wire Works have received almost yearly extensions since their inception, comprising now the Main Works at Yokohama, the Branch Works at Osaka, and the Paper Cable Works at Yokohama, which last is equipped with the latest and most advanced type of machinery.

The Yokohama Electric Wire Works counts among its customers the Imperial Household Department, the Departments of Communications, the Imperial Army and Navy, and the Board of Railways, and is supplying nearly the whole of the light, traction, and power cables used in the

interior. Its products are now fast finding their way to foreign markets. Paper cables for power and telephone services, insulated cables for light, power and telephone services, lead tubing and india rubber goods are among the principal items of manufacture. Expert foreign service has hitherto been freely availed of, and the Works' staff of engineers is kept in close touch with the progress of the industry in Europe and America by dispatching them abroad. Cables of special construction made here have

The offices and factories of the Yokohama Electric Wire Works are located as follows:—Head Office: No. 6, Nichome Takashima-cho, Yokohama. Main Works: Ura-Takashima-cho, Yokohama. Cable Works: Nishi-Hiranuma-cho, Yokohama. Osaka Branch Works: Amagasaki, Hyogo Prefecture.

The Management comprises:—
BARON KUMAKICHI NAKASHIMA, Esq.... President.



THE MAIN OFFICE,
YOKOHAMA.

THE CABLE WORKS.

OSAKA WORKS.

always attained most excellent results, a recent instance being a submarine cable of great length which has conclusively established the Works' superiority in this class of work. Until a short time ago Japan had to import annually a considerable quantity of cables of all descriptions, and for those of special construction was entirely dependent upon foreign supply, but her wants are now filled by the domestic industry—a matter for congratulation, for which the Yokohama Electric Wire Works may justly claim a very large measure of credit.

SUEKICHI NAKAGAWA, Esq.	...	...	...	...	} Managing Director.
KAHEI OTANI, Esq.	...	...	...	...
RIKISABURO KONDO, Esq., Kogaku-Hakushi.					..
KOKICHI SAKURAI, Esq.	...	...	...	...	..
YUTAKA KAWAI, Esq.	...	...	...	...	..
TAKAYOSHI NAKATA, Esq.	...	...	...	...	Auditor.
RYOZO HIRANUMA, Esq.	...	...	...	...	..

EXCHANGES AND BROKERS.

TOKYO KABUSHIKI TORIHIKIJYO.

(THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.)

THE Tokyo Stock Exchange is the oldest of all the stock exchanges in Japan and its scope of business is by far the largest. The list of the House made up at the close of May, 1915, indeed, includes 9 public bonds, 1 foreign security, 14 provincial bonds, 105 debentures, and 227 shares, the brokers exclusively belonging to the exchange numbering 78.

The establishment was officially organized in May, 1878, and on June 1st the same year actual dealings were opened. At first only the old and new bonds, inheritance bonds, the shares of the Tokyo Exchange, and a few other descriptions of shares were open to transactions, but in October, 1879, dealings in gold and silver coins were inaugurated and added much to the prosperity of the market.

This prosperity, however, was destined to soon die away, for in the latter half of 1881 a depression commenced which lasted far into the Winter of 1885, and the House had a very bad time of it. In the early part of 1886, however, the first signs of the return of activity were observable in the market with the complete redemption of inconvertible notes. In May, 1887, a new exchange regulation was promulgated, when the famous controversy over the bourse system arose, and the regulation newly formulated was very much affected by the question at issue. It had a baneful influence upon the stock market. However, the unfavourable effects of the bourse controversy were soon eliminated and the stock market regained its stability when the Stock Exchange Act was thoroughly amended in March, 1893.

At first the Exchange had a capital of only ¥200,000. Soon after the promulgation of the amended Stock Exchange

Act the enlargement of the capital was decided upon, but the total amount after the increase was only ¥300,000. In March, 1896, a more ambitious scheme was launched in view of the wonderful development in business circles, under the beneficial influences of the Chino-Japanese campaign, and the capital was doubled to ¥600,000.

In June, 1897, again the capital was enlarged and the total amount reached ¥1,250,000. But then a heavy blow was dealt to the Exchange by the promulgation of an Imperial Ordinance providing for the limitation of time bargains. It was called by jobbers the Exchange destruction regulations. When it came into effect on July 1st it created a panic on the stock market and a sustained depression ensued.

It was only in August of the following year that the market recovered from the shock. The Government, too, then became alive to the injustice of the regulations, and the obnoxious regulations were abolished.

During the Russo-Japanese war sharp fluctuations were witnessed on 'Change, and often there were spectacular fluctuations of gambling enthusiasm, but the trouble usually attending such sharp variations was averted owing to the quiet tone maintained throughout by the money market, and the settlement of accounts was smoothly carried out each month.

The end of the war was a signal for speculators to gamble more actively, and there was another remarkable boom on 'Change, which necessitated a further increase in capital. Then the total capital reached ¥4,000,000. The same reason caused the House to increase the capital to ¥12,000,000 in March, 1907.



THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

At the close of the same year "jiki" brokers were created, in addition to ordinary licensed brokers, for the purpose of extending the scope in that kind of dealings, but in May, 1911, this special group of brokers was abolished, because the Government policy changed and the "jiki" dealings were either stopped or restricted.

In March, 1914, the Exchange Law and its supplement, the Exchange Tax Law, were amended, and both were brought into effect in September the same year. As a result the House was compelled to modify its Articles of Association and by-laws, and in July, 1915, the Exchange opened dealings under the new régime.

The officers of the Exchange at present are as follows:—

BARON SEINOSUKE GO	... ..	President.
SHIMPEI TSUNODA, Esq.	... ..	Director.
KOMANOSUKE EGUCHI, Esq.	... ..	„
UNOSUKE YAMAGUCHI, Esq.	... ..	„
TAHEI MAEKAWA, Esq.	... ..	„
RAITA FUJIYAMA, Esq.	... ..	„
MORITOMI SAEGUSA, Esq.	... ..	Auditor.
NAOZO UCHIDA, Esq.	... ..	„
HYOSUKE SEKIYA, Esq.	... ..	„

FUKUSHIMA SHOKAI.

(FUKUSHIMA & CO.)

MR. FUKUSHIMA, NAMIZO, was president of Messrs. Fukushima & Co., and received a broker's license in 1891 from the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Two years later he was appointed a member of the Committee of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. In 1899, the Tokyo Stock Exchange instituted the custom of awarding silver cups annually to the brokers who had transacted the largest volume of business on the market, and since then Mr. Fukushima has never failed to win one of the prizes.



MR. N. FUKUSHIMA.

In 1905, Mr. Fukushima introduced for the first time nearly fifty million yen of First Exchequer Bonds on foreign markets. It is noticeable that the number of foreign investors in railway and industrial shares have of late remarkably increased, and most of them placed their orders with Mr. Fukushima. The firm of Fukushima & Co. was organized with a branch in Yokohama, and with a view to improving their business management the Com-

pany sent a representative abroad some time ago to be trained in the offices of brokers in New York, London and Paris.

The Company undertake to furnish on application detailed and reliable information concerning the business conditions and standing of various leading companies and corporations in Japan.

The Head Office of the Company is situated at No. 24, Aomono-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, in the business centre of the capital.

The Company's business comprises:—

BOND DEPARTMENT.—Domestic and foreign Government Loans, municipal bonds, debentures, stocks, shares and other securities, bought and sold. Daily and weekly quotation list and reports issued both in English and Japanese.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—Makes loans on collateral, on mortgages and other securities. Act as financial agents for individuals and corporations.

TRUST DEPARTMENT.—Underwrite and guarantee the issue of loans, municipal bonds, debentures and other securities; and act as agents in charge of the business connected therewith. Assume entire charge of real and personal estates. Make investments in behalf of estates, trust funds and corporations. Act as executors, administrators, trustees, assignees and receivers. Act, by request, as patent agents between the Japanese Government and foreign applicants, and as agents for foreign insurance companies and mercantile houses.

MR. HOSONO DENJIRO.

(DEALER IN SHARES AND LOAN BONDS.)

MR. HOSONO, DENJIRO, is a self-made man. His father was a lantern maker in Nagoya, and when his son started for the capital a 50 *sen* piece was all that he could give him for travelling expenses. Mr. Hosono arrived in Tokyo in 1904 and picked up his living at Kabuto-cho, Japan's Wall Street, by serving as an errand boy for this or that broker. His life in the Exchange quarter was then a miserable one. Sometimes he had nothing to eat for a whole day. However, he was not discouraged and tried to

learn business on 'Change. His endurance and courage were at last rewarded, and in 1908, when the stock market was plunged into a vortex of mad bulling and bearing, his brilliant manœuvres secured for him a fortune of ¥500,000.

With the success of his enterprise he turned his attention to the sugar industry, but that produced no tangible result and he decided to remain in the Exchange quarter. He now manages a big office at Kabuto-cho, dealing in loan bonds and shares on a gigantic scale.

KOBUSE SHOTEN.

(BROKERS ON THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.)

THE firm is one of the oldest and most flourishing brokers on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The proprietor, Mr. Shinzaburo Kobuse, was born in Takanashimura, Kamitakai-gun, Nagano prefecture, in December, 1845, the second son of Tamizo Kobuse. In his tenth year he came up to Yedo (now Tokyo) and served as an office boy at a wholesale paper store. Soon after the Imperial Restoration he moved to Yokohama and obtained employment in a Chinese firm, where he was quickly promoted and soon appointed Manager of the overseas trade department.

In 1878 he left the Chinese firm and set up as a broker in old coins, in which line he was well versed as he managed the trade in Japanese coins with the Chinese firm. Several years after he moved to Tokyo and obtained a license as broker on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

As Mr. Kobuse was very conscientious and honest in his dealings with his clients he obtained the confidence of the speculating public and his business witnessed a rapid expansion. His popularity among his confreres on 'Change rapidly grew, and not many years after the inauguration of his business he was appointed their Head. Mr. Kobuse was invited to share in the management of the House as Auditor, and later as Advisor to the Board. He was also elected a Member of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce in 1889.

He has two offices separately managed at Kabuto-cho, both of which conduct a very extensive business. In June, 1913, Mr. Kobuse was presented by the Tokyo Stock



MR. S. KOBUSE.

Exchange with a vase in recognition of his conscientious and active contribution to the prosperity of the Exchange for over thirty years.

MR. KOIKE KUNIZO.

(PRESIDENT OF KOIKE & CO.)

MR. KOIKE, KUNIZŌ, was born the fifth son of Mr. Tomohachi Asakawa, on April 10th, 1866, in Yanagi-machi, in the city of Kōfu, Yamanashi prefecture. In 1884 he was adopted into the late Mr. Shinsuke Koike's family.

After studying the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic with a local teacher, he apprenticed himself at

the age of 13 to the house of the famous Wakao Ippei, silk magnate and native of the same prefecture. The boy was honest and intelligent and soon won the confidence of the master and respect of his fellow-workers. When he grew older he often accompanied his master to the neighbouring provinces for the purchase of silk thread. These frequent business trips gave him opportunities to show his rare



MR. K. KOIKE.

business ability. When Mr. Wakao started mining in the Kōkeizau gold mines he left the entire business in charge of the worthy employee. Thanks to his strenuous efforts, the business showed splendid results, which in turn formed a solid foundation for his present brilliant success. When later the Wakao Bank was established he also rendered valuable assistance in the promotion of the business.

He had long wished to make a figure in the business centre of the metropolis. Record activity in the financial world following the close of the Japan-China War provided an opportunity for him to realize his plan. So he went to his master and told him all about his desire when the master highly admired his noble ambition and accepted his resignation, granting uncommon rewards for his meritorious services.

On coming up to the capital he entered into the service of a certain stock broker's office. After serving there for three years he established himself in the business of a stock-broker for the Tokyo Stock Exchange, in April, 1897. Unlike many dealers in this line of business, who only aim at their own profit, he followed strictly the line of promoting his clients' interests. This, coupled with his farsightedness and rare ability, soon won for him a great reputation and also brought him vast wealth. In April, 1907, he organized the Koike Goshi Kaisha (Limited Partnership) with a capital of ¥1,000,000, to engage in the sale of negotiable instruments, trust business and also in direct transactions with Great Britain, America, France and other countries. Up to about this time the Government had not allowed bill brokers to take up the flotation of public loans, entrusting this business exclusively to the banks. Deeply regretting this discrimination, Mr. Koike availed himself of the occasion of the issue of 4 per cent. loan bonds to raise a loud outcry against the partiality of the Government in granting the exclusive favour to banks. The authorities at last saw the reason in his argument, and allowed the brokers to participate in the business. The result produced a great improvement in the social position of the brokers, for the amount of loans subscribed through them far exceeded that done through the bankers. Later he purchased the Shōyei Bank Ltd. and inaugurated banking, with himself as President. He has managed and developed the new business with admirable success without the least pecuniary assistance from others. In August, 1909, he joined the party of Japanese representative businessmen and made a tour in the U.S.A. While making the best possible efforts for the strengthening of the bonds of friendship between the businessmen of the two nations he made a minute inspection of the economic and financial conditions of the States. He is now a member of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the committee of the guild of stock brokers.

In November, 1915, he organized the Nippon Chemical Paper Materials Company, Limited, in Ochiai, Karafuto, with a capital of ¥3,000,000. The factory is expected to be completed in time to turn out the materials early next year. Thus he is making his efforts, side by side with those of the Government, to turn to account to the best possible extent the occupation of this northern territory.

MR. NAMBA REIKICHI.

(BROKER ON THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.)

MR. NAMBA, REIKICHI, is one of the most prominent brokers on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, having been Chairman of the Committee of the guild of stock brokers for many years. He was born in Nagoya in May, 1873, as the eldest son of the late Mr. Dennai Namba, a samurai of the Nagoya Clan. His ambition in youth was to succeed as a business man.

He came up to Tokyo after finishing his preliminary education in his native city and entered Keio University to study political economy. After his graduation from that institution he apprenticed himself to a broker on the Tokyo Stock Exchange to gain experience in dealings on 'Change. Having been equipped with a full knowledge of modern science, he soon acquainted himself with the dealings in the stock market, and was known as a most resourceful and alert man.

He started business on 'Change in conjunction with Mr. Mankichi Imai, another rising star on the market, and soon made their brokerage one of the greatest by dint of strenuous endeavours. In 1903 he seceded from the partnership and started his own firm, under the style of the Kaneman Shoten.

Mr. Namba is a gentleman of culture and his business

methods are characterised by sincerity, steadfastness, and faithfulness. His clients are dealt with most loyally and sincerely. They trust him accordingly, and his firm is always patronized by investors and capitalists of the first water.



MR. R. NAMBA.

Besides controlling his own firm he is interested in the Meisho Printing Company.

MR. ODA SHOJIRO.

(BROKER ON THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.)

MR. ODA, SHOJIRO, Broker on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, was born in Wakayama in March, 1855, a son of the late Mr. Shobei Oda. In his twenty-first year he came up to Tokyo for the purpose of starting his career as a business man, but he had no means with which to begin. He picked up his living for a time either by serving as an

office boy or by seeking a position as a sort of private secretary to some business magnates. Mr. Oda was too ambitious to be satisfied with such humble positions, and determined to get rich quickly by gambling in rice, and with his scanty means started gambling on the Tokyo Rice and Product Exchange. The system of the exchange was then

too conservative and complex for a man of such poor means to deal to advantage there, but he overcame all incon-

veniences and difficulties to attain his purpose in life, viz., succeeding as a business man.



MR. S. ODA.

When his resources became thus sufficiently large he started as a broker on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, and the masterful strokes he carried out with wonderful ingenuity won for him a great reputation among his confreres and clients as one of the greatest operators on 'Change.

Now Mr. Oda ranks among the foremost of brokers and his firm enjoys a high degree of prosperity. His important position in the particular circle is such that he is elected Auditor of the Tokyo Stock Exchange each term. He is a philanthropic man, and there are not a few instances of his generosity recorded in the papers. During the Chino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese Wars he donated money several times toward the funds for the relief of the poor and suffering, for which act he was rewarded by the Imperial Court with the grant of a set of cups.

SONO SAKUTARO SHOTEN.

(BROKERS IN PUBLIC LOAN BONDS AND SHARES, KYOTO.)

THE firm owned and managed by Mr. Sakutaro Sono is one of the largest of the kind in Kyoto, and is situated at Shijo-Minamieiru, Tera-machi, Kyoto.

Mr. Sakutaro Sono was born in Hyogo prefecture, a son of the late Mr. Kahei Hirouchi, in November, 1875. While still a young man he was adopted into the Sono family. Since the foundation of the Kyoto Stock Exchange he had been a licensed broker on the exchange, but now he

conducts only spot transactions in public bonds and shares. The extent and importance of his business is well demonstrated by the fact that the direct tax he pays annually on account of his business in public bonds and shares amounts to over ¥2,200.

Mr. Sono is at present an Auditor of the Kyoto Stock Exchange.

MR. SUZUKI TSUNESUKE.

(BROKER ON THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.)

MR. SUZUKI, TSUNESUKE, an eminent broker on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, is a man of self-reliance and unusual strength. He started his business without any assistance beyond that of his own strong character and ability, and yet he has achieved an amazing success.

He was born in January, 1876, at Utsumi, Chita-gori, Aichi prefecture. While still a small boy he lost his parents. He was brought up by his uncle and received only an elementary education at his native town. At the age of eleven he was apprenticed to a saké retailer in Nagoya, but

he had no desire to learn the trade, and after five years came up to Tokyo and sought employment. After some trials he obtained employment and worked hard to save money wherewith to start his own business. At the age of twenty-one he started his career on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

He began to gamble through Mr. Seibei Kambe, a licentiate on 'Change, who eventually asked him to join his own firm as partner in recognition of his client's foresight and wonderful ability. Mr. Suzuki accepted his offer. He began to accumulate experience in the line of business which, coupled with his natural ability, enabled him to push to the front. In May, 1909, he had a chance to set up for himself as broker on 'Change when Mr. Kambe retired from the business. He started his brokerage in June the same year, and with his brilliant manoeuvring won a success, which startled even veterans on 'Change.

He is full of courage and of a gallant spirit, and in many instances he helped distressed persons out of difficulty at his own cost. All who know him can not help but

admire him. He is a self-made man in the truest sense of the term, and his future is full of promise.



MR. T. SUZUKI.

MR. TAMATSUKA EIJIRO.

(BROKER ON THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.)

MR. TAMATSUKA, EIJIRO, who is now ranked among the foremost licensed brokers on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, is a self-made man who has risen from

the humblest position in life by dint of self-reliance and steadfast economy.

While a boy he was apprenticed to a wholesale sugar dealer at Sakai-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Yedo. When he attained his eighteenth year his master failed in business and he was forced to pick up his living by selling old fans at the road-side. His past economy and thrift then proved helpful to him, for his odd savings became his capital in business. When Summer was gone and no one cared to buy old fans he began to sell any other odd things his small means could secure. This small enterprise of his was successful, and in a few years he secured a fairly large amount of money to start a more honourable and remunerative business.

Since then all he has undertaken has proved successful, as he planned carefully before executing every scheme, and was ever steadfast and thrifty. Thus he has built up the colossal business he now carries on in the Exchange quarter.

Recently Mr. Tamatsuka founded a society called the Temposenkai, to encourage thrift and economy among young men and women.



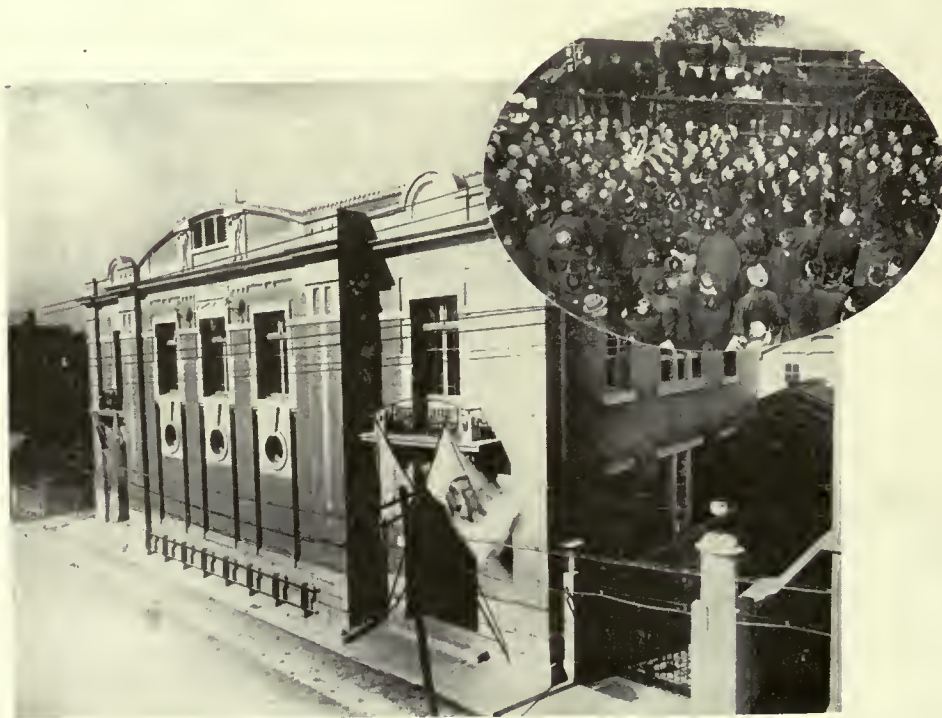
MR. E. TAMATSUKA.

OSAKA DOJIMA BEIKOKU TORIHIKIJO.

(THE OSAKA DOJIMA RICE EXCHANGE.)

THE Osaka Dōjima Rice Exchange is located at No. 39, 1-chome Hama-dori Dōjima, Kita-ku, Osaka. Having been opened for above 280 years the rice market at Dōjima is the oldest market of the kind in Japan. When it was organized in 1871 the father institution of the present rice exchange was called the "Beikaisho" (Rice Meeting Place). In the succeeding year it was reorganized in accordance with the regulations for the "Beishōkaisho" (Rice Dealers' Meeting Place) then promulgated. Succeeding to the business of the former, the

for the steady development made by the exchange. The total amount of the cereal handled at the exchange in 1914 reached over 25,580,000 *koku*. The Osaka Dōjima Exchange represents the Western districts of the country precisely as does the Tokyo Exchange the Eastern districts. It is expected that the former will surpass the latter in the scope of business at no distant date. According to the latest returns of the exchange, the paid-up capital amounts to ¥1,600,000, and reserve funds ¥307,000, and the rate



THE OSAKA DOJIMA RICE EXCHANGE.

new institution was opened to business under the title of the Beishōkaisho with a capital ¥75,000.

With the promulgation of the law on exchange, the Beishōkaisho was reorganized and at the same time changed its name to the present title. At the time of its inauguration the exchange had a capital of only ¥150,000, but this was increased for the fourth time in 1913, when it reached ¥2,000,000. This yearly increase of capital speaks volumes

of dividend per annum is over 14 per cent. The list of officials is appended :—

TOHEI TAKAKURA, Esq.	...	...	Chief-Manager.
MASATOSHI FUJINO, Esq.	...	...	Manager.
YASUTARO MOTODE, Esq.	...	...	"
YAHEI UYEDA, Esq.	...	...	"
SELJIRO GION, Esq....	...	...	Auditor.
TERUMICHI HAMAZAKI, Esq....	...	...	"
KEISUKE MIYAZAKI, Esq.	...	...	"

N I M O S H O T E N .

(BROKERS ON THE OSAKA DOJIMA RICE EXCHANGE.)

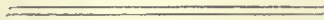
THE Nimo Shoten is one of the oldest brokerage concerns on the Exchange, having been founded more than a century ago. The proprietor, Mr. Mosuke Futakawa, is known as a business man of strong character and rectitude, and the business method of his firm is impressed deeply with the stamp of his personality. His firm never opens dealings with a client unless he comes with a letter of introduction from one of the many friends of the firm, but once business is opened every attention is given to the interests of the new client. Thus the firm enjoys the greatest confidence, and among its clients are many well-known business men, both Japanese and foreign.

Mr. Futakawa is a leading figure among the licensed brokers on the exchange, and has occupied the post of the Chairman of the Committee of the Guild of Rice Exchange Brokers for many years. He is also on the Executive Committee of the Federated Associations of Rice Exchange Brokers. A very commendable feature in his personality is his public-spiritedness. He has founded a commercial school at Dojima and has himself

endeavoured to train many employees. Thus in every respect Mr. Futakawa's firm is deservedly called the leading brokers on the Dojima Rice Exchange.



THE NIMO SHOTEN, OSAKA.



HOSIERY SECTION.

DAITOKU GOSHI KAISHA.

(DAITOKU & CO.)

THE Daitoku Co., Limited Partnership, is one of the largest suppliers of knitted cloth and hosiery goods in Osaka. Its factory, where excellent knitted cloth and hosiery goods are produced in large quantities, is situated at Urae, Sagisu, a town in the suburb of Osaka, the business office being situated at I-chome Tosabori-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.

For many years the manufacture of hosiery goods was conducted by workers of small means, and in many respects their products were unsatisfactory. However, while they were made only for the domestic market it did not greatly matter. But now that they are turned out for the international market the troublesome irregularity in Japanese

hosiery goods is no insignificant blot on the country's business honour.

The Daitoku Co. was founded some years ago to eradicate this drawback in the line of industry by supplying knitted cloth to small manufacturers. The manufacture of hosiery goods was only started a few years ago, in the hope that with the constant improvement in the quality the company would be able to outrival American, German, or English made goods in foreign markets.

At present the Daitoku Co. exports its manufactures to Great Britain, British India, Australia, the Netherlands Indies, and other countries, and everywhere the company is securing a good footing.

MR. HIRANO FUSAKICHI.

(MANUFACTURER OF HOSIERY.)

MR. HIRANO, FUSAKICHI'S firm, manufacturers of worsted knitted goods, is located at No. 4,



MR. F. HIRANO.

Kamei-cho Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. The company was originally opened in Fukuda-cho, Kanda-ku, in 1886 for the manufacture of worsted mittens. In 1892 the firm removed to the present address. Simultaneously it started the manufacture of improved worsted jackets which were the firm's invention. This proved a great success, and the articles soon became the fashion throughout the land. In the Japan-China and Russo-Japanese Wars the firm rendered great services in the cause of the State by supplying the Army and Navy with a large amount of jackets. In 1906 the firm made waistcoats for practical use and registered them as utility model articles. Since 1907, Mr. Hirano, head of the firm, has been twice appointed councillor of the guild of dealers in knitted goods of Tokyo. From October, 1912 to December, 1913 he held the post of Vice-President of the same guild. The firm has been awarded honours by many exhibitions. It is now chiefly engaged in the manufacture of knitted gloves and jackets for protection from cold. These are exported through foreign firms in Yokohama to London, Africa, Australia and other countries.

HOJO KIMO SEIKOBU.

(THE HOJO NAPPING WORKS)

THE napping industry is one of the most important, and at the same time most difficult, of all auxiliary works in the woollen and knitting mill line. The line must be conducted on a large scale, but its profits are limited. The greatest care also must be taken in preventing accidents, because the slightest negligence of handling will set the whole factory on fire.

Accordingly the line was little developed here up to the time when Mr. Eishichi Hojo, the proprietor of the Hojo Napping Works, No. 477, Minami-doshin-machi, Nitaku, Osaka, started his business with a view to finishing the work, to check the import of foreign knitted goods, begun some time ago by Osaka Manufacturers.

When he opened his works the Osaka manufacturers of knitted goods and hosiery received it with gratitude and were ready to back up his enterprise with large orders. Since then his undertaking has gone on increasing in scope and importance.

At present his works are equipped with four napping machines. His two other branch factories are also equipped with four napping machines each. Thus Mr. Hojo can well afford to undertake the napping and polishing of knitted goods for almost all manufacturers of knitted goods and hosiery in Osaka.

Especially because of his careful and prompt conduct of business his works are regarded as quite indispensable as

an auxiliary force to the trade now conducted by Osaka, and has a great share in the general prosperity enjoyed by knitted goods manufacturers under the war's influences.



MR. E. HOJO.

MR. HORIKAWA CHOBEI—"KYOCHO SHOTEN."

(EXPORT AND IMPORT OF HOSIERY GOODS).

"KYOCHO SHOTEN" is the trade name under which Mr. Chobei Horikawa carries on his extensive export and import trade in hosiery and sundry other goods. Mr. Horikawa started his business as a miscellaneous wholesale dealer in 1882 at the present office at No. 10, 2-chome Hon-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. After several years he initiated the manufacture of hosiery goods.

Though his import department has been almost entirely paralysed on account of the European war, his export department is steadily and rapidly enlarging its business scope, because the war has turned out to be a powerful fillip to Japan's overseas trade, and Mr. Horikawa is sufficiently

alert to take advantage of this splendid opportunity. At present he operates a knitting factory at Oji-machi, a suburb of Tokyo and a sewing factory at Yokoami-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo. The former occupies an area of ground estimated at 1,500 *tsubo* and the latter covers an area of 500 *tsubo*, where a total of 1,200 hands are employed.

The manufactures, which are excellent, are exported to Russia, Great Britain, Australia, and other countries in increasing quantities. At home the firm is also recognized as one of the best producers of hosiery goods and has been appointed for some time past Makers to the Imperial Household Department, the Imperial Army, and the Imperial Navy.

I T O S H O S H O T E N .

(S. I T O & C O .)

THIS firm, situated at No. 11, 4-chome Hirano-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, carries on the manufacture and export of knitted goods, crepe hosiery, and net work underwear on a fairly large scale.

It was founded in 1874 by the present proprietor, Mr. S. Ito, who is the inventor of a knitting machine best suited for Japanese operatives and is respected by his confreres on that account and for his earnest efforts to

bring about the organization of the Association of Knitted Goods Merchants in Osaka.

Mr. Ito once started with his friends a company styled the Osaka Knitted Hosiery Company and himself controlled the company's affairs as Managing Director, but the concern proved a failure after a few years, and he resumed the management of his own firm.

At present his goods are accorded a market not only at home but in China, British India, and other countries, principally on account of their durability and cheapness.

I W A H A S H I S H I G E O S H O T E N .

MANUFACTURERS OF HOSIERY.)

THIS firm, situated at 2-chome, Nishi-Dotonbori, Nishiku, Osaka, is well known as manufacturers of all shades of hosiery and crepe goods and carries on an extensive export trade.

An outstanding feature of the Izuoka & Co., which was the forerunners of the Iwahashi Shigeo Shoten was the production of woollen and mixed goods. Crepe shirts were also manufactured by the company for the first time in this country.

At present not a few hosiery manufacturers in this country supply crepe goods, but none of them can rival this firm in respect of excellence of manufacture. The "Shake Hand Brand" crepe shirts the firm produce,

therefore, are universally received as the best in the market.

At first the present proprietor, Mr. Shigeo Iwahashi, managed the affairs of the firm as partner, but on the retirement of Mr. Izuoka, Active Member, he took over the management of the business and changed the trade name as Iwahashi Shigeo Shoten (S. Iwahashi & Co.).

Since the outbreak of the war in Europe the firm has expanded its export trade rapidly and at present nearly 80 per cent. of the whole products of the firm is shipped overseas. At first orders came only from Australia, China, and other countries, but now England and Russia also place large orders with the firm, quite well appreciating the excellence of the firm's products.

I W A I W A K I C H I S H O T E N .

(W . I W A I & C O .)

THE firm, situated at No. 4, Genzo-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka, manufactures and exports the best qualities of woollen underwear and hosiery goods, also knitted gloves, stockings, and towelling on an extensive scale.

In July, 1901, the firm was started by Mr. Wakichi Iwai at the present site for the purpose of manufacturing and supplying woollen underwear and general hosiery goods to the domestic market. During the Russo-Japanese war, however, the enlargement of the business was planned.

At first business was conducted through Chinese and Indian buying agents here, but in 1914 direct trade with overseas buyers was started. Of late the market has extended further, and now the firm's goods go to China, British India, Great Britain, Russia, and the Dutch East Indies.

At the firm's factories, which have been enlarged lately to cope with the ever-increasing demand from overseas, a complete set of most up-to-date machines is installed, and over a million yen worth of goods is produced annually.

The firm handles no goods other than the manufacture of its own factories and, therefore, a uniformity of quality is maintained.



MR. W. IWAI.

K O S U G I G O M E I K A I S H A .

(K O S U G I & C O .)

THE Company has its Head Office at Hasegawa-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, and branches in Nichome

Kyutaro-machi Higashi-ku, Osaka, Suyehiro-cho Hakodate-ku, Hokkaidō and Irifune-cho Otaru-ku, Hekaidō. The partnership consists of Messrs. Gorozuemon Kosugi, Saemon Kosugi, Keitaro Kosugi and Yohei Nishi-mura. The origin of the Company was the dry goods business carried on as far back as the era of Genroku (1688-1703). In October of 1915, the Company established an inspection department for the export of hosiery goods with a view to improving the qualities of the articles. The staff is composed of over 120 members. Specialities: knitted underwear of all kinds, gloves and stockings, cotton cloth and cotton flannel. The market abroad covers Great Britain, China, India, the South Sea Islands and Australia.



TRADE MARK FOR COTTON CLOTH AND FLANNEL.

TRADE MARK FOR JAPANESE SOCKS.

MR. KURIYAMA YASUHEI.

(MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN HOSIERY.)

THE firm is presided over by Mr. Yasuhei Kuriyama. He established himself in the dry goods business as



MR. Y. KURIYAMA.

early as 1873. In 1881 he took up the hosiery business, and in 1884 settled at Shichome Tachibana-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, and at the same time opened connections with the dealers concerned in Osaka and extended the market to the North Eastern Districts. During the China-Japan war he manufactured underwear, stockings and gloves to the order of the Army and Navy Departments. In 1896 he succeeded in constructing machines for the manufacture of towels, and in 1902 manufactured short pants acceptable to cyclists. In May of the same year he was chosen by the guild of dealers in hosiery goods of Tokyo to represent exhibitors of hosiery goods in the Fifth Domestic Industrial Exhibition. The following year he has appointed an assistant judge for the same exhibition. In 1904 he was elected as Vice-President of the guild. From 1912 to 1913 he held the post of President. In 1914 he was appointed a judge for the Taishō Exhibition. He was awarded a medal of the first class by the Fifth Domestic Industrial Exhibition and silver medal by the Hanoi Exhibition in French Indo-China.

MR. MAKINO TERUSABURO.

(MANUFACTURER OF KNITTED GOODS.)

MR. MAKINO, TERUSABURO, 1-chome Minami-kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, is one of the leading hosiery manufacturers in Osaka and has his own factories at 6-chome Tenjinbashi-ji, Kita-ku, Osaka, and Daini-Shinmichi, Kita-ku, Osaka, where all kinds of cotton knitted goods, gloves, and other cotton goods are manufactured on a large scale.

Mr. Makino started his business at the present site in 1906, since when he has strenuously endeavoured to develop his undertaking, and as a result the firm has attained the present stage of development.

The principle of Mr. Makino's business is producing the best possible goods at the smallest possible cost. His principle is fully carried out and the goods he turns out are known as the best and cheapest in the market.

His goods are now principally shipped to Oceania, China, South Africa, Great Britain, Russia, and other countries, besides being supplied to the domestic market.



MR. T. MAKINO.

NAKAGAWA ISAKU SHOTEN.

(MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN HOSIERY.)

MR. NAKAGAWA, ISAKU, is a self-made man who has built up his fortune by dint of his own endeavours and indefatigable application. From the small beginning which was made by him just before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war he has during these eighteen years built up a big manufacturing and export business, which may be said to rank among the foremost of the hosiery firms. He now directs his colossal business at his head office at Shinsaibashisuji, Minamihon-machi, Osaka, while his brother directs the factory at Kitawatanabe-cho, Osaka. His manufactures have a special feature, which may be said to be the impress of his personality. They are manufactured of the best obtainable materials and with the utmost care, and are therefore regarded by the trade as of excellence and durability. Mr. Nakagawa has succeeded in extending his market, and his manufactures are widely dealt in not only in Japan but China and also in Russia.

Below are a few of the most prominent public acknowledgments he has received :—2nd class silver medal, Domestic Products Exhibition, 1904; 2nd class medal, Victory Commemoration Exhibition, 1906; 2nd class copper medal, Design and Utility Model Exhibition, 1906; Silver medal, second Patented Goods Exhibition, 1908; 1st class gold

medal, Domestic Products Exhibition, 1910; 1st class gold medal, Osaka Staple Goods Exhibition, 1912; 1st class gold medal, 7th Japan Industrial Exhibition, 1915.



MR. I. NAKAGAWA.

NISHIMURA SHIN YOKO.

(S. NISHIMURA & CO.)

THIS firm makes it a speciality to manufacture and export hosiery goods and does not cater for the domestic market. Its manufactures are of peculiar pattern and qualities. Particularly underwear with vertical stripes are manufactured only by this firm and the process of manufacturing is patented. Many hold designs are also woven

At first the firm exported its goods to China, British India, the Netherlands East Indies, and other parts of Asia, but now, owing to the withdrawal of European goods from the world market, they are sent also to Russia, Africa, and other parts. Of late England, too, has taken the firm's goods.



MR. NISHIMURA, HIS OFFICE AND WORKS.

in some of the goods the firm supplies. The general office is situated at 2-chome Kawachi-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka, and the factory at Kaminakano, Honjo, Toyosaki-cho, Nishinari-gun, Osaka prefecture, both of which were established in 1897.

Mr. S. Nishimura, the proprietor of the firm, is experienced in the line of business, having been connected with it over twenty-six years, and particularly devotes his attention to the maintenance of his own standard of excellence in view of the up-keep of the national honour overseas.

NISHIZAWA BUNJIRO SHOTEN.

(NISHIZAWA & CO.)

THE firm, situated at No. 31, 2-chome Minamikyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, is owned and controlled by



MR. B. NISHIZAWA.

Mr. Bunjiro Nishizawa, hailing from Shiga prefecture. It was started in 1897 at Nagasaki as wholesale dealers in drapery, but in May, 1907, a branch office was opened at Shinsaibashi-dori, Osaka, and as a side line the export of knitted goods, piece goods, and notions was inaugurated.

The head office in Nagasaki was later abolished and the Osaka office, which was then moved to Kitakyutaro-machi, was converted into the head office. Since 1910 the firm's business has continued to be favourable and a fairly large return on its capital has been reaped. With the extension of business the office was moved to the present site in the early part of 1916.

Now the firm's goods, bearing the trade mark of an infantry man charging, are seen not only in the domestic market but in China and the Straits Settlements, and everywhere they are received with satisfaction.

NIWA SHOTEN.

(MANUFACTURER AND EXPORTER OF HOSIERY GOODS.)

THE firm was founded by the late Mr. Shoichi Niwa, the father of the present proprietor, Mr. Shojiro Niwa, in 1883, when he made it his speciality to manufacture knitted gloves. Thus Mr. Niwa's firm is one of the oldest in the hosiery trade in Japan. After a few years the late Mr. Shoichi Niwa started the manufacture of stockings and knitting machines. Both machines and manufactured goods were then exhibited at many exhibitions and every time Mr. Niwa obtained marks of appreciation.

After his death the present proprietor stopped the manufacture of knitting machines and devoted his whole energy and capital to the manufacture and improvement of hosiery goods. In 1906, he started the manufacture of knitted "tabi" or Japanese socks, which are known as "Yamani Tabi" throughout the country. He took out a patent for the process of knitting the socks.

The manufacture of tiers which are known as "Yamani Tiers" was also started by a process for which he has a patent right in 1912. Now the goods are sold almost everywhere in this country and since 1916 they have been exported extensively to British India, China, the Dutch East Indies, and other countries.

At present the firm has its business office at 3-chome, Oimatsu-cho, Osaka, and factories at Wakayama and Osaka, where tiers, children's underwear, knitted socks, and

other goods are manufactured, the annual production amounting to a total of over ¥200,000.

The firm's export department handles only tiers and children's underwear, and makes it a point to supply the best possible goods to the market. The firm also handles only its own manufactures for the purpose of preventing the possibility of inferior goods being included in its supply to the market.



MR. S. NIWA.

OSAKA BOYEKIHIN MERIYASU KAIRYO GOSHI KAISHA.

(THE OSAKA HOSIERY IMPROVEMENT CO.)

THE Company is situated at No. 375, Sancho-me Fukushima, Kita-ku, Osaka. It was established in November of 1914 and is presided over by Mr. Tasaburo Fukui, who has many years' experience in the hosiery business. The cause of the establishment of the Company was the work on a policy of the development in South China and Southern Islands published by the Bank of Taiwan. This timely volume so deeply impressed Mr. Fukui, who had already established himself as a dealer in hosiery goods for a number of years, that he resolved to extend the market to those quarters. For the accomplishment of the purpose he joined hands with the dealers concerned closely connected with him and established the present Company by the support of the principals of the Bank of Taiwan. That was, as stated above, in November of 1914, when the

Imperial troops reduced the Tsingtao fortress. For the comparatively brief space of time since its organization the Company has shown a marked development in opening up markets in South China and the Southern Islands. Since last year the Company has opened connections with great success. Besides exporting underwear, stockings and all kinds of knitted goods, the Company responds to orders for various kinds of miscellaneous goods. In compliance with the desires of exporters abroad, and in view of a principle of mutual benefit, the Company is also engaged in the importation of tallow and drugs from South China, dye-stuffs and copra from the Southern Islands and bristles from Russia. At present the imports are so active that they far exceed the exports.

MR. OZAKI KUNIZO.

(KNITTED HOSIERY GOODS MANUFACTURER AND EXPORTER)

MR. OZAKI, KUNIZO, who carries on an extensive trade in knitted hosiery goods with China and other countries, has his head office at Kotoura, Kojima-gori, Okayama prefecture, and a branch office at No. 53, 2-chome Azuchi-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. At the head office in Okayama prefecture he manufactures, sells, and exports cotton yarns, cotton piece goods, and "tuitaitze" (a kind of garter for Chinese), while at the branch office at Osaka he manufactures and sells cotton piece goods and knitted hosiery goods on an extensive scale. His factory is situated at No. 6, 2-chome Oimatsu-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka, where excellent knitted goods are produced, including underwear, stockings, tuitaitze, etc. These manufactures are supplied to the market both at home and abroad with the following registered trade marks:—Miyoshi woman brand; Bow and arrow brand; Bow and arrow boy brand; Pheasant brand; Two swords bearing men brand; Woman brand.

Since the outbreak of the present war the export trade has especially been expanded and not only has the direct export been increased, but the volume of business with export firms at Osaka and Kobe has witnessed an enormous increase. The firm's affairs at the head office are

controlled by Mr. Kunizo Ozaki, but the branch office at Osaka is under the management of his younger brother, Mr. Katsuji Ozaki.



MR. K. OZAKI.

MR. SHIMIDZU HIKOSABURO.

(MANUFACTURER AND EXPORTER OF HOSIERY GOODS.)

MR. SHIMIDZU, HIKOSABURO, who is recognized by his associates as one of the leading hosiery goods manufacturers in Tokyo, only started his business in 1884 and at first managed

a big factory at Iriya-machi, Shitaya-ku, city, which was equipped with not only knitting machines but spinning appliances and a complete set of machine tool manufacturing machines. On the conversion of the plant into a limited partnership he started another on a bigger scale at Midori-cho and Kamezawa-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo, which was later moved to the present site, Yokokawa-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo.



MR. H. SHIMIDZU.

His head office is now at No. 18, 1-chome Yokoyama-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo, where he conducts a big export

business with China, the Netherlands Indies, British India, Australia, England, and America, the latest estimate of his business being over a million yen.

Mr. Shimidzu has contributed much to the progress of the industry in this country by inventing many new devices for the knitting of hosiery goods. Soon after his inauguration of business he invented a machine for the weaving of rims. The perfection of the machines for knitting seamless stockings was also due to the inventive genius of Mr. Shimidzu. By this invention he saved much labour and expense for hosiery goods manufacturers.

A new thread frame was invented by him in 1896, at the same time a power-driven knitting machine being made. The starching of knitted goods was perfected by him about this time in imitation of habutai weavers' starching processes.

Naturally his manufactures are of the best quality and second to none in the market. Therefore, he has so far received over a hundred medals and prizes at exhibitions at home and abroad. For many years he has been the President of the Association of the Hosiery Goods Manufacturers in Tokyo.

MR. TANIMOTO TAMEO.

(MANUFACTURER OF WORSTED KNITTED GOODS.)

THE firm, owned and managed by Mr. Tanimoto, Tameo, stands at No. 26, Shichome Temmabashisuji, Kita-ku, Osaka. The firm came into existence in 1896 chiefly for the purpose of manufacturing worsted knitted goods. Prior to this, Mr. Tanimoto had had ten years' practical experience in this line of business. In order to meet the increasing demand in recent years the firm has inaugurated in addition the manufacture of cotton hosiery goods. The undershirts, which are the results of the proprietor's own invention, are acceptable to every customer, as they meet every requirement, especially

practical purposes. Characteristic features of the business consists in the best possible care, honesty, and promptness with which orders are executed.



SPECIALITIES.—Worsted and cotton knitted stockings, knitted waistcoats, underwear, sweaters. These goods are exported to Russia, South Sea Islands, North and South America, South Africa, China, and India.

SHIROKANE MERIYASU SEIZOSHO.

(THE SHIROKANE HOSIERY WORKS, LTD.)

THE works are located at Kami Osaki, Osaki-machi, Ebara-gun, near Tokyo. The Company was originally established in 1906 by the Iwai Company, Ltd. for



THE SHIROKANE HOSIERY WORKS, TOKYO.

the manufacture of hosiery goods. To meet the growing development of the business the company later built a fac-

tory of over 1,500 *tsubo* on a site covering an area of above 2,300 *tsubo* in Totsuka-mura. There is a plan for a further extension of the business by increasing the capital from ¥200,000 to ¥1,000,000. The works have hitherto directed their energies chiefly toward the manufacture of articles for home consumption, but they are now making efforts to export. The goods are sent chiefly to the South Sea Islands and Australia, through the firm of Iwai Company. In



December, 1916, the firm became independent of the mother institution, or the Iwai Company. Simultaneously with this Mr. Yuzuru Yasuno was appointed President and Mr. Saburō Nagata, Manager. These able directors are bending their energies for the improvement of the articles and the development of the business. The annual production is valued at about ¥350,000. After the increase of capital is effected the output will reach more than ¥1,000,000.

TOKYO YUSHUTSU SHOKAI.

(TOKYO EXPORTS & CO.)

THE manufacture and export of hosiery in this country have witnessed a striking expansion lately, but so far only cheap goods have been handled by Japanese manufacturers and, therefore, the demand for better goods in the East has been filled by European manufacturers. This, however, does not signify that Japanese manufacturers are unable to produce high grade goods. Mr. Taiichi Okuda, one of the leading hosiery manufacturers in Tokyo, has recently persuaded six of his friends to combine into a corporation whose specialty it is to export high grade goods to foreign countries and demonstrate the fact that Japanese manufacturers can compete with Europeans in the excellence of their goods. The Tokyo Export Company is controlled by Mr. Okuda as Manager. Since the foundation of the firm the business has steadily expanded and already necessitated the company enlarging its factories.

The head office is at No. 3, Matsui-cho, 1-chome, Honjo-ku, Tokyo, and there are eight factories in various localities.

The manufactures of the company include practically all grades of hosiery goods, pants, stockings, gloves, underwear, and Burmas.

Because of their excellent quality they are received favourably in Australia, British India, Africa, China,



MR. T. OKUDA.

Russia, the United States, Canada, South America, and other countries.

UYEMURA KINUMERIYASU KOJO.

(THE UYEMURA SILK HOSIERY WORKS.)

THE Uyemura Silk Hosiery Works, owned by Mr. Jundō Uyemura, are located at No. 352, Ryusenji-machi, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo. Organized in November, 1884,



MR. J. UYEMURA.

the works have been noted as the pioneer manufacturer of this line of goods in the Orient. From 1890 to 1912 the works were gradually equipped with many machines representing the choicest English, American and German makes. Specialities comprise silk knitted underwear of various descriptions, stockings and gloves.

In 1898, the works had the honour of manufacturing undershirts and stockings to the order of the Department of the Imperial Household. In 1903, they manufactured for the first time jackets and hoods for the use of soldiers in cold weather. These proved very useful in the war with Russia. The annual production is estimated at about ¥200,000. The market abroad covers the South Sea Islands, India, China, Australia, Russia and Africa.

Mr. Uyemura, the proprietor, is a leading figure in the hosiery industry in Japan. In 1904 he was appointed Chairman of the Organization Committee of the guild of dealers in knitted goods in Tokyo. In the following year he was elected its President.

HOTEL SECTION.

FUJIYA HOTEL.

THE Fujiya Hotel stands at Miyanoshita, in the Hakone mountains. Hakone is one of the famous pleasure resorts in Japan on account of its invigorating mountain air, salubrious thermal-springs, and delightful scenery. In the mountains these are what have been commonly called "Seven hot-springs at Hakone": viz. Yumoto, Tonosawa, Dōgashima, Miyanoshita, Sokokura, Kiga and Ashinoyu. And to these five new ones: Kowakidani, Yunohanazawa, Sengokubara, Gōra and Ubako. Of these the most popular pleasure resort is Miyanoshita, 1,377 feet above sea level.

The place is easily reached from Yokohama by the Tōkaidō Railway to Kōzu (1½ hrs.); thence by motor (50 mins.) to Fujiya Hotel. Or, from Kōzu an electric tram-car can be taken to Yumoto (1 hr.); thence by jinrikisha (2 coolies necessary) 4 miles up the valley of the Hayakawa

accommodations, and natural hot-springs. Hotel porters in uniform meet all trains at Kōzu and Trams at Yumoto.

The Hotel is taken charge of by Mr. S. I. Yamaguchi, President and Mr. H. S. K. Yamaguchi, Managing Director.

Principal places of Interest:—



FUJIYA HOTEL, MIYANOSHITA.

Sengenyama, about 2,150 feet above sea level; Kiga Hot-spring, 15 minutes from Miyanoshita. Dōgashima Hot-spring, 15 minutes' walk below Miyanoshita. Miyagino, a delightful 1½ hours' walk. Kowakidani Hot-spring, 1½ hours' walk. Gōra Hot-spring, 2,300 feet above sea level, 4

hours' walk. Ōjigoku, or Big Hell, 3,478 feet above sea level; 5 miles. The whole gorge reeks with sulphurous fumes. The Cascade of Yumoto, 4 miles along the road to Yumoto from Miyanoshita. Ashinoyu, 2,870 feet above sea level, 4 miles uphill from Miyanoshita. Hakone, 2,378 feet above sea level, 6½ miles via Ashinoyu. It is a pleasant village, situated



PANORAMIC VIEW FROM KURAKAKE.—DISTANCE 9½ MILES FROM THE FUJIYA HOTEL.

to Miyanoshita (1 hr. and 20 mins.) and by motor (20 mins.). Or, one can go direct from Yokohama to Miyanoshita by motor in about 2 hours and a half. From Gotemba on the Tōkaidō line it can be reached by motor in 1 hour and a quarter. The Hotel is equipped with excellent

in a dip of the most famous pass on the Tōkaidō, at the head of a beautiful lake, with a summer palace of the Emperor at one end, and the glorious summit of Mt. Fuji at the other, towering over the Hakone mountains. Otome-tōge, or "Maiden's Pass," 3,276 feet above the sea level, 7¼ miles.

HASHIMOTO HOTEL.

THE Hashimoto Hotel is one of the finest buildings in the watering place of Ikaho standing at the foot of the mountains. Ikaho is reached in less than six hours



HASHIMOTO HOTEL, IKAHO.

but for beautiful scenery and climate which attract to it vast numbers of visitors. It is an ideal resort all through the year. In the autumn the mountains surrounding the town are adorned with deep crimson tints. Besides, visitors can feast their eyes upon many sights lying near by the town, such as Haruna Lake, Haruna Shrine, Benten fall, Miharashiyama, etc. The hotel is provided with European accommodation and the cuisine is highly spoken of by every visitor. Charges are moderate and there are special rates for families and long stay. If the visitor sends a note beforehand the Hotel will send a porter either to Mayebashi or to Takasaki to meet him.

The master of the hotel twice visited England. The first visit was made when he was appointed to take charge of the cooking for a party of officers and men of the Imperial Navy ordered to proceed to England to bring home the *Kashima* and *Katori* constructed there in England. His second visit was made when he was ordered to join the crew on board the squadron dispatched to attend the coronation of King George V. of Great Britain.

from Uyeno Station Tokyo, via Takasaki or Mayebashi. The place is noted not only for its salubrious thermal springs

IKAHO HOTEL.

THE Ikaho Hotel, owned by Mr. S. Kogure, has been established for more than thirty years. Standing on a spot about 2,700 feet above the sea level in the middle of Mt. Haruna the Hotel commands excellent views of mountains, valleys and streams far and near. It is no exaggeration to say that it occupies the best place in Ikaho. The Hotel has thirty rooms with every accommodation acceptable to the guests. Ikaho is reached in only five hours and a half from Tokyo by rail via Takasaki from which the passengers can take electric car if they please. It is one of the distinguished watering places in this country. The mineral water found in abundance

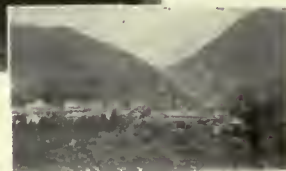
is excellent for the health, as is attested by many specialists. To add to the attractions of the place, visitors can feast their eyes on beautiful mountain scenery all around, rarely enjoyed in other places of thermal springs throughout Japan. Moreover, the air is pure and climatic conditions exceedingly pleasant. Even in midsummer the thermometer never rises beyond 85°. On an average the temperature in the hot season is 10 degrees lower than in the capital. It is warm in winter, partly because of the hot springs and volcanic veins, and partly because the ranges of mountains behind protect the place from cutting winds. Ikaho is a veritable paradise in the Far East.



VIEW FROM THE HOTEL.



DINING ROOM OF THE IKAHO HOTEL.



VIEW OF THE VILLAGE.

TOKYO STATION HOTEL.

THE Tokyo Station Hotel is a branch of the Seiyōken Hotel, an hotel of the first standing in Japan situated in Tsukiji, Tokyo. It is under the direct supervision of the Imperial Government Railways, is of the most modern construction and is luxuriously furnished. It occupies the first and second floors of the Tokyo Station Building; the most convenient place for commercial and residential sojourn. The Hotel commands a very beautiful view facing the famous Nijubashi (Double Bridge) at the front gate of the Imperial Palace. The arrangements are unique for comfort, and it is one of the most commodious hotels in the Orient, with every modern convenience, being equipped throughout with electric light, good ventilation, cold and hot water supply, elevators, electric fans in summer and steam-heating in winter, etc. On the first floor many of the first class shops in the city display their merchandise for the convenience of guests. The Bar, Billiard-room, Barber, etc., are also on the same floor. Rooms are single, double, or en suite, with or without bath-room. Excellent cuisine. Long experienced chef always endeavours to give every possible satisfaction to guests. Service a la carte or table d'Hote obtainable in the hotel dining room.

Meals can be obtained at any time from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. in the hotel restaurant situated on the ground floor of the north end of the building. Both American and European plans are adopted.



ENTRANCE TO TOKYO STATION HOTEL AND SITTING ROOM.

Rates are moderate, and can be obtained by hour, half day and whole day. Automobile garage, carriages and Rikishas are attached to the hotel.

YUKICHI SENO, Esq. Manager.
TOMISABURO SAWANO, Esq. Sub-Manager.



THE TOKYO STATION.

THREE HOTELS AT NIKKO.

THERE is a Japanese proverb which says:—"Do not say 'kekko' (magnificent) till you have seen Nikko." Those who have visited Nikko all testify to the truth of this saying. For Nikko and its vicinity are truly superb in mountain scenery, to which are added the dazzling beauty of the mausoleum of the first Shogun Iyeyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa dynasty, and that of the third Shogun Iye-

be reached from Tokyo in 4 or 4½ hours, and from Yokohama in 6 hours, changing cars at Shinagawa and Akabane; but as these connections often fail, time and trouble may be saved by going on to Tokyo Central, and driving thence across Tokyo to Uyeno Station. The cryptomeria avenue leading to Nikko along the railway line affords an interesting and pleasant ride by rikisha.



SACRED BRIDGE AT NIKKO.



GREAT AVENUE OF CRYPTOMERIA TREES, EXTENDING 25 MILES.

mitsu. Its temples are the most beautiful in Japan and it lies 2,000 feet above the sea level. It is a delightful resort in spring, summer and especially in autumn, when the whole hills and mountains are ablaze with glorious tints. No less delightful is it to visit Nikko in the hot season. For, besides lying high above the sea there are no less than 25 to 30 cascades within a radius of 15 miles. Nikko can

PRINCIPAL PLACES OF INTEREST.

Nikko Temples, 1 mile from the station, either by rikisha or by tram car.

Sacred Red Bridge, on the approach to the temples over the Daiya river. This bridge is not for use. Should the Emperor visit the shrines, his sacred feet might tread its scarlet arch—his, but no others. He would have to walk



ENTRANCE TO THE THIRD SHOGUN'S TOMB.



YŌMEI GATE, NIKKO.



ENTRANCE TO THE FIRST SHOGUN TEMPLE.

alone, as of old the Shoguns walked ; for the bridge is too holy for unanointed feet. The bridge which was erected in 1636 was washed away in the great flood of 1902 and was restored in 1907.

Public Garden. A large and beautiful garden in landscape style by the side of the Nikko Hotel.

Five Storied Pagoda, richly decorated in harmonious colours, rises to a height of 104 feet at the left side of the Torii, or stone gate.

Mausoleum of the first Shogun, five minutes' walk from the Kanaya Hotel and ten minutes' walk from the Nikko Hotel. The splendid gate-ways, shrines, store-houses, bell-



KIRIFURI WATERFALL, NIKKO.



SAMBUTSUDO, NIKKO.



GAMMAN-GA-FUCHI, NIKKO.

The Sambutsudō, or the Hall of the three Buddhas, three minutes walk from the Nikko Hotel. On the left of the Sambutsudō is the Bell Turret, on which the hours are struck daily. Hard by is a pillar called Sōriutō, a lofty copper column of a black colour.

towers and other structures are all decorated with the most intricate wood carvings of flowers, birds, beasts and other objects, many relics of the Shoguns and presents received by them from Daimyos and sovereigns of foreign countries are preserved here.



KEGON WATERFALL, 250 FEET HIGH, CHUZENJI.



LAKE CHUZENJI.



FUTAARA TEMPLE, CHUZENJI.

Mausoleum of the third Shogun. 15 minutes' walk from the Kanaya Hotel. The oratory and chapel are less elaborate than those of the first Shogun, but are still extremely beautiful. The two red lacquered buildings on the left, standing



NIKKO HOTEL.

together and connected by a covered gallery are called Futatsu-do. Passing under the gallery ascending the avenue, one arrives at the resting-place of Jigen-Daishi, Abbot of Nikko, who lived in the days of the first Shogun.

Water-falls: Of many falls Urami and Kegon and Kirifuri are most distinguished. Urami-ga-taki, or back fall, is 4 miles from the Kanaya Hotel and can be reached in an hour on foot or by rikisha from the Nikko Hotel. The



KANAYA HOTEL AND SACRED BRIDGE, NIKKO.

fall is 50 feet high and so named because formerly one was able to pass behind and under the fall. This is no longer possible, as the overhanging rock from which the waters fall were demolished by the great inundation of 1902. Kegon

Fall, near lake Chuzenji, is 250 feet high. It is the highest of all the falls in Nikko and presents the most beautiful view. Kirifuri-no-taki, mist falling cascade, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Kanaya Hotel. A tea-house on the hill above commands a picturesque view of the fall.

Lake Chūzenji, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Nikko, rikisha, chairs or horses available and tramway part way. Being 4375 feet above the sea, the lake is one of the principal objects of interest for visitors to Nikko. It is about eight miles in circumference and abounds in salmon, trout, iwana and other fish. The lake lies at the foot of Mt. Nantaisan, being surrounded on the other sides by comparatively low hills covered with trees to their summit. Several small temples visited by pilgrims add to the picturesqueness of its shore. On the side of the lake stands the Lake Side Hotel.



LAKE SIDE HOTEL, CHUZENJI.

Yumoto Hot-spring, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Chuzenji Lake. The village of Yumoto Hot spring is 5,000 feet above the sea level. The hot sulphur baths available to visitors are well-known for their curative properties in rheumatic and gouty affections. There is a lake called Yumoto lake.

Hotels. There are three large and famous foreign style hotels in Nikko, viz. Nikko Hotel, Kanaya Hotel and Lake Side Hotel. All of them provide excellent accommodation. The Nikko Hotel is twenty minutes from the Station and adjoins the ground of the celebrated temples. The proprietor is Mr. H. Arai. The Kanaya Hotel is situated in the middle of the town and is only 15 minutes' walk from the Station, 100 feet above the famous Sacred Bridge, and commands a magnificent view of the celebrated temples and of the Chuzenji mountains. The Lake Side Hotel is situated by the side of lake Chuzenji. The addition of the Bund has made this delightful spot still more popular as a hot-weather rendezvous.

INSURANCE SECTION.

AIKOKU SEIMEI HOKEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE AIKOKU LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD)

THERE is a three-storied brick building with the mark of a golden mirror over the gate-way near Hibiya Park. It is the main office of the Aikoku Life Insurance Company, Ltd. The company is managed by Dr. Manjiro Suzuki, M.P. for Tokyo, and supported by the guilds of confectioners. This rather strange combination of a doctor and confectioners has been formed by an incident which must be narrated in tracing the company's origin.



DR. M. SUZUKI.

On July 1st, 1885, a new tax, principally affecting confectioners, was promulgated by the Government which produced a severe effect on the trade, many being driven out of business. The leaders of the trade several times petitioned the Government to abolish this legislation, but their voices were not heeded up to the Autumn of 1890, when the Imperial Diet was first convened in Tokyo. The confectioners' guilds filed a petition with the House of Representatives for the abolition of the legislation and when this petition was brought up for discussion in the House it secured a most earnest supporter in the person of Dr. Manjiro Suzuki, who then represented Fukushima prefecture, his native place, in the house. Thanks to Dr. Suzuki's endeavours the legislation was discontinued in 1896, and confectioners breathed freely. At a dinner they held to celebrate this event they did not forget to invite their benefactor, Dr. Suzuki, to the function and express their gratitude. Thus friendly relations were first established between the doctor and confectioners, and since the doctor has been called "Confectioners' Suzuki."

Later this event was commemorated by the doctor and the confectioners by establishing this company for their

mutual aid. The company's authorised capital was first fixed at ¥300,000, which was all subscribed by doctors and confectioners. Thus on February 11th, 1895, the company was formally organized. Dr. Suzuki was to be the first President of the company, but he declined the offer made by the majority of shareholders and recommended Dr. Bunkai Totsuka, one of the elder members of his profession, who was then given the presidency. Dr. Suzuki himself controlled the company's affairs as Managing Director. Messrs. Shimidzu and Nakano, representatives of the confectioners, were appointed his associates as Directors. Years after the company opened a branch in Osaka and Dr. Suzuki himself assumed the presidency, while Mr. Nakano was appointed his successor as Managing Director. The company now runs the following lines of assurance:—



THE AIKOKU LIFE INSURANCE CO., TOKYO.

Ordinary life insurance; Life insurance with instalments within a certain period; Old age pension; Old age pension with instalments within a short period; Old age pension with dividend; Insurance for education, marriage, etc., etc.

The company is now in its 20th business term and the value of policies issued amounts to over ¥45,000,000, while reserves for payment of claims, dividend, etc., reach ¥9,050,000. It is especially worthy of notice that the annual payment of claims amounts to ¥435,000 while the premium receipts total ¥1,850,000.

The company is now controlled by the following:—
 MANJIRO SUZUKI, Esq. President.

MINORU NAKANO, Esq.	{	Managing Director.
HIKOJIRO SHIMIDZU, Esq.	"	
RYU KOEDZUKA, Esq.	Director.	
GIROKU ASAYAMA, Esq.	"	
CHU MIYAMOTO, Esq.	"	
SHINTARO TAMAMIDZU, Esq.	"	
SABURO SHIMADA, Esq.	Auditor.	
YOSHINORI HYODO, Esq.	"	

DAIDO SEIMEI HOKEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE DAIDO LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.)

THE Daidō Life Insurance Co., Ltd. is situated at No. 9, Itchome Edobori-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka. The company was organized in July, 1902, by the amalgamation of three life insurance companies, the Asahi, Hokkai and Gokoku. The company is under the management of the house of Hirooka, whose firm name "Kajimaya" has been identified with the merchant prince of Osaka from the days of the Tokugawa Shogunate. Mr. Kyuemon Hirooka, the first President, died in June,

blending of the joint stock company and mutual concern. At the time of the organization, the company chiefly devoted itself to the reform and readjustment of the business. In the meantime a rare opportunity offered when the restoration of peace after the war with Russia brought a record boom to the market in general, and the company made every effort to develop the business. The result was instantaneous, for new contracts were concluded to the amount of ¥50,000,000. From that time on the company gradually prospered until it became one of the strongest insurance companies in Japan.

Profit for the term from July 1st, 1915 to June 30th, 1916 Yeu. 430,344.617

To be distributed as follows:—

Reserve	25,000.000
Special Reserve	360,000.000
Bonus for the Staff... ..	10,000.000
Dividend on Shares at 8 per cent. per annum	10,800.000
Reserve for Provision for old age of employees	10,000.000
Carried forward to the next term	14,544.617

Contracts at the end of the last business year amounted to over ¥57,320,000, and those concluded during the same year over ¥10,180,000.

The company has branches in Osaka, Kobe, Tokyo, Fukuoka-ken, Sendai, Kyoto, Hiroshima, Nagoya, Kanazawa, Seoul and Sapporo, and agencies in 1,150 different places.

The officers of the company are as follow:—

KEIZO HIROOKA, Esq.	{	President and Director.
SEIJIRO GION, Esq.	{	Managing Director.
CHIYAKI HIROTA, Esq.	Director.	
YOSHI NISHIDA, Esq.	"	
KOSHICHI IWATA, Esq.	Auditor.	
YUKINORI HOSHINO, Esq.	"	



THE DAIDO LIFE INSURANCE CO., OSAKA.

1909, and was succeeded by Mr. Keizō Hirooka, the present President, who had been adopted into the family from the house of Viscount Hitotsuyanagi.

In carrying on the business the company follows strictly the following three rules: (1) That the premium should be kept as low as possible in conformity with the security of the business; (2) That the company should make profits only by honest and strenuous efforts; (3) That the company should try to give the greatest possible benefit to the insured and the least possible benefit to the shareholders.

As to its organization, the company is of the most advanced type adopted by insurance houses, namely, a

DAIICHI SEIMEI HOKEN SOGO KAISHA.

(THE FIRST MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.)

THE Company is the first mutual life assurance concern ever established in Japan. Being projected by Mr. Tsuneta Yano, the president, the Company inaugurated its business in October, 1902.

The Company has many characteristic features, of which the following are of importance:—

- (a) The Company does not entertain any life insurance contract below ¥1,000.
- (b) The company does not propose to have agencies or branches established.
- (c) As is the nature of a mutual life insurance institution, the Company gives the policy-holders the right to participate in the management and entitles them to a due share of its profits.

There are now no less than 38 life insurance companies, of which 6 are of mutual character. Even in case of limited companies, they have now raised their standard of the minimum contract to ¥300 or ¥500 and declare a certain dividend to its contractors. The Company is, however, the only concern that has neither agencies nor branches established anywhere.

The premium of the Company is based upon the national mortality table and the assumed interest of 3.5 per cent.; and the premium reserve is of the net premium method. The dividend is paid out to the members every year, commencing at the time they pay in their respective fifth annual premium, in proportion to the total amount of premiums already paid up, and the Company undertakes to pay the dividend continually for four years even after their death, so each member receives his dividend exactly as many times as he pays in his premium. The Company has been paying a dividend at the rate of 33% per annum,

and consequently one who has been a member from the very beginning receives dividend equivalent to 33% of his annual premium. In the year to follow, the Company proposes a dividend of 36%. In short, the Company is an ideal mutual life insurance establishment, striving to do its utmost to give its members the slightest possible pecuniary burdens. Accordingly the rate both of expenditure and of surrenders of contract is smaller than that of any other companies.



THE FIRST MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., TOKYO.

The officers of the company are as follow:—

T. YANO, Esq.	President.
S. OHASHI, Esq.	Director.
K. HATTORI, Esq.	„
H. HIBIYA, Esq.	„
T. KAKINUMA, Esq.	Auditor.
K. HAMAGUCHI, Esq.	„

FUKUJU KASAI HOKEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE FUKUJU FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.)

THE Fukuju Fire Insurance Company is a sister establishment to the Fukuju Life Insurance Co. The two have been related to each other in the personnel of the board of directors, details of the business policy and in all things. The company exercises the strongest influence in the field of fire insurance. The company came into existence in 1911 and has a capital of ¥2,000,000 and re-

serve funds to the amount of over ¥117,000. Insurance underwritten by the company during last year amounted to over ¥71,292,000, showing a gain of ¥9,300,000 on the preceding year. The company has its head office in Hommachi, Nishi-ku, Nagoya, and branches in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Fukuoka, and agencies in all important places throughout the country.

Mr. Kanno, the President, is a millionaire and business magnate of Nagoya. The company owes its present prosperity largely to the efforts of these wealthy and able directors.



MR. S. TONOKI.

Mr. Saburo Tonoki, Director and Manager, is a native of Tokyo, and a graduate of the Keiwo University. He is

an open-minded and affable man, and withal a man of the world and of a rare ability. Formerly he was a banker. It was chiefly through his efforts that the Gifu branch of the Nagoya bank came into being in 1906. He was the head of the branch from its organization till 1909. Later he greatly added to his reputation by rendering valuable assistance to the reform in the business of the Japan Vehicle Company and Tokai Godown Company. In the meantime his wonderful ability and sincerity attracted the attention of Mr. Kanno, President of the Fukuju Fire Insurance Company, who found in him just the man he wanted. Since he joined the board of directors of the company the business has steadily improved.

The company's officers are as follow:—

KINNOSUKE KANNO, Esq.	President.
YOSHITARO ITO, Esq.	Director.
JUSUKE TOMITA, Esq.	"
SADASUKE TAKI, Esq.	"
NUIYEMON KASUYA, Esq.	"
KOTARO AOYAMA, Esq.	"
SABURO TONOKI, Esq.	{ Director and Manager.
SOSUKE OKAYA, Esq.	Auditor.
JOYEMON KASUGAI, Esq.	"
SOBEI SUZUKI, Esq.	"

FUKUJU SEIMEI HOKEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE FUKUJU LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.)

THE Fukuju Life Insurance Company is one of the strongest establishments in the city. All its organizers are men of the first standing in the financial world of Nagoya.

The company was established in October, 1908, with a capital of ¥5,000,000. Its specialities are: (1) liberal rate of dividend on shares; (2) low premium; (3) long period of grace for payment of premium; (4) no limitation as to residence of the insured; and (5) no limitation to professions of the insured. The company is engaged in two kinds of insurance, viz., whole term insurance and endowment insurance. The insured are entitled to a share of profits. Besides the head office in Miuami Otsu-machi, Naka-ku in the city, the company has branches in Tokyo, Osaka, Hiroshima, the Tohoku, the Hokuriku and Kyushu.

The company works upon the principle of integrity and safety, and refrains from speculative measures.

It need hardly be mentioned that Mr. Kinnosuke

Kanno is prominent in financial circles of Nagoya. Mr. Jusuke Tomita, Managing Director, is the son-in-law of Mr. Kanno and in addition to his post in the company, is



MR. T. KONDO.

MR. K. KANNO.

THE FUKUJU LIFE INSURANCE CO., NAGOYA.

President of the Nagoya Electric Railway Company and one of the millionaires of the city. Mr. Tokujiro Kondo, Director and Manager is a graduate of the Keiwo University.

The following is the profit and loss account for 1915 :—

	Yen.
Total revenue for the term	1,373,895.702
Total outlay for the term	1,350,717.916
Net profit	23,177.786
Distributed as follows :—	
Legal reserve fund	1,200,000
Special reserve fund	2,500,000
Reserve fund for the insured	10,079,000
Bonus for the staff	1,000,000
Dividend on shares at 6 per cent. per annum.	7,500,000
Carried forward to the next period	898.786

The company's officers are as follow :—

KINNOBUKE KANNO, Esq.	President.
JUSUKE TOMITA, Esq.	{ Managing Director.
DENSHICHI ITO, Esq.	Director.
YOSHITARO ITO, Esq.	"
KAHEI WATANABE, Esq.	"
NUIYEMON KASUYA, Esq.	"
SADASUKE TAKI, Esq.	"
TOKUJIRO KONDO, Esq.	{ Director and Manager.
SOSUKE OKAYA, Esq.	Auditor.
JOYEMON KASUGAI, Esq.	"
TOKUYEMON HIRAKO, Esq.	"

JINJU SEIMEI HOKEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA,

(THE JINJU LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.)

THE Company is situated at No. 3, 1-chome Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. It was organized with a capital of ¥100,000 in the form of a limited partnership on September 28th, 1894, by Count N. Matsudaira, Viscount Y. Toda, Messrs.

T. Nishimura, R. Minomura, S. Imamura, I. Tojō, R. Fujiki, Baron S. Tsuji and other promoters, and opened to business on the 5th of the following month under the Presidency of Baron S. Tsuji. In September, 1910, the Company was taken over by Mr. D. Shimogō, a wealthy merchant. In Dec. of 1915 it was re-organized into a joint stock company and the capital was increased to ¥1,000,000.



MR. D. SHIMOGO.

In view of the occupations of its promoters, the company has chiefly directed its efforts for the spread of its influence among the circles of bankers and educationalists.

Thanks to the soundness that characterizes the business policy and the energy of the managers, the company has steadily increased in credit and scope of the business. At the end of the 21st business term, 1915, the various reserve funds stood at over ¥7,029,891. Contracts concluded amounted to ¥37,798,217. The amount paid out since the organization of the company was reckoned at over ¥5,193,898. The minimum amount of a policy is fixed at ¥300 and the maximum ¥20,000. The company charges the lowest possible premium. In 1909 the company established a system whereby anyone holding a policy for an amount of over ¥500 for over five years is entitled to share the profit of the company in every five years. Moreover the company has been lowering the premium year by year, and settlements are promptly made in full. The policy holders may borrow money from the company on their policies, and every effort is made to give as many advantages as possible to the insured.

The following are the settled accounts for the twenty-second term of the business year (ending December, 1916) :—

	Yen.
Capital	1,000,000.000
Various Revenues	7,944,521.000
Amount of Contracts	41,334,367.000
Number of Contracts	84,749.000

BALANCE SHEET.

	ASSETS.	Yen.
Capital not yet paid		500,000.000
Cash in Hand		972.220

Deposits on Post Office Transfer Account	Yen.
and in Banks	1,904,195.755
Loans	2,073,714.670
Negotiable Bonds... ..	3,807,540.400
Immovable Property and Office Furniture.	630,658.820
Agents' Balance	51,453.872
Deposits, Securities, etc.	27,021.770
Outstanding premiums... ..	84,516.840
Total	9,080,074.347

LIABILITIES.	Yen.
Capital	1,000,000.000
Special Reserve	5,000.000
Legal Reserve	10,000.000
Premium Reserve Fund	7,441,307.758
Reserve for Claims	87,405.710
Allocation to the Insured Amount	40,000.000
Reserve for Dividend	35,000.000
Loans on Personal Securities	21,983.184
Due to Agents	4,891.000
Net Profit	434,558.346
Total	9,080,074.347

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	Yen.
Total Receipts	9,638,458.211
Total Expenditure	9,203,899.865
Net Profit	434,558.346
Legal Reserve	25,000.000
Special Reserve	60,000.000
Allocation to the Insured Amount	35,000.000
Reserve for Dividend	35,000.000
Pension Fund	30,000.000
Dividend	93,750.000
Bonus to Officials... ..	15,000.000
Carried to Next Term... ..	140,808.346

The company's officials are as follow :—

DENBEI SHIMOGO, Esq.	President.
HANZABURO YOSHIZAWA, Esq.	Director.
HEIZABURO OKAWA, Esq.	"
TORATARO SHIMOGO, Esq.	"
MITSUMASA HIROSE, Esq.	Auditor.
YASUTARO KADONO, Esq.	"
DR. SHU MIYAKE	{ Medical Advisor.
VISCOUNT NAOHIRA MATSUDAIRA, Esq.	Councillor.
EIHACHIRO TANAKA, Esq.	"
TAMESABURO TAMAKI, Esq.	Manager.

KYODO KASAI HOKEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE KYODŌ FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.)

THE Kyodō Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. stands at Moto Kawaya-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. The company was originally established on the mutual insurance plan with a capital of ¥2,000,000 in December, 1905, but it was reorganized into a joint stock concern on a larger scale, increasing the capital by ¥3,000,000 and the new company was opened to business in June, 1906, at Shinyemon-cho, Nihonbashi-ku. Simultaneously two branches were opened. In July of the same year the Head Office and Kwanto Business Department were removed to Himono-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, and agencies were opened in various localities. Later the company engaged, in addition to the principal business, in marine and transportation insurances and at the same time changed the title to the Kyōdō Fire, Marine and Transportation Co., Ltd.

In January of 1913 the firm name was changed to the Kyōdō Fire Insurance Co., Lt'd. In December of the same year the company opened the business of accident insurance.

The present officials are as follow :—

CHEUJI MACHIDA, Esq.	President.
SEIBEI MORIMOTO, Esq.	{ Managing Director.
MASAO KURACHI, Esq.	"
SADAKICHI TANABE, Esq.	Director.
TEINOSUKE MURAI, Esq.	"
CHIYOSABURO WATANABE, Esq.	"
MASAO MATSUKATA, Esq.	"
NISABURO HIROMI, Esq.	"
UMESHIRO SUZUKI, Esq.	"
GENDO YAMAGUCHI, Esq.	"
KEIZO UKITA, Esq.	Auditor.
KYO SUGIYAMA, Esq.	"
KANEMICHI SAKANO, Esq.	"

KYOSAI SEIMEI HOKEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE KYOSAI LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.)

THE Kyosai Life Insurance Co., Ltd. stands at Kobuna-cho Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. The origin of



MR. Z. YASUDA.

the company is to be traced to the organization of the Kyosai Gohyakumei Association in 1880.

In April, 1900, the company was reorganized into a joint stock company. Simultaneously the capital was increased to ¥300,000. The company distributes profits to all the insured.

According to the report on the settlement of accounts for the 22nd term from January 1st to December 21st, 1915, various reserves amounted to ¥12,152,983.349, contracts ¥57,086,400.000 and contracts concluded during the term numbered 97,431.

The net profit and its distribution was as follows:—

	Yen.
Net Profit... ..	173,829.570
To Ordinary Reserve	25,000.000
Dividend on Shares at 6 per cent. per annum	4,500.000
Allocation to the Insured Amount	144,329.570

Its officers are as follow:—

ZENJIRO YASUDA, Esq.	Advisor.
ZENZABURO YASUDA, Esq.	Director.
ZENNOSUKE YASUDA, Esq.	"
ZENSHIRO YASUDA, Esq.	"
YOSHIO YASUDA, Esq.	Auditor.

MEIJI SEIMEI HOKEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE MEIJI LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.)

THE Meiji Life Insurance Co., Ltd. is in the first rank in the insurance world of this country. The various reserve funds amount to ¥19,230,000. The number of the insured is over 166,000 and the amount of contracts is put at ¥110,700,000. The company has branches and agencies both at home and abroad, numbering over 900 in all.

The company cannot be too proud of the success it has attained. To briefly state the origin of the company, Mr. Taizō Abe, the present Managing Director, made a tour in America in 1876, accompanying the late Mr. Fujimaro Tanaka, then the highest Government official for educational affairs. His inspection of insurance business in America during this tour deeply impressed him with the necessity of operating the same business in Japan. On returning home Mr. Abe devoted himself to a further study of this important business for some years and at last started an insurance company in 1881 by the help of Mr. Kiyobisa Mozume.

The business was opened in a small office rented at ¥20.00 a month, the whole staff consisting of Mr. Abe, President, Mr. Mozume, manager, one clerk, one book-keeper, and one physician. To this the present imposing building of the company is indeed more than a striking contrast.

The company deals in three kinds of insurance, namely, ordinary life insurance, life insurance by the payment of premium for a limited period, and endowment insurance. The company offers very liberal terms. The Board of officers consists of the following prominent business men:—

TAIZO ABE, Esq.	Managing Director.
HEIGORO SHODA, Esq.	Director.
DOSEI SUENOBU, Esq.	"
HIKOICHI MOTOYAMA, Esq.	"
KUMPEI MIURA, Esq.	"
YUZURU FUSITA, Esq.	"
SEISHIRO SOGO, Esq.	Auditor.
CHIKANOBU TONAMI, Esq.	"

NIPPON SEIMEI HOKEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE NIPPON LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.)

THIS line of business was inaugurated in Japan in 1881, when the Meiji Life Assurance Company was established in Tokyo by Mr. Taizo Abe and several other business men. Several years after the Teikoku Life Assurance Company was floated in Tokyo also. But the people did not understand the value of assurance and the business did not thrive. This fact may be known from the record of the

Mr. Naoharu Kataoka, who is now president of the company, was engaged as General Manager of the new undertaking and all affairs relative to the promotion of the new concern were placed under his control. In July, 1889, the Nippon Life Assurance Company, Limited, was officially organized at Imabashi, Osaka, and Mr. Zenyemon Kōnoike (now Baron) was appointed President of the company, Mr. Kataoka being nominated as Vice-President.

In January, 1891, the company slightly modified its Japanese name, in accordance with the new Commercial Code then promulgated, and a few months after moved the head office to a new building at Kitahama, Osaka. In 1896, however, another building was erected as the result of a resolution passed at a meeting of shareholders, at 4-chome Imabashi, Osaka, which is the present office building. The new building was completed in March, 1902, and all departments of the company were moved there at the end of the month, when Mr. Konoike retired from his position and Mr. Kataoka assumed the Presidency.

At present the company has a subscribed capital of ¥1,500,000 and an extensive business is conducted not only in Osaka but in Tokyo, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukuoka, Kanazawa, and Sendai, where branch offices are maintained.

The business policy of the company is peculiarly favourable to the insured and the company's policies are known to be valuable as an investment. The company's premium rates are lower than those of any of the offices which enjoy a similar reputation. At the end of every fifth year the company balances all accounts and distributes over 50 per cent. of the total amount of net profit among the company's policy holders, after providing sufficiently for various reserve funds. At the end of 1913, indeed, the company distributed ¥1,200,000 among its policy holders as dividends.

As to the investment of funds, the company pays the greatest possible attention to its distribution and safety. Thus all the funds the company has invested are safe and at the same time yield the best possible returns. It is therefore with good reason that the public has placed so much confidence in the company, which has, according to its latest report, reserves amounting to ¥29,440,383 against a capital of ¥1,500,000, while the total value of policies in force is ¥161,844,827.

The following tables show how the company's business has expanded during the past ten years.



THE NIPPON LIFE ASSURANCE CO., OSAKA.

Meiji Life Assurance Company eight years after its foundation. The total value of assurance policies in force at the end of the eighth year was only ¥2,500,000 in round figures.

Though the people in Japan were then so indifferent toward the line of business the leading business men in Osaka saw the great future before it and made an arrangement for the flotation of an assurance company in Osaka.

ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

Year.	New Business.		Assurances Terminated by Death.		Assurances in Force at the End of Each Year.	
	Lives.	Amount.	Lives.	Amount.	Lives.	Amount.
1906 ...	20,355	9,750,173	1,576	491,241	125,885	46,806,778
1907 ...	21,231	11,032,119	1,714	557,523	137,322	54,158,680
1908 ...	29,177	15,607,953	1,955	672,432	154,390	64,570,625
1909 ...	27,288	16,301,091	2,176	759,938	165,321	73,382,284
1910 ...	29,183	18,072,230	2,191	829,701	177,512	83,073,202
1911 ...	30,797	20,208,931	2,322	887,403	198,032	95,094,743
1912 ...	38,538	26,416,056	2,618	1,113,842	219,661	112,596,710
1913 ...	43,822	31,884,435	2,680	1,169,728	242,247	132,192,539
1914 ...	32,489	25,380,197	3,086	1,356,926	246,571	141,586,146
1915 ...	24,724	20,086,091	2,355	1,530,929	244,969	143,244,742

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Year.	Premium Income.	Total Income.	Assets.	Total Reserves exclusive of Capital.
1906 ...	2,031,253	2,479,950	7,934,310	7,521,815
1907 ...	2,004,438	2,709,859	9,258,423	8,797,050
1908 ...	2,363,089	3,041,654	10,772,387	10,286,529
1909 ...	2,738,311	3,513,376	12,526,310	12,073,494
1910 ...	3,060,570	3,826,880	14,596,294	14,029,971
1911 ...	3,530,213	4,491,079	17,016,809	16,249,993
1912 ...	4,132,533	5,456,734	19,822,635	19,326,477
1913 ...	4,869,915	6,512,553	23,332,516	20,479,840
1914 ...	6,315,580	8,386,471	27,369,536	25,307,492
1915 ...	5,409,170	7,396,371	31,254,804	29,440,383

In the following tables the latest condition of the company is shown in detail.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31ST DECEMBER, 1915.

	Yen.
Premium Reserve Fund at the beginning of the Year ...	20,258,164.664
Sundry Reserves ...	884,483.138
Premiums brought over from 1914 ...	1,794,844.549
Premiums ...	5,409,169.974
Interest and Dividends...	1,876,328.276
Profits from Disposition of Assets ...	108,604.500
Fees... ..	104.200
Sundry Profits and Receipts ...	2,164.435
Death Claims... ..	1,490,032.000
Endowments Matured ...	273,529.000
Surrenders	365,572.617
Expenses of Management.	1,126,916.645
Losses from Disposition and Depreciation in value of Assets ...	152,748.115
Sundry Disbursements ...	31,798.527
Premium Reserve Fund...	22,600,354.169
Premiums carried over to Next Year	1,802,992.951

	Yen.
Reserve for Claims not yet settled	69,269.405
Balance :	
Legal Reserve	85,000.000
Special Reserve	500,000.000
Dividends to Shareholders.	189,000.000
Carried over to 1916 ...	1,646,650.307
	<hr/>
	30,333,863.736
	30,333,863.736

BALANCE SHEET ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1915.

Specification.	Assets. Yen.	Liabilities.
Cash in Hand	484.085	
Deposits on Current Accounts	226,873.960	
Fixed Deposits	3,211,030.350	
Deposits on Post Office Transfer Account ...	53,325.352	
Government Bonds ...	3,111,549.900	
Local Public Bonds ...	1,006,321.500	
Sundry Debentures ...	4,495,727.280	
Railway and Other Shares.	4,325,321.250	
Loans on Mortgages ...	8,306,565.110	
Loans on Collateral Securities	1,788,600.000	
Loans on Municipal Securities	842,027.785	
Loans on Personal Securities	921,900.000	
Loans on Policies	1,112,222.300	
Outstanding Premiums...	651,668.123	
Agents' Balance	124,584.429	
Temporary Payments ...	1,643.085	
Real Properties	1,029,950.000	
Hokuriku Branch Office New Building Account.	32,359.170	
Office Furniture and Other Sundry Assets...	12,650.609	
Capital Stock... ..		1,500,000.000
Legal Reserve		150,000.000
Special Reserve		2,220,000.000
Premium Reserve Fund...		22,600,354.169
Premiums carried over to Next Year		1,802,992.951
Reserves for Claims not yet settled		69,269.405
Officers' Pension Fund...		366,115.700
Dividends to Shareholders Unpaid		3.750
Sundry Deposits		125,418.006
Balance from Revenue Account		2,420,650.307
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	31,254,804.283	31,254,804.288

OSAKA KAIJO KASAI HOKEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.)

THIS company was formerly controlled by the late Mr. Gonzayemon Ukon, one of leading business men in Osaka, and is one of the oldest concerns in the line, but its affairs were not very sound. In the early part of 1916, when Mr. Ukon died, the company was confronted with almost insurmountable difficulty and the proprietary was anxious to sell the concern. A group of business men in Osaka connected with the Kuhara Mining Company, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Japan Raw Cotton Company, the Osaka Iron Works, and other companies then planned the flotation of a marine insurance office, in view of the state of affairs in the shipping trade, and in March, 1916, an agreement was arranged for the transference of the company, and it was at once carried out by the purchase of 19,275 shares by the new proprietary. On March 28th, when the purchase of shares was completed, the board of directors was reorganized and the finances of the company were thoroughly readjusted.

The authorized capital then stood at ¥1,000,000 and of this figure ¥400,000 was paid in, according to the balance sheet then made up, but after the thorough readjustment of all accounts it was discovered that there was a net loss of ¥260,000. On March 29th, the whole amount of the loss was made good by the new proprietary. On

April 13th, the payment of ¥7.50 per share was called up and the finances of the company were made completely sound.

With the completion of the reform work the company began marine insurance business in addition to fire insurance operations. On April 28th a meeting of new shareholders was called in the office of the company, No. 13, 2-chome Edobori-Minami-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka, when the enlargement of the company's capital to ¥5,000,000 was decided upon. A month after the payment of a quarter of the increased capital stock was called up and the company had ¥1,000,000 more at its disposal.

The company's principal officers after the reorganization are as follow :—

RYUTARO HANTA, Esq.	President.
GENZABURO TARAO, Esq.	{ Managing Director.
SHIGETAKA SUZUKI, Esq.	Director.
MATAZO KITA, Esq.	„
KIYOSHI KIMURA, Esq.	„
YOSHICHIKA ASAI, Esq.	Manager.
TOSHIO INOUE, Esq.	Auditor.
ETSUTARO NAKAYAMA, Esq.	„
SAMURO NANGO, Esq.	„
KELJIRO HORI, Esq.	Adviser.
JUNTARO YAMAOKA, Esq.	„

TEIKOKU KAIJO UNSO KASAI HOKEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE IMPERIAL MARINE, TRANSIT, AND FIRE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.)

THIS company, situated at Kitasaya-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, is one of the largest and most influential marine insurance companies in this country and is conspicuous for its solidarity and financial strength.

It was founded in September, 1893, by the Yasuda family, which is one of the wealthiest and most influential in business circles. At first the company's affairs were controlled by Baron Morimasa Takei, as President, but now the chair is taken by Mr. Zengoro Yasuda. The actual

management of the concern, however, has been undertaken by Dr. Haruo Murase.

During the past ten years or more the company has had to meet severe losses on account of disastrous fires in various provinces, or frequent shipwrecks in home waters, but always these losses have been made good by Dr. Murase's wise distribution of risks, and the return on the capital has continued to increase, thus sending up the rate of dividend from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. per annum.

The financial condition of the company, too, is quite strong because the board has been prudent in retaining the best part of the profit as reserve. The reserve funds thus retained have also been invested most prudently. The last balance sheet published by the company shows:—

LIABILITIES.		Yen.
Stock capital... ..	3,000,000.000	
Legal reserve	275,000.000	
Secondary reserve... ..	1,270,000.000	
Emergency reserve	150,000.000	
Reserve against risks	394,111.775	
Reserve against the payment of claims ...	120,000.000	
Suspense receipts	11,704.060	
Claims in arrears	9,462.410	
Security	9,474.569	
Profit	493,284.709	
Total... ..	5,733,037.523	
ASSETS.		Yen.
Stock capital uncalled	2,250,000.000	
Cash on hand	70.630	
Transfer savings account	8,321.823	
Bank deposits	1,375,061.729	
Loans	366,800.000	
Negotiable securities	1,422,830.957	
Real estate	136,644.915	
Office furniture	5,806.340	
Premiums due to the company	79,676.430	
Branch accounts	16,643.430	
Agency accounts	54,710.319	
Suspense payment	8,025.000	
Reinsurance premiums due to the company..	8,445.950	
Total	5,733,037.523	

The company's officers are as follow:—

ZENGORO YASUDA, Esq.	President.
HARUO MURASE, Esq.	Vice-President.
BARON MORIMASA TAKEI	Director.
SHINKICHI MIYAJIMA, Esq.	„



THE IMPERIAL MARINE, TRANSIT AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., TOKYO.

ZENNOSUKE YASUDA, Esq.	Director.
ZENZABURO YASUDA, Esq.	„
KAHEI OTANI, Esq.... ..	Auditor.
SEIZO NAKAMURA, Esq.	„

TEIKOKU SEIMEI HOKEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE TEIKOKU LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.)

THE Teikoku Life Insurance Co., Ltd., is one of the three largest life insurance companies in Japan. It was established on March 1st, 1888. Its capital was originally ¥300,000 (£30,000), representing 6,000 shares of ¥50 each. The original head office of the Company was situated in Horidome-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. The Company is the oldest establishment of the kind in Japan.

The idea of insurance was extremely rudimentary in

this country at the time of the establishment of the Company, and the task of procuring subscriptions to Insurance Company shares was extraordinarily difficult, as well as that of inducing the public to insure their lives. Indeed this difficulty continued for some time after the opening of the business. Later, however, the number of applicants steadily increased, and the business became so brisk that the Company soon found its office inadequate and removed it to a large building in Himono-cho in the same

Ward in Tokyo, on October 1st, 1888. Since then the Company has extended its business to Yokohama, Osaka, etc. Mr. Fukuhara, the present President of the Company, occupied the Managing Directorship in January, 1891. Upon the assumption of that post, Mr. Fukuhara took various steps to improve and develop the Company's business operations. In the way of business readjustment, he abolished the medical department attached to the Company and arranged to employ physicians as required. The sphere of the business was extended as far as Manchuria and Chosen, as well as throughout Japan. The number of branches and agencies was greatly increased. As an



THE TEIKOKU LIFE INSURANCE CO., TOKYO.

indication of the marked progress made by the Company it may be noted that the sum assured, which was inconsiderable when the Company started, amounted to no less than ¥10,375,300 at the end of 1894.

The 1894-5 war was followed by various *post-bellum* enterprises in Japan's economic circles, which forced the Company to increase its capital to one million yen (£100,000) in November, 1896, thereby further enlarging its scale of business, in order to take advantage of the new national activity and enterprise. As a result the amount represented by its policies reached ¥20,952,300 at the end of 1898.

Mr. Fukuhara, President, leaving Japan in June, 1900, studied the insurance business in Europe and America. After his return home the President carried out further decided improvements in the business of the Company. Prior to this, or in March, 1900, the Insurance Law was

promulgated in Japan. In accordance with the said law, the Company revised the provisions of its ordinary insurance policy, the revised terms being put in operation on November 15th, 1901. The Company also improved the method of calculating premiums and reserves and of investing its capital. As the first undertaking after Mr. Fukuhara's return from abroad, the Company commenced a new branch of insurance, whereby insurers became entitled to a "dividend," on January 1st, 1902. This system was favourably received by the public. The Company adopted the card system in book-keeping, and employed female clerks ahead of all other Japanese insurance companies. As the business constantly developed, the Company's offices were again found inadequate, and were removed to the present premises, newly built at No. 16, Gofuku-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, on October 1st, 1902.

In May, 1903, the Company established rules relating to pensions for employees. In August, the system of office's physicians was revived. In October, the first monthly report of the Company's business operations was published. These improvements caused a still further development of the business, and by the end of 1903 the amount of policies had reached ¥35,243,500.

But the Russo-Japanese War broke out in 1904, and the Company was compelled to decline applications from those destined to take the field, while deaths and cancellations of policies increased in consequence of the war. The rate of increase of the amount was very unsatisfactory during the war, but after the restoration of peace in 1906 the tone of business circles improved for a time. Taking this opportunity, the Company carried out a great development of its business, and the number of new policies materially increased up to 1907. As a reaction to the *post-bellum* feverish enthusiasm, commercial depression set in at this time, but did not particularly affect the insurance business. The condition of the Company's business in 1908 was also satisfactory, but less than in the previous year. Nevertheless, the business has been steadily increasing latterly, its operations extending to China and Chosen, besides all parts of Japan. There are thirty branches and 1,030 agencies. The number of policies is over 180,770 and the amount insured exceeds 110 million yen (£11,000,000.)

YOKOHAMA KASAI KAIJO UNSO SHINYO HOKEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE YOKOHAMA FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT & FIDELITY INS. CO., LTD.)

UP to the close of the last century, all the silk merchants of Yokohama, not to speak of their confreres and manufacturers in the remoter parts of the country, had to content themselves without any protection whatever in the way of insurance against fire upon the millions of yen worth of expensive merchandise, piled up in their "dozos" or go-downs, as there were no means at that time to safeguard their stocks. It was to give this much-needed protection to the silk trade that the company was founded in 1897 by the millionaire dealers and prominent captains of the trade of Yokohama and other silk centres, with an authorized capital of ¥5,000,000, one quarter of which was paid up.

The first directorate consisted of the late Mr. T. Tomita, ex-President of the Bank of Japan, President; Mr. K. Tsuchiko, Vice-President and Managing Director; and Mr. Z. Hara, Mr. M. Ono, Mr. I. Wakao, Mr. Y. Mogi and Mr. S. Shibusawa, all prominent in business and financial circles.

In spite of divers difficulties lying in the way of the Japanese fire offices, such as the general flimsy construction of nine-tenths of their risks, highly combustible nature of the building materials, insufficient or primitive fire-fighting equipments and utterly inadequate or no waterworks in most cities and towns, the history of this company is most conspicuous for its unbroken line of steady progress, now ranking foremost among the leading fire companies, thanks to the unflinchingly conservative yet very successful underwriting policy of its directors.

Some companies have been very seriously and in a few instances almost fatally affected by the great conflagrations of Tokyo, Osaka, Hakodate, Aomori, &c., but the losses of this company have always been very moderate, or slight, in proportion to its income and resources, showing that the conflagration hazard has been very carefully observed and guarded against. While always paying substantial and steadily increasing dividends to its shareholders, the company have also been augmenting its reserve funds, even the great Osaka conflagration not affecting its dividend rate and only slightly reflected on the amount of its reserves, though the loss of the company in that year amounted to more than a million yen. In fact, the average loss ratio of

the company for the last 20 years is marvellously small, being 42% of the premium incomes, while its expense ratio is slightly over 26%, including rates and taxes.

Its loss-paying record is excellent both under ordinary conditions and in settling claims arising through conflagrations. In addition to its authorized capital of ¥5,000,000, the company now has over ¥2,600,000 as reserves.



THE YOKOHAMA FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT AND FIDELITY INS. CO.

Besides fire, it writes insurances for marine, transit and fidelity, which latter line is another chief feature of the company.

The officers of the company are as follow :—

M. ONO, Esq.	... ..	President.
T. ISAKA, Esq.	... ..	{ Managing Director.
C. OHAMA, Esq.	... ..
I. WAKAO, Esq.	... ..	"
T. HARA, Esq.	... ..	"
G. SHIBUSAWA, Esq.	... ..	"
S. MOGI, Esq.	... ..	"
T. ISHIKAWA, Esq.	... ..	Auditor.
B. WATANABE, Esq.	... ..	"
U. NISHIKIDO, Esq.	... ..	{ General Manager.

IRON WORKS.

MR. ADACHI TAIJI.

(PRESIDENT OF THE ADACHI ENGINEERING WORKS.)

MR. ADACHI, TAIJI, is a mechanical engineer and owns the Adachi Engineering Works at Ukeji, Azuma-cho, Minami-Katsushika-gori, Tokyo prefecture. He was born in Hyogo prefecture in May, 1870, and after having finished his preliminary education in his native prefecture he came up to Tokyo and studied mechanical engineering at the Tokyo Higher Polytechnic School. On his graduation from the school he chose education as his life work and taught engineering at various schools. When he was in charge of the Course of Dyeing and Weaving in his alma mater he gave up the life work he once embraced with such eagerness and established the Adachi Engineer-

ing Works. He himself undertook the control and worked hard, with the result that business thrived and soon the works assumed a very important position in the particular line of industry. Now the works turn out dyeing yarn equipments, weaving mill equipments, woollen yarn spindles, mercerising machines, throwing machines, engines, boilers, chimneys, and their accessories, and their quality is generally acknowledged as the best. Mr. Adachi hopes that his works will expand gradually and some day be able to check the import in these lines of machinery. His friends believe he will attain his object because he is a man of strong conviction and forceful will.

ADACHI TEKKOSHO.

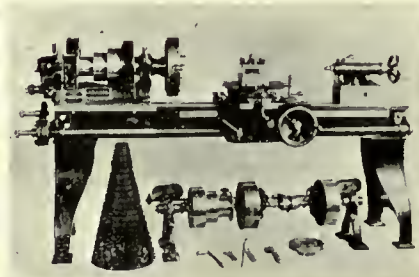
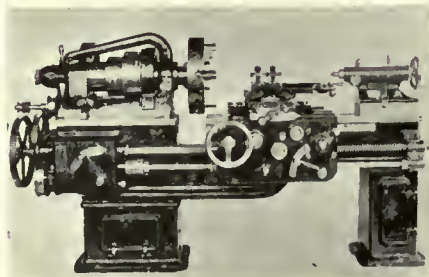
(THE ADACHI IRON WORKS.)

THE works, situated at No. 67, 2-chome Honden-cho-dori, Osaka, are conducted by Mr. Gorokichi Adachi, with the assistance of Mr. Ryozauro Seike, an eminent expert who has much experience in the manufacture of machines and machine tools. The works were founded in 1894. Because

creased demand for the manufactures. The last reform and extension was effect in the Spring of 1914, and the present expert was invited to take charge of the works. Since the last reform was effected attention has been paid especially to the improvement of different machines and machine tools on the model of the most up-to-date types in Europe and America, and now the works' own types are adopted in every machine and tool the works produce. At present the



MR. G. ADACHI.



MANUFACTURES BY THE ADACHI IRON WORKS.

works manufacture planing machines, turning lathes, moulding machines, drills, windlasses, automatic machines, and other machines

of the excellence of the manufactures the works won the strong confidence of the public, and during past years several extensions were necessitated by the in-

creased demand for the manufactures. The last reform and extension was effect in the Spring of 1914, and the present expert was invited to take charge of the works. Since the last reform was effected attention has been paid especially to the improvement of different machines and machine tools on the model of the most up-to-date types in Europe and America, and now the works' own types are adopted in every machine and tool the works produce. At present the works manufacture planing machines, turning lathes, moulding machines, drills, windlasses, automatic machines, and other machines and tools, and the annual production is said to amount to over 500 sets. Some latest-type turning lathes have been exported to Russia, where they elicited high appreciation.

A J I K A W A T E K K O S H O .

(THE AJIKAWA IRON WORKS.)

THIS firm was founded in December, 1914, by a group of engineering experts, including Mr. Takeo Takimura, who is now its President, and Mr. Kokichi Shimizu, who is now its Manager and Chief Expert, for the purpose of contributing to the progress of the machine making industry in Japan by the production of superior machines and tools, and is a limited partnership. Both the President and Manager are men of ability and experience and lead their employees with tact and consideration. A very high standard of efficiency is maintained at the works owing to the willingness of the employees to obey their employers' injunctions. It is a well-known fact that the machines and tools the firm markets are of the best quality. The works, situated at 1-chome Kita Ajikawa-dori, Kita-ku, Osaka, cover an area of 1,800 *tsubo* and are equipped with over forty turning lathes of the latest type and twenty other machines, which are handled by over four hundred workmen. The principal products of the works are boilers, engines, motors, all kinds of auxiliary machines for ships' use, pumps, hydraulic machines, air compressors, cranes, bleaching and dyeing machines, furnaces, chimneys, bridges, and other iron goods. Particularly the works are noted for the manufacture of smelting works' equipments. They are the best in the

market, and all who have given them a trial speak of them in the highest terms. Of late the firm has increased its



MR. T. TAKIMURA.

capital and extended its plant for the purpose of coping successfully with the ever-increasing demand on the works.

F U J I M U R A K I K A I K A B U S H I K I K A I S H A .

(THE FUJIMURA MACHINE CO., LTD.)

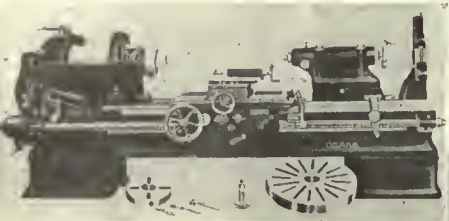
THIS company, situated at Enari-cho, Nishinoda, Kita-ku, Osaka, is one of the most prominent machine tool manufacturing companies in Osaka and turns out the following descriptions of goods:—Centrifugal and turbine pumps, Patent gas engines with suction gas producing plants, High pressure oil engines, Lathes, Bolt cutters, "Fuji" chucks, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, etc. The company was floated in 1908 as successors to the Fujimura Engineering Works, owned and managed by Mr. Tadami Fujimura, an eminent engineering expert, with a capital of ¥300,000.

The whole premises cover an area of 1,300 *tsubo*. The factories are divided into two sections: the Bolt Manufacturing Department and the Machine Tool Department. The former is further divided into forging, screwing, cutting, and storing rooms and manufactures rivets, bolts, nuts, and other kindred goods. The latter, which turns out different classes of machine tools and engines, is divided into moulding, constructing, turning, testing, etc., and each room is equipped with machines of the latest type.

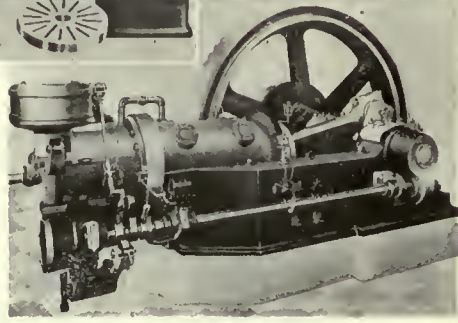
Since the outbreak of the war in Europe the import of

machinery has decreased, and in spite of the rapid expansion in all lines of industry the supply of good machines and tools

in this country has fallen off. In view of this tendency, the Fujimura Machine Company has of late enlarged its plant and engaged more trained experts and workmen to increase the production. Efforts have also been made to improve the quality in order to make its manufactures equal in every respect to the best tools and machines formerly obtained from Europe. Great attention is paid to the materials used, for the efficiency and durability of the machines and tools made entirely depends upon the choice of the materials. Particularly in the most delicate parts or sections of machines and tools hardened steel is used, for the purpose of preventing friction and waste, while every part is made interchangeable.



31" SWING, BACK GEARED ENGINE LATHE, MADE BY THE WORKS.



GAS ENGINE MADE BY THE WORKS.

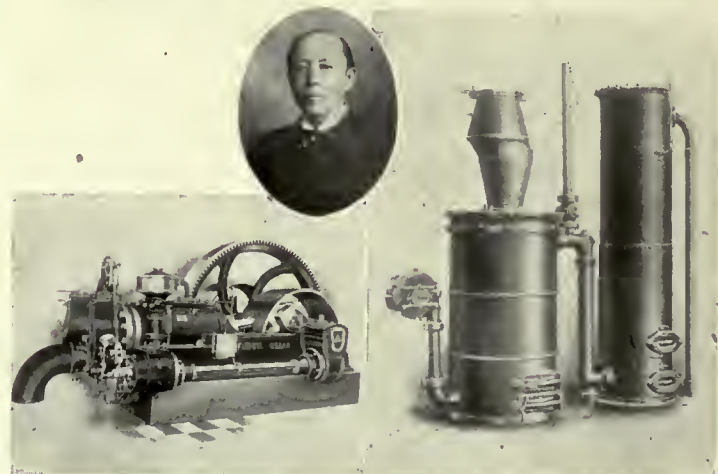
Mr. Fujimura now controls the company as President, with Dr. Hakutaro Nishida and Bansuke Ogose as his colleagues on the board of directors, while Mr. Setsusuke Fukuhara as auditor supervises the finances of the concern.

FUSHITA TEKKOSHO.

(THE FUSHIDA IRON WORKS.)

THE Fushida Iron Work, Kita 2-chome, Kami-Fukushima, Kita-ku, Osaka, is a private concern owned and managed by Mr. Seizaburo Fushida, who is an experienced engineering worker and a pioneer in the manufacture of engines. Mr. Fushida started the works in 1890 for the purpose of manufacturing spinning mill equipments. Six years later he initiated the manufacture of oil engines as an additional undertaking. When the cotton trade was visited with a panic in 1898, and the demand for spinning mill equipments declined, it was decided by Mr. Fushida to drop this line of business, since when his works have made it a speciality to turn out engines. When, however, Mr. Fushida carried out his decision the Japanese industrial circles were not yet ripe for the extensive use of oil engines, and in consequence Mr. Fushida had a bad time of it for a while in maintaining his new undertaking. At the Fifth Internal Industrial Exhibition, held in Osaka in 1903, the first public recognition of the excellence of his engines was given in the form of the 1st Prize, since when his engines have been used more and more, and now many factories and mines give their orders constantly to the Fushida Iron Works, which have thus won a reputation as the first engine makers in the Orient. In 1910, Mr. Fushida travelled in Europe and America to study the latest types of engines manufactured there, and on his return started the manufacture of suction gas engines. He later made many improvements on the foreign models, and now in this department of engineering, too, his works rank among the foremost

in Japan. Now Mr. Fushida has a branch works at Dairen, where similar machines are manufactured for Manchuria and Chosen. The various descriptions of engines for which the works have patent rights by virtue of Mr. Fushida's latest improvements, are very extensively used at home besides being exported to Taiwan and South China. A large number of medals and prizes have been obtained



MR. S. FUSHITA AND HIS MANUFACTURES.

by Mr. Fushida for the superiority of his engines, the latest being as under:—Gold medal of honour, Coronation Exhibition, Osaka; Silver medal, Samarang Exhibition, Java; Silver medal, Tokyo Taisho Exhibition, Tokyo; Gold medal of Honour, 7th Japan Industrial Exhibition, Osaka; Gold medal, Export Goods Exhibition, Kobe.

HIRAO TEKKOSHO—TOYO KIKAI SEISAKUSHO.

(THE HIRAO IRON WORKS AND THE ORIENTAL ENGINEERING WORKS.)

THE Hirao Iron Works, situated at No. 4, Jūniken-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, are one of the few manufacturers of match manufacturing machines in this country. It has ample experience in this department of industry and the match manufacturing machines built by the works are equipped with many improved devices, for



MR. I. HIRAO.

which the works hold patent rights. The excellent quality of the works' manufactures and the services rendered to the match manufacturing industry in this country by the innovation of the machines are very well appreciated by the match manufacturers not only in this country but abroad

as well, and the demand for these improved machines from the trade at home and overseas is increasing with astonishing rapidity. At the industrial exhibitions these facts were fully recognized, and marks of high honour were awarded to the manufacturers. The works are controlled by Mr. Inokichi Hirao, the Active Partner, and Mr.



MR. T. SATO.

T. Sato, the Manager, who are known as among the best controllers of engineering enterprises. Under the management of these able managers the works' business has expanded rapidly and at present the highest pitch of prosperity is attained. The Oriental Engineering Works, situated at Teuruhashi-machi, Higashinari-gun, Osaka pre-

fecture, have been established by the group of business men interested in the Hirao Iron Works in view of the increasing importance of the machine tool manufacturing industry. These works produce excellent castings, machine tools for workers in wood, machines for metal forgers, and various other descriptions of machines and tools, all of which are known all over the country for their excellent quality. The proprietors apparently hope that the works may attain that high pitch of efficiency and prosperity that has already been reached by the sister works, the Hirao Iron Works, very soon, as constant efforts are made by the managers to enlarge the plant and increase the skill and efficiency of the hands employed.

HIRATO KOJO.

(THE HIRATO IRON WORKS.)

SOME thirty years ago a small machine tool shop was founded at Nagasaki-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo, by a young man who had just come up from Nagoya. This young man was Mr. Kenjiro Hirato, and that small shop was the beginning of the present big works he manages. Mr. Hirato is a man of strong character and steadfast per-

sonality. At first he manufactured shovels and scoops, and in manufacturing them the usual processes were followed. He soon discovered, however, that that was not the way to succeed, and introduced great improvements in the processes. As the result he could not only produce the best goods in the market, but the cheapest as well. The name of the

Hirato Works then became familiar to all, and every engineering worker bought the tools Mr. Hirato made. Thus



MR. K. HIRATO.

Mr. Hirato's constant and indefatigable effort was fully rewarded and the foundation of his business became quite stable. In 1897, he enlarged the scope of his undertaking and initiated the manufacture of bolts and rivets on a large scale. In this new undertaking also his strong personality was reflected. Many difficulties that usually beset enterprises in their first stage of development were readily encountered and overcome by Mr. Hirato, and the undertaking was soon made a highly flourishing one. Because of the promptness of delivery and the excellence of their manufactures the Hirato Works are now regarded as one of the foremost producers of these lines of goods, and enjoy the patronage of many Government and private works. At present the works are equipped with a complete set of most up-to-date machines and tools for the manufacture of the lines of goods in which they specialize, including bolt and nut machines, shearing machines, turning lathes, and several other machines of the latest types.

I K E G A I T E K K O S H O .

(THE I K E G A I I R O N W O R K S , L T D .)

THE Ikegai Iron Works, Ltd., one of the greatest machine tool makers in this country, were originally started by Mr. Shotaro Ikegai, the President of the establishment, as his own private concern, in August, 1890, for the purpose of manufacturing machine tools on modern lines. Several years later the construction of oil and gas engines was inaugurated and a new epoch was marked for the development of the works. Again, nearly ten years later, in 1906, the works were converted into a limited partnership, when Mr. Matsubei Chiba was admitted into the partnership and the capital was increased to ¥300,000. The present organization of the works as a joint stock company was completed in 1913, when the establishment had to enlarge its plant on account of the public demands on it. The capital was then enlarged to the present figure of ¥2,000,000. The company has its head office and main works at Shikoku-machi, Mita, Shiba-ku, Tokyo, which occupies a very convenient position at a short distance from railway stations. The branch works are also situated very favourably at 4-chome Honshiba, Shiba-ku, Tokyo. The sales office is at 1-chome Ginza. The com-

pany's premises cover an area of 4,000 *tsubo*, of which 2,500 *tsubo* are occupied by factory buildings. The factories are equipped with a large number of machines

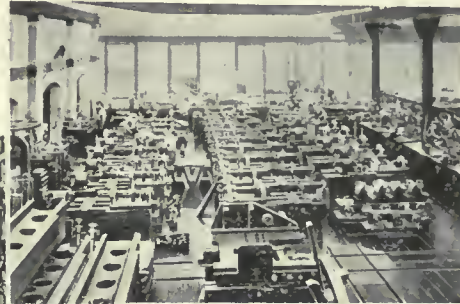


THE I K E G A I I R O N W O R K S , T O K Y O .

of the latest and most perfect types, including 95 lathes, 14 planing machines, 16 shaping machines, 27 drilling

machines, 13 screw machines, 31 grinding machines, 19 milling and gear-cutting machines, and 210 other kinds of machinery, and over six hundred trained men are employed. The Ikegai Iron Works are well-known as paying great attention to the choice of materials. Castings are manu-

and trial operations in a perfectly-equipped testing room. The annual production amounts to over six hundred machine tools and five hundred engines. Over twenty years the company has now carried on business, and during the period effected many improvements in machine tools



SECTIONS OF THE
FACTORY.

factured under the direct supervision of the company at a factory the company has under its own control. Steel is bought from many well-known foundries after strict testing. The machine tools and engines thus manufactured from the materials so well chosen are delivered to buyers after testing

and engines, for some of which the company has patents. The efficiency in this branch of business has been well appreciated by the Imperial Army and Navy, and orders are constantly given for the company's specialities. China, British India, and Russia also give orders.

IZUMI ENKAN SEIZOSHO.

(THE IZUMI LEAD PIPE WORKS.)

THE Izumi Lead Pipe Works are owned by and are under the management of Mr. Kichijiro Izumi. The Business Office is situated at No. 167, Sanban-cho, Awaza, Nishiku, Osaka. There are two factories. One stands at Nos. 286, 287 and 288 Shikanjima-machi, Nishiku and the other at Akasu, Hiyejima-machi, Nishinari-gun, near Osaka. Having been engaged in the business since July, 1892, Mr. Izumi is the oldest manufacturer of this line of articles in Japan. The pipes are supplied throughout the country for the use of gas and water works. They are

also exported to China, Russia, India, Chosen and Manchuria. Mr. Izumi's Works are the only suppliers of lead plate in Japan, meeting the demands of all the manufacturers of sulphuric acid, chemicals and electro-copper-refiners throughout the country. They are also actively exported to Russia.

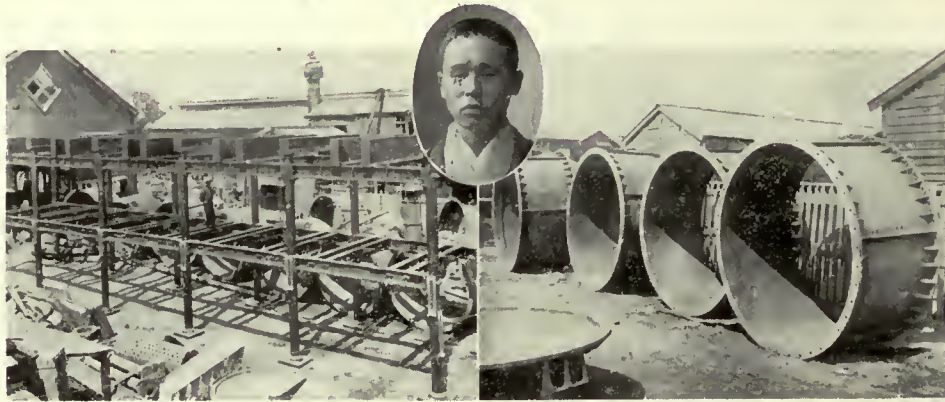
SPECIALITIES:—Lead pipes, lead plates, tin pipes, tin lined pipes, lead wires. Annual production: Lead pipes 6,000 tons; lead plates 7,000 tons; tin pipes and tin-lined pipes and others 500 tons.

KANEKO KOJO.

(THE KANEKO IRON FOUNDRY.)

THE Kaneko Iron Foundry stands at No. 105, Honmura-cho, Enkagawa-ku, Tokyo. Mr. Yoshiro Kaneko, Proprietor of the Works, was born on May 14th, 1865. The foundry was started by him at the present site in 1896, a year after the termination of the China-Japan war, which was marked by the growth of various business enterprises.

three casting furnaces, 23 lathes, 4 cranes and 40 gas and electric engines. The productive capacity is represented by 15 tons per day. Specialities are chilled cast iron, semi-chilled cast iron, gunmetal, cast iron. The foundry is always in full swing executing large orders sent from various quarters, foreshadowing even greater prosperity in the future.



MR. Y. KANEKO AND HIS MANUFACTURES.

As the result of unsparing efforts, the foundry has attained its present brilliant prosperity. It now stands unrivalled among foundries under individual management. The site covers an area of 1,500 *tsubo*. The works, consisting of 11 buildings, measure 760 *tsubo* in building area. The workmen employed number 175. The works are equipped with

Mr. Kaneko is a native of Tokyo. When young he apprenticed himself to the Kawaguchi Iron Foundry. Later he served in the Hiraoka Iron Foundry. At the comparatively early age of 32 he became the master of his own factory, and raised himself to the present distinction by indomitable will and indefatigable industry.

KISHA SEIZO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE LOCOMOTIVE MANUFACTURING CO.)

THIS company was floated in 1896 in Tokyo, with a capital of ¥640,000, by Viscount Masaru Inoue, who is one of the pioneers of the railways in Japan, and his associates, in view of the rapid development of the railways and the increasing demand for rolling stock. The actual operations were, however, commenced only in 1899, in Osaka, where the main office and factories were constructed. Mr. Hiroshi Hiraoka was appointed Vice-President to assist Viscount Inoue, the President, in the management of the business, and the capital was increased to ¥900,000. In the following year a branch office and

factory were established in Taiwan, to construct cars, vans, and engines for the Taiwan Government Railways, and when the demand for rolling stock from there further increased the company's capital was again enlarged to ¥1,050,000. Later the Taiwan Branch office and factory were closed and a branch was opened in Tokyo to undertake the execution of orders from the Government Railways and various tramway companies in Tokyo and vicinity. After the death of Viscount Inoue, in 1909, the company was reorganized into a joint stock concern, and at the same time the authorized capital was increased to ¥2,700,000.

The Board of Directors was also reorganized and Dr. Shogo Hasegawa was appointed Managing Director and Mr. Hiraoka Adviser.

In 1912 Dr. Hasegawa travelled extensively in Europe and America and studied the rolling stock works there, and on the strength of his observations the company effected a thorough reform in all departments of its activities. The plants at the different works were enlarged and old machines were replaced by new ones of the most up-to-date types. The company now not only constructs railway engines, cars, vans, and various descriptions of castings, but various descriptions of metal and wooden machine tools, and the annual production has rapidly increased.

The main office and factory in Osaka are situated at Shimaya-machi, Nishi-ku, and the Tokyo branch at Kinshi-cho, Honjo-ku.

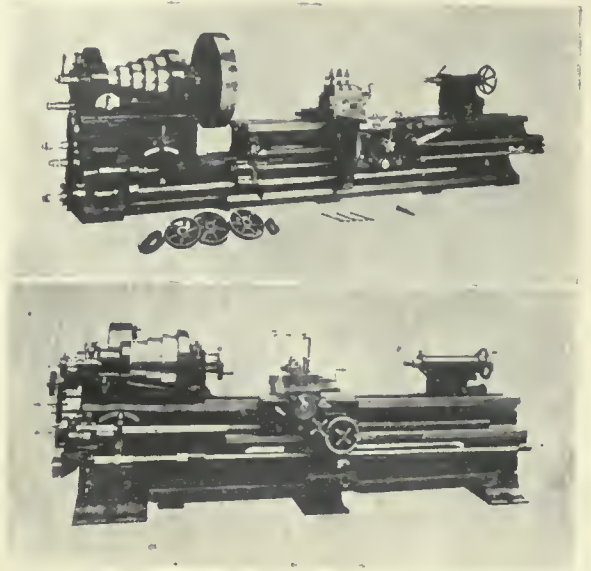
The goods produced at these factories are principally supplied to the Government and private railways in Japan,



LOCOMOTIVE MADE BY THE COMPANY.

but overseas orders are also acceptable to the company, and an active move for the acquirement of a market overseas is being made.

Against the paid-up capital of ¥1,724,700 the company has accumulated a reserve by ¥404,400. According to the latest report, the net profit for a half year amounts to



ARTICLES MADE BY THE COMPANY.

¥299,000, enabling the Board to maintain a dividend rate at 8 per cent. per annum.

The actual control of the company is undertaken by Dr. Shogo Hasegawa, who has ample experience, and his colleagues on the Board of Directors are:—

Shin Uryu, Esq. Shigezo Imamura, Esq.

Haruo Kuzuno, Esq. Kishichiro Okura, Esq.

The Board of Auditors is composed of the following:—

Tomoaki Hano, Esq. Teikichi Tanabe, Esq.

Mr. Hiroshi Hiraoka, who personally controlled the company during the early years of its history as Vice-President, acts as Adviser to the Board of Directors.

KISHIMOTO SHOTEN.

(KISHIMOTO & CO.)

THE firm owned and managed by Mr. Kichiyemon Kishimoto is situated at No. 8, 6-chome Nakano-shima, Kita-ku, Osaka, and carries on an extensive import trade in iron and steel materials, in addition to the manufacture and sale of galvanized iron wires and wire nails. Nearly a century ago the firm was founded at the present

site. At present the manufacture of wire nails and galvanized iron wires is conducted by the Kishimoto Nail Manufactory at Amagasaki, which is managed as a separate establishment, though owned by Mr. Kishimoto. The wire nails the firm sells as agents for the manufactory are excellently made and show no irregularity in size or shape.

Galvanized iron wires also show many commendable characteristics and can most favourably compare with any of the



THE KISHIMOTO NAIL FACTORY.

foreign goods in the market. Both are taken not only in Japan and Chosen, but in China, British India, Oceania, and other parts of the East in increasing quantities. Particularly since the outbreak of the war the export to these foreign countries has increased, and everywhere they are received with gratification. Iron and steel materials are imported from Great Britain, America, and British India. Particularly with the last-named country the firm has a very close connection, being the sole agents in Japan for the Bengal Iron and Steel Co., Calcutta. Of late the firm has also commenced to handle the products of the Japanese iron and steel works. Prior to the war the firm carried on an extensive trade with Germany and Belgium, but now trade connections with these countries are discontinued.

KUNITOMO TEKKOSHO.

(THE KUNITOMO IRON WORKS.)

THE Kunitomo Iron Works, situated at Minami-Takagishi-machi, Minami-ku, Osaka, is a well-known establishment, owned and managed by Mr. Yoshitomo Kunitomo, who has ample experience in the line of business, having for many years been the foreman at the Military Arsenal at Osaka. He established the present works in 1902, when he resigned from the Military Arsenal, and at first manufactured harness for the Imperial Army, but later started the manufacture of cigarette manufacturing machines with the support of the Monopoly Bureau. He has two factories, equipped with a gas engine, automatic gear hobbing machines, automatic gear cutting machines, universal milling machines, electric grinders, and several other descriptions of machine tools, and besides cigarette manufacturing machines manufactures gears, cutters, and other kinds of machine tools. The annual production is now over ¥200,000 worth, but the works are prepared to enlarge considerably. Now the machine tools marked with the name of the works are accepted by the market with confidence, because of the strenuous efforts on the part of Mr. Kunitomo in the past to maintain the best standard of excellence in all his works produces. Gears are supplied to Government factories and the general market through Takata & Company, and cutters and other machine tools are sold through Yamatake &

Co. Almost all the manufactures are not only supplied to the domestic market but are exported to China, India, and Chosen. Particularly cigarette manufacturing machines are exported, and have met with approval, and the volume



PORTION OF THE MILLING FACTORY.

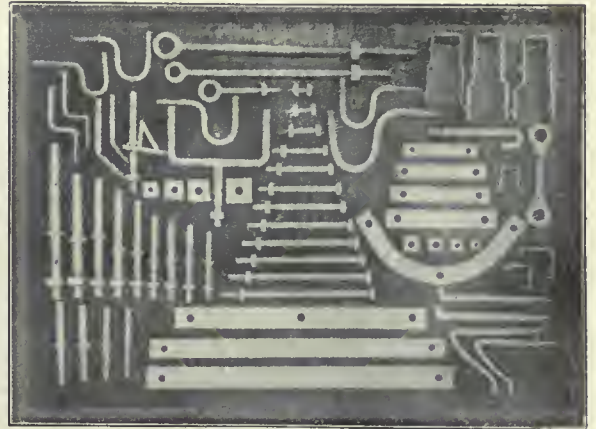
of sale is yearly increasing. Mr. Kunitomo is assisted by his expert assistants in the management of the works, among these experts being Messrs. Z. Hozumi, T. Yoshikawa, N. Watanabe, and M. Iwamoto.

MATSUHARA TEKKOSHO.

(THE MATSUHARA BOLT AND NUT WORKS.)

THE works, situated at Sangenya-Kami-no cho, Nishiku, Osaka, are one of the leaders in this country, making it their speciality to turn out nuts, bolts, galvanized bolts, rivets, screws, armtie bolts, insulator pins, pole steps, turubuckles, and other goods. They are also one of the oldest of the kind in the country, being founded in January, 1886, since when they have been successively enlarged and the lines of goods turned out have been increased and improved. The works are equipped with a most complete set of up-to-date machines and appliauces, and manufactures goods from the best, carefully selected materials. They also make a point of maintaining strict economy in the management and the highest standard of efficiency in men and plant. Thus the works are able to supply the market with the best goods at the lowest possible prices. Especially the works are patronized by the Communications Department and leading electric and water power companies, because, being experienced in the production of

metal ware for the use of electric companies, they can turn out the goods most suited for the purposes for which they are required.



ARTICLES MADE BY THE WORKS.

MATSUO TEKKOSHO.

(THE MATSUO IRON WORKS.)

THE Matsuo Iron Works, Osaka, are one of the leading factories of the kind in Osaka, and are owned and controlled by Mr. Masataro Matsuo. Mr. Masataro Matsuo, the proprietor, was born in Nagasaki in 1863. While still a boy he sought employment in the boiler works belonging to the Public Works Bureau at Nagasaki and underwent excellent training in engineering. After seven years' training he left the works and joined the Kawasaki Dockyard of Kobe, where he soon mastered all departments of shipbuilding



MR. M. MATSUO.

and astonished his elders. He then moved to the Osaka Iron Works and undertook an important line of



WATER TANK FOR THE KYUSHU IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

work. In 1888 he was engaged by the Oi Iron Works and took charge of contracts with Kyushu coal mines. Thanks to his activity in Kyushu almost all the Kyushu coal mines adopted boilers manufactured by the works, and among Kyushu miners the Oi Iron Works won a steadfast reputation as the best suppliers of boilers. In 1894, however, he left the Oi Iron Works and inaugurated his own works at Nishikujo-Shimono-machi, Nishi-ku, Osaka. His established reputation as an experienced engineer made his works at once one of the most prosperous in Osaka, and soon he had to establish the second at Dembo, Nishinari-

gori, Osaka prefecture. At present the works turn out marine and land engines and boilers and their accessories, reinforcements, sections of bridges, earthquake-proof chimneys, water pipes, all kinds of tanks, and other goods. Particularly the vertical water tube boilers the works supply are the best of the kind, with improvements introduced by Mr. Matsuo himself. The works have a patent right for the boilers. According to the latest report of the works, the goods turned out are used by many important electric companies, dockyards, smelting works, manufacturing companies and gun-cotton manufactories.

MIMURA KOJO.

(THE MIMURA WORKS.)

THIS firm of Railway Signal Engineers and Manufacturers, situated at Tsukishima, Tokyo, was established in 1898 by S. Mimura, C.E., as his own private concern. The Mimura Works were pioneers in Signalling and Interlocking in Japan, and have always remained the leader.

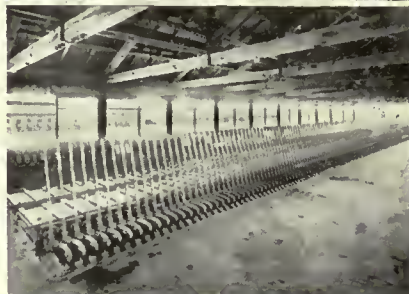
growing demand for safety appliances on railways. The departments devoted to the various types of apparatus are maintained at the Works, thus the several lines are under constant observation, and improvements from abroad are made from time to time to meet the changing conditions

LAYOUT SHOWING
THE DEFLECTION
BAR LEAD-OUT.



SIGNAL BRIDGE.

136 LEVERS IN ONE
CONTINUOUS
FRAME.



I.G.R. KYOTO NEW
STATION.

MADE BY THE MIMURA WORKS.

A large amount of work has been performed in the interlocking and signalling field. A few statistics illustrating the scope of the business may prove of interest, and will certainly be instructive as showing the widespread and

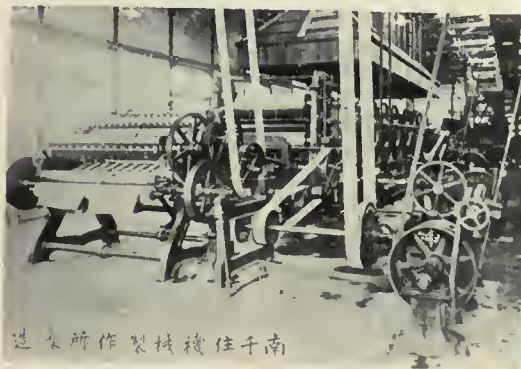
and to increase their efficiency. The firm considers its patrons as clients, as well as customers, takes their interests into its professional care, and its engineers are always at the service of patrons for consultation and designs.

MINAMISENJU KIKAI SEISAKUSHO.

(THE MINAMI SENJU ENGINEERING WORKS.)

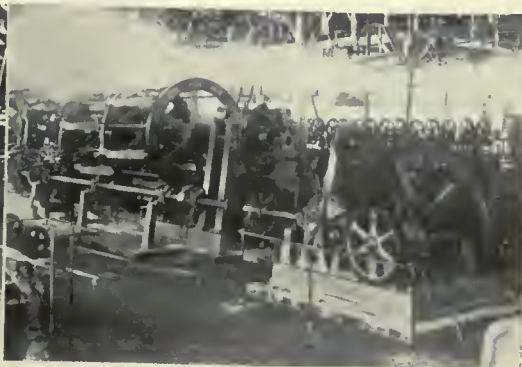
THE Minami Senju Engineering Works are located at No. 466, Minami Senju near Tokyo. The works were started in 1903 by the late Mr. Ikuzo Arao, former expert of the Tokyo Paste Board Mfg. Co., Ltd. At its organization the works were chiefly engaged in the manufacture of paper making machines. The termination of the Russo-Japanese war was followed by a marked boom

father's business, the management was taken up by Mr. Zeunjo Okamoto, who had been Mr. Arao's co-worker ever since its organization. Simultaneously, Mr. Okamoto engaged two able advisers, Mr. Densaku Kuroita, a graduate of the Polytechnic College of the Imperial University, President of the Tsukijima Engineering Works, Tokyo, and Mr. Sansho Ikejima. Thanks to the unsparing efforts



造紙所作製機捷佳子南

PAPER MANUFACTURING MACHINE.



ELECTRIC WIRE MAKING MACHINE.

MADE BY THE COMPANY.

throughout the Empire, including the growth of the paper industry in various localities. This in turn brought a great prosperity to the works. Taking this favourable opportunity, Mr. Arao extended the scope of his works and inaugurated the manufacture of machines for the manufacture of electric wires and steel. But Mr. Arao died in March, 1909. His son being still too young to succeed to

of Mr. Okamoto, the works steadily developed, and they are now known as one of the most reliable works of the kind in the land. With the spreading of its fame, the manufactures have been extensively exported to China. Also all the principal works engaged in the manufacture of paper, steel and electric wires place orders with the Works for the machines they require.

NAKASHIMA SANKOSHO.

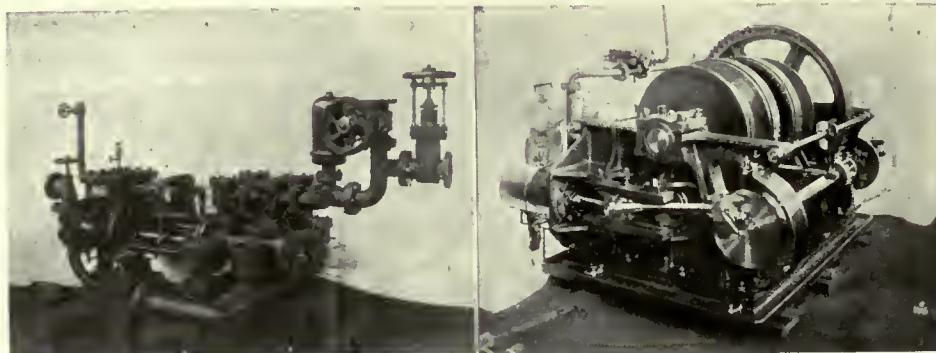
(THE NAKASHIMA IRON WORKS,)

THE Nakashima Sankosho is an engineering works owned and controlled by Mr. Ichiji Nakashima, who has ample experience in the line of business, having managed the undertaking for over twenty-five years. It is situated at 2-chome, Kujo-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka, and when it was founded it undertook the manufacture of cotton ropes, the building of ships, and the manufacture of machines. In view of the inadvisability of dividing capital and energy,

the works gave up the first two undertakings after a few years and devoted its whole attention to the engineering line. The works have been enlarged several times since to cope successfully with the change in the times. The manufactures have also been improved steadily, and their excellence is highly appreciated. Students are often despatched by universities to the works to study engineering, because they are equipped with the best plant obtainable, and the

staff, which consists of selected and competent men, works harmoniously and displays the highest degree of efficiency. The hydraulic presses the works supplied to the Army Arsenals some ten years ago still work very well with the highest degree of precision, and some time ago testimonials were given of this fact. The works have improved high

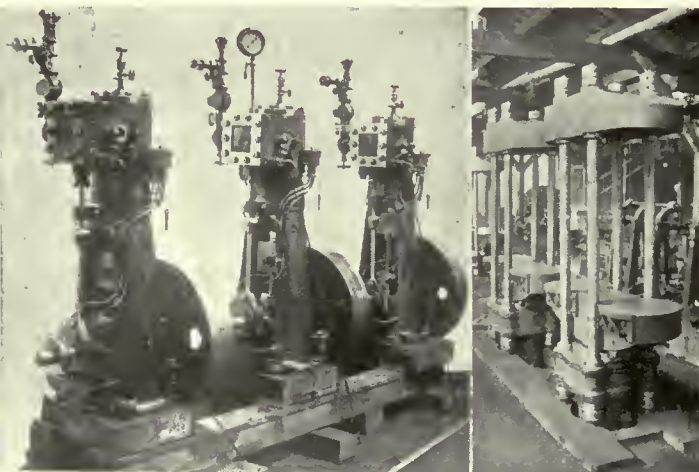
steam boilers, oil extractors and presses, cranes, and other lines of machinery are also turned out. Casting is also one of the specialities of the works. After many years' experiments the works now turn out excellent goods, in which even the most fastidious judges can discover no drawbacks. This is in some degree the reason why the works' manufac-



MACHINES MADE BY THE NAKASHIMA SANKOJO.

pressure hydraulic presses and in various sections special innovations have been introduced. In February, 1916, the presses thus completely remodelled were patented. Besides peculiar skill is displayed by the works in the manufacture of spinning, weaving, gunpowder, and chemical mill equip-

tures are so strong and durable. In view of the increasing confidence of the public and the resulting increase in demand for the works' manufactures an ambitious plan has of late been launched. The four factories owned are being combined into one, and the whole extended. The plant will then also be replaced with a new set imported from abroad. Mr. M. Murata, the Manager, is equipped with an ample knowledge of engineering, as he was for many years in charge of plants at cotton mills. He is assisted in the control of business affairs by Mr. T. Hemmi, whose proficiency in accounting business is well-known. The expert staff is headed by Mr. I. Kuwabara, who is a graduate of the Polytechnic College of the Tokyo Imperial University and a master in the line of trade. Under his guidance over thirty trained experts and five hundred workmen are at work. Among the works' clients are the Osaka Army Arsenals, the Naval Works, the Government Monopoly Bureau, the Imperial Mint, different municipal offices, cotton mills, various iron works, gas companies, and a large number of other industrial companies.



MACHINES MADE BY THE WORKS.

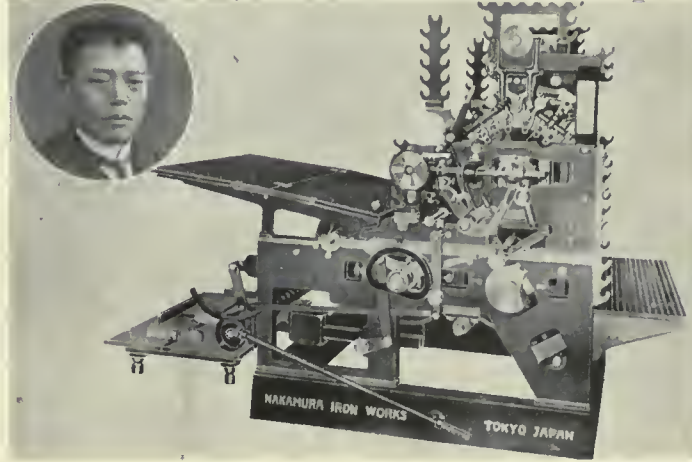
ments, and the shortage in the supply of these after the outbreak of the present war in Europe has been made good largely by the works. Land and marine steam engines,

NAKAMURA TEKKOSHO.

(THE NAKAMURA IRON WORKS.)

THE Nakamura Iron Works, situated at No. 145, Wakamiya-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo, were established over thirty years ago. Though it was a small affair at the time of its establishment it has made gradual development. Seeing that there was no concern engaged in the manufacture of printing machines, the Works started their manufacture, Mr. Hamada taking charge of the work. In 1903, the Works completed the manufacture of a lithographic printing machine, which proved of much value. In 1906, the Works took in hand the manufacture of the aluminium machine, which was successfully produced in 1911 after years of unremitting efforts. This machine was also proved free from all drawbacks, and gained much credit among printers. Encouraged by these successes, the Works started the manufacture of rotary offset printing machines in 1908, and in 1914 completed same for the first time in Japan. At the same time the automatic feeding, and other machines were also manufactured. These compared favourably with similar machines imported from foreign countries, and the Works have come into great favour with printing circles in this country. A daily

increase in the demand for these machines has necessitated the establishment of six branch factories, and Mr. Hamada



MR. H. HAMADA AND THE ROTARY OFF-SET MACHINE MADE BY HIM.

holds many patent rights for various printing and lithographic machines.

NIPPON ENKAN SEIZOSHO.

(THE JAPAN LEAD PIPE MANUFACTORY.)

IN view of the trouble attending the dependence upon foreign suppliers this manufactory was started in 1896 by the late Engineering Real-Admiral Genkichi Waka-



THE JAPAN LEAD PIPE MANUFACTORY, TOKYO.

yama in conjunction with Mr. Taku Oye. At first the originators of the enterprise were confronted with many troubles and difficulties, but in a few months' time these were surmounted and very excellent goods, made entirely by Japanese hands, were placed on the market. Osaka was the first municipality to use the goods turned out, and their superiority being acknowledged Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Kobe, Hakodate, and other cities all purchased pipes for their water works from the manufactory. The Army also buys the pipes it requires for explosives manufactories from this works. In April, 1899, the manufactory was converted into a joint stock concern with a view to enlarging the plant to more successfully cope with the large increase in the demand for the goods at home and abroad. Under the new system of management the producing capacity witnessed a rapid increase and the quality of the goods was also greatly improved. The Osaka Branch factory was also then erected. In 1906, however, the

concern was transferred to the ownership of Baron Seinosuke Go, who was the President of the Company from the time of its foundation. By that time the original plan of the proprietors was fully realized and the import from abroad was completely checked. Baron Go, the proprietor, again converted the manufactory into a partnership in 1909 and started another enlargement of the factories. As the result of the new extension Baron Go could realize his scheme of exporting his manufactures, but then he had to meet another demand from the industrial circles. With the rapid progress of the artificial manure industry, coupled with the development of soda and other chemical industries, sheet lead had to be imported from abroad, for this was not made in this country at that time. Tin and lead leaves used in wrapping tea and tobacco also were not made here in spite of the demand for them increasing with wonderful rapidity.

Baron Go initiated the production of these articles, and soon succeeded in turning out goods of a superior quality. The following are the articles now produced by the manufactory as the result of repeated extensions:—Lead pipes, Tin pipes, Tin-coated lead pipes, Lead sheets, Tea lead, Tin leaves, Lead wires, Lead wool, Aluminium pipes or tubes.

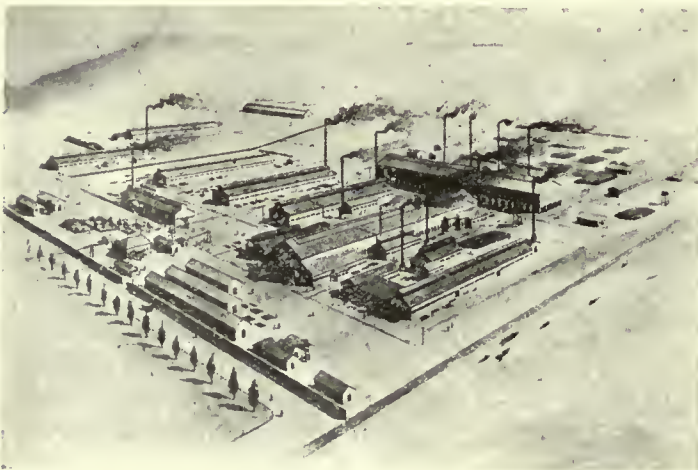
In producing these articles the manufactory takes every possible care to avoid the use of impure lead, for the mixture of any chemical substance or any other metal will not only accelerate the corrosion of pipes but make impure either water or chemical fluids passing through them. The manufactory has its main-office and factory at No. 2, Shikokumachi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo, and the branch office and factory at No. 49, Minamimori-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka. The sole agents in the provinces and foreign countries are the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

NIPPON KOKAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE NIPPON STEEL TUBE CO., LTD.)

WITH the foundation of the Nippon Steel Tube Co., Ltd., situated at Kawasaki-machi, Kanagawa prefecture, in 1912, Japan embarked upon a new iron industry that is expected to relieve her of the hitherto insuperable burden of imports in iron and steel piping. The names that stand out most conspicuously in the

Ohashi, who together put up a capital of ¥2,000,000 to start with. The capital was increased to ¥5,000,000 at the end of 1915. Mr. Shiraishi is the President of the company, and other directors are Messrs. S. Ohashi, K. Kishimoto, H. Okawa, K. Okura, S. Ota, Dr. K. Imaizumi, K. Ito, with Messrs. K. Abe, H. Morioka and T. Arai as auditors. Mr. Shiraishi, the Director and the President of the company, has done much toward the shipping of Japan since 1896, as a director and the General Manager of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental S.S. Co.). He is, as a director or auditor, connected with several other companies, such as the Asano Cement Works, Asano Slate Co., Iwaki Mining Co., New Nippon Oil Co., Tsurumi Reclamation Co., Rising Sun Life Insurance Co., etc., and is also the President of Asano & Co. The director and chief engineer, Dr. Imaizumi, is a graduate of 1892 of the Engineering Department of the Imperial University, Tokyo. He had had a long course of post graduate study in England and Germany, where he has also had valuable experience in the best iron and steel works. After returning to Japan in 1896, he worked for fourteen years as a Director and Engineer in the Government Steel Works at Yawata. In 1912, he went on a tour through Europe in order to frame up his scheme of pipe making for this company. In 1916 he went to Sweden, specially for the purpose of investigating the process of sponge iron. In fact he has been five times to Europe and America during the past twenty years to keep



THE NIPPON STEEL TUBE CO.

new enterprise are those of Mr. Motojiro Shiraishi, one of the directors of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and Dr. Kaichiro Imaizumi, formerly Chief Engineer of the Government Steel Works, at Yawata, together with such sympathizers as Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Asano, Mr. Okawa, and Mr.

in touch with the latest development in iron manufactures, and may be looked upon as a veteran in the business. The new works cover some 2,400,000 sq. metres of land at Kawasaki near Tokyo, a place within easy reach of the port of Yokohama. The company manufactures steel ingots for piping as well as piping itself. There are two methods of pipe manufacture, seamless and joined. As the latter is now generally regarded as an obsolete process, the new company has adopted the newest process, to manufacture seamless pipes, which are in every way better than welded tubes. The company can produce pipes of all dimensions of from 1 inch to 6 inches in diameter, meeting the imme-

diately demands of all engineering departments. It has a capacity to turn out pipes at the rate of about 15,000 tons a year, in addition to 40,000 tons of angles and bars. The company has recently started bar mills which can produce various kinds of bars up to 4 inches, flat iron, angles, channels, light rails, etc. These mills have altogether a capacity for manufacturing about 40,000 tons of iron and steel materials in a year. The latest addition to the company's works is an iron foundry where sponge iron is manufactured to the extent of 20,000 tons a year. The process of manufacture is the most up-to-date and patented one, the right to which Dr. Imaizumi acquired during his stay in Sweden.

NIPPON SEIKOSHO.

(THE JAPAN STEEL WORKS, LTD.)

THESE works, at Muroran, Hokkaido, are one of the greatest of the kind in Japan and play a very important part in the particular line of business here side by side with the Government Iron Works at Yawata, Kyushu.

It was floated in November, 1907, as the result of repeated consultations among the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company, Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., and Vickers, Maxim, & Co. with a capital of ¥15,000,000 and commenced actual operations in May, 1909, when the factory buildings were partially completed.

The company appropriated land to the extent of 349,000 *tsubo* besides the right to use 340,000 *tsubo*, and there the factory buildings were built. All of them were completed in 1911, when a private water works

was laid on. The water thus used is taken from the upper stream of the river Washibetsu, situated at a distance of 7 miles from the works. It is drawn into a reservoir in the compounds of the works and then distributed to different parts of the factories and offices. The supply of water is plentiful and very good.

From a corner of the factories a pier 1,300 feet long

and 60 feet wide projects into the sea. There is a crane lifting 100 tons weight together with its accessories. Between the pier and Misaki several railway tracks are laid which also connect with the factories. For the purpose of carrying fuel they are also connected with the main line of the Government Railway at Misaki. The company conducts engineering operations at the Muroran Offices, but carries on business affairs at a general office at Shinsaiwai-cho, Shibu-ku, Tokyo.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE JAPAN STEEL WORKS, HOKKAIDO.

The following are the lines of goods manufactured by the works:—

1. Guns (up to 14" calibre) of various patterns for Army and Navy.

2. Various Types of Gun-Mountings.

3. Projectiles of various descriptions and calibres.

Equipments for Turrets, Shell Room and Magazine.

Ammunition Hoists of various descriptions.

4. Steel Casting of various shapes and dimensions up to 100 tons.

5. Steel Forging of various shapes and dimensions up to 80 tons.

6. Iron Casting of various shapes and dimensions up to 100 tons.

- 7. Bronze and Brass Casting of all compositions and dimensions up to 30 tons.
- 8. Tool Steel of various descriptions.
- 9. Torpedo Tube, above water and submerged.
- 10. Shafting of all kinds (specially for larger ships).
- 11. Finishing work of all kinds of Cast iron and Steel forgings and Construction of Railway bridges, Girders, etc.
- 12. Hydraulic Press of all dimensions, Hydraulic lift, Crane, Pumping engine and Machines, etc.
- 13. Railway Wheels and Axles, Buffers, Springs, etc.
- 14. Rolling Mills.

- 15. Tools for Turners and Fitters.
- 16. Gauges, Measuring Apparatus.
- 17. Testing Machines.
- 18. Machine Tools of every description.
- 19. Locomotive and Locomotive Crane.
- 20. Dredger and Dock Machinery.

The company is controlled by the following :—

President :—C. Takasaki, Esq. ; Directors :—Y. Midzutani, Esq., A. Kabayama, Esq., T. Isomura, Esq., Douglas Vickers, Esq., John Henry Bluenel Noble, Esq., Sir Arthur Trevole Dowson, Freeman B. Teitreberian, Esq., W. Amemiya, Esq.

NIPPON SHARYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

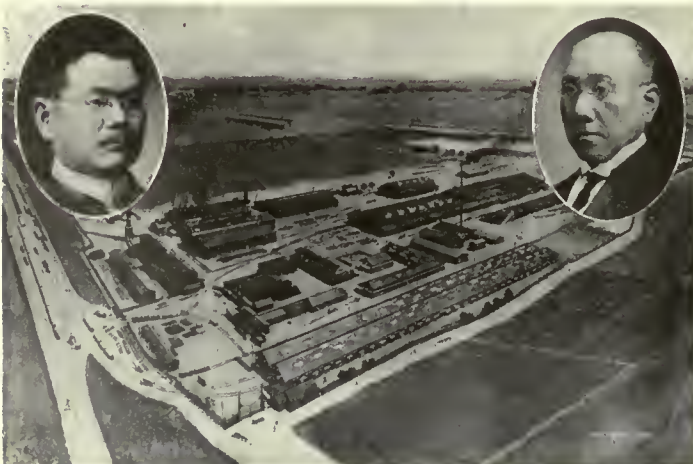
(THE JAPAN WHEEL AND VEHICLE WORKS, LTD.)

THE Japan Vehicle Works are situated in Higashimachi, Atsuta, Minami-ku, Nagoya. The company was originally established in September, 1896, with a capital of ¥600,000. On the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war

the organization of the South Manchurian Railway brought about a large demand for rolling stock, which in turn caused a record-beating prosperity to the company. As a result of this the capital was doubled to ¥1,200,000 in October 1907, and additional workshops were equipped. In the autumn of 1909 the company entered into an agreement with the Railway Carriage Manufacturing Factory of Osaka, and the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Company of Kobe for the joint export of its productions, and also was appointed to manufacture articles to the order of the Government Railways. From that time on the company's business steadily developed. In October, 1912, the company purchased land of over 5,000 *tsubo* and established workshops and other buildings.

The following are the company's officers :—

- Z. MORIMOTO, Esq. President.
- K. HARADA, Esq. Managing Director.
- K. MIWA, Esq. Director.
- Y. MIKAME, Esq. "
- K. GOTO, Esq. Auditor.
- R. YABASHI, Esq. "
- S. TONOKI, Esq. "



MR. K. HARADA. MR. Z. MORIMOTO.
THE JAPAN WHEEL AND VEHICLE WORKS, NAGOYA.

(1904-5), to meet large demands for vehicles by the Army, the company enjoyed a very active business. Following the war, the growth of railway business in the homeland and

NITTO SEIKO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE NITTO STEEL MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

THE company, situated at Tsukijima, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, was floated in September, 1915, by Messrs. Y. Wakaizumi, M. Nakajima, T. Nemoto, and other prominent business men for the purpose of manufacturing steel mate-



THE NITTO STEEL MANUFACTURING CO., TOKYO.

rials, castings, and steel and iron compounds. The company has an authorized capital of ¥200,000 of which ¥100,000 was paid in simultaneously with the actual organization of the

concern. The construction of factories and the business office were at once commenced and the plant was installed, which then consisted of a furnace with a capacity of 4 tons, a crane with a capacity of 5 tons, five forging furnaces, and their accessories. In December, 1915, actual operations were commenced. The result was splendid, and in spite of the factories and plant being still incomplete at the close of the first business term dividends at fully 6 per cent were distributed. With the increase in demand for the company's manufactures, which soon began, the company commenced enlarging the plant. The extension to the plant consists of a steam hammer, a gas engine, a furnace, an ore crushing machine, and their accessories. More motors have of late been installed and also cranes.

The company's officers are :—

MASAKATA NAKAJIMA, Esq.	... ..	} Managing Director.
KOGO AOTA, Esq.	... ..
TATSUSHIRO NEMOTO, Esq.	... ..	Director.
TOTARO YOSHIDA, Esq.	... ..	"
CHIJI SAITO, Esq.	... ..	"
NUIO AOYAGI, Esq.	... ..	Auditor.
KAN SAIMARU, Esq.	... ..	"

OSAKA DENKI BUNDO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE OSAKA ELECTRIC COPPER REFINING CO., LTD.)

THIS company producing the best grades of electrolytic copper, is the oldest of the kind in this country, having been floated in 1893 with a capital of ¥300,000 at Nishi 2-chome Temmabashi-suji, Osaka. When the company undertook the refining of copper by electricity for the first time it was a novel enterprise in this country, but the result was excellent, for the goods thus produced were far better than the products of other refining works. Not only were they purer and finer but they were discovered to be more elastic than any other qualities obtainable in the market. Accordingly the demand for the company's goods expanded apace and soon necessitated the company enlarging its capital wherewith to extend the plant. However, this extension soon proved inadequate, and in 1907 another extension plan was carried out by amalgamating the Japan Brass Company, Ltd., which carried on the production of brass with a capital of ¥200,000. The company's capital was then enlarged to ¥2,500,000, and the whole area of the

company's premises became 7,600 *tsubo*. At present the company produces electrolytic copper, gold, silver, copper



THE OSAKA ELECTRIC COPPER REFINING CO.

slabs, copper wires, bar copper, sheet copper, copper pipes, copper plates, phosphate of copper, wires, copper sulphate, brass, zinc, aluminium, slab lead, tin, and a large number of other kindred goods, and their annual production reaches the following figures :—Electrolytic copper, 10,000,000 *kin* ; Gold, 40 *kwan* ; Silver, 2,400 *kwan* ; Plates, sheets, and slabs, 10,000,000 *kin* ; Manufactured copper, 5,000,000 *kin* ; Blue Vitriol, 1,080,000 *kin*.

Electrolytic copper is, among others, universally acknowledged as superior to all other goods in the market as the degree of purity is fixed at 99.9 per cent. It is employed in the manufacture of delicate machines, the construction of ships, and the manufacture of different artistic works. It can also be used in the coinage of small coins and for various building purposes. On account of its superiority many high honours have been granted at differ-

ent industrial exhibitions. All other goods the company manufactures are also universally acknowledged as excellent, because every possible care is exercised in the production of these lines and their materials are choice and carefully selected. They have also obtained many honours at industrial exhibitions and together with electrolytic copper are not only supplied to the domestic market, but exported to foreign countries in increasing quantities.

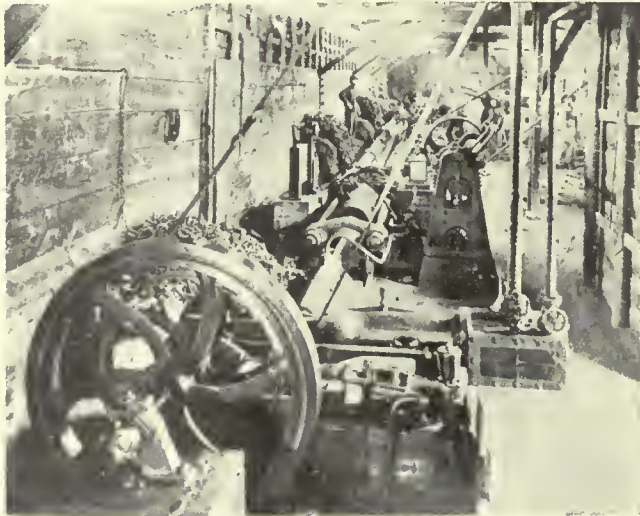
The officers of the company are as follows :—

SHUZO MATSUOKA, Esq.	President.
KASUKE KOSHINO, Esq.	Director.
SADASHICHI YOSHIDA, Esq.	„
SHIGEO SUZUKI, Esq.	„
SEIZO KODERA, Esq.... ..	„
SHOJIRO KITAMURA, Esq.	Auditor.
TOYOJIRO KONO, Esq.	„
SHINKICHI NODA, Esq.	„

OSAKA SEISASHO.

(THE OSAKA CHAIN MANUFACTORY, LTD.)

THE Osaka Chain Manufactory, owned and managed by Mr. Yoshinori Furuta, was one of the few chain manufactories that have gained official certificates as manu-



THE TESTING OF CHAINS.

facturers of first class goods in Japan. It was founded by Mr. Furuta in May, 1904, with a view to keeping in check the import of chains from overseas. Mr. Furuta

drew up the plan for the inauguration of the line of business in 1903. In 1915, the present factory was erected at No. 23, Kasugade-machi, Nishi-ku, Osaka, and on November 1st, 1916, the business system was converted into a joint-stock concern with a capital of ¥1,000,000. Iron chains of all descriptions are manufactured strictly in accordance with the requirements of the Imperial Navy from steel materials from British suppliers after strict examination by Lloyds' surveyors. Mr. Furuta is assisted in the control of the works by Mr. Michio Takaoka, who acts as Chief Expert and Manager. The annual production amounts to 4,000 tons in round figures. The goods made to the order of the Imperial Navy are delivered after strict examination by Naval experts, while those supplied to general buyers are examined by Government surveyors in accordance with the requirements of Lloyds. The Department of Communications granted a certificate that the goods manufactured by the Osaka Chain Manufactory are equal in every respect to the best goods in Europe. The Imperial Navy recently appointed the manufactory as Makers to the Navy. Among the regular buyers of the manufactory are now the leading shipbuilding yards, shipping companies, mining companies, and water power plants in this country.

OTSUKA KOJO.

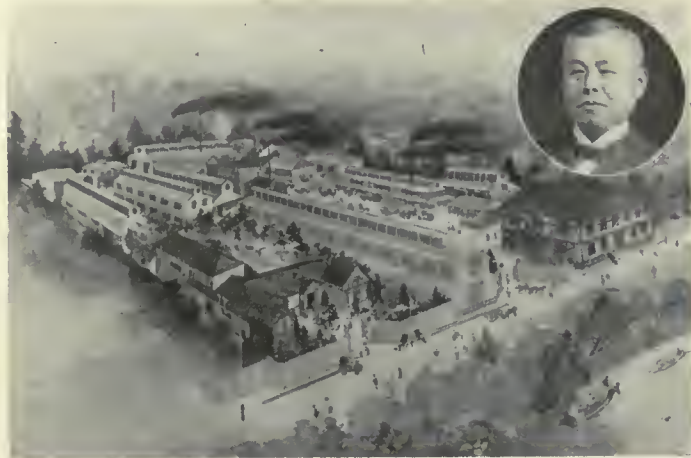
(THE OTSUKA IRON WORKS, MINING MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS.)

THE Otsuka Iron works standing at Mita Toyooka-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo, was started by Mr. Eikichi Otsuka, the present proprietor, in 1901, to succeed the Matsui Iron Works, which had been run for ten years by Mr. Hyojiro Matsui, who gave up the business on account of illness. The Otsuka Iron Works was a very small affair, covering only 100 *tsubo*, at first, but by dint of close application on the part of the management, it has been brought to the present prosperous condition. The principal factory now covers an area of 1,180 *tsubo*, and is regarded as the biggest factory of the kind in this country (1 *tsubo*=3.958 square yards).

Under Mr. Eikichi Otsuka, the proprietor, serves Mr. Kijiro Hayashi, the Manager, who superintends the business, Designs and Manufacture Departments. Mr. Hirokichi Kondo, the Chief Engineer, takes charge of the Engineering Department.

The feature of the Otsuka Iron Works is to exclusively manufacture mining machinery, a line of business very rare in Japan. It holds patents for a dozen inventions. Not only in this country but in America and Canada, the

Otsuka Iron Works holds patents for certain manufactures. The popularity of the machinery manufactured by the works is testified by the fact that they are used in all the repre-



MR. E. OTSUKA AND HIS WORKS, TOKYO.

sentative mines in Japan, such as those owned by the Mitsui Bishi, the Mitsui, the Furukawa, and the Fujita Gumi.

SONOIKE KOGU SEISAKUSHO.

(THE SONOIKE TOOL WORKS, LTD.)

THE Sonoike Tool Works, which were established in February, 1913, stands at Osaki-machi, near Tokyo. The works may be roughly dividend into two parts, namely,



THE SONOIKE TOOL WORKS, TOKYO.

Machinery Department and Small Tool Department. The former manufactures Lathes, Universal Milling Machines, Gear Hobbing Machines, Grinding Machines, etc., and the latter Cutters, Drills, Taps, Dies, Standard Guages, Micrometers, etc. Ingenuity of manufacture has won for the company an excellent reputation. In respect of varieties of manufactures and their qualities the company is equal to foreign works. Mr. Takehiko Sonoda, the President, has studied many years the factory management in England, and Mr. Yasushi Ikeda, Managing Director, had many years' experience with Pratt & Whitney Co., in America. They are assisted by able experts, some of whom have also studied in England or America. Though it has existed only for a few years, the company has already attained perfection in organization and equipment. In view of this, the day is not far distant when the company will have the reputation of being the leading tool manufacturers in the Orient.

MR. SUGI KEITARO.

(PRESIDENT OF K. SUGI & CO.)

THE firm owned and managed by Mr. Keitaro, Sugi, stands at No. 215, Sanban-cho, Honden, Osaka.



MR. K. SUGI.

The firm was established in 1897 for the direct importation of gas pipes, steel pipes and teak. The goods thus im-

ported were chiefly supplied to army and naval arsenals, various companies and to retail dealers. About 1907 the company imported folding steel pipes, bicycles and steel plates, etc. Later it acted as sole agents for bicycle tubes manufactured by the Sumitomo Copper Works. On the organization of the Tokyo Steel Pipe Works the firm was also the first among those who took up the sale of the articles. In 1914 it started the manufacture of folding steel pipes. Owing to the European war the firm has been given large orders by the Osaka Army Arsenal for the manufacture of folding steel pipes. Under the management of Mr. Keitaro Sugi, the business has steadily prospered. Recently the scope of the works was enlarged in order to meet an ever-increasing demand, and efforts are now being directed toward opening up markets abroad, especially in India and other oriental countries. The firm has an ample stock in hand and is at all times ready to respond to any orders.

SPECIALITIES:—Pipes for the use of steam, hydraulic press, boilers, and the assembling of bicycles, iron and steel plates, coloured copper plates, etc.

TOKYO KEIKI SEISAKUSHO.

(THE TOKYO METER MANUFACTURING WORKS.)

THE manufacture of instruments and scales come under the scientific industry, and the goods made at this Factory include such instruments as metre gauges, testers, and indicators. By dint of indefatigable efforts, the Works have been enabled to turn out various goods is no wise inferior in quality to any of the foreign-made instruments. These efforts have been duly appreciated by the Naval Office, which habitually places orders with it. The Company was first started by Mr. Yoshihira Wada, the present President, at the time of the Sino-Japanese

War, when there were no Japanese firms engaged in this line of business, the goods being exclusively imported from abroad. After preliminary arrangements for the establishment of the Works the Factory was started at Hara-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo, in May, 1896, Mr. Wada acting as expert as well as Manager. When the business witnessed gradual development in 1898, the manufacture of various kinds of instruments was taken in hand, and the goods manufactured by the Works have won universal approval. A certain firm in England approached it with a

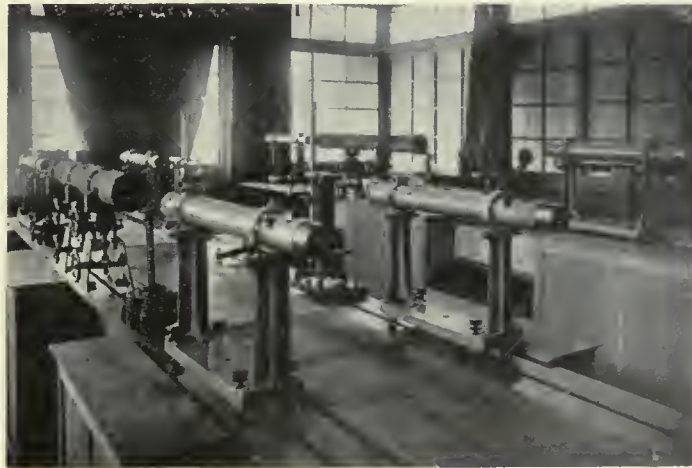
proposal to undertake their sole agency. In the following year, various instruments measuring the degrees of temperature were first manufactured, among them being the



MR. Y. WADA.

gas barometer, the metallic expansion barometer, and the electric radio barometer. These instruments stand the heat over 1,000 degrees Cent. In 1900 and 1901, by the encouragement and guidance of the Imperial Navy, various kinds of compasses and instruments for measuring the depth of water were manufactured, and patents have been obtained for several kinds of these. In 1902, the concern was converted into a juridical person (partnership), the name of the Tokyo Keiki Seisakusho being adopted. In 1904, electric industry was added to the business of the Works and the Electric Department was newly created. In 1906, the optical industry was taken in hand, and the manufacture of

observation instruments was commenced. In 1907 and 1908 the Factory was re-built and the number of machines employed increased. In the following year, the factory still being too small to carry on the business it was again expanded. In 1910, the Laboratory was built in order to devise means for introducing improvements in the instruments made at the Factory. In 1914, the Second Factory was built, and in 1915 the Third Factory was erected. Ever since these factories have been expanded to cope with the ever increasing business. Again, the Onagigawa Branch Factory, covering an area of 5,200 *tsubo*, was provided by purchasing the Iron Foundry formerly run by the late Mr. Tozaburo Sudzuki. With the outbreak of the European War the importation of the large-sized instruments was suspended, and therefore it is a matter of



DISTANCE-MEASURING APPARATUS FACTORY.

satisfaction that the present Works have been enabled to manufacture these as well as the small-sized instruments at the Branch Factory.

TOKYO SPRING SEISAKUSHO—TOKYO KOZAI SEISAKUSHO.

(THE TOKYO SPRING WORKS AND THE TOKYO STEEL MATERIALS WORKS.)

THE Tokyo Spring Works, which are engaged in the manufacture of various kinds of springs, were organized in 1904. The works are under the management of Mr. Kiyoshi Tō. The articles, which are manufactured by the latest methods and by skilled hands, and which then undergo strict inspection, are in no way inferior to the Western goods. For this reason they have successfully

driven the latter out of the domestic market. The materials are manufactured in their own works. They are of superior quality, as they are subjected to strict inspections, including chemical and electrical analysis. The works are located at No. 635 Nichome Oshima-machi, near Tokyo. For the manufacture of steel materials Mr. Tō keeps the Tokyo Steel Material Works.

(THE TOKYO STEEL MATERIALS WORKS.)

The works stand at No. 50, Rokuchome Oshima-machi, near Tokyo. The articles manufactured are as follows:— Electric furnace steel and crucible steels with the brand of spring (high speed steel, tool steel, special steel, spring steel, etc.)

Open Hearth Steel (tool steel, mining tool steel, spring steel, mild steel). Besides these are bars, rods, flat bars, angle channels, rails. There are two sub-branches representing both Spring and Steel Material Works. One of them is situated at No. 30, gochome Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka and the other at Nichome Eiraku-cho, Seoul, Chosen. Both works have been selected by the Imperial Navy and

Imperial Government Railways to manufacture articles to their regular order.



MANUFACTURES OF THE TOKYO SPRING WORKS.



ANALYTIC ROOM AND INTERIORS OF THE TOKYO STEEL WORKS.

TOYODASHIKI SHOKKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE TOYODA LOOM WORKS, LTD.)

THE Toyoda Loom Works Ltd., is situated in Shimazaki-machi, Nishi-ku, Nagoya. The Toyoda Loom is

an invention by Mr. Sakichi Toyoda, one of the directors of the Works. He is quite a genius in mechanics, and from his early years applied himself to the manufacture of machines, and succeeded in inventing a loom which was patented in 1901. Prior to this he had been engaged in the manufacture and sale of looms in the name of the Toyoda Firm. In March, 1907, this was reorganized into the Toyoda Loom Works, Ltd., with a capital of ¥1,000,000. The business greatly prospered, and the annual output reached over 7,000 looms, which were supplied not only to meet home demands, but also to Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, Mukden, etc. But in 1910 the Works experienced a time of serious depression, which lasted a few years. Since, however, the inauguration of cloth manufacture, by purchasing the Nagoya Cloth factory in Atsuta Nishi-machi in July, 1913, the business of the Works has steadily improved.



MR. F. TANIGUCHI.

The board of officers consist of the following :—

- FUSAZO TANIGUCHI, Esq. President.
- TASSU SUNAGA, Esq. { Managing
Director.
- SAKICHI TOYODA, Esq. Director.
- SEISHICHI SHIKATA, Esq. "
- ICHIGO KODAMA, Esq. "
- JOFU YAMABE, E-q. Auditor.
- TSUNezo SAITO, Esq. "
- KAMENOSUKE FUJINO, Esq. "

Principal customers comprise the Kishiwada Spinning, Toyo Spinning, Senshu Weaving, Osaka Gōdō Spinning, Kanegafuchi Spinning, Kurashiki Spinning, Fuji Gas Spinning, etc. The annual output reaches over ¥2,000,000,

and a dividend of 20 per cent. is declared at the close of each term.



PATENT CALICO LOOM, MADE BY THE COMPANY.

TSUKUDAJIMA SEISAKUSHO.

(THE TSUKUDAJIMA MACHINE WORKS.)

THE Tsukudajima Machine Works were established in 1907 by the Kuhara Mining Company, one of the

got supplies of machines from the Company's Hidachi Works. The manufacture of articles of superior quality soon won

THE PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS IN THE PREMISES COVER OVER 2,000 TSUBO.

(1 tsubo=3.9538 square yards).



THE TSUKUDAJIMA MACHINE WORKS, TOKYO.

THE MACHINERY WORKSHOP MEASURES 300 FEET BY 60 FEET AND IS BUILT OF IRON, BEING 60 FEET HIGH.

largest of the kind in Japan, for the manufacture of machines to be used in their own mines, which had already

for the works an excellent reputation far and wide. The business has in consequence rapidly developed, so much so that orders are daily received not alone from the Kuhara Mines and others through the length and breadth of Japan, but also from those in various provinces of China. The annual output now reaches over a million yen. In order to meet the growing expansion of the business a new and larger works were started at Kamedo-machi, near Tokyo, in April, 1915, and were completed in March, 1916. The former works at Tsukudajima almost dwindle into insignificance beside the new, which stand on a site covering an area of over 8,000 tsubo.



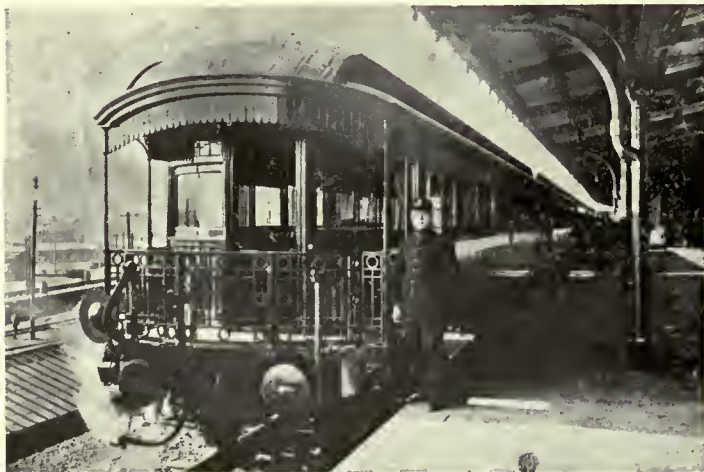
MR. K. TAHARA. INTERIOR OF THE FACTORY.

The works are controlled by Mr. Kyukichi Tahara.

LAND TRANSPORTATION.

JAPAN'S INTERNATIONAL THROUGH TRAFFIC.

The world is rapidly becoming smaller on account of the development of far-reaching routes of travel and traffic, and it is essential to-day to introduce Japan to the outside world, by way of promoting a better understanding between



SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN.

her and other nations and bringing about more intimate international relations. Also the Japanese Empire is comparatively small in area and her development owes much to the expansion of her activities over the seas. One of the many questions for Japan after the present War is how to utilize the international through traffic arrangements with the railways on the Asiatic Continent to and from China, Russia, and Europe, at the same time planning her trade activities by means of the ever-growing shipping industry.

We give a brief history of Japan's international railway through traffic. The through traffic between Japan and Russian North Manchuria under Russian influence originated immediately after the Russo-Japanese War. Its corner-stone was laid by the Portsmouth Treaty in 1905, when Marquis Komura and Count de Witte advocated the closer relations of Japanese and Russian railways. Two years later the scheme assumed a definite shape when a provisional treaty was concluded at Petrograd. Another effort with a view to its realisation was made in 1908, which facilitated the matter and paved an easy path for the

consummation of the railway through traffic arrangements on the basis of common advantages.

The subsequent efforts on both sides moulded the scheme by degrees into actual shape and now there are in operation the following through passenger arrangements:—

Manchurian-Japanese Through Traffic, between Japan and North Manchuria or Maritime Province.

Russo-Japanese Through Traffic, between Japan and Russia.

International Trans-Siberian Through Traffic, between Japan and West Europe.

Now what do these arrangements mean to the travelling public? To cite an example, a traveller from Tokyo to London, unless booking by these arrangements, has to re-book and re-register luggage at each frontier and at every junction. This out-of-date method of travelling is well nigh an impossibility, even if he can speak every tongue and is well versed in manners and customs everywhere, and much more so with ordinary tourists. On the other hand, by these arrangements he pays the whole fare at Tokyo and can travel on one ticket through to London without buying a ticket again or troubling with the choice of routes. In addition it is a great boon to tourists that their impedimenta



DINING CAR.

are registered direct to London, leaving them almost entirely free.

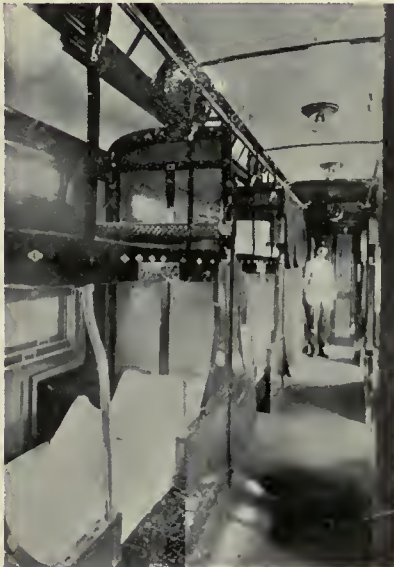
The through goods arrangements between the Japanese and Russian railways have been in existence only for a short

period and the territories covered by them are not so wide at present as those for passengers. Now there are two arrangements in operation, viz., the Manchurian-Japanese Goods Through Traffic between Japan and North Manchuria



1ST CLASS SLEEPING CAR.

and Maritime Province, and the through transportation of Japanese silk by means of the connection of the above arrangements with the goods through traffic between the



1ST CLASS SLEEPING CAR.

Extreme East and European Russia. Although these arrangements are of recent inauguration, the results of the through conveyance of cotton tissue, cotton yarns, and other

important goods show very favourable tendencies and promise future possibilities.

The relations between Japan and China are traditional, and the mutual trade is destined to become closer and more prosperous. A few years ago the Japan-China railway through traffic arrangements approached the stage of realisation, being stimulated by the completion of the railway through Chosen Peninsula, reconstruction of the Antung-Mukden Line, building of the Yalu bridge in 1907, and subsequent inauguration of the through express service between Chosen and Manchuria. The North-Japan passenger through traffic arrangements were opened in October, 1913, and the next year saw the arrangements extend beyond North China, to-day the principal five trunk lines of the Chinese Government Railway (the Peking-Mukden, Peking-Hankow, Peking-Kalgan, Tientsin-Pukow, and Shanghai-Nanking Lines) being all under contract with the Japanese Government, Chosen, and South Manchuria Railways for



OBSERVATION CAR.

the through conveyance of passengers and their luggage. Passengers from Tokyo and eight other important Japanese cities to Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, and seven other principal stations, are enabled to travel on a single ticket-book overland, except the sea passage between Shimonoeki and Fusan, and the whole journey can be performed as easily as by one railway. Last year the Japan-China Circular Tours and the Japan-China Overland Tour were inaugurated for the convenience of tourists between the two countries.

The next question soon to follow is the Japan-China Goods Through Traffic arrangements. These are yet unborn, but it is reported the authorities are contemplating how to realise the scheme at on distant future and make the arrangements as practical as possible. We trust their efforts in this direction will bear fruit and prove beneficial for both countries.

MINAMI MANSHU TETSUDO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.)

THE South Manchuria Railway Company came into existence in 1906, when by virtue of the Portsmouth Treaty signed between Russia and Japan on September 5th, 1905, Japan was ceded by Russia the railway between Chanchung and Port Arthur with all its branch lines, coal mines attached, and all rights and privileges the Chinese Eastern Railway Company enjoyed in connection with the railway in South Manchuria. At first the company had an authorised capital of ¥200,000,000 and was authorized in accordance with the principle of Japanese jurisdiction in



LIEUT.-GENERAL BARON Y. NAKAMURA.

Manchuria to manage the railway between Chanchung and Dairen and all its branch lines, the coal mines at Fushun and elsewhere, and several adjunct lines of business, besides administering the land included in the railway zone; but later the scope of the company's business was enlarged by degrees and now the principal lines of business undertaken are railways, shipping, harbour administration, mining, electricity, gas, hotel keeping, local administration, and laboratory work. At the same time the working capital of the company was increased.

On June 7th, 1906, an Imperial Ordinance was issued, which provided for the organization of the company,

General Viscount Kodama being appointed the chairman of the Promotion Committee, which comprised some eighty prominent men. On the death of the Viscount, which occurred in the same year, General Viscount Terauchi, then Minister of War, was appointed as his successor, and in the course of the same year formal official sanction was granted for the articles of association. The flotation of shares and the conveyance of the railways, and other properties were also completed at the close of the same year. On April 1st the following year the company commenced actual operations, with the head office at Dairen and a branch office at Tokyo.

The management of the company consists of the President, a Vice-President, four Directors, and three or five Auditors. The heads of the Board are appointed by the Government under Imperial sanction, but Directors are appointed from among shareholders by the Government, auditors being chosen from among shareholders at their meetings and sanctioned by the Emperor. The first President of the company was Baron Shimpei Goto. The Vice-President under him was Mr. Zeko Nakamura. In 1908 Baron Goto being appointed Minister of Communications Mr. Nakamura, the Vice-President, was promoted to the Presidency and his place in its turn was filled by Mr. Shimbei Kunizawa, one of the Directors. They retired in 1913 and were succeeded by Mr. Ryutaro Nomura and Mr. Daihachi Ito. After a year, however, they were relieved of their posts and the present officers were appointed by the Government. The following are the present Boards of Directors and Auditors:—

BARON YUJIRO NAKAMURA	... ..	President.
DR. SHIMBEI KUNIZAWA	... ..	} Vice-President.
TOSHIHIKO KAWAKAMI, Esq.	... ..		Director.
ICHIYO TSUKUDA, Esq.	... ..	..
TORARIKI FUJITA, Esq.	... ..	..
KOZO KAINO, Esq.	... ..	..
SUKEHIDE KABAYAMA, Esq.	... ..	..
TOKUGORO NAKAHASHI, Esq.	... ..	Auditor.
KIN-ICHI KAWAKAMI, Esq.	... ..	..
KYOHEI MAGOSHI, Esq.	... ..	..
SHINTARO OHASHI, Esq.	... ..	..

Under the general control of the President, the Vice-President and Directors manage the different departments into which the company's affairs are divided, namely,

the General Affairs Department, the Transportation Department, the Accountant Department, the Mining Department, the Local Administration Department, the Secretarial Bureau, the Foreign Affairs Bureau, and the Technical Affairs Bureau. Besides there are a number of bureau and offices dealing with different undertakings of the company.

The company employs 4,724 experts and clerks, and 18,119 Japanese and Chinese office assistants.

The authorised capital of the company is ¥200,000,000 divided into 1,000,000 shares of the denomination of ¥200. The Government's share in the capital amounts to ¥100,000,000, which is the appraised value of the railway and other properties delivered by the Government to the company on the formal organization of the concern. Half

was called up. Accordingly the whole number of shares issued is 800,000, of which 500,000 are to the credit of the Government while 300,000 are held by private owners. Thus the shares still to be issued number 200,000, representing ¥40,000,000, while the capital uncalled for amounts to ¥36,000,000. The denomination of shares was changed into ¥100 at the close of 1915, instead of ¥200 as before.

According to the general policy formulated by the company immediately after the flotation, the company floated three loans in London during the first three years, guarantee being made by the Government as to the payment of the principal and interest. The total amount of these loans was £8,000,000. In 1911 the regulations pertaining to the maximum limit of the company's capitalization was effected,



THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

the capital was to be offered for subscription to both Japanese and Chinese, the Government guaranteeing the distribution of dividends at 6 per cent per annum on the shares owned by private proprietors. In view, however, of the economic situation in this country the promotion committee decided to offer only 100,000 shares, representing ¥20,000,000, for public subscription in September, 1906. The result of the flotation was splendid, subscriptions received amounting to 1,066 times the whole value offered. The call on stock capital was limited to the first instalment, that is, ¥2,000,000, and during the first period foreign capital was introduced by the company for various enterprises. But the rapid progress of the company's affairs later necessitated call being made on the remainder of the stock capital.

In 1913 the second issue of shares to the extent of ¥200,000 was floated and the payment of ¥20 per share

however, because with the progress of the company's business enterprises the requirement of capital was increased. Under the revised regulations the fourth foreign loan was floated in London to the amount of £6,000,000 and out of the proceeds the second loan, worth £2,000,000, was refunded.

The total outstanding debt of the company amounts to £12,000,000, that is, ¥117,156,000. This, however, is the face value and the net receipts from the loans are far below that figure. Against this loss, inevitably sustained, the company has set aside a large amount of money at the end of each business term, under the item of special reserve. At the end of 1914 this reserve stood at ¥13,400,000, the legal reserve then being ¥1,868,300 in round figures.

The first lines of business undertaken on the formal organization of the concern were railways and mines. The

railways which the company were conceded from the Government on April 1st, 1907, comprise the following lines:—

	Miles.
Main line between Dairen and Chanchung ...	437.5
Port Arthur branch line	28.8
Ryujutan branch line... ..	3.6
Newchang branch line	13.4
Entai branch line	9.7
Fushun branch line	38.9
Antung-Mukden line... ..	188.9

The last of the lines thus transferred to the company's management was then a light railway with a 2.6 feet gauge, while all other lines were of 3.6 feet gauge. The line between Mukden and Shinmintung was also delivered to the company, but a little later it was conveyed to the Chinese Government in accordance with a convention arranged between Japan and China in the same year.

Immediately after the transference of these lines the company began to remodel all except the Antung-Mukden line on a broad gauge system and completed all the works in October, 1909. The conversion of the line, 238.3 miles in length, between Dairen and Suchiatun into double tracks, which was planned for at the same time, was also completed in the Autumn of the same year. The company spent ¥15,000,000 on these works. Later the Entai and the Ryujutan branch lines also were converted into broad gauge lines and the Newchang branch was extended into the new town, where a station was erected.

The Antung-Mukden Railway was first constructed by the Japanese Army for the purpose of carrying troops and munitions through Chosen to the heart of Manchuria. Therefore, it was a light railway of 2.6 feet gauge. When it was taken over by the South Manchuria Railway Company it was provided in the agreement with the Government that it would be reconstructed into a broad gauge line of 4.8½ feet within three years from the date of transference. In 1909, however, the reconstruction work was started owing to technical and other difficulties. From both termini the work was started simultaneously, and in order to avoid interfering with the working of the original light railway new rails were laid side by side parallel to the old rails.

In spite of many technical difficulties that had to be overcome the entire work was finished in the early Autumn, and on November 1st, 1911, a brilliant ceremony was held by the company to celebrate the opening of the reconstructed line to traffic. The whole cost of this undertaking was roughly ¥23,000,000.

Since the completion of the broad gauge lines the passengers and cargo on all lines of the company have increased apace and necessitated a large increase to be made

in rolling stock. At the end of 1914 the rolling stock owned by the company was so as follows:—

Engines, 267; Passenger cars, 196; Freight cars, 3,044; Conductors' cars, 119; Tank cars, 18; Refrigerating cars, 5.

In the passenger cars two special Pullman cars and other superior cars are included.

When the broad gauge lines were completed express trains were run three times a week, principally for the sake of travellers from Europe between Chanchung and Dairen. These trains are connected with the Imperial Russian Railway at Chanchung and the trains of the International Sleeping Car Company. At Dairen, moreover, the express service is connected with the company's Shanghai service liners. Since September, 1914, sleeping cars have also been connected with ordinary trains between the same termini.

On the Antung-Mukden Railway not only has the ordinary service been improved, but as the result of an understanding reached between the company and the Chosen Government Railway an express through service has been started, and at present three times a week through express trains ply between Chanchung and Fusan. This excellent idea has been later improved on by connecting the trains with the Imperial Russian Railway at Chanchung and at Fusan through the medium of the ferry boat service with the Imperial Japanese home railways.

In accordance with the general policy of the company to give the utmost facilities to either travellers by the company's trains or merchants forwarding their cargo through Manchuria to Northern parts the company has entered upon a number of contracts with Japanese or foreign lines for the through services. As to the transportation of passengers and their luggage the connection with all organs of transportation in Japan, Manchuria, and Chosen is, therefore, almost complete.

In 1909, a permanent contract was signed between the company and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Imperial Government Railways for the transportation of passengers and their luggage from Dairen to Japan. Two years later this service was further extended by arranging an agreement with the Chosen Railway, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the Imperial Government Railways for the transportation of passengers and their luggage from Dairen to Chemulpo and thence to the interior of Chosen, or from Manchuria to Japan through the Chosen Railway. This service is still maintained with success.

The connecting service between the company's line and Chinese Government lines was established in October, 1913. The connection with the Russian lines was also established in 1911 in accordance with the provisional Railway Con-

vention concluded in June, 1907. The through service between the South Manchuria Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Usuri Railway was first completed and another was completed with all other railway and shipping lines carrying on operations in the East in 1911. Thus since 1910 a circular service has been maintained and travellers can take a round the world trip with one ticket.

As to the freight service, there is a more complete system of through transportation maintained by the company in co-operation with the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Imperial Government Railways, the Chosen Government Railway, the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

As the result of the completion of these facilities the receipts from passenger and freight services have been increasing at a strikingly rapid pace, with the exception only of 1914, when bar silver slumps and the outbreak of war in Europe interfered much with the internal traffic on the lines maintained by the company. In the following the results of the railway business for the last three years are shown in detail:—

Years.	Passengers.	Freight. Tons.	Receipts. Yen.	Running Expenses. Yen.
1912	3,905,822	4,681,698	19,907,456	7,846,923
1913	4,143,687	5,782,161	22,275,132	7,913,948
1914	3,617,547	5,705,948	23,216,722	8,345,286

A number of enterprises are conducted by the company as auxiliary organs of transportation. The most important are warehousing and rolling stock and machine shops. After careful preparations the warehousing business was started at Dairen and at 25 other principal towns along the company's railway lines in September, 1911. For the convenience of clients the warehousing department has provided for the insurance of cargo held in trust at the company's own cost, at the same discounting warehousing charges on all descriptions of cargo forwarded to the interior of Manchuria. This line of business has proved a great success, the volume of cargo handled in 1914 amounting to 2,171,530 tons received, and 1,856,659 tons taken out.

The company owns a gigantic workshop at Shahokou, which is equipped with most up-to-date plants for the construction of rolling stock and various descriptions of machines. The workshop consists of twenty-four large brick buildings, covering an area of ground estimated at considerably more than 12,000 *tsubo*, and has its own water works. The magnitude of the plants at the shop may be realized when the fact is presented that besides either making or repairing machines and various accessories the shop can accommodate at one time 26 engines, 36 passenger cars, and 130 freight cars. A branch shop is maintained at Liaoyang, but its operations are quite limited.

The company's marine transportation service was initiated in 1908 for the purpose of facilitating communications between Europe and Asia. At present the Dairen-Teingtao services are maintained regularly once a week with the *Kobe Maru* and *Sakaki Maru*, which are chartered from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Japanese Volunteer Fleet respectively. These lines being the shortest routes between Europe and those important points in the East, all mail matter, luggage, and passengers are carried by the lines in increasing volume.

A regular service is also maintained between Dairen and Hongkong and Canton for the purpose of attracting cargo for Europe and Asiatic Russia to Dairen and carrying Fushun coal to Canton and other Southern ports. At first four boats were employed and some of them were ordered to call at Chefoo and Tsingtao, but now, in view of the ruling situation in the shipping trade, only two of them are maintained on the line.

The company has also constructed four low-draught vessels to carry on a coastwise trade between Dairen and ports in the vicinity. All of them are lent to the Dairen Steamship Company organized for the purpose of carrying on a regular service between Dairen and Tientsin, Antung, and other ports in the vicinity. The success of the company's service is well testified by the recent increase in the volume of cargo and the number of passengers carried.

Harbour works is another enterprise the company devotes much money and labour to, complete schemes being taken over from Russia. Already the Eastern breakwater, the Western wall, the base of the walls completed before, and the reclamation of low-lying ground have been completed, together with a wharf for junks. The works now conducted consist of the construction of the wall of the first wharf, the construction of the North-western breakwater, the dredging of the harbour, the reclamation of ground along the first wharf where accommodation, including coal depots, is to be constructed, and the construction of the third wharf. At Port Arthur and Newchang also the company has constructed wharfs.

With the completion of the harbours, wharf accommodation has also been improved. The results of the past efforts toward the completion of wharf accommodation consist of 34 warehouses, bean oil tanks, 15 steam launches, 26 lighters, a dredger, water supply ships, and a rat catching boat. In 1907 the company took an important step to facilitate loading and unloading at the wharves, the handling of cargo, so far entirely entrusted to carrying agents, being taken over by the company. The company further intends completing the loading system by installing cranes and wharf outfits.

The Russian docks at Dairen also were ceded to the company immediately after the foundation, but in 1908 they were transferred to the management of the Kawasaki Dockyard Company. At first the docks could only accommodate intermediate-sized vessels, but in 1914 they were all enlarged so as to accommodate larger vessels. At present even ships of 6,000 tons can be constructed or repaired.

Several mines were taken over from the Government and Russia immediately after its foundation, but the company works the mines at Fushun and Entai only, the rest being leased to private persons or left unworked. The Fushun Mine is situated nine miles to the east of Mukden and the veins run along the river Hun to the extent of 5 miles. The strata containing coal are from 175 feet to 80 feet deep, of which about 20 feet contain mixed and impure coal. Therefore, it is reported that the coal contained is more than 800,000,000 tons. At first the mine was worked on a small scale and the daily output was no more than 360 tons, but now more than 4,000 tons are produced daily, three pits being bored.

Besides the company has opened new adits, named the Togo and the Oyama Mines, which, on the completion of all accommodation, will produce 2,500 tons per diem each. With two new provisional mines opened all these adits will, it is hoped, yield a total of 7,000 tons a day.

The Entai Mine is situated 10 miles to the North-east of Liaoyang Station, being connected with Entai by a branch railway line. The coal fields, extending 50 cho, are believed to contain considerably more than 20,000,000 tons of best coal. At present the daily yield amounts to 300 tons.

The market for Fushun and Entai coal is ever extending, thanks to the efforts on the part of the company to make known their good quality. At the end of 1914 it was reported that at all points in Manchuria 1,148,000 tons were sold, while exports amounted to 1,005,000 tons. Among the rest Japan, Chosen, Vladivostok, Harbin, Chefoo, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Taiwan, Hongkong, Singapore, Saigon, Java, and Manila have all taken these descriptions of coal and acknowledged their good quality.

As auxiliary works to the Fushun Mine a Mond gas work is maintained, where sulphurous ammonia is produced at the rate of 10 tons a day, besides generating power, which is used in running electric cars carrying coal. Also a new town has been laid out at Fushun for the company's employees at the mine and gas and water works, and other facilities have been provided.

Electricity undertakings are run by the company at Dairen, Mukden, Chanchung, and Antung, while gas undertakings only are run at Dairen. At Dairen not only is the supply of power and light carried on but a tramway is

managed. At the end of 1914 the total mileage of the tramway stood at 17 miles in round figures.

At Antung, Mukden, and Chanchung the supply of power and light only is managed. The gas works at Dairen produces 83,482,100 cubic feet of gas as the result of the successive extensions carried out. As side products coal-tar and cokes are yielded to the extent of 100,294 gallons and 4,954 tons respectively.

Under the direct management of the company, hotels are kept at Dairen, Port Arthur, Chanchung, and Mukden. At Dairen especially attention has been paid by the company to cater to the visitors for the Summer months. A seaside hotel and a number of villas are erected for the purpose, being much taken advantage of by foreigners recently. A palace hotel also has been erected, besides the hotels so far kept, to accommodate Japanese and foreign visitors of prominence. It is equipped with many modern appliances and can give every satisfaction to the guests.

In the railway zone the company is authorized to collect dues or assign administration charges, while it has to provide for the education, sanitation, and other conveniences of the people. The local administration is carried on by the local works superintendence offices established at different towns, and where these offices are not established the masters of stations are authorized to take charge of local affairs.

For the purpose of developing the railway zone the company planned as soon as the grounds were taken over from the Government to construct new towns and cities with all modern outfits. At Liaoyang, Chanchung, Tehling, Mukden, and several other places already plans have been realized with more or less success. In most of these water works, parks, market places, hutch-eries, crematories, cemeteries, hospitals, and other public conveniences contributing to the public welfare are provided under the direct supervision of the company. The education of the rising generation is also paid much attention to. At present many elementary schools are established not only for Japanese boys but for Chinese as well. For grown-up Chinese also schools are erected and Japanese is taught. Libraries, and playgrounds for little children are being erected everywhere, and to each of them higher grade schools for girls are attached to train girls in practical knowledge and arts. Besides, a medical college is kept at Mukden and a technical school at Dairen.

To study the possibilities of Manchuria and assist the company in exploiting the natural resources of the country in its charge three laboratories, the Central Laboratory, the Industrial Laboratory, and the Geological Investigation Office, are managed in Manchuria by the company.

The first-named institution was taken over from the Kwantung Government-General in 1910 and has since been

extended. It is now divided into nine departments of General Affairs, Analytic Chemistry, Applied Chemistry, Weaving and Dyeing, Ceramics, Brewing, Sanitation, Electric Chemistry, and Bean Oil Extraction, and to every department its own workshop is attached to manufacture articles in accordance with new processes devised by those departments. Among the rest the bean oil extraction works has already succeeded and its products have been placed on the market.

The Industrial Laboratory chiefly deals with agricultural enterprises including sericulture, forestry, farming, cattle farming, and other lines, with a number of branches. The usefulness of the institution is being conclusively proved every year. The Geological Investigation Office is also proceeding with the investigation of geological, mineral and other aspects of Manchuria and Mongolia.

The capital invested in the enterprises above enumerated, the Government share exclusive, is as follows:—

	Yen.		Yen.
Railways ...	73,500,000	Gas	1,380,000

	Yen.		Yen.
Shipping ...	4,970,000	Hotels	2,020,000
Factories ...	6,260,000	Land	10,620,000
Harbour		Local	
Works ...	12,590,000	Works ...	4,740,000
Minea	15,040,000	Buildings ...	11,540,000
Electricity ...	4,920,000	Total	147,580,000

In the following a summary of the company's accounts since its foundation is shown:—

Years.	Gross Receipts. Yen.	Gross Disbursements. Yen.	Net Profit. Yen.
1907... ..	12,543,116	10,526,531	2,016,585
1908... ..	17,615,663	15,502,101	2,113,562
1909... ..	23,113,933	17,342,234	5,771,699
1910... ..	24,777,684	21,069,368	3,708,316
1911... ..	28,155,080	24,487,652	3,667,428
1912... ..	33,546,477	28,620,432	4,926,045
1913... ..	42,417,123	35,249,844	7,167,279
1914... ..	44,670,616	37,129,525	7,541,091

CH O S E N T E T S U D O .

(C H O S E N R A I L W A Y S .)

THE railway business in Chosen dates back to 1896, when Mr. J. R. Morse, an American, obtained a concession from the Korean Government for the laying of railways between Seoul and Jinsen. When the work was in progress it was taken over, in May, 1897, by a corporation organized by the Japanese for the purpose. In May of

the lines between Roryoshin and Seidaimon were completed, thus connecting Seoul and Jinsen. As for the Keifu line (Seoul-Fusan line) the construction was started in August, 1901, by the Keifu Tetsudo Kabushiki Kaisha (Seoul-Fusan Railway Co., Ltd.) in accordance with the provisions of the temporary treaty concluded in August, 1894, between



RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE YALU RIVER.

1899 this corporation reorganized and assumed the title of the Keijin Tetsudo Goshi Kaisha (Seoul-Jinsen Railway Company). In September of the same year the section between Jinsen and Roryoshin covering a distance of 20 miles was opened to traffic. In July of the ensuing year

Japanese and former Korean Governments and of the Keifu Railway Treaty of September, 1898. The total line, measuring over 267 miles, was put in operation in January, 1905. While constructing the Keifu line the company purchased the Keijin Railway, in October, 1903. The

Keizi and Bazan lines were both started soon after the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, in February, 1904, by the Special Military Railway Bureau. The former was completed in March, 1906, and the latter in May, 1905. Both lines were opened to general traffic in April, 1908. On the nationalization of railways the Imperial Government purchased, in July, 1906, the Keifu and Keijin lines, covering a distance of 293.6 miles, and at the same time established the Railway Superintendent Bureau in the Government of the Resident-General. In September of the same year the bureau took over the control of the Keizi line (322.9 miles) and the Bazan line (25 miles). In December, 1909, these railways were brought under the control of the Imperial Government Railways. But since October of 1910 they have been under the control of the Railway Bureau of the Government-General of the peninsula.

Japan's railway enterprise in Chosen was first started for the purpose of extending trade interests in the peninsula. Later urgent military requirements rapidly extended the lines as far as the border line of the country, and also brought into being a few branch lines leading to sea-ports. Improvements were afterwards made on these lines. In the meantime the iron bridge over the Yalu and the reconstruction of the Antung line were completed, securing a through connection with the Eastern-China Railway via the South Manchuria Railway. Thus the Chosen Railways have been raised to an important position, forming a connecting link between Europe and Japan. Three local lines of the Konan, Keizen and Heinan, covering a distance of 348.3 miles, have already been completed. The Rankyo line of above 373 miles is now under construction. The total length of lines in the peninsula in 1915 reached over 1,000 miles.

HANSHIN DENKI TETSUDO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE HANSHIN ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., LTD.)

THE company, which is well known in Japan as one of the best organized and controlled tramway companies, is situated at Amagasaki, Hyogo prefecture, and owns a double track between Osaka and Kobe. The former city is the largest commercial and industrial centre in Japan, and the latter one of the largest and most flourishing ports.

The company was founded in June, 1893, when the plan was to lay a light electric tramway between the two

In April, 1905, the line, 20 miles in length, was completed, together with power houses and car sheds at Amagasaki and Mikage, and it was opened to traffic in the middle of the same month. It was, indeed, the first broad gauge and high speed electric railway in Japan.

In 1911, again, the company amalgamated the North Osaka Electric Tramway Company and took over its charter to lay an urban track, 2 miles 52 chains, between Chayen-



WHOLE VIEW OF THE KURAKU-YEN GARDEN No. 1.

cities at the cost of only ¥600,000, but when the charter for the construction of the line was granted by the Government in June, 1897, the original plan was modified and the company's capital was increased; but then the fast development of the two cities which the line was to connect rendered it still insufficient, and the third plan was drafted, when the company's capital was increased to ¥3,000,000.

cho, Noda, and Tenjinbashi, Kita-ku. This new line was completed in August, 1914, and was at once opened to public traffic. At present an extension plan is being realized to construct a branch line between Amagasaki and the western districts of Osaka via Dembo-cho, for which the Imperial Government Railways have already granted a charter.

Thanks to the opening of the suburban line, the vast plain between the two cities has been fast developed, and everywhere new towns are springing up. The company has also assisted in the development of the districts by affording every facility to the inhabitants of the new towns

thus brought into existence. Among other things the company began the supply of electric power for light. Factories also have been erected along the company's lines, and they are supplied with electric power at low rates by the company.

KEIHAN DENKI TETSUDO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE KEIHAN ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., LTD.)

THE company was floated in 1906 to undertake a general carrying business, water works, the supply of electric power, and sale of electric apparatus in and around Kyoto and Osaka, with a capital of ¥10,500,000 fully paid up.



HO-O-DO IN THE PREMISES OF BYODO-IN, UJI.

The company now manages the longest inter-urban tramway in this country between Kyoto, the old Imperial capital, and Osaka, the industrial centre of the Empire. The main line of the company connects Osaka and Kyoto,



SHRINE OF FUSHIMI-INARI.

covering 29 miles 69 chains. The Osaka terminus of the line is situated at Temmabashi, while in Kyoto the final stop is situated at Sanjo-Ohashi. The Uji branch line, covering 4 miles 74 chains, runs between Uji and Chujojima.

A very important feature of the company's service between Osaka and Kyoto is the running of express trains, which cover the whole distance in an hour in the case of special express trains and in an hour and ten minutes in the case of ordinary express trains. Another feature of this line is the fact that it gives travellers access to a great number of beautiful resorts and historical places in which the urban and suburban districts abound. Among others the grand Shinto shrine of Inari, Fushimi; the Grand Mausolea of the late Emperor Meiji and Empress Dowager Shoken, Momoyama; Uji and its historical bridges and temples, and the Yawata Shrine, Otokoyama.



SHRINE OF OTOKOYAMA HACHIMAN-GU.

For generating driving power the company has a power station, and three sub-stations along the lines, which are equipped with eight 500 kilowatt rotary converters for railway services and seven 100 kilowatt transformers for lighting and power.

The company has called up ¥2,000,000, which has been raised by the flotation of loans, besides the capital paid up.

The management is controlled by the following officers:—

MICHIO DOI, Esq.... .. President.

MITSUSHIRO OTA, Esq.... .. Managing Director.

KOKURA TETSUDO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE KOKURA RAILWAY CO., LTD.)

THE Kokura Railway Co., Ltd., was organized in June, 1907, to complete the connection of the vast coal fields in Fukuoka prefecture with one of the principal coal exporting ports in the country, Kokura. The company has constructed very extensive coal depot, at the port of Kokura besides constructing a railway line, 24.6 miles in length, between Soeda, the centre of the coal industry district in Kyushu, and the Eastern end of Kokura. The line is the

ocean going ships passing through the strait. The wharf, which is 1,800 feet long, is constructed so as to allow ships to take coal alongside. The railway line is extended to the farthest point of the wharf, there being double tracks. The coal depot at the terminus covers an area of 15,000 *tsubo*.

For touring purposes the line is of much service, for it has placed many noted beauty spots in the prefecture within easy reach of the travelling public. Among others, Mount



RAILWAY BRIDGE OF THE KOKURA RAILWAY CO.

shortest cut from the Fukuoka coal districts to the ports on the Shimonoseki strait.

At the Kokura terminus, a wharf is maintained by the company for the convenience of coal merchants availing themselves of the company's service. Within the breakwaters a special berth is provided for the ships taking in coal at the port. It is wide enough to accommodate any

Ehiko, where the Hikosan Shrine (Hikosan Gongen), one of the most popular shrines in Kyushu, is situated can be reached most easily from a station on the company's line.

The company's authorized capital is ¥3,500,000. The head office is at Shinsakurada-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo, and at Kokura there is a branch office to manage the business.

TOBU TETSUDO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE TOBU RAILWAY CO., LTD.)

THE Tobu Railway is an important line linking Tokyo with some of the most important weaving centres in Saitama and Gumma prefectures and has a number of side lines. The main line runs from Koume Kawara-machi, Honjo-ku, Tokyo, and reaches Isezaki via Senju, Hanyu, Tatebayashi, Ashikaga, and Ota, which are comparatively important towns and commercial or industrial centres in

Saitama and Gumma prefectures. The line is connected with the Government Tobu Line by a side line running from Hikifune Station to Kameido Station on the Government Railway. Another side line of importance runs from Tatebayashi Station to Kanuma Station on the Government Railway, via Inubuse, Tanuma, Sano, and Kanuma, comparatively important commercial centres in Tochigi prefec-

ture. Still another line runs from the main line at Inubushi and reaches Koshinagashi. Kuzuu, Tochigi prefecture, which is a thriving town in the heart of the prefecture, is also connected by another side line with the main Tobu

The important railway net work is controlled by the Tobu Railway Company, which was founded with a capital of ¥2,650,000 in September, 1897. With the actual organization the first section of the main line between Tokyo and Kuki was constructed, and after two years was opened to public traffic. The other sections and side lines were then started and now they are all open to traffic, with the total length of 101 miles.



ASAKUSA STATION OF THE TOBU RAILWAY CO.

Railway line. At Ota Station, on the main line, another line runs to Aioi Station on the Ashio Railway via Yabutsukamoto, Kasakake, and Aioi.

The company's capital has also been successively increased and now stands at ¥9,000,000. Docks have been constructed at Asakusa Station, and all cargo unloaded at the station can be carried to its destination in Tokyo by lighters.

The company's officers are :—

KAICHIRO NEZU, Esq.	... ..	President.
DENJI YOSHINO, Esq.	... ..	{ Managing Director.
ROKURO HARA, Esq.	... ..
MICHINARI SUYENOBU, Esq.	... ..	„
KOZO AOTA, Esq.	... ..	„
COUNT KINJIRO HIROSAWA	Esq.	„
SHINOBU TAJIMA, Esq.	... ..	Auditor.
MOTOHIRO ONODA, Esq.	... ..	„

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS AND SHOE MAKERS.

CHOSEN HIKAKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE CHOSEN LEATHER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

THE Head Office and Works are located at Eitoho, Chosen. The shop stands at Itchome Nandaimon-dori, Seoul. Besides, there are two agencies, the Fukushima Gōmei Kaisha, Marunouchi, Tokyo, and the Seiki Yōkō, Kotobuki-machi in the Japanese concession, Tientsin. The company was established in September, 1911, with a capital of ¥1,000,000 in Eitoho. The Head Office was completed in January of the following year. Simultaneously the works were put in operation. Cow hides exported to the homeland and foreign countries are valued at ¥1,300,000 yearly. In these circumstances, the organization of the company was quite a timely undertaking. Soon after its in-

into contract with the Chinese Military Clothing Department for an annual supply of hides and leathers. Since the outbreak of hostilities the company has manufactured several hundred thousand ammunition pouches, belts and boots for Russia. As for the productive capacity, the factory is equipped with machines of the latest pattern and is able to turn out yearly about 300,000 pieces of leather and about 800,000 pairs of shoes. The result of business for the latter half of 1916 shows that various reserve funds amount to over ¥100,000, net profits over ¥240,000 and the dividend on shares 13 per cent. per annum. The company is in a very favourable position to increase its activities in South and



PREMISES OF THE CHOSEN LEATHER MANUFACTURING CO.

auguration, the company monopolized the entire market of Chosen, and in August, 1912, established a shop at Itchome Nandaimon-dori, Seoul, and agencies in Tokyo and Tientsin. In September, 1912, the company was ordered by the Government to manufacture boots and knapsacks for the garrisons in Chosen and Manchuria. In the following November the company started the manufacture of shoes and other leather goods for the general public, and a large demand resulted. In February, 1913, the company built a factory for the manufacture of shoes by machinery, and at the same time established another works for the manufacture of leather goods. In August of the same year the company entered

North China, Mauchuria and Mongolia, where there appears to be almost no limit to the demand for leather goods.

A list of officials is as follows:—

KEISUKE KANEKO, Esq.	{ President and Managing Director.
ATSUHIKO UGATSU, Esq.	Director.
NOBUMICHI TAKEHIRO, Esq.	„
HIDEMITSU SATO, Esq.	„
KORYO MINAGAWA, Esq.	„
KYUICHI KUSAKARI, Esq.	„
KINZO IWATATE, Esq.	Auditor.
SHUJIRO HARA, Esq.	„

MEIJI SEIKAKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE MEIJI LEATHER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

THE supply of shoes and boots to the Imperial Army and Navy is fairly well maintained by the domestic shoe-makers, but the goods in the market are only to some extent supplied by these makers. Leathers for soles, called sole-leathers, are almost entirely imported from abroad, and sometimes the annual trade value amounts to several million yen.

The Meiji Leather Manufacturing Company was founded in October, 1912, by Mr. Jofu Urabe and other business men with a view to checking the import of all sorts of leather used in shoe-making, and in time capturing the market for the goods in the whole East.

Soon after the flotation of the company a number of experts and workmen were despatched to the United States to study the manufacture of shoe leathers. An American expert was also engaged to train men at the new factory of the company in manufacturing different descriptions of shoe leather.

Already part of the original plan drawn up before the flotation of the company has been attained, for the import of sole-leather has been almost entirely stopped, while the increasing demand from Russia and other foreign countries is filled with ease. At present the company manufactures sole-leather and other kinds of leather, and its annual output is valued at over ¥10,000,000. It has its head office at No. 1, 1-chome Yayesu-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, and its factory at Azuma-cho, Minami-katsushika-gori, Tokyo

prefecture, which is the model tannery in the Orient, with a complete set of machines.



THE FACTORY OF THE MEIJI LEATHER MANUFACTURING CO., TOKYO.

The company's officials are as follows :—

JOFU URABE, Esq.	..	...	...	...	...	{ Managing Director.
JUTARO SEKIDO, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	Director.
NAOZO UCHIDA, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	"
GOROZO UCHINO, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	"
CHUJI SATO, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	"
TORU WATANABE, E-q.	...	...	...	...	...	Auditor.
HIKOSUKE ISHIZUKA, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	"
JINKURO SATO, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	"

NIPPON HIKAKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN LEATHER CO., LTD.)

THE Japan Leather Co., Ltd. was brought into existence in April, 1907, as the result of the amalgamation of the Sakuragumi, Ltd., the Leather Works of Okura & Co., and the Tokyo Tannery Co., which were all founded in the early years of Meiji to systematize the line of industry so far carried on by minor capitalists on a small scale.

When the company was founded the principal line of business undertaken was the manufacture of leather goods for

the use of the Imperial Army. Therefore, the Army's requirements were assiduously studied by the company and sometimes experts were sent abroad solely for that purpose. The Imperial Army already in the early days of the Meiji era highly appreciated the company's earnest efforts to meet its requirements, and has continued to patronize the company up to the present. Now over 80 per cent. of the Imperial Army's requirements are supplied by the company.

Soon after the inauguration of business, however, the

company was forced to enlarge its scope of operations and undertake the manufacture of soles for general use, on account of the growing demand for shoes and boots in this

ment. The plant has also been improved and at present the company ranks among the foremost of the belting producers in this country.

The company has the main office and factory at Senjū-machi, a suburb of Tokyo, and branches at Funade-machi, Minami-ku, Osaka, and Nanchuchiahui, Shanghai, having besides a manufactory of tannic acid at Ikeda, Nakagawagun, Tokachi province, Hokkaido.

The company's capital has been raised to ¥2,500,000 (fully paid up), and at the end of the first half of 1915 the reserve amounted to ¥1,110,000, both figures being expected to rise further at no distant date.



TOKYO FACTORY OF THE COMPANY.

country. Several experts were sent abroad to study the art of marking the goods and on their return the new line was inaugurated.

This new venture has proved a splendid success, and at present every shoe maker in Japan exclusively uses the company's products, marked with a Phoenix, and the import from America, which at one time amounted to a total value of ¥2,000,000, has been entirely checked.

The production of kid has also been inaugurated by the company lately, with a view to minimizing the import of foreign-made goods. The latest products of the company are in no way inferior to the imported goods, which fact encourages the company to hope that at no distant date it will completely check the import of foreign goods.

Leather belting was at first produced merely as a side work, but the striking progress of industries in this country has lately compelled the company to devote much more capital and labour to the production of the goods. Experts have been several times sent abroad to study the art of producing the goods, which wear long and meet every require-



OSAKA FACTORY OF THE COMPANY.

The officers of the company are as follow:—

- BARON KIHACHIRO OKURA Chairman.
- SEIZO OSAWA, Esq. Vice-Chairman.
- TAKUMA ITO, Esq. { Managing Director.
- KINZABURO KATA, Esq. Director.
- KOKINJI TAKASHIMA, Esq. "
- TOYOCHIYO MACHIDA, Esq. "
- TOKUNORI ASADA, Esq. Auditor.
- CHIKANORI YASOJIMA, Esq. "

MR. O T A T O K U J I R O .

(MAKER AND DEALER IN SHOES AND BOOTS.)

MR. O T A T O K U J I R O , No. 16, 4-chome Hongo, Hongo-ku, Tokyo, is a well known maker of and dealer in shoes and boots and has a large factory at Jikata Hashiba, Minami Senju, a suburban town, where the owner claims to produce more than ¥300,000 worth of every description of foot gear each year. He hails from Ibaraki

prefecture. While a boy he came up to Tokyo and went through a severe training in business as apprentice at various retail and wholesale stores. At the end of his apprenticeship his master gave over his business to Mr. Ota as a reward for his meritorious services. Thus under the style of the master, Muto, shoe-maker, he carried on his

business for some years when he moved his store to Sendai. He joined the Sakura-Gumi, one of the greatest leather works in Tokyo, several years after, and on behalf of the company he undertook dealings with the Imperial Army in Manchuria when Japan fought China. After the war he organized a shoe making company with some of his associates and he himself became the President of the new concern, but he severed his connection with the firm in 1909, and started the present business. He was then appointed contractor for shoes and boots for the Imperial Army, and to meet the increasing demand for his goods, which were highly appreciated, the present factory was established at Jikata Hashiba.

Mr. Ota has contributed much to the promotion of the business generally by organizing an association of shoe-makers in Tokyo and publishing a monthly magazine dealing with the particular line of business, styled the "Japan Shoe-Makers' Magazine." He is now the Vice-President of the Association of Tokyo Shoe-Makers. He has been granted many marks of honour by exhibitions, both at home and abroad, where his goods have been exhibited, the latest and most prominent of them being:— Gold Medal, Merchandize Improvement Exhibition of the

Department of Agriculture and Commerce; Silver Medal, Tokyo Taisho Industrial Exhibition; Silver Medal, Third



MR. T. ŌTA.

Domestic Product Exhibition; Silver Medal, First Export Goods Exhibition.

SAKURA - G U M I .

(THE SAKURA-GUMI CO.)

THE Sakura-Gumi Co. is one of the oldest and largest shoe-makers, and its manufactures are known as standard goods in this country. The leather industry was formerly despised by the people, and no one but the outcast

with the support of his friends started the Sakura-Gumi in 1871. At first Mr. K. Nishimura was confronted with many difficulties, technical and otherwise, but he overcame them one after another. He employed a number of foreign



INTERIORS OF THE FACTORIES.

classes would be employed in it before the Imperial Restoration. The late Mr. Katsuzo Nishimura, a samurai of the Sakura Clan, regretted this prejudice among the people, and

experts in his factory, to train apprentices in the trade, while sending out young men abroad to acquire practical knowledge of the line of industry. When the training of

these men was nearly finished the demand for shoes and other leather goods in this country became greater and



THE LATE MR. K. NISHIMURA.
FOUNDER OF THE SAKURA-GUMI CO.

greater, and his strenuous endeavours were fully rewarded. The firm was appointed Contractors to the Imperial Army

and Navy, and during the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese wars supplied almost entirely the requirements of the services.

When, however, the unification of the line of industry in this country was effected by Baron Okura and other business men in 1907, the old firm was fused in the unified concern called the Japan Leather Company, Ltd. The present Sakura-Gumi is a limited partnership floated by a section of the shareholders in the old firm, headed by Mr. Jofu Urabe, to perpetuate the old and almost historic name of the pioneer company.

The new Sakura-Gumi has its head office at No. 1, 1-chome Yayesu-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, and its factory at Okubo-machi, Toyotama-gun, Tokyo prefecture, and conducts the manufacture and export of shoes, leather goods, electric machines, and other kindred goods. Since the present war in Europe commenced, the firm has continued to maintain great activity to keep up the regular supply of shoes, boots, and other leather goods to the Russian Army at the front. The present Head of the firm is Mr. Jofu Urabe, who is regarded by all in the line as one of the greatest figures in the country's leather industry.

MARINE PRODUCTS.

MR. HIDAKA EIZABURO.

(MR. HIDAKA AND HIS FISHING ENTERPRISE.)

MR. HIDAKA, EIZABURO, resides at No. 762, Shimo-shibuya Shibuya-machi, Toyotama-gun, near Tokyo. He is a native of Miyazaki Prefecture, and was born in December, 1869. He is a member of the House of Peers and widely known as "Yellow-tail mag-nate" in the fishing world of Japan. The house of Hidaka made fishery its business in the days of his grand-father, Mr. Kiyemon Hidaka. The waters along the coast of Hyuga are visited by shoals of yellow tails, but fishermen in his days still resorted to the time-honoured custom of angling. Mr. Kiyemon Hidaka devoted himself to



MR. E. HIDAKA.

the study of finding a more profitable means of fishing. At last, in 1866, he devised a special net. He tried fishing with this net, but owing to lack of skill, it was a total failure. Without accomplishing his object, he died in 1874. His son, Mr. Kameichi Hidaka, made every effort toward the realization of the wish of his father, and at last succeeded in catching 3,000 fish by one drawing of the net, in February, 1876. A week's catch at that time amounted to as many as 50,000. In 1890 he established the Yellow-Tail Fishing Co., of which he became president. On returning home from the capital after graduating at the Fishery Institute in the following year, his eldest son, Eizaburō Hidaka, invented a net for catching the yellow-tails, which was the first successful net of the kind made in this country. This net proved so effective that the catches for one fishing period by one net amounted yearly to about 200,000. Since 1907, Mr. Hidaka's Company has had eighteen fishing grounds in various quarters, including

those in the Japan Sea. The annual yield of fish amounts to 600,000, valued at over ¥1,000,000. The great success attained by the Hidakas is almost unparalleled in our marine industry. The company has been awarded the medal of the first honour by every domestic exhibition, and a similar honour was granted to the company by the Anglo-Japanese Exposition held in London in August, 1909. On March 12th, 1910, the Bureau of Decorations conferred on Mr. Kameichi Hidaka the Medal of the Green Ribbon in appreciation of his meritorious services in the cause of marine industry. In 1912 he was decorated by the same Bureau with the Medal of the Blue Ribbon. Mr. Eizaburō Hidaka, the present head of the distinguished family, was elected in September, 1899, a member of the Prefectural Assembly of Miyazaki. In 1901 he was elected a member of the House of Peers from among the local highest tax payers. Since then he has been elected twice in succession. Immediately after the close of the Russo-Japanese War, he was decorated with the Fourth Order of Merit of the Rising Sun in appreciation of his services as a member of the House of Peers. Again last year he was awarded the Third Order of Merit of the Sacred Treasure in acknowledgement of his services in the



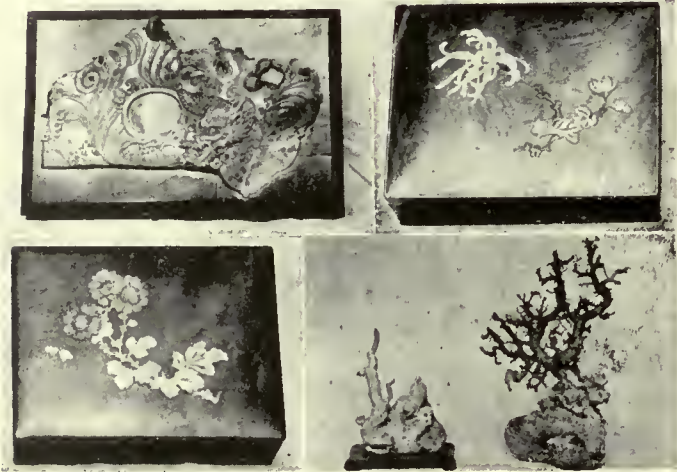
THE CATCH OF "BURI" FISH.

same capacity in the cause of the late Teingtao expedition. In view of his past achievements, a great deal more is to be reasonably expected of him, who is still in the prime of manhood.

INOUYE SAKUJIRO SHOTEN.

(S. INOUYE & CO.)

S INOUYE & CO. is owned by Mr. Sakujiro Inouye. The Head Office stands at Harimaya-machi in the city of Kōchi, Kōchi prefecture and there are two branches, one situated at Imagawa-bashi, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, and the other at 4-chome, Nakayamate-dori, Kobe. The company also has a nursery of mother-of-pearl in Uranouchi Bay, Tosa.



CORAL WORKS.

The company was organized in 1868, and started the sale of corals in 1892. Italy leads the world in the production of corals. Japan also produces quantities of corals, but formerly this line of industry was in such an embryo state that she was little known to the world as a coral producing country. But corals in the Mediterranean having been exhausted, Italy has in recent years been obliged to look to Japan for the supply of materials. The coral trees have been largely exported, amounting to as much as ¥2,000,000 yearly, and have been reimported from Italy in the shape of refined

articles at far higher prices. The company has endeavoured to improve and develop the art of manufacture of this important national product, and has at last succeeded in offering to the world articles of superior quality. They now enjoy an excellent and wide reputation and have been accorded many honours. In the Taisho Exhibition of 1914, the articles were purchased by the Imperial Household, and in the marine Industrial Exhibition held in 1916 they were purchased for the use of the Empress. On the latter occasion, the company also presented some articles to her Majesty, who was pleased to accept them. The company was awarded a silver medal by the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition and a gold medal by the International Panama Exhibition held in San Francisco. With a view to developing the export of the articles, especially those carved, the company has established a branch at Tokyo, and for the purpose of maintaining the quotations of coral trees it has opened another branch at Kobe. By gradually checking exports of the materials, the company expects Japan to take the place of Italy in the production of coral articles. Owing to the outbreak of war an embargo has been placed on the import of luxuries by the belligerents, but in spite of this, the prices of exported corals to Italy and China have remained firm. This is undoubtedly due to the efforts made by the company for the maintenance of quotations.

The amount of production of corals varies, being subject to weather conditions. Corals produced by the company for 1915 amounted to about ¥200,000. It is expected that last year's output reached over ¥200,000. The company owns two special vessels for the gathering of coral trees, and is directing its efforts for the improvement of the manufacture of works of art with a view to extending their market abroad, especially in Italy and China.

OMURA-WAN SHINJU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE OMURA-BAY PEARL CO., LTD.)

A VISIT to the pearl-fishery in the Bay of Omura, near Nagasaki, in Kyushu, will convince anyone that it is the most ideal fishery not only in Japan, but in the whole world. Surrounded with mountains on every side, and the mouth of the Bay being very narrow, the sea is calm.

The evenly-bottomed shoal is another advantage which constitutes the ideal fishery. It is also entirely free from the so-called "Red Current" which is fatal to pearl-oysters. There is absolutely no danger of the pearl-oysters being washed away by waves. Nor is there any possibility of

their being covered with mud, as is the case with other less favoured fisheries in the world. These are some of the geographical advantages with which the Bay of Omura is richly endowed. The pearl-culture in the Bay of Omura dates back to the time of the Shogunate Government, but,



MR. S. ŌTA.

of course, in those days it was in a primitive condition. Some years ago, however, Mr. Toraichiro Yokoyama, M.P., recognized the promising future of the enterprise, and subsequently he and a few other enterprising business men

It is a noteworthy fact that during the past few years the company has secured satisfactory results in turning out a great many pearls, which are highly spoken of by every lover of these shining gems. They meet ready sales wherever they are introduced. As a matter of fact, in the opinion of scientists of international reputation, the culture-pearls produced in the Bay of Omura are even superior to those that are procured from the Persian Gulf in lustre and some other points which make them so precious as objects of personal adornment.

The company, the Head Office of which is situated at Omura, has two branches, one in Tokyo and the other in Kobe. At the present time the area of fishing grounds



DIVERS AND FISHERMEN WITH SCISSOR-TONGS FISHING FOR PEARL-OYSTERS.



LEFT VALVE OF A PEARL-OYSTER, WITH CULTURE PEARL.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY AT ŌMURA.

floated a joint stock company under the name and style of The Omura-wan Shinju Kabushiki Kaisha, with a capital of ¥500,000.

covers about 23,200 acres, while the number of pearl-oysters is ever on the increase. Great credit is due to Mr. T. Yokoyama and several others for what the company has so far achieved, but it would be unfair not to mention the name of Mr. Shigemi Ota, General Manager of the Company. He is still a young man of 34, but young as he is, Mr. Ota has had much business experience, having held, before he joined the company, responsible positions in well-known business establishments in Tokyo and elsewhere. The company should justly be proud of having such an able man as Mr. Ota, to whom it is indebted in a large measure, if not entirely, for placing effectively its product on foreign markets. Kobe Branch : 127, 4-chome, Shimoyamate-dori, Kobe.

TEIKOKU SUISAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(IMPERIAL MARINE PRODUCTS CO., LTD.)

THE Imperial Marine Products Co., Ltd., stands at 6-chome, Shimoyamate-dori, Kobe. The com-



FISHING STATION AT KOURA, NOTO PROVINCE.

pany was established in 1907 with a capital of ¥2,000,000, for whale fishing, which at this time proved a very pro-

ducing industry. In 1909 the company made over all the assets of the whaling Department to the Toyo Whale Fishing Co., newly established, and at the same time decreased the capital to ¥1,000,000. In 1914, the capital was again decreased to ¥500,000, fully paid up. At first the company was chiefly engaged in whale fishing, but later went in for fishing trout and salmon in Kamchatka and also the fishing of yellow tails. The way in which the fishing is carried on by the company is looked upon as a model of perfection by other fishing companies. The company is also engaged in trawl fishing, with three trawl steamers, which make Shimonoseki their base.

The company's officers are as follows:—

KIICHIRO KOSONE, Esq.	... ..	President.
CHUBEI SONE, Esq.	... ..	Managing Director.
YATARO ITAMI, Esq.	... ..	Director.
BENZO TAKIGAWA, Esq.	... ..	„
SEIICHI YAMAGUCHI, Esq.	... ..	„
SEIBEI KAWANISHI, Esq.	... ..	Auditor.
SHINTARO KISHIMOTO, Esq.	... ..	„

TOYO HOGEI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE ORIENTAL WHALING CO., LTD.)

THE Oriental Whaling Co., Ltd., the king of whaling industry in Japan, was organized in May, 1909 with a capital of ¥7,000,000 by the combination of six companies, viz., Tōyō Fishing, Nagasaki Whaling, Dai Nippon Whaling, Teikoku Marine Industry, Tōkai Fishing and Pacific Fishing. The Head Office stands at No. 18, 2-chome Kitasuji Utsubo, Nishiku, Osaka, and there are two branches, one in Tokyo and the other in Shimonoseki. The former is also called the Kwanto Business Department and the latter the Kwansai Business Department. Besides, there are an agency in Hakata and working places in 29 different localities. In the 1st period from May to August 1909 17 boats were employed and as many as 253 whales were caught in five places. From October to April of the following year, 20 ships were employed together with four whaling boats, and as a result of the fishing in Japan and Korea, as many as 644 whales were caught, making a total of 897 besides 8 yellow tails. Proceeds from these whales amounted to ¥1,404,090, the average price per head being

¥1,565, those in summer ¥580 per head, and those in winter ¥1,950 per head. There is a dividend of 15%.



A WHALER AND CAPTURED WHALE.

The work of the second period from May 1910 to April 1911 was much better than that of the first period.

The total number of whales captured was 898, valued at ¥1,444,976, that is to say the average proceeds from one whale amounts to ¥1,609. When these figures are classified according to the seasons it will be found that in Summer the average proceeds from one whale is ¥641, and in Winter ¥1,155. Compared with the first there is an increase of 15%. During the term the demand for the meat of the whale was increased, thereby appreciating the price to the extent of 20%. Now the company owns whaling steamers and boats of the latest Norwegian type numbering over 20 in all. These are engaged in fishing on a large scale in Oriental waters. The catches for the summer and winter of 1915 amounted to 1,083, exclusive of 25 of mixed breed. The proceeds of sale for the same period amounted to over ¥1,337,500. Whales thus caught are disposed of in the respective working places the principal things produced therefrom being meat, oil and bones. The whale bone is of much value, many works of art being manufactured with it, such as, for instance, cigarette cases, pocket-books, etc., which are exported. The meat is very nutritious, even superior to the best grade of beef, while its price is moderate. Not satisfied with the prosperity attained, great as it is, the company is reported to be planning to further develop its business by finding a new field of activity. The Directors of the company are all experienced in whale-fishing, and are eager to contribute to the cause of this important industry. Japan occupies one of the most favourable situations in the world in so far as whale-fishing is concerned. The fishing area is of vast dimensions, covering the grounds from Bōsō peninsula to the northern extremity of the *Hondo*, those off the southern coasts of Kishu peninsula and of Shikoku and off the south eastern coast of Kyushu and along the north eastern coasts of Chosen, each section measuring a few hundred miles in length. Besides these, the vast stretch of waters from the western coast of Kyushu to the island of Sado in the Japan Sea offer a good fishing ground. Before these vast Japanese grounds, those of Norway dwindle into insignificance. With a view to protecting the whale tribes, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce has limited the number of whale-schooners throughout Japan to 30. This means a great advantage to the company, which owns two-thirds of this number. In 1915 the company decreased the capital from ¥7,000,000 to ¥2,330,000; but this by no means signifies

the reduction of the business. The measure was taken simply for the purpose of fixing the capital according to the paid-up funds. The company is at all times conducting necessary investigations in order to meet any turn of the situation.

The whale bone goods manufactured by the company are not only popular among consumers but have also been awarded Silver Medals or certificates of merit from the Dai-Nippon Marine Products Exhibition; Tokyo Industrial Competitive Exhibition; Honourable Gold Medal from the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition; Gold Medal from St. Louis Exhibition and Panama Pacific International Exposition.



LIONS' STANDS PRESENTED TO THE EMPEROR
BY THE ORIENTAL WHALING CO.

A list of officials is appended:—

JURO OKA, Esq....	... ..	President.
SHIN-ICHI HARA, Esq.	... ..	Director.
IPPEI YOKOYAMA, Esq.	... ..	„
CHUBEI SONE, Esq.	... ..	„
RENTARO FUNAKI, Esq.	... ..	„
KIICHIRO KOSONE, Esq.	... ..	„
SHINJIRO MORIWAKI, Esq.	... ..	„
KANZO MATSUO, Esq.	... ..	Auditor.
NORIZO FUKUSHIMA, Esq.	... ..	„

MEDICAL AND SANITARY SECTION.

DENSENBYO KENKYUJO.

(INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.)

THE Institute for the Study of Infectious Diseases is an institution for the purpose of studying etiology, prophylaxis, and the medical treatment of various infectious as well as parasitic diseases, for experiments with disinfect-

approval were promulgated by the Home Department ordinance, as a result of which the sale of diphtheria and tetanus sera was permitted in Japan only after the examination and approval of the examining committee of this Institute. The Institute has also established rules for taking orders from the public, for the examination of prophylactic, disinfecting, curative or diagnostic materials, and also for bacteriological examination of excreta, secretions, and blood. In order to spread and develop scientific knowledge concerning bacteriology and infectious diseases a special three months' lecture course, given twice a year, for outside physicians and veterinarians has been instituted. In order to meet purposes of practical study of infectious and other parasitic diseases, there was established a hospital where treatment is given to sufferers from these diseases.

The patients are of two kinds, out-patients and in-patients. They are sub-divided into two, free and paying. A separate building is devoted to the prophylactic injection for hydrophobia. Provision is also made for training nurses, and those desiring to become nurses are received as



PREMISES OF THE INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, TOKYO. (1).

ing prophylactic and curative agents, and also for taking charge of the work of manufacturing and testing lymphs, seras, and other bacteriological materials, both prophylactic and curative.

This institute was originally established in November, 1892, by the Private Health Association of Japan. In 1899, when the Government established a State Institute for the study of infectious diseases, the said Association abolished its institute and donated to the Government the whole of its buildings and property. In 1905, the lymph manufacturing laboratory and the Serum institution which were under Government management were annexed by the institute. Accordingly the Institute was removed and rebuilt at its present site in Shirokane, Shiba-ku, Tokyo. This Institute had been under the control of the Minister of Home Affairs until it was brought under the control of the Education Minister in October, 1914. In March, 1916, the former system of administration relating to the Institute was abolished by Imperial Ordinance, No. 47 and the Institute was attached to the Imperial University.

In October, 1915, the regulations relating to official



PREMISES OF THE INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES. (2).

apprentices and necessary education is given them for three years.

The Institute is controlled by Dr. Haruo Hayashi (Igakuhakushi).

AKIKUSA SHOTEN.

(THE AKIKUSA CO.)

THE firm, situated at No. 10, Shimo-Heiyemon-cho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo, started its business at No. 17, Yanagiwara-cho, 1-chome, in Asakusa, in March, 1891. Though medical science in Japan was already in an advanced state at that time, the manufacturing of bandages was still in its infancy. The proprietor of the present firm (Mr. Shogoro Akikusa), conceived a scheme to secure the development of this business at that time, and as the result of much effort turned out special kinds of lint and bandages. Through the endeavours of this firm this line of business was greatly encouraged, and the gradual expansion of the business rendered the former premises too small and it was removed to the present premises in June, 1899. While introducing various reforms in manufactured goods, most complete machinery has been fitted up in order to produce articles of unique quality. Thus, over a dozen articles produced by this firm has obtained patent rights or rights

for new designs from the Patent Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Since 1899, they have been making bandages, etc., by special order of the Medical College of the Tokyo Imperial University, and habitual customers number over 1,500, including the Red Cross Hospitals, the Saiseikai Hospital and various Prefectural Hospitals. The goods are also exported to Manchuria, Chosen, South China, and the South Seas. The articles were exhibited in the Tokyo Industrial Exhibition held in 1913, and were awarded a silver medal. When the Japan Red Cross Sick Nurse corps were despatched to Great Britain, France and Russia, in connection with the European hostilities, the firm supplied them with bandages, etc., of good quality, and established a good reputation abroad. Since September, 1914, several contracts have been concluded with the Russian Government for the supply of articles, valued at several million yen.

DAI NIPPON SEIYAKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE DAI NIPPON PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD.)



THIS company, which has its headquarters in Kitahama, Osaka, and a branch office at Odemma-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, is one of the oldest and largest companies manufacturing chemicals and drugs in this country. In May, 1883, the model plant of the Government was taken on lease by a group of business men and the manufacture of drugs was started with a view to checking import of drugs from the West. This was the beginning of the company.

Dr. Nagayoshi Nagai, who was then one of the leading authorities on chemistry and pharmacology, was engaged by the company as Chief Expert, and under his personal supervision operations were started at the new factory at Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, in May, 1885. After a

couple of decades the company was fused in the Osaka Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha in Osaka and the combined company assumed the present style in October, 1898. The new establishment opened the head office in Osaka and a branch in Tokyo, and with the increased financial resources at its command started a greater business activity. The business boom after the Russo-Japanese War was taken advantage of by the company to increase its financial resources and a fuller and more perfect plant was installed. The manufacture of alcohol, which occupies an important place in the company's business at present, was then inaugurated. The amalgamation of the Osaka Drug Laboratory Company was also effected, which enabled the company to start a complete laboratory work. Since the outbreak of the war in Europe the company has devoted much energy to the production of new drugs and the

enlargement of its productive capacity with a view to contributing to the relief of the shortage in drugs and chemicals from which the company has suffered very much. At present the company owns a complete laboratory at Kitahama, Osaka, a drug mill at Sagisu, Osaka, and a

market should be produced to drive out foreign drugs and chemicals, the company has been able to manufacture excellent materials which every expert recognises as standard goods. At various exhibitions at home also the excellence of the company's manufactures have been appreciated and the highest medals have been granted to the company. The company has a capital of ¥400,000



MR. Y. KOISO.

pounding mill at Kuryu, a suburb of Osaka, and produces over two hundred kinds of drugs and chemicals. Having followed the principle established by the founders over thirty years ago that the best goods obtainable in the



TRADE

MARK.

against which a reserve by ¥73,000 is kept. Business operations are taken charge of by a board composed of such able business men as Messrs. Y. Koiso, Y. Shiono, C. Uyemura, C. Takeda, C. Tanabe, K. Konishi, I. Taniyama, and others, while factories are placed under such competent experts as Messrs. I. Takino and D. Okura. Drs. K. Tamba and N. Nagai assist them as Advisers.

ENJUDO BYO-IN.

(THE ENJUDO HOSPITAL AND DR. SHINTARO MIWA.)



THE ENJUDO HOSPITAL, TOKYO.

THE Enjudo Hospital, situated at No. 2, Urasarugakucho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, is a well-known establishment for children's diseases. The whole premises cover an area of 1,600 *tsubo*, of which 312 *tsubo* are occupied by buildings. The main building, isolation rooms, separate rooms, and the principal's office are all equipped with the latest and most complete appliances and thorough care is paid to their inspection and sanitation. In these buildings 55 beds are provided, and in and out patients are treated by a staff of forty well-trained medical men, controlled by Dr. Shintaro Miwa, the principal and proprietor. Dr.

Miwa hails from Kanazawa, Ishikawa prefecture. On his graduation from the Medical College of the Tokyo Imperial



DR. S. MIWA.
(Igakuhakushi).

University in December, 1894, he went to Germany and studied children's diseases at Berlin University. After three years' laboratory work under Prof. Hoibner he returned home in November, 1898, when he was appointed Lecturer at his alma mater. In December, 1900, he passed the Doctor's examination and received the degree of Igakuhakushi, or Doctor of Medicine, and in the following year was appointed Assistant Professor at the college. Up to 1913, when he resigned from the college, he lectured on his speciality. Particularly from March, 1906, to March, 1907, he took charge of the Chair of Children's diseases. In September, 1913, he founded his own hospital in Kanda, Tokyo, since when he has devoted his whole energy to the management of the establishment. He has published a valuable treatise on children's diseases. He has the Court rank of Ju-Goi and the Fifth Class Imperial Order.

FU-UNDO GOTO GOSHI KAISHA. (THE FU-UNDO GOTO CO.)

THE Fu-undo was organized in the year 1886 by the late Goto Setsuzo for the purpose of engaging in the import, manufacture and sale of medical instruments and drugs. In the year 1906 he reconstructed the present stone-building of three storeys; in the year 1910 the firm was re-organized into the Goshi Kaisha. The market for the manufactures of the Fu-Undo has been extended to China, the coast district of Siberia and America. On account of the present war the company is exerting itself in meeting the great demand for glass syringes, clinical thermometers and surgical instruments in America and Russia. The company has also opened the sale of Japanese Sarvalsan (Ehramisol and Neoehramisol), which is prepared by Dr. Iwatare. The business is rapidly increasing in prosperity. Mrs.

Yasu Goto, the relict of the late Goto, is now the proprietress and Mr. K. Nishimura is manager.



MR. S. NISHIMURA.



THE FU-UNDO SURGICAL INSTRUMENT
DEPARTMENT, TOKYO.

ICHO BYO-IN.

(THE ICHO BYO-IN OR ALIMENTARY ORGAN HOSPITAL.)

THIS hospital was founded by the late Dr. Baron Shokichi Nagayo in October, 1896, and now ranks among the foremost of the private hospitals in Japan, as its accommodation is complete and of the latest style. The present President, Dr. Kinzo Hirayama, graduated from the Medical College of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1903, and before he became the Vice-President of the hospital in 1905 he was assistant to Dr. Irisawa in his laboratory. In July, 1907, he went to Germany and studied medical chemistry, the functions of the digestive organs, and internal diseases generally at Berlin, Heidelberg, and other university towns in that country. On his return he resumed work at the hospital and in September, 1910, when Dr. Baron Nagayo died, he became the President of the establishment. Now he is assisted by the staff of able specialists, including Dr. Kotaro Jimbo. Dr. Hirayama received the degree of Igakuhakushi, or Doctor of Medicine, soon after his return from Germany.



DR. K. HIRAYAMA.
(Igakuhakushi).

INOUE GANKA BYO-IN.

(THE INOUE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.)



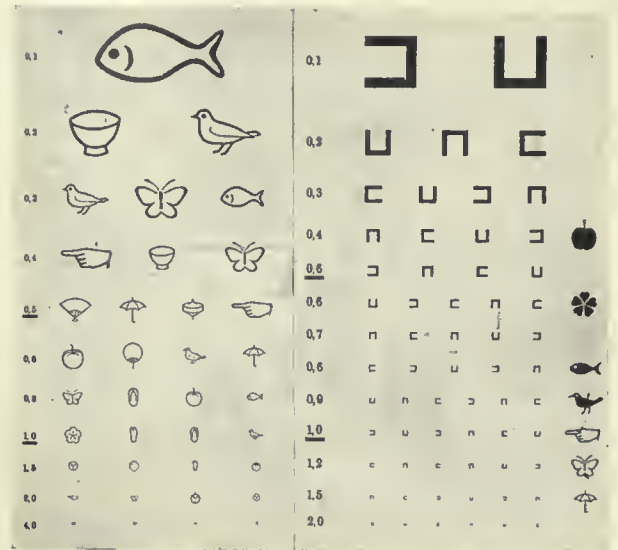
DR. T. INOUE.
(Igakuhakushi).

THE hospital was founded at Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, by the late Dr. Tatsuya Inouye, in 1881, and when the founder died it was controlled by the late Dr. Tatsushichiro Inouye. The institution enjoyed great prosperity and soon became the greatest institution of the kind in Tokyo. On the death of the second proprietor, Dr. Masao Inouye, the adopted son of the late Dr. Tatsushichiro Inouye, controlled it up to November, 1909, when the present proprietor, Dr. Tatsuji Inouye, returned from his studies abroad and assumed the Presidency of the hospital. The hospital is one of the most perfect and up-to-date hospitals in Tokyo, its buildings in brick and wood being divided into bedrooms, surgical rooms, consulting rooms, dark rooms, optical examination rooms, bacteriological laboratories, general laboratories, epidemic disease rooms, steam bath rooms, etc.

The present President of the institution, Dr. Tatsuji Inouye, is the second son of the founder, the late Dr. Tatsuya Inouye, and was born in February, 1881, at Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. His early education was received in the elementary and intermediate schools attached to the Higher Normal School in Tokyo. In 1900 he matriculated at the Medical College of the Tokyo Imperial University and graduated in December, 1904, with honour.

After his graduation he remained at the college and prosecuted his studies. In 1906 he went to Europe and for a time studied ophthalmology at the Leipzig University. Later he moved to the Berlin University for further study. He stayed also at Paris and London for a time, where he continued his study of particular branches of medicine under the guidance of Profs. Jessop, Collins, and Coates. On his return from Europe he assumed the Presidency of the hospital in November, 1909. Immediately after he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Tokyo Imperial

University. He has produced many works besides devising many useful instruments.



HAKENFORMIGE UND BILDERTAFEL FÜR SEHSCHÄRFEPRÜFUNG.

MR. IWAMOTO TOKICHI—IWASHIYA.

(MANUFACTURER, EXPORTER AND IMPORTER OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.)

THIS firm was founded immediately after the Imperial Restoration of Meiji and is one of the oldest surgical instrument manufacturers on modern lines in the country.

from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in 1894, he succeeded his adopted father and took over the business in 1901. The firm made it its speciality previously to import



MR. T. IWAMOTO.



SYRINGE RECORD MADE BY THE FIRM.

The present proprietor, Mr. Tokichi Iwamoto, is an adopted son of the late Mr. Tokichi Iwamoto. After his graduation

surgical instruments from Europe and America, but the present proprietor started the manufacture of different

descriptions of instruments, and now the firm's manufactures, which are marked "Japan Weise," compare quite favourably with imported goods of the recognized marks. While he has thus endeavoured to improve the manufactures of his firm he has never lost sight of the necessity of securing his market overseas. He has constantly studied the conditions of particular markets all over the world and made use of his observations. Immediately after the outbreak of the war in Europe he sent several trusted employees to Petrograd for the purpose of capturing the trade monopolized by the Germans, while at the same time

despatching others to America to study the result of America's endeavours on the same lines. As a result he has since the outbreak of the war been able to extend his market to Europe, America, China, British India, Australia, and many other countries. He is widely known as the manufacturer of "Record" syringe, which is most durable and best suited for the purpose for which it is made. The goods thus perfected are branded with the "Sun." Because of their excellence in quality and durability they are now taken in increasing quantities, and the name of "Iwashiya," or Tokichi Iwamoto, is becoming famous in medical circles almost all over the world.

IWASHI-YA MATSUMOTO KIKAITEN.

(G. MATSUMOTO & CO.)

THE firm of G. Matsumoto & Co. (Limited Partnership) was founded in 1883, when the demand for foreign surgical and medical instruments sprang up in Japan. As the managers were men of experience, and the firm could cater to every requirement of its customers, it soon obtained the patronage of public and private hospitals, medical institutions, and others, and the instruments handled by the firm underwent a striking improvement. During the wars the country has fought the firm supplied medical requirements to the Army and Navy, and has since been contractors to the War and Navy Offices. The firm has since its foundation followed the business principle of supplying the best possible goods at the lowest possible prices, and at present all the goods it supplies are made at its own factory under the supervision of competent

experts, its manufactures including:—Steel surgical instruments, Glass injectors, Thermometers, Microscopes, Rubber, Celluloid, and Glass goods can also be supplied by the firm, as it has close connections with many competent manufacturers. Since its foundation the firm has carried on overseas trade on a considerable scale, and now that owing to the war the demand from Europe and America has markedly increased the firm's devotion to this department of its business has been especially enhanced, its production being steadily increased to cope with the demand. The firm has its head office at No. 12, Honcho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, and its factory at No. 6, Taihei-cho, 2-chome, Honjo-ku, Tokyo, both of which are controlled by Mr. Fukumitsu Matsumoto, Active Member of the partnership.

KANNO BYO-IN.

(THE KANNO HOSPITAL.)

THE Kanno Hospital is in the city of Utsunomiya, Tochigi prefecture, and is presided over by Dr. Yuzaburō Kanno. Dr. Kanno was born in December, 1867. He began his course as a doctor in June, 1887, when he joined the staff of the Kanazawa Hospital in

Ishikawa prefecture after graduating from the Kanazawa Medical School. In the following month he obtained a license for the practice of medicine. In July of the following year he left this hospital and entered into the service of the Utsunomiya Hospital under the control of

Tochigi Prefecture. In January, 1890, he was chosen by the local Governor and sent to the Medical College of the Tokyo Imperial University to take a special course named "National Medical Science," comprising in its curriculum medical jurisprudence, hygienics, pathology, science of disease of the mind, the Japanese medical system, etc. On March 19th of the same year he finished the course and obtained a certificate in the succeeding month. In April of 1893 he was appointed manager of the Tochigi Prefecture National Medical Association, and in April, 1894, was appointed to the committee of the Tochigi Prefecture Medical Association. On the

outbreak of the China-Japan war in July of the same year he was ordered to join the Relief Corps of the Japan Red Cross Society. With the termination of the war in

June of the following year he returned to Utsunomiya. In Aug., 1897, he was promoted to be Vice-President of the Utsunomiya Hospital. It was on October 15th of the following year that he opened the present hospital at Ikegami-machi in Utsunomiya. His rare ability and untiring efforts are testified to not only

by the excellent reputation his hospital enjoys but by numerous important duties, both public and private, entrusted to him.



DR. Y. KANNO AND HIS HOSPITAL, UTSUNOMIYA.

K O S E I K A N B Y O - I N .

(THE KOSEIKAN HOSPITAL.)

THE Koseikan Hospital stands at Hinokuchi-machi, Nishi-ku, Nagoya, and is under the management of Dr. Otojirō Kitagawa. In the scale and perfection of

Dr. Nobuyuki Yokoi, Deputy Surgeon-General, as far back as 1879. In 1891, Dr. Otojirō Kitagawa, the present President, and Dr. Kinya Sato, Vice-President, took over



DR. O. KITAGAWA.
(Igakuhakushi).

DR. K. SATO.
(Igakuhakushi).

accommodations the hospital stands unrivalled among the private institutions in Japan. It was organized by the late



THE KOSEIKAN HOSPITAL, NAGOYA.

the management of the hospital to engage in operations and in the treatment of internal diseases, special diseases of women and obstetrics. With the return home from study abroad of Dr. Fumio Kitagawa in 1907, the hospital inaugurated the treatment of skin and venereal diseases. The hospital gradually became prosperous, and it was found necessary to enlarge the building. The new hospital was capable of taking in over 200 patients. The principal hall contained entertainment rooms, furnished with newspapers, magazines, chess boards, phonographs, billiards and so forth for the benefit of convalescents. Three years ago

there was established an operating room of the latest fashion, and in the year following the X ray, radium and other accommodations of the latest pattern were completed. The hospital is situated in the northern extremity of the city, a distance of about a mile from Sasajima Station.

The chief doctors on the staff are as follows :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| DR. OTOJIRO KITAGAWA | President. |
| DR. KINYA SATO | Vice-President. |
| FUMIO KITAGAWA, Esq. | „ |
| TORUU YOKOI, Esq. | „ |

MR. KUBOTA SHOZAYEMON.

(PATENT MEDICINE MANUFACTURER.)

MR. KUBOTA, SHOZAYEMON, manages a large patent medicine business at his office at Koyanagicho, Gojo-minami-e-iru, Nishinotoin, Kyoto, and is the



MR. S. KUBOTA.

President of the Association of Kyoto Patent Medicine Dealers. His is one of the oldest families in Kyoto and district and originally specialized in the manufacture of mica powder, but nearly two and a half centuries ago started the present patent medicine business, and has been known widely as the manufacturer of the "Sokkosan," which is a sort of panacea, being known as a sure remedy for beriberi, ascites, women's diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, bruises, and a thousand other diseases. Mr. Sozayemon Kubota succeeded his father while still young. Being prudent and industrious, he followed his father's business methods most conscientiously, and strikingly enhanced the prosperity of the business, at the same time effecting

thorough reform in the manufactures to cope successfully with the change of the times. Thus his manufactures have acquired a wider and wider market, not only in this country but in Chosen and Manchuria, and now his firm is ranked among the foremost patent medicine manufacturers in Kyoto. Mr. Kubota is a well-known business figure in Kyoto. He has at present a share in the management of a large number of business corporations in the old Imperial capital, the following being only a few of the most prominent:—The Kyoto Commercial and Industrial Bank, Kyoto Commercial and Industrial Savings Bank, Kyoto Commercial and Industrial Company and Hiuode Real Estate Company.



THE KUBOTA SOKKOSAN MAIN STORE, KYOTO.

As a publicist Mr. Kubota has also rendered many services to his city. He at present holds a post on the Education Committee of Kyoto, being a member of the Kyoto Municipal Assembly.

KYO-UNDO BYO-IN.

(THE KYO-UNDO HOSPITAL.)

THE Kyo-undo Hospital, situated at Nos. 2, 3, and 7, Nishi-Kobai-cho, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, is one of the most prominent in Tokyo. It is also one of the oldest, for it was founded by Dr. Toyo Sasaki, the present President, in June, 1882. Dr. Toyo Sasaki is one of the pioneers of modern medicine in Japan. His active management of the institution quickly made it famous, and at the end of the tenth year the hospital was obliged to enlarge its premises and provide more beds to accommodate the ever-increasing number of clients. The charity establishment was also erected as an adjunct of the hospital, and continues to do no small amount of good. Dr. Masakichi Sasaki, who now controls the establishment as virtual President, is the adopted son of Dr. Toyo Sasaki. He graduated from the Medical College in the Tokyo Imperial University with honour in March, 1878, and went over to Germany to prosecute his studies. After five years' stay at Berlin he returned home in 1887. In 1889 he was appointed Professor at the Medical College in the Tokyo Imperial University and next year received the degree of Igakuhakushi, or Doctor of Medicine. In 1891, when a committee was organized for the study of Dr. Koch's new remedy for consumption, he was given a seat on the committee and despatched to Germany to investigate personally the great scientist's new discovery. In September, 1895, Dr. Sasaki resigned from the Imperial University and devoted his whole time to the management of the Kyo-undo Hospital, of which he soon became the virtual head. On his assumption of the presidency of the institution he established a home for consumptives at Hiratsuka. In the main establishment new departments were also founded, with the following specialists as their heads:—Respiratory Organ Dept., Dr. Hideichi Sasaki; Trachea and Respiratory Organ Dept., Dr. Shige Koike; Digestive Organ Dept., Dr. Shaku Kikkoji; Heart and Urinary Organ Dept., Dr. Rempei Sasa.

Dr. Takaoki Sasaki, the adopted son of Dr. Masakichi Sasaki, who now shares in the control of the hospital as third president, graduated from the Medical College of the Tokyo Imperial University with honour in 1902 and went over to Berlin, Germany, where he stayed five years to finish his study of internal diseases. After his return he conducted experimental works at the hospital's laboratory, and in 1912 received the degree of Igakuhakushi, or Doctor of



DR. M. SASAKI.
(Igakuhakushi).

Medicine. In 1913 he was appointed Professor at the Medical College of the Kyoto Imperial University and took charge of a chair of internal diseases. In September, 1916, he resigned from the university and assumed the control of the hospital. He is now conducting researches in his laboratory, which is an independent establishment styled the Sasaki Laboratory, besides managing the Kyo-undo Hospital.

DR. MAKINO CHIYOZO.

DR. MAKINO, CHIYOZO, started his researches in the constitution and function of lymphatic glands over a decade ago at the suggestion of one of his friends, and after years' of study discovered a few years ago that man's health was largely maintained by the activities of those glands, in which iodine played an important part.



DR. C. MAKINO.

He then carried out careful experiments and conclusively proved that by injecting iodine or iodine preparations into lymphatic glands almost all chronic diseases, even including consumption, could be remedied. On the strength of this discovery he founded his laboratory and consulting office at Kioi-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, in 1914. His novel theory

soon attracted public attention, and a large number of those who suffered from chronic and almost incurable diseases swarmed to his office. According to his own report many of them were cured of all their sufferings. In July, 1915, he moved his office and laboratory to Hikawa-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo, at the same time founding an iodine



ENTRANCE TO RESIDENCE AND INSTITUTE FOR IODINE STUDY.

manufactory, a lecture hall, a charity hospital, and a business office. And the whole establishment was then styled the Japan Makino Iodine Institute. He now not only dispenses his invented iodine preparations to the patients asking for his help, but sells, through his agents, all kinds of preparations for the use of medical men.

MATSUMURA SHOTEN.

(MATSUMURA & CO.)

MATSUMURA & CO., a partnership organized by Messrs. Seiichi Matsumura, Tsuneji Matsumura, and Terukiyo Matsumura, carries on the export and import of chemicals on a large scale. The head office of the firm is at No. 6, 1-chome, Ota-machi, Yokohama, with a branch office at No. 1, 2-chome, Kobuna-cho, Nihonbashi-ku,

Tokyo; and auxiliary branch at No. 30, 2-chome Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

The firm's import department is principally interested in different kinds of acids, many descriptions of alkaline substances, bleaching powder, mordants, raw materials for the manufacture of matches, soaps, paper, explosives, and

artificial fertilizers, disinfectants, vegetable or animal oils, paints, dyestuffs, raw materials for dyestuffs and paints, glues, gelatine, lacquer, various descriptions of resin, sheet glass, lead pipes, sheet lead, and other chemicals.

The export department chiefly deals in bleaching powder, nitric acid, chloral acid, sulphurous acid, potassium chloride, phosphorous, iodine, potassium iodide, sulphate of copper, carbon bisulphide, artificial fertilizers, glass bottles, etc. The firm specializes in the best of the articles just enumerated, acting as agents for the following manufacturers:—The United Alkali Company, England; The Brunner Mond Company, England; The Kwanto Acid and Soda Manufacturing Company, Tokyo; The Nippon Chemicals Company, Tokyo; The Nippon Chemical Industry Company, Tokyo; The Nippon Paint Manufacturing Company, Tokyo; The Acetic Acid Manufacturing Company, Tokyo; The Tokyo Sulphurous Acid Company, Tokyo; The Mitsu Bishi Company's Refinery, Osaka; The Kuhara Mining Company, Osaka.

The firm was organized as a partnership in February, 1910, but the history of the business dates back to the early years of Meiji. The late Mr. Seikichi Matsumura, the father of Mr. Seiichi Matsumura, the managing director of the firm, who was a samurai of a certain clan in Harima province, came up to Yokohama immediately after the Imperial Restoration and founded an export and import firm, specializing in chemicals, being convinced that the future of the country largely depended upon the development of industry. The founder of the firm was among the originators of chemical industries in this country. He was actively interested in the organization of the Kwanto Acid and Soda Manufacturing Company, and a number of other similar manufacturing companies. Before his death the late Mr.

Seikichi Matsumura converted his business into a partnership under the leadership of his son and heir, Mr. Seiichi Matsumura. The present head of the firm is a graduate of the Yokohama Commercial School and known in business circles as one of the ablest young business men. He is assisted in the conduct of the colossal business by his two



MR. S. MATSUMURA.

younger brothers, Tsuneji and Terukiyo Matsumura, who are also known as very competent business men. Under these young and enterprising heads the firm has very vigorously pursued the course of progress, and at present the value of the annual business is estimated at considerably over ¥4,000,000.

MORISHITA HIROSHI YAKUBO.

(MANUFACTURERS OF THE "JINTAN.")

THE "Jintan" are pills prepared by the Morishita Hiroshi Yakubo, Kita-Kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, in accordance with a recipe made by Drs. Miwa and Inouye. They are known widely, not only at home but in China, the Netherlands East Indies, British India, and some other parts of Asia. According to the manufacturers' statement, they are a great appetizer, as they strengthen the stomach; they also improve memory; bad breath and

bad voice are remedied; and they refresh the spirits. They are also useful as a preventive of epidemics. In short, the "Jintan" are a sort of panacea, as the manufacturers say. The "Jintan" are manufactured at factories at Tamabori-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka, and Mikanohara, Kyoto-fu, where over a thousand men and women are employed in manufacturing and packing the pills. The goods thus prepared are sold through the agencies scattered all over the Empire

of Japan and the firm's own branch offices at Tientsin, Hankow, Bombay, Samarang, and Nishiki-cho, Kanda-ku,



THE MORISHITA CO., OSAKA.

Tokyo, the headquarters of the firm being situated at Kita Kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. The total amount sold annually is said to reach ¥4,000,000, of which the greatest part goes to China, British India, the Netherlands East Indies, Manila, and elsewhere. The progress in the exports is quite astonishing: according to the statement of the manufacturers during the past ten years the total annual sale has increased by 2,400 per cent.

The "Jintan" has several times been bought by the Imperial Household Department, which fact well testifies to the quality and efficacy of the pills.

N A R U K E S H O T E N .

(THE MANUFACTURERS OF "NEKO IRAZU.")

THE Naruke Shoten manufactures and sells rat-poison, called "Neko Irazu" (no need of cat). The firm is situated at 3-chome, Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. The office, an imposing four-storied building, was completed the end of last year. Previously the company was situated at 4-chome of the same street.

Mr. Einosuke Naruke, the proprietor, was born in 1874, the son of a merchant in Omigawa-machi, Katorigun, Chiba prefecture. Whilst serving his apprenticeship, he studied chemistry whenever he had an opportunity. After twenty-four years' service, he established himself as a druggist. While pursuing the study of chemistry and pharmacy he conceived the idea of inventing rat-poison. After hard study and repeated experiments, Mr. Naruke at last succeeded in discovering an ideal drug. Once this poison was put on the market, the demand was very great. The miraculous effect of this drug was shown to the public last year when it helped to stamp out the black death that prevailed in Miye and Aichi prefectures. The amount of "Neko Irazu" sent to these two districts was valued at tens of thousands of yen. Since bacilli-laden rats were found in Osaka and Handa at the end of last year, the demand for the drug in those quarters has greatly increased. If this poison were kept in every house the tribes of the noxious animal would eventually be annihilated, saving an enormous loss of ¥10,000,000 for the nation. Add to this amount the loss to be saved by the use of the drug for the prevention of the black plague and for

protection of farm products and the total will certainly make an appalling figure. Mr. Naruke's service in the



MR. E. NARUKE, AND HIS STORE, TOKYO.

invention of this drug of national importance cannot, therefore, be too much exaggerated.

OGATA FUJINKA BYO-IN.

(THE OGATA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN'S DISEASES.)

THE Hospital under the management of Dr. Masakiyo Ogata stands at Imabashi, Osaka. Established in July, 1902, the hospital is the most perfectly equipped institution for women in the Kansai Districts. Dr. Ogata was born in July, 1864, the second son of Mr. Tsunezō Nakamura in the Province of Iyo. In 1893, he was adopted into the family of the late Sessai Ogata. At the age of 16 he was sent to a medical school at Takamatsu. Later he came up to the capital for further study. After finishing the German Language School he went to the Imperial University, where he took a special course in the Tokyo Medical College. While thus prosecuting studies in the college his genius was noticed by Dr. Sessai Ogata, who subsequently adopted him as his son. Prior to this, in 1888, he went to Germany, chiefly for the study of obstetrics and the cure of diseases peculiar to women. He stayed in Europe until 1892, during which period he visited Medical Universities in France, Switzerland, Italy and Austria. On returning home he entered the service of the Ogata Hospital, Osaka, as chief of the department for obstetrics and women's diseases, which post he held till July, 1902, when he opened the Ogata Hospital for Women. In June, 1904, he inaugurated a hospital for obstetrics. In the following year he received the degree of Igakuhakushi. Recognizing his meritorious services, the Government conferred on him the first grade of the seventh class rank in 1903, and in 1912 raised it to the second grade of the sixth class. For over twenty years he has rendered valuable services to the Government as a member of the examination committee of medical candidates. Besides, he has been on the committee of the Local Health Association, Vice-President of the Osaka Private Health Association, etc. He has also been the President and lecturer of the Osaka Jikei Medical School. He has written many books on the results of his

study, which have proved of great service to the cause of medicine in this country. The sphere of his activities is not confined to medical matters. He has long been a member of the Municipal Council of Osaka and his services in the cause of the improvement and promotion of municipal



DR. M. OGATA.
(Igakuhakushi).

administration are widely known. In recognition of his services the Government granted him in 1910 a set of silver cups with the Imperial badge, through the Bureau of Decorations.

DR. OKAZAKI KEIICHIRO.

DR. OKAZAKI, KEIICHIRO, was born in September, 1863, in Kanazawa prefecture. His father was also a physician. He received his early schooling at a private institution at his native town. When he was a student at the Kanazawa Medical School, which he entered in 1876, he enjoyed the honour of lecturing be-

fore the late Emperor Meiji, who was then on a tour of inspection in the Northern provinces. In 1882, he graduated from the school with honour, and at the same time passed the examination for practice. In 1884, he was appointed an Assistant at the Kanazawa Prefectural Hospital, but soon came up to the capital and obtained an appoint-

ment under Prof. Yutaka Harada, of the Medical College of the Tokyo Imperial University, when he was given the first opportunity to put his scientific genius into full play. He was ordered to report on the new glycogenic principle then discovered, called "Maltin," and the report he eventually submitted to the faculty of the college was received with admiration.

Later he opened his own consulting office at Ogawa-machi, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, at the same time taking charge of the Tokyo Kaihin Hospital at Fukagawa, but his scientific researches were not affected by his busy practice, and his mature experience as a practitioner has

helped him in conducting his researches. In 1903, he finished his experiments in the new processes of distilling alcohol and took out a patent.

These scientific discoveries and researches were, however, only the beginning of that great achievement with which his name is so closely identified. In June, 1906, he finished his great scientific achievement and formally an-



DR. K. OKAZAKI.

nounced to the public that a new bacteria strong enough to digest starch and albumen, which he named the "Aspergillus Okazaki," was discovered.

He perfected two medicines for digestive organs, called "Digestin" and "Spaltoze," utilizing the new bacteria he had discovered, and took out patents for the processes of manufacture not only in Japan, but also in Great Britain. He founded a laboratory at Somei, a suburban town, the following year to study bacteriology, with a view to going farther with his discoveries in that department of science. He has another patent right for the processes of extracting glycerogenous principles from vegetables.

As bye-products of these scientific researches he has discovered many useful recipes for manufacturers, including a new sauce-making process and a new process for extracting oil from larva, for which he has taken out patents in Japan and the United States.

His name is also identified with the modern researches into the causes of "kakke," or beriberi, in Japan. He wrote an essay on the cause of this endemic disease and filed it with the Extraordinary Committee in the War Office reporting on the causes for "kakke." This led to the War Office's request to investigate into the relation of this endemic diseases with the national custom of making rice its principal foodstuff. The result of these researches is embodied in his Treatise on the subject.

Besides many medical works and essays, he has produced a number of literary works, including a History of Military Institutions in Japan, Essays on Modern Japanese History, and other controversial essays.

OSAKA KESSEI YAKU-IN.

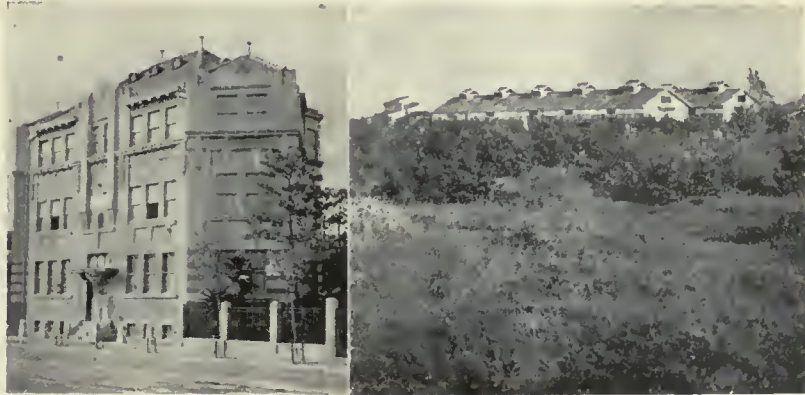
(THE OSAKA SERUM HOSPITAL.)

THE Osaka Serum Hospital, situated at Naka 2-chome, Kami Fukushima, Kita-ku, Osaka, was established in October, 1907, when it obtained the Government permission to sell the whole of the officially manufactured serums and vaccine except for a few kinds. In September, 1913, the Government sanction was obtained for the manufacture and sale of gonococcal vaccine and other vaccines. In view of the advance in the vaccine treatment, various vaccines, including those for the large

intestines bacilli, the typhoid, whooping cough and pneumonia bacilli were manufactured and sold at the request of physicians. With the development of the business, the laboratory at Uraye, in the town of Sagisu, suburb of Osaka, was found to be inadequate and the new laboratory was established at the present place, the former site being use as a meadow. With the removal of the laboratory, the Government sanction was obtained for the manufacture of diphtheria, tetanus, and myelitis serums,

which had been exclusively made by the Government. The preventive medicines for vaccination against dysentery, typhoid fever and cholera were also made and sold very

moderate them, arrangements have been made to establish a new meadow at Kashima, Utashima-mura, Nishinari district, Osaka-fu. The Hospital is con-



THE OSAKA SERUM HOSPITAL AND THE STABLES ATTACHED TO THE INSTITUTION.

widely. As the number of horses has greatly increased, and the Uraye meadow is found too small to accom-

modate them, arrangements have been made to establish a new meadow at Kashima, Utashima-mura, Nishinari district, Osaka-fu. The Hospital is controlled by Mr. W. Yoshidzu with Dr. Sata (Igakuhakushi) as adviser.

S A T O B Y O - I N .

(THE S A T O H O S P I T A L .)

THE Satō Hospital is situated at No. 14, Kami-machi, Fukushima, Fukushima prefecture. Dr. Taku Satō, President, was born on December 13th, 1868, in Watari-machi, Miyagi prefecture. He studied medicine at the Medical Department of the Second High School, at Sendai, and graduated from the college in 1891; in 1896 he opened the hospital in the city of Fukushima. The hospital has steadily increased in credit and fame. He himself treats internal diseases and diseases of infants, and has on the staff able specialists for the treatment of diseases of the eyes, ears and nose. The Hospital has an excellent reputation throughout the prefecture for skill in treatment. Dr. Satō is always eager to acquire the latest knowledge of medical science. He practically leads the medical world of these districts. Besides being engaged by all the principal schools of the city he has a seat in the Chamber of the Municipal Council. Being of gentle nature and full of sympathy Dr.

Satō takes care of a number of students and is always a friend of the poor and afflicted.



DR. T. SATO.

SANKYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(SANKYO & COMPANY.)

THIS company is situated at 3-chome, Muro-machi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, and acts as manufacturers, importers and exporters of chemicals, drugs and surgical

of ¥2,300,000. The officers are :—President and Director : Dr. Jokichi Takamine, Dr. of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Dr. of Engineering; Managing Director : Mr. Matasaku Shiohara.



SANKYO & CO., TOKYO.

instruments; also manufactures various articles of "Bakelite," "Satowlite" and "Gummon." It has a capital

Upon the request of Dr. Jokichi Takamine, the renowned chemist and discoverer of Taka-Diastase and Adrenalin, Mr. M. Shiohara, now managing director of Sankyo Kabushiki Kaisha, started at Yokohama in 1899 the importation and sale of these articles in Japan. In 1901 he removed his office to Tokyo, where his business rapidly developed, and he began to deal in all kinds of drugs and chemicals for medical and industrial use. In 1907, Mr. M. Shiohara, in order to import a firmer basis to his business, incorporated his firm into a partnership, with a capital of ¥500,000. Since that time, the business of the firm made rapid development, so that in 1913 he was again enabled to reorganize the firm into a joint stock company, with a capital of ¥2,000,000. In 1916, The Tokyo Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha (Tokyo Pharmaceutical Co.) was amalgamated with Sankyo & Co. and the capital increased to ¥2,300,000.



PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORY.

SHIRAIMATSU KIKAIHO.

(M. SHIRAI & CO.)

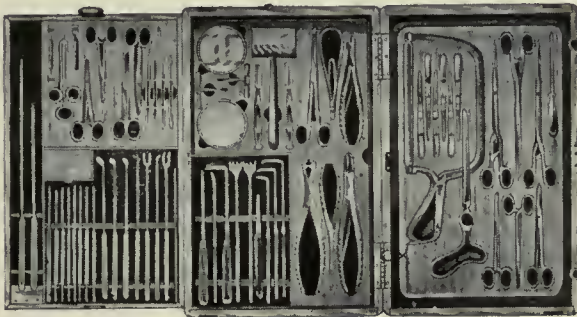
M. SHIRAI & CO., Osaka, is one of the greatest manufacturers of surgical instruments, chemical and medical apparatus, medicines, bandages, scales, and measures in Osaka, the centre of Japan's manufacturing industry. It was started just when the country was troubled with the Satsuma rebellion by the late Mr. M. Shirai, in

view of the scarcity of home-made surgical instruments hampering the activities of the Army Medical Corps. At first the new business was maintained by importing foreign-made goods, but soon the manufacture of these goods was started on the model of the goods imported. The first success won was the production of filters, two years after the

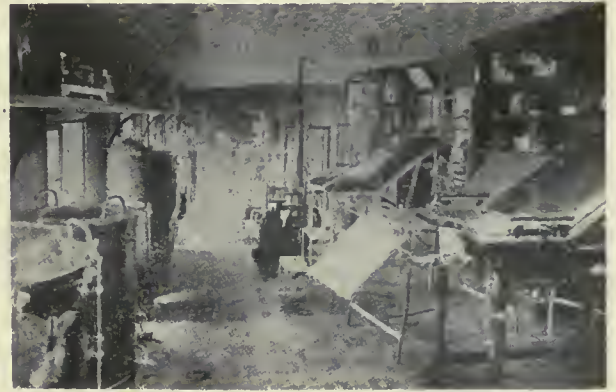
inauguration of the new business. Since this useful invention was completed the new enterprise of Mr. Shirai progressed satisfactorily, and in 1885, when an association was organized by the manufacturers of medical and surgical instruments and apparatus in Osaka, he was elected by his confreres President of the Association.

In 1892 syringes were manufactured by Mr. Shirai. Because of the excellence of the goods they were adopted by

goods were soon well-known and many big orders have been constantly received by him from those quarters since. In the following year he exhibited his goods at the International Exhibition at Chicago, where he obtained a Grand Prize of Honour. Later at the International Fair at Paris a Gold Medal of Honour was also received and a way was paved for Mr. Shirai's export of his manufactures to Europe and America.



MADE BY THE COMPANY.



SHOW ROOM.

many well-known hospitals and institutes, both official and private. About this time Mr. Shirai inaugurated the manufacture of scales and measures for the use of the profession, in view of the scarcity of good qualities in this country. In 1892 Mr. Shirai inaugurated his overseas operations by sending his manufactures to China. In Vladivostock, Amoy, and Singapore, too, Mr. Shirai's

At present the firm is owned and controlled by the son of the founder. At the factories, which are divided into many sections, most up-to-date machines and apparatus are installed, and trained hands are at work under expert supervision. The firm has its head office at No. 23, Doshu-machi, 2-chome, Osaka, and it is represented by Right & Co., Ahmad Building Corner F. & S. Road, Bombay.

MR. TAKEDA CHOBEI.

(MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGIST.)

THE firm of Mr. Takeda, Chohei, stands at No. 27, 2-chome, Doshu-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. The house is of about 100 years' standing. Since the inauguration of the direct import of chemicals over two decades ago the business has steadily developed. It now has agencies in Great Britain, America and Switzerland (and in Germany before the outbreak of hostilities) and acts as an agency for European and American houses. It has correspondents all

over the Empire and its colonies, the principal ones being in the Kwansai districts, Chosen and Manchuria. Besides, there are many correspondents among western firms in China, India and Southern islands, and drugs and other druggists' sundries are exported to these quarters to a large extent. In addition to the laboratory already existing at Nakatsu-machi in the outskirts of Osaka the firm established after the opening of the present war a large manufactory at

Kamitsu-mura in the suburb and inaugurated the manufacture of Acetanilidum, Acidum Acetsalicylicum, Acid Benzoicum, Acidum Salicylicum, Bismutum Salts, Bromide, etc. The firm has among its employees seventeen able and experienced experts, including many university men. Some of the products are exported to a considerable extent to Great Britain and America. Specialities of the firm are as follows:—Acetanilidum, Acidum Acetsalicylicum, Acidum Benzoicum, Acidum Camphoricum, Acidum Oxalicum,

Acidum Salicylicum, Albuminum Tannicum, Bismutum Subgallicum, Bismutum Subsalylicum, Camphora Monobromata, Chininum Aethylcarbonicum, Ferium Citricum Ammoniatum, Guaiacolum Carbonicum, Hydrargyrum Bichloratum, Hydrargyrum Chloratum (Calomelas), Jodoformium, Jodum, Kalium Bromatum, Kalium Ferricyanatum, Tech, Kalium Ferri-cyanatum, Tech, Kalium Jodatam, Natrium Benzoicum, Natrium Bromatum, Natrium Jodatam, Natrium Salicylicum, Shenylum Salicylicum.

TOKI ASATARO SHOTEN.

(WHOLESALE DEALER IN BANDAGES.)

MR. TOKI, ASATARO'S, STORE, wholesale dealer in bandages, stands at 2-chome Doshu-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. The store has been open for a quarter



MR. Y. TOKI.

of a century. At the organization of the league of manufacturers of and dealers in bandages of Osaka in 1910, Mr.

Toki was appointed Vice-President. He has proved more than equal to the post. The outbreak of war has naturally caused a great increase in the demand for bandages and large orders have been received in this country. In executing the orders in too much haste some of the makers resorted to scamping, without realizing that their action would inevitably discredit Japanese goods in general. With a view to preventing this practice Mr. Toki organized the league of allied exporters and was appointed the manager. It is solely due to his efforts that the dealers concerned are successfully making bandages to large orders from Russia. Prior to this, he established the Osaka Bandages Manufactory under the organization of a partnership for the purpose of manufacturing bandages by means of machines. The bandages turned out by the company, which are cheap in cost and superior in quality, are now meeting demands in China, India, Southern islands, Russia, France, England and America. Mr. Yoshitake Toki, head of the firm, commands respect both at home and abroad.

TOKYO BYO-IN.

(THE TOKYO HOSPITAL.)

THE Tokyo Hospital, Atago-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo, is an up-to-date and complete infirmary controlled by Dr. Baron Kanehiro Takagi. It was founded in February, 1891, when, under the general supervision of Dr. Baron Takagi, the internal disease department was managed by Dr. Hisao Sewaki and the surgery department by Dr. Takashi Hidaka. A few months later a separate department for the diseases of the ears, nose, and throat was created and placed under the supervision of Dr. Eigoro Kanasugi. This was the first attempt in this country to establish independent departments for these particular diseases.



DR. Y. TAKAGI.
(M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.)

In June, 1895, another department for obstetrics was founded in the hospital, with Dr. Junjiro Sakaki as its Head. Next year the department for skin diseases, syphilis, and urinary organs was created and Dr. Miozo Sasagawa was appointed its Head. This was also the first attempt in this country to establish a separate department for these classes of diseases. In 1902 Dr. Yoshihiro Takagi returned home from England and as Vice-President of the Hospital assumed the general control of the department for surgery, and again in 1908 Dr. Kenji Takagi, who was also in England for the prosecution of his studies, came back and assumed the general supervision of the department for internal diseases, also, as Vice-President, of the whole establishment. In May, 1903, Dr. Shigeji Higuchi's services were secured for the hospital. He is an authority on obstetrics, and assumed the general control over the department for midwifery. Thus, having been developed and perfected the hospital is now one of the most complete and best-equipped establishments in Tokyo.

Dr. Baron Kanehiro Takagi, the President, is one of the elders in the profession. He served in the Imperial

Navy and attained the highest rank in the medical service, and after his retirement has occupied a seat in the House of Peers by Imperial nomination. He was created a baron by the late Emperor Meiji in recognition of his meritorious services while on active service. He has also continued his services toward humanity generally as Director of the Tokyo Charity Society, President of the Hospital of the Tokyo Charity Society, and the Medical College of the Tokyo Charity Society.

Dr. Yoshihiro Takagi, one of the Vice-Presidents of the hospital, is the eldest son of Dr. Baron Kanehiro Takagi. After having finished his preliminary education in this country he went over to England and received a liberal education at King's College. On his graduation from the college he studied medical science at St. Thomas' Medical College, and after his graduation from there with honours he undertook an extensive tour in Germany and France. He is now in charge of the surgical department of the Tokyo Hospital.

Dr. Kenji Takagi, another Vice-President of the Tokyo Hospital, is the second son of Dr. Baron Kanehiro Takagi.



DR. K. TAKAGI.
(Igakuhakushi).

He followed the same course of study as his elder brother. After having finished his preliminary education in this country he went over to England and completed his education at King's College. At St. Thomas' Medical College he studied internal diseases, and after his graduation served in the same college as Assistant. He went over to the Continent. Particularly in Germany he stayed at various universities and

studied his speciality. On his return home he had charge of the internal disease department in the Tokyo Hospital. He holds the degree of Igakuhakushi, or Doctor of Medicine.

TOMODA GOSHI KAISHA.

(TOMODA & CO.)

THE Head Office of the firm of the Tomoda Goshi Kaisha (partnership) direct exporters and importers of chemicals in Japan, stands at 4-chome, Hon-cho, Nihon-bashi-ku, Tokyo. There are three branches, one manufactory and one labora-

tory. One of the branches is at 2-chome, Sakai-cho, Yokohama, another at 2-chome, Doshu-machi, Higashiku, Osaka, and another at No. 133, Yamagata-dori, Dairen, China. The factory is located at 2-chome, Hiranuma-machi, Yokohama, and the laboratory at Yayasuchō, Marunouchi, Tokyo. The company was started in the year 1871 in Yokohama by Mr.



MR. K. TOMODA.

Kahei Tomoda, the present President. The firm was reorganized into a partnership in 1900, styled Goshi Kaisha Tomoda Shoten. In July, 1916, the firm was changed to the Tomoda Goshi Kaisha, and the Head Office was

removed to the present site in Tokyo, and agencies at Yokohama, Osaka and Dairen were reorganized into branches.

Mr. Tomoda has rendered and is rendering meritorious services in the cause of exports and imports of chemicals. In 1890, he opened agencies in Minneapolis, Minnesota and Colorado. Two years later, he started the Nishin Co. at Hongkong jointly with interested persons for the purpose of re-exporting chemicals. In the same year he concluded contracts with the Government of Manila for the supply to the latter of drugs, etc. In the following year, 1893, he promoted the Osaka Kogyo Kaisha for the manufacture of iodine. In the same year, he jointly with others started a partnership for the manufacture of soda by purchasing the manufactory from the Household Department. This is the origin of the Kwanto Soda Co., Ltd. In 1897, he established a laboratory for the examination of chemicals. In 1905, he became the agent of companies for the manufacture of chemicals in Great Britain, Switzerland, Germany and America. In 1906, he exported iodine and other chemicals to Germany, Switzerland and France. This was the first export of Japanese chemicals to Europe.

The outbreak of hostilities was followed by a shortage of chemicals. In order to meet this situation and also the growing development of the company's exports, Mr. Tomoda reconstructed on a larger scale the laboratory at the present site. The articles are chiefly exported to Great Britain, America, Russia, South Sea Islands, China, etc.

DR. TSUZUKI JINNO SUKE.

"KAKKE," or beriberi, is not endemic in Japan, but its prevalence since its introduction from India is remarkable. At first it attacked only townspeople, but later it invaded the country-side and now almost all classes of people suffer from it. According to latest returns every year considerably more than 340,000 men and women are attacked by the disease and 3 per cent. of the patients eventually die. Lately, however, the Government has organized a committee to investigate the causes and to suggest remedies for the disease, and this committee has published many valuable reports, urging the profession to more intense efforts to save the people from the disease.

Already a number of discoveries have been reported in medical circles. One of the most prominent is that reported by Dr. Jinnosuke Tsuzuki, No. 3, Funamachi, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo. He has prepared a medicine called "Anti-Beriberine" on the basis of his discoveries, which has been proved almost infallible, as the result of many experiments, in curing the disease radically and without any after effect. Dr. Tsuzuki is an Army Surgeon on the reserved list. While in active service he noticed that the disease must be traced to some peculiar customs or foodstuffs followed or taken by Oriental peoples, and conducted his investigations on this line.

His earnest study was noticed by the Government, and when the Extraordinary Committee for the Investigation of the Prevention of "kakke" was organized in the War Office the doctor was included in the committee. After exhaustive studies and experiments, the doctor discovered that the endemic was almost entirely traceable to the habit of taking cleaned rice and that the use of uncleaned rice formed one of the most effective antidotes to the disease.

A clue to the secret of the disease being thus discovered, the doctor proceeded to search for the reason why cleaned rice caused the disease and uncleaned rice either prevented or remedied it, and experiments were made.

While these studies were conducted he was despatched to the Dutch Indies by the War Office to investigate the prevalence of the disease among the natives there. This study in the tropics, however, not only did not change his conviction as to the cause of the disease but confirmed it.



DR. J. TSUZUKI.

However, the direction his investigations took was not agreeable to his superiors, and when the doctor actually announced to the public that in the waste rice cleaners throw away there is one thing needful to the maintenance of human health, and the lack of it causes the disease, he was forced to resign from the military service by his colleagues, as misleading the public with an unreliable opinion. He, however, continued his researches. He sailed to Germany and there under the guidance of eminent medical men completed his discoveries. He succeeded in extracting out of bran a powerful antidote to beriberi by a process for which he took out a patent. Dr. Tsuzuki is now on the reserved list and free to make use of his discoveries in treating his clients. His headquarters are situated at No. 3, Funamachi, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo, and there the doctor dispenses the benefits of his discoveries to those who need his help. He also has a hospital and laboratory at Ogikubo, a suburb of Tokyo, where patients who need constant attention or change of air are accommodated. With a view to extending the benefit of the discovery to the poor, who can not afford to pay for his treatment, he organized some time ago an association, with the co-operation of many men of prominence, for the relief of poor suffering people.

The association, well endowed with funds, has afforded free medical treatment to the poor people affected with the disease in increasing numbers since its organization, and according to the latest report the average number of people cured of the disease reaches 222 a year.

UTSUNOMIYA BYO-IN.

(THE UTSUNOMIYA HOSPITAL.)

THE Utsunomiya Hospital, a prefectural institution, is in the city of Utsunomiya in Tochigi prefecture. It was opened in 1872. Before attaining the present prosperity this hospital experienced many ups and downs, until in 1909 the authorities succeeded in obtaining a very able President in the person of Dr. Kametaro Matsuura, former President of the Aomori Hospital in Aomori prefecture. On assuming the post Dr. Matsuura made a close investigation, and effected necessary reforms by the help of the prefectural authorities, and the local medical practitioners. Hardly eight years had passed before the hospital was raised to the present standing. Every department is now in charge of a competent specialist. All this speaks eloquently of the services rendered by President Matsuura.

Dr. Matsuura was born in 1874, as the fifth son of Mr. Gihei Watanabe, a native of Yamagata prefecture. Later he



DR. K. MATSUURA AND UTSUNOMIYA HOSPITAL.

was adopted into the family of Mr. Matsuura, his uncle and succeeded to his house. On graduation from the Medical Department of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1901, he became an assistant of the First Hospital belonging to the University. Serving under such great authorities on Medicine as Drs. Beltze, Miwa and Irizawa, he obtained invaluable experience. After serving there for some years he

was appointed President of the Goto Hospital in Nagasaki prefecture and afterwards transferred to the Professorship of the Kanazawa Medical College in Ishikawa prefecture, holding in addition the duties of Chief of the Section for internal diseases of the Kanazawa Hospital. The next position he held was the Presidency of the Aomori Hospital, which post he held until he was transferred to the present position.

WATANABE BYO-IN.

(THE WATANABE HOSPITAL.)

THE Watanabe Hospital is located at Asahi-machi, Utsunomiya, Tochigi prefecture, and is presided over by Dr. Tsunenari Watanabe. The hospital was started in November, 1903, in Asahi-machi for the treatment



DR. T. WATANABE.

of internal diseases by Dr. Watanabe, who commenced the practice of medicine at the same place in February of the preceding year. From about February of 1907 the hospital began to develop and increase in fame and credit. In May, 1908, it established a ward for the sufferers from infectious

diseases. In July, 1913, it purchased radium and the President made its demonstration by a chemical experiment at a conference of the Utsunomiya Physicians' Association. The hospital is specially noted for its unerring discovery of the early stage of tuberculosis and effective treatment thereof. It is one of the most distinguished hospitals in the prefecture, enjoying an excellent reputation.

Born in July, 1871, President Watanabe entered the Medical Department of the Fourth High College in April, 1889, and began his career as a medical practitioner



THE WATANABE HOSPITAL, UTSUNOMIYA.

in May, 1894. He has often been appointed to important committees and once held the Vice-Presidency of the Municipal Council of Utsunomiya.

WATANUKI BYO-IN.

(THE WATANUKI HOSPITAL.)

THE hospital is situated at Kata-machi, Takasaki, Gumma prefecture, and is managed by Dr. Watanuki, one of the most prominent medical men in the city. The hospital was practically founded during the last quarter of the 17th century by Taishin Watanuki, who settled at Yokomuro, Kozuke province, and opened a consulting office. His strong point was surgery. Taikon Watanuki, his direct descendant, moved to Mayebashi, as he was appointed Physician in ordinary to the Daimyo of Mayebashi. Kenkitsu Watanuki, the father of the present proprietor, moved to Takasaki in the early years of Meiji and opened the present infirmary on modern lines. He learned modern medical science and was a very good surgeon. He was also a public-spirited man and devoted much of his time to the town's weal. When the late Emperor Meiji travelled in the North-Eastern Provinces in the 11th year of the Meiji Era he stayed at Takasaki and granted audience to this noted surgeon. He died in August, 1913, but his eldest son, Dr. Genko Watanuki, succeeded him as Director of the establishment and maintains his father's fame and reputation. Dr. Genko Watanuki studied surgery at the Saisei Gakusha, one of the most influential private medical schools the country has ever seen, though it is now extinct, and finished the whole course in April, 1895. Under his direction the hospital has been rebuilt, and it

now has three operating rooms with a complete steam disinfection plant attached. All rooms are well ventilated and thirty beds are provided. Dr. Watanuki has the assistance of three medical men, a dispenser, and more than



DR. G. WATANUKI.

ten trained nurses; every day over a hundred out patients are treated in addition to the patients accommodated in the establishment. Dr. Watanuki holds the Presidency of the Takasaki Medical Society and the Vice-Presidency of the Gumma Prefectural Society of Medical Men.

MINING SECTION.

MR. ASO TAKICHI.

(MR. ASO AND HIS MINING ENTERPRISES.)

MR. ASO, TAKICHI, one of the greatest mine owners in Kyushu, is a son of the late Mr. Aso, Garo of Kashiwano-mori, Iizuka, Kaho-gun, Fukuoka prefecture. His family is one of the wealthiest in the district. Mr. Takichi Aso started his career in a neighbouring coal mine. When he was equipped with sufficient knowledge and skill he started prospecting the Namazuda Coal Mine on his own



THE MAMEDA COLLIERY, FUKUOKA.

more workable basis, and then the Sino-Japanese War broke out and the coal market began to boom. As the result he made a big fortune, and when the country fought the next great war with Russia he was fully prepared to improve it. Thus when the war was brought to an end he found himself one of the greatest mining kings in Japan. Though the Tadakuma Mine was later disposed of he bought more and more mines in Fukuoka prefecture, and at present his concessions number more than fifty, including those which have just been prospected, such as the Tsunawake, the Shimousui, the Nakakuma, the Kuhara and other mines. Among others the Shimousui Mine is known by its production of anthracite. Mr. Aso also maintains a big machine shop at Yoshio, where various kinds of machine tools and cokes are turned out. The power house attached to the shop is also planned on such a large scale as to supply power and light to the neighbouring districts. The Kaho Bank in his district is also conducted with the assistance of Mr. Aso. Many charitable works have been undertaken by Mr. Aso in Fukuoka prefecture, and his popularity is great. The speedy completion of the improvement in the waterways of the river Oga is attributed to his contribution of funds. Some time ago he was elected by his prefecture to the House of Representatives, but soon retired from active political life, though he now holds a seat in the House of Peers as the representative of the Highest Ratepayers in Fukuoka prefecture.

account, which, however, ended in a failure. He was sufficiently resourceful, however, to start again at the Yamanouchi Mine by disposing of his old mine. This time he was quite successful and soon he was able to buy another coal mine in his district, known as the Tadakuma Coal Mine. At first the Tadakuma Mine was managed as a joint concern, but when his partners withdrew their capital Mr. Aso managed it as his own private concern. For more than two years he endeavoured to place the mine on a

DAITO KOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE DAITO MINING CO., LTD.)

THE Daito Mining Co. stands at No. 5, Sancho-me Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. The capital is

belonging to the company measure 4,049,883 *tsubo* (1 *tsubo*=3.9538 square yards) in area, and yield anthracite of the most superior quality found in the Orient, being on the same level with the Cardiff. The company came into being in November, 1912, with a view to meeting the demand for anthracite which was increasing with the growth of manufacturing industries. The above mentioned coal fields boast of the oldest record in the mining world of Japan.



THE SHIKI COAL DEPOT.

¥2,200,000. It has its mining office in Shiki-village, Amakusa-gun in Kumamoto prefecture. Coal fields there

The list of officers is appended :—

KAGEYUKI HIDA, Esq.	... ..	President.
SABURO SUKIGARA, Esq.	... ..	Managing Director.
GEN-ICHIRO KOMORI, Esq.	... ..	{ Managing Director and Auditor.
KO ABE, Esq.	... ..	Director.
IMAHIKO TAKANO, Esq.	... ..	”
BINZO TSUJIKAWA, Esq.	... ..	”
USHIJI KOIZUMI, Esq.	... ..	”
HIROTO TOMIZU, Esq....	... ..	Auditor.

FUJITA - GUMI.

(THE FUJITA CO.)

THE Fujita-Gumi is one of the largest private companies in Japan, and is engaged in various branches

of industry and commerce, the principal being Mining and Refining, Land Reclamation, Farming, and Forestry. The business was started at Osaka in 1869, being founded by the late Baron Denzaburo Fujita, who acted as president of the company up to the time of his death in 1912, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Baron Heitaro Fujita, the present president of the Fujita-Gumi. In Sept.,

1908, an unprecedented honour was accorded to the company by the visit of H.I.H. the Crown Prince, now the Emperor, to the Kosaka Mine during His Imperial Highness' tour of inspection in Akita prefecture. This was the first occasion on which the Crown Prince had visited any mine, and the proprietors value most highly the great honour thus conferred upon the Fujita-Gumi.



THE FUJITA-GUMI, OSAKA.

The Mining enterprises of the Fujita-Gumi were first began in 1880. When metallic mining was started in Japan the Fujita-Gumi was among the first to

take an active interest in it, and the company led the way in adopting the latest and most modern appliances then used in the West. Among the thirty mines or more possessed by the company, some of them are now in course of exploitation while five are at present being successfully worked. Of all these mines, the Kosaka Copper Mine stands pre-eminent, principally because of the successful experiments carried out there. What is known as the Black Ore (Complex

practically applied in 1908—all these innovations having been effectually carried out at the Kosaka Mine for the first time in Japan. It is mainly on account of these circumstances that the name of the Kosaka Mine is now so well-known, and the Fujita-Gumi regard its reputation as an honour. The mining capacity of the company is steadily increasing, and the ratio of the output of their mines to the total output of the country is very high. Of silver they



VIEW OF THE KOSAKA MINE.

Sulphide Ore),—the contents of valuable metal in which are very poor, it being at one time regarded as practically useless—has been made to yield a satisfactory return. Up to the time of these experiments, mining circles generally had failed to find a means of treating this ore economically; but the smelting operations—consequent upon thorough and minute investigation of its self-fluxing nature together with the co-existing siliceous ore—resulted in the utilization

produce 22 per cent. of the total yield of Japan; of copper, 14 per cent.; and gold, 11 per cent. The four most profitable mines are the Kosaka Copper Mine, the Omori Copper Mine, the Matsuoka Gold and Silver Mine and the Obiye Copper Mine.

The company is engaged in land reclamation works at the Kojima Bay, Okayama prefecture, on the Inland Sea. The proposed area of the tidewater land to be reclaimed is



THE KOSAKA COPPER REFINERY.

of so-called waste products. The experiments at Kosaka, therefore, have contributed not a little to modern discovery in the mining world and also in developing and increasing the national wealth. In addition to this, mention should be made of the construction of a large blast furnace, 60 ft. in length, for the treatment of the Black Ore; of the early addition of the extra high voltage transmission system, now generating 4,800 H.P.; and of the system of "Ore Works"

about 17,000 acres, of which about 3,200 acres have already been brought under cultivation within the last six years since the work was started in 1899, and are now producing large quantities of rice, wheat, etc.

The company operates a large rubber plantation in Johore, Malay Peninsula, some 7,000 acres now being planted. This plantation is known as the Nam-Heng Rubber Estate, and it is estimated to give an annual yield of

1,200,000 lbs. of rubber beginning from 1916. For the lumber trade, the company owns two up-to-date Saw-Mills; one situated at Nagakisawa, Akita prefecture, near the Kosaka Mine, and the other at Osaka. The former is a cedar Mill and is supplied entirely with the famous cedar logs of the Nagakisawa Forest, one of the three greatest forests in Japan. The enormous supply of the raw material, combined with the use of the Kosaka Mine Railway for transport, which line the company owns, reduces the producing cost of the lumber to a minimum. It is being

marketed all over Japan. The capacity of the mill is 26,000,000 ft. B.M. per annum. The latter Saw-Mill, situated at Osaka, is a hardwood Mill and is engaged principally in cutting Oak lumber. The logs are mostly brought from Hokkaido, although it is also proposed to use the Oak logs produced on the main-land. Many large orders have been shipped to the U.S.A., Canada, and to European markets. The annual production of the Oak Mill is about 12,000,000 ft. B.M.

FURUKAWA GOMEI KAISHA.

(FURUKAWA & CO.)

FURUKAWA & CO., one of the greatest mining interests in Japan, is a partnership with an authorised capital of ¥5,000,000 and its head office is situated at No. 1, 1-chome Yayasu-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

The lines of business undertaken by the company are as follows.—The working of copper, coal, gold, silver, and other mines and the refining of the metals worked; the manufacture and sale of copper wires, copper cables, copper plates, bar copper, brass plates, and brass bars; the sale of manufactures of the Yokohama Electric Wire Works as the

Hankow Sub-branch Office, Paris Road, French Settlement, Hankow; Hongkong Sub-branch Office, Hongkong; Dairen Sub-branch Office, Yamagata Street, Dairen; Kobe Shipping Department, 4-chome Sakae-cho, Kobe.

The mines worked by the company and the refineries intended for the manufacturing of the metals sent by the mines are over twenty and are situated as follows:—Nikko Electric Copper Refinery, Kiyotaki, Nikko, Tochigi prefecture; Amagasaki Refinery, Amagasaki, Hyogo prefecture; Ashio Copper Mine, Ashio, Tochigi prefecture; Kune Copper Mine, Sakuma, Iwata-gori, Shizuoka prefecture;



THE ASHIO COPPER REFINERY.

company's sole agents; the sale of the coal supplied by the Taisho Mining Company and the Takata Coal Mine as their sole agents.

For the conduct of these lines of business the company maintains branch offices and sub-branch offices as follows:—Osaka Branch Office, Edobori Minami-dori, Osaka; Moji Branch Office, Hama-cho, Moji; Wakamatsu Sub-branch Office, Kaigan-dori, Wakamatsu; Hakata Sub-branch Office, Ebisu-machi, Hakata, Fukuoka; Shanghai Branch Office, Peking Road, British Settlement, Shanghai;

Ani Copper Mine, Aniai, Kitaakita-gori, Akita prefecture; Furokura Copper Mine, Oyu-mura, Kadzuno-gori, Akita prefecture; Nagamatsu Copper Mine, Shiraiwa-mura, Nishimurayama-gori, Yamagata prefecture; Mizusawa Copper Mine, Iwasaki-mura, Waka-gori, Iwate prefecture; Otori Copper Mine, Oizumi-mura, Higashitagawa-gori, Yamagata prefecture; Kusakura Copper Mine, Ryokanose-mura, Higashikambara-gori, Niigata prefecture; Komakizawa Copper Mine, Hinokinai-mura, Senhoku-gori, Akita prefecture; Oyama Copper Mine, Nishikawa-mura, Higashi-

kambara-gori, Niigata prefecture; Eiki Copper Mine, Yamaguchi-mura, Hikawa-gori, Shimane prefecture; Innai Silver Mine, Innai, Akita prefecture; Taira Lead Mine, Fujikoto-mura, Yamamoto-gori, Akita prefecture; Animukoyama Gold Mine, Aniai, Akita prefecture; Kijo Gold Mine, Kijo, Heianhoku-do, Chosen; Kawayama Mine, Yamaguchi prefecture; Murayama Mine, Yamagata prefecture; Shakanoo Coal Mine, Otani-mura, Kaho-gori, Fukuoka prefecture; Shakanoo Coal Mine No. 2, Katsuno-mura, Kurate-gori, Fukuoka prefecture; Shiokashira Coal Mine, Katsuno-mura, Kurate-gori, Fukuoka prefecture; Shimoyamada Coal Mine, Kumada-mura, Kaho-gori, Fukuoka prefecture; Shinshakanoo Coal Mine, Nishikawa-mura, Kurate-gori, Fukuoka prefecture; Yoshima Coal Mine, Yoshima-mura, Iwaki-gori, Fukushima prefecture.

The company was founded by the late Mr. Ichibei Furukawa in 1876, when he started the working of the

power to the company's Ashio Mine, but in view of the greatness of the head at the river Daiya another was built at Hosoo in 1906 and the power generated by the new house was utilized in driving the plant at the new refinery at Kiyotaki.

Immediately after the completion of this new enterprise Mr. Junkichi Furukawa died and Mr. Toranosuke Furukawa, the present President, took over the governance of the colossal enterprise. Two years later the company assumed the present business style and amalgamated the Honjo Copper Refinery to that at Kiyotaki, Nikko.

As soon as the annexation of Korea was effected in 1910, the company despatched a party of able experts to Chosen and started the prospecting of different districts in the peninsula. As the result an apparently rich gold mine was discovered at Kijo, Heianhokudo, Chosen, and the prospecting of the whole district was started in 1912. The



THE NIKKO ELECTRIC COPPER REFINERY.

Kusakura Mine in Niigata prefecture. The next year he bought the Ashio Copper Mine and the company's business greatly increased in importance. Several years after, the mines at Ani, Innai, and Taira were purchased from the Government. During the next few years, too, many mines of importance were taken over by the late Mr. Ichibei Furukawa, and by 1903, when Mr. Ichibei Furukawa died, the list of mines owned by him included nearly twenty big mines.

The late Mr. Junkichi Furukawa, who succeeded the founder on the latter's death, converted the private concern his father built up into a partnership under the style of the Furukawa Mining Company in 1905, and the next year built a big electric refinery at Kiyotaki, Nikko.

In 1905 the company constructed a water power-station at Kiyotaki, Nikko, for the purpose of supplying

following year another copper refinery was established at Amagasaki. The wire manufactory also was extended to manufacture copper wires.

In June, 1915, the Yoshima Coal Mine was purchased from the Yoshima Coal Mining Company. Next January another addition was made to the company's mines in the form of the Eiki Mine in Shimane prefecture. At present the company is planning the enlargement and purchase of the Mizushima Refinery at Mizushima, Okayama prefecture, and when that plan is fully realized the annual manufacture of the company of various metals will increase enormously. The establishment of a lead refinery is also under contemplation.

Thus the annual yield of the company's mines, which are all of the foremost of the kind, runs into a stupendous amount, the following being the annual output of the

Kiyotaki and the Amagasaki Refineries, which will only imperfectly show the magnitude of the company's working:—

ANNUAL OUTPUT AT THE KIYOTAKI REFINERY.

	Kwan.
Gold	30
Silver	4,000
	Kin.
Refined copper	15,000,000
Copper bars	100,000
Copper wires	12,000,000
Brass goods	350,000

ANNUAL OUTPUT OF THE AMAGASAKI REFINERY.

	Kin.
Refined copper	10,000,000
Copper wires	300,000

The volume of business handled by the company during the past three years is as follows:—

	Figures for 1913.	Figures for 1914.	Figures for 1915.
	(in thousand yen.)		
Gold and silver... ..	520	590	620
Copper	5,800	5,880	9,700
Ores and miscellaneous minerals	1,900	2,100	2,700
Copper wires	10,500	7,700	5,900
Electric cables	8,200	6,300	4,400
Plats and rods	—	100	210
Coal	4,600	6,500	5,500
Total	31,520	29,090	29,030

The board of officers consist of the following gentlemen:—

BARON TORANOSUKE FURUKAWA ...	President.
DR. RIKUSABURO KONDO... ..	Chief Director.
DR. MATAYUKI ODAGAWA	Director.
KOJI INOUE, Esq.	"
BUNJIRO KONDA, Esq.	"

HODEN SEKIYU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE HODEN OIL CO., LTD.)

THE Hoden Sekiyu Kabushiki Kaisha is one of the largest concerns in this country, having an authorized capital of ¥20,000,000, of which ¥ 16,250,000 is paid up.

The company was established in Nagasaki, Niigata prefecture, in 1893 with a small capital of ¥15,000. At that time the line of industry in this country was still undeveloped and mostly conducted by speculative enterprisers. Therefore, the future of the industry was thought to be fraught with many dangers. The originators of the Hoden Oil Company shared in this view and attempted to combine all the small concerns started by adventurous capitalists. This attempt was carried out with success, and by the amalgama-



MR. K. HASHIMOTO.

tion of smaller concerns the company grew. When the way was thus paved for the healthy development of the industry the company started on its way of further development, and has effected the enlargement of its capital several times, and now its prosperity and the scope of its activity are quite striking.

At present the affairs of the company are divided into the five departments of Working of oil fields; Refining of oil; Sale of the products; Cashier; General Affairs.

Particularly in the working of fields the most up-to-date appliances are employed and every method science has devised for the particular branch of industry is adopted. The activity of the first department is strikingly demonstrated by the area of the concessions obtained. The company has constantly carried on investigations into the geological features of every nook and corner of the Empire to find oil veins. Even now the company's able experts are at work in different districts thought likely to produce oil. The area of the concessions the company owns in the main islands of the Empire and Taiwan amounts to over 586,000,000 square yards.

At oil fields actually worked, namely, Higashiyama, Nishiyama, Niitsu, Maki, Sagara, and Taiwan, branch offices are established, and under their charge sixteen works are erected. For the actual working of fields over 200

boilers, over 700 engines, and over 300 pumps are operated to the fullest capacity.

For the sinking of wells the company principally adopts the American mechanical boring system, though at some fields the old-fashioned methods are still resorted to. At present over 1,500 wells are sunk and at the end of last year the total output for the year was estimated at 1,100,000 barrels in round figures.

The second department owns refineries at Nagaoka, Niitsu, Nuttari, Niigata, Kashiwazaki, Takata and Taiwan, their producing capacity being so large as to turn out 300,000 gallons a day. At all these refineries the most up-to-date plant is installed, and under the most competent supervision the best possible goods are turned out.

every respect to the imported goods. The receptacles for the goods thus perfected are also turned out by the company itself with every possible care and precaution at its factories at Kashiwazaki and Nagaoka. The average monthly production at these factories is 400,000 cans.

The principal of the company's products are as follows:— Volatile oil Gasoline; Illuminating oil Kerosine; Vistral oil; Lubricating oil; Heavy oils Residue; Anti-insect oil; Paraffin; Pitch.

The company's sales department has offices at Tokyo, Osaka, Shimonoseki, and Otaru.

Thanks to their efforts the superior quality of the company's products has been quite well advertised to the public, and now their reputation is well established. At



NISHIYAMA OIL-FIELD OF THE HODEN OIL CO.

In the following the locality and extent of these concessions are shown in detail:—

	Being prospected.	Being worked.
	(in square yards).	
Niigata	179,009,143	58,459,959
Yamagata	96,826,107	—
Akita	86,996,307	1,247,957
Aomori	6,957,818	1,197,769
Nagano	1,109,089	—
Shizuoka	13,031,790	262,992
Hokkaido	93,876,591	22,405,420
Taiwan	—	1,078,971
Total	477,806,845	108,137,459

In the market the company's out-turns are received with favour, and it is generally said that they are equal in

present not only the Imperial Army, the Imperial Navy, and other Government offices but a large number of private concerns are numbered among the company's buyers.

The officers of the company are as follows:—

KEIZAZURO HASHIMOTO, Esq.	President.
KINEZO FUKUSHIMA, Esq.	} Managing Director.
TOKICHI WATANABE, Esq.	
KWAN-ICHI NAKANO, Esq.	„
SATARO KAWAKAMI, Esq.	„
TOKUJIRO KAGITOMI, Esq.	„
SHINTARO OHASHI, Esq.	„
VISCOUNT TADAATSU MAKINO	Auditor.
KICHIBEI MURAI, Esq.	„
ZENSAKU SHIBUYA, Esq.	„

The latest result of the company's working, made up to April, 1916, is as follows:—

	Yen.
The surplus profit for the business term...	1,968,002.00
Depreciation in the company's property...	400,778.75
Gifts to the retired officers	100,000.00
Income tax and sur-tax on the profit for the term... ..	103,849.62
Balance	1,363,373.63
Balance brought over from last account...	178,571.13
Total	1,541,944.76

	Yen.
Legal reserve	85,000.00
Secondary reserve	100,000.00
Ordinary dividends at 12 per cent. per annum	900,000.00
Special dividends at 2 per cent. per annum	150,000.00
Bonuses for officers, employees, and workmen	85,000.00
Fund for the relief of employees and workmen	15,000.00
Carried forward to next account	206,944.76

HOKKAIDO TANKO KISEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE HOKKAIDO COLLIERY AND STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

THE Head Office of the Company is situated at No. 5, Hon-Kawaya-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, and the Branch at No. 5, Shikanotani, Noborikawa-mura, Yubari-gun,

improvements on the methods of mining and the extension of the various equipments have been completed in a few years, the annual production of coal will reach over 2,500,000 tons. Besides the coal mining the company is engaged in various forms of business, such as shipping, the manufacture of cast iron, cokes, and bricks, the supply of electric light and electric power and forestry. The company also indirectly helps the business of the Japan Steel Works, under the joint management of Japanese and English, by taking up a portion of the shares. But, as mentioned above, the company's chief business is coal mining. Thanks to strenuous efforts, the coals produced from the various mines has been constantly increasing, and enjoys an excellent reputation both at home and abroad. The company owns altogether six mines. There are the Yubari, Manji,



THE YUBARI MINE, HOKKAIDO.

Ishikari Province, Hokkaido. The company was organized in November, 1889, for the purpose of carrying on two forms of business, viz., Coal mining and railway traffic. The share capital first invested amounted to ¥6,500,000. With, however, the steady increase of the business the capital gradually increased until it reached ¥27,000,000 in 1905. In October of the following year the company made over its railway to the Government and at the same time changed its title to the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co., Ltd. Since then the company has directed its energies chiefly to coal mining. The mining lot now owned stretches from the province of Ishikari to the province of Teshio, covering an area of about 88,000,000 *tsubo*. When the



THE MANJI MINE, HOKKAIDO.

Mayachi, Sorachi, Horonai and Ikushunbetsu. The coals produced are noted for superior quality. The market covers the homeland, the coasting districts of Siberia, the various

ports of China, the South Sea Islands and North America, and the demand is yearly increasing. For the convenience of transportation the company provides many steamers, launches and over 110 lighters. The company was awarded gold medals of honour by the International Exposition at Paris, 1910; the Fifth Domestic Industrial Exhibition of 1903; the International Exposition at St. Louis, 1904; and the Hokkaido Products Competitive Exhibition of 1906; the medal of high honour by the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition at London, 1910; and a gold medal by the Taisho Exhibition at Tokyo, 1914.

The Board of Officers is as follows:—

TAKUMA DAN, Esq.	...	...	...	...	{ Director and President.
TOYOTARO ISOMURA, Esq.	...	...	...	...	{ Managing Director.
TSURUTA UNO, Esq.	...	...	...	...	„
C. IKEGAMI, Esq.	...	...	...	...	Director.
N. YAMADA, Esq.	...	...	...	...	„
W. AMEMIYA, Esq.	...	...	...	...	„
K. TAKAGI, Esq.	...	...	...	...	„
T. ONO, Esq.	...	...	...	...	„
Y. SAKURAUCHI, Esq.	...	...	...	...	„

IBARAKI SAITAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE IBARAKI COAL DIGGING CO., LTD.)

THE Company's Head Office is located at No. 11, Akashi-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Besides the Head Office there are the Mining Office and Agency. The former is situated at No. 2386, Otsuka, Kita-nakanogo-mura, Taga-gun, Ibaraki prefecture, and the latter at No. 236, Hashi-

2,100,000 *tsubo*. The first lot lies in the boundaries of Kitakananogo-mura and Hanakawa-mura, Taga-gun, Ibaraki prefecture, and the second in the districts of Minaminakanogo-mura and Matsuoka-mura of the same gun. The coals produced are divided into the following classes:—First Class, New First Class, Second Class. The total amount of the annual production reaches 180,000,000 *kin*. The number of workmen in the service is over 1,200. The coal produced in this district goes by the name of Ibaraki Muyen-tan (Ibaraki Anthracite). True to its name it produces very little smoke, while its heat is strong and lasting.

Preparations are now in progress for the operation of the second lot. It is expected that about June, 1917, when the preparations have been completed the annual productive capacity of the company will reach 300,000,000 *kin*.

The officials of the company are as follows:—

GOICHI ABE, Esq.	...	...	...	...	{ Director and President.
KAKUZO MATOBA, Esq.	...	...	...	...	{ Managing Director.
KAMEKICHI KURATA, Esq.	...	...	...	...	Director.
MONJIRO SUZUKI, Esq.	...	...	...	...	Auditor.



THE IBARAKI COLLIERY.

ba, Jikata, Minami-senju-machi, Kita-toshima-gun, near Tokyo. In September, 1901, the company was organized by Baron Eiichi Shibusawa, Mr. Soichiro Asano, Mr. Goichi Abe and five others. It has a capital of ¥700,000, and two mining lots under operation cover an area of over

ISHIKARI SEKITAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE ISHIKARI COAL MINING CO., LTD.)

THE Shinyubari mine, owned and worked by the company, lies in Wakanabe, Shikanotani, Noborikawamura, Yubari-gun in the province of Ishikari, Hokkaido. The mining lot covers an area of 6,981,127 *tsubo*. The



SHINYUBARI COLLIERY AND ITS ENVIRONS, HOKKAIDO.

business office is located at Shikanotani, Noborikawamura, Yubari-gun in the province of Ishikari.

The mine was discovered in 1876, by Mr. B. S. Lyman, American, but practically no work was done before 1897, when the mine came into the possession of Mr. T. Ochiai, who at once started operations. After changing hands several times, the management of business was taken up by the Ishikari Coal Mining Co., Ltd., in October, 1906.

In June, 1910, the mining right came into the possession of the Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd., but the business was left under the management of the Ishikari Coal Mining Company.

The output of coal for the last six years is appended:—

Tons.			Tons.		
1911	191,249	1914	326,663		
1912	278,518	1915	223,600		
1913	313,900	1916	350,000		

The coal is glossy and jet black, and being rich in sticky elements is suitable for the manufacture of cokes. It also contains much gas.

The details of elements contained are shown in the following analytical table:—

	SEAMS.		
	6 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.
Moisture	1.40	1.55	1.22
Volatile Matter	45.08	45.17	44.21
Fixed Carbon	49.46	50.09	47.87
Ash	3.96	3.19	6.69

	6 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.
Sulphur	0.21	0.15	0.18
Specific Gravity	1.20	1.26	1.28
Heat	7.810	7.920	7.480

Shafts: Mine I has five shafts, Mine II five, and Mine III three.

Equipments: Transportation—Inside the shaft men, horses, steam, gas and electricity are employed, while outside the shaft electric and gas locomotives are chiefly used.

Drainage.—Electric and steam pumps are in use for this purpose.

For the ventilation electric fans are provided, while for lighting only safety lamps are permitted.

The coal is classified into two kinds, lump and small. The mines are connected by the Government Railways with the shipping ports of Muroran, Otaru and Hakodate. The distances are 87 miles to Muroran, 95 miles to Otaru and 252 miles to Hakodate. The lines lead from these ports as far as Shikanotani on the Yubari line near the mines. There is an extensive coal station in each of these ports.



SHINYUBARI MINING OFFICE AND ITS ENVIRONS, HOKKAIDO.

The officers of the company are as follows:—

K. OKAMOTO, Esq.	Representative Director.
T. MAKITA, Esq.	"
N. YAMADA, Esq.	Director.
T. ISOMURA, Esq.	"
T. UNO, Esq.	"
K. TAKAGI, Esq.	"
K. ITO, Esq.	Auditor.
H. NANAUMI, Esq.	"

IWAKI TANKO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE IWAKI COAL MINING CO., LTD.)

THE Head Office of the Company stands at No. 20, Minato-gashi, Kyohashi-ku, Tokyo. The company came into existence in February, 1894. The capital amounts to ¥1,200,000. The board of directors consists of



MACHIDA SHAFT AT UCHIGO MINE.

Mr. Soichiro Asano, President; Mr. Kamekichi Kurata, Managing Director and Chief of the Mining Business Department; Mr. Rokuzo Watanabe, Director; and

Messrs. Kōgoro Odaka and Motojiro Shiraishi, Auditors. The company owns the two collieries of Onoda and Uchigo, and the annual production of coal is estimated at over 700,000 *kin*. The completion of the Jōban line in March 1900 opened a way for sending the coal direct to the capital. The Uchigo mine was first operated in 1896, and the trial boring of the Uchigo shaft was made in 1896. In May, 1901, the Machida shaft was completed. With the connection of the two pits in 1902 the production of coal began to greatly increase. In November 1908 electrical equipments were installed. The boring of the Nagakura pit was started in July, 1908, and mining was commenced in the following year. In September, 1915, the Company purchased Mitsubishi Colliery, and all necessary equipments for the operation of the mines have been completed. The coal produced enjoys an excellent reputation owing to its superior quality. The Mining Office is located at Yumoto and business is conducted at the Head Office in Tokyo. The principal customer is the Imperial Government Railways. The market stretches from Awomori in the north to Hamamatsu in the west. In Yumoto an iron plant has been established for the manufacture and repairing of various kinds of machines.

KAIJIMA KOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE KAIJIMA MINING CO., LTD.)

THE Kaijima Mining Co., Ltd., stands at Nogata-machi, Kurate-gun, Fukuoka prefecture. It is one of the well-known coal mining companies in Kyushu. Established in 1909, the company has a capital of ¥2,500,000, mining lots to the extent of over 17,000,000 *tsubo*, and employs over 12,000 men. The annual output of coal amounts to over 1,000,000 tons. For the mining and transportation of coal machines of the most superior pattern are put in operation by steam and electric power.

Mr. Tasuke Kaijima, the organizer of the company, who died on the 1st November, 1916, was recognized as a coal magnate of Japan. His career is one of strenuous effort and perseverance. He was born in Nogata-machi, Kurate-gun in Fukuoka prefecture in 1844, a son of a poor

miner. From boyhood he worked in the fields as a miner helping his father. But how could a man of rare ability, strong will and with a burning ambition rest contented with such a humble station of life. Early deciding to become a mine owner he struggled ever onward towards the goal. After overcoming difficulties and hardships to which men of ordinary calibre must have succumbed, the great Kaijima at last succeeded in opening coal mining by himself. Adverse fortune befell him many times, sometimes by the floods and at other times by a great falling off in the price of coal. Nothing could, however, discourage him. On the contrary, he turned every failure and misfortune into a stepping stone toward success. He was at last noticed by the late Marquis Inouye, the genro, who extend-

ed a helping hand to him in his business. This coupled with the growing activity of the coal market began to steadily develop his business. In 1898, he organized the Kaijima Mining Gomei Kaisha which was later reorganized into the present company. Besides his own company he



THE LATE MR. T. KAIJIMA.

was connected with a few other concerns, and was prominent in public works. It was he who established a school for the education of children of miners. It was neither scholarship nor mere cleverness, but the spirit of inde-

pendence and perseverance that raised him from an obscure miner to a great mine owner of the country.

The following are the principal coal fields under operation by the company:—

	Tsubo.
Otsuji coal fields, area of mining lot	1,214,435
	Tons.
Output of coal for 1914	260,800
Output of coal for 1915	244,200
	Men.
Employees	133
	Hands.
Male and female miners	2,216
	Tsubo.
Onoura fields mining lot	5,387,982
	Tons.
Output of coal for 1914	748,505
Output of coal for 1915	639,923
	Men.
Employees	469
	Hands.
Male and female miners	6,152
	Tsubo.
Iwaya fields mining lot	2,095,704
	Tons.
Output of coal for 1914	118,000
Output of coal for 1915	141,100
	Men.
Employees	90
	Hands.
Male and female miners	1,788

KIDOGASAWA KOZAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA—YAKUKI KOZAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE KIDOGASAWA MINING CO., LTD. AND THE YAKUKI
MINING CO., LTD.)

THE Kidogasawa Mining Co., Ltd., stands at No. 4, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. The company was originally established by the Tanaka Gomei Kaisha in December, 1904, with a capital of ¥100,000, and was represented by Mr. Keiichiro Tanaka and Mr. Isaburo Tanaka. In August, 1913, the company was reorganized into a joint stock corporation and assumed the present title. At the same time the capital was increased to ¥500,000. The mine, covering an area of 67,270 *tsubo*, lies in Fujiwara-mura, Shioya-gun, Tochigi prefecture. The output of

copper for 1915 reached over 941,800 *kin*. The copper is of excellent quality and the method of the operation leaves nothing to be desired, so that a bright future is in store for the company.

The list of officials is as follows:—

YAICHIRO ITO, Esq.	Managing Director.
KENJIRO SATO, Esq.	" "
KEIICHIRO TANAKA, Esq.	Director.
KENNOSUKE KIMURA, Esq.	" "

YAKUKI MINING CO., LTD.

The Yakuki Mining Co, Ltd., is situated at No. 4, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. The company was organized in December, 1906, with a capital of ¥100,000 in the form of a limited partnership. In November, 1914, it was reorganized into a joint stock company, and the capital was increased to ¥750,000 fully paid up. The mining lot lies in Yakuki, Ono-mura, Iwaki-gun, Fukushima prefecture, covering an area of 594,360 *tsubo*, the annual production of copper amounting to 125,199 *kin*.

The company also purchases copper ores from various mines and sells them to the Kuhara and Furukawa Mining Companies after refining them.

The board of directors consists of the following leading business men :—

KENNOSUKE KIMURA, Esq.	...	Managing Director.
KENJIRO SATO, Esq.	... ..	”
SHIGEMA TAMURA, Esq.	... ..	Director.
YAICHIRO ITO, Esq.	... ..	”

K A M A I S H I K O Z A N .

(THE KAMAISHI MINE.)

THE Kamaishi mine owned by Mr. Chobei Tanaka—whose head office is at No. 12, Kita-konya-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo—is situated in Iwate prefecture, about fifteen miles west of the port of Kamaishi, in mount Kataha,



THE EIGHTH SMELTING FURNACE OF THE KAMAISHI IRON MINE.

4,000 feet above sea-level. The mine is located at a height of between 1,600 feet and 3,300 feet above sea-level. It was discovered in 1823, and was transferred from private property to the Government, and then the late proprietor of the mine, father of Mr. Chobei Tanaka, purchased it from

the Government. At first pig-iron was manufactured and then cokes. By degrees, the mining business was extended, and in 1903 a big smelting-furnace was provided. Two years later, two smaller smelting-furnaces were added. In 1907 a project was mooted to commence the manufacture of copper, and when all arrangements were completed in August, the same year, refining was successfully started. From that time various improvements have been introduced to improve the quality. The refining business includes the manufacture of pig-iron, copper, steel, and casting iron by the most up-to-date machinery, and metals manufactured are popular on account of their superior quality. Magnetite is the chief product of the mine. The total area covered by the Ohashi mining district is 1,380,624 *tsubo*, and that of the Hashino mining district 514,322, making a total of 1,894,946 *tsubo*. The annual output of ore is as follows :— Iron, about 80,701,550 *kan* ; Copper 31,478,452 *kan* ; Lime-stone 18,002,530 *kan* ; Pig-iron 23,102,722 *kan* ; Manganese 1,235,088 *kan* ; Steel 7,197,466 *kan* ; Inferior copper 3,899,744 *kan* ; Gold 13 *kan* 186 *momme* ; and Silver 770 *kan* 550 *momme*. (1 *kan* = 8.28 pounds).

KUHARA KOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE KUHARA MINING CO.)

THE Kuhara Mining Company was founded in September, 1912, as a successor to the Kuhara Mining Office managed by Mr. Fusanosuke Kuhara. The Kuhara Mining Office was inaugurated in December, 1905, when Mr. Kuhara purchased the Hitachi Mining Concession and commenced operations. When the Hitachi Mine was taken over by Mr. Kuhara it was of very little importance, but directly Mr. Kuhara took it over money and energy were freely spent on it. Mr. Kuhara's success after some years strenuous endeavour was enormous. The new vein he immediately struck was rich and of a large magnitude.

Mr. Kuhara followed up the success with the completion of smelting and transportation accommodation at the Hitachi Mine, and the purchase of several new mines, such as the Higashiyama, the Minenosawa, the Nishi-

Name of Mine.	Site.	Purchased in.
Nishimikawa	Sado-gun, Niigata prefecture	Nov., 1910
Takaura	Nishiuwa-gun, Yehime „	Nov., 1912
Takeno	Kinosaki-gun, Hyogo „	Apr., 1912
Oyama	Nishimurayama-gun, Yamagata „	Mar., 1914
Kawadzu	Kamo-gun, Shidzuoka „	May, 1912
Tashiro	Ouuma-gun, Fukushima „	July, 1906

Besides the foregoing, mines under exploration at present, and the working out of ore to be commenced shortly, are as described below :—

Name of Mine.	Site.	Purchased in.
Satsuma	Hegi-gun, Kagoshima prefecture	May, 1914
Toyohira	Sapporo-gun, Hokkaido	Dec., 1912
Ōe	Yoichi-gun, Hokkaido	July, 1914



VIEW OF THE HITACHI MINE.

mikawa, and the Takeno Mines. Mining machines were then manufactured by Mr. Kuhara at his own works.

As these operations developed and the firm's business and financial foundation were solidified, Mr. Kuhara converted his private concern into a company in September, 1912, since when the administration of the concern has been steadily improving and the number of his mining concessions has increased enormously.

The principal mines possessed by the company are as follows :—

Name of Mine.	Site.	Purchased in.
Hitachi	Taga-gun, Ibaraki prefecture	Dec., 1905
Higashiyama	Oe-gun, Tokushima „	Nov., 1910
Minenosawa	Iwata-gun, Shidzuoka „	June, 1908
Ose	Kita-gun, Yehime „	Nov., 1913

The following table gives the annual output of the company and its predecessor. Perhaps this will give readers some idea of the development of the work.

	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Amount (kg.)	Value (\$)	Amount (kg)	Value (\$)
1906.....	—	—	—	—
1907.....	.518	345.5	15 578	270.0
1908.....	48.701	31,292.5	966.109	17,016.0
1909.....	229.804	143,606.5	6,352.680	101,643.0
1910.....	395.179	259,606.0	8,410.065	144,092.5
1911.....	592.421	392,578.0	10,687.125	186,953.5
1912.....	839.528	556,645.5	10,236.098	204,374.0
1913.....	1,508.659	999,417.0	14,913.338	291,248.0
Total...	3,614.810	2,388,491.0	51,580.993	945,597.0

COPPER.

	Amount (metric ton.)	Value (\$)	Value Total (\$)
1906	264.4	10,605.0	10,605.0
1907	800.2	338,208.5	338,823.5
1908	1,901.6	509,622.5	557,981.0
1909	3,900.6	991,408.5	1,241,658.0
1910	4,907.3	1,211,743.5	1,615,442.0
1911	6,353.0	1,576,417.5	2,155,949.0
1912	9,038.8	3,036,094.5	3,797,114.0
1913	11,106.2	3,580,385.0	4,871,050.0
Total... ..	38,272.0	11,254,485.0	14,588,572.0

The Hitachi Mine, one of the leading copper mines belonging to this company, is situated at Hitachi-mura, Taga-gun, Ibaraki prefecture, and has great transportation facilities. An electric tramway has been laid by the



THE SMELTING WORKS OF THE HITACHI MINE.

company between the mine and Sukegawa Station on the Joban Railway Line and the smelting plant is directly connected with the line.

The geological formation of the mine belongs to the "Chichibu" paleozoic strata and consists of several layers of amphibole shist, phyllite, talc shist, and lime rock. The amphibole shist is most extensively developed. The general strike is roughly 50 degrees and the dip is 60 degrees N.W. The ore deposit is embedded in the amphibole shist, there being five large lenticular masses, called Chusei, Honko, Kammine, Akasawa, and Takasuzu. The extension of the ore deposit at present is about 500 feet wide and 5,000 feet long. The strike is about 45 degrees and the dip 70 degrees N.W.

The principal shafts are as follows:—

Name of shaft.	Depth.	Use.
No. 1 vertical	1,115 ft. below ground surface	for winding ore

Name of shaft.	Depth.	Use.
No. 2 inclined	500 ft. below zero-ft.-level of Kammine mass.	for packing material.
No. 3 inclined	500 ft. below 200 ft.-level of Honko mass.	do.
No. 4 vertical	500 ft. below zero-ft.-level of Chusei mass.	for winding ore
No. 5 vertical	200 ft. below zero-ft.-level of Honko mass.	do.

The ores produced consist principally of cupriferous pyrite containing a slight amount of gold and silver. To remove the rubbish contained in them, hand picking as well as a simple mechanical dressing plant is adopted at the mine. The latter has the capacity of producing something like 900 short tons a day.

The smelting plant is located 2.4 miles downward in the mine and intermediate with the railway station. Communication and water supply is very convenient here. Mining office, water-house, hospital, residences, primary school, and post-office are all erected near by.

The smelting charge is composed of ore from the Hitachi mine as well as from Minenosawa, Nishimikawa, Takeno, Oyama and Kawadzu, all belonging to the company and also from several other mines in the vicinity of the smeltery as well as remote districts in Japan and Korea. Lump ore, sinter-roasted product from the powder ore and fluxes are subjected to the semi-pyrite smelting to produce first matte.

The matte after concentration-smelting is blown into blister copper in the acid converter.

The ore put through amounts to some 1,700 short tons per day. Recently the smelting ore has been made up of 62.9% of Hitachi ore, 5.7% of other copper ore of the company, 16.0% of purchased copper ore, 7.4% of gold and silver ore of the company and 8.0% of purchased gold and silver ore.

The electrolytic copper refining plant is situated between the smeltery works and the railway station. It has 350 electrolytic vats and crude ore is here electrolysed by the multiple system, anode slime being refined in an English cupellation furnace. Impurities accumulated in the electrolyte are removed by the copper-vitriol process. The electrolytic copper produced here has an average tenor in copper of 99.96%.

The mineral output of the Hitachi mine from 1909 to 1913 is given below.

	Gold (kg.)	Silver (kg.)	Copper (M.t.)
1909... ..	229.804	6,352.680	3,900.6
1910... ..	395.179	8,410.065	4,835.3
1911... ..	592.421	10,687.125	5,673.9
1912... ..	839.528	10,236.098	7,834.4
1913... ..	1,480.620	14,657.348	9,805.1

REMARK.—These numbers comprise the products from Hitachi ore proper together with those of other mines.

At the mine the following auxiliary undertakings are carried on :—

Sulphuric acid manufacture :—To supply sulphuric acid for the electrolytic plant and some other minute consumption, the acid is made by the single chamber system from powder ore from the mine. Sulphuric acid produced amounts to some 200,000 lbs. per month.

Carbon-bisulphide manufacture :—Free sulphur in the furnace flue dust is being converted into carbon bisulphide in an electric furnace, the output amounting to some 30,000 lbs. per month.

The product is colourless and is very pure chemically.

Copper vitriol manufacture :—A percentage of impure electrolyte is daily extracted and manufactured into vitriol of copper, the output of which is nearly 176,000 lbs. per month.

The Higashiyama Mine is another important concession owned by the company. It is situated at Higashiyama-mura, Oye-gun, Tokushima prefecture, and has fairly good communication facilities, being only 3.7 miles from Zingo Station on the Tokushima Railway. Its geological formation belongs to the crystalline shist system and is composed of chlorine shist, graphite shist, and piedmonite shist. The general strike is about 90 degrees and the dip 40-80 degrees.

The ores produced are cupriferous pyrite containing 3.2% of copper and some 42% of sulphur.

The amount of ore produced since 1910 is given below :—

Year.	Amount of Ore M.T.	Tenor in Cu %.	Content in Copper M.T.
1910	16,707.2	2.63	440.1
1911	21,262.3	3.40	722.9
1912	40,904.7	3.20	1,308.9
1913	40,738.9	3.18	1,295.4

The Minenosawa Mine is situated at Tatsuyama-mura, Iwada-gun, Shizuoka prefecture, and its geological formation belongs to the Archean strata. The strike runs 20 degrees and the dip is 45 degrees E. The ores produced are classified into kinds of massive cupriferous pyrite and phyllitic ore. They are imbedded in the chlorite shist, single in number, and the total length of the outcrop reaches 6,000 feet.

Ore produced since 1912 is as follows.

Year.	Amount of dressed Ore in M.T.	Tenor in Copper %.	Content in Copper M.T.
1912	23,124.1	3.74	864.8
1913	27,613.8	4.54	1,253.7

The ore is sent to the Hitachi smeltery and subjected to the metallurgical treatment there.

The Ose Mine is situated at Ose-mura, Kita-gun, Yehime prefecture, and is 3.5 miles distant on the south-east side from Nakayama town, the latter being situated between Ōzu and Gunchū towns.

Its geology belongs to the Archean strata and is composed of chlorite shist, mica shist and graphite shist whose strike is about 90° dipping some 10°-20° into the south. Ore deposits are imbedded in the chlorite shist, two in number, parallel to each other, one above another, the strike and dip being both about the same as the country rock.

The distance of the ore bodies is about 50 feet vertically and the total explored length of the deposit reaches about 4,600 ft. along the strike.



THE ELECTRIC REFINERY OF THE HITACHI MINE.

The ores produced are cupriferous pyrite containing 4% of copper and 47% of sulphur. Their annual production is as follows :—

Year.	Amount of Ore M.T.	Tenor in Copper %.	Content in Copper M.T.
1911	5,291.2	4.08	215.9
1912	16,592.4	2.75	456.3
1913	22,398.7	2.87	642.8

The ore is sold to the sulphuric acid and artificial manure works and the local metallurgical plants under the administration of others.

The Nishikawa Mine is situated near on the western coast of Sado island and its geological formation belongs to the Tertiary tuff with augite andesite, the former developing on the western side and the latter on the eastern side of the concession. Near the deposit, the country rock, much influenced by the formation of the deposit, turns into clay or propyrite.

Ore deposit is the true fissure-filling quartz vein, lying in the andesite. So far as the exploration reaches, there

are three principal veins whose lengths vary from 300 ft. to 1,100 ft. with the strike 50°-90° and the dip 40°-80° S.

The ore is of the auriferous and argentiferous quartz with average content in

	oz./s.t.
Gold ... ..	.3500
Silver	10 times of gold

Ore produced since 1911 is as follows :—

Year	Amount of Ore M.T.	Tenor in		Content in	
		Au oz./s.t.	Ag oz./s.t.	Gold kg.	Silver kg.
1911 ...	782.0	.5570	6.8555	14.936	183.851
1912 ...	3,264.5	.4782	5.2546	53.539	588.274
1913 ...	2,756.8	.3499	3.4350	33.083	324.750

The ore is sent to the Hitachi smeltery and subjected to the Metallurgical treatment there.

Besides these mines the Kuhara Mining Company own and conduct many subsidiary undertakings. Among others being :

The Hitachi engineering works which were erected in 1909 at Hitachi-mura, Tāga-gun, Ibaraki prefecture as the

subsidiary works to the Hitachi mine. They are distant by 1 mile or so from the Sukekawa station on the Jōban railway line. Though the works were originally intended to supply the mine and smeltery with electrical machineries newly built or repaired, they proceeded to expand and receive orders from the general public, enthused by the current electrical enterprises here and in the country. The works were opened for the public in July 1911.

The Tsukudajima machine works were founded in October, 1907, at No. 16, 3-chome, Nishi-cho, Shintokudajima, Tokyo. After a while a branch was established at Shinbori-cho, Shiba-ku of that city. Both the works were intended to supply the Hitachi mine as well as other public demands with mining and milling machineries.

A big smeltery works has recently been erected by the company at Saganoseki, Oita prefecture, for the purpose of smelting the ores produced at the company's mines in the Western provinces of the Empire. In Chosen also a big smelting house is being established by the company, the result of the company purchasing a copper mine at Kozan in Northern Chosen.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KAISHA KOZAMBU.

(THE MINING DEPARTMENT OF THE MITSUBISHI CO.)

THIS company's activities in mining were initiated in 1873, when the company acquired the Yoshioka Mine, and a little later purchased the Takushima Coal Mine, but very little expansion in this branch was contemplated

the largest mine owners in Japan, possessing over twenty large mines. The following figures show the average total output :—

Gold... ..	700 kilograms.
Silver	16,000 "
Copper	6,000 tons.
Coal... ..	2,000,000 "

The production is annually increasing and the prospect is quite satisfactory. Before the company attained success in this line of business much difficulty had to be overcome. Some of the concessions acquired were almost abandoned as useless, when purchased, while the others were still in an embryo state though they had bright prospects, so that taking over and working them involved much risk. Great efforts were also required to make them into a paying concern.

The Gold Mine of Sado was known to form the principal mineral assets of the country, along with the Silver Mine of Ikuno and the Copper Mine of Besshi, but when they were handed over to the company they were almost drained of their deposits, owing to many years' careless working, but when the company took over the working of the mines there were great improvements in-



VIEW OF THE IKUNO MINE.

until the shipping business was taken over by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The list of the company's concessions has since steadily increased, the company ranking now amongst

roduced in the methods of working the plant so that their annual output is now steadily increasing.

A great innovation was effected in the company's mining enterprise in 1896 with the Osaka Metallurgical Works, for no mining concern can be complete without provision for the treatment of its output. The works are, indeed, one of the largest and best-equipped of their kind in Japan. Here the company has brought the process of electrolysis to such perfection that the goods turned out by the works are well-known in the market, also the "Arakawa" slabs have a similar reputation, the buyers being both domestic and foreign.

In the coal mining line the company's activities are very conspicuous. The Takashima and the Hashima Mines, for example, rank among the richest in seams, and produce first grade goods. The shafts are mostly under the sea beds and sometimes workers are troubled by the in rush of sea water. The company is overcoming this disadvantage by boring new shafts and constantly prospecting new seams. Thus the output at these well-known mines is actually increasing apace.

The coal produced at those and other mines possessed by the company is held in high esteem by the market and commands a large sale in the domestic market, China, Chosen, Hongkong, Manila, Saigon, and other parts of the Far East. Above all the output at the Takashima and the Yoshima Coal Mines, which are known inclusively as Takashima coal, is deemed indispensable by the Government Iron Foundry at Yawata, the Osaka Military Arsenal, and other iron and steel smelting works as it is best suited for those uses.

The shipping of coal is mainly conducted by the branch offices at Moji, Wakamatsu, Nagasaki, and Karatsu and all other agencies and branches are supplied from them.

For the mining achievements of the company, numerous medals and prizes have been awarded at various exhibitions or expositions, both domestic and foreign, of which the most notable are:—

Gold medal of honour, 5th National Exhibition, 1903;
Gold medal of honour, Tokyo Industrial Exhibition, 1907;
Grand Prize, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis;
Grand Prize, Universal Exposition, Liege.



THE OSARUZAWA MINE.

The following are the principal mines owned by the department:—

Osaruzawa Mine, and Arakawa Mine, Copper;
Hisaichi Mine, Copper, Silver, and Gold; Takara Mine, Copper;
Sado Mine, Gold; Omodani Mine, Copper and Silver;
Ikuno Mine, Silver and Copper; Kanayama Mine, Copper and Sulphur;
Yoshioka Mine, Copper and Silver;
Makimine Mine, Gold, Copper, and Silver; Togi Mine, Gold and Silver;
and Namazuta Mine, Coal; Kamiyamada, Shinnew, Hojo, Kanada, Ochi, Mutabe, Yoshinotani, Takashima, Coal.

MITSUI KOZAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE MITSUI MINING CO., LTD.)

THE Head Office of this company is situated at Surugacho Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, and was called the Mitsui Mining Department until recently. The name given upon the re-organization was The Mitsui Mining Co., and was established in 1892. The company own eleven mines, Miike, Tagawa, Yamano, Hondo, a sulphur mine in Iwao Nobori, a metallic mine in Kamioka, Coal, Gold and other mining concessions in Furutakei, Noborikawa, Kushikino, Kongo, and the Kaisen Iron mine in Chosen.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha attends to the disposal of all Minerals derived from the mines owned by the company. The output of the coal from The Mitsui mines amounts to one-sixth of the total of the country.

The Miike Colliery is situated on the north-east shore of Ariake Bay in Kyushu. The mining concession extends over the province of Chikugo and Higo. The total area is 39,200 acres. The output for 1909 was 1,539,030 tons. Its quality is fine and uniform and it gives great heat. The

Miike coal is regarded as the standard coal in the Asiatic market. In the mines motive power is used for haulage, and drainage. Ventilation and lighting is mainly electrical and steam.

The Tagawa Colliery—is in Tagawa county in Buzen. The area is 6,377 acres, the output in 1909 was 565,000 tons. Mostly used in railway locomotives and manufacturing.

The Yamano Colliery—situated in Kaho county, Chikuzen, six miles West of the Tagawa colliery. The mining concession has an area of 3,854 acres and the 1910 output was 295,557 tons. The coal is black and highly bituminous, has strong combustible strength and being free from admixtures is used in boilers and various manufacturing factories.

The Hondo Colliery—The concession extends over the two provinces of Chikuzen and Buzen. The area is 2,541 acres. The output for 1909 was 261,081 tons.

The Iwaonobori Sulphur Mine—is in Shiribeshi, Hokkaido. Under management of the Mitsui since 1886, it covers 460 acres and the latest annual output was 17,074 tons of which 3,000 tons was refined. This quality is the best, it contains 60-70% of pure sulphur.

The Kamioka Mine—This mining concession extends from Hida to Ichu province, the offices are situated about 35 miles from Toyama station. It covers an area of 9,804 acres. The ore is principally silver. The output for 1908 was:—gold 246 ounces, silver 169,529 ounces, copper 38 tons, lead 2,129 tons, zinc 8,676 tons.

The Furutakei Mine—This mine is situated in Oshima province, Hokkaido. The area is 115,097 acres, the output for 1912 amounted to 418.63 tons.

The Nobori Kawa Mine—This mine has an area of 6,445.98 acres and is located in the Ishikari prefecture, Hokkaido. The output for 1913 was 100,678 tons.

The Kushikino Mine—is situated in Kagoshima prefecture, Kyūshū. The area is 1,489.47 acres. The Mitsui Co. owns also the Kongo mine, Kaisen Iron mine at Chosen.

The following table shows the 8th annual report, ending the 30th November, 1915.

ASSETS.	Yen.
Uncalled Capital	5,000,000.000
Enterprise Funds... ..	22,509,244.185
Negotiable Instruments	2,177,500.000
Goods in storage	1,397,318.832
Produced goods	859,419.667
Suspense accounts	1,043,224.102
Matsushima Colliery Company, Ltd.... ..	441,845.620
Cash in hand	13,386.972
Total	33,441,939.378

LIABILITIES.	Yen.
Paid-up capital	20,000,000.000
Reserve for Insurance	1,280,886.591
Reserve Fund	3,500,000.000
Deposits	1,612,792.211
Bonus	183,132.000
Bills payable	1,630,000.000
Mitsui Gomei Kaisha	1,250,000.000
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.	13,702.870
Bank accounts	194,220.220
Brought from last account	1,524,203.639
Net profit for the current term	2,253,001.847
Total	33,441,939.378

The principal officials of the company are:—

MOTONOSUKE MITSUI, Esq. ...	President & Director.
GENYEMON MITSUI, Esq.	Director.
NAOYA YAMADA, Esq.	„
KAN-ICHI OKAMOTO, Esq.	„
TAMAKI MAKITA, Esq.	„
TAKUMA DAN, Esq.	„
JUTARO MITSUI, Esq.	Auditor.
T. MITSUI, Esq.	„
S. HATANO, Esq.	„

NIPPON SEKIYU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE NIPPON OIL CO., LTD.)

THE Nippon Oil Co., Ltd., one of the largest oil companies in Japan, was established in 1888, in Amase, on the coast of the Japan Sea, in Niigata prefecture, by the joint efforts of Mr. Hisahiro Naito, the President, the late Mr. Gonzaburo Yamaguchi and Mr. Shozaburo Makiguchi, former Directors, Mr. Shinsaku Homma, President Director

and others. The capital was fixed at ¥150,000 divided into 150 shares. With the growth of the Nishiyama oil fields the Head Office was removed in 1899 to Kashiwazaki, and in 1914 was again removed to the present site, No. 1, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. The company started operations by digging several wells on one

of the holdings secured in Amase. Though these wells gave a paying production, placing the company on a good footing from the start, the first move by which it was able to lay a secure foundation for future success was the use of the American method of drilling.

In the year following the establishment of the company, the late Mr. Yamaguchi made an inspection-tour abroad, and on his return ordered from New York a complete drilling outfit. The machines arrived at Amase in the fall of 1890, a derrick was rigged over one of the old holes, and the well was completed in April of the following year to a depth of 1,000 feet. Thus encouraged, the company drilled several wells

in succession and struck oil in all of them at depths ranging from 1,200 to 1,500 feet, each producing from 80 to 180 *koku* of oil a day. This decided success opened a new era in the history of the Japanese oil industry, and led to the subsequent rapid development of Amase, and other fields as well, not only by the Nippon Oil Co., but also by other concerns.



MR. H. NAITO.

Nuttari, near Niigata, for the manufacture of sulphate of soda, necessary for the refining of oil. This factory was also subsequently made independent.

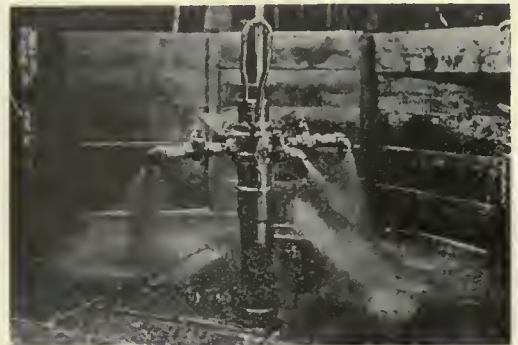
In respect of quality of oil, output and future prospects, Nishiyama is the best of all the oil fields in Niigata prefecture. The drilling was commenced in November, 1896, and the well, which was completed in January of the following year to a depth of over 594 feet, produced about 100 *koku* of oil per day. Then followed the operation in Kamada, Miyagawa, Takiya, Ige, and other places in the same fields.

In December, 1911, Mr. Kazutaka Ito, Chief of the Department of General Affairs and Mr. Teisuke Watanabe, expert, were sent to America to investigate the situation of the oil industry. In the California oil fields they saw the newly completed rotary drilling machine. They brought home with them some of these machines, and put them in use in March, 1912. The result was splendid, and a depth of about 3,000 feet was reached in only a few months. This opened another new era in the history of the Japanese oil industry. The company takes every care for the well-being of its employes, and in January, 1908, established a system of pensions; also a relief system for sufferers from various causes among the employes, and their families.



KASHIWAZAKI OIL REFINERY OF THE CO.

In 1895, the company established an iron foundry at Niigata for the manufacture of machines for drilling wells and for manufacturing oil. With the progress of years the works so much developed that they could turn out all the necessary machines. Then the company gave up the management, and this work formed the origin of the present Niigata Iron Works, Ltd., capitalized at ¥2,000,000. In March, 1907, the company started another factory in



THE OUTFLOW OF OIL FROM No. 5 WELL AT KUROKAWA, AKITA.

Areas of oil fields in various districts owned by the company at the end of November, 1916, are as follows:—

	Tsubo.
Hokkaido	45,608,236
Aomori prefecture	10,153,570
Akita „	65,168,577
Yamagata „	31,607,992
Niigata „	112,269,960
Shizuoka „	5,072,227
Taiwan and other places... ..	20,084,813
Total	289,965,475

For the sale of the articles there are six agents, viz, The Selling Section in the Head Office of Tokyo, Selling Department, Osaka, Selling Department, Shimono-seki, the Kashiwazaki Agent, Akita Refinery and Hokkaido



THE OUTFLOW OF OIL THROUGH TUBES FROM
No. 5 WELL AT KUROKAWA.

Refinery. Each agent has its own districts assigned for sale.

SPECIALITIES:—Naphtha, kerosene, crude petroleum, lubricating oil, liquid paraffin, transformer oil, paraffin, pitch.

All these articles are distinguishable from those of other companies by the trade-mark of a bat they bear.

According to the settlement of accounts for the period from July to December, 1916, the company's net profit is ¥2,957,105.296. The revenue for the period under review is put at ¥7,142,651.861, of which ¥6,893,023.293 is for the proceeds of sale of crude oil and various manufactures.

The present capital is ¥20,000,000, of which ¥16,500,000 is paid up.

The company's officials are as follows:—

HISAHIRO NAITO, Esq.	{ President and Director.
TATSUTARO YAMAGUCHI, Esq.	Director.
SHINSAKU HOMMA, Esq.	„
HIDESABURO KUSUMI, Esq.	„
OTOHIKO MATSUKATA, Esq.	„
TEPPEI NAKANO, Esq.	Manager.
KAN-ICHI NAKANO, Esq.	Auditor.
YAICHIRO IZUKA, Esq.	„
MASAHARU YAMAGUCHI, Esq.	„

NISHIZAWA KINZAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE NISHIZAWA GOLD MINING CO., LTD.)

THIS company which works the gold mine at Nishizawa, Shioya-gori, Tochigi prefecture, was floated with a capital of ¥250,000 in July, 1906, by Messrs. Taijiro Nozawa, Sanyemon Uyetake, and fourteen other business men when the mine was almost abandoned as hopeless.

At first ¥50,000 was paid in and the payment to the old owner was made in fully paid up shares. In August, 1906, the abandoned pit was dug further.

Later the prospecting works were resumed under the direction of the new expert, and success was apparently in sight, but this time the company was hard hit by the reactionary depression after the Russo-Japanese war. In the financial circles the shortage of capital was keenly felt. In September, 1907, however, the miners at work in the Asahi pit discovered a rich deposit of gold ore, which contained gold to the extent of 1/1000 and silver to the extent of 1/100, along with tungsten.

After strenuous prospecting and working for a half year, the company could net ¥69,000, and distribute 40 per cent. per annum as dividend, for the first time. The



THE NISHIZAWA GOLD MINE.

successful career of the company thus began in 1907, as the result of years' unrequited labour.

Immediately after this success, the company completed all necessary accommodation at Nishizawa, and also provided for the welfare of the mine labourers employed. The prospecting of the other pits was also commenced at this time with more hope than when the Asahi pit was first prospected.

At present the prospecting of these old pits and the digging out of new pits is carried on with indications of success. The completion of electric plants, which drive different machines at the pits, and refining mills, and the laying of cables is also being carried out.

Financially the company has strengthened its position lately as the operations at the mine have proved successful. After the repeated enlargements the capital stands now at ¥3,500,000.

The company's head office is at present situated at No. 3, 2-chome, Shintomi-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, where the general affairs of the company are controlled by the following officers:—

SANYEMON UYETAKE, Esq....	...	President.
GENJIRO OOAWA, Esq....	...	Managing Director.
NOBUHIRO YOKOO, Esq.	...	Director.
GENZABURO TAKAHASHI, Esq.	...	„
HIDESHIRO MURAKAMI, Esq.	...	„
TAKESHI YAITA, Esq. ...	...	„
SHOICHIRO KATO, Esq.	...	„
KINICHIRO FUJIHIRA, Esq.	...	Auditor.
SUKETARO KAWASAKI, Esq.	...	„
HIKOJI MITSUGI, Esq....	...	„
TSUNEJIRO TAKAHASHI, Esq.	...	„

YOKOYAMA KOGYOBU.

(THE YOKOYAMA MINING DEPARTMENT.)

ONE of the foremost of the mining interests in Northern Japan is the Yokoyama Mining Department, of Kanazawa. The actual controller of this large business is Mr. Akira Yokoyama, a man of strong personality. He, besides managing this flourishing business, directs the affairs of the Kanazawa Chamber of Commerce as its President. He is the eldest son of Mr. Takaoki Yokoyama, who was the youngest son of the late Chief Retainer of the Lord of Kaga, Takaakira Yokoyama, and in his youth founded a family of his own at Kanazawa. He was born in 1874 and was educated at elementary and



MR. A. YOKOYAMA.

middle grade schools at Kanazawa. In 1892, he entered the Tokyo Butsuri Gakkō and studied physical sciences. Four years later he graduated from the school with honour.

His father managed the affairs of the Ogoya Mine on behalf of his elder brother, the late Baron Takahira Yoko-

yama, from 1881. Later, in 1884 he took over the managership of the Hirakane Mine at Nibu-mura, Onogun, Hida province, and later achieved a brilliant success as a mining operator.

Mr. Akira Yokoyama devoted himself of the management of the Ogoya Mine, immediately he graduated from the school. A big smelting furnace was installed at the mine on his own plan, which proved a step to success.

Immediately after the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war the mining enterprises of the Yokoyama families were amalgamated, and the present mining department was founded. Mr. Yokoyama, in conjunction with Baron Takatoshi Yokoyama, being responsible for the control of the big concern thus initiated.

A new era was opened for the enterprise of the Yokoyama family; the Okura Mine at Mogami-gun, Uzen province, being purchased, together with many new mines in Ugo, Kaga, Echizen, and other Northern provinces. In 1910, the scope of the enterprise was so much enlarged that the mining department had to be reorganized, with Baron Takatoshi Yokoyama, Mr. Takaoki Yokoyama, Mr. Akira Yokoyama, and Mr. Takayoshi Yokoyama as partners. The control of the new firm was entirely placed in the hands of Mr. Akira Yokoyama.

This firm has been enlarged year by year and at present comprises 15 of the best mines and gives employment

to 160 employees and 3,500 miners. The annual output of copper at these mines, worked by this family, runs into 4,500,000 *kin*.

Mr. Yokoyama also has an interest in the following:—

At present he has a share in the management of the Saisei-Kai, the Dojin-Kai, and the Ono Charity Institution as Councillor.

Many public institutions in other lines enjoy his



THE BUSINESS OFFICE OF THE YOKOYAMA MINING DEPARTMENT.

The Onsen Electric Railway Co., Ltd.; The Kashi Bank, Ltd.; The Konazawa Electricity and Gas Co., Ltd.; The Nippon Hard Pottery Co., Ltd.; The Kanazawa Street Electric Railway Co., Ltd.; The Brazilian Development

support, and some of them are personally controlled by him.

The following is a partial list of the public institutions he manages either as President or as an active member:—



SMELTING PLACE AND REFINERY OF THE OGOYA MINE.

Co., Ltd.; The Kanazawa Warehousing and Habutai Finishing Co., Ltd

Mr. Akira Yokoyama is also a liberal patron of all philanthropic works. The Red Cross Society and the Saisei-Kai have secured his hearty support during the many years.

The Kanazawa Chamber of Commerce, The Ishikawa-ken Forestry Association, The Central Council of the Productive Societies, The Kanazawa Association of Industry and Commerce, The Ishikawa-ken Commercial Museum and The Ishikawa-ken Exhibition Association.

NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTERS.

THE CHUGAI SHOGYO SHIMPO.

THE Chugai Shogyo Shimpo is one of the most influential commercial papers, not only in Japan but in the whole East, and it is one of the oldest. It was

The object the founders of the paper had in view was the development of commerce and industry, which were then in their stage of growth. To supply every possible variety of information to the workers in the different lines of commerce and industry, who had then no adequate means of information written in their own language.

At first the paper was a weekly publication, but gradually increased its publication and on July 1st, 1885, it became a daily paper. The present style of the Chugai Shogyo Shimpo or International Commercial News, was assumed in January, 1889. It then commenced to report on international and domestic affairs, concerning economy, finance and politics.

The paper has one of the largest circulations among business circles.

At first the paper was owned by a partnership, but in 1901 it was transferred to Mr. Hirota Nozaki, the President of the Mitsukoshi Dry Goods Store, Ltd, who was then the General Manager of the Journal. The second metamorphosis was undergone in 1911 when it was taken over by a joint stock company.

The paper is now under the control of the following:—

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------------|
| KYUJIRO YANADA, Esq. | ... | ... | { Managing Director and Editor. |
| SABURO SATO, Esq. | ... | ... | Managing Editor. |
| KOHEI MURAKAMI, Esq. | ... | ... | Foreign Editor. |
| SEIBI NAGATA, Esq. | ... | ... | Business Manager. |



THE CHUGAI SHOGYO SHIMPO OFFICE, TOKYO.

founded on December 2nd, 1876, after the style of the Bukka Shimpo, or Market News, and principally dealt with market news, and reports on kindred subjects.

THE DOBUNKAN.

THE Dobunkan, Ltd., one of the largest publishing houses of Japan, stands at No. 2, Omote-Jimbō-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Mr. Shōnojō Moriyama, the founder and Managing Director of the Company, is a native of Matsuye, Shimane prefecture.

Mr. Moriyama opened the present Company on April 3rd, 1896, chiefly for the purpose of publishing books relating to commerce. The company steadily developed, and in 1900 Mr. Moriyama went to Europe to inspect the publishing business and visited the International Exposition

held at Paris. He also spent much of his time in Germany, where he made acquaintances of noted publishers of en-



MR. S. MORIYAMA.

cyclopedias from whom he learned a great deal. He was above all deeply impressed with the fact that encyclopaedias greatly contribute toward the promotion of various knowledge and common sense of the nation at large. On his return home he made up his mind to undertake the important and yet heavy task of the publication of encyclopaedic works. After much study and consideration he at last set himself to the work in 1901, when he decided to publish encyclopaedic works on different subjects separately instead of in complete sets, which, he thought, would be above the purchasing power of the generality of the public. In 1901 he commenced the publication of a commercial cyclopaedia, which was completed in May, 1908. It consists of three volumes containing 3,000 pages. This was followed by six different works dealing with Medicine, Education, Jurisprudence, Philosophy, Industry, and Political Economy.

In general points they are similar to western publications. But in one particular respect they are decidedly superior. That is, the fullest explanations imaginable are given therein concerning things Oriental.

MR. DOI KUMAICHI.

MR. DOI'S Office is situated at No. 2, Omote-Sarugaku-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. He was born in April, 1880, in Hamada-machi, in the province of Iwami. He devoted himself to the study of collotype printing from July, 1900, to July, 1905, when he opened the present office. His business speciality lies in printing all kinds of real objects by means of collotype. The process is the result of Mr. Doi's zealous study, and the productions are excellent in every way, and have secured the wonder and admiration of the public at large. Among many kinds of printed papers produced by the factory is one used for diverse purposes, but specially devised for packing, for which it is widely in favour. In short, they are all unique in the printing world of Japan, and demands are steadily increasing. Mr. Doi is making every effort to fur-

ther improve the productions with a view to contributing to the cause of this line of industry.



MR. K. DOI.

THE FUZAMBO.

THE Fuzambō is located at No. 9, Urajimbo-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. The company was organized as far back as 1886 by Mr. Kajima Sakamoto, a native of Sukumo, in the province of Tosa, who since that time has devoted himself to the publishing business, and has published 3,000 different books. Notable among the books published are the Japanese Gazetteer by Dr. Togo Yoshida and Japanese Household Encyclopædia by Dr. Yaichi Haga and Mr. Jirō Shimoda.

In 1897 the company published text books of Japanese Language by Dr. Tsubouchi, and has also published many text books for the use of Middle Schools.

With the ever-growing prosperity of the business, the company is directing its efforts more than ever to the publication of the best and most acceptable works. The following are the representative works so far published: The whole History of Western Countries by Dr. Segawa, Complete Works of Chinese Classics, Japanese Philosophy of Chutze School, Japanese Philosophy of Yangming School and Japanese Philosophy of Old School by Dr. T. Inouye, Complete Works of Plato by Mr. Kimura, Lectures on the Latest Botany by Dr. Miyoshi, Faust by Dr. Mori, Complete Works of Shakespeare, by Dr. Tsubouchi, Schumolar's Principle of Political Economy by Mr. Yamada, Physics and Chemistry by Dr. Osaka, Japanese Historical Atlas, and Oriental Historical Atlas by Dr. Yoshida, Historical Atlas of the World, Detailed Atlas of China, etc.

Principal recent publications are the Japanese Language Dictionary, Cyclopædia on Buddhism, Typical Household Literature and Detailed Sino-Japanese Dictionary, etc.

In describing the business of this distinguished publishing house mention must not be omitted at the late Mr.



MR. K. SAKAMOTO AND THE FUZAMBO, TOKYO.

Azusa Ono, former President of the defunct Toyōsha, who used to say that the object of a true publisher should be not so much profit-making as being instrumental in diffusing knowledge of things old as well as new. To the faithful endorsement of this noble principle by Mr. Sakamoto, the present President, is largely due the prosperity of the company.

THE HAKUBUNKAN.

THE Hakubunkan is situated at Hon-cho, 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, and is presided over by Mr. Shintarō Ohashi. The House was started by the late Mr. Sahei Ohashi, father of the present proprietor. In March, 1890, the house published the complete Japanese Literature, revised by Messrs. N. Ochiai, Y. Ogino



MR. S. OHASHI.

and Y. Konakamura. When these were published there followed complete volumes of the lectures on Politics, Economics, and Jurisprudence, works on Oriental Literature and Art, Biographies of the Hundred Heroes of the World, the Japanese History, the Chinese Literature, Encyclopedia of Japan and numerous other books.

Having established the foundation of the House, Mr. Sahei Ohashi made a tour in the U.S.A. in 1893, to visit

the Word's Fair in Chicago and made an inspection of the publishing business of America. After a year's sojourn he returned, having gained much additional knowledge. In January, 1895, the House published a monthly called "Taiyo." Mr. Sahei Ohashi died on November 3rd, 1901. Before his death Mr. Ohashi established the Ohashi Library, contributing the sum of ¥125,000. The library was opened to the public in June, 1902.



THE HAKUBUNKAN, TOKYO.

On the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war the House published an illustrated magazine and a monthly photo-album showing the scenes of battles. In 1908, Mr. S. Ohashi, the present President, accompanied by Mr. Hada, Manager, made a tour around the world. The house now publishes seventeen periodicals, and a few years ago issued seven mammoth publications in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of its organization.

HAKUBUNKAN INSATSUSHO.

(THE HAKUBUNKAN PRINTING OFFICE.)

THE Hakubunkan Printing Office stands at No. 108, Hisakata-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo. It is one of the largest printing establishments in Japan. It was originally started on a humble scale in 1896 by the late



MR. K. OHASHI.

Mr. Sahei Ohashi, former President and founder of the Hakubunkan. In December, 1904, the factory was burnt down by fire. But in three months a new and larger one was completed at the same place. In April the factory was

Europe and America there were installed in the factory many machines of the latest pattern, including those for six colour process, engraving and relief methods, etc. Recently a new factory covering an area of 900 *tsubo* was established. Both in the scope of business and perfection of equipment the Hakubunkan Printing Works are now generally recognized as a model of the kind in Japan.

The Hakubunkan Printing Office may be judged by the title as existing chiefly for the service of the Hakubunkan Publishing House, but this is not so. The office is open for the service of the general public, giving no special favour to the Publishing House, which is merely one of the principal customers. Besides executing printing of all kinds, the works make types of all sizes, printing machines, inks, and indeed everything relating to printing. Some details of the business are given under:—

	Tsubo.
Area of the Site	over 8,720
Building area	,, 3,553
	Feet.
Rails laid in the premises	1,200



WHOLE VIEW OF THE HAKUBUNKAN PRINTING OFFICE, TOKYO.

renamed the Hakubunkan Printing Office, the present title, and at the same time was open to the public.

In 1908, Mr. Shintaro Ohashi, President of the Printing Office and of the Hakubunkan Publishing House, made a tour around the world. As a result of his inspection in

	Hands.
Members of the Staff both male and female..	1,500
	Horse-power.
Motive power (gas and electricity)	350
(1 <i>tsubo</i> = 3.9538 square yards.)	

ICHIDA OFFSET INSATSU GOSHI KAISHA.

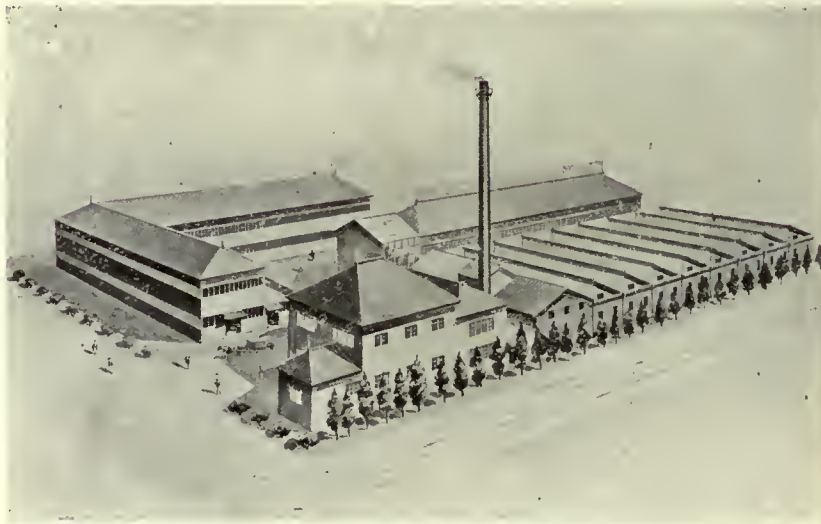
(THE ICHIDA OFFSET PRINTING CO.)

THIS company, situated at No. 361, Umeda-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka, is a limited partnership carrying on offset, photographic, lithographic, and other general printing business, and the manufacture of paper ware. The company also designs catalogues, and labels, with printing, and book-binding.

It was founded in 1870, at Kobe, by Mr. Koshiro Ichida, who now represents the partnership in conjunction with Mr. Fukusaburo Kaibara, as Active Partners. In 1912, the business was converted into a gomeikaisha or

In 1915 it was enlarged and made a limited partnership, and a new factory was erected, when the present business style was assumed.

The present office of the company is situated near the central railway station in Osaka. The premises cover an area of 500 *tsubo*, and its building is planned on the model of a most up-to-date and complete printing office in Europe. It is well ventilated, and at the same time kept always warmed. Several rotary offset presses with automatic sheet feeders are installed in the office.



THE ICHIDA OFFSET PRINTING CO., OSAKA.

partnership, and beside printing business it conducted extensive operations as an advertising agent.

In 1914, the whole concern was moved to Osaka and at Tokyo and Kobe branch offices were established, their addresses being as follows :—

- Tokyo Branch ... Kita-Konya-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
- Kobe Branch ... 2-chome, Moto-machi, Kobe.
- Taihoku Branch.. 2-chome, Budai Street, Taihoku, Taiwan.

At Shanghai, the Takaiwa Yoko, Kianghsi Road, acts an agents for the company in China.

There are over fifty rotary litho presses, plate printing presses, and letter-press printing machines installed in the office. Every day over 200,000 large sheets are printed.

The company has good connections in Shanghai and Hankow, besides many important towns at home. In view of the increasing orders from all these places, according to the latest report, the company is contemplating another extension to the plant.

ISSHIKI KAPPANSHO.

(THE ISSHIKI JOB PRINTER.)

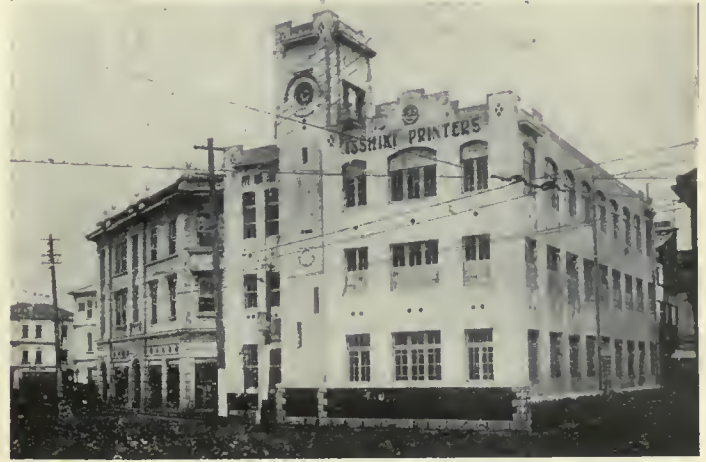
THE Isshiki Job Printer, situated at No. 5, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Marunouchi, Tokyo, is well-known as one of the earliest establishments of printers in Tokyo City.

for ten years, and on his return to Japan has made many improvements in his works. The present office was built six years ago, and is famous for its building. The speciality



MR. T. ISSHIKI.

Mr. Tadao Isshiki, the director, has been the manager for the last thirty-four years. He studied printing in America



THE ISSHIKI PRINTERS, TOKYO.

of this printing works is jobbing of all kinds and the printing of European letters.

THE JIJI SHIMPO.

THE Jiji Shimpō is one of the most influential dailies in Japan. It was inaugurated in March, 1882, by the late Mr. Yukichi Fukuzawa, one of the greatest educational workers of Japan. The public deeply appreciated the new endeavours of the Sage of Mita and the journal at once occupied the leading place among the daily papers in Japan.

During the early days the late Mr. Hikojiro Nakakamigawa superintended the work under the

general supervision of Mr. Fukuzawa, but editorials were mostly penned by Mr. Fukuzawa himself. The watchword of the journal then was independence and liberalism. As

the public was then not sufficiently ripe to appreciate the teachings of the Sage of Mita the paper was suspended for some time by the order of the Government, as favouring the unpatriotic and unloyal.

When Mr. Nakakamigawa retired, Mr. Kinsuke Ito assumed the supervi-



MR. S. TOBARI.



MR. S. YAMAMOTO.



MR. K. ISHIKAWA.

sion of the editorial work until he also retired from the position. The political influence of the paper increased apace, and when it pointed out the needs of the times the public listened. Political parties at that time concentrated their attention on the retrenchment of admini-



THE JIJI SHIMPO OFFICE, TOKYO.

strative expenses and the lifting of the people's burdens, and quite ignored the defence of the realm. The journal saw the danger of this abnormal tendency in politics, and pointed out several times in its editorials the importance of strengthening the Imperial Navy. It was listened to by the public and the Naval strength was increased so as to stand the attack of the Chinese fleet,

when the country went to war with that country a few years later.

After Mr. Ito's retirement Mr. Sutejiro Fukuzawa superintended the editorial work, under the general control of Mr. Fukuzawa. By this time the Jiji Shimpo had become the largest daily in Tokyo. It printed all Reuter's telegrams and circulated the most up-to-date news by extras. International peace was adopted as one of its watchwords, and for the attainment of the theory the journal emphasized the importance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

After the death of Mr. Fukuzawa in 1902, Mr. Sutejiro Fukuzawa, his second son, became the President, and Mr. Kammei Ishikawa supervised the editorial work as Editor. The traditional policy of the Sage of Mita has ever since been well preserved by the new editor, and the journal stands for liberalism, peace, and independence.

The officers of the publishing house and the principal members of the editorial staff are as follows:—

SUTEJIRO FUKUZAWA, Esq.	President.
SHICHINOSUKE TOBARI, Esq.	Director.
SHOICHI YAMAMOTO, Esq. ... ..	..
KAMMEI ISHIKAWA, Esq.	Editor.
RYOZO UYEMATSU, Esq.	News Editor.

THE "JAPAN GAZETTE."

THE "Japan Gazette," at No. 10, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, is the oldest daily newspaper printed in English in Japan. It was established in Yokohama as early as the third year of the Keio Era (1867). A remarkable feature of the "Japan Gazette" is that it is absolutely independent, and it is scarcely necessary to point out that all news items published in the paper are perfectly free from prejudice, and always based on facts, thereby enjoying the full confidence of the public not only in Japan but abroad. Prompt as is the publication of important foreign

telegrams and domestic news, the shipping information is very accurate and trustworthy. In fact, the "Japan Gazette" is an authority on politics, economics, commerce, and other affairs at home and abroad.

The "Japan Gazette" carries on a printing business which is of unrivalled excellence. In addition to the newspaper, it has undertaken many valuable publications with a view to promoting the relations of Japan and her people with the rest of the world.

K O J I M A K O J O .

(THE KOJIMA WORKS.)

THE Kojima Works are located at No. 21, Shimmeicho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo. Mr. Chozo Kojima, the proprietor, is the second son of the late Mr. Gondayu Yoshioka. He was born in March, 1865, in Nagasaki while his father was in office as high commissioner there. At the time of the restoration of Meiji, his family was dispersed. Mr. Chozo Kojima came up to the capital and secured employment with the Shuyei-sha Printing Company. Due to his faithful service he was raised to the position of chief of the Lithographic Section of the company. After twenty years' service with a printing company in Tokyo he established the Kojima Works. At this time the business of printing on tin plates was still undeveloped. Mr. Kojima can therefore be called the originator of this branch of printing in Japan. Since the printing began to be applied to metal toys, in about 1903, and then to cigarette tins, medicines, provisions, and toilet goods the works have gradually developed, until the present prosperity has been attained.

With a view to extending the market Mr. Kojima made a tour of inspection in China some years ago. After his return home war broke out in Europe. As the result of the check of imports from Germany into China, India, and the South Sea Islands, the works secured large orders from

these quarters. Owing to this, coupled with the booking of large orders from Russia, the works are kept constantly busy.



MR. C. KOJIMA.

Besides tin plate printing, the works are engaged in lithograph printing.

T H E K O K U M I N S H I M B U N .

THE Kokumin Shimbun is one of the most popular dailies in Tokyo, and very conspicuous among them on account of the editorials and essays penned by its proprietor and editor, Mr. Ichihiro Tokutomi, M P.

It was founded by Mr. Tokutomi, with its sister weekly, the Kokumin-no-Tomo, in February, 1890, when the Imperial Diet was first convened in Tokyo, and as its style signifies it stood for democracy and liberalism. The influence of the journal increased rapidly, as its circulation also increased amongst the younger members of society, and when an extraordinarily quick and accurate supply of war news was maintained by the paper during the Sino-

Japanese war, its place among the leading dailies in Japan was acknowledged by all.

After the war Mr. Tokutomi embraced imperialism as his leading principle, and through the paper he encouraged the nation's overseas activities. In domestic politics he attacked the evils of party politics though he still kept to democratic ideas. As the result of this change in the ideas of its editor the paper began to concentrate its efforts in the rapid and accurate supply of international news. The Kokumin Shimbun was the first paper in Japan which reported the signing of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The public will also remember that the paper's reports from

Portsmouth were the best regarding the famous peace conference there.

In domestic politics the paper also followed the editor's principle and bravely attacked the Liberal Party when it sold its friends by assisting the Government. It was also a



MR. I. TOKUTOMI.

supporter of the Matsukata Ministry who endeavoured to readjust the post-war finance in the face of the joint attack of the parties in the House of Representatives. In maintaining its policy the paper endured many hardships. When the Portsmouth treaty was published and it was known that its nature was not up to the nation's expectations, the public indignation against the Government was so great that bloody demonstrations were organized, not only in Tokyo but in all the cities of the Empire. The Kokumin Shimbun which held that the treaty was sound, and that peace was better than the continuation of the suicidal war, courageously supported the cause of the Government, and in the face of the popular threats of destruction the paper maintained its peace advice to the nation.

Since the last war a notable change has been introduced in the make-up of the paper, and its treatment of news has become more popular. A notable feature is its illustrations, which are drawn by eminent artists such as Messrs. Beisen Kubota and Hyakusui Hirafuku. Local editions have also

been inaugurated by the paper, and its editions for provincial towns are the best in the field.

The influence of the journal at present is so potent and powerful that when it celebrated the 25th anniversary of its foundation, its guests numbered more than seven thousand, including nearly all the prominent men in politics, business, learning, and art. The great support given by the business and learned circles to its commemoration exhibition at Uyeno Park also endorses it.

The Minyusha is an adjunct to the paper and maintains a printing and publishing business. It published the Kokumin-no-Tomo, undertakes the publication of the Kokumin Year Book, and other works prepared by the Kokumin Shimbun, while undertaking job printing.

Under Mr. Tokutomi, who is the proprietor and editor, over two hundred men are employed in editorial work, and over five hundred men are engaged in the printing works.



THE KOKUMIN SHIMBUN OFFICE, TOKYO.

The principal officers in the editorial and business offices are as follows:—

ICHIRO TOKUTOMI, Esq.	...	...	President.
MITSUIYE ABE, Esq.	...	...	Vice-President.
RYUSUKE DAN, Esq.	...	...	Director.
ZUIZO YAMAKAWA, Esq.	...	...	„
AKIRA OMA, Esq.	...	...	Business Manager.
SANEYUKI MIYAJIMA, Esq.	...	...	Managing Editor.

MITSUMA INSATSUSHO.

(THE MITSUMA PRINTING HOUSE.)

THE Mitsuma Printing House, under the management of Mr. Takatsugu Mitsuma, is situated at 3-chome Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. The house was organized in 1878. In 1914 Mr. Mitsuma made a tour in Europe and America inspecting the printing business. On his return he installed several presses of the latest and largest pattern and also established a photographic section in the second works, and inaugurated photogravure and three-colour printing. The works are now perfectly equipped and can execute orders for all kinds of printing, to the entire satisfaction of their customers. The first works are in Tsukiji and the Second in Ginza. The Business Office is at Ginza and its agency at Marunouchi. The house is distinguished among the printing establishments in the city for its ample stock of materials, skillful work, perfect accommodation and the cheap rates at which orders are executed. For the improvement of the art the house engages foreign experts, and sometimes sends these men to Europe and America. The type section is furnished with types of the latest western pattern. The photographic section is noted for the ingenuity of its plates, and gracefulness of its prints. Promptly on receipt of orders the photographic section sends experts anywhere in the city. The house prints the following:—Share certificates, bills, cheques, receipts, deposit receipts, insurance policies, warehouse receipts, certificates of merit, diplomas,

labels, packages, paper boxes, advertisements, illustrated signboards, calendars, pictorial cards, blotting paper, notebooks, circulars, celluloid articles, books, magazines, covers,



MR. T. MITSUMA.

frontispieces, supplements, maps, albums pictures, letter papers, envelopes, reports, account-books, advice slips, written orders, invitations, name cards, etc.

THE MIYAKO SHIMBUN.

THIS journal has one of the largest circulations amongst the lower classes generally. It has a

powerful influence over the masses and holds a unique position in the fourth estate.

It was founded by the Maiyusha, Yazayemon-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, in September, 1884, and then called the Konnichu Shimbun or the To-day's News. The following year the publishing house was moved to Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo; after this the paper increased much in importance.

The present style was assumed in November, 1889, when the publishing house was situated at 2-chome, Tsukiji, Tokyo. The present office building at Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, was built in 1890. The paper then had more subscribers and became a six-page paper.

New types were cast by the publishers in 1902 to save space and since the bulk of news printed has remarkably increased, though the size and pages of the paper have



THE MIYAKO SHIMBUN OFFICE, TOKYO.

remained the same all the time. In point, indeed, of the quality of reading matter the journal can compare quite favourably even with ordinary eight page papers.

The salient features of the paper are the popular serials it always gives its readers.

At present the paper is owned by Baron Masatoshi Kusumoto, the successor of the founder, the late Baron

Masataka Kusumoto, and the affairs are controlled by him as President.

- The following are the principal members of the staff:—
- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| BARON MASATOSHI KUSUMOTO ... | President. |
| M. OTANI, Esq. | Political Editor. |
| N. YAMAMOTO, Esq. | " " |
| S. HARA, Esq. | General News Editor. |
| T. IHARA, Esq. | " " |

THE NAGOYA SHIMBUN.

THE Nagoya Shimbun, an influential daily in Nagoya, is one of the oldest established dailies in Japan, having been founded in this city in 1871. At first the

the journal increased remarkably, and now, in spite of the fact that its subscription rates are higher than those for any of the other dailies in Nagoya, its circulation is increasing apace.



MR. S. KOYAMA.

In 1914, the head office in Nagoya was destroyed by fire, but the publication was not discontinued even for a day, and the present office was at once constructed. The new office thus built is one of the finest buildings in the city, being of three storeys.

paper was published three times a month, by the Bunmei-Sha, Honmachi-dori, Nagoya, and sold at one and a half *monme* silver. Later the paper was printed off from wood blocks and consisted of six small leaves.

After many changes were made, it was known as the Chukyo Shimpō, till 1906, when Mr. Shōju Koyama bought it, and rechristened it the Nagoya Shimbun. It is now published by the Nagoya Shimbun Publishing House, at Hariya-machi, Higashi-ku, Nagoya, which is under the direct and personal control of Mr. Koyama.

When the paper came under the control of Mr. Koyama, branch offices were established at Gifu, Toyohashi, and Matsumoto, at the same time making it an eight-page paper, instead of a four-page journal as before. Types were also recast and the general get-up was greatly improved.

As the result of this radical reform, the popularity of



THE NAGOYA SHIMBUN OFFICE.

The staff of the paper consists of the following journalists:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| SHOJU KOYAMA, Esq., ex M.P. ... | President. |
| K. KOBAYASHI, Esq. | Editor-in-Chief. |
| M. YORA, Esq. | Manager. |
| R. TAKATA, Esq. | Managing Editor. |

NAKAYA INSATSUSHO.

(THE NAKAYA PRINTING HOUSE.)

THE Head Office and Works of the house are located at 2-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. The house has a branch factory at 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi and a shop at 1-chome, Ginza, Kyobashi. The house is engaged in lithography, type and others kinds of printing,



MR. S. SUDZUKI.

a speciality being foreign style account-books. The house was organized as far back as 1876. In 1886, the business was taken over by Mr. Meizen Kanahara and continued in the name of his son Mr. Kiichi Kanahara. In 1899, the ownership was transferred to Mr. Misaburō Kanahara. In January, 1916, the business was made over to Mr. Shohei

Suzuki, who had served in the house for 26 years as Manager of the Head Office.

The firm's works are provided with the latest machines, which are driven by electric motors. They are operated by experienced workmen under expert supervision, and the house enjoys a wide and excellent reputation for clearness in printing and novelty in designs. The house is



THE NAKAYA PRINTING HOUSE, TOKYO.

especially noted for its skill in job-printing, and account books manufactured by the house are widely used by the public. They are of strong binding, superior paper, and therefore wear long, and above all are very moderate in price. In the amount of the output of books the house is unrivalled in the city.

THE NANKO-DO.

THE Nanko-do is located at No. 8, Kiridoshizakamachi Yushima, Hongo-ku, Tokyo. The firm



THE LATE MR. S. KODACHI.

was originated in 1879 by the late Mr. Shoshiro Kodachi, father of the present proprietor. He was the son of a samurai of the clan of Odawara in the province of Sagami. He took part in the civil war of 1877 as a member of the Imperial Army. Later he came up to Tokyo with a small capital and opened a book store in the ward of Hongo, chiefly for the purpose of supplying medical books to students. At first he handled Japanese works only, but later imported books from Germany. He also took up the publication of works by native authorities on medicine and introduced many foreign books of fame into the medicine world of Japan. Thus he steadily developed his business, extended the store, establishing in it a show room and department for musical instruments, and opened a branch in Kyoto. But amidst the growing prosperity of business, he died in 1909, at the age of 54, 30 years after he opened the store. Mr. Shoshiro Kodachi, his successor, is also a native of Odawara. He is making every effort for the further development of the business. The firm has already been placed on a solid foundation and maintains a steady business.

NIPPON SEIHAN INSATSU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE NIPPON SEIHAN PRINTING CO., LTD.)

THE Nippon Seihan Printing Co., Ltd. is situated at Bakuro-machi, 1-chome Higashi-ku, Osaka. The company was established under the limited partnership, in April, 1905. It was in July, 1916, that the company was converted into the present organization, or joint stock company, capitalized at ¥500,000, by combining with the Arumo Printing Company, that came into existence in May, 1906. Principal plates employed in the factory are relief plates, aluminium plates, offset plates, lithograph plates, two colour plates and three colour plates, photogravure plates, etc.

Principal articles printed are packages for cigarettes, for the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, and also for firms in China and Chosen, national text books, tramway tickets, and trade marks for beers and soft drinks, illustrated sign boards and various kinds of negotiable bonds, and many other things. In the art, in the scope

of the work, in the equipments, in the productive capacity and indeed in every respect the company truly deserves



the name of the model printing establishment, as it is generally called.

THE OFFICE AND WORKS OF THE NIPPON SEIHAN PRINTING CO.

NISSHIN INSATSU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE NISSHIN PRINTING CO., LTD.)

THE company stands at No. 7, Enoki-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo. The company was established a decade ago under the auspices of Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, Superintendent of Waseda University, Dr. Takata, then President, and other prominent men concerned in the institution, for the purpose of meeting increasing demands for printed matters, which could not be adequately

developing in so marked a manner that students and regular subscribers to books published by the university number no less than 30,000 in all. This in turn has been causing a great increase in the demand for printed matters and the development of the book stores concerned. This favourable situation, coupled with its special influence in China, explains the present prosperity of the company.

CAPITAL ¥500,000

DIRECTORS.

S. KOKUYE, Esq.
H. WATANABE, Esq.
M. KOBAYASHI, Esq.
W. MAYESHIMA, Esq.
G. MASUDA, Esq.

Area 2,000 Tsubo
Building Area 1,000 ..

AUDITORS.

K. SAKAMOTO, Esq.
T. TANAKA, Esq.
T. YAMASAWA, Esq.



THE NISSHIN PRINTING CO., TOKYO.

supplied by printing houses in the city. Born under such favourable circumstances the company grew so rapidly in prosperity that only a few years had passed when it declared a dividend on shares at 10 per cent. per annum, which rate has continued up to the present. The university has been

All the members of the staff are diligent in their efforts for the improvement and development of the company, which is recognized as a printing house of the first standing in the city.

THE OSAKA MAINICHI SHIMBUN AND THE TOKYO NICHINICHI SHIMBUN.

THE Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-Sha, or Osaka Daily News Publishing Co., situated at Okawa-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka, controls two influential newspapers in Tokyo and Osaka. The company was established in 1881, taking over the Osaka Nippo or Osaka Daily Press, one of the oldest papers in the Manchester of Japan. At that time the paper was an organ for Liberals, being called the Kikken Seito Shimbun, or the Friend of the Constitutional Political Parties.



MR. H. MOTOYAMA.

The company changed the name of the paper in 1893, also the style of the company itself, the present being the style then adopted. The editor at that time was Mr. Shiro Shiba, now the Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. In the following year the company again changed hands when it was converted into a limited partnership, with the consolidated capital of several prominent business men in Osaka.

With this change in the management, the paper controlled by the company lost much of its political colouring, but its social influence was very much augmented, because it then embraced the cause of industrial progress and commercial development. Since then the motto of the paper has been always Japan's rightful development on the industrial and commercial lines, and the paper's influence and reputation are solid and stable.

Once Mr. Takashi Hara, the Leader of the Seiyu-Kai Party, and Mr. Komatsubara, Privy Councillor, assumed the Presidency of the paper and under the leadership of these prominent public men, the importance of the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun as a public organ was very much enhanced. On their retirement in 1903, the present President, Mr. Hikoichi Motoyama, took the whole responsibility of the management.

During the Russo-Japanese war, a complete system of foreign correspondence was established, and readers were always kept in close touch with the main current of politics,

literature, etc., all over the world. Even after the war the organization was retained and at present permanent correspondents are stationed not only in Japan and China, but almost all over the world. How devoted the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-Sha is to the improvement of its organs of communication, is assured from the fact that the company send out student correspondents every year to Europe and America, to train competent men for exclusively serving the readers of the twin papers.

The company's enterprise in Tokyo was commenced in December, 1906, in the shape of the Mainichi Dempo-Sha, publishing a daily newspaper called the Mainichi Dempo or Daily Telegraph. When the Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbun or Tokyo Daily News was purchased by the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-Sha, however, the new paper was merged in the paper purchased, and since 1911 the Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbun has represented the enterprise in Tokyo.

Soon after the extension of business in Tokyo, in October, 1915, the company enlarged its Osaka paper by publishing an evening edition, in addition to the old morning edition. Thus the circulation of the paper was very much increased, and with it its influence was enhanced. This fact was fully appreciated and the representative of the paper, Mr. Motoyama, was decorated with the Third Order of Merit during the Coronation month in 1915.



THE OSAKA MAINICHI SHIMBUN OFFICE.

The Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-Sha is a limited partnership, with a capital of ¥500,000. Its business is controlled by Mr. Motoyama, while its editorial work is supervised by Mr. Minojiro Watanabe. Under Mr. Watanabe

every department of editorial work is managed by a separate head. Besides the newspaper, the company manages a hospital in Osaka with a capital of ¥15,000, which was contributed by the proprietors.

The Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbun-Sha, located at Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, which forms the backbone of the company's enterprise in Tokyo, was originally founded by the late Mr. Gen-ichiro Fukuchi, one of the

pioneer politicians of the constitutional school, only a few years after the Imperial Restoration. Thus it ranks among the oldest newspapers in Japan.

After many vicissitudes the paper was taken over by the company, and at present it is run under the same enterprising and independent management. It is served by the same organ of correspondence as the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, and its reports are the most accurate and quickest in this Empire.

THE SANSHU-SHA.

(THE SANSHU-SHA PRINTING HOUSE.)

THE Sanshu-sha Printing House owned by Mr. Rentaro Shima, is situated at No. 1, 2-chome, Mitoshiro-cho Kanda-ku, Tokyo. The works were established on March 1st, 1901, chiefly for printing European letters, which work at this time was quite in its infancy in Japan, but which Mr. Shima thought would gradually be developed with the progress of civilization. Later he took up the printing of Japanese idiographs and Chinese Characters. At the time of organization the works had only two machines and employed 15 workmen. There are now 25 cylinder presses, and over 300 workmen. In 1915, the firm purchased the Hoci-sha, lithographers, whose plant is now in operation, with five cylinder presses and over 100 hands.

The principal work executed by the firm consists of type printing, lithographing, and documents requiring special accuracy and clearness, for the Imperial University of Tokyo and academic associations and for above 90 different periodicals published in Hokkaido, Taiwan, Chosen, Hawaii, San Francisco, and other quarters. The

house is noted for the perfectness in accommodation and exquisiteness in skill rarely seen among printing works run by individuals in the capital. The house was awarded a



MR. R. SHIMA.

bronze medal by the Tokyo Taisho Exhibition of 1914, and a silver medal of honour, by the Taiwan Industrial Competitive Exhibition of 1916.

THE SEIUN-DO.

THE Seiun-dō Printing Factory is located at No. 15, Minami Norimono-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, and is under the management of Mr. Torajiro Kasai.

The firm was established in 1894. For ten years it was chiefly engaged in the publication of albums, picture cards and other artistic productions. But the general trend



MR. T. KASAI.

business section, photo studio and works. The photo studio is under the charge of five experts, and a representative is ready to respond to a call from any distance. The works consist of five sections, viz., colotype, lithograph, three-colour process, type printing and book binding. The chief customers are the various government offices, public and private schools, banks and companies. Foremost among these are the Imperial Universities and Government-General of Chosen. The company also exports landscape



THE SEIUN-DO, TOKYO.

of the times after the Russo-Japanese war made Mr. Kasai effect a change in his business, when he took up printing as the chief business, continuing pictorial publication only as a secondary undertaking. In order to achieve the business he built a factory for printing and plate manufacture. The firm had already stood unrivalled in the production of pictorial cards. The firm is divided into three parts, viz.,

pictures and photo-albums to the value of from ¥50,000 to ¥60,000 yearly.

CHARACTERISTICS :—Characteristics of the firm consist in the unparalleled dexterity in the printing of works of art and cheapness of prices offered. Most of the printed matters of works of art presented to the Imperial Court are the firm's production.

THE SENRYU-DO.

(THE FIRM OF MR. M. KOBAYASHI.)

THE Senryu-do is under the management of Mr. Matashichi Kobayashi. The Head Office is at No. 4, Hayabusa-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, the works at No. 21, Hayabusa-cho, Kojimachi, and Branch at Oyama-

dōri, Dairen, China. There are also two agencies, one in the premises of the Department of War and the other in Kankō-dōri, Ryuzan, Chosen. The firm was established in the year 1872, since when it has chiefly been engaged

in printing and publishing for the Department of War and other public offices. It has acted as an agent by special contract for all the maps of Japan, Chosen, China, Manchuria published by the Land Survey Department and as a sole agent for charts published by the Naval Hydrographical Department. The house is thus the largest seller of maps and stands unrivalled in the amount of the sale of maps. Especially it is noted for the largest sale of books and maps concerning military affairs. Besides the publication and sale of military books in Japan the house is engaged in the printing and publication of various things for other public offices and the general public. Printing business is also conducted on a large scale. The present business of the house consists in letterpress, lithographing and various other kinds of printing, the publication of military text books and other books.

The house is also purveyor to the Departments of War,

the Navy and of Communications and other Government offices.



THE SENRYU-DO, TOKYO.



THE LITHOGRAPHIC WORKS.



THE PRINTING WORKS.

THE SHOSAN-DO.

THE firm of Shosan-do was established in 1902. The works stand at No. 103, Ohban-cho, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo. The house is engaged in lithographing and printing by relief methods, and general printing. Its speciality lies in the printing of name cards, invitations, menus and embossing works, etc., by copper plate, also cases, round paste board boxes, bills, etc., etc.

The principal customers are: the Dai Nippon Beer Co., Meidi-ya, Kameya, Mitsukoshi Department Store, Nippon

Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Lion Tooth Powder, Kao Soap Manufacturing Co., Lait Face-Paint Manufacturing Co., etc.

The house was awarded a medal of merit by the Tokyo Exhibition of 1907 and by the Tokyo Taisho Exhibition of 1914. In 1915 the house opened the Business Department at 3-chome Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, and an Agency at Shanghai to receive orders.

THE SHIMBI SHOIN.

(PRINTERS OF FINE ART WORKS, WOOD-ENGRAVERS AND PUBLISHERS OF WORKS ON CENTRAL ARTS.)

THE Shimbi Shoin, Ltd., situated at No. 13, Shin-Sakana-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, originally a private enterprise but reorganized into its present form in January, 1906, is justly recognized as one of the finest art publishers in the whole Orient. The greater portion of its capital, ¥250,000, is subscribed by Counts Tanaka and Watanabe, and Barons Mitsui, Iwasaki and Takahashi, and other wealthy art-lovers in Japan.

The art works published by the Shimbi Shoin, Ltd., include Toyo Bijutsu Taikwan, or Masterpieces selected from the Fine Arts of the Far East (in 15 vols., price ¥660), Korin-ha Gwashu, or Masterpieces selected from the Korin School (in 5 vols., price ¥175), Toyei Shuko, or An Illustrated Catalogue of the Imperial Treasury, Shosoin, at Nara (in 3 vols., price ¥150), Ukiyoye-ha Gwashu, or Masterpieces selected from the Ukiyoye School (in 5 vols., price ¥250), Kokuhō Gajo, or Japanese Temples and Their Treasures, including Pictures of Buildings under



SPECIMEN OF THE WORK OF THE SHIMBI SHOIN.

Special Protection (in 3 vols., price ¥100), and upwards of thirty other publications.

The Catalogues of the Educational Department's Annual Fine Arts Exhibitions, consisting of reproductions of present-day art works, are published by the Shimbi-Shoin, Ltd.

The management of this company consists of Messrs. Kubota Kanroku, Kurachi Masao and Wada Mikiō; Messrs. Ueno Eizaburo and Nakata Keiji officiating as Auditors.

The compilers and advisers to the Shimbi-Shoin include Baron Kuki, Mr. Matano, Director of the Imperial Museum, Drs. Ito and Tsukamoto, Mr. Masaki, Director of the Fine Arts School, Professor Omura and Mr. Nakagawa, Bungakushi.

The Shimbi Shoin, Ltd., counts among its special agents abroad, Mr. Bernard Quaritch, of London, Monsieur Lucien Dorbon, of Paris, and Messrs. Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, and is well represented in the principal cities of the world.

Those who would study or investigate the ancient Oriental arts, ought to consult the publications of the Shimbi Shoin, Ltd., to their great advantage, as they are rightly regarded as the greatest works of the kind, produced in the East, on account of the richness and authenticity of the materials collected, and the excellent workmanship displayed therein. Above all the wood-cut prints executed by the Shimbi Shoin are of unrivalled excellence.

SHUYEI-SHA.

(THE SHUYEI-SHA PRINTING CO., LTD.)

THE company was established in October, 1874, at Nishi-Konya-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, with a capital of only ¥1,000. In November, 1877, the company

destroyed by fire, but the new building near Sukiyabashi, Kyobashi-ku was completed in November, 1911. Provided with machines of the latest pattern the company does business in letter-press printing, lithography, wood engraving, electrotype, photogravure, embossing, type casting, engravings and building.



MR. Y. SUGIYAMA.

MR. N. AIKAWA.
Ex-President.

was entrusted with the pointing of the Mainichi Shimbun. In the same month the company opened a branch in Yokohama. In 1879 the capital was increased to ¥10,000, and at the same time a type casting department was established at Yamashita-cho, Kyobashi-ku under the name of the Bunsei-dō. In 1883 a lithograph department was opened under the title of the Taikin-dō. In 1884 the first works were established on a site of over 4,900 *tsubo* at 1-chome, Kaya-cho, Ichigaya, Ushigome-ku. In April, 1888, the company was reorganized and called Yugensekinin Shyuei-sha, and at the same time increased the capital to ¥100,000. In 1896 the capital was raised to ¥200,000, and in 1903 was again increased to ¥300,000. In April of the same year the company established a photogravure department in the first works. In 1906 the company's iron foundry manufactured a thirty-two page printing machine of the English pattern. In April, 1910, the works were

The company's officers are as follows:—

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| YOSHIO SUZIYAMA, Esq. | } Managing Director. |
| RYOSUKE SUZUKI, Esq. | |
| SHIMPEI TSUNODA, Esq. | „ |
| KODO HIROSHI, Esq.... .. | „ |
| RYO KOEZUKA, Esq. | Auditor. |
| KOKU TANAKA, Esq.... .. | „ |

The company has been awarded the following honours:—

A medal of merit of the second class by the third Domestic Industrial Exhibition of 1890, medal for merit of the second class for the movable type printing, section



THE SHUYEISHA PRINTING CO., TOKYO.

certificate of merit for the lithographic section and medal for merit of the second class for the casting section, a silver medal by the Tokyo Exhibition of 1907 and a gold medal by the Taisho Exhibition of 1914.

THE TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.

THE Tokyo Asahi Shimbun is one of the most influential dailies in Japan, as is also its sister paper, the Osaka Asahi Shimbun, and is published by the Asahi Shimbun Publishing Company, of which Mr. Rynhei Murayama and Mr. Riichi Uyeno, prominent business men in Osaka, become alternately President.

The daily was commenced by Mr. Murayama, in May, 1888, as successor to the Mezamashi Shimbun, owned and



MR. K. SUGIMURA.

edited by the late Mr. Toru Hoshi, who was one of the most virile politicians the Meiji era produced, and who figured most prominently in the political circles as leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Murayama renamed the paper the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun, and began its management on the most advanced lines. Shortly after he assumed the management, Mount Bandai exploded. Mr. Murayama at once sent one of his trusted editors to the scene of disaster, and cabled the

details of the explosion. This was practically the first attempt in Japan to obtain news from special correspondents.

The Tokyo Asahi Shimbun was also one of the first dailies in Japan to make use of the Marinoni press, which was invented by a Frenchman of that name. It was a rotary press, and besides this paper only the Government Printing Office possessed them.

In 1908 the publishing partnership was once more reorganized, and became a limited partnership, with a capital of ¥600,000, when it assumed the name of the Asahi Shimbun Goshi Kaisha.

For news gathering purposes the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun has organized a very elaborate reporting and investigating staff. Whenever any event of importance occurs the paper despatches a number of special correspondents to the scene of events.

When the Boxer rebellion took place, the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun's correspondents were among those besieged in Peking, and as soon as the rebels were driven back long and detailed cables were sent by them.

Nine young princes of the blood visited the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun Publishing Office in June, 1914, to study how paper was made.

The editor of the paper at present is Mr. Chujiro Matsuyama, and the chief of the Intelligence Department is Mr. Kotaro Sugimura.

The latter, Mr. Sugimura, was born in Wakayama in 1872. Graduating from the Chuwo (central) Law College and the Unitarian College, he became the chief Editor of the Wakayama Shimpo, a local newspaper in Wakayama, in 1892. In 1903, he entered the Translation Department in the United States Legation in Tokyo and in 1904 he joined the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun as an editor. Soon after the opening of the European war in 1914, he went to Europe, where he had an audience with the King and Queen of Belgium and returned home in the spring of the following year.

TOKYO INSATSU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE TOKYO PRINTING CO., LTD.)

THE Tokyo Printing Co., Ltd., is situated at No. 2, Kabuto-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, and the President is Mr. Seki Hoshino. The company was originally established under the title of the Tokyo Paper Mill Branch

SABUROBEI NAKAI, Esq. Director.
KYOZABURO HOSHINO, Esq. Auditor.

Mr. Hoshino has presided over the company since it was organized in 1875. When young he went to Kyoto and there commenced his business career. In 1887 he made a tour in the U.S.A. to inspect the printing business. On his return he established the Oji Paper Mill with other promoters. In 1889 he converted the Tokyo Paper Mill Branch into the Tokyo Printing Co., Ltd., and became its Managing Director. Later he assumed the Presidency. He at one time held the Vice-Presidency of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. In 1898 he was appointed Vice-President of the Tokyo Industrial Exhibition. In May of 1899 he organized the Tokyo Printing Guild, and was chosen as its President. He was also Manager of the Nippon Industrial Association, Manager of the Nippon Art Association, President of the Manchu-Mongolia Trading Association and Councillor of the Nippon Invention Society, etc.



MR. S. HOSHINO.

(Branch of the Oji Paper Mill near Tokyo), in 1875. It was in June, 1896, that the Branch was made into a joint stock corporation, and assumed the present title. The company has a capital of ¥500,000, of which ¥237,500 has been paid up. The reserve fund amounts to over ¥150,000 a dividend on shares of 12 per cent. is yearly declared. The factory is located at Nos. 48 and 49, Higashi-Daikucho, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo. The employees number about 600. There is a branch factory at No. 94, 6-chome, Ota-machi, Yokohama. Articles printed are account books, share certificates, bills, various kinds of tables and lists, trade marks, maps, books, magazines, sign boards, advertisements, etc. Plates in use comprise photo plates, three-colour plates, photolithograph plates, photo-copper plates, paper plates, lead plates, relief plates, zinc plates, electro-plates. Movable and lithographic types of all kinds are also employed.

The list of officers is appended.

SEKI HOSHINO, Esq. { President
and Director.
RAITA FUJIYAMA, Esq. Director.



THE TOKYO PRINTING CO.

He has once been returned to the Diet, and in 1915 went to America to attend the conference of the International Printers' Association.

THE TOKYO KOKUBUN-SHA.

THE origin of the Tokyo Kokubun-sha was the Keimō-sha opened in 1871. In May of the following year it changed its name to the Kokubun-sha and occupied large premises at Awaji-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. In March, 1881,



MR. T. UMEHARA.

the company purchased the Chōkoku-sha (Engraving Co.) at 3-chome, Ginza, and inaugurated lithograph work. The Kokubun-sha engaged two foreign experts with the purchase

of the Chōkoku-sha, and improved artistic printing in Japan. In February, 1883, the company chose a site for a new works at the present address, Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, Sōjurō-cho, Kyobashi-ku and removed there in July of the same year. In August, 1889, the business was taken over by Mr. Gentarō Tamaki, who directed every effort for the improvement of all branches of industry under his management, namely, letterpress printing, lithography, printing by relief plates, copper engraving, photogravure, type casting, book-binding, etc. In September, 1900, the company was reorganized into a limited partnership and at the same time the firm name was changed to Goshi Kaisha Tokyo Kokubun-sha. In June, 1916, Mr. Tamaki resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Takusaburō Umehara, who had been connected with the company since 1891.

The company has been awarded medals of various kinds and certificates of merit by many exhibitions.

The greatest possible care is taken in handling debenture stocks and share certificates and other valuable matters, besides those relating to the Imperial Court.

The complete equipment and credit of the company are well testified by the large orders received constantly from public offices, banks and companies.



THE TOKYO KOKUBUN-SHA.

TOKYO SEIHON GOSHI KAISHA.

THE Tokyo Seihon Goshi Kaisha is located at Nos. 6 and 7, Takiyama-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. The company was established in 1899, with a capital of ¥1,000,000 under the organization of a limited partnership, for the publication of books, letter-press printing, lithographing and book-binding. The chief business is binding of account-books

efforts of Mr. Kunitaka Ogawa, the present superintendent. He was born in 1865. In 1881, he came to the capital for study, and established himself as a book-binder. After some difficulty he established the present company with Mr. Kazuma Mori, his elder brother, as the president, and Mr. Maitaro Okawara, as manager.



MR. K. OGAWA.

MR. K. MORI.



THE TOKYO SEIHON GOSHI KAISHA.

and printing statistical tables. When the company was first organized it had in its employ only 50 workmen. But at present there are 180 hands; there is also a branch factory at Minami-Saegi-cho, Kyobashi-ku. The capital amounts to ¥200,000. The company is now being extended. The present prosperity of the firm is mainly due to strenuous

On the enforcement of the factory law in September of 1916, the company established new measures of consolation and encouragement for the sake of the workmen. Thus, while trying to enhance productive efficiency the company is using every effort for the development of the business.

TOKYO TSUKIJI KAPPAN SEIZOSHO.

(THE TOKYO TSUKIJI TYPE FOUNDRY, LTD.)

THE Tokyo Tsukiji Type Foundry, Ltd., is situated in No. 17, Tsukiji, Tokyo. The foundry was originally started by Mr. Shozo Motogi in the port of Nagasaki more than half a century ago. In 1873, the Tokyo establishment was named the Tokyo Tsukiji Type Foundry, Ltd., which name has remained unchanged until the present day. Shortly after this Mr. Motogi entered into partnership with Mr. Tomiji Hirano, and appointed him managing partner of the Tokyo Branch. Thanks to his

rich experience the foundry soon showed a marked improvement. Orders for printing text books, official documents and newspapers increased, and the gradual spread of education on western lines created active demands for types and machines. This induced the Tokyo Tsukiji Type Foundry, Ltd., to undertake the manufacture of printing presses, type casting machines and indeed a full line of machinery needed for the equipment of printing factories. Mr. Motogi passed away in September, 1875. Mr. Hirano held the

post of managing director until 1889, when he was succeeded by Mr. Shigeru Magata. Later the foundry was reorganized into a joint-stock corporation.

In 1894 Mr. Magata died, and Mr. Taizo Namura



MR. S. NOMURA.

succeeded to the post of managing director. On the death of Mr. Namura in September, 1907, Mr. Sojuro Nomura was appointed managing director, which post he has held to this day. In 1908 the capital stock was increased to ¥300,000 to extend the scope of the business; simultaneously a branch factory was established in Tsukishima, Tokyo, for the construction of printing machines, and for the casting of types. The foundry is ready at all times to respond to orders for the manufacture of type, printing

presses, type casting and other machines and for lithographic printing of all kinds. Besides the branch factory at Tsukishima, there is an agency at No. 31, 2-chome, Tosahori, Nishi-ku, Osaka. The foundry has been awarded medals by many exhibitions both at home and abroad, including the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition at London, 1910, and the Taisho Exhibition at Tokyo, 1914.



THE TOKYO TSUKIJI TYPE FOUNDRY.

The board of directors is appended:—

SOJURO NOMURA, Esq.	... ..	President.
SEIICHI MATSUDA, Esq.	... ..	Director.
TORAICHIRO YOKOYAMA, Esq.	... ..	..
MASAKATA ISHIBASHI, Esq.	... ..	..
SABURO ITO, Esq.	... ..	..
EIZO MATSUDA, Esq.	... ..	Auditor.
SEKI HOSHI, Esq.	... ..	..
TADASUKE NISHIKAWA, Esq.	... ..	..

TOPPAN INSATSU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE TOPPAN PRINTING CO., LTD.)

THE Head Office of the Toppan Printing Co., Ltd., is situated at No. 1, Nichō-machi, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo. There is a branch printery at No. 4, Tamba-cho, Honjō-ku, Tokyo and Riwansa Agency, No. 278, Moto-machi, Nichome, Kobe. The Company was established in 1900 and has a capital of ¥500,000. The Company does general printing of all kinds by the following methods:—

1. The Plate Methods (intaglio), comprising steel plate, steel die, copper plate, photogravure, etc.

2. The Relief Methods, comprising copper engraving, wood engraving, half-tone process, three-colour process, zinc-etching, typography, electro-type, etc.

3. The Surface Methods, which includes lithograph, aluminograph, and photo methods in general.

Besides the above the company does type founding and art designing of all kinds.

Special processes are used in printing important documents in order to prevent counterfeiting.

The late Messrs. Ginjiro Furuya, Nobukichi Kimura and Tadasu Honda, the former experts of the Toppan Printing Company and Mr. Kishi Ito, the present Vice-President were long in the service of the Government Printing Bureau, during which period they had the benefit of being instructed in the art of printing by an Italian and

at the same increased the capital to ¥400,000. In September of 1908 the Company purchased the Naigwai Printing Co., Ltd., and made it a branch factory. The Company increased again the capital to ¥500,000 and issued debentures for the amount of ¥170,000 which was soon fully subscribed.

The Company closed the branch office in Hankow in January, 1910, owing to lack of business. In March of the same year, they opened an agency in Kobe called the Kwansai Agency, represented by Mr. K. Ichida.



MR. T. KAWAI.



THE TOPPAN PRINTING CO., TOKYO.

German experts. These men organized a company called the Toppan Printing Company, Ltd., in January, 1900, together with Mr. Tatsutaro Kawai, the present President. As the name indicates the company was opened chiefly for the printing by "Toppan" or relief methods. But they were also engaged in other kinds of printing, such as lithography, photo-mechanical processes and ordinary printing with letter press types.

The business so rapidly gained in reputation that in spite of the constant increase of the capital, and erection of new buildings the output fell far short of the demand. In order to meet this ever increasing demand the Company established a branch office in Hankow, China, in 1907, and

The company's officers are as follows :—

TATSUTARO KAWAI, Esq.	President.
KISHI ITO, Esq.	Vice-President.
GENNOJO INOUYE, Esq.	{ Director and Manager.
TADASHI MIWA, Esq.	{ Managing Director.
GOROZO UCHINO, Esq.	"
KYOZABURO HOSAKA, Esq.	"
TAMEJIRO HOSOGAI, Esq.	"
SHINJI KIKUCHI, Esq.	Auditor.
TADAHIDE YAMAMOTO, Esq.	"
YASUZO SATO, Esq.	"

TOYO INSATSU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE TOYO PRINTING CO., LTD.)

THE Toyo Printing Co., Ltd. was organized in 1906, with a share capital of ¥500,000. The establishment of the company was effected by Mr. Takemasa Tezuka, the present President, by the purchase of the factories and

business of the Shinyo-do, then widely known as the best lithographer, the Yuko-sha, pioneer of photogravure in Japan, and the Katsubun-do, a famous type foundry. In 1907 the company purchased the Teikoku Printing Co.,

Ltd., increasing the Capital at the same time to ¥650,000. Under the necessity of unifying the business the company



MR. T. TEDZUKA.

established the present magnificent works, covering an area of over 2,000 *tsubo*, at No. 2, 3-chome Atago-cho, Shiba-ku,

Tokyo, and equipped them with cylinder presses, five-colour and other printing machines of the latest pattern purchased from abroad. The company gradually increased in fame and credit until it now occupies a superior position among printing establishments in Japan. Orders are received from the Department of Communications, the Imperial Government Railways and other public offices, banks and companies, firms, publishing houses, and news paper offices. The company has been awarded honours by many exhibitions held in various places. The business of the company includes letterpress printing, embossing and binding.

A list of officers is appended :—

- TAKEMASA TEZUKA, Esq. President & Director.
- TAKESHIRO OKAMURA, Esq. Director.
- KENKICHI HORI, Esq. ,,
- RYOICHIRO HARA, Esq. ,,
- FUJIMATSU ONO, Esq.... ,,
- SHUSUKE KOMATSU, Esq. Director & Manager.
- UMESHIRO SUZUKI, Esq. Auditor.
- KOMAJI KATO, Esq. ,,



THE TOYO PRINTING CO., TOKYO.

PAPER MILLS.

FUJI SEISHI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE FUJI PAPER MILL CO., LTD.)

THE Fuji Paper Mill Co., Ltd., which has its headquarters at No. 1, 1-chome, Sanjukken-bori, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, was promoted in August, 1887, by Messrs. Z. Yasuda, R. Hara, I. Morimura, I. Murata, J. Sugimura, H. Kawase, and several other business men as the result of investigations made by Mr. I. Murata, in America. Official sanction for promotion was granted in November of the same year, and the company was formally organized with an authorized capital of ¥250,000.

advantage of the company's mechanical pulp plant. It thus escaped the dire effects of this dismal depression.

In 1893, the extension of the company's plant was completed, when the company's capital was enlarged to ¥1,000,000. As the result of these efforts, the company could in 1895 initiate the export of its products to China, and other Asiatic countries. In January, 1896, the company's capital was enlarged to ¥1,500,000. The company's second and third mills were erected out of the funds raised.



THE FUJI PAPER MILL CO. AND MOUNT FUJI.

In May 1889, the authorized capital was increased to ¥500,000, because the original amount subscribed was found to be insufficient. In January, 1890, the first mill was completed and the actual operations were commenced.

In March, 1891, the paper market was depressed and every mill in the country suffered except the Fuji Paper Mill, which initiated the production of newsprint which took

Immediately before the completion of these new mills, the company was once more obliged to enlarge its capital from ¥1,500,000 to ¥2,300,000. In 1899, as the result of these successive enlargements the company was able to extend its export trade in China, Hongkong, and other Asiatic countries. In 1901, the second mill of the company was enlarged, and a roll newsprint plant was installed, with a view to capturing that market for the kind of paper in China.

In November, 1901, the company organized the Kyodo Yoshi Kaisha, in conjunction with other paper mills. The following year the company obtained a share in the business of the Shiryo Seizo Goshi Kaisha, managed by Mr. Maeda, and other business men for the production of paper pulp, which was converted into a joint stock company, under the name of Hokkai Shiryo Kabushiki Kaisha. The Fuji Paper Mill Co. later purchased this company and converted it into a branch mill.

In May, 1904, the company opened a branch office at Tientsin. Two years later another was erected at Hankow. Thus the company's position in China was consolidated. In the same year the company once more increased the stock capital to ¥4,600,000, and 10,000 of the new shares issued were subscribed by the Imperial Household Department.

After the Russo-Japanese war the price of paper both at home and abroad rose considerably so that the company was obliged to establish three new mills, and the extension of the paper pulp plant. In March, 1907, the company was further enlarged by the amalgamation of the Nippon Paper Mill Company, Osaka, which is now the seventh mill, when the company's capital was increased to ¥10,000,000.

In April, 1908, the fifth, sixth and eighth mills were completed. A reaction set in about this time and the paper market was depressed. The company was hard hit by the visit of the depression and was forced to close the fourth mill in August. In 1910, however, the reactionary depression was shaken off by the market, and the mill was again able to plan for the extension of business. A branch was erected at Shanghai while the fourth mill resumed the production of pulp.

In January, 1911, the wood pulp mill at Shimada was completed, and in full operation. The mill belongs to the Tokai Shiryo Kabushiki Kaisha which was organized by the Fuji Paper Mill Company, in conjunction with Baron Kihachiro Okura, for the purpose of enlarging the company's resources of raw materials. In October the same year the company finished the installation of a plant for the production of sulphurous ammonia, from coal-tar, turned out at the company's fifth mill, in the course of generating gas.

MILLS OWNED BY THE COMPANY.

The No. 1, mill is situated at Takaoka, Fuji-gun, Shidzuoka prefecture, and produces extra grades of printing paper, ordinary grade of printing paper, newsprinting, and coloured paper. Having three paper machines, seven digesters, three grinders, and a big water turbin.

The No. 2 mill is situated at Fujine, Fuji-gun, Shidzuoka prefecture, and produces printing paper, roll newsprint, and other grades and qualities of paper. Having four paper machines, one digester, and a big water turbin.

The No. 3 mill, which is situated at Omiya, Shidzuoka prefecture, produces wood pulp, having seven grinders and a large water turbin.

The No. 4 mill at Kushiro, Hokkaido, is now closed as the plant was destroyed by fire some time ago.

The No. 5 mill, which is situated in the vicinity of Sapporo, turns out newsprint and wrappers, having three paper machines, four digesters, and three wood grinders.

The No. 6 mill is intended for the manufacture of wood pulp, being situated at Sorachi, Hokkaido.

The No. 7 mill is in Osaka and it produces ordinary grades of printing paper, roll newsprint, Japanese paper, and wrappers.

The No. 8 mill is the largest and is situated at Kajima, Fuji-gun, Shidzuoka prefecture. The plant is very large, comprising four paper machines, seven digesters, and a large motor. Here are produced all high grade goods, including thick ivory paper, Japanese paper, book covers, etc., etc.

The company enjoys prosperity as is seen from the profit and loss account submitted by the Board to the general meeting of shareholders which was held in November, 1915. The following is a summary:—

	Yen.
Gross profit for the term	825,767.73
Redemption of the plant, buildings, etc.	325,000.00
Net profit	500,767.73
Legal reserve	25,039.00
Second reserve	25,039.00
Fees for officers and social expenses	35,000.00
Pension and relief fund	10,015.00
Balance	405,674.73
Brought over from last term	69,989.31
Total	475,664.04
Dividends at 9 per cent. per annum	351,450.00
Special Dividends at 1 per cent. per annum	39,050.00
Carried forward to next term	85,164.04

The company is now under the control of the following:—

ROKURO HARA, Esq.	President.
SHIRO KUBOTA, Esq.	{ Managing Director.
TEIZABURO TAKAHASHI, Esq.	{ Managing Director.
YOSHINOSUKE HIROSE, Esq.	Director.
YOOSHICHI ANAMIDZU, Esq.	"
NAOZUMI KOHYAMA, Esq.	"
SEIHACHI YANAI, Esq.	Auditor.
HAKUAI SATO, Esq.	"
HEIZABURO ISHIDA, Esq.	"

OJI SEISHI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE OJI PAPER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

THE Oji Seishi Kabushiki Kaisha was founded in 1872, and is one of the oldest modern companies in Japan. It is the pioneer Manufacturer of European paper in Japan. In the following article is a brief review of the history of the company.

The introduction of occidental ideas and institutions into Japan, in 1868, opened up the demand for European paper, which had not been used under the former regime. At first the entire supply had to be imported from abroad, no European paper having been produced in this country in these days. The establishment of the Government Printing Office at about the same time, was considered one of the



THE OJI PAPER MANUFACTURING WORK
AND MR. G. FUJIWARA.

indications of the growing demand for European paper. The Mitsui-Gumi the Ono-Gumi and the Shimada-Gumi, were induced to jointly start the paper industry. In November, 1872, a formal application signed by Messrs. Jiroemon Mitsui, Saisaburo Shibusawa, Zenemon Ono, Hachiroemon, Shimada, Junzo Saito, Risuke Minomura and Ichibei Furukawa was filed at the Paper-Money Bureau. Their application for engaging in the manufacture of paper, with a capital of ¥150,000 was granted in February of the following year, and the company called the Shoshi Kaisha, later known as the Seishi Kaisha, both meaning Paper Manufacturing Co., was organized. In September, 1874, the site of the plant was selected at Oji, a suburban district of Tokyo, where the construction work was immediately commenced under the

supervision of an English mechanical engineer, and an American paper-making expert. The capital of the company was increased to ¥250,000 in December of the same year. The mill was completed in that month, and was put into operation two months later.

In those days, the publishing business in Japan was still in its infancy, for European paper was little used outside of Government offices. Though the demand for European paper was increasing gradually with the advance of civilization, yet for several years the mill experienced great difficulties in marketing its output. Journalism and other branches of literature, which began to flourish in 1885, increased the demand for European paper to such an extent that in March, 1887, the Oji Seishi Kaisha increased the capital to ¥500,000, and a separate machine room was built.

In 1887, a new mill was erected at Keta, Shizuoka prefecture, where wood pulp was produced for the first time in Japan. Thus the company succeeded in manufacturing paper at a low cost. In 1893, the name of the company was changed to the Oji Seishi Kabushiki Kaisha (Oji Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd.) to comply with the requirements of the new commercial code enforced in that year.

In March, 1896, the Oji company decided to erect one more plant. In order to carry out this plan, ¥600,000 was added to the company's capital, bringing the total to ¥1,100,000. The site of the new plant was selected at Nakabe, Shizuoka prefecture, and a communal forest rich in pulp wood in Nagano prefecture was purchased by the company. The capital was further increased to the sum of ¥1,650,000 in 1897, owing to the increased cost of construction. The Nakabe mill began to turn out news print paper in January, 1899, and the capital was again increased to ¥2,000,000 in November of the same year.

In 1905, the capital was increased from ¥2,000,000 to ¥6,000,000 and the up-to-date Tomakomai mill of the Oji company was built. Since September, 1910, when the plant was put into operation, news print paper has ceased to be imported,—about 70 per cent. of the paper used in this country being supplied by the Oji company.

In January of 1916 the company took over the entire interests of the Teikoku Seishi Kaisha, whose mill equipped with two machines of up-to-date designs is known as the Osaka Mill. It turns out about 10,800,000 lbs. per year.

The directors and auditors of this company are as follows:—

TOKUEMON MITSUI, Esq.	... ..	{	Chairman, Board of Directors.
GINJIRO FUJIHARA, Esq.	... ..	
SHINTARO OHASHI, Esq.	... ..		Managing Director.
NAGABUMI ARIGA, Esq.	... ..		Director.
		„

KIKUJIRO TAKASHIMA, Esq.	... ..	Director.
NAOKI TAKATA, Esq.	... ..	„
KIKUJIRO OGASAWARA, Esq.	... ..	„
KEN HAYASHI, Esq.	... ..	„
SABUROBEI NAKAI, Esq.	... ..	Auditor.
HIDEZO NISHIMURA, Esq.	... ..	„
YASABURO HIROSE, Esq.	... ..	„

TAKEFU SEISHIJO.

(THE TAKEFU PAPER MILL.)

THE Mill is situated at the northern end of the town of Takefu in Echizen Province and is under the management of Mr. Kakutarō Katō whose house has been enagaged in the paper industry for many generations. The *hōshō* had been their only speciality until they commenced the manufacture for the *torinoko*; since that time they began to make the *torinoko* in addition to the *hōshō*. After the restoration of Meiji they had the honour of making paper money for the Government. But the abolition of the clan governments in favour of those of prefectures was followed by the abolition of the issue of the notes of this kind which caused a



MR. K. KATO.

decrease in the demand for this paper. To make the situation worse the cost of the materials greatly advanced. Mr. Katō, the present head of the factory, did his best to regain the former prosperity of the business. Finding, however, that it would better meet the purpose by introducing modern ideas, Mr. Katō, installed a gasoline motor in his factory and inaugurated the making of the *kairyō banshi*

and *Ōbanshi*. He also strongly advocated the cultivation of *Mitsumata*, one of the useful materials for paper making in Japan. The present prosperity of the business is entirely due to Mr. Katō's untiring efforts. He built a new mill at the present place in October of 1906. The site covers area of 9,000 *tsubo* and the mills consists of 13 buildings covering an area of 860 *tsubo* and are equipped with 65 horse-power steam engine. The new mill was put into operation in January of the following year. There is a special place for the refining of the *Mitsumata*. The machine turns out 45 feet of paper a minute, paper made by hand amounting to 40 *kan* a day.

Amongst the specialities is the hand-made *torinoko*, extensively exported. The Bureau of the Official Gazette of Tientsin is one of the premier consumers of this. At home it is much in demand for making maps, published by the Army General Staff Office, industrial debenture stocks, negotiable instruments, share certificates and school diplomas.

In 1909 the factory was honoured by a visit of the Crown Prince, now the Emperor, while making a tour around the Hokuriku districts. He gave orders for the manufacture of some specimens of paper and graciously accepted some presented to him. Ever since the inauguration of the manufacture of the *kairyō banshi* (Japanese paper of fine quality) in 1885 the factory has been awarded medals of merit over fifty times by various exhibitions both at home and abroad.



THE TAKEFU PAPER MILL, FUKUI PREFECTURE.

TOKYO ITAGAMI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE TOKYO CARD-BOARD CO., LTD.)

THIS company, which is one of the oldest and largest card-board manufacturers in Japan, is situated at Minami-Senju-machi, Minami-Adachi-gori, Tokyo prefecture. It was founded in October, 1886, with a capital of ¥500,000. At first the company enjoyed a high degree of prosperity and could pay dividends of 10 per cent. per annum.

In 1897 a new factory was erected and the output was largely increased. Further, in 1907, another factory was built and the company's capital was increased to ¥1,500,000.

5,886,946 lbs. of printing paper, and 3,175 lbs. of card-board and wrapping. If the present activity in the paper market continues, the company will be able to net a substantial profit each term.

At the end of May, 1916, the company declared ordinary dividends at 10 per cent. per annum, special dividends at 3 per cent. per annum, and dividends in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the company's foundation, of 1 per cent., after having set aside substantial sums for various reserves.



THE TOKYO CARD BOARD CO., TOKYO.

Several years after the last extension the company experienced difficulty owing to the market being low. When the war broke out in Europe the company was saved from the difficult situation and reaped a very large amount of profit, as then the import of all paper was stopped, and the price of domestic goods began to rise.

According to the latest report of the company, the output of the factories, during the half year amounted to

The company's officers at present are as follows:—

SOICHIRO ASANO, Esq.	...	...	...	President.
RINOSUKE YAMANAKA, Esq.	...	...	...	Director.
TADASHI MIYAMA, Esq.	...	...	...	"
RYOSUKE SUZUKI, Esq.	...	...	...	"
TOKIO OTANI, Esq.	...	...	...	{ Managing Director.
SOICHIRO SUDO, Esq.	...	...	...	Auditor.

RAW SILK.

ISHIKAWA-GUMI SEISHIJO.

(THE ISHIKAWA-GUMI FILATURE WORKS.)

THE Head Office of the Ishikawa-Gumi Filature Works is located at Toyooka-machi, Iruma-gori, Saitama prefecture. The works were started in May, 1893, with only 20 pans. In 1902 the second factory was established in the same town, and in 1908 the third factory was opened in Kawagoye. Again in 1913, another factory was built



MR. I. ISHIKAWA.

in Irumagawa-machi. In the following year, a branch factory was established in Hara-machi, Fukushima prefecture. The total number of pans used in these filatures is 1436. It is expected that the number will be increased to about 2,000 in March, 1917. Besides there is a factory specially devoted to the refining at wastes.

The works were represented solely by Mr. Ikutaro Ishikawa until May, 1912, when the organization was

transformed into a partnership consisting exclusively of the members of the Ishikawa family, styled the Gōmei Kaisha Ishikawa-Gumi. The annual output of raw silk amounts to 220,000 *kin*, valued at ¥2,800,000; Waste Silk and Cotton amount to 50,000 *kin*, valued at ¥75,000. The articles are exported chiefly to America through foreign firms and Japanese direct exporting agents at Yokohama.

The company was awarded a certificate of merit by the Fifth Domestic Exhibition of 1903, and the Japan Silk Exhibition of 1907. Honour of the first class by the Exhibition representing one municipality and nine prefectures held 1908 and Silk Exhibition of 1909, a gold medal by the Anglo-Japanese Exposition at London of 1910. Honour of the first class by the Exhibition representing one municipality and fourteen prefectures and a gold medal of Honour by the Exhibition of 1911 in Italy.

Mr. Ikutaro Ishikawa, founder of the works, has made every effort not only for the development of the silk industry but also for the promotion of industry education in his province. In December, 1881, he was decorated with the Medal of Green Ribbon in appreciation of his meritorious services. On October 5th, 1909, he was awarded a testimonial by the Governor of Saitama prefecture for his valuable services in the cause of the industry. On the occasion of the Grand Military Manœuvres held in Saitama prefecture, in 1912, H.I.M. the Emperor was pleased to send an Imperial Messenger to his company to convey a gracious message appreciating its past services and encouraging it to make further efforts.

THE KATAKURA-GUMI.

FOREMOST among the silk producing districts is Nagano prefecture which gives about one third of the produce of raw silk. Its annual output amounts to 120,000 bales, as against 360,000 bales for the total export of the Empire. The largest of the silk manufacturers in the prefecture is the famous Katakura-Gumi, situated in Kawagishi-mura, Suwa-gori. The company owns over 20 works, scattered both in and out of the prefecture, producing yearly as many as 25,000 bales of raw silk. The company was started as far back as 1878, under the joint management of six partners, namely: Messrs. Kanetaro Katakura, chief partner; Shuntaro Katakura, Koji Katakura, Gosuke Imai, Risaburo Hayashi and Saichi Katakura.

At its organization the company's assets consisted of only 32 iron pans. Thanks, however, to the painstaking efforts of the partners the company has been raised to its present prosperity. It has now factories in Kawagishi-mura, Hisano-mura and Shimo-Suwa-machi in Suwa-gori, the city of Matsumoto and Iida-machi in Ina-gori. Besides there are mills outside the prefecture, namely, in Hachiōji,

Kumagaya, Omiya in Musashi province, the city of Sendai in Rikuzen province, Koriyama in the province of Iwashiro, Takashima in Uzen, Ichino-miya in Owari, the city of Kōchi in Tosa, Tosu in Higen, Kita-Umaki-mura in Buzen, and other places. Pans now in use by these establishments reach upwards of 7,000. The superior quality of the silk supplied by the company is known all the world over. Besides exporting to a large extent, the company meets a great deal of the demands of textile mills in the homeland. For this purpose it has branches open in Tokyo and other important places, including those in Taiwan, Hokkaido, and Chosen. On October 4th, 1908, the mill in Sendai was favoured with a visit by the Imperial Heir-Apparent, the present Emperor, then making a tour through the North Eastern districts.

It must be added that the company has rendered inestimable services in the cause of the promotion of native industries which has engaged the attention of the whole nation ever since the outbreak of the European war.

THE KOSUI-SHA.

THE Kosui-sha is a credit and sale co-operative society in accordance with the Law for the Governance of Industrial co-operative societies and its membership comprises many well-known silk reelers in the Northern part of Mayebashi, Gumma prefecture.

It was at first established for the purpose of giving employment to the families of the samurai of the Mayebashi Clan, who lost their fiefs on account of the restoration of the Imperial rule, and managed as the common property of the samurai family. Just before the Sino-Japanese war the establishment was registered as a partnership, and later it was again reorganized as a joint stock company. In June, 1903, when the Law for the Governance of Industrial co-operative Societies was promulgated, it was for the third time converted into its present form.

The members of the society at present number 65, and their filatures within the city are slightly over 20, where 2,100 pans are provided. The annual production at the members' filatures is steadily increased each year.

The principal member filatures are as follows:—Maruko, Maru Ni, Okabe, Tanaka, Ishiwara, Takeuchi, Kamiyama, Machida, Suda, Aoki, Kyodo Gumi, Tamura, Arai, Chikatomi, Yamamoto, Fukaya, Otani, Toda, Kondo, Baba.

The most important of these is the Maruko-gumi filature, which was organized in 1908 by taking over the model filature owned by the society itself. It had only 120 pans at first, but as the result of the successive enlargements



THE KOSUI-SHA FILATURES, GUMMA PREFECTURE.

effected its pans number over 500, the annual production amounting to 1,600 boxes. The yarns produced are also much better than ordinary Joshu goods, and in the market

fetch a figure nearly ¥100 above the ordinary Joshu filature. At present the filature is controlled by Mr. Keizaburo Suzuki, Mr. Hisakichi Tsunoda and Mr. Akijiro Koyama.

At first the society not only undertook the sale of silk produced by the members, but managed its own filature; but later gave up the filature, and now the society undertakes the following lines of business:—Advancing money to members; Receiving deposits from members; Selling the products of the member filatures on consignment; Conditioning the goods produced by the member filatures, etc.

For the purpose of attaining these ends the society has not only a business office but several mills of its own,

godowns, and show room, and under the supervision of the following officers its usefulness is more and more demonstrated:—

NOBUKICHI KIMURA, Esq.	...	...	...	President.
DEMPEI OKABE, Esq.	...	...	...	Director.
HISAKICHI TSUNODA, Esq.	...	...	...	,"
KEIZABURO UMEZAWA, Esq.	...	...	...	,"
SAKUTARO TAMURA, Esq.	...	...	...	,"
KENTARO HIRATA, Esq.	...	...	...	Auditor.
KAHEI MAMIYAMA, Esq.	...	...	...	,"
SEMPEI TAKASU, Esq.	...	...	...	Adviser.
KOJURO SUZUKI, Esq.	...	...	...	,"
GOICHI MIYAZAKI, Esq.	..	...	...	,"

MARUDAI-GUMI SEISHIJO.

(THE MARUDAI-GUMI FILATURE WORKS.)

THIS filature, which is situated at Kokuryo-cho, Mayebashi, Gumma prefecture, produces various well-



MR. S. HIGUCHI AND THE MARUDAI-GUMI FILATURES, GUMMA PREFECTURE.

known chops of douppion silk, and is controlled by the following:—

SHIGETARO HIGUCHI, Esq.	...	...	Proprietor.
JUSABURO KURIHARA, Esq.	...	...	Filature Manager.
CHUSAKU KAIZU, Esq.	...	...	Sales Manager.
ZENSAKU SUZUKI, Esq.	...	...	Cashier.

The filature was founded in July, 1914, at the present site, when it had 380 pans. In August, 1915, the number of pans was increased to 500. It was also increased in

1916, and at present the filature has 700 pans in all. The whole establishment is divided into more than twenty separate buildings and has an engine room, five reeling rooms, a cocoon testing room, a machine room, two store houses, and dormitories, which are attached, with a hospital and a big bath-room.

At the filature more than 900 men and women are employed and over 2,000 bales of douppion silk is produced a year. Principally Japanese douppion cocoons are used, but some times Chinese are imported. Both are well selected and tested before they are reeled. In accordance with the methods of reeling the silk produced is divided into two classes, of "Migaki" and "Hashitsuke."

The following are the grades produced by the filature:—

"MIGAKI."			
			Den.
"Kinasahi"	...	...	22 medium.
"Kin-Fuji"	...	...	24 ,"
"Kin-Daikoku"	...	...	30 ,"
"HASHITSUKE."			
"Ginasahi"	...	...	30 medium.
"GinFuji"	...	...	40 ,"
"Gindaikoku"	...	...	50 ,"

"Migaki" classes are the best the filature can produce, and are principally supplied to the weavers of crepes in Kyoto and elsewhere, but "hashitsuke" classes are not only supplied to domestic weavers at different centres but also exported to Europe and America.

TAISHOKAN SEISHIJO.

(THE TAISHOKAN FILATURE WORKS.)

THE Taishokan Filature Works stand at No. 491, Mitsumata, near Mayebashi, Gumma prefecture, and are presided over by Mr. Zentaro Matsumoto. Formerly he kept a store for the sale of cocoons and raw silk under the title of the Toyo Shokai. Thinking, however, that filature, the greatest of the national industries, had a very bright future before it Mr. Matsumoto closed his store and started the present mill, in August, 1912, and had it completed in December of the same year. Provided with 160 pans, the mill was put in working order in January, 1913, under the name of the Taisho Filature Works. In January of the following year pans were increased by 80. Ever since their organization the works have directed their efforts for the manufacture of an article of superior quality. The result is that the article turned out by the works commands a price from ¥100 to ¥200 higher than Shinshu Joichi. A considerable amount of the stock is sold to the

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and the Foreign Mercantile House No. 95 through the hands of Messrs. Yajima & Co. of Yokohama.



THE TAISHOKAN FILATURE WORKS,
GUMMA PREFECTURE.

YAJIMA SEISHI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE YAJIMA RAW SILK MFG. CO., LTD.)

THE origin of the Yajima Raw Silk Mfg. Co., Ltd. was a filature started in 1878 in Kōfu, Yamanashi prefecture by Mr. Eisuke Yajima, the father of Mr. Eisuke Yajima, the present head of the company, with 200 pans. In 1894 these were increased to 375. In 1903 another filature was established in Isezaki-cho with 169 pans. In 1908 still another mill with 400 pans was built in Fujimi-cho. In February of the same year the firm was organized into a partnership, under the title of the Yajima Seishi Gomei Kaisha. In April, 1912, the house was again changed into the Yajima



MR. E. YAJIMA.

Seishi Co., Ltd. The company always works for the improvement of the manufacture. A new workshop, with 100 pans, is now being constructed close by the third



THE YAJIMA RAW SILK MANUFACTURING
CO., YAMANASHI PREFECTURE.

mill. While making a trip in the prefecture in June, 1889, the late Emperor Meiji was pleased to grant a gracious message to the company by sending H.I.H. Prince Fushimi. In April, 1912, the present Sovereign, the then Crown Prince, honoured the mills of the company with a personal visit.

As to the packing and sale of the goods the late Mr. Eisuke Yajima established in 1889 a common reeling house under the title of the Yajima-Gumi with seven partners including himself. The trade marks identifying the Yajima-Gumi are "Kinyaguruma" for the spring yarn and "Kin Sakura" for the autumn. The guild owns 1,670 pans and turns out yearly 3,000 bales of raw silk, worth about ¥2,000,000.

The late Mr. Eisuke Yajima was granted a medal of the green ribbon in September, 1899, in recognition of his meritorious services in the cause of sericulture. In January,

1905, he passed away, to be succeeded by his son, Mr. Eisuke Yajima, the present head of the company. In March of the same year the new President was elected chief of the Yajima-Gumi. In October, 1908, he was elected chief of the guild of dealers in raw silk in Yamanashi prefecture. Besides, he holds the membership of the Central Council of guilds of dealers in raw silk, Presidency of the Kōfu Gas Co., Ltd., Directorship of the Dai Jū Bank, Auditorship of the Taitō Sugar Mfg. Co., Ltd., membership of the Kōfu Municipal Council and Standing Membership of the Kōfu Chamber of Commerce.

Several years ago he was elected a member of the House of Peers. In November, 1908, he was awarded a certificate of merit and silver cup by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and on April 1st, 1916, was decorated with the Fifth Class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

YOKOHAMA KIITO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE YOKOHAMA RAW SILK CO., LTD.)

THE Yokohama Raw Silk Co. is the out-growth of the Boeki Shokai, or Yokohama Trading Co.,



THE YOKOHAMA RAW SILK CO.

established in 1879. In 1893, the Boeki Shokai was converted into a partnership, styled the Yokohama Kiito

Gomei Kaisha, and the company's capital was increased to ¥1,000,000. In September, 1915, the company was again converted into a joint-stock company bearing the present style. The company's capital also was increased to ¥5,000,000.

The main lines of business undertaken are the direct export of raw silk and waste silk and the direct import of raw cotton.

The company's business has gone on quite prosperously since its establishment, and the ever-extending business has necessitated the opening of branches and agencies at New York, Osaka, Bombay, Oklahoma, Galveston, Alexandria, and other important cities and towns. The branch at New York, which conducts business under the style of Morimura, Arai & Co., at No. 19, Matheson Avenue, is the most important. It enjoys a high reputation in American silk trade circles.

Some idea of the scope of the business conducted by the company may be obtained from the following figures, which show the volume of raw silk and raw cotton handled by the company since its foundation:—

Seasons.	RAW SILK EXPORTED.		
	To America.	To Europe.	Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1892/1893...	2,675	343	3,018
1893/1894...	5,179	384	5,563

Seasons.	To America.		To Europe.	Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	
1894/1895... ..	6,185	569	6,754	
1895/1896	4,766	685	5,451	
1896/1897... ..	6,472	495	6,967	
1897/1898... ..	6,703	51	6,754	
1898/1899... ..	8,240	102	8,342	
1899/1900... ..	8,682	238	8,920	
1900/1901... ..	9,676	294	9,970	
1901/1902... ..	12,246	177	12,423	
1902/1903... ..	11,333	308	11,641	
1903/1904... ..	17,167	477	17,644	
1904/1905... ..	16,566	551	17,117	
1905/1906... ..	21,491	325	21,816	
1906/1907... ..	18,337	632	18,969	
1907/1908... ..	21,574	212	21,786	
1908/1909... ..	21,347	290	21,637	
1909/1910... ..	25,455	256	25,711	
1910/1911... ..	24,331	300	24,631	
1911/1912... ..	28,384	550	28,951	
1912/1913... ..	28,781	820	29,601	
1913/1914... ..	32,530	35	32,565	

RAW COTTON IMPORTED.

Seasons.	Bales.	Seasons.	Bales.
1902/1903	2,600	1908/1909	38,967
1903/1904	33,157	1909/1910	40,308
1904/1905	18,783	1910/1911	132,330
1905/1906	35,250	1911/1912	95,865
1906/1907	16,900	1912/1913	80,393
1907/1908	52,050	1913/1914	86,141

The Court of Directors of the company is composed of the following:—

RYOICHIRO ARAI, Esq.... ..	Chairman.
MATSUSABURO YAMADA, Esq.	Managing Director.
SHINJURO ARAKAWA, Esq.	„
NAGATAKA SATO, Esq	„
YASUTOMO MURAI, Esq.	Director.
SOBEI MOGI, Esq.	„
KAISAKU MORIMURA, Esq.	„
KOZAEMON ITO, Esq.	Auditor.
GIICHI SHIBUSAWA, Esq.	„

SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES.

GAKUSHU-IN.

(THE PEERS' SCHOOL.)

THE Peers' School, which is under the control of the Household Department, is a special institution for the education of Peers of the Realm and is divided into two departments for boys and girls. The Boys' Department is further divided into the Elementary, Intermediate, and Higher Courses. The first of these courses corresponds to the ordinary Elementary School and is finished in six years. The Intermediate Course also corresponds to the ordinary Middle School and is sub-divided into six forms. The last is covered in four years and practically corresponds to the ordinary High School.

dormitories and gymnasiums. In principle all boys should be kept in the dormitories and receive strict physical training, for which the school appoints several military officers and masters of warlike arts. Discipline is strictly maintained during and after school hours by an independent staff of officers, who are assisted by a medical corps. All branches of learning are each taken charge of by the Professors in Charge and under them staffs of highly-trained instructors are engaged in the training of boys.

The Girls' Department is controlled by the Director, and its school buildings are situated at Nagata-cho, Koji-



ENTRANCE TO THE PEERS' SCHOOL, TOKYO.

The Girls' Department has also the Elementary, Intermediate, and Higher Courses. The first corresponds to the ordinary Elementary School and is divided into six forms. The Intermediate Course is divided into five grades and can be finished in five years. The Higher Course gives liberal education to the graduates of the Intermediate Courses, being divided into two grades. This Department has also a kindergarten as one of its adjuncts and undertakes the preliminary education of infants.

The Boys' Department, which is controlled by the President in person, is situated at Mejiro, a suburb of Tokyo. The premises are very large, including perfect

machi-ku. The department is equipped with the best possible accommodation, but has no dormitories. All Courses have their separate Directors, or Managers, and under them staffs of professors, of an Imperial Command. Several years after its scale was extended and a new school building was constructed at Nishiki-cho, Kanda-ku, when the style of the Peers' School was adopted. H.I.M. the Emperor and Empress honoured the new institution with visits and granted bounties.

In 1884 the school, which had till then been managed by the Peers' Club, was converted into a Government institution and controlled by the Household Department,

Several years after a collegiate course was created, and while the late Prince Konoye was the President several of its graduates were sent abroad to prosecute their studies. However, it was abolished soon after the death of the prince and now the graduates of the school are sent to the Imperial Universities for the study of higher branches of learning.

The present school buildings were completed in 1908, when the late General Nogi was President, and the present system of training was adopted. At present the Boys' Department accommodates the following number of boys :—

Elementary Course	... ..	303
Intermediate Course	... ..	244
Higher Course	... ..	106
Post-graduate Course.	... ..	17

The Girls' Department was originally a separate institution, called the Peeresses' School. In March, 1906, the Peeresses' School was abolished and amalgamated in the

Peers Schools as its Girls' Department. The Department, which admits not only members of noble families but children of commoners as well, as is the case with the Boys' Department, now accommodates the following number of pupils :—

Kindergarten...	... ..	96
Elementary Course	... ..	211
Intermediate Course	... ..	288
Higher Course	... ..	25

The following are the principal officers of the school :—

VISCOUNT GENERAL N. OSAKO	... ..	President.
Y. MATSUI, Esq.	... ..	{ Manager, Boys' Department.
G. MATSUMOTO, Esq.	... ..	{ Director, Girls' Department.
S. KOBAYASHI, Esq.	... ..	{ Manager, Girls' Department.

KAIGUN DAI GAKKO.

(THE IMPERIAL NAVAL STAFF COLLEGE.)

THIS institution was inaugurated in 1888, and undertakes the training of naval officers in the higher branches of naval tactics and technical arts.

The college provides five courses, of which the A Course

other arts, and trains expert officers. The Special Course gives lessons in special branches of the knowledge, and aims at perfecting the knowledge of expert officers. The Engineering Course trains commanding officers in engineer-



THE IMPERIAL NAVAL STAFF COLLÈGE, TOKYO.

is organized for the training of staff officers, which gives lessons in naval tactics and other technical arts, while the B Course gives lessons in gunnery, sailing, torpedoing and

ing. The last and Eclectic Course is taken up by those officers who are instructed to prosecute some branch of naval science by the Minister of the Navy.

Student officers are selected from among promising young men through the graded examinations, by a special committee, and every branch or course they are instructed to take up, is to be finished in the terms given below:—



VICE-ADMIRAL T. SATO.

The A Course, Two years; The B Course, 6 months; The Special Course, 6 months for the sailing course, 1 year for engineering courses; The Engineering Course, 1 year and 6 months; The Eclectic Course, 1 year; The Eclectic Course (foreign language), 2 years 6 months.

The college is situated at Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. The present President is Vice-Admiral Tetsutaro Sato.

Vice-Admiral Sato was born in July, 1866, in Yamagata prefecture. After graduating from the Naval Academy in 1887 he was appointed 2nd Sub.-Lieutenant in the Imperial Navy and rose by successive promotion to the



THE NAVAL REFERENCE HALL, TSUKIJI.

present rank of Vice-Admiral in December, 1916. He was twice sent to Europe and America, and took part in the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars. He was decorated with the Second Class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun and the Third Class Military Order of the Golden Kite.

S U I S A N K O S H U S H O .

(THE FISHERIES INSTITUTE UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.)

THE Fisheries Institute was established in March, 1897, for the exclusive purpose of giving lessons in and conducting experiments of aquatic products. At the time of its establishment, only those students who completed the course of the third-year of the middle-grade schools were admitted, and these students made a speciality of one of the three courses—Fishery, the Manufacture and Nursery. In 1900, the regulations of the Institute were revised so as to make the graduates of the middle-grade schools eligible for admittance, and again some modifications were introduced later in the regulations, a special course for actually engaging in the business being inaugurated. Again, the Institute undertook the training of teachers of aquatic products, experts of salt-manufacture, and other experts. In 1907, the Department of Communications provided that

the graduates of the Fisheries Course, who served on board certain kinds of vessels for over three years, were eligible for the examination of *Kō-shu* (A-class) Second-class Engineers, and that the graduates of the Deep-seas Fisheries Course, who served on board certain kinds of vessels for two years, were eligible for the examination of *Otsu-shu* (B-class) or *Hei-shu* (C-class) Engineers or *Otsu-shu* Second-class Engineers. As regards experimental business, various experimental departments were provided to make investigations into fishery, chemical and other matters. The Institute is situated at Etchu-jima, Fukagawa-ku, and the Experimental stations are at Fuyuki-cho, Fukagawa-ku, Odawara and Tateyama. The Institute owns the *Unyo Maru* and the *Hayabusa Maru*. The number of graduates from the Institute reach 1,130, while that of the present students is 209.

TEIKOKU DZUSHOKAN.

(THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY.)

THE Imperial Library, situated at Uyeno Park, Tokyo, was founded in April, 1872, by the Department of Education, and called the Tokyo Library. The library had no building of its own and its collection of books, mostly taken over from the then extinct Government schools, was stored in a lecture room of the old (Seidō) university. Reading rooms also were provided in the buildings of the old university.

At first the collection of books was very small, but when the Department of Education promulgated regulations that every new publication must be sent to the Government along with applications for publication, and that one of the books thus sent in would be given over to the library, the collection commenced to grow. Since the law of copy-right for publication has undergone many changes, but for the grant of one copy of every new publication to the library has never been changed.

In February, 1877, the library was placed under the control of the Tokyo Prefectural Office, and lost for a time the status of a national library, but in July, 1880, it was restored to the Education Department and again it became a national institution. In June, 1885, it was moved to Uyeno Park and had an independent building of its own, with a new godown.

In April, 1897, the library became a national library both in fact and name, as then the Government laid down a new regulation governing the library and renamed it the Imperial Library. A new and more solid building was also built in the same park.

The present building, which is still incomplete, is four-storeyed, underground rooms inclusive, and covers an area of

147 *tsubo*. On the first floor there are parlours, newspaper reading rooms, and catalogue compilers' rooms, while on the second floor are catalogue rooms, women's reading rooms, and special readers' rooms, on the top floor there being a spacious room for ordinary readers.

Libraries containing book collections are built in connection with the main building and are eight-storeyed, the underground floor exclusive. The whole plan of the building is drawn on a mixed stack and compartment system, and the renaissance style is adopted in every detail. In the libraries the hydraulic elevators made by the Otis Elevator Company are adopted for the carrying of books, and in the main building every modern appliance is used for the comfort of readers.

The collection of books was estimated at 72,473 volumes immediately after its foundation, but now, according to the last report of the institution, it consists of 242,581 volumes of Japanese and Chinese books, and 74,582 volumes of foreign books, thus making up the total of



THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY, TOKYO.

317,163 volumes.

Since the foundation the number of readers at the institution has increased with striking rapidity. In 1884 it was 116,000 and the books read were 479,000 volumes. According to the latest report the readers during 1915 numbered 229,838 men and women, and the books read came up to 915,784 volumes. Thus the average number of readers per day was 701 men and women, the average number of books read being 2,792 volumes per day.

The institution is now controlled by Mr. Inaki Tanaka, Director, who has been in charge of the institution practically ever since its foundation as a national library.

TOKYO JOSHI KOTO SHIHAN GAKKO.

(THE TOKYO FEMALE HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOL.)

THE highest grade of official educational institutions for women in this country is the Female Higher Normal Schools, and though they are primarily intended for organs to train women as teachers of the Girls' Normal Schools and Girls' High Schools they are not infrequently entered by women who are desirous of receiving liberal education, and by many they are regarded as the cradle for Japan's women leaders.

The Tokyo Female Higher Normal School is the oldest educational institution, being founded in 1874 on the present

an Elementary School, and a kindergarten. The school itself is divided into three regular courses of Literature, Science, and Domestic Science, Post-graduate Course, Elective Course, Etc.

At present the school's faculty consists of a Director, and eighty instructors, 34 women instructors inclusive. In the past the school has turned out 1,927 graduates, the most of whom are engaged in education works. At present the school has 422 students, including 9 Chinese.

The Girls' High School is divided into three courses of



VIEW OF THE TOKYO FEMALE HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOL.

site. The Court specially patronized the institution, and when the school moved to a newly-built edifice in 1875 the late Empress Shoken was pleased to grant a poem, which has since been sung by the students as the school song. At graduation exercises Her Majesty was pleased to honour the occasions with her august presence, in order to encourage the liberal education of women.

During the succeeding years the school has undergone many trials, but from every change the school has undergone it has emerged as a better and larger institution. At present it has many adjuncts, such as a Girls' High School,

Regular, Practical, and Post Graduate, and at present accommodates 561 pupils, the graduates in the past numbering 1,445. At the Elementary School there are ordinary and complex classes, provided to test different methods of teaching, and at present 600 girls and boys are taught.

The Kindergarten attached to the school is the oldest in Japan, being founded in 1876. There are different systems tried, four classes being organized. At present 93 boys and 89 girls are accommodated.

The Director of the school is Mr. Kenjiro Nakagawa.

TOKYO TEIKOKU DAIGAKU.

(THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO.)

THE Imperial University of Tokyo (Tokyo Teikoku Daigaku), consists of six colleges of Law, Medicine, Engineering, Literature, Science, and Agriculture. The buildings of the first five of these colleges stand within the grounds of Kaga Yasbiki, the former residence of the Daimyo of Kaga, on the northern slope of the Hongo plateau, while the College of Agriculture is situated in the suburb of Komaba, some six miles distant.

As at present organized, the Tokyo Teikoku Daigaku is of no very great age; for it practically came into existence on March 1st, 1886, when an Imperial Ordinance (No. 3) amalgamated two independent institutions, the Tokyo Daigaku and the Koku Daigakko, into one, with the

function of those institutions which ultimately coalesced and developed into the present Imperial University of Tokyo.

These institutions, as already indicated, were three in number. One of the three, the Tokyo Daigaku, at the amalgamation of 1886, supplied four of the five colleges into which the new Imperial University was then subdivided—those of Law, Science, Medicine, and Literature; while even before the amalgamation, a department of Technology had been begun in it. This Tokyo Daigaku was itself a composite institution; for in April, 1877, (i.e. nine years before the organization of the Imperial University) it had been formed by a union of the Kaisei Gakko (which had



SIDE ENTRANCE TO THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO.

name of Teikoku Daigaku, or Imperial University. At that time five colleges were organized, viz., those of Law, Medicine, Engineering, Literature, and Science, that of Agriculture not having been established until June 11th, 1890, when the College of Agriculture and Dendrology was incorporated into the University. Since 1886, the history of the Imperial University—or as it has been called since June 18th, 1897, the Tokyo Teikoku Daigaku (Imperial University of Tokyo) to distinguish it from the sister institution then founded in Kyoto—is comparatively easy to follow. Previous to that date (1886), it is somewhat complicated and confusing. This is fully accounted for by the circumstance that in the early years of Meiji changes in the organization of most branches of the public service were exceedingly frequent, and not least so in the organization and

departments of Law, Science, and Literature) with the Tokyo Igakko or Medical College.

Both the Kaisei Gakko and the Tokyo Igakko were of considerable age, dating from the Tokugawa period. The former had been originally established as the Bansho-shirabejo (soon afterwards called the Yoshoshirabejo) and later on was known as the Kaiseijo. After the Restoration of 1868, this institution was revived by the Imperial Government, and in the following year, under the name of the Daigaku Nanko, was put under the direction of the Daigaku (Board of Education) then established at Yushima. Two years after this (in 1871), the Department of Education was instituted and the Daigaku Nanko passed under its direct control (the word Daigaku being dropped): and on the country being mapped out into educational districts,

the Nanko became known as the First Middle School of the First Grand Educational District. In 1873, both name and site were changed, and the First Middle School, under the name of the Kaisei Gakko, was transferred to the new buildings just completed at Nishiki-cho 3-chome, Kanda. In the following year, the word Tokyo was officially prefixed to its designation, and so down to its amalgamation with the Tokyo Igakko, in April, 1877, it was known as the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko.

Like the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko, the Tokyo Igakko, with which it was amalgamated to form the Tokyo Daigaku (Tokyo University), had originally been established by the Tokugawa Government. At the Restoration of 1868, the Imperial Government revived the Seiyo Igakujo, as it was called in pre-Meiji days, and uniting it in the following year with a lately established hospital in Todo Yashiki, soon afterwards assigned it, under the name of the Daigaku Toko, to the charge of the Daigaku. Like the Daigaku Nanko, the Daigaku Toko came under the direct control of the newly established Department of Education in 1871, when its designation became simply Toko. In 1872, the Toko became the Igakko, or Medical College in the First Grand Educational District, and continued to be known as such until 1874, when the word Tokyo was prefixed to its name. In 1876, it was transferred from Shitaya to its new buildings in Hongo, and in April of the following year it was combined with the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko to form the Tokyo Daigaku.

The new University as then organized had four departments,—those of Law, Science, and Literature, which had been the courses in the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko, and that of Medicine, which had hitherto been the speciality of the Tokyo Igakko. At first there were two presidents in the Tokyo Daigaku—one for the Medical department, and the other for the remaining three departments combined—but in June, 1881, one president was appointed for the control of all four departments as well as of the preparatory school. In August, 1885, however, this connection was dissolved and the preparatory school became an independent institution. Meanwhile, in August, 1884, the central office of the University and the departments of Law and Literature had been transferred from Kanda to the buildings in Hongo, and in October of that year, the office of Vice-President of the Tokyo University was established. Twelve months later (September, 1885), the College of Science was also removed to the same site.

Only two points remain to be noted in the history of the Tokyo Daigaku (Tokyo University) previous to its amalgamation with the Kobu Daigakko to form the Teikoku Daigaku (Imperial University) in 1886. One was the absorption in September, 1885, of the Tokyo Hogakko (Law

School) by the Law department of the University, the scope of which was still further extended by the transference to it (a little later in the same year) of the course of Politics in the Literature department, a change which caused the Law department to be thenceforward known as the department of Law and Politics. As regards the Tokyo Hogakko, it should be explained that it had its origin in 1872, when legal instruction began to be given to a certain number of students at the Meihorio, a bureau of the Department of Justice. It was then known as the Hogakko Seisokukwa, but in December, 1884, it passed under the control of the Department of Education, which first changed its name to the Tokyo Hogakko, and afterwards, as has been said, incorporated it into the Tokyo University.

The second point to be noted is the establishment of a department of Technology in December, 1885, and the transference to it from the Science department of courses in Mechanical and Civil Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, Applied Chemistry, Naval Architecture, and kindred subjects.

The history of the Kobu Daigakko (Imperial College of Engineering), the second component factor in the Imperial University of Tokyo, is much shorter and much less complicated than that of the Tokyo Daigaku (Tokyo University). Originally known as the Kogakko, it was established at Toranomon-uchi in connection with the Bureau of Engineering in the Public Works Department of the Imperial Government. In 1872, it was divided into the college proper and the preparatory school, (which latter was opened in Yamato Yashiki, Tameike, in 1874); and in 1876, an art school was established in connection with the college. [This art school was discontinued in 1887]. In 1877, the Bureau of Engineering was abolished, and the college, now established in its new buildings at Toranomon, was officially named the Kobu Daigakko (Imperial College of Engineering). The abolition of the Department of Public Works in 1885, caused the Kobu Daigakko to be transferred to the control of the Department of Education, and on March 1st, 1886, Imperial Ordinance No. 3 was promulgated for the organization of the Teikoku Daigaku or Imperial University, and the Kobu Daigakko and the Tokyo Daigaku were merged in the new institution. Two years later (July, 1888), the College of Engineering was removed from Toranomon to the new brick building then completed for it in the Kaga Yashiki grounds at Hongo.

Some little time before this, the Imperial University had the scope of its work still further extended. In June, 1888, the Tokyo Observatory (formed by amalgamating with the University Observatory both the Astronomical Section of the Home Department and the Astronomical Observatory of the Imperial Navy) was placed under the

control of the University, which consequently became responsible for the compilation of the Almanac.

Two years later (June 11th, 1890), a sixth college—that of Agriculture—was added to the Imperial University, in pursuance of two Imperial Ordinances (Nos. 92 and 93). As has been stated, the buildings of this college do not stand within the grounds of Kaga Yashiki, but in the suburb of Komaba, some six miles distant. There, in July, 1886, (by Imperial Ordinance No. 56) the College of Agriculture and Dendrology had been formed by the amalgamation of the Komaba Agricultural College and the Tokyo Dendrological College. The former institution sprang from the establishment of the Nojishugakujo (Place for Studying Agriculture) opened in 1874 at Naito Shinjiku on land belonging to the Industrial Board of the Home Department. In October, 1877, this institution was styled the Nogakko (Agricultural College) and in the following December it was removed to the building erected for it at Komaba. In April, 1881, the college was placed under the management of the Agricultural Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. As regards the Dendrological College (amalgamated with the Nogakko in 1886), it originated in the Jumoku-Shikenjo (Place for Experiments on Plants and Trees), established at Nishigahara, Kitatoshima-gori, in 1887, by the Geographical Bureau of the Home Department. In April, 1881, this Jumoku-Shikenjo was transferred to the control of the Bureau of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and after having its name changed (November, 1882) to the Tokyo Sanrin Gakko (Tokyo Dendrological College) it together with the Agricultural College was placed under the direct control of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in April, 1886. Three months later (July, 1886) the two colleges were amalgamated, as has been said, and the college so formed became the sixth college of the Imperial University on June 11th, 1890. In November, 1899, the buildings of the Institutes of Agricultural Chemistry and Agricultural Physics were completed. The Institute for the Training of Teachers in Agriculture was put under the control of the College of Agriculture on April 1st, 1902.

The present College of Science was opened in December, 1888, and the Library buildings were completed in 1892; while, in March, 1893, the departments of Zoology and Geology were removed to the building, now occupied by the seminaries of the Colleges of Law and Literature which was designed a part of the building for an Institute of Natural History, attached to the College of Science. In June, 1896, the new hospital buildings of the Medical College, containing the departments of Ophthalmology, Gynæcology, Obstetrics, Pædiatrics, and Dermatology, to-

gether with the wards, lecture-rooms, and laboratories were completed, as were, about the same time, the new buildings of the Engineering College for the housing of the departments of Applied Chemistry, and of Mining and Metallurgy.

In the Teikoku Daikaku (Imperial University) as organized in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance of March 1st, 1886, curricula for the several colleges of the University were established in the following April. Each course was to extend over three years, excepting the course in Medicine, which was to extend over four. In August, 1892, the courses in the College of Law were also extended to four years. In September, 1907, the course of Geology in the College of Science was divided into two courses, viz., those of Geology and of Mineralogy. In the College of Law, the course of Politics was divided into two courses of Politics and Political Economy in July, 1908. On April 5th, 1909, the course of Mining and Metallurgy in the College of Engineering was divided into the two courses, Mining and Metallurgy, and in the College of Law a new course of Commerce was established in June of the same year. In April of the same year, the new course in Fishery was established in the College of Agriculture. On July 2nd, 1914, the regulations for courses of instruction and subjects of study in the College of Law were changed so that each course was shortened to three years.

In May, 1886, Imperial Ordinance No. 13 was promulgated, establishing regulations for the conferring of degrees for proficiency in study in the various departments of the Imperial University. These regulations (then first established) were amended by Imperial Ordinance No. 344, which was promulgated in 1898.

In July, 1887, it was decided that graduates of the several colleges should be entitled to call themselves *Hogakushi*, *Igakushi*, *Yakugakushi*, *Kogakushi*, *Bungakushi*, or *Ringakushi* according to the respective course which they had severally pursued; while in November, 1890, the graduates of the College of Agriculture were similarly accorded permission to style themselves *Nogakushi*, *Ringakushi*, or *Juigakushi*, according to their respective courses of study. In June, 1913 the title of *Suisangakushi* was added to the foregoing list.

On September 7th, 1893, Imperial Ordinance No. 93 established chairs for the various subjects taught in the Imperial University and fixed their number, viz., twenty-two chairs in the College of Law, twenty-three in the College of Medicine, twenty-one in the College of Engineering, twenty in the College of Literature, seventeen in the College of Science, and twenty in the College of Agriculture. Since that date the number of chairs has been increased to one hundred and ninety-five in all.

TOKYO TEIKOKU DAIGAKU DZUSHOKAN.

(THE TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.)

THE library has developed with the university itself and, therefore, the history of the university must be outlined in tracing down the history of the library to its origin. The university was originally called the Imperial University and came into existence when the Tokyo College, the Polytechnic College, and the Tokyo Agricultural School were amalgamated. The origin of the institution, however, must be sought in an older institution maintained by the Tokugawa Shogunate. The Bansho Torishirabejo, or the Institute for the Study of Foreign Learning, kept by the Shogunate Government, was taken over by the Meiji Imperial Government and converted into a collegiate school, called the Daigaku Nanko. Later it

library also moved to the present site and provided a reading room and book shelves in a part of the collegiate buildings. It was only in 1892 that an independent library was constructed at the present site on the most up-to-date plan. On the completion of its building the library had the honour of an Imperial visit.

The library has developed rapidly with the aggrandizement of the university itself and the collection of books also has witnessed an enormous increase. Though in 1906 the reading rooms and book shelves were enlarged, the present building has already become too small to accommodate the increasing tomes and now another enlargement is planned by the university authorities.

At present the library is taken charge of by Mr. Man-kichi Wada, who is the first Director who has ever devoted his whole time to the management of the Library. All former Directors were Professors at the different Colleges and their Directorship was only nominal. Mr. Wada has an able deputy Librarian in Mr. Yasushi Uyematsu, who has been many years in charge of the institution.

The library is divided into libraries, student reading rooms, special reading rooms, and Professors' reading rooms. Libraries are thrown open to Professors, graduates, students of the post-graduate course, and the graduating class students.

According to the report published at the close of 1914 the library has 318,130 volumes of Japanese and Chinese books, and 256,242 volumes of Western books, a total of 574,372 volumes. Among these volumes are many famous collections deposited or donated, such as the Max Muller Library, the Engel Collection, the Derunbruck Collection, the Manuscripts kept by the Tokugawa Shogunate Governors of Temples and Shrines, the Home Office Collection of Local Histories and Geographies, the Shidankai Collection of the Imperial Restoration Documents, the Jesuit Mission Books, the Mongolian and the Tibetan Collection of Buddhist Books, and others.

The library adopts the card system in the compilation of catalogues, but there are a number of printed catalogues which contain older collections. Besides the library publishes a monthly bulletin giving the books collected during the month in alphabetical or "iroha" order.



THE TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

was renamed the Kaisei Gakko. In 1877, however, it was again reorganized and assumed the proportions of a university. It was then called the Tokyo Daigaku, or Tokyo University, and divided into the three Colleges of Jurisprudence, Science, and Literature. This remodelled institution was soon magnified by the amalgamation of the Tokyo Jurisprudence School and the Tokyo Medical School.

The University Library was founded by taking over all the collections of books from the amalgamated schools. When the University was founded with the name of the Tokyo University the library also assumed definite shape as a library and obtained a large collection of books.

In 1884, when the Colleges of Jurisprudence and Literature moved to the present site of the University, the

AZABU JUI GHIKUSAN GAKKO.

(THE AZABU VETERINARY SURGERY AND STOCK BREEDING SCHOOL.)

THE school is the oldest school of the kind in Japan, having been founded by Dr. Tōryu Yokura in September, 1890. It has already turned out 1662 graduates. The school is situated at Shinbori-cho,



THE AZABU VETERINARY SURGERY AND STOCK BREEDING SCHOOL AND DR. YOKURA, TOKYO.

Azabu-ku, Tokyo, and accommodates 400 students. Eighteen instructors are fully engaged in the training of students, and the courses are divided into Veterinary Surgery and Shoeing. The former course is finished in three years, the following lines of instruction being given:—Zoology, botany, chemistry, physics, anatomy, physiology, histology, shoeing, breeding, zootechnic, operative surgery, pathology, pathologic anatomy, veterinary medicine, surgery, infectious diseases, bacteriology, hygienic, obstetrics, ophthalmology, veterinary police, elementary farming, and foreign languages. The latter course is to be completed in a year. In this course practice is made most of and lessons are only given as auxiliary to practice.

The school has laboratories and stock yards on the most advanced lines together with a veterinary hospital, where students are trained most carefully so as to make them competent for the work for which they are intended. The Government has appreciated the completeness of the

school's laboratories and hospital and the training there given, and consented to issue licenses for practice to the graduates of the school without the usual examination by the Government examining body.

The school was founded by Dr. Tōryu Yokura, ex-Professor in the Agricultural College of the Tokyo Imperial University, in September, 1890. At first it was called the Tokyo Jui Koshujo, and within a short period turned out many graduates.

In 1891 Dr. Yokura resigned from the Agricultural College and took up the control of the school, when it was renamed the Azabu Veterinary School and the courses were improved. Later it was again renamed the Azabu Veterinary and Breeding School, since when the school has increased in importance and usefulness. Dr. Yokura, founder, is one of the pioneers of modern veterinary science in this country. He graduated from the Komaba Agricultural School, which was the beginning of the present Agricultural College of the Tokyo Imperial University, in 1882 and went to America to complete his study of veterinary science. He graduated from the American Veterinary College of the University of the State of New York with honour in 1885 and obtained the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Surgery. He was the first to obtain the silver medal for his thesis at the college. In America



THE STOCK BREEDING YARDS.

his knowledge of the line of science was so much appreciated that he was given membership by the associations of veterinary surgeons. The home Government also granted him honours for his success at the college.

D O S H I - S H A .

(THE D O S H I - S H A U N I V E R S I T Y .)

DOSHI-SHA was founded in 1875, in Kyoto, Japan, as an institution for "advancement of Christianity, Literature and Science and the furtherance of all education. . . . that through these, men may be trained up for the service of true freedom and their country." For more than forty years it has stood as a centre of Occidental learning and Christian influence in the Empire.

Being founded by Joseph Hardy Neesima, LL.D., in co-operation with the missionaries of the American Board, Doshi-sha has had an eventful history and accomplished great work. Since 1899 the aid of the American Board has consisted chiefly in the provision of a considerable staff of foreign teachers. In addition to the aid by the American Board during these many years, large and small gifts have been made by American and British friends as well as Japanese.

Doshi-sha consists of four separate schools, Academy, College, Theological school and Girls' school. But before his death, Dr. Neesima formulated plans for the development of his beloved institution into a fully equipped university; and something of an endowment for this purpose was raised, ¥53,000 being contributed by Japanese non-Christian statesmen and businessmen. But his early death together with radical changes in the policy of the Japanese government, and the antipathetic temper of the times prevented his successors from carrying out his project.

In 1910 the graduates of the Doshi-sha, who now number over 2,000, made a pledge for over ¥300,000. In view of this pledge, the Trustees resolved, in November, 1911, to take the necessary preliminary steps to organise the University proper. Government sanction was promptly secured and the official opening of the Doshi-sha University was held on May 20th, 1912.



T. HARADA, LL.D.

In the same year the Collegiate Department was established in the Girls' School. The women graduates are also raising an endowment for their School.

The position occupied by Doshi-sha in the educational life of Japan is recognised and assured, not only in Christian circles but by secular educators and governmental officials.

On the twentieth of July, 1915, the following letter announcing the Imperial gift was received:—

"His Imperial Majesty hears with satisfaction of the efforts of the Doshi-sha since its foundation in the eighth year of Meiji (1875), and as an expression of His gratification in its conspicuous contribution to the development of education is pleased to make a grant of three thousand yen to the institution."

The Doshi-sha had in 1914-1915 a total enrollment of 1549 students in the several departments, viz., the University 557 (Theological 63, Politics and Economics 364, and English Literature 103), Academy 727 and Girls' School 292 (Academy 226, College 66).

The value of the plant, land (about 30 acres) and buildings is about ¥630,000 while the invested endowment



THE D O S H I - S H A U N I V E R S I T Y , K Y O T O .

amounts to ¥570,000, besides the more than ¥200,000 pledged but not paid up. The larger part of the last mentioned sum is for an endowment for the Department of Law and Letters. The present President is Dr. Tasuku Harada.

FUKUOKA KENRITSU DZUSHOKAN.

(THE FUKUOKA PREFECTURAL LIBRARY.)

THE Fukuoka Prefectural Library situated at Fukuoka was founded by the prefecture of Fukuoka in 1915 in commemoration of the Imperial Accession to the Throne. It is still in the making and will be completed in 1917.

institution is to be erected at the cost of ¥116,740 on a spacious plot of ground estimated at 1,800 *tsubo*.

Though the building is still being built the library has already commenced activity, organizing fifty circulation libraries. They are doing much good to the local people.



MR. O. ITŌ.

According to the plan drafted by the prefectural authorities and sanctioned by the Prefectural Assembly the



CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

The library is controlled by Mr. Oshiro Ito, the Director, who, being a graduate of the Tokyo Imperial University, was once the Director of the Kokura Middle School, Fukuoka prefecture.

FUKUOKA SHOGYO GAKKO.

(THE FUKUOKA MUNICIPAL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.)

THE school was founded in April, 1899, by the City of Fukuoka, but its actual history began in April the following year when it was formally opened at a provisional school building in the compounds of the Shorinji temple, Zaimoku-cho, Fukuoka.

The present school house was erected in November, 1900, and when it was completed in November, 1902, the formal inauguration ceremony was held and official recognition was granted by the Department of Education.

In 1908 a change was introduced in the school's curriculum with the sanction of the Department of Education

and the whole was divided into the Preliminary Course, finished within a year, and the Main Course, finished within four years. The school also decided to accommodate the maximum number of 450 students.

The object and aim of the institution is to give training to young boys intended for business. The moulding of character is also aimed at



THE FUKUOKA MUNICIPAL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

and four moral precepts are ordered to be always born in mind.

The school has since its foundation turned out 597 graduates.

The institution is under the charge of Mr. Tokujirō Ōta, Director and Instructor, and twenty instructors. There are also two foreign teachers and two fencing and jujitsu teachers in charge of their respective branches of studies.

JISSEN JO-GAKKO.

(THE JISSEN GIRLS' SCHOOL.)

THIS school was founded by Madame Utako Shimoda at Motozono-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, in 1899 together with the Girls' Technical School, for the purpose of attaining the aims and objects of the Teikoku Association of Ladies, which was then organized by Madame Shimoda and her association. It was laid down in the rules of the schools that the principal aim of education was to train women in practical affairs, at the same time retaining the old moral standards of Japan for women.

The two schools were later amalgamated, forming the Teikoku Fujin Kyokai Jissen Girls' School, and provided



GRADUATES OF JISSEN GIRLS' SCHOOL.

four courses of Post-graduate, Intermediate, Technical, and Chinese. The first-named course was sub-divided into the Technical and the Domestic Economy Courses. The former was provided for the graduates of the Technical Course, while the latter was organized for the graduates of the Intermediate Course, both being finished within two years. The Intermediate Course was finished within five years and is the same as the girls' ordinary high school. The Technical Course was completed within three years, and trained girls in various lines of arts and industry. The last course was organized for Chinese women and gave intermediate education.

At the commencement the school had but a small

number of students, and the management was by no means a success, but after the turning out of the first graduates the school's work was better appreciated and the number of students increased rapidly, until the management was obliged, in 1903, to move to a new and larger building on the present site, Shimoshibuya, a suburb of Tokyo. A kindergarten was also established in the school at Shimoshibuya.

At present the school provides the Intermediate Course, the Technical or Practical Course, and the Higher Technical Course only, two of them being conducted in accordance with the Decree of the Education Minister regarding intermediate education for women.

The number of pupils in 1915 was 1,150. Since the foundation 1,700 graduates have been turned out, including some Chinese women, who have done much good to their fellow country women. Madame Shimoda is assisted by Mr. Daizo Aoki in the management of the school.

MADAME UTAKO SHIMODA.

Madame Shimoda was born in Mino Province in 1856, a daughter of a samurai of the Iwamura Clan. When still young she was married to Mr. Takao Shimoda, but soon after marriage her husband died and she was left a young widow.

In October, 1872, she was appointed Court Lady on account of her great learning, but she resigned from the honourable position to devote herself to educational work, and in 1884 she was appointed Attache to the Household Department.

Her connection with the Peeresses' School began in September next year in February, 1886, she was promoted to the rank of General Manager of the School.

In the meanwhile her position at the Peeresses' School was advanced and in 1906 she was appointed Professor and Director, but the next year she was relieved of her post, when the Court rewarded her with the Fourth Class Imperial Order of the Crown. The following year she amalgamated the two schools and styled it the Jissen Girls' School, of which she is now the Director.

Madame Shimoda is the holder of the Court rank of Ju-sammi.

THE KANSEI GAKUIN.

THE Kansei Gakuin is one of the largest and most important institutions of learning in West Japan. It is situated at the foot of the beautiful Mt. Maya overlooking Kobe harbour and the headwaters of the Inland Sea. It is conducted by the Japan Methodist Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the Methodist Church, Canada. It was founded twenty-eight years ago, and two men have been connected with it from the beginning. They are Rev. J. C. C. Newton, D.D., now its President, and Rev. Y. Yoshioka, D.D., for twenty-four years its President and now President-Emeritus.

students; a Theological Seminary of College grade with fifty students, which for twenty-eight years has trained young men for the Christian ministry, and which is now the second largest Divinity School in Japan; and a College of Literature and Commerce.

The purpose of the Literary Course of the College is to provide a cultural training in Japanese and English languages, and literature, philosophy and sociology, for those who wish to become teachers, or journalists, social workers, etc., or to study abroad.

The purpose of the Commercial Course is to provide a



KANSEI GAKUIN, KOBE.

From the beginning three principles have characterized the institution. They are:—1. Loyalty to the Imperial House; 2. Close personal relation between teachers and students; and 3. Earnest evangelical Christian faith.

The growth of the institution has been most satisfactory. Beginning with nineteen students it now has an enrollment of almost one thousand. Its teaching staff consists of about sixty teachers, of whom five are from Canada and five from the United States of America. There are three departments, an Academy of Middle School grade enjoying full government privileges, with an enrollment of six hundred and fifty

scientific and practical training for young men who expect to engage in business. The Course is of equal grade and is similar in character to that provided by the Tokyo and Kobe Higher Commercial Schools. Special emphasis is laid upon the study of English and the development of character. The fundamental educational principles of the College are:—The development of the individuality of the students, the encouragement of the spirit of self-help, and the establishing of a firm foundation for moral character in personal Christian experience. The College motto is "Mastery for Service" and its watch words "Character" and "Efficiency."

K O B E J O - G A K U I N .

(THE KOBE COLLEGE.)

THIS school for girls, founded in 1875 or just forty years before the coronation of the Taisho Emperor, is situated on the hillside below Suwayama Park, overlooking Kobe harbour. The site is noteworthy for its combina-

tion of healthfulness, beauty, and convenience. The equipment of the college includes among its ten buildings a music hall, a science hall, a household economic building, school at the age of twelve or thirteen, and the college, for which the five years of academy work furnish preparation. In addition there are two music courses, one intended to develop the musical faculties in general, the other to prepare music teachers for girls' high schools. The college course aims to impart a liberal education and a general culture; but so large an emphasis has been laid on English in this course that a number of its graduates have become teachers of English in girls' high schools. There is further a Special English Course of two years to prepare students coming from other girls' schools for the college work in English. The present number of pupils is three hundred, of whom by far the larger number are in the academy department. The faculty consists of twenty-four Japanese and seven Americans. The institution is on a Christian basis, its support beyond students' fees and incidental gifts being supplied from the Congregational Woman's Board of Missions of Chicago. Its budget for 1915 was ¥19,191.10, exclusive of the salaries of the missionary teachers. It received in 1909 government recognition for its academy department as a *shitei* school, and for its college department as a *semmon* school. Of its five hundred alumnae, sixty-two are graduates of the college department. Graduates or former pupils may be found in every continent except



THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE JO-GAKUIN.

etc., the plant amounting in value to approximately ¥200,000. The nine years' course of study is divided between the academy, entered from the government primary

Africa, and in all parts of Japan, where many are filling important places in educational, social service, or religious work.



THE LECTURE HALL IN THE SCHOOL GARDEN.

KYOTO DZUSHOKAN.

(THE KYOTO PREFECTURAL LIBRARY.)

AS the outgrowth of the Shusho Kaisha, or Book Collection Corporation, erected by a group of book sellers, and public men in 1872, at the instance of the late Mr. Yukichi Fukuzawa, the founder of the Keiwo Gijuku, the library is one of the oldest modern libraries in Japan.

The Shusho Kaisha had a large collection of books and attracted many visitors and demonstrated its usefulness, but it was soon discontinued, for the Prefectural Office erected an official library called the Shusho Shoin. The official institution, however, turned out to be a failure, and it was abolished in March, 1882. There was a gap in the history

after the foundation in succession to Mr. Kwan-ichi Nakamichi, the institution fast developed, and in 1903 a circulating library was founded as an auxiliary institution. Two years after a room for children was created.

Immediately after the Russo-Japanese war it was proposed by Governor Omori, now Baron and Lord Steward to H.I.H. the Empress, to erect a new building commemorative of the great victory, and this was approved by the Prefectural Assembly. The new building thus built in the Okazaki Park was completed in February, 1909, and two months after opened to the public. It covers an area of



THE KYOTO PREFECTURAL LIBRARY.

of the Kyoto Prefectural Library of more than seven years, for it was only in 1890 that it was revived by the Kyoto Prefectural Education Association at its office at Anegakoji, Aino-machi, Kyoto. In 1897, when its usefulness was fully demonstrated to the public, the Education Association petitioned the Prefectural Office for the conversion of the library into an official institution, which was formally accepted the next year.

Thus the present institution was formally established in April, 1898, and all the collection of the former institution was taken over. Under the management of Dr. Kichiro Yuasa, who was appointed Director a few years

334 *tsubo* with a garden around, which covers an area of over 700 *tsubo*. The main building is constructed with brick and granite and has three stories with four-storied godowns, which cover an area of more than 36 *tsubo*, attached.

Reading rooms are provided on the first floor. There are also dining rooms, smoking rooms, and children's rooms. On the second floor there are ladies' rooms, special reading rooms, etc. There is an exhibition room on the top floor.

The institution is managed by Mr. Junzaburo Mori, Deputy Director, Dr. Kichiro Yuasa, Director, having resigned from the office he had so admirably filled so long on May 27th, 1916.

THE MEIJI SEMMON GAKKO.

THE Meiji Semmon Gakko is situated at Tobata-machi, Onga-gori, Fukuoka prefecture. The school was established in 1909 for the purpose of training men in higher technical arts and sciences by the endowment of ¥3,300,000 and a site covering an area of 78,716 *tsubo* by Messrs. Keiichirō Yasukawa and Kenjirō Matsumoto, both mining magnates of Kyushu.

In scope and perfectness of accommodations the school stands unrivalled among the private technical institutions in this country. The organization and management of the school is entrusted to Dr. Kenjirō Yamakawa, President of the Tokyo Imperial University, the work of fitting up accommodations to four

doctors, viz., Drs. Gitarō Yamakawa, Yoshisato Kawakita, Baron Chuzaburō Shiba and Chu Matoba, and the designing of the construction to Dr. Kingo Tatsuno. The school was given permission for the establishment in July, 1907 and opened on April 1st, 1909. Opening an office at Wakamatsu-machi, Onga-gori the organization started

appointed Director. In September, 1910, a primary school was started, called the Private Meiji Elementary School. In April, 1911, two new courses were opened, namely, applied chemistry and electrical engineering. In 1913 the Government recognized the graduates of the schools as having the same scholarship as those of the National

Colleges in connection with admission to the university. In March of the same year the Emperor was pleased to cause the Household Department to grant the sum of ¥3,000 to the school in recognition of its steady progress. In the same month the school sent out the first graduates, and the students of honour were awarded

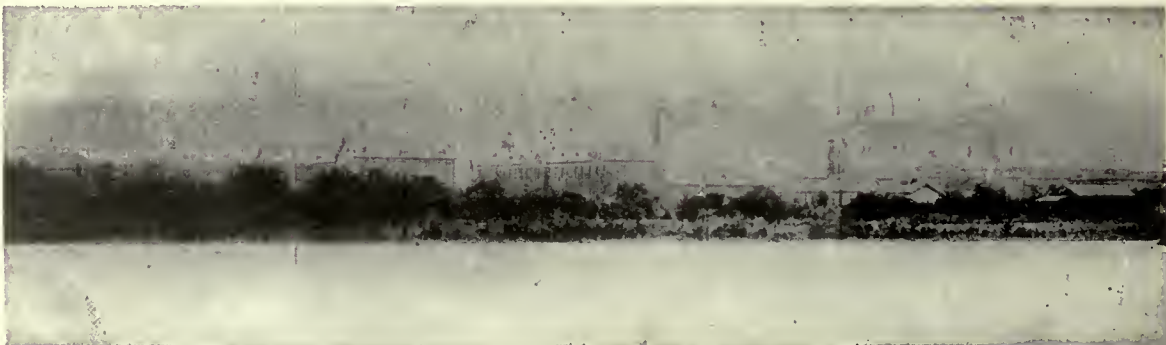
each a silver watch as a gift commemorating the Imperial grant. At the same time a rule was established for awarding the same memorial prize to students of honour each year in future. It was also decided that the title of "Meiji Semmon Gakko Kagakushi" be granted the graduates. In 1913 the school regulations were revised



CHEMICAL TEST LABORATORY.



METALLURGICAL DEPARTMENT.



THE MEIJI SEMMON GAKKO, FUKUOKA PREFECTURE.

business with Mr. Yasukawa as Manager, assisted by the board of councillors, consisting of Drs. Yamakawa, Tatsuno, and Hiraya and Mr. Kenjirō Matsumoto. Later Dr. Yamakawa was appointed President, and the school opened with three courses, viz., mine engineering, metallurgy and mechanics. In September of the same year Dr. Matoba was

and the study of gun-powder was included in the course of mine engineering. In May, 1915, the Department of Education issued an ordinance recognizing the graduates of technical schools of academical grades as having the same scholarship as those of middle schools in connection with admission to the Meiji Semmon Gakko.

The school has five courses of four years each, namely, mine engineering, metallurgy, mechanics, applied chemistry and electrical engineering.

To briefly describe the career of Mr. Keiichirō Yasukawa, organizer of the school and coal magnate in Kyushu, he is the fourth son of Mr. Sadashiichi Kuroda, samurai serving the quondam Lord Kuroda. When young he succeeded to the House of Yasukawa. In his boyhood he was noted for the love of study, and his brightness was noticed by his Lord, who took him into the service of the administrative Bureau of the clan government. Later he was ordered by his Lord to visit various clans for a further prosecution of studies. Coming up to the capital he entered Mr. Fukuzawa's private institution (now Keiō University) and studied English for some years. Prior to this, Messrs. Matsumoto and Ikujima operated the coal mines in Kyushu. After returning to his native province, Mr. Yasukawa joined with

these men in the prosecution of the work. He also commenced the operation of the Aida mines. In 1885 he opened an export firm in Kobe, and in 1888 obtained a concession to work the Akaike mines conjointly with Mr. Hiraoka. After experiencing ups and downs his business has now been placed on a sound basis, and is getting more prosperous year by year.

He also holds the post of director in many companies.

Mr. Kenjirō Matsumoto is the eldest son of Mr. Yasukawa. Born in October, 1870, he succeeded to the House of his uncle Mr. Sen Matsumoto. He is proving a valuable assistant to his great father. Besides playing an important part in the mining world he is rendering great services toward the development of the Meiji Spinning Company, as its representative. He also holds the Vice-Presidency of the Meiji Mining Co., Ltd. and Directorship of the Wakamatsu Savings Bank, Ltd.

NIIGATA KENRITSU DZUSHOKAN.

(THE NIIGATA PREFECTURAL LIBRARY.)

THIS library was founded in 1913, in the City of Niigata, for the purpose of commemorating the great achievements of the Empire, under the great Emperor Meiji in pursuance of the decision arrived at by the Prefectural Assembly.

The building was completed in November, 1916, and forms one of the principal ornaments of the City of Niigata. It is situated in the heart of this thriving town, and covers an area of 1,250 *tsubo*. The main building, divided into reading rooms for children, women, and men, lecture rooms, dining rooms, business offices, and other rooms, covers an

area of 160 *tsubo*, and can easily accommodate three hundred readers at once. The library is a three-storeyed brick building covering an area of 30 *tsubo* and can easily provide space for 100,000 volumes.

Readers are admitted free of charge. The institution provides every modern convenience for their comfort and ease. Circulating libraries are also organized by the institution, for the purpose of giving book lovers in villages or hamlets access to new books. With this auxiliary organ the library is made the centre of all similar institutions in the prefecture.

OSAKA FURITSU DZUSHOKAN.

(THE OSAKA PREFECTURAL LIBRARY.)

THIS institution, which is one of Osaka's attractions, is a donation made by Baron Kichizayemon Sumitomo,



THE OSAKA PREFECTURAL LIBRARY.

one of the greatest bankers and mining operators in Japan. This fine building was erected at the cost of ¥204,000, in

a corner of Nakanoshima Park, Osaka, in 1900, and covers an area of 288 *tsubo*, with a garden attached, to the extent of over 900 *tsubo*. A new extension to the godown was later erected in 1916.

The library was completed in January, 1904, but a year previously it was opened to the public, with a suitable ceremony, as the reading rooms were then ready for use. The readers' rooms are divided into four sections: the Ordinary Section, Special Room, Ladies' Room and Children's quarter. The godowns attached are sufficiently spacious to accommodate over 250,000 tomes.

Since the foundation the institution has been managed by Mr. Kwan-ichi Imai, a graduate of the Imperial University, the striking progress it has achieved being in a large measure due to his prudent and progressive management.

At the close of 1915 the library had a collection of 119,445 volumes, and the average was 504 visitors per day.

OSAKA IKA DAIGAKU.

(THE OSAKA PREFECTURAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.)

THIS is a unique educational institution in Japan, being the only medical college maintained by a prefecture. It is also one of the oldest modern medical schools, it being founded in February, 1869.

A Buddhist temple at Uyehon-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, was converted into a hospital by the new Imperial Government, and a Dutch medical man named Baldwin was hired to dispense medical treatment. Medical education was also commenced there under the management of the late Dr. Ijun Ogata, and the Dutch physician. This was the beginning of the institution of which the citizens of Osaka are justly proud.

The following year the hospital and school was transferred to the charge of the Osaka Prefectural Office, but soon after it was again placed under the management of the

Education Department. In 1872, however, it was abolished with the thorough reorganization of the educational system generally.

This step, taken by the Government, was thought to be a great pity by the leading citizens of Osaka, and they petitioned the prefectural office to revive it under the management of their own office, the hospital promising to donate the funds required. The new hospital and school were opened in February, 1873, and at the end of the same year more than 300 students were registered there.

The year 1889 was the turning point for the school and hospital, for in that year the German method of instruction and treatment was adopted, in place of the English or Dutch method so far followed. Some of the graduates were sent abroad to prosecute their studies.

Another change in the career of the school came in 1902, when Dr. Naruhiko Sata was appointed Director. Soon after his appointment he established a policy of progress, and thoroughly reformed the institution. Thus in September, 1903, its status as a "Semmon Gakko," or a collegiate school, was recognized by the Education Department.

The improvement of the hospital accommodation and the training of professors were also carried out by the new Director, and the reform was thoroughly effected after the Russo-Japanese war. However, the Education Department refused to give the same treatment to the graduates of the school as to the graduates of universities, in spite of the earnest desires of the citizens of Osaka, who so far gave material support to the institution.

A strenuous endeavour was made by the school faculty to win this honour by further improving the course of study, and increasing the foundation, with the support of the citizens of Osaka. In the meanwhile the donation of ¥500,000 was made by Mr. Jitaro Takeo, a millionaire in Osaka, toward the funds, for the study of cancer. The school was thus equipped with a complete laboratory for the study of that problem for medical students.

The institution complete in every way, the desire of

the Osaka citizens was fulfilled in October, 1914, when Dr. Sanae Takata, Minister of Education, issued a notification that the Osaka Higher Medical School would henceforth be treated as a college. The institution was renamed the Osaka Medical College.

The college provides three courses of Preparatory, Principal, and Post-graduate. The preparatory course can be finished in three years and its curriculum consists of the same subjects as those taught in the Government High Schools. The principal course is finished in four years, the first two of which are spent in the study of fundamental branches of medical science, while the last two years are spent in clinics. The post-graduate course can be completed in two years. The graduates from the principal course are awarded the title of the Osaka Medical College "Gakushi."

The collegiate hospital, which covers an area of 3,300 *tsubo*, is equipped with every modern appliance and has the departments for Internal, Surgical, Optical, Nervous Disease, Pneumatic, etc., etc. The staff consists of the professors, instructors, and their assistants at the College, and they dispense medical help to both in and out patients.

Dr. Naruhiko Sata is the President of the College and the Director of the Collegiate Hospital.

RIKKYO DAIGAKU.

(ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.)

CHANNING MOORE WILLIAMS, the pioneer of the Protestant mission work in Japan and the first bishop of Yedo, was the founder of St. Paul's College, Tokyo. When he came to Japan in 1858, Christian religion was still strictly prohibited in the land, and the tablets bearing the inscription of the Edict were seen in the chief thoroughfares of the larger towns all over the country. The obnoxious law was repealed in 1871, a year ever memorable to the native Christians. Being thoroughly prepared for the work, he eagerly entered upon it, and one of the first things he did was the founding of a school for boys which was known as St. Timothy's School, Osaka.

In February, 1873, St. Paul's School, Tokyo, came into existence. Its first principal was Rev. C. T. Blanchet. The main subject taught in the school was, of course, English, the key to unlock the treasury of the New Learning then in great demand. By the end of the next year

the number of students reached thirty-five. In the autumn of 1877 Rev. D. H. Quinby was appointed principal and



HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, TSUKIJI TOKYO.

Mr. Nuki registrar of the school and it was reopened under this new management and with improved courses. It soon

began to attract many students and a larger building became necessary for the accommodation of day students and boarders.

In 1879 Mr. J. M. Gardiner was appointed principal to succeed Rev. Mr. Quinby. The next year a site was procured in the foreign settlement and a brick building was erected upon it. With the removal of the school to its new quarters in 1882, the course of instruction was remodelled after that of a collegiate school in America and the appellation was altered to St. Paul's College. Since the Restoration of the Ancient Regime in 1867 the attitude of the natives towards Western civilization had been rapidly changing. Formerly people disliked it, simply because they were ignorant of its nature. But when they came into contact with its

twelve years before, the College building needed complete reconstruction, owing to the damage done to the foundations by the great earthquake of 1890. Another shock and the building would have collapsed. A plan was made to raise a fund for a new site and new buildings. But before it was realised the apprehension became real; the building was destroyed by the earthquake of 1893. The College was temporarily accommodated in the Parish House of Holy Trinity Church and not only the instruction was kept up, but the teaching force was increased and an attempt was made to add a three-year postgraduate course in order to carry out the idea that St. Paul's College should be a centre of learning both for the Church in Japan and for the country at large. In 1895 the main section of a



ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, IKEBUKURO, NEAR TOKYO.

culture, learning and religion, they were fascinated by its brilliancy. Dislike changed into admiration. The enrollment in St. Paul's College numbered more than one hundred in 1885. But reaction soon set in and Christianity, misunderstood as being incompatible with and detrimental to the national spirit, was violently opposed. Christian schools as well as Christian churches suffered from the effects of the reactionary movements. In 1886 St. Timothy's School in Osaka was amalgamated with St. Paul's College. In 1889 Mr. T. Saotome was appointed headmaster of the College. The next year Mr. Gardiner resigned after eleven years of faithful service and was succeeded by Rev. T. S. Tyng. Although built only

new College building and a dormitory were erected upon the present site.

Although there was a great demand for secondary education, the time was not ripe for the development of private colleges. So the scheme of a high grade college had to be laid aside. And in 1895 the College was remodelled; a part of it was made a middle school which conformed to the Government Regulations and the other part a collegiate department. In 1896 Rev. Mr. Tyng resigned after six years of most efficient service and Rev. Arthur Lloyd succeeded him. In 1897 the middle school received the recognition of the Educational Department of the Government and in order to devote St. Paul's entire resources to its development, the

collegiate section was closed. In 1897 Dr. J. S. Motoda succeeded Mr. Saotome and assumed the principalship of the School. And under the management of Pres. Lloyd and Dr. Motoda the middle school had a phenomenal growth. In 1902 Rev. Mr. Lloyd resigned and Rev. H. St. G. Tucker became president of the School. In the course of two years the number of students grew to about six hundred and the School was recognized as one of the best middle schools in Tokyo.

Now that the middle school had attained a position of high efficiency and reputation, the natural step was to take up the scheme for a Church college which had been

temporarily laid aside. And the time was now favourable for such a scheme; for the growth of private schools had been so great that the Government saw fit to permit the establishment of private 'daigaku' (universities). So in 1905 a new College Hall and a dormitory were erected in the school compound and in April 1906 Rikkyo Daigaku (St. Paul's College) was opened under Government regulations and recognition, with Rt. Rev. John McKim, D.D., as its founder. In 1912 Rev. H. St. G. Tucker was elected and consecrated Bishop of Kyoto and Dr. C. S. Reifsnider succeeded him as President of St. Paul's. The College is now on the eve of a further development.

TOKYO FURITSU SHOKKO GAKKO.

(THE ARTISANS' SCHOOL OF TOKYO PREFECTURE.)

THE Artisans' School of Tokyo prefecture was founded in February, 1900, by the prefecture with a view to assisting the progress of industry by supplying able and trained artisans. Mr. Kagehiko Kon was appointed the first Director of the school and in April pupils were admitted, but the regular instruction was commenced in June, because the school buildings were only then completed. In May, 1902, the institution was extended and its usefulness enhanced. The Attached Supplementary Night School of Industry thus founded on the premises of the school proved a success before many scholastic terms had passed, producing a large number of trained apprentices.

In March, 1902, the main school produced the first batch of graduates, all of whom were at once taken up by well-known factories in the prefecture. The skill and knowledge of these graduates were well appreciated and each time the school turned out graduates they have been eagerly employed by industrial men. Being encouraged by the success attained the school founded a class of apprentices in November, 1905, and thus the institution became the training organ for industrial circles in the prefecture. The Supplementary Night School of Industry was enlarged in 1909 and many more classes organized. In November, 1910, the enlargement of the institution was again decided upon by the prefecture. A lot of ground was purchased in the ward and a new school building was built. After these changes the school became quite a large and important educational institution. It is situated in Honjo-ku, one of the industrial quarters, and the pupils live always in an industrial atmosphere. The regular course is divided into two departments of mechanical engineering and architecture

and each department trains 60 pupils. The special course for apprentices sent by factory owners gives lessons in mechanical engineering only. The Supplementary Night School is divided into eight courses, admitting as many pupils as possible.



MR. Y. AKIHO.

Special care is taken by the school authorities in the moral training of the pupils.

The present Director of the school, Mr. Yasubaru Akiho, who has been principally instrumental in winning such a brilliant success, is a man of learning and much experience.

WASEDA DAIGAKU.

(THE WASEDA UNIVERSITY.)

WASEDA University is situated at Waseda, near Tokyo. The University has been developed from the Tokyo Semmon Gakko. In organizing the school, Marquis Okuma had very worthy assistants in the persons of Mr. Azusa Ono, Dr. Sanaye Takata and Dr. Tameyuki Amano and others. The institution was opened in October, 1882, with three courses of political science, jurisprudence and science. In 1889 the course of literature was established. In September, 1902, the school was renamed

the work of education for the benefit of the general public, the publication of books and chemical analysis respectively. There are three daughter institutions, viz., Waseda Middle School, Waseda Commercial School and Waseda Technical School. The University has a large museum and library, both of which leave nothing to be desired in equipment. Dr. Tameyuki Amano is the Present President and Dr. Sanaye Takata, ex-Minister of Education, President-Emeritus. The University enrolls



THE WASEDA UNIVERSITY, TOKYO.

Waseda University. In April, 1907, it was reorganized into a juridical person. Simultaneously Marquis (then Count) Okuma was appointed superintendent and Dr. Takata President. The University consists of five departments, viz., Politics, Economy, Jurisprudence, Literature, Commerce and Science and Engineering (the last two are combined). There are the Higher Preparatory course and the Special Section and Higher Normal Section. The University is also provided with three departments for

over 10,000 students and has more than 12,000 alumni, many of whom occupy prominent positions both at home and abroad and are contributing to the cause of the country in various ways. In January, 1908, the late Emperor Meiji was pleased to grant a sum of ¥30,000 in aid of the second extension of the institution then under contemplation. In 1912, H.I.H. the Crown Prince honoured the University with a personal visit.

SHIPBUILDING.

ASANO ZOSENSHO.

(THE ASANO SHIPBUILDING CO., LTD.)

THE promoter of the Asano Shipbuilding Co., Mr. Soichiro Asano, the president of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, who had keenly felt for some years the necessity of establishing a shipyard for the development of this class of industry in Japan, decided to put his cherished scheme into effect at the outbreak of the great European War.

Early in the spring of 1916 he proceeded with his great undertaking with a handful of men. There was much to do; to select a suitable site and plan out the yard on one hand, and on the other to design the hulls and order materials for new boats. In July, 1916, a site at Tsurumi, near

July. This part of the shore being exposed to sea and wind coming from Yokohama Bay, there is a necessity of making some sort of breakwater to protect the boats moored at the fitting-out wharf, which projects out to sea about 3,200 feet, forming one side of the fitting-out basin; this confined water surface will have about 372 acres to accommodate boats during fitting.

BUILDING BERTHS:—Six of 600 feet, 2 of 800 feet long, all of them being re-enforced concrete berths, are to be constructed and two more of 400 feet are in contemplation. All to be finished by next July.



FIG. I.

FIG. II.

Yokohama, was selected. The place selected was a reclaimed sand beach with as yet nothing on it. (See Fig. I.). In the last part of July the work of pumping up sand from the bay to about 6 feet high was started, as shown on Fig. II. At the end of 1916, most of the shop buildings and the erection of the greater part of the heavy machinery were in position, enabling the laying of the first keel on the 11th Feb., 1917, and by the 5th of April four keels were laid for steamers of 11,000 tons.

EXTENT OF THE YARD:—Ground now occupied by shops and building berths amount to about 66 acres, and this is to be extended to 240 acres when completed by next

TRANSPORTATION OF MATERIALS:—The feeding of materials to the building berths is effected by means of electrically-driven revolving tower cranes placed between each two alternate berths, having arms of 105 to 115 feet at a height of 110 to 120 feet above the ground, and it is so arranged that three of these in a row cover every part of hull during construction on both sides. (See Fig. III.). Transportation of materials in the yard and shops are managed by ten 3-ton locomotive cranes, five 6-ton travelling cranes with 80 feet arms sweeping over the stock, as well as fabricating yards in the open air, where are keel bender, flanging machine, heavy plate rollers, jogging

machine and hydraulic man-hole punches, etc. Besides the above, in iron workers shops there are provided three 3-ton overhead electric travelling cranes to bring in materials from outside or to shift from one place to another inside the shop.

CAPACITY OF PRODUCTION:—As stated elsewhere, since 11th Feb. last up to April 5th four keels are laid for



FIG. III.

steamers of 11,000 tons, and from next July the launchings will succeed one another each month for the present, and this will be increased to two boats per building berth a year. The type of boats building now in the yard are mostly standardized freighters of 11,000 and 8,500 tons D. W. Capacity, but the equipments of the yard are capable of handling vessels up to over 30,000 tons.

MACHINERY IN SHOP:—One special feature of the yard is the fact that the machines, with the exception of one or two, are all Japanese make.

STILL UNCOMPLETED PART OF THE PROGRAMME:—Among the unfinished portion of the work, the following may be mentioned, viz., marine engine and boiler works, dry-dock of sufficient size to accommodate the largest mail



THE ASANO SHIPBUILDING YARD AT TSURUMI, NEAR YOKOHAMA.

boat and battle-ship of modern type afloat. To keep up with the demand and progress of the age, there is also in contemplation such undertakings as motors and flying machines, submarines, motor-cars and gun factories; for such works the place is eminently adapted, having wide water frontage.

KAWASAKI ZOSENSHO.

(THE KAWASAKI DOCKYARD CO., LTD.)

MODERN Japan finds the field of her most potent activities in commerce and industry, and the full development of her shipping and shipbuilding is of most vital interest. This fact was well realized in the early days of the Meiji Era by a small group of men hailing from Kanazawa, including Messrs. Yasutaro Sekizawa, Tomojiro Endo, and Akira Ishikawa. They founded a shipyard, called the Kashu Seitetsujo, in 1870, at Kawasaki-Hama, near the mouth of the river Minato. This was practically the first shipyard in this country run on modern lines, and the beginning of the present gigantic shipbuilding plant.

In 1871, when the feudal clans were abolished and all clan enterprises were transferred to the Imperial Govern-

ment, this yard was also placed under the control of the Imperial Government by the Kaga Clan. The Department of Public Works, which was then authorized to look after the yard, carried on the enterprise with success, and in 1873 enlarged the plant, at the same time renaming the establishment the Hyogo Seisakuryo. After being transferred to the charge of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce the yard was in May, 1886, leased to the late Mr. Shozo Kawasaki, father of the present Vice-President of the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. He founded, even before he took the Government yard on lease, a shipyard called the Kawasaki Dockyard at Tsukiji, Tokyo, in May, 1878. The success won at the new yard was energetically followed

up by Mr. Kawasaki, in 1880, with a scheme to build another, called the Hyogo Kawasaki Dockyard at Higashide-machi, Hyogo.

The Government yard was finally purchased by the enterprising shipbuilder in July, 1887, and with it all the



UJIKAWA BRIDGE FOR THE KEIHAN ELECTRIC TRAMWAY MADE BY THE KAWASAKI DOCK YARD CO.

yards under his control were amalgamated into one big concern, and the position of the business was further stabilized, thus paving the way for the birth of the present huge business enterprise.

In October, 1896, still another epoch was marked for the yard when the increasing prosperity of the business compelled the proprietors to enlarge the scope of the enterprise. Mr. Kawasaki then took the final step to convert the private business into a joint stock company, while at the same time carrying out the necessary extension schemes. The company thus organized had a capital of ¥2,000,000.

The company, with Mr. Kojiro Matsukata (President) and Mr. Yoshitaro Kawasaki (Vice-President) at the head of the Board of Directors, then began a career of progress and active enterprise. At present the company's affairs are controlled by the following:—

KOJIRO MATSUKATA, Esq.	{	Managing Director and President.
YOSHITARO KAWASAKI, Esq.	{	Managing Director and Vice-President.
GYO MOMOTO, Esq.		Director.
MITSUMASA HIROSE, Esq.		"
TSUNENORI TANAKA, Esq.		Auditor.

The development achieved by the company under these gentlemen is clearly seen in the gigantic scale on which the company's workshops and offices are built. The company has its head office at Higashi-Kawasaki-cho, Kobe, and the main works at Higashi-Shiriike-cho, Kobe. Branch offices and works are established at Tokyo, Dairen, and Shanghai.

The company has increased its capital several times since its incorporation as a joint stock company, and at

present it amounts to ¥10,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares, all of which is paid up. The reserve account amounted to ¥2,662,000 at the end of March, 1915.

Originally the company undertook the building and repairs of all kinds of ships and machinery, iron and bronze castings, and repairs of all descriptions, but later the scope of work has been enlarged and now embraces a huge number of lines.

At the main office the company's operations are divided into four departments. In the first department the construction and repairs of different types of warships, passenger ships, cargo boats, dredgers, fishing boats, floating docks, and other descriptions of ships are undertaken, while the second department makes it its specialty to construct or repair boilers, locomotives, engines, motors, and other varieties of machinery and tools. In the third department steel, iron, and bronze castings, ordnance, and other kindred articles are produced, the fourth department conducting salvage and towing operations.

The Hyogo Branch Works were inaugurated in July, 1907, and their business operations comprise the manufacture of steel, steel castings, iron castings, the manufacture of water pipes and gas tubes, the production of mining equipments, the manufacture of locomotives, passenger cars, vans, electric tramway cars, and all other railway equipments. Recently it is reported that the construction of bridges, gas tanks, and building materials has been added to the list of the Branch's production, also the sawing of timber.

The Dairen Branch was opened in July, 1908, when the company took it on lease from the South Manchuria Railway Company to undertake the construction and repair of ships, machines, etc. There is a graving dock, 381'-0" in length, capable of accommodating a vessel up to 3,000 tons.

The Kawasaki Dockyard Company having purchased

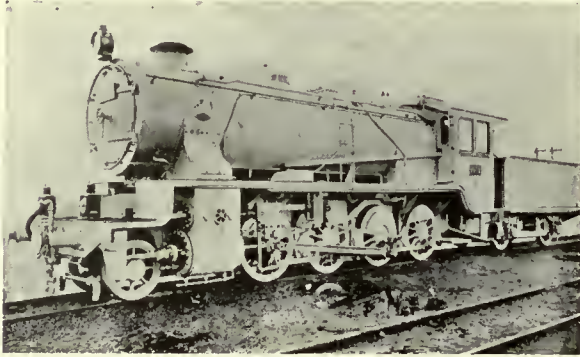


S.S. "YASAKA MARU" (12,000 TONS)
FOR THE N.Y.K.

the following patent rights, possesses the sole privilege to construct and sell those articles in Japan, and in some cases in China and Siam as well:—

Curtis Steam Turbines, both aerial and marine. Westinghouse-Leblanc's Refrigerators, Condensers, Air Pumps,

and Motors. Weir's Uniflux Condensers, direct acting pumps, evaporating feed heating and distilling plant for marine use. Cantilever framed steamships. Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nuernberg A.G.'s Diesel engines of "Constant" pressure system. Schmidt's superheaters (marine and locomotive). Yarrow's marine superheaters. General Electric Co.'s electrical locomotive equipment and fittings. Miya-bara's water tube boilers. Aetonia process of casting.



CONSOLIDATION LOCOMOTIVE FOR THE I.G.R.

Copper Robson & Co.'s stock oil converter. Monel metal. Allen's pistons, piston and pistonrod packings. Copeland metallic packings. Sturrock fire bridges for boilers, etc.

The company owns ideal plants for the conduct of the lines of business above enumerated. At the main office

At the main office the company operates two graving docks and two patent slipways, their dimensions being as follows:—

No. 1. GRAVING DOCK.

Extreme length	... ..	425'-0"
Length on blocks	... ..	377'-0"
Width of entrance on top	... ..	63'-6"
Water on blocks at spring tide	... ..	24'-6"



BATTLE CRUISER "HARUNA" (28,000 TONS)
FOR THE I.J.N.

No. 2. GRAVING DOCK.

Length	... ..	381'-1"
Width of entrance on top	... ..	49'-2"
Width of entrance at bottom	... ..	42'-0"
Depth over sill	... ..	23'-3"



BRIDGE VIEW OF THE KAWASAKI DOCK YARD CO., KOBE.

alone there are 1,722 machines. At the Hyogo Works 325 machines are at work, while at the Dairen Branch 87 machines are employed to the fullest capacity, all these machines being working with electric, steam, compressed air, and hydraulic power.

Two patent slipways are 280 feet to 180 feet in length. At the Dairen Branch, as already stated, a graving dock, 381 feet in length, is owned.

At present five shipbuilding stocks are employed at the main office, the biggest of them being capable of accom-

modating a warship of 40,000 tons, and a merchantman of 50,000 tons.

The maximum capacity of these stocks is as follows :—
No. 1 is for vessels up to 4,000 tons, being 500' T.L. × 22' ;
No. 2 is for boats up to 6,000 tons, being 600' T.L. × 30' ;
No. 3 is for ships up to 20,000 tons, being 750' T.L. × 42' ;
No. 4 is for ships up to 30,000 tons, being 650' × 44'.
This stock is fitted with a giant gantry crane, 165 feet high.
No. 5 is a temporary structure, on which vessels up to 30,000 tons can be built. All of them are fitted with five 3-ton, seven 5-ton, and four 8-ton derrick posts with electric winches. In addition to these permanent stocks there are a number of temporary stocks available for smaller craft.

On the water there are three floating cranes ; the largest of which, being the greatest of the kind in the Far East, will lift 200 tons weight, while the next largest will lift 50 tons, the smallest having a capacity of 20 tons. Besides, there are many over-head travelling cranes, the capacity of which ranges between 125 tons and 2 tons, together with a large number of wharf cranes, shear legs, locomotive cranes, hand cranes, some of which can lift 60 tons.

There are many miles of railway tracks in the main works to facilitate the transportation of materials, and locomotive cranes and hand cranes above referred to are mostly employed on the tracks. In the Hyogo Works also

there are miles of tracks, which are connected with the State Railway at Hyogo Station.

The company has received big orders for warships, merchantmen, and other vessels, engines, vans, cars, bridges, girders, pipes, and a thousand other articles not only from the Imperial Japanese Navy, the Imperial Government Railway, and other Japanese public and private bodies but from foreign Governments as well. This fact has been a great encouragement to the company to turn out the best possible articles and so maintain the reputation established.

The total number of warships, passenger boats, cargo vessels, and other bottoms built to the order of the Imperial Japanese Navy, the Royal Siamese Navy, the Chinese Republican Navy, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and other clients by the company in past years are considerably over 370.

According to the report presented by the company at the end of March, 1915, the company has under construction a battleship, a battle-cruiser, two cargo boats of 7,600 tons each, a cargo vessel of 9,600 tons, two torpedo boat destroyers of 600 tons each, a dredger, and seven merchantmen, the tonnage of which ranges between 2,500 and 7,500 tons.

This colossal business is run with 884 employees and 12,000 workmen.

OSAKA TEKKO SHO.

(THE OSAKA IRON WORKS, LTD.)

THE Osaka Iron Works has an authorised capital of ¥12,000,000 as the result of the recent decision passed by the proprietary, and manages large yards at

can build ocean-going steamers of from 500 tons to 10,000 tons. The works are the outgrowth of the Osaka Tekkojo, managed by Mr. Ryotaro Hanta as a private concern since



SAKURAJIMA DOCKYARD, OSAKA.

Sakurajima, Osaka ; Innoshima, Hiroshima prefecture ; Ajikawa, Osaka ; Tempozan, Osaka ; and Keelung, which

1881. In February, 1883, boilers and engines for the *Chinzei Maru*, 460 tons, were constructed at the Ajikawa

Factory, these being the first boilers made in Japan. The Works also were the first in Japan to make a steel steamer, for as early as April, 1890, the *Kumakawa Maru*, a steel boat, was built at the same factory.

In April, 1914, the works were converted into a joint stock company under the old style and its capital was fixed at ¥6,000,000. With this reorganization the concern's business scope was much enlarged and old plants were entirely repaired. In July, 1916, the company's capital was doubled into ¥12,000,000, because the company had to further enlarge its plants at the different yards owing to big



INNOSHIMA WORKS OF THE OSAKA
IRON WORKS.

contracts entered into with the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Nippon Steamship Company for the regular supply of large ocean-going steamships during five years from 1916 at the rate of between 50,000 to 60,000 tons deadweight and between 20,000 and 27,500 tons a year respectively.

At present the company conducts the following lines of business:—The construction and repair of warships, steamers, dredgers, fishing boats, shallow bottomed boats, motors, engines, boilers, electric machines, and motor cars. The manufacture of cast iron pipes and tubes, iron bridges, iron wharfs, and iron and steel building materials. At the Ajikawa Works, situated at 4-chome Kitaajikawa-dori,

Osaka, are the mould factory, the casting works, the steel works, and nine other factories where the construction of engines, boilers, and kindred articles is conducted. At the Sakurajima Works, situated at No. 7, Sakurajima, Osaka, there are six stocks for large steamers up to 10,000 tons, a number of slipways, etc. The Innoshima Yards were taken over from the Innoshima Dockyard Company in 1911 and have a complete shipbuilding plant. There are three docks, which can accommodate large ships up to 10,000 tons. The Tempoan and other works also have smaller stocks and docks and can turn out handy steamers for the coasting trade. Though recently the Keelung works were closed and the Amagasaki Works were disposed of the works can turn out large ocean-going steamers to more than 200,000 tons a year.

According to a report dated December 31st, 1915, seven ships were finished and delivered to owners during the latter half of 1915 alone, and 121 steamers, with an aggregate of 188,363 tons, were repaired.

During the first six months of 1916 the works completed for sea ten steamers between 1,200 and 3,000 tons.

With the expansion of the business the company's finances have witnessed much improvement, and at the end of the first business term of 1916 the total value of the company's assets amounted to ¥14,052,049 and the gross earnings to ¥1,537,059.

The affairs of this prosperous establishment are controlled by:—

JUNTARO YAMAOKA, Esq.	... ..	President.
TSUTOMU YAMAGUCHI, Esq....	... ..	Managing Director.
RYONOSUKE KIMURA, Esq.	... ..	„ „
RYUTARO HANTA, Esq....	... ..	Director.
MASANORI MURAKI, Esq.	... ..	„
UKICHI KOGA, Esq.	... ..	Auditor.
YOTARO TAKAGI, Esq.	... ..	„

TOKYO ISHIKAWAJIMA ZOSENSHO.

(THE ISHIKAWAJIMA SHIPBUILDING AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD.)

THE Tokyo Ishikawajima Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., is one of the oldest shipbuilding plants in Japan, its history dating from 1855, when the *Asahi Maru*, a small wooden steamer, was built by the Clan of Mito at the islet. After the Restoration of the Imperial Rule in 1867 the dockyard was controlled by the Imperial Government and was called the Shipping Bureau Yard. Later it was converted into a shipbuilding bureau, but its importance as a Navy Yard was then lost, as the Government enlarged the yard Yatokosuka and conducted the construction and repair of warships there.

In 1876 the plant was all transferred to the control of the Tsukiji Arsenal, and the Government plant at Ishikawa-

company with a capital of ¥175,000, which was later increased to ¥250,000 with the enforcement of a new Commercial Code. The outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war caused the yard to extend its plant further, but Ishikawajima was too small to build another factory. Accordingly in August, 1869, the company built another yard at Uraga, Kanagawa prefecture. When it was completed the plant was equipped with every appliance required for the construction and repair of big steamers. Thus the company became one of the largest shipbuilding concerns in Kwanto, and had a capital of ¥1,500,000.

The plan thus launched for the purpose of enhancing the prosperity of the company, however, proved a mistake,



THE TOKYO ISHIKAWAJIMA SHIPBUILDING AND ENGINEERING CO.

jima was completely abolished. However, the yard was soon revived by the late Mr. Tomiji Hirano. He built a new factory and yard at the site of the old Government plant, and under the style of the Ishikawajima Hirano Dockyard commenced operations in 1876. Several years after Mr. Hirano took on lease the Naval Iron Works at Ishikawaguchi, Yokohama, and with the support of British experts initiated the manufacture of engines, boilers, and other machines. In 1884 he moved the iron works at Yokohama to Ishikawajima and at the same time effected a great extension in the yard at Ishikawajima. In August, 1887, the yard launched the warship *Chokai*, 614 tons. In January, 1889, the yard was converted into a joint stock

for it started a severe rivalry with the Uraga Dockyard Company, floated at the port slightly before, and both companies were faced with financial difficulties. After prolonged negotiations the Ishikawajima Dockyard Company consented to withdraw from Uraga by selling all its property there to the Uraga Dockyard Company. As the result of this the company reduced its capital to ¥350,000 and remodelled its plant so as to make it possible to concentrate its energy in the manufacture of bridges, rails, iron frames, boilers, and other machines, besides small ships.

With this readjustment the company soon recovered its sound financial position, and when the manufacture of

electric machines was inaugurated its capital was again increased to ¥1,020,000. The company secured the assistance of well-known electric engineering companies in England and soon undertook the manufacture of iron frames, cranes, bridges, building materials, electric machines, etc. The outbreak of the European war, however, compelled the company to resume the construction of steamers, and already orders for several large cargo boats have been accepted. In March, 1914, the company enlarged its capital to ¥2,040,000 for the purpose of building stocks, docks, and other accessory accommodation. In June, 1913, a branch yard was built at Satozaki-machi, Fukuoka prefecture, and there the manufacture of bridge building materials, chimneys, iron pipes, and other iron materials was commenced.

At present the company manufactures ships, boilers,

engines, patented Woodson's water pipe boilers, pumps, water mills, chimneys, iron pipes, iron bridges, zinc-plated iron towers, reinforced concrete buildings, cranes, elevators, motors and their accessories, railway appliances, gas tanks and their accessories, and hydraulic machines.

The following are the company officers:—

DR. KAICHI WATANABE	... ..	{ President and Managing Director.
TEIKICHI SHIMIZU, Esq.	... ..	Director.
KAZUO SATO, Esq.	... ..	„
SHIGERU TANAKA, Esq.	... ..	„
TOKUJIRO YOKOYAMA, Esq.	... ..	„
TOKURO UCHIDA, Esq.	... ..	{ Director, Manager, and Chief Expert.
NAGAMASA TANAKA, Esq.	... ..	Auditor.
MASAGORO SATO, Esq.	... ..	„
SHUZO TOMIOKA, Esq.	... ..	„

SHIPPING.

HARADA KISEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE HARADA STEAMSHIP CO.)

THE Harada Steamship Co. situated at 4-chome, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka is a joint-stock company, floated by Mr. Rokuro Harada, and others, in April,

1916, as successor to the Harada Steamship Co., a partnership, and it is wellknown as one of the greatest steamship owners in Japan. It also owns a shipbuilding plant at 3-chome, Kizugawa, Minami-ku, Osaka.



MR. R. HARADA.

The company's fleet consists of the following boats:—
The *Ryojun Maru*, the *Tsuru Maru*, the *Matsu Maru*, the *Kagoshima Maru*, the *Neisei Maru*, the *Satsuma Maru*.

All of them are fine cargo boats and are either run by the company itself, or chartered.

The company at present is controlled by the following:—

- ROKURO HARADA, Esq. President.
- MATAZO ASAMI, Esq. Director.
- SATARO NAGASAKI, Esq. „
- JUJIRO HARADA, Esq. Auditor.

KITA NIPPON KISEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE NORTH JAPAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

THIS company carries on a very important regular service in the Northern sea, with a number of fine steamers. It was organized shortly after the cession by Russia to Japan of the Southern half of Saghalien. It has a capital of ¥1,000,000 to maintain the communications between the new colony and the mother country.

The scope of working has been repeatedly enlarged by the company, and now the following services are run by the company:—

The Karafuto Mail Service, the East Coast Line, the West Coast Line; the Fushiki-Karafuto Service, the Aomori-Muroran Service.

Hakodate is the terminus for the East Coast Line of the Karafuto Mail Service. From May to October this line was maintained with the steamer *Futami Maru*, on a fortnightly basis. The ship calls at Otaru, Otomari, Ikebesan, Tominai, Nosamu, Sakaehama, Higashishiroura, Motodomari, Tomakushi, Shikuka, and Chirie on her way to Hakodate.

The Steamer *Sumidagawa Maru* is also run on the same line, but she touches at Lopen Island, in addition to the ports just mentioned, on her way from Hakodate to the last destination.



THE "TAIREI
MARU."

MR. I. SUYENAGA.
THE "CHIKUGOGAWA MARU."

The West Coast Line is maintained, with three steamers, the *Tairei Maru*, the *Tenyu Maru*, and the *Kosei Maru*. The first of these liners leaves Otaru, and sails for Tomarii via Otomari, Maoka, Nodasamu, and Honto three times a month. On her first voyage she extends her trip further to Kushunnai. The *Tairei Maru* is a unique ship in this country, being equipped with an ice-crusher for the purpose of maintaining the communications between Karafuto and the mother country during the winter months.

The *Tenyu Maru* is despatched from Hakodate twice a month, during the warm months of the year to Ambetsu

via Otaru, Lopen Island, Honto, Maoka, Rantomari, Nodasamu, Tomarii, Nayori, Kushunnai, Ushike, Moebishi, Endo, Ushiro, Esutori, Kitanayoshi, and other ports.

From June to September the *Kosei Maru* is despatched on the same line, twice a month from Hakodate to Kinyoshi via Otaru, Lopen Island, Muidomari, Honto, Maoka, Randomari, Nodasamu, Otte, Tomarii, Nayori, Kushunnai, Ushike, Moebishi, Rukushi, Endo, Ushiro, and Esutori.

The company's Fushiki-Karafuto service is almost the only direct service regularly maintained between Karafuto and the ports on the Sea of Japan, and it is of great advantage to fishing operators in the North. From April to October the *Swatow Maru*, and the *Nisshin Maru*, make the journey three times a month on this line. They sail from Fushiki to Kushunnai via Namerikawa, Iotsu, Otaru, Otomari, Honto, Maoka, Randomari, Nodasamu, Tomarii, and other ports.

The company's Aomori-Muroran service is run under a mail contract with the Department of Communications, to maintain the connection between the railway in Hokkaido and that in the main land. It is the best and quickest way to travel from the main land to any part of Hokkaido, for the service is arranged so as to secure the quickest connection with the railway. Any traveller leaving Uyeno at 9 in the evening can arrive at Sapporo at 10 in the morning, of the third day after his departure.

At present the *Keijo Maru*, and the *Chikugogawa Maru*, are used on this line. They leave Aomori each afternoon at 4, being due at Muroran at 3 next morning, and on their return voyage they leave Muroran at 5 each afternoon and arrive at Aomori at 4 next morning. Tickets are sold at every station in Hokkaido and on the main land at stations on the following lines:—

The Tokaido Main Line (Shinagawa, Yokohama, and Yokosuka only), the Tohoku Line, the Ou Line, the Ganyetsu Line, the Sakata Line.

The company has its head office at Sakaye-cho, Otomari, Karafuto, and a branch office at Minami-Hama-cho, Otaru, Hokkaido. It also has its agencies and inquiry offices where travellers and shippers can obtain every possible facility wherever the steamers call.

NANYO YUSEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE SOUTH SEA MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

THIS company came into existence in October, 1912, when the Government induced Messrs. Keizo Oaki, Jujiro Harada, and Miyakichi Itaya, prominent owners of tramp steamers, to organize a partnership, for the opening of a regular mail service between this country, and the Netherlands Indies, with a view to developing Japan's trade in those parts. It was generally considered to be a big trade opening, in spite of the powerful influence held by the Germans and Chinese.

At first the service was run with the *Ryojun Maru*, 4,804 tons, the *Banri Maru*, 3,231 tons, and the *Hokuto Maru*, 3,283 tons, between Kobe and important ports in the Dutch Indies. Twelve voyages were made a year, the Government granting bounties to the extent of ¥150,000 a year as subsidies.

A rival line started, named the Java-China-Japan Lijn, which runs a regular service between the Netherlands Indies, and some important ports in China and Japan, under the protection of the Netherlands Government. It was soon eliminated, however, by arranging a convention on freight rates and other matters, and since this the business has been developing peacefully.

The foundation of the business having been stabilized, Messrs. Ryotaro Matsumoto, Shuntaro Saeki, and other shipowners were admitted into partnership, and the scope of business was enlarged. Eventually, the whole affair was transferred to the South Sea Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., then floated with a capital of ¥1,500,000, for the purpose of taking over the business.

With the conversion of the business into a joint-stock company, improvements to both the management and the service run were completed in April, 1915, when the mail contract with the Government was revised and the annual subsidies were increased to ¥220,000.

Under the improved management an addition has been

made to the company's fleet in the shape of the *Borneo Maru*, which displaces 3,914 tons. The liners are despatched at an interval of 23 days from Kobe, thus 16 trips are made annually. On their outward voyage they call at Moji, Hongkong, Batavia, Semarang, and Sourabaya, and on their homeward trip the voyage is commenced from Semarang, and Macassar in the Celebes, Balikpapan in Borneo, Hongkong, Moji, and Yokohama are touched. Formerly the liners called at Singapore on their way from Hongkong to Java, but in April, 1915, it was eliminated from the list of ports of call and now they sail direct from Hongkong to Batavia direct.

The company's liners are all manned with competent Japanese, who can speak either English, Malayan, or Dutch. The company has established agencies or inquiry offices at every port where the company's liners call.

The company head office is situated at 10-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, and a branch at 3-chome, Kaigan-dori, Kobe.

In the following the agencies are listed :—

Branch of Oguri & Co., 2-chome, Higashi-Hon-cho, Moji; Branch of the N.Y.K., Keelung, Taiwan; Yamagataya Shoten, Yokohama; Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Hongkong; Maclaine, Watson & Co., Batavia; MacNeill & Co., Semarang; Fraser Eaton & Co., Sourabaya; Michael Stephens & Co., Macassar; Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij, Balikpapan.

This line is now controlled by the following :—

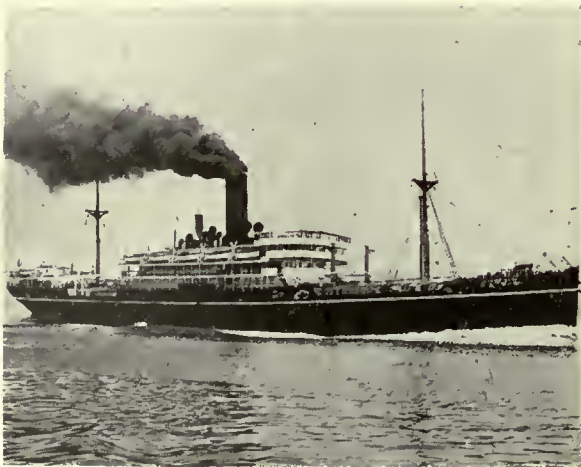
KEIZO OAKI, Esq.	President.
RYOTARO MATSUMOTO, Esq. ...	Managing Director.
SHUNTARO SAEKI, Esq.	{ Director and Manager of the Kobe Branch.
MIYAKICHI ITAYA, Esq.	Director.
JUJIRO HARADA, Esq.	„
ROKURO HARADA, Esq.	Auditor.
JUNSUKE ITAYA, Esq.	„

NIPPON YUSEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

DURING this age of intense effort and energetic enterprise nothing has been more remarkable than the wonderful development the country's shipping has achieved, the best part of which is to the credit of the Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha.

This shipping company came into existence in 1885 as the result of the two rival lines, the Kyodo Unyukaisha, which was under the control of the Government and the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company being amalgamated. The fleet of the company when it made its appearance comprised 58 steamers of intermediate sizes with a combined tonnage of 64,365 tons, which must have been a very large figure at that time. But now the company works considerably more than 100 vessels with a combined tonnage of upwards of 500,000 tons.



S.S. "SUWA MARU," N.Y.K.

Since its foundation the company has been granted heavy official bounties, in return carrying mails, maintaining certain regular services between this country and principal ports of the world, and equipping ships so that they may be ready for military service at a moment's notice. Three times the company has been called upon to render services to the State and given splendid response to the call.

First during the Chino-Japanese war the company's fleet was placed at the disposal of the country as far as possible, the main part of the expeditionary forces being carried by its ships. Secondly during the Russo-Japanese campaign the transportation of that huge army, a million strong, with its stores and equipments was undertaken by

the company. Indeed, without the company's efficient services the maintenance of so large an army on the continent would have been very difficult. Lastly the company placed part of its fleet at the disposal of the country when war with Germany was declared in 1914 and helped the Army and Navy to achieve the fall of Tsingtao.

Thus the passengers by the company's ships have the peculiar advantage of travelling in vessels which are associated with the most thrilling events in the history of the world. Particularly when it is remembered that all through its career the company has been able to boast that not one vessel has been lost owing to any error on the part of its navigators or incompetence of its crew, it is not too much to say that no better ships to travel by can be found than the N. Y. K. boats.

In the freight services the efficiency of the company's officers and men and the sea-going quality of its fleet are pronouncedly shown. In every water the flag of the company is seen, being respected by its rivals for its ubiquity, while it is viewed by shippers with admiration because it is the mark of extraordinary enterprise. For the coastwise trade in home waters comparatively small low-draught boats are employed, but for the ocean trade larger and speedier ships are used. The extra cargo boats run on the European and the trans-Pacific routes are, indeed, the finest ever launched by Japan's shipping yards.

The regular services now maintained by the company's steamers between Japan and foreign ports are as follows :

There are two services maintained between Japan and Europe, one being under official protection while the other is run by the company independent of outside help. The mail service is carried on with 11 big liners on a weekly basis. The home terminus for the service is Yokohama and on the outward trips Kobe, Moji or Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Madeira, and other ports are touched before London, which is the temporary terminus for the service. On the homeward voyages the liners, leaving London, sail straight to Singapore via Madeira, Cape Town, and Durban, and thence make for Yokohama via intermediate ports.

The independent service is run with something like 10 liners on a monthly basis. The home terminus is Yokohama. On the outward voyages the liners touch at Kobe, Moji or Nagasaki, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, and Madeira before they reach London, the foreign terminus of

the service. Four of the ships touch at Singapore instead of Colombo, while three of them sail through the Strait of Gibraltar to Marseilles. On the homeward trips the ships sail across the Atlantic to New York and thence through the Panama Canal to the Far East, Vladivostock inclusive.

The Trans-Pacific service is also maintained on an official and private basis. The terminus for the official mail service is Hongkong and two liners run once in six weeks from Hongkong and Tacoma, which are the foreign termini for the service. On the homeward and outgoing trips Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seattle are touched at. During the tea season Keelung and Shimidzu are also included in the ports of call.

The private service on the Pacific is carried on with four liners. The ships are run once in three weeks both from Hongkong and Seattle, calling at Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama, and Victoria. During the tea season Shimidzu and Keelung are also touched. All the company's Trans-Pacific lines exchange cargo and passengers at Seattle with the Great Northern, the North Pacific, and the Milwaukee Railways with which the company's Trans-Pacific services are connected.

The Yokohama-Melbourne service is maintained with three liners on a monthly system, the termini being Yokohama and Melbourne. The ships are bound by the mail contract with the Government to call at Kobe, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Manila, Samboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, and Sydney both on the outgoing and homeward voyages.

The Yokohama-Shanghai service is carried on with five big liners twice a week. Calls are made both on the outgoing and homeward trips at Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki.

The Yokohama-North China service is maintained with three ships sailing three times a month from Yokohama and Newchwang. On the outgoing voyages the ships call at Nagoya, Yokkaichi, Kobe, Moji, Chemulpo, Dairen, Tientsin, and Taku, while on the homeward trips Dairen, Moji and Kobe are called at. During the winter season the service is subject to changes.

Two ships are run once a week between Kobe and Shanghai via Osaka and Moji, which is called the Kobe-Shanghai service.

The Kobe-North China service is maintained with four ships sailing once in six days both from Newchwang and Kobe, via Moji, Nagasaki, and Tientsin; Osaka is also called at sometimes. During the winter season this service is suspended.

The Bombay service is carried on with six ships sailing once in two weeks from Kobe and Bombay, via Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo. On the

homeward trips Colombo, Shanghai, and Yokkaichi are also touched at.

The Calcutta service is maintained on the same basis between Yokohama and Calcutta, via Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Rangoon.

The Kobe-Vladivostock service is maintained with the liners sailing between the two ports twice in three weeks, via Moji, Fusan, Wonsan, Joshin, Seishin, and Osaka.

The Osaka-Tientsin service is maintained with a vessel sailing twice a month between Osaka and Tientsin via Kobe and Moji. During the winter season the service is suspended as is the case with all other North China services.

The Osaka-Tsingtao service is maintained also with a boat on a fortnightly service system. The steamer calls at Kobe and Moji both on its outgoing and homeward trips.

The company has its headquarters at Yuraku-cho,



THE DINING ROOM S.S. "FUSHIMI MARU," N.Y.K.

Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, and many branches and agencies at principal ports of the world, including Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hongkong, Bombay, London, Calcutta, Seattle, Tientsin, Hankow, Vladivostock, Victoria, New York, Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Rangoon, Penang, Colombo, etc.

The company's business has been thriving since its foundation, and in June, 1915, when the thirtieth year was attained by the company, an enormous amount of reserves was distributed among shareholders and employees as bonuses; but still there was a large amount remaining which was partly added to the authorised capital, this being increased by ¥22,000,000. At the end of the business term ended March 31st, 1916, the surplus profit was seen to exceed ten million yen. After setting aside enormous amounts for different items the balance of this vast figure was distributed as set forth in the following profit and loss

account, which is here reproduced to show how prosperous the company's affairs are :—

	Yen.
Net profit for the term... ..	9,614,231.206
Balance brought over from the previous term	946,618.209
Total	10,560,849.414
Loss reserve	480,711.560
Fees to Directors and Auditors	165,000.000
Ordinary dividend at 8 per cent. per annum	1,054,240.000
Special dividend at 2 per cent. per annum..	263,560.000
Extraordinary special dividend at 10 per cent. per annum	1,317,800.000
War allowances to employees	250,000.000
Balance carried forward to next term ...	7,029,537.855

The company's affairs are controlled by some of the

ablest brains in shipping circles in Japan, as is shown in the following :—

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

BARON REMPEI KONDO	{ Managing Director and President.
DR. TOSHINOBU SUDA	{ Managing Director and Vice-President.
TAMIO HAYASHI, Esq.	Managing Director.
YOMEJIRO ITO, Esq.	"
KINNOSUKE HARADA, Esq.	Director.
TAMOTSU YATSUI, Esq.	"
TATSU HORI, Esq.	"
RENTARO NEGISHI, Esq.	"

BOARD OF AUDITORS.

TAKESHI ARISHIMA, Esq.	Auditor.
TATSUMI IIDA, Esq.	"

OSAKA SHOSEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha is one of the largest and oldest shipping companies in Japan and maintains over forty regular services all over the world, besides a number of extra services being carried on on many important trade routes.

and the combined tonnage of the ships run was only 17,000 tons.

During the early years of the company the steamers owned were all of the old type and every year a large amount of capital was inevitably expended on their repair.



S.S. "HARBIN MARU," O.S.K.

The company was floated in Osaka in May, 1884, with a capital of ¥1,200,000 for the purpose of combining all shipping lines operating coasting steamers in the inland sea. Therefore, the company was merely a small local line

In 1887, however, the Government consented to grant a bounty of ¥50,000 per annum towards the expenses of improving the company's fleet.

This work was energetically pushed on and in 1894,

when the capital was increased to ¥1,800,000, it was nearly completed, almost all old ships having been replaced by new ones of greater tonnage, and during the war with China the company very efficiently assisted the military authorities in transporting troops and munitions.

Immediately after the war the capital was increased to ¥2,500,000 and the company opened a regular service between this country and Taiwan, and later several coast-wise services in the newly-acquired colony. In South China, too, several regular services were maintained. The company's capital was also enlarged several times in the meanwhile and in 1897 it stood at ¥10,000,000. According to the company's report made up two years later the services and fleet were as follows:—

	Lines.	Ships run. Tons.
Coastwise services	14	10,766
Ocean services	12	28,750

These figures steadily increased during the following year and according to the company's report made up in 1903, the services and ships were as follows:—

	Lines.	Ships run. Tons.
Coastwise services	20	10,106
Ocean services	22	47,625

The Russo-Japanese war marked a new epoch for the company, for while a large amount of tonnage was placed at the disposal of the country trade was carried on as usual by enlarging the fleet, and thus a way for another extension was paved. On the restoration of peace the company increased its capital to ¥16,500,000, at the same time raising capital by the issue of debentures. All the proceeds were employed in inaugurating a North American line, and a Bombay service, and in improving or enlarging trade at home, and in the Far East. Though the Yangtze River services were incorporated with the newly-organized Nisshin Kisen Kaisha the company's services in the different parts of the world, thanks to these energetic measures, steadily increased during the following years, and at the end of 1913, the company's fleet and services stood as follows:—

	Lines.	Ships run. Tons.
Coastwise services	26	34,172
Far Eastern services	20	95,072
Ocean services	2	50,651

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has a subscribed capital of ¥24,750,000, divided into 495,000 shares, which the company intends increasing at no distant date in view of the necessity of enlarging its operations after the European war.

According to the latest report the company owns 108 steamers, with a gross tonnage of 209,132.58 tons.

At present the company maintains over forty regular services almost all over the world as shown below:—

Trans-Pacific Services:—Tacoma Service, Fortnightly; San Francisco, Monthly. Indian Services:—Yokkaichi-Bombay service, Twice a month. South Seas Services:—A Service, Once in two months; B Service, Once in two months. Taiwan Service:—Kobe-Keelung Line, Six or seven times a month; Yokohama-Takao Line, Six times a month; Coastwise A Line, Six times a month; Coastwise B Line, Twice a month. Chosen Services:—Osaka-Chemulpo Line, Nine times a month; Osaka-Antung Line, Twice a



MR. K. HORI.

month; Osaka-Seishiu Line, Twice a month; Nagasaki-Dairen Line, Two or four times a month. China Services:—Yokohama-Dairen Line, Once in twenty-two days; Osaka-Dairen Line, Twice in a week; Osaka-Tsingtao Line, Twice a month; Osaka-Tientsiu Line, Six times a month; Hongkong-Keelung Line, Weekly; Takao-Canton Line, Fortnightly; Takao-Tientsin Line, Three times a month; Hongkong-Haihong Line, Suspended. Vladivostock Services:—Tsuruga-Vladivostock Line (direct), Weekly; Otaru-Vladivostock Line, Once or twice a month. Coast-wise Services:—Yokohama-Keelung Line, Monthly; Osaka-Keelung Line, Fortnightly; Osaka-Okinawa Line, Eight times a month; Kagoshima-Naha Line, Six times a month; Oshima Line, Six times a month; Osaka-Kagoshima Line, Every other day; Osaka-Okawa Line, Six

times a month; Osaka-Sanin Line, Ten times a month; Osaka-Shimonoseki Line, Daily; Osaka-Moji Line, Every other day; Osaka-Beppu Line, Once in four days; Osaka-Inland Sea Line, Daily; Osaka-Shikoku Line, Daily; Osaka-Kochi Line, Daily; Ujina-Takahama Line, Three times a day; Tamashima-Tadotsu Line, Twice a day; Osaka-Beppu Line, Once in two days; Hinode-Uwajima Line, Daily; Osaka-Tokushima Line, Three times a day; Osaka-Tanabe Line, Daily; Osaka-Katsuura Line, Daily; Osaka-Nagoya Line, Daily; Kochi-Kannoura Line, Daily; Kochi-Sukumo Line, Daily; Tokushima-Wakanoura Line, Daily.

Besides several extra lines in Europe and Australia are maintained and almost everywhere in the world the company's ships are seen.

Though the war in Europe may have been partially responsible for the recent striking increase in receipts it is, according to the report of the company, largely the result of the expansion of the company's operations.

While the income has thus been steadily increased its running expenses have been kept down as far as possible, thanks to the prudent management of the board. The result is a striking increase in the net profit for the past decade.

The company has its headquarters in Osaka. There are over thirty branch offices both at home and abroad to undertake local business affairs, which are also placed under the charge of very able business men. Over a

hundred agencies are also scattered all over the world where the company's flag is seen.

Especially during the last decade there has been a steady increase in the company's receipts, which has in its turn enabled the Board to increase dividend rates. The reserves and balances have also increased enormously and their total reached in 1913, 38 per cent. of the paid up capital.

In the following the receipts and disbursements for the past five business terms are given to demonstrate how progressive is the company's business:—

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
	Yen.	Yen.
1st half, 1914	9,723,226	6,958,187
2nd half, 1914	9,622,929	6,812,698
1st half, 1915	11,107,593	7,668,726
2nd half, 1915	12,496,033	8,127,148
1st half, 1916	19,230,570	10,737,864

The officials are as follows:—

K. HORI Esq.	President.
J. YAMAOKA, Esq.	Vice-President.
R. KAFUKU, Esq.	Managing Director.
Z. TOYODA, Esq.	Director.
S. TERANISHI, Esq.	"
R. TANAKA, Esq.	"
H. ABE, Esq.	"
T. NOMOTO, Esq.	Auditor.
R. HANTA, Esq.	"
G. TARO, Esq.	"

T O M I S H I M A - G U M I .

(THE TOMISHIMA-GUMI, LTD.)

THE Tomishima-Gumi, one of the greatest lightermen and carrying agents in Osaka, was founded in May, 1884, along with the organization of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, for the purpose of handling cargo carried by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha liners. With the progress of Japanese shipping, the operations of the Tomishima-Gumi expanded, and in 1896 a number of branch offices were founded in Chosen and along the Inland Sea of Seto.

Immediately before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, it was converted into a limited partnership, with Mr. Kamezo Okazaki of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, as its President, and its business scope was very much enlarged. During the following years, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha incorporated several steamship companies carrying on the

coastwise trade, and expanded its coastwise trade while steadily enlarging its foreign services. The Tomishima-Gumi was greatly benefited by this wholesale expansion of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's services, and its business scope was further enlarged, though its organization was modified several times during that period.

In March, 1908, the Tomishima-Gumi opened a new departure in business by creating a railway department. The new section principally hauled freight at Osaka Station. In July of the same year, the lighter service for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha was monopolized by the company as the result of a new contract arranged with the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

As the company's affairs were enlarged, another reform

was carried out in June, 1916, in the organization of the company, when it was converted into a joint stock company with an authorized capital of ¥1,000,000, of which ¥500,000 is paid up.



MR. T. INOUE.

At present the company acts as carrying, forwarding, lighter service agents for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Kagoshima Mail Steamship Co., the Okinawa Koun Co.,

the Uwajima Steamship Co., the Awa Kyodo Steamship Co., the Imperial Army Transportation Corps, the Osaka Branch of the Accountant Section of the Communications Department, the Osaka Arsenals, the Osaka military stores, Lever Brothers of Kobe, the Niitaka Sugar Manufacturing Co., and other Government offices and private companies, while handling cargo of all kinds at Osaka and Kobe wharves.

The following men are employed by the company to handle this business :—

Office Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
Stevedores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Lightermen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Carriers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250

The company owns 8 launches and 420 lighters in addition.

The company's head office is situated at No. 60, Tomijima-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka, branches being opened at Umeda Station, Osaka; Amagasaki; Okitsu; the Osaka Piers, Kobe; and Hyogo.

The following are the company's officers :—

TORAJI INOUE, Esq.	...	...	...	President.
KICHITARO KONO, Esq.	...	...	...	Managing Director.
SUYEKICHI KIDA, Esq.	...	...	...	Director.
MATSUNOSUKE SUZUKI, Esq.	...	...	...	„
ITARO SAKAI, Esq.	...	...	...	Auditor.
SHIGETO NISHIKAZE, Esq.	...	...	...	„

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(THE ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

PREVIOUSLY to the formation of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the San Francisco-Japan service was almost entirely carried on by foreign shipping, but the

and sent Mr. Soichiro Asano, to America and England to form a triangular alliance with the P.M.S.S. Co. and the O. & O. S.S. Co.



S.S. "SHINYO MARU," T.K.K.

promoters of this company recognized the importance of establishing a line under the Japanese flag on the route,

In December, 1898, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha thus organized, succeeded in placing their two new steamers

Nippon Maru and *America Maru*, together with the *Hongkong Maru*, on the San Francisco-Hongkong route, which was formerly operated under the mutual management of the above-mentioned two foreign companies.



DINING SALOON S.S. "SHINYO MARU," T.K.K.

These three steamers were all built in England, specially for this service and were at that time superior in speed, size, and accommodation to any vessel on the Pacific.

The opening of this service by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha was greatly appreciated by the Japanese travelling across the Pacific, and the Japanese Government soon decided to grant bounties to the company, to aid the maintenance of this useful service. Thus the new enterprise proved a success.

In 1901 an additional line between Hongkong and Manila was opened with two passenger boats, and then carried 0.80 per cent. of the travellers between the two ports.

In 1904 when the Russo-Japanese war broke out, the company's San Francisco liners were requisitioned by the Government and converted into auxiliary cruisers, which participated in many engagements and proved very useful to the Imperial Navy. The two passenger boats running on the Hongkong-Manila route were utilized as hospital ships during the war.

On the conclusion of the war, the company established a South American regular service between Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Callao, and Iquique to meet the requirements of trade between the East and the Latin republics, which were then steadily expanding.

While planning for the extension of its service the company placed an order with the Mitsubishi Dockyard and Engine Works at Nagasaki, to build three sister ships. After two years two of them, the *Tenyo* and the *Chiyo*, were ready for service on the Pacific. These two magnificent floating palaces of 21,000 tons each, steaming at the

rate of 21 knots an hour, were then regarded as the finest bottoms ever seen on the Pacific. The third of them, the *Shinyo Maru*, was launched in 1910.

The company also built several tank boats to carry petroleum from South America. Of these the *Buyo Maru* and the *Soyo Maru* are now chartered to oil companies, and according to the latest statement of Mr. Asano, the President, they make a substantial addition to the company's income.

Recently a new regular service between Hongkong and Valparaiso via Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, Callao, and Iquique has been opened, under the protection of the Japanese Government.

Since the outbreak of the present European war, the company has had an extraordinary amount of prosperity, owing to all foreign lines being withdrawn from the San Francisco-Japan route. A disaster befell the finest of the company's liners, the *Chiyo Maru*, off Hongkong in March, 1916. The loss thus suffered, however, has been speedily made good by the purchase of American bottoms, thus the company's fleet stands as follows:—

		Gross tonnage.	Speed.
<i>Tenyo Maru</i>	... ..	13,398.26	20.36
<i>Shinyo Maru</i>	... ..	13,039.48	20.23
<i>Anyo Maru</i>	... ..	9,256.52	15.50
<i>Kiyo Maru</i>	... ..	9,057.88	14.21
<i>Soyo Maru</i>	... ..	6,547.19	13.36
<i>Nippon Maru</i>	... ..	5,919.11	17.46
<i>Persia Maru</i>	... ..	4,880.84	15.01
<i>Buyo Maru</i>	... ..	5,238.15	13.29
<i>Soyo Maru</i>	... ..	4,716.03	12.57
<i>Siberia Maru</i>	... ..	18,000.00	19.00
<i>Korea Maru</i>	... ..	18,000.00	19.00



MUSIC ROOM S.S. "SHINYO MARU," T.K.K.

The original amount of the company's capital was ¥6,500,000, but with the extension of the business it was increased, in June, 1908, to ¥13,000,000. In June,

1916, the capital was again enlarged, with the consent of the shareholders to ¥32,500,000. The company now conducts its business on a much grander scale, having agents and branch offices at many ports and cities in the East and West, while it keeps in constant connection with the principal steamship companies and railways in Europe and America.

The company's officers are as follows:—

SOICHIRO ASANO, Esq. President

HEIZABURO OKAWA, Esq.	Director
BARON KIHACHIRO OKURA	"
MOTOJIRO SHIRAIISHI, Esq.	"
SUKETADA ITO, Esq.	"
KIYOSHIGE NAKAJIMA, Esq.	"
RYOZO ASANO, Esq.	"
RINNOSUKE YAMANAKA, Esq.	Auditor
YASUBEI KONISHI, Esq.	"
SHUZO TSUKAHARA, Esq.	"

UCHIDA KISEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE UCHIDA STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

MR. UCHIDA SHINYA, after his graduation from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, in 1905 joined the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and held a responsible



MR. S. UCHIDA.

position in the firm up to the outbreak of the present war in Europe. He left this firm as soon as the war broke out, and commenced a shipping business of his own.

The new undertaking was a great success, The Uchida Steamship Co., which was organized by him declared a dividend of 60 per cent. at the end of the first business term.

The Uchida Steamship Co. has its head office at No. 14, Maye-machi, Kobe, and either runs its ships for its own use or charters them to other steamship companies. Among its regular charterers are the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the Mitsubishi Co., Furukawa & Co., the Masudaya, the Hokkaido Tanko Kisen Kaisha, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Waterhouse & Co., and other leading shipping concerns.

The fleet of the Uchida Steamship Co. is as follows:—

	Tons.
<i>Unkai Maru, II.</i>	6,300
<i>Europe Maru, II.</i>	4,750
<i>Aikoku Maru</i>	4,700
<i>Taisho Maru</i>	4,500
<i>Urusan Maru</i>	3,500
<i>Kyodo Maru, XIII.</i>	2,700
<i>Sorachi Maru</i>	2,100

The company has a new boat, of 8,000 tons, completed in 1916, and another of 7,000 tons will be ready by the end of 1917.

Mr. Uchida has also started the Sanyu Shokai for the purpose of carrying on the export and import trade.

The officers are as follows:—

S. UCHIDA, Esq.	President.
T. ISHINO, Esq.	Director.
T. KASAHARA, Esq.	"
H. KURASAWA, Esq.	Auditor.
S. KUBOTA, Esq.	Adviser.

SPINNING AND TEXTILES SECTION.

SENJU SEIJUSHO.

(THE SENJU ARMY WOOLLEN CLOTH FACTORY.)

THIS is one of the oldest woollen cloth factories in Japan. It was organized in March, 1876. In June of the following year, a large plot of ground was purchased, now the site of the mill, in Senju, a suburb of



PAYMASTER MAJOR-GENERAL
T. KATŌ.

Tokyo. In July the same year the construction of the workshops was inaugurated. It was in September, 1879, however, that the mill commenced operations under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Two years after the commencement of operations, the mill was transferred to the charge of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and served as a model for similar enterprises among business men. In July, 1888, when the woollen industry began to spring up in this country, the mill was once more transferred to the charge of the War Office, since when the production of army goods has been its speciality.

Under the control of the War Office the mill made a large extension immediately after the Chino-Japanese war, as then the Army was much enlarged and its requirement of woollen clothing was greatly increased. A large plot of ground adjacent to the mill was purchased, and a number of large factories were built. It was in March, 1901, that the extensions thus begun were completed.

The following year a dyeing mill was erected, to dye the wool before it was woven.

The mill has a capital of ¥1,000,000 and is managed by a Director, a Commissioner, three Experts, two Army Surgeons, an Attache, thirteen assistant Experts, and a number of lower grade employees. The whole premises cover an area of 32,406 *tsubo*.

The plant is worked by steam, electricity, and gas. For the purpose of generating power, five steam engines, twenty-five electric motors, and a gas engine are used. These machines combined have a capacity of over two thousand horse power.

The manufactured articles include all qualities and grades required for the clothing of officers and men, such as brown blankets, brown or khaki clothing for officers and soldiers, black clothing, khaki thin cloth, red cloth, and cloth for the manufacture of gaiters.

The raw materials are principally purchased in Australia through Japanese buying agents.

Domestic wool is also used by the mill, but the total volume used does not amount to a large figure, not being more than 15,215 lbs. China and Mongolian wool is also



THE SENJU ARMY WOOLLEN CLOTH
FACTORY TOKYO.

used, it being purchased principally at Tientsin through the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Okura & Co., and Takeuchi & Co. Mongolian wool is also purchased at Newchwang through Mr. Denzo Kataya, who has an office there.

ASHIKAGA ORIMONO DOGYO KUMIAI.

(THE ASHIKAGA TEXTILE FABRICS AND TEXTILE GUILD.)

ASHIKAGA is renowned in the industrial history of Japan. In the reign of the Emperor Kimmei, over 1370 years ago, there was produced a kind of woollen fabric named "Kemushiro" or "Shimotsuke no Kamoshika-ori." On the entry into Japan of the western yarn in the Ansei Era (1854-1859) the factories in these districts used it for the weaving of cloths. In the era of Manyen (1860) the dealers concerned opened the way for the export of silk crapes of wide width, taffeta, etc., through foreign merchants in Yokohama. The export of textiles, which came to a standstill in the time of the restoration, was successfully restored, and since then textiles of Ashikaga gradually increased both in production and exports until they have become one of the staple exports of the nation. The exports for 1915 amounted to as many as 1,000,000 pieces valued at over ¥5,000,000.

In 1875, there came into existence in Ashikaga an organ called the Ashikaga Kogyo Association. Later it was called the Commercial and Industrial Association, and then the Textile Industry Guild. The details of the members of the guild at the end of 1915 are as follows:—

Dealers in export silk fabrics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Dealers in export cotton fabric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Manufacturers of textile fabrics for home consumption	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	767
Purchasing firms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Dealers in filature...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Dealers in cotton yarn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dealers in dye-stuffs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Dyeing houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328
Readjusting firms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193
Commission merchants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150

The guild has been developing year by year, using every effort for the promotion of local industries. The principal works of the guild are:—(1) The inspection of merchandise; (2) To control and educate operatives and other employees, and to encourage them in their works, and care for their health; (3) Removal of evils in the business; (4) Extension of the market; (5) Investigation and inspection of affairs regarding the business; (6) Protection and promotion of the rights and interests of the members; (7) Development and spread of knowledge concerning the business; (8) Business in connection with exhibitions both at home and abroad. The inspection of goods, especially those

to be exported, which is of supreme importance, receives strict attention by the guild.

TOCHIGI PREFECTURE EXPORT SILK INSPECTION BUREAU.

This bureau carries out the inspection of export silks in accordance with the ordinance issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The inspection is conducted according to the warps and woofs, weights being fixed by taking strands from among the export fabrics, taffeta, "kaiki," "kobaikaiki," "hirakohaku," etc. The articles are divided into many classes according to the points above



THE ASHIKAGA TEXTILE FABRICS AND TEXTILE GUILD OFFICE AND MR. K. SEKITA.

mentioned. There are also regulations to be observed in the inspection of other kinds of fabrics strictly prohibiting an artificial increase of weights.

Inspection is also made of the readjusted fabrics. Those passing this last inspection are stamped with the names of the cloths and weights. The same method is applied to those not included in the standard fabrics. All fabrics passing the inspection are stamped "Passed Silk." According to the latest returns the result of a year's inspection shows that out of the total of 36,012 pieces only 2,744 passed. This speaks volumes for the strictness of the inspection.

ASHIKAGA ORIMONO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE ASHIKAGA TEXTILE CO., LTD.)

THE Ashikaga Textile Co. is situated at No. 1157, Fukui, Mikuri-mura, Ashikaga-gori, in Tochigi prefecture. The company was organized in May, 1913, with a capital of ¥250,000.

The company consists of three departments, namely,

The annual output amounts to about 200,000 *shaku* (one piece 2 *shaku* x 20 yards) valued at ¥500,000.

Formerly the market abroad had been limited to Australia and the South Sea Islands. Since, however, the

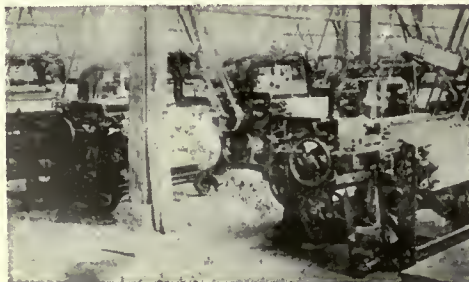


FACTORY OF THE ASHIKAGA TEXTILE CO.

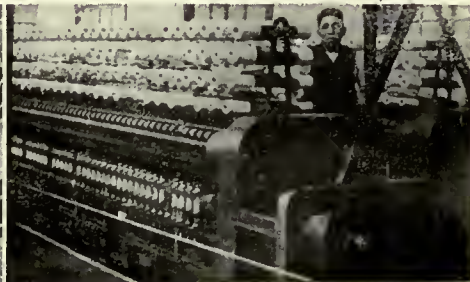
Weaving Department, Preparing Department and Warping Department. The first is equipped with 120 sets of Toyoda looms, the second with six sets of machines for twisting yarn with 2140 spindles and two sets of spooling machines, and

outbreak of the European war large orders have come from the U.S.A., which is now the principal destination, holding out a favourable prospect for the future.

The goods are divided into six classes, viz: Special



THE WEAVING DEPARTMENT.



THE THROWING DEPARTMENT.

the third with one sizing machine, three warping machines, five winding machines and five other machines.

Besides, the works are provided with two steam engines and one electric motor of 70 horse-power.

superiority, Improved first class, Improved third class, second class, New fourth class and Fourth class. Besides these, the works are ready at all times to manufacture special cloths according to orders.

ASHIKAGA YORIITO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(MOHAN KOJO.)

(ASHIKAGA THROWN SILK CO., LTD.)

THE works are situated at Ashikaga-machi, Ashikaga-gori, Tochi prefecture. The company was organized in 1903 with machines leased by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, taking the form of a partnership. Later the company was transformed into a joint stock

woof for crepe, thrown silks, cotton and hair, fancy yarn, etc.

Besides these, the company is always ready to manufacture any kinds of articles according to requirements of local weavers or orders sent from other districts.

The market covers, first, Kōtsuke and Shimotsuke



THE ASHIKAGA THROWN SILK CO.

company capitalized at ¥150,000. Machines representing 10,000 spindles are now in operation.

SPECIALITIES:—Thrown silks of various descriptions for the use of warp and woof, *kabé* thrown silks, thrown silks for

provinces, followed by prefectures of Ishikawa, Fukui, Toyama, Yamagata and Niigata.

The articles have of late years found a market abroad, and the demand is steadily increasing.

MR. IWAIDA GENZO.

MR. IWAIDA'S STORE is at Ashikaga-machi, Ashikaga-gori, Tochigi prefecture. Perceiving that the export of cotton fabrics was full of promise Mr. Iwaida in 1880 opened a market abroad. The present prosperity of the export of textiles produced in these districts is largely due to his efforts. Having many connections with works in the neighbouring districts he is in a position to gather and supply articles of superior quality to a considerable extent.

He handles all kinds of export cotton cloths produced

in these districts, amounting to ¥800,000 yearly. The principal destinations are India, Australia, the Southern Islands, America, Great Britain, China and South America. He has a branch office at No. 12, 1-chome, Sakaicho, Yokohama.

With a view to extending the market abroad he dispatched representatives to British India and to the Southern Islands and Australia. As a result, he has not only largely extended the market but also greatly enhanced the reputation of the goods.

MR. KATSUKURA MOKICHI.

MR. KATSUKURA'S firm is situated at Ashikaga-machi, Ashikaga-gori, Tochigi prefecture, and



MR. M. KATSUKURA.

is chiefly engaged in the manufacture, sale and export of cotton corrugated cloths. The business was inaugurated in 1885. The firm consists of two sections, namely: Manufacturing Department and Commission Department. The business of the latter consists in gathering and dispersing goods of superior quality by having connections with the producers of corrugated cloths all over the land. The Branch Office at Sakai-cho, Yokohama deals in the export articles.

Principal goods handled by the firm are cotton corrugated cloths, cloths made from a mixture of cotton and silk, *mogusa*, *yuzen*, figured, striped and plain cloths, etc., and *kimono*, shirts, vests and other underwear.

Goods handled, inclusive of the firm's own manufactures amount yearly to ¥600,000. Leading destinations are Great Britain, America, the Southern Islands, Australia, India, Russia and China.

MR. KAWASHIMA KYUBEI.

THIS firm is located at Ashikaga-machi, Ashikaga-gori, Tochigi prefecture. It was organized in 1886 by the late Mr. Kawashima for the manufacture of cotton corrugated cloths, the export of which promised a very bright future. The present progress of the cotton industry in these districts is largely attributable to his efforts, in acknowledgement of which the Government conferred posthumous honour upon him.

Under the management of the present principal, many improvements have been effected until now the articles enjoy an excellent reputation on the world's market. The firm has been awarded medals of high honour from many exhibitions both at home and abroad. Since the reign of the late Emperor Meiji it has had commands by the

Department of the Imperial Household. When Prince Arthur of Connaught visited Japan his Royal Highness honoured the firm with large orders. The firm had also



TRADE MARK.

then the honour of presenting samples to the court of Great Britain.

KIMURA ASASHICHI ORIMONO KOJO.

(A. KIMURA & CO.)

THE fame of A. Kimura & Co. is widely known throughout the world and the goods turned out enjoy an excellent reputation abroad. This wide-spread fame



HEAD OFFICE OF KIMURA & CO.

is associated with the late Mr. Asashichi Kimura, father of the present Director of the company, who organized the factories. He was a pioneer exporter of cotton piece goods in the country. When the present Emperor (then Crown Prince) made a tour in these districts His Royal Highness honoured the works with a personal inspection. Already half a century has elapsed since the works started the manufacture of silk goods in addition to cotton piece goods. The business is steadily developing under the able management of Messrs. Asashichi Kimura and Yahiko Kimura, who have both inherited a rare ability. Being large in scope and perfect in accommodation the works are looked upon as model factories and the manufactures are renowned for their exquisite quality.

Silk goods turned out by the works comprise taffeta, crepe de chine, satin, *kaiki*.

The Yokohama Branch handles, besides these goods, habutaye, cotton corrugated cloths, etc.

They are extensively exported to Europe, America, Australia, India and other countries, enjoying a good reputation in every market and the demands are greatly increasing. The managers have often made a tour of inspection abroad to keep abreast of the times. The works have been awarded medals of the highest honour for their products by many exhibitions both at home and abroad.

Established:—1835. Head Office and Factories:—Ashikaga-machi, Tochigi prefecture. Branch (Export Department):—No. 79, Tokiwa-cho, Gochome, Yokohama.

ASASHICHI KIMURA, Esq.... .. Managing Director.

YAHIKO KIMURA, Esq. "



INTERIOR OF THE SECOND FACTORY.

Banking Correspondents:—Mitsui Bank, Specie Bank (both in Yokohama), Ashikaga Bank, Shijū Bank (Both in Ashikaga).

Annual transaction of goods over ¥1,000,000

MR. MASUZAWA SAGENJI.

MR. MASUZAWA'S STORE is situated at Ashikaga-machi, Ashikaga-gori, Tochigi prefecture. The store was established in 1903 by the present principal, who is a graduate of the Commercial Department of the Waseda University. Having connections with many factories he handles goods of superior quality. They comprise cotton corrugated cloths, fabrics made from a mixture

of cotton and silk and various other kinds of cloth, shirts, kimonos, and other manufactured articles. These goods amount yearly to ¥500,000. Their destinations are Great Britain, the United States, Australia, the Southern Islands, India and other places. There are two branch offices, one located at 5-chome, Yawata-dori, Kobe, and the other at 6-chome, Hon-cho, Yokohama.

MRS. OKAJIMA KOTO.

MRS. OKAJIMA'S FACTORY is located at Yamasaki Village, Ashikaga-gori, Tochigi prefecture.



MRS. OKAJIMA'S FACTORY.

It was opened in September, 1890, chiefly for the manufacture of habutaye. In 1894 the manufacture of habutaye was given up in favour of gloss silks of superior quality for exportation. Since the death of Mr. Tadasuke Okajima, in 1896, the business has been carried on by Mrs. Okajima. The workshops are chiefly engaged in manufacturing figured satin, figured taffeta, etc., the annual production amounting to 5,500 pieces, valued at ¥126,000. The articles are exported chiefly to Europe, America, British India through the house of Sowa & Co., Tokyo and Yokohama.

The firm has been awarded medals of high honour by many exhibitions both at home and abroad.

RYOYA SENSOKU SEIRI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE RYOYA DYEING AND READJUSTING CO., LTD.)

THE Ryoya Dyeing and Readjusting Co., Ltd., is situated at No. 1,115, Yamashita Yamasaki-mura, Ashikaga-gori, Tochigi prefecture. The company was organized in March, 1900, with a capital of ¥35,000 under the form of a limited partnership. The capital was increased to ¥100,000 in May, 1907, and on January 31st, 1913, the company was reorganized into a joint stock company. The business of the company consists in the dyeing and readjusting of cloths and the manufacture of various fabrics.

The company declares a dividend on shares at 10 per cent. per annum.



THE RYOYA DYEING AND READJUSTING CO.

MR. SAKURAI SHINROKU.

MR. SAKURAI'S firm, established in 1896, is situated at Ashikaga-machi, Ashikaga-gori, Tochigi prefecture. The works are situated at 2-chome Ashikaga-machi. The manufactures comprise cotton corrugated cloths, cotton cloths, cloths woven with a mixture of cotton and silk, printed cotton, *yuzen* (kind of silk crape) and underwear. The total production amounts to ¥1,000,000 yearly.

CONNECTIONS:—The Masuda Gōmei Kaisha and Mogi Gōmei Kaisha, both of Yokohama, and leading foreign houses at Kobe and Yokohama.

DESTINATIONS:—U.S.A., Great Britain, Australia, the Southern Islands, India, China, South America, etc.

Mr. Sakurai is indefatigable in his efforts to improve and develop his business, and is pushing his manufactures not only on the home market, but also in foreign countries.



MR. S. SAKURAI.

MR. SHINDO YUJI.

MR. SHINDO'S factory is located at Ashikaga-machi, Ashikaga-gori, Tochigi prefecture. Though established in 1913, it has already won for itself a good reputation in the cotton corrugated cloth industry by the

the efforts made for the improvement of the article the firm has been awarded medals of merit by many exhibitions held in recent years. Moreover it is every year given orders by the Department of the Imperial Household.



THROWING DEPARTMENT.



WEAVING DEPARTMENT.

manufacture of goods of superior quality. Specialities comprise cotton corrugated cloths, cloths made of a mixture of cotton and silk, figured cloths and various kinds of underwear. The annual output is ¥300,000. Thanks to

The principal agent of the factory is the Ezoye Co., Tokyo. Mr. Shindo recently dispatched one of his relatives to Manchester for the purpose of acquiring technical knowledge in order to improve the lines of his business.

FUJI GASU BOSEKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE FUJIGASU SPINNING CO., LTD.)

THE company was founded in 1896, and originally called the Fuji Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. Its first mill was erected at Oyama on the Tokaido Railway, with 28,256 cotton yarn spindles, and 5,940 silk yarn spindles. Oyama was then a small village in the Hakone Mountains, but it was singularly suited for the site of the mill. It afforded every transportation facility for the company, being very close to the Tokaido main line, while the company was able to utilize the water power which was abundant at the base of Mount Fuji.

As stated by Mr. Toyoji Wada, the President of the company, in his recent speech, the company was confronted with many difficult problems at first, as in reaction to the post-war boom, the cotton trade experienced depression, and a fearful glut was felt in the market. Owing to Mr. Wada's

has been especially rapid and remarkable. At Oyama the company's mills have increased to five, and at Kawasaki and Hodogaya three mills have been completed. The company also has mills at Onagigawa, Oshima-machi and Oshiage in Tokyo, which were all previously owned by the amalgamated companies.

Steadily developing its scope of business the company has now become one of the largest concerns of its kind in Japan. At these various mills 292,168 cotton yarn spindles, 71,028 cotton throwing spindles, 62,040 silk spinning spindles, and 1,774 looms are at work day and night. When the present plan of extension is carried out the number of spindles will be largely increased. During these years the company has endeavoured to develop its hydro-electric business step by step, either by enlarging the company's own plant or



PART OF THE OYAMA WORKS OF THE FUJIGASU SPINNING CO.

indefatigable endeavours, these problems were solved and in the latter months of 1902 the whole business losses previously incurred were made good, and for the first time since the foundation of the company the shareholders were given a return on their investment.

The company then began its steady expansion, both by amalgamating existing companies and enlarging its plants. In 1902, the plant of the Oyama Mill was enlarged by the installation of 11,600 more spindles. The following year the Onagigawa Cotton Textile Company, and the Japan Silk and Cotton Spinning Company were amalgamated. After three years the amalgamation of the Tokyo Gased Yarn Spinning Company was carried out, and the present title of the company was adopted.

During the past few years the expansion of the company

by amalgamating other companies. In 1907 the Urushida Power House was completed and after two years the Mine Power House was built. In 1911 the Sugawa Power Station and the Tokyo Transmission Line were all completed, and the company's electric business witnessed a remarkable extension. 1914 saw another extension in the company's electric plant, for then the company amalgamated the Sagami Water Power Co., and set about erecting two power stations at Yamakita. All these plants at present can generate 27,700 horse power, of which 7,000 horse power is used by the company itself, while the remainder is sold to a number of industrial companies.

The company has an authorised capital of ¥18,000,000 of which figure ¥13,000,000 is paid up. The financial position of the company is very sound and stable. At the

end of June, 1916, the company's reserves stood at ¥5,330,000 and the fixed capital was redeemed to the extent of ¥3,240,000. The ratio of net profit to the paid up capital is also steadily rising, and at the end of the same term a substantial sum was left after distributing dividends at 16 per cent. per annum.

In the following the latest balance sheet of the company is reproduced for the purpose of better illustrating the financial position of the concern :—

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.		Yen.
Capital Subscribed		18,000,000.000
{ 160,000 Shares of ¥50.00 fully paid. }		
{ 200,000 " " 25.00 paid. }		
	Yen.	
General Reserves	1,983,522.090	
Special Reserves	1,160,000.000	3,143,522.090
Dividends unclaimed		6,657.356
Debentures	3,000,000.000	
Due to Banks on a/c. of acceptances	2,121,111.430	5,121,111.430
Bills Payable	909,209.100	
Open Accounts for Raw Materials, and Purchases outstanding	772,039.704	
Sundry Balances... .. .	163,300.310	
Deposits of Employees and Operatives	257,743.721	2,102,292.835
Guarantee Funds of Em- ployees and Operatives ...	203,384.330	
Funds for promoting Em- ployees and Operatives' Welfare	150,589.660	
Mutual Benefit Funds ...	86,966.390	
Hibiya Donation in aid of the bereaved families of Employees and Operatives.	100,000.000	540,940.380
Balance brought forward from last account		1,299,529.000
Net Profit		2,268,636.693
Total... .. .		32,482,689.784
ASSETS.		Yen.
Capital uncalled		5,000,000.000
Land, Waterways, Roads, Bridges etc.	4,452,411.481	
Buildings	3,801,322.395	
Machinery	12,814,278.325	
Tools and Furniture	204,461.745	21,272,473.946

	Yen.	Yen.
Patents		5,939.870
Account for Extension of Mills and other Plants ...		1,091,362.992
Raw Materials	3,444,942.301	
Goods in process	408,532.187	
Manufactured Goods, Waste, etc.	62,204.470	
Coal and Stores	194,041.588	4,109,720.546
Sundry Debtors	144,059.041	
Advance to Operatives on a/c of Wages, Retail Shops etc.	96,576.329	
Sundry Balances... .. .	151,509.550	
Bills Receivable	30,410.120	
Government Bonds and other Securities	224,984.750	647,539.790
Cash at Bankers	354,953.920	
Cash in hand	698 720	355,652.640
Total... .. .		32,482,689.784

The company's future greatness is well assured. Its principal features are: No. 1. That it utilizes cheap hydro-electric power as motive power at its mills, while offsetting the possible fluctuations in the spinning business with the stability of power supplying enterprises. No. 2. That the spinning of waste silk its conducted at its Hodogaya Mill for the purpose of capturing the market for manufactured silk in India, Europe, and America. No. 3. That the bleaching of yarns and textiles is effected with electricity. No. 4. That a combing plant is worked to produce the finest yarns in the market and imports are checked. No. 5. That the enterprises of the company are systematized, and even extensions are planned on a fixed line. No. 6. That the plants of the company consist of machines of the latest patterns and are ideally complete, and No. 7. That the company distributes a portion of its profit among its employees.

The company's head office is situated at Oshima-machi, Minami-Katsushika-gori, Tokyo-fu, where the general affairs of the concern are supervised.

The board officers now consist of the following business men :—

TOYOJI WADA, Esq.	President.
SHIGEZUMI TAKAHASHI, Esq. ...	Managing Director.
DR. TATSUMI MOCHIDA	" "
EISUKE KAWASAKI, Esq.	Director.
RIHEI INANOBE, Esq.	"
KAISAKU MORIMURA, Esq. ...	"
KUMPEI MIMURA, Esq.	"
KORETERU FUJII, Esq.	Auditor.
YOZO ITO, Esq.	"
JUSUKE YUYAMA, Esq.	"

FUKUSHIMA HABUTAI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE FUKUSHIMA HABUTAI CO., LTD.)

THE Fukushima Habutai Co. is situated at No. 3, Shimokama, Fukushima prefecture. The company is engaged in the manufacture and adjusting of export silks,



comprising habutai, silk crepes, kabe crepes, taffeta, etc. For the manufacture of habutai, the company's works are unrivalled in Japan. For perfection in equipment, for the

the machines are of the latest pattern, and skilled hands are provided for the purpose, so that the finished habutai is pure silk and perfect in every respect, including the dyeing. The company is not surpassed in the superior quality of the finished article. The above given trade mark is widely known both at home and abroad. The company has many agents in Yokohama, including Yui & Co. at No. 72, Shichome, Ota-machi, and all direct exporters.

HONOURS:—In September of 1907, the company was honoured by H.I.H. the Crown Prince, now the Emperor, with his visit, and in August of 1908 by H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya. In September, 1910 the company was awarded a gold medal by the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, and in 1914 the gold medal by the Panama Pacific International Exposition. In October, 1915 the Company had the honour of a visit from H.I.H. Prince Kan-in-no-Miya.



NIHONMATSU BRANCH FACTORY.

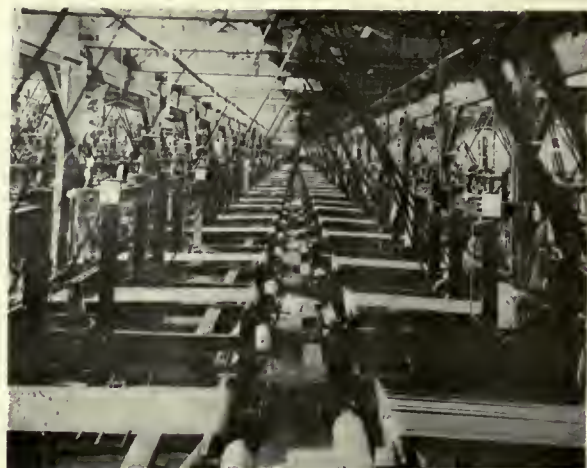


FUKUSHIMA HABUTAI CO.

adjustment and finishing of the cloth, the company makes it a principle to meet every requirement of the customers.

The works are provided with about 600 sets of the latest type of machines which turn out, yearly, 168,000 pieces of cloth measuring 3,000,000 yards in length. They are divided according to widths and weights, as 20", 23", 27", 36" and 45" and from 3 to 10 *momme*. The company is at any time ready to execute orders for all kinds of habutai, such as Kawamata, Kaga, Echizen, etc.

In manufacturing the silks every care is taken in the selection of the best of materials, and no effort is spared through the rest of the process. As for the finished article



PORTION OF THE WEAVING DEPARTMENT.

ISEZAKI ORIMONO DOGYO KUMIAI.

(THE ISEZAKI TEXTILE FABRICS AND TEXTILE GUILD.)

AT Isezaki, Gunma prefecture, where the famous Isezaki textile goods are produced, the weaving industry was inaugurated two centuries ago, when it was conducted by farmers as their side business. Wild silk and douppion silk, which were produced in the district, in fairly large quantities, and for dyestuffs, only juices of some grasses and plants were employed. The piece goods thus produced were veritable home-spun tissues which were most durable and at the same time quaintly-tinted.

During the first quarter of the 19th century the demand for Isezaki piece goods developed in Yedo, and this encouraged farmer-weavers to devote themselves entirely to this line of business. Thus the industry in the district began to assume a definitive system, and great improvements were introduced in the designs, printing, dyeing, and weaving of Isezaki goods. Brokers and wholesale dealers also opened up business in this district, and in their turn helped the line to develop.

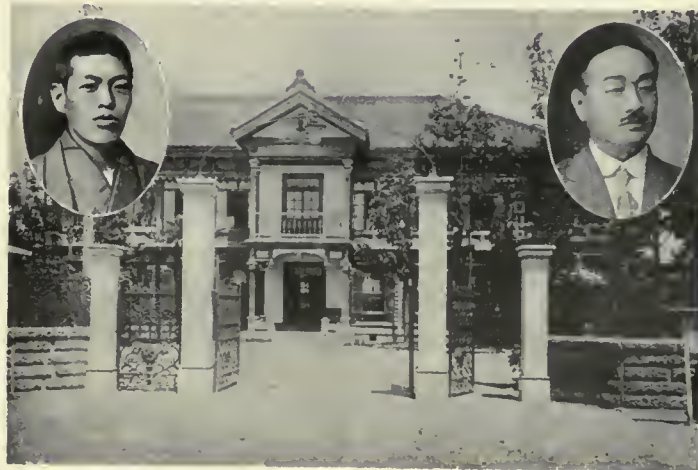
The tradition of the early days was still maintained, and the tissues were mostly woven of douppion or, wild silk, thus retaining the appearance or characteristics of home-spun goods. Only during the last quarter of the 19th century, spun silk was adopted as warps, to give an even surface to tissues, though objections were raised by some conservative weavers.

A sign of deterioration was evidenced in Isezaki goods as the result of imported aniline dyes and the leaders of the industry in the district were greatly distressed to find the demand for Isezaki goods falling off. Solely for the purpose of preventing the production of inferior goods, a corporation was started by them in 1881, which was the beginning of the Isezaki Textile Fabrics and Textile Guild and it has done much good to the industry in the district.

The corporation founded a kind of school in order to teach the use of chemical dyestuffs, at the same time enforcing a strict regulation, which restricted the use of inferior silk. Encouraging the production of newly-devised tissues and designs, the association also exercised rigid supervision over weavers and prevented the production of inferior articles.

After many fluctuations the scope of the guild and its activity has gradually increased, and not only

weavers but silk suppliers, dyestuff merchants, brokers, and others who are more or less connected with the industry, are all included in the guild, and the number of its members amounts to more than 30,000. The guild exercises supervision over the supply of silk, dyestuffs, and other raw materials used by local weavers, and prevents the use of inferior goods, also enforces strict conditioning, and unless the severe tests are gone through, no goods are allowed to be supplied to the market. Accordingly a uniform standard of excellence is maintained in all kinds of tissues produced in the district.



THE ISEZAKI TEXTILE FABRICS AND TEXTILE GUILD.

MR. E. YADA.
(President).

MR. I. TAGAYA.
(Director and
Expert).

The descriptions of tissues produced in this district are fixed by the guild and no one in the district can turn out goods of a different quality. The production of better goods are, however, not discouraged, but every year a competitive exhibition is held, and as a result new additions are made to the local production, which at present includes many descriptions of silk piece goods, and some kinds of mixed goods.

The Isezaki goods are not only supplied to the domestic market, but exported largely to Chosen, China, Manchuria, and the South Seas.

JOMO MOSURIN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE JOMO MUSLIN CO., LTD.)

THIS company is one of the leading muslin mills, and known as one of the most progressive concerns in this country. It was founded on quite a small scale in June, 1893, by some business men in Tatebayashi, Gumma prefecture, where the company is still situated. At first it was called the Mousselaine de Laine Weaving Co., and its capital was not more than ¥10,000.

In 1900 the company was reorganized and made a joint stock company, with a capital of ¥20,000, and for the first time it assumed the style of the Jomo Muslin Co., Ltd. Five years later the business had grown so much, that the capital was doubled, and new looms were installed. However, the scope of the business was still small, the annual production being slightly over 500,000 yards.

After the Russo-Japanese war everything was favourable for this line of business. Among other things the import tariff was remodelled, and great protection was accorded to muslin weavers in this country. The management of the company took advantage of the situation, and increased the company's capital to ¥1,000,000, planning to undertake woollen spinning and muslin weaving. This plan proved a success, and a further extension of the concern was necessary in 1912. The Woollen Yarn and Muslin Co. was then amalgamated, and the capital reached a point of ¥4,000,000.

The mill was originally situated at Saya-cho, Tatebayashi, Gumma prefecture, but later it was moved to the old castle ground in the town, and the plant was completely remodelled, being driven with gas. The branch mill at

Gifu, Gifu prefecture, was completed in 1914, where a new and powerful plant has been installed.

According to the latest report the plants of the two mills consist of 38,400 spindles and 1,020 weaving looms. Accordingly the annual production of these mills is 20,000,000 yards of muslin, and 3,000,000 *kin* of woollen spun yarns.

During the recent years muslin weavers have been distressed by the instability of the raw material supply, and the sharp fluctuations in prices. The Jomo Muslin Co. has been no exception to the general rule, but owing to the timely attempt on the part of the board to adopt the weaving of mixed goods, which are in great demand in this country, the company has been able to make a very good showing in business.

The company has its head office at Tatebayashi, Gumma prefecture, but its sales departments are kept at No. 17, Sumiyoshi-cho, Nishinobashi-ku, Tokyo, and No. 3, 4-chome Bingo-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, where everything relating to the sale of products is managed.

The company has the following Directors:—

KAICHIRO NEZU, Esq....	... ..	President.
HISAO MATSUO, Esq. ...	... ..	Managing Director.
KUMASABURO SUGIMURA, Esq. ...	... ..	Director.
KIICHIRO CHIGIRA, Esq. ...	... ..	„
IHEI NAKAJIMA, Esq. ...	... ..	„
RIICHIRO KAGAMI, Esq. ...	... ..	„
YAZAYEMON SAITO, Esq. ...	... ..	Auditor.
JUNKICHI TAMURA, Esq. ...	... ..	Manager.

KANEGAFUCHI BOSEKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE KANEGAFUCHI SPINNING CO., LTD.)

THE Kanagafuchi Spinning Co., Ltd., was organized in May, 1887, (the present first mill attached to the head office in Tokyo) with a capital of ¥1,000,000 and 29,000 spindles. In 1893 the second mill was established. In June of 1895, a branch (the present first mill), was opened in Hyogo. In September, 1899, the company purchased the Shanghai Spinning Co., Ltd., (the present second works in Hyogo). The second month the company amalgamated with the Kashu Spinning Co., Ltd., (now the Suminodo Branch). The following month the company purchased the Shibajima Spinning Co., Ltd., (now the Nakajima Branch) and in December of the same year, the Awaji Spinning Co., Ltd., (now the first works of Sumoto).



FRONT GATE OF THE KANEGAFUCHI SPINNING
FACTORY, TOKYO.

In October, 1902, the company purchased the Kyushu Spinning Co., Ltd., (now the Miike, Kurume and Kumamoto Branches), and the Nakatsu Spinning Co., Ltd., (now the Nakatsu Branch). The succeeding month the company amalgamated with the Hakata Silk and Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., (now the Hakata Branch). As the result of these extensions to the business, the capital and spindles amounted to ¥5,803,400 and 218,080 respectively.

An August, 1905, the company established a textile test house, in the premises of the Hyogo Branch. In January of 1907, the capital was doubled. In October of the same year, it was again increased by ¥2,400,000 for the purchase of the Japan Silk and Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. In June

of 1908, the company built the third works (gas-yarn mill) in the premises of the Tokyo Office, and the first branch of the Kyoto works. In March of 1909, the second mill of the Kyoto Branch was opened, and in May of the same year the second works of the Sumoto Branch. Both branches were formerly owned by the Nippon Silk and Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. The cloths mill at Nakatsu and cotton yarn spinning mill at Takasago were inaugurated in July, 1909, and October of the same year respectively. In May and September, 1910, the third works at Hyogo and at Hakata were put into operation. In March, 1911, the company combined with the Silk Yarn Spinning Co., Ltd. In April, 1912, the textile test house (gas calico weaving mill) at Tokyo was put in operation. On the 10th December, 1913, the company bought the Asahi Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., (now the Osaka Branch), which has been put in working order.

The following is an outline of the latest returns of the company:—

	Yen.
Capital subscribed	17,427,650.00
Capital unpaid	2,461,020.00
Reserves	8,370,940.00
Rate of dividend on shares	12 per cent.
Special dividend	4 "
Cotton yarn spindles	447,564
Looms (for both silk and cotton) ...	6,979
Silk thread spindles	62,032

SPECIALITIES:—Cotton yarn of various descriptions, silk thread, cotton cloths, silk cloths.

The company has the following Directors:—

HEIZAEMON HIBIYA, Esq.	{ President and Director.
SANJI MUTO, Esq.... ..	Managing Director.
MASAZUMI FUJI, Esq.	Director.
RYOKICHI NAGAO, Esq.	"
TAKESHI YAMAGUCHI, Esq.... ..	"
JUNICHI NAGAE, Esq.	"
HISAKICHI MAYEYAMA, Esq.	"
YASO YAMAOUCHI, Esq.	"
BIN HIRAYA, Esq.	Auditor.
HIROTA NOZAKI, Esq.	"
KUNINOSUKE, KIYOOKA, Esq.	"
ZENZABURO YASUDA, Esq.	"
YOSHIBUMI MUROTA, Esq.	"

KIRYU ORIMONO DOGYO KUMIAI.

(THE KIRYU TEXTILE FABRICS AND TEXTILE GUILD.)

"KIRYU" drapery is the general name for all classes and grades of goods produced at "Kiryu" and suburbs, Yamada-gori, Gumma prefecture. The line of industry was initiated in the district in the middle ages, but it was toward the close of the 17th century that it commenced to develop more definitively.

The district began to manufacture export silk goods in 1853, immediately after Yokohama was opened to foreign trade, for the purpose of supplying foreign residents at the port. Part of the goods thus produced was also exported through the intermediary of foreign merchants at Yokohama. Both attempts were carried out with success, and now "Kiryu" occupies an important place in this department of foreign trade.

Practically "Kiryu" is the pioneer of trade in silk fabrics. "Kiryu" weavers have improved their art year by year and can now manufacture every descriptions of goods. At present "Kiryu" drapery is exported to the United States, British India, the Dutch East Indies, China, and other parts of the world, and everywhere they are received with satisfaction. The following is the statistical summary of the trade results for the past few years:—

Classifications.	Materials.	1913. Yen.	1914. Yen.	1915. Yen.
Crapes	pure silk...	354,065	414,162	915,462
Taffeta	" ...	2,051,996	1,816,364	2,157,056
"Kohaku"	" ...	42,880	23,487	551,590
"Kaiki"	" ...	81,098	69,456	427,996
Figured satin	" ...	68,012	49,181	32,596
Figured gauze	" ...	119,085	69,346	249,470
Figured "kabe"	" ...	12,008	17,996	39,330
Gased Clothing	" ...	41,920	22,977	103,892
Shirtings	" ...			247,800
Tent en piece mixed	...	132,341	88,294	244,050
Cotton shirtings	cotton.			78,520
Other	... ..	157,800	198,308	694,980

"Kiryu" weavers have strenuously endeavoured to improve and unify the quality of their manufactures. As a first step toward the improvement of quality they perfected the process of throwing silk some twelve years ago by establishing the "Kiryu Silk Throwing Co. The manu-

facture of weaving mill equipments was also started in the district about the same time. Now there are three large machine shops in the district, called the "Kiryu" Engineering Co., the Murata Weaving Mill Equipment Manufactory, and the Shimbashi Machine Manufactory, and their manufactures are excellent. With the perfection of silk throwing and machine making, the art of weaving witnessed great progress in the district and the producing capacity of weavers generally was also remarkably increased. Then "Kiryu" weavers directed their efforts toward the perfection of dyeing and mercerising. In 1906 they floated the Ryomo Weaving and Mercerising Co. Weaving and mercerising mills owned by individual weavers have also been systematized and enlarged, and now almost every description of silk goods is produced in the district.

"Kiryu" has inaugurated the conditioning of export goods at the Prefectural Conditioning House in accordance with the Decree of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce respecting the Conditioning of Export Goods for the purpose of maintaining a uniform and excellent quality to the foreign market. "Kiryu" weavers export their goods either through local brokers or direct to foreign buyers at Yokohama. All goods are manufactured to order and by the Kiryu Textile Fabrics and Textile Guild it is strictly prohibited to canvass for orders by the presentation of samples. This rigorous measure has been devised for the prevention of dumping, the production of shoddy goods, and other evils.

It is in large measure due to the activity of the Kiryu Textile Fabrics and Textile Guild that Kiryu has been able to develop and systematize its principal industry. The corporation was initiated years ago by leading weavers of the district for the purpose of remedying evils and developing the line of business systematically.

The office of the Kiryu Textile Fabrics and Textile Guild is situated at "Kiryu," Yamada-gori, Gumma prefecture, and is ready to give any information regarding "Kiryu" textiles on application.

EBARA TEISUKE ORIMONO KOJO.

(THE T. EBARA'S WEAVING FACTORY.)

MR. EBARA TEISUKE'S weaving factory is one of the oldest in the "Kiryu" weaving centre, being founded in the middle of the 18th century. As

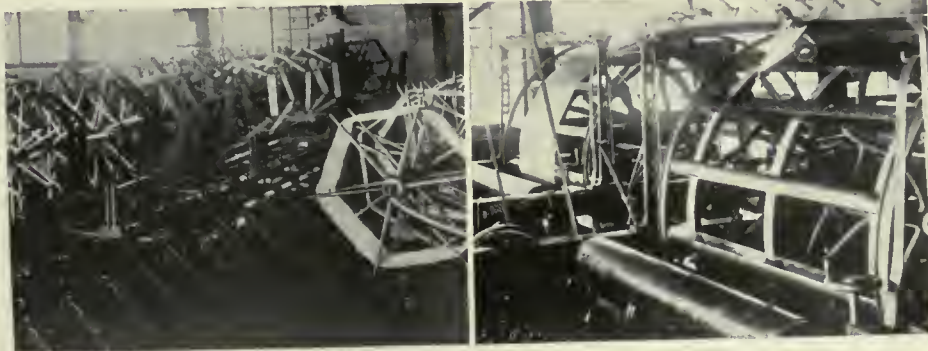


weavers of export goods it is also one of the oldest, as the factory commenced the production of some kinds of export goods as early as in 1859.

are the best in the market. Nearly all descriptions of the factory's goods have been exhibited at many foreign exhibitions and every time the highest grades of honour have been obtained.

The sale overseas is increasing year by year, and according to the latest report of the factory South and North America, Europe, British India, French Indo-China, the Dutch Indies, Australia, and China are among the buyers of the factory's goods.

The head office is situated at Shinjuku, Kiryu, Gumma prefecture, but all overseas dealings are con-



INTERIORS OF THE FACTORY.

At first the production of export goods was conducted on a small scale, but by degrees this has been enlarged and at present it ranks among the foremost of the weaving mills producing export goods. The first factory is situated at Shinjuku, Kiryu, Gumma prefecture, and the second at Ataka, Nomi-gori, Ishikawa prefecture. At these mills taffeta, "Kaiki," Satin, gauge, tent en piece, crapes, and other kinds of silk piece goods, mixed textiles, and cotton textiles are produced to the extent of ¥1,000,000 a year.

As the factory is one of the oldest, its staff has a very long experience in the line of business and its manufactures

ducted at the branch office at 5-chome, Benten-dori, Yokohama.



INTERIOR OF THE FACTORY.

IIDZUKA KEITEI ORIMONO KOJO.

(THE IIDZUKA BROTHERS' WEAVING MILL.)

THIS mill is on the bank of the river Watarase, Gumma prefecture, and on the back it is surrounded by woody hills. It can be reached in thirty minutes from Kiryu, one of the greatest textile producing centres in Japan, and in something like 6 hours from Yokohama. The place is ideal for weaving mills because the temperature is mild and the air is not very humid.



VIEW OF THE IIDZUKA BROTHER'S WEAVING MILL.

The mill was founded in 1893 on a very small scale, but gradually both the building and the plant have been enlarged and modernized. At present over three hundred power looms are operated. Taffeta, satin, crapes, shirtings, neck-tie cloths, and other export tissues and piece goods are made, and the business principle of the mill that in every-

thing the best standard must be maintained is observed to the letter. This, in conjunction with the strict observance of contracts, has made the mill one of the greatest and most popular of all weaving plants in the district. This fact has been well acknowledged by the public, and at every public exhibition at which the mill's goods have been exhibited medals of honour have been granted. The annual production



INTERIOR OF THE FACTORY.

at the mill is rapidly increasing, and reaches a total value of over ¥800,000. The market for the mill, too, is steadily increasing, and almost all parts of the world send orders to the mill for the better qualities of textiles. They are always indefatigable in their efforts for the purpose of acquiring technical knowledge in order to improve their goods.

KAKIAGE BUNZAEMON ORIMONO SHOTEN.

(THE KAKIAGE'S TEXTILE STORE.)

MR. KAKIAGE'S textile mill and store are ranked among the foremost of the kind in this country. In the closing years of the 17th century they were founded



MR. B. KAKIAGE.

at Kiryu for the production of textile goods for the domestic market and the main purpose of its establishment was followed up to 1887, when a fresh departure was taken to extend the market abroad.

The store's head office is situated at Kiryushin-machi, Kiryu, Gumma prefecture with branch and sub-branch offices at the following localities:—

Yokohama Branch ... Sumiyoshi-cho, Yokohama.
Shanghai Branch ... Hunan Rd ad, Shanghai.

Isezaki Sub-branch, Tatebayashi Sub-branch, Ashikaga Sub-branch, Sano Sub-branch.

Simultaneously with the opening of the Yokohama branch office the store started trade in textiles with China, and with the striking progress in the volume of business

with that country a branch was established at Shanghai in 1907. The store, as brokers of textiles, handles every description of textile produced in Tochigi, Gumma, and neighbouring prefectures, and in respect of its business volume and thorough and methodical dealings it is unrivalled in the market. Taffeta, kaiki, satin, gauze, tent en piece, cotton crepes, and other descriptions of export textile goods are handled, and nearly all have been exhibited at foreign exhibitions, including those at Paris, Chicago, San Francisco, and elsewhere. At every one of these the store has received various degrees of honour.

The firm has connections not only with every textile wholesale dealer in this country but actively trades with South and North America, Europe, British India, Australia, French Indo-China, the Dutch Indies, China, and other countries. The annual trade result thus amounts to



MR. KAKIAGE'S TEXTILE STORE, KIRYU.

from ¥7,000,000 to ¥8,000,000. The total value of pierced cocoons and other goods handled by the Shanghai Branch Office also runs into ¥2,000,000 to ¥3,000,000.

KIRYU YORIITO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(MOHAN KOJO.)

(THE KIRYU SILK THROWING CO., LTD.)

THIS company was founded as a model throwing mill at Kiryu, Yamada-gori, Gumma prefecture, in 1904. In May the same year it commenced actual operations, and has since made it a specialty to turn out organzie and several other descriptions of thrown silk for the local weaving mills. The company has devised several

The company's annual production amounts to over 50,000 *kwamme* and covers almost all descriptions of thrown silk the local weavers require for their production of silk textiles for export and home consumption. The goods the company produce are acknowledged by the public to be the best in the market, because special attention is paid to



MR. MAYEHARA.
THE KIRYU SILK WEAVING
CO., AND INTERIOR OF
THE FACTORY.



new processes of throwing silk, for which patents have been taken out.

The patents comprise No. 11,321 for new Konami system of throwing silk, No. 15,899 for the Shirataki method of throwing silk and No. 16,379 for reeling tissues. The kinds of throwing silk consist of all materials for fabrics both for domestic consumption and export purposes, ippon-moroyori, nihon-moroyori, sanbon-moroyori, etc.

the maintenance of the highest standard of excellence. Accordingly, not only the weavers in Kiryu but the prominent weaving centres in Gumma, Tochigi, Ishikawa, Fukui, and other prefectures as well depend upon the company for their raw materials. This useful concern is controlled by Mr. Yujiro Mayehara, Director and President, with great skill and foresight, and is ready to give any information regarding its articles on application.

RYOMO SEISHOKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE RYOMO WEAVING AND MERCERIZING CO., LTD.)

THE company was floated by weavers in Gumma and Tochihi prefectures in 1907 to improve the mercerizing of export textile goods by taking on lease the mercerizing machines imported by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The actual operations were commenced in October, 1908, since when the company's busi-

ness management and plant have both been steadily improved. The company's capital, too, has been twice enlarged and now stands at ¥500,000. The factories, which are situated at Kiryu, Gumma prefecture, consist of four departments, viz., dyeing, mercerizing, weaving and the machine shop. At the dyeing department every equipment for the dyeing and

its plant is of the latest type. The plants are operated with electric and steam power, which the company's engine room can furnish to the extent of 75 horse power. The company can thus produce the best possible goods for export, and "kabe" and other descriptions of crapes are exported to America, British India, and Australia. Tent en piece satin is turned out principally for China and Australia, while taffeta is manufactured for consumption in British India, the Dutch East Indies, and other countries in the South. As the result of gradual improvement of quality in all goods turned out the company has won a great reputation as producers of best goods not only at home but overseas. At



THE RYOMO WEAVING AND MERCERIZING CO., KIRYU.

is turned out principally for China and Australia, while taffeta is manufactured for consumption in British India, the Dutch East Indies, and other countries in the South. As the result of gradual improvement of quality in all goods turned out the company has won a great reputation as producers of best goods not only at home but overseas. At



WEAVING DEPARTMENT. DYEING DEPARTMENT. MERCERIZING DEPARTMENT.

finishing of silk, wool, cotton, and their manufactures is installed. The mercerizing department is fully equipped with most up-to-date machines and not only silk textiles but mixed goods as well can be mercerized. The weaving department turns out silk and mixed goods for export and

industrial exhibitions many medals and prizes of high order have been obtained. Among others at the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Exhibition and the Panama Pacific Exposition the Gold Medal of honour was awarded the company's exhibits.

KURASHIKI BOSEKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE KURASHIKI COTTON SPINNING CO., LTD.)

THIS company, situated at Kurashiki, Okayama prefecture, is one of the foremost cotton spinning companies in Japan, and in spite of its being in a little provincial town, it occupies an important position in



THE KURASHIKI FACTORY OF THE KURASHIKI COTTON SPINNING CO., OKAYAMA PREFECTURE.

Japan's business community, as one of the best-organized, and soundest business corporations.

It was floated by a small group of business men, at Kurashiki, a little town on the Kobe-Shimonoseki Railway, in October, 1889, with a capital of ¥114,430, when only 4,473 spindles were operated, and the concern was of little importance. The management, which was composed of enterprising men of business, increased the capital the following year to ¥150,000, fully paid up.

The steady progress had been well maintained and at the end of 1916 the company's capital stood at ¥1,500,000, and 88,984 spindles were operated. Against this amount of the paid up capital the company had reserves, estimated at ¥700,000 at that time, and the funds against deprecia-

tion in the fixed capital stood at ¥1,550,000. These facts show how the company has been managed.

In August, 1916, the company made another extension to its plant by enlarging its capital by ¥700,000 to ¥2,200,000, in view of the bright future predicted for the cotton spinners in Japan.

It is one of the largest cotton mills in Japan, the only large cotton mill in the prefectures along the Kobe-Shimonoseki Railway. "Three Horses" brand yarns which the company turns out are classed in the market as the standard of medium grades in this country, and in China they are very extensively used.

Besides the main works at Kurashiki, the company has mills at Takamatsu, Kagawa prefecture; and Masu, Okayama prefecture, where the spinning mill and throwing plants are installed. There were roughly 130,000 spindles



THE BOARDING-HOUSE FOR WOMEN OF THE KURASHIKI WORKS.

after the completion of the last extension. These mills are situated favourably and completely equipped with dormitories and family residences for the company's operatives and employees.

KURIHARA BOSHOKU KOJO.

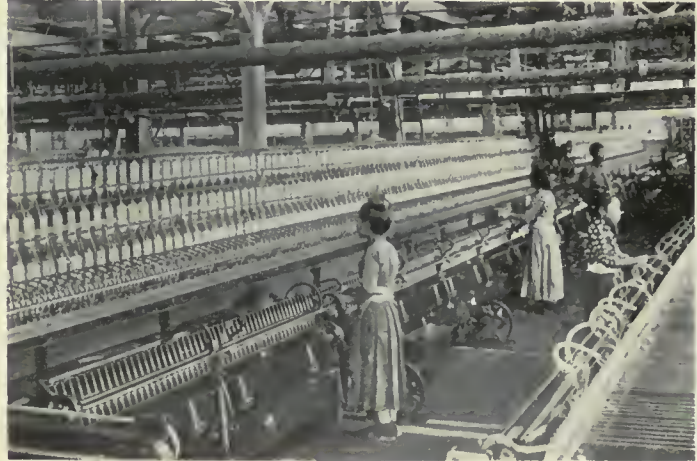
(THE KURIHARA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL.)

THIS mill, which is known as one of the foremost muslin mills managed by private owners, was commenced on quite a small scale by Mr. Kohachi Kurihara in September, 1888, at Yanagishima Yokokawa-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo. By dint of indefatigable application and strenuous endeavour Mr. Kurihara has succeeded in extending his mill during these years, and at present his mill is equipped with 7,440 spindles for wool spinning, and 250 power looms for muslin weaving, with all their accessories, the annual production amounting to 750,000 lbs. of woollen tops, and 5,000,000 yards of muslin.

The capital originally placed in the enterprise by Mr. Kurihara was only ¥300, but at present his capital is estimated at more than ¥300,000, with signs of steadily increasing.

The mills are situated at Nos. 137 and 138, Yanagishima-Moto-machi, Honjo-ku, Tokyo, and Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Yanagishima-Yokokawa-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo. Owing

to the prudence and progressive management of Mr. Kurihara the efficiency of operatives at these mills is well main-



INTERIOR OF THE KURIHARA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL, TOKYO.

tained, and their products are excellent. Many medals of honour have been conferred on the mills.

KYOTO ORIMONO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE KYOTO WEAVING CO., LTD.)

THIS company, which is one of the greatest silk weaving concerns in this country, was founded in May, 1887, by taking over the affairs of the Oridono, a textile manufacturing concern controlled by the Kyoto prefectural Office, with a capital of ¥500,000. As the concern was backed up by many influential business men, such as Baron Eiichi Shibusawa, Baron Kihachiro Okura, and others, it prospered, and in 1895 the company's capital was increased to ¥900,000. In 1904, the Murasakino Weaving Co. was fused in the company, and with this the concern became a much larger institution with a capital of

¥1,050,000. In 1907 the increase of the capital to ¥2,500,000 was necessitated by the increasing prosperity of the business, and this amount is maintained up to the present.

The factories of the company are situated at Yoshidamachi, Kamikyo-ku, and Omiya-mura, Otagi-gori, Kyoto-fu. At both factories 100 hand looms, and 850 power looms are installed, together with a complete set of reserve looms and accessories and more than 2,300 workmen and workwomen are employed to operate them.

The company also has a complete plant for dyeing and

finishing, and almost all descriptions of silk tissues and mixed textiles are produced. As everything produced by the company is of the best possible quality, it is bought in increasing quantities not only by domestic buyers but by

Late Empresses Eisho and Shoken visited the company's factories in 1890 and 1891 and spoke words of appreciation of the factories. H.I.M. the Emperor also honoured the company with a personal visit in 1910.



THE KYOTO WEAVING CO.

every foreign country. According to the latest returns published by the company the annual production of the company's factories amounts to a total value of over ¥3,000,000.

The company is now controlled by the following business men :—

GENTARO TANAKA, Esq. President.

HACHIRO FUNASAKA, Esq.... .. Managing Director.

MOSURIN BOSHOKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE MUSLIN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.)

THIS company which occupies an important position in the muslin weaving industry of Japan was floated in December, 1895, by Mr. Katsutarō Inabata, and a number of prominent business men in Osaka, with an authorised capital of ¥1,000,000, with a view to keeping in check the import from France of mousseline-de-laine, which was then increasing with striking rapidity.

Mr. Inabata studied dyeing and weaving in France, and he was almost the only authority in Japan on this particular art. He had a share in various weaving companies in Kyoto, while

carrying on a large trade in dyestuffs, when the importance of keeping in check the import of French mousseline-de-laine occurred to him.



THE MUSLIN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., OSAKA.

commenced operations in a new mill; erected on the present site at Koryuji, Nakatsu, Nishinari-gori, Osaka prefecture.

On the flotation of the new company Mr. Inabata again visited France and there completed all preparations for the actual commencement of operations, either engaging experts or buying machines. In 1898 he bought all the necessary machines and appliances, engaged his experts, and

After several years Mr. Takeo Takimura undertook the actual control of the company as Managing Director, and under his management the company has achieved a striking development. He now has no share in the concern, having resigned the post he held many years. Mr. Inabata is once more the President of the company, and under his control the company follows the same course of steady development.

After several extensions in the past the company now has a capital of ¥3,000,000, of which ¥2,250,000 is paid up, and operates 30,260 spindles and 1,100 looms, with their accessories, all of which are either of French or American make. The mills have dormitories, hospitals, schools,

libraries, clubs, lecture halls, parks, and a dairy attached, and the welfare of operatives and employees are well provided for.

The mills produce all kinds of mousseline-de-laine, Cashmere cloth, serges, and other kinds of woollen cloth, to the extent of ¥6,500,000 worth a year. Owing to the excellence of the goods produced, the company has been awarded medals and prizes at industrial exhibitions. At the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Exhibition in London, the company was granted the Grand Prize of Honour. At the Tokyo Taisho Industrial Exhibition, the company was awarded the Grand Prize of Honour and the company's exhibits were bought by the Imperial Household.

NIPPON BOSHOKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE NIPPON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.)

THIS company is the outgrowth of the Furukawa Hosiery Co. maintained by Mr. Sadajiro Furukawa as a partnership. Mr. Sadajiro Furukawa founded the business in 1906 for the purpose of manufacturing hosiery goods for export, and for the development of the business he several times travelled in the Philippines, Java, the

countries but South America, Australia, Europe, South Africa, included among the company's buyers. The company has its office and factory at 1-chome Kami-Fukushima, Kita-ku, Osaka. Its factory is equipped with most up-to-date machines and appliances, being divided into the Spinning, Weaving, Cutting, Sewing, Finishing, and



THE NIPPON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., OSAKA.

INTERIOR OF THE FACTORY.

the Straits Settlements, British India, South China, other parts of Asia and inspected the market conditions and requirements of the buying public there. The plant is now mainly employed in manufacturing cotton underwear and other hosiery goods, but sometimes mixed goods are produced for colder climes. Thus not only are Asiatic

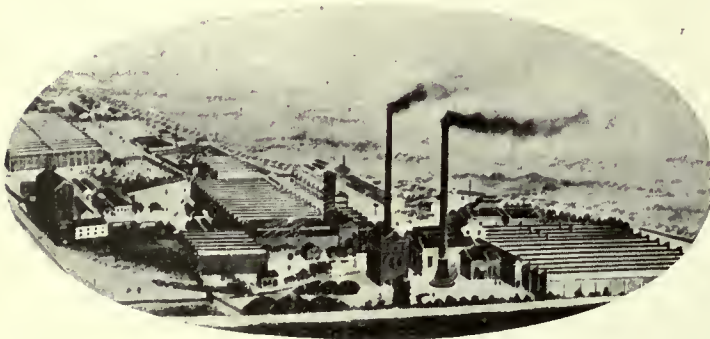
Shipping Departments. The policy followed in all branches is promptness of delivery, reasonableness in price, excellence of quality, and strict unification of goods, and the observance of these principles is supervised by experienced officers. All this results in the maintenance of the highest standard of excellence in all goods the company supplies.

NIPPON KEORI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE NIPPON WOOLLEN CLOTH CO., LTD.)

THE Woollen industry has achieved a wonderful development and the import of foreign goods has been much curtailed. The Nippon Woollen Cloth Co., Nishide-machi, Kobe, has contributed much to the development and preparedness of the woollen milling industry in this country by its constant endeavours to enlarge and systematize the line of business.

The company was founded in 1896 with a capital of only ¥500,000 and the original scale of business was quite small, but thanks to the efforts of the Board to enhance the mill's efficiency and improve the quality of the goods, the



THE NIPPON WOOLLEN CLOTH CO. FACTORY
AT KAKOGAWA.

business thrived, and up to 1910 the company had to enlarge the capital and the mill three times, at the same time inaugurating the production of tops.

In 1912 the Tokyo branch mill was established at Oi-machi, a suburb of the city, and the company's producing capacity was greatly increased. Thus having prepared for emergencies, the company was able to meet with ease the increased demand from overseas when the outbreak of the war caused some of the European countries to turn to Japan for the supply of woollen cloths for their armies.

The company now has a capital of ¥5,000,000, with ¥3,500,000 paid up and a reserve of ¥919,437, the fund

against depreciation in properties amounting to ¥522,035. Besides the office in Kobe, the company has branches at No. 20, Kamimaki-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo, and Tientsin, China.

The first mill is situated at Kakogawa-machi, Hyogo prefecture, and covers an area of 43,371 *tsubo*, being equipped with the most up-to-date machines and appliances. The second mill is situated at Oi-machi, a suburb of Tokyo, covers an area of 4,898 *tsubo*, and is equipped with a most perfect plant with additional establishments. At these mills seventy experts and over three thousand operatives are employed.

The manufactures of the mills cover almost all kinds of woollen goods, but especial attention is paid to woollen cloths, felt, serges, muslin, blankets, flannel, shawls, flag cloth, window curtains, rugs, tops, woollen yarns, and a number of other woollen piece goods. Many medals and prizes have been granted the company by exhibitions. The following are a few of the most prominent:—Gold medal, Japan Textile Exhibition, 1900; Silver medal of honour, 5th Domestic Industrial Exhibition, 1903; 1st medal of gold, Kwansai Prefectural Competitive Exhibition, 1907; Grand prize of honour, Kobe Export Goods Competitive Exhibition, 1911; Grand prize of honour, Panama Pacific Exhibition, 1915.

The company's officers are as follows:—

SEIBEI KAWANISHI, Esq....	...	...	...	President.
ICHIHARO ARIMA, Esq.	...	...	...	Director.
KIICHIRO KOSONE, Esq.	...	...	...	„
SEIBEI SAWADA, Esq.	...	...	...	„
KICHIJIRO KIDANI, Esq.	...	...	...	Auditor.
TADANA O AKIYAMA, Esq.	...	...	...	„
KUMPEI EGAWA, Esq.	...	...	...	„

NIPPON MENKA KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN RAW COTTON CO., LTD.)

THE development of the cotton industry in Japan has greatly increased and according to the returns made at the close of the first half of 1915, there were, in this country, over forty mills with a combined capital of

on through the intermediary of the company is over ¥100,000,000 worth a year.

With this business the company converted its branch in Texas, America, into an independent company, in the early part of 1916. The new company, styled the Japan Cotton Trading Co. of Texas has been financed to the extent of \$100,000 and is under the United States law. The company now enjoys every facility for handling American cotton.

The company headquarters are at No. 10, 2-chome Nakanoshima, Osaka, with the following branches:—Semba, Osaka; Shanghai; Hankow; Bombay; Tientsin; Dairen; Tsingtao; Hongkong; Harbin; Changchun; Tieling; Newchang; New York; Calcutta; Tokyo; and Kobe.



MR. S. SHIKATA



MR. M. KITA.

¥110,000,000. This line is at the head of the list of industries although almost all raw materials are imported.

India is the largest supplier of raw cotton to Japan, then America and China. In minor quantities raw cotton is also imported from Egypt, Burma, Annam, Chosen, etc., and their annual import amounts to ¥200,000,000.

The Japan Raw Cotton Co. make a specialty of handling this department of the import trade, also exporting goods such as cotton yarns, cotton textiles, hosiery, spun yarns, etc., to China, British India, Australia and other countries.

This company was inaugurated in November, 1892, with a capital of ¥2,000,000. Recently the capital was increased to ¥5,000,000. The amount of trade carried



THE JAPAN RAW COTTON CO., OSAKA.

The management of the company consists of the following:—

- SEISHICHI SHIKATA, Esq. President.
- MATAZO KITA, Esq. Vice-President.
- ATSUSHI YAMADA, Esq. Managing Director.
- YOSHIOKI BABA, Esq. Director.
- SABURO NANGO, Esq. Auditor.
- KANSHIRO SUYEYOSHI, Esq. "

NIPPON SEIFU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

THE Japan Textile Manufacturing Co., which is situated at Fushimi, a suburb of Kyoto, was originally floated under the style of the Gonikwai Kyoto Cotton Flannel Weaving Co., in November, 1895, at Tanaka-machi, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto. It was one of the many enterprises opened, on the strength of the post-war

boom in 1895, and at first had a capital of ¥500,000. Unlike other enterprises launched in that year the company thrived.

In 1899, the manufactures of the company were able to compare favourably with the imported goods.

At present the company carries on the cotton printing

business at its Fushimi factory only, with a very encouraging result. The factory was completed at a cost of ¥2,000,000 when the company was prosperous, and is equipped with eleven printing machines, made by Mather & Platt, England, which are worked with electricity, generated by electric motors, which the company own.

While the consumption of bleached cotton textiles in these countries is very great, this industry is carried on by only two companies, of which the present company is one.

The printed calico and other cotton textiles the company turns out are mainly exported through domestic



THE JAPAN TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO., FUSHIMI.

Each printing machine has a capacity of turning out between 300 and 500 rolls of printed tissues a day, and at present the total annual output amounts to over 1,500,000 rolls. In addition, the bleaching of sheetings and other cotton textiles is conducted, the total monthly output being over 50,000 rolls. All these bleached cotton textiles are exported to China and British India.

and foreign agents in Osaka and Kobe to China, British India, the Netherland Indies, the Philippines, Australia, and other parts. The volume of business with outside countries is steadily increasing, though the overseas operations have been quite recently initiated. In 1915 the result of the whole year was brought up to a high figure.

NISHIJIN ORIMONO DOGYO KUMIAI.

(THE NISHIJIN WEAVERS' ASSOCIATION.)

NISHIJIN, situated at the North-west of Kyoto, is a well-known centre of the artistic silk tissue industry. The quarter is mostly occupied by weavers and produces more than ¥20,000,000 worth of silk each year.

Here the industry was initiated in the 7th century, and through the time of anarchy in the 16th century it was maintained. When Toyotomi Hideyoshi took over the reins of State the weavers in the quarter were well protected, and the prosperity of the place reached its height.



MR. Y. IKEDA.

According to old chronicles, the quarter could then produce damask, "donsu," crepe, satin, figured habutae, gauze, and other extra grades of silk tissues.

The weaving industry in Nishijin developed steadily and all operators were organized into a whole. After the Imperial Restoration the old tradition of the district was in a large measure recognized by the new Government, and under the official supervision the weavers were organized into eighteen groups, over which a chamber was created to control the affairs. This is the origin of the present Nishijin Weavers' Association.

As the Western type of civilization has been introduced, the industry has undergone many vicissitudes. Old manual labour has given place to mechanical working, and the lines of product also have been greatly increased. At present some operators are solely engaged in producing wall hangings, drapery, ribbons, rich table cloths, etc., etc., for export, and add much to the Nishijin's prosperity.

The association itself has undergone similar vicissitudes, the last metamorphosis being experienced in 1898, when it was converted into a legal person, under the provisions of the Law relating to the Guilds of Export Staple Product Manufacturers. It now has an auxiliary organ in the shape of the Nishijin Textile Merchants-Guild, which is organized by brokers handling the products of Nishijin weavers as intermediary between weavers and wholesale dealers.

At present the association is under the control of the following:—

YUZO IKEDA, Esq. President.

MASAJIRO ONO, Esq. Vice-President.

Owing to the activities of the association, the scope of the district's work has been enlarged, and it now produces the following varieties:—Tapestry, satin, figured satin, "atsunita," gold brocade, silk damask, "omeshi," crepe,

velvet, "kiaka," "hakata," "shioze," "kohaku," linings, ribbons, serge, cotton flannel, and other silk stuffs.



THE NISHIJIN WEAVERS' ASSOCIATION, KYOTO.

ORA ORIMONO DOGYO KUMIAI.

(THE ŌRA TEXTILE FABRICS AND TEXTILE GUILD.)

ORA-GORI is a district in Gumma prefecture, its centre being Tatebayashi, an old castle town. The weaving industry in this district was inaugurated at the commencement of the 13th century, when a kind of cotton

A new era was marked for the industry of the district when weavers at Nakano, a village in this district, began to produce "kasuri" piece goods, during the early part of the Meiji era. The goods produced went under the name of "Nakano Kasuri," and their sale rapidly increased. The weavers were tempted by this success to produce shoddy goods, and the established reputation was almost lost.

In 1894 the weavers of Nakano and district, who saw the necessity of checking this unadvised method of business, organized an association, and by the name of this guild they enforced the conditioning of the piece goods produced. The lost reputation was thus quickly recovered, mixed as well as cotton piece goods being manufactured.

In 1897 this guild, which was organized by the weavers, was enlarged by the Government in accordance with the provisions of the Law governing Industrial Guilds, thus all weavers at Nakano and three other villages were included in the guild.

They formed the Nakano Weavers' Guild, soon after the Russo-Japanese war, and thus the present Ōra weavers not only turn out cotton piece goods, mixed goods, and pongee, but some excellent patterns of pure silk goods which can stand the rivalry of Ashikaga, Kiryu, and other well-known centres. Their central market is established at Tatebayashi, where the District Office is situated, though the office of the association is still at Nakano.



THE ŌRA TEXTILE FABRICS AND TEXTILE GUILD.

MR. T. KAWASHIMA.

textile, called the "Uzura-ori" was said to have been produced on a fairly large scale. Toward the end of the 18th century, the industry here witnessed a remarkable development, but only cotton textiles were produced, and their varieties were somewhat limited.

The Association while developing the line of industry in the district, by keeping up the unity and standard of quality in all classes of goods, and constantly endeavouring to improve every opportunity for the enhancement of the

prosperity of the district's enterprises, is controlled by the following well-known public men in the district :—

TAICHIRO KAWASHIMA, Esq. President.
TAMIJIRO MOGI, Esq. Vice-President.

OKAHASHI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(OKAHASHI & CO., LTD.)

THIS company is one of the chief manufacturers and exporters of cotton fabrics and towels in Osaka and district. The latest annual report of exported goods is shown in the following :—

Towels... .. 518,840 dozen.
Cotton fabrics 195,390 hiki.

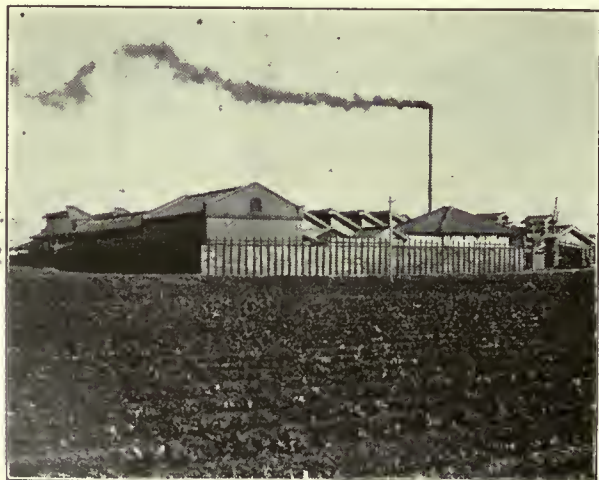
The importance of this company is due to its constant improvement in products and progress in its overseas trade. These figures, given above, are this year being surpassed.

At these factories over five hundred workmen and women are employed.

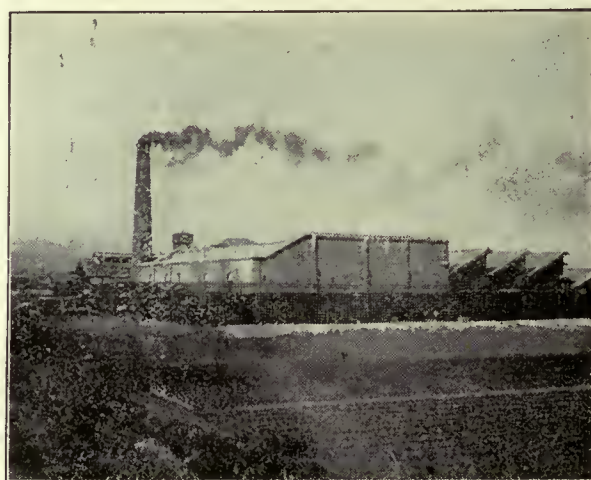
The production is being constantly increased, and often the demand is greater than the supply. Goods are exported to the following countries :—

Manchuria, Mongolia, China, Russian Littoral Provinces, South Sea Islands, the Philippines, British India, Australia, South Africa, North America, etc., etc.

The company is contemplating extending its fac-



1. FACTORY OF OKAHASHI & CO.



2. FACTORY OF OKAHASHI & CO.

This company was established in March, 1911, by the union of the Okahashi Cotton Weaving Works, and Okahashi & Co., and now carries on the manufacture and export of towels and cotton fabrics.

This union was a success, giving a strong impetus to the undertaking. In 1913 the enlargement of the plant was necessitated by the increased demands for goods from overseas. There were 170 weaving looms newly installed, also bleaching, starching, finishing, and other factories erected, with the most up-to-date appliances.

tories :—The No. 1 factory is situated at Enomoto-mura, Higashinari-gori, Osaka ; The No. 2 factory at Imafuku, Higashinari-gori, Osaka.

This enterprise, the headquarters of which are situated at 2-chome Funakoshi, Higashiku, Osaka, has a capital of ¥500,000 and is controlled by the following business men :—

JISUKE OKAHASHI, Esq. President.
MASAKICHI FUKKI, Esq.... .. Managing Director.

OSAKA MERIYASU BOSHOKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE OSAKA HOSIERY SPINNING AND WEAVING WORKS, LTD.)

THESE works are situated at Mitsuya, Kamitsu-mura, Nishinari-gori, near Osaka. The company was organized in May, 1912, with a capital of ¥1,200,000. The works, which are provided with spinning mills for the production of materials used by the company, are the most perfectly equipped in the Orient. They consist of three departments, namely, Spinning, Hosiery and Finishing. The Spinning and Hosiery Departments are operated by 420 horse-power of hydro-electricity generated by the Uji river. Equipped with 24 American, 70 German and 60 Japanese sets of machines, the hosiery department is always in full swing. American machines chiefly produce winter goods exported to China and Russia, German machines articles of superior quality going chiefly to Great Britain, and Japanese machines those for home con-

sumption. The fabrics thus manufactured are sent up to the Finishing Department where they are bleached, pressed and dried. Then they are passed on to the Napping factory, which is provided with four sets of Napping machines, and finally they are polished. Superior articles have always won for the company an excellent reputation both at home and abroad.

The Board of Directors comprises :—

SABURO NANGO, Esq.	President.
BUMPEI HORI, Esq.	Managing Director.
SHIMBEI KOIZUMI, Esq.	Director.
CHOZO KAMON, Esq.	„
SHISHUN SHIBUTANI, Esq.	„
YOSHIZO KONDAIBO, Esq.	Auditor.
KINDO GO, Esq.	„

OSAKA ORIMONO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE OSAKA WEAVING CO., LTD.)

THIS company, situated at Yamatogawa, Sakai, Osaka prefecture, is the outcome of the Osaka Weaving Company (a semi-partnership concern), floated in November, 1906, with a capital of ¥300,000, by Mr. Keiichirō Yasukawa, Dr. Yoshitomi Hiraga, Mr. Kenjirō Matsumoto, and Mr. Seizaburō Yasukawa in order to turn out cotton crape with the patent power looms, perfected by Mr. Tada.

In 1911 the business had grown so much that the conversion of the company into a joint stock concern, and the enlargement of its capital were necessitated. With the consent of all partners the concern was renamed in June, the Osaka Weaving Co., Ltd. and the capital was increased to ¥700,000, it now being changed into a joint stock business.

Looms were increased and in addition a cotton spinning plant was installed, for the purpose of producing all yarns the company required for weaving. This extension was found inadequate a few years later, and in October, 1913,

a decision was made by the proprietary, to increase the company's capital to ¥1,400,000, wherewith to enlarge the company's weaving and spinning plants.

In June of the following year, the manufacture and sale of gauze were initiated by the company, with a view to checking the large importation of this article. This was the first time gauze was produced in this country. It has proved a splendid success, the importation having almost ceased.

In the Autumn of 1914, the weaving of shirtings was also inaugurated by the company, in order to assist the progress of importing the article. This additional branch of operations has also turned out a success, the market being steadily increased both at home and abroad.

At present the company ranks among the foremost of kindred concerns, having a capital of ¥1,400,000 fully paid up, against which the company has maintained dividends at 12 per cent. per annum, for the past few years. Reserve funds amounted to ¥237,000 at the end of June, 1916.

The annual production of the factory amounts to ¥3,000,000, the details being as follows :—

	Yen.
Cotton yarns... ..	1,200,000
Cotton textiles	1,800,000

The latter item comprises cotton crapes of different qualities and grades, gauze, and bleached shirtings, of all grades and qualities.

The yarns produced at the mill are consumed in weaving different textiles. All cotton textiles produced are placed

on the market. The home market disposes of about half the total production, while the remaining half is exported to Chosen, the Philippines, China, British India, Australia, North America, and Europe.

The officers of the company are as follows :—

DR. YOSHITOMI HIRAGA	}	Director and President.
KEIICHIRO YASUKAWA, Esq.		Director.
NAOTERU KATAOKA, Esq.		„
KIN-ICHI KAWAKAMI, Esq.		Auditor.
TAKEO YAMABE, Esq.		„

OSAKA TAORU GOSHI KAISHA.

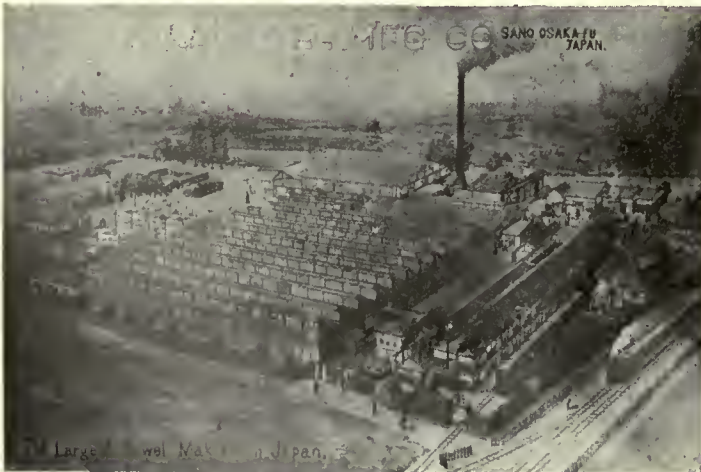
(THE OSAKA TOWEL MANUFACTURING CO.)

THIS company is a limited partnership, represented by Mr. Zensuke Maekawa, who is Active Partner. Its business office is situated at No. 22, Funadaiku-machi, Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

with the installation of the plant. To commence with towelling only was woven at the factory. At first the management of the concern was very difficult, and each term saw the accumulation of business losses. Accordingly some partners withdrew and since 1915 the looms have gradually been converted for the production of ordinary cotton piece goods.

The company's looms and other equipments were supplied by Robert Hall & Co., England, and are of the latest type. Excellent goods have always been turned out though the company has been overladen with debts. At various exhibitions, at home and abroad, the company has obtained various prizes, on account of its excellent manufactures, which include the Gold Medal awarded at the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Exhibition in London.

Owing to the recent reorganization of the management the company now reaps a good profit. The term ending June 30th, 1916, showed a remarkable increase.



THE OSAKA TOWEL MANUFACTURING CO.

The company was founded in December, 1906, and in May, 1908, the factory buildings were completed together

SANO ORIMONO DOGYO KUMIAI.

(THE SANO TEXTILE FABRICS AND TEXTILE GUILD.)

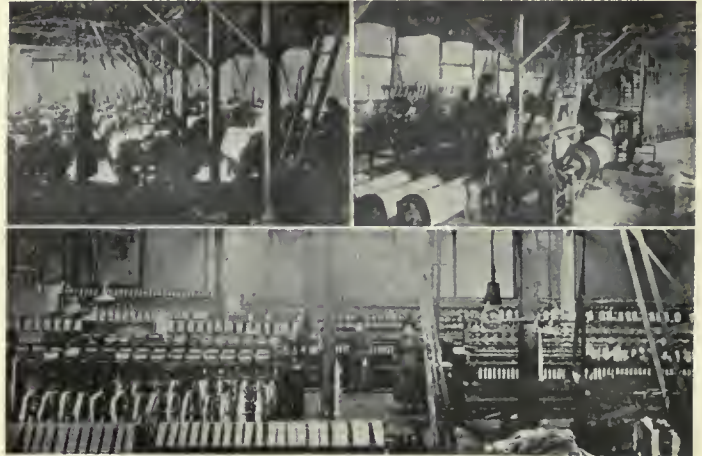
THIS guild was organized by the weavers, operating at Sano, Tochigi prefecture, and its suburbs, and its office is situated at Sano, Tochigi prefecture.

The annual output of various textiles at Sano amounts to a total value of ¥6,000,000. Cotton crepes are largely exported in this district, their quality is the best, and the price is low. The most prominent feature is the durability of the colour.

Besides cotton crepes, the Sano weavers produce mixed serges, genuine "omeshi" crepes, "fushiito," mixed textiles, etc. All goods are strictly conditioned by a staff of officers specially appointed by the guild, who are instructed to examine all the goods produced by the members of the guild, in accordance with the by-laws.

The goods thus conditioned are specially stamped by

the guild, for the purpose of maintaining the reputation secured by the Sano textiles.



THE WEAVING DE-
PARTMENT.

THE ADJUSTING DE-
PARTMENT.

THE THROWING DEPARTMENT.

MR. SHIMADA ISABURO.

MR. SHIMADA, ISABURO, owns the Head Office at Tajima, Sano, Tochigi prefecture and an agency at Kanai-machi in the same town. The business was started by his great-grandfather, some 130 years ago. Since about four decades ago the firm has manufactured cotton cloths for foreign consumption, in addition to home supplies, the business steadily prospering, and the manufactures enjoy an excellent reputation both at home and abroad for their superior quality. This is testified to

by the honours received from various domestic and foreign exhibitions, and also by the fact that articles put on exhibit at domestic exhibitions were on two occasions purchased by the Department of the Imperial Household.

Exports for the year are 200,000 pieces of cotton cloth and 10,000 pieces of *yoryu* crape silk. These are sent abroad chiefly through foreign firms in Yokohama and Kobe.

TEIKOKU SEIMA KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE TEIKOKU HEMP MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

THE Teikoku Seima Kaisha, Ltd. (Hemp Manufacturing Co.) is situated at Uragashi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, and was established in 1885. Hemp is one of the oldest products of this country, and the rapid increase in the demand for this fibre in recent years caused a marked activity.



THE TEIKOKU HEMP MANUFACTURING CO., TOKYO.

No factory with modern machines was in existence before the Omi Hemp Thread Spinning Co., Ltd. was established in 1885, in the province of Omi. Equipped with machines purchased from France, the factory was put in operation in the following year. This is the origin of the

present Teikoku Seima Kaisha. In 1887 there came into existence the Hokkaidō Seima Kaisha, which made every effort for the development of the cultivation of flax in the Hokkaidō. It is largely due to the efforts of this company that flax is now one of the staple products of the Hokkaidō. In the same year another hemp manufacturing company was established in the province of Shimotsuke, under the style of the Shimotsuke Seima Kaisha. In 1896 still another hemp manufacturing company was started in Osaka under the name of the Osaka Seima Kaisha. In 1904, the three companies of the Omi, Shimotsuke and Osaka formed themselves into the Nihon Seima Kabushiki Kaisha. In 1907, this company and the Hokkaido Seima Kaisha were combined, with the result that there came into being the Teikoku Seima Kabushiki Kaisha.

Having thus practically monopolized the market, the company exerted its efforts for the improvement of the qualities of the articles, and now enjoys an excellent reputation both at home and abroad.

The nominal capital amounts to ¥6,400,000 of which ¥5,600,000 is paid up. Besides the Head Office in Tokyo, these are branches in Osaka and Sapporo and factories in Osaka, Kanuma, Nikkō, Otsu and Sapporo.

A full list of officials is appended:—

ZENZABURO YASUDA, Esq.	{	Director and President.
TAKESHI DOKI, Esq. ... ..	...	Managing Director.
RYOZABURO SAIGA, Esq. ... ..	...	" "
BARON KIHACHIRO OKURA ... ..	...	Director.
GENTARO TANAKA, Esq. ... ..	...	"
SHINTARO OHASHI, Esq. ... ..	...	"
YASUTARO UNO, Esq. ... ..	...	"
SHICHIBEI OZAWA, Esq. ... ..	...	Auditor.
ZENNOSUKE YASUDA, Esq. ... ..	...	"

TEIKOKU YORIITO ORIMONO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE TEIKOKU THROWN SILK AND FABRICS CO. LTD.)

THE Teikoku Thrown Silk and Fabrics Co., Ltd. is situated in Kaminagoya, Kinjo-mura, Nishi Kasugai-gori in Aichi prefecture. The company was organized in February, 1896, with a capital of ¥500,000 by Messrs.

Hyoyemon Taki, Sadasuke Taki and nine others for the purpose of manufacturing thrown silk. The factory was provided with 7,000 spindles and sets of necessary machinery specially purchased from France. In 1916 it

increased the spindles by 9,000, making 16,000 in all. Later these were again increased by 3,932. Branches were opened in various places and entered into special contracts with many firms. Shortly after the termination of the war with Russia, it was of the first importance for the nation to try to develop exports and check imports. With this end in view the factory in 1910 started to manufacture silk fabrics, increasing the capital to ¥1,500,000, and in 1912 changed its firm name to the present title. In February, 1912, it established two workshops for dyeing and readjusting purposes, and at the same time inaugurated the refining business. From 1915 to 1916 it increased its spindles to a total of over 26,000.

The factory turns out, besides various descriptions of

yarn, *Aoi* satin for home consumption, lining cloth both for home and abroad, *Monpi* damask silk to be exported to China, and other cloths exported to Europe, America, India, Australia. The factory is also engaged in the dyeing and readjustment of cloths.

The board of directors consists of the following :—

SADASUKE TAKI, Esq.	...	...	...	} President and Director.
HYOYEMON TAKI, Esq.	...	...	...
JOYEMON KASUGAI, Esq.	...	...	...	} " " Managing Director.
SOBEI MOGI, Esq.	...	...	...
ZENKICHI SAKURAI, Esq.	...	...	...	} Auditor.
ZENSHICHI MORIMOTO, Esq.	...	...	...
HIKOBET KATO, Esq.	...	...	...	"

TOKYO KYARIKO SEISHOKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA,

(THE TOKYO CALICO WORKS, LTD.)

THE Tokyo Calico Works, Ltd., situated at No. 127, Kamado, Azuma-machi, Minami-Katsushika-
gori, Tokyo prefecture, was organized in September, 1906, with a capital of ¥1,000,000. The mill was

capital was doubled to ¥2,000,000, and 7,730 spindles and 130 sets of looms were added. In the same year the company inaugurated the manufacture of cotton satin and the sale of cotton yarn. Since the outbreak of hostilities the



THE TOKYO CALICO WORKS.

opened in July, 1908, with 12,136 spindles, 300 sets of looms, and bleaching, dyeing and adjusting machines, thus setting the first example of the manufacture of calico in Japan. In 1910 the first extension of the business was effected, when 8,592 spindles and 300 sets of looms were added. In 1913 the



INTERIOR OF THE WORKS.

foreign market for Japanese goods has steadily expanded, and the demand for the manufactures of the company has greatly increased. In order to meet this demand the capital was again increased to ¥5,000,000 and at the same time provision was made for 20,000 new spindles and 200 sets of looms. The company's latest condition of business is outlined as follows :—

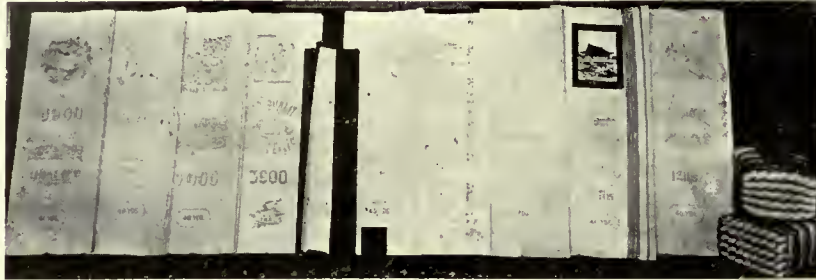
		Yen.
Capital ...	...	5,000,000
Spindles ...	...	48,500
Looms ...	...	1,000

Annual production :—

	Yards.
Cotton cloths	12,000,000
	Bales.
Cotton yarn	12,000

The Officers of the Company are as follows :—

JINBEI SUGIMURA, Esq.	President.
KANJI HORIKOSHI, Esq.	Managing Director.
GOHEI AOKI, Esq.	" "
JINBEI SHIRAIISHI, Esq.	Director.



ARTICLES MADE BY THE CO.

PRODUCTS :—Calico, grey cambrics, cotton satin and various varieties of cotton yarn.

MARKET :—Homeland, Chosen, Taiwan, China, India, and Southern Islands.

KAKICHI SAITO, Esq. Director.

KATSUSABURO YAMAZAKI, Esq. " "

KINNOBUKE SAKAMOTO, Esq. ... Auditor.

TSUNESHICHI YAJIMA, Esq. " "

TOKYO KEORIMONO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE TOKYO WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

THE Tokyo Woollen Manufacturing Co., Ltd., is the newest of all the woollen mills in Japan, being floated by influential business men, such as Baron Shibusa-

Hashiba, Minami-Senju, a suburb of Tokyo, and produce clothing for the consumption of provincial Government offices, melton clothing for the use of the Imperial Railway Board,



THE TOKYO WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING CO.

sawa, Mr. Tsunehei Moroi and Mr. Shokichi Shibuya, in November, 1906.

The company have their office and factory at Jikata-

army drills and blankets for the army, army drills for the Chinese Government, and melton clothing, serges, blankets, flannel, and other woollen goods for the domestic market.

The company is one of the latest, having the advantage of being equipped with the most up-to-date plants, which enables it to maintain a high degree of efficiency under all circumstances, in respect to the amount of its production, and the quality of its manufactures. The management is progressive and steady, and the utmost economy is observed. The products are sold at a minimum figure.

The management of the company is conducted by the following:—

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| HEIZAYEMON HIBIYA, Esq. | { | President and Director. |
| TSUNEHEI MOROI, Esq. | { | Managing Director. |

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| KICHIHEI KUSAKA, Esq. | { | Managing Director. |
| RINNOSUKE YAMANAKA, Esq. | | Director. |
| TOYOCHIYO MACHIDA, Esq. | | „ |
| GORO TSUDA, Esq. | | „ |
| SHINTARO OHASHI, Esq. | | Auditor. |
| TOKUNOSUKE MACHIDA, Esq. | | „ |
| BUN-ICHIRO IGARASHI, Esq. | | „ |

The company has an authorised capital of ¥2,000,000, of which ¥1,200,000 is paid up. During the past years dividends ranging between 10 per cent. and 8 per cent. per annum against the paid up capital have been distributed.

TOKYO MOSURIN BOSHOKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE TOKYO MUSLIN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.)

THIS company is one of the oldest and as well as one of the largest muslin manufacturers in Japan, having been founded as a joint stock company in 1895, under the auspices of the Mitsui family, and Mr. Jimbei Sugimura, when the company's capital was but a million

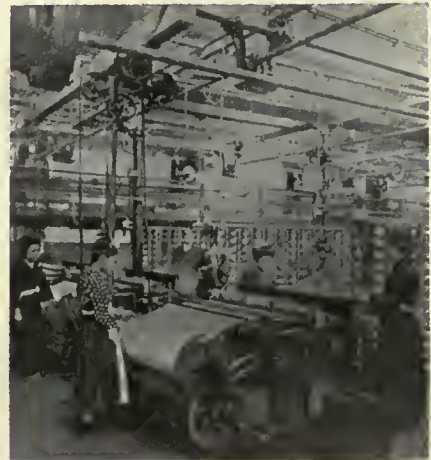
transportation and communication. According to the latest report made up at the end of June, 1916, the factory is divided into preliminary spinning rooms, warping rooms, weaving rooms, and finishing rooms, each of which are equipped with machines of the latest and universally approved types manufactured in England and Germany. In addition top manufacturing machines have lately been installed and the goods required by the different departments are well supplied by the company itself.



THE TOKYO MUSLIN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO.

yen. The company now has a capital of ¥4,000,000, of which ¥3,500,000 has been paid up.

The main office and factory are situated at Ukechi, Azuma-machi, Minami-Katsushika-gori, Tokyo prefecture. Owing to its central position, it enjoys every facility for



INTERIOR OF THE WORKS.

The same report says that the annual production of spun yarns at the factory amounts to 1,136,487 *kin*, and that of muslin to 7,231,856 yards. During the last few years, all muslin manufacturers have been distressed by the unstable supply of tops, and the prohibitory restriction on

exports, but the company has happily been an exception, because the board has been far-sighted enough to start the manufacture of tops, and has been able to present a good showing in business.

As to the treatment of operatives the company is a model for all other textile mills. Their welfare is looked after by the company in the following manner:—Schooling is given by well-qualified teachers with supplementary lessons in sewing and other feminine arts. For the sick there is a hospital which is quite well equipped. The dormitory house which is erected for operatives of all ages has a recreation ground, a dining room, club rooms,

supply departments, reception rooms; and entertainment rooms.

The following is a list of the officers:—

JIMBEI SUGIMURA, Esq.	President.
GOHEI AOKI, Esq.	Managing Director.
JINZABURO SUGIMURA, Esq. ...	Director.
KATSUSABURO YAMAZAKI, Esq....	„
ASAJIRO NISHIMURA, Esq....	„
MOHACHI FUJIMURA, Esq....	„
RYOKICHI KANEKO, Esq.	Auditor.
TASABURO TOMIZAWA, Esq. ...	„
HIDETOSHI KAWAMURA, Esq. ...	„

TOKYO SEIJU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE TOKYO WOOLLEN CLOTH MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

THE Tokyo Woollen Cloth Manufacturing Co., Ltd., is one of the oldest of its kind in this country, being organized in August, 1887, with the object of developing domestic industry and checking the import of foreign goods.



MR. K. TSUKAGUCHI.

Immediately after the inauguration, the company sent several experts to Europe and America, to investigate the line of business there, and to purchase a complete set of mill equipments. In July, 1890, the installation of the plant was completed and the actual operations were commenced.

At first the company encountered much difficulty, both technical and otherwise, but improvements have been introduced, in dyeing and other departments and the difficulties have now been eliminated, and a stable reputation has been established.

The company in the early days was patronized by the Imperial Army and Navy, the Imperial Railway Board, the Metropolitan Police Board, the Prefectural Offices, and other Government offices as well as by many private institutions. The output of the mill was regarded as the best produced in Japan. The two Services have granted special orders for woollen cloth since 1897.

Coupled with the steady increase in the demand for woollen cloth, it was largely due to the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War that the mill attained this development.

During the war the company worked to the fullest



THE TOKYO WOOLLEN CLOTH MANUFACTURING CO.

running capacity to meet the increasing demands from the two Services. The extension of the plant on a large scale was effected in 1906, when the company commenced the improvement of the old plant. Complete preparations were

made for the execution of large orders from Russia, when she turned toward Japan for the clothing for her army on the outbreak of the European campaign.

At first the company made a specialty of black clothing, striped patterns, flannel, serges, felt, blankets, shawls, rugs, and other descriptions of woollen goods, but in 1896 the mill was extended and a plant was installed for the production of worsted woollen yarn, and felt for paper milling purposes. In 1907 the company's mill and its producing capacity were enlarged by the amalgamation of the Shinagawa Woollen Fabric Co.

At present the company has an authorized capital of ¥2,000,000, of which ¥1,250,000 is paid up and at the end of the past term the reserve fund was ¥564,200. The main office and mill of the company are situated at Oji, a suburb of Tokyo, and the branch mill is situated at Shinagawa, another suburb of Tokyo, both being thus in very favourable positions. The company has been presented with many gold medals.

BARON KIHACHIRO OKURA	... ..	{ President and Director.
KEIZABURO TSUKAGUCHI, Esq.	... ..	{ Managing Director.

TOYO BOSEKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE ORIENTAL COTTON SPINNING CO., LTD.)

THE Oriental Cotton Spinning Co., which has its headquarters at Yokkaichi, Miye prefecture, is one of the greatest cotton mills in Japan. It was established as the result of the combining of the Miye Cotton Spinning Co., and the Osaka Cotton Spinning Co., in Japan, 1914. It has a subscribed capital of ¥25,000,000, of which ¥17,475,000 is paid up.

The Osaka Cotton Spinning Co., was the first cotton mill established in this country, on a joint stock system, and when it was fused in the Miye Cotton Spinning Co., and formed a part of the new company, the firm had a capital of ¥5,000,000, with fifteen big mills, equipped with 158,976 spindles, 7,752 throwing machines, and 4,796 looms.

The Miye Cotton Spinning Co. was also one of the oldest establishments of its kind in Japan. It was established in 1886, at Yokkaichi, by Mr. Denshichi Ito and several other business men of that city, with a capital of ¥220,000. After the company was amalgamated with the Osaka Cotton Spinning Co., and new company had a subscribed capital of ¥10,250,000, and its cotton mills numbered 11 with 21,000 operatives.

The Oriental Cotton Spinning Co. thus formed had a capital of ¥14,250,000, with a reserve of ¥7,750,000. The company's mills numbered 16 with 462,840 spindles, 22,184 throwing machines and 11,368 looms.

After the formation of the new company, the enlargement and reorganization of the management were steadily conducted and at the end of July, 1916, when the last enlargement of the company's capital was effected, the total subscribed capital was ¥25,000,000, and the paid up capital ¥17,475,000. The plant was then enlarged and

according to the company's report of July, 1916, the total number of spindles was 536,000.

The yarns produced are mostly of 10 to 32 counts, but some descriptions of thrown yarns are of 42 to 43 counts. Among the textiles manufactured by the company are T-cloth, shirtings, drills, jeans, sheetings, etc., etc., army cloths included. Part of the yarns produced are consumed



OSAKA MILL OF THE TOYO COTTON SPINNING CO.

by the company itself, as raw materials for weaving plants. Particularly in Chosen, Manchuria, Mongolia, China, British India, and South Seas the cotton cloths of the company are sold in increasing quantities, and at Tientsin nearly 60 per cent. of the whole textile supply from Japan consists of this company's manufactures.

As the result of the careful management by the board

the company's business is a success and its finances are in a sound condition. According to the latest report of the company the reserve fund stands at ¥9,100,000, against ¥17,475,000 paid-up capital, and for the redemption of the fixed capital ¥10,593,766 has already been set aside.

The following is the list of the company's officers :—

DENSHICHI ITO, Esq. President.
 DR. TSUNEZO SAITO Managing Director.
 FUSATARO ABE, Esq. " "

DR. SHUN-ICHI HATTORI, Esq. ... Director.
 TSUNEO OKA, Esq. "
 AIZABURO MANO, Esq. "
 MONSHICHI KUKI, Esq. Auditor.
 SHIROBEI KAWAKITA, Esq. "
 KINNOSUKE KANNO, Esq. "
 TATSUTARO KUMAGAI, Esq. "
 KIHEI SEO, Esq. "
 HIKOTARO ABE, Esq. "

TOYO KEORI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE TOYO TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO, LTD.)

THIS company is the outgrowth of the Goto Textile Mfg. Co., one of the oldest woollen mills in this country, founded by Mr. Hirosaku Goto, in 1880. For many years Mr. Goto managed this business, as his own private enterprise, but in April, 1907, he was induced by his associates to convert it into a joint stock concern, and further develop the operations, when the company assumed the style of the Goto Woollen Fabric Co., Ltd. Later the

SANAE OKUDA, Esq. Director.
 GOHEI IHARA, Esq. "
 SHIGEJI USAMI, Esq. "
 KIYOHIDE ISHII, Esq. "
 SEKI GOTO, Esq. "
 MATAKICHI IDA, Esq. "
 TSUNEGO INOUE, Esq. Director.
 NAOKICHI KANEKO, Esq. Auditor.



THE TOYO TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO., ŌI-MACHI NEAR TOKYO.

concern experienced another change, when it came under the business influence of Suzuki & Co., of Kobe, when Mr. Goto retired from the company and it was placed under new management.

In October, 1915, the reorganization was completed, and the company assumed the present name. The following are directing the company :—

KEN-ICHI FUJITA, Esq. Managing Director.

TSUYO DOI, Esq. Auditor.

The company's head office and chief mill are situated at Ōi-machi, Ebara-gori, Tokyo prefecture, with a branch office and mill at Ogaki, Gifu prefecture.

To commence with the company had a capital of ¥1,200,000, but in September, 1913, the enlargement of the capital to ¥3,000,000 was decided upon, with a view to extending the scope of operations.

TOYO MUSURIN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE TOYO MUSLIN CO., LTD.)

THIS company was founded in 1905 with an authorised capital of ¥2,000,000, but its operations were commenced in 1908 when the installation of the plant at the newly-completed mills was finished. It was enlarged in 1912 by the amalgamation of the Matsui Muslin Mill, when the production of muslin was almost doubled. With the complete operation of the mills the company's business

Its head office is at Kameido, a suburb of Tokyo, with the two mills close at hand in the same town. The mills are divided into five departments: Motor, Spinning, Weaving, Finishing, and Repair, all being equipped with machines of the most up-to-date and improved types. The annual production amounts to 937,000 yards of muslin and 160,000 lbs. of spun yarus.



TOYO MUSLIN CO., KAMEDO, NEAR TOKYO.

greatly improved, and up to the end of 1912 dividend rates ranged between 12 and 18 per cent. per annum. With the advent of the Taisho Era the muslin market was depressed, and muslin weavers generally were much distressed, but since the war in Europe began a degree of prosperity has been enjoyed. In September, 1916, the company enlarged its capital to ¥4,000,000 with a view to initiating the cotton satin weaving business.



INTERIOR OF THE WORKS.

The company is controlled by the following business men:—

TAHEI MAYEKAWA, Esq.	President.
YASUNAO OWAKI, Esq.	Director.
IKUZO WAKAO, Esq.	„
FUKUSABURO WATANABE, Esq.	„
KYOICHI KAMBE, Esq.	„
CHOSHIRO KIKUCHI, Esq.	„
TOKUTARO YAMABOSHI, Esq.	„
TANJIRO YOSHIDA, Esq.	Auditor.
GENZO YASUDA, Esq.	„
KATSUSABURO WATANABE, Esq.	„

UZEN ORIMONO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE UZEN TEXTILES MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

THIS company is capitalized at ¥300,000, of which ¥75,000 is paid up. The principal manufactures comprise satin, figured satin, figured habutaye, *kabe* silk crapes, etc. The company's report for the first half of 1916 states that the export at the beginning of the term was inactive with Europe, owing to an advance in exchange rates, freights and insurance. But the export to the U.S.A. showed an unprecedented briskness, largely due to the active tone of the raw silk market. Later the export to Europe became more active.

The company's officers are as follows:—

KOYEMON KAZAMA, Esq.	President.
KICHIRO HIRATA, Esq.	Director.
SANYEMON KAMADA, Esq.	„
KYUBEI SAITO, Esq.	„
MAGOICHIRO KANEKO, Esq.	Auditor.
TOYOKICHI YAMAGUCHI, Esq.	„
SADAJI SASAHARA, Esq.	„

TOYO SHOKUFU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE ORIENTAL WEAVING CO., LTD.)

THE Oriental Weaving Company was founded in February, 1915, by taking over an old weaving mill

The company's head office is situated at No. 1, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, and all business is conducted by the Board of Directors there. The weaving factory is situated at Shinjuku, Kiryu, Gumma prefecture. The site of the factory is an ideal place, as it is on a hill, and free from dampness, though only 5 *cho* distant from Kiryu Station, thus enjoying every transportation facility.

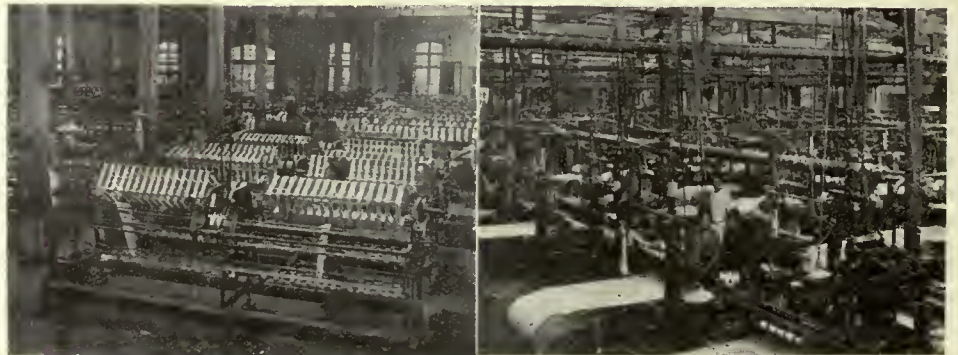
At the Kiryu factory, looms are driven with hydro-electric power, and the generator has a minimum capacity of producing 300 horse power. The looms number 300, but the company is installing 200 additional looms. The goods manufactured are principally umbrella cloths, figured linings, etc. The throwing of silk is also conducted though the spinning of cotton and silk, which has been decided upon by the Board of the Directors, has not actually commenced 6,000 spindles are at work both day and night throwing silk.



KIRYU FACTORY OF THE ORIENTAL WEAVING CO.

in Kiryu, one of the greatest textile industry centres in Japan.

The Officials of the Company are as follows:--Eisaku Okamoto, Esq., Managing Director; Count Masanosuke Hayashi, Director; Genjiro Nozawa, Esq., Director; Shigezo Imamura, Esq., Director; Kiyoma Kawazoye, Auditor.



INTERIOR OF THE KIRYU WORKS.

Y. YAGI SHOTEN.

(Y. YAGI SHOTEN AND THE NANIWA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.)

THE Y. Yagi Shoten, popularly called "Maru Su" is a large firm dealing in cotton yarns and textiles. It was established in 1893, by Mr. Yosaburo Yagi, the proprietor, at 2-chome Minami-Kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, where the office still stands.

The firm is principally interested in cotton yarns, gased and mercerised yarns; sheetings, drills, jeans, shirtings, T-cloth, and Turkish towels (any length under 18" width). At home the firm sells these goods wholesale, and has good connections almost everywhere. Overseas the firm

trades with many well-known importers in Manchuria, China, British India, South Seas and other parts of the Far East.

The Naniwa Spinning and Weaving Co. has its selling agency established in the office of the firm. The company has its main office and mills at Hamadera, Idzunami-gori, Osaka prefecture, and a branch mill at Sakai. At present the company produces principally T-cloths and towels. The latter goods can be woven at the rate of 90,000 dozen per month. They are supplied in any length under 18 inches wide. In the market they are received with satis-

faction because of their excellent bleaching and dyeing and not only in Japan, but in China, British India, South Seas, Australia, Canada, and the United States their sale is increasing.

The company now contemplates producing yarns by itself for its own weaving plant. Already part of the spinning plant is said to have been secured. The manufacture of drills and sheetings is also being planned by the company, according to the latest report of the company's agents.

TSUJI BOSHOKUSHO.

(THE TSUJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL.)

THIS firm, a partnership, with a capital of ¥300,000, fully paid up, and carries on an extensive business in cotton clothing. It was established in June, 1916, by Messrs. Churobei Tsuji, Teikichi Tsuji, and other members

The mill runs 21,552 spindles and 585 weaving looms, with a force of 1,430 operatives, and produces intermediate and coarse sized yarns, shirtings, cotton flannel, and coarse cotton clothing.



THE TSUJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL, KYOTO.

of the Tsuji family. This family is known in Kyoto as one of the wealthiest and most influential in the cotton trade. The factory is situated at Sembon Nishi-e-iru, Shijo-dori, Kyoto.

The establishment is managed by Mr. Teikichi Tsuji, the Active Partner, with the assistance of Messrs. Toyoji Wada, Kotetsu Hamaoka, and Chushiro Tsuji, Advisers.

SUGAR MANUFACTURING SECTION.

CHUTAI TAKUSHOKU SEITO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE CHUTAI DEVELOPMENT AND SUGAR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

THIS company, situated at Toyomigushiku, Shimajiri-
gori, Okinawa prefecture, is a corporation, started
in 1910 and its present capital is ¥5,000,000. A quarter
of this has since been called up, to systematize and develop
the sugar industry, in Loochoo Islands, where, except
Taiwan, sugar can only be produced within the Empire of
Japan.



MR. K. YANO.

Seven sugar mills are maintained by the company in
Loochoo islands, and the total output of sugar there
amounted to 76,000 barrels at the end of the season 1915/16.
The mill at Katena is situated in Yuntanza Valley, and
can turn out 400 tons of centrifugal goods, being equipped
with 1 six-rolled mill, 7 filter presses, 1 triple effect, 2 juice
heaters, 6 crystallizers, 6 centrifugal machines, and their
accessories.

The Nishibaru Mill is situated on the East coast of
Shimajiri-gori and was originally owned by the Prefectural

Government. At present the mill has a capacity of 100
tons, but the company is extending it with the intention of
increasing the capacity to 350 tons.

The Toyomigushiku Mills are the newest, and equipped
with 1 triple roller, 2 boilers, 6 centrifugal machines, 2
juice heaters, 8 sap-ciders 5 crystalizers, 2 filter presses,
and their accessories. As centrifugal mills they are well
planned and their products are most superior in quality.
The company has its own large cane plantations; 220 *chobu*
of new plantations have recently been laid out. The result
is said to be excellent. The company also buys up all canes
produced by native farmers.

In Taiwan, the company undertakes sugar manufactur-
ing and camphor milling, in addition to its operations in
Okinawa. Though the sugar manufacturing is on a com-
paratively small scale, the annual production amounts to
21,000 barrels. The mills in Taiwan have a maximum
capacity of 260 tons.

The camphor concessions have a vast area of 54 square
ri, the annual production of crude camphor, and oil of
camphor amounts to 1,300,000 *kin*.

The general business affairs are controlled at the office
at Shio-cho, Osaka, by the following:—

KONOSUKE ABE, Esq.	President.
KEITARO YANO, Esq.	Managing Director.
SHOBEI KONO, Esq.	Director.
TOSHIRO YOKOI, Esq.	„
KOGORO NISHIO, Esq.	„
HATSUTARO AKASHI, Esq.	„
MICHIHITO KOGA, Esq.	„
TSUNEJIRO ITO, Esq.	Auditor.
KUNITARO YAMANOUCHI, Esq.	„
JUNTARO YAMAOKA, Esq.	„
BARON SHIGERU NARABARA, Esq.	Adviser.
GUNNOSUKE SAKURAI, Esq.	„

DAI NIPPON SEITO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN SUGAR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

IN January, 1896, this company was established, under the style of the Nippon Seito Kabushiki Kaisha, or Japan Sugar Refining Co., with an authorised capital of ¥300,000, and is situated on the banks of the river Onagi,



MR. R. FUJIYAMA.

Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo, for the purpose of manufacturing refined sugar and rock candies.

This was one of the first companies founded in Japan on these particular lines. Before the Sino-Japanese War, this line of industry was little developed, only a small quantity of unrefined sugar being produced in the Loochoo islands, and Oshima, by a rudimentary process. The greater part of the home consumption was imported from Java, the United States, Germany, Hongkong, and other countries, the total amount of trade amounting to four million piculs every year. When Taiwan, which was suitable for cane growing, was ceded by China to Japan this country could hope to keep in check the growing trade in sugar, by the initiation of industry on modern lines in her own territories. This establishment was planned.

The growth of business was very great, and within six months after the commencement of operations the capital

had been doubled, amounting to ¥600,000. In June, 1899, the capital was enlarged to ¥2,000,000, when operations were extended and its products were supplied to the domestic market and exported to China and Chosen.

In 1906, the company bought the small rival concerns and renamed the firm the Japan Sugar Manufacturing Company. The amalgamation of the Dairi Refinery was effected in 1907, the total capital then being ¥12,000,000.

A large raw sugar mill was completed at the close of 1907, at Gokenseki, Kagi-cho, and the manufacture of raw sugar was commenced, with a large supply of raw materials from its own raw sugar mill, instead of importing it from foreign countries as before.

Mr. Raita Fujiyama was entrusted with the direction of the company's affairs. He at once began his work of readjustment, with the help of Messrs. Nagayuki Takayama, Yoshitatsu Izawa, and others.

The extension of the market in China, Chosen, and India was also effected.



THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE JAPAN SUGAR MANUFACTURING CO., TOKYO.

The following table, which gives the list of the company's net profits since its organization, will fully show how the company has been saved from ruin, and placed on lines of prosperity:—

BUSINESS TERMS.		Net profit.
		Yen.
Nov., 1909-April, 1910	... ..	933,113.88
May, 1910-Oct., 1910	... ..	911,877.33

	Net profit. Yen.
Nov., 1910-April, 1911... ..	749,285.68
May, 1911-Oct., 1911	814,741.04
Nov., 1911-May, 1912	853,060.23
May, 1912-Nov., 1912	967,892.27
Nov., 1912-April, 1913... ..	1,239,498.17
May, 1913-Oct., 1913	1,114,812.33
Nov., 1913-April, 1914	1,140,138.98
May, 1914-Oct., 1914	1,224,857.47
Nov., 1914-April, 1915	1,464,084.23
May, 1915-Nov., 1915	1,413,526.06
Nov., 1915-April, 1916... ..	1,749,836.55

With two large raw sugar mills in Taiwan, and four well-situated refineries in Japan, the company occupies a unique position in this line of industry. The plants at those mills and refineries are perfect and complete in every respect,



THE DAIRI REFINERY.

and the products are known as superior. In Japan, Chosen, British India, and China the goods are taken in increasing quantities. In 1911 nearly 80 per cent. of the whole consumption of refined goods at home was supplied by the company, and 1,000,000 piculs exported to China, Chosen, and other countries.

The company's business is now prosperous, and it can distribute dividends of 12 per cent. per annum. At the end of the first half of 1916, it was decided to increase the capital to ¥18,000,000, for the purpose of coping with the increasing demand from China.

The Tokyo Refinery is situated at Fukagawa, Tokyo. The plants were supplied by Messrs. Blair Campbell & McLean, Scotland, James Buchanan & Son, Caledonian Foundry and Engine Works, Liverpool, Houston, Greenock & Watson, Laidlaw & Co., Glasgow, and are up-to-date in ever respect. The maximum producing capacity

of the mill is 300 tons of refined sugar, and a considerable amount of rock candies.

This large refinery is situated at Joboku-mura, Higashinari-gori, Osaka prefecture. It was originally built for the Nippon Sugar Manufacturing Co., in January, 1896. The plant was supplied by Messrs. Blake, Barclay & Co., Greenock, and can turn out 150 tons of refined sugar per day. A new set of machinery has recently been installed for the manufacture of cube sugar. It was made by Messrs. Harsey & Co., U.S.A.

The Dairi Refinery was originally built for the Dairi Sugar Refinery, and is well equipped with machines made by Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox, Harvey & Co., Watson Laidlaw & Co., and James Buchanan & Son. Its daily production amounts to 300 tons. One of the notable features of the refinery is that it has a high degree of elasticity; when required its daily turn-out can be increased to 350 tons. The refinery has many excellently built storehouses, and iron foundry, and a dock, while a siding laid by the company connects the refinery with the Kyushu Main Line of the Government Railway. As Dairi is situated on the sea shore near to Moji, the refinery occupies a unique position for exporting to China, Chosen, and other countries.

The company's raw sugar mill at Gokenseki, Kagi-cho, Taiwan, was the first raw sugar mill in Taiwan. The plant at the mill was made by Braunsweigsche Maschinen Bau Anhalt, Brunschweig, Germany, and can crush 1,299 tons of sugar cane daily. As this district is close to the torrid zone, and very fertile, the sugar cane grown there is noted for its richness. There the company has an extensive plantation of about 7,100 acres, where the cane is grown, with up-to-date machines, under the company's own supervision. The company monopolizes the canes grown on an extensive cane plantation, under the control of the Taiwan Government-General. A network of narrow gauge railways traverses the district and the transportation of canes and passengers is conducted.

The second raw sugar mill in Taiwan was built in the same district in 1911. The plant was furnished by Maschinenfabrick, Grevenbroich, Germany, and has a maximum capacity of crushing 1,000 tons of canes daily.

The Board of Officers consists of the following :—

RAITA FUJIYAWA, Esq.	President.
NAGAYUKI TAKAYAMA, Esq.	Managing Director.
YOSHITATSU IZAWA, Esq.... ..	.. ..
SEIZO NAKAMURA, Esq.	Director.
SEKI HOSHINO, Esq.... ..	.. ..
YOSHIAKI HAMAMOTO, Esq. ... ..	.. ..
YOSHIO SASHIDA, Esq.	Auditor.
NAOYOSHI OMIHARA, Esq. ... ..	.. ..

ENSUIKO SEITO TAKUSHOKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

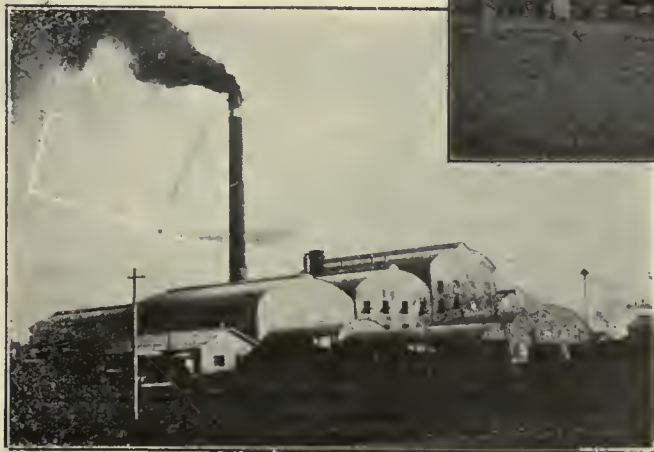
(THE ENSUIKO SUGAR MANUFACTURING AND DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.)

THIS company, situated at Shinyei-sho, Kagi-cho, Formosa, was established in February, 1904, in accordance with the regulation issued by the Formosan Government, for the encouragement of the sugar industry. The promoters were influential men of Formosa. The President of the Board of Directors is Mr. Taiji Arai, the Managing Directors Mr. Tetsu Maki, Mr. Saburosuke Fujizaki, Mr. Sadao Hashimoto. Directors:—Messrs. Tatsuji Ando, Koretaka Takahashi, Yuji Okada, Kanzaburo Sasaki, Terutaro Kazuta. The Auditors:—Messrs. Kobei Abe,

pany amalgamated the Daito Takushoku Seito Kabushiki Kaisha and renamed the company the Ensuiiko Seito Takushoku Kabushiki Kaisha.

The company has new machinery which is under the superintendence of expert engineers, constructed with The Harbay & Co., Ltd., of England. These machines have pressing capacity of 66,000 *kin* (1 *kin*=1½ lb.) per day of 24 hours with full speed, full power of pressing capacity is 3950 tons, and producing capacity about 7300 bags.

The company possesses a railway line extending over 91



MILL No. 1 OF THE COMPANY
AND ITS RAILWAY FOR
THE TRANSPORTATION
OF SUGAR-CANE.

MILL No. 2 OF THE COMPANY.

Sojuro Iwazaki, Shujiro Hara, Genzaburo Aochi and Ryu-Shen-Yu.

At the outset, the company's capital was ¥300,000, of which ¥150,000 was paid up, the machinery was of 350 tons capacity per day. One of the sugar-cane pressers and one of the crystallizing plants were supplied by an English firm, the rest being old machinery used by the late Sapporo Sugar Co.

In March, 1907, the Co. was reorganized with an increased capital of ¥5,000,000, and in November, 1910, amalgamated with the Takasago Sugar Co. The capital then amounting to ¥7,500,000. In July, 1914, the authorized capital amounted to ¥11,250,000 and the com-

miles for transportation of sugar. The area of the company's plantations is 2,935 *ko* (1 *ko*=9 *tan* 7 *sebu*) and is yearly increasing. The company also has a camphor business, raising 500,000 *kin* (1 *kin*=1½ lb.) for crystal, 1,000,000 *kin* for the spirit camphor; the mining area is 4,262,980 *tsubo* (over 3541 acres).

The area of the main and branch plantation is 46,900 *ko*.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	(June 30th, 1916).	Yen.
Gross Profit	11,793,862.237
Expenditure	8,696,414.332
Balance	3,097,447.905

MEIJI SEITO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE MEIJI SUGAR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

THIS company situated at Matoho, Tainan-cho, Formosa was established in December, 1906. The capital is authorized at ¥12,000,000, and the various reserve funds and net profit amount to ¥4,900,000.

The company was organized by Mr. Senkichi Ogawa, the Ex-President of the Board of Directors, and by Mr. Hanji Soma, the present President of the Company and



THE MEIJI SUGAR MANUFACTURING CO., TAIWAN.

the following Officials: Messrs. Sumisaburo Uyemura, Yoshihisa Usui, Naoyoshi Yamamoto, the late Mr. Masabumi Asada, and Barons Morimasa Takei, Eiichi Shibusawa, Ichizayemon Morimura, and over twenty others who own all the shares.

The first organization capital was ¥5,000,000; in view of producing raw-sugar in Formosa. In December, 1908, was established the Shoro factory in Tainan prefecture, with

a pressing capacity of 150 tons. In November, 1910, it was increased to 1,000 tons capacity at the Santo factory in Kagi province.

In January, 1912, the company established another sugar manufactory of 1,100 tons capacity of the Soya factory in Tainan-cho, in order to increase the generating capacity of raw-sugar production. In the same year the amalgamation of the Yokohama Refining Co., Ltd. was made and the capital raised to ¥10,000,000, and an establishment built near Tokyo, called the Kawasaki Refinery with 200 tons capacity.

In June, 1913, the company decided to amalgamate the Chuo Seito Kabushiki Kaisha (raw-sugar mill), adding the 750 tons capacity of the Nanto Factory, when capital amounted to ¥12,000,000.

At present, the annual production of the company for raw-sugar is 3,600 tons; *i.e.* 70,000,000 piculs, refined sugar, 300 tons; *i.e.* 1,200,000 piculs and 50 *koku* alcohol.

The officers of the company are as follows:—

HANJI SOMA, Esq.	... ..	President.
TETSUO TAKAGI, Esq....	... ..	Managing Director.
KENSUKE ARISHIMA, Esq....	... ..	”
SENKICHI OGAWA, Esq.	... ..	Director.
SUMISABURO UYEMURA, Esq.	... ..	”
YOSHIHISA USUI, Esq.	... ..	”
BARON MORIMASA TAKEI ...	... ..	”
HEIJIRO CHIBA, Esq....	... ..	”
SENJIRO TANII, Esq.	... ..	”
NAOYOSHI YAMAMOTO, Esq.	... ..	Auditor.
YOSHITARO KAWAHARA, Esq.	... ..	”
KAISAKU MORIMURA, Esq.	... ..	”

MINAMI NIPPON SEITO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE MINAMI NIPPON SUGAR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

THIS company was founded in 1911, in the middle districts of Taiwan, with large mills at Shinchiku and Chuko. Both mills have been gradually enlarged, and their total producing capacity was now 660 tons. The cane plantations have also been enlarged and improved, and at the end of July, 1916, it was reported that 3,605 *kobu* was the total area, with a yield of 197,297,639 *kin* of canes.

To commence with the company was unable to obtain enough canes to feed its mills and every term saw the business accumulating losses. The Board of the company has endeavoured to improve the position. Railways and trucks were laid sometime ago, between the mills and the nearest stations on the Government Railway, with the intention of improving transportation facilities. At the end of July, 1916, steam railways had a total length of 12.19 miles,

while cargo trucks had a total mileage of 60.63 miles. The improvements of the sugar plantations have been steadily pushed, and the supply of canes to the mills has been fairly well maintained.

During the first months of 1916, negotiations were carried on with the Imperial Sugar Manufacturing Co., for amalgamation, as it will benefit both by offsetting the drawbacks existing in the plants of both companies. This

was satisfactorily concluded in March, and the provisional agreement was approved by the meeting of shareholders in April. In July, 1916, the amalgamation was duly carried out, and the plants of the company were handed over to the Imperial Sugar Manufacturing Co.

Mr. Tabei Maekawa was the President, and Mr. Torataro Hara was the Managing Director when the fusion was carried out.

NIITAKA SEITO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(NIITAKA SUGAR PRODUCING CO., LTD.)

THIS company was started in 1909, the first factory being completed in November, 1910, and the Kagi factory in 1913. The main office is situated at Sentoho, Taichu-cho, Formosa, the manufactories being at Shoka and Taihorin, Kagi-cho, Formosa, and an agency at No. 2, Kotohira-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo. In addition to pressing large quantities of sugar canes, the company has an alcohol producing manufactory which is in perfect working order.

	Yen.
Net profit for the current term	900,574.95
Profit brought forward from last account.	93,224.75
Total	993,799.70
	Yen.
Legal reserve fund... ..	5,000.00
Reserve fund for machinery and buildings	250,000.00



THE SHOKA MANUFACTORY OF THE NIITAKA SUGAR PRODUCING CO., TAIWAN.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

(30th June, 1915).

Cr.	Yen.
Amount of receipt	3,904,169.63
Receipt for sugar-cane seeds	37,871.77
Farm receipts	12,540.38
Miscellaneous	899.05
Total	3,955,480.83
Dr.	Yen.
Expenditure for production, selling and taxes	2,669,864.96
Expenditure for railways	49,862.77
Redemption of improved machinery	100,000.00
Interest	40,247.61
Business expenses	194,930.54
Total	3,054,905.88

Dividend reserve fund	100,000.00
Dividend (10%)	350,000.00
Special dividend (.2%)	70,000.00
Pension fund	10,000.00
Officers bonus and social expense... ..	70,000.00
Carried to next term	93,799.70
Total	993,799.70

The company's officers are as follow :—

KOKINJI TAKASHIMA, Esq....	President.
KUMAJIRO MAKIYAMA, Esq. ...	Managing Director.
BARON KIHACHIRO OKURA... ..	Director.
TOMOSADA ASADA, Esq.	„
SHUJI KAWASE, Esq.	Auditor.
MASATSUNE KADOTA, Esq.	„

TAITO SEITO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE TAITO SUGAR PRODUCING CO., LTD.)

THE climate of the island of Formosa with its severe heat all the year throughout the country, the Southern part being in the torrid zone, is an especially favourable locality for the cultivating of sugar cane. Large concerns are established each year. There are more than 17 companies, and these concerns have a capital of ¥89,400,000, with a capacity of 11,790 tons. The yearly productions amount to more than 299,862,603 *kin* (1 *kin* = 1½ lbs.)



THE MANUFACTORY OF TAITO SUGAR PRODUCING CO., TAIWAN.

The Taito Sugar Producing Co. was established in 1909 with new production machinery.

Taito prefecture is situated at the south-east of the Island, with numbers of convenient rivers and streams from the mountains.

In Taito prefecture, at Pinan, the main office, called Pinan First Sugar Manufactory, was established, the Second Factory was at Riryū with a branch office at Shinkai-Yenshō.

Pinan factory had but 60 tons capacity; at present it has 120 tons capacity, besides 100 tons at Shinkai-yen factory, and 40 tons capacity at Riryū.

The company's telephone line extends 5 *ri* 17 *cho* 30 *ken*, at Pinan factory, 2 *ri* 18 *cho* at Riryū, and railways have been laid between Pinan and Shiremoto, 8 miles 80 *chiao*s (1 *ri*=36 *cho*) (1 mile=14½ *cho*).

The new factories at Pinan and Riryū, recently built, number 10 at Pinan, and 18 buildings at Shinkai-yen. Before June 1914 the First Factory consisted of 35 buildings. The Second Factory had 24 buildings.

The Taito Sugar Producing Co., Ltd. is situated at Nangai, Taito-cho, Formosa, with an authorized capital of ¥3,500,000.

The company's obligations are to lay out a light railway, to produce ice, to brew wine from mollasses, etc., etc.

The amount of the shares of the company are 70,000 ¥50 per share and the first call of the capital was ¥12.50. The company elects nine directors and five auditors, these elections being made at the meeting of shareholders holding more than 200 shares, and their official term is three years for directors and two years for the auditors. The President is elected by vote of the directors, and two of the nine directors elected the same way, to take charge of the duties at the office.

The officers are as follows:—

BARON SUYEKI YASUBA	President & Director.
SHUTARO YOSHINO, Esq.... ..	Director.
KATSUSABURO WATANABE, Esq. ..	„
SHOHACHI WAKAO, Esq.... ..	„
SANJURO IKEUCHI, Esq.	Auditor.
SHIGEHIDE MATSUBARA, Esq....	„
YEISUKE YAJIMA, Esq.	„

TAIWAN SEITO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE FORMOSA SUGAR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

THIS company held its inaugural meeting in Tokyo on December 10th, 1900, the original capital being one million yen. Mr. Tosaburo Suzuki, the first President, and Mr. Teijiro Yamamoto, Director, visited Formosa and selected the site for the company's works at Kyoshito, in Tainan prefecture. Early in 1901 the capital was increased by half a million yen, one million being paid up by 1903, the factory having been opened to business in January the previous year. In 1906 the capital was again increased to

¥27,500,000. The company occupies extensive and fertile tracts of land in Tainan, Ako and Nanto prefectures, the most productive part of Southern Formosa.

The company's main office is situated at Takao, Formosa, with a branch office at No. 22, Honkoku-cho 1-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. The sole agents are the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.

The officers of the company are:—

SHIRO FUJITA, Esq. President.



THE FORMOSA SUGAR CO.'S KYOSHITO WORKS NO. 1. TAIWAN.

¥5,000,000 with a view to extending the productive capacity, and a factory for producing alcohol from molasses was put into operation. The company also planned the laying of a private railway to save time and expense in transportation. Another sugar manufacturing company, the Taito Seito Co, Ltd., was inaugurated with ¥5,000,000, and amalgamated with the Formosa Sugar Manufacturing Co. In 1910 the capital was increased to ¥24,000,000, and by amalgamating other companies was brought up to

TEIJIRO YAMAMOTO, Esq.	{	Senior Managing Director.
TADAMICHI TAKECHI, Esq.... ..		Managing Director.
TARO MASUDA, Esq.		" "
TAMIYOSHI ZUSHI, Esq.		Director.
JITARO MARUTA, Esq.... ..		"
KICHIBEI MURAI, Esq.		Auditor.
KINSABURO KADA, Esq.		"
TAKASHI MASUDA, Esq.		Adviser.

TEIKOKU SEITO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE IMPERIAL SUGAR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

THIS company is one of the newest and most ably-managed sugar manufacturers in Taiwan, and its future is most promising.

It was floated by Messrs. Hidezane Yamashita, Kobei Abe, Tomio Matsuoka, and other business men, in 1910, with an authorised capital of ¥5,000,000. The mills were quickly completed, and in the following year the milling of centrifugal sugar was commenced. The result was comparatively good, in spite of heavy damages, done by typhoons. This encouraged the management; more money and labour were to be devoted to the growing of canes,



THE 1ST FACTORY OF THE IMPERIAL SUGAR MANUFACTURING CO., TAIWAN, AND MR. H. YAMASHITA.

during the ensuing years, but the plant was too small, to mill the ever-increasing crop of canes and the company was confronted with difficulties.

This trouble was eliminated in July, 1916, by amalgamating the Minami Nippon Sugar Manufacturing Co., and enlarging its plant. With this extension it increased its authorised capital by ¥2,500,000, to ¥7,500,000, divided into 150,000 shares.

The cane plantations of the company are situated in the central part of Taiwan, and surrounded by mountain ranges on the East and West. Thus typhoons lightly pass over and the plantations are not seriously affected. According to the latest report the area of the cane fields is estimated at 7,563 *kobu*.

Before the Minami Nippon Sugar Manufacturing Co. was amalgamated, the daily output was 1,050 tons, but since the plant of the Minami Nippon Sugar Manufacturing Co. was taken over it is 1,665 tons. The machines were all supplied by the leading engineering companies in Great Britain and America, and their types are the newest.

Lately the company, has devoted its labour and capital to the manufacture of centrifugal sugar only, and has erected a refining plant at Kobe. The machines are conveniently installed and were originally designed to turn out 100 tons of refined sugar every day, but the daily output is said to amount to more than 130 tons.

The company has laid steam railways, which connect different cane plantations with the mills, and their total mileage amounts to over two hundred miles. Besides carrying canes and manufactured sugar for the company itself, the railways carry general cargo and passengers, thus furnishing great travelling and carrying facilities to the people.

According to the latest estimates published in Taiwan the output of sugar in 1916 was roughly 450,000 piculs. Part of this figure is refined at the Kobe refining mill, and the remainder is sold as centrifugal. The latter is supplied to the market and sold to the Japan Sugar Refining Co. as raw material. The former is exported to China and other foreign countries, and also sold in the domestic market.

The company's head office is at Taichu, Taiwan, where the main mills are situated; in Tokyo only a business office is established.

The company's affairs are conducted by the following:—

HIDEZANE YAMASHITA Esq.	...	President.
MASAKUMA MATSUKATA, Esq.	...	Managing Director.
KONOSUKE ABE, Esq.	...	Director.
SEITARO YAMAGUCHI, Esq.	...	„
RINNOBUKE YAMANAKA, Esq.	...	„
TOMIO MATSUOKA, Esq.	...	„
GUNNOSUKE SAKURAI, Esq.	...	„
SEISHA MAKIYAMA, Esq.	...	„
YASUMASA MATSUMOTO, Esq.	...	Auditor.
ZENSUKE TANAKA, Esq.	...	„
SHUNSUKE KAWAKAMI, Esq.	...	„
RETSUDO LIN, Esq.	...	„

TOYO SEITO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE ORIENTAL SUGAR PRODUCING CO., LTD.)

THE formation of this company was handicapped by the Russo-Japanese War, which was taking place at that time. Everyone was anxious, and did not feel inclined to invest in a new enterprise. The company needed a man of experience and practical ability, and such a man was found in the person of Mr. Tokuhisa Tsunenori.

He was greatly interested in the cause of national industry and eager to make the company a success. In August, 1914, they amalgamated with The Toroku Sugar Producing Co., and also in May, 1915, with The Hokuko Seito Kabushiki Kaisha. The capital was authorized at ¥10,000,000, with a view of commencing business in Formosa, and the company became one of the greatest among the

Sugar Producing Companies. It was proposed to manage the business with ¥5,000,000 of the paid-up capital with the pressing capacity of 3,550 tons. The company was not satisfied with this and amalgamated the Taiwan Red Sugar Producing Co., Ltd. also taking over the department of the Tamaoki Co.'s Sugar Producing Manufactory, at Nanhoku-Daito Island in Okinawa prefecture.

The company has kept its average dividend of 12 per cent. and The Legal Reserve Fund is ¥324,500, Reserve Fund for the Redemption of ¥4,888,500 and the Special Reserve Fund ¥420,000.

The president of the company is Mr. Totaro Shimosaka.

TOILET ARTICLES SECTION.

H I R A O S A M P E I S H O T E N .

(S . H I R A O & C O .)

THE firm of S. Hirao & Co. the "Lait Toilet Article" Store is situated at Bakuro-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Mr. S. Hirao, the proprietor of the firm, was born in Tokyo on August 8th, 1874. His father, Sampei Hirao, was distinguished as a dealer in patent medicines and fancy goods. He was associated with "Komachi-sui" (liquid



MR. S. HIRAO.

cosmetic) and "Diamond tooth powder" which he invented when a boy. Mr. Sampei Hirao graduated in 1893 from the Keio University. On the death of his father, in January, 1897, he succeeded to the business. At this time, things were rapidly progressing, it being immediately after the war with China. Mr. Hirao saw the time was coming when toilet articles would no longer be regarded as luxuries

but daily necessities. He therefore started for Europe in February, 1900, to inspect the manufacture, and uses of toilet goods. He exhibited articles of his own production in the International Fair then open at Paris. For these he was awarded honours. He crossed the Atlantic to America where he also made valuable inspections. He was the first Japanese to go abroad for the study of toilet accessories. On returning home he established a large factory at Honjo, and equipped it with machines of the latest pattern, brought from abroad. In 1907, Mr. Hirao proposed that a large guild called "Guild of wholesale Dealers in fancy and toilet goods of Tokyo" be organized. At the general meeting of the organization Mr. Hirao was chosen as councillor, which post he has held continually up to the present day. In 1904 he established a branch store at Osaka, in order to extend the market in the Kansai, Chugoku, Shikoku and Kyushu districts and in various quarters abroad. In 1905 he made a tour of inspection in China, Manchuria, Chosen and the South Sea Islands. On returning home he exported his goods to these quarters, with the result that exports are now flourishing. Among many of his exported articles, the Diamond tooth powder heads the list of exported tooth powders from Japan. In 1906 he manufactured the "Lait Liquid Cosmetics," which soon became a favourite, also the Lait powder, Lait washing powder, Lait food, Lait perfumed oil, etc., etc., which are all well known and very popular.

THE IMURA SEIKO-SHA.

THE Imura Seikō-sha is situated at Umemori-cho, Yanagishima, Honjo-ku, Tokyo, and is presided over by Mr. Masakatsu Imura, assisted by his son Mr. Masakatsu Imura.

Mr. Imura (Senior) was born in Umemori-cho, Yanagishima, Honjo-ku, Tokyo.

Being ambitious to start some industry, Mr. Imura was induced as a result of a conversation with an intimate foreign friend to start the manufacture of soap. After many difficulties and disappointments, he at last succeeded in making an article near perfection which he put on the market under the name of "Fuji Soap." The goods were well received by the public at large and soon enjoyed a wide and excellent reputation. Not satisfied, however, by the success, brilliant as it was, he made every possible effort for the improvement of the quality, with the valuable assistance of his son. Of many kinds of soap of superior quality, Mr. Imura invented the following brands:—"Fuji Sekken," "Kinchoji Sekken," "Ninin Kodomo."

The superiority of the goods chiefly lies in the selection of the choicest of material comprising:—

Cocoon oil of the Southern islands, and caustic soda of Great Britain, etc.

Since the outbreak of the European war the company has steadily extended the market abroad by enlarging the factory, and by engaging over one hundred experienced experts,



MR. M. IMURA.

male and female operatives. The destination for the goods abroad are China, Southern Islands, Persia, North and South America and Europe.

THE ITO KOCHO-YEN.

THE Head Office of the firm of Itō Kochō-yen is located at No. 9, Shiba Park, Tokyo. The works are at Hommura-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo. The firm is under the management of Mr. Sakaye Itō. For several years Misono toilet articles have been unrivalled in amount of production, quality and fame. The firm was organized by Mr. Sakaye Itō, the father of the present proprietor. Since the death of Mr. Itō, the firm has steadily developed under the able management of the two sons, Mr. Sakaye Itō, the present head, and Mr. Teijirō Itō. The former chiefly takes charge

of business and the latter of the manufacture. Foremost among many Misono toilet goods is the Misono face powder. Ever since its establishment, the firm has directed every effort to the manufacture of a variety of articles best suited to the requirements of the times. For this purpose the firm has employed first class experts by whom the latest sciences are applied in the manufacture. Besides Misono powder, the firm turns out cosmetics in the form of powder, liquid and kneaded powder, hair oils, etc. numbering 47 in all. The demand for these articles is enormous, and the market



MR. S. ITO AND HIS FACTORY, TOKYO.

covers the homeland, the colonies, China, India, Hawaii, North America and Europe.

The company is also engaged in the manufacture and sale of "Kinatetsu" wine, which ranks first among the home made medicinal wines. Its superior quality has been testified to by Prof. Dr. Juntarō Takahushi of the Tokyo Imperial University.

The firm also runs a publishing business under the title of the Genbuusha, issuing two monthly periodicals. One is the Shin Katei (New Home) and the other the Shin Engei (New Performance). The magazines enjoy a very wide circulation.

THE KANEKO-GO.

THE Kaneko-go, situated at No. 9, 2-chome, Bingham-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, trades on a large scale with the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, Siam, Singapore, British India, and other countries, in perfumes and toilet goods, which the firm manufactures at its own factories.



Over a decade ago, the firm was founded by the father of the present proprietor, Mr. Tamejiro Kaneko, for the purpose of exclusively conducting an export trade in perfumes and toilet goods, with Southern countries. In 1910 the founder travelled extensively in these countries, and studied the requirements of the people there.

The present proprietor strictly maintains the traditions of his father, and the firm is known as one of the soundest and most progressive in this line of business.

The firm's trade marks and designs are registered at Japan's patent office and also in the Dutch East Indies, Hongkong, and Siam they are protected.



THE LATE MR. T. KANEKO.

MR. KOBAYASHI TOMIJIRO.

MR. KOBAYASHI'S firm, Manufacturer of "Lion Tooth Powder," stands at Sotode-machi, Honjo-ku, Tokyo. It was organized in July, 1894. The development of dental health in this country is a matter of only recent years. Having regard to the fact that the care of teeth has a serious bearing on the health of the human body, the late Mr. Tomijiro Kobayashi, founder of this firm, and father of the present President, made up his mind to manufacture tooth powder of an excellent quality, on an equal with foreign articles, and to put them on the market at the cheapest possible price and thereby contribute toward the improvement of public health of the nation. With this end in view Mr. Kobayashi made untiring efforts and many experiments with the latest science, until at last he succeeded in making a powder of fine quality, which he called the "Lion Tooth Powder." He put the articles on sale with the trade mark of a lion. The goods soon earned an excellent reputation throughout the land.

While making efforts for the extension of the market, he never neglected to improve the qualities of the article. At first only manual work was employed, but the factory was afterwards equipped with a gas engine of the latest pattern. Thus no stone was left unturned to increase the productive capacity, and therefore lower the price of the article. Efforts are still being made for the production of articles better and more uniform in quality, also to prolong

the sweet odour. The company stands unrivalled in the amount of production and the extension of the market, both at home and abroad.



MR. T. KOBAYASHI AND THE BUSINESS OFFICE OF THE LION TOOTH POWDER, TOKYO.

Specialities are as follows:—

Lion powder, Lion tooth-wash, Lion kneaded tooth powder, Lion tooth powder for children, Lion soaps (toilet soap, washing soap, and soap for the use of the army).

THE MARUMIYA SHOTEN.

THE Marumiya Shoten is a private concern, manufacturing and dealing in soaps, toilet goods, chemicals, wines, and drugs, situated at No. 15, 4-chome Tachibana-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. The firm has its laboratory, one of the finest in this country, at Nishi-machi, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo, and everything the firm produces and sells is closely examined (and proves as the best in the market), by the staff of the laboratory, which is composed of good men, turned out by the Tokyo Imperial University and the Tokyo Higher Polytechnic School.

The head of this establishment, which ranks among the foremost of the toilet and chemicals manufacturers in Japan, is Mr. Zenbei Miwa, the eldest son of the late Mr. Zenbei

Miwa, who founded the firm at the present site. He succeeded to his father in the early years of Meiji, and since has steadily enlarged the business.

When the Tokyo Guild of Wholesale Toilet Goods was established, in 1893 he was elected Vice-President, and was entrusted with the control of the guild up to 1906.

In March, 1906, Mr. Miwa was requested by the Government to investigate trade and commerce in Manchuria, and made an extensive tour in Chosen, Kwantung Province, and Manchuria.

The manufacturing department of this business is of comparatively recent origin. It was established a score of years after Mr. Miwa's succession to his father, as the head

of the Marumiya Shoten. In 1904 he accepted the proposal made by Mr. N. Hasebe, to act as sole agent to the "Misono" toilet goods.



MR. Z. MIWA.

In 1910 the Marumiya Shoten commenced to produce toilet soaps, which were named "Mitsuwa Soap," after the trade mark used by Mr. Miwa. This line has since proved

a splendid success, together with the enterprise in conjunction with Mr. Hasebe. More than a million yen's worth of these two lines of soap are sold a year, with signs of increasing.

The production of perfumes and perfumed oil was the next enterprise undertaken by Mr. Miwa. Immediately after the inauguration Mr. Miwa's new department succeeded in extracting valuable perfumes and essences out of plants and flowers grown in Japan and other countries in the East, and is prepared to meet all demands from home. The department is now engaged in the experimental growing of lavender, French roses, and lemon grasses and the extraction of their essences.

In 1913 the production of glycerine was also initiated by the Marumiya Shoten, as a side line of the Soap Manufacturing Department. At present the firm produces Crude Glycerine in large quantities, which is principally supplied to the Arsenal as a raw material for explosives manufacturing. The firm is now engaged in the installation of refining plants for the crude goods now produced.

A new laboratory was completed on the present site in the early part of 1915, and formally opened on the occasion of the Imperial ceremony of ascension to the Throne. It covers an area of 1,600 tsubo and is divided into offices, laboratories, distillation works, drying rooms, dark rooms, engine rooms, godowns, meeting rooms, libraries, etc.

NAGASE SHOKAI.

(THE NAGASE CO.)

IN cheapness of price, superiority of quality and widespread fame the Kaō Soap is unrivalled among many kinds of soaps manufactured in this country. The Nagase Shokai (limited partnership), manufacturer of Kaō Soap, is situated at 2-chome, Bakuro-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Following the introduction of the art of manufacture of soap into Japan in the latter part of the last century, there appeared on the market many imitations of foreign articles, but all were made to appear like foreign articles. The Kaō Soap manufactured by the Nagase Shokai was the first Japan made soap with a Japanese name. The present prosperity of the firm is due in the main to strenuous efforts made by the late Mr. Tomiro Nagase, the founder of the Company.

In 1890 the Industrial Exhibition was opened which showed that Japanese soap manufacturers were all absorbed in the production of foreign imitations. Deeply regretting this situation, Mr. Nagase resolved to manufacture

a purely Japan soap. With a small capital, and little or no experience in this line of industry he started the



THE KAO SOAP FACTORY.

business. Many difficulties and troubles stood in his way, but he bent every energy for the production of the finest possible article. He at last succeeded in making a good soap which won the admiration of Dr. Jokichi Takamine, then Chief of the Analytical Section of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. He thereupon put it on the market under the Japanese name of the "Kaō Sekken," and with the trade mark of a Young Moon. That was in the year 1890. Mr. Nagase's articles were noticed by the Imperial University Hospital, the Department of War and of the Navy and other public offices and companies, and then gradually by the public, until they now not only meet demands throughout the land but are largely exported. Though he passed away at the prime age of 49 his name will be forever associated with

the well merited title of soap magnate of Japan. Since his death the firm has been steadily prospering under the able management of his two brothers, Messrs. Yusaburo Nagase and Tsunichi Nagase. The former is Manager and the latter has supervision of the Works. The steady way in which the firm is running its business is patent to the public. The goods are exported to a considerable extent to China, India, South Seas, Russia and other countries. The annual output amounts to 2,000,000 dozens. It is needless to add that no other Japanese soap can approach the "Kao Sekken," in fame and credit. Besides the "Kao Sekken" the firm turns out many kinds of toilet, washing and other soaps, with marks of moon and stars, all of which enjoy a wide and excellent reputation.

THE NAKAYAMA TAIYO-DO.

THE Nakayama Taiyo-Do is situated at 2-chome, Honmachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, the factory at Minamidori, 2-chome, Yedobori, in Osaka, and a branch store in Tokyo. Agencies are also established in Chosen, China and Manchuria as well as through Japan, and recently agencies were established in Russia, South America, Australia and the United States of America.

The company is specially noted for its toilet productions, named "Club," including washing, face and tooth powders, face cream, etc. These products enjoy an excellent reputation, and command a very wide sale, as do also the hair tonic, quinine and other perfumes, massage cream, all produced in large quantities by this firm, which employs an English graduate of the Medical College of London.

The annual output of the Club bathing powder (araiko) amounts to 8,500,000 cases, valued at ¥600,000, that of the Club toilet powder to 2,000,000 cases, valued at ¥400,000, that of the Club tooth powder to 4,800,000 cases, valued at ¥300,000 and that of the Club toilet cream and the Club perfumery to ¥100,000.

For the purpose of enlarging business abroad, the firm stations its representative in London and has lately opened branches in Russia, the United States, Australia and South America. For many years past the firm has been patronized by the Imperial Court and in 1914 it was specially ordered by the Empress' Household to supply its articles, which are also patronized by T. I. H. Princesses Fushimi, Kan-in, Takeda, Higashi-Fushimi, Kacho and other members of the Imperial Family.

Mr. Nakayama Taichi was born in 1881 in Yamaguchi prefecture, and has enjoyed a wonderfully successful



MR. T. NAKAYAMA.

career, brought about by his earnest application to business and straightforward dealings.

TRADING SECTION.

ABE ICHITARO SHOTEN.

(I. ABE & CO., OR ABE ICHI YŌKŌ).

THIS firm, known as the Abe Ichi Yōkō, is managed and owned by Mr. Abe, Ichitarō, an experienced business man, who has his headquarters at 2-chome, Minami-Kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

In China, the Abe Ichi Yōkō, has its overseas headquarters in the French Concession, Shanghai, founded in 1915; in Chosen, the firm owns a large farm, producing raw materials, in Kinrahoku-do.

The firm's factories in Japan are situated at Osaka and Tannowa, Izumi, where woollen piece goods and umbrellas are manufactured on a large scale.

This large business, now conducted by Mr. Abe, was founded by his grand-father in the early part of the 19th century, when hemp cloth was principally traded in. Later the founder of the firm enlarged his business and handled hems and flaxes, as well as their manufactures.

With the expansion of the business the firm was converted into a partnership, in the early years of Meiji, and in addition to the wholesale business in hemp, flax, and their manufactures, fertilizers were imported from Hokkai-

do, and sold at the new branch then established in Osaka. Several ships also were purchased, and a service was conducted between Osaka and Hokkaido.

In 1884, the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Ichitarō Abe, who succeeded his father, then resumed an independent business in fertilizers, hemp, flax, and other lines of goods, but still maintaining the carrying trade between Osaka and Hokkaido.

Several years later, Mr. Abe turned his attention to foreign trade, and chose the manufacture and sale of umbrellas as his specialty, at this time giving up his carrying trade. His new enterprise proved a splendid success, and necessitated his giving up the business in fertilizers, etc.

The Abe Ichi Yōkō now handles a vast trade in umbrellas and cotton piece goods, also lines of miscellaneous goods, the annual value of which runs into a high figure. The woollen piece goods turned out at the Osaka factory are principally intended for domestic consumption, being mainly serges.

MR. ABE KOBEI—MASUDAYA.

MASUDAYA" is the trade name under which Mr. Abe, Kobei, one of the best known business men of Yokohama, conducts his extensive overseas trade. He has his headquarters at 3-chome, Minaminaka-dori, Yokohama, and branch offices at the following places:—Tokyo sub-Branch Office, 1-chome Koami-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo; Nagoya sub-Branch Office, Kotori-machi, Nishi-ku, Nagoya; Osaka Branch Office, Sakaisuji, Suyeyoshihashi-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka; Shimonoiseki sub-Branch Office, Kwanon-zaki-machi, Shimonoiseki; Okinawa sub-Branch

Office, No. 85, Higashi, Naha, Okinawa; Taiwan Branch Office, Taiito Street, Tainan, Taiwan; Abe Yoko, Kiangsi Road, British Settlement, Shanghai; Tientsin sub-Branch Office, Kotobuki Street, Japanese Settlement, Tientsin; Hankow sub-Branch Office, British Settlement, Hankow; Manila sub-Branch Office, Manila, the Philippines.

At these offices the uniform cable address of "Abeko" and the cable code of A. B. C. 5th edition is used.

Mr. Abe, Kobei, founded this business about the time

Yokohama was opened to foreign trade, and his headquarters have always been at 3-chome, Minaminaka-dori, Yokohama.

He is principally interested in sugar, wheat, wheat flour, raw cotton, fertilizers, rice, paddy, miscellaneous cereals, Manila hemp, etc., etc. Trade in sugar is most extensively carried on by Mr. Abe, being known as the sugar magnate, both at home and abroad. Java sugar he imports on an extensive scale and supplies the Japanese sugar refining mills, and imports Manila sugar for the domestic market. The products of the Japanese sugar refining companies are also handled by Mr. Abe and he also supplies China, British India, and other Eastern countries with Japanese refined sugar.

Mr. Abe's fertilizer business is very extensive. He has a factory at Tientsin, where animal bones are crushed, and mixed goods are manufactured. His wheat flour business consists principally in importing wheat from America and supplying it to the different flour mills in this country.

Soon after the annexation of Taiwan, Mr. Abe perceived the advantages in the island, and commenced to invest money there. Naturally the sugar industry attracted most of his attention, and he has placed much money in these enterprises. He is at present on the board of the Ensuiko Sugar Manufacturing Co., and several other sugar manufacturing companies in Taiwan. In the development of the island, he has had a large share and is known as the

foremost investor. Mr. Abe is the President of The Taiwan Tea Manufacturing Co.

Mr. Abe is also on the board of the Manchuria Flour Co., and the Sino-Japanese Cotton Spinning Co., in Manchuria.



MR. K. ABE.

He has been a member of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce since its foundation in 1895, and at present is one of the Standing Executive Committee. He has also been the Honorary President of the Association of Sugar Exporters and Importers since its inauguration.

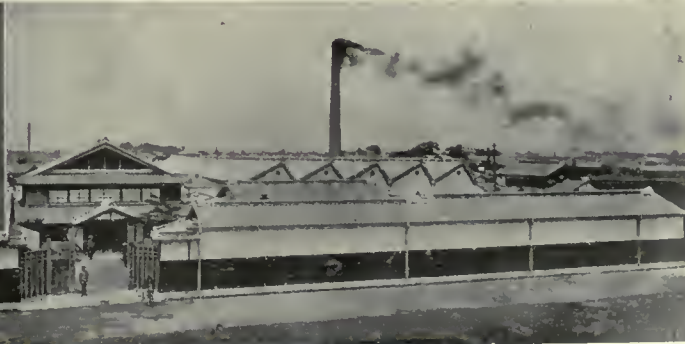
THE AICHI BUSSAN-GUMI.

THE Aichi Bussan-Gumi has its head office at No. 128, Tukaoka-machi, Higashi-ku, Nagoya and its work-



MR. J. SOBUYE.

shops at Chigusa-cho, Aichigori, near the city. The company was originally opened for the manufacture and sale of textile fabrics in January, 1878, by Messrs. Genjiro Sobuye,



THE FACTORY OF THE AICHI BUSSAN-GUMI.

Hanzaburo Yokoi, and others. In 1887 the company removed to the present address, and in 1893 was reorganized into a limited partnership. It has now a capital of ¥80,000 and the board of directors comprise Mr. Jubei Sobuye, President, Mr. Hanzaburo Yokoi, Director, and Mr. Bunshichi Ishida, Manager.

In 1912 the company erected adjusting and dyeing works at Chigusa-cho, and by June, 1916, all the workshops at Takaoka-machi were removed to the same place, the business office alone being kept at the old place. The works cover an area of 4,300 *tsubo*, the building area being 2,800 *tsubo*. The chief products consist of superior serges, cloths made from a mixture of cotton and silk, and black *hachijo*. In addition the company has manufactured in recent years poplin, hair cloth, mohair, etc., for the export trade, which is being extended from Manchuria and Chosen to India and Southern Islands. The output for 1915 amounted to ¥250,000.

The adjusting and dyeing, which are the principal lines of the company, are carried on by means of the most up-to-date machinery under the direction of experienced experts.

The company was granted a great honour when, during his sojourn in the city in November, 1910, H.I.H. the Crown Prince (the present Emperor), paid a visit to the works. In his next visit to the city, in 1913, on the occasion of the grand military review, his Majesty the Emperor again honoured the company with a visit from a Chamberlain.

AKITA SHOKAI.

(AKITA & CO.)

THE Akita Shōkai is situated at Higashi-Nabe-machi, Shimonoseki, in Yamaguchi prefecture. The firm is engaged in the timber business, shipping, foreign trade, trawl fishing, mining, forestry, manufacture and sale of dust fire extinguishers—extinguisher holding dust instead of water invented by Mr. Akita and acts as an agency for marine, fire and life insurance companies. It has branches in Dairen and Port Arthur and agencies in Osaka, Tientsin and Tsingtao. It also has a lumber works in Dairen. The career of Mr. Toranosuke Akita, head of the firm, tells the history of the concern. He was born in 1875 in Fujiyama,



MR. T. AKITA.

Asa-gori, in Yamaguchi prefecture. After experiencing various ups and downs in business he visited Formosa, where he opened up business connections and returned with large orders for supplying the timber industry. Early in 1904 he "got in" on the lumber market in Moji, Shimonoseki and Kokura and made a princely profit. In May in the following year he chartered a foreign vessel and sent daily necessities, timber, fuel, charcoal, etc., to Yingkow in China, where he opened a branch with splendid success. In the same year he organized the Akita firm. In 1906 he purchased a steamer and put her in the Inland Sea service,

thus inaugurating shipping. Later he purchased several vessels and put them on Chinese lines for the promotion of direct trade with China. When the town of Chinkai Bay



AKITA & CO.

was organized as a municipality in 1910 he leased land and built a number of houses. In the following year he con-

verted his firm into a limited partnership with a capital of ¥300,000 with himself as president. In 1913 he secured various mines in Korea. Now he owns gold mines, black-lead mines, and iron mines in six different places in Heian Province measuring about 1,890,000 *tsubo* in area. In November, 1914, he purchased of the South Manchurian Railway a lumber works in Dairen. In the same year he

opened an agency in Tientsin, and soon afterwards established the Tientsin Warehouse Co., Ltd., of which Mr. Sadakichi Akita, his brother, is managing director. In February, 1915, he inaugurated the Taishū steamship service. He is also known as an inventor of the dust fire extinguisher. The life of such a man as Mr. Akita will surely make a brilliant record in a biography.

ARAI KENJIRO SHOTEN.

(K. ARAI & CO.)

THIS firm owned and managed by Mr. Arai, Kenjiro, is situated at No. 5, 3-chome, Awaji-machi, Osaka, and manufactures and exports cotton hosiery, gloves, and socks, either direct or through foreign firms in Kobe to China, South America, the Netherlands Indies, British India and Australia.

The firm was founded some thirty years ago, and to commence with the goods were principally manufactured for

the domestic market, but its specialty at the present time is mostly exporting.

A special feature of the firm's business policy is to ascertain that the goods are carefully manufactured and that delivery is prompt. There has been no trouble between the firm and its buyers in connection with the goods supplied or delivered, according to a statement made by the firm.

HARII SHOTEN.

(HARII & CO.)

THE leather bag industry in Japan has gone through various vicissitudes, but generally speaking it made a remarkable progress after the Sino-Japanese war in 1894-1895, and since the outbreak of the present war the industry has witnessed a rapid development. Japanese leather goods are now exported to foreign countries to compete with foreign-made goods on European and American markets. These articles are chiefly produced in Tokyo, Osaka, Aichi and Hyogo prefectures. The Tokyo goods are made of excellent materials and are of artistic design, which compare favourably with foreign-made goods. Those produced in Aichi prefecture are moderate in price and special attention is paid to their practical use. Osaka and Hyogo prefectures produce goods at cheap prices in large quantity, and a great deal of these have been exported to China and Chosen of late years.

Harii & Co., situated at No. 3, Yokoyama-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, are one of the greatest exporters and wholesale dealers in leather bags, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in Fancy Silk and Leather Bags, Pocket-books, Purses, Wallets, and also Trunks, Shoes, etc., in Tokyo. The business of the company was started by the ancestors of the present proprietor some 150 years ago and it has been handed down to five successive generations.

The business has considerably expanded, and the company has several branches at present, exporting goods to Europe, America, India and Australia. The present proprietor, Mr. I. Sato, succeeded to the business in 1874, and has



MR. I. SATO AND HIS MANUFACTURES.

developed it by his diligence and skill. Special care has been taken not to turn out inferior goods, and the company has been able to maintain an excellent reputation abroad as well as at home.

MR. T. HASEGAWA.

MR. HASEGAWA, TAKEJIRO'S, office is situated at No. 17, Kami-Negishi, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo. For over thirty years Mr. Hasegawa has been engaged in the export of Japanese prints from coloured woodcuts and

many grand medals and gold medals by expositions held in various countries.

Calendars decorated with pictures from coloured woodcuts were first manufactured by him in 1896 chiefly for exportation. But they have become popular articles in the



MR. T. HASEGAWA'S RESIDENCE.



REPRODUCTION OF OLD MASTER-PIECES AND CALENDAR BY MR. HASEGAWA.

crape paper pictures. The first attempt was made in 1885 when he published an illustrated English translation of Japanese fairy tales. This was followed by the publication of several hundred kinds, notable among them being English, German, French and Spanish translations of Japanese and Chinese mythologies, legends, poems, plays, etc., all with illustrations of Japanese prints from coloured woodcuts, reproductions in coloured woodcuts of works of the famous old Japanese artists such as Harunobu, Utamaro, Hiroshige, Hokusai, etc., and also prints from the coloured woodcuts of works of the present leading artists. Mr. Hasegawa has also published calendars decorated with pictures from coloured woodcuts. Owing to his long years' untiring efforts his publications are now seen throughout the world. On application, anyone interested may obtain a beautiful catalogue showing his publications. He has been awarded

home market in recent years. Many imitations have been made for decorating shop windows at the new year's season. We reproduce here a few specimens of his prints from the coloured woodcuts and calendars.

HIRAMATSU SHOTEN.

(H. HIRAMATSU & CO.)

THIS firm, situated at 4-chome, Koraihashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, is principally interested in woollen and worsted yarns, coloured woollen yarns, woollen cloths, flannels, serges, underwear, stockings, socks, gloves, shirtings, sheetings, cotton crepes, cotton drills, etc.

The firm was founded twenty years ago by Mr. H. Hiramatsu as exporters and importers of woollen and worsted yarns, and year after year its affairs have increased in soundness and dimensions. Soon after its inauguration the export and import of woollen cloths was started with

success. A few years ago the manufacture and export of knitted cotton hosiery was also inaugurated, when a big factory was established in the suburbs of Osaka. As the knitted goods thus manufactured are excellently finished and fitted for practical use they are taken by foreign buyers, together with cotton fabrics, and give entire satisfaction.

Woollen yarns and cloths are not produced by the firm itself, but as selling agents for the Japan Woollen Cloth Co. and the Japan Woollen Yarn Spinning Co. the firm can supply the best goods available on the market.

Since the war broke out in Europe the firm has continued intense activity in the Oriental market and nearly replaced Foreign yarns, which were formerly supplied principally by Germany and Austria. Knitted goods and woollen cloths are also exported by the firm in increasing quantities, together with cotton fabrics, to China, Russia, British India, the Straits Settlements, Australia, and all countries in Oceania.



MR. H. HIRAMATSU.

HOTTA SHOKAI.

(M. HOTTA & CO.)

HOTTA SHOKAI, which is widely known abroad as M. Hotta & Co., was established in 1895. To



MR. M. HOTTA.

commence with the firm, of which Mr. Motojirō Hotta is the sole proprietor, was doing business in a comparatively

small way, but on a firm and satisfactory basis. By his close application and industry, assisted by Mr. Shirō Nishizawa, who has a great future before him, Mr. Hotta has gradually extended the scope of his business, until his firm is now entitled to take precedence as one of the leading concerns in Osaka.

Mr. Shirō Nishizawa has recently come back from his commercial trip in Russia, through which country he has travelled more than half a year, investigating the opportunities which are offered for Japan's trade with Russia. While there, having decided to proceed to England, he went as far as Bergen in Norway, but owing to the German submarine warfare, he was obliged to give up the idea of going to London. At any rate, his knowledge and experience of the Russo-Japanese trade must be said to be a great asset to the firm of M. Hotta & Co.

Besides the export and import trade in which M. Hotta & Co. are chiefly engaged, they also manufacture Portland cement, and conduct a navigation service between Toba and Gama-gori, across the Bay of Ise, which connects with the Government railway lines on the Tokaido. Among the lines or articles which M. Hotta & Co. exports are machinery, all kinds of metallic material, chemicals; sundry and fancy goods are specialties. The firm is

also engaged in the import of a large variety of merchandise, such as raw and semi-raw material, for industrial and



MR. S. NISHIZAWA.

engineering purposes, having branches and agencies in all commercial centres of the world.

Mr. Hotta is a Member of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, and Vice-President of the Osaka Foreign Traders' Association, as well as Director of the Osaka Russo-Japanese Trade Association. Also an Auditor of the Ise Electric Railway Co.

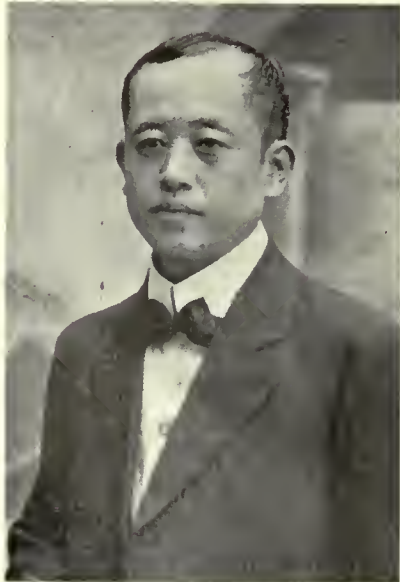
Mr. Hotta was born on April 27th, in the 2nd year of Meiji, at Izumi, near Osaka prefecture, the son of Mr. Hichihyoe Hotta. After graduating from the Civil Engineering Department, and also the Department of Mathematics of the Kogyoku-sha in Tokyo, he further prosecuted his studies at the College of Engineering in the Tokyo Imperial University. Mr. Hotta retired from educational circles to enter the Civil Engineering Department of the Home Office as an engineer, and remained in the post for a period of five years, during which time he proved himself competent in his profession. After quitting his position in the Government service, he was engaged by the Hankaku Railway Co. in the capacity of Chief Engineer. Later, he joined the Osaka Chemical Industry Co., and afterwards established the present firm, situated at Tosabori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.

IBUKI YOKO.

(M. IBUKI & CO.)

THE firm of Ibuki Yoko was established in 1907 and is managed by Mr. Manjiro Ibuki. It is chiefly

articles, the firm has succeeded in greatly increasing the demand. The market is not confined to the homeland but is extended to the South Sea Islands, Australia, Manila, Java, China and India. The goods enjoy an excellent



MR. M. IBUKI.

engaged in the manufacture of knitted underwear. By dint of painstaking efforts for the improvement of the



INTERIOR OF THE FACTORY.

reputation everywhere, as they are in no way inferior to the Western articles. The factory is in full swing. The firm is situated at 3-chome, Edobori-Kita-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.

IKEDA SHOTEN.

(IKEDA & CO.)

MR. IKEDA conceived the idea of manufacturing and exporting stained glass paper, as a substitute for stained glass, the demand for which has been ever on the increase. By dint of patient research, he has overcome many difficulties and has succeeded in producing very good articles, which have met with universal approval. He has also paid particular attention to the establishment of his credit and reputation among his customers. What is most noteworthy is that he uses the same care and attention in fulfilling orders for a small quantity as he does in the execution of large orders. The stained glass paper is 20 inches in width and 8 yards in length, and is much prized on account of its decorative and practical value. Semi-transparent rain-coats have been manufactured by Ikeda & Co. as the result of years of patient study. These are made by applying the glass paper to silk and habutae, and are quite different from the ordinary rain-coats. They are semi-transparent and an efficient protection against rain.

Other goods manufactured by Ikeda & Co. are artificial flowers, bonnets, crepe ribbon, crepe paper, and other decoratives. The head office of Ikeda & Co. is situated at Omori, Ebara-gori, Tokyo prefecture, and its export

Department, 4-chome, Benten-dori, Yokohama, with branch offices at 3-chome, Kojimachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, and No. 502, Terayama-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.



MR. E. IKEDA.

ITOHCHU GOMEI KAISHA.

(C. ITOH & CO.)

C ITOH & CO. had its origin in a wholesale store of textile fabrics opened in Osaka in 1855 by Mr. Chyubei Itoh, the late head of the family. The firm gradually extended the field of business, first inaugurating the importation of woollen cloths and then the sale of cotton yarn. In 1882 it opened a branch in Kyoto and afterwards established branches in Tokyo, Kobe, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, and the Philippines. With the gradual development of business Mr. Itoh saw the necessity of unifying the business and also of consolidating the foundation of the house. For this purpose he reorganized the firm in 1908 into a partnership. Again in December, 1914, the company was transformed into a partnership with a capital of ¥2,000,000. Mention must be specially made of an invention made and patented by the company for the

dyeing of silk crape by the use of olizarine. This has greatly added to the fame of the company and proved of considerable value to the dyeing industry of Japan.

The officers are as follows:—

CHYUBEI ITOH, Esq. Representative Partner.

CHYUZO ITOH, Esq. Managing Partner

TAKENOSUKE ITOH, Esq. " "

HEAD OFFICE.—Hon-machi, Osaka, Japan.

BRANCHES IN JAPAN.

General Import and Export Departments:—Naniwa-machi, Kobe, and Kaigan-dori, Yokohama.

Cotton Yarn and Textile Departments:—Adzuchi-machi, Osaka, and Horiye-cho, Tokyo.

General Textile Departments:—Hon-machi, Osaka, and Muro-machi, Kyoto.

BRANCHES IN CHINA.

General Import and Export Departments:—Szechuen Road, Shanghai; Foo-cheng Road, Hankow; Asahi-gai, Tientsin; and Tsingtao.

BRANCH IN KOREA.

General Import and Export Department:—Kyoyeki-sha, Ltd. (capital ¥500,000), Nandaimon, Seoul.



ITOHCHU & CO., OSAKA.

BRANCHES IN PHILIPPINES.

General Import and Export Departments:—P.O. Box No. 888, Manila, and P.O. Box A, Davao.

FACTORY.

Nippon Spinning, Weaving and Hosiery Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (capital ¥1,000,000), Fukushima, Osaka.

I M A N A G A S H O K A I .

(I M A N A G A & C O .)



MR. K. IMANAGA.

I M A N A G A & C O . , 2-chome, Fushimi-machi, Osaka, turns out bandage materials, surgical instruments, and rubber goods on an extensive scale. The first-named goods are especially made by skilled hands and most up-to-date machines. Their excellence is acknowledged by the public. They are marked with a "Flag." The last-named goods are also manufactured by a staff of able experts and marked with a "Horse-head."

The firm's Foreign Trade Department imports and exports not only the goods above mentioned but also many other notions and chemicals. As the department is especially interested in Russia it has branch offices at Vladivostock and Moscow.

The firm's telegraphic address is "Imanaga Osaka," and it uses the 5th edition of the A. B. C. Telegraphic Code.

I W A I S H O T E N .

(I W A I & C O . , L T D .)

THIS company, which is generally viewed as one of the leading exporters and importers in Japan, was originally a private concern, owned and controlled by Mr. Katsujirō Iwai. With the remarkable enlargement of its business it was converted into a joint stock company, in 1912, in which the majority of shares are still held by the Iwai family.

The company has a capital of ¥2,000,000, the business being import trade, principally in hardware, foreign paper,

Business is improving each year, and according to the latest report the net profit for a half year amounts to ¥236,000.

The company also controls steel-rolling and galvanizing mills, which turn out good work.

The officers are as follows:—

KATSUJIRO IWAI, Esq.	... ..	President.
YUZURU YASUNO, Esq.	... ..	{ Managing Director.
TOYOJI IWAI, Esq.	... ..
UMETARO IWAI, Esq.	... ..	Auditor.



I W A I & C O . , O S A K A .



T O K Y O B R A N C H .



K O B E B R A N C H .

glass, textiles, chemicals, dye-stuffs, paints, worsted yarns, wool, fertilizers, etc., etc. Export trade is in habutai, braids, marine and agricultural produce, matches, knitted goods, towelling, cotton yarns, textiles and other lines of goods.

The company owns a large hosiery factory at Shirokane, Tokyo, where various kinds of hosiery are produced, to the value of ¥200,000 annually.

The company has many agencies and branches abroad, trade being most systematically and extensively carried on.

OFFICES.

Head Office :—No. 43, Kitahama, 4-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka, Manager Mr. Yaichiro Fukazawa.

Tokyo Branch :—No. 3, Yanagi-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, Manager Mr. Tsurukichi Yoneda.

Kobe Branch :—No. 44, Naka-machi, Kobe, Manager Mr. Tametaro Imoto.

Yokohama Branch :—No. 180, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, Manager Mr. Yoshisaburo Araki.

MR. IWATSUBO GOHEI.

THE firm of Mr. Iwatsubo, Gohei, situated at Matsubara-dori, Takakura-Nishi-e-iru, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto, transacts, among other things, the following lines of business:—

1.—Manufactures and Exports:

a. Gold, Silver, Aluminium and Imitation Gold, Leaf
b. Aluminium and Bronze Powder for Lithographers and Decorators; *c.* Tin Foils; *d.* Patent Blocking Colour Printers and Bronze Foils; *e.* Screens; *f.* Gold and Silver Paper; *g.* Gold and Silver Threads; *h.* Patent Transfer (or Chromo) Paper, for Lithograph Printers; *i.* Gold Enamel; *j.* Bronze Ware.

2.—Export—Export Sundries Department:

a. Dry Colours; *b.* Toys; *c.* Brushes; *d.* Towels and Handkerchiefs; *e.* Shell and Metal Buttons; *f.* Blankets; *g.* Bronzes; *h.* Silver Goods; *i.* Cotton Blankets; *j.* Safety Razors; *k.* All kinds of Fancy Goods; *l.* Chemical Products.

3.—Import:

General Goods.

Since the European war broke out most of the European manufactures have been completely closed out of the



MR. IWATSUBO'S STORE, KYOTO.

market, and as the result a great want of daily necessities has been keenly felt in every market of the world.

KAKIUCHI SHOTEN.

(T. KAKIUCHI & CO.)

T. KAKIUCHI SHOTEN, is situated at No. 13, Shinsakana-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, and is under the management of Mr. Tokusaburō Kakiuchi, who was born on the 14th July, 1856. The origin of the present company was a dry goods store opened in 1876 at Shimbori, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. In 1887 Mr. Kakiuchi removed to the present address and opened the woollen cloth business in anticipation of an increase in the demand for woollen and other western fabrics. He purchased the articles from foreign firms in Yokohama until about the year 1902, since when he has gradually opened direct connections with British, German, French and other foreign merchants. The company also imports paper, small machinery, soap and other toilet articles and fancy goods. In recent years the company inaugurated the export trade, handling such goods as a tinned crabs and other provisions, figured mattings, silk goods. Taking advantage of a great

increase in exports, caused by the outbreak of the war, the company has opened business in Australia. In March, 1915, it sent its representative to England to open new connections with exporters and importers. As a result, the business is showing a steady development. The exports amount yearly from ¥700,000 to ¥1,000,000 and imports from ¥500,000 to ¥600,000.

Imports:—Woollen cloths, worsted yarns, paper, small machinery, perfumes, chemicals.

Exports:—Tinned crabs, other tinned foods, etc. Italian cloths, cotton corrugated cloth, artificial leather, silk goods, knitted goods, figured matting, papers including poste board, copy paper, toys, glassware, bags, stationery and miscellaneous goods.

The company has branch offices in Kobe and Yokohama, an agency in Sydney and a representative in London.

KANNO SHOKAI.

(KANNO & CO.)

THE Kanno Shokai, situated at No. 16, Ichijo-machi, Utsunomiya, Tochigi prefecture, manufactures and exports chip braids, Manila hemp braids, chip tissues, Manila hemp tissues, etc., etc., the annual production amounting to more than 1,800,000 rolls.

The firm is owned and managed by Mr. Masatake Kanno, and is of twelve years' standing. Mr. Kanno is a man of self-reliance and indefatigable energy. As a youth he invented a pedal for sewing machines.

With a small income he established a hat business in Tokyo, in 1890, and sold his pedals to hatters, who used sewing machines.

In 1896, he retired from the hat manufacturing business, and devoted himself entirely to the manufacturing of chip braids, with machines he himself invented. With this new machine Mr. Kanno could weave figured tissues, which were also bleached, by a new process. The machine and the process of bleaching were patented. The new process for weaving open work tissues was also invented with a simple weaving machine, both of which Mr. Kanno patented.

Several factories were erected at Utsunomiya, where at present over a thousand men and women are employed

manufacturing braids and tissues to the extent of 1,800,000 rolls a year.

At the Panama-Pacific Exhibition in 1915, Mr. Kanno



MR. M. KANNO, AND INTERIOR OF THE FACTORY.

was awarded a Silver medal, and at the Kwansai Exhibition of Export Goods a Gold medal was awarded him.

KATO SEIJU SHOTEN.

(S. KATO & CO.)



MR. S. KATŌ.

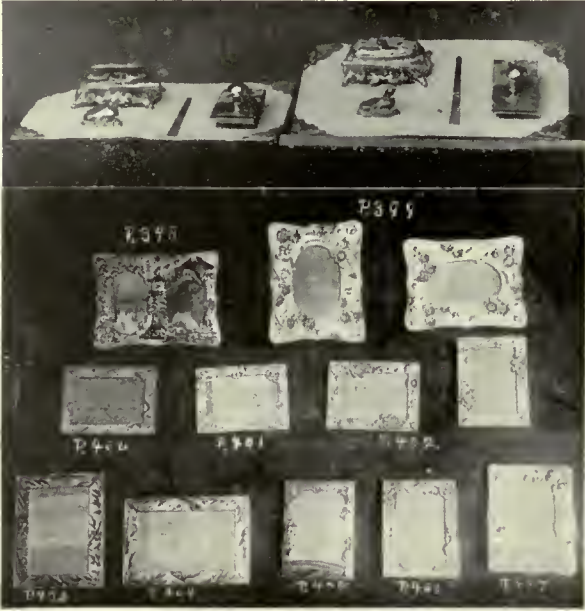
MR. KATO, SEIJU, the proprietor of the firm situated at No. 31, 2-chome, Kitanaka-dori, Yokohama, was a samurai, and started the present business some thirty years ago. The goods chiefly dealt in are rice, cereals, soy, provisions, tinned food, marine products, silk, and miscellaneous goods. These are principally exported to America, Hawaii, the East Indies, the South Seas and North and South China.

Mr. Seiju Kato was born on November 16th, 1844. After the Restoration he came to Yokohama and served as a Customs official under the late Mr. Toru Hoshi, and later became Manager of the Yokohama Branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. In 1873 he started the trade in marine products on his own account at No. 37, Minami, Naka-dori, 3-chome, Yokohama. He had remarkable foresight, and gradually widened his scope of business to Formosa and South America. The firm removed to the present address in December, 1911.

K O B A Y A S H I S H O T E N .

(Z . K O B A Y A S H I & C O .)

MR. Z. KOBAYASHI, Proprietor of the firm situated at No. 78, Tori-Shio-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, started the present business in December, 1879. At first, accessories for watches and rings were made, and then the



MANUFACTURES BY Z. KOBAYASHI & CO.

manufacture of watch cases was started. In these manufactures, a rare taste, characteristic of Japan, was manifested, and by introducing reforms in the manufacture of compasses, these were exported in great numbers. Much pains were also bestowed on the manufacture of antimony

wares, and this line of business was personally inspected by Mr. Kobayashi during two tours in Europe and America. The necessary machinery was imported and by overcoming various difficulties he at length succeeded, and the market for these goods from about 1887 was gradually enlarged. In recognition of these meritorious services, the father of Mr. Kobayashi, who was responsible for the development of the business, received a medal of the green ribbon on June 26th, 1911. Over a hundred medals, gold, silver and copper, and certificates, have been won at various Exhibitions at home and abroad, from the International Exhibition held at Chicago in 1893 to the Panama Exhibition at San Francisco in 1915. The number of articles which have been registered as a new design, or a new design for practical use, amounts to over a hundred.

The market for these goods has year by year expanded and the annual exports is value at ¥500,000. Special care is paid to the improvement of the manufactures, and in novelty of design and durability they are unrivalled. These goods are exported to all the European countries, North and South America, Australia, Africa, the South Seas, India and China. Communications are carried on in English, French and Spanish.

The goods manufactured include:—Antimony ware—Pin trays, ash trays, photo-frames, flower-vases, inkstands, boxes, writing sets, etc. Chains—Gold, silver, nickel and gold filled chains, cigarettes and cigar cases made of brass, or silver or tin. Pocket knives of all kinds, match cases.

K O M A D A S H O T E N .

(K O M A D A & C O .)

MR. KOMADA, TSUNESABURO, the representative of Komada & Co, was born in Isshi district, Miye prefecture, in 1863. In 1889 he proceeded to America and gained much knowledge during his tour in that country. In 1901 he opened a provision and Japanese grocery store in Dupont Street, San Francisco. With the development of business, the firm was converted into a joint-stock company in 1903, and branches were established in the city of Ogden, Utah, and other places.

Later, the export of miscellaneous goods was started. Mr. Komada is Director of the North American Mercantile Co., established in 1906, and President of Komada & Co., situated at No. 53, Choja-machi, Yokohama. He is now with the Yokohama firm, engaged in the export of Provisions, chiefly Canned Crab, Canned Salmon, Beans and Seeds, etc.; and the import of Manufactures of Iron, mainly Tin Plates, Iron Nails, etc., and chemicals and drugs.

K O Y A M A S A D A - G O .

(K O Y A M A S A D A & C O .)

THIS firm, situated at 1-chome, Minami-Kyutaro-machi, Osaka, is engaged on imports, exports, and the manufacture of celluloid goods, peppermint, and pyrethrum. In these lines the firm carries on an extensive trade with British India, South Africa, Australia, Great Britain, South America, China, and the Netherlands East Indies.

Mr. Koyama encouraged by success commenced exporting the goods to China, Chosen, and the South Seas. This was also a success, and enabled Mr. Koyama to erect factories at Abeno and Noda, suburbs of Osaka.

Over three hundred trained men are now employed at these factories, which are branded with "Twine Deer," "A horse on a bicycle," and "Two faces"; peppermint cones, oil, and crystal; also insect powder and joss-sticks.



MR. S. KOYAMA.

The firm was established by Mr. Sadasuke Koyama, twenty years ago, for the purpose of inaugurating the manufacture of celluloid goods, which was then quite undeveloped in Japan, on account of the difficulty of obtaining a market for the goods in this country.



TRADE MARKS.

Lately the business has been converted into a partnership, by admitting the brother of Mr. Katsunosuke Koyama. Mr. Sadasuke Koyama undertakes the control of the factories, and Mr. Katsunosuke Koyama manages the affairs of the export department. Both have been abroad and secured a knowledge of conditions.

The manufactures of the firm have been exhibited at industrial exhibitions both at home and abroad. At the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and the Samarang Exhibition, gold medals were awarded for celluloid goods the firm exhibited.

K Y O S H I N S H A .

(T H E K Y O S H I N S H A C O .)

THIS firm was established in Tokyo, in 1909, as general exporters and importers. This organization is a partnership with Mr. Y. J. Omoto as president, and Mr. Ryo S. Omoto as managing partner.

The firm is specially interested in the following exports:—

Wooden manufactures in general; Stationery, includ-

ing pencils, slates, penholders, pencil boxes, etc.; Furniture and household sundries, including carpet beaters, brushes, carved tables and stools, bentwood chairs, cloth hangers, etc.; Papers and paper manufactures, including bags, envelopes, lanterns, fans, etc.; Bamboo manufactures, including cigarette tubes, basket-trunks, walking sticks, meat skewers, napkin rings, etc.; Musical Instruments, including harmo-

nicas, organs, violins, silk-gut strings, toy accordions, etc. ; Lacquer wares and porcelain makes in general ; Games, including tennis rackets, dominos, chess, etc. ; Scientific Implements, including those for surveying, chemistry, physics, etc. ; Lily bulbs ; Lumbers and planks ; Building Materials, including asbestos-cement sheets, compressed cork

Motor cycles and motor fans ; Lumbers and canes ; Raw Materials, in general for chemical industries ; Cork bark and manufactures thereof ; Steel ; Musical Instruments and parts thereof, including pianos, organ reeds, etc.

Also raw materials for various industries, irrespective of the categories to which they belong.



MR. Y. J. OMOTO.



MR. RYO S. OMOTO.

slabs, battens, etc. ; Brush blocks ; Metal foils and powders.

As far as import business is concerned, this house handles the following articles :—

Papers in general including imitation parchment, printing, art printing, wrapping, bond, etc. ; Pulps ; Fibres ;

The premises of the firm are situated at No. 4, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Tokyo, with warehousing and packing store at Yamashita-cho, Marunouchi, Tokyo. The firm possesses a wooden works mill, in Shizuoka prefecture, where specialties are manufactured for export.

MR. MASUDA MASUZO.

MR. MASUDA, MASUZO carries on an extensive business, under the style of Masuda-ya, at No. 68, 4-chome, Hon-cho, Yokohama, where his father, Kahei Masuda, laid the foundation, by initiating import trade, immediately after the opening of Yokohama to foreign trade.

In 1884, the present head of the house undertook the supervision of the establishment, since when the scope of the business has been extended yearly, and with branches at Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Otaru, Taiwan, and Okinawa. The firm's foreign department imports sugar and flour.

At present the Masuda-ya acts as one of the principal sales agents for the Meiji Sugar Manufacturing Co. In conjunction with his relatives and friends, Mr. Masuda organized the Yokohama Sugar Refining Co., with a capital

of ¥1,500,000, and had a share in the management of the company's affairs as Director. In 1912 when the company amalgamated with the Meiji Sugar Manufacturing Co., Mr. Masuda retained the right to manage the sale of the mill's output.

In 1906, the Masuda Flour Mill was erected by Mr. Masuda, in conjunction with American capitalists. In 1909 the concern was converted into a joint stock company with a capital of ¥500,000, when the shares formerly owned by the American capitalists were taken over by Mr. Masuda. The Masuda Flour Mill, Ltd., turns out 5,000 sacks a day, which means the yearly production of 1,800,000 sacks. Owing to the irregular supply of American flour, under the influences of the war, Southern Islands are forced to buy from the Japanese mill. London has also placed orders with the mill. Mr. Masuda, as a

Director now controls the establishment, while his brother, Mr. Fusataro Nakamura, is the President.

The Masuda Gomei Kaisha, or Masuda & Co., is the outcome of the Foreign Trade Department of the Masudaya. In 1912, the department was created an independent organization, with a capital of ¥500,000, for the purpose of conducting general export and import trade. At present Mr. Masuda supervises the affairs of the concern, the actual operations being directed by Messrs. Fusajiro Nakamura and Masutarō Masuda. The company's head office is at Yokohama, with branches at Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Shimono-seki, Shanghai, Dairen, Hankow, Tientsin, and Sydney. London also has an agent, while employees are often despatched to British India, South America, the United States, and other parts of the world to investigate the market situations in these parts.

The import department of the company handles raw sugar, wheat, sulphurous ammonia, paper pulp, Chilian nitrate, iron materials, tin, lead, indigo, various dyestuffs, wool, tops, ores, bean cakes, caustic soda, tallow, raw cotton, honemeal, resiu, fertilizers, rubber, etc., etc.

Principal exports handled by the company are raw and refined sugar, superphosphates, timber and lumber, sulphur, agricultural products in Hokkaido, Manchurian farm products, bean cakes, bean oil, fish oil, light oil, menthol, tinned food, glass ware, pottery, habutai, silk goods, cotton goods, hemp braids, copper wires, clocks, wooden ware, stationery, matches, electrical machinery and instruments, gas fittings, toys, and other miscellaneous goods.

The company has first-rate business houses in England, Norway, France, Egypt, Australia, India, Java, the Philip-

pinas, Hongkong, China, Manchuria, Canada, the United States, Singapore, South America, etc., etc., in constant communication.

Mr. Masuzo Masuda, the Head of this establishment, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Kuhei Masuda. He was born



MR. M. MASUDA.

at Yokohama August 9th, 1868. Last year he was granted the Court rank of Jo-Rokui, on the occasion of the Grand Ceremony of Accession to the Throne.

For many years past he has been a member of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, and at present holds the post of Vice-President.

MITSUI BUSSAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(MITSUI & CO., LTD.)

THE "MITSUI" firm, one of the largest financial organizations of the realm, can also claim to be one of the oldest establishments in the world.

The trading department, which is known as Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., in the East, and Mitsui & Co., Ltd., in Europe and America, is a distinct body, separated from the other two undertakings, which are the Mitsui Ginko (Banking Department), and the Mitsui Kozan Kaisha (Mining Department), each with a capital of ¥20,000,000.

This concern was organized in 1876, and the power and resources of the firm were put forth to make it one of the most stupendous enterprises known within or without of Japan.

Since that year the Company's business has reached such a flourishing condition, both in domestic and foreign trade, that twenty-five per centum of the entire foreign trade of Japan is now conducted through them, and although they are equipped with a fleet of twenty

modern steamers, all 100 A1., for their exclusive use, they find it entirely inadequate to cope with their vast shipments, and it is a well-known fact that they are one of the largest charterers in London and the East.

The total quantity of coal handled by this firm exceeds 8,500,000 tons, or 40 per cent. of the total output of Japan, indicating plainly the magnitude of this business. The coals handled by them are the Miike, Tagawa, Matsushima, Ohnoura, etc., and having recently acquired the control of the Yubari and Ishikari, the Company will be able to cater for any bunker coal requirements of the American and European lines trading in Pacific waters.

The Mitsui firm is the largest exporters of raw silk in the world, supplying one-third of the Japanese silk shipped to America, besides doing a large business in China silk and shipping, also supplying the European markets. They are the pioneers in the export of Japanese rice, and do an international business in this staple. They were also the first exporters of Manchurian beans to Europe, and Hokkaido lumbers to America and Europe. Among many articles included in their export business are coal, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, copper, silver, coral, cement, timber, railways ties, sulphur, matches, beans, vegetable oils, etc.

The Mitsui import business is conducted on an equally large scale. The stability and the important position the Company is assuming in the world-market can also be gauged by the fact that they are representing in the East the interests of the largest manufacturers of Europe and America. The list of their imports include steamers, ordnance, locomotives, steel bridges, rails, electric machines, pig iron, wires, nails, lead, tin, zinc, machinery of all kinds and materials for railway equipment, wheat, flour, rice, meat and other produce, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, phosphate rocks, etc., etc.

The firm claims to be one of the pioneers in introducing American and Indian Cotton into the Japanese market,

and through the vast experience and large volume of business they transact, they are recognised as the largest buyers of this staple, in both countries, also in China.

Their close connections with several leading mills of the country, coupled with the superior equipment they possess on account of having their branch offices located in the principal Chinese markets, enables them to have a big share of the export of cotton yarn from Japan.

They are running a cotton mill at Shanghai, in co-operation with influential Chinese capitalists.

GENYEMON MITSUI, Esq.	President.
YONOSUKE MITSUI, Esq.	} Managing Director.
DR. TAKUMA DAN	
SENKICHIRO HAYAKAWA, Esq.	"
KIKUSABURO FUKUI, Esq.	"
MASAJIRO FUJISE, Esq.	"
SUTEJIRO ODAGAKI, Esq.	"
TAKAKIYO MITSUI, Esq.	Auditor.
SANKICHI KOMURO, Esq.	"
TOMOYOSHI MASHIMA, Esq.	"

HEAD AND BRANCH OFFICES.

HEAD OFFICE:—TOKYO.

Branch Offices:—(a) Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe, Otaru, Nagoya, Moji, Miike, Nagasaki, Seoul, Taipeh, Tainan, Tairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Hongkong, Singapore, Bombay, London, and New York.

(b) Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Kuchinotsu, Chemulpo, Antungshien, Newchwang, Mukden, Tiehling, Changchun, Harbin, Chefoo, Tsingtau, Canton, Foochow, Amoy, Manila, Sydney, and San Francisco.

(c) Niigata, Muroran, Hakodate, Fusan, Vladivostock, Bangkok, Sourabaya, Rangoon, Calcutta, Lyons, Portland (Oregon), Vancouver, and Petrograd.

MATSUMOTO-GO.

(MATSUMOTO & CO.)

THE Matsumoto-Go, of Osaka, was founded thirty-eight years ago by Mr. Takejiro Matsumoto, a prominent figure in the toilet goods trade of that city, and is rightly called one of the largest and oldest in this line of trade.

The head office is situated at No. 60, 2-chome, Junkeimachi, Minami-ku, Osaka. The export business being conducted at the Export Department at No. 48, 1-chome, Minamihoriye-shimo-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka, where a workshop is attached, for producing a variety of export goods, including "Rolling Cream," "Konohana Perfumed Oil," and many other toilet goods, especially manufactured for China, British India, the Philippines, Dutch East Indies, and other Asiatic countries.

The firm has metal works at 1-chome, Sakuragawa-cho, Namba, Osaka, where cases for toilet goods and other metal ware, is manufactured on an extensive scale. Ordinary hard ware is also being turned out at the factory in

increasing quantities. The annual production at these factories amounts to over ¥500,000.



MATSUMOTO & CO., KYOTO.

MATSUMOTO-GUMI.

(Y. MATSUMOTO-GUMI & CO.)

THIS firm has its head office at Dosho-machi, Yodoyabashi-suji, Osaka, and branch offices at Kyoto, Tairen and Tsingtao. It is also represented at Harbin and Vladivostock by well-known firms, as agents.

domestic industrial exhibitions he has been a judge for clothing and clothes. His manufactures have been exhibited at



Mr. Yoshizumi Matsumoto, the proprietor of this establishment, was a very prominent figure in the local business community, as a merchant tailor. Twice he has travelled in Europe and America, to investigate his line of business, on behalf of the Government. In China and the Russian Littoral Provinces he has travelled several times for similar purposes.

He has supplied uniforms to the Imperial Army and Navy, under a semi-permanent contract. At different



MR. Y. MATSUMOTO.

several international exhibitions, and some high honours have been awarded, which include the International Expositions at St. Louis and Portland, and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Exhibition in London, where he was given the Gold Medals of Honour.

He has been elected a Member of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Adviser to the Association of Osaka Merchant Tailors.

The Matsumoto-Gumi, general exporters and importers, and commission merchants, was founded by Mr. Matsumoto, several years ago, as an extension to his overseas department.

In the export line, the firm is principally interested in rubber goods, tyres, drapery, laces, clothes, underwear, cotton blankets, etc., etc., and in the import line its specialties are Russian flax, cow's bones, peanuts, minerals, hairs, skins, and furs, bean oil, wild silk, and other goods.

Mr. Matsumoto has travelled in Russia, China, and Mongolia and established connections with leading business men there. In Manchuria, the firm is a contractor to the South Manchuria Railway Co., and a supplier to the Russian Government; the firm also trades with America, Africa, Chosen, British India, Australia, etc.

MR. MIYATA RIKITARO.

MR. MIYATA, RIKITARO, No. 14, Higashi 3-chome Kumano-machi, Sakai, Osaka prefecture, conducts an extensive business with British India, which he inaugurated in May, 1902.

Mr. Miyata commenced to eliminate the troubles arising by doing business through a third party with firms in British India and to compete with British and German goods in that country. He erected his own factory at Sakai, and manufactured metal cases, which Germans had supplied to the Indian market.

Mr. Miyata's goods were excellent in quality, and cheap in price. They met with a good reception in that country, thus the German goods are steadily being out-

rivalled. The annual production of cases at this factory is valued at ¥63,370, of which ¥60,000 worth is exported to British India.

The factory is controlled by Mr. Miyata, with the assistance of his brothers, and special attention is paid to the training of hands which is essential to the up-keep of the high standard of excellence in the goods produced.

After the outbreak of the European war, Mr. Miyata's factory was steadily enlarged, for the purpose of replacing the Germans in the Indian market, and everything points to the success of Mr. Miyata's plan, the production at the factory being now doubled.

NAKAMURA GOSHI KAISHA.

(NAKAMURA & CO.)

THE Nakamura Goshi Kaisha is a limited partnership, with Mr. Kenjiro Nakamura as Representative Partner, and has its head office at 3-chome, Imahashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Up to the outbreak of war in Europe,



the company had a branch office at Constantinople, Turkey, and carried on an extensive trade in raw materials and manufactured goods. It had thirty years' experience in the

Turco-Japanese trade, and contributed a great deal to the promotion of trade between the two nations.

Now it conducts a large trade, in raw materials and manufactured goods, with Great Britain, Greece, and other parts of Europe, Persia, British India, China, and Asiatic Russia.

It is principally interested in opium, tobacco, rice, resin, nagacanth gum, raw cotton, tea and minerals, also cigarette paper in bobbins, sheets, and booklets, cotton yarns, cotton textiles, vegetable oils, etc., etc.

The company for many years supplied the cigarette paper and tobacco to the Imperial Government Monopoly Bureau.

NAKASHIMA YASUNOSUKE SHOTEN.

(Y. NAKASHIMA.)

THE firm of Y. Nakashima, commission merchant, is located at No. 37, 2-chome, Sakaye-machi, Kobe. Telephone Honkyoku Nos. 18 and 823; Cable address: "Carnegie" Kobe. The firm came into being as early as 1878, and is now engaged in direct export and import and also wholesale business. It has a branch office at Suye-yoshihashi-dori, 4-chome, Minami-ku, Osaka, telephone numbers being Minami 24 and 2025.

An outline of imports and exports is as under:—

Imports:—Iron materials, iron ware, rails, window glass, machineries and instruments, etc.

Exports:—Artificial flowers; bamboo ware; baskets (wickers, willow, bamboo, etc.); blinds (bead or bamboo); brass ware; bronze ware; brushes (hair, clothes, nail, tooth, etc.); candles; carpets; celluloid articles; cotton goods (piece goods, shirts, towels, rugs, blankets, cotton yarn, etc.);

embroidered goods; fans (paper, silk, satin, wood, etc.); feather and stuffed birds; figured mattings; glass ware; lacquer ware; lawn tennis racquets, nets, etc.; mats and mattings; matches, match sticks and boxes; paper goods (copying and wall paper, lanterns, note paper and envelopes, paper bags, napkins and handkerchiefs); porcelain wares of every description; rubber goods; screens (paper, cotton, silk); straw and chip braid; silk goods (piece goods, handkerchiefs, kimonos, doilies, etc.)

Produce:—Bees wax; camphor; chillies; ginger; isinglass; menthol crystal; oil (fish and seed); pea nuts, peppermint oil; vegetable wax.

The representatives of the firm are as follows:—

J. N. Yamaguchi, Esq.; T. Nakamura, Esq.; S. Inden, Esq., K. Uchimura, Esq. and K. Umetani, Esq.

NOSAWA-GUMI.

(NOSAWA & CO.)

THIS firm, established in 1869, are leading exporters and importers, having their own offices at Yokohama, Tokyo, Kobe, Nagoya, Taipeh (Formosa), Shanghai,

Lima, and London and agencies in all parts of the world. They import and export almost any article for which there is a demand. Amongst exports may be mentioned Refined

Antimony, Hemp, Straw, and Chip Braids, Silk Goods, Peanuts, Chillies and Capsicums, Beans and Peas, Camphor, Menthol, Loofahs, Isinglass, Cotton Goods, Paper Manufactures, Drawn Work, Glassware, Formosa Oolong and Formosa Black Teas, etc.; and Imports: Lumber, Manure, Metal Ores, Hardware, Dyestuffs, Chemicals, Railway and Mining Supplies, Machinery and Apparatus, Agricultural and Dairy Implements, Leather, Hides, Live Stock, Paper, etc. Their business for both exports and imports is generally transacted in the Yokohama Office, No. 57, Main Street, to which all correspondence should be addressed.



YOKOHAMA BRANCH OF NOSAWA & CO.

NOZAKI SHOTEN.

(NOZAKI BROS. & CO.)

THIS firm has its Head Office in Yokohama and Branches at Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, San Francisco, and New York. It has a paid-up capital of ¥250,000 and a surplus of ¥250,000. The firm exports leathers, shoe accessories, tanning materials, etc., and acts as sole

founded a quarter of a century ago by Mr. Sadatoshi Nozaki, the present President of the firm, as a private concern. In 1915 it was formed into a company embodying



MR. SADATOSHI NOZAKI.



NOZAKI BROS. & CO., YOKOHAMA.

agents for McNeely & Price, Philadelphia, and the Nippon Hikaku Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Leather Co., Ltd.), Tokyo.

Exports:—Geisha Brand Crabmeat, XXX Brand Hemp Braid, and Peacock Brand Peanuts, also natural products and manufactures in general. This firm was

ten members, including his brother, Mr. Suyeon Nozaki. Mr. Sadatoshi Nozaki is highly spoken of among Japanese merchants as an able man, and is regarded by the general public as a man of generosity and high character. The amount of the firm's annual trade is estimated approximately at ¥3,000,000 in leathers and ¥5,000,000 in exports.

MR. OGAWA RIHACHIRO.

MR. OGAWA, RIHACHIRŌ is one of the most successful Japanese merchants in the Southern Islands. Having a head office in Samarang and six branches in important parts of the island of Java he almost monopolizes the market for medicines, toilet articles and all kinds of Japanese miscellaneous goods in the Dutch East Indies. Mr. Ogawa was born in April, 1872, the eldest son of a Samurai, in the small village of Toyooka-

mura, Sambu-gori, Chiba prefecture. At the age of 13 he studied the rudiments of English, Mathematics and Chinese classics, and at 16 started out for Yokohama. There he became the pupil of an old artist named Hayashi. After three years' study he entered the Meiji School of Art to study the drawing of human figures. He graduated from the school at the age of 21 and devoted three years to the study of landscape drawing. In 1899 he left Yokohama for

France for further study. But without proceeding to his destination the young artist left the vessel at Singapore, where he advertised in the papers, and becoming very popular unexpectedly made a good fortune. In this way he spent three years in Singapore and then crossed to Samarang in the island of Java. Here his fame as a good Japanese artist soon spread far and wide. Three years' hard work brought him handsome profits. He now began to think of going to France, but about this time Japan was getting known all over the world because of her victory in the war with Russia, and demands for Japanese goods were swiftly increasing. But in Java they were mostly supplied through Chinese and Indians at absurd prices, showing little prospects of any development of the market for Japanese goods. This situation strongly appealed to Mr. Ogawa, so that he decided to sacrifice his life-long plan for the promotion of Japan's trade with the Southern Islands. Accordingly he inaugurated a store for patent medicines. He first got supplies from Japanese dealers in Singapore and then direct from the homeland. Thanks to his unsparing efforts and perseverance real qualities of Japanese goods soon became known among

the natives throughout the island. With the growing popularity of the business he put on the market miscellaneous



MR. R. OGAWA.

goods with much success. Thus the business steadily developed until it has attained the present growth.

OGURI TOMIGORO SHOTEN.

(T. OGURI & CO.)

THIS firm, owned by Mr. Tomigorō Oguri, is located at No. 37, 5-chome, Midori-cho, Honjo-ku,



MR. T. OGURI.

Tokyo. The firm was organized in 1887 for manufacturing and selling air-cushions. Mr. Oguri directed every effort to product the best articles. As a result he has many patents. While improving the articles, he has made every effort to extend the market abroad. The workshop has been enlarged. In 1897, the firm commenced to manufacture knitted goods, dividing the shop into two sections, air-cushions and knitted goods, chiefly for wholesale and exportation. In 1904, Mr. Oguri, the proprietor of the firm, undertook a tour of inspection in Europe and America. During this time war broke out between Japan and Russia. Turning his steps to China, he proceeded to British India and to South Sea Islands. He returned home after four years.

The outbreak of the European war created a great demand for knitted goods in Europe, etc. The company's workshop was working double time executing enormous

orders for war supplies from Russia and Great Britain. This growing expansion of business met with a serious blow by the announcement of prohibited imports, inclusive of hosiery goods, by the Russian Government. This was followed by the British veto on the import of knitted goods. Later, the Russian Government gave permission that imports in the form of parcels would be accepted. Since then the firm has been sending the goods to Russia by par-

cel post. In October, the British embargo was announced but later lifted on Japanese hosiery goods.

SPECIALITIES:—Knitted goods of all descriptions, air-cushions of various kinds.

CORRESPONDENTS:—Yokohama—Nozawa & Co.; Hara Exporting Co.; Witkowski Co., Ltd.; A. Cameron & Co.; Kobe—Abdoola Co.; Davis, Summers & Co.

OKA SHIGEZO SHOTEN.

(S. OKA & CO.)

THIS firm, owned and controlled by Mr. Oka, Shigezo, manufactures and exports thrown silk, threads, tassels, braids, tapes, shoe laces, elastic webs, etc., etc.

The general office is situated at Awaji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, and the branch office at Chaya-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka. When first established the firm manufactured and sold threads and tassels for the domestic market. In the early days of Meiji Era, Mr. Shigezo Oka, the proprietor, commenced the experimental manufacture of braids, in view of the rapidly increasing import of the braids and other kindred goods and the increasing demand for them in this country, and owing to the success of his experiments, he inaugurated the present undertaking.

His own manufactory is at Shijonawate, Osaka prefecture, where braids, tassels, tapes, etc., are manufactured on a large scale. Part of the production is supplied to the domestic market, but the greater part goes to China, India, Russia, and other countries.

After the outbreak of the present war in Europe the overseas operations of the firm expanded rapidly, and a



MR. S. OKA.

firm footing was secured in Moscow, Odessa, Petrograd, and other commercial centres of Russia.

MR. OKATANI SOSUKE.

MR. OKATANI, SOSUKE, is a well known business man of Nagoya. The family live in the city of Nagoya and are in the steel business under the name of Sasaya, which has been popularly called Sasasō. This name is associated with the oldest steel dealer in the city. Mr. Sōsuke Okatani was born in 1851, and succeeded to the house at the age of sixteen. In the early years of Meiji he established the Cloisonné Works. He took advantage of the 1877 American Exposition, to introduce the cloisonné or shippō wares to the world. In 1878 when the spinning industry was in its infancy he purchased spindles from France, thus contributing largely toward the development of this line of industry. In 1877 he organized the 11th National Bank. And from that time on, has rendered inestimable service to many banks and companies, notable among them being the 34th Bank, the Nagoya Spinning Mill, the Commercial Bank, the Aichi Bank and the Japan Industrial Bank. He holds numerous important posts, including Vice-Presidency of the Nagoya Chamber of Commerce, Presidency of the Aichi Bank and directorship of many banks and companies. In 1894 he was granted the medal of the Green Ribbon. In 1906 he was elected a member of the House of Peers and decorated

with the Fourth Order of the Sacred Treasure. In 1913 he was favoured with orders by the Household Department



MR. S. OKATANI.

for the manufacture of metal ornaments for the Hōmei Hall in the Imperial Palace.

OKURA-GUMI.

(OKURA & CO., LTD.)

THE firm of Okura & Co. is the oldest Japanese Company engaged in foreign trade, and occupies first rank among establishments of its kind, under the presidency of Baron Kihachiro Okura, one of the most important figures in Japanese commercial circles, under the new régime. The organization of the company of limited liability, comprises:—Mr. Chokuro Kadono, Vice-President, Messrs. Kokinji Takashima, Kumema Okura, Kishichiro Okura, Hatsumi Okura and Mumajiro Yasuda, Directors.

The Import Department of the company supplies the Government and Commercial corporations with rolling-

stock, vessels, arms, steel, electrical machinery and parts thereof, as well as provisions, woollen and cotton stuff and materials, hides, fertilizers, etc. The amount of imports in this department, represents a large part of Japan's total import trade. The Import Department acts as agents for well-known manufacturers in Europe and America.

The Export Department has branches in all the principal ports of the Orient, and annually transacts a large amount of trade. Though the export trade with Europe and America was only recently opened, the Department is now exporting soya-beans, bean-oil, copper, paper, black-lead, timber, sulphur, furs, rice, etc., in large quantities.

The Mining Department owns and operates mines of iron, coal, and various minerals in Japan and China, among them being the Penchihu Iron and Coal Co. at Penchihu, South Manchuria, producing pig iron of the highest quality, and the best coal in the Orient.

In connection with the Japan-British Exhibition, Messrs. Okura & Co. established the "Okura Building" in the Exhibition compound to exhibit export articles. The firm deems it a pleasure to contribute to the development of foreign trade between Great Britain and Japan.



OKURA & CO., TOKYO.

The company's Head Office is situated at No. 7, Ginza 2-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. The location of branch offices are :—

Osaka Branch :—Tsurigane-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Shanghai Branch :—Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

Tientsin Branch :—Japanese Settlement, Tientsin, China.

London Branch :—No. 53, New Broad St., London, E.C.

New York Branch :—No. 30, Church St., New York, U.S.A.

Australian Branch :—No. 60-A, Pitt St., Sydney, Australia.

There are sub-branches at Hon-cho 2-chome, Yokohama; Kaigan-dori 6-chome, Kobe; and also at Moji, Dairen, Hankow, Yokosuka, Kure, Maizuru, Saseho, Takao, Taipeh, Taichu, and Seoul.

The company owns a timber mill in the upper village of Kawazu, Kamo-gori, Izu Province, and a wood depot in the town of Numazu, Shizuoka, Shizuoka prefecture.

Baron Kihachiro Okura, President of Messrs. Okura & Co., was born in Echigo province in 1837. When he was eighteen years old, Baron Okura came to Yedo, now Tokyo, full of ambition. He laid the foundation of his present fortune in the Restoration War, when he imported rifles from India and Hongkong, and sold them to the Federal Clans, which were ready to pay any price for them at that time. By this means he got in touch with the political and military power, a connection he was careful to cultivate and strengthen. A few years after the Restoration he was recognized as the greatest business man in Japan. In 1872, he accompanied the Ambassador to Europe and America, and was thus the first business man to start on a tour of inspection abroad. In 1874, he organized what is called the Okura-Gumi, the origin of the present firm of Okura & Co., Ltd.

He has taken part in the inauguration of almost all the principal enterprises in Japan, such as manufacturing, spinning, engineering, mining, electrical, railway, shipping, banking, forestry, colonization, etc.

Baron Okura is also known as an educationalist. In 1898, he devoted half a million yen to the construction of the Okura Commercial School, Tokyo.

In 1907, Mr. Okura built two commercial schools, one in Osaka and one in Seoul, Korea.

He was created Baron in recognition of his services on the occasion of the Coronation of the present Emperor in the winter of 1915.

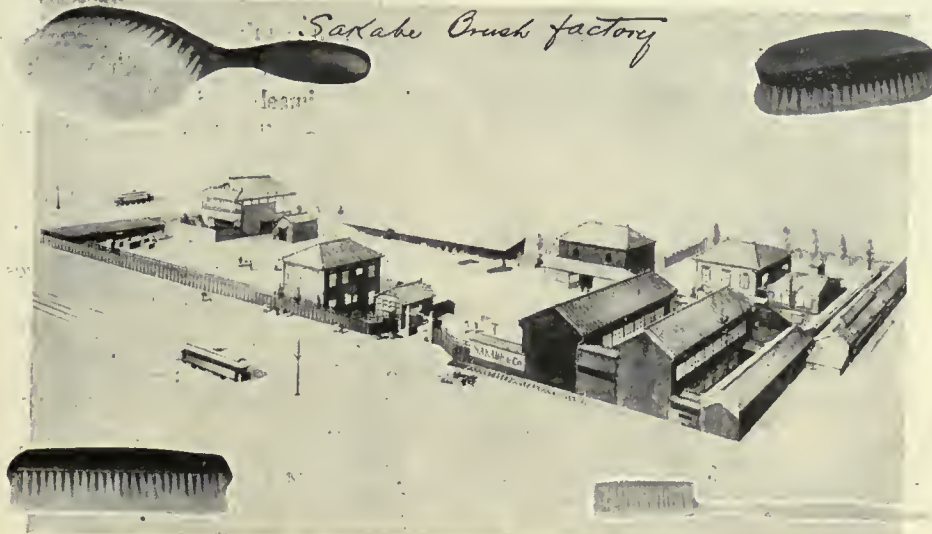
MR. SAKABE JIRO.

(PROPRIETOR OF SAKABE & CO.)

JAPANESE brushes are now found in every store in America and Europe side by side with French goods and their annual export amounts to over ¥4,000,000. But only three decades have elapsed since the goods were first mentioned in Japan's export returns, and intense efforts on the part of manufacturers have alone brought about such a large trade as is carried on at present.

In the American market, however, the Japanese product was considered inferior to the French, and Mr. Sakabe realised that the only chance for Japanese goods was in their low price.

Just after the Russo-Japanese war he returned home and started a brush factory in Osaka. Thanks to his constant efforts, Japanese goods have steadily improved in quality and



SAKABE BRUSH FACTORY.

Among others, Mr. Jiro Sakabe, the proprietor of Sakabe & Co. of Osaka who now trades in brushes on a large scale, was instrumental in initiating the line. Just before the Sino-Japanese war he went over to the United States and started business in notions, when he noticed the bright future for brushes in the United States and began to import Japanese brushes.

his manufactures now rank as equal to the best French goods.

Mr. Sakabe's products were the first Japanese goods of their class to receive foreign honours, having been awarded the Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. The factory of the company is situated at Kawasaki, Toyosaki-machi, Nishinari-gori, Osaka prefecture.

MR. SASANO JINSHIRO.

MR. SASANO, JINSHIRO, of Shidzuoka, has an extensive business in the manufacturing of comestibles, particularly tinned food, cleaned rice, and cleaned and compressed barley, having ample experience in this line of business.



MR. J. SASANO.

The business is carried on under the style of "Maru-kome," and has offices in most of the important cities of the Empire, the following being the chief:—

Maru-kome Head Office :—No. 15, Higashimoto-machi, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Sasano Branch Store :—No. 36, Otaki, Yokosuka.
Hiroshima Branch Factory :—Danbara-machi, Hiroshima.

Sasano Warehouse :—Naka-dori, Kure.

Sasano Branch Office :—Miura-machi, Saseho.

Sasano Cattle Farm :—Chinkai, Chosen.

At the head office the cleaning of rice and other cereals was commenced in 1891, also the experimental manufacture of tinned food was initiated. During the Sino-Japanese war, Mr. Sasano was ordered by the Government to supply food-stuffs to the Army and Navy. The result was entirely satisfactory and after the war the services continued to place orders with the firm.

Tinned food, corned beef, roast beef, and boiled beef in particular, could not be manufactured in Japan before the war, and all requirements of the Navy were imported from abroad. Mr. Sasano saw this drawback in Japan's comestible trade, and himself initiated the business at his branch office at Hiroshima. The Navy now exclusively uses Mr. Sasano's goods.

Mr. Sasano's compressed barley and wheat figure prominently as foodstuffs for the Navy. With the use of the machines he has invented, he produces the goods in large quantities, and at little cost.

Mr. Sasano is also either President or Director of the following companies :—

The Shidzuoka Agricultural and Industrial Bank.

The Fujimatsu Railway Company.

The Shida Electric Company.

The Kyosei Bank.

SHIBAKAWA SHOTEN.

(SHIBAKAWA & CO.)

THIS firm was established in 1903, for the purpose of taking over the business of the Shibakawa Shoten, which successfully carried on an import and export business since 1866, and had secured many important connections in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

The company (a limited partnership) has its head office at No. 10, Koraibashi, 3-chome, Osaka, and originally all business was managed from there, but in 1905 a branch was opened at No. 8, Sanai-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, owing to expansion of the business.

In 1911, another branch office was established in Hamburg, Germany, to cope with the increase of trade with Europe. It was removed to London on the outbreak of the war in Europe, and most of the transactions in England are managed at this office, which is situated at No. 110, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

For the purpose of further extending the export trade, a sub-branch office was established at Kobe in 1913. It was converted into a branch office in January, 1916, as the business it handles greatly increased. A sub-branch

office was also established in Yokohama to handle the increasing export business at this port.

At present the export business is principally undertaken by the branches at Kobe and Yokohama and the head office in Osaka manages import business. The London branch office acts as buying agent for the Osaka and the Tokyo offices, and as selling agent for the Kobe and the Yokohama offices.

Company, the Nippon Woollen Manufacturing Company, the Tokyo Woollen Manufacturing Company, the Tokyo Woollen Cloth Manufacturing Company, the Tokyo Weaving Company, the Teikoku Hemp Manufacturing Company, the Nippon Worsted Spinning Company, and others, and can secure their very best services, as well as supplying them with raw materials.

Mr. Eisuke Shibakawa is the President of the company.



SHIBAKAWA & CO., OSAKA.



THE TOKYO BRANCH.

As exporters the company is principally interested in woollen and cotton goods, linen goods, habutae and other silk goods, hosiery, yarns, oils, buttons, minerals, agricultural and marine products, etc., etc., while as importers it is mainly interested in woollen and cotton goods, yarns, wool, tops, metals, paper, paper pulp, chemicals, drugs, machinery, etc., etc.

The goods handled by the company comprise almost all of the important articles on Japan's trade returns. It is in close connection with many leading cotton and woollen mills in this country, such as the Osaka Woollen Manufacturing

The company's offices are as follows:—

The Head Office:—No. 10, Koraihashi, 3-chome, Osaka, Manager Mr. Y. Yuasa.

The Tokyo Branch:—No. 8, Sanai-cho, 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, Manager Mr. Y. Shiota.

The Kobe Branch:—No. 48, Akashi-machi, Kobe, Manager Mr. Y. Tono.

The Yokohama Office:—No. 50, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, Manager Mr. Y. Shiota.

The London Branch:—No. 110, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., Manager Mr. Y. Suga.

THE SHOSHO YOKO.

THE firm Shosho Yōkō is presided over by Mr. Tadasaburō Yamamoto. The Head Office is situated at 3-chome, Ginza, Tokyo. There are branches in 3-chome Bund, Kobe, and the Japanese Concession, Tientsin, sub-branches in Karafuto, Osaka, Shinkotō, China, Yonago in Tottori prefecture, and the port of same in Aomori prefecture, and agencies in Naoet-u, Tsuruga, Wakamatsu, Moji, Yokohama, Kamaishi, Otaru, Fusan, Jinsen, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Canada, Java, Marseilles and Seattle. The company consists of three departments,

namely, Coal, Timber and Shipping. The company has the monopoly in Japan for the supply of Kaipyong coal. This coal is of excellent quality, and the amount imported reaches yearly about 300,000 tons.

In Karafuto, the company is carrying on the timber business on an extensive scale. Timbers produced are sent to China and the homeland in the form of sleepers and stakes, amounting to from 150,000 *koku* to 160,000 *koku* and from 30,000 to 40,000 *koku* respectively. Besides Karafuto, the company is cutting timbers in vast forests

stretching from Ominato, in Aomori prefecture, to Ofunawatashi, in Iwate prefecture, and also in Yonago and its neighbourhood. The trade in coal and timber amounts yearly to over ¥3,000,000.

When the war broke out in Europe, Mr. Yamamoto was quick to see the probability of a shortage in steamers,



MR. T. YAMAMOTO.

and purchased and chartered vessels to a great amount, which subsequently netted an enormous profit. He is now recognized as a shipping magnate of Japan. Charterages amount to about ¥4,000,000 yearly. As for vessels chartered by the company, there are fourteen in number, all serving in the adjacent sea routes.

The details of the tonnage are as follows:—

THE COMPANY'S POSSESSIONS.

	Tonnage.	Routes.
<i>Taiten Maru</i>	5,800	Italy—North America.
<i>Taki Maru</i>	4,400	Britain—Italy.
<i>Tansan Maru</i>	3,800	Britain—North America.
<i>Tsingtao Maru</i>	3,550	Australia—South Seas.
<i>Ikutama Maru</i>	900	Adjacent Seas.
<i>Taisai Maru</i>	4,800	Adjacent Seas.
Total.....	23,250	



THE SHOSHO YOKO, TOKYO.

The capital of the company is ¥250,000, and though this amount is rather small other resources of the company have been steadily increasing. The assets of the shipping Department alone amount to over ¥6,000,000. Add to this the value of the Coal and Timber Departments and the total reaches ¥10,000,000.

SUZUKA SHOTEN.

(SUZUKA & CO.)

THIS company are importers, exporters, and general commission merchants, and have their main office at Sanjo, Ryogae-machi, Kyoto, and a branch office in Osaka.

The firm is especially interested in bicycles and their accessories, all kinds of rubber goods, celluloid, artificial silk, and tussore silk. The first-named line is very extensively carried on by the firm, who act as sole agents for Okamoto Brothers, Nagoya, who turn out very excellent bicycles, and their accessories, styled "the Empire." These goods are supplied to the domestic market, and also exported, by the firm, to all countries in the East.

Synthetic rubber and celluloid are handled at the Osaka branch. The former is mainly imported from Borneo, Java, Singapore. The latter is purchased from the Sakai Celluloid Manufacturing Co., under a special contract, and worked by the firm at their own factories. The celluloid goods the firm turn out are acknowledged as the best by all who have used them. They are now exported to all Asiatic countries, England, and America.

Rubber goods are handled very extensively. They are taken from leading manufacturers, not manufactured by the firm itself. They are supplied to the domestic market,

and exported to different foreign countries, in increasing quantities.

Artificial silk is imported from Europe and America for the purpose of meeting a strong demand from Japan. Tussore silk, too, is imported by the firm for the purpose of supplying the domestic market. It is mainly shipped from China.

Mr. Sadajirō Suzuka, the head of the firm, is a man of ability and wide experience. After his graduation from the Kobe Commercial School, in 1907, he joined the staff of Iwai & Co., of Osaka, who carry on a large business on these lines, and he underwent severe training. Thus being fully equipped with learning and experience, he established his own firm in Kyoto, in 1913. Though of a comparatively recent origin, his firm has achieved a wonderful expansion, and in this particular line it is widely known as one of the best and most reliable firms.



MR. S. SUZUKA.

THE SHINKIU-GUMI.

THE Shinkiu-Gumi is a partnership, organized in 1890 and managed by Messrs. Yoshitaro Yagiri and Ikutaro Tanaka, Active Members, having its head office at No. 26, Sanno-miya-cho, 1-chome, Kobe.

pyrethrum flowers, chip tissues, habutae, cotton goods, fishing lines, musical instrument strings, boot laces, cotton tapes, brushes, toys, fish oil, isinglass, chemicals, porcelain ware, etc., etc.



THE SHINKIU-GUMI, KOBE.

As manufacturers and exporters the firm is chiefly interested in straw braids, chip braids, hemp braids, Japanese panama hats, refined camphor, peppermint oil,

The firm has many good connections abroad, and the volume of business handled amounts to over ¥3,000,000 worth a year.

SUZUKI SHOTEN.

(SUZUKI & CO.)

THIS firm is at Sakaye-machi 3-chome, Kobe. In 1877 the late Mr. Iwajiro Suzuki opened a store in Kobe where he dealt in sugar and silver coins. Later Mr. Suzuki engaged only in the sugar trade. In 1885, the house commenced to export Japanese camphor to Europe. In 1900, a branch office was established in London, for the purchase of sugar and sale of Japanese products. In October, 1908, the house of Suzuki was made a Gomeikaisha (partnership). In 1902, the firm established a peppermint factory at Fukiai, Kobe, and started the manufacture of peppermint products. In 1903, a sugar refinery was established at Dairi, Moji, Kyushu. In the same year, the firm purchased a camphor refinery at Fukiai, Kobe, and commenced the manufacture of refined camphor, and also purchased the Kobe Steel Works, and began the manufacture of steel. In 1906, the Dairi Sugar Refinery Works was converted into a joint stock company, and the managers of Suzuki & Co. became directors of the new company. In the same year, the firm established fish oil works at Fukiai, Kobe, and began the manufacture of fish oil. In 1907, Dairi Sugar Refinery was amalgamated with the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Co. In 1909, the firm purchased a flour mill at Sapporo, Hokkaido, and forming a joint stock company commenced the manufacture of flour.

Members of Suzuki & Co. are:—Mrs. Yone Suzuki (representative of the firm). Mr. Fushimatsu Yanagida and Mr. Naokichi Kaneko.

Branches and Sub-Branchees:—Shanghai Branch, 40, North Suchow-Road, Shanghai, China; Moji Branch, Sanbashi-dori, Moji Fukuoka-Ken; Tokyo Sub-Branch, Premises of Tokyo Warehouse Co., Echizen-bori, Kyobashi, Tokyo; Osaka Sub-Branch, Andozibashi-dori, Minami-ku, Osaka; Nogoya Sub-Branch, Premises of Nagoya Warehouse Co., Hijiyemachi, Nagoya; Otaru Sub-Branch, Sakai-machi, Otaru; Hakodate Sub-Branch, 1-chome

O-machi, Hakodate; Naha, Okinawa (Loo-chu Is.); Tainan Sub-Branch, Nankagai, Tainan, Formosa; Foochow Sub-Branch, Nantai, Foochow, Fukien, China.

The firm has agencies and correspondents in the following places:—London, Hamburg, New York, Glasgow, Middlesborough, Seattle, Portland (Oregon), Bombay, Madras, Manila, Batavia, Hongkong, Tientsin and Hankow.

The history of Suzuki & Co. is as above, and except the sale and purchase of silver, and the business of the Dairi Sugar Refinery Works, which were discontinued or sold, all other businesses are continued.

The firm owns three camphor works in Kobe, the crude camphor works at Fukiai-Yakumo-dori 1-chome, and Asashi-dori 4-chome, and a refining works at Fukiai Kumoi-dori 5-chome. According to statistics, 90% of the whole consumption of camphor in the world is supplied by Japan, and the rest, vis. 10%, by China.

The firm has a peppermint manufactory at Fukiai-Isogami-dori 4-chome, Kobe. Peppermint is one of the important articles of export, chiefly to Hongkong, United States, and Germany.

The fish oil works of the firm are at Fukiai-Kitahoncho 1-chome, Kobe. The products are exported to England, Belgium, France and other countries.

The Steel Works are in Fukiai-Wakinohama 2-chome, Kobe. With the development of industries, the demand for steel consumed by the Military and Naval Departments alone reaches a surprisingly great amount.

The Sapporo Flour Mill Co. which has no legal connection with Suzuki & Co., but which is under the superintendence and control of the latter, is at Sapporo, Hokkaido.

The firm of Suzuki & Co. has a very wide influence in the business world, and it is well known that this firm has reached its present prosperity under the most able management of Mr. Naokichi Kaneko.

TANAKA GOMEI KAISHA.

THE Tanaka Gomei Kaisha, situated at No. 1, Yaesu-cho, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Tokyo, was established in 1903 and chiefly deals in chemical machinery, including those for chemical experiments, analysis, mining and brew-

Chemical Laboratory. Each factory employs technical experts to superintend the manufacture of the goods. Every effort is being made to execute orders with skill and despatch.



ENGINEERING DEPT. AND SHOW ROOM OF THE TANAKA GOMEI KAISHA, TOKYO.

ing. The company also manufactures and deals in drugs. Several factories have been established: the Hard-Glass Factory, the Tanaka Machinery Factory and the Tanaka

The President of the Tanaka Gomei Kaisha (a limited partnership) is Mr. Mokujiro Tanaka, and the Vice-President is Mr. Mokubei Tanaka.

TOKUNAGA SHOTEN.

(TOKUNAGA & CO.)

THE firm Tokunaga & Co., is situated at 1-chome, Yokoyama-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Mr. Yasunosuke Tokunaga, the proprietor of the firm, was born in November, 1864, in Kawadori-mura, Minami-Saitama-gori, Saitama prefecture, and was the second son of Mr. Kunitarō Nanushi. In 1880 he came to Tokyo. At this time, the brushes on the market were of foreign make. Regretting this situation, Mr. Tokunaga decided to devote himself to the manufacture of brushes, with the object of checking the import of this article. Thus he opened business, creating the first record of the inauguration of this line of industry in Japan. By overcoming every difficulty and making strenuous efforts he at last succeeded in producing superior articles, which are widely in demand. In 1903, the company established the Exporting Department, to extend the market abroad. Many honours have been received by the company from exhibitions, both at home and abroad. Be-

sides the two works, the company has two factories for adjusting hairs.



MR. Y. TOKUNAGA.

MR. WATANABE SHOZABURO.

MR. WATANABE'S mill for the manufacture of peppermint is situated at No. 535, Hatago-cho, Yamagata, Yamagata prefecture, noted for the production of peppermint. Born in November, 1868, Mr. Watanabe has devoted himself since 1897 to the improvement of the



MR. S. WATANABE.

manufacture of peppermint. It is chiefly due to his efforts that Japanese peppermint, one of the principal exports, enjoys an excellent reputation abroad.

In 1899 he established an experimental farm at Miyamachi, Yamagata, and cultivated various kinds of pepper plants. Further pursuing his study with this farm he succeeded in selecting very profitable and superior plants.

In 1906 he obtained superior crude oils from Germany and Great Britain. With these as standard oils he made every effort for the manufacture of superior articles. His efforts were at last crowned with success in the Spring of 1914, when a perfect and very simple refining was invented. The peppermint manufacture by this method has not the least offensive smell, but gives a very sweet flavour, having as little bitterness as the foreign articles. It also contains a large proportion of menthol crystals. Not the least service rendered by the Watanabes in the course of this line of industry is the manufacture of peppermint cakes. Returning from a tour of inspection in Java in 1906, a Mr. Kazuye Tsutsumibayashi said that the manufacture of peppermint cakes would prove very profitable. On hearing this, Mr. Shozaburo Watanabe started the manufacture at once and exported the articles. Later Mr. Tsutsumibayashi went to Java again and opened business there. Thanks to his efforts the export of peppermint cakes to that market greatly increased. In 1914 Mr. Shozaburo Watanabe made a tour of inspection in South China and Southern Islands. Since that time the export has steadily developed until the Watanabe peppermints now monopolize the market of the Southern Islands. The firm has been awarded medals of merit by many exhibitions both at home and abroad.

Mr. Shozaburo Watanabe holds the posts of President of the Yamagata Municipal Council and President of the Yamagata Chamber of Commerce.

YAMAGUCHI KAZO SHOTEN.

(K. YAMAGUCHI & CO.)

THIS firm, situated at No. 62, 4-chome, Awajimachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, is one of the leading business houses in Osaka, carrying on general export and import trade. It was founded at the present site by Mr. Kazō Yamaguchi, the present proprietor, who understands

foreign trade, having served many years as manager at Mr. Gendō Yamaguchi's firm in Osaka.

Mr. Kazō Yamaguchi was born at Kurayoshi, Tottori prefecture, in 1865, and finished his education in Osaka. He established his business when the Sino-Japanese war

broke out. It was an excellent opportunity to begin business, and he was successful in his undertaking.

He arranged a contract as sole agent for the Oriental Muslin Co., the Nippon Woollen Cloth Co., the Osaka Weaving Co., the Matsuoka Spinning and Weaving Mill, and John Dickinson & Co. of London, in Japan. Shortly after his success in the first undertaking, and for the purpose of acquiring a new market for these companies' goods, he opened branch offices at Tokyo, Vladivostok, and Tsingtao. The contract is still good, and his business as sole agent for these concerns is thriving.

For many years he has contemplated the plan of undertaking the manufacture of arms and munitions, as he is convinced that the present system of the Government monopolization of this line of business is very dangerous. The present war in Europe has presented a good chance for him to realize his long-cherished plan, as Russia has

placed a large order for ¥20,000,000 worth of cartridges, shoes, and other war requisites with him.

Mr. Yamaguchi has just founded the Japan Machine Manufacturing Co., in Tokyo, with the support of many business men and capitalists, in which he owns a large number of shares and is a director. This is practically the first undertaking in Japan to manufacture arms and munitions by private capitalists. He has shares in the Takaoka Iron Works, the Matsuda Works, the Osaka Seikojo, and other companies, which undertake the manufacture of munitions.

He is also interested in the Japan Woollen Spinning Co., the Yellow Sea Fishing Co., and in various other business undertakings he is either director or auditor.

His firm is principally interested in raw cotton, cotton textiles, cotton yarns, wool, muslin, woollen cloth, and other sundry goods, it having large business connections in European countries, America and China.

YAMAMOTO SHOTEN OSAKA SHITEN.

(H. YAMAMOTO, OSAKA BRANCH.)

THIS branch at Osaka, which is managed by Mr. K. Yamamoto, is situated at No. 69, 2-chome, Azuchimachi, Osaka, and is principally interested in the export of grey and white drills; grey and white sheeting; grey and white shirting; grey and white jeans; twilled flannel; calico; sack cloth and bleached sack cloth; flour bags; ta-chi-fu; grey ta-chi-fu; cotton yarn and dyed yarn; dyed cotton cloth; red shirting and turkey red cloth; bleached calico and fancy piece goods.

These cotton goods, the firm handles, are supplied by the leading cotton spinning and weaving mills in this country, (for which this firm act as agents), which includes the Toyo Cotton Spinning Co., the Amagasaki Cotton Spinning Co., the Settsu Cotton Spinning Co., the Naigai Cotton Co., the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., and the Kishiwada Cotton Spinning Co.

The branch firm deals with practically all countries in

Asia, and throughout the continent the firm has agents and correspondents. Particularly in Taiwan, Chosen, Manchuria, Russia, the Dutch Indies, China, and British India, the firm has very large business connections, and the annual export to these countries amounts to over ¥4,000,000. At the same time the firm handles more than ¥5,000,000 worth of business at home.

The branch was inaugurated in May, 1913, as the result of the huge expansion of the main business office, which is situated at No. 20, Harima-cho, Kobe. The head office, with the trade name of Yamamoto & Co., handles knitted goods, matches, porcelain ware, cotton piece goods, cotton goods, toys, glass ware, cotton wire, and other miscellaneous goods, and principally deals with British India, the Dutch Indies and Africa. The annual amount of trade done by the main office is estimated at roughly ¥4,000,000. It was founded in 1911 with a capital of ¥400,000.

YAMATAKE SHOKAI.

(YAMATAKE & CO.)

THIS firm was established nine years ago, and is managed by Mr. Takehiko Yamaguchi. The Yamatake Shokai is acknowledged as one of the leading importers of machine tools in Tokyo.



MR. T. YAMAGUCHI.

Mr. Yamaguchi is a graduate of the Tokyo Higher Technological School, and for some years was in the Government service. When Mr. Zenjiro Yasuda inaugurated the Yasuda Nails Manufactory, Mr. Yamaguchi retired from the official position and assisted in establishing the new industry.

Later he undertook an extensive tour in America and Europe for the purpose of studying this line of industry,

also buying factory equipments for the Yasuda Manufactory. The business, however, was soon brought to a standstill on account of an abnormal advance in raw materials and Mr. Yamaguchi had to leave the manufactory.

He went over to Hokkaido and held important positions in the Hokkaido Railway Co., and the Hokkaido Dockyard Co., but from these positions he retired in May, 1906, and returning to Tokyo established the Yamatake Shokai, at Gorobei-cho, Kyobashi-ku, for the purpose of importing machine tools from Europe and America.

Owing to Mr. Yamaguchi's strenuous endeavours, his business rapidly expanded, and in a few years became one of the leading firms in this line of business. In 1909 he arranged contracts with European and American manufacturers of machines and machine tools for the sale of their goods. With this expansion in business the firm had to remove to a new building, which after a few years was again found too small and all business was removed in June, 1915 to the present office at No. 1, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Mr. Yamaguchi was the first in Japan to import the machine which welded and cut metals by melting with acetylene and oxygenous gas. He also inaugurated the Japan Oxygen Manufacturing Co., which supplies oxygen gas at a small cost.

In October, 1913, he promoted the Nippon Seiko Goshi Kaisha at Osaki, with a capital of ¥60,000 to manufacture screws, ball-bearings and spindle rings for cotton mills, etc., etc.

YEZOYE SHOTEN.

(R. YEZOYE, SONS & CO.)

THE present firm, situated at No. 3, Izumo-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, which has lately been incorporated into a partnership, was founded by Mr. Renzo Yezoye in 1884, and is known as one of the leading tobacconists in Japan. Three years ago, Mr. Yezoye took into partnership

his four sons and Mr. T. Akiyama, his manager, in order to extend the business.

The incorporated firm has a paid-up capital of ¥200,000, and has established other lines of business besides tobacco.

The firm has a good connection of long standing with the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, and consequently has an advantage over its competitors engaged in the tobacco business, both in export and import.

The firm has the following departments:—

1. Manufactured Tobacco Department.
2. Leaf Tobacco Department.
3. Machinery Department.



THE PACKING DEPARTMENT OF R. YEZOYE SONS & CO., TOKYO.

Under good management, all orders are given prompt and efficient attention, and the firm's success is ensured.

4. Sundry Goods and Piece Goods Department.
- The firm also has Sulphur Dyestuff factories and produces Gas Mantles of all descriptions.

YOSHIDA SHIKANOSUKE SHOTEN.

(S. YOSHIDA & CO.)

THIS company is situated at No. 25, 4-chome, Hiranomachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, and is owned by Mr. Shikanosuke Yoshida. The company was established in 1890. Besides doing import and export business it has engaged ever since its organization in the manufacture of cotton carpets (special products in the neighbourhood of Osaka called "dantsu"), and cloths. The superiority of the manufactures is testified by the award of silver and gold medals by 27 exhibitions at home and abroad.

Mr. Shikanosuke Yoshida, proprietor of the company, is an able business man devoting himself to the cause of the business. Once he made an extensive trip abroad covering Europe, America, China and other places. He is highly respected and is a member of the board of councillors of the guild of this particular line of business. The latest honours conferred upon the company were from the International Panama Pacific Exposition, Samarang Exposition and the Anglo-Japanese Exposition at London.

The company has correspondents chiefly in China, Great Britain, America, Australia and Africa.

Exports:—Towels, blankets, sheets, "dantsu," carpets and furniture cloths, etc.

Imports:—Linoleum, carpets, woollen and cotton cloths, etc.



MR. S. YOSHIDA.

YOSHIDZUMI TAKETARO SHOTEN.

(TAKETARO YOSHIDZUMI.)

MR. YOSHIDZUMI, TAKETARO, has his head office at Nos. 36 and 37, 3-chome, Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, and his Tokyo branch at No. 7, Yagenbori, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. He imports and sells all kinds of textile



MR. T. YOSHIDZUMI.

machinery, but it is his specialty to import on behalf of knitted goods manufacturers the following machines:—winders, bleaching machines, dye machines, drying machines, napping machines, card clothing and knitting machines, Tomkin's system circular machines, Scowell system rib web circular machines, Flat and other system hosiery machines, electric cutter, Union special seaming, trimming, and finishing machines, pressing machines, embroidery machines, and all their accessories.

Over twenty years Mr. Yoshidzumi has carried on the line of business and established close connections with nearly all Japan's hosiery and textile manufacturers, not only in Osaka, the greatest centre of the hosiery trade, but in Tokyo, Nagoya, Wakayama, and other places.

His connection with the leading machine makers in Europe and America is also very close. The principal

correspondents in American are:—Union Special Machine Co.; Scott and Williams; Tomkins Bros. Co.; Ed. Bubied Co.; Haga Knitting Machine Co.; Rhoad & Son; Union Oil Co. of California.

Mr. Yoshidzumi has had ample experience in the manufacture of hosiery, for he was despatched by the Imperial Japanese Government to the United States to study this line of trade, and spent three years at different large establishments. Not only has he studied the latest improvement in hosiery machines, but investigated the market conditions in foreign countries and tried to secure a market for Japanese hosiery abroad. In the past he travelled five times to Europe, America, and Asia for the sole purpose of studying the possibilities of those countries as a market for Japanese hosiery.

Mr. Yoshidzumi considers all machines he sells from the standpoint of the manufacturer and not from the viewpoint of machine importers only, and, therefore, his machines are best suited to the purpose his buyers have in view. The



MR. YOSHIDZUMI'S STORE.

hosiery goods manufactured with the machines he sells are disposed of abroad through his intermediary, as Mr. Yoshidzumi has many connections in Europe, America, and Asia.

YOSHIKAWA KYUSHICHI SHOTEN.

(K. YOSHIKAWA & CO.)

THIS firm, situated at Nos. 6 and 7, 5-chome Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka, undertakes the export and import of the following goods:—Raw cotton, Cotton yarns and textiles, Fertilizers, Iron and steel materials, Wool and Sundry notions.

It was founded in September, 1910, and already good connections have been secured in Europe, America, and India, and business continues to thrive.

The proprietor of the firm, Mr. Kyushichi Yoshikawa, is numbered among the foremost business men in Osaka, and has large connections with the first business undertakings in Japan. He studied political economy and commercial

science at Keio University, while young, and is fully equipped with modern knowledge.

Some time ago he founded the Yoshikawa Portland Cement Works, and the Yoshikawa Coal Store, and in both lines he occupies an eminent position. At present he is engaged in promoting the Japan Electric Chemical Industry Co., at Matsumoto, Nagano prefecture, with his associates, for the purpose of manufacturing caustic soda, chrysalis oil, glycerine, bleaching powder, fertilizers, and other goods.

He is also interested in the following companies, as Director or Auditor:—The Japan Salt Industry Co.; The Kobe Sugar Refining Co.; The Iyo Railway Co.

MR. YUASA SHICHIYEMON.

MR. YUASA, SHICHIYEMON, is one of the most prominent exporters and importers of steel and iron materials, machine tools, hardware, and other kindred goods in this country and has his headquarters at Sakai-cho, Higashi-e-iru, Gojo-dori, Kyoto.

Immediately after the inauguration of the Kyoto headquarters a branch was opened in Yedo (now Tokyo), cutlery being principally handled.

The scope of business has since been steadily enlarged as the requirements of the times have changed. Soon after



MR. S. YUASA.

He is the eleventh of the line of Yuasa. Two and a half centuries ago the business firm of Yuasa was inaugurated at the present site of the firm and an uninterrupted course of prosperity and expansion has followed.



THE YUASA ELECTRIC BATTERY FACTORY.

the Imperial Restoration the wholesale business in iron and steel materials was initiated. Not only were these materials imported from overseas but the manufacture or import of European hardware and machine tools was started. Then

another branch was opened at Osaka to handle these articles.

In 1910 an iron works was established on a large scale



SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY ATTACHED TO THE FACTORY.

in the suburbs of Sakai, Osaka prefecture, and the manufacture of building materials, tools, and machines was commenced. The following year Mr. Yuasa started direct



THE OSAKA BRANCH.

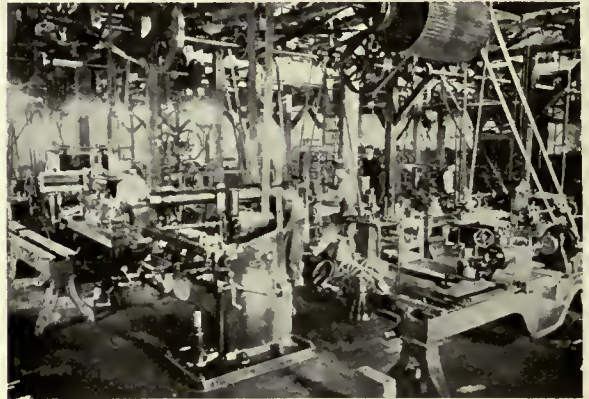
dealings with China, being thus equipped with every facility in overseas trade.

The great possibilities of China as a market for electrical apparatus has recently induced Mr. Yuasa to inaugurate another manufactory in the suburbs of Sakai, where electric batteries are now produced in large numbers.

He has at present the following factories and offices, with many departments or divisions:—

Headquarters, Sakai-machi, Higashi-e-iru, Gojo-dori, Kyoto.

Tokyo Head Office, No. 10, Abura-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.



IRON FACTORY AT SAKAI.

IRON AND STEEL DEPT.

HARDWARE DEPT.

Osaka Branch Office, Kitazume, Nagaboribashi, Minami-ku, Osaka.

FOREIGN TRADE DEPT.

HARDWARE DEPT.

Iron Works, Hanadaguchi, Sakai, Osaka prefecture.

Electric Battery Manufactory, Hanadaguchi, Sakai, Osaka prefecture.

Hankow Branch Office, Railway Road, Russian Concession, Hankow.

Tientsin Branch Office, Kotobuki-cho, Japanese Concession, Tientsin.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCE SECTION.

MR. AKIYAMA KICHIGORO.

(EXPORTER OF JAPANESE GOLD FISH.)

GOLD fish are found in many countries besides Japan, but the Japanese gold fish excel in breed and beauty. From time immemorial gold fish have been highly prized by the people in this country, and many fancy breeds have been turned out by "fanciers." The beauty



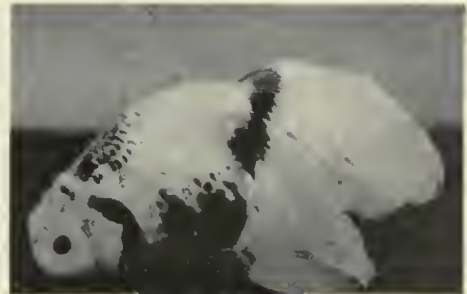
MR. K. AKIYAMA.

of the Japanese gold fish is, in a large measure, due to the efforts on the part of "fanciers."

Westerners have recently taken an interest in gold fish, and each year a large number are taken from Japan. The main part of this trade is handled by Mr. Akiyama, Kichigoro, who is universally recognized as the greatest authority on Japanese gold fish.

Mr. Akiyama was born in Tokyo, in 1868, and established the present business when still a lad of eighteen. For over thirty years he has carried on this trade and has had great experience. His aquarium covers an area of over seven thousand *tsubo*, and is divided into a large number of well-constructed ponds, and a completely-equipped laboratory.

The annual output of fish from the aquarium amounts to over two million. Mr. Akiyama is, however not satisfied



GOLD FISH.

with the result, and experiments at the laboratory, with the expert assistance of Drs. Toyama, Ishikawa, and others.

The export trade was initiated in 1906, since when it has steadily expanded and the annual trade now runs into a large figure. At the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Exhibition in London, Mr. Akiyama's breeds were exhibited, and won the admiration of foreign lovers of gold fish. At the Panama-Pacific Exhibition, at San Francisco, his exhibits won the Gold Medal and the Grand Medal of Honour.

ANSHIN-DO YABUUCHI TOKEIHO.

(THE ANSHIN-DO YABUUCHI CO.)

THE firm of Mr. Masashichi Yabuuchi, is situated at 2-chome, Shinsaibashi-suji, Minami-ku, Osaka. It deals extensively in watches, clocks and works of precious



MR. M. YABUUCHI AND HIS STORE.

metals. Mr. Yabuuchi, the head of the firm, was born in January, 1855, in Tawarahon-machi, Shiki-gori,

Nara prefecture. In 1876 he opened a store in his native town. Finding, however, that the place was too small, Mr. Yabuuchi moved to Osaka in 1895, and opened business at Suwō-machi, Sakai-suji, but in April, 1908, removed to the present address. Mr. Yabuuchi's success is due to his uprightness and honesty, and he is held in high respect even by his competitors. The firm, which chiefly deals in the manufacture of various works in precious metals, pays the strictest possible attention to quality, workmanship, designs, weight and punctuality in execution of orders. Superiority in designs or workmanship can be judged by every one at a glance, but to rightly judge of quality is possible only to experienced eyes. This often tempts the dealers concerned to gain unlawful profit. But Mr. Yabuuchi's store never cheats customers in this respect, or in others.

Specialities of the firm are as follows:—Gold rings, armlets, pins, spectacles, brooches, chains, hair pins; combs, and various other hair ornaments, sash bands, various kinds of watches and clocks, precious metals, silver flower vases, cigarette cases, incense burners, tea-sets, gold and silver cups, wine bottles, silver ware, etc.

ARAI SHOKAI.

(E. ARAI & CO.)

THE firm of E. Arai & Co. is located at 4-chome, Kita-dori, Edobori, Nishi-ku, Osaka, and is presided over by Mr. Eikichi Arai. The company is engaged in the manufacture, direct import and sale of electrical and gas apparatus, machinery connected with electric railway, steam railways and aerial ropeways, also acting as designers and contractors. The company's works stand at 3-chome Minami-dori, Kujo, Nishi-ku.

The company was opened to business in September, 1906, by Mr. Eikichi Arai, the present proprietor, who is an expert with long years' experience in this line of business. Since the outbreak of hostilities various industries have shown marked progress, and the demand for goods manufactured and dealt in by Mr. Arai's company has increased with great rapidity. In order to meet these demands the company enlarged the works last summer. The work is

now being pushed on with the utmost despatch to equip the works with a 500 horse-power machine. On the other



MR. E. ARAI.

hand the company has never neglected to improve the manufacture and increase the resources. The goods are not only in demand throughout the home land but are extensively exported to China, Chosen, Manchuria and Taiwan. Besides, quite recently the firm opened a market in the Southern Islands, with good prospects of develop-

ment. It will thus be seen that a very bright future lies before the company, which has already attained marked progress. One of the principal causes for the credit the company enjoys is the personality of the proprietor, characterized by sincerity and the spirit of ever pushing forward.

ASANUMA SHOKAI.

(T. ASANUMA & CO.)

THIS company is a partnership organized by Mr. Tokichi Asanuma and his family, and has its head office at Honkoku-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, and branch offices in Kyoto, Osaka, etc., etc. As manufacturers of photographic apparatus and their accessories, the company is known as one of the best in the East, and the manufactures are acknowledged as the best in the market, comparing favourably with the products of the West. The company enjoys a vast market at home, and carries on a large trade with China, Asiatic Russia, British India, and the South Sea islands.

The founder, and the present president of the company, Mr. Tokichi Asanuma, studied pharmacy before the Imperial Restoration, and when, during the new Imperial rule, European ideas were introduced into different branches of social activities, he was raised from a clerk at a pharmacy to the position of Director of the Pharmacy, in the Kumamoto Army Hospital. He resigned the position, however, and went to Nagasaki, and under a European expert studied photography, and the preparation of various chemicals used in photography.

Mr. Asanuma sent his brothers and sons to Europe and America, to study the art which was then quite new in Japan. Later, he himself made an extensive tour in Europe and America, and added to his knowledge of this art. As a result the present company was founded, and has since been a splendid success.

In the early years of Meiji, Mr. Asanuma floated the Awa Railway Co., to furnish the people of his native province with better means of communication. He also



T. ASANUMA & CO., TOKYO.

contributed a large sum of money toward the funds for the construction of telegraphic lines between Kisarazu and Hojo.

CHOYA SHOKAI.

(CHOYA & CO., LTD.)

THE Head Office of Choya & Co., Ltd., is located at Tachibana-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. There are branches in Osaka, Soerabaya, Semarang, Java, and Singapore. The company was established in 1886. After years of honest and consistent efforts for the improvement of the manufactures and the development of business, the company succeeded in becoming one of the principal makers of shirts in this country, enjoying a good reputation both at home and abroad. For quality and amount of production the company has scarcely an equal in this country.

The company always takes the lead in manufacturing shirts and collars on the latest fashions in Europe and America. The company strictly observes the principle of the division of labour and each part of the factory is operated by well experienced workmen and experts with the record of many years'

service. The manufactures leave nothing to be desired, and recently there were installed in the factory American machines of the latest pattern for washing, bleaching, cutting, sewing and other purposes. The factory, being fully equipped, is ready at all times to execute large orders, and an export trade has been carried on for a number of years, reaching a considerable amount yearly. The markets are closely watched for fashions and tastes in different destinations and goods sent accordingly. There are one branch in Osaka, two in Java and one in Singapore which are all exerting their efforts for introducing into the world market the goods, with a trade mark of a butterfly with an arrow crossing through the body, which have already become pretty widely associated with oriental countries and the Southern Islands, and also Europe and America.

FUKUDA JUSUKE SHOTEN.

(J. FUKUDA & CO.)

THIS firm, which is one of the oldest and largest manufacturers of gold, silver, bronze, tin-foils and

where the firm's head office is still situated. It was established by Shigenojo Fukuda, whose seventh successor is Mr. Jusuke Fukuda, the present proprietor of the firm.



J. FUKUDA & CO., KYOTO.

powder, was founded during the latter part of the 17th century, at Muro-machi-nishi-e-iru, Matsubara-dori, Kyoto,

Kyoto has been the principal centre of this line of business in Japan. In the international market the Kyoto goods could not compete with the German, when the Japanese manufacturers carried on their trade in the old-fashioned manner. The first attempt at introducing innovations in this line of business was made by Mr. Jusuke Fukuda. He imported German-made machines, and at his Yamashina factory commenced to manufacture foils and powder on the most up-to-date lines.

The results were most satisfactory, and his goods were acknowledged by all as equal in every way to the German-make. At home the firm was appointed makers to the Household Department and the Home Office. In decorating the Imperial Palaces, the Grand Imperial Shrine of Ise,

and the shrine at Nikko, the firm's foils and powder were used almost exclusively, and the result has been most satisfactory, as is well-known by the public.

The gold screen used for the Coronation Shrines and Palaces in the Autumn of 1915 were all made by this firm, using foils and powder of its own manufacture.

The export trade was initiated in the early years of Meiji, the buyer being China. As the firm's goods have improved, the buyers have increased, and now China,

British India, Russia, Australia, Great Britain, America, and other countries are buying from the firm. Of late some buyers have wished to contract on a yearly basis.

The firm manufactures and exports the following goods:—

Gold, silver, copper, bronze, tin-foils and powder, gold and silver enamel, goldscreens, and golden threads.

The firm has five factories, at Yamashina, Okazaki, Mimuro, and Fushimi all within easy reach of the head office.

FUKUDA USABURO SHOTEN.

(FUKUDA & CO.)

FUKUDA & COMPANY, No. 41, 1-chome, Andoji-bashi-dori, Minami-ku, Osaka, is one of the leading exporters of metals, and is principally interested in copper, lead, zinc, tin, copper wires, brass wires, copper plates, brass plates, bar copper, bar brass, copper tubes, brass pipes, antimony, aluminium, nails, tacks, and miscellaneous hardware.



The firm was established in January, 1903, by the late Mr. Unosuke Fukuda, the father of the present proprietor, Mr. Usaburo Fukuda, when domestic business was alone handled, and only a small trade was conducted with Chosen, Manchuria, and a few cities in South China.

Strenuously the business expansion has been planned and carried out by Mr. Fukuda and the splendid opportunity offered by the present war in Europe has been taken advantage of by extending its overseas operations. Mr.

Fukuda was alive to the danger of collecting and exporting the products of small factories, so established his own works, in the suburbs of Osaka, the products of which can be supplied to foreign buyers, without the danger of injuring his own reputation on account of irregular or shoddy goods being sold.

Mr. Fukuda arranged contracts with works whose efficiency can be trusted, namely, the Osaka Electric Copper Smelting Company, the Mikuni Works, the Nose Works, and the Hiraoka Works, which manufactures various goods the firm requires, with uniform sets of machines, and with materials supplied by the firm. At present the production of metals amounts to 250,000 kin a month, and the manufacture of miscellaneous hardware runs up into a large sum.

Mr. Usaburo Fukuda himself supervises the factories, and the business department is placed under the management of Mr. Senzo Fukuda, his younger brother, who has had ample experience in overseas trade, being many years in the foreign business department of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

The firm now conducts business with China, British India, Australia, the Dutch East Indies, and many other countries.

HAKUSHIN-SHA.

(THE HAKUSHIN-SHA, LTD.)

AMONGST a great number of paper merchants and several importers of paper in Japan, the Hakushin-sha, Ltd, occupies the proud position of the greatest paper merchant and an important direct importer. The Hakushin-sha yearly conducts transactions of about ¥6,500,000 worth of foreign paper and a certain amount of native paper, of which ¥3,000,000 worth consist of home manufacture and ¥3,500,000 of foreign imported paper. The firm actually supply 40 per cent. of the total amount of foreign paper consumed in the interior.



MR. T. YAMAMOTO.

The Hakushin-sha has its head office at 1-chome, Nishiki-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, while its branch office is situated at Kawara-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. With these two main offices, the Hakushin-sha is conducting transactions very extensively in the interior, the total amount of daily transactions reaching about ¥20,000.

Among publishers of books and magazines, the Hakubun-kan Publishing Co., of Tokyo, stands almost unrivalled in its sphere of activity throughout the Empire. Mr. Tomeji Yamamoto, the founder and director of the Hakushin-sha, was the founder of the Hakubun-kan. Mr. Yamamoto is a nephew of the late Mr. Sahei Ohashi; and at the age of sixteen he, with the help and co-operation of his uncle and Mr. Shintaro Ohashi, his son (the present proprietor of the Hakubun-kan) started the famous Hakubun-kan Publishing Co. On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Hakubun-kan, held in 1886, he was the recipient of many sincere expressions

of warm thanks from his uncle and also of unstinted admiration from the general public,—a proper and well-deserved appreciation. At that time he consulted his uncle and Mr. Shintarō Ohashi about his project of establishing a foreign paper store; and as the result of this he, together with these two persons, formed a joint-stock paper company. This was the origin of the present Hakubun-sha, and June, 1886, was the date of its formal organization. At first the concern was, of course, only an insignificant one, but with his energy and indefatigable diligence as well as his unflinching integrity, he managed to develop and expand the business of the company till it now stands as the greatest and most important paper store in Japan. It was at first a partnership with a capital of ¥300,000, but, in April, 1911, it was reorganized into a joint stock company with an authorized capital by ¥1,000,000.

The company's management at present consists of the following business men:—

TOMEJI YAMAMOTO, Esq.	... ..	{ Managing.
		{ Director.
KOKICHI NAKAMURA, Esq.	... ..	Director.
TSUNEJIRO NAGANUMA, Esq.	... ..	„
BUEI NAKANO, Esq.	... ..	„
SHINTARO OHASHI, Esq.	... ..	Auditor.

THE BUN-UNDO, STATIONERS, MANUFACTURERS OF STATIONERY ARTICLES AND DIRECT IMPORTERS.

The Hakubun-kan and the Hakushin-sha, combined their powers and efforts and started, several years ago, a stationery store called the Bun-undo as an adjunct to the Hakushin-sha. This establishment has for its aim the manufacture and sale, on an extensive scale, of stationery articles. It also imports from various foreign countries all kinds of stationery in Western style, besides the sale and making of books and other requisites for book-keeping. It may be added that the Hakubun-kan printing factory is equipped with machinery of most up-to-date type especially imported from England or Germany.

The articles turned out are sold extensively not only at the Head and Branch Stores of the Hakubun-kan and the Hakushin-sha, but at the Mitsukoshi department store and its branches, the greatest establishments of the kind in Japan.

HAYASHI OTOKICHI SHOTEN.

(O. HAYASHI & CO.)

THIS company manufactures and sells machine tools, their sections, and several other kinds of goods, also imports these goods from overseas, and acts as brokers for various articles.

The company imports steel materials, machines, metallurgical works, machine tools, and factory equipments, for various lines of industry, such as mining, shipbuilding, railway, cotton spinning, electricity, etc., etc.

As exporters, the company is specially interested in metal goods, machine tools, silk and cotton textiles, shell buttons, hosiery, paints, drugs and chemicals. It has many connections in China, British India, Chosen, Australia, Russia, Manchuria, and other foreign countries.

The company carries on an extensive business at home in these goods, being in communication with all the leading firms in the towns and cities. The company has commercial travellers at work in various towns and districts.

The head office of the company (partnership) is situated at No. 16, 2-chome, Dojima-hama-dori, Kita-ku, Osaka, and a branch at No. 14, Kodemma-kami-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. The head office is controlled by Mr. Otokichi Hayashi and the Tokyo branch is managed by Mr. Torazo Hayashi.

The firm was organized in 1846, for the purpose of furnishing domestic industrial workers with machines and

tools, but in 1876 the overseas department was initiated owing to the changes wrought in the industrial circles in this country by the political reformation then effected. At



O. HAYASHI & CO, OSAKA.

present the company's overseas trade includes practically all the country's staple products, and each department is a success.

MR. HOSHINO FUKUJIRO.

(MANUFACTURER OF RUBBER STAMPS AND TYPES.)

MR. HOSHINO, FUKUJIRO, is known throughout the Empire as the maker of "Rubber Stamps and Types."

In 1891 he invented the famous "Process of hand cut rubber stamps" which are among the marvels of the hand

stamp specialities. The process is now used by all stamp firms in this country, and plays a most important part in the manufacture of rubber stamps.

From 1895, rubber stamps were introduced into all businesses, from the small business offices to the National

Government Departments. The extensive use revolutionized the stamping devices, which did away with the old wooden stamps.

Mr. Hoshino has devoted the best part of his life to the study and advancement of the new stamp, and added greatly to the improvement of its manufacture by inventing and discovering many useful and valuable processes. He has always kept in touch with the foreign market, and as soon as new goods were introduced, he imported the same with as little delay as possible. It has been his endeavour to be always abreast with the foreign trade.

Among Mr. Hoshino's manufactures are the Standard Rubber Types, in Outfits and Fonts, Boys' Printing Sets, Dating and Numbering Stamps, Stamp Pads, etc., etc.

His address is at No. 17, 2-chome, Horidome-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.



MR. HOSHINO'S STORE.

MR. HOSONUMA ASASHIRO.

(MANUFACTURER OF THE "S.S.S." FOUNTAIN PEN.)

THE "S.S.S." fountain pen, manufactured by Hosonuma & Co., 4-chome, Bakuro-cho, Nihonbashi-ku,



MR. A. HOSONUMA.

Tokyo, is known as one of the best produced in Japan, and it has a large market at home.

Mr. Hosonuma, Asashiro, the proprietor of the firm,

has been a manufacturer of precious metal wares for over forty years, and is known as one of the veterans in this line of business. He has exhibited his manufactures at fairs, and received honours. His works have been purchased by the Imperial Household.

Six years ago he, with the assistance of Prof. Suyehiro, of the Tokyo Imperial University, inaugurated the manufacture of gold pens. A process of completely melting illisium was discovered, shortly after the inauguration of the new enterprise, and his pens, the nibs of which were coated with illisium by the new process, became the best in Japan.

Mr. Hosonuma has succeeded in producing the best and cheapest pens in this country, which can favourably compare with the best makes in the West. The factory is almost the only fountain pen manufactory managed on modern lines; all parts of fountain pens are manufactured most extensively, and at the lowest possible price, and the annual production is enormous.

Mr. Hosonuma is the Vice-President of the Association of Precious Metal Ware Manufacturers. The "S.S.S." Fountain Pen has been purchased by the Imperial Household, the Princes and Princesses of the Blood using them constantly.



S.S.S. FOUNTAIN PEN.

ICHIMARU SHOKAI—O. A. SHOKAI.

(ICHIMARU & CO. AND O. A. & CO.)

THE Ichimaru Shokai, situated at No. 29, Motoyanagi-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, was formerly the whale-bone works Department of the Orient Whaling Co., and engaged in the manufacture of whale-bone works. Among the articles manufactured with whale-bone are various kinds of net work, handbags, cigarette cases, cigar cases, purses, bags and name-cards. Among cloths which are made are table cloths, vests, summer cushions, etc. These goods are in good demand not only in the home market but in foreign countries, where they are exported.

The goods were awarded various medals at the following exhibitions :—

First-class medal, Japan Maritime Products Commemorative Competitive Exhibition ; Third-class medal, Tokyo Industrial Exhibition ; Gold medal, U.S. Grand Exhibition ; Gold medal, Second Children's Exhibition ; Silver medal, First Export Goods Exhibition ; Honorary gold medal, Anglo-Japanese Exhibition ; Silver medal, Maritime Affairs Exhibition.

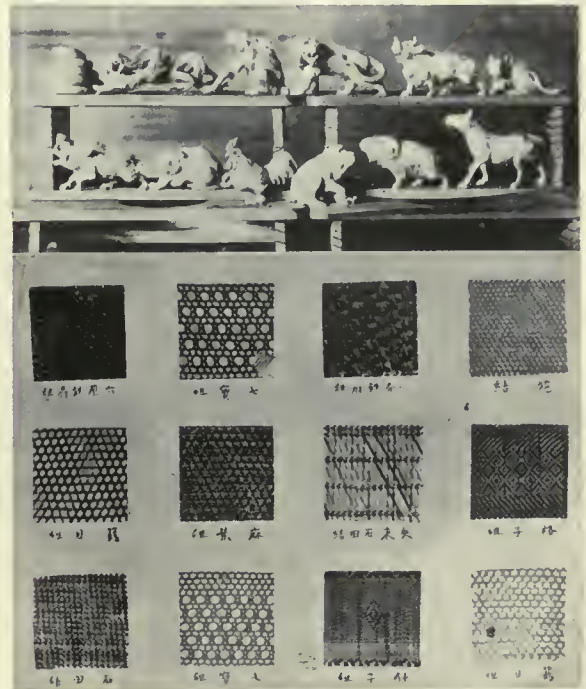
At the First Export Goods Exhibition, the goods had the honour of being purchased by the Imperial Household Department. Mr. S. Kono is manager of the Ichimaru Shokai.

THE O. A. SHOKAI.

The O. A. Shokai, situated at No. 3, 1-chome, Uchi-saiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, is chiefly engaged in the export business, and is under the management of Mr. Aki-

suke Oka, son of Mr. Juro Nagnoka, President of the Oriental Whaling Co., and Mr. Tsunesuke Fukuda.

The whale-oil is supplied by the O. A. Shokai to the Army and Naval Departments, while the refined whale-oil



ARTICLES MADE OF WHALE BONES.

is exported to various foreign countries. The whale-bone works made by Ichimaru Shokai are also exported by the O. A. Shokai. At present, materials for corsets are considerably exported to Russia. Artificial pearls are also manufactured and sold.

MR. ICHINOHE ZENSHIRO.

(MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.)

MR. ICHINOHE, ZENSHIRO, has his store at No. 3, Minagawa-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. He opened the business in 1893. Mr. Ichinohe decided to go abroad for the purposes of inspection and study, and left Japan in February, 1906, for America. But unfortunately he lost

all the materials he had taken with him from Japan in the great earthquake in San Francisco. Early in the following year he proceeded to the east. While investigating the situation in New York, he manufactured and sold artificial flowers there. About this time an exhibition was held in

Norfolk Jamestown, Virginia. In response to an invitation, Mr. Ichinohe went there and manufactured flowers for sale. He participated in the competition for making ornaments



MANUFACTURER
OF
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
TOKYO.

with artificial flowers held on "flower day" and secured the second prize. For two years after returning to New York he studied the colouring and manufacture of flowers.



MR. Z. ICHINOHE.

Brussels the International Exposition. In response to an invitation from the Japanese section for works of art in the Exposition, he went over to Belgium and manufactured flowers for the Spot Sale. In the following spring, he returned to New York. After concluding special contracts with many flower manufacturers in New York and Chicago he returned to Japan in June, 1911. Since then he has exerted every effort for the development of the export of artificial flowers, taking full advantage of the experience and knowledge he had gained during his stay abroad. The business is steadily prospering. In October 1915, he invented the floating pond lily and got it patented. Once they were put on the market a great demand sprang up, the quantity manufactured for six



ARTIFICIAL FLOWER IN DISH.

In 1908 he accepted a position in the Koudō Art Store in Atlantic City, New Jersey, where he remained for two years. In June, 1910, he proceeded to England to see the Anglo-Japanese Exposition. There was then open in

months amounting to 5,000 gross. The firm owns several manufactories, in several places, which are all in full swing executing large orders, so that all orders are promptly executed.

IKEDA BUMPO-DO.

(J. I. BUMPODO.)

J. I. BUMPO-DO, stationer, is located at No. 2, Omote-Jimbo-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. The firm was established on June 6th, 1887, by Mr. Jirokichi Ikeda, father of the present proprietor, Mr. Jirokichi Ikeda.

In February 1906 the store was removed to the present place in order to meet the growing expansion of business.

The stationery business was in such an infantine stage that stationers were commonly regarded as small dealers in articles for the use of school boys and girls. How to develop this business was constantly in the mind of Mr. Ikeda, and he directed every energy for this end. Such

articles as note books, pocket note books, musical notes, etc., he early manufactured in his own workshop. With the growth of business, he opened the direct importation and manufacture of materials for the use of artists, to whose favours is due not to a small extent the present prosperity of the business. The firm may well be called a forerunner in the business of materials of utility.

Mr. Jirokichi Ikeda retired from the business in July, 1912, to be succeeded by Mr. Jirokichi Ikeda, the present head of the firm. The former was born in 1850 and the latter in 1881.

SPECIALITIES:—Colours and other materials for the use of artists, such as oil and water colours, sketching boxes, easels, sketching stools, and seats, brushes, canvas, pastel crayons, etc., note books, accounts books, envelopes, musical notes, mathematical instruments and all other kinds of stationery.

Direct correspondents abroad are as follows :—

- Winsor & Newton, Ltd., London.
- James Newman, London.
- Aerograph Co., Ltd., London.
- Madderton Co., Ltd., Essex.
- Lefranc & Co., Paris.
- Bourgeois Ainé, Paris.
- E. Blanchet & Fils, Paris.
- E. Bianchet Fils, Paris.
- G. B. Moewes, Berlin.



MR. J. IKEDA.
(JUNIOR).

J. I. BUMPO-DO, TOKYO.

MR. J. IKEDA.
(SENIOR).

IMATSU-YA.

(IMATSUYA OR MORIOKA & CO.)

THIS firm, situated at No. 76, Honzaimokugashi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, is one of the oldest wholesale dealers and importers of iron and steel materials,



MR. H. MORIOKA.

the sale of building materials, bridge and shipbuilding materials, rails, nails, wires, sheet zinc, pig iron, and other kindred articles. The import department directly imports all kinds of iron and steel material.

Both departments of business are organized on a large scale, and each has a warehouse attached, at Tomishima-cho, Fukagawa-ku, and Botan-cho, Fukagawa-ku, respectively, where a large stock of metals is always kept.

The proprietor of the firm is Mr. Heiyemon Morioka, who was born in December, 1871, and who is known as an able and enterprising business man. He was at one time elected member of the Nihombashi Ward Assembly. At present he is on the Committee for the Appraisal of Property for Taxation Purposes.

Besides conducting his private business, Mr. Morioka is interested in a number of business enterprises. The following are a few in which he is interested, as either Director, President, or Auditor :—

- The Tomikura Savings Bank, Ltd.
- The Tokyo Zinc Galvanizing Co., Ltd.
- The Tokyo Metal Co., Ltd.
- The Nippon Steel Tube Co., Ltd.

having been founded in the era of Genroku, more than two centuries ago.

As a wholesale dealer, the firm has always conducted

INOUYE TADASUKE SHOTEN.

(T. INOUYE & CO.)

THIS firm, owned and controlled by Mr. Inouye, Tadasuke, conducts the manufacture and sale of knitted



MR. T. INOUYE.

goods, aprons, stays, etc., etc., at 3-chome, Minamihonmachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

It was founded twenty years ago, on a small scale, manufacturing only aprons, pants, shirts, etc. The firm had then only a few sewing machines, and Mr. Inouye himself worked a machine day and night. But he was a shrewd man, and when the Russo-Japanese war broke out he manufactured uniforms and shirts for the troops at the front, and reaped a good profit, wherewith to extend his business after the war.

When peace was restored he opened the present business office, and commenced to sell wholesale hosiery goods, aprons, stays, etc., manufactured by his men. His goods being sound and well-made, the market rapidly increased, and at present every prefecture in Japan has one or two agents for Mr. Inouye's goods.

The export business was established a few years ago, on the strength of his success in the domestic market, by first extending his factory, and then establishing connections with foreign buyers. The goods have greatly improved, and now reach the standard of the West.

Since the war broke out in Europe, the business has rapidly increased, and large orders are in hand. Mr. Inouye has decided to enlarge this department and hopes that the result will be appreciated by buyers in Europe.

ISHIDA MANBEI SHOTEN.

(M. ISHIDA & CO.)

THE Ishida Manbei Shoten, situated at No. 21, Toriabura-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, was established in 1882, transacting business in umbrellas and accessory goods. Later a branch was established in Osaka. In 1884 the firm obtained cotton flannel direct from Kishu

province, and disposed of it in Tokyo. At that time, only 5,000 *tan* was transacted, but in proportion to the increase of the output in the producing districts, about 1889 or 1890, the goods were sold in greater quantity, and the quantity handled in a year increased to 20,000 *tan*. At the time of

the Sino-Japanese war in 1894-1895, the business showed great activity and the quantity of goods sold consequently increased with the increase in cotton flannel; various kinds of machines were imported, and the Kyoto Cotton Flannel Co. was established. In 1902, the quantity of goods annually handled reached 100,000 *tan*. During the Russo-Japanese war the demand for cotton flannel steadily increased, and as a result, in 1907, the firm established the Ishida Cotton Flannel Factory in Kita-Adachi-gori, Saitama prefecture, and the market has been considerably extended. The goods manufactured by the factory were exhibited at the Tokyo Industrial Exhibition held in 1907, and were awarded the second-class medal. In 1912, the quantity of goods handled amounted to 150,000 *tan*, and at present 1,400,000 *tan*, amounting in value to ¥12,000,000, is annually produced. Since the outbreak of the European war an increasing quantity of the goods are being exported,

chiefly to China, South Seas, Australia, and North and South America. (1 *tan*=1 piece).



MR. M. ISHIDA.

THE ITO KOICHI-DO.

(EXPORTER AND IMPORTER OF STATIONERY.)

THE firm of Itō Koichi-dō is situated at No. 23, 3-chome, Yokoyama-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Established

president of the company, is a native of Miye prefecture. In 1879, he came up to the capital and entered into the service of the Iwade Firm owned by one of his relatives. After about five years he established himself in business and for the first three years worked as a pedler, then opened his own store chiefly for the sale of pens, pen-holders, ink,



MR. T. ITŌ.



TRADE

MARK.

paper, lead pencils, erasers, etc. In 1889, he invented special post cards for the practise of letter writing. These were highly favoured by the public and soon adopted by common schools throughout the land. On the outbreak of the China-Japan war in 1894, he manufactured lead pencils and note-books for the use of the army, and made a good

in April, 1884, the company is one of the oldest wholesale dealers in stationery in Japan. Mr. Tsunejiro Itō, the

profit. In 1898, he manufactured purple ink with great success. The demand for stationery steadily increased and the company's business expanded until it enjoys the present prosperity.

Mr. Itō is so much respected that he has been chosen president of many guilds. When the national exhibition of stationery was held he was elected chairman of committee. On the occasion of the Kyoto, Japanese-Korean Annexation, Tokyo and other exhibitions, he was appointed to the committee of the jury. When Tokyo City organized an exhibition in honour of the accession to the Throne of the

Emperor in November, 1915, Mr. Itō was appointed a member of the committee. When the names of ten successful stationers throughout the land were collected Mr. Itō was chosen among the number with the highest marks.

Specialities are lead pencils, inks, and pen-holders of the latest style all marked "Brais," and these goods not only meet the demands at home but also those abroad to a considerable extent. The company sells Eagle and Swan fountain pens by special contracts with their foreign manufacturers and paints special contract with the Hananoya Hōkōdō.

IZAWA HONTEN.

(I Z A W A & C O .)

THE office of the firm of Izawa & Co., is located at No. 33, 1-chome, Andojibashi-dori, Minami-ku, Osaka. The company is engaged in the manufacture and export of refined antimony and spelter, and the import and sale of tin, lead, corrugated and galvanized sheets, tin

while large quantities are exported to Europe and America. The exports have been increasing yearly, the goods enjoying an excellent reputation both at home and abroad. The quality 99.58% is certified by the Imperial Mint. The latter, or M. C. Refined Antimony, ranks first among the various export antimonies produced in this country and is exported exclusively through the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. It is guaranteed 99.31% according to analysis of the Imperial Mint.

TRADE **SI** MARK.

plate, zinc sheets, etc. It has two factories, one situated in 2-chome, Nishi-Dotombori, Nishi-ku, Osaka and the other in Tsumori Village, Nishinari-gori near Osaka. The company was established in 1872. Antimonies manufactured are of two kinds, viz., S. I. Brand Refined and M. C. Refined. The former is purchased yearly to a considerable extent by the Army and Naval Arsenals,

The company is represented by the following:—Seibei Izawa, Esq.; Mitsusaburo Izawa, Esq.; Ryoze Kimura, Esq.

Banking correspondents:—Osaka Nishi Branch of Mitsui Bank; Nakanoshima Branch of Sumitomo Bank, and Toraya Bank.

A small trade publication, named the "Izawa Shoho," is issued bi-monthly by Izawa & Co.

JIYU-DO SHIBUTANI SHOKAI.

(JIYU-DO SHIBUTANI CO.)

THIS company is located at Shinsaibashi-dori, Higashi-ku, Osaka, and is presided over by Mr. Chikaharu Shibutani. The cable address is "Liberty" Osaka, and codes used A.B.C. Fifth Edition and Bentley's.

It is extensively engaged in general import and export trade, besides dealing in jewels, etc.

The company was opened to business in 1875. Mr. Shibutani made several tours of inspection in Europe, America, Manchuria, Chosen, and Southern China, when he established special connections. Recently he has exported miscellaneous goods to Australia, India, the Southern Islands, Europe and America. The goods enjoy an excellent reputation in every market.

Mr. Shibutani is a member of Municipal and Prefectural Assemblies and of the Chamber of Commerce, and holds many other posts of honour. He resides at Niyemon-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.



MR. C. SHIBUTANI AND HIS STORE.

THE KAMEI SHOTEN.

(MANUFACTURER OF FLAGS.)



MR. T. KAMEI.

THE manufacture of flags was commenced by the father of the present proprietor of the Kamei Shoten in 1879, as a side line, while principally engaging in business under the patronage of the Colonization Department. At that time, very few people hoisted the national flags on holidays and other auspicious occasions, so the principal part of the business was the manufacture of signal flags for the use of the Army, Navy and merchantmen. About 1887, there was a considerable increase in the demand for such flags, while there was an increasing demand for national flags and flags for decorative use. Under these circumstances, in 1888, the firm devoted its whole attention to the manufacture and sale of flags. In the following year, the constitution was proclaimed, and every door displayed national flags in honour of the occasion, the de-

mand growing very rapidly in consequence. There was a further increase in the demand after the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese wars, and simultaneously the method of manufacturing witnessed great progress. As decribed above, the flag-manufacturing business in this country has made progress in accordance with the development of the

Japanese Empire. The firm's annual output is valued at over ¥200,000, and the manufactures are also exported to China, India, Hawaii, etc.

The proprietor of the firm is Mr. T. Kamei, and its address is No. 14, Kuremasa-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

K A T O S H O T E N .

(K A T O & C O . , L T D .)

THIS company is one of the leading mineral oil wholesale dealers and exporters in Osaka, and most



MR. H. KATŌ.

conspicuous for its progressive, honest, and sound business methods.

The Katō Oil Refinery at Nagaoka is represented in Osaka also the Hōden Oil Company. When established the company handled only mineral oils, but now the following goods are handled:—

All kinds of oil, paints, iron, steel, and other metals, machines and their accessories, rubber, textile fabrics, leather, timber, rattan, paper, chemicals and drugs, rigging, cereals, fat, resins, and chrysalis.

The company not only handles these goods on consignment but exports and imports them. In this line the firm is steadily increasing in importance.

The business office is situated at No. 19, 3-chome, Tosabori-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka, and the store at 5-chome, Nishinagabori-Kita-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka. All operations of the concern are controlled by Mr. Hidekichi Katō, Standing Director.

KATSUMOTO CHUBEI SHOTEN.

(C. KATSUMOTO & CO.)

THE firm of C. Katsumoto & Co. is located at 2-chome Itachi-bori, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Mr. Katsumoto, Chubei, Proprietor of the firm, was born in Osaka in 1874. After finishing primary school he studied with a private teacher for some years. Then he entered the service of a house of iron dealers in the city. In 1893 he made a tour in Chosen and Russia as a press correspondent. On his return home he established himself as an iron and steel broker, thus setting the first example of business of this kind in Japan. Since 1902 the firm has dealt exclusively in steel, importing it chiefly from Great Britain and Sweden. The market covers the homeland, Chosen and China.

Especially after the late Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 his firm has achieved a wonderful development, and in this line of business Mr. Katsumoto is widely known as one of

the best and most reliable men. His banking correspondence is the Minami branch of the Kajima Bank.



MR. C. KATSUMOTO.

MR. KAWAI KITARO.

(METAL IMPORTER AND EXPORTER)

THE firm owned and controlled by Mr. Kawai, Kitaro, 4-chome, Andoji-machi, Osaka, carries on a large

trade in copper, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, nickel, gun metal, phosphor tin, phosphor copper and brass, flat and corrugated iron, iron sheets, tin plates, galvanized iron wires, sheet zinc, "Yamato" antifriction metals and several other kinds of metal.

The firm was founded nearly eight years ago by the grandfather of the present proprietor, Mr. Kitaro Kawai, since when the business has been conducted at the same premises and under the same style, and in the particular line of business enjoys a high reputation.

As Mr. Kawai is specially connected with the Osaka Steel Sheets Manufacturing Company as Director and the firm owned by him is in a good position to make special offers in the goods produced by the company, namely, thin black sheets, galvanized and corrugated sheets, and other goods well known in the market under the mark of the "Moon-Star."

The firm is ready to accept orders at short notice, being equipped with a large stock of every description of metal it deals in. The firm's cable address is "Kawaikita," while A 1 Code, A.B.C. Code 5th edition, and private codes are used in business cablegrams.



MR. K. KAWAI.

KAWAMOTO KIHEI SHOTEN.

(K. KAWAMOTO & CO.)

THIS firm was established nearly a century ago, as a supplier of gold and silver dusts. To commence with the firm was beset with many difficulties. However, the superior quality of their manufactures was acknowledged by the public, and in time they were appointed manufacturers to the Imperial Household, the Grand Shrines, and grand temples.



MR. K. KAWAMOTO.

The success thus won incited the founder of the firm to manufacture bronze powder used in printing, which was then principally imported, as the domestic goods were of an inferior quality, and could not be used in printing. Japanese manufacturers of bronze powder were forced to give up their trade, and this line threatened to be entirely destroyed in Japan. It was in view of this state of affairs, that Mr. Kawamoto started the manufacture of bronze

powder, with a resolve that superior goods should be turned out at any cost, thus saving this line from the threatened destruction.

The work thus started was completed with splendid success, in 1904, when bronze powder of a superior quality was placed on the market by this firm, and acknowledged by the consumers to compare favourably with imported goods.

Foreign consumers have lately placed orders with the firm, being satisfied with the samples sent. English and American buyers have recently entered upon long-term contracts, appreciating the excellence of the firm's manufactures.

The main office is at the corner of Tominokoji, Matsubara-dori, Kyoto, with a branch office at 2-chome Odenma-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, the agent in China being The Daiso Shokai, Shanghai, China.

The firm has eight factories in Kyoto prefecture, namely:—

No. 1 factory, Kawabata, the Canal Road; No. 2 factory, Tawara-mura, Tsuzuki-gori; No. 3 factory, Shirakawa-mura, Otagi-gori; No. 4 factory, Nyakuojimaye; No. 5 factory, Tawara-mura, Tsuzuki-gori; No. 6 factory, Yase-mura, Otagi-gori; No. 7 factory, Ginkakuji-dori; No. 8 factory, Kurama-mura, Otagi-gori.

The following are the lines of goods handled by the firm:—

Gold and silver dusts used in printing; Gold and silver leaves and dusts; Gold, silver, and copper wires; Coloured lead; Gold and silver cloth.

KAWASAKI SUKETARO SHOTEN.

(S. KAWASAKI & CO.)

THE Kawasaki Suketaro Shoten is situated at No. 44, 4-chome, Bingo-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, and deals in woollen, cotton and hemp cloths and yarns, raw cotton, wool and miscellaneous goods. The Export Department is situated at No. 3, 1-chome, Isogami-dori, Kobe. The firm was established in 1895. The articles are exported to a considerable extent, chiefly to Europe, America, India, and Australia.

Mr. Suketaro Kawasaki, the proprietor of the firm, was born on January 13th, 1873, as the eldest son of Mr. Kikuo Kawasaki, a native of Gifu prefecture. In November, 1904, he succeeded to the House of Kawasaki. Besides being the president of this large firm, he holds the Presidency of the Kyoto Land and Building Co., Ltd., and Directorship of the Nippon Oil Co., Ltd., and Jōmō Mousseline Co., Ltd.



MR. S. KAWASAKI.

THE KIBI SHOTEN.

(HANDLER OF LEATHERS AND LEATHER GOODS.)

THIS firm, situated at 4-chome, Minami-Hon-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, is one of the oldest handling

leathers and leather goods in this country, having been founded by Mr. Tamenosuke Kibi, the present proprietor, in 1882.

The firm handles the following leathers and leather goods:—Leather and skins; Leather belts; Shoe findings; Leather goods; Nails and tacks; Tanners' supplies.

At first these goods were imported direct from America, and supplied to manufacturers here, but since this line of business has been developed, the import trade has been restricted, and the goods turned out by Japanese manufacturers are now handled in increasing quantities.

The firm has arranged contracts for agency with a number of Japanese leather companies, particularly the Japan Leather and Skin Company, and the Nitta Leather



MR. T. KIBI AND HIS STORE.

Belt Manufactory. The company's manufactures include "phoenix" brand sole leathers, which are known as the best in the market.

Duck and other requirements of shoe makers, are dealt in by the firm. Nails and tacks are manufactured with the most up-to-date plant, recently installed in the firm's manufactory, which supplies the domestic market and exports to Manchuria, Chosen, and Russia, in increasing quantity.

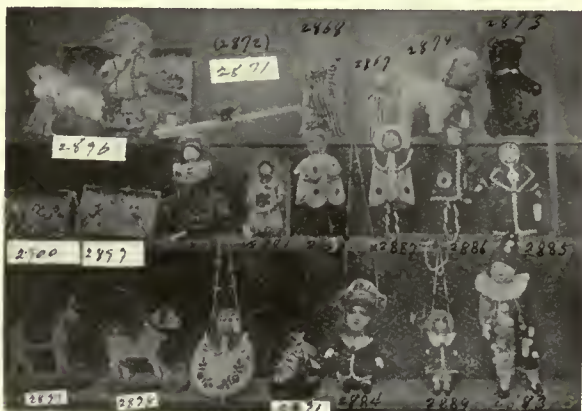
A recent departure the firm has undertaken, is the manufacture and sale of the "Sunrise" brand boot protectors.

The firm also has a hatters' supply department which is universally known, being the best manufacturer of caps, visors, chin straps, and other accessories of hats and caps. The manufactures supply the domestic market, and are exported to Siam, Oceania, and other parts of the East.

THE KITASHIMIZU SHOTEN.

(MAKERS OF DOLLS.)

THIS firm is widely known both at home and abroad, as one of the best and oldest doll makers in Kyoto, which is famous for its dolls of exquisite workmanship.



TOYS, MADE BY THE FIRM.

The firm was founded nearly two centuries ago at Tominokoji-dori, Kyoto, and the business, which is growing larger each year, is carried on at the old place. During the past years, the manufactures of the firm have been exhibited at different world fairs, the exquisite workmanship displayed being well appreciated by foreign buyers. Several orders for the firm's manufactures have been placed by the Imperial Household. Thus the firm's reputation is established.

This firm was the first toy maker in Japan to export their manufactures to foreign countries. In the early years of Meiji, the manufactures were sent to foreign countries, and since then direct dealings have been maintained with almost all European and American countries.

KOMATSU ROKUYE SHOTEN.

(ROKUYE KOMATSU.)

THE Komatsu Rokuye Shoten, manufacturers of boots and shoes, felt and satin slippers, travelling bags, trunks, and fancy leather goods, is located at 1-chome, Yokoyama-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. The firm was established in 1887, and at the time of its organization was chiefly engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Later it inaugurated the manufacture of bags and fancy leather goods. The firm was the originator in Japan of

the manufacture of boots and shoes by means of machines. The superior quality of the manufactures has earned for the firm an excellent reputation both at home and abroad. Some years ago the firm manufactured and supplied a large amount of boots to the Peruvian Army, and these gave great satisfaction. It is now in full swing manufacturing boots to fill orders from Russia.

Besides boots and shoes and other leather goods, the

firm has been engaged in the manufacture of slippers. Owing to the stoppage of the exports of slippers to Australia from Great Britain, Germany and Austria a representative of a firm in Australia came over to Japan and requested



MR. R. KOMATSU.

the Komatsu Shoten to manufacture such slippers. The firm manufactured the articles and sent them to Australia,

the fame of the firm soon spread far and wide, and large orders for slippers have been sent from various quarters abroad.

The principal destinations abroad for the manufactures of the firm are the South Sea Islands, Australia, and Canada.



SLIPPERS MADE BY THE FIRM.

SPECIALITIES:—Boots and shoes, suit cases, travelling bags, trunks, sandals, slippers, and fancy leather goods.

MR. KOMODA RIHEI.

(WHOLESALE DEALER IN ORES AND METALS.)

MR. KOMODA, RIHEI, who trades extensively in ores and metals, has his office at No. 35, 2-chome, Nishidoton-bori, Osaka, where all business affairs are conducted. Various ores and refined copper, zinc, antimony, and other metals, are dealt in, besides refining ores at Mr. Komoda's own smelting house. Ores of copper, zinc, lead, and other minerals, are principally imported from China, and after having been refined, they are supplied to the domestic market or exported.

Mr. Komoda is known as a conservative, reliable and punctilious man in business dealings. He never speculates or trades beyond his means. He executes every contract arranged, but will not sell on credit.

The present business was inaugurated by his adopted

father, in the early years of Meiji, who went to Kochi to assist in smelting copper ores, worked at the Motokawa Copper Mine, which was then under the direct control of the Daimyo of Tosa. On the abolition of the clan, the mine and the smelting enterprise were taken over by Mr. Komoda. This enterprise thrived under the private control, and Mr. Komoda retired from active life in 1905.

The business thus inaugurated was inherited by the present owner, Mr. Rihei Komoda, but as he is still a young man, his real father, Mr. Kokichi Chono, manages the affairs of the firm.

Under Mr. Chono's prudent management, the business is thriving. Since last autumn, the volume of copper, zinc, and other metals handled each month is 3,000 tons.

KOSUGA KYOTARO SHOTEN—OSAKA-YA.

(K. KOSUGA & CO. OR OSAKA-YA.)

MR. KOSUGA, KYOTARO, the Proprietor of K. Kosuga & Co., situated at 3-chome, Yokoyama-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, was born in Osaka, in 1873. In 1892, when nineteen years old, he came up to Tokyo and opened a shop at Minami-Moto-machi, Kuramaye, Asakusa-ku, as the manufacturer of and dealer in rattan works. At the time of the Sino-Japanese war, there was a large demand for rattan baskets and trunks for military use, and the business greatly developed in consequence.



Finding the shop too small, the present premises were acquired in 1897, where the business has since been carried on, and attained its present prosperity. Formerly the rattan materials were imported through Chinese merchants in Kobe and Yokohama, but, in order to sell at moderate prices, Mr. Kosuga visited the Malay States and Singapore, in 1905, for the purpose of arranging direct transactions with the original producers. As a result, the materials are now directly supplied from the producing districts. These goods are now largely exported to North and South America and Australia. The chief goods transacted are,

rattan mats, beds, chairs, baskets, children's cars, toys and all kinds of rattan works. Mr. Kosuga takes a keen interest in the footgear business, and is now President of the Tokyo



MR. K. KOSUGA AND HIS MANUFACTURES.

Rattan Goods Guild, Vice-President of the Tokyo Footgear Merchants' Union and Manager of the Businessmen's Union Exhibition Association. He employs over 200 workmen.

KOYAMA HONTEN.

(KOYAMA & CO.)

KOYAMA & CO., a partnership organization, are widely known as the originators of the manufacture of neckties in Japan. The company, which is situated at No. 5, 1-chome, Bakuro-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, was established in 1885. It chiefly dealt in neckties and other silk

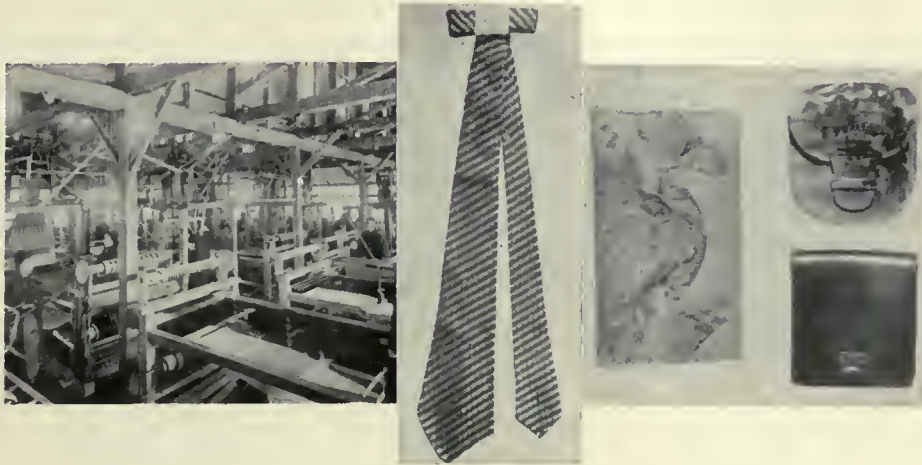
goods until 1900, when it inaugurated the manufacture of pouches of all kinds, and fancy leather goods.

The company owns factories in various places, and its manufactures are noted for their superiority and moderate prices.

SPECIALITIES:—Neckties, pouches of all kinds, shirts (white shirts and cotton corrugated shirts), cotton corrugated night-gowns, collars, cuffs, metal buttons, accessories of foreign clothes, silk works of art, air-cushions, rain-coats, rubber coating, silk cloths, sponge packs, etc.

The company's partners are as follows:—

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| TOMISABURO TAKASE, Esq. | { | Representative Partner. |
| KOZO ISHIGUCHI, Esq. | { | Ordinary Partner. |



KOYAMA & CO'S FACTORY AND MANUFACTURES.

The market covers Japan, the South Sea Islands, Russia, Manchuria, China, Singapore, India, Europe and America.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| SOZABURO OZAWA, Esq. | Ordinary Partner. |
| SEIKICHI IMAIZUMI, Esq. | „ |
| HARUKICHI KOYAMA, Esq. | „ |

MR. KURITANI GENROKU.

(GENROKU KURITANI & CO.)

MR. KURITANI, GENROKU, comes of a very old family, which has, for the past 112 years, been engaged in the manufacture and sale of Buddhist utensils and bronze wares of art. The Buddhist utensils manufac-

the goods, so commenced to manufacture the bronze wares of art in greater quantities. Mr. Kuritani was born in

TRADE MARK.

誠谷作

SEIKOKU-SAKU.

tured by this firm are in much demand, almost all such articles used in the temples in Tokyo and neighbourhood being supplied by this company. When the present proprietor of the firm, at No. 9, Tōriabura-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, succeeded to the business, he saw the necessity of exporting



MR. G. KURITANI AND HIS MANUFACTURES.

November, 1866, and in 1893 he conceived the idea of exporting his goods by introducing improvements in the manufactured articles. Mr. Kuritani has made unremitting efforts ever since to make the quality of his goods still more superior, and a large export business has been opened.

In 1897, Mr. Kuritani exhibited his goods at the Twelfth Tokyo Sculpture Competitive Exhibition, held at Uyeno Park, for the first time, and has since exhibited at various subsequent exhibitions, medals and certificates of

merit being awarded each time. Among the medals awarded are :—

- St. Louis, U.S.A. Inter Exposition gold medal in 1904.
- Liege Belgique " " " " " 1905.
- Seattle, U.S.A. " " " " " 1909.
- British and Japan " " " " " 1910.
- Torino, Italy Inter Exposition gold medal Diploma Donore in 1911.
- Taisho (Japan) Exhibition gold medal in 1914.
- Panama Pacific Inter Exposition medal of honour in 1915.

THE KURAMOCHI SHOTEN—TOYODA-YA.

(DEALER IN EDUCATIONAL TOYS.)

THE Kuramochi Shoten, situated at No. 13, 1-chome, Bakuro-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, was opened some seventy years ago for the purpose of manufacturing



MR. C. KURAMOCHI AND HIS STORE.

and selling Japanese toys. Since the present proprietor succeeded to the business, he has done his utmost to extend

his business, as the result of which the goods sold here gained much popularity among customers, and an extended market has been secured. In 1906, Mr. C. Kuramochi was entrusted by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce with the duty of investigating the resources of wealth in Manchuria, and after completing the investigations he returned home a year later. In 1907, he organized the Tokyo Toys Guild in order to secure the development of the industry, and was nominated President. He has exerted himself to his utmost as President of the Guild, and has contributed greatly towards bringing the toy manufacturing industry to the present prosperous condition. He is also Manager of the Tokyo Business men's Union, the Tokyo Exhibition Association and the Japan Commercial and Industrial Society. Up to 1904, his business was confined to the domestic market, but in 1906 he commenced exporting to China, the South Seas and America, and the toys, characteristic of Japan, gained much popularity. Since 1913 the demand for Japanese goods has greatly increased in foreign countries and at present a considerable quantity of the goods are being exported to China, the South Sea Islands, India, Australia, England, America, etc. Many medals have been awarded by the Anglo-Japanese, San Francisco, Semarang and other Exhibitions.

MR. MATSUZAKA SEIKICHI.

(MANUFACTURER OF PRINTED MOUSSELINE.)

MR. MATSUZAKA'S works for the manufacture of printed mousseline are situated at No. 8, Tōri-abura-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Mr. S. Matsuzaka was born in December, 1863. In 1874, he was apprenticed to a silk factory owned by Mr. Yasuzayemon Noguchi, Kyoto. In 1883, he was appointed chief official of the Tokyo Branch of a silk factory owned by Mr. Ihei Hirooka, Kyoto. On May 31st, 1885, he established himself as a manufacturer of printed mousseline, and his business has steadily prospered. Now the fame of Mr. Matsuzaka's cloths is well known both at home and abroad, and large orders are received from various quarters. For the superior quality of his articles, Mr. Matsuzaka has been awarded honours by many exhibitions. The principal awards are: gold medal of the second class by the Anglo-Japanese Ex-



MR. S. MATSUZAKA.

position, London, 1908, gold medal of the first class by the Tokyo Taisho Exhibition, 1914, silver medal by the Panama Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1914, and gold medal by the Exhibition held in commemoration of the Coronation in Kyoto, 1915. To his highest honour, his manufactures were purchased by H.I.M. the Emperor in 1907 on the occasion of the Tokyo Industrial Exhibition. On the occasion of an exhibition held in 1909 under the auspices of the Tokyo Art Society his articles won the high admiration of her majesty and were purchased by the Department of the Imperial Household.

Mr. Matsuzaka is recognized by the Government as one of the leading manufacturers in this line of goods. When the competitive exhibition of prefectures was held in the Kwansai Districts in 1910 he was appointed to the jury by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. In March, 1914, he was appointed by the same Department as lecturer for a special meeting held in Takaoka, Toyama prefecture. In April, 1914, he was appointed director of the United Association of Exhibitors of Goods of Tokyo for the Panama Pacific International Exposition and was dispatched to San Francisco in the following October. In April, 1916, he was appointed director of the United Association of exhibitors of goods of Tokyo for the Taiwan Industrial Competitive Exhibition. Printed mousseline is chiefly exported to America.

MATSUZAKI ISABURO SHOTEN.

(I. MATSUZAKI & CO.)

I. MATSUZAKI & CO., manufacturers of trunks, bags, valises, slippers, etc., are located at 1-chome, Hatago-cho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo. There is a branch at

4-chome, Awaji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. The company is under the management of Mr. Isaburo Matsuzaki, and are known as the largest manufacturers of this line of goods in



THE COMPANY'S MANUFACTURES.

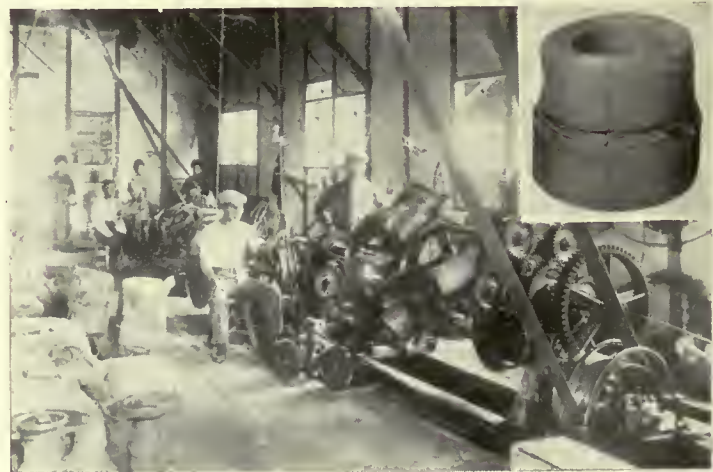
Japan. It was established in 1887, and enjoys a world-wide fame for the superior quality and reasonable prices of its manufactures. This is testified to by the first-class honours received by the company from many domestic exhibitions, and by the award of a gold medal from the International Exhibition in America. The demand is steadily increasing, and the market covers the homeland, China, India, Russia, Siam, South Sea Islands, Australia, Africa and South America. It has lately been extended to Great Britain and France, from whence orders are received from time to time. Last year the company established another factory in Tabata Takinogawa-machi, Kitatoshimagori, near Tokyo, for the purpose of meeting the ever growing demand. The firm is among the best manufacturers of this line of articles in Japan.

M A Y E K A W A M A S A Z O S H O T E N .

(M . M A Y E K A W A & C O .)

THE firm of M. Mayekawa & Co. is situated at No. 39, 1-chome, Bakuro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Mr. Mayekawa, the proprietor of the firm, established himself as a dealer in iron wire and galvanized iron wire as far back as 1897. In 1907 he opened the works at the present place. As the result of his strenuous efforts the business has yearly been prospering. Many representatives of the firm are now dispatched to important places, both at home and abroad, to meet an increasing demand. Besides wires, the firm recently started the manufacture of wire ropes, chiefly for export, by establishing a mill at Ishidamachi, and an office at Sakaigawa-machi, Nishi-ku, Osaka. The mill is now in full swing executing large orders from Russia. Orders, large or small, are executed with the

greatest promptitude, and every care is taken to give clients entire satisfaction.



INTERIOR OF THE FACTORY.

MINAKAWA SHOTEN.

(MINAKAWA & CO.)

UMBRELLAS and parasols were always imported, and it was not until several years after the Imperial Restoration that their manufacture was commenced in this country, when manufacturers began to imitate the imported goods. Among these was the proprietor of the Minakawa Shoten, which has of late been converted into a partnership.

With the growing popularity of umbrellas and parasols in this country, the business of the company has expanded. Lately the export department of the firm has been successful in extending its business, which led to the incorporation of the firm as a partnership.

The company has secured the co-operation of the Toyotama Weaving Co. in producing excellent silk for umbrellas and parasols. The companies factories are

organized so as to produce everything required for turning out perfect goods for home and overseas consumption.

The company's goods and sectional materials, for the manufacture of umbrellas and parasols, are taken in increasing quantities by the following countries: Chosen, Taiwan, China, British India, the Straits Settlements, Australia, and Hawaii, which have maintained close connections with the firm for many years past, and appreciate the excellence of the company's goods.

The company holds an exhibition of umbrellas and parasols, twice a month, at the head office, No. 6, Tomizawacho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, for the benefit of the retailers and foreign buyers.

MR. MINAMI TAMETARO.

(COTTON STUFF MERCHANT.)

MR. MINAMI, TAMETARO, was the son of a large landowner near Osaka, but at the time of the Restoration his family met with reverses. In his infancy they started a business in Osaka as grocers, and later the manufacture and sale of umbrellas. In order to purchase the materials for umbrellas, he often visited Tokyo, when he sold cotton flannel as a side line. When the transactions in cotton flannel gradually became brisk, he established a branch in Tokyo, in 1884, to deal exclusively in the goods, while the head office was engaged in the manufacture and sale of umbrellas. The business went on for some years in this way and when the quantity of cotton stuff manufactured in Wakayama prefecture grew large, and dyeing machines were freely imported from abroad, the markets for the goods became greatly extended. In 1902 the head office entrusted the umbrella manufacturing business entirely to an expert clerk and moved to Tokyo to transact business in cotton stuffs. After the Russo-Japanese War, this line of business witnessed a rapid development, and the business of the firm considerably increased, so much so that it transacted twenty per cent. of the total output of the goods in Kishu province, the total value put through amounting to ¥3,000,000. The firm also deals in corrugated cloth, T-cloths, figured-cloth, serge, etc., which amount to over

¥1,000,000 a year. Since the outbreak of the European War, the export of the goods to foreign countries has considerably increased. The head office is situated at



MR. MINAMI'S TOKYO BRANCH.

4-chome, Kitakyuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, and the Tokyo branch is at No. 18, 1-chome, Odenma-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.

MITSUTA MANNENHITSU SEIZOSHO.

(THE MITSUTA FOUNTAIN PEN CO.)

THE patent rights for the Swallow Pen were obtained in July, 1915, when its sale was commenced. The special feature of the pen is the solidity of the nib, the good interior construction and the excellent design. Despite the



MR. M. YAMADA.

fact that its manufacture was only commenced recently the demand has gradually increased, and it is much sought after by foreign residents in Japan as well as by all classes

for which patent rights were obtained in October, 1916, is also being manufactured. The Mitsuta Fountain Pen Co. is divided into the manufacture, design and sale departments. The company has branches at Haruki-cho, Hongo-ku, and Torigoye, Asakusa-ku, and all machines are worked by electric motive power. The Design Department attends to the invention of good designs and construction of the pen, as well as to the investigation of the construction of various kinds of fountain pens manufactured at home and abroad. The Sale Department takes charge of the sale, delivery, and transport of the goods, as well as the receipt of orders.

The company is under the management of Mr. Minoru Yamada. Mr. Yamada is a native of Nagano prefecture, and came to Tokyo in 1889. He was first engaged in the sale of precious metals. He travelled extensively in Japan and abroad, and was indefatigable in his efforts to extend his business. Of late years, he observed many defects in



FOUNTAIN PENS MADE BY THE WORKS.

of the Japanese people. In order to cope with the increasing demand, branch factories were built at the close of last year, and another kind of fountain pen, called "poseidon,"

the fountain pens of various kinds on the market, and with the object of making a perfect fountain pen established the present company at Hongo 4-chome, Tokyo, in 1916.

MR. MISAKI YOSHINOSUKE.

(WHOLESALE DEALER IN METALS.)

MR. MISAKI is one of the pioneers of the metal trade in Tokyo, having fought his way to the goal of success.

Mr. Misaki was born in July, 1865, in Tokyo, a son of the late Mr. Kichisaburo Misaki.

He succeeded to his father in October, 1876, and under the direction of his grandfather, he conducted the business in metals. He was carefully trained in business and learnt to cope with the times by modifying the business method handed down from his fathers.

The established reputation as contractors to Government offices and companies was well preserved by him, and his business grew until it embraced Manchuria, Chosen, and India. The head office is situated at No. 18, Zaimoku-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, with branch offices both at home and abroad.

Mr. Misaki also manages with the assistance of his eldest son, Mr. Rokutaro Misaki, a machine works, and a lead pipe manufactory.



MR. Y. MISAKI.

MURAKAMI KIYOJI SHOTEN.

(K. MURAKAMI & CO.)

THIS firm imports pig iron, cokes, mild steel bars, sheet steel, flat tin plates, steel wires, iron nails,

rails, etc., etc., and fills the requirements of the Imperial Government Railways, the Imperial Army, the Imperial Navy, and other Government departments. It is one of the leading iron and steel firms in Tokyo, though of comparatively recent origin, having been founded by the father of the present proprietor, Mr. Kiyoji Murakami, in the early years of Meiji Era.

The firm has its head office at No. 3, 5-chome Hon-hatchobori, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, and branch offices at Dairen and Taihoku, and acts as sole agents, in Tokyo, for the Tanaka Iron Works, Kamaishi; the Penchifu Coal-mining and Iron Manufacturing Co., Penchifu, Manchuria; the Kuriki Iron Mine; and several other important iron mines and works.

The importance of the firm's business is well demonstrated by the fact that the income and business taxes paid by the firm amount to over ¥4,500, a year. Mr. Kiyoji Murakami, the proprietor, is a member of the Japan Foreign Trade Association, the Japan Iron and Steel Association, and the Association of Tokyo Metal Merchants.



MR. K. MURAKAMI.

M. MURANAKA SHOTEN.

M. MURANAKA SHOTEN is situated at 4-chome Minami-Hon-machi Higashi-ku, Osaka, principally dealing in cotton textiles, cotton blankets, towellings,



MR. M. MURANAKA.

sheets, underwear, sundry cotton goods, old newspapers, glassware, enamelled ware, porcelain ware, Portland

cement, toys, umbrellas, buttons, rubber goods, stationery, etc., etc.

This firm has good connections overseas, and is doing a large business. It is owned and controlled by Mr. Matsunosuke Muranaka, from Sano, Osaka prefecture. Mr. Muranaka studied at the Doshisha College in Kyoto in his youth, and is equipped with sound knowledge of modern commercial science. He commenced his business, as a dealer in yarns, and a manufacturer of cotton hosiery goods, and as a result of many years' strenuous endeavours, he placed his business on a firm financial foundation. In 1913, he opened the export department on the present site.

Since the inauguration of the export department, which principally deals with British India, South Africa, and the Netherlands East Indies, he has shipped not only the goods just enumerated, but many other notions. Particularly since the war in Europe, he has endeavoured to capture the trade formerly carried on by enemy merchants in the Asiatic countries. Travellers are now sent to British India, and careful investigations are made for a further extension of the market for Japanese goods there.

Mr. Muranaka has recently opened an account in cotton hosiery with Russia, and in the scope of this business is the largest exporter.

THE MUTO SHOTEN.

(M. MUTO & CO.)

THE firm of M. Muto & Co., owned by Mr. Magozayemon Muto, is located at Nos. 14, 15, 26 and 27, 2-chome, Gofuku-cho, Shidzuoka. The firm is engaged in the manufacture and sale of the Japan Ink-case, lacquered wares and bamboo articles, etc., for both home and foreign consumption. The firm was opened in 1717. In 1903 it inaugurated the manufacture and sale of lacquered wares, bamboo and wooden articles for export. In 1914 it started the manufacture of toys.

For a time following the outbreak of the European war the firm experienced hard times. But the way was soon opened for a great increase in orders from Great Britain, America and France. Since the promulgation of the prohibition of imports by Great Britain last spring the exports to that county have greatly declined. But this has been off set by ever increasing orders from America.

SPECIALITIES :—Lacquered wares: trays, glove cases, towel cases, cake wares. Bamboo wares: fruit baskets, cages, lamp shades, trays. Wooden articles:—pencil boxes, den cases, shelves, tables.

Destinations abroad :—Great Britain, America, Russia, Chosen, Manchuria and Taiwan.



INTERIOR OF THE STORE.

THE MUTSUMIYA SHOTEN.

(IMPORTERS OF RUGS, CARPETS, ETC.)

THIS firm carries on an extensive import trade in rugs, carpets, and other floor-coverings, at its main office No. 5, 1-chome Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, which was newly built in 1913. The goods are mainly made from English woollen mills and supplied to customers at home, and in Manchuria and Chosen; also to the Imperial Household Department and various other Government offices.

The firm was founded by the late Mr. Eikichi Kitamura in 1875, and continued business very successfully until 1895, when the founder died. The firm has since undergone many vicissitudes. In 1899 the present proprietor, Mr. Hanshiro Tomizawa, was appointed Manager, and carried out a thorough reform, placing the firm on a workable basis.

Several years later a partnership was organized by Mr. Tomizawa and the Kitamura family, to take over the business. Mr. Tomizawa continued to control the firm as Manager, taking advantage of the business booms, during and after the Russo-Japanese war.

With the enlargement of the business the firm arranged contracts with well-known woollen mills in Europe, for the import of rugs, carpets, etc., etc. The Mutsumiya Shoten was then converted into a company with a capital of ¥120,000, and its position in the woollen trade was stabilized.

At the expiry of the company's business term, in 1913, the organization was dissolved, the whole concern being transferred to the ownership of the present proprietor, Mr.

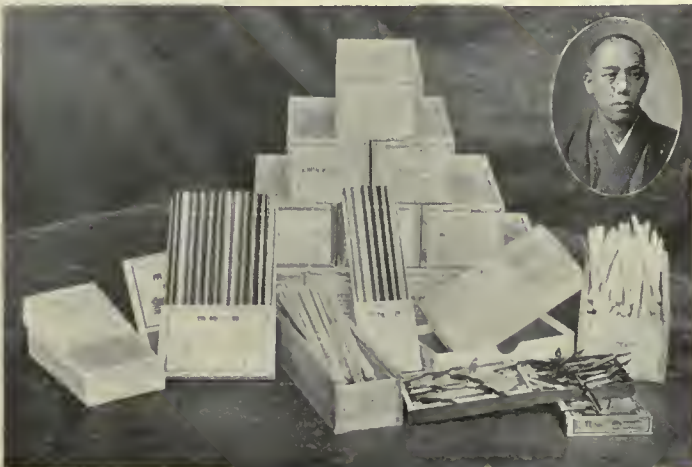
Hanshiro Tomizawa. Under his prudent and enterprising direction the firm has continued to be prosperous.



MUTSUMIYA SHOTEN, TOKYO.

NAGAO OTOKICHI SHOTEN.

(O. NAGAO & CO.)



MR. O. NAGAO AND HIS MANUFACTURES.

THE firm of Nagao Otokichi Shoten is situated at No. 7, 3-chome, Tachibana-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. There are four factories; one is located at No. 142, Kanasugi-machi, Nippori, near Tokyo. Mr. Otokichi Nagao is a native of Yokohama. From 1882 to the end of 1896 he served an apprenticeship in a stationer's at Tokyo. In January, 1897, he opened the present firm. At the time of its inauguration, the firm was exclusively engaged in the sale of stationery. With the growth of the native industry the firm started the manufacture, which is now its chief occupation. Chief among the various articles now manufactured are lead pencils of various descriptions, coloured pencils, slate pencils, steel pens, erasers, etc. The annual output amounts to over ¥300,000. The market covers the

homeland, China, India and South Sea Islands. Slate pencils either bear the picture of a hatchet or are marked "Kirin." They are specially in favour in China, India and the South Sea Islands. Lead pencils are all marked "Kirin

Pencil Co.," this name being very popular. Coloured pencils are marked "The Nezumi" (Rat). This mark is associated with the best coloured pencils made in Japan. Steel pens bear the picture of a camel.

NAGASE SHOTEN.

(D. NAGASE & CO.)

MR. NAGASE, DENZABURO, is the proprietor of the firm which engages in import and export trade. He was born in Kyoto on February 18th, 1867, and is the son of Denbei Nagase, dealer in drugs in Kyoto. Succeeding to his father's business, he began in 1902 direct import business in Aniline Dyes and Chemicals and since then extended the business to many other lines.

The important articles of importation at present are as follows:—

Wood pulp, weaving machines, shellac, myrabolane, catechu, gum arabic, hessian cloth, tanning extract, logwood extract, heavy chemicals, fine chemicals, medicines, aniline dyes, and other general goods.

At present he ranks among the leading merchants in the lines of aniline dyes and chemicals in Japan.

Under his significant success in the import business, the firm opened the export department in 1912, having offices at Kobe, Tokyo, Kyoto and London. Principal exports comprise agar-agar, dried ginger, shell buttons, brush ware, insect powder, star aniseed, menthol crystals, peppermint oil, fish oil, bean oil, crude iodine, insect powder, iodine of potash, loofahs, vegetable wax, and other general merchandise.

HEAD OFFICE:

Dojima Hama-dori, 3-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka.

BRANCHES:

Tokyo:—Kofuna-cho, 1-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Kyoto:—Shijo Nishinotoin, Nishi-e-iru, Kyoto.

Kobe:—68, Kyo-machi, Kobe.

London:—65, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

NAKAI SHOTEN.

(NAKAI & CO.)

THE firm Nakai & Co. (Partnership) is under the management of Mr. Saburobei Nakai, of Kyoto, related in blood to the Mitsui's, one of the millionaires of Japan. The ancestor of Mr. Nakai established himself in 1768 as a paper dealer. The present company was organized on February 28th, 1902. Mr. Nakai was among the first to handle western papers when they were first imported into

Japan soon after the advent of the Meiji Era. When the Municipal Umetsu Paper Mill was organized in Kyoto he was appointed superintendent.

In 1893 Mr. Nakai dispatched a representative to Shanghai to open the way for the export of foreign-style paper to China. In 1900 the firm sent Mr. Sannosuke Nakai, the present President, and Mr. Yakichi Tanino to

Europe and America to investigate the paper manufacturing business. The results of their tour contributed

extended to India and the Southern Islands. The amount of paper handled in a year by the company in recent years is put at ¥14,860,000 of which ¥2,000,000 is for export.



MR. SABUROBEI NAKAI.

The amount sold annually reaches 160,000,000 pounds, which represents 41 per cent. of the total output of Japan. The export and import are chiefly conducted at the Osaka office.

The latest condition of the company is outlined as under:—

BUSINESS OFFICES.

Jukkendana-machi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

2-chome, Kawara-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Nishi-e-iru, Higashinotōin, Sanjo-dori, Kyoto.

7-chome, Temma-cho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya.

Capital (paid-up)	¥250,000
Reserves	296,000
Latest dividend	20 per cent.
Latest amount handled in a year	¥14,860,000

The company acts as sole agents for six mills and eight manufactories.

Tokyo Representative, Mr. Sannosuke Nakai; Nagoya Representative, Mr. Mijiro Nakai; Kyoto Representative,

largely to the success of the company, and the paper industry of the nation.



MR. S. NAKAI.



MR. M. NAKAI.



MR. Y. TANINO.



MR. S. INUI.

The business of the company has steadily developed, and since the outbreak of hostilities the market has been

Mr. Shigeru Inui; Osaka Representative, Mr. Yakichi Tanino.

MR. NAKAMURA HAMBEI.

(MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN PEWTER WARE.)

MR. NAKAMURA, HAMBEI'S pewter ware store, popularly called "Suzuhan," has its head office at 4-chome, Minami-Kyuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, and a branch office at Sayegi-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, where the goods are sold wholesale and retail, and where a large export business in general pewter goods is carried on.

This firm is one of the oldest in this line of business, it having been inaugurated by Suzuya Hambei, during the first quarter of the 18th century, at the present site of the

Mr. Hambei Nakamura. The goods manufactured are supplied to the domestic market through the firm's offices in Osaka and Tokyo, and exported to almost every country in Europe, America, and Asia.

The best standard of excellence is strictly maintained in all goods, as they are made under able and competent supervision, and the prices are at the lowest possible level. The number of honours awarded to the firm at various exhibitions testifies to these facts.



TIN DISHES.

MADE BY

TIN UTENSILS FOR TEA SERVICE.

THE FIRM.

head office, in Osaka. During the Tokugawa Shogunate regime, the firm was appointed makers to the Shogunate family and a number of local daimyo families, and the firm's goods were regarded as the best in the market.

The Imperial Restoration Court has, from time to time, commissioned the firm to manufacture different pieces of silver and pewter ware, encouraging the firm to improve the goods, and extend their market overseas. The firm now manufactures silver, pewter, antimony, and nickel ware in many designs, shapes, sizes, for various uses, at its factories in Osaka under the strict supervision of the proprietor,

The following are the most prominent honours:—

Prize medal, International Metallurgical Exhibition, Germany; Prize medal, International Exhibition, Paris; Grand prize, International Exposition, Chicago; Silver medal, International Exposition, St. Louis; Gold medal, International Exposition, Portland; Gold prize medal, International Exhibition, Milan; Gold medal, Anglo-Japanese Alliance Exhibition, London; Gold medal, Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco; 2nd prize, 5th Domestic Exhibition, Tokyo; Silver medal, Tokyo Taisho Industrial Exhibition, Tokyo.

NAKAMURA SHOTEN.

(K. NAKAMURA.)

MR. NAKAMURA, KAJU, whose business office is at No. 5, Imonoshi-cho, Shizuoka, and factory at No. 13, Hinode-machi, Shizuoka, manufactures and exports lacquer and wooden ware on an extensive scale. His

manufactures are well known for their excellent quality and richness in design having a large market in Europe, America, and Asiatic countries.

The manufactures have been exhibited at many

industrial exhibitions, both at home and abroad, and have been awarded many honours. The International Exhibition at St. Louis conferred the Grand Prize of Honour on Mr. Nakamura. A similar honour was also given by the International Industrial Exhibition at Petrograd.

The wood work department of Mr. Nakamura's factory manufactures many different kinds of wood ware, including spinning mill equipments, toys, furniture, etc., etc. In conjunction with the lacquering department it produces over ¥200,000 worth a year.

Mr. Kaju Nakamura is the Vice-President of the Shizuoka Lacquerers' Association. He also occupies an important position in the local business community, being interested in many commercial and industrial undertakings in the prefecture. As a public man, he has a leading position in the city's politics, being the Vice-Speaker of the City Assembly.



MR. K. NAKAMURA.

MR. NAKAMURA SHOZO.

(S. NAKAMURA & CO.)

FOREIGN visitors to Japan in the early years of the Meiji era were much impressed with various works

of art, especially ivory works. They were therefore the first objects to be purchased by foreigners. The proprietor of Nakamura & Co., situated at No. 7, 1-chome, Honshirokane-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, who was then a dealer in tobacco pouches and carved buttons, decided that ivory carvings would make a promising export and inaugurated the manufacture and sale of the articles. This foresight of Mr. Nakamura was the origin of the present prosperous business, for the demand has gradually increased, and the exports amount annually to several hundred thousand yen. Ever since its organization the company has constantly directed its efforts for the best possible use of materials, improvement of sculpture and carving and designs and increase in varieties of articles acceptable to the foreign public. The credit the company enjoys is shown by the fact that Mr. Nakamura has been appointed chief of the guild of dealers in this line of goods at each election for the past seven years. The market abroad covers Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Australia.

SPECIALITIES.—Artistic figures, all kinds of boxes, tobacco jars, picture frames, toilet articles, paper cutters, parasol handles, miniature shrines and houses, etc.



IVORY WORKS MADE BY THE FIRM.

MR. NAKATANI AKIKICHI.

(MANUFACTURER AND EXPORTER OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS.)

MR. NAKATANI has his head office at No. 21, Tadokoro-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, and manufactures and exports cotton goods, and textiles, mixed tissues, and manufactures thereof, and woollen textiles and manufactures thereof.

and exports picture books of cloth, with explanations in several foreign languages. This department also manufactures picture books with whistles, which are written in European languages.



He has good connections in South China, British India, Harbin, the Netherlands Indies, Africa, America, and European countries, his manufactures being principally sent to these countries. Mr. Nakatani has visited and studied these countries, and knows what is required by them; his goods are thus well suited to the tastes of the people.

He makes it a point to send only goods that are manufactured by his workmen, under his own supervision. Employees are despatched to the countries which Mr. Nakatani deals with, having instructions that the requirements of customers overseas should be thoroughly and closely studied, and the results of the observations obtained are applied to the goods exported.

As a side business, Mr. Nakatani has recently initiated the Cloth Picture Book Department, which manufactures

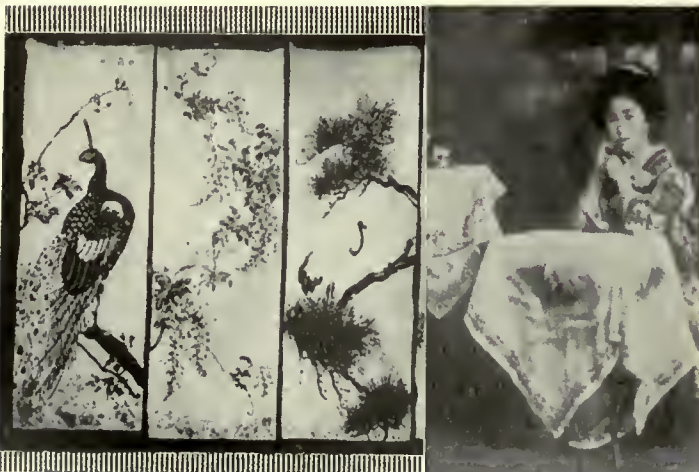


MR. A. NAKATANI.

A toy factory is also managed by Mr. Nakatani at Yanagishima, Tokyo, which produces several hundred different kinds of toys for export.

NAKATORA HONTEN.

(NAKATORA & CO.)



TOWELS AND TABLE-CLOTH MADE BY THE FIRM.

THE Japanese "towel" is not the kind of thing that might be fancied by foreigners from the name. It is utilized by them for all kinds of table and bed linen, and as the colours are fast it washes well and always looks neat. The custom of so utilizing it has spread through most of the Far East and even to the west, and the export is steadily increasing. Nakatora & Co. are one of the largest manufacturers and exporters of this line of goods in Japan. The company is located at No. 15, Higashi-Fukuda-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, and turns out goods to the value of ¥800,000 a year.

Like most Japanese firms, the leadership of the establishment is hereditary; and Mr. Torakichi Inouye, the present President, is the fifth descendant of the founder of

the business. Though still young he has already proved an excellent manager of this large concern. He has a good education, having graduated from the Keiō University, and he inaugurated the export of towels which has resulted in the present prosperity. He realized that the towels that would most please foreigners would be those of such designs as to form one complete pattern if sown together, and be artistic and useful. So he set to work designing and worked out some very beautiful results, that are having an

immense vogue abroad. He has now produced towels, which, when put together, make very pretty summer curtains, table-cloths, napkins, bedspreads, etc., and even dressing gowns. The export is steadily increasing. The chief destinations are the United States and Australia, while the demand is now increasing in Europe. Among the foreign firms dealing in export towels of Nakatora & Co. are Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Samuel Samuel & Co., Davis, Summers & Co.

NIPPON.

(THE NIPPON, LIMITED.)

THE Nippon is located at 3-chome, Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. The company came into existence on October 1st, 1914. It is unrivalled in the capital as a woollen piece goods retail store. With a view to meeting every requirement of the public in the most acceptable way, Mr. Shukichi Sonobe, the present manager of the company, dispatched representatives of his firm abroad to make inspection of business in London and other large cities. Taking into consideration the reports thus obtained, Mr. Sonobe reorganized the firm into a joint stock company in October, 1914. The company soon won an excellent reputation and scored a great success. Representatives are still in London pursuing the study of business and sending reports to the company, thus helping the improvement of the business and ensuring the requirements of customers being properly filled.

The company is ready to supply woollen cloths of every description for Japanese or foreign requirements.



MR. S. SONOBE.

THE NISHIDA SHOTEN.

(MANUFACTURERS AND SELLERS OF THREAD.)

THE Nishida Shoten, manufacturers and sellers of threads, owned by Mr. Kahei, Nishida, stands at No. 1, 2-chome, Yokoyama-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. The origin of the firm dates as far back as the era of Temmei (1781-1788), when an ancestor of Mr. Nishida came

up to Edo (Tokyo) from the province of Ohmi and established himself as a yarn merchant at Uyeno-machi, Shitaya. The present proprietor is the fifth head of the family of Nishida. Following the restoration of Meiji, the firm opened, in addition, pawn and money changing

businesses with great success. On the liquidation of the Itohan Shoten at Yokoyama-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Mr.



MR. K. NISHIDA.

Nishida purchased the shop, thus greatly extending the scope of the business. In 1900 he established a thread factory in Oji, near Tokyo. He also led others to import artificial silk yarn for the manufacture of threads, with which he tried the manufacture of neckties, ribbons, shawls, stockings, etc., and put them on the market. They soon won an excellent reputation. In order to meet the increasing expansion of business he opened a branch at Kyoto. In May, 1916, he established in Zeze-machi, Shiga prefecture, the Goshi Kaisha Ohmi Glossy Yarn Works. Material Yarns manufactured in this and other mills are sent to the firm's factory at Oji to be made into shoe strings. The articles are chiefly exported to the South Sea Islands, Australia, Europe and America. Mr. Nishida is an auditor of the Chōnichi Bank, representative of Tokyo Itomono Goshi Kaisha (Yarn articles company) and member of the ward council of Shitaya.

NISHIMURA SHOTEN.

(H. NISHIMURA.)

It is acknowledged by all acquainted with the Orient that gold lacquers are representative of the gorgeous Oriental art, and that Japan is, of all Oriental countries,

Mr. Hikobei Nishimura is one of the best known manufacturers of gold lacquer, supplying the Imperial Household of Japan. It was Mr. Nishimura who was selected to decorate the Coronation cars in the Autumn of 1915.



MR. H. NISHIMURA.



PART OF GOLD LACQUER WORKSHOP.

the home of this art. Everywhere in Japan gold lacquers are produced, particularly in Kyoto, where the most perfect goods are manufactured.

Mr. Nishimura's main office is at Tera-machi, Kyoto, with a branch at No. 18, Himono-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, carrying on an extensive business, not only as a manufacturer, but as exporter of the following lacquer

ware:—Finger bowls, almond bowls, tumbler trays, jewellery boxes, handkerchief boxes, incense burners, salad bowls, tea trays, cigarette boxes, writing boxes, glove boxes, screens, dinner sets, card trays, cigarette cases, powder boxes, cabinets, flower vases, ash trays, etc., etc.

Mr. Nishimura's lacquer store was founded in 1657, two and a half centuries adding to the fame of the store, as lacquerers and decorators. At the workshops the lacquering is conducted systematically by quite an interesting process. At Kyoto and Tokyo a large assortment of exquisite articles are always on view. These workshops

and show rooms are thrown open to general visitors. To foreign visitors, the process of producing gold lacquer, which is little known to the western peoples, is shown at these workshops, by master workmen. H. Nishimura's stores and workshops should not be omitted, by foreign tourists in Japan, from their programme of sightseeing.

Mr. Hikobei Nishimura, the proprietor of the store, has several times been elected the President of the Association of Lacquer Workers and Merchants. He has also been a Judge of Lacquer Wares at different domestic exhibitions.

NISHIUMI SAKUJIRO SHOTEN.

(S. NISHIUMI & CO.)

THIS firm, situated at No. 49, 4-chome, Minamikyuhojimachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, is a private concern, owned and managed by Mr. S. Nishiumi, who is well known in Osaka, having been several times elected a member of the Municipal and the Prefectural Assembly, its specialty being the manufacture and export of "Taiyo" brand walking sticks, smoking pipes, menthol pipes, etc., etc.

Mr. S. Nishiumi is from Hyogo prefecture. After finishing his education in Tokyo, he went to Osaka, and commenced the manufacture and sale of menthol pipes, which he invented in his twenty-eighth year. Shortly after he began to manufacture perfect walking sticks and smoking pipes, with a view to checking the import of these goods.

His aim was attained after a few years, and the import of these goods was checked. At the Fifth Domestic Industrial Exhibition the Third Prize was obtained, the 1st prize was won at the Victory Commemoration Exhibition in 1906. Mr. Nishiumi's experience and skill in this line of business made him the leader of the trade, and at several of the domestic exhibitions he was given a seat on the Committee of Judges.

At present he produces over half a million yen's worth of goods each year, part of which is exported to China, British India, Russia, Great Britain, and other countries.



MR. S. NISHIUMI AND HIS STORE.

His business principle is to supply superior goods at smallest possible cost, attending to each order with the utmost care and promptness, and packing the goods carefully for export.

OCHIAI BUNKICHI SHOTEN.

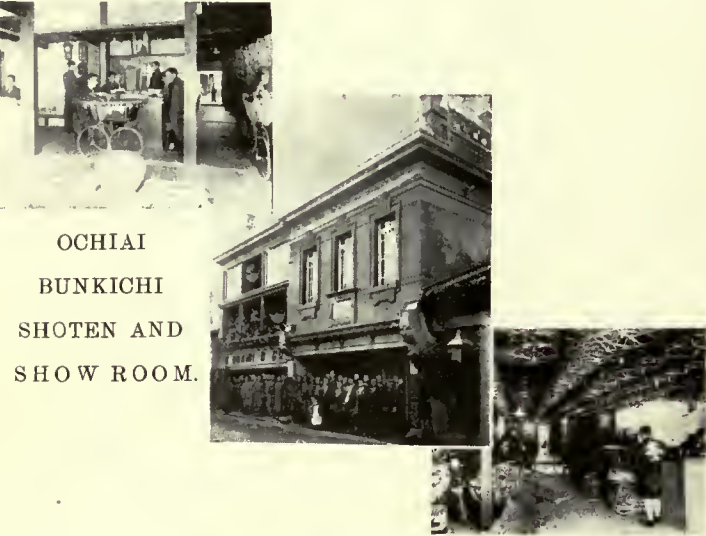
(B. OCHIAI & CO.)

THIS firm, owned and controlled by Mr. Bunkichi Ochiai, is situated at No. 66, 3-chome Junkei-machi,

Mr. Bunkichi Ochiai, the proprietor of the firm, is from Nara prefecture. During the early years of Meiji, he commenced to manufacture rattan goods, and for the first time in Japan he manufactured rattan perambulators. At first the goods were very clumsily made, but after many improvements, the carriages now rank among the best obtainable in this country. The firm's perambulators are sold to Taiwan, Chosen, Manchuria, South China, Siam, British India, the Netherlands East Indies, Australia, America, and Canada.

Besides ordinary rattan perambulators, the firm manufactures net-work carriages, folding perambulators, lacquered wood perambulators, children's tri-cycles, rubber tyres, children's swings, children's auto-cars, rattan mattings, chairs, pillows, beds, baskets, wooden horses, and many other goods, including military requisites. Some of the perambulators and net-work carriages have been devised by Mr. Ochiai himself, and are protected by patent.

The firm has obtained prizes and medals at different exhibitions, the goods exhibited having been judged as the best. Nearly half a million perambulators and chairs have been exported by the firm.



OCHIAI
BUNKICHI
SHOTEN AND
SHOW ROOM.

Minami-ku, Osaka, and carries on an extensive trade in rattan goods, including perambulators of every kind.

OGIMURA KAMETARO SHOTEN.

(K. OGIMURA & CO.)

MR. OGIMURA'S firm, wholesale dealers in celluloid and celluloid combs, stands at No. 1, 3-chome,

Bakuro-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. The firm is one of the oldest houses in the city. In the days of the first Shogun



MR. K. OGIMURA.



MR. OGIMURA'S MANUFACTURES.

Ieyasu it was engaged in the manufacture of wooden combs, the hereditary business of the family down to the time of

Mr. Kametaro Ogimura, the present head. After succeeding to his father's business, Mr. Ogimura tried the manufacture of combs with raised lacquers and horn instead of wood. On the importation of celluloid, he inaugurated the sale of celluloid combs in 1898. In 1907, the manufacture of the material was started in Japan, when the Sakai Celluloid Co., Ltd., was established near Osaka. Thereupon Mr. Ogimura commenced the manufacture of celluloid combs by entering into special contract with the Mitsui

Bussan Kaisha, who are the sole agents of celluloid articles. The business gradually developed until the firm enjoys the present prosperity. The goods meet not only the demands at home but are steadily extending the market abroad. Since the outbreak of hostilities the exports to European Russia have markedly increased, owing to the stoppage of the import of German goods there. The principal destinations abroad are Asiatic and European Russia, China and the South Sea Islands.

O I S H I G O M U H O N T E N .

(THE OISHI RUBBER CO.)

THE Oishi Rubber Co. are agents of the Kakuichi Rubber Co. (Limited Partnership) near Osaka, the well-known manufacturers of rubber goods. The Head Office of the Oishi Gum Co. is located at 2-chome, Utsubo-Minami-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka. There are four branch offices; they are situated at Shimbashi, Tokyo; 1-chome, Temma-cho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya; Shimo-Doi-machi, Fukuoka; and Ishiura-machi, Kanazawa. The goods handled are as follows:—Rubber hose, suction hose, valves, rolls, blankets cushions for billiard tables, rubber mats, ebonite rubber plates, tyres and tubes for bicycles, motor cars and jinrikisha, and rubber articles for gas and electricity and other purposes.

These are all of excellent quality and in favour everywhere. The most popular are "Kintaro" and "Uzumaki" tubes, which enjoy an excellent reputation.



OISHI RUBBER STORE.

M R . O K A N O K A M B E I .

(MANUFACTURER OF JAPANESE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.)

MR. OKANO, one of the greatest manufacturers of old Japanese musical instruments, has his head office at No. 3, 2-chome, Muro-machi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, carrying on trade under the style of the Kiya.

Mr. Kambei Okano was born on April 5th, 1851, at Matsuyama, a castle town in Saitama prefecture, and

was the second son of the late Mr. Kiyemon Takemura. He was adopted into the Okano family, and inherited this large business.

The firm was founded by his adopted father, who came to Yedo in his youth, and steadily, with strenuous endeavours built up the business. When the present proprietor

inherited the business he resolved to enlarge it. He commenced a factory, on modern lines, at Chiyoda-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, and manufactured under his direct supervision old Japanese musical instruments.

Okano has over forty medals and prizes for goods exhibited.

He controls his business with the utmost care and rigidity.



"SHAMISEN" AND "KOTO."



K. OKANO STORE.

At the 5th Domestic Industrial Exhibition Mr. Okano received the Second Prize, and at the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Exhibition his exhibits, which included 18 descriptions of old instruments, were highly appreciated by Western visitors, and a gold medal was awarded. Mr.

At present the control of the business is in the hands of his adopted son, Mr. Shinjiro Okano, who manages the office on the same lines as his adopted father. Mr. Okano also publishes a magazine, devoted to the study of old Japanese music.

OSAWA MASAJIRO SHOTEN.

(MASAJIRO OSAWA.)



MR. M. OSAWA.
(SENIOR).

MR. M. OSAWA.
(JUNIOR).

OSAWA MASAJIRO SHOTEN, stationers, are located at No. 7, Minami Saya-cho Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. The firm was established in April, 1882, by the late Mr. Masajiro Osawa, father of the present proprietor, for the sale of articles for the use of school boys and girls and of public and private offices. During the China-Japan war of 1894-95, the firm rendered great services to the Imperial Army and Navy by supplying them with articles. In order to meet the growing expansion of the business, the firm reconstructed its office at the old site and concentrated its efforts for handling the choicest of imported stationery. From that time the firm has become known among the dealers concerned as suppliers of superior articles. During

the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05, the firm again supplied the army and navy with necessary goods to a far larger extent than in the case of the previous war. As a result, the foundation of the firm was consolidated. The termination of war was followed by a record boom in general industries and new enterprises, and this naturally brought about a marked rise in the demand for stationery, the firm greatly profiting thereby. On the death of Mr. Osawa on

September 3rd, 1915, the son, Mr. Masajiro Osawa, succeeded to the business. Though still young, the present head had already proved a very worthy successor to his able father, and under his management the business is steadily prospering.

While dealing in foreign stationery, the firm is endeavouring to manufacture the best possible articles on western lines in order to develop the national industry.

SAKAI HAMONOTEN.

(SAKAI EDGED TOOL CO.)

MR. SAKAI, EIZO, the present proprietor of the company, situated at 2-chome, Minami-Denmacho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, is the descendant of a sword-smith, named Kimyokaji Kaneyoshi, who lived at Sakai, Idzumi province, two hundred years ago. Formerly, kitchen knives were forged, but later edged tools of every description were

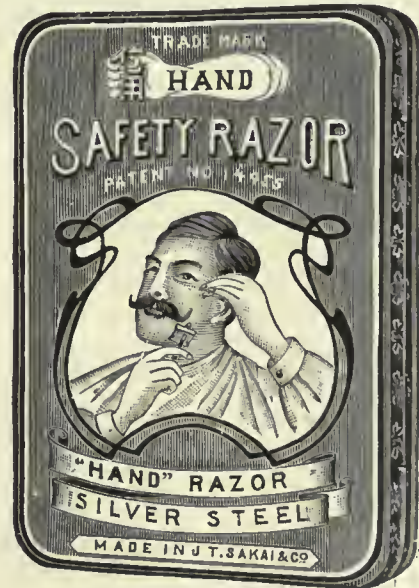
tity. Patent rights were secured for a safety razor, in 1909, and in 1914 the manufacture of knives exclusively for exporting purposes was commenced. In 1915, the annual output of the safety razors was 43,230 dozens, amounting in value to ¥164,170.60, carpenter's tools amounted in value to ¥56,875, and that of the exported knives was 18,980 dozens, amounting in value to ¥22,776. The coun-



MR. E. SAKAI AND HIS MANUFACTURE.

manufactured and sold. In 1889, a shop was opened in Tokyo, and as business gradually prospered, branches and agencies were established in various places.

When Mr. Eizo Sakai, father of the present proprietor, succeeded to the business, about 1897, the manufacture of all kinds of edged tools, for foreign markets, was commenced, and these have been exported in increasing quan-



tries to which these goods are exported are America, India, Australia, England, Russia, and China.

The safety razors are exported to Russia, India and China. Gold and other medals have been awarded by foreign as well as Japanese Exhibitions, and some of the goods had the honour of being purchased by the Empress, the Crown Prince and the Imperial Household.

THE SENSHUNYEN.

(MANUFACTURER AND EXPORTER OF JAPANESE TEA.)

THIS firm, at Hiranobashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, has a large tea farm and manufactory at Uji, a suburb of

Kyoto, which is one of the best tea producing districts in Japan, dealing in the best and choicest qualities of green tea which Uji alone can produce.



THE LABEL OF THE SENSHUNYEN.

The firm was founded nearly two centuries ago, on the present site, and is numbered among the oldest pioneer tea manufacturers in Osaka. It has been lately converted into a partnership, and its business scope greatly enlarged. In respect to its business the firm ranks among the foremost tea manufacturers and wholesale dealers in Japan.

As exporters the firm has good connections with leading firms in the United States, China, Oceania, and other countries. This branch of the business was commenced by the firm some forty years ago, when "Gyokuro," one of Uji choicest goods, was shipped, by the firm, to the United States.

At various exhibitions, the firm has obtained honours of high degree, one of which was the Medal of Merit at the Fifth Domestic Industrial Exhibition.

MR. SHIBATA OTOKICHI.

(TAILOR AND WOOLLEN MERCHANT.)

"MARU KIN," is the trade name under which Mr. Shibata Otokichi, of 3-chome, Moto-machi, Kobe, carries on an extensive business, as a merchant tailor and woollen piece goods merchant, and who is widely known as one of the best tailors in Japan.

The woollen piece goods and the clothes supplied by Mr. Shibata's firm are the best, this being entirely due to the excellence of the woollen cloth the firm uses, and the good workmanship of those employed by the firm.

Mr. Shibata studied the



MR. O. SHIBATA.

art of tailoring for many years under foreigners, in Kobe and Yokohama. In 1884 he finished his studies, and established himself in Kobe.

His exhibits at exhibitions have been judged as the best, and he has been granted high honours. At the 5th Domestic Industries Exhibition he was one of the Judges, by official appointment.

He has been the Head of the Kobe



SHIBATA STORE.

Association of Merchant Tailors for many years. Once he was ordered by Court to make a uniform for the late Emperor Meiji. Many Princes have also been supplied

by Mr. Shibata. He has been to Europe to study the art of tailoring and the woollen piece goods trade there.

THE SHIMIDZU SHOTEN.

(MANUFACTURERS OF TRINKETS, JEWELLERY, WATCH CASES.)

THE Shimidzu Shoten, situated at No. 12, 4-chome, Bakuro-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, is one of the leading manufacturers and wholesale dealers in trinkets, jewellery, works of art, silver plates, gold and platinum watch cases, watch chains, medals, and cups.

The firm conducts an extensive business, the value of which amounts to over a million yen a year. Formerly the firm traded with America and British India, but the overseas trade is now suspended. The firm, however, will accept any order from overseas on reasonable terms.

The factory is situated at Nos. 42 and 44, Fujimae-cho, Komagome, Hongo-ku, Tokyo, and is called the Shokosha, where over 250 men and women are employed in manufacturing the various fancy articles just mentioned.

Mr. Kamekichi Yamazaki is the proprietor of the firm and factory, the excellence of which goods are acknowledged by the public, and confirmed by different exhibitions, where they have been exhibited, namely, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Exhibition, the Tokyo Taisho Exhibition, and the

Tokyo-fu Industrial Exhibition which awarded gold medals to the firm, while the Panama Pacific Exhibition, San



MR. K. YAMAZAKI.

Francisco, conferred the Grand Prize of Honour on Mr. Yamazaki for the excellence of his exhibits.

THE SUGIMURA SHOTEN.

(IMPORTERS OF MUSLIN, ITALIAN CLOTH, ETC.)

THIS firm was opened by the father of the present proprietor about seventy years ago, chiefly handling import goods such as muslin, Italian cloth, calico, and chintz. In the early days of the Meiji Era the business attained much prosperity, and laid the foundation for the

present extended business. Mr. Jinbei Sugimura was born in Kyoto in 1853, and succeeded to the business in 1879. He is very modest and painstaking by nature, and has an established reputation among his fellow businessmen. About 1893, he imported woollen yarns in large quantity

and commenced the manufacture of muslin. In view of the growing demand for muslin at home, the Tokyo Muslin



MR. J. SUGIMURA.

Co. was established in 1896, chiefly under his promotion, and he was President of the company up to last year. It

was also chiefly due to his efforts that the Tokyo Calico Co. was formed in 1906, and he was its President until last year. The Branch Office principally manufactures and deals in cotton cloth, while the Yokohama Branch either imports wool and woollen yarns or exports cloth and miscellaneous goods. Of all firms handling foreign piece goods, this firm is of the oldest standing, and exports goods to the value of several million yen annually.

HEAD AND BRANCH OFFICES.

Head Office:—No. 1, Shin-Zaimoku-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Branch Office:—No. 1, Sakai-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Muslin Department:—No. 4, Shin-Zaimoku-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Warehouse Department:—No. 11, 3-chome, Kakigara-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Yokohama Branch:—No. 35, 2-chome, Hon-cho, Yokohama.

SHOBI-DO.

(THE SHOBI-DO AND ITS PROPRIETOR.)

THE Shobi-do is a large firm situated at 5-chome Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka, manufacturing and exporting gems, watches, silver ware, and sundry metal ware. The firm also conducts an extensive import business, and at present acts as local agents for Howard & Co., of America, Smith & Co., of England, and several other well-known manufacturers in Europe.

The proprietor, Mr. Eikichiro Eto, is a native of the city. He established the present firm in March, 1900, and made a speciality of importing watches, clocks, and gems, from America and Europe, and sold them in retail. Later he hired trained workmen from Tokyo, and inaugurated the manufacture of gems, gold and silver ware, and trinkets.

The manufacture of watch cases was also undertaken by him several years ago, after thorough and careful preparation, and his products are now regarded by the trade as the best obtainable in the market. They are equal in every respect to these produced in Europe and America.

The firm's branches are conducted on a sound basis, as Mr. Eto follows his motto in business dealing. The motto bring "Produce sound things and sell them at low prices." In the market his mark is regarded as proof of soundness.



SHOBI-DO, OSAKA.

THE SUZUHIKO SHOTEN.

(WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ARTISTIC TOWELS.)

MR. SUZUKI, HIKOBEL, Proprietor of the Suzuhiko Shoten, was born in December of 1867, the second son of Mr. Jukitsu Suzuki, a samurai of the Nagoya clan. He came up to the capital at the age of 18.



MR. H. SUZUKI.

and obtained employment with the Shimaya Shoten at Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. In 1889, when he was twenty-three years old, he opened a store of cotton stuff for Japanese socks, at Matsuyeda-cho, Kanda-ku, with a meagre capital. Later he removed his store to Goken-cho in the same ward, but unfortunately the store, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire, and he was reduced to penury. But Mr. Suzuki, who was a man of undaunted courage, helped by his devoted wife, started business again with renewed

vigour and at last his efforts were crowned with the present prosperity.

He is an adept in making new designs, for which he has been awarded honours by many exhibitions. Towels and table cloths of his production are now extensively exported, occupying a prominent part among the national products. To his great honour, his goods in the Taisho Exhibition, held in Tokyo in 1914, attracted the attention of the authorities of the Household Department, who made purchases of some of these articles, and he was awarded a silver medal at the Panama International Exposition of 1914. He now keeps a large shop at Hasegawa-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, which is of the first standing among

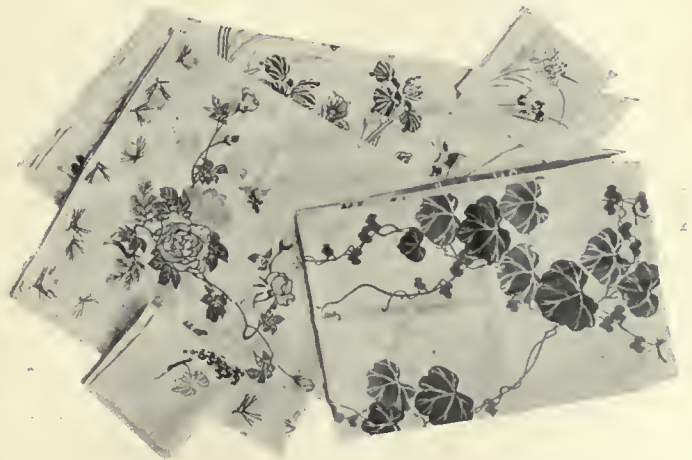


TABLE CLOTH AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

wholesale dealers in towels in the capital. The goods are not only supplied to public offices, companies, banks, and factories, but are also extensively exported to the South Sea Islands, and North America.

MR. SUZUKI KOJIRO—MARUMAN.

(MANUFACTURERS OF TRUNKS AND BAGS.)



SUZUKI'S STORE, TOKYO.

THIS firm was founded in September, 1888, by Mr. Suzuki, Kojiro as a manufacturer of and dealer in trunks, bags, and other leather goods. This firm was established in view of the rapid development of means of communication in this country and the increasing popularity of travelling among the people. The company is situated at No. 9, Sakurada-Hongo-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo, with a branch office at Yokosuka, generally known as "Maruman," because the firm uses this sign as its trade mark, on all goods manufactured and sold.

With a view to improving these goods Mr. Suzuki, the proprietor of the firm, established communication with well-known London makers, immediately after his inauguration of the business, and obtained, through them, the samples of the latest models, on which to make his own goods. He was thus ahead of his rivals in Tokyo, in the improvement of his goods.

Accordingly his firm produced goods which compared favourably with the latest from London. Mr. Suzuki was ranked among the foremost of trunk makers in this country. The firm is the maker, by appointment, to the Imperial Household Department and the Naval Club.

The firm maintains three factories in Tokyo.

TAKATA MATSUTARO SHOTEN.

(M. TAKATA & CO.)

THIS firm, owned and controlled by Mr. Takata, Matsutaro, an enterprising and progressive business man, is situated at No. 55, 1-chome, Awaza-kami-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka, and principally handles hemp yarns, jute yarns, duck, hemp ropes, packing, hemp threads, hempen cloths, packing threads, waxed hempen threads, and all varieties of mineral oil, spinning and weaving mill equipments, cotton ropes and bands, belts, chemicals, etc., etc.

The firm acts as agents in Osaka and district, for the Imperial Hemp Weaving Co., and the company's manufactures include excellent linen and hemp. The firm is the sole selling agent of "tepei" stone, in Osaka and district. This stone being cheap and very strong, is useful for building purposes.

As exporters the firm occupies a leading place in Osaka, and has good connections in China, Chosen, Taiwan, Manchuria, and Australia.



MR. M. TAKATA.

THE TAKEGAMI SHOTEN.

(WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WOOLLEN GOODS.)

THIS firm extensively trades in woollen piece goods, and has its head office at No. 8, Iwamoto-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, and a branch office at Bingo-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

At the head office ¥1,500,000 to ¥2,000,000 worth of imported goods are handled each year, and almost every retailer in the East and North of Japan is supplied by the firm with their requirements. At the branch office, the annual value of business amounts to ¥550,000, and noted merchants in Manchuria and Chosen are among the retailers in communication with the firm.

The firm imports either direct, or through the intermediary of foreign firms in Yokohama, woollen piece goods of every description, from England and France. German goods were also handled before the war.

Mr. Eikichi Takegami, the proprietor of the firm, is a native of Niigata prefecture, and in his twenty-third year was adopted into the Takegami family. At first he dealt in ready made clothes, and had only small means at his command, but by dint of industry and sincerity, has built up a big business and a large fortune. His eldest son, Mr.

Seikichi Takegami, is in charge of the head office, and his second son, Mr. Sozaburo Takegami, of the branch office at Osaka.



MR. E. TAKEGAMI.

MR. TAKEUCHI RINNO SUKE.

(MANUFACTURER OF SAKURAHANAGAMI PAPER.)

MR. TAKEUCHI, RINNO SUKE, appointed a member of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, 1915, is the manufacturer of the Sakurahanagami paper, which is so popular in Japanese households. This paper was designed and manufactured by Rinnosuke Takeuchi, father of the present proprietor, who established the business in 1869. The paper was manufacture by prisoners at the Chiba, Saitama other prisoners also being em-



MR. R. TAKEUCHI.

ployed to great advantage. About 1893, the export of paper napkins was commenced, and although the exporting was a great success the paper was a failure. The paper is now in great demand among the Japanese, and has a bright future before it. In 1908, Mr. Takeuchi inherited the property, and has done much to develop the business. In 1909, a factory for manufacturing fine paper-cords and other articles was established. Mr. Takeuchi is adviser to the Tokyo Fine Paper-cords Guild. He also became capitalist for the Toyo Paper Manufacturing Co., in the town of Sujo, Iyo province, the Toyooka Paper Manufacturing Co., at Oji, and the Tokyo Paper Manufacturing Co. Mr. Takeuchi is President of the Paper Cords Co. Recently he established a company in the city of Tsu, in Ise province, for the manufacture of cigar cases and pouches.

The firm of Mr. Rinnosuke Takeuchi is situated at No. 4, Otowa-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

TOYAMA SHOTEN.

(TOYAMA & CO.)

THE ivory carving business in this country may be traced back several hundred years. Up to 1877, however, the manufactured goods were exclusively for Japanese use, but about 1877, the idea was conceived of



MR. T. WATANABE.

manufacturing goods to meet the foreign tastes, and in 1881, when the Second Domestic Industrial Exhibition was held Toyama & Co. situated at 2-chome, Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, exhibited the fish-basket and statue of Kanon manufactured by the late Mr. Komei Ishikawa, a court artisan, which created a very favourable impression in ivory carving circles. The authorities of the exhibition recognised the exhibit by the award of a superior medal. The firm had trained skilled workmen, and turned out many articles, which were introduced into foreign markets, where they were accorded hearty approval. Though the markets

for these goods were much extended in this manner, the goods were at first limited to small articles, but towards the close of the Meiji Era, the firm manufactured figures half life-size with much success, thus winning hearty congratulations from art circles as well as a medal of merit. From that time the firm has not only satisfied European and American customers, but gained much credit among Japanese. A large number of medals and certificates have been awarded at various Exhibitions held at home and abroad. Though still young, Mr. Takijiro Watanabe, the present proprietor, is very earnest in developing the business.



IVORY WORK.

The picture represents an old farmer and his grandson from the field with an umbrella half opened on account of the shower.

TOYOSHIMA KYUSHICHI SHOTEN.

(THE TOYOSHIMA COTTON YARN STORE.)

THE Toyoshima Cotton Yarn Store, which stands at 2-chome, Minami-Hou-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, boasts of long years standing among dealers in this line of business in Japan. The store was formerly in Ichinomiya-machi, Aichi prefecture, where it was opened in the days when there existed not a single spinning company throughout the land, and neither was there an ounce of imported yarn. Deciding, on account of growing activity of the spinning industry in Japan in 1903, that Osaka should be the centre of the cotton market, the father of Mr. Kyushichi Toyoshima, the present proprietor, removed the store to the present address. By sound methods and strenuous efforts he steadily developed his business, but unfortunately died in 1913 before he could score such a success as he had desired. The business was succeeded to by the son, who has inherited the indefatigable industry and uprightness of his father. His efforts, coupled with the briskness of the cotton market, has brought a dazzling prosperity to his firm, which is now acting as selling agents for all the spinning mills in Japan.



MR. K. TOYOSHIMA.

MR. TSUDA KATSUGORO.

(WHOLESALE DEALER IN IRON AND STEEL MATERIALS.)



MR. K. TSUDA.

THIS firm, which is one of the leading iron and steel wholesale dealers in Osaka, was founded at Kobe, in July, 1889, by Mr. Katsugoro Tsuda, the present proprietor, the firm acting as buying agent for the Imperial Navy, having branch offices at Osaka, Kure, and Saseho. In 1897 the firm removed its head office to Osaka, and abolished its branch offices, as the contracts with the Imperial Navy expired, the firm ceasing to act as its agent.

The firm commenced its wholesale business in iron and steel materials in 1897, since when, its business scope has been steadily enlarged; it now imports all steel and iron materials for this country, and acts as selling agents for the Hanyang Iron Works, the Wanishi Iron Works, and the Sumitomo Steel Works. The firm also acts as selling agents for the Mitatsuchi Rubber Company of Tokyo.

The head office in Osaka is situated at 6-chome Tachi-hori-Kita-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka. The proprietor, Mr. Katsugoro Tsuda, was born in Matsuyama, Ehime Prefecture, in January, 1855, and is the seventh son of the late Mr. Kiichi Murakami. Several years before this firm was founded, he was adopted into the family and

became the head of it. He has made healthy progress in his business, and his yearly result is so large that he pays over ¥2,000 as tax to the Treasury. As a Director of the Sugiyama Commercial Bank he shares actively in the control of this big financial establishment.

TSUTAYA SHOTEN.

(TSUTAYA & CO.)

THE firm owned by Mr. Naokichi Saito was organized in 1892 and is situated at No. 3, Kita Moto-machi, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo. Importing ivory through foreign firms

of ivory is one of the fine arts peculiar to Japanese. Gracefulness and ingenuity of the articles are beyond description. The company is making every effort for the production of articles superior in quality and acceptable to foreign customers with a view to opening direct connections abroad, and to further introducing these special Japanese works of art to the world at large. The annual output in recent years is from ¥130,000 to ¥160,000.

Materials are imported through foreign firms at Kobe and Yokohama and manufactures are shipped to foreign



MR. N. SAITO.

in Yokohama and Kobe, the company was chiefly engaged in the sale of ivory and manufacture of articles for home consumption, such as balls, plectrums for *shamisen*, articles attached to *koto* (kind of harp) and haugings, chopsticks, etc. Since 1900, however, the company has chiefly directed its efforts to the manufacture of carvings and works of art. It now turns out all kinds of ingenious carvings. The carving



IVORY WORK.

and Japanese firms at Kobe and Yokohama and Japanese firms at Nikko, Kyoto, Osaka, Nagasaki, etc.

MR. UCHIDA NAOKICHI.

(IMPORTER AND EXPORTER OF LEATHER FOR BAGS.)

MR. UCHIDA is a manufacturer, exporter and importer of leather for bags (crocodile leather, lizard skin, frog skin, dog skin, fancy calf leather and coloured sheep skivers).

The Head Office is situated at No. 14, Yagenbori-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

The factories are situated at Nishitakuchi, Sujifu, Kamedo-machi, Minami-Katsushika-gori, Tokyo-fu, Minami-Takuchi, Hirai-mura, Minami-Katsushika-gori, Tokyo-fu, Hashiba-Kōjō, Shimo-Kinoshitagawa, Oki-mura, Minami-Katsushika-gori, Tokyo-fu.

Foreign correspondents are Messrs. Jeremiah Lyon & Co., Ltd., Lombard Court, London, E.C.; Messrs. Gladston & Co., Rue des Petits-Hotels, Paris; Messrs. American Trading Co., Broad St., N.Y., etc.

Crocodile leather is imported from the United States, Mexico and South American countries, the lizard skin chiefly from Java.

Mr. Naokichi Uchida has been manufacturer of various kinds of pouches from his boyhood. In 1885 he established the business, and in 1896 he commenced the manufacture of frog skin. After overcoming various difficulties in the eight subsequent years, he succeeded in his venture. In 1903 he exported his goods to America, which met with great approval. His success encouraged him to attempt the manufacture of crocodile leather and lizard skin, in which new work he also succeeded, after a series of failures. In order to make this venture a success he travelled ex-

tensively on a tour of inspection, in Europe and America. The goods are solid and of moderate price, and they are much sought after in both home and foreign countries. The annual output of crocodile leather, lizard skin and frog



MR. N. UCHIDA.

skin in 1913 was 130,000, 60,000, and 500,000 pieces respectively, the total value amounting to ¥390,000, ¥120,000 and ¥60,000. Many medals have been won at exhibitions.

YAMAHATSU SHOTEN.

(H. YAMADA & CO.)



MR. H. YAMADA.



THIS firm is one of the leading manufacturers and exporters of toys in Japan, producing over two thousand different kinds, forty of which are patented.

The manufactures of the firm cover almost all departments of toys, including paper goods, wooden toys, clay goods, cloth toys, metal goods, and mixed goods. Their durability, and excellent make, are well appreciated, and the public give preference to the goods bearing the firm's trade mark. The annual sale in Japan alone is estimated at ¥1,000,000, while the export is estimated at over ¥1,500,000 a year.

Though the firm is comparatively new, having been founded in 1890, the name is well-known in Japan, China, the Netherlands Indies, British India, Australia, America, and England.

THE UNNO SHOTEN.

(MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS OF LACQUER WARE.)

THIS firm, situated at No. 3, 3-chome, Shimokoku-cho, Shizuoka, is owned and controlled by Mr. Zenjiro Unno, who is one of the best authorities on lacquering,



MR. Z. UNNO.

having been several times appointed Judge at industrial exhibitions, both domestic and foreign.

Mr. Unno is an enterprising and progressive business

man. In 1910 he undertook an extensive tour of inspection in Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Great Britain, British India, Oceania, China, and other countries, and established firm connections with leading import merchants in these places.

His expert knowledge of this line of industry, and his modern business method are regarded with esteem by the business community at Shizuoka. Since 1893 he has held a seat in the city's Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. UNNO commenced his export business in 1892. His factory employs over three hundred skilled hands. Besides lacquered utensils for daily use, many artistic works are manufactured, including trinket cases, tobacco cases, trays, etc.

Bamboo and fern ware is also skilfully and beautifully manufactured. The annual production of this line of goods amounts to over ¥120,000. Their excellence is well appreciated by the public, as a proof of which the firm has many honours, received at industrial exhibitions at home and abroad. The Alaska-Yukon Exhibition awarded the Grand Prize of Honour for the firm's exhibits, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Exhibition and the International Exhibition at Milan awarded the Grand Prize of Honour to this company, and the Prize of Honour and the Silver Medal awarded at the Panama-Pacific International Exhibition was awarded for this firm's exhibition.

MR. YAMAGUCHI KITARO.

(MANUFACTURER OF UMBRELLA HANDLES AND HAIR COMBS.)

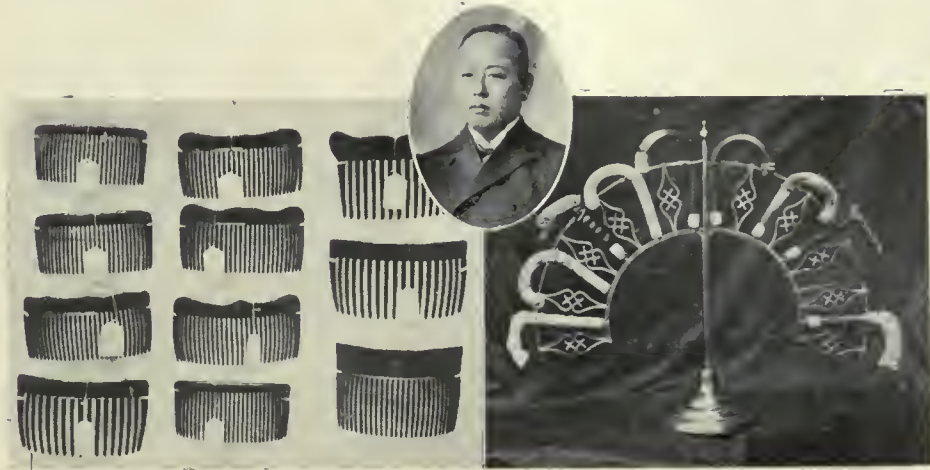
IN 1890, a small quantity of celluloid was imported into Japan from the United States. No one at this time tried to manufacture the article in this country. Mr. Yamaguchi, Kitaro, No. 30, 1-chome, Fukui-cho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo, commenced a scientific research of the same, and came to the conclusion that in manufacturing umbrella handles it would be more suitable than any other substance. After many years' experiments, Mr. Yamaguchi has been successful in manufacturing celluloid of an excellent quality.

Turning out umbrella handles and hair combs, on the basis of the home-made celluloid, he placed the manufactures on the domestic market, where the demand increased steadily. It was, however, found impossible to manufacture the material for making celluloid, so this had to be imported from abroad. At the time of the Sino-Japanese War, in 1894-5, the demand for home-made handles represented seven or eight per cent. of the total consumption. Compared with the imported umbrella handles made of celluloid, it

was ascertained that the home-made goods were equal in design to those imported from Europe, while the price was only one-third of that of the imported goods. Samples of the home-made handles were forwarded to China, Bombay and

In October, 1906, a contract was signed between Mr. Yamaguchi and Nelson & Co., London, for the sale of Japanese handles in England.

At the Fifth Domestic Industrial Exhibition, held in



MR. K. YAMAGUCHI AND HIS MANUFACTURES.

the South Pacific by way of trial, with the result that many orders were received. Orders are now coming from India, Singapore, Hongkong, the United States, England, Russia, China and other countries in the South Pacific.

1903, the goods manufactured under Mr. Yamaguchi received third class honours, similar honours being accorded him at the Industrial Association's Exhibition held in 1906.

YAMATONORI SEIZOSHO—KIUCHI SHOTEN.

(KIUCHI & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF YAMATO PASTE.)

KIUCHI & CO., widely known as the originators and the largest manufacturers of gum arabic in Japan, are situated at No. 5, Moto-machi, Honjo-ku, Tokyo. Mr. Yakichi Kiuchi, the proprietor, was born in Yokohama fifty years ago. His father was an exporter of lacquered



THE LABEL OF THE YAMATO PASTE.

wares. A bottle of foreign paste which he saw in a certain firm in Yokohama led him to devote his whole life to the manufacture of gum arabic. In 1904 he put his manufactures on sale, with the present trade mark of "Yamato



MR. Y. KIUCHI.

Paste." This was the first time the home made article of the kind appeared on the market. The business steadily prospered and the paste is now used by banks, companies and public offices, as well as by every household.

The company is patronized by the Military Clothing Department, and it not only meets the demand at home but largely exports to the South Sea Islands. In view of the

fame of Yamato Paste there have of late appeared on the market many imitations. The Yamato paste can be kept without fear of putrefying or freezing in hot and cold seasons. It has superior qualities of pureness, cleanliness and of strong cohesion, so that it does not putrefy even when the receptacle is left open, and it dries soon after being used.

YAMATO SHOKAI.

(THE YAMATO CO.)

THE Yamato Shokai situated at No. 21, Koidzumi-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo, was established in 1906. Prior



CELLULOID TOYS.

to that time, Mr. Wataro Watanabe, the proprietor, was engaged in the stationery and fancy-goods business. Being

a man of ingenuity he manufactured a celluloid pen, pencil and pen-holder, and secured the registration of a new design. In 1909 he also obtained patent rights and registration for new designs for more than a dozen celluloid goods, including celluloid combs. The combs Mr. Watanabe invented have set the fashion in Japan, and are now being exported in increasing quantity. To commence with he manufactured celluloid animals and toys, and after repeated experiments he succeeded in producing good results. The articles found favour with the domestic market, being in no wise inferior to the imported goods. A large quantity of the goods are now being exported. Since the outbreak of the European War, the export of these goods has greatly increased, 600 to 700 different kinds manufactured by the Yamato Shokai, are being exported to South Seas, Australia, England and America.

YANASE SHOKAI.

(YANASE & CO.)

THIS firm, situated at Gofukubashi, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, is one of the leading importers of motor cars and oils in this country. In Osaka, the firm has a branch office at Umeda Kita-ku, where the same lines of business are carried on.

The firm acts as sole agents for the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and deals in motor cars and different kinds of oil,

imported by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Its field of activity is extended as far as Chosen and Manchuria, and the volume of business handled is increasing.

The direct import of motor cars, oils, and rust-preventative paints, is also conducted by the firm, and close connections with many well-known manufacturers abroad are established. The firm has the sole agency in Japan for

the following manufacturers:—Wolseley Tool and Motor Car Co.; Buick Motor Car Co.; Stellite Cars Co.; Commercial Cars Co.; Jones Speedmatre Co.; Gabriel Horn Manufacturing Co.

The Oil Department has good connections with foreign manufacturers, the following being a few of the most prominent:—Valvoline Oil Co.; Standard Varnish Co.; Save Oil Co.; Mangesite Werke; Geo. Cradock & Co.

The firm was originally a part of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha the present proprietor, Mr. Chotaro Yanase, being the manager of the department. In May, 1914, it was created an independent concern and Mr. Yanase took over its control. When this change was effected, the employees of the department were transferred to the new concern, and the staff of the present firm comprises almost all who

assisted the manager in developing the lines of the business, under the style of the M.B.K.



YANASE & CO., TOKYO.

YOROZUYA SHOTEN.

(YOROZUYA & CO.)

THE Yoro-zu-ya Shoten, manufacturers of artificial flowers and other hair ornaments for ladies, are



MR. K. TANAKA AND ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

located at No. 1, Miyoshi-cho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo. There is a branch at 1-chome Kyūhōji-machi, Minami-ku, Osaka. The firm, which is under the management of Mr. Kinnosuke Tanaka, was organized in 1887. It has a special section for the manufacture of ornaments, where over 100 operatives are always at work, so that any large orders are promptly executed. The firm takes charge of the whole business of sections for artificial flowers and hair ornaments in the Mitsukoshi Department Store, the largest of the kind in the Orient.

For the past thirty years the firm has directed every effort for the manufacture of artificial flowers and hair ornaments of the best quality, and is now generally recognized among the dealers concerned as the leader of the fashions. The chief among various articles manufactured by the firm are those with the trade mark of the globe with seven stars. This mark is associated with the best specimens in this line of articles. The firm has been awarded silver and gold medals by many exhibitions. On the occasion of the ceremony of the accession to the Throne of the Emperor in

November, 1915, it had the honour of presenting some articles to the Imperial Court as a token of congratulation upon the event.

Hair pads and tops with the mark of the globe are all patented articles; their characteristics consist in the absence of offensive odour and preventive capacity against elements

injurious to the head, uniformity of quality and light weight. In brief, they are matchless in every point.

Specialities: artificial flowers, especially those for the ornamentation of bonnets, hair pads, hair tops, etc. The market covers the whole of the homeland, the South Sea Islands, India, Hawaii, China, etc.

MR. YOSHIWARA SADAJIRO.

(EXPORTER AND IMPORTER OF VEGETABLE AND FISH OILS.)

MR. YOSHIWARA, SADAJIRO, a resident of Okawa-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka, is the well-known exporter and importer of vegetable and fish oils and their



MR. S. YOSHIWARA.

materials, and farm products of Manchuria. The business has been established for over sixty years. The company under his management is patronized by the Army and

Naval Arsenals and other government offices and various factories, as well as by the general public. The goods not only thus meet large demands at home, but are also exported to a considerable extent. While carrying on such a large business, Mr. Yoshiwara acts as a broker on the Osaka Oil Exchange. His trade in materials for the manufacture of vegetable oils and agricultural products was started only a little more than ten years ago, but his business arrangements are perfect in every respect and he has always sample stocks in hand. He has business connections both at home and abroad, and can promptly execute orders of whatever magnitude. Mr. Yoshiwara is still under 50, but has thirty years' experience in the business. He is as honest and sincere as he is active and shrewd, and customers repose implicit confidence in him. It is no wonder that his business is increasing with great rapidity. He took the lead in exporting Manchurian bean-oil and hemp-seed to Europe and America. These are now among the principal exports. This is solely due to Mr. Yoshiwara's efforts, and he may well be called one of the representative merchants in the Orient.

THE YOSHIYASU SHOTEN.

(MANUFACTURERS, EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS OF HATS.)

THE firm of Yoshiyasu & Co. is owned by Mr. Yasukichi Yoshiyasu, and stands at No. 12, 1-chome, Bakuro-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. It enjoys an excellent reputation, dealing in hats and miscellaneous articles. The firm was established in 1878 for the manufacture of hats. In 1881 it built a factory at Midori-cho, Honjo-ku. By the equipement of the works with machines of the best kinds,

silk hats, hunting caps, soft hats, woollen hats for children, etc.

The market radiates from Tokyo to all corners of Japan and covers abroad China, India, the South Sea Islands, Australia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Java.



and by the employment of the most skilled hands, the firm has directed its every energy for the improvement of the business. It now turns out exquisite goods and has not only checked the imports but exports to a considerable extent.

The goods are all labelled with a trade mark representing the rising sun, with birds.

SPECIALITIES:—Straw hats for men, women and children, Panama Hats, helmets, hats made of habutae, etc.,



YOSHIYASU & CO., TOKYO.

In all the foreign destinations given above the firm has agencies. The firm has been awarded medals of honour by many exhibitions both at home and abroad. It is also engaged in the import and sale of foreign hats under special contracts concluded with foreign manufacturers.

THE YOSHIDZUMI SHOTEN.

(MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.)

THE Yoshidzumi Shoten, situated at Kudanzaka, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, deals in artificial flowers and their materials, embroideries, pouches of all kinds, and other



MR. F. YOSHIKUMI.

similar goods, and is in the centre of the Kudan hill. Fifteen years have passed since the firm was opened,

and by dint of indefatigable efforts put forth by Mr. Fukumatsu Yoshidzumi, the proprietor of the firm, the business has attained its present prosperity. The superiority of the quality of various materials manufactured and the moderate prices are unequalled, this being due to the possession of a laboratory and a large factory. Especially the artificial stamen and pistil, bred and calyx manufactured by the shop have obtained the patent rights of the Japanese Government, and they can compare favourably with the goods manufactured in France and Germany. It may fairly be said that the efforts of the proprietor are largely responsible for the development of the artificial flower manufacturing business in this country. A large number of medals have been awarded to the goods exhibited at various exhibitions. The firm is unrivaled now in this line of business in the East, and has won the confidence of the public, a large quantity of goods being exported to foreign countries.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRY SECTION.

MR. AKIBA DAISUKE.

(MANUFACTURER OF VEHICLES.)

MR. AKIBA, DAISUKE, is well known as the successor of the late Mr. Daisuke Akiba, inventor of jinrikisha. His factory is situated at No. 6, 4-chome Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. He was born on September 28th, 1877, at Asahi-machi, Umikami-gori, Chiba prefecture as the second son of Mr. Sakujihei Iida. On the death of the late Mr. Daisuke Akiba in December, 1899, leaving no heir, he succeeded to the house and business of this inventor of jinrikisha. He made every effort to develop the business, and sometimes placed vehicles in foreign exhibitions. In order to solidify his business he established trade marks and drew up designs, which he registered. For the purpose of extending the market abroad he travelled to Tientsin, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and other places and established agents in many centres. Large orders are now coming in from all these quarters and Mr. Akiba is generally recognized as the leader in this industry in Japan.

Mr. Akiba makes every effort for the improvement of vehicles, being the first to introduce rubber tyres.

He has also rendered valuable assistance to many public works.



MR. D. AKIBA AND HIS MANUFACTURE.

ARENKEN GOMU SEIZOSHO.

(THE ARENKEN RUBBER WORKS.)

THE Arenken Rubber Works, Nakano-cho, Honjo, Osaka prefecture, manufactures pneumatic and solid tyres, inner tubes, and other moulded goods, and as such is one of the oldest firms in this country.

It was established by Mr. Kenzaburo Nakamura, the present representative of the manufactory, in February, 1910, on the present site, with the assistance of Mr. Raisuke Kamebuchi, an expert in this line of industry. No other



THE ARENKEN RUBBER WORKS, OSAKA.

rubber works in this country, at this time, except the Dunlop Tyre Company, could produce solid tyres. The enterprise was a success from the very beginning. The metal rims of rikisha wheels were given up by degrees, and rubber tyres were adopted.

In 1913, the works were much enlarged, and the manufacture of pneumatic tyres for bicycles, and other moulded goods, was initiated. This additional undertaking also proved a splendid success. In 1916 another extension to the works was effected, to cope with the increased demand and the firm was converted into a limited partnership.

The works seek the home market but its products are directly or indirectly taken by agents for Manchuria, Chosen, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

ASAHI ENPITSU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE ASAHI LEAD PENCIL MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

THE Asahi Lead Pencil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., is located at No. 10, Moto-Kaga-cho, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo. It came into existence in September, 1916, by taking over the business of the former Asahi Pencil Works with full equipments and many skilled hands. While trying to meet the demands at home the company is planning to extend the market abroad. Regarding the domestic consumption, the company chiefly aims at supplying the pupils of primary and middle schools with articles of practical use at the cheapest possible price. Great care is, therefore, taken in selecting the materials and special attention is paid to the manufacture of export articles. One of the members of the staff is quoted as saying "Lead pencils are, perhaps, one of our most promising national products, likely to acquire a world-wide market in the future. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the manufacturers concerned should guard against scamping in order to give every satisfaction to foreign customers, thereby establishing a permanent credit for Japanese pencils abroad. The manufacture of pencils is by no means a difficult industry, especially considering the comparatively low cost of production. A little more exertion and care on the part of manufacturers should bring to the industry a universal prosperity.

Our company is making a great sacrifice for the attainment of this end." The articles turned out by the company are indisputably of superior quality. It runs its business on



MR. T. ISHIMARU, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE CO.

sound and steady lines, and such a business policy, though it may not bring about a rapid development will certainly gradually add to the fame and credit of the company, which will in the end enjoy a true and impregnable prosperity.

ASANO MOKKOJO.

(THE ASANO WOOD WORKS.)

THE Asano Wood Works are noted for the manufacture of veneer plates, veneer furniture, veneer tea chests, *momi* tea boxes, Pine Rubber boxes, cement casks, etc., amounting to ¥1,000,000 yearly. They are meeting demands not only in the homeland but also abroad, where the market extends to England, America, India, Australia and the South seas. The House of Asano boasts of a history of over 150 years' uninterrupted manufacture of barrels. The present marked development of the business, however, is largely due to the unsparing efforts and rare ability of Mr. Kichijiro Asano, the present head of the family. About twenty-eight years ago, when the manufacture of barrels of foreign pattern was carried on in only a few places throughout Japan, and this only by hand, Mr. Asano invented a machine which caused a remarkable increase in the output of the articles. He also invented and provided his workshops with a labour-saving machine, thus greatly improving the timber manufacture. In 1903 he inaugurated the making of tea chests for export. Mention must be specially made of veneer plates, which were the results of his two years hard study. He had them patented on February 10th, 1910, and when they were put on the market their fame swiftly spread far and wide. They are now in demand both at home and abroad. Mr. Asano has also invented three different machines for the manufacture of veneer plates and had them all patented.

The Asano Wood Works were on thirty occasions awarded prizes for articles put on exhibit in various exhibitions, both at home and abroad, including the Tokyo Taisho Exhibition, the Industrial Competitive Exhibition for the Commemoration of the Coronation, the Panama Pacific Exposition and the Seventh Japan Industrial Exhibition. On the occasion of the special military

manoeuvres held in these quarters H. I. M. the Emperor was pleased to purchase a desk and bookcase from the works. In 1914 they had the honour of manufacturing veneer plates of various descriptions for ornamentation to the Aoyama Palace, Tokyo, and the Mishima Imperial Villa in Shizuoka prefecture. They have also received large orders



MR. K. ASANO.

for various articles from the Department of the Imperial Household, Departments for War and of the Navy. The factory stands at Kamihata-machi, Nishiku, Nagoya. There are besides a selling agency in Kamakura-gashi, Tokyo, and an agency in Atsuta Higashi-machi. Workmen in employ number 400 and motive power in use is represented by 280 horse-power.

ASHIMORI SEIKOSHO.

(THE ASHIMORI ROPE WORKS.)

THE Ashimori Rope Works are one of the leading rope manufacturers in Japan, and are owned and controlled by Mr. Buhei Ashimori. The firm is also one of the oldest of the kind in Japan, having been founded in 1878. At first the works were maintained by Mr. Ashimori with a capital of ¥15,000 and made it its speciality to produce driving cotton ropes and spindle bands. No machine was then obtainable in Japan, and the only one

imported was owned by the Yokosuka Naval Yard. Mr. Ashimori constructed a wooden machine on the model of the one at the Government yard and inaugurated the industry at a temporary factory at Nakanoshima, Osaka.

He was beset with many difficulties, but in 1887, when he rebuilt his factory at Kamifukushima, Osaka, his business began to prosper, and the annual sale of his goods amounted to over ¥20,000.

In 1892 Mr. Ashimori planned another extension or reorganization of his factory in view of the increasing demand for his goods as the result of the rapid development of the cotton spinning industry in Japan. He installed a steam engine and a number of steel rope manufacturing machines, and started the manufacture of tube bands, instead of solid bands as before. An agency was then established in Tokyo.

As the result of this improvement in the plant and the manufactures the sale of his goods further increased, but when he introduced another improvement in the manu-

The present works at Imazato, Kamitsu-mura, Nishinari-gori, Osaka prefecture, were built soon after the Russo-Japanese war, and there all the former works and branch works were fused. The plant was also improved and enlarged. Particularly driving cotton ropes and spindle bands were manufactured with improved and more elaborate machines which Mr. Ashimori invented.

Now the Ashimori Rope Works manufactures:—Bell and trolley cords for electric trams, Cords for ships and



MR. B. ASHIMORI AND HIS ROPE WORKS, OSAKA.

facturing process it developed still more rapidly. By coating ropes and bands with a paint he invented they were made stronger and more durable, thus becoming more acceptable to buyers.

In 1898 Mr. Ashimori travelled extensively in Europe and America, and as the result of study there he introduced another improvement in the undertaking. He erected a branch factory at Sakuragawa-machi, Namba, Osaka, and inaugurated the manufacture of candle-wicks and cords for

railway cars, Sash cords, Jute strings, "Gold coin" candle wicks, Anti-fraying composition for ropes, Driving cotton ropes, Spindle bands.

According to the latest report of the works the annual production of goods amounts to ¥430,500 worth, which are not only supplied to the domestic market but exported to India, China, and other parts. The business affairs are conducted by Mr. Ashimori himself at the business office at 2-chome, Kami-Fukushima, Osaka.



YARN PREPARATION DEPT.



ROPE PREPARATION DEPT.

railway cars and ships. As the goods thus additionally manufactured were excellent they were not only adopted by Japanese candle manufacturers and railway companies in Japan, but also by foreign candle manufacturers. The works then assumed an international character and Mr. Ashimori's original idea of checking the import of these goods was partially carried out.

The honours the works have received at exhibitions number over forty, the following being a few of the latest and most prominent:—Grand Gold Medal, Samarang Colonial Exhibition, 1914; Grand Prize of Honour, Anglo-Japanese Alliance Exhibition, 1910; Prize of Honour, Exhibition of Export Goods, 1916; Gold Medal of Honour, Coronation Commemoration Exhibition, 1915.

DAI NIPPON JINZOHIRYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE DAI NIPPON ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZER CO., LTD.)

THE origin of the Dai Nippon Artificial Fertilizer Co. was the official tour of inspection made in 1885 by Dr. Jōkichi Takamine, an expert in the service of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. During his tour, Dr. Takamine perceived the necessity of supplying artificial fertilizer for the sake of the promotion of agriculture. On returning home he advised Baron Eiichi Shibusawa to start the manufacture of fertilizer. Readily consenting, Baron Shibusawa established the Tokyo Artificial Fertilizer Co., Ltd. in 1887, with a capital of ¥250,000 and opened a factory at Kamaya-bori, near Tokyo. This was the first company of the kind established in Japan. But in those days farmers in general had little knowledge of the real value of artificial fertilizer, and the company experienced hard times. The demand, however, showed a conspicuous increase from 1894 to 1895. Taking advantage of this opportunity the company increased the capital to ¥500,000 and newly installed machines in its factory. On the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war in 1904 imports of bean cakes and other fertilizers from Manchuria entirely ceased. This caused an enormous increase in the demand for artificial fertilizer, and with the growth of general undertakings following the termination of the war the company showed an unprecedented activity. In order to meet the expansion of the business the capital was again increased to ¥1,500,000 and new works were established. In 1908 the company purchased the Hokkaido Artificial Fertilizer Co., Ltd., and Yokohama Teikoku Fertilizer Co., Ltd., renaming the former the Hakodate Works and the latter the Yokohama Works.

Simultaneously the capital was increased to ¥4,000,000. In 1910 the company was renamed the Dai Nippon Artificial Fertilizer Co., Ltd., and at the same time combined with the Osaka Sulphate of Soda Co., Ltd., with the result that the capital was increased to ¥6,250,000. In 1913 the capital was further increased to ¥12,500,000. Having eight



THE KAMAYABORI FACTORY.

factories, the company meet the greater part of the demand for artificial fertilizer in Japan, besides exporting extensively.

The President of the company is Mr. Kanemichi Auraku.

The Business Office is situated at No. 17, Kita-Shinbori-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. There are a branch in Osaka and eight factories.

DAI NIPPON SUIDO MOKKAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE DAI NIPPON WATER WORKS WOODEN PIPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

THE Dai Nippon Water Works Wooden Pipe Manufacturing Co., Ltd., stands at the reclamation ground, Kanagawa-Daishita, Yokohama. The head office is located at Aoki-machi in the city. The company was established in September, 1912, with a capital of

¥500,000, by the late Mr. Senzō Hiranuma, millionaire of Yokohama, and Mr. Yoshitsugu Ishino, the present managing director, for the manufacture of wooden pipes for the use of water works, mines, farms, watering places, villas, reclamation of bays and harbours, gas and various

other purposes. The best species of pine of domestic growth are used as the material, and the varnish invented by Dr. Taizan Shiga, strongly antiseptic and preventive of white

joining; thirdly, it has a great advantage over the iron pipe in that it is a non-conductor, and is not affected by salt and sulphur; fourthly, it resists the cold and is lighter; lastly, it is far cheaper.

In view of these advantages the goods have obtained popularity far and wide in a brief space of time, and the works are always in full swing executing large orders re-



PREMISES OF THE CO., KANAGAWA.

ants and rats, is applied to the wood. This wooden pipe is superior to the iron pipe in more than one respect. In the



THE SCENE OF LAYING THE COMPANY'S WOODEN PIPES IN THE PEKING MINT.



EXPERIMENT WITH WOODEN PIPES LAID BY THE COMPANY IN MATSUMOTO.

first place it is stronger and wears much longer; secondly, it requires far less expenditure for transportation and for

ceived from different quarters. Foremost among the orders booked is one from the Mitsubishi Iron Works, in Kenji-ho, Chosen, for the construction of pipes over 10 miles in the total length.

The board of officials consists of the following:—

- KYUZABURO HIRANUMA, Esq. President.
- YOSHITSUGU ISHINO, Esq. { Managing Director.
- HEIKICHI YOSHIDA, Esq. { Director.
- NOBUAKI YOKOYAMA, Esq. ,,

FUJII RENZU SEIZOSHO.

(THE FUJII OPTICAL WORKS.)

MR. FUJII, MITSUZO, the proprietor of the Fujii Optical Works, is a native of Shimonoseki, in Yamaguchi prefecture. After graduating from the Engineering College in the Imperial University in 1899, he studied this important and yet difficult industry together

with his elder brother, Mr. Ryuzo Fujii, then an expert in the service of the Department of the Navy. The present works at No. 1, Toyooka-cho, Mita, Shiba-ku, Tokyo were started in 1908. In the beginning the works experienced various difficulties, chief amongst which was the hard

pressure brought to bear upon it by imported instruments. But the real value of the products of the Fujii Works came gradually to be recognized by the public. Orders from the Departments of War and of the Navy increased by degrees. In the meantime the latter Department appointed the works a regular supplier of the articles. At present the works meet the greater part of the demand for optical instruments for the Imperial Navy, and have executed and are executing large orders from the allies. The works contemplate making a further extension of the market, both at home and abroad, in order to secure the reputation of being the largest works of the kind in the Orient. Workmen now in employ number 330. The works are already regarded as a pioneer and the best manufacturers of optical instruments in this country.

Besides general optical instruments for the use of the

Army and Navy the company manufactures Victor Prismatic Binoculars for the use of the general public.

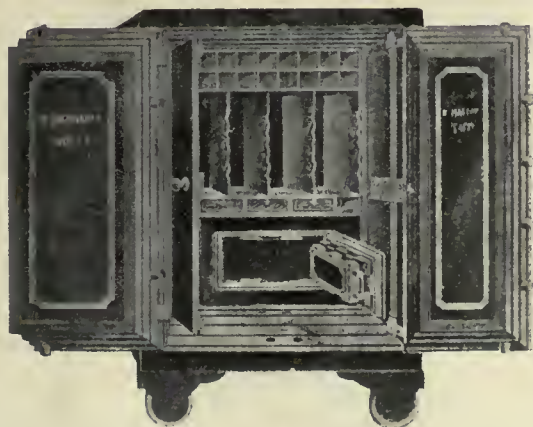


MR. M. FUJII.

HARIMOTO KORIO SHOTEN.

(K. HARIMOTO SAFE CO.)

THIS firm is famous for its safe. It began the manufacture of safes on the best model of European and American goods in 1883. Several years ago, an important



SAFE SPECIALLY MADE BY THE CO.

improvement was introduced in the process of manufacturing and the goods now offered for sale by the firm have many features which make them the best on the market.

They are absolutely proof against fire and robbery, and "safe" always.

The safes are standard goods in this country, and they are now exported to foreign countries in increasing numbers. The excellence of the goods, and the reputation they enjoy at home, and overseas, is well testified by the number of honours bestowed by industrial exhibitions on the proprietor of the firm, Mr. K. Harimoto.

The following are a few of the medals the firm has received:—

Medal of Honour, by the 10th Nara Prefectural Exhibition, 1883; Medal of Honour, by the Osaka Prefectural Exhibition of the Substitutes for Imported Goods, 1887; Third Class Medal, by the Exhibition of Osaka Industrial Products, 1892; Medal of Honour, by the Columbus International Fair at Chicago, 1893; Medal of Improvement, by the 4th Domestic Industrial Exhibition, 1895; 2nd Class Medal, by the Exhibition of Staple Products of Osaka, 1900; 2nd Class Medal, by the 5th Domestic Industrial Exhibition, 1904.

The firm is situated at 1-chome Hondencho-dori, Nishiku, Osaka.

HIGUCHI YUKICHI SHOTEN.

(Y. HIGUCHI & CO.)

HATTERS in Japan have lately succeeded in improving their manufactures, and enlarging their business scope. As a result, the goods they turn out are on an equal to the best makes in Europe. The import of



MANUFACTURES BY THE CO.

foreign goods has been largely curtailed, and some goods are even being exported.

According to the latest official report, the annual export of Japanese hats and caps amounts to over ¥5,000,000.

The Taiwan rinto braid hats, Okinawa adamba braid hats, and braided paper hats, are well received in America, Australia, and other countries, and the annual export amounts to ¥3,000,000. The war in Europe has helped this line of business, many countries having taken hats from Japan, as they are unable to obtain them from Europe.

Y. Higuchi & Co., No. 29, Dojima-Kita-machi, Kitaku, Osaka, which was founded in 1895, has had much experience in this line. The firm has a staff of trained experts in its employ, under whom a large number of hands work day and night, to produce different kinds of hats for the foreign market.

The firm has succeeded in establishing connections with first rate import firms in America, Australia, British India, Siam, China, the Dutch Indies, the Philippines, and other countries, and its annual business represents one fourth of the whole trade in this line of goods.

The firm's specialty is to produce Taiwan rinto hats, Okinawa adamba hats, and paper braided hats. For the collection of raw materials the firm has branch offices in Taiwan and Okinawa. In Taiwan, the firm has a permanent contract with the Taiko manufacturers for their manufactures, which are all handled by this firm.

The firm makes it a point to sell at the lowest possible prices, and is prepared to meet any demand buyers may be pleased to make.

HIRANO DAIZU KOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE HIRANO BEAN CAKES CO., LTD.)

THIS company was established in 1912, and is presided over by Mr. Heibei Hirano. The manufactures are termed the "gotoku daizugasu" (bean cakes with five special merits). The merits claimed by the company are: first, large proportion of such elements as nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potassium; second, being very effective; third, being easily ground; fourth, being very cheap; and fifth, being very liberally packed. As the factory is in an experimental stage, soja-beans to the amount of only a few hundred *koku* are now used a day. It is expected, however, that the factory will show a great productive capacity in the not distant future. This is the only company in Japan that is engaged in this line of industry. The fact is that the industry is attended with the danger of explosion con-

sequent upon the use of volatile oil. This makes the business unattractive, profitable as it is.

Mr. Heibei Hirano, the founder and president of the company, represents the third generation of the house of Hirano. He is still in the prime of life, and besides the manufacture of bean cakes attends to various forms of business, such as the wholesale trade in wheat flour, the manufacture of saké, the sale of rubber, etc. Foremost amongst these are the wholesale trade in wheat flour and manufacture of bean cakes. All these branches of business are managed by able directors, selected from among the staff on the principle of faithfulness. There is, therefore, no doubt as to the future development of the company.

MR. ISAWA RI-ICHIRO.

(BRUSH MANUFACTURER.)

BRUSHES rank among the foremost of Japan's exported articles, though they do not figure as a separate item on the official returns. The commencement of this trade was made by a Kyoto manufacturer, in the early years of Meiji Era, who exhibited his manufactures at the World's Fair at Paris.

The Kyoto manufacturer who initiated this large trade was Mr. Ri-ichiro Isawa, whose business is situated at No. 7, Nishinotoin, Nishiki-no-koji-Agaru, Kyoto. His manufactures include:—

Kalsomine white wash, bill posters' paste, paper hangers, stucco wall, graining, colour, mottling, varnish, glue, stencil, distemper, damping, paint brushes, etc., etc.

This firm is one of the oldest and most prominent brush makers in Japan, the name of the firm being mentioned in the list of manufacturers in Kyoto, published more than 450 years ago. From that early date down to the present day the highest standard of excellence has been maintained by this firm, and "Isawa Brushes" are noted for their excellence and durability.

Mr. Ri-ichiro Isawa has been awarded many medals and other marks of honour by industrial exhibitions both

at home and abroad. The following are a few of the most prominent:—Silver medal, by the Fifth International Industrial Exhibition, 1903; Gold medal, by the Anglo-



MR. R. ISAWA.

Japanese Alliance Exhibition, 1910; Gold medal, by the Semarang Industrial Exhibition, 1914.

ISHIKAWA PENSAKI SEIZOSHO.

(ISHIKAWA & CO., LTD.)

THE firm of Ishikawa & Co., Ltd., is situated at No. 11, Higashigoken-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo. The works were established in 1907 by Mr. Tokumatsu Ishikawa, the present proprietor. The reputation of the company is now known not only throughout Japan but also abroad, and large orders are received from different quarters. Mr. Ishikawa is a man of originality, as is fully manifested in his works, which are equipped with machines of his own

contrivance. His services outside his own business are also noteworthy. He has had many articles patented and registered as utility models, the most conspicuous being the artificial arm, under the name of the "Artificial arm of the Nogi system," invented soon after the close of the Russo-Japanese War. For this he received eulogies from the late General Count Nogi.

Specialities:—Gold pen marked G, steel pen marked G,

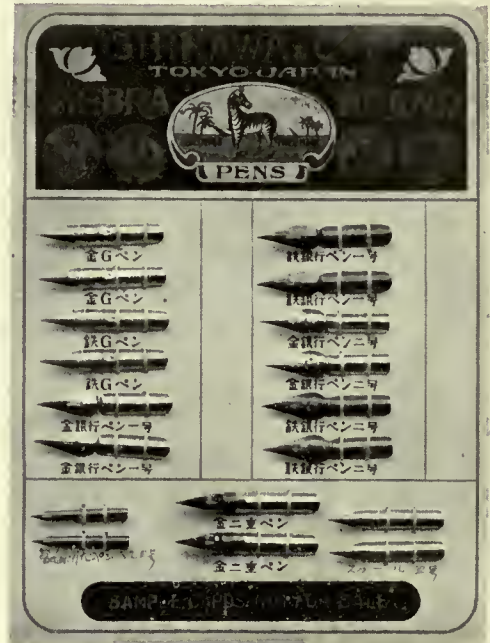
gold banking pen No. I., steel banking pen No. I., gold banking pen No. II., steel banking pen No. II., gold double-nib pen, school pen, No. V. and drawing pen No. 695.

Owing to the steady expansion of Ishikawa & Co. the home products will no doubt continue to increase, and, in fact, the



MR. T. ISHIKAWA.

These are all excellent in every respect and "Zebra Brand" is generally associated with the best home made pens. Up to 1915, the annual output of pens in this country was only about ¥50,000 and the greater part of the demand was met by the imports, chiefly from Great Britain.



SAMPLES OF NIBS.

company has already decided upon a considerable enlargement of its factory.

ITO SAKUSAN SEIZOSHO.

(THE ITO ACETIC AND CHEMICAL WORKS.)

THESE works, managed by Mr. Genjiro Ito, a graduate of the Imperial University, occupy an important place in Japan's chemical industry, as they have succeeded in checking the import of acetic acid and allied goods, which amounted to more than a million yen. They have also perfected a process of producing chemicals.

It was established in 1904, by the present proprietor, and at first acetic acid alone was

manufactured. After four years, the works supplied the whole country with acetic acid. The excellence of the goods and the regularity of supply won a good reputation among the consumers.



THE ITO ACETIC AND CHEMICAL WORKS, OSAKA.

In 1912, the increased requirements of this country were successfully met, and the export of a large volume was initiated by the works, as the equipment had been improved and was in the best possible working order. Parti-

cularly after the outbreak of the war in Europe, the export trade was enlarged. All requirements of rubber workers in the East have since been supplied by this form.

Besides acetic acid, the works have recently inaugurated the manufacture of lead acetate, sodium acetate, and other salts of acetic acid; all demands in this country for these goods have been fully met.

Toward the end of 1915 another factory, named the Ito Electric-Chemical Works, was established by Mr. Ito, for

developing the electric chemical industry. Peroxide of soda, metallic sodium, and other chemicals are produced, sufficient to meet the demands in this country.

In 1916, another works was initiated by Mr. Ito, under the name of the Ito Glass Works, for the purpose of manufacturing window glass. Excellent results were obtained toward the end of July.

These works are situated at Shinkita-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka.

I W A K I G A R A S U S E I Z O S H O .

(THE IWAKI GLASS MANUFACTORY.)

THIS factory, situated at No. 41, Kikugawa-cho, 1-chome, Honjo-ku, Tokyo, was established in July, 1882. Up to that time glass was manufactured in this country by the old method. This firm took the initiative in introducing the British method and began to make various kinds of coloured glass. In May, 1889, the factory was favoured with orders from the Imperial Household Department to manufacture the utensils etc., bearing the Imperial crests, and since that time the factory has had the patronage of that Department. In 1890, various glass articles were exhibited at the Third Domestic Industrial Exhibition, and were awarded the second-class silver medal and other medals of merits. In June of the same year, the Crown Prince purchased some of these exhibits. In 1899, the proprietor of the factory visited America, on a tour of inspection. After his return home, many improvements were introduced in the construction of the factory, as well as in the method of manufacturing the articles. In April, 1901, various articles were exhibited at the Exhibition for Glass and other goods. These were awarded a second class silver medal. Numerous medals and certificates of merit have been awarded for goods manufactured by the factory at various Exhibitions. In 1912, the Optical Lens Depart-

ment was established, and the manufacture of lens for light-houses, and search-lights was commenced. These being



THE IWAKI GLASS MANUFACTORY, TOKYO.

orders from the Naval Department. Large quantities of glassware are being exported to foreign countries.

IZUMI SEIYUSHO.

(IZUMI OIL AND PAINT CO.)

THE Izumi Oil and Paint Co. (partnership) is located at No. 1,372, 3-chome, Sakuragawa-cho, Namba, Minami-ku, Osaka. The company was organized on April 5th, 1912. At the time of the organization the works were of only 200 *tsubo* and provided with a few sets of machines, manufacturing boiled oil, fat, lubricating oil, etc. While gradually improving the methods of manufacture, the company commenced the manufacture of such paints as red lead, lead carbonate, etc., by extending the works and by the instalment of new machines. By dint of strenuous efforts for the improvement of articles and for the extension

red lead as the chief material with some addition of white paints. Being steady in quality and clear in colour it stands unrivalled and is supplied to all the noted shipbuilding companies.

2. Launching tallow:—The manufacture of launching tallow of good quality had been a matter of impossibility in this country until the company received the English tallow from the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Company and produced tallow in no way inferior thereto after hard study and many experiments. Specialities of the tallow made by the company consist in fineness of quality, strong cohesive power and



THE DESTROYER "HAMAKAZE" PAINTED WITH TALLOW MANUFACTURED BY THE CO.



S.S. "SIBERIA MARU" PAINTED WITH TALLOW MANUFACTURED BY THE CO., AND MR. Y. IZUMI.

of the market, the company has at last attained the present prosperity.

Materials are purchased from Hokuroku, Sanin, Tokyo, Hokkaido and other districts at home and also from Great Britain, America and other foreign countries. For the refining of these materials, steam engines, motors, rollers and all other necessary machines of the latest pattern are employed. The company makes it a principle to sell the largest possible quantity of goods with the least possible profit. The market covers all Japan and Hankow, Swatow, Manchuria, Vladivostock, Shanghai and British India.

SPECIALITIES:—1. White zinc paint.—This is made by a special arrangement which the company had patented, using

absence of any tendency to crack after being painted. Being of such superior quality, it is used by the Mitsubishi, Kawasaki, Uraga and other dock companies, and the Osaka Iron Works. Tallow applied to the torpedo boat destroyer *Hamakaze*, launched at the Mitsubishi Dockyard on October 31st, 1916, was the production of the company. It has also been applied to the *Hyuga*, the largest battleship ever built in Japan. The article thus enjoys an excellent reputation, and the demand is steadily increasing.

3. Red oxide paint:—This paint is good for the protection of warships, merchantmen, bridges, etc., from rust. It is not only far more effective than red lead but also is quick in drying, beautiful in colour, and moderate in price.

KAKUICHI GOMU GOSHI KAISHA.

(THE KAKUICHI RUBBER CO.)

THE Kakuichi Rubber Co., which is regarded by the public as one of the leading rubber works in Japan, is one of many enterprises maintained by the Abe Family, of Osaka. In March, 1906, it was founded by Mr. Kinjiro Abe, in view of the undeveloped state of the rubber industry in this country, and the heavy import of foreign goods. It is situated at Uraye, Sagisu-machi, Nishinari-gori, Osaka prefecture, and is named the Kakuichi Rubber Co. (a limited partnership).

At first many technical difficulties had to be overcome, but Mr. Abe tided them over, and in spite of heavy losses effected a great improvement in the working of the manufactory, which gradually bettered his products. A laboratory was established to assist the manufactory in improving the goods.

The public demand increased, and in March, 1910, it was necessary to convert the concern into a limited partnership, with an authorised capital of ¥300,000.

The reconstruction of the factory, repairs and extension of the plant were commenced. When all these were finished, the manufactory was equipped with a steam engine, of 150 horse-power, an electric motor of 30 horse-power, four boilers, two calendars, ten mixing mills, ten hydraulic presses, thirty vulcanizing pans, and several other pieces of machinery.

Now tyres of various sizes and uses, sheet rubber, rubber pipes, rubber belts, ebonite, and other rubber goods

are produced. According to the latest report, the annual production amounts to 1,500,000 lbs. valued at ¥1,450,000.

The company's sale rooms are at No. 12, 2-chome, Ginza, Tokyo; and No. 25, South Gate Street, Seoul, Chosen. The company has agents in Osaka, Tokyo, Nagoya, Yokohama, and Shanghai, the latter of which principally conduct overseas trade.



THE KAKUICHI RUBBER CO., OSAKA.

The quality of the goods manufactured by the Kakuichi Rubber Co., is uniform and excellent, a fact well acknowledged by the public. Many medals and prizes have been awarded to the company by exhibitions, both at home and abroad.

This concern is managed by Messrs. Kinjiro Abe and Hikotaro Abe, representatives of the well-known family of Abe.

KAMIJO ENPITSU SEIZOSHOU.

(THE KAMIJO LEAD PENCIL WORKS.)

THE Kamijō Lead Pencil Works are located at Yanagishima, Kamedo-machi, Minami-Katsushikagori, near Tokyo, and are under the management of Mr. Chōjirō Kamijō, of Yokoyama-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. The works consist of ten buildings and stands on a site

covering an area of over 1,100 *tsubo*. Operatives in employ number 250, of which 50 are female-workers. Specialities comprise "Niko-niko," "Chūkun," "Aikoku," "Chūko," "Star," and many other kinds of pencils. The works were established as far back as 1878 by Mr. Kōsuke Kamijō,

father of the present president, jointly with Mr. Tokuyemon Kawahara. This was the first lead pencil works started in Japan. They were at first confronted by great difficulties in the way of obtaining proper materials. After searching inquiries they managed to get black lead from the provinces of Satsuma and Etchu and white cryptomaria from the provinces of Izu and Shinano. It was in the year 1879 that the cryptomaria was first used by the company. The other manufacturers of pencils then followed the example of the Kamijō Works in the use of the same wood. The company made more and more efforts for the improvement of the manufacture, and the business gradually prospered. After repeated examinations it decided that the black lead produced in the province of Satsuma was the best, and opened the operation of black lead lines in the province by obtaining the concession from the Government. During the Japan-China war the works were first favoured with orders by both Army and Navy Departments. Soon afterwards, the articles found an outlet in China, Korea and the South Sea Islands. In 1901, the business was succeeded to by Mr. Chōjirō Kamijō, the present president, and eldest

son of Mr. Kōsuke Kamijō. Since the annexation of Chosen to Japan, the works have largely imported black lead from there. Chosen abounds in the metal of superior quality. The works are now equipped with machines of the latest fashion turning out superior pencils to the amount of about 30,000 gross per month.

One of the remarkable services rendered by the works recently is the manufacture of a one *sen* pencil, intended for the use of school boys and girls. Once these were put on the market, with the happy name of "Niko-niko Enpitsu" (smiling pencil), they were highly welcomed and the demand increased with great rapidity.

The articles are exported to a considerable extent, chiefly to China and the South Sea Islands. Of various brands, those of peacock, peony and bat are most favoured in China. Owing to the stoppage of the exports of German pencils consequent on the war, the manufactures of the Kamijō Works have of late years shown a marked activity both in China and the South Sea Islands. They have also found a market in Great Britain, America, Russia and other countries.

KANEKO ENPITSU SEIZOSHO.

(THE KANEKO PENCIL WORKS.)

THE Kaneko Pencil Works are located at No. 204, Sarue-ura-machi, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo. The business was started in 1887 by Mr. Chiyokichi Kaneko, the present



PENCILS MADE BY THE WORKS.

proprietor of the works, which were established in 1892. At the time of the organization of the works, the pencil industry was as yet quite undeveloped in this country. There were then only a few manufactories in the city. These

were all poorly equipped, working almost entirely by hand, and the manufactures were, therefore, far from satisfactory.

Mr. Kaneko did all in his power to improve the manufacture. He gradually equipped his works with imported machines of the latest pattern and tried his utmost to use the best possible materials. Despite his efforts, however, he often experienced hard times, due to the pressure brought to bear on his business by the imported pencils and the general dullness in the industry. But he strove for the improvement and development of the manufacture, and his efforts have at last been crowned with the present prosperity. The annual output amounts at present to about 100,000 gross of superior pencils. The works are daily receiving large orders, too large to execute. In truth, the object with which Mr. Kaneko started the business was not so much to produce the largest supply of pencils as the production of the best possible articles. He is still making efforts with this end in view, and expects to introduce his manufactures to the world market in the near future. That he will succeed in the attempt there is no doubt.

KANTO SAN SO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE KANTO ACID AND ALKALI WORKS, LTD.)

THESE works are one of the largest of their sort in the whole of the East, and also one of the oldest. They were established by the Imperial Japanese Government, in the early years of Meiji, as an adjunct to the Imperial Printing Bureau, for the purpose of manufacturing sulphuric acid and other chemicals. They were transferred to the charge of the Imperial Household Property Superintendent Bureau, but in December, 1895, were sold to private individuals.

The works were controlled, as a limited partnership, with a capital of ¥95,000 and named the Oji Manufactory. In the following year, they were converted into a joint stock company, with a capital of ¥500,000 and renamed the

ber acid, Hydrochloric acid, Bleaching powder and Sodium sulphide.

On account of the excellence of these goods, high honours have been conferred at industrial exhibitions. Among them, the Tokyo Taisho Industrial Exhibition awarded the Grand Prize of Honour to the company in 1914.

The market for these goods is ever increasing, their excellent quality being acknowledged. At home and in Taiwan, Chosen, China, and Oceania the company's goods occupy a prominent place in the market.

According to the company's latest report, dated June



THE KANTO ACID AND ALKALI WORKS, ŌJI, TOKYO.

Kanto Acid and Alkali Works, Ltd., when the plant and buildings were removed to the present site, on the river Arakawa.

In 1911 the capital was doubled, for the purpose of enlarging the plant, but the result was inadequate to meet the increased demand for the goods, so that in the following year it was again increased to the present figure of ¥1,500,000.

The works produce the following goods:—

Super-phosphate, Mixed manure, Copper, Caustic soda, Soda ash, Manganese sulphate, Lime sulphur solution, Sanso Clarifier, Purified concentrated sulphuric acid 66°B, Concentrated sulphuric acid 65°B, Sulphuric acid 60°B, Cham-

ber acid, 30th, 1916, the paid up capital is ¥1,225,000, against ¥1,500,000 of the authorised capital. The total amount of reserve funds accumulated stands at ¥409,999. The net profit for the half year is ¥448,709. The business having developed to such an extent, a dividend of 25 per cent. per annum was paid at the end of the first half of 1916.

The company's officers are as follows:—

EIHACHIRO TANAKA, Esq.	...	...	...	President.
YASUBEI KONISHI, Esq.	...	...	...	Director.
ARINOBU FUKUHARA, Esq.	...	...	...	"
UICHIRO ISHIKAWA, Esq.	...	...	...	"
TOKUBEI MORITOMO, Esq.	...	...	...	"
SEIICHI MATSUMURA, Esq.	...	...	...	Auditor.
ZUI WADA, Esq.	...	...	...	"

MR. KATSUSHIRO MASUTARO.

(MAKER OF CELLULOID ARTICLES.)

MR. KATSUSHIRO'S business office is situated at No. 285, Koume-cho, Mukojima, Honjo-ku, Tokyo, and was established in January, 1916. Its factory is located at Terajima-mura, Minami-Katsushika-gori, Tokyo-fu,

factory, with a view to contributing to the development of this industry in Japan. Though not many months have passed since the factory was established, much advance has been made in the art of manufacture, and the business is in



THE KATSUSHIRO'S CELLULOID WORKS, TOKYO.

the manufactures comprising celluloid toys and other celluloid articles.

Despite the fact that the celluloid industry is very promising, it is still in its infancy in this country. The celluloid goods manufactured in Japan have been very inferior to those made in foreign countries in point of quality, etc. In view of this fact, Mr. Katsushiro established the present

a fair way to gradual expansion. The factory covers an area of over 1,500 *tsubo*, and additional buildings are now in course of construction. 130 workmen are employed.

Great care is being used in the production of the articles; they are of superior quality, and moderate in price. The goods are principally exported to North and South America, Canada, Australia, India and the South Seas.

KIMMON SHOKAI.

(THE KIMMON METER WORKS.)



MR. D. JŪMONJI AND HIS KIMMON METER WORKS, TOKYO.

THIS firm, situated at No. 1234, Hiramatsu, Sugamo, Kitatoshima-gori, Tokyo-fu, which is under the management of Mr. Daigen Jūmonji, is exclusively engaged in the manufacture of Gas-meters, and Water Measurement apparatus. Mr. Daigen Jūmonji is a younger brother of Mr. Shinsuke Jumonji, a well-known shooting expert, and shows great interest in new undertakings; whatever they be. At the time of the Sino-Japanese War, he imported the Kerosene Motor and the Cinematograph apparatus into this country. Besides this, he is interested in many new businesses, including fire-extinguishers and fire-arms. Later, acting on the advice of Shidzuka Utsuui, Professor of the Tokyo Technical School, he commenced the manufacture of Gas-meters. He made many improvements in his goods. The Tokyo Gas Company places orders for between 200 to 300 pieces each month. In 1906, the Yokohama Gas Com-

pany followed suit, and the following year the Nagoya Gas Company favoured the firm with orders for these goods. With the development of the enterprise, many improvements have been introduced, until at last a complete dry meter, characteristic of the firm, was invented. It met with the approval of customers throughout the country, and a market for the goods has been opened in Formosa, Chosen, Man-

churia and other countries. Up to the present, 200,000 pieces have been sold. The water measurement apparatus was first manufactured in 1906, and after unremitting study a complete apparatus was invented. These are supplied to the Water Works Bureau in Tokyo, the Army, the Navy and similar institutions in various cities throughout the country.

KIMURA ISHIWATA SHOKAI.

(THE KIMURA ASBESTOS CO.)

THIS firm is a private concern, founded and managed by Mr. Shin-ichi Kimura, a well-known business man, whose competence in business is universally acknowledged.



MR. S. KIMURA.

The head office and factory are situated at No. 1758, Oimachi, Ebara-gori, Tokyo prefecture. The factory covers an area of 600 *tsubo*, and its producing capacity is estimated at ¥200,000 per annum.

Since the initiation, in October, 1906, the business of the firm has thrived, because of the competent management, and the excellence of goods produced. In Osaka, the company has established a branch office, to handle the increasing business in that part of the Empire. In Tokyo, Messrs. Takata & Co., Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, has been appointed sole agents for the city and district.

Mr. Kimura had many friends to help him in his time of need, among them being Messrs. Takata & Co., who came to his rescue when he made it known that he was

firmly determined to follow his method of doing business, in spite of many threatening difficulties, and who have since acted as sole agents for the firm.

With the help of the company, Mr. Kimura developed his enterprise freely and effectively, and his firm is now makers by appointment to the Imperial Navy.

Mr. Kimura's factory is equipped with up-to-date machines and appliances, and though the annual production is not very large the manufactures turned out by the factory are known as the best and most durable in the market. He despises manufacturers who turn out shoddy goods for the consideration of temporary advantages and profits.

At present, the factory manufactures asbestos belts, pipes, covers for preserving heat, fire-proof paint, asbestos



MANUFACTURES MADE BY THE CO.

cotton, asbestos fine yarns, and other asbestos goods. The asbestos heat preserving medicine, which is known as "Kimura" heat preserver, is especially esteemed by the public. It is patented by Mr. Kimura in Japan.

KINKOZAN SHOTEN.

(THE KINKOZAN POTTERY.)

THIS manufactory is one of the most famous producers of Satsuma and Awata ware in this country. It is also one of the oldest kilns extant in the old capital of the Empire, having been founded in 1645, at Awata, Kyoto, where the firm still has its main office.

The present proprietor, Mr. Sobei Kinkozan, is the seventh of the line of Kinkozans, and the best features of the famous Kinkozan ware have been introduced by him. In 1865, he decided to extend the market for his ware overseas, and devised a new method for the composition of colours. This was a splendid success, and the name of Kinkozan was soon known all over the world.



MR. S. KINKOZAN.

In 1909, a great extension was effected in the factory, a complete set of up-to-date machines being set up. Thus Mr. Sobei Kinkozan could increase his production, to meet the ever growing demand. He introduced a thousand innovations in the use of liquid gold, the construction of kilns, and the use of glaze. By these methods he could manufacture porcelain ware of large sizes and shorten the duration of heating in the kilns. The somewhat dull colouring of the former Awata ware was made more brilliant. Also the monotony of designs, which was thought to be characteristic of Awata ware, could be eliminated by these innovations and more variegated designs were introduced.

The manufactory has nearly a hundred kilns of various

types and uses, and can produce almost all known varieties of Awata and Satsuma ware. There is a special exhibit arranged in the manufactory, to show the process from raw clay to the most exquisitely finished products, for which the kilns are famous all over the world. Visitors are welcome, and are shown how these articles are brought into existence. The firm cannot be omitted from the programme of visitors to the old capital of Japan.



THE KINKOZAN POTTERY, KYOTO.

The products of the firm are now primarily intended for export to Europe and America. America is at present the best purchaser of Mr. Kinkozan's famous articles, after which come England, France, Italy, and British possessions. The total value of the firm's annual export is estimated at considerably over ¥500,000.

KOKU-KO-SHA.

(THE KOKU-KO-SHA & CO., LTD.)

THE Head Office of this Company is situated at No. 370, Kirigaya, Osaki-machi, Ebara-gori, near Tokyo. An agency stands at No. 21, Minami-Demma-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. The manufacture of stationery in Japan long remained undeveloped, and the articles were therefore far inferior to the western goods. The Company came into

existence for the purpose of improving this important industry. The principal articles it produces at present are carbon paper, various kinds of lead pencils, chalks and ink. The Company contemplates manufacturing many other kinds of goods. The excellent reputation the manufactures enjoy on account of their superior quality is largely due to

Mr. Oki Tsuchiya, Managing Director of the Company, who has spent many years in London. While there he made a close investigation of various kinds of stationery.

with which his works are equipped. The carbon paper manufactured by the company is in no way inferior to the western paper, and the pencils are superior to those



THE BUSINESS OFFICE IN
KYOBASHI, TOKYO.



MR. O. TSUCHIYA AND THE FACTORY
OF THE KOKU-KO-SHA, OSAKI, TOKYO.

He sent experts to the factories in Europe and America to learn the advanced art of manufacture, and also imported from abroad machines of the latest pattern,

hitherto manufactured in Japan. The company's capital is now ¥200,000, but there is a plan to shortly increase it to ¥1,000,000 for a further extension of business.

K I R I J U B E I S H O T E N .

(J . K I R I & C O .)

THE firm of J. Kiri & Co., presided over by Mr. Jubei Kiri, is situated at Nishi-Umegae-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka.

This company is one of the leading manufacturers and wholesale dealers in lamp chimneys in this country.

Ever since its inauguration in 1886 the company has steadily developed. The company's workshop is working in full swing, owing to the outbreak of hostilities. The prosperity attained by the firm is accounted for by punctuality in the execution of orders, selection of the best possible materials and careful refining of the articles.

Principal destinations abroad: Australia, India, China and Southern Islands. The firm is ready to accept orders at short notice, being equipped with a large stock of every description of goods it deals in.

Accordingly the goods manufactured by this company can be compared favourably with foreign articles.



MR. J. KIRI.

MR. KOSHIBA DAIJIRO.

(MANUFACTURE DE CARROSSERIES DE LUXE.)

MR. KOSHIBA, DAIJIRO was born at Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo, in September, 1871, the



THE STATE CARRIAGE MADE BY MR. D. KOSHIBA.

eldest son of Mr. Sadagoro Koshiba. After finishing his preliminary education in this country, he visited France

in 1888, and entered the Polytechnic School, at Montilimar. After six years' hard study, he graduated from the school, but he still remained, and received training in the construction of carriages.

In 1898, he returned home and was appointed carriage builder to the Imperial Household Department, since when many State carriages have been constructed by him, or under his direct supervision.

The grand Imperial carriage was built by him soon after the Russo-Japanese war was brought to an end, it being used in the triumphal return of the late Emperor Meiji from the Imperial Headquarters.

The Coronation State carriage was also constructed by Mr. Koshiba in October, 1915, when H.I.M. the Emperor formally ascended the Throne, in Kyoto.

In April, 1916, Mr. Koshiba was decorated by the French President with the Palme d'Officier d'Academie.

KOTOBUKI SEIYENSHO.

(THE KOTOBUKI GRASS RUG MANUFACTORY.)

THE Kotobuki Grass Rug Manufactory, situated at Osaki, Ebara-gori, Tokyo, was the first manufacturer



in Japan to utilize grass in manufacturing rugs and floor coverings. During the seven years since the firm's found-

ation, the requirements of the foreign buyers, and the change in their taste has been assiduously studied, and great improvements have been effected. The Kotobuki Grass Rugs



WEAVING MAT DEPARTMENT.

are considered the best of their kind in this country, even excelling American goods in design and quality.

A number of patent rights are held by the manufactory

for designs, and new devices applied to the manufactures. The excellence of these improvements have been well appreciated by the public, the proof of which is shown in the number of honours awarded at exhibitions at home and abroad. The Panama Canal Commemoration Exhibition, at San Francisco, the Tokyo Taisho Exhibition in Tokyo, and the Exhibition of New Inventions, in Tokyo, granted the highest honours awarded, to the manufactory, in recognition of the superior goods turned out.

The manufactory has an export department at Kobe, which manages the factory on the most up-to-date lines. The goods supplied through the export department are uniform and cheap, and when large orders are lodged, the firm does not deviate from the usual course of business, but maintains uniformity of quality and equality in price.

Messrs. W. & J. Sloane act as agents in America, and through the New York firm the manufactory's goods have been supplied to American buyers, under the name of



PRINTING MAT DEPARTMENT.

“Lenox” according to the grades and descriptions of goods supplied.

KYOKUTO ENPITSU GOSHI KAISHA.

(THE FAR EASTERN PENCIL MANUFACTURING CO.)

THIS company, which is a partnership, organized by Messrs. Torashiro Nakane, Shikajiro Shimomura, and Keisaku Osawa, manufactures all qualities and grades of pencils, raw materials for the manufacture of pencils, all accessories of pencils, and other kindred articles, besides exporting and importing these articles.

The company's main office is at No. 6, Shinizumi-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, with a large factory at Miyanaka, Sugamo-mura, Tokyo-fu. Under the competent supervision of Mr. Keisaku Osawa, over two hundred hands are employed in the factory, producing more than 30,000 gross a month.



MR. K. OSAWA.

In 1911, the business was founded by Mr. Keisaku Osawa, who now controls the company's affairs, as the managing director. It was at first named the Far Eastern Pencil Manufactory.

At that time this line of industry was still in the initial stage of development, and the production was mostly



THE KYOKUTO PENCIL MANUFACTURING CO., TOKYO.

in the hands of poor artisans. It was carried on at best by small capitalists, as manual work. Therefore, all articles

produced were of inferior quality. This line was far behind other lines of industry or educational works in the race of progress.

Mr. Keisaku Osawa noticed the defect in this country's industrial system, and studied the problem from every standpoint. He commenced his business on the lines of modern factory management, concentrating his efforts on the production of the best possible grades and qualities.

The selection of materials was undertaken by him, as the success of business depended upon it. He imported cedar wood from America, for the extra grades, and "onko" wood from Karafuto and Hokkaido for the other qualities. Black lead was imported; thus he produced the best possible article, which can compare favourably with the best goods Europe supply.

When the business was established, and the manufactures were perfected, the great conflict in Europe com-

menced, and the pencil manufacturers in this country were faced with a great problem. All shipments from Europe were stopped immediately after the actual outbreak of war, and the firm was forced to meet all demands, not only from the domestic market, but from all Eastern countries as well.

In view of this situation, Mr. Keisaku Osawa, converted his private manufactory into a partnership, with the support of his friends Messrs. Torashiro Nakane and Shikajiro Shimomura, in June, 1915, and with the capital increased he enlarged the factory, and installed a number of machines.

The company undertakes to manufacture for the market in European Russia, in addition to the specialties for the domestic and the Eastern markets. The company's plant is thus worked to its fullest capacity. Mr. Keisaku Osawa is not content with what he has achieved and intends to further develop the business.

KYOMOTO GARASU SEIZOSHO.

(THE KYOMOTO GLASS WARES MANUFACTURING FACTORY.)

THIS factory was founded in 1909, by Mr. Zentaro Kyomoto, at No. 612, 2-chome, Kujominami-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka, for the purpose of manufacturing and supplying bottles, vials, and other glass ware, to the domestic and foreign markets.

TRADE  MARK.

Since the foundation of the works, the proprietor, Mr. Kyomoto, has paid special attention to the improvement of quality, and studied all samples of foreign goods. He has produced especially good ware, of olive colour, as the result of many years' study.

Mr. Kyomoto manufactures excellent goods, at the smallest possible cost. In the manufacture of export goods he has no rival. He exports his goods to China, British India, Australia, and the Dutch Indies, and his trade-mark, which is registered, is regarded as a mark of excellence.

The factory uses "Kyomoto Osaka" as its telegraphic address, preferring A.B.C. 5th Edition in codified messages in all international dealings.

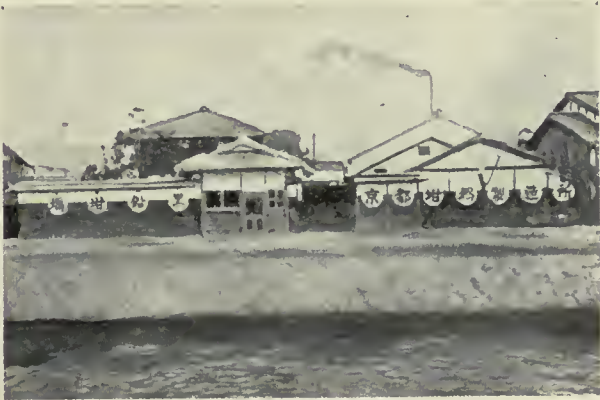


MR. Z. KYOMOTO.

KYOTO RUTSUBO SEIZOSHO.

(THE KYOTO GRAPHITE CRUCIBLE MANUFACTORY.)

THIS is one of the most prominent factories in this particular line of industry, which has quite recently developed in this country. It is situated at Shichijo, Higashi-



THE KYOTO GRAPHITE CRUCIBLE MANUFACTORY.

Kawabata, Kyoto, and equipped with up-to-date appliances and machinery.

It was erected in 1904, and in respect to practical experience no other crucible manufacturers in this country can compare. In addition to all sizes and qualities of graphite crucibles and their accessories, it turns out all kinds and grades of powder graphite, its annual production running into several million sets.

The up-to-date plant with which the factory is equipped, the staff of trained experts and skilled hands, whom the manufactory has trained during the past decades, and the management which is most systematic and well balanced, have produced goods most suited for a variety of uses, besides being the cheapest on the market. In turning out a great variety of goods, the factory has no rival, and its stock, which is very large, comprises almost every requirement.

The highly-developed efficiency is acknowledged, and shipbuilders, copper refiners, railway companies, steel works, and metal workers in Japan, Chosen, Taiwan, and China



CRUCIBLES MADE BY THE MANUFACTORY.

use the crucibles the Kyoto Graphite Crucible Manufactory turn out. They have been appointed makers to the arsenals, the Imperial Army and Imperial Navy.

MASAKI ICHIKAWA ENPITSU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE MASAKI AND ICHIKAWA PENCIL CO., LTD.)

THIS company is considered one of the greatest manufacturers and exporters of pencils in Japan, and its business is characterised by constant progress. At the time of writing the company is engaged in enlarging its plant, at the new site selected for the factory.

The extensive business carried on by the company was originally managed by Mr. Niroku Masaki, the present Managing Director of the company, as a private concern, at Naito-cho, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo, with a branch factory at Ochiai-mura, a suburban district of Tokyo.

Mr. Niroku Masaki, the founder of this business, was

born at Kose-mura, Saga-gori, Saga prefecture, in January, 1848. At the time when the country was convulsed with political upheavals, as a result of Commodore Perry's visit to this country, he was a lad of eighteen. Being convinced of the necessity of foreign intercourse, he went to Nagasaki and learnt English.

Immediately after the Imperial Restoration, Mr. Masaki came to Yokohama and obtained employment in a trading firm. His ability and diligence soon secured for him a place of trust with his employers, and during the four years he was in the firm he was rapidly promoted.

In 1873 Mr. Masaki joined the Kiryu Kosho Kaisha, a large trading establishment in Tokyo, and managed the company's metallurgical works. While in the service of this company, he was despatched to Philadelphia, in 1876, to take charge of the company's exhibits, at the international fair held there; he was thus able to inspect the advanced state of the American industries.



MR. N. MASAKI.

A powerful fillip, however, was given him to begin the manufacture of pencils at the Paris International Fair in 1877, to which he was again despatched by the company to look after the company's exhibits. Among other things pencils of choice grade attracted the attention of Mr. Masaki, when he reflected upon the state of the stationery industry in his own country and resolved to devote his life to the development of this line of business in Japan.

After many years' investigations and experiments Mr. Masaki started the manufacture of pencil-lead at Yamashita-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, in 1885 as a side line. At first the business was a failure, but Mr. Masaki pushed on with his experiments. Attempts were at the same time made to invent a machine for the manufacture of cylinders and cases. After five years of struggle and difficulty the machine was perfected in 1890. The goods made with the new machine were soon placed on sale, and found a ready market, which gave Mr. Masaki encouragement to continue his operations.

A factory was founded at Naito-cho, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo, and later a branch at Ochiai-mura, where the manufacturing business was further enlarged. The sale of his manufactures also continued to increase. Particularly the Communications Bureau of the Department of Communications gave its patronage, which later proved to be one of the largest assets of the factory.

All this, however, was achieved only by whole-hearted endeavours, and in 1909 the reputation for his manufactures was firmly established and the public demand for his goods witnessed a remarkable increase.

In February, 1909, Mr. Masaki converted his business into a joint stock company, called the Masaki and Ichikawa Pencil Co., Ltd., and assumed the Managing Directorship of the new concern. Since then Mr. Masaki has been elected to the same post every term.

The company's factories at the time of its foundation covered only an area of over 200 *tsubo*, but the new factory built at Oi, a suburb of Tokyo, covers an area of 3,700 *tsubo*, brick buildings for workshops alone covering an area of 2,000 *tsubo*. Goods not only for the domestic market but excellent articles for overseas trade are manufactured in ever-increasing quantities.

MASUDA TASABURO SHOTEN.

(THE MASUDA FLOURING MILL.)

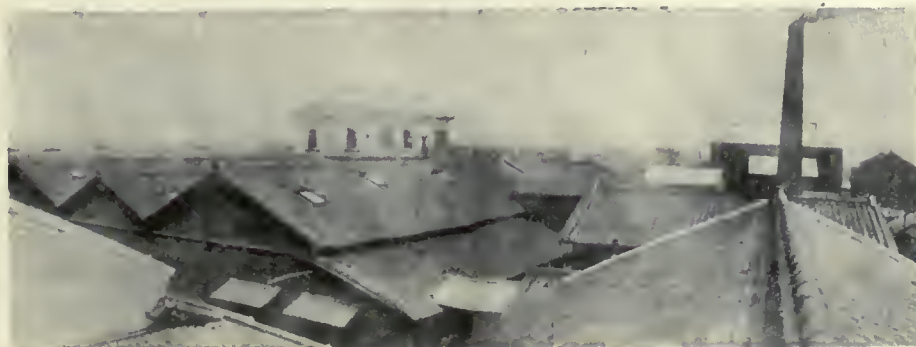
THIS firm, owned and controlled by Mr. Tasaburo Masuda, is divided into two sections. The first being the flour milling department, and the second as importers, exporters, and indent merchants, carry on an extensive overseas trade.

The head office is situated at Iwasaki-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka, with branch offices at Yariya-cho, Kyobashi-ku,

Tokyo, and 6-chome, Sakaye-machi, Kobe. The flour milling department is erected on the premises of the head office in Osaka. It was inaugurated more than a century ago, when this line of industry was conducted in a primitive manner. In the early years of Meiji, the mill was rebuilt and the roller process was adopted, when the output was greatly improved, and the goods branded with "Kaku

Hyaku" chop, were received with approval, not only in Osaka and district, where the mill's output had long been used, but in the North-Eastern Provinces as well.

After several extensions and improvements, the mill became one of the largest private mills in this country.



HEAD OFFICE OF THE MASUDA FLOUR MILL, OSAKA.

In 1898 the goods ranked among the best classes in the market. However, another extension was necessitated, owing to the increase in demand. A new plant, on the most up-to-date American model, was installed, on the premises of the head office, and it was in operation by 1904.

The mill collects grain from the district, where the best grades of wheat and barley are produced, and when the purchase in this country is short, the shortage is made up from imports. The wheat and barley are carefully selected before they are milled.

The process of milling is conducted with great care by experienced men and the result is excellent, the quality being equal to the best brands imported from America.

The output of the firm is exported to every part of the Empire, and to China, Java, the Straits Settlements, the Federated States of Malay, the Netherland Indies, and other parts of the East.

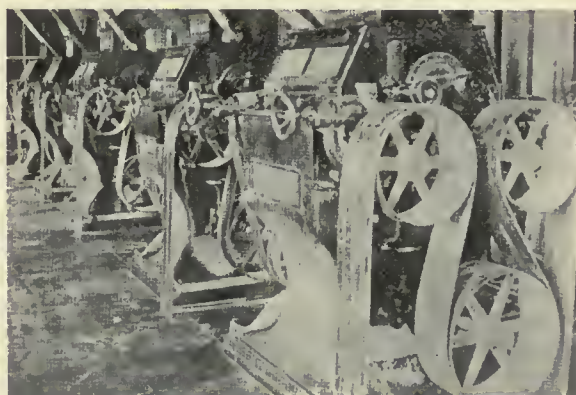
The second department was established twenty years ago, as importers, exporters, and indent merchants.

Its specialties are:—

IMPORTS:—Cereals, Wheat, Beans; Rice, Sugar; Chemicals, Drugs; Pulp; Hemp, Jute; Tops, Raw Cotton; Woollen and Linen Yarns; Window and Plate Glasses;

Metals, Ingots and Manufactured; Machinery Tools; Leathers, Hides, Skins; Tanning Materials; Manures, Sulphate of Ammonia; Nitrate of Soda, Bone Meal, Rape and Bean Cakes; Bones, Hoofs; Shells for Buttons; Tallow, Copra and Indian Rubber.

EXPORTS:—Rice, Wheat Flour; Peas, Beans, Peanuts; Chillies, Ginger, Isinglass, Loofahs; Canned Goods; Vegetable Wax; Copper, Antimony Ingots; Molybdenum and Wolfram Ores; Hard Wares; Oils of every description; Menthol Oil and Crystals; Peppermint; Cotton Waste, Cotton Yarn; Silk and Cotton Goods; Matches; Cement; Beers, Mineral Waters; Rubber Goods; Porcelain, Glass and Enamelled Wares; Hard Wood Timbers; Wood Boxes (Tea and Rubber); Chip and Straw Braids.



INTERIOR OF THE FACTORY INSTALLED WITH UP-TO-DATE PLANT.

The firm trades principally with Great Britain, the United States, Canada, South America, British India, Australia, China, and the South Seas.

MASUI BAISOKOKU.

(MASUI & CO.)

THE Masui Baisōkoku's water colour paints works stand at No. 105, Saruye-Ura-machi, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo. The second factory is located at No. 83, Hommura-cho, Fukagawa-ku. The water colour paints, giraffe brand, manufactured by the works enjoy an excellent repu-



MR. S. MASUI.

tation. The works were established by Mr. Shokichi Masui, the present proprietor, in 1889. In about 1884 Mr. Masui set himself to the study of the manufacture of water colour paints. After hard study and repeated experiments he succeeded in 1888 in producing such articles as were worthy of being put on sale. In the same year, the Kinkō-dō, one of the largest publishing houses, launched a plan to publish

copies of water colour paintings for the use of schools and to supply the paints. With this end in view, the Kinkō-dō approached Mr. Masui with the request to manufacture 10,000 sets of paints on the line of six samples sent from the Newton Co., England. Mr. Masui abandoned the manufacture of toilet articles, which had been his principal occupation, and accepted these enormous orders from the Kinkō-dō. This was the origin of the present Masui Baisōkoku, one of the most flourishing and famous manufacturers of water colour paints in the city. Mr. Masui then formally established himself in 1889, as a manufacturer of water colour paints at No. 15, 1-chome, Kakigara-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Mr. Masui thus won the honour of being a forerunner in the manufacture of water colour paints for the use of school boys and girls. Due to painstaking efforts and constant improvements on the manufacture, the works steadily prospered. In order to meet the ever increasing demands, Mr. Masui built the works in 1896 on a larger scale at the present site. The business boom following upon the termination of the Russo-Japanese war brought activity to the trade in water colour paints and even opened the export, first to China and then to the U.S.A. In order to meet the increasing expansion of business, Mr. Masui reconstructed his works on a far larger scale. In 1910, the Education Department issued an ordinance making drawing a regular subject in common schools. This gave rise to a rapid increase in the demands for paints, so much so that the works could not sufficiently meet the demands. In consequence, electric motors and other new machines were installed in the works. The result was that the productive capacity was greatly increased. The manufactures are chiefly supplied for the use of school boys and girls.

MATSUI KEITEI SHOKAI.

(MATSUI BROTHERS & CO.)

AS manufacturers of pulley shafts, bearings, cotton belts, ropes, and other power transmitting appliances, as well as castings and iron and steel materials, Matsui Brothers enjoy a very high reputation.

The firm was initiated in May, 1899, as a partnership,

and is managed by Mr. M. Matsui, the Active Partner. The main office is at 4-chome, Itachibori-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka, and factories at the following localities:—The Engineering Dept., 2-chome Kyujoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka; The Engineering Dept., No. 8, Ryuzoji-machi,

Higashi-ku, Osaka; The Factory, No. 30, Hirokoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

The factory covers an area of 750 *tsubo*, and is divided into the Casting, the Machine, the Finishing, the Mould, the Electric Engine, the godowns, the Mould Storing, and office rooms. All of these rooms are equipped with up-to-date machines and appliances, and there are five electric motors installed to drive them, some of which were made in Europe.

At these factories, six competent experts are employed, to supervise the work of 135 trained workmen; every modern device to enhance their efficiency has been adopted, the factory affairs being managed by nine office hands.

The firm imports pig iron from Bengal and Tata, India, and buy iron and steel materials from the United Steel Products Co., America, as raw materials. The annual products of the firm amount to a total value of ¥300,000,

which requires 800 tons of iron and steel materials, and 1,300 tons of pig iron. In addition, 30 tons of gun metal are required by the factory for the manufacture of various castings.

The whole energy of the firm is focussed in perfecting shafts, bearings, and other power transmitting appliances. These goods, produced by the firm, are known as the best in the market. The caryphol bearings the firm produce are manufactured of pure gun metal and best steel, outlasting all others, beside being most economical.

The manufactures of the firm are extensively used at machine shops, paper mills, hemp mills, iron works, cotton mills, and other factories; in particular the quality of the firm's manufactures, is appreciated by the cotton mills. The firm's products extend beyond the boundaries of the Empire, into China, Asiatic Russia, and other countries in Eastern Asia.

M A T S U O K A S H O T E N .

(S . M A T S U O K A .)

MR. MATSUOKA, SEIZABURO, of No. 2, 1-chome, Nagahori-bashi, Osaka, in one of the leading manufacturers of bronze powder, and sundry other goods for printers, in this country, and carries on an extensive trade overseas in these goods.

Mr. Matsuoka established the present business in 1877. At first he was confronted with many difficulties, but they were overcome and he now enjoys a solid reputation among his friends and buyers, as one of the greatest in this line of business.

At his factories, in Kyoto and Nara prefectures, he produces over 500 tons of bronze powder, and exports many grades to Great Britain, America, France, Russia and China.

Mr. Matsuoka, with the co-operation of his adviser, Mr. Kenji Tamura, has invented a number of new processes for the manufacture of bronze powder. Among them are the colouring of copper powder, a bronze powder manu-

facturing machine, a bronze powder sieve, and others which have proved very useful and valuable.



MR. S. MATSUOKA.

MATSUZAWA SEICHUSHO.

(THE MATSUZAWA THREAD WORKS.)

THE Matsuzawa Thread Works are located at Minowa, Minami-Senju, near Tokyo and are under the management of Mr. Manjiro Matsuzawa. The works were started in 1905 by Mr. Matsuzawa, when he was only one



MR. M. MATSUZAWA.

and twenty, with a capital of only ¥500. Equipped with 20 sets of machines the works were put in operation. Though thus obscure at the start, the works developed with great rapidity, due to the able management of Mr. Matsu-

zawa. The goods soon won an excellent reputation and the firm was noticed by the Department of War and of the Navy which placed large orders with it. In order to meet the ever-increasing demands, Mr. Matsuzawa established the second and third works at Hachioji near Tokyo. The outbreak of the European War has greatly increased the demand for threads. The annual amount of exports alone reaches about ¥1,000,000, as against ¥200,000 in pre-war times. The three works are now in full swing, manufacturing almost exclusively export shoe-laces. The manufacturing capacity is represented by 2,000 gross per day, that is, 60,000 gross per month. With the fullest capacity, however, the works cannot meet the rapidly increasing demands. Mr. Matsuzawa is therefore bending every effort for a further increase in the amount of production, expecting that it is left for him alone to permanently maintain the market abroad thus acquired by the war. Weaving machines alone now in operation in the three works number 1,500, and additional machines have been ordered. Male and female workers now in employ number over 450. Considering the humble origin of only a decade ago, more especially the fact that the business is an individual undertaking, one can not but wonder at the marvellous development attained.

MEIJI SEIREN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE MEIJI SMELTING CO., LTD.)

THIS company was founded in April, 1907, for the purpose of smelting gold and silver at the smelting works in Ehime prefecture, which were purchased from Mr. Sozaburo Yano. Several mines and smelting works have since been incorporated by degrees and the operations of the company have been remarkably expanded. As a side work the manufacture of sulphurous acid and artificial fertilizers was also started in 1913. The company has its head office at No. 15, 2-chome, Dojima-hama-dori, Osaka, but its manufacturing enterprises and mining works are controlled by the Industrial Department of the company situated at Kawanoishi, Nishiuwa-gori, Ehime prefecture. Mr. Keigoro Hasegawa is the Managing Director, and the actual

management is under his control. The Sashima Works of the company are situated at an islet called Sashima in the Bungo Waterway. It includes a smelting works and a sulphurous acid manufactory. The former is equipped with four furnaces, while the latter is equipped with all necessary factory appliances of the latest type. The Kawanoishi Works, situated at Kawanoishi, Nishiuwa-gori, Ehime prefecture, have every transportation facility, being at the south-eastern corner of the harbour of Kawanoishi. They are equipped with a complete set of machines for the production of sulphuric fertilizers. The Omine Mines the company own are very conveniently situated near the port of Kawanoishi. The concession covers an area of 3,470,937

tsubo. Besides the company owns a right to prospect an area of 3,964,562 *tsubo*.

According to the latest report published, the company's annual production of various metals and fertilizers is as follows:—Copper, 1,800 tons or 3,000,000 *kin*; Ores, 20,000 tons or 5,400,000 *kin*; Sulphurous acid, 12,400 tons or 28,000,000 lbs.; Fertilizers. Copper bars are supplied to both the domestic and foreign markets, with the brand of "Sashima," and because of their pureness they are received with satisfaction everywhere they are known. The ores produced at the Omine Mine are mostly sulphite of copper and contain 50 to 80 per cent. of pure copper and gold and silver. Sulphurous acid is supplied mostly to the market, but something like 2,000 lbs. are transferred to the Kawanoishi Works as material for the production of fertilizers. The Kawanoishi Works are lent to Abe Kobei Shoten and fertilizers are manufactured of the sulphurous acid the company supplies on account of that firm. Since its inauguration the company has achieved a highly satisfactory success, and every term its dividends have been larger than those of

any other concerns in this line. The latest was 30 per cent. per annum.



SASHIMA SMELTING WORKS. FERTILIZER WORKS.
MR. K. HASEGAWA.
OMINE MINE. SULPHURIC ACID WORKS.

MITATSUCHI GOMU SEIZO GOMEI KAISHA.

(THE MITATSUCHI RUBBER WORKS.)

THIS company is situated at Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Narihira-machi, Nakanogō, Honjō-ku, Tokyo. The company was organized in December, 1886, with a capital of ¥80,000. According to investigations conducted at the end of 1915, the various reserve funds amount to ¥761,325. The business was originally opened at Kamiyoshi-cho, Asakusa, but in 1892 the works were removed to the present address. In 1897 the company commenced the manufacture of rubber

were started. During the China-Japanese War (1894-1895), the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5) and the Tsingtao expedition, the company served the Imperial Army and Navy with large supplies of rubber and ebonite articles. All the

TRADE MARKS.



balls, in addition to accessories of machinery, rubber plates, rubber pipes, diving dresses and ebonites. In 1902 the manufacture of tyres for bicycles was inaugurated. In 1904 an electric motor was installed in the works, with the result that the total motive power was increased to over 700 horsepower. At the same time the general scope of the works was greatly extended. In 1910 the works took up the manufacture of rubber shoes. In 1916 the second works



THE MITATSUCHI RUBBER CO., TOKYO.

manufactures of the company have won an excellent reputation for their superior quality. Since its organization, the company has been awarded honours by numerous

exhibitions. Principal honours are: a certificate of merit of the second class by the Fourth Domestic Industrial Exhibition, a certificate of merit of the first class by the Fifth Domestic Industrial Exhibition, a silver medal by the Tokyo Industrial Exhibition, a gold medal of the first honour by the First Trade Goods Exhibition, a medal of the first honour by the Tokyo Taisho Exhibition, and a gold medal by the Samarang Exposition. It is expected that when the second works are completed, the productive capacity of the company will be doubled and that the company will

meet demands not only in Japan but also abroad. The company is represented by Messrs. Hidetatsu Tsuchiya, Tadahiro Tasaki, Nagakuni Tasaki and Tometa Tasaki, and employs 550 workmen and 367 women.

Premier manufactures are: plates, pipes, valves, water proof mats, rolls, shoes, tyres, gloves, balls, dolls, erasers, belts, bands, accessories of machinery, ebonite plates, ebonite pipes, ebonite rods, holders for electric batteries, goods for the use of telephone apparatus, various insulated articles, gutta percha, etc.

MIURA TOKUJI SHOTEN.

(TOKUJI, MIURA.)

THE Miura Tokuji Shoten, dealer in celluloid articles, is situated at No. 4, 1-chome, Kaya-cho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo. The factory is at No. 780, Ukechi, Adzuma-machi, Tokyo-fu.

ren's combs, hair-pins, bracelets, and other miscellaneous goods.

THE MANUFACTURING CAPACITY:—The annual put-put is 500,000 dozens.



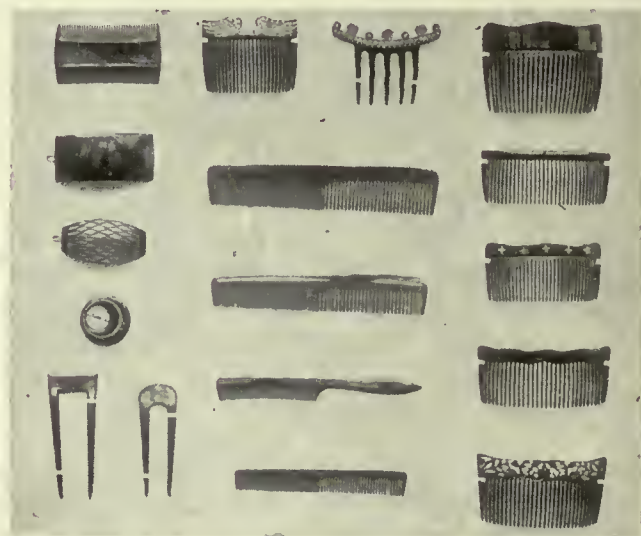
The firm was opened in 1901, and at present employs several hundred workmen and female operatives. The goods are exclusively intended for export, in view of the



MANUFACTURES OF CELLULOID.

excellent reputation the goods have recently won on foreign markets.

ARTICLES SOLD:—Men's combs, ladies' combs, child-



MANUFACTURES BY MR. T. MIURA.

This firm is making special endeavours to expand its manufacturing capacity, while paying great attention to the quality of the goods. They are chiefly exported to Russia, England, America, India, Australia, South Seas and China.

MORITAKA SHOTEN.

(W. MORITAKA & CO.)

THIS company is located at Higashi-iru, Shinsai-bashi, Yawata-suji-Minami-ku, Osaka, and is owned by Mr. Wakichi Moritaka. The company has long been engaged in the manufacture and sale of Western kitchen utensils and gas apparatus. Regretting the increasing imports of lamps and glass wares, and their high prices, Mr. Moritaka sent his representatives to America in 1890 to study the art of the manufacture of these articles. With the good results obtained he improved the methods of the manufacture and commenced the manufacture of kitchen utensils. The strenuous efforts made for the development of the business has not only driven foreign articles out of the domestic market, but the company also exports the goods to a large amount to China, South Sea Islands, India and Australia. The company is a pioneer manufacturer of gas apparatus in this country, and is unrivalled in the superiority of their qualities. The company has been awarded honours by many exhibitions both at home and abroad. On the occasion of the marriage of the present Emperor and Empress, in 1902, the company presented glass ice-holders, which were graciously accepted.

The kinds of gas apparatus manufactured are as follows:—



W. MORITAKA & CO., AND ITS MANUFACTURES.

Burners, pendants, brackets, arc lights, cocks, globes, shades, chimneys, cooking stoves and burners, stoves, mantles and fittings of all descriptions.

NAGAMINE SEIJIRO SHOTEN.

(S. NAGAMINE & SONS.)

THE celluloid industry in this country is of comparatively recent origin, but it has already achieved striking progress. The material is used and worked in many ways. The strikingly rapid progression is, of course, traceable in some degree to the inherent nature of the substance, but it is also clear that the recent progress of the industry is accounted for by the war in Europe.

Before the war the home of the industry was Germany. Particularly celluloid toys were exclusively exported by Germany, and goods made in other countries were seldom taken by buyers. The war, however, robbed Germany of the monopoly of this industry, and what was thus taken away from Germany, was given to other countries which had long been oppressed under the German domination.

Since the outbreak of the war, this line of industry in America, Japan, and other countries has witnessed a striking expansion. In America, however, little attention has been paid to the making of toys, and it has fallen to the lot of Japan to capture this particular line of trade from Germany.



S. NAGAMINE & SON'S WORKS, NEAR TOKYO.

S. Nagamine & Sons, No. 7, Kuramae-Kata-machi, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo, are well-known in Japan, as the leaders of the new movement to capture the celluloid toy trade from the Germans, and their success is appreciated by over-

seas buyers. The manufactures of the firm are acknowledged as not only equal in every way to the articles of German-make, but even in some respects superior.

The firm has a factory, equipped with every modern appliance, at Ogu, Kitatoshima-gori, a village at the upper



CELLULOID TOYS.

reaches of the river Sumida, the annual production of the factory amounting to a total value of ¥600,000.

Mr. Seijiro Nagamine, the proprietor, has built up this large business with strenuous endeavours, and untiring application, and his sons, Mr. Seizaburo Nagamine and Mr. Kanematsu Nagamine, have rendered valuable assistance during these years of hard struggle.

N A G O Y A S E I T O S H O .

(THE NAGOYA PORCELAIN MANUFACTURING CO.)

THIS company is situated at No. 7-8, Higashi-Yoshino-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya, and its works stand at



THE FINISHED ARTICLES IN THE WORKS.

No. 132, Gengetsu, Chigusa-cho, Aichi-gori, Aichi prefecture.

Prior to the war of 1904-5 the export of porcelains was in a very poor condition. The exports were all of inferior quality and fragile, their varieties being limited to tea cups for small restaurants and bric-a-brac. They could, therefore, not compete with German and Austrian articles.

To improve this condition of the trade, and introduce the real quality of this important national product into the world, was the sole aim of Mr. Tomeshiro Terazawa, the present representative of the company, whose career as a trader in this line of articles commenced as far back as 1890. Though his efforts appeared to be unsuccessful he was not discouraged, and held out until he was noticed by Mr. Naotaka Fujie, head of the experimental house for

porcelain in Kyoto, who introduced him to Mr. Kotaro Asukai, an experienced expert who had just left the institute, and they worked together for the common end. The result was the organization of the Teikoku Porcelain Factory. Not long after this the factory found true sympathizers in Dr. Tsunezo Saito, Managing Director of the Toyo Spinning Co.; Mr. Tominosuke Kadono, Vice-President of the Nagoya Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Teiji Okano and other prominent men of the city, by whose investments the factory was converted into a limited partnership under the present firm name with a capital of ¥150,000, on the 1st October, 1911.

Providing the workshops with kilns and machines of the latest pattern the company's manufactures won high opinions in the foreign market and were able to cope with the German and Austrian articles. On the 1st March, 1914, the Terazawa firm, hitherto managed by Mr. Terazawa for the sale of porcelains, was amalgamated with the company. This amalgamation added further prosperity to the concern. In December, 1915, the capital was increased to ¥225,000 fully paid up.

The market opened up abroad at that time for the company's manufactures was confined chiefly to America, followed by England, Korea and a part of China. As the result, however, of the outbreak of hostilities the outlet has been extended to Australia, India and Southern Islands.

In order to meet these increasing demands the company established two more furnaces last year and at the same time enlarged the workshops. In the meantime the demands in America have greatly increased. The company is therefore establishing three more kilns, expecting to have them completed in December next, when the furnaces in operation will number nine in all.

Remarkable improvements have been made in the art of manufacture, the most notable being the manufacture of dinner vases. Improvements made in the art of painting is no less remarkable. In order to keep abreast of the times the company dispatched its officers abroad to inspect the latest situation of the market. It has lost no opportunity to put its articles on exhibit both at home and abroad and was awarded many prizes on these occasions. In exporting its articles the company has made it a general rule to send them direct to customers instead of through intermediate hands. The company has under contemplation the establishment of branches and agencies abroad.

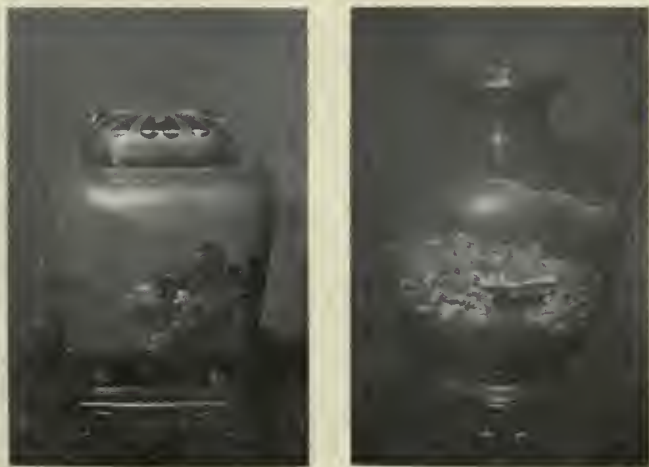
Managing partners comprise Messrs. T. Terazawa, K. Asukai and K. Horiguchi.

SPECIALITIES:—Dinner sets, tea sets, chocolate sets, berry sets, trinket sets, cups and saucers, plates, bowls, dishes, jugs, egg cups, boxes, vases etc., in printed and hand-painted designs, both of coloured and blue and white for export only. The annual output reaches ¥1,200,000.

MR. NAMIKAWA YASUYUKI.

(MAKER OF CLOISONNE WARE.)

THERE are two master makers of cloisonne ware in Japan, who are justly called the leaders of the art.



CLOISONNE WARES MADE BY MR. Y. NAMIKAWA.

One is Mr. Yasuyuki Namikawa, living at Horiike-machi, Sanjo-dori, Higashi-iru-Kitaura, Kyoto, and the other Mr. Sosuke Namikawa in Tokyo. The former has for many years been Teishitsu Gigei Iin, or Artist to the Imperial Household, as his elaboration of the art of making cloisonne ware, striped with gold and silver, is so highly appreciated both by the Court and the nation.

Mr. Yasuyuki Namikawa has never been apprenticed in this line of art, and all he has done has been invented by himself. He is an original inventor, and an artist in the truest sense of the word. The great master was a samurai in the service of an Imperial prince, and immediately before and after the Restoration he and his master underwent many hard trials.

When stricken with extreme poverty, chance brought him a friend who had some knowledge of cloisonne ware. With very scanty means, these friends commenced, in their shed, to manufacture crude articles. It was in 1870, when

Mr. Namikawa showed his articles to a certain firm in Kobe, that the novelty struck the proprietor of the firm, and between them a contract was arranged that all articles produced by Mr. Namikawa would be bought by the firm.



MR. Y. NAMIKAWA.

A few years later, Mr. Namikawa was deserted by his friend, while lying ill. He was thus compelled to commence again with the support of a lacquer ware wholesale dealer in

Kyoto. Everything had to be newly devised and prepared by himself, from the simplest process of fastening wires to copper plates to the mixture of colours. Mr. Namikawa often spent months in producing a single colour effect. His diligence was, however, soon rewarded, for his exhibits at the industrial exhibition in Kyoto, in 1875, were appreciated and he was awarded a copper medal.

His name as a cloisonne ware maker was soon widely known, and he was given many commissions, but more trials and difficulties were in store for him, for in 1881 he was compelled to rearrange his affairs for the second time, as his articles were rejected by a Yokohama firm with whom he had a contract for five years, they being unsaleable, while he realized there were many defects and shortcomings in his goods.

He discharged all his hands, and with a few apprentices again began his experiments. The new experiments and trials met with success and he could resume his business with confidence. His hard struggles and diligence of many years are now amply rewarded, and he enjoys the high honour of being ranked among the finest artists in Japan, being decorated with the "Blue Ribbon" Medal.

Mr. Namikawa has his workshop in the compounds of his residence. There he works all the year round. A kiln is also constructed in the compounds of his residence, where no one but himself is allowed to enter, and everything from a small pot to the largest flower vase is finished by himself.

NIPPON GAKKI SEIZO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

THIS company, situated at Hamamatsu, Shidzuoka prefecture, is widely known, both at home and abroad, as a first class manufacturer of all kinds of musical instruments. Especially pianos, organs, and violins have the name of "Yamaha." "Butterfly" harmonicas are produced by the company, also toy organs and other wooden articles on an extensive scale. Large quantities of these goods go to Europe and America, as well as to China, Australia, British India, Hongkong, and South America.

The company's head office and factories are situated at Hamamatsu, Shidzuoka prefecture, with branches at Dairen and Tokyo. The Tokyo Office at Takekawa-cho, Ginza, carries on business under the name of Kyoei Shosha, and the Dairen Office under the style of the Yamaha Yoko. The firm was originally established in the early years of Meiji by the late

Mr. T. Yamaha, at Hamamatsu, under the name of the Yamaha Organ Manufactory. It was the first establishment in Japan to turn out perfect Western musical instruments.

In March, 1889, Mr. T. Yamaha's personal business was converted into a limited partnership, with a capital of ¥30,000 and the enterprise assumed a more definite and business-like shape. With this the demand for its manufactures increased, and Mr. T. Yamaha enlarged his activities.

Just before the Sino-Japanese war, the company was in difficulties owing to the general depression in business circles, and Mr. Yamaha's firm suffered, but he struggled with his experiments in the manufacture of pianos, and won success in 1897.

The success in the manufacture of pianos was a turning point, the excellence of "Yamaha" instruments was universally acknowledged, and the export of organs and pianos expanded rapidly. In October, the same year, Mr. Yamaha and his friends converted the establishment into a joint stock company, with a capital of ¥120,000, when the present name was assumed.

The company has since expanded steadily and its capital now stands at ¥600,000, against which the company holds a reserve of ¥112,400. A former agent in Tokyo, the Kyoeki Shosha, has also been converted into a branch office, while a new office has been established at Dairen. At the company's factories the manufacture of wooden furniture is also conducted, with the result that the company's finances are sounder and its management rendered more economical.

The company's factories which are situated at Hamamatsu, are divided into Departments of Raw Materials, Metal Working, Timber Milling, Machine, Wooden Work, Painting, Organ-making, Piano-making, Tuning, Harmonica-making, Accordion, Forwarding, etc., etc., each equipped with trained men and complete up-to-date machines and appliances.

The production of the factories amounts to ¥500,000 worth of pianos and organs, ¥100,000 worth of harmonicas, and ¥150,000 worth of wooden furniture and planks a year.

As representative musical instruments made in Japan, the company's goods have been exhibited at domestic and foreign exhibitions, and each time high honours have been awarded. At Alaska-Yukon Grand Exposition, at Seattle, the company was presented with the Grand Prize of Honour,

and at the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Exhibition, in London, the Grand Medal of Honour was awarded. At the Tokyo Taisho Exhibition also the Grand prize of Honour was granted.



THE JAPAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURING CO., AND THE LATE MR. T. YAMAHA.

The company's officers are as follows :—

CHIYOMARU AMANO, Esq.	... ..	President.
TOKICHI NAKAMURA, Esq.	... ..	Director.
JINSHICHI MIYAMOTO, Esq.	.. ...	"
EI-ICHIRO MABUCHI, Esq.	... ..	"
IHEI OZAKI, Esq.	... ..	"
ROKUNOSUKE KOTAKE, Esq.	... ..	Auditor.
CHUSHICHI NAKAMURA, Esq.	... ..	"
KOSAKU SUZUKI, Esq.	... ..	"

NIPPON GOMU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN RUBBER CO., LTD.)

THE Japan Rubber Co., Ltd. was formed by the amalgamation of two concerns, namely, the Yoshida Rubber Works and the Nippon Gomu Goshi Kaisha. The former was organized in 1896 at Hisakata-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo by Mr. Seikichi Yoshida, the present President and Supervisor of the Technical Works of the company, and the latter was started in 1899 by Mr. Rihei Motohashi at Hashiba-machi, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo. In December, 1900, these two concerns were combined and formed the present company with a capital of ¥180,000. The first president was Mr. Washichi Yamazaki, who was succeeded by Mr. Goichi Abe in April, 1912. About this time the company had already attained such success that its

producing capacity was twenty times that shown at the time of the organization. But the company met with a great misfortune in a big fire that started from a neighbouring quarter in April of the following year. All the buildings, with the single exception of a godown, were destroyed. The heavy loss thus sustained compelled the company to decrease the capital to ¥108,000. The business was resumed only with great difficulty by establishing temporary workshops in Kamedo and Mukōjima in the suburbs. Not long afterwards a factory of steel and brick construction was built at Tamahime-cho, and provided with motors and other machinery of the latest pattern, and the company soon showed even more activity than before the

fire. In January, 1913, Mr. Seizo Nakamura became director and president, and at the same time the capital was increased to ¥300,000. At present the site for the works



THE BACK VIEW OF THE JAPAN RUBBER CO., AND ITS INTERIOR.

covers an area of about 2,000 *tsubo* and the total building area 1,033 *tsubo*. The workmen employed number 270.

The superior quality of the manufactures is widely recognised. Notable amongst them are tyres for bicycles and motors which are the result of years' hard study and experiments. No less fine in quality are suction hose on spiral vise which are the best of the kind manufactured in this country. The company was awarded the first class medal for the suction hose by the Tokyo Industrial Exhibition of 1907, a certificate of merit by the International Rubber Exhibition held in London in 1911, and silver medal by the Taishō Exhibition of 1913. Besides, it has received many testimonials from the Yokosuka Admiralty and various other quarters.

Principal customers are the Department of War, the Department of the Navy, Communications Department and other public offices and companies. The demand is not confined to the home market, as tyres for bicycles and motors are exported to Shanghai.

Principal manufactures comprise suction hose, delivery hose, steam hose, air hose for diving purposes, hydraulic hose, fire hose, water hose, gas pipes, sheets and insertion sheets, rubber stoppers, rubber valves and packings, etc.

NIPPON ISHIBOTAN SEIZOSHO.

(THE JAPAN STONE BUTTON MANUFACTORY.)

THIS manufactory, situated at Uraye, Sagisu, Nishinari-
gori, Osaka prefecture, manufactures on a large
scale white and golden-coloured porcelain buttons of every
shape and size.

It was founded in 1905, at the present site, with a
capital of ¥200,000 with the object of manufacturing

taken annually by Great Britain, America, Australia, the
Philippines, the Straits Settlements, the Netherlands Indies,
British India, and other countries.

The manufactory is unique in the Empire. It is repre-
sented by the following selling agents:—Ota Sosuke Shoten,



MR. S. OTA. MR. S. YOSHIKAWA. MR. S. SUZUKI.

porcelain buttons, by a peculiar process, which is patented
by the Imperial Japanese Government. The annual produc-
tion at present amounts to 1,500,000 great gross valued at
¥900,000.

They are excellently-made and cheap, and the goods are
everywhere received with satisfaction. Large quantities are



THE JAPAN STONE BUTTON MANUFACTORY, OSAKA.
5-chome, Kitakyuhoji-machi, Osaka; Yoshikawa Sensuke
Shoten, 4-chome, Awaji-machi, Osaka; Suzuki Seizaburo
Shoten, 2-chome, Juukei-machi, Osaka.

NIPPON KAGAKU KOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO., LTD.)

THIS company was floated by Baron Kihachiro Okura and his associates, in 1907, with a capital of ¥1,750,000 by combining the factories managed on a small scale by Messrs. Kase, Suzuki, and Tanahashi, in view of the comparatively undeveloped state of the chemical industry in this country, where the supply of raw materials is plentiful.

With the completion of the payment of the first instalment on stock capital, a factory was built at Kamedo, and in August, 1908, the manufacture of iodine, nitrate, potassium chlorate, sulphate of potash, and other chemicals was commenced. After many difficulties were overcome, the company reached the end of the first stage of development in 1909; the company then enlarged its scope by amalgamating with the Japan Electro-Chemical Industry Co., and commenced the production of potassium of chloride, at the Aizu Factory.

The few years following were the darkest age for the company. Many of the company's products went a-begging even at the lowest possible figures; the only remuneration the company had was from the sale of sulphate of potash. But in May, 1912, a turning point in the fortunes of the company was reached, when the output was increased, and the quality of the products improved owing to the commencement of the operations at the Aizu Factory.

The second extension of the company was effected in 1913, when the Japan Electro-Chemical Works was amalgamated, and the production of phosphorus was started. The authorised capital was increased to ¥3,000,000. The firm is one of the so-called war-influenced companies, and the profits it has gained from the war in Europe are enormous.

At present the company owns three factories, at Kamedo, Tokyo; Shibakawa, Shizuoka prefecture; and at Aizu, Fukushima prefecture. At the Kamedo Factory, which covers an area of 10,000 *tsubo*, sulphate of potash, nitrate, iodine, and barium salts are produced, to the extent of 6,000 tons, 1,400 tons, 150,000 lbs., and 600 tons respectively.

At the Aizu works, which cover an area of 80,000 *tsubo*, 5,000 horse power of electricity is generated, and potassium of chloride is produced, to the extent of 2,000

tons a year. This figure represents the major part of the total consumption of this article in Japan; the match manufacturers, therefore, depend mainly on this country for the supply of their raw materials.

The Shibakawa works contribute largely to the development of the match industry, by supplying phosphorus very cheaply, in spite of the stoppage of imports from foreign countries. Yellow phosphorus is produced to the extent of 72,000 lbs. a year, and red phosphorus to the amount of 101,000 lbs. a year.



FRONT GATE OF THE JAPAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO., TOKYO.

Since the outbreak of the war, the company's remuneration has increased apace, owing to the boom in chemicals, but at all times a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum was maintained. Since the war it has been raised, and the latest was 30 per cent. per annum.

The officers of the company are as follows:—

BARON KIHACHIRO OKURA	...	President.
CHUJIRO KASE, Esq.	... ..	Managing Director.
DR. TORAGORO TANAHASHI	... ..	... ..
CHOKURO KADONO, Esq.	... ..	Director.
KAICHIRO NEZU, Esq.	... ..	... ..
KICHITA HATTA, Esq.	... ..	... ..
KAHEI TOMODA, Esq.	... ..	Auditor.
KURANOSUKE KIMURA, Esq.	... ..	... ..
SOBEI SUZUKI, Esq.	... ..	... ..

NIPPON KORUKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE NIPPON CORK CO., LTD.)

THE insulation of heat, perfectly maintained, is imperative in magazines, breweries, refrigerators, cocoon rearing sheds, and other places where the passage of heat from outside is to be avoided. For this purpose, strata of cork is the ideal material.



THE JAPAN CORK CO., TOKYO.

It is the opinion among scientists, as is shown in the report published by the International Refrigeration Congress, and it is also a confirmed fact, that compressed cork is the best in the market.

The Nippon Cork Co., Ltd., was established some years ago for the purpose of turning out compressed cork, of waste cork wood barks, by a chemical process, for which the company has patent rights.

At first the enterprise was established as a partnership, in December, 1910, with a capital of ¥40,000 under the name of Nippon Cork Goshi Kaisha. Many difficulties were encountered by Mr. Kajiro Nakamura, who controlled the business, as the representative of all the partners, and others sharing in the enterprise. All of them, however, were overcome, and in June, 1914, the company's outlook became so bright that Mr. Seizo Nakamura, and his associates, all of whom are well-known business men and resourceful capitalists, invested in the enterprise.

The same year, the permanent patronage of Government and private institutions was secured and the extension of the company's operations was necessitated. The firm was thus converted into a joint stock company, with a capital of ¥100,000. Mr. Ikujiro Nakamura is the President, and Mr. Kajiro Nakamura holds the chair as Managing Director.

The company's main factory is at No. 21, 1-chome, Yanagiwara-machi, Honjo-ku, Tokyo, covering an area of 1,600 *tsubo*. Five powerful motors are installed, and with them crushing, sieving, washing, bleaching, compounding, mixing, compressing, and finishing machines are worked. There are also four drying furnaces and a steam boiler, by which the goods are dried. Over two hundred hands are employed at the factory, and the maximum producing capacity is maintained at 1,600 sheets a day.

A branch factory is situated at No. 44, Kami-Yanagicho, Hiroshima, which covers an area of 1,200 *tsubo*. Here are installed two electric motors, of 30 horse-power, to work crushing and stopper-manufacturing machines. Under a staff of competent experts, sixty workmen and forty-five female hands are at work.

The company's products are steadily gaining a market, both at home and abroad. At home, the company has been appointed makers to the Imperial Household Department, the Imperial Naval Works at Saseho, Yokosuka, Kure, and Maizuru. The Imperial Army, the Railway Board, the Government Fisheries Institute, the Government Cocoon Rearing Houses, the Agricultural College of the Tohoku Imperial University, and the Kyushu Imperial University. Permanent patronage is also given to the company by the Tokyo Municipal Electricity Bureau, the Mitsu Bishi



THE SHIPMENT OF CORKS.

Dockyard and Engine Works, the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., the Uraga Dockyard Co., the Toyo Manufacturing Co., the Dai Nippon Brewery Co., the Pelagic Fishery Co., the Tokai Fishery Co., the Fujimura Whaling Co., the Kuhara Mining Co., the Real Estate Department of the Mitsu Bishi

Co., the Takata Shokai, Okura & Co., the Mitsukoshi Drygoods Store, the Nippon Steel Works, the Tokyo Marine Insurance Co., the Mitsui Co., and a large number of other private concerns and institutions. The supply to the general market totals an enormous amount.

The company has a firm footing in the Shanghai market, where is situated the company's base of foreign operations. At first the company had to face a strong

rivalry from German and American importers, but owing to the efforts on the part of the company's agent, the Mitsui Co., a complete victory has been gained, and the trade with that mart is steadily increasing.

The company's sale of products totals ¥400,000 a year. In recognition of this fact the Tokyo Taisho Industrial Exhibition awarded a silver medal of honour to the company.

NIPPON PAINT SEIZO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE NIPPON PAINT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

THIS company, which is the founder of the line of industry in Japan, was floated in 1874, when Prof. Haruta Mogi of the Government College with his brother, Mr. Jujiro Mogi, as manager, inaugurated a laboratory.

At first the laboratory produced only zinc white, and a few other pigments, but after seven years' experiments and study, the field of activity was widened. The list of manufactures was much enlarged when Mr. Jujiro Mogi with a few of his friends inaugurated a works called the Komyo-sha, at Mita, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

At this time the public desired only foreign-made goods, and paid no attention to the production of these works Mr. Mogi and his friends were therefore confronted with many difficulties in maintaining the enterprise, but fortunately a helping hand was at that time extended by Mr. H. Nakagawa of the Imperial Navy, who not only

In 1886 the factory equipments were replaced by more up-to-date machines, and the products were much improved. This, in conjunction with the Imperial sanction to use the products, in painting palaces, secured for the works a stable



OSAKA FACTORY OF THE CO.

reputation and, when the country went to war with China, several years later, the Navy's requirements were all purchased from the works. The firm was then removed to Shinagawa, and the capital was increased to ¥100,000.

In 1898 the patronage of the Imperial Government Railway was secured after a year's trial, and again the company was forced to enlarge its scope, when the present name was assumed, and the joint stock system was adopted, the capital being increased to ¥200,000.

Since then the company has enjoyed an ever-increasing prosperity. It was to commemorate the hardships endured and difficulties overcome, before the company had reached this stage, that a hammer with the Chinese character Kwo in the centre as the trade mark for the company's products was adopted.

The Russo-Japanese war once more necessitated the



TOKYO FACTORY OF THE NIPPON PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.

directed the operations of the works, but persuaded the Naval authorities to help the works by buying the articles produced. Thus the difficulties were faced with comparative ease by Mr. Mogi and his friends.

company to enlarge its business scope, the capital being extended to ¥500,000 while a new factory was founded in Osaka. At the end of the war patriotic endeavours to fill all requirements for the Army and Navy were well appreciated by the Government, and through the Bureau of Decorations a letter of eulogy was granted, in which it was stated that commendable endeavours were made by the company during the campaign. This was an Imperial mark of appreciation.

Immediately after the restoration of peace, a further extension of the company's capital and works were necessitated, as the public demand for the products had remarkably increased. The capital was trebled to ¥1,500,000 and the factories at Tokyo and Osaka were much enlarged. The annual production of the two factories amounted to more than ¥4,000,000 worth.

The Painting Department was established in June, 1908, when the painting of all kinds of ships under construction was undertaken. In 1911, the Lacquer Department was organized, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling lacquer. Both departments have gradually developed their respective lines of business. In 1913 the coating of the furniture in the Imperial Palace was undertaken, at the order of the Imperial Household Department.

The company produces all kinds of paint, boiler colours, varnishes, oil refiner, putty, enamel, drier, white lead, zinc flour, etc., etc. The following are patent rights the company owns:—Refining lacquer; Mixed lead paints; "Motegi" paints; "Nippon" paints for hulls "Shikishima" coating; Fluid lacquer.

At present the company are regular contractors and suppliers to the Imperial Navy, the Imperial Railway Board, the South Manchuria Railway Co., the Imperial Government Arsenal, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works, the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., and many other institutions, official and otherwise.

Marks of appreciation have been granted to the company during the past decades. In 1911, the "Blue Ribbon" Medal was granted to Mr. Jujiro Mogi (the founder who is at present the actual controller of the company as a Director), by the Imperial Government, in recognition of his meritorious services to the cause of industry.

The company has received medals of merit at different industrial exhibitions, both at home and abroad, the following being a list of the recent awards:—

First prize silver medal at the Fifth Domestic Industrial Exhibition; Gold Medal of Honour at the Victory Commemoration Industrial Exhibition; Gold Medal of Honour at the Triumph Commemoration Industrial Exhibition; Silver Medal of Honour at the Tokyo Industrial Exhibition; Gold Medal at the Kwansai Federal Competitive Industrial Exhibition; Gold Medal at the Second Invention Exhibition; Grand Medal of Honour at the Tokyo Taisho Industrial Exhibition; Gold Medal at the Semarang Industrial Exhibition. Beside the main office at Shinagawa, and the Branch at Osaka, the company has an auxiliary branch office at Hankow Road, Shanghai, and agencies at Yokosuka, Maizuru, Kobe, Kure, Kokura, Saseho, Seoul, Taihoku, Dairen, Tientsin, and Tsingtao.

NIPPON SAKUSAN SEIZO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE NIPPON ACETIC ACID MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

THE Head Office of this company is located at No. 3, Yanagishima-Yokogawa-cho Honjo-ku, Tokyo. There is an agency at No. 4, Yorozu-cho Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, and Branch factory at Shōnai-mura, near Osaka. The company owns five wood distillation factories.

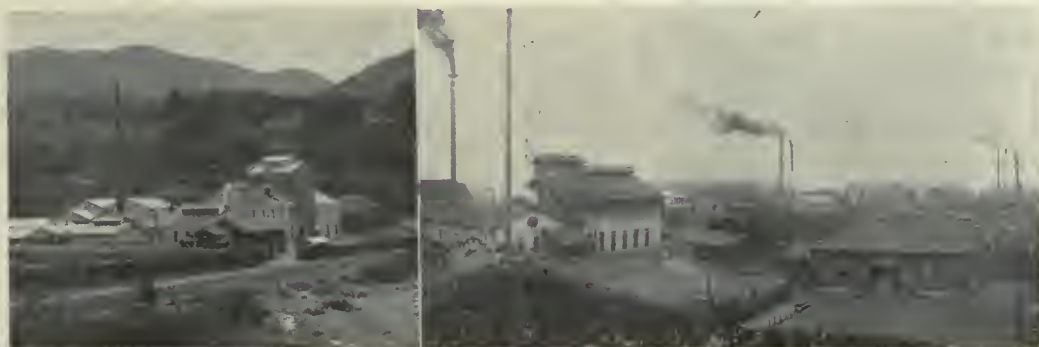
The annual amount of wood distillation products reaches about ¥2,600,000. The Head Office produces glacial acetic acid (pure), acetic acid (pure), acetone, acetate, refined methylalcohol; the Osaka Branch glacial acetic acid (pure), acetic acid (pure), acetate; Shiobara Wood Distillation Factory sodium acetate, crude methylalcohol wood tar, cokes; and four other wood distillation factories produce similar articles.

The company had its origin in a factory started in May, 1894, by Mr. Shōichirō Kato, the present Managing Director, in Ochiai-mura, Kamitoga-gori, Tochigi prefecture. The factory was equipped with necessary machines on the Western model and opened to business in August of the same year. At first he met with many difficulties, but by dint of unsparing efforts, the business gradually developed, and he directed his efforts for the spread among charcoal business of the manufacture of sodium acetate. In the meantime the output steadily increased, and in July, 1903, he established a joint stock company at the present address with a capital of ¥100,000, chiefly for the manufacture of acetic acid, acetone, and acetate. Despite the growing

demand for acetic acid in Japan, the company did not prosper as it could not compete with the imported articles, which were far superior to the company's products. Mr. Kato then approached Baron Eiichi Shibusawa, Baron Kihachiro Okura, Messrs. Kyohei Magoshi, Shozaburo Uyemura and other prominent businessmen, and by their support he increased the capital to ¥300,000 in September, 1906, and in the following year established the present factory, in which machines of the latest type for the manufacture of acetic acid were installed. The new factory was put in operation in February, 1908. The manufactures earned an excellent reputation, but had to meet keen competition of foreign articles. The manufactures, however, gradually increased in demand, and since 1911 they have almost

mura, Shioya-gori, Tochigi prefecture by increasing the capital to ¥600,000, and put it in operation in the following month. This is now the model factory of the kind in the Orient, producing sodium acetate, crude methylalcohol, cokes and wood tar, all of which are superior to the imports. But the products of this works alone being insufficient to meet the large demand for sodium acetate, in February, 1915, the company established the four other factories mentioned above.

In November, 1913, the company started the manufacture of formalin with crude methylalcohol of its own production by purchasing machines of the latest pattern, and put on the market the article equal to the foreign goods. On the organization, however, of the Toyo Chemical



TIMBER DISTILLATION FACTORY AT SHIOBARA. ACETIC ACID FACTORY AT HONJŌ, TOKYO.

entirely driven the foreign articles out of the home market. The company opened the manufacture of acetone in February, 1909, by purchasing machines of the latest pattern. This line has also been attended with great success. The Nippon Explosives Works Ltd., at Hiratsuka, Kanagawa Prefecture, manufacturing gun-powder for the use of the Imperial Navy, looks exclusively to the company to meet all its demand for acetone. Besides it is much in demand for the manufacture of celluloid and artificial leather.

In spite of the great development attained in the manufacture of acetic acid and acetone, the manufacture of the material or sodium acetate had remained inactive for a number of years, and the greater part of the demand had been met by imports from America. Regretting this situation, the company established, in July, 1911, a large wood distillation factory on a European model in Shiobara-

Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in December, 1915, in accordance with the regulation issued for the encouragement of the manufacture of dye-stuffs and chemicals, the company made over all its formalin manufacturing machines to this new concern, to which the company has since supplied the material. With a view to meeting increasing demands for acetic acid, the company opened a branch factory near Osaka in December, 1913. In May, 1914, the company purchased the Osaka Acetic Acid Co., Ltd. and increased the capital to ¥680,000. In June, 1915, the capital was increased to ¥1,300,000. The company has opened up markets in China, British India, Dutch East Indies, Straits Settlements, etc., and is always in full swing executing large orders received from various quarters.

The President of the company is Mr. Kyohei Magoshi, and the Managing Director is Mr. Shoichiro Kato.

NIPPON SHIKI SEIZO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN PAPER WARE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

THE company's Head Office is located at Ogawa-machi, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. It was organized in August, 1913. The trend of the situation in recent years shows increasing requirements for refined paper wares of varied



MR. S. TAJIMA.

descriptions, and it has become evident that paper wares are to take the place of even those made of glass and tin-plates. In Europe and America receptacles for cheese, jam, flour, and even milk, are made of paper. This is because paper wares are of graceful appearance, light, not easily broken and moderate in price. Perceiving, therefore, that the manufacture of paper wares would make an important industry in Japan, the promoters of the company first established a small workshop equipped with a few machines at Houcho, Nihonbashi-ku. The business rapidly progressed and the factory soon proved too small to meet the demand. It was removed to Ogawa-machi, Kanda-ku, but this again proved too limited in scope, and it was removed to Moto-machi, Yotsuya-ku. Measuring over 1,000 *tsubo* in building area, the site, which is a separate lot, covers an area of over 2,000 *tsubo*. The company pays close attention to the machines employed for this line of goods in Europe and America, thereby trying to provide the works with machines of the latest pattern, and takes every care for the production of the best possible articles. Orders are executed punctually and at moderate prices, and in the art

of manufacture the company has no equal in Japan. The goods are extensively exported to America, where the firm has already established an agency. Mention must specially be made of Mr. Tajima, Managing Director of the company, to whom is largely due its organization and present prosperity. Previous to the establishment of the company he made a tour through Europe and America, when he was deeply impressed with the idea that the paper ware industry must not be left neglected. On returning home he urged the necessity of establishing a company for the manufacture of paper wares on western models, and at last succeeded in promoting the present company. Since its organization he has endeavoured to produce the best paper boxes, the result being the present fame and credit enjoyed by the company. It stands to the credit of the company that this line has become one of the most important industries of the nation. The company's capital is now ¥500,000, but there is a plan to increase it to ¥2,500,000.



THE JAPAN PAPER WARE MANUFACTURING, TOKYO.

A list of officers is appended:—

- SEKI HOSHINO, Esq. President.
- SHIICHI TAJIMA, Esq. { Managing
Director.
- SHONOJO MORIYAMA, Esq. Director.
- KEIJIRO SAKATA, Esq. "
- ICHIRO HATOYAMA, Esq. "
- TACHISABURO KOSHIYAMA, Esq. Auditor.
- MASATOSHI MATSUI, Esq. "

NISSHIN SEIFUN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE SINO-JAPANESE FLOUR MILLING CO., LTD.)

THIS line of business was formerly conducted, in Japan, by country business men or farmers with small water-mills, and the products were of inferior quality. Almost all the requirements of the country were imported from America and other countries. At one time the total value of imports amounted to ¥10,000,000 a year.

Leading businessmen in Yokohama, with a capital of ¥1,000,000, in 1907, promoted a company with a view to developing this line of industry in Japan, and checking the import of foreign goods. With the organization of the company, which was styled the Sino-Japanese Flour Milling Co., Ltd., the main mill was established at Yokohama.

This mill was constructed on the model of leading American flour mills, and equipped with a set of up-to-date machiues. The total output at the mill was then 500 barrels a day. The company's head office was established in Tokyo, for the purpose of further extending the business at the earliest opportunity.

In November, 1908, the company effected the extension of the plant, by amalgamating the Tatebayashi Flour Milling Co., at Tatebayashi, Gumma prefecture. Two years later the Japan Flour Milling Co. was also amalgamated, when the company's capital was increased to ¥1,700,000 and the daily output increased to 1,400 barrels.

In 1911, the Tatebayashi Mill was again extended, and the daily output was increased by 500 barrels. The Nagoya Mill was erected in 1913, where German machines were installed, and the daily output was increased by another 500 barrels. The total output now stands at 2,300 barrels a day.

The company contemplates the erection of another mill at Mito, which is a large wheat growing centre in Japan.

This will add another 500 barrels to the company's daily output.

The company's flour is excellent, and in every respect equal to the imported goods. This fact has been acknowledged by the public, the proof of which is found in the number of medals and prizes gained at exhibitions. The latest of these is the Grand Prize of Honour given at the Tokyo Taisho Exhibition in 1914.



TATEBAYASHI MILL.

YOKOHAMA MILL.

UTSUNOMIYA MILL.

NAGOYA MILL.

The company's officers are as follows:—

KAIICHIRO NEZU, Esq....	... ..	President.
TEI-ICHIRO MASADA, Esq. ...	... ..	Managing Director.
KURANOSUKE KIMURA, Esq. ...	... ..	Director.
KYUJIRO MATSUSHITA, Esq. ...	... ..	„
TOKUTARO NAGARA, Esq. ...	... ..	„
TAMESABURO ISHIJIMA, Esq. ...	... ..	„
KEIZABURO MOGI, Esq. ... ..	... ..	Auditor.
NIHEI AOKI, Esq. ... ..	... ..	„
JINZO MURAMATSU, Esq. ... ..	... ..	„

NIWA KOGYOSHO.

(THE NIWA MANUFACTORY.)

THIS manufactory is owned and managed by Mr. Eizaburo Niwa, a business man of Osaka, who has ample experience in this line of business. It is situated at Gamo, Namazuye, Higashi-Nari-gori, Osaka prefecture. It was founded in 1903, by the late Mr. Eizaburo Niwa, the father of the present proprietor, with the assistance of Mr. Chinzaburo Shimizu, who perfected his own process of manufacturing marine glue pitch, with a view to checking

Thus a high standard of efficiency is kept up, and the daily production amounts to 2,240 lbs. of different grades and qualities of marine glue pitch.

At first marine glue pitch was principally imported from overseas, but now practically all principal shipyards, including the Naval Yards, prefer the products of the Niwa Manufactory. For the purpose of insulation, many electric companies have adopted these goods.



THE LATE MR. E. NIWA.
THE NIWA MANUFACTORIES, OSAKA.

the import of these goods. On the death of the founder, his son, the present proprietor, succeeded to the management of the manufactory, and has since expanded operations, while at the same time steadily improving the quality of the goods.

The manufactory is now equipped with complete and up-to-date machines for the conduct of this line of business, and the working staff is composed of experienced men.

The business office of the manufactory is situated at 2-chome, Tsurigane-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka, where the proprietor manages the affairs of the concern, while at the manufactory Messrs. Motonosuke Niwa and Sadamichi Shimizu exercise general supervision over the workmen. As business manager, Mr. Kaneshige Sakurai assists the proprietor at the office.

OSAKA ABE PAINT SEIZOSHO.

(THE OSAKA ABE PAINT MANUFACTORY.)

THE Osaka Abe Paint Manufactory is an old establishment, at Nishino-Shimono-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka, owned and controlled by Mr. Ichisaburo Abe, a prominent business man in Osaka.

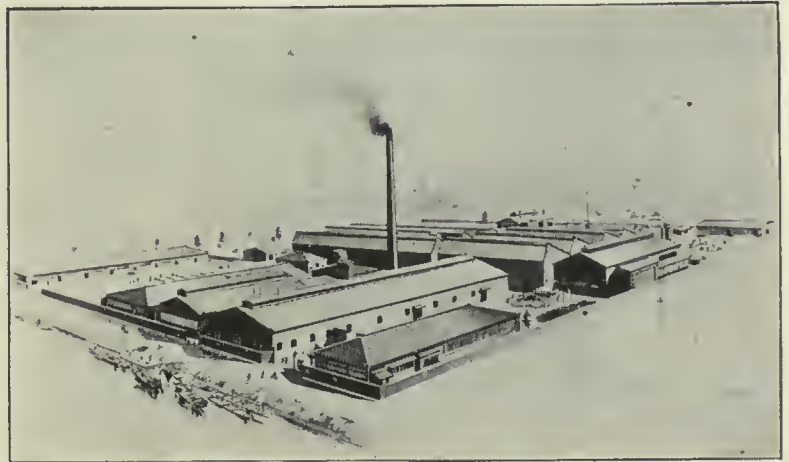
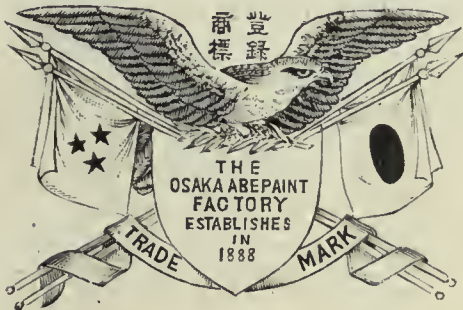
It was founded by the late Mr. Ichirobei Abe, the father of the present proprietor, in February, 1888, in view of the possibility of a great demand for paints and varnishes in Japan, though at that time the annual consumption of different paints was only ¥200,000 worth.

The first three years were spent in conducting experiments in the manufacture of various qualities, and training

Abe accomplished as pioneer of this useful line of industry.

When the Sino-Japanese war broke out, the present proprietor was the head of the manufactory, and effected many reforms, with a view to improving the opportunity offered by the war. Mr. Abe undertook a tour in England and Germany, studying the advanced method of manufacture, and on his return applied all he learnt to the manufactures at his factory.

In 1911, a radical reform was carried out in the factory system, in pursuance of the advice given by Dr. K. Yoshi-



THE OSAKA ABE PAINT MANUFACTORY.

men in this particular line of business, as then all paint required was imported from abroad, and no one was experienced in the trade inaugurated here. In 1890, the first goods available for the market were supplied on trial to the different Naval Yards, the Mitsubishi Dockyard, and the Osaka Iron Works.

The result of the trial was excellent, and orders were given by Government and private yards, encouraging the founder by giving testimonials of the good quality of the goods supplied. At various exhibitions, high honours were granted, not only on account of the excellence of the goods exhibited, but the meritorious work the late Mr. Ichirobei

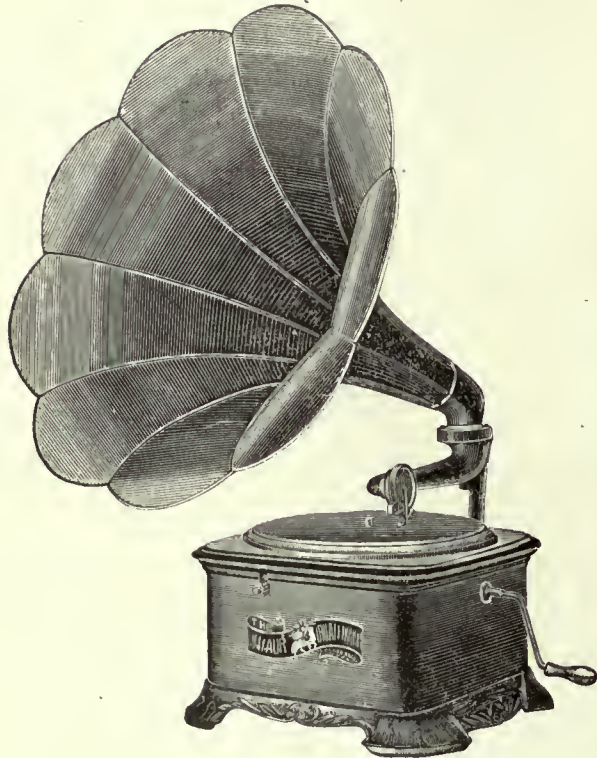
kawa, the Adviser, and not only a heavy increase in the output was brought about, but great improvements were introduced.

The manufactory is now equipped with a plant which can produce ¥2,500,000 worth of paints, boiled oils, varnishes, white lead, liquid driers, flour of zinc, etc., etc. The import of these goods has thus been effectively checked; they are also exported to China, British India, Russia, the Netherlands East Indies, the Philippines, and other countries.

Mr. Ichisaburo Abe, the proprietor, is assisted in the management by Mr. Kamejiro Abe, as Managing Director, and Mr. Gentaro Sekiguchi as Manager.

OSAKA CHIKUONKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE OSAKA PHONOGRAPH CO., LTD.)



PHONOGRAPH MADE BY THE CO.

THIS company is situated at No. 8, 2-chome, Shio-machi, Sukaisuji, Minami-ku, Osaka, and is presided over by Mr. Choyemon Kashio. The company was established in 1912 with a capital of ¥100,000. Its works are located at No. 105, 7-chome, Higashi-Noda-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka. There are two agencies: One is situated in Ageba-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo and the other in 4-chome, Minato-machi, Kobe.

ANNUAL OUTPUT.

Records	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500,000,000
Machines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000,000
Needles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,000,000

MARKETS:—The homeland, China, Russia, and India.



MANUFACTURES OF THE OSAKA PHONOGRAPH CO.

OSAKA TEBUKURO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE OSAKA GLOVE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

THE Osaka Glove Manufacturing Co., Ltd. is situated at No. 416, Minami-Urae-Sagisu-cho, Nishinari-gōri, near Osaka. The firm was originally started in 1890 by Mr. Tatsukichi Tanatsugu, who made every effort for the improvement of the articles. For this purpose he twice made tours of inspection in Europe and America. The goods now enjoy an excellent reputation both at home and abroad. For the superiority of quality Mr. Tanatsugu has been awarded many Silver and Gold Medals by various Exhibitions, and received a certificate of merit from the International Panama Exposition of 1914. In 1915 a new factory was established at the present address, which is equipped with machines of the latest pattern. In October of the same year the firm was transformed into the present organization, capitalized at ¥500,000. The annual output reaches about ¥10,000; the chief characteristic of the works consists in the manufacture of all varieties of gloves.

The company is the only manufacturer of this line of articles in the Orient and supplies them to different quarters

at home and abroad. The chief destinations abroad are Great Britain, U. S. A., Russia, India, Australia, South Africa, China and Chosen.



MR. T. TANATSUGU.

RYOSUI GOSHI KAISHA.

(THE RYOSUI MATCH MANUFACTURING CO.)

THE Ryosui Goshi Kaisha, one of the largest match manufacturing companies in Japan, was organized in 1886. In 1887 the company was transformed into a limited partnership under the joint management of Japanese and Chinese, including Mr. Benzo Takigawa and Mr. Maihsiaopang. But later Mr. Gisaku Takigawa took over the investment made by the Chinese partners. The company then had three workshops in Kobe. In 1900 Mr. Gisaku Takigawa became the president, and simultaneously the company combined with the Takigawa Gomei Kaisha with its three shops. Soon afterwards it purchased the

Himeji Mill and the Tajima Match Works. Later it bought the Ekisui-sha with several manufactories. At this time the annual output of the company reached between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 gross. In order to act upon its principle of producing its own materials, the company established workshops for the making of packing boxes, and then a printing house for the manufacture of labels. In 1910 it established two shops for the manufacture of box wood in Tomakomai in the province of Iburi, Hokkaido, and opened in Kobe a mill for the making of boxes. In 1908 the company bought the Nippon Splint Works, Ltd.;

with a capital of ¥500,000 in Hokkaido and put in operation five manufactories in Abashiri, Wakibetsu and other places. Recently it inaugurated the Taisho Goshi Kaisha to meet the demand for splints in the homeland. While extending the scope of business on one hand the company has spared no effort for unifying the work and improving the qualities of the articles. The company now uses machines of its own invention in almost all its works, including the labelling of boxes. It chiefly exports the articles abroad directly, having already established agencies in Hongkong, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Calcutta, Korea, etc. Besides the Orient, it has opened up outlets in the Occident, and meets the greater part of the demand in the home market. "Sparrow" and "Bamboo Shoot" are the most popular of its products.

Mr. Gisaku Takigawa, the President, is a graduate of the Osaka Higher Technical College and President of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce.



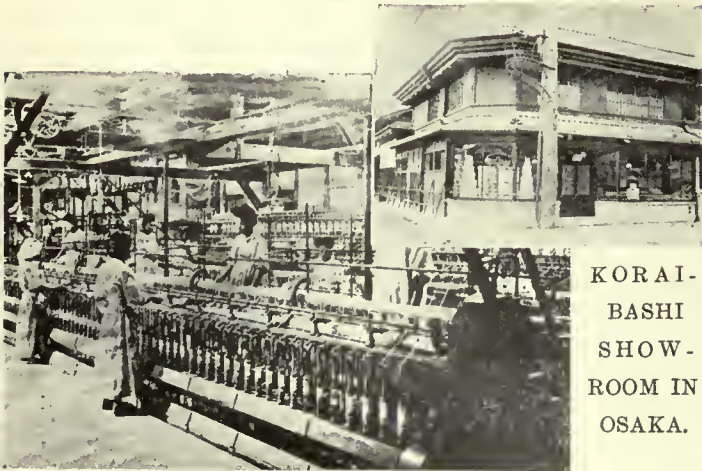
MR. G. TAKIGAWA.

SAKAYA ISHIWATA BOSHOKUSHO.

(THE SAKAYA ASBESTOS CO.)

THE firm of the Sakaya Asbestos Co., (Limited Partnership) stands at Nos. 445 and 446 Kita-

February, 1869, in Matsuyama, Iyo Province, being the fourth son of Mr. H. Okamiya. Later he was adopted into the family of Sakaya. In 1892 he left his native place for Osaka, where he entered into the service of an iron store kept by Mr. Katsugoro Tsuda. After serving there for three years he, in co-operation with the late Mr. M. Kubo, from the same province, opened the manufacture of asbestos in Osaka under the title of the Kyuei Shoten. In the meantime the war broke out between Japan and China, creating a large demand for asbestos by men-of-war. In order to meet the increasing demand for the goods he organized the Nippon Asbestos Co., Ltd. in Osaka in May, 1896, by taking over the business of the Kyuei Shoten. In April, 1908, he resigned from the company and inaugurated his own Asbestos Works at Kita-Shindachi Village, Izunami-gori, near Osaka. This is the origin of the present Sakaya Asbestos Co. Mr. Sakaya equipped his works with machines characteristic of Japanese and opened direct connections with



KORAI-BASHI SHOW-ROOM IN OSAKA.

THE NISHINODA SPINNING MILL OF THE CO.

Shindachi Village, Izunami-gori, near Osaka, and is presided over by Mr. Nobuyoshi Sakaya. Mr. Sakaya was born in

the producers of materials in Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Yamaguchi, Fukushima, Wakayama, Saitama, Chosen and Manchuria. Thus fully prepared he commenced the manufacture of various asbestos articles, putting the first example in this line of industry in this country. The business was steadily developed by his painstaking efforts, and aided by the support of some influential men the firm was reorganized into a limited partnership in July, 1912, and at the same time the works were enlarged, and the capital and machinery increased. As a result the production was doubled. At this time the Imperial Navy announced the policy of purchasing goods from the native factories as much as possible, and the firm was nominated by the various Admiralties to manu-

facture the goods. Orders were also received from other public and private offices. On the outbreak of the European war the demands for asbestos goods by the Imperial Navy and from other quarters greatly increased. Finding the works too small to meet the increasing demand the company established a branch factory at Nishi Noda, Kitaku in March, 1915, and installed machines of the latest pattern. The company has not only succeeded in checking the import but also in opening markets abroad. A plan is now formed for the third extension of business by establishing another branch works near Tokyo and reconstructing the principal works on a far larger scale near Osaka.

S. A. ENPITSU PENJIKU SEIZOSHO.

(S. A. PENCIL CO.)

THE S. A. Pencil Co., owned by Mr. Sadahei Amakata, is situated at No. 20, 3-chome, Otowa-cho,



MR. S. AMAKATA.

Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo. Formerly the factory was in Nippori, near Tokyo, and was engaged exclusively in the manufacture of penholders. In 1910 it was removed to the present address and simultaneously it inaugurated the manufacture of pencils, which has now become its chief occupation. The business is so swiftly developing that the present mill, though spacious, is proving too narrow in scope. The annual output amounts to 150,000 gross pencils and 25,000 gross penholders. The company has established connections in various prefectures, and meets large demands not only in the home land but also abroad. Foreign destinations comprise China, India, South Seas Islands and Russia. Especially since the present war in Europe broke-out Mr. Amakata makes a point of maintaining strict economy in the management and the highest standard of efficiency in men and plant for the increasing demand, so that now the company is able to supply the market with the best goods at the lowest prices.

MR. SASAMURA TAKEZO.

(MANUFACTURER AND EXPORTER OF ROPE, MATS, ETC.)

THE firm, established in May, 1887, manufactures and exports different kinds of rope, mats, and other kindred articles, on an extensive scale. The firm's head office is at 5-chome, Awabori-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka, with yards at the following localities:—The 1st factory, Kishiwada, Izukita-gori, Osaka prefecture; The 2nd factory, Namazue, Higashinari-gori, Osaka prefecture.

At these factories the following articles are produced, to the extent of 20,000,000 lbs.:—Manila hemp ropes, tarred ropes, wire ropes, cotton repes, spun yarn packing, Japanese

and Chinese hemp flat ropes, hemp twine, cotton twine, line, etc., etc.

Besides these articles manufactured by the firm, vegetable fibres including palm fibres, animal hairs, brushes, brooms, mats, tissues of palm fibres, and other raw materials and their manufactures are dealt in.

The products of the firm's yards are known by their excellence, not only in this country but overseas. At present these manufactures are largely exported to Manchuria, Chosen, Taiwan, China, the United States, and Vladivostok. The annual shipment runs into a very large amount.

SAWADA GARASU KOJO.

(THE SAWADA GLASS MANUFACTORIES.)

THE Sawada Glass Manufactories situated at Nakanogonarihira-machi, Honjo-ku, Tokyo, were established twenty years ago. To commence with they manufactured lamp chimneys exclusively; at present these are only exported to China, India and the South Seas. The principal goods now turned out are table wares, alcove ornaments, various kinds of glasses and gas chimneys.

The aim of the Sawada Glass Ware Manufactories is to turn out superior and regular goods in large quantities. It is no exaggeration to say that the Manufactories are unrivaled in Japan, in point of producing capacity. The Sawada are in a position execute with dispatch large orders from abroad as they are provided with every modern equipment. The valuable experience gained in



THE FACTORY AND SHOW ROOM OF THE SAWADA GLASS MANUFACTORIES, TOKYO.

The principal factory, which covers an area of 1,300 *tsubo*, is situated at Nakanogonarihira-machi, and a branch factory, which is under the charge of Mr. Tsuneo Shinoda, is located at Kamedo, its area covering 400 *tsubo*. The total number of workmen and operatives employed at the principal factory is 250, while the number of employes at the branch factory is 60. The principal factory is provided with a dormitory for the accommodation of the workmen.

the past twenty years, coupled with other merits of the Manufactories, enable them to produce goods of quality.

The workmen are accorded considerate treatment, and share in the profits.

The daily output of goods is 100,000 pieces on an average; the annual production in value is estimated at over ¥900,000.

SEIKO-SHA.

(THE SEIKO-SHA AND ITS PROPRIETOR.)

THE Seiko-sha is a clock and watch factory located at No. 26, Yanagishima-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo. Its proprietor is Mr. K. Hattori. The factory, established in April, 1892, is being enlarged as its output increases. The factory compound covers 5,766 *tsubo* (1 *tsubo* = 3.9538 square yards), including 4,706 *tsubo* taken up by the buildings. 216 HP. Electricity 35 HP. Steam is the motive power used in the plant. The number of workmen is about 1,300 men and women. The annual output of wall-clocks, table-clocks and watches is nearly 700,000. The materials used at the factory are all home made. The manufactures chiefly supply the domestic market, but are also exported to Oriental countries and since the Great European War, to England, France, Australia, etc., in large quantities.

Mr. K. Hattori, Proprietor of the Seiko-sha, is the son of a merchant of quite small means. He was formerly an employee of an insignificant dealer in watches and clocks in Tokyo and afterwards independently opened business in that line in the Capital. Shortly after the opening of business his store was destroyed by fire together with the greater

1892. The manufacture of watches was started in 1895. After surmounting many difficulties, he succeeded in his enterprise, and both his factory and store are now flourishing. Having himself risen from indigence, Mr. Hattori shows



MR. K. HATTORI.

great consideration for his dependents, who thoroughly appreciate his sympathetic attitude. Mr. Hattori has so far travelled twice through Europe and America. His first



THE SEIKO-SHA, TOKYO.

part of his property, but as the result of diligent and indefatigable work he was soon able to open his present store in the Gioza, one of the main streets of Tokyo, in 1887. In view of the increasing importation of foreign watches and clocks, Mr. Hattori established a factory, the Seiko-sha, in

tour abroad was made in 1899, when he visited well-known manufacturers of watches and clocks with a view to opening direct trade with them. In 1906, he again started on a foreign tour of inspection. Returning home, he developed his import and manufacturing business in a marked degree.

SHIMADZU SEISAKUSHO.

(THE SHIMADZU WORKS.)

THIS Manufactory was founded by the late Mr. Genzo Shimadzu, in 1875, who was a pioneer in this country in manufacturing specimens of machines for scientific use. In 1894, the present proprietor, Mr. Genzo Shimadzu, succeeded to the business, and has gradually enlarged the business. The Manufactory is now using all its energy in

electric lights fixed in the night-trains are furnished by the storage batteries fixed beneath the floors, the Railway Board almost exclusively using this make. A feature of the G. S. storage battery is its durable capacity. At various Exhibitions the G. S. storage battery were awarded 17 first-class gold medals, 16 second-class silver medals, 18 copper



FACTORY OF G. S. STORAGE BATTERY AND ITS INTERIOR.

manufacturing storage batteries and accessory goods. In 1895, the manufacture of storage batteries was first handled. The factory was built by Mr. Shimadzu with a view to making it an ideal one, it being unparalleled in its interior equipments. The storage batteries comprise various kinds, such as those used for vessels, motor cars, trains, etc. The

medals, 16 certificates of merit, and 35 letters of thanks. In the Maritime Exhibition held in Tokyo in the spring of 1916, the goods were awarded an order and a gold medal.

The Head Office of the Shimadzu Works is located at Nijo-Minami, Kiya-machi, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto, and their branches are in Tokyo, Osaka and Kyushu.

SHINAGAWA HAKURENGA KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE SHINAGAWA WHITE BRICK CO., LTD.)

THIS company is the pioneer in the manufacture of fire-proof bricks in Japan, and enjoys the reputation of being the most prosperous of its kind in the East. This business was first started by the late Mr. Katsuzo Nishimura in 1875, as a private enterprise, under the guidance of a French expert. In 1900, the affair was converted into a limited partnership, and in 1903 into a joint-stock company. At first, the late Mr. Nishimura, who expected great developments in the industries of this country, was convinced of the indispensability in the future

of fire-proof bricks, and he, with Mr. Masayoshi Yamano-uchi, the present Managing Director, endured various difficulties for twenty years following its organization, owing to the fact that they were financially embarrassed. Despite financial difficulties, they despatched experts to Europe and America, and by dint of skill and technical knowledge they have, at last, succeeded in turning out perfect white bricks. About 1883, the annual output of goods, in this country, was not more than 60,000 pieces. The industrial circles in Japan have witnessed a gradual

development since then, and the demand for these goods has correspondingly increased. In order to cope with requirements, the company has greatly extended its business; it now has branch factories at six places throughout the

merit by the Emperor, in January, 1900, and September, 1911, respectively.



MR. M. YAMANOUCHI.

country, where over 60,000,000 pieces are annually produced. The domestic demand is met, and goods are also supplies to India, China and other parts of the East. In recognition of their services, in promoting this enterprise, the late Mr. Nishimura and Mr. Yamanouchi were awarded medals of



TOKYO FACTORY OF THE SHINAGAWA WHITE BRICK CO.

The address of the company is Kita-Shinagawa, Tokyo, and the officials are as follows:—

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|---|--------------------|
| MASAYOSHI YAMANOUCHI, Esq. | ... .. | { | Managing Director. |
| YOSHINAYE FUJIMURA, Esq. | ... .. | } | Director. |
| NAOSHI NISHIMURA, Esq. | ... .. |  | „ |
| SADAICHIRO MATSUI, Esq. | ... .. |  | „ |
| CHIKANORI YASOSHIMA, Esq. | ... .. |  | „ |
| KOMAKICHI TOYOSHIMA, Esq. | ... .. |  | „ |
| ROKUTARO TAKAMATSU, Esq. | ... .. |  | Auditor. |
| SHOGAN URUSHI, Esq. | ... .. |  | „ |
| EIZABURO HAMASAKI, Esq. | ... .. |  | „ |

SHINOZAKI INK SEIZOSHO.

(SHINOZAKI INK FACTORY.)

THE Shinozaki Ink Works, owned by Mr. Matabei Shinozaki, stands at 5-chome, Midori-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo. The Business Department is situated at 1-chome, Bakuro-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. The Works were organized in 1884. The annual output amounts to ¥600,000. The equipments of the works leave nothing to be desired, and the chief expert is Mr. Yoshikawa, Assistant Professor in the Tokyo Higher Technical College, who is an authority

on applied chemistry relating to dye-stuffs. The material dye-stuffs in use are chiefly vegetable elements, and important Chemicals are manufactured in the factory.

Thanks to the able management of Mr. Shinozaki, the proprietor, the business is steadily expanding. The superior quality of the inks produced is widely recognized. The works were awarded a gold medal by the Anglo-Japanese Exposition and the International Panama Exhibition, and

every domestic exhibition conferred the highest honour. The articles are used by almost all the companies and government offices. Specialities are: strong quality of water proof, and clear and lasting colour. The ink used for drawing is also of excellent quality. Since the sending of consignments to Hawaii and China, about two decades ago, the export has steadily increased, until they now go to almost every part of the world.

Besides inks, the works manufacture copying paper, mucilage and gum arabic, all being noted for their excellent quality. Mucilage, with the trade mark of a star, is commanding a good sale in the Chinese market, and the copying paper is promised a very bright future.



INK RESERVOIR OF THE SHINOZAKI INK FACTORY, TOKYO.

SHOFU TOKI GOSHI KAISHA.

(THE SHOFU PORCELAIN MANUFACTURING CO.)

THE Shōfu Porcelain Manufacturing Co. is located in Honmachi-Ninohashi, Kyoto, and is under the management of Mr. Kojō Shōfu, who is a prominent figure among manufacturers of porcelains and electric apparatus. He has made himself especially famous by his recent brilliant success in the manufacture of the high pressure

before the manufacture of the special high pressure insulators by Mr. Shōfu. But those of over 10,000 volts were all imported from America and Germany. Mr. Shōfu improved this state of inferiority of the home manufacture and determined to make a high pressure insulator in his own works. His exertions were crowned with success, for he accomplished the manufacture of the special insulator of 200,000 volts. These have not only checked the import but have also been largely exported.

The works of the company were built in April, 1916, when the company was reorganized into a limited partnership. The site covers an area of over 3,000 *tsubo* and the number of workmen is over 500, while the accommodations leave nothing to be desired. The company has a branch in Shirokabe-cho, Nagoya and an agency in Minami-Denmachi, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Besides, there was recently opened in Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka the Shōfu Machinery Department.

The new Department is engaged in the following business:—(1) To act as a reliable and useful mediator between sellers and purchasers of old machines; (2) To purchase and repair second-hand machines; (3) The sale of electrical apparatus and general machines and metals; (4) The sale and purchase of waste metals.

The department is in charge of Mr. Jubei Hirata, who has a thorough knowledge of machinery, assisted by the able experts Dr. Ogi and Mr. Miyoshi.

It must be added that Mr. Shōfu has taken over the business of the Osaka Electrical Apparatus Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and is actively running the business as President.



THE SHOFU PORCELAIN MANUFACTURING CO., KYOTO.

insulator. In March last he was decorated with an order for his meritorious services rendered in the cause of the export trade.

This special high pressure insulator is now a great monopolising industry in the Orient. The demand for it is steadily increasing, in view of the growing development of the electrical business in this country. Insulators of under 3,500 volts were already made by the home factories

TACHIBANA GARASU SEIZOSHO.

(THE TACHIBANA GLASS WORKS.)

THESE works, which are under the management of Mr. Eisuke Imamura, stand at Shinagawa, Ebaragori, near Tokyo. The shop is located at No. 1, 1 chome, Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Since their establishment in September, 1913, the works have been chiefly engaged in the manufacture of works of art, making at all times every effort for the improvement and development of the art of manufacture and also for the training of workmen, who number over 100 at present. The works contemplate taking in hand the manufacture of general wares, in addition to the works of art, in the future. They have made it their principle to supply articles of the best possible quality. Practical usefulness and elegance of the articles have already won for them an excellent reputation, and they are recognized by the public as being in no way inferior to the western articles. The market is not confined to the homeland but extends to the South Sea Islands and Australia. The demand is steadily increasing, promising the works a very bright future.

Specialities are as follows:—

Shades for electric light, gas chimneys, globes, bottles, toilet articles, dishes of various descriptions, and other

wares. In the shop at Ginza there are put on show works of art, fancy goods and many other articles.



THE FACTORY AND SALE DEPARTMENT
OF THE CO., TOKYO.

The works are ready at all times to respond to orders for the manufacture of articles on given designs.

TAGUCHI SHOKAI.

(S. TAGUCHI & CO.)

THE Taguchi Shokai, the well known manufacturers of Japanese black ink and black paint, are located at No. 20, Koyama-machi, Mita, Shiba-ku, Tokyo. The works were established in 1899 by Mr. Seiji Taguchi, the present proprietor. In the early years of the organization, the works were exclusively devoted to the manufacture of black paint, but later commenced the manufacture of black ink, which is now the principal occupation. The Kaimei

Bokuju, the name under which the ink is put on the market, is widely known not only in Japan but also in foreign countries, especially in China. The present prosperity of the works is entirely due to the manufacture of the ink inaugurated by Mr. Taguchi. While exerting his efforts for the extension of the market for ink, newly put on sale, Mr. Taguchi unexpectedly received an order from the Peking Government. Though the order was not large, it

greatly encouraged him. While the article was steadily gaining in influence in the Chinese market, there came the Russo-Japanese war, and the ink was purchased to an

There is a branch in Osaka which was established in 1905. The works are fully equipped with machines of the latest pattern. Since two years ago, the works have manufactured the "Furaku Ink" (unfading). This is the result of Mr.



MR. S. TAGUCHI.

enormous amount by the army and Naval authorities. Since the conclusion of the war, the ink has been generally recognized as suitable for use in schools and offices. At present, the annual amount sold reaches about ¥300,000.



MANUFACTURES BY S. TAGUCHI & CO.

Taguchi's several years' study and it has already gained an excellent reputation.

The chief destinations abroad are China, Russia and America.



TAKABAYASHI RENZU SEIZOSHO.

(THE TAKABAYASHI LENS WORKS.)

THE Takabayashi Lens Works are situated at No. 3, Yayoi-cho, Hongō-ku, Tokyo. Mr. Gintarō

Takabayashi, the Proprietor, devoted himself in 1875 to the manufacture of lens of German pattern. In 1892, he established the works at the present site for the manufacture of spectacles and optical lens. At first, the motive power employed was only 3 horse-power and the workmen numbered less than twenty. But ten years later the motive power was increased to 8 horse-power and the number of workmen to 50. Now the motive power is 24 horse-power and operatives number over 100. These are employed exclusively in the manufacture of lens. The medal accessories are all manufactured in separate works in different places.

The principal achievements made by Mr. Takabayashi during his long business career are cylindrical lens, made in 1886, optical lens made in 1892, accurately plane parallel glass for the use of the Hydrographical Department of the


PHOTOGRAPH LENSES
PRISMATIC BINOCULAR
TELESCOPE & MICROSCOPE
SPECTACLES EYE LENSES
 TRADE  MARK

Navy made in 1896, various optical prisms and prismatic binoculars made in 1901, and toric cylinder made in 1907. Each of these instruments was first manufactured by these works in Japan, and the manufacture of some of them is still monopolized by the works.

The works received the honour of the first class for

various kinds of lens by the Tokyo Industrial Exhibition of 1907, and a gold medal by the Taishō Exhibition of 1913. Among many lens manufacturers Mr. Takabayashi was the only recipient of these highest honours.

Specialities: Spectacles, eye lens, optical lens, and all other kinds of optical instruments.

TAKAHASHI SEIBOSHŌ.

(THE TAKAHASHI HAT FACTORY.)

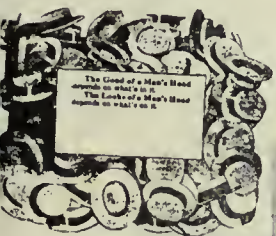
THE Takahashi Hat Factory, Zengenji-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka, was founded by Mr. Tomisaburo Takahashi in 1896. When the business was fairly well developed and future success was assured, Mr. Takahashi

proved, and in 1902 were acknowledged by the public as equal, in every respect, to imported goods.

In 1907, a splendid chance was offered to extend the market by the revision of the import tariff. The public soon began to appreciate the worth of the "Hawk" brand hats and caps, manufactured by Mr. Takahashi.

The goods are now taken largely at home, and in China, Chosen, Manchuria, Java, Sumatra, Australia, the United States, Canada, Asiatic Russia, British India, Siam, and other countries.

The factory covers an area of 5,000 *tsubo*, being divided into several separate buildings, where hundreds of



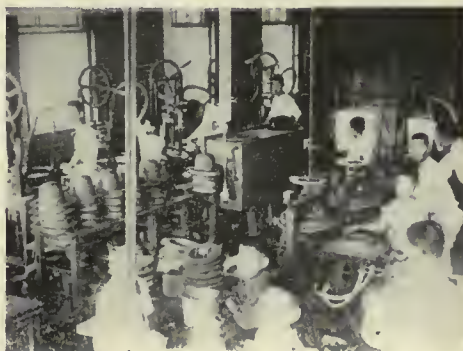
The Crown of a Man's Head depends on what's in it. The Liner of a Man's Head depends on what's on it.



THE TAKAHASHI HAT FACTORY, OSAKA.

undertook an extensive tour in Europe and America in order to study business there, the results of which were applied to his manufactures.

When he commenced the present factory, the hatters' business in this country was not highly developed, and manufactures were limited, both in variety and volume, while all goods of extra grades were imported from England, America, and other countries. Mr. Takahashi was determined to revolutionize this line, by enlarging and improving the scope of the Japanese hatters' trade. He installed better machines and trained his hands on the modern factory system. Accordingly his manufactures rapidly in-



A PORTION OF THE FACTORY.

workmen and workwomen are employed manufacturing many varieties of hats and caps for Winter and Summer wear. The annual production rises above tens of thousands of dozen.

TAKEDA SHOKAI.

(S. TAKEDA & CO., MAKERS OF CALICO PRINTING,
EMBOSSING ROLLERS, ETC.)

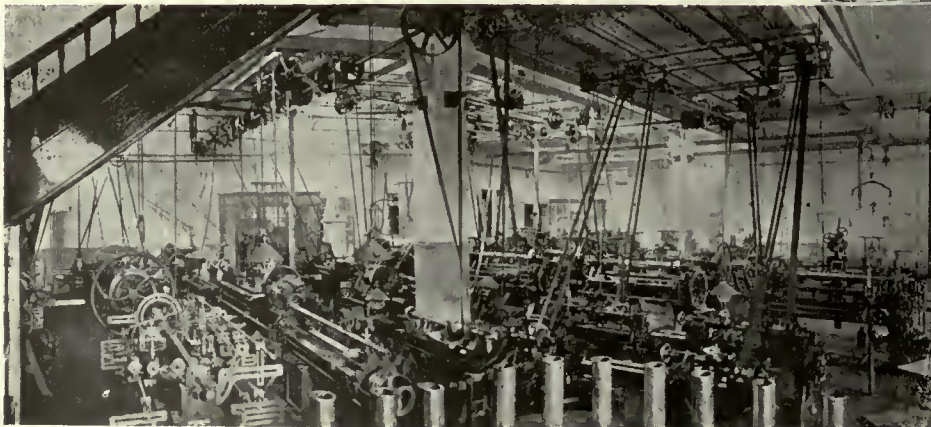
THIS firm, which is one of the greatest in this particular line of business, is situated at Nijo-Agaru, Shin-machi, Kyoto, and is owned by Mr. Shujiro Takeda, of Maizuru, Tango Province. Since boyhood, Mr. Takeda has been proficient in mechanical works, and at an early age set up as a machine maker. Being convinced of the future greatness of textile printing enterprises, he experimented years ago in the manufacture of rollers and

among the foremost of the machine makers for the textile industry workers.

With the rapid development of the textile printing industry, Mr. Takeda's business expanded and necessitated the establishment of branches at Ryusenji-machi, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo, and at 4-chome, Honcho-dori, Wakayama. Nearly 90 per cent. of factory appliances for textile printers is supplied by this firm, which practically covers all types,



MR. S. TAKEDA.



INTERIOR OF THE FACTORY.



S. TAKEDA &
CO., KYOTO.

other machines, for this line of business. Owing to success in these experiments he established the present business in 1903.

Mr. Takeda was the first machine maker in this country to produce rollers for textile printing. As the line felt the want of good rollers his manufactures, which were very excellent, were received by textile printers with great favour and his firm was ranked immediately

designs, and materials. Among the clients of the firm are cloth printers, leather printers, dyers, and paper designers.

The firm's head office, which is a model, reinforced concrete building was completed in March, 1916. It is divided into two compartments; one is devoted to offices, design rooms, dining rooms, sleeping rooms, and a cabinet, while the other is entirely devoted to workshops. Upstairs there is a show room, a library, green room, and a special parlour.

TAKETA SHOKAI.

(TAKETA & CO.)

THIS firm is a private concern, owned and controlled by Mr. Jōzaburo Taketa, who is a well-known business man, having displayed great ability in the management of the Japan Crucible Manufacturing Co. In view of the importance of developing the manufacture of pencils, and

Mr. Taketa owns five factories in the city and suburbs. The first factory manufactures lead, and at the second the manufacture of plumbago is conducted. Cylinders are manufactured at the third, and at the other factories timber is prepared.



MR. J. TAKETA AND HIS RESIDENCE.

checking the large import trade he founded this firm, and commenced the manufacture of "Kuyo" pencils, in 1908, which are now recognized as the best on the market. The Education Section of the Tokyo Municipal Office has selected the goods thus marked as the best for school children.

Mr. Taketa's office is at No. 27, 1-chome, Morimotocho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo, where he carries on the wholesale business in raw materials for the manufacture of pencils.

TAKEUCHI SEIBEI SHOTEN.

(S. TAKEUCHI & CO.)

MR. TAKEUCHI, SEIBEI, a native of Osaka, commenced, immediately after the Imperial Restoration, to manufacture hats and caps, in imitation of goods imported from British India. The firm is situated at 2-chome, Koraihashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Later, when new models were imported from America, he copied the

models. Helmets were also first made by Mr. Takeuchi in this country, in imitation of models imported from Great Britain.

On the strength of the success he gained in the production of these foreign goods, Mr. Takeuchi founded a factory in the city, in 1876, which he rapidly enlarged. The public

appreciated the excellence of his goods, and accorded a ready market to all he offered.



MR. S. TAKEUCHI.

For several years he had three factories in Osaka alone, and good connections were established with foreign export firms in Kobe, through whose intermediary he exported his manufactures to China, America and South Sea islands. In Chosen and Taiwan, he also acquired a good market. Thus his business was placed on a sound basis before the Sino-Japanese war.

At present his factories employ nearly one hundred hands and turn out ¥70,000 worth each year, of which total ¥20,000 worth is exported through firms in Kobe.

Owing to the excellence of the goods turned out, Mr. Takeuchi has gained honours at industrial exhibitions, both at home and abroad including, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Exhibition in London, the Universal Exhibition at Mexico City, and the Colonial Exhibition at Samarang.

TEIKOKU SEIBO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE TEIKOKU HAT MANUFACTURING CO, LTD.)

THIS company, situated at No. 362, Temma, Hamamatsu, Shizuoka prefecture, manufactures hats, caps, and ribbons. It was organized in July, 1896, as successor to the Hatsune Goshikaisha, which was the first organization of its kind in Japan. It was owned and controlled by the Nosawa-Gumi, of Tokyo.

The company continued its operations over two decades, in spite of many reverses endured. At first the capital was ¥100,000, but it now stands at ¥250,000, and its manufactures are acknowledged by the public as equal to those of the West.

Experts have been despatched to England and other countries to learn the latest fashions, while foreign experts engaged have undertaken the training of employees. Thus the company turns out every type of hat and cap, including soft hats, stiff fur hats, soft and stiff wool hats, Hungarian hats, Fez cap, and other caps, to the extent of 50,000 dozen a year, and hat ribbons to the amount of 600,000 yards, which are supplied to the home market, and exported

to British India, China, Australia, Siam, Annam, the Dutch East Indies, and other countries.



MR. N. SUZUKI.

As proof of the excellence of the manufactures, the company can boast many medals received at industrial

exhibitions, including the Grand Prize of Honour from the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Exhibition in Loudon, and the Gold Medal from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

The company's Board of Officers consists of the following :—

NIICHIRO SUZUKI, Esq.	... ..	Managing Director.
CHUSHICHI NAKAMURA, Esq.	... ..	Director.
TOKICHI NAKAMURA, Esq.	... ..	„
KIYOZO SATO, Esq.	... ..	„
CHIYOMARU AMANO, Esq.	... ..	„
GENZO SUZUKI, Esq.	... ..	Auditor.
KYUHEI KAMIYA, Esq.	... ..	„
IHEI MURAKOSHI, Esq.	... ..	„



THE TEIKOKU HAT MANUFACTURING CO.

TO - A TABAKO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE TO - A TOBACCO CO., LTD.)

THIS company is undertaking the tobacco monopoly of the Japanese Government, for the purpose of exporting the manufactures to Chosen, China and Hongkong, establishing factories at Seoul, Phyongyang, Chyonjyu in the land of Chosen, and at Hankow, China, with four thousand workmen, under the charge of clever experts, as sole agents for the Japanese monopoly in these places, in order to meet the growing demand and development of tobacco, with eight sole agents in Chosen, and twenty-one in China and Hongkong.

The staff officers of the company, branch offices, sole agents, and names of cigarettes are as follows :—

President of the Board of Directors is Mr. Kumataro Sasa ; Managing Director, Mr. Toranosuke Fujita ; Directors, Messrs. Renzo Ezoye, Kohei Sugiyama, Ken-ichi Fujita, Tōgō Kawamura ; and Auditors, Messrs. Taizo Ishibe, Kichi Yamaguchi.

Branch Offices :—Seoul, Chosen, and Yingkow, China.

Agencies :—Seoul, Phyongyang, Syonchhyon, Kunsan, Mokpho, Fusan, Wonsan, Shungjin, in

Chosen. Phongteng, Liaoyang, Singming, Tiehling, Dairen, Chefoo, Yingkow, Antungshyeng, Changchong, Chiehling, Supingai, Jendo, Honerping, Tenching, Bowjing.



THE TOBACCO FACTORY IN CHOSEN.



THE TOBACCO FACTORY IN YINGKOW.

The remarkable development in the company's business is attributed to the superior quality of the cigarettes offered for sale.

(Peking), Chindo, Weeshang, Chienang, Jaontsuong, Shanghai, Hankow in China, and Shanganwng (Hongkong).

Cigarettes for sale with mouthpieces:—Fuji, Shikishima, Fuyo, Yamato, Musashino, Asahi, Kasumi, Kinshow, Chiyoda, Usagi, Ajisae, Akebono, Yakumo, Penguin, Keirin, Botandai, Chitose, and Yachiyo.

Without mouthpiece:—Orient, Star, Honey-bee, Beaver, Sphere, Honour, Wells, Alma, Senryu, Genpo, Dance, Hongri, Daria, Cōkō, Pelmet, Kochō, Dragon, Phenix, Uzura, Chosen, Banana, and Iris.

Cut tobacco:—Suifu, Satsuma, Fukujusō, Shiraume, Satsuki, Ayame, Hagi, Hisago, Arakizami, and Aoyagi.

TOKYO GASU DENKI KOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE TOKYO GAS AND ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.)

THIS company stands at No. 171, Nakanogo, Narihira-machi, Honjo-ku, Tokyo. The capital is ¥1,000,000 and the President, Mr. Goro Matsukata. The company came into existence in August, 1910. The com-

The site of the factory covers an area of over 2,000 *tsubo*, and the building area about 1,500 *tsubo*. The factory is provided with several hundred machines of the latest pattern inclusive of electric motors, press, lathes, sharpening machines, milling machines, drilling machines, grinders, cutting machines, sand blasts, mills, etc., which are operated by over 800 experienced workmen under the able supervision of many experts equipped with ample knowledge of modern science. The articles turned out are therefore excellent in quality, and amount in value to over ¥200,000 per month. Principal manufactures comprise gas meters, gas mantles, gas stoves, gas burners, gas fittings, key-sockets, mano-meters, machines, metal wares, nickel plated wares, enamelled iron wares, etc.



THE TOKYO GAS AND ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL CO.

pany was organized with the object of supplying gas and electrical concerns with gas and electrical machines and apparatus and their accessories, and of contracting for the

There are two kinds of gas mantles, one being made of artificial silk and the other of ramie. They are extensively used for different kinds of lamps. Being superior in quality and very moderate in price they are winning favourable opinions not only in the homeland but also in Chosen, Manchuria, and various foreign lands. The demand for them has greatly increased, especially since the outbreak of the European war, the market now extending to Shanghai, India, Australia, Great Britain, Manila and America.



INTERIORS OF THE FACTORY.

designing of works, and of manufacturing general machines, metal wares, enamelled iron wares, and nickel coated articles.

Nickel coated wares consist of soap cases *mahōbin* (magic bottles) and other things, which are also extensively exported.

Enamelled iron wares boast of their proof against acid and high degree of heat. The enamelled pipes are a patented article. They are much in demand among mine owners and breweries. Besides, among articles actively exported must be counted pans, evaporating dishes, coils, distilling wares, bath tubs, basins, dishes and plates, coagulating pans, enamelled medical apparatus, beer tanks, etc.

The various machines and metal wares all show perfection in their workmanship. The factory is busy executing large orders for 4,000,000 pieces of materials

used for shells. It is patent to all that the factory is second to none of the private munition manufacturers in the art of making this line

The company was awarded a medal of the highest honour by the Taisho Exhibition, silver medal by the Panama Pacific International Exhibition, gold or silver medals by the National Industrial Exhibition, Trade Articles Exhibition, Marine Industrial and other exhibitions. Besides, the company has had the honour of supplying the Department of the Imperial Household with articles.

TOKYO RYUSAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE TOKYO SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

THE Tokyo Sulphuric Acid Works Co., Ltd., is located at 7-chome, Oshima-machi, Minami-Katsushika-gori, near Tokyo. The works were established in 1915, with a capital of ¥250,000. With the progress of years, the works have gradually been enlarged, the capital now amounting to ¥1,500,000. In the quality of the article, and amount of production, this firm is equal to rival establishments of much older standing. This company is recognized by consumers, both at home and abroad, as one of the leading manufacturers of sulphuric acid in Japan.

The European war has taught many valuable lessons, the most conspicuous of these being the promotion of national industries, and the need of independence in the chemical industry, for which there is great need throughout the nation. For this purpose there has already been established a Dye-Stuff Manufacturing Co., and a Chemicals Manufacturing Co., under the Government. Besides these, there is a scheme to organise a chemical laboratory. Private works for the manufacture of similar articles have also been established. This has brought about an enormous increase in the demand for sulphuric acid, which is the basic material for the manufacture of every sort of chemical. It is to be deeply regretted that our manufacturers of sulphuric acid are still employing the old fashioned method

of leaden room system. This company dispatched an expert in 1915 to Petrograd, to investigate a special method for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and the company negotiated through the expert, with the Tentelen Industrial Co., to allow it a share of the patent right to the method. The company has already patented it here in Japan.



THE TOKYO SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURING CO.

The Tokyo Sulphuric Works Co., Ltd., will now be able to supply, within a few months, perfect goods, thus making a new era in the history of this line of industry in Japan, and conferring an inestimable benefit to the chemical industry here.

TOMIYAMA SHOTEN.

(Y. TOMIYAMA & CO.)

THIS company, founded in 1886, carries on an extensive trade in surgical and chemical glass ware, hard glass ware for laboratories, toilet bottles, electric and gas lamp glass, compressed and mechanical glass ware, and glass utensils.



The firm's head office is at No. 5, Ōdemma-shio-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. The company manufactures all goods supplied to the market at the following factories:— No. 1 Factory, No. 5, Ōdemma-shio-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo; No. 2 Factory, No. 274, Sarueura-machi, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo; No. 3 Factory, No. 41, Nishi-machi, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo; No. 4 Factory, No. 38, Tokuyemon-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo; No. 5 Factory, No. 276, Sarueura-machi, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo; No. 6 Factory, No. 275, Sarueura-machi, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo.

At these factories the plants are constantly improved and enlarged, and with this the quality of goods supplied become better. Up-to-date crucibles have lately been installed.

Since the outbreak of the European War the demand for the Japanese goods has greatly increased in the world, and now a quantity of the glass wares made by the company are exported to various foreign countries.



HEAD OFFICE OF Y. TOMIYAMA & CO., TOKYO.

The number of the workers is over nine hundred men and women.

TOYO INK SEIZO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE TOYO INK MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

IN view of the increasing prosperity of the printing business, and the increasing demand for printing



INTERIOR OF THE FACTORY.

ink in this country, Mr. Kamataro Kobayashi founded an ink manufactory, in Tokyo, January, 1896. At first he had to endure many difficulties to maintain the business, but he came out successfully in the end. In January, 1907, the concern was converted into a joint stock company, under the present style, as the business grew too large for one man to cope with, though Mr. Kobayashi is a strenuous man who can stand great strain.

At present the head office of the company is at No. 16 and 17, Minami-Kaji-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, with the main factory at No. 122, Tomihisa-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo. The capital of the company is ¥300,000, of which ¥120,000 is paid up.

The factory has a complete set of up-to-date machines, including two gas engines made in England of the most

advanced style and a large number of ink making machines, which are mostly of European make. The company can



MR. M. HASHIMOTO.

thus produce every description of printing ink, pigment, varnish, and paint. The experts employed are known as

the ablest in this line, and under their control a large number of skilled hands are working, their aim being to produce the best goods. The annual production is roughly estimated at 1,200,000 lbs.

Besides manufacturing these articles, the company is interested in the sale of all printing office appliances and their accessories. Whatever article the company produces or sells, attention is especially paid to the maintenance of the very best standard of excellence.

At present the articles produced by the company are taken in increasing quantities at home and gaining a large market in China and other Eastern countries as well. The business is conducted by the following :—

MASAAKI HASHIMOTO, Esq.	President.
KAMATARO KOBAYASHI, Esq.	Director.
MATSUJIRO MINOSHIMA, Esq.	”
KAMATARO HOSOYA, Esq.	Auditor.
TAKUICHI KUNISAWA, Esq.	”
DR. HIROTARO NISHIDA.	Adviser.

MR. TSUCHIYA SOJI.

(MANUFACTURER OF SPARTERIE.)

THE head office of Mr. Tsuchiya's firm is situated at No. 59, Kami-Kawara-machi, Utsunomiya, Tochigi prefecture, and is presided over by Mr. Soji Tsuchiya. There are eight factories in different parts of the city, and male and female operatives in their employ number 1,000. The firm was established in 1893 with the invention of sparterie by Mr. Tsuchiya. As the result of many improvements effected in the manufacture the firm now produces an article of very superior quality. The article had been exported through the channel of foreign mercantile houses in Osaka and Kobe only until 1897, when the firm opened connections with those in Yokohama.

Since November, 1913, orders from abroad have markedly been on the increase. Principal destinations comprise Great Britain, France and America.

SPECIALITIES :—“Sukashi-ori” (for Great Britain and France), “Ajiro-ori” (for America), cloths with figures, cloths with designs and many others, over fifty in number.

The firm has been awarded medals of high honour by many exhibitions at home and abroad.



MR. S. TSUCHIYA AND HIS SPARTERIE WORKS, UTSUNOMIYA.

USUDA KOGYOBU.

(THE USUDA MANUFACTORY.)

THIS manufactory, owned and managed by Mr. Umazo Usuda, a prominent business man of Osaka, makes it a specialty to turn out and export all kinds of shoe-polish and paint. The main factory and business office is at Ichioka-machi, Nishi-ku, Osaka.



MR. U. USUDA AND HIS MANUFACTORY.

The manufactory was inaugurated in 1899, in Tokyo, by Mr. Usuda, to manufacture tooth-brushes. The manufacture of shoe-blackening was inaugurated in 1892 as a side business. It was the first attempt in Japan to manufacture shoe-blackening. The "Crow-chop" blackening manufactured

and sold by Mr. Usuda was received with satisfaction and approval.

Mr. Usuda made an extensive tour in Europe, in 1906, for the sole purpose of studying the processes and materials for the manufacture of shoe-polish and cream. A year later the manufacture of cream was commenced by him, following his study in England and Germany. At that time there were many brands of cream on the market; some were manufactured in this country, but almost all supplied by Japanese manufacturers were shoddy and only injured the leathers. Mr. Usuda's goods were turned out with the most up-to-date processes, and from the best selected materials, the quality being excellent. The "Tiger-chop" cream, supplied by Mr. Usuda, obtained a large market immediately.

This success induced Mr. Usuda to remove his manufactory to Osaka, at first in part, and then wholesale. In 1914, the office and manufactory were rebuilt, and greatly enlarged on the present site, with the result that the annual production was greatly increased.

At present the firm turns out many kinds of shoe-creams, including the famous Tiger Chop cream, shoe-polishes, and leather paints. They have been exhibited at industrial exhibitions, medals and prizes being awarded.

The manufactures of the Usuda Manufactory are exported to Chosen, Manchuria, China, British India, Siam, Eastern Siberia, and some parts of Oceanic islands as well.

YAGI MAHOKI SEISAKUSHO.

(THE YAGI THERMOS MANUFACTORY.)

THIS factory initiated the manufacture of thermos flasks several years ago, when the goods were all imported from overseas, the dearness of the imported goods preventing the free use of these very handy flasks in this country. After many and painstaking experiments, Mr. Yagi, the proprietor of the manufactory, invented a device which is equal in every respect to the imported goods.

A feature of the new device consists of allowing the inner bottles to be replaced without expert assistance, and also making them fit better to the tin-plate bodies. This enhances the usefulness of the thermos by preserving the heat for a longer time.

As soon as the new device was invented, Mr. Yagi took out a patent for it. After further experiments, Mr.

Yagi devised modifications and improvements. His patent rights are Nos. 29458, 27355, and 29859.

Mr. Yagi's thermos bottles are made in various types and sizes as follows:—

- Type A... .. Round shaped.
- Type B... .. Oval shaped with shoulder strap.



THE YAGI THERMOS BOTTLES.

- Type C... .. Pitcher shaped.
- Type D... .. Carrying jar for solid food.
- Type E... .. " " " " "

The goods manufactured by the Yagi Thermos Manufactory are extensively used in Japan, besides being export-

ed to Europe, America, Australia, the Netherlands East Indies, Russia, and other countries. The sale of the goods expands each year on account of Mr. Yagi's honest and fair method of dealing. The operations of the manufactory are very active, and the plant is steadily improved and enlarged.

Since the last extension in 1915, the factory's staff of

men and set of machines are able to produce over 100,000 thermos a month. The factory is situated at Mabuchimachi, Minami-ku, Osaka, but general business affairs are managed at the main office, 4-chome, Nipponbashi-suji, Minami-ku, Osaka.

YAMAGUCHI TANKIN GOMEI KAISHA.

(THE YAMAGUCHI TANKIN CO.)

THIS firm, situated in Osaka, is a partnership, manufacturing and exporting gems, and gold and silver ware. It was founded before the Imperial Restoration by the late Mr. Kinsuke Yamaguchi, the father of Mr. Kinsuke Yamaguchi who is one of the active partners. A few years after the Imperial Restoration, the firm was ordered to manufacture gold ware for foreigners in the Government service. The excellent workmanship astonished the foreigners, who were connoisseurs.



SILVER STATUE OF MR. KOBEI ABE MADE BY THE CO.

The excellence of design, the genuineness of metal used, and the good workmanship are the chief attractions of these metal goods. All these points were rigidly observed in the ware manufactured by the late Mr. Kinsuke Yamaguchi. All goods marked with the trade name of "Tankin" are



ARTICLES MADE BY THE YAMAGUCHI TANKIN CO.

regarded as the best obtainable on the market. The business is conducted by a partnership, composed of Mr. Yamaguchi and Mr. Tsunejiro Shimazu, the latter being a trusted employee of the founder.

All wares sold are manufactured by workmen specially trained under the direct supervision of the proprietors, and when finished they are sent to the Imperial Mint in Osaka, to test the genuineness of the metal used.

The "Tankin" has a large show room on the premises, where excellently-finished metal works and gems are on view. The workshop at Edobori, Osaka, is a model of its

kind, with trained workmen and a number of apprentices always in training.

Since 1890 the "Tankin" has manufactured and sold the informal badges of Imperial Orders, under the formal sanction of the Decoration Bureau, which can not be obtained unless the soundness and integrity of the firm is established. This fact testifies to the excellent standing of the Yamaguchi Tankin Gomei Kaisha.

YAMAMOTO SHOZO SHOTEN—MARUYAMA-GO.

(Y A M A M O T O & C O .)

THIS firm, situated at Nos. 6 and 7, 4-chome, Uchi-Kyuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, is one of the oldest and largest starch manufactories in Osaka and district. It was founded during the last quarter of the 17th century, on the present site. Every generation of the proprietary have done their utmost to improve the plant

The factory is very proud of its newly-invented machines, coupled with electric motors, which turn out all kinds of starch and dextrine, to the extent of 20,000 lbs. each day. The main factory is divided into the Precipitating, Drying, Milling, and other departments. The branch factory, at 3-chome, Uchi-Kyuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, is also divided into similar departments. Both carry on the manufacture of goods by purely chemical processes, and the goods produced, which include the following, are the best in the market:—

Wheat starch, White "shofu," Sweet potato starch, Potato starch, Dextrine, Melt starch, British gum, Tapioca flour, Corn starch, Farina starch.

These goods are used by dyers, mercerisers, soap makers, confectioners, laundry men, etc., etc. The firm employs the best materials, imported from all quarters of globe, in the manufacture of these goods. A good market, therefore, is given to the firm's goods, not only in this country, but in Chosen, British India, China, Hawaii, Russia, Great Britain, Oceania, and other countries.

The following are a few most prominent honours the firm has obtained at industrial exhibitions:—

Silver medal, World's Fair at Paris; Copper medal, Industrial Exhibition, Hanoi, Tonkin; Copper medal, 4th and 5th Domestic Industrial Exhibition; Gold medal, Coronation Commemoration Exhibition; Gold medal, 7th Industrial Exhibition.



YAMAMOTO & CO., OSAKA.

and business. The present proprietor, Mr. Shozo Yamamoto, has entirely reconstructed the factory, and replaced the old with a new and up-to-date plant, in view of the steadily-increasing demand for starch and dextrine in this country, due to the development of different lines of industry.

YAMATAME GARASU SEIZOSHO.

(THE YAMATAME GLASS MANUFACTURING CO.)

THIS firm, which manufactures and exports glass bottles and general glass ware, has its head office and main works at Yoriki-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka, with the export department at Ura-machi, Kobe. The firm has several branch works at Amagasaki, and in several other suburban towns of Osaka and Kobe.

As wholesale dealers in general glass ware, the firm was established in 1890, in Osaka. Three years later the works were established. At first, drug and chemical bottles alone were produced, but with the growth of selling operations, furnaces were increased and improved, and now almost all classes of goods are manufactured.

The following are the firm's chief manufactures :—

1. Glass bottles, phials, pots, jars, flasks, and other kindred goods for the use of brewers, chemists, perfumers, etc., etc.
2. Pressed glass ware, including latex cups, etc., etc.
3. Medical instruments, including syringes, tubes, etc., etc.
4. Table utensils, including tumblers, etc., etc.

The annual production amounts to over ¥600,000.

The goods are great in strength, brilliancy, and colouring besides being of excellent style. They are exported to Europe, South Africa, British India, Australia, China, New Zealand, Singapore, South America, the United States, and Canada in increasing quantities.

As one of the first manufacturers and exporters of glass bottles and phials in Japan, the Yamatame Glass Manu-

facturing Co. have ample experience in this line of trade, and according to the company's own notification can better anneal, and more safely pack their goods for export, than any other manufacturer or exporter of glass in Japan.



MR. T. YAMAMOTO.

The company is controlled by Mr. Tamesaburo Yamamoto, the proprietor being his father, Mr. Tamezo Yamamoto, who founded this business.

YOKOHAMA GYOYU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE YOKOHAMA FISH OIL CO., LTD.)

THE Yokohama Fish Oil Co., Ltd., stands at No. 29, Okano-machi, Yokohama. The company was organized in September, 1893, with a capital of ¥50,000 by Mr. Fukusaburō Watanabe, well-known trader of Yokohama, and seven others, for the refining of fish oil, for export. In order to meet the growing expansion of business, the company increased its capital to ¥100,000 in August of the following year. When efforts were being directed for a further expansion of business, the company sustained losses by inevitable causes, namely, inconvenience of the transportation of goods, brought about by the China-

Japan war, of 1894-95, also a large fire in the Hokkaido, which is the greatest fish producing district in Japan. The result was that the company had to reduce its capital to ¥50,000 in December, 1897, in order to readjust its finances. Simultaneously with this a change was effected in the posts of Directors. Mr. Matahei Mayeda, the new Manager, inaugurated the manufacture of vegetable oils, using cotton seeds and copra as materials. Later he devised the arrangement of pressing out oils and had this patented. By means of this special arrangement, the company was able to win keen competition among the manufacturers concerned, also

gradually enlarging the works. While striving to develop the business, the company studied a means of taking away the smell and colour from the oils, while keeping in connection with the Fishery Institute, under the direct control of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. As a result,



YOKOHAMA FISH OIL CO.

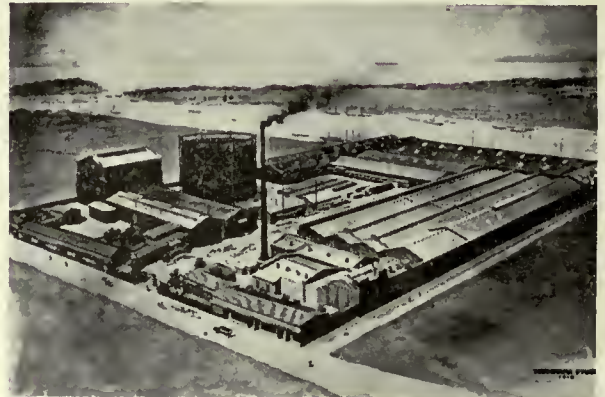
the company opened up a market for oils for industrial uses, and supplied the Army and Navy with sperm and other oils, which had up to that time been all imported. In order to meet the growing demand for oils, the company commenced to import copra from the South Sea Islands, by railway crafts owned by the firm. In January, 1904, the capital was increased to ¥100,000, also in December, 1905, it was raised to ¥200,000. Various members of the staff went abroad, to study the art of manufacturing the goods. The company exhibited articles in the International Expositions, with splendid success. In July 1910, the capital was increased to ¥500,000. In 1912, the company established a branch office and factory in Kobe. In July, 1913, the capital was again increased to ¥1,000,000. About this time, the company invented the manufacture of hardened oil, by means of hydrogen. It also manufactured stearine with glycerine, thus meeting the demands, and soaps. The market is not confined to the homeland, but extends to Manchuria, Siberia and North America.

It will thus be seen that the annual total output amounts to about 56,500 tons, valued at ¥10,536,000.

The capital of ¥1,000,000 has all been paid up. Reserve funds amount to ¥237,200. The motive power of the works amounts to 2,000 horse-power of which 500 horse-power represents steam engine, and 1,500 electric motors. Members of the staff number 50, and operatives 650. The sites of the works at Yokohama and Kobe measure 10,000 and 4,500 *tsubo* respectively. The capital is expected to be doubled in May, 1917.

The company's officials are as follows.—

RIHEI OKANO, Esq.	President.
ZENZO ADACHI, Esq.	Director.
NIZO YOSHINAGA, Esq.	„
MATAHEI MAYEDA, Esq.	{ Director. Manager.
TAKEZO YAMAOKA, Esq.	Auditor.
SHOHEI TAGUCHI, Esq.	„
AIZO MATSUOKA, Esq.	„
FUKUSABURO WATANABE, Esq.	Adviser.
SEISUKE KORO, Esq.	„



KOBÉ FACTORY OF THE COMPANY.

The company has two parturitions, each helping the parent institution in the development of business. One of them is the Yokohama Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. capitalized at ¥500,000, and the other the South Pacific Trading Co., Ltd., with a capital of ¥1,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AIKOKU FUJINKAI.

(THE LADIES' PATRIOTIC SOCIETY.)

THE Ladies' Patriotic Society has for its object the comforting of soldiers in the field, the sick and wounded, the destitute families of the killed and disabled soldiers and other relief works.



H.I.H. PRINCESS CHIYEKO KAN-IN-NO-MIYA.

To briefly state the origin of this association, the late Mrs. Ioko Okumura, one of the greatest women of the Meiji era, visited the soldiers in the field in company with a party of priests dispatched by the Honganji Temple, Kyoto, during the Boxer rising in China in 1900. On returning to Japan Mrs. Okumura urged the necessity of forming a society for the consolation of the sick and wounded and the bereaved families of the killed. She found valuable supporters in the late Prince A. Konoye and Viscount C. Ogasawara. Her enthusiastic appeal was also noticed by

H.I.H. Princes Komatsu (Junior) and Kan-in, who gave her support and granted gracious words full of sympathy for her plan. In April 1901 she at last succeeded in organizing the Society, chiefly by the help of the late Prince Konoye, Viscount Ogasawara and Mr. B. Horiuchi with 39 promoters, consisting of such distinguished personages as Princes Konoye, Ichijo, Nijo, Kujo, and Shimazu, Marchioness (now Princess) Oyama, Countess Itagaki, Countess (now Marchioness) Okuma, Countess Matsudaira and others. In the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905, the Society rendered meritorious services.

The society has its Headquarters in Tokyo and Branches in Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, Hokkaido and various prefectures. The Honorary President is H. I. H. Princess Kan-in; President, Countess Abe; and Vice-President, Baroness Hamao. All the Princesses of the Blood are Honorary members, and ordinary members throughout the Empire number over 850,000.



COUNTESS ATSUKO ABE. BARONESS SAKUKO HAMAO.

Remembering the invaluable services rendered by the late Mrs. Okumura, the founder of the Society, it is hoped that all women of Japan will join and help this philanthropic organization, of which the nation can be proud.

ARIMA - GUMI .

(ARIMA-GUMI & CO.)

THE Arima-Gumi, No. 7, Sekiguchi-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, are one of the most prominent contractors and carrying agents in Japan and have a history of over four centuries. The founder of the business, the ancestor



MR. S. MORI.

of Mr. Seiyemon Mori (the President of the House) was a man of amazing ability and undertook the transportation of army requisites for the invading troops when Toyotomi Hideyoshi began his invasion of Korea during the last quarter of the 16th century. He also regulated the supply of munitions and other military requisites to the troops of Tokugawa Iyeyasu when the veteran soldier fought the generals of Toyotomi Hideyori at Sekigahara, and his success was so great that he was given the rank of samurai and permitted to carry on, under the style of Arima-ya, the postal service and supply of labour.

During the Tokugawa Shogunate régime his descendants enjoyed the same privilege and conducted their ancestor's business with marked success. Even after the Imperial Restoration the former prosperity of the house was well maintained, and when the Court was on a journey the house was sure to have a commission to carry packages or supply labour. In the campaign for the subjugation of Taiwan tribes and the civil war in Kyushu all necessary labour was supplied by the Arima-Gumi. In 1882 the

Arima-Gumi was for the first time ordered by the Government to undertake the laying of railways, and though a few years later the head of the house died his son assumed control of the business and up to the present has maintained the vast business as contractors.

Later the Arima-Gumi began to contract for the construction of buildings, and many well-known buildings have been completed by the house. Particularly the construction of military hospitals at home and in Manchuria, and arsenals at Osaka and Nagoya was admirably executed, and letters of appreciation were granted by the Government.

As railway contractors the Arima-Gumi have also made fine records, having completed with success the longest and most difficult sections of the East Central Railway Line and the Seoul-Wiju line, along with a large



ARIMA-GUMI, TOKYO.

number of other sections which required the greatest skill and technical knowledge.

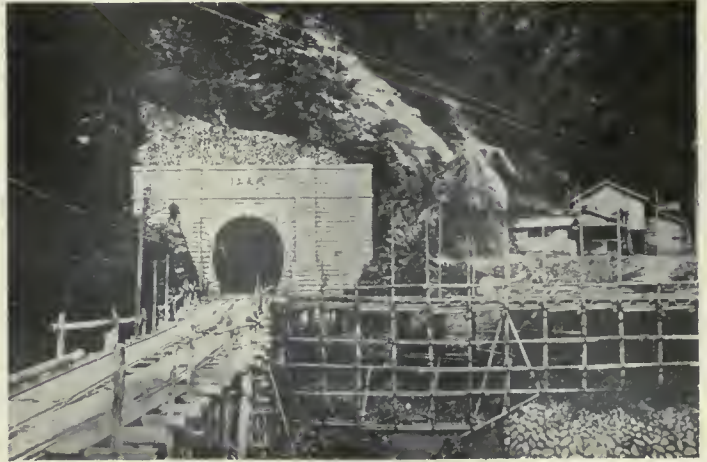
The Arima-Gumi undertook the supply of labour to the Imperial Army in all wars the country has fought during the past few decades. Especially in the Sino-

Japanese war the house supplied over 20,000 men and contributed very much to the successful conduct of transportation at the base of operations. During the Russo-Japanese war not only labour was supplied but canteens were placed under the control of the house. The Arima-Gumi laid a light railway line in some districts of Manchuria, and through the speedy transportation of goods and the regularity of supply great contribution was made to the military successes won against the Russians.

After the Boxer rebellion the Arima-Gumi established a branch office at Tientsiu, and later another at Newchwang to carry on general import and export business and all other lines of business conducted by the head office.

The Arima-Gumi have their own ships and a vast business is conducted at present by the Shipping Department. They are now a limited partnership, with Mr. Seiyemon Mori as President. Mr. Seiyemon Mori is the thirteenth of the line of well-known carrying agents and contractors. His father died while he was still quite young and he, who was still at school, was forced to assume the control of this huge interest. He was equal to the occasion and his management of business was successful in every way. When the Arima-Gumi were asked by the Government to undertake the transportation of military requisites to the troops fighting the Satsuma rebels he was

still young, but all that was required was supplied and transportation was carried on with splendid success. In later campaigns his direction of labourers was highly appreciated by the Government, and he was several times



WESTERN MOUTH OF THE SASAKO TUNNEL,
THREE MILES LONG.

granted letters of appreciation. He is also a very public-spirited man and in the past has been deeply interested in local politics. He has twice been elected Member of the Tokyo Prefectural Assembly.

ASAKUSA HONGANJI.

(THE HONGANJI TEMPLE OF ASAKUSA.)

THIS temple is one of the biggest Buddhist temples in Tokyo and belongs to the Otani Branch of the Shinshu Sect, which is one of the most popular of all divi-

sions of Buddhism in this country. It is situated at Matsukiyo-cho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo, and the temple grounds are estimated at 12,000 *tsubo*.

In 1587 a plot of ground, 50 square *ken*, was donated by Iyeyasu Tokugawa, the first Shogun, in Kanda, Yedo, to the Honganji, Kyoto, which is the Headquarters of the Otani Branch of the Shinshu Sect. There a temple was founded by Kyonyo Shonin, the then Lord Abbot of the temple, and it was named the Kwozuiji. This was the beginning of the present temple in Asakusa.

At the end of the 16th century the temple was moved and renamed the Yedo Branch of the Honganji Temple. The fact was engraved by Sennyō Shonin, the successor to Kyonyo Shonin, on a temple bell and it was regarded as one of the most important of his temples.

In 1657, when the whole of Yedo was wiped out by a vast conflagration, the temple was also burnt down. A new temple was built at the present site in Asakusa by order of



THE HONGANJI TEMPLE OF ASAKUSA, TOKYO.

the Shogunate Government. It has since been twice destroyed and a new one was built in 1812, which still remains.

The temple is one of the first class temples and is in charge of the Lord Abbot himself, according to the Sectarian Rule of the Otani Branch of the Shinshu Sect. The Lord Abbot sometimes arrives from Kyoto and preaches in person, but in ordinary times his representative, called "Rinban," stays at the temple and administers the benediction in the name of the Lord Abbot.

The present "Rinban" is the Rev. Ryoken Kworyo, who was appointed to the important post in September, 1914.

In this connection it may be mentioned that part of the temple was requisitioned by the War Office when the Tsingtao Campaign was brought to an end, and a large num-

ber of German prisoners were quartered there. A group of prisoners numbering 314 was sent to the temple, and for over ten months they were housed in part of the temple building. These prisoners were later moved to a newly-built barracks at Narashino, Chiba prefecture. Just when they were leaving the temple the chief officer sent a letter of acknowledgement to the "Rinban" of the temple, and thanked the temple authorities for their kind and hospitable treatment. In the letter it was particularly pointed out with gratitude that the priest in charge of the temple, with the all-embracing love of Buddha, performed a solemn religious service in honour of their dead comrades in arms in December, 1914, at the same time distributing among them a pamphlet styled "the Honganji Temple and the Sectarian Dogmas."

THE DOJIN-KAI.

THIS institution, which has its headquarters at Hitotsu-bashi-Tori-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, was organized under the patronage of H.I.H. Prince Kuniyoshi Wō Kuni-

It was founded a few years before the Russo-Japanese War, since when much has been done towards the attainment of the objects the founders had in view. At present H.I.H. Prince Kuni is the Patron and Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, President of the institution, which has recently been converted into a legal corporation.

A few years before the Russo-Japanese war many medical men were despatched by the association to Korea and many thousands of primitive Koreans were rescued from the jaws of death. After the campaign, hospitals were erected by the association at Antung and Newchang and, together with those at Seoul, Pyongyang, and Taikyū, Chosen, were instrumental in introducing modern medical science in those Northern parts of the Asiatic Continent. The training of native medical men there was also conducted by the association.

In compliance with the request of the Chosen Government-General, the Association undertook the supervision of medical affairs within the railway zones in Chosen. Throughout Chosen the association erected four hospitals and ten branches, which are still maintained, and completed a system of medical relief for the railway men and natives near the lines.

The supply of fully trained medical men to Asiatic countries, which are still strangers to modern medical science and its many benefits, has been undertaken by the association, and according to the latest report of the institution over two hundred physicians, midwives, apothecaries, and their assistants have already been despatched to Manchuria, China, Chosen, Australia, Siam, the Straits Settlements, the Dutch East Indies, and other parts of Asia.



H.I.H. PRINCE KUNIYOSHI WŌ
KUNI-NO-MIYA.

no-Miya to extend the benefit of modern medical science to the people of Asia, particularly the vast millions in China, and relieve their physical troubles.

During the first revolution in China the association hastened to the rescue of the poor people, and during several months every possible medical and sanitary assistance was given both to the fighting men and the poor refugees.

The association's work in China and Chosen has been well systematized and in 1915 the association began another kind of work it had in view, viz, the development of medicine in China. As a preliminary step the association established a hospital in Peking, at a cost of ¥200,000. On the completion of the building, and accommodation of

the home for the sick, the association will start an extension. It is, indeed, a matter of pride to Japan that the home for the sick was thus started by a purely charitable and philanthropic association, which has no ulterior purpose other than the rescue of the poor and suffering.

The institution has lately drawn an ambitious scheme, on the strength of the success of the establishments in Peking and Manchuria. Some thirty towns in the interior of China have been selected as sites for hospitals the association intends building, and preparations have already been started in these various localities.

EIHEI-JI.

(THE EIHEIJI TEMPLE.)

THE Eiheiji temple is situated at Shibiya-mura, Yoshidagori, Fukui prefecture, about four *ri* (ten miles) from the city of Fukui. In the reign of Emperor Gosaga, Hatano-Idzumonokami-Yoshishige was lord of Echizen province. At that time, Shoyo Daishi, the founder of this temple, was at the Koseiji temple. Yoshishige held Shoyo Daishi in high respect, on account of his rare virtues, and

1267, Tettsu Gikai succeeded him and was in turn succeeded by Giyen in 1272. In the days of Giun, the temple was very prosperous. Emperor Goyenyu, of the Northern Court, designated the temple as the First temple of the Sodo sect and bestowed upon it an Imperial tablet. In 1615, the Tokugawa Shogunate ordered all the temples of the Sodo sect in the country to observe the regulations drawn up by



THE JOYO-DEN.



THE ZAZEN-DO.

asked the priest to come to reside in a temple at Yoshimine, which was repaired for the purpose. The Daishi gladly consented to the request. With the priests approval, Yoshishige built a new temple at a place of scenic beauty west of Kasamatsumine, and when it was finished the temple was named Eiheiji. After ten years' residence at the temple, the Daishi died, and was succeeded by Kouu Kaiso. In

the Eiheiji temple, and appointed Eishun as the chief priest. In 1868, the Meiji Government instructed the temple to provide an educational institution for the training of priests. In March, 1872, by order of the Government, an agreement was entered into between the Eiheiji temple and the Sojiji temple, and both were established as the head temple of the Sodo sect, the former taking precedence of the latter. The

Religious Office of the sect was subsequently established in Tokyo, and the chief priests of both temples presided over it by turns every other year. Another agreement was signed between the temples in March, 1879. In May of the same year, some buildings of the temple were reduced to ashes by fire, but were rebuilt in 1881. In April, 1902, on the

occasion of the six hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of the founder of the temple, the buildings in the precincts of the temple, which were much out of repair, were re-constructed and at the same time various articles were newly made. In 1906, on agreement between the head temples, various regulations governing the sect were revised.

E Y A S U G O S H I K A I S H A .

(E Y A S U & C O .)

THIS firm, which is a limited partnership with a capital of ¥200,000, exports and imports dyestuffs, paints, colours, chemicals, and several other notions, and has large connections in Japan, China, and British India.



It was founded as a private concern by the late Mr. Yasubei Sakai, the father of Mr. Shinzaburo Sakai, who is the active partner in the company, some sixty years ago in Osaka. The founder's sons, Messrs. Yasubei, Shinzaburo, and Yasujiro Sakai, who inherited the business on the death of their father, co-operated to expand the business, and soon their endeavours were crowned with success. When the retail store was converted into a big wholesale firm the eldest of the three brothers, Yasubei Sakai, died and the remaining brothers started each a separate firm. Only in 1893 the two brothers amalgamated their firms and started a partnership into which some of their employees were later admitted.

At first the capital of the firm was only ¥30,000, and dyestuffs were imported from England through foreign firms in Yokohama, but later the direct import of aniline stuffs from Germany was initiated, and a new era was marked for the company's business. The capital was increased to ¥200,000 and the volume of business increased enormously, thus making the firm one of the greatest dyestuff importers in Kwansai.

Before the European war the company were the sole agents in Japan for the Berlin Aniline Dyestuff Company and the Hoechst Dyestuff Company and imported a million yen worth of various grades every year, but now the import is stopped and only the old stock in hand is sold sparingly. The trade in notions has only lately been started with China and



MR. S. SAKAI.

British India to make good the loss in other directions. The firm is contemplating a considerable increase of its capital.

Mr. Sakai is a Director of the Daido Indigo Company, besides controlling his own firm. He was also among the promoters of the Japan Dyestuffs Company. His main office is situated at 2-chome, Andoji-machi, Osaka, and the branch at Ise-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

MR. FUKUOKA HIDESHI.

(PROPRIETOR OF THE FUKUOKA IRON WORKS.)

THE Fukuoka Iron Works are situated at No. 2525, Mikawashima-mura, Minami-Senju, Tokyo, and occupies a special position in the particular line of industry as a manufactory of some kinds of munitions. The proprietor, Mr. Hideshi Fukuoka, who has his office at No. 4, 2-chome, Mikawa-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, is a graduate of the Law College of the Tokyo Imperial University. After his graduation from the college he joined the Army and served in the Russo-Japanese war. On the completion of his military service he succeeded to his father, Mr. Shosuke Fukuoka, in the management of the Iron Works. The works, which were founded by Mr. Shosuke Fukuoka during the Satsuma Rebellion, have been enlarged very much since coming under the control of the new proprietor. At present the works, as contractors to the Army and the Navy, turn out various descriptions of munitions, arms in particular. Besides hard ware, different machines, tools, leather goods, and other allied goods are now manufactured and supplied to the Military and Naval arsenals, the Communications Department, the Railway Board, and other Government offices.

Though the business scope of the works is still com-

paratively small their importance in the particular line of industry is universally acknowledged.



MR. H. FUKUOKA.

HAKURANKAI KYOKAI.

(THE EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION.)

THIS association, which has proved so useful and indispensable to the business community of Tokyo, was founded in 1911, as the result of the decision arrived at by the Association of Exhibitors, at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, during the final meeting of its councillors, agreeing that a permanent body of exhibitors was necessary, as international exhibitions were frequently held in which Japan participated.

The balance of the provisional associations' receipts was transferred to the permanent association, and with the official sanction this association was formally organized on August 23rd, 1911, a memorandum being published in which the reasons for the organization of a permanent body were set forth.

In outline the memorandum ran as follows:—

Every foreign country has a permanent body of exhibitors, and among them constant intercourse is kept

up. Japan, which is now so frequently requested to participate in foreign exhibitions, ought also to have one, for the purpose of facilitating the forwarding of exhibits to foreign exhibitions, at the same time affording every encouragement to producers of goods for export. In a country like Japan, where manufacturers are mostly of small means, and not used to dealings with foreigners, the association would be a great help in many ways.

The business undertaken by the association is as follows:—

Collecting exhibits for foreign exhibitions, and forwarding them on behalf of exhibitors.

Keeping in communication with similar bodies abroad, and studying affairs relating to foreign exhibitions.

Affording every possible help to manufacturers of goods for export.

Investigating the overseas market for Japanese goods,

Investigating industrial conditions at home, and directing industrial activities for the purpose of promoting foreign trade.

When first established the association had its office on the premises of the Tokyo Kwangyo Kyokai, Uyeno Park, but at present it is situated at Uchi-Yamashita-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. A new building having been com-



MR. S. HIRAYAMA.

pleted there in 1915. The control of the association is in the hands of ten Directors, two Auditors, and eighteen Councillors, over whom are the President and the Vice-President. Several years after the organization Viscount Kanetake Oura was the President, but on his retirement, Mr. Shigenobu Hirayama, the then Vice-President, assumed the Presidency. He is still in the office and actively supervises the working of the institution.

The officers of the association are as follows:—

BARON REMPEI KONDO	... ..	Director.
BARON MORIMASA TAKEI	... ..	„
BUEI NAKANO, Esq.	... ..	„
KAHEI OTANI, Esq.	... ..	„
SEKI HOSHINO, Esq.	... ..	„
KICHIBEI MURAI, Esq.	... ..	„
EIZABURO SUGIWARA, Esq.	... ..	„
GENJIRO NOSAWA, Esq.	... ..	„
SHINJI HORI, Esq.	... ..	„
BARON KIIHACHIRO OKURA	... ..	Anditor.
SOICHIRO ASANO, Esq.	... ..	„

The association has been of much service in promoting Japan's trade by affording every possible help to manufacturers and merchants in connection with their exhibits at foreign fairs. In 1912 the association opened communications with similar bodies overseas, and by the end of the same year, an agreement for the exchange of information was signed with eighteen Chambers of Commerce, Commercial Museums, Commercial Information Bureaux, and commercial schools. As a result the association is well known abroad and Mr. Shigenobu Hirayama, the president of the Association, was nominated in 1914 as one of the Vice-Presidents of the International Council of Exhibition Associations.

Among the international exhibitions to which the association has sent exhibits, as agents for Japanese exhibitors, or in which it has been otherwise interested are the International Art Exhibition, Amsterdam, 1912; the 2nd Tokyo Industrial Exhibition, 1912; the Tokyo Taisho Exhibition, 1914; the South American Exhibition, Tokyo, 1913; the 3rd Industrial Exhibition of Tokyo, 1913; the Samarang Exhibition, Samarang, 1914; and the Panama Pacific Exhibition, San Francisco, 1915.

The association has 255 members according to the annual report published in July, 1916.

MR. HAYASHI SHINSUKE.

(DEALER IN CURIOS AND OBJECTS OF ART.)

THIS firm, situated at Shimmonzen, Umemoto-cho, Kyoto, is one of the oldest and largest stores of its kind in this country, conducting a very extensive export business.

It was initiated in the middle of the 18th century at Furumonzen, Umemoto-cho, Kyoto, by the great grandfather of the present proprietor, Mr. Shinsuke Hayashi, who moved to Kyoto from Takegahana, Mino province, and

at first dealt in curios and old furniture. His son, also named Mr. Shinsuke Hayashi, adopted one of the office boys he employed, in view of his diligence and honesty, and in the latter's 23rd year, placed all business interests under the control of his adopted son, who was the father of the present proprietor.

The third proprietor of the firm was honest and industrious, also very enterprising, and under his management

the firm rapidly expanded its business. It was under his control that the firm laid the foundation of the vast business it now carries on.

Soon after his assumption of the control the country was thrown into disorder and every one was stricken with panic, owing to the Government changing hands, the old regime being undermined. No one could then afford to invest in objects of art. Rare treasures of art were sold by private individuals, even the temples and shrines prepared against emergencies, and all these treasures were handed to metal casters to be melted.

The late Mr. Shinsuke Hayashi was convinced that the day would come when treasures of art would be better

Lyons, France, and thus the beginning of this vast business was auspiciously made.

Mr. Hayashi was also a public-spirited man. Many of the art treasures he bought from temples and shrines were returned to the old owners. For this act of public-spiritedness he was amply rewarded, for he was ordered by Court to make a number of objects of art, and at various exhibitions marks of appreciation were granted for his services as a preserver of old art treasures.

In 1890, he handed over the business to his son, Mr. Shinsuke Hayashi, who now controls the concern. The present proprietor is also a born business man, being steadfast and enterprising. Under the management of the new



MR. S. HAYASHI.



OFFICE VIEW OF MR. HAYASHI.

appreciated, so he rescued the curios that were being cast into the melting pots. He bought all he could, and patiently waited for the coming better days.

He succeeded in his retention of these goods, and the day so patiently waited for came at last, with the restoration of order under the Imperial regime. The public could now afford to pay attention to old curios and art treasures and they began to attract buyers. Moreover, Japan's ancient art gradually became known to foreigners, in increasing numbers, and his collection was greatly valued by them.

The firm's business all this time witnessed a sudden and remarkable expansion, and foreign merchants in Yokohama and Kobe offered to act as agents for the firm. In 1870, a contract was arranged with Messrs. Bonmarche & Co. at

head, a strong impetus was given to the business of the firm, and in 1910 a larger office had to be secured. A large plot of ground was accordingly purchased on the present site of the firm, and the construction of the office building was commenced.

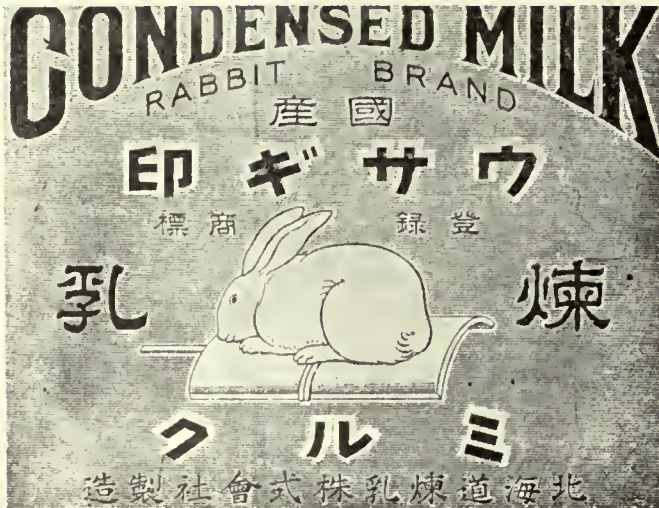
It was completed in the early part of 1915, and the whole concern was moved to the new office in March. Several employees are constantly in search of old copper and bronze articles in China, and the firm has always a collection of these rare treasures on hand. In Japan new objects of art are constantly produced, under the direct supervision of competent masters in the service of the firm, and the excellence of these new treasures has been acknowledged by domestic and foreign exhibitions.

HOKKAIDO RENNYU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE HOKKAIDO CONDENSED MILK CO., LTD.)

THIS company, situated at Sapporo, Hokkaido, is engaged in the manufacture of condensed milk on the most approved plan, and aims at the development of stock farming and colonial improvement. Among the chief shareholders are such distinguished personages as Marquis Mayeda, and Messrs. Zeko Nakamura, Takuma Dan,

medals have been awarded the company at various exhibitions:—First-class gold medal at the Hokkaido Sanitary Exhibition in August, 1915; First-class gold medal at the Sapporo Industrial Goods Competitive Exhibition in August, 1915; First-class certificate of merit at the Hokkaido Agricultural Goods Competitive Exhibition in November, 1915; Silver medal at the Kyoto Coronation Commemorative Exhibition in November, 1915. At the last-named Exhibition the goods had the honour of being purchased by the Imperial Household Department, as was also the case at the Domestic Goods Exhibition held in December, 1915. Special honorary gold medal at the Domestic Producing Provision Exhibition in March, 1916; Gold medal at the Formosan Industrial Competitive Exhibition in May, 1916; First-class gold medal at the Tinned-Food Competitive Exhibition in November, 1916.



THE LABEL OF RABBIT BRAND CONDENSED MILK.

Katsumi Kubota and Shinbei Kuhizawa. The company was established in September, 1914, and the manufacture of condensed milk started in March, 1915. Though the monthly output was estimated at 3,000 cases, each containing four dozen, arrangements have been made to increase this to over 6,000 cases monthly. The following certificates and

In May, 1916, the company established a branch at Sakamoto-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, which commenced the sale of condensed milk manufactured by the company. The goods have met with the hearty approval of consumers on account of the superiority of quality in comparison with all other milks produced in this country, and the demand is daily growing. Orders are pouring in from all parts of the country, including Karafuto, Formosa and the South Sea Islands.

IIDA HARUHIKO TOKKYO JIMUSHO.

(H. IIDA'S PATENT AND TRADE MARK AGENCY.)

THIS agency was founded in 1902, as successor to the firm owned and managed by the late Mr. Uhachi Ishiwara, Patent Attorney.



MR. H. IIDA.

Mr. Haruhiko Iida, the present Proprietor of the Agency, has had many years' experience in this line of business. After his graduation from the Tokyo Higher Polytechnic School in 1893, he entered the Government service and was appointed Examiner in the Government Patent Office.

In 1906, he retired from official life, and joined Mr. Ishiwara's patent and trade mark agency. On the death of Mr. Ishiwara, he took over the agency and has since controlled the affairs of the firm.



THE OFFICE OF MR. IIDA, TOKYO.

Japanese clients trust him thoroughly, and entrust him with important cases; many foreigners have also entrusted their cases to him. He has handled with success many cases brought before foreign patent courts.

His agency is situated at No. 21, Uneme-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

ISHI TOKKYO HORITSU JIMUSHO.

(ISHI PATENT AND LAW OFFICE.)

THIS office, situated at Kami-Maki-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, is one of the best known and best organized in this line of business, its staff being composed of competent lawyers, and engineering experts, all of whom are qualified as patent attorneys.

Mr. Daijiro Ishi, the proprietor of the establishment, is a barrister-at-law and patent attorney, and undertakes

the legal side of the cases entrusted to the office. He occupies an important position in the profession as one of the most competent and trustworthy, and is a Councillor of the Tokyo Lawyers' Association, and a Director of the Japan Lawyers' Association.

The cases entrusted to this office, are studied from the engineering view-point by Mr. Koichi Uryu, Patent



MR. D. ISHI.

Attorney, who is the Chief of the Engineering Department of the office. He is a graduate of the Polytechnic College in the Tokyo Imperial University and well versed in all branches of science.

The chemical part of the cases entrusted to the office are undertaken by Mr. Genzo Yano, Patent Attorney, who is Chief of the Chemical Department of the office. He is a graduate of the Polytechnic College in the Tokyo Imperial University and well versed in the subjects he treats.

Cases entrusted to the office are studied from all points of view and handled with care and thoroughness. This feature is beyond competition compared with other patent and trade mark agencies in Japan.

International cases and applications are handled by the office with special care and on special terms, and nothing more than a minimum cost is charged even after applications are obtained.

IWASAKI JUJIRO SHOTEN.

("YAMAJŪ" SOY BREWERY.)

THE Iwasaki Jujiro Shoten, has a soy brewery at Choshi, Unakami-gori in Chiba prefecture, and a branch at No. 3, Kita-Shinbori-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

The climate and other conditions in the town of Choshi are well adapted for the brewery of soy.

The present brewery was established about 300 years ago, and on account of the efforts made and the geographical facilities enjoyed it was able to produce soy of excellent quality, which was sold in Tokyo. During the Bunsei Era (1824-1829) prices of commodities considerably increased, and the Tokugawa Shogunate issued orders to keep them down. Though all other kinds of soy were ordered to lower prices, the soy manufactured by the present brewery was not ordered to do so, because of its superior quality. In 1864, the prices of commodities again appreciated and the Shogunate repeated the above-mentioned order, when the soy of the present brewery was described by the Shogunate officials as being most excellent. This increased the reputation of the soy and the demand for it grew considerably. From that time, the demand went on increasing, while the management of the brewery continued to improve the quality, and now the soy manufactured by the brewery is regarded as the best in the market.

The total output in 1915 was 11,000 *koku*. It is also exported to America, Hawaii, England, France, Germany, Russia and China. The company was awarded gold and



MR. J. IWASAKI AND HIS BREWERY.

other high medals at twenty-seven home and foreign exhibitions.

KAJIMA - GUMI.

(KAJIMA-GUMI & CO.)

THE Kajima-Gumi is the style under which Mr. Sei-ichi Kajima, engineering contractor, carries on his extensive business. It is well known in Japan, and in all of Japan's overseas possessions.



THE FUCHINANG TUNNEL ON THE ANTUNG-MUKDEN LINE.

This business was founded by the late Mr. Iwazo Kajima, the adopted father of Mr. Sei-ichi Kajima, the present head of the house. Mr. Iwazo Kajima was trained as a carpenter in the early days of Meiji. The Government offices in these days were ordered to be built by this firm. The enterprise in the business undertaken by Mr. Kajima induced the Government to place engineering works under his charge, and thus the foundation of this business was laid.

In March, 1880, he established his office, styled the Kajima-Gumi or Kajima & Co., and commenced his career as an engineering contractor.

This contractor left, on his death, several years ago, the business to his adopted son, Mr. Sei-ichi Kajima, who is well posted in engineering work. He graduated from the Polytechnic College of the Tokyo Imperial University.

One piece of work successfully completed by the firm, for the Imperial Navy, was the construction of the Port Arthur Naval Station and its works. The Ominato sub-Naval Station was also constructed by the firm, with the harbour accommodation. At Yokosuka the third fort and a number of watch towers, with the tunneling through the hill at the back of the Admiralty building, were successfully completed.

The overhead bridge near Tokyo Station is an example of the firm's works in Tokyo. Shoheibashi Station on the

Kobu line may be taken as fairly representative of the firm's works in that city.

Several railway lines, Government and private, have been built by the firm, the principal being as follows:—

No. 13 and 14 sections of the Kagoshima line for the Railway Board.

No. 22, 23 and 30 sections of the West Central line for the Railway Board.

The conversion of the Main line of the South Manchuria Railway into double tracks for the South Manchuria Railway Co.

The Fuchinliang tunnel on the Antung-Mukden line for the South Manchuria Railway Co.

The 1st section of the Shibata line for the Railway Board.

The Taito Railway for the Taiwan Government-General.

It may also be mentioned that the railway line between Seoul and Pyongyang was built by the firm in five months, for the Military Railway Department, during the Russo-Japanese campaign, for the transportation of troops and munitions. The supply to the Army in Manchuria largely depended upon this line during the campaign.



AGANO IRON BRIDGE ON THE SHIBATA LINE.

The firm's main office is at No. 31, 9-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, and Mr. Sei-ichi Kajima himself supervises all the affairs of the house.

KIDO TOKKYO BENRI JIMUSHO.

(KIDO INTERNATIONAL PATENT AGENCY.)

THIS agency is one of the most influential and trustworthy in its line of business. The head office is situated at No. 4, 5-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, while its branch office is situated at No. 12, 1-chome, Takajomachi, Shizuoka.



MR. D. KIDO.

It was founded by Mr. Den Kido, the present proprietor, fifteen years ago. Because of its trustworthiness and competency, business has continually expanded since its establishment, and it now ranks among the foremost patent offices in this country.

The number of cases entrusted to the agency up to the present time is 4,500 according to the latest report issued by the office, of which 3,500 cases have been granted. The present foreign patent and trade mark department was established in 1913. 50 foreign cases have already been entrusted to the agency, and all these clients have been satisfied with the agency's service.

Since the outbreak of war in Europe, foreign applications to the Imperial Japanese Patent Office have decreased markedly, but Japanese applications to foreign patent offices have increased apace. A large number of these applications have been handled by the agency with satisfactory results.

The staff of the agency consists of the following com-

petent and experienced patent attorneys and engineering experts:—

Mr. Den Kido, Patent Attorney registered 1902.

Mr. Den Kido is Member of the Society of Japanese Patent Attorneys, a Member of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, Member of the Engineering Society, studied mechanical engineering at the Tokyo Technical School, and graduating in 1891, remained in the school as a Professor of mechanics for a number of years, and then was employed as a mechanical engineer (1899-1902) in the Shibaura Engineering Works, with whom the General Electric Co. of U.S.A. is now connected in partnership. It is now 14 years since Mr. Kido established the present firm.

Mr. Kwan Ishikawa, Patent Attorney registered 1905.

Mr. Eishiro Abe, Patent Attorney registered 1907.



MR. KIDO'S OFFICE, TOKYO.

Specialists to take charge of cases on Electricity and of Law cases:—Mr. Kwanji Nomata, ex-Engineer of the Imperial Navy; Mr. Yoshiharu Ohno, Bachelor of Law, Patent Attorney.

MR. KONOIKE CHUZABURO.

(BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR.)

MR. KONOIKE, CHUZABURO, No. 51, 3-chome, Dembo-cho Kita, Nishinari-gori, Osaka prefecture, is one of the leading builders and contractors in Osaka and district. Mr. Kōnoike established his business shortly after the Sino-Japanese war, and at present conducts an extensive business under the style of the Kōnoike-Gumi.

Many large buildings in Osaka and the South-Western parts of the Empire have been erected, including the university buildings in Fukuoka, and the Higher Normal School for Women in Nara. Mr. Kōnoike attends to all details personally, thus gaining the confidence of Government officials and others.

KONOIKE-KE.

(THE KONOIKE FAMILY AND ITS ENTERPRISE.)

THE ancestor of the Konoike family was Yamanaka Shinroku Yukimoto, a son of Yamanaka Shikano-suke Yukimori, a brave follower of Amako Katsuhisa, one of the most well-known generals in the history of Japan. In July of the sixth year of the Tensho Era, the castle of Kodzuki, which was most strenuously defended by Amako Katsuhisa, was besieged by Kikkawa Motoharu, a brave general under the Mori family, and fell, Amako Katsuhisa and many of his followers being killed. Yamanaka Shikano-suke surrendered to the Mori family. One of his followers escorted Shinroku Yukimoto, who founded the Konoike family, to Harima province, when Shinroku Yukimoto became a merchant and started the brewery of wine. In the fifth year of the Genna Era, when the Tokugawa family reigned supreme, Shinroku removed to Osaka, at the age of fifty, and continued his business as a *saké* merchant. The *saké* which he manufactured became very popular in the country. He was succeeded by his eighth son, Zenyemon, whose name has ever since been adopted by his descendants whenever they inherited the property. The present Baron Zenyemon Kōnoike is the eldest son of the tenth Zenyemon, and was born in 1865, coming into the property in 1884. He is President of the Kōnoike Bank and the Osaka Warehousing Co.

THE KONOIKE BANK.

The present Kōnoike Bank is an improvement on the former exchange shop, which was formed by the ancestor



BARON Z. KONOIKE.

of the Kōnoike family, and materially helped the financial circles in Osaka. The Kōnoike Bank was formerly called

the Thirteenth National Bank, and was formed with capital subscribed by members of the Kōnoike family. The Bank has a capital of ¥3,000,000, with reserve funds of ¥2,500,000. Deposits amount to ¥26,700,000. The business of the Bank is transacted with steadiness and with a progressive spirit characteristic of the Kōnoike family. Though Baron Kōnoike is the nominal President of the Bank, the actual management is in the hands of Mr. Jiro Harada, the Managing Director, Mr. Hisashi Shimamura, Director, Mr. Junzaburo Ashida, Director, and Mr. Masatada Ezaki, Auditor.

THE OSAKA WAREHOUSING CO.

This company was founded by the Kōnoike family in May, 1883, with a capital of ¥500,000, of which ¥215,000 is paid up. This is the only warehousing company in the commercial metropolis of Osaka. Baron Zenyemon Kōnoike is President of the company, Mr. Jiro Harada, Vice-President, Mr. Hisahi Shimamura, Director, Mr. Masatada Ezaki, Manager, and Mr. Shinjiro Kōnoike, Auditor.

The company has been doing an excellent business for several years.

K O R O H Y O S H I K I K A N R I S H O .

(THE LIGHTHOUSE BUREAU.)

THE first lighthouse was erected in Japan in the third year of the Emperor Tenji's reign, in 664 A.D., at Tsushima, Iki, and Tsukushi as an aid to the coast defence troops, because the Chinese threatened to invade, following upon their successes in Korean campaigns. The lighthouse system was revived by the Kumamoto Clan in the era of Keicho, or the beginning of the 17th century. At Hime-

Thus the lighthouse system was fairly well developed even in the time of the Shogunate, but no attempt was made to unify these useful guides to mariners: those erected at the places under the direct control of the Shogunate being looked after by the administrators despatched by the Central Government, while those in the fiefs of daimyo were taken charge of by either the daimyos' retainers or private



THE LIGHTHOUSE BUREAU, YOKOHAMA.



LIGHTHOUSE AT INUBOYEZAKI.

jima, Bungo province, a fire was burnt constantly to warn mariners passing through that narrow strait. The Shogunate also erected lighthouses at Sugajima, Anorizaki, and Kamijima. In 1608 the first attempt at using oil in light houses was made by a man named Kichizaburo Hino at the port of Fukura, Noto province. He maintained a lighthouse on his own account throughout his lifetime.

persons. But toward the close of the Shogunate administration the unification of the system at some important points around the coast was necessitated by the treaties with Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, and the United States, which were then concluded at Edo.

Under the direct supervision of the Shogunate Government light houses were erected at Kengasaki, Sagam

province, Kannonzaki, Sagami province, Nojimagsaki, Awa province, Kamikomotojima, Izu province, Kashinozaki and Shiomisaki, Kii province, Satamisaki, Osumi province, and Iojima at the entrance to the harbour of Nagasaki. At Yokohama and Hakodate light ships were used. To erect these light houses and light ships experts were hired from England, and works were started on Western lines. On the 1st of January, 1889, the lighthouse at Kannonzaki was completed and for the first time in this country a light-house of foreign type came into existence.

Immediately after the Restoration the light houses were placed under the control of the Kanagawa prefectural office. Later, when light houses were erected at every important point around the coasts of Japan, the control was naturally transferred to the charge of the Central Government.

In July, 1889, the Light Office was founded at Yokohama with a workshop attached. This was the beginning of the present Waterway Mark Management Office at

Yokohama. At present the staff of the office comprises the Director, (Mr. Kenzo Yoshikumi) five Experts, fourteen clerks, twenty-three Assistant Experts, and three hundred and seventy-seven watchers and light house keepers, according to the census made up at the close of 1915. Thanks to the devoted services of these men the lighthouses and waterway marks have been completed by degrees, and at present the coasts of Japan are well lighted with different marks.

The Inuboyezaki lighthouse is located at the extreme point of Inuboyezaki, Unakami-gori, Chiba prefecture, being erected in November, 1874. The tower is a round brick edifice painted white. It is 90 feet high from the base to the top, and 168 feet high from the water level to the top.

At the lighthouse a big fog horn is installed. Since 1910 whenever the weather is bad the horn has been blown for five seconds at an interval of 30 seconds to warn ships passing by.

MR. KUSABA TSUKUMO.

(T. KUSABA, MECH. E., INTERNATIONAL PATENT ATTORNEY.)

MR. KUSABA who has a profound knowledge of engineering, has conducted a patent business for over seventeen years. He was the first engineer in this



MR. T. KUSABA.



MR. KUSABA'S OFFICE, TOKYO.

country to adopt this line of business. With his experience and thoroughness in business, he has won the

confidence of his clients, and a large number of international patent and trade mark cases have been placed in his hands. Patent attorneys overseas have also found a trustworthy agent in him. They have selected him as their agent in cases of a difficult nature, and have always been satisfied with their selection.

Mr. Kusaba graduated from the Mechanical Course of the Technical Department of the Kyoto High School in 1898, taking up education as his profession, and teaching practical engineering at the Technical Department of the Kumamoto High School. He shortly gave up education, however, and came to Tokyo where he took charge of the Toyotama Iron Works.

His connection with this line of business commenced when he was appointed Japanese Manager of the late Mr. William Silver Hall's patent office. A few years later Mr.

Hall trusted Mr. Kusaba and found in him an able and trustworthy representative and manager, placing all affairs of the office under his care. The result was splendid, for within a few years Mr. Hall's office became one of the greatest patent offices in this country.

On Mr. Hall's death, Mr. Kusaba established himself as a Patent Attorney at the present office at 5-chome, Iigura, Azabu-ku, Tokyo, and later opened a consulting engineering office.

Mr. Kusaba is a Councillor of the Japan Association of Patent Attorneys, besides being a member and officer of the following associations:—

The Japan Association for Industrial Promotion.

The Imperial Invention Association.

The Mechanical Engineering Society.

KYODO SEISHI NIZUKURISHO.

(KYODO RAW SILK PACKING CO.)

THIS company (limited partnership) is located at No. 78, Ō-machi, Fukushima, Fukushima prefecture. The company is engaged in the packing of raw silk, being established in 1889. Raw silk produced in these districts



THE KYODO RAW SILK PACKING CO., FUKUSHIMA.

goes by the name of "Kakeda-Ito." Climatic conditions there are well fitted for the sericulture and it has been customary from olden times for all farmers' girls to be trained in the art of reeling silks out of cocoons produced in their own homes. In such circumstances the modes of

reeling and packing were not the same. On the contrary each family followed its own method. It was chiefly for the purpose of unifying these methods that the company came into being in 1889. By the past twenty odd years' efforts of the company the purpose has been thoroughly attained or all the shipments of goods look as if they were manufactured and done up in one and same factory. As to the way of packing, producers or agents apply to the company for packing. The company first define the quality of the goods according to the regulations of the inspection drawn up by themselves and then repack them and finally put marks on them. The company are proud, as they indeed may well be, of the fact that during the long business career there has never been a single instance where any applicant has complained of the classification of the goods.

The annual yield of the "Kakeda-Ito" is put at about 100,000 *kan*, of which nearly 90,000 *kan*, is exported through the company. It is very smooth to the touch and elastic. Such being its characteristics, nothing is better fitted than this yarn for the manufacture of cloths of which to make umbrella cloths, gloves and stockings and other things

requiring elasticity. Besides, any cloth woven out of this thread as weft is beautiful and looks far thicker than others cloths of the same weight.

The company also pays every attention to the improvement of the reeling, every farmer being virtually under its control and guidance. A great reform has recently been effected in the way of making a coil on the American model and also in the way of packing. This reform is highly welcomed by textile factories both at home and abroad. The company has been awarded medals by the principal

domestic and foreign exhibitions. A feature worthy of special notice is that the company successfully carries on the business which ought by nature to be done by the Government. For this reason every Minister of State, when he makes a tour in these districts, pays a visit to the company to make inspection of the business. The company is the only establishment engaged in this line of business in Japan. The investors representing the company are Mr. Kinsuke Suzuki, President, and Mr. Seisuke Horiye, Manager.

KYOTO KOSHO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE KYOTO MANUFACTURING & TRADING CO. LTD.)

THE Kyoto Manufacturing & Trading Co., Ltd., which is one of the oldest and largest of the kind in Japan, was founded in 1896 as a brush manufactory by the Kwan-sai Trading Co. At first brushes for the United States were alone manufactured, but owing to the excellence of its manufactures the company was asked to supply other countries also, and in 1906 it was converted into a joint

hair brushes, cloth brushes, hand brushes, tooth brushes, hat brushes, infant brushes, military brushes, complexion brushes, typewriter brushes, etc. All are strictly conditioned before they are shipped for foreign markets, and only the best goods are placed on the market.

The company has its head office at Kyoto, but its factory is situated at Ebie, Sagisu, Nishinari-gori, Osaka

TRADE MARK.



FACTORY OF THE KYOTO MANUFACTURING & TRADING CO.

stock concern and enlarged its operations, when the present style was adopted.

The company's manufactures are all intended for export, and in the United States, South Africa, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Russia, and other countries they are thought to be equal in all respects to the best goods produced by France. They consist of the following goods:

prefecture, where all business dealings are conducted. The company also has many branch offices and agencies abroad, the following being only a few of them:—Kyoto Manufacturing & Trading Co., New York, U.S.A.; MacLean, Benn, & Nelson, Ltd., Montreal, Canada; J. Funnell Christian, London, England; J. C. Gambles & Co., Melbourne, Australia.

MR. MOGI SOBEI.

MR. MOGI, SOBEI, one of the greatest business men in Yokohama, and one of the highest rate-payers in Kanagawa prefecture, was born in Yokohama in March, 1893, son of the late Mr. Sobei Mogi. After having completed his preliminary education at local schools he entered the 8th High School at Nagoya, and on account of his scholarly talent and ability he was regarded as one of the most promising students in the institution. But after two years' study he was forced to leave the school on account of the death of his father. He now has the whole affairs of his firm in his hands, and though he is the youngest of his confreres in Yokohama he is ranked by common consent among the foremost business talents of the port.



MR. S. MOGI.

The Mogi family has been engaged in the export of raw silk and other goods, together with many other lines of business, since Yokohama was first opened to foreign trade, and in all lines of business undertaken it has been in a leading position. The founder of the business, the grandfather of the present head of the family, came down to Yokohama just when the port was opened to trade, and first traded in raw silk. Thanks to his strenuous and enterprising endeavours he soon led the business community at the port.

The late Mr. Sobei Mogi, the second master of the house, could not himself control the vast interests he inherited, on account of his weak health, and the general supervision of all branches of business was entrusted to his

brother, Mr. Yasuhei Mogi, who was adopted into the Mogi family while still young. When Mr. Yasuhei Mogi took up the control of the house the business was conducted under the style of "Nozawayaya," and the main line consisted in wholesale trading in drapery.

Thanks to his energetic and active enterprise the business fast expanded, and the wealth of the family rapidly increased. Just when the Sino-Japanese war was brought to a close the Mogi Bank was started as a partnership, and Mr. Yasuhei Mogi managed it as Active Partner.

The Gomei Kaisha Mogi Shoten was inaugurated immediately after and this was also managed by Mr. Yasuhei Mogi. The new line of the family's enterprise was so planned as to conduct direct trade with the World's principal marts. At New York, Lyons, and other cities branch offices were immediately established, and in other towns agencies were created. Thus, close connections were established with foreign marts and Mr. Mogi's export business began to expand rapidly. In the meanwhile Mr. Mogi placed under his control such well-known filatures as the Asahi-sha, the Sunryu-sha, the Nisshin-kan, the Ryuko-sha, and others. A weaving mill was erected at Fukui, where excellent export habutai was produced on a large scale. The growing activity of the Mogi Shoten in various lines of business attracted the attention of the public, and when H.I.M. the Emperor visited Fukui the family's mills were inspected by the Imperial visitor.

Mr. Yasuhei Mogi endeavoured not only to develop the family's enterprises, but was principally instrumental in promoting business enterprises at Yokohama. The Yokohama Fire, Marine, Transit, and Fidelity Insurance Co. was, for example, floated almost under his exclusive auspices. He was actively interested also in the Second Bank, the Yokohama Savings Bank, The Yokohama Life Assurance Co., the Yokohama 74th Bank, the 19th Bank, and the Teikoku Silk Throwing and Weaving Co.

Many meritorious services were rendered by him also in the cause of public weal. Several times he assumed a seat in the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and contributed much to the promotion of business interests at the port. During the Russo-Japanese War he endeavoured to help the Government in prosecuting the general plan of campaign with his boundless resources. Thus on the restoration of peace he was decorated with the Fifth Class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun. When the Imperial Grant Charity Association was organized he supported the scheme with all his heart and made a handsome

contribution toward the association's funds. He died in October, 1912. Just before his death Mr. Yasuhei Mogi was granted the Court rank of Ju-Rokui in recognition of his meritorious services in the cause of business, State, and humanity. The present head of the House, Mr. Sobei Mogi, at once assumed the position vacated by his uncle.

Mr. Sobei Mogi at present holds the following posts, besides controlling his own business interests :—

The Mogi Partnership, Representative Partner ; The Mogi Bank, Active Partner ; and Director of The Yokohama Savings Bank, The Imperial Silk Co., The Yokohama Life Assurance Co., The Yokohama Fire, Marine, Transit, and Fidelity Insurance Co., The Yokohama Dock Co., The 2nd Bank, The 74th Bank ; Auditor of The Imperial Silk Throwing and Weaving Co.

The Mogi Gomei Kaisha, which is a Partnership, was organized in June, 1913, with a capital of ¥1,000,000. It is divided into the departments of Raw Silk Brokerage, Raw Silk Export, Reeling, Real Estates, and Drapery, and they control under the common head these lines of business as specified by their names. Among others the second-named department has branches or auxiliary branches at New York, Lyons, and many other cities and conducts an extensive trade in habutai, raw silk, and sundry silk goods. As its adjuncts the department owns and manages silk weaving mills at Kanazawa and Fukui.

The Reeling Department has many filatures in Saitama, Gumma, and Aichi prefectures, where a large number of hands are employed to reel a vast amount of silk. The Drapery Department, which carries on its business under the popular style of the Nozawaya, conducts an extensive wholesale and retail business in general drapery, and in Yokohama is regarded as the fountain-head of the local fashion. Under its charge a separate store is kept in Yokohama under the style of the Nozawaya Silk Store. This store manufactures and sells embroidered silk dresses, night gowns, dyed crepes, and a thousand other silk goods for foreigners.

The Mogi Bank, which is a partnership owned by the Mogi family, transacts ordinary banking business, but pre-eminently it is an organ for reelers and weavers. It was started immediately after the Sino-Japanese war, and after successive increases its capital now stands at ¥1,000,000, against which a reserve of upwards of ¥900,000 is held. Because of its sound business management and financial stability the public confidence in the bank is increasing, and in spite of its comparatively small capital it is numbered among the leading banks in the city, and for many years a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum has been maintained. The bank has its head office at No. 29, 2-chome, Benten-dori, Yokohama, and a branch at No. 21, Kuzo-machi, Takasaki.

MORIOKA IMIN GOMEI KAISHA.

(THE MORIOKA EMIGRATION CO.)

THIS concern was established in 1894, by Mr. Makoto Morioka, and for over seventeen years managed by him, as his own private enterprise, but in December, 1912, it was converted into a partnership, Mr. Kametaro Yasuda taking a share in the business. This company stands foremost in this line, being the senior.

The company's first specialty was to send emigrants to Hawaii, and a great number settled there through the intermediary of this company. In 1909 this line of business was given up, owing to the entry of Japanese Emigrants being forbidden.

At present the company's specialty is sending labour to Peru. The first batch of men was sent by this company to the republic in 1899. The result was satisfactory, and a way was opened for the Japanese to immigrate to South America. The settlers so far sent out by the company to that country number considerably more than 10,000 men



MR. K. YASUDA.

and women. The Presidents of the republic have all assumed a friendly attitude toward the settlers, and the advantage the Japanese colony has derived from this fact has been very great. The present President, M. Legia, has done a great service toward the Japanese, namely abolishing the poll tax on Japanese immigrants. He was at one time the Peruvian agent for this company.

Besides continuing sending emigrants to Peru, the company is contemplating the inauguration of the immigration business in Brazil.

The representative of the company is Mr. Kametaro Yasuda, who has had much experience in this line of business. Mr. Morioka holds a secondary position in the business owing to old age.

MURAI HONTEN.

(MR. K. MURAI AND HIS ENTERPRISES.)

MR. MURAI, KICHIBEI, one of Japan's most prominent business men, was born in Kyoto, January, 1864. He is the fifth son of the late Mr. Yahei Murai. In his ninth year he was adopted by his uncle, the late Mr. Kichibei Murai, a dealer in tobacco. On his

most tobacco dealers in this country were not aware of the undeveloped state of their trade, and consequently the threatening invasion of foreign goods.

He commenced to manufacture cigarettes, with a view to keeping in check the import of these goods, which was increasing with striking rapidity on account of the Japanese manufacturers' inability to supply them.

He studied the tobacco industry of the world and as a result was convinced that the American tobacco leaves were the best, but it was not to the advantage of Japan to depend wholly on America for the supply of manufactured tobacco, for that meant money being sent to America and destroying the line of industry in this country. Accordingly Mr. Murai himself visited America in 1893, and commenced the import of American tobacco leaves.

The leaves thus imported were manufactured at the factory in Kyoto, and placed on the market as "Hero" brand cigarettes. As the new tobacco thus turned out by the factory was the first made here on the American model, and of the best quality, it sold briskly, and Mr. Murai became prosperous.

Whilst handling foreign and domestic tobacco, Mr. Murai realised that machinery must be adopted instead of manual labour, as far as possible. As a side operation he commenced the manufacture and export of paper mouth pieces, paper cases, and other goods required for the manufacture of cigarettes. The Toyo Printing Co. was initiated by Mr. Murai, for the improvement in the printing of labels, paper cases, and other matters. He was the first to use aluminium plates in this country.

Powder tobacco was made use of by Mr. Murai in the manufacture of cigarettes for export to Chosen, China, Hongkong, Siam, the Straits Settlements, British India, Australia, and the Netherlands Indies. In January, 1898, the Mr. Murai tobacco enterprise had been enlarged so much that his factories contained 40 Bricks's tobacco



MR. K. MURAI.

uncle's death he succeeded to the business and took over the management the tobacco shop, at 2-chome, Gojobashi-higashi, Kyoto.

In boyhood he displayed genius as a business leader, by endeavouring to reorganize the business handed down from his adopted father. He wished to take advantage of the radical changes worked in the social organization of the country under the new Imperial regime. He realized that

manufacturing machines, and 20 home-made machines, at work day and night. The daily output amounts to over 10,000,000 cigarettes.

In 1900, Mr. Murai accepted the American Tobacco Co. offer to convert the business into a joint American-Japanese concern, as the American Tobacco Co. was losing its footing in this country, on account of the expansion of Mr. Murai's business. Thus this important tobacco company: Murai Brothers, Ltd., with a capital of ¥12,000,000 was founded in Kyoto, in December, 1901.

Mr. Kichibei Murai was still the head of concern as the President, while the American capitalists were satisfied holding the chairs of Vice-President and Treasurer. The business of the company has since expanded more rapidly and at one time the annual export was valued at ¥5,000,000. This was the first attempt at introducing foreign capital for the purpose of inaugurating industries in this country.

In July, 1901, the head office of the company was removed to Tokyo, for the purpose of enlarging the scope of business, both at home and abroad. The company's plan was attended with great success, and the erection of a new factory in Tokyo was necessitated. In July, 1904, this splendid business was transferred to Government control, as the monopoly of the tobacco industry by the Government was decided upon by the Imperial Diet.

When the tobacco enterprise was nationalized this company was bought by the Government, and Mr. Kichibei Murai established a banking business. The Murai Bank was opened in Tokyo, January 1905, and the following year a branch office was created in Kyoto.

The Shichijo Warehouse Company was bought up by Mr. Murai, immediately after the establishment of the bank, and it was converted into an adjunct of the Bank. It is now placed under the charge of the Shichijo Branch of the bank, which was later established.

The new banking enterprise thrived, owing to Mr. Murai's sound management, and in March, 1911, the bank's report stated that the reserve amounted to ¥1,470,000, against its capital of ¥2,000,000.

In July, 1912, the Murai Savings Bank, Ltd., was established, and ordinary savings bank transactions were initiated. This establishment, too, followed the business principle of the Murai Bank, which was most sound and businesslike.

In December, 1912, a branch was opened at Ogawamachi, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, and in July of the following year one at Miyamasu-cho, Shibuya, a suburb of Tokyo. In August another branch was established at Gojo, Kyoto. Branches have since been established at Edogawa, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo, 3-chome, Hon-machi, Osaka, and Temma, Osaka, the latest addition being at Horidome, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

The Murai Savings Bank branches in Tokyo are at Azabu and Shiba.

Mr. Murai carries on extensive coal mining business, owning large concessions in Hokkaido and Kyushu. At present the Yayoi Mine in Hokkaido, the Toriuchi Mine in the vicinity of Saseho, and many large pits along the coasts of Imari, are actively worked and over ten thousand men are employed. The output of these mines is sold at home and abroad. Nagoya, Niigata, Fusan, Chefoo, Tientsin, Shanghai, and Hongkong are the best buyers of Mr. Murai's coal. The mining business is now organized into a partnership, with a capital of ¥1,000,000. It is controlled by Mr. Yakichi Murai, the adopted son of Mr. Kichibei Murai.

The Murai family conducts a large shipping business, which was founded at the close of 1915, as the result of a



THE MURAI HONTEN, TOKYO.

conference among the members of the family. To commence with several ships, either chartered or bought, for the purpose of carrying the coal turned out by the Murai mines, were run by the Shipping Department, but the business is now conducted by an independent partnership, with a capital of ¥1,000,000, composed of Mr. Murai and his family. At present Mr. Teinosuke Murai, the younger brother of Mr. Kichibei Murai, is the President of the partnership.

Mr. Murai undertook the prospecting of oil, in Hokkaido, in 1912, and it has since been maintained. Work has already commenced at Wakanai, Atsubetsu, and Menashi. The concessions now worked cover an area of over 30,000,000 *tsubo*.

Shortly after the Russo-Japanese war, Mr. Kichibei Murai bought a large area of waste land in Keishodo, Chosen, and commenced the construction of dams, along the

river Rakuto, which then inundated the whole district bought by Mr. Murai. When all work was finished, the dams extended over seven miles. In the vicinity of Shinei Station, on the Government Railway, Mr. Murai constructed several warehouses and granaries, also a pumping works equipped with two centrifugal pumps.

Thus over 500 *chobu* of paddy fields were laid out in the midst of the waste land. Later a market place with an office building, a meeting house, a school, and a hospital were erected. A light railway was also laid from Shinei Station on the Government Railway to the Murai Farm, two miles in length, passengers and cargo being carried.

For the prevention of floods, Mr. Murai has provided a lock-gate, at the confluence of the river Rakuto, and the river Chusen, and above the gate a shrine of Inari was erected by him; 2,500 *chobu* of waste land has thus been developed by Mr. Murai's settlers.

In Taiwan, Mr. Murai has forestry business, developing Japan's new territory in the South. The first enterprise planting was opened up by Mr. Murai, in Taiwan, of camphor trees. He has planted 400,000 young trees, over an area of 3,000 *chobu*. Though no result has been obtained the enterprise is going well.

Before the people in Japan realized the importance of rubber planting in the South, Mr. Murai planted young rubber trees side by side with the camphor. In starting this line he added a new and very profitable line to the industries of Japan. He brought over 150,000 young rubber trees from the Straits Settlements and planted them over a large area.

Olive and Cork trees have also been imported, from Italy and Spain. These plantations have so far been a success. Coffee seeds have been brought from South America, and experiments are being made in the growing of coffee.

Some time ago a manufactory of cords was established by Mr. Murai, at Yao, a suburb of Osaka, in view of the growing demand for that thread. At present it is managed as an independent concern, under the style of the Teikoku Cord Manufacturing Co., with the support of the Cord Co. of Glasgow. The capital of the new company is ¥1,000,000. The manufactures of the company are mostly exported to China and the Dutch Indies.

Mr. Murai built the "Choraku-kan" at Maruyama, Kyoto. The Choraku-kan has had the honour of receiving visits from many distinguished guests, amongst them being the Ambassadors of Russia and Italy, who stayed at this villa during the Coronation week.

Mr. Murai has founded a public library, near the Gojo Bridge, Kyoto, where his ancestors kept a tobacco store, for the benefit of school boys and apprentices.

In October, 1915, Mr. Murai was decorated with the Third Class Imperial Order and the Badge of the Sacred Treasure. The following month he was granted, by Court, the Coronation Medal. In February, 1916, he was decorated by the Russian Czar with the Second Class Order of St. Stanislau. And by the King of Italy with the Order of the Knight Commander of the Crown.

NAGOYA SHOGYO KAIGISHO.

(THE NAGOYA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.)



THE NAGOYA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THIS institution is the outgrowth of the Nagoya Council of Merchants, founded in February, 1881, by Messrs. Jirozayemon Ito and Sosuke Okatani, with the co-operation of their associates. The present status was assumed by the institution in September, 1890, when the Chamber of Commerce Act was promulgated, and the function of commercial institutions was legally defined.

The first election of members was on March 7th, 1891, in the Municipal Hall, and 35 members, mostly well-known business men represented in the city, were returned. A few months later the election of the first President and Vice-President was carried out, and as a result Messrs Katsushiro Horibe and Zenroku Suzuki were elected President and Vice-President respectively. Thus the

organization of the new institution was legally completed in July, 1891.

The Chamber of Commerce had done very useful work guiding and directing the development of commerce and industry in the city. In July, 1895, when the fact was well appreciated by the citizens, it was decided to build a hall at Sakaye-cho, Nagoya, for the institution. In January the following year the building was completed, and the institution was removed to the new office, which has since been one of the city's principal ornaments.

With the development of industry and commerce in this city more business has been inaugurated and the Chamber of Commerce has had to increase its members. In October, 1900, the maximum limit of membership was

enlarged to 50, and the whole chamber was divided into six departments, with their separate heads. An executive committee was also organized by the President, the Vice-President, and the heads of these departments.

Soon after this inauguration, Mr. Horibe resigned the Presidency, and Mr. Masaka Okuda was elected his successor. Mr. Okuda remained in the office over twenty years, and during his tenure of office the institution effected great achievements as directors of business activities in the city.

Mr. Sobei Suzuki was elected successor, when Mr. Okuda resigned in 1913, and as his Vice-Presidents Messrs. Tomiusuke Kadono and Morimatsu Ito were elected, and these men still hold their positions.

NAKAMATSU TOKKYO HORITSU JIMUSHO.

(NAKAMATSU INTERNATIONAL PATENT AND LAW OFFICE).

IN Japan, the protection of industrial property is principally taken charge of by the Imperial Patent Office, where applications are examined, registrations are made, suits for invalidation, or determination of the extent, of rights are decided, etc. But for criminal prosecution and recovery of damages, one must go to a law court. There is appeal from decisions of the Patent Office court to the Court of Cassation, but only with regard to the interpretation of laws.

According to the Patent Law the suits filed at the Patent Office are handled by the licensed patent attorneys, but not by ordinary lawyers. The qualifications of the patent attorneys are laid down in an Imperial Ordinance. According to it lawyers practicing before law courts, graduates of a college of an Imperial University, of the Higher Technological College, and of any other school of equal standing with any of the above mentioned schools, officers who have been on duty at the Patent Office as examiners or assistant examiners for a certain number of years, and those who have successfully passed the examination which the Patent Office holds, can become patent attorneys by having their names registered at the Patent Office.

Thus broadly speaking there are two kinds of patent attorneys, viz. those who practice before the Imperial Patent Office only, and those who practice before the Imperial Patent Office and also before ordinary law courts. Among the foremost of the latter kind ranks Mr. Morio Nakamatsu, proprietor of the Nakamatsu International Patent and Law Office.

Soon after his graduation from the Law College of the Tokyo Imperial University, Mr. Nakamatsu was appointed a high official at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and then transferred to the Imperial Patent



MR. M. NAKAMATSU.

Office, where he remained over eighteen years, during the last six of which he was Director, and took part in the drafting of laws and regulations relating to industrial property.

He represented the Imperial Japanese Government at

several international conferences, regarding industrial property, and took part actively in drafting all international agreements or conventions relating to industrial property in which Japan took part. Thus it is quite clear that Mr. Nakamatsu is one of the best qualified

patent attorneys on international patent cases in Japan.

In 1914, Mr. Nakamatsu opened his office at No. 21, Mitsubishi Buildings, Daimyokoji, Marunouchi, Tokyo, and undertakes all business in connection with the Japanese Patent Office.

NAIKOKU TSUUN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE NATIONAL EXPRESS CO., LTD.)

BEING originally established by leading employers of feudal couriers in Yedo (now Tokyo), the company is the oldest freight agency in Japan. In 1893, the company was reorganized as a joint stock concern and named the



MR. Z. NISHIZAWA.

Naikoku Tsuun Kabushiki Kaisha, or the National Express Co., Ltd. as it is now called. The number of its branches, sub-branches and agencies has been increased in order to effect communication with all parts of the Empire. With

the increase of the mileage of railways the company has improved its arrangements to meet the new conditions. As regards maritime transportation, the company owns 26 steamers, two oil engine boats and 159 lighters. The company undertakes the transportation of freight and acts as freight brokers, while carrying on passenger traffic by means of river boats. The company is also engaged in the collection of bills and trade charges on delivery of goods, and forwards goods by rail on commission acting as a railway agency. The company also has branches and agencies in principal cities and ports of Chosen.

The Capital, which was only ¥50,000 at the time of the organization is now ¥5,000,000. At the general meeting of shareholders held on February 20th, 1917, it was decided to further increase the capital, as the business is growing year by year.

The company's officers are as follow:—

Z. NISHIZAWA, Esq.	... ..	{ Director and President.
H. HIRAKAWA, Esq.	... ..	Director.
T. YOSHIMOTO, Esq.	... ..	„
T. KAGA, Esq.	... ..	„
H. KAWAMURA, Esq.	... ..	Auditor.
G. YAMADA, Esq.	... ..	„

MR. NAKANO KIKURO.

MR. NAKANO, KIKURO, is the proprietor and manager of the Ota Engineering Office, which position he has held since the death of his brother Mr. Rokuro Ota. Mr. Nakano is a man of strong character, and has made it his principle in business to reject all underhand dealings and practices of sub-contract.

His business ability as a railway contractor is shown by the construction of the Akita section of the Fukushima-Aomori Government Railway. It was shortly after the outbreak of war between Russia and Japan, when the Government took every precaution against the financial stringency. The railway was all but finished, save for the tunneling at Innai, and a section in the vicinity of Innai. The Government was inclined to suspend the construction work on the line for fear of shortage of funds, in spite of the strategical importance of the line. Mr. Nakano was anxious to serve the State, and was afraid of the effect of the suspended works, so proposed to the authorities concerned that he himself would maintain the works at his own cost, pending the payment from the Treasury.

The work, however, was resumed, without seriously postponing the date of completion, and the Treasury was able to pay all funds required. The authorities did not accept the proposal of Mr. Nakano but admired the patriotism of the contractor.

Mr. Nakano was born in Fukui prefecture, and has been connected with this line of business since 1890, when he joined his brother's engineering office.



MR. K. NAKANO.

NIIGATAKEN BUSSAN GHINRETSUKAN.

(THE NIIGATA PREFECTURAL COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.)

THIS institution, situated in the City of Niigata, collects and has on view all staple commodities produced in the Prefecture of Niigata, together with a few goods imported from other prefectures and foreign countries. A library is also attached to the institution. The aim and object the authorities had, in planning this useful institution, was to stimulate the manufacturers in the prefecture to new and more useful activities, by giving object lessons to them. The result has been most satisfactory.

In 1901, the building was completed, and in June of the following year it was opened to the public, with a

brilliant ceremony on the occasion of the visit of H.I.H. the Crown Prince. The premises cover an area of 2,889 *tsubo*, and the main building occupies an area of 1,271 *tsubo*.

The latest report of the institution shows the staple commodities on view include many varieties of textile goods, knitted goods, lacquer ware, metal ware, gems, porcelain and earthen ware, glass ware, wooden ware, bamboo goods, foot gear, matting, stationery, paper and paper ware, comestibles, toilet goods, candles, manures, oils, chemicals, and sundry other goods imported from different prefectures

and foreign countries, for the purpose of showing the manufacturers in the prefecture the development of outside industries, which include many varieties of goods.

The museum and the library are open daily. Visitors are given minute explanations about the goods on view, in addition to the brief descriptive notes attached to all goods on view. The books in the library, and the samples imported from outside, can be lent to the manufacturers in the prefecture on application.

The museum occasionally organizes travelling shows and circulating libraries, thus giving the manufacturers in the prefecture news of the industrial activities outside. Designs are also supplied on application to the manufac-

turers, and information concerning the latest phases of industry and commerce.

Regarding the sale of the commodities produced in the prefecture, the museum gives useful advice. At times the museum receives manufactures on consignment, and sells them on behalf of the manufacturers generally. The institution also acts as intermediary between buyers and manufacturers, and assists in the satisfactory conclusion of business.

The museum is controlled by a Director appointed by the Governor of the Prefecture of Niigata, who has a staff of experts and clerks under his management. Mr. Toshinojo Hasegawa is the Director, and Messrs. Daijuro Tokushige and Ju Yarita assist him as Managers.

N I M M E I - S H A .

(NIMMEISHA & CO.)

THIS firm is a private concern, owned and managed by Mr. Shigezo Kato, and manufactures and exports shot, also dealing in hemp goods, as special agents in Osaka, for the Taiwan Hemp Co.



MR. J. S. KATO.

The firm's head office is situated at No. 40, 1-chome, Andoji-bashi-dori, Minami-ku, Osaka, where business affairs

are conducted. The manufacture of shot is conducted at the factory, No. 40, 1-chome, Higashi-Hirano-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

The firm inaugurated the manufacturing of shot in 1888. At first it was worked on a small scale. It was the first attempt in Japan to manufacture these goods, which were almost all imported. After several extensions, the manufactory is now one of the largest of its kind in Japan, and consumes over a thousand tons of lead, as raw material, each year.

The shot the firm manufactures is supplied to the market here, and exported on a large scale to Chosen, Manchuria, the Netherlands East Indies, and other parts of the Far East, where the goods are preferred for the uniformity of size, and fineness in appearance.

Besides dealing in shot the firm imports and sells rifles, revolvers, and air guns, from America and Europe.

The Jute Department of the firm deals in Hessiau cloth and gunny bags, as a special agent for the Taiwan Hemp Co. They are supplied to the domestic market and exported to Chosen, Manchuria, and other parts of Asin.

NIPPON SEKIJUJI-SHA.

(THE JAPAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.)

IT is the principle of the Japan Red Cross Society to be loyal to the Sovereign and Patriotic to the State and to serve the cause of universal love and humanity. In acting upon this principal, the Society relieves the sick and wounded in war time and in other emergencies and relieves sufferers from natural calamities. For this purpose it trains men and women in the arts of nursing and prepares necessary materials.

The Society was started on the occasion of the civil war, which broke out in February of 1877 and lasted to September of the same year. The terrible bloodshed in the theatre of the war aroused the deep sympathy of the late Count T. Sano, Privy Councillor, and the late Count Y. Ogyu, President of the Decoration Bureau, who launched a plan to relieve the sick and wounded. With this end in view they organized a society under the title of "Hakuai-sha" (Universal Love Society) on May 1st of the same year. As soon as it was established the Society dispatched relief corps to the front to take care of the sick and wounded of both armies. On the termination of the war, the society decided to put itself upon a permanent footing, and tried to extend its scope by appealing to the nation at large for funds and membership. By participation in the Geneva Red Cross Treaty in 1886 the Imperial Government induced the society to think of entering into alliance with its sister institutions in Europe. Preparatory to attaining this end the society revised its regulations in May of the following year and styled itself the Japan Red Cross Society. Simultaneously the society was placed under the supervision of the Ministers of the Imperial Household, of War and of the Navy, under the august aegis of the Imperial Household. The Society also succeeded in entering into alliance with the Red Cross societies in the countries of Europe as a result of negotiations with the Geneva Red Cross International Committee. In February, 1901, the society was reorganized as a juridical person. In the same month the Government announced the Japan Red Cross Society Regulations by Imperial Ordinance No. 223. These regulations were revised in May, 1910.

The Society is favoured with special bounties by the Imperial House. The regular annual general meeting is honoured with the presence of H.I.M. the Empress, who gives a gracious message of encouragement and appreciation of the services of the society. The Imperial House annually grants the sum of ¥10,000 for the support of the hospitals,

the sum of ¥5,000 toward the expenditure for the gratuitous treatment of patients taken into the hospital of the Headquarters and also grants from time to time monetary and other gifts for the encouragement of the work of the society. The Imperial House annually granted the sum of ¥10,000 towards the upkeep of the Headquarters until 1912, when the society gratefully declined the continuance of this favour as its foundation had been solidified, thanks to the Imperial bounties granted in the past.



H.I.H. PRINCE KOTOHITO SHINNŌ
KAN-IN-NO-MIYA.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HEADQUARTERS AND BRANCHES.

The society should have, according to the regulations, a Prince of the Blood as its Hon. President. H.I.H. Prince Kanin now presides over the Society. Under the Prince there are a President and two Vice-Presidents. The present President is Baron Tadanori Ishiguro and the Vice-Presidents Mr. Shigenobu Hirayama and Viscount Noritsugu Matsudaira. The business is carried on by ten Directors, including the President and Vice-Presidents. These ten

Directors are elected from among Councillors, thirty in number. There are also three Inspectors.

MEMBERSHIP.

Members are of three grades, viz., Honorary, Special, and Regular. In December, 1887, when the Society assumed the present title, its total membership was only about 2,100. According to an investigation made at the end of June, 1916, Honorary members numbered 49; Special members, 25,768; Regular members, 1,713,884 and Supporters 5,704; making a total of 1,745,405. This includes 72,998 female and 20,705 foreign members.

RELIEF WORKS.

In the case of the Japan-China (1894-5) war the Society dispatched 1396 representatives to hospitals at home and in the field. In the Boxer trouble of 1900 the society sent 591 representatives. Besides the relief works in the

the floods in the Kwantō districts in 1910, the fire of Tokyo in 1911, the fire in Osaka in 1912, the floods in Saitama prefecture in 1913, the eruption at Sakurajima in Kago-shima prefecture in 1914, etc.

MEN AND MATERIALS FOR RELIEF WORK.

The Relief Corps of the society as they stood in June, 1916, consists of the hospital ships, 120 relief parties of female nurses and 21 relief parties of male nurses. The staff comprises 200 physicians, 3 superintendents of female nurses, 318 chief female nurses, 78 chief male nurses, 3525 female nurses, 887 male nurses, 3525 female nurses, 887 male nurses, making a total of 5,018. Besides there are under training 878 women and 21 men, totalling 908.

PREVENTION AGAINST AND STAMPING OUT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

In accordance with the resolution adopted concerning



THE JAPAN RED CROSS SOCIETY, TOKYO.

hospitals the Society rendered a great service by carrying the sick and wounded home by means of two hospital ships which it had built after the China-Japan War. The representatives whom it dispatched during the war with Russia (1904-5) numbered 5,170. They worked in 12 hospitals at home, 16 in Chosen, 76 in Manchuria, the above-mentioned two hospital ships, and 18 military hospitals.

The principal accidents associated with the valuable work rendered by the society are the eruption of Mt. Bandai-san in Iwashiro province in 1888, the wreck of a Turkish man-of-war off Kii province of 1890, the earthquake in Miuo and Owari Provinces in 1891, the tidal waves in the provinces of Rikuzen, Rikuchu and Mutsu and the earthquake in Akita prefecture 1896, the fire at Hachiōji near Tokyo in 1897, the earthquake in Shiga prefecture in 1909,

the prevention and stamping out of tuberculosis at the 8th International General Red Cross Congress, held in London in 1907, the society has published papers every year since 1912 and distributed them to youths of conscription age suspected of the disease through the authorities, and also to the general public through the Branches and Committee.

There has lately been established in the hospital of the Headquarters a special ward for sufferers from tuberculosis.

HOSPITALS.

Besides that attached to the Headquarters there are sixteen hospitals, fourteen of them belonging to the Branches in Osaka, Hyogo, Gumma, Miye, Shiga, Nagano, Toyama, Wakayama, Kagawa, Ehime, Akita, Tottori, Hokkaido and Taiwan and the remainder in Kwantung Province and Mukden.

LADIES' VOLUNTEER NURSES ASSOCIATION.

This Association is composed of female members of the Red Cross Society. It has for its objects the diffusion of the principles of the Society and helping its work in peace time as well as in war and zealously pursues the study of the art of nursing.

The Association has H.I.H. Princess Kan-in-no-Miya

as Patron and Marchioness Nabeshima as Hon. President. It was organized in 1887. In the Japan-China war, Boxer rising and Russo-Japanese war the Association rendered valuable services in preparing bandages, consoling the soldiers and sailors at the front, visiting and taking care of the sick and wounded and doing many other good works. These are 49 Branches and 74 sub-branches, the total number of members being 14,847.

NOJI SHIKENJO.

(THE AGRICULTURAL LABORATORY.)

THIS institution and its branches have greatly contributed toward the modernization and development of agricultural enterprises in Japan. It was founded by the Government in April, 1893, to fill a long felt want in agricultural circles.

During the first years of inauguration, the institution was engaged in conducting practical and test experiments, in various departments of agriculture. Up to this time Japan had made no experimental tests, so that enterprises were not sure of their scientific ground. The results were handed to practical farmers, who applied them to farm work.

The work done by the laboratory and its branches, in the development of agricultural enterprises, was appreciated, and the Imperial Diet advised that the laboratory be enlarged, and more branches created. This advice was adopted by the Government, and in 1896 three branches were added.

Enlarged, the laboratory could commence theoretical experiments, together with practical and test researches. The results of these scientific researches were disseminated, among practical workers, by the distribution of reports, lectures, the distribution of seeds, and other means.

The success of this Government institution formed a powerful fillip to municipalities and prefectures, and many laboratories were inaugurated by these administrative bodies. As the local laboratories were well equipped with competent men and machines, they were able to carry on successful practical experiments. The Government institutions were thus able to pay more attention to theoretical experiments.

In 1899 the main laboratory in Tokyo was divided into the five departments: Nursery, Agricultural Chemistry, Pathology, Insects, and Tobacco, and each department was equipped with a competent staff of men, and a good

selection of machines to conduct theoretical researches. Three years later a department of Horticulture was added. The branch laboratories in the provinces carried on work on the same lines.

The laboratory abolished six of its branches in March, 1903, and devoted the money and energy to the perfection of the main laboratory and three remaining branches. This reform was followed by another, in March, 1904, which



THE AGRICULTURAL LABORATORY, TOKYO.

took the form of the whole reorganization of the main laboratory, and the assignment of selected subjects for researches to the branches. In carrying out this reform, the Government desired to concentrate its energy and capital in the solution of the most urgent problems which then taxed the brains of agricultural circles, rather than carry on numerous imperfect experiments.

The main laboratory in Tokyo was divided into seven departments: Farming, Agricultural Chemistry, Pathology, Insects, Tobacco, Horticulture, and Stock Farming, which were authorised to conduct researches in their respective

branches of study, while the three branches were given special subjects to deal with. Shortly after the Manure and Mineral Investigating Office, the Tea Manufacturing Laboratory, and the Earth Section of the Geological Investigation Bureau, were amalgamated with the laboratory, and as a result two new Departments of Earth and Tea were created in the main laboratory in Tokyo. In April, 1916, a separate institute was established by the Government, for the study of stock farming, and this particular department in the main laboratory was taken over by the new institution.

The principal functions of the different departments are as follows:—

THE FARMING DEPARTMENT:—The creation of superior species, or improvement of old species, the improvement of farming processes, the prevention of plant diseases or damages from early frost, the experiments in improved agricultural implements, etc., etc.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY:—The measuring of nitrogen in the air, chemical studies of fertilizers, the prevention of damages from mines, the study and effect of poisonous gases on plants, and the study of nutritive values of agricultural produce.

THE PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT:—The study and

prevention of plant diseases, the disinfection of export fruits and plants.

THE INSECT DEPARTMENT:—The elimination of insects, the experiments in insecticides, etc.

THE TOBACCO DEPARTMENT:—The selection and cultivation of tobacco, the creation of new species, the examination of fertilizers, and the analytical study of tobacco leaves.

THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT:—The selection and cultivation of fruit trees and vegetables, the creation of new species, the preservation of fruits and vegetables, the study of fertilizers, etc.

THE SOIL DEPARTMENT:—The investigation of soil, minerals, and raw materials for fertilizers, experiments in the productive capacity of soil, the improvement of soil, etc.

THE TEA DEPARTMENT:—The improvement in the species of tea plants, the experiments in the manufacture and preservation of tea, the improvement in tea manufacturing machines, etc.

The following are the directors of the laboratories:—

DR. YOSHINAO KOZAI ...	Director.
YOSHINARI OISUKA, Esq....	Director, Kyushu Branch.
SHIGEKANE KATO, Esq. ...	„ Rikuu Branch.
KOSABURO OKADA, Esq. ...	„ Kinai Branch.

OSAKA SHOGYO KAIGISHO.

(THE OSAKA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.)

IN view of the unsatisfactory state of affairs in commercial circles during and after the Meiji Restoration, the leading business men in the city decided to organize an institution called the Osaka Shoho Kwaigisho, or Osaka Chamber of Commerce in 1878. In August the same year the decision was carried into effect with the approval of the Government.

In 1888 the institution was reorganized with a view to increasing its effectiveness, but the business community in Osaka was apathetic and the outlook was not encouraging. The Chamber accordingly lodged a representation with the Government urging the necessity of the enactment of a law to regulate such institutions.

In 1890, when the Chamber of Commerce act was promulgated, a decision was passed to remodel the chamber under the new act. In March the following year the old institution was dissolved and a new Chamber created under the new act.

On the formal organization of the new Chamber fifty members were elected, together with a board of seven Councillors, a President and two Vice-Presidents. Mr. Koyemon Isono was elected the first President, with Messrs. Tahei Tamura and Risuke Kadota as Vice-Presidents. In 1892 the Board of Councillors was abolished and the executive was organized of the heads of the four departments of Commerce, Industry, Finance, and Transportation, which were newly created by dividing the members according to their lines of business.

In 1903, when the Law relating to Chambers of Commerce was enacted, the Chamber was again reorganized. The members were re-elected under the new law and new bye-laws were compiled. The Board of Councillors was reviewed and assumed control of all affairs.

From the time the Chamber was reorganized in 1891 a periodical was published, partly to furnish commercial reports and partly to publish the result of the Chamber's

investigations into many urgent questions in business circles. This periodical has frequently been an effective medium in which to propound the Chamber's views on important problems.

In 1903, when the Government opened the Fifth Domestic Industrial Exhibition in Osaka, a pavilion covering an area of 900 *tusbo* was presented by the Chamber to the exhibition as the hall for the exhibits from shipping, railway, and other allied interests. The funds required for the construction of the pavilion were mostly donated by those exhibitors in compliance with the request of the Chamber. At the International Fair held at St. Louis in 1904 the Chamber was instrumental in exhibiting a large geographical model of Japan, on an embroidered chart, showing the shipping-lines operated by Japanese companies,

In 1908 the Osaka Chamber extended hospitality, in conjunction with the Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, Kobe, and other Chambers of Commerce, to the tourists' party arriving from the Pacific Slope of the United States, and contributed much toward the promotion of cordial relations between Japan and America.

In 1910 a plan, which proved abortive afterwards, was drawn up by the Chamber, in conjunction with the Chambers of Tokyo, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya, Nagasaki, and several other cities to invite representative business men in China to this country with a view to furthering political and commercial relations between Japan and China. The proposed party was prevented from coming over to Japan on account of the outbreak of revolutionary disturbances in China.



THE OSAKA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

and large photographic pictures of beauty spots in Japan, thus advertising to the world the development of the carrying trade in this country. The funds required, ¥20,000, were donated by shipping, railway, and carrying interests.

The Osaka Chamber of Commerce is interested in the improvement of packing. Several times meetings were called to study the problem. In 1904 and 1910 Competitive Exhibitions of packing were held under the Chamber's auspices in Osaka, and considerable contribution was made toward the solution of this very important problem. In 1906, in conjunction with similar institutions in Tokyo, Kyoto and Kobe the Chamber held an Exhibition of Japanese merchandise at Mukden, with a view to capturing a new market in Manchuria.

In 1913 the Chamber maintained a strong agitation in conjunction with the Chambers of Tokyo, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya, and other cities against the Californian Land Legislation, under the conviction that not only was the proposed legislation at variance with justice, but a fatal blow to the interests of the Japanese resident in America.

In 1915 the Chamber organized the Osaka Industrial Exhibition in commemoration of the Imperial Enthronement, in conjunction with the Osaka Commercial and Industrial Association and the different guilds in the city. The object of the exhibition was in part to commemorate the Enthronement of the Reiguing Sovereign, but in some degree also the development of industry in the city was in view. The result was a remarkable success.

OKAWA SHOKO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE OKAWA TRADING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

THIS company was established in the 29th year of Meiji, under the title of "Okawa Brothers & Co." an organization of partnership, carrying on business as

The manufactured articles met with very favourable comment, and were exported in great quantities to Europe, America and Oriental countries, and throughout Japan.

The business has become prosperous year by year, necessitating the firm to become a joint stock company, with increased capital.

The name taken was the Okawa Trading and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Much more attention is now being given to the materials and workmanship. The articles are made of the best selected materials to the customer's entire satisfaction. The demand is therefore increasing year by year.

The Works have been enlarged and every arrangement is made to execute orders, however large, within the promised time of delivery.

Textile Machines, Accessories and Waste of all descriptions are being imported.

Directors of the Company are as follows :—

- K. OGAWA, Esq.... .. President.
- T. OGAWA, Esq. Director.
- K. OGAWA, Esq.... .. „
- M. SHIDARA, Esq. „
- S. OGAWA, Esq. Auditor.



MR. K. OGAWA.

Makers of Textile Machines and Accessories, Manufacturers of Bobbins & Wood-turneries, Engine Cleaning Waste and Spinners of Cotton, Woollen, Jute, etc., Dealers in Cotton, Jute and Woollen Waste of all descriptions.

S A I S E I K A I .

(ONSHI-ZAIDAN.)

(THE IMPERIAL RELIEF SOCIETY FOR THE SICK AND POOR.)

IT was the all-embracing charity and benevolence of the late Emperor Meiji Tennō that brought this philanthropic institution into existence, when its services were most needed. On February 11th, 1911, the Day celebrating the Accession of the Emperor Jimmu Tenno to the throne

of Japan, the late Emperor summoned Prince Taro Katsura, the then Premier, and issued a Rescript in which His Majesty expressed special sympathy for the poor, and was pleased to grant the sum of ¥1,500,000 from the Imperial Household Coffers, as funds for the relief of the indigent.

The Premier, with the support of his colleagues in the Cabinet, and men of special prominence, organized a charity institution, on the basis of the grant from the Throne, for the purpose of dispensing medicines, and giving medical treatment to the poor, free of charge. It was named the



H.I.H. PRINCE SADANARU SHINNO
FUSHIMI-NO-MIYA.

Onshi Zaidan Saiseikai, or the Imperial Relief Society for the Sick and Poor, and duly registered as a juridical person, at the Tokyo Local Court, on May 30th, 1911.

On its formal organization, H.I.M. the Empress was pleased to be the Patrouess of the institution, along with H.I.M. the Emperor, while H.I.H. Prince Fushimi-no-Miya, Sr., consented to be the Honorary President. A whole-hearted support was given to the project by the nation generally. A large number of people sent in substantial donations toward the fund, to assist the worthy project in a material way, the total amount of endowment amounting to over ¥24,000,000.

The society immediately commenced its activity for the relief of the sick, by opening consulting and dispensing offices, and organizing itineray groups of doctors in Tokyo, while in the country the relief work was entrusted to provincial governors. The necessary expenses were defrayed by the society at fixed rates each year. The work of the society has been steadily enlarged, and its organization of relief organs has been gradually perfected.

The society now has, in Tokyo, a hospital with a branch establishment, seven consulting and dispensing offices, and five groups of itineray physicians, as organs for relief. The hospital, situated at No. 1, Akabane-machi, Shiba, and No. 14, 4-chome, Fujimi-cho, Koji-machi, is equipped with nearly three hundred beds, and sets of up-to-date appliances, and accommodates indigent patients, diagnosed by the society's doctors as serious cases requiring treatment at the infirmary. The staff of the hospital consists of many competent physicians, apothecaries, nurses, and auxiliary medical practioners, and is controlled by Dr. Shibasaburo Kitasato, one of the most eminent bacteriologists in the world.

Consulting offices are distributed about the slums of the city, and afford medical help to all sent by the police or ward offices. Groups of itineray physicians go the round of the city's slums each day, to hunt out and give medical treatment to poor patients, who do not come under the notice of the police or ward authorities. Lady practitioners and midwives are attached, in order to give poor women in the slums their necessary medical help.

Auxiliary organs of relief comprising two hundred apothecaries of the city, have been requested to dispense the prescriptions issued by the society' medical staff, free of all charges. They are paid by the society regularly for the service thus done.

The relief work of the society in the provinces is carried out by the local governors on behalf of the society, in accordance with the provisions of an Imperial Ordinance,



THE SAISEIKAI'S HOSPITAL, TOKYO.

issued soon after the organization of the society. With the yearly allowance given by the society, the local governors with the support of the local medical men's associations or apothecaries' associations, give free medical treatment to all who are in need of such. In some prefectures, hospitals,

consulting offices, or itinerary physicians have been provided on the model of the work done by the society in Tokyo.

The medical help given is becoming an important factor in ameliorating the conditions of the indigent. Since August, 1912, when the society began its activities, 115,435 patients has been treated in Tokyo alone. In the provinces 146,332 men and women have been accorded free medical treatment during the same period.

H.I.H. Prince Sadanaru Shinno Fushimi-no-Miya was appointed Honorary President of the Society, in accordance with the wish of the late Emperor Meiji Tenno.

The following are the principal officials who, under His Highness's supervision, undertake the management of the Society's work :—

PRINCE IYESATO TOKUGAWA President.
DR. VISCOUNT TOSUKE HIRATA ... Vice-President.

The fundamental capital of the society consists of the donation from the Throne, and public contributions, which are invested in various forms. The interest is only to be used in carrying on the society's works, while the principal is to be kept untouched for ever. According to the report made up at the end of 1915 the foundation amounts to ¥12,437,600, details being as follows :—

	Yen.
The Imperial donation	1,512,360
The contributions from Government officials	1,982,286
The contributions from the general public..	8,940,000

The first item includes the interest paid by the society's banker on the Imperial donation, while the last item is to be brought up to ¥22,360,000 by the end of 1920, as the majority of these contributions are given on the instalment basis.

MR. OWADA SOSHICHI.

(BUSINESS MAGNATE OF TSURUGA.)

MR. ŌWADA, SOSHICHI, No. 25, Tsuruga-asahi, Tsuruga-machi, Tsuruga-gori, in Fukui prefecture, was born on February 11th, 1854, the youngest son of Mr.



MR. S. ŌWADA AND HIS FORWARDING DEPARTMENT.

Kurōzayemon Yamamoto, Tsuruga-machi. When a boy he was called Kamejirō. After finishing the middle school course he devoted some years to the study of natural history and algebra, in which he took special interest. In May, 1878, he was adopted by Mr. Soshichi Ōwada. On Mr. Ōwada's retiring from active business in December, 1879, he succeeded to the house and business of Ōwada. In June, 1887, he changed his name to Soshichi. The following are his principal occupations :—

1. Sale on commission :—Goods handled are rice, marine and land products of the Hokkaidō, various goods for trade with Russia, etc.

2. Agriculture :—General farming and afforestation. Farms and fields (all worked by tenant farmers) measure about 70 *cho* (one *cho* = 2.45 acres) in area and forests about 900 *cho*.

3. Shipping Agency :—Freights and passengers for regular and tramp steamers on the Tsuruga-Vladivostock and Tsuruga-Hokkaidō runs.

4. Banking :—The Ōwada Bank, a purely commercial bank with a Paid-up Capital and reserve fund amounting in all to ¥520,000, under the sole management of Mr. Ōwada, and the Ōwada Savings Bank with a Capital of ¥30,000 under the management of the family.

5. Oil Manufacture :—On the coast of Tsuruga there is a factory equipped with steam motors and water pressure, manufacturing vegetable oils and beancakes. The factory is now temporarily suspended.

6. Mining :—Coal Mining in a lot measuring 5,700,000 *tsubo* in area in Rurumoppe, Teshio Province, Hokkaidō.

7. Warehousing :—There are altogether 47 godowns at the port of Tsuruga.

Mr. Ōwada was chiefly engaged in the first-mentioned business, and partly in the second, until 1884, when he opened the third business, or shipping agency. In the same year the railway between Tsuruga and Nagahama, of the Province of Omi, was completed. He took this opportunity to make a tour in the northern part of Japan to urge ship owners to extend their lines as far as the port of Tsuruga, and succeeded in causing the Niigata Hokuyō Co. to open a regular line to Tsuruga with two boats. As a result, Tsuruga soon became the entrepot for goods to and from

change, with official permission. In November of the preceding year he established the Ōwada Bank, with a capital of ¥100,000, thereby greatly relieving the local financial world which had been suffering from stringency. In 1895, he organized the Kuji Savings Bank (now the Ōwada Savings Bank) with a capital of ¥30,000, with a view to cultivating the spirit of saving among the local inhabitants. This was the first bank of the kind established in the Hokuroku and San-in district. In 1900 he established the Ōwada Paper Mill at Kushiro, Hokkaido, for the manufacture of pulp. Though this company failed, it was the first pulp manufacturing concern in Japan, and the valuable services rendered by Mr. Ōwada in this cause cannot be ignored, as the large works of the Fuji and Oji paper mills



VIEW OF TSURUGA PORT.

Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto. Thus Mr. Ōwada opened the shipping agency.

In the same year he set about the encouragement of sericulture as a by-work for farmers. For this purpose he converted a lot of his farm, two *cho* in area, into an experimental mulberry plantation and engaged specialists from Omi Province to teach farmers the plantation of mulberry trees.

In 1885 he organized the Commercial and Industrial Association, by means of which he weeded out time-honoured evils in connection with the measurement of rice, which was one of the premier imports into the port. In 1886 he carried out improvement in the manufacture of rough matings, a special product of Tsuruga, which had become inferior in quality. In December 1888, he organized a guild of shipping agents and was appointed the chief, which post he has held up to the present. In November 1893, he established the Tsuruga Rice and Fertilizer Ex-

largely owe their present success to the example shown by pioneer works started in Kushiro. In February, 1897, he opened two branches of the Ōwada Bank; one in the city of Fukui and the other in Takefu. In the same month he organized the Tsuruga Yotashi Kaisha with a capital of ¥30,000, with himself as President, for the purpose of providing houses for officers attached to the newly formed Brigade. Building thirteen blocks of houses, the company leased them to the officers at a moderate rent. In October, 1898 he established a factory for the manufacture of vegetable oil. In April, 1900, he chartered a vessel, together with a few interested men, and imported bean-cakes and soja-beans worth ¥55,000 from Newchwang. In the same year he organized the Tsuruga Trading Steamship Co. Ltd., with himself as President, and opened direct trade with North China. The company was capitalized at ¥100,000.

On the opening of various steam lines in the Japan

Sea in 1901, such as the North China, the Vladivostock and Chosen, he established the Fukui-ken Foreign Trade Association. Taking charge of the association, he made efforts for the promotion, encouragement and subsidizing of foreign trade during the Russo-Japanese war. His applications to the war loans floated at six different times amounted to over ¥1,500,000, of which over ¥450,000 was actually subscribed. Besides, he made every effort to raise the largest sums possible from among the local people. In January, 1906, he opened a coal mining business by purchasing a mining lot at Rurumoppe in Teshio province, Hokkaido. Recognising the necessity of establishing foreign-style hotels at the port, he organized the Taihoku Kabushiki Kaisha in 1906, he himself presiding over the company and taking up the greater portion of shares. Establishing the Tsuruga Hotel the company have leased it since the succeeding year. In September of the same year he took over the agency of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and at the same time opened the Ōwada Forwarding Agency for the *Hozan Maru*, the regular lines on the Vladivostock route. In May, 1907, he established the Tsuruga Chamber of Commerce and was appointed President, which post he resigned at the end of

1912. In 1909 he succeeded in getting the construction of the harbour approved by the Diet. In March, 1908, he took over, in the name of the President of the Ōwada Bank, from the Bank of Japan the business of the national treasury in Fukui prefecture.

On the organization of the Imperial Relief Society for the sick and poor in July, 1911, he contributed the sum of ¥10,000 towards the fund. In November, 1911, he established the Tsuruga Gōdō Ferry Service Co., Ltd., with the result that undesirable competition between ferry owners has disappeared. In June, 1912, he founded the Masuko Charity Association with a fund of ¥5,000 for the purpose of relieving the poor and afflicted in Tsuruga. With a view to making a model forest in the prefecture he commenced afforestation in March, 1913, with natural forest of over 900 *cho* lying between the provinces of Tamba and Wakasa.

On his way to Kanazawa to attend the general meeting of the local Branch of the Japan Red Cross Society H.I.H. Prince Kan-in stopped over night at Mr. Ōwada's on September 30th, 1913, when he was pleased to grant him a large silver flower vase.

SANGYO SHIKENJO.

(THE SERICULTURAL LABORATORY.)

THIS institution, which has contributed so much to the progress of sericulture in Japan, was founded by the Government in July, 1911, at Suginami-mura,



THE SERICULTURAL LABORATORY, TOKYO.

Toyotama-gori, Tokyo prefecture, under the style of the Model Cocoon Manufactory, in accordance with the provi-

sions of the Imperial Ordinance, promulgated in May the same year. In March, 1912, the office buildings were completed, the laboratory proper not until March, 1913, when actual operations were commenced, on the scale which was stipulated by the Imperial Ordinance.

The institution had three branches, at Ayabe-machi, Kyoto prefecture; Iwakami-machi, Mayebashi, Gumma prefecture; and Soneda, Fukushima, Fukushima prefecture, all of which were ready for the commencement of actual operations at the close of 1913.

The Summer and Autumn Cocoon Department, which the Tokyo Sericultural College held at Matsumoto, was also converted into a branch of the institution in 1912. The Government laboratories at Ichinomiya, Aichi prefecture, and Takemiya-mura, Hotaku-gori, Kumamoto prefecture, were also attached to the institution, and they commenced operations in May, 1913.

In June, 1914, the Imperial Ordinance governing the institution was modified, and the laboratory with its six branches was renamed the Government Sericultural Laboratory.

The laboratory and its branches have charge of several prefectures, placed under their control, and give directions to sericulturists in every department of industry.

The main laboratory has five departments: Mulberry Trees, Physiology, Pathology, Reeling, and Chemistry, and a general business department. In the Mulberry Tree Department experiments are conducted in the growing of mulberry trees, and the management of mulberry farms. The Department of Physiology investigates the breeding of worms, and their organic functions, and manufactures, preserves, and distributes standard breeds of worms. The Department of Pathology examines the different breeds of worms, and the prevention of disease in worms.

The Reeling Department conducts experiments in reeling, and trains men and women in reeling. The Chemical Department conducts chemical experiments in sericulture and reeling. The branch laboratories are not equipped with

all these departments and equipments, but they operate on the same lines, the most prominent part of their work being the manufacture and distribution of standard breeds of worms.

Since 1912 the laboratories have conducted experiments, and the splendid results of their investigations have been published in their periodical transactions. The distribution of standard breeds was commenced in 1914, with excellent results. The Reeling Department has trained a number of men and women in the new method of reeling.

The principal directors are as follows:—

- TATSUSHIRO KAGAYAMA, Esq. ... Director
- KATATAKA TAKASHIMA, Esq. ... Director, Ayabe Branch
- TOSHIHIKO HIGO, Esq. ... Director, Mayebashi Branch
- YASUJIRO TSUJI, Esq. ... " Fukushima Branch
- YUJIRO TOTOKI, Esq. ... " Matsumoto Branch
- JUTARO WAKITA, Esq. ... " Ichinomiya Branch
- HARUJI FUJIMOTO, Esq. .. " Kumamoto Branch

S A P P O R O K O N O - Y E N .

(THE SAPPORO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATION.)

THE Head Office of the Sapporo Kono-yen is situated at Nishi, 3-chome, Kita-shijo, Sapporo-ku, Hokkaido, and its Branch Office at No. 7, Shinchu, Owari-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Established on August 1st, 1896. Lines of business comprise seeds, young shoots, agricultural imple-

seeds and young shoots are not only supplied to the Japanese but also exported to Chosen, Manchuria, China and Formosa. As a supplementary business the firm is engaged in the manufacture and production of hay, forage and rye, in addition to the ordinary agricultural business. Stock-



HARVEST OF HAY IN THE KONO-YEN, HOKKAIDO.

ments, and forage. Since the present plantation was first established in 1896, this firm has witnessed a gradual development, until it now possesses a plantation of 1,000 *chobu* in area, and beds for planting young shoots and for collecting seeds measuring over 30 *chobu* in area. These

farming is also taken in hand as a secondary business, 300 cows and 100 sheep being kept.

The plantation is situated at Garugawa, some seven miles from Sapporo Station, and the beds for young shoots and collecting seeds are located in the vicinity of Sapporo.

SHIDZUOKA - KEN.

(THE SHIDZUOKA PREFECTURE.)

SHIDZUOKA prefecture has under its jurisdiction three provinces, namely, Suruga, Tōtōmi and Izu, exclusive of the seven islands. In the first year of Meiji there were established Nirayama prefecture, controlling a single province of Izu, and the clan government of Shidzuoka having under its administration the greater parts of Suruga and Tōtōmi. In the same year there was established another clan government, called Horiye, for a portion of the pro-



THE SHIDZUOKA PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE.

vince of Tōtōmi. In July, 1881, the clan governments of Shidzuoka and Horiye were abolished in favour of the prefectural governments. In November of the same year Nirayama prefecture was abolished and the whole province of Izu was brought under the administration of Ashigara prefecture. In the same month the two prefectures of Shidzuoka and Horiye were abolished and there were established two prefectural governments of Shidzuoka and Hamamatsu, controlling Suruga and Tōtōmi respectively. In 1883 Ashigara prefecture was abolished and the province of Izu was placed under the jurisdiction of Shidzuoka

prefecture. In August of the same year Hamamatsu prefecture was amalgamated with the prefecture of Shidzuoka. Thus the three provinces were brought under the administration of one prefecture. In January, 1885, the seven islands of Izu were placed under the control of the municipal government of Tokyo.

Products:—Foremost among farm products is rice; the annual yield of which is reckoned at under 1,300,000 *koku*, that is less than 9 *to* per capita, the population being 1,500,000. Next to rice comes wheat, amounting to over 580,000 *koku*; other principal products are tea, refired tea, raw silk, cloths, oranges, lacquered wares, pears, timber, bamboo, saké, soy, etc.

The list of stock farming products consists of 18,000 horses, 20,000 cattle, 13,000 pigs, ¥230,000 worth of milk and ¥510,000 worth of eggs. According to the returns for 1915 there are three normal schools, two being in the city of Shidzuoka, one for boys and the other for girls. There are five middle schools under the direct control of the prefectural government and two under the control of the districts.

There are one High School for girls, five public and private schools and six schools for chiefly teaching household work. There are three commercial schools of the academy grade, two agricultural schools and one sericulture school. Besides there are eight public and private agricultural schools of a lower grade, and 351 supplementary business schools. There are 485 primary schools.

The present Governor of the prefecture is Mr. Asakichi Yasukōchi.

SHIDZUOKA - KEN CHAGYO KUMIAI.

(THE ASSOCIATED COUNCIL OF THE TEA TRADERS'
GUILD IN SHIDZUOKA PREFECTURE.)

THIS line of tea industry was founded in the prefecture in the middle of the 13th century, when tea was planted at Ashikubo, Abe-gori. Particularly in the Northern districts of the prefecture the industry thrived, and about two hundred and fifteen years ago tea plantations figured in the record of the Province of Suruga. In the early days of the Tokugawa Shogunate régime the industry began to thrive in the southern part of the province and the chronicles of those days often refer to the presentation of select tea from the province to the Shoguns. The output in the province also witnessed a striking development, and in the early part of the 19th century trade with the wholesale dealers witnessed a great increase. In the middle of the 19th century foreign trade in tea was initiated, and the goods were transported by sea to Yokohama, where wholesale firms were opened by Shidzuoka men. In the early days of Meiji trade with foreigners became more active. At that time tea changed hands at very high figures, and in bartering one *momme* of tea represented a sack of rice. Therefore, every farmer who could afford it converted his paddy-field into tea plantations. This active turn of affairs continued till 1875.

However, this lucky turn of affairs created an evil which proved the ruin of the business. Out of a desire to increase the output the improvement of quality was neglected, and in the United States the reputation of Japan tea was utterly lost. Eventually the Government proclaimed the prohibition of the sale of bad tea.

The active encouragement of improvement in the processes of manufacturing tea was also then started by the Government. In 1876 and 1883 exhibitions of refined tea were held, first at Yokohama and then at Kobe under Government auspices. On the strength of these undertakings the Government promulgated the Regulations for the Governance of Tea Manufacturers' Associations in 1884, and almost compulsorily organized tea manufacturers at the different producing centres into associations on the official model.

Shidzuoka prefecture then organized eighteen associations at the different districts, and established their Central Council at Shidzuoka. The associations at once took active steps to prevent the output of inferior tea. At the different districts schools were established to train men and women

in the improved processes of manufacture. The management of plantations was also reformed. These efforts have been well maintained up to the present day, and the position of the line of business has been rendered important and secure.

In 1894 Mr. Kahei Otani and some leading manufacturers in Shidzuoka prefecture promoted the Japan Tea Manufacturing Co. at Shidzuoka, but this was a failure and soon it was moved to Yokohama. Shidzuoka tea manufacturers realised the advisability of refining and exporting tea on their own account from Shimizu, and some of them revived the line of business by starting the Toyo Tea Manufacturing



THE ASSOCIATED COUNCIL HALL OF THE TEA
TRADERS' GUILD IN SHIDZUOKA
PREFECTURE.

Co. The Associated Council of the Shidzuoka Federated Tea Manufacturers' Associations then came to the rescue by granting bounties and lending refining machines. The success of the new undertaking proved a great encouragement, and now nearly eighty refining factories are found in the prefecture and annually more than 30,000,000 lbs. are sent out to foreign countries from Shimizu.

Thus Shimizu has become the greatest tea exporting port in this country, and Shidzuoka the greatest tea market, necessitating many tea firms in Yokohama and Kobe to either move to Shidzuoka or establish branches at Shimizu or Shidzuoka.

According to the report for 1915, the total area of tea plantations in the prefecture is 13,400 *chobu* in round figures, which represents fully one fourth of the whole area of tea farms in this country. The output in the prefecture amounts to 37,920,000 lbs., against 84,610,000 lbs. for the whole output of tea in Japan. The total value of produc-

tion in the prefecture is ¥11,000,000, against ¥17,940,000 for the total for all districts.

In the export market, too, Shizuoka holds a similar position; the prefecture's annual export amounts to 34,000,000 lbs. valued at ¥12,580,000, against 39,000,000 lbs., valued at ¥14,430,000 for the whole Empire.

SHIFU ORIMONO SEISAKUSHO.

(THE PAPER CLOTH MANUFACTORY.)

THIS manufactory is situated at Osaki-machi, Ebaragori, Tokyo-fu. Under the supervision of Mr. Sataro Adzumi, owner of the Fuji-Shokai, the manufactory is to be converted into a joint stock company in the near future, being supported by such prominent Japanese businessmen as Mr. Kahei Otani, and Mr. Sobei Mogi, of Yokohama, and Mr. Seki Hoshino and Mr. Tahei Mayekawa, of Tokyo. The manufactory is determined to manufacture goods in sufficient quantity to meet the increasing demand in foreign markets, acting on the principle of making goods of best quality, in order to obtain the entire confidence of consumers. The manufactory is producing all kinds of paper cloth, paper braids, and materials for caps and hats. Since the outbreak of the European war, the development of Japan's foreign trade has been remarkable, and there are signs that it will witness further development. This is, therefore, no time for the

Japanese to sit idle. In accordance with the Imperial wishes to develop domestic industries, the promoters of the new company conceived the plan of starting an export business, not only in order to advance the national interests, but also for the purpose of enhancing Japan's reputation as an industrial country in the eyes of foreigners. The materials for the goods manufactured by the manufactory are all domestic products, and the method of weaving the paper cloth has obtained the patent rights of the Japanese Government. The new company purchased the factories which were engaged in manufacturing the goods, and after introducing reforms in the methods of production, etc., efforts are being made to meet as far as possible the wishes of foreign customers. It is confidently stated that this business is not likely to decline with the termination of the war, but will continue to prosper.

SHIMIDZU-HAN RYOGAI-TEN.

(“SHIMIDZU-HAN,” EXCHANGE FIRM.)

THIS firm has long been known in Kyoto as one of the leading money changers. It was the first to undertake the brokerage of mortgage debentures and spot transactions in negotiable securities in Kyoto.

To commence with the firm specialized in money changing, but nearly half a century ago the brokerage of

mortgage debentures and spot transactions in negotiable securities were initiated in view of the change worked in the country's financial market. The head office of the firm is situated at Matsubara-Minami, Muromachi-dori, Kyoto, where the proprietor, Mr. Sutekichi Shimidzu, personally conducts the affairs. At the branch office, situated at

Imadegawa, Omiya-dori, Kyoto, Mr. Bunshiro Murakami, Manager, is responsible for all transactions.

The proprietor and the manager are both known as prudent and trustworthy. The business methods followed by the firm are honesty in dealings, and promptness in filling orders. The firm enjoys the patronage of a very wide public, and its clients include a large number of well-known business men and investors, in Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe. In Shiga, Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama, Aichi, Gifu, the firm is well-known and respected.

The firm's mortgage debenture department does a particularly good business. Manchuria, Chosen, Kynshu, and Shikoku are included in the sphere of its activities.

A commendable feature in Mr. Shimidzu's personality is his concentration of energy to one branch of the business. He has many times been asked to take a share in the control of business co-operations, but he has always declined

these offers, and devotes his attention and energy to his own business.



MR. S. SHIMIDZU.

SHOGYO KOSHINSHO.

(THE COMMERCIAL INFORMATION BUREAU.)

THIS institution, situated at 3-chome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka, is the oldest of its kind in



MR. M. MAKINO.

It was established on the present site in April, 1892, under the auspices of the leading bankers in Osaka. The late Mr. Shuzo Toyama, who was one of the leaders of the business community in Osaka, undertook the control of the new institution, and endeavoured to make the institution known by helping financiers, bankers, and merchants, by supplying accurate and quick information concerning the fluctuations in personal credit.

After a few years Mr. Toyama's endeavours produced the result desired, and the membership increased remarkably. Branches were established at Kobe, Kyoto, and elsewhere, besides getting into communication with the Tokyo Commercial Information Office, Bradstreet & Co. in New York, and other similar institutions, both at home and abroad. The scope of business the bureau undertook increased year by year.

The bureau has, besides its headquarters at Kitahama, Osaka, the following branch offices and sub-branch offices:—Kobe Branch, 5-chome Sakaye-machi, Kobe; Kyoto Branch, Fuyamachi-dori, Kyoto; Nagoya Branch, 6-chome Temma-cho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya; Moji Branch, 3-chome Higashi-Hon-cho, Moji.

Minor branches are established at Kanazawa, Fukui, Toyohashi, Gifu, Yokkaichi, Tsu, Wakayama, Otsu,

Japan, and enjoys the confidence of the business community, as the suppliers of good and accurate reports.

Himeji, Okayama, Onomichi, Hiroshima, Matsuyama, Bofu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Nagasaki, Seoul, Fusan, Pyonyang, Taihoku, and Tainan.

Being in connection with the Tokyo Commercial Information Office, the bureau can gather information with ease and accuracy, in Tokyo, North-east of the Metropolis and Shanghai. The office's foreign correspondents cover Egypt, Roumania, Russia, British India, Turkey, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Belgium, the Nether-

lands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Italy, Switzerland, Great Britain, France, Germany, Cuba, Australia, Mexico, Canada, and the United States.

The officers of the institution are as follows:—

MOTOYOSHI MAKINO, Esq.	... ..	President.
NAOMI ABE, Esq.	... ..	Manager
YASUSABURO ASHIDA, Esq.	... ..	Treasurer.
KASUKE KOSHINO, Esq.	... ..	„
SUTEZO TOYAMA, Esq.	... ..	Adviser.

SOJI-JI.

(THE SOJI-JI TEMPLE.)

THE Soji-ji Temple is situated near Tsurumi Station, between Tokyo and Yokohama. The temple, which is a very grand structure, is the head temple of the Sodo



ABBOT S. ISHIKAWA.

sect of Buddhism. The Sojiji temple was founded by Josai Daishi, who was born in Echizen province on October 8th, 1268. It was originally situated in Noto province, but was

burnt down in April, 1898, and was in consequence moved to the present site. The Chief Abbot of the Temple is Abbot Sodo Ishikawa, who was born in Nagoya in 1841. When he was seventeen years old he started on a pilgrimage throughout the country, and in 1862 was appointed the chief priest of the Taizoji temple. Later he served under Priest Ryohan Seiryoji, in Omi province. In 1875 he was transferred to the Ryunenji temple in Mikawa province, and soon after to the Kokenji temple in Nagoya. At the request of Count Ii, ex-Lord of the Hikone clan, he was made the chief priest of the Seiryoji temple in 1886, but was transferred to the Saijoji temple in Sagami province, a most famous temple in the Kwanto districts, in 1901. He was promoted to be Chief Abbot of the Sojiji temple in 1905. He has been indefatigable in his efforts to introduce reforms and enhance the reputation of the sect among the public. He is now seventy-seven years of age, and superintends over 10,000 temples of minor importance. He is very correct in behaviour, and has been energetic in propagating the doctrine of his sect in Formosa and Chosen as well as in Japan proper.

The other leading priests of the Temple are Messrs. Tenyei Hasegawa, Kanyu Okumo, Eshu Kajita, Dokai Ito, Honmyo Yoshida, Tokujun Otake, and Sojun Kagamijima.

A branch of the temple was opened in Shiba Park.

MR. SUGAWARA TSUNEMI.

(RAILWAY ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR.)

MR. SUGAWARA, TSUNEMI, who is a graduate of Tokyo Imperial University, has expert knowledge of railway construction. Shortly after his graduation he obtained a position in the Railway Board, and thus his connection with railway enterprises commenced. Under the general supervision of Dr. Mitsugi Sengoku, he controlled the construction of the Kurihashi-Fukushima section of the Nippon Railway, on behalf of the Nippon Railway Co. This was the first practical work he completed.

Later Mr. Sugawara joined the Saga Shingyo-sha, a large railway constructing company in Kyushu, and supervised its works. After a few years he again changed to the Koku Railway Co., and was promoted to the position of Chief Expert.

In July, 1899, he resigned from the Koku Railway Co., and founded the Sugawara Consulting Engineer's Office. He now controls the Railway Contracting Co., as its President.

For many years he has been connected with important public works and railways, namely, the elevated railways, belonging to the Koku Railway, the Kawagoye Railway, the military railways in Chosen and China, laid during the Sino-Japanese war, and the construction of water power stations.

The elevated line of the Koku Railway was the first of its kind in this country. It was to pass underneath the Akasaka Imperial Palace, and many objections were raised by the public against its construction. Mr. Sugawara, who undertook the construction, had to devise a means least obnoxious to the public. He overcame all opposition thus raised, however, and the work was speedily and most economically completed.

The Kawagoye Railway was finished by Mr. Sugawara at the low cost of ¥18,000 per mile. This testifies to his far-sightedness and prudence in business, for if the line had not been laid at a small figure the company could not have distributed large dividends during these years.

Mr. Sugawara's speedy and thorough work in laying military railways in Chosen and Manchuria, soon after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war was a great help to the Army. After the restoration of peace, the Department of War granted regards for this helpful work.

The Katsuragawa Hydro-electric Power Co., as a supplier of power to the capital, is doing much good to the industrial circles of Tokyo and district. The commencement

of this enterprise was due to Mr. Sugawara. Twenty-three years ago, the possibility of utilizing the river Katsura as a source of electric power was pointed out by him, as a result of thorough and painstaking investigations.

The success of the School for the Training of Railwaymen, which bears the name of the late Prince Iwakura, owes much to Mr. Sugawara's devoted endeavours. The Railwaymen's Association, which is doing so much for the railway business in this country, was organized largely on account of Mr. Sugawara's initiative, while he is one of the leading promoters of the Association of Railway Contractors.



MR. T. SUGAWARA.

The Railway Contracting Co., controlled by Mr. Sugawara, was founded in May, 1907, at No. 12, Yamashita-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, and the following lines of business are conducted :—

Contracting for railways, public works, and architectural works. Supplying materials for these works and carrying the materials for railway and engineering works.

The business results of the company for the past nine years have been most satisfactory, the work undertaken comprising 63 tunnels, 120 bridges, and over thirty sections of railways, the value of which runs into ¥9,608,593.

The company's business is conducted by Mr. Tarokichi Suzuki, who shares as Director and assists Mr. Sugawara.

SUIKO-SHA.

(THE NAVY CLUB.)

THIS club, which was organized by the officers of the Imperial Japanese Navy, was founded in February, 1876, at the official residence of the Minister of the Navy, in Shiba Park. Later it was removed to the present site at Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, as the Court granted this large plot of ground for the club.

butted among the members, and everything is done by the club to prevent mishaps to the Japanese and foreign marines.


The club has grown so large since its foundation that it now has branches at Yokohama, Kure, Sasebo, Maizuru, Port Arthur, Makong, Ominato and Chinkai. All those branches, however, are financially independent, and are managed by their own Boards.

The Imperial Prince who holds the highest rank in the Navy is always the Honorary Head of the club, and a Board is organized under him to manage the affairs of the club. H.I.H. Prince Yorihito Shinnō Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya is at present Honorary Head, and under His Highness the following officers constitute the Executive:—

ADMIRAL TOMOSABURO KATO... .. President.
 VICE-ADMIRAL TANIN YAMAYA ... Vice-President.
 REAR-ADMIRAL KANTARO SUZUKI... ..

The management is conducted under their supervision by the following managing directors:—Y. Sano, N. Sakamoto, S. Furukawa, M. Osumi, S. Matsuoka, K. Seki, and others, who hold the rank of Captain or Commander.

As an advisory organ a Board of Admirals as Councillors is organized, and at present it is composed of the following:—Admirals Kato, Yamaya, Honda, Fukuda, Tochinai, Shisa, Ichikawa, Taneda, Suzuki, Yabe, Nakajima, Sato, Nakano, Okada, Kamaya, Sagara, and Arisaka.



THE NAVY CLUB, TOKYO.

The aim and object of this organization are laid down in the regulations, as promoting friendship among the officers of the service, and co-operating in the study of matters relating to the Naval technical arts. A periodical is published by the club, called the Suiko-sha Kiji, and is distri-

SUMITOMO SO-HONTEN.

(THE SUMITOMO GENERAL HEAD OFFICE.)

THE enterprises of the Sumitomo family comprise the Besshi Copper Mine, Coal Mining, Warehousing, the Manufacture of Copper, Steel, cables, fertilizers, and several other lines of business. A banking establishment was formerly run by the family, but this was converted into a joint stock company in 1912.

Over all these departments, which are controlled by separate heads, the Sumitomo General Head Office is established to give direction to and supervise all lines of business. The general business policy maintained by the family consists in being strictly faithful and trustworthy in every business dealing, and avoiding speculative and "get-

rich-quick" proceedings, and this sound policy is no doubt responsible for the firm's present high standard of prosperity.
 THE SUMITOMO GENERAL HEAD OFFICE.

This is situated at Kitahama 5-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka, and exercises control over the whole affairs of Baron Kichizayemon Sumitomo.

The principal officers of the General Head Office are as follows:—

MASAYA SUZUKI, Esq. Director in Chief.
 KINKICHI NAKADA, Esq. Director.
 KANKICHI YUKAWA, Esq.
 MUNIO KUBO, Esq.

THE SUMITOMO BESSHI COPPER MINE.

This department is established at Niihama, Ehime prefecture, and controls the working of the Besshi Copper Mine and the metallurgical and other enterprises attached to the mine.

The Besshi Copper Mine is located in Uma-gori, Ehime prefecture, the mining concession covering the hamlets of Besshi and Kadono. It is from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above sea level and only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the sea shore. It was discovered in 1690 and has since been worked by the Sumitomo Family. The ores produced are sent down to Niihama, where the headquarters of this department is located, by means of a trolley tramway and

tools, and reforestation are run by the Sumitomo Besshi Copper Mine.

THE SUMITOMO WAREHOUSES.

This department has its head office at Nakanoshima, 5-chome, Osaka. The warehouses were originally erected for the purpose of accommodating clients of the Sumitomo Bank who secured loans on the security of their merchandise, but in 1899 they were separated from the Bank and the present department was created to carry on a general warehousing business. It has since been enlarged several times and now has two branches in Osaka and one in Kobe. For the benefit of traders private bonded warehouses have been established with private customs sheds attached. At the



THE SUMITOMO GENERAL HEAD OFFICE, OSAKA, AND THE SUMITOMO BANK.

railway laid by the Sumitomo Family, and thence are carried to Shisaka Island, nine miles off the coast, where the metallurgical works are situated.

The annual production of refined copper at the Besshi Copper Mine is now considerably above 12,000,000 *kin*, with good signs of a further increase. The refined copper is made into ingots, some of which are sent to the Sumitomo Copper Works in Osaka for the manufacture of plates, bars, pipes, and other goods of copper and its alloys; the greater part of the ingots are supplied to the home and foreign markets through the Sumitomo Copper Sales Department at Kobe. The refined Copper of Besshi is of between 99.7 per cent. and 99.9 per cent. purity, and in the London market changes hands at figures above B.S. copper.

As side lines, the manufacture of cokes, the manufacture and repairs of mining equipments and machine

hatoba of the Osaka harbour also warehouses and sheds are being built for the purpose of facilitating the unpacking, repacking, or warehousing of merchandise either imported or for export.

These godowns are all strongly built to guarantee the safety of the goods, and have been rebuilt by degrees either in brick or reinforced concrete. Those rebuilt are of three or four storeys, and every compartment is divided from the other with fire proof walls.

THE SUMITOMO COPPER SALES DEPARTMENT.

This department, which was created in 1872, controls the export of the copper ingots produced by the Besshi Mine. The business office of the department is at 1-chome, Sakaye-machi-dori, Kobe.

THE SUMITOMO WAKAMATSU COAL DEPARTMENT.

This department, which has its office at Wakamatsu, Fukuoka prefecture, manages the working and sale of coal. Tadakuma Coal Mine is situated in the same province. The area of the mine is upwards of 1,420,000 *tsubo*. The annual output of coal is 400,000 tons or upwards, and the quality of the coal produced is excellent.

THE SUMITOMO COPPER WORKS.

The present works, which are located at 1-chome, Ajikawa-Kami-dori, Osaka, was originally erected for the purpose of manufacturing copper, brass, and bronze plates, wires, and bars from refined copper produced at the Besshi Copper Mine. In 1894 a branch factory was established by taking over the factory and the plant of the Osaka Copper

much to develop naval engineering by producing all kinds of pipes used in building warships, which were formerly all imported from abroad.

THE SUMITOMO STEEL WORKS.

The present works, situated at Shimaya-cho, Osaka, were originally erected by the Goshikaisha Nippon Seikosho in 1910, and is the pioneer steel foundry in Japan.

It was taken over by the Sumitomo Family in 1912 and renamed the Sumitomo Steel Works.

The articles produced by the works comprise railway, shipbuilding, mining, and electric machines, hydraulic machines, boilers, engines, steel and steel goods required by Portland Cement Manufacturers, and steel ingots. All the products of the works enjoy an established reputation for excellence and have long been used by the Imperial Navy,



SHISAKAJIMA SMELTING WORKS, IYO PROVINCE.

Manufacturing Co., at Nakanoshima, where zinc, nickel and aluminum plates and bars were produced. Later a new plant was installed on the premises of the main works for the production of all kinds of covered electric wires, electric cables, copper and brass tubes, and copper and brass plates of larger sizes. The manufacture of copper pipes and steamer turbine materials was also commenced.

In 1911 the branch works at Nakanoshima was amalgamated with the main works and at the same time the manufacture of all kinds of electric wires and cables was placed under the control of the new department then created.

It is worthy of special notice that this department was the first in Japan to manufacture all kinds of copper used in building ships, brass and copper tubes, and brass plates of larger sizes. Particularly the present works have done

the Imperial Railway Board, and other Government Works. Lloyds, England, have also acknowledged the works as manufacturers of standard goods.

THE SUMITOMO ELECTRIC WIRE AND CABLE WORKS.

This line of business, which was originally under the management of the Sumitomo Copper Works, was created an independent department in August, 1911, for the purpose of further extending the particular line of business. The works are situated at 1-chome, Ajikawa-Kami-dori, Osaka, and produce naked and covered electric wires and cables. The works were the first in Japan to manufacture paper cables used in telephony and power transmission, which were formerly entirely supplied from abroad. All such goods are now within the scope of the works manufacturing activities. The excellence of the goods produced is well recognised and appreciated.

THE SUMITOMO FERTILIZER MANUFACTORY.

This department, which is situated at Ni-i-hama, Niigori, Ehime prefecture, manages the manufacture and sale of sulphuric acid, nitric acid, and different grades of artificial fertilizers. It was established in 1913. A new mill is now being built on the model of the most advanced similar works in Europe and America.

THE SUMITOMO TOKYO SALES DEPARTMENT.

The Sumitomo Tokyo and Kure Sales Departments. Both these Departments were established in November, 1913, and manage the sale of all goods produced by the different enterprises of the Sumitomo Family. The former is located at Tōri-Aburacho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, and the latter at Washo-machi, Kure.

THE SUMITOMO TOISHIZAWA MINE.

This department has charge of the Toishizawa Mine, bought in February, 1913. It was established in January, 1914, at Hanayama Village, Kuribara-gori, Miyagi prefecture. The mine contains rich veins of gold, silver, copper, and lead, and the ores it produces are known to be excellent.

THE SUMITOMO BANK, LTD.

The banking establishment was carried on by the Sumitomo Bank as one of the many departments of the family's large business interests, but in 1912 it was converted into a joint stock concern.

The bank has an authorized capital of ¥15,000,000, of which ¥7,500,000 is paid up. The greater part of the bank's shares are held by Baron Kichizayemon Sumitomo, the proprietor of the old establishment.

The house manages all ordinary banking transactions. The bank's foreign exchange business is also very extensive, relations being established with many first-class banking houses in London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, Singapore, Bombay, Hawaii, and other foreign cities.

In Japan the bank, which has its head office at Kitahama, Osaka, keeps twenty branch offices in Osaka—Semba, Kawaguchi, Nakanoshima, and Dotombori; Tokyo—Kabuto-cho and Tori-Abura-cho; Yokohama, Kyoto, Kobe, Hyogo, Niihama, Onomichi, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Moji, Wakamatsu, Hakata, Kurume, and Shimonoseki.

According to the accounts made up at the end of Oct., 1915 the bank's general loans amount to ¥69,408,556 while it has deposits to the amount of ¥83,146,765.

MR. SUZUKI SHUTARO.

(ENGINEERING CONTRACTOR.)

MR. SUZUKI SHUTARO, of Demaru-mura, Hiki-gori, Saitama prefecture, came to Tokyo in his eighteenth year, and obtained employment in the office of the Sugii Gumi, Engineering Contractors. He was ambitious and quickly learnt his work. His employers were gratified with his services, and he was speedily promoted. Mr. Suzuki, thus placed in a responsible positions, helped his employers to expand their business, and achieved a splendid success.

Mr. Suzuki and Mr. Yozo Oshima established a business as engineering contractors in 1884, the Oshima Gumi, with Mr. Suzuki as the Manager.

The Oshima Gumi has made a specialty in contracting for railway and water power works, and has rendered many valuable services to these lines of business in Japan. The following are the most noted works undertaken by the Oshima Gumi, under the direction of Mr. Suzuki.



MR. S. SUZUKI.

The construction of the Kurihashi railway bridge, the Kuroiso-Fukushima section of the Ou Main Line, and the Fukushima-Yonezawa section of the same line.

The first section of the Kobe Pier line. The Sharenkan New Wiju section of the Chosen Railway. The water power

works of the Hokkaido Electric Company. The Yonago-Yasugi section of the San-in Line. The drainage works at Shinai-numa, Miyagi prefecture. The Inawashiro Water Power works. The Shirakawa-Tanakura Light Railway.

MR. TAKADA SHIGERU.

(COSTUME MAKER.)

MR. TAKADA, SHIGERU, is one of the best known costume makers in this country, and has enjoyed the patronage of the Imperial Household Department. He



MR. S. TAKADA.

was born in Kyoto, September, 1858, and was formerly named Tomnosuke. Mr. Takada's family has been engaged

in the manufacture of costumes for the use of the Imperial Household for twenty-four generations. His house was razed to the ground, by a fire in October, 1864. When the capital was removed from Kyoto to Tokyo, his family also removed to No. 29, Naka-Rokuban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. In 1875, Mr. Takada was entrusted by the Imperial Household Department with the task of manufacturing various costumes for use in the Palace. In 1885, when the Grand Shrine at Ise was reconstructed he was ordered to make requisite costumes. Mr. Takada built a factory at Yodobashi, in a suburb of Tokyo, where ancient robes of court nobles are woven. In February, 1899, he succeeded to the property, and was renamed Shigeru after his father. He has since been endeavouring to make his business prosper. On the occasion of the Coronation of the present Emperor, Mr. Takada made many robes to the order of the Imperial Household Department. He is deeply interested in the ancient ceremonies and customs of this country, and is well versed in these matters. He is President of the Japan Old Ceremonies Company.

TEIKOKU GEKIJŌ.

(THE IMPERIAL THEATRE, LTD.)

THE Imperial Theatre was established in 1907, with a capital of ¥1,200,000, being originated by Barons Shibusawa and Okura, Messrs. Asano, Fukuzawa and other leading capitalists and merchants. The theatre was opened to the public in 1911. The building covers 645 *tsubo*, 25 *ken* in its broadest part, 33 *ken* in depth, 11 *ken* in the highest part, and cost about a million yen.

Chairmen of the Board of Directors:—Baron Shibusawa, March, 1907—August, 1914; Baron Okura, August, 1914.

Managing Directors:—Mr. K. Nishino, March, 1907—February, 1912; Mr. T. Tedzuka, February, 1912—May, 1914; Mr. K. Yamamoto, May, 1914.

Up to September, 1916, 350 plays had been staged and 1,000 actors had appeared on the stage.

All actresses who have graduated at the theatre's conservatory have previously undergone a proper course of modern education. The Theatre's business management is entirely on European lines, and it has gained such a re-

putation throughout the country that other theatres are taking it as their model.

The architect was Mr. T. Yokogawa, Kogaku Hakushi; Mr. E. Wada painted the ceiling and the buffet; Mr. S.



THE IMPERIAL THEATRE, TOKYO.

Okada decorated the retiring room of the Imperial Box; and all plaster works were done by Mr. Numata.

TEIKOKU KOSHINSHŌ.

(THE IMPERIAL MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.)

THE Teikoku Koshinsho, or Imperial Mercantile Association, is a recognized leader among the three largest mercantile agencies in the Orient. In many respects this association outranks its rivals. Its clients at present number over 30,000 and are still increasing. Through 50 branch offices, the association is able to reach every important city in this country. Besides, the association is working in cooperation with several like organizations of first rate standing in Europe and America. It was a

timely enterprise that brought the association to its present state of development, coupled with the policy of strict honesty and straightforwardness consistently maintained in the management of the business.

It was founded sixteen years ago, for the purpose of uplifting the moral standards of business men, by Mr. Takeo Goto, the present head of the institution, in cooperation with Mr. Kadzuma Jo, the present Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal in Seoul, and many other public men of prominent



MR. T. GOTO.

standing. Among the patrons of the enterprise were Viscount Keigo Kiyoura, Mr. Masana Mayeda, ex Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and many other men of public note.

Mr. Takeo Goto, the present head of this institution, was born in Fukuoka Prefecture of a samurai family of respectable standing. At present he fills many honorary posts, being a member of the Municipal Legislature. He also takes great interest in the cause of education, and is President of the Association of the Guardians of the Children attending Kyobashi Elementary School.

He has three younger brothers. The eldest of them, Sadao, is an infantry major and commands a battalion of the Hamamatsu Regiment. The second, Kanezo, is an engineer commander, and attached to the Engineering Bureau of the Navy Office. The youngest, Takizo, being a graduate of the College of Law in the Tokyo Imperial University, is a justice attached to the Yokohama Local Court.

TEIKOKU KYOIKU-KAI.

(THE IMPERIAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.)

ABOUT a quarter of a century ago there were in the Capital two educational societies. One was called the "Tokyo Educational Society" and the other "Tokyo Educational Association." These two amalgamated in 1883 under the title of the "Tokyo Educational Association." In September of the following year the society assumed the name of Dai Nippon Educational Society. In December, 1886, the society combined with the National Educational Association and assumed the present title of the Imperial Educational Society. In February, 1916, Dr. Sawayanagi assumed the presidency, which had been left vacant since the death of the late Baron Shinji Tsuji, who was the first President of the Society and who held the office for thirty years, during which period the presidency was for a short time held by the late Prince A. Konoye and Baron R. Kuki.

Following are extracts from the regulations of the society :—

Art. I.—The society has for its object the diffusion, improvement, and advancement of education as central organ of the Empire's educational associations.

Art. IV.—The principal activities of the society are:—

1. Making public the views of leading educators.
2. Prosecuting studies on matters relating to education and science.
3. Investigating matters having an important relation to education.
4. Publishing the society's journal and books important for educational purposes.
5. Publicly rewarding meritorious services rendered in the cause of education.
6. Maintaining a library and the educational club, and arranging courses of scientific lectures.
7. Opening the associated conference of education throughout the Empire in alliance with educational societies of fu, cities, prefectures, Chosen, Taiwan, of Kwantung province, Hokkaido and Karafuto.
8. Opening conferences of teachers of primary schools throughout the land.
9. Encouraging the education of youth.
10. Encouraging measures by which educators may help one another.

11. Other works considered necessary for the attainment of the objects prescribed.

Art. V.—Any person sympathizing with the object of the society is eligible for membership.

Art. IX.—The annual subscription shall be ¥2, the monthly subscription 20 *sen*; the payment of ¥20 at one time will entitle anyone to permanent membership.

Any one who has subscribed the sum of ¥30, either by annual instalments or monthly, is exempt from further payment.

Art. XI.—Schools, libraries, educational associations and other bodies may apply for membership in the names of their representatives.

The society has held ten National Educational Conventions and five National Primary School Teachers' Conventions, and has established a Middle School Teachers' Training Institute with courses in English, mathematics, history, geography, Japanese classics, Chinese classics.

The executive of the society consists of directors and councillors.

The list of Directors, is as follows:—Dr. S. Sawanagi, President; G. Oka, Esq.; Y. Tadokoro, Esq.; Y. Ito, Esq.; K. Hoshina, Esq.; K. Tanaka, Esq.; K. Takebe, Esq.; G. Makinose, Esq.; E. Makiyama, Esq.; K. Sasaki, Esq.

There are over 50 councillors, and the society has a membership of 3,111,



THE LATE BARON S. TSUJI.

TEIKOKU SUINAN KYUSAI-KAI.

(THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE SOCIETY FOR SAVING LIFE AND PROPERTY FROM SHIPWRECK.)

THIS Society was founded in 1889 at Kotohira, Kagawa prefecture, with a view to saving life and property from shipwreck.



THE RELIEF STATION IN KATSUURA.

The institution thus founded had a close connection with the Kotohira Shrine at Kotohira, which has been from time immemorial the patron god of mariners. The late Mr. Yujo Kotooka, the Chief Priest of the Shrine, in his latter years actively began his endeavours to organize an institution to relieve the disasters of the sea, and when his appeal was heard the society was founded. In 1890 H.I.H. Prince Takehito-Shinno Arisugawa-no-Miya consented to assist the useful public work as Patron. In June, 1893, the headquarters of the society was moved to Tokyo and a branch was established at Kotohira. By that time the Society's life-saving stations, equipped with boats, machines, and men, were established at every sea-coast town of importance in the country. The result of the Society's working was also strongly appreciated by the public, so that in 1896 the Imperial Diet was induced to adopt a resolution that the Society should be aided by the State.

The following year the Government adopted the resolu-

tion thus passed by the Houses of the Diet, and granted bounties to the extent of ¥20,000 a year. In October, 1898, the Society underwent a complete reorganization, because it had to be incorporated as a legal person. The activities of the Society thus reorganized elicited the



H.I.H. PRINCE YORIHITO SHINNŌ
HIGASHI-FUSHIMI-NO-MIYA.

admiration of the United States Government, and in December the following year a complete set of life-saving apparatus was presented to the Society by the Washington Government, as the mark of the American appreciation of the Society's work.

At the International Exposition at St. Louis, as well as

the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Fair at London, the exhibits from the Society were very much admired, and medals of honour were presented. The Imperial Japanese Government, too, has shown various marks of appreciation, allowing a special medal of membership to be worn by members of the Society on public occasions, giving special privileges to members of the Society to receive or see off T.I.M. the Emperor and Empress at platforms, and permitting local Government officials to represent the Society.

The Executive of the Society is composed of the following :—

H.I.H. PRINCE YORIHITO SHINNO	
HIGASHI-FUSHIMI-NO-MIYA ...	Honorary President.
MARQUIS NAHOHIRO NABESHIMA.	Vice-President.
COUNT KOZO YOSHII	Director-in-Chief.
VISCOUNT KOTOTADA FUJINAMI...	Director.
VISCOUNT KEIGO KIYOURA ...	„
BARON KANEYUKI KIMOTSUKI...	„
HIKOJIRO WADA, Esq.	„
SHUZO TSUKAHARA, Esq.	„
TADATOSHI SAKAI, Esq.	„

There are also many councillors and inspectors selected from among public men of prominence. In every prefecture there is a branch, with an executive attached. Usually the Governor of the prefecture is appointed the Head of the branch office, his staff being composed of officials at the prefectural office.

The organization of the Society has been perfected year by year, and now there are 53 life-saving stations, 41 branch stations, and 27 life-saving sub-societies, to which 5,200 men are attached. Life-saving apparatus of perfect type are installed at all stations, together with the most up-to-date boats.

The number of members are :—Honorary, 913 ; Special, 368 ; Regular, 43,239 ; Supporting, 37,739.

The Society's headquarters are at No. 10-B, Eitai-gashi, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo.

T E T S U D O U K E O I G Y O K Y O K A I .

(THE ASSOCIATION OF RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.)

THOUGH the past work of this Association is left unchronicled, the contributions of railway contractors to the development of railways in this country is very great. Their efficiency is of vital importance to the construction and up-keep of the railways. Their share in the great enterprise, which has called into use over

¥1,000,000,000, has, however, been regarded as indifferent, as they have never endeavoured to modernize or improve their business methods.

The Association of Railway Contractors was organized some time ago, by leading railway contractors, for the purpose of systematizing and improving their activities, and

preparing against the event of being asked to undertake work which was too large for any individual contractor to accomplish.

The Executive Committee of the Association is composed of honorary officers, who manage the affairs of the Association without remuneration. The lines of business they undertake are :

1. Devising means for the protection and governance of labourers.
2. Establishing standard of wages.
3. Arbitrating between members or members and clients whenever troubles occur.
4. Judging the conduct of contractors' employees and sub-contractors and awarding proper prizes.

5. Encouraging inventions in engineering.
6. Studying contracts with the Railway Board.
7. Studying the texts of contracts with the Railway Board.
8. Studying laws and regulations regarding contractors' business.
9. Studying taxation systems.
10. Advising contractors on business matters.
11. Investigating the standing of contractors not belonging to the association.
12. Compiling the history of railway contractors' business.
13. Studying this line of business in Europe and America.

T O K Y O B E N G O S H I - K A I .

(THE TOKYO ADVOCATES' ASSOCIATION.)

I N 1874, the Government promulgated regulations for advocates. In 1877, the Department of Justice issued an ordinance establishing regulations for advocates. In 1880, the same Department again issued an ordinance establishing regulations for advocates. In 1880, the same Department again issued an ordinance announcing that graduates of the Law Department of the Tokyo University should be entitled to an advocate's license without examination. The organization of the Tokyo Advocates' Association was held on May 8th, 1893. After two succeeding general meetings held at short intervals, the Association was formally organized. The Regulations of the Association consist of six Acts containing forty-six articles. According to the regulations, the Association is organized of advocates belonging to the Tokyo Local Court. If members of Advocates' Associations in other districts wish to open offices in the districts under the control of the Tokyo Association they must join the Tokyo Advocates' Association. They are then called *kakuin*, as distinguished from regular

members. Both classes of members must pay the regular fee. While the regular members have duties as well as rights provided for in the regulations, the *kakuin* can claim no



THE TOKYO ADVOCATES' ASSOCIATION.

rights, having only duties. The Association has one President, one Vice-President and 30 Councillors. Mr. Tsunetaro Shioya was appointed President in 1916.

T O K Y O - F U - K A I .

(THE TOKYO PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLY.)

THIS assembly was organized in December, 1878, in accordance with the provisions of the Prefectural Assembly Regulations then promulgated. The total number of members was then 49, the electoral districts being the fifteen wards which constitute the City of Tokyo and six "gun."



MR. K. SAITO.

In 1893 the electoral districts were extended by the addition of three "gun" transferred from Kanagawa prefecture to Tokyo prefecture. However, as Higashi-Tama and Minami-Toshima-gun were amalgamated, the electoral districts were only fifteen wards and eight districts, which

figures are maintained up to the present. The number of members also has undergone many fluctuations and at present stands at 66, of which 44 are sent by the wards while 22 are sent by the "gun." The old assembly was brought to an end in June, 1889, when the new Prefectural Law was promulgated. A new assembly was then elected in accordance with the provisions of the new law and in September the same year it met in the first session. Under the Prefectural Law now in force the assembly meets every autumn and considers the General Budget for the ensuing year and other measures introduced by the prefectural governor. Every session continues thirty days.

Whenever, however, any emergency has to be met, the Governor can convene the assembly at seven days' notice. When the nature of the measures to be considered is unimportant the Governor may consult the Prefectural Aldermen's Council instead of convening the Prefectural Assembly.

The Prefectural Aldermen's Council is constituted of ten Aldermen elected by the Prefectural Assembly, the Governor himself, and two of the Prefectural Officials. It meets twice a month in ordinary session and decides upon all matters submitted by the Governor.

The following is the list of successive Chairmen of the Prefectural Assembly, some of whom were several times re-elected:—Gen-ichiro Fukuchi, Esq.; Shuichi Numa, Esq.; Seikei Yoshino, Esq.; Toki-ichiro Sudo, Esq.; Eizaburo Sugihara, Esq.; and Koji Saito, Esq.

TOKYO KOKUSAI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE TOKYO NATIONAL LOAN BONDS CO., LTD.)

THIS company was opened as a limited partnership for the sale of public loan bonds in 1908 under the title of the Tokyo Debenture Co. The business steadily developed, and in 1910 the company changed its organization and style to the Tokyo National Loan Bonds Co., Ltd., and is situated at No. 69, Honzaimoku-gashi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

For a further extension of the business the company combined with the Nitto National Loan Bonds Co., Ltd., with a capital of ¥500,000, in 1914. The principal business of the company is the sale of public loan bonds by the simplest possible means, viz., by subscribing a certain sum monthly. The company is also engaged in the purchase and sale of various public loan bonds and other negotiable instruments, and the loaning of money against negotiable instruments. The company makes it a speciality to afford every possible facility to its clients. The contracts concluded since the organization of the company amount to ¥10,607,580.



THE TOKYO NATIONAL LOAN BONDS CO.

TOKYO KOMUSHO.

(THE TOKYO MINING AFFAIRS BUREAU.)



MR. K. NAKAMURA.

THIS bureau is the outgrowth of the Tokyo Mining Superintendence Bureau, established in April, 1892, for the enforcement of the Mining Act, promulgated two years earlier, together with the local bureaux at Akita, Osaka, Fukuoka, Hiroshima, and Sapporo.

The first Director of the bureau was Dr. Kado Hara, who is a well known figure in the judicial profession. After his resignation the Directorship was assumed by the following:—Mr. Kyoda Oki; Mr. Jun-ichi Shimada; Mr. Gotaro Shimada (now Governor of Gifu prefecture); Mr. Teizo Minami; Mr. Kenzo Nakajima; Mr. Kiyohiko Nakamura; Mr. Isamu Noda, is the present Director of the Fukuoka Mining Affairs Bureau.

In April, 1910, Mr. Kiyohiko Nakamura was for the second time appointed Director of the Bureau; up to the present the bureau has been placed under his charge. In June, 1913, the bureau was reorganized, in accordance with the Regulations governing the Organization of Mining

Affairs Bureau, it was then promulgated simultaneously with the Mining Law now in force, and assumed the present name.

The Tokyo Mining Affairs Bureau takes charge of mining affairs in Tokyo, Gumma, Tochigi, Ibaraki, Chiba, Nagano, Niigata, Yamanashi, Saitama, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, and Gifu prefectures. Almost all oil fields in

Japan are under the jurisdiction of the Bureau. Most of the best mines in Japan are under the jurisdiction of and are supervised by the bureau, namely, the Ashio Copper Mine, the Hitachi Copper Mine, the Kamioka Zinc Mine, etc., etc. Coal fields in Ibaraki prefecture are also under the jurisdiction of the bureau.

T O K Y O K O S H I N J O .

(MERCANTILE AGENCY.)

THE Tokyo Koshinjo, the Leading Mercantile Agency in the East, Protector and Promoter of the Home and International Trade and Clearing House of Mercantile Credit, is situated at No. 43, Sakamoto-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

It is hardly necessary to say that in all business engagements, credit is of paramount importance, and that it is indispensable for the business world to undertake investigations as to the character and responsibility of those assuming business relations, so that transactions may safely be entered upon. The Tokyo Koshinjo assumes



MR. I. MORISHITA.

the functions of the clearing house of credit, the investigator of the stability of mercantile houses and the protector of trade. For this purpose it gathers and distributes among its members information regarding the character, standing, resources, etc., of individuals, firms and corporations, which is obtained from most reliable sources, and is most helpful in judging mercantile credits.

The Tokyo Koshinjo was established on February 6th, 1896, under the promotion of the twenty-six leading banks in Tokyo and Yokohama, including the Bank of Japan and the Yokohama Specie Bank. On November 1st of the same year the Agency established a branch office at Yokohama, and through this additional arrangement it was able to receive inquiries both in Tokyo and Yokohama. Later on, an agreement was arrived at between the Agency and the Shogyo Koshinsho, of Osaka, the pioneer of the mercantile agencies in Japan, by which they agreed to

render mutual assistance in their undertakings, and thereby promote the interests of merchants and industrials. Afterwards, the agreement was, upon their initiation, extended to the Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya and Moji Branches of the Osaka institution. In 1899 a similar agreement was made between the Agency and the Bradstreet Company, New York, enabling it to collect information promptly and accurately on the American Continent. In May, 1902, the Agency established its Hakodate Branch, and one year later



THE TOKYO KOSHINJO.

another branch at Otaru, the most flourishing sea-port in Hokkaido. In April, 1907, Mr. I. Morishita, the Managing Director, undertook a tour of inspection in America, and

personally visited the headquarters of the Bradstreet Company, at New York, and its offices on the Pacific Coast of the United States, they having been thrown open for his personal inspection. He brought back a great deal of valuable information concerning the business of the mercantile agency. In August, 1912, a branch office was opened in Shanghai, China, where reports are issued to local and outside members. Besides the above-mentioned branches and correspondents, the Agency has branches and sub-branches throughout the country, their total number being thirty-six, while the Bradstreet Company, act as its correspondents in Europe, Australia, etc. Thus, the Agency is now in a position to furnish information, not only in Japan, but in any civilized country of the world.

Besides supplying commercial reports, against the inquiries of its members, or voluntarily, the Agency issues a semi-annual rating book, entitled the "Shoko Shinyoroku" (The Merchants' and Industrials' Credit Book), which is loaned only under certain conditions to the members of the Agency. The book contains the estimated net wealth, credit ratings, annual income or business, etc., of merchants and industrials in Japan, given in cipher and supplied with a key. It also publishes "The Banks and Companies" annually, containing the location, object, balance sheets,

officials, principal shareholders, etc., of all the authorized banks and companies throughout Japan.

Since the foundation of the Agency, it has been favoured with uninterrupted prosperity, and has been of increasing usefulness and popularity, owing to the acknowledged steady management of its business, and the impartiality of its information. The demand of the public for such work having increased with the progress of business interests in this country, of late years, the Agency has enrolled a large number of members, including the most important mercantile and banking houses in the leading cities of this country, and the number of its members is increasing each year. The total number of reports made by the Agency, against the inquiries of its members, during 1915 reached over 150,000. The Agency is generally recognized as a reliable and well founded institution.

The present Board of Councillors and Management are as follows:—

BARON EIICHI SHIBUSAWA	...	Chairman.
MANZO KUSHIDA, Esq.	... ..	Councillor.
SENKICHIRO HAYAKAWA, Esq.	...	..
KENZO IKEDA, Esq.	... ..	..
CHUNOSUKE KAWASHIMA, Esq.	...	..
IWAKUSU MORISHITA, Esq.	... ..	Managing Director.

TOKYO SHOGYO KAIGISHO.

(THE TOKYO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.)

AT the instance of the Government, the inauguration of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce was decided upon by Tokyo business men, and a formal application for the organization was filed with the Government, in the name of Baron Shibusawa, and five leading men of business, in December, 1877. In March the following year it was granted, and the new institution came into existence with Baron Shibusawa as its President.

In 1883, the Government changed its policy, and ordered Industrial Councils to be established in each prefecture, and the institution was abolished, a new council called the Tokyo Shoko-Kai being founded as its substitute. This was a great improvement on the old institution and its contribution to the promotion of industry and commerce was very great. Similar institutions were inaugurated in different prefectures.

Their development into the present Chambers of Commerce occurred in 1890, when the Government promulgated the Chamber of Commerce Act, and its bye-laws, and by the close of the following year there were 15 Chambers of Commerce throughout the Empire.

The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce was the first institution established under the new regime. In January, 1891,



MR. B. NAKANO.

its organization was completed, and the old institution handed over its property to the new. At the close of 1900, the transformation of the other chambers, and the organization of new institutions were completed, and there were 56 Chambers of Commerce in the country.

Under the new regime, the Chambers of Commerce were composed of Members elected by the voters within an electoral district, and from among the merchants and manufacturers who pay rates above a legal limit. All expenses required by the Chamber of Commerce are levied on these voters. The new institution was thus a public corporation, which could represent its views on important matters affecting business to the Government, or give advice to the Government regarding the framing of laws and ordinances.

5. Supplying all information to inquirers, and certifying the origin and prices of commodities.
6. Recommending judges and connoisseurs in all commercial cases to the Government.
7. Acting as arbitrators in all commercial and industrial troubles.
8. Taking all necessary measures for the promotion of industry and commerce.

The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, with the similar institutions in other towns and cities, have endeavoured to develop industry and commerce in their own jurisdiction, by taking every possible measure to that end.

For the attainment of their common object, all the Chambers of Commerce have recently organized themselves into a federation. Once a year, to commence with, all the



THE TOKYO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Though the Chamber of Commerce Act was revised several years later, the fundamental organization of the institutions was little affected, and their development has continued till the present day.

The present Chamber of Commerce Act authorizes the following lines of business :—

1. Investigating all measures for the promotion of industry and commerce.
2. Stating their own views to the Government, on all matters affecting the interest of the business community, and the modification of laws and regulations.
3. Acting as advisory boards to the Government concerning all matters which affect the interests of the business community.
4. Preparing statistical returns of industry and commerce.

chambers sent their representatives to Tokyo to discuss common objects to be attained, and when necessary several extraordinary meetings were called, but later, in view of the inconvenience felt, they organized a federation.

The Federation of the Chambers of Commerce was especially active after the Russo-Japanese War. When the war was brought to an end, the country was faced with a great finance problem and the future of the country was dependent upon its settlement. The Federation was of the opinion that the straightened finances could only be readjusted by the retrenchment of administrative expenses, and the remodelling of the taxation system. The Chamber stated its view to the Government and lodged a representation with the Imperial Diet.

While thus trying to readjust State finance, the Federa-

tion pushed the investigation of industries and commerce throughout the country, and devised measures for the extension of technical education, the adjustment of supply and demand of money, the improvement in railway systems, and the revision of the State Tariff on protectionist lines.

Later the Federation endeavoured to improve the relations between Japan and America, not only for the purpose of removing the cause of misunderstanding between the two

nations, but for the promotion of trade. A touring party, composed of the representatives of the principal Chambers of Commerce, was sent to America a few years ago, to visit the chief cities in the United States, and establish friendship between the two nations. A party of American business men were received and entertained here by the Federation for the same purpose. The present President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce is Mr. Buyei Nakano.

TSUKIJI HONGANJI.

(THE HONGANJI TEMPLE OF TSUKIJI.)

THIS temple, which is situated at No. 16, 3-chome, Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, is a branch of the Honganji Temple, Horikawa-dori, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto, which is the headquarters of the Honganji Division of the Shinshu Sect of Buddhism, and is taken charge of by a "Rinban."

The temple was founded by Junnyo Shonin, the 12th Lord Abbot of the Nishi Honganji Temple, Kyoto, in March, 1617, at Hama-cho, Asakusa, Yedo, and it was first called the Yedo Sea Coast Temple. Later it was renamed the Hama-cho Gobo, and all temples belonging to this particular sect in Musashi and seven other provinces were placed under its control.

In 1657, it was burnt down by fire. It was reconstructed at Tsukiji and renamed the Tsukiji Gobo. The Shogunate granted special privileges to the temple, and it occupied a very important place in the religious circles of Yedo. When the site for the new temple building was sought in Tsukiji, the place was swampy and had to be reclaimed. All believers in Yedo assisted in the work of reclamation, and within a very short time it was completed. The reclaimed ground covered an area of 12,722 *tsubo*. In 1659 the new temple was completed on the reclaimed ground, or "Tsukiji," and a brilliant ceremony was held to celebrate it. A large plot of ground around the temple building was granted to the subordinate temples, which then numbered 58.

In 1674 the temple was reconstructed in the style of the "Shishiiden," with the permission of the Shogunate, and no temple in Japan could compare with its grandeur and fine symmetry. No change was experienced until 1874, when the temple was destroyed by fire.

It was soon reconstructed, but again in 1829 it was totally destroyed by the same cause, since when it has been rebuilt and destroyed several times. The present

building was completed in July, 1882, after the wholesale destruction by fire in 1872. It is the finest architecture of mixed style ever built in this country. Several times, since, however, it has been partially destroyed by fire. The last extensions were completed in May, 1901. The completed temple building is in the style of the "Shishiiden," and its frontage measures 22 *ken*, and its depth 20 *ken*.



THE HONGANJI TEMPLE OF TSUKIJI, TOKYO.

Around the temple building there are fifty-eight subordinate temples. In the belfry, beside the Taishido an old bell hangs. In old chronicles it is stated that this was originally a camp bell used by Ota Dokan, a famous warrior, who is known as the original builder of the Chiyoda Castle, which is now used as the grounds for the Imperial palace.

The present rinban, or Priest in Charge, is the Rev. Reishin Hayashi, an active religious worker, who was appointed in 1913. During the Russo-Japanese war he was an Attache to the Imperial Guards Division.

MR. UCHIMURA TATSUJIRO.

(UCHIMURA, INTERNATIONAL PATENT ATTORNEY.)

MR. UCHIMURA, TATSUJIRO, International Patent Attorney, is the president and proprietor



MR. T. UCHIMURA.

of the Patent and Trade Mark Agency Bureau. He was born in Yonezawa, in January, 1868, and after finishing

his preliminary education in his native city, came to Tokyo and entered the Tokyo Higher Polytechnic School.

On his graduation he entered the Government service, and was appointed examiner in the Government Patent Bureau, at the same time taking charge of a chair of mechanical science in the Government Fisheries Institute.

In 1906, he resigned from the Government Patent Bureau, and joined the Imperial Refrigerating Co. He made an extensive tour in Europe and America to study this line of business, and applied the results to the manufacture of refrigerators at the company's factory, with splendid success.

His Patent and Trade Mark Agency Bureau was established in September, 1908, since when it has gradually grown, until to-day it includes not only patent agencies, but lawyers. The rights of those who entrust their patents to the bureau will be watched and guarded in every way.

Besides having an up-to-date staff of assistants, consisting of an expert mechanist, an electrician, and chemists, the bureau also employs a number of specialists in various departments.

The bureau has obtained more than 90 per cent. of all its applications, whereas most patent agents do not get more than 60 per cent. of their applications. This is because Mr. T. Uchimura, who directs the bureau, and who has had some 30 years experience in this particular line of business, gives personal attention to every matter entrusted to the bureau.

URAGA DOKKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(THE URAGA DOCK CO., LTD.)

THIS company commenced business at Uruga, Kana-gawa prefecture, in January, 1900, under the joint efforts of the late Vice-Admiral Viscount T. Enomoto, the late Mr. I. Arai, Mr. S. Tsukahara and the late Mr. J. Watanabe, the latter of whom played an important part financially. In 1894, the scheme was first planned by the

promoters for establishing this company, which was officially registered as a joint-stock concern in 1897. In May, 1902, the company purchased, from the Tokyo Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Yard, the Uruga branch workshop, which was established at Uruga shortly after the inauguration of the company. The business office of the company

was formerly in Tokyo, but in July, 1912, it was transferred to the workshop at Uraga. At the same time the company established a branch workshop at Ono-machi, Yokohama.

The main object of the company is to undertake the construction of, and repairs to, vessels. The company has two docks and five building berths. Each dock is capable of receiving a vessel of some 8,000 tons, and each year the

MAIN WORKSHOP.

	No. 1 Dock.	Feet.
Total length	500.00
Length on blocks	485.00
Width of entrance on top	70.00
„ „ at bottom	60.00
Water on blocks at spring tide	27.00



MAIN WORKS OF THE URAGA DOCK CO..

company undertakes the repair of more than 200 vessels. Each building berth has a capacity for constructing a vessel of over 6,500 tons, so that vessels totalling 70,000 tons will be built on the five building berths each year. There are over 5,000 workmen employed by the company.

BRANCH WORKSHOP.

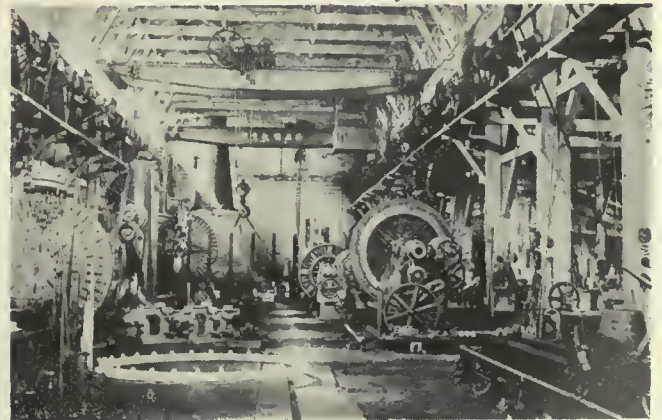
	No. 2 Dock.	Feet.
Total length	459.50
Length on blocks	413.00



DOCK, LENGTH 500 FEET, MAIN WORKSHOP.

The main workshop measures 20,464 *tsubo*, and the branch workshop 22,776 *tsubo*.

The dimensions of the docks, which are built of brick and stone are as follows :—



INTERIOR OF THE MACHINERY DEPARTMENT OF THE MAIN WORKS.

Width of entrance on top	... ..	66.00
„ „ at bottom	... ..	54.00
Water on blocks at spring tide	... ..	15.40

The dimensions of building berths are as follows :—

MAIN WORKSHOP.

	Total length. Feet.	Width Feet.
No. 1... ..	515.00	26.00
No. 2... ..	652.00	28.00
No. 3... ..	652.00	28.00



No. 2 MACHINERY WORKSHOP.

BRANCH WORKSHOP.

	Total length. Feet.	Width Feet.
No. 4... ..	505.00	26.00
No. 5... ..	505.00	26.00

THE BUSINESS AND SYSTEM OF THE COMPANY.

The company undertakes the construction of and repairs to vessels and the manufacture of boilers, pumps, bridge girders, machinery, etc., etc. Several years ago the company constructed No. 5 Chokyu-maru, to the order of

the Tanaka Seitetsu-jo (Iron Foundry) at Kamaishi. This was the first cargo-boat built in Japan, eliciting the public approbation as to the perfection of the vessel in every detail. Since the outbreak of the European war the company has received orders for more than 25 vessels from various quarters, each having an aggregate tonnage of from 3,500 to 11,000 tons, and with the progress of the campaign the company continues to receive orders.



BUILDING BERTH, KAWAMA SHIPBUILDING YARD.

The personnel of the company comprises :—

- TOYOCHIYO MACHIDA, Esq.... .. President.
- TATSUYA YAMAGUCHI, Esq. (Kogakuhakushi) Director.
- KWO TOKI, Esq. "
- JIKICHI OKI, Esq.... .. "
- NORIKAZU AKAMATSU, Esq.... .. "
- YOSHIO KUSAKA, Esq.... .. Auditor
- KANZO MATSUO, Esq. "

There are four hundred experts and clerks in the service of the company.

UYEYAMA SEIZO SHOTEN.

(S. UYEYAMA & CO.)

THIS firm is a representative manufacturer of pyrethrum flowers, insect powder, and smudge-sticks. The Moon and Tiger Brand goods the firm exports are the finest obtainable in Japan, which country has now become the greatest supplier of these goods.

The firm was inaugurated in 1898, as manufacturers and exporters of these goods, and is situated at 2-chome, Junkei-machi, Minami-ku, Osaka. A large mill was also opened, in 1898, at Yamatahara, Arita-gori, Kishu, which is the centre of this industry in Japan. The mill handles

only the finest and most select materials, which are produced at the firm's pyrethrum garden in the same district. They are dried with an electric drying machine, and pounded in an electric mortar. The garden and the mill are on a large

offices and agencies, also in Russia, British India, South Seas Islands, Australia, America, Great Britain, France and Italy.



TRADE

MARK.

scale, the annual production of flowers, powder, and sticks amounting to 2,000,000 lbs.

According to Dr. Morishima of the Imperial Medical College, the goods produced by the firm are of the best quality, while being entirely harmless to man, cattle, and plants. In Chosen and China the firm has its own branch



MR. S. UYEHAMA.

WAKAO-KE.

(THE WAKAO FAMILY AND ITS ENTERPRISES.)

THE Wakao Family, one of the wealthiest in Japan, is also one of the oldest in Yamanashi Prefecture, being of the great military caste, Minamoto Family. The

with Yokohama foreign firms, and was successful in building up the large business the Wakao Family now conducts.

His son, Mr. Tamizo Wakao, the present head of the family, follows up the steady and prudent business methods of his father and every line of business he conducts is highly prosperous. Besides the silk filature in Kofu, Mr. Wakao directs many enterprises of the family. The foremost of these is the Wakao Bank. The banking establishment, which is a partnership of the Wakao Family, has its head office at No. 1, Yoka-machi, Kofu, and branches in the same city and Tokyo. It has a capital of ¥1,000,000, against which is accumulated ¥850,000 as reserve funds. Because of the great financial power of the family and the prudent and enterprising management, the bank enjoys great confidence and the deposits are rapidly increasing. Mr. Tamizo Wakao exercises general supervision over the working of the bank, but general business affairs are placed under the care of Mr. Kinnosuke Wakao, his son and heir,



THE WAKAO'S HEAD OFFICE, KOFU.

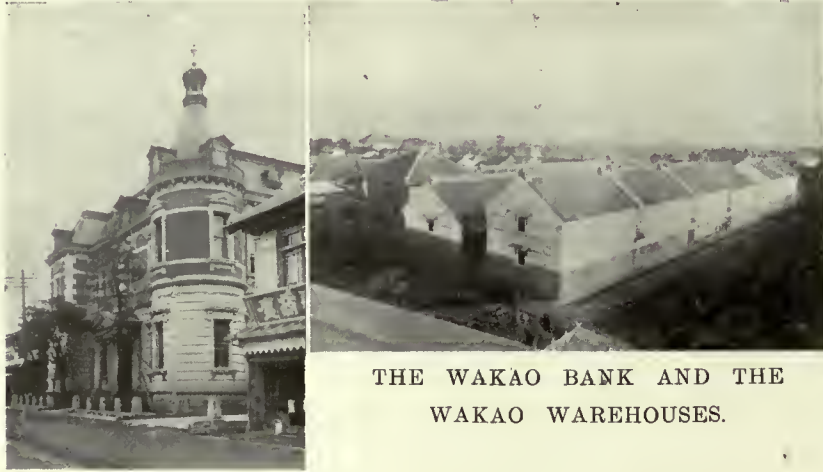
late Mr. Ippei Wakao was a man of great enterprise and energy and practically founded the millionaire family. In the early part of the Meiji Era he started trade in raw silk

who acts as Manager of the Head Office and the Kofu Branch. The bank's Tokyo Branch, which is situated at 3-chome Hon-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo, is controlled by Mr. Shohachi Wakao.

The Wakao Warehouses are erected in Kofu. Because of their thorough and modern accommodation, the public is making more and more use of the warehouses, and

Mr. Tamizo Wakao is also interested in a number of companies either as President, Director, or Auditor, including the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Tokyo Electric Light Co., the Tokyo Gas Co., the Inawashiro Water Power Co., the Tokiwa Life Insurance Co., and other first-rate business concerns.

As a citizen of Kofu he has contributed much to the



THE WAKAO BANK AND THE WAKAO WAREHOUSES.



the family is erecting additional godowns in the vicinity of Kofu Station to meet the increasing public demand.

The Wakao Real Estate Department has its office at Yamada-machi, Kofu, and supervises the real estates of the family in the city and rural districts. In the estates in rural districts the department undertakes the encouragement and development of agricultural enterprises, together with the improvement of the conditions of tenant farmers.

increasing prosperity of the city. He has held in succession the posts of Mayor, President of the Municipal Assembly, Alderman, and others. His charitable contributions have been enormous, and in recognition of this fact and his contribution toward the industrial development of the country he was recently decorated with the Fourth Class Imperial Order and granted at the same time the Court rank of Ju-Goi.

WATANABE TOKKYO DAIRI-KYOKU.

(WATANABE PATENT OFFICE.)

MR. WATANABE, KOGORO, is a prominent patent attorney and consulting engineer. His office is at Hibiya Club, No. 3, 1-chome Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo; his foreign post address being No. 12, 3-chome Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

He is a graduate of the Technological College of the

Tokyo Imperial University, and for a time was Assistant Professor of Engineering at his alma mater. In that capacity he was sent to Europe to represent Japan in connection with several exhibitions.

He later joined the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and became the Chief of the Engineering Staff. After his tour in

America he severed his connections with this company, and established his own Patent Office.

Mr. Watanabe has a profound knowledge of all branches of technology and patent and trade mark laws, of all countries, both in the East and West; he has also had ample experience in all departments of the business, having handled by far the greatest number of foreign cases in this country. He is well known in Japan as well as overseas as a competent and able man. He can supply reports and give advice on all matters relating to patent and trade mark cases which could not be had from any other in the profession.

Many connections have been established by Mr. Watanabe in America and Europe, and investigations into any intricate cases in which foreign interests are involved can be easily conducted, to the entire satisfaction of clients.

The facts are well testified to by the increasing number of foreign cases entrusted to him.



MR. K. WATANABE.

YAMANAKA GOMEI KAISHA.

(YAMANAKA & CO.)

THIS firm, which is one of the largest and most enterprising dealers in Japanese and Chinese works of art and curios modern and ancient in Japan, keeps a

Kichirobei Yamanaka. At this gallery the firm's overseas operations are mostly managed, while the Osaka Branch Office, which is situated at 2-chome, Kitahama, Osaka, and



MANUFACTURES IN THE GARDEN OF THE YAMANAKA ART GALLERY.

complete art gallery at Awata, Kyoto, which is the headquarters of the firm and managed by Mr. Matsujiro Yamanaka under the general supervision of his father, Mr.

managed by Mr. Kichirobei Yamanaka, carries on domestic business.

The firm's overseas business is expanding year by year,

because the firm is highly reliable in business dealings and prompt in delivery. At present the firm has branch offices at No. 254, Fifth Avenue, New York; No. 127, New Bond

Street, London; and No. 456, Boylston Street, Boston, through which good connections are kept up with every quarter of the world.

MR. YAMASHITA KAMESABURO.

(MR. K. YAMASHITA AND HIS ENTERPRISES.)

MR. YAMASHITA, KAMESABURO, was born in Ehime prefecture in 1867. After receiving his early education in his native prefecture, he came to Yokohama, and commenced a wholesale business in coal. During the Russo-Japanese war he purchased two steamers and started an irregular service in Eastern waters.



MR. K. YAMASHITA.

At first he was confronted with many difficulties, but he always overcame them. When the present war in Europe commenced he realized a prodigious profit by dealing in old vessels and chartering business. He, with ¥20,000,000, easily ranks among the shipping kings.

The most important of his many enterprises is the Yamashita Steamship Co., of which he is the President. The company's fleet consists of the following vessels:—

	Tons.
<i>Teikoku Maru</i>	7,000
<i>Kisakata Maru III.</i>	4,000
<i>Buyo Maru</i>	4,200
<i>Bushu Maru</i>	4,100
<i>Asahi Maru...</i>	4,100

	Tons.
<i>Toyotomi Maru</i>	3,500
<i>Skoka Maru...</i>	3,300
<i>Akebono Maru</i>	3,600
<i>Doyo Maru</i>	3,100
<i>Sodegaura Maru</i>	1,800
<i>Tomashima Maru</i>	2,300

A steamer of 9,000 tons is now in course of construction at a domestic yard, with two other vessels of 6,500 tons each. When these ships are completed the company's fleet, including chartered steamers, amounts to 25 vessels, with a combined tonnage of 100,000 tons.

The company's head office is at Kitajima-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, with branch offices at Kobe, Yokohama, and Moji, and agencies at London, New York, Sydney, Shanghai, Hongkong, San Francisco, and other ports.

With offices and agencies at these ports, the fleet operates actively in Europe, America, Australia, and other parts of the world, and the company is justly called one of the greatest tramp owners in Japan. As a side line the company has recently opened a special department dealing in the insurance of hulls, the sale of ships, and the chartering of ships, acting as brokers between Japanese ship-owners and foreign clients. Several representatives have been despatched to the principal ports of the world, since the outbreak of the war, to enlarge the business. Marine insurance dealings arranged through the mediation of this department amounts to ¥100,000,000.

The Yamashita Coal Mining Co. and the Hombetsu Coal Mining Co., are joint-stock companies in the eye of the law, but they are actually controlled by Mr. Yamashita. The former, with the head office at Hon-Hatchobori, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, and branch offices at Yokohama, Osaka, Moji, Wakamatsu, Otaru, Muroran, and Hakodate, works a large mine in Kyushu, and the output is sold at these offices. The latter, which works a mine at Hombetsu, Hokkaido, has its head office at Kitajima-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

The annual output of coal at the mines of the combined companies amounts to 800,000 ton. At the home ports coal depots are established, to supply both foreign and domestic vessels entering or clearing these ports. The coal produced by these companies is sold to San Francisco, Singapore, and British India.

YOKOHAMA SHOGYO KAIGISHO.

(THE YOKOHAMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.)

THE establishment of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce was decided upon and an application lodged with the Government in August, 1895. At the end of October the same year, when the application was granted, the first general election of members was held, and in the middle of the following month the first general meeting of the members was held in the head office of the Second Bank in Yokohama. At this meeting Mr. Zenzaburo Hara was elected provisional President and the draft of the Articles of Association was discussed. The result of the meeting's deliberation was reported to the Government with a request for official sanction.

In the early part of December, 1895, official sanction was granted the articles of association and the Chamber of Commerce came into existence. In the middle of the same month accordingly the election of officers was held. After several years the creation of special members was decided upon. In 1903, when the creation of a Vice-President was decided upon, and Mr. Sobei Kurusu was appointed as such, the standing committee was enlarged and the number of special members increased. Since the inauguration eleven elections of members have been held. When the first election of members was held in 1895 there were only 189 voters in Yokohama, but at the last election in 1915 there were 661 electors.

Since its inauguration the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce has rendered valuable service towards the promotion of business facilities at the port. Particularly concerning the improvement of harbour accommodation, the increase and betterment of shipping services, the development of land transportation facilities, the revision of the Tariff Law, the improvement of customs sheds, the unification and improvement of export goods, the increased efficiency of the consular service, the increase in industrial and commercial students despatched abroad, and other matters the Chamber has lodged many representations or petitions with the Government, and not a few of the suggestions referred to have been carried out to the benefit of the nation.

The present Officers of the Chamber are as follows:—

KAHEI OTANI, Esq.	President.
MASUZO MASUDA, Esq.	Vice-President.
BUNSHICHI WATANABE, Esq.	{ Standing Committee.
CHUZABURO OHAMA, Esq.... ..	„
TOKUYEMON ISHIKAWA, Esq.	„
KOBEI ABE, Esq.	„
TOMITARO HARA, Esq.	„
YUKI YAMAKAWA, Esq.	„
IKUZO WAKAO, Esq.	„

ZENKŌ-JI.

(THE ZENKŌ-JI TEMPLE.)

THE Zenkō-ji Temple is situated in Shinano province, being located some 1,400 feet above sea level. Its precincts extend 147 *ken* west and east, and 94 *ken* north and south, the whole area measuring over 15,300 *tsubo*. The temple was first founded by Wakaomi Yoshimitsu in the reign of the Empress Kōkyoku Tennō, the thirty-fifth sovereign in the history of Japan. At first the temple belonged to the Sanron sect, but later it was converted into the Jodo sect in the days of Abbot Chisei Shonin, in 1199. The former buildings of the temple were unfortunately destroyed by fire in June, 1891, but were rebuilt some years later. The buildings are magnificent, the chief hall being called the Honsei-den. In the precincts of the temple there is a big



THE ZENKŌ-JI TEMPLE, SHINANO PROVINCE.

lotus pond, spanned by a bridge so that one may enter the Daikanjin temple across it. This temple was formerly of the Shingon sect, and was called the Myokan-in, but later was converted to the Tendai sect. Since the Restoration, it was renamed the Enryakuji temple, and is presided over by a priest who possesses the rank of Sojo. It extends 76 *ken* east and west, and 60 *ken* north and south, measuring 4,600

tsubo in area. On the occasion of his visit to the North Eastern districts in 1877, the late Emperor Meiji put up there. The main hall is called the Manzen-do. The present buildings are of recent construction, and are unsurpassed in magnificence. Many pilgrims pay their homage to the temple at all times, and it is regarded as one of the most consecrated places in Japan.

Z O H E I K Y O K U .

(T H E M I N T .)

THE Mint is situated at Shin-Kawasaki-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka, and is under the control of the Finance Minister. It is engaged in the coinage, crushing and casting of old coins, stamping of medals and badges, assay and refining of bullion and experimenting in various ores.

The mint was started as early as November of the year 1868 and was completed in 1870. In October of the same

Casting Department:—Sub-divided into: Melting factory, Sketching factory, Stamping factory, Engraving factory.

Testing Department:—Sub-divided into: Experimental factory, Refining factory and forging factory.

The president of the Mint is Mr. Hidetaro Ikebukuro ;



THE MINT, OSAKA.

year the coinage was first tried in the mint, which was formally inaugurated in February of the following year. In the early days of the organization the mint employed many foreign experts, but their services were gradually dispensed with. The mint is divided into the following departments :

General Business Department:—Sub-divided into: General Affairs Section, Bullion Section and Accountant Section.

Chief of the Casting Department, Dr. Osamu Yamagata ; and Chief of the Testing Department, Dr. Nobumasa Koga.

The site of the mint covers an area of 30,273 *tsubo*, and the building area is over 12,806 *tsubo*. Various coins turned out during the fiscal year of 1915 amounted to ¥29,030,585, and those manufactured from the organization up to March 1916, inclusive, ¥1,070,389,578.64.

THIRD PART.

NOBLES AND PERSONAGES
IN THE EMPIRE.

PRINCE KUJO MICHIZANE.

THE Kujō family is descended from a God named Amenokoyane-no-Mikoto in the days of mythological Japan. The God's sons established a family called Nakatomi and they have successively held important offices in the Imperial Court since the accession of the first Emperor Jimmu Tennō. In appreciation of distinguished services rendered to the State by Nakatomi-no-Kamatari, the Imperial Court granted him a family name "Fujiwara" and since then descendants of Nakatomi-no-Kamatari have maintained supreme Court offices of "Sesshō" or "Kampaku" until the last days of the Tokugawa Military Government. His descendant, Kanezane, who was born in the fifth year of the Kyuan Era (1149, A.D.), held the supreme office of Dajōdaijin (Premier). His eldest son, Yoshitsune, was born in the first year of the Kawō Era (1160, A.D.), and held the same office as his father. Michi-iyē, son of Yoshitsune, was born in the fourth year of the Kenkyū Era (1193, A.D.) and was appointed "Sesshō." He was a believer in Buddhism and established two large temples named Kōmyōbu-ji and Tōfuku-ji, the latter of which still exists in Kyoto. It should be noted that the family name of Kujō was adopted by Morosuke, who was the tenth descendant of Kamatari, and who held the office of Sadaijin (First Assistant Prime Minister), for the reason that his residence was located at Kujō, Kyoto. During the Kamakura Period the Fujiwara family was divided into five sectional families. The head of each family alternately held the supreme office of Sesshō or Kampaku. The family of Prince Kujō is one of the five great families referred to.

Prince Michitaka Kujō, the father of the present representative of the family, was the eldest son of Hisatada Kujō, who held the office of Kampaku in the Imperial Court and the younger brother of the late Dowager-Empress Eishō, who was the Empress of the late Emperor Kōmei Tennō, and the father of the present Empress. He was born in Kyoto in May of the eleventh year of the Tempō Era (1840, A.D.). In the third year of

the Keiwō Era (1867), he was appointed Sadaijin in the Imperial Court and during the Restoration of 1868 he was appointed Commander of an Expedition sent against the Shogunate Government's forces in Ō-u district in North-eastern Japan. In 1881, he was decorated with the First-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun. In July, 1884, he was created a peer with the title of Prince, the Court rank of Ju-ichii being granted him. In October,



PRINCE M. KUJŌ.

1879, he was appointed Chief of Ritualists, and in 1890 he was made a member of the House of Peers. In 1900, he was decorated with the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum. He died in 1906.

Prince Michizane Kujō, the present representative of the family, was born on December 15th, 1867, and on the death of his father he became the head of the family on January 15th, 1906. He holds the office of Chief of Ritualists and the Third-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, the Court rank of Jō-zammi being granted him.

PRINCE SHIMADZU TADASHIGE.

THE Shimadzu family is descended from Tadahisa, the son of Minamoto-no-Yoritomo, the founder of the Kamakura Shogunate. After Tadahisa was appointed Lord of Satsuma, Osumi and Hyuga provinces that dominion was hereditarily maintained by his descendants for about 680 years, namely, until the Restoration. At the time of Hisatsune, the grandson of Tadahisa, Kublai Khan invaded that part of Japan with his "Invincible Armada," which was, however, annihilated by Hisatsune's forces in co-operation with the other military families in South-Western Japan. About one hundred years later, or in the last years



PRINCE T. SHIMADZU.

of the Ashikaga Shogunate, many strong fiefs asserted independent claims in all directions, and the dominion of the Shimadzu family was also caught in the whirlpool of rebellions. Takaahima, the 15th Lord, was strenuously engaged in the restoration of peace. Order was completely restored at the time of Yoshihisa, the 16th Lord. But the Great Taiko despatched a big expedition against him and the latter was compelled to conclude peace on condition that his original dominion would be preserved. Yoshihiro, the younger brother of Yoshihisa, became the 17th Lord. When the Great Taiko opened hostilities with Korea, Yoshihiro, in company with his son Iyehisa (the 18th

Lord), advanced on that peninsula, leading ten thousand men. He distinguished himself in the fighting in all directions, especially at Sachlyon, where the Shimadzu forces checked the advance of 200,000 men from Min, reinforcements for the Korean Army, and killed over 38,000 of these Chinese troops. At that time the Japanese Army was evacuating Korea owing to the death of the Great Taiko. The Min troops were thrown into such disorder by this victory of the Shimadzu forces that the Japanese Army was able to return home in triumph. In the Battle of Sekigahara, which was fought by Mitsunari Ishida, against Iyeyasu Tokugawa, the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate, Yoshihiro took Mitsunari's side and was defeated, but he was acquitted of blame by Iyeyasu, and his son, Iyehisa, was authorized to rule the dominion as before. In the time of Iyehisa the Shimadzu family conquered the Loochoos and annexed the islands to Japan. Under the Tokugawa Shogunate the Shimadzu family was esteemed as one of the most powerful clans in South-Western Japan, especially renowned for its high military spirit.

Before the Restoration of 1868, Hisamitsu Shimadzu was involved in an unfortunate fatality at Namamugi on his way back from Yedo. It appears that four British subjects on horse-back interrupted Lord Hisamitsu's procession. In those days every Daimyo procession was very strict, and nothing was considered more insulting to the Daimyo concerned than such action as to interrupt his procession. The four strangers failed to observe this national restraint, so that Hisamitsu's men killed one of them on the spot and inflicted severe injuries on two others. Great Britain filed a strong complaint with the Shogunate, but as the negotiations were procrastinated the British *Chargé d'Affaires* proceeded to Kagoshima, the capital of Satsuma, in the 7th month of the 3rd year of Bunkyu (1863) by the flagship of the British China Squadron with the rest of the Squadron, which consisted of seven vessels. He demanded of the Lord of Satsuma the surrender of the murderer and the payment of damages. In reply to the first British demand the Satsuma Clan contended that the murderer had deserted from the Clan and the authorities were searching for him. As for the payment of damages the reply of the Satsuma Clan was that the matter of liability must first be settled with the Shogunate, and that after the settlement of that question negotiations should be opened between the parties in the presence of officials of the Shogunate. While the negotiations were still proceeding the British Squadron attempted to tow three Satsuma

steamers away as hostages. Thereupon the Satsuma men opened fire. This fight commenced at 11 a.m. and continued till about 7 p.m. In consequence of the bombardment by the British Squadron fire broke out in Kagoshima and a portion of the town was burnt down, while one of the sea-forts was destroyed by the gun fire. The British Squadron steamed out of the bay the following day, after having exchanged fire with the Satsuma forts for a short time.

The above is a summary of diplomatic affairs, wherein the Satsuma Clan was involved.

The late Prince Tadayoshi Shimadzu, last Feudal Lord of the Kagoshima Clan, was born in April, 1840, and

he did everything in his power to enhance the status of the country and especially for the Restoration of 1868, with the help of his retainers, Takamori Saigō, Munenori Terajima, Toshimichi Ōkubo and many others. He was created a peer with a title of Prince, the Court rank of Ju-ichii being granted him, and died in February, 1897. Prior to his death, he was decorated with the Supreme Order of the Crysanthemum, Ju-ichii.

Prince Tadashige Shimadzu, the present representative of the family, was born on October 22nd, 1886, and is a Captain in the Imperial navy. He was decorated with the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun and holds the Court rank of Jō-shii.

PRINCE TOKUGAWA IYESATO.

THE Tokugawa family line originated with Minamoto-no-Yoshiie. His 12th descendant was Hirotada Tokugawa, who was a lord of Mikawa province, having his residence at Okazaki, in the same province. Hirotada's son was no other than Iyeyasu Tokugawa, founder of the Prince's family, who holds foremost rank among the country's numerous great men. Never in the history of Japan has there been a more enlightened statesman than Iyeyasu Tokugawa, who laid the foundation of the Shogunate Government, which lasted over 250 years—from 1600 to 1868. Iyeyasu Tokugawa was born on December 20th, 1541, in the Okazaki Castle, Mikawa province.

After the death of Hideyoshi Toyotomi, he naturally assumed that Prince's place, but not without opposition, and a great battle was fought in the Sekigahara plain in September, 1600, between his forces and those of his enemies combined, resulting in the crushing defeat of the latter. Thus Iyeyasu Tokugawa grasped the reins of Government and removed in 1603 his seat of Government from western Japan to Yedo (present Tokyo), where he established the Chiyoda Castle, which is now seen towering in the Imperial Palace grounds. From that time Tokyo remained the seat of the Shogunate Government for about three hundred years, during which period the Imperial Court of Japan was in Kyoto.

The late Prince Bismarck once praised Iyeyasu Tokugawa as being a wise statesman and perhaps the greatest conqueror of obstacles the world ever produced. In fact, he derived his greatness from his difficulties. During his lifetime the great Shogun encouraged commerce with other countries and in 1610 he dispatched Katsusuke Tanaka, one of his trusted samurai, to Mexico to open up trade with that

country. He further established warm relations with Korea, with which country the Shogunate Government used to exchange communications until 1810. Chinese merchants also visited Nagasaki frequently in his day. In 1598, a



PRINCE I. TOKUGAWA.

Dutch vessel, in a storm, was driven to the coast of Bungo province, Kyushu. Iyeyasu Tokugawa had an interview with the captain and other members of the crew of the vessel at Sakai, near Osaka, to which place the vessel was

brought. Even after the death of Iyeyasu Tokugawa in 1616, the Japanese, in large ships, crossed over to Siam, Annam, Luzon, Java and other countries to carry on trade, while merchantmen from England, Portugal and other European countries also visited Japanese shores.

The second Shogun, Hidetada, was a man of strong character and proved a worthy successor of his father as ruler of the country. The third Shogun Iyemitsu was a man of great moral courage and had many clever retainers to help his régime. Iyemitsu was most strict in observing and following his grandfather's bequeathed teachings, which he enlarged and broadened, thereby adding much to the power and dignity of the Bakufu. The feudal system was completed in Iyemitsu's reign. He died in 1651.

At the time of the Third Shogunate Government an anti-foreign agitation was started and the Island Empire was shut out from the rest of the world. After the death of the third Shogun Iyemitsu Tokugawa, his successors continued the anti-foreign attitude until the last days of the Shogunate Government.

The last Shogun, Yoshinobu Tokugawa, was well aware of the fact that under the existing circumstances it was well-nigh impossible for him to carry on the seclusion policy of his ancestors and to steer the ship of State independently

of the Imperial Court as in the past. In 1868 the last Shogun handed over the reins of Government to the Imperial Court. In view of the fact that the Tokugawa family had reigned in the country for three hundred years, the feudal Lords and their vassals were naturally opposed to the Sovereign rights being restored to the Imperial house. Bloody battles were fought between the troops of the Imperial Court and the Tokugawa family at Fushimi (Kyoto), Uyeno (Uyeno Park), Goryokaku (Hakodate) and other places of the country, resulting in the victory of the Imperial forces. Then Iyesato Tokugawa, Tayasu branch of the Tokugawa Shogun family succeeded Yoshinobu by the special favour of the H.I.M. the Emperor Meiji Tenuō and he was created a Peer with the title of Prince in July, 1884. He is now President of the House of Peers as well as of the Peers' Club and was decorated with the First-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, holding the Court rank of Jō-nii.

After the Restoration, Yoshinobu Tokugawa lived in retirement at Shidzuoka for several years and in 1897 he came up to Tokyo, where he established his mansion. In June, 1902, he was created a peer with the title of Prince. He died in 1910 and was succeeded by Prince Yoshihisa Tokugawa, one of his sons.

MARQUIS IKEDA NAKAHIRO.

THE Ikeda family had its origin in Emperor Seiwa Tennō, who ascended the Throne in 859, and who is the ancestor of the Minamoto family which, just like the White and Red Rose in England, had its antagonistic party, called the Taira family, whose banner was of red colour, while the Minamoto used a white banner. Yasumasa, the seventh descendant of Tsunemoto, founder of the Minamoto family, resided in Settsu province and assumed the family name of Ikeda. Noriyori Ikeda married the widow of Masatsura Kusunoki, whose son, Norimasa, was adopted to the Ikeda family. His grandson, Tsunetoshi, Lord of Kii province, had a son named Nobuteru, who was conspicuous among members of the family. During the time Nobunaga Oda assumed the Military Regency, Nobuteru Ikeda, descendant of Noriyori, served under him. Nobuteru was granted the Inuyama Castle in Owari province in the first year of the Genki Era (1053). Nobuteru, with his sons, fought many battles under Nobunaga Oda, who gave the father and sons the whole of Settsu province in appreciation of services rendered by them. In the 10th year of the Tenshō Era (1582, A.D.) Nobunaga Oda was suddenly attacked and killed by Mitsuhide Akechi,

who was in turn killed by Hideyoshi Toyotomi and Nobuteru. Several leading generals under Nobunaga Oda hated Hideyoshi and attempted to kill the latter. Nobuteru took the side of Hideyoshi and attacked these generals in opposition. Hideyoshi was so pleased with Nobuteru's action that he granted him the Ōgaki Castle in Mino province. Terumasa, son of Nobuteru, married a daughter of Iyeyasu Tokugawa.

Terumasa, under Hideyoshi, fought the enemy in various districts and in the 16th year of the Tenshō Era (1588) he was granted the Court rank of Ju-shii. Two years later he removed his headquarters to the Yoshida Castle in Mikawa province. After the memorable battle in Sekigahara, Terumasa Ikeda was granted by Iyeyasu Tokugawa a fief, from which 520,000 *koku* of rice is produced annually and appointed the Lord of Harima province.

Tadatsugu Ikeda, the second son, born between Terumasa Ikeda and a daughter of Iyeyasu Tokugawa, whose marriage was mentioned above, is the ancestor of the Ikeda family in Tottori prefecture. Tadatsugu was granted 280,000 *koku* of rice raised in Bizen province, and Tadao, younger brother of Tadatsugu, was given 63,000 *koku* of rice in Awaji province.

Terumasa died in the 18th year of the Keichō Era (1613, A.D.), when he was succeeded by his eldest son Toshitaka, who controlled Harima province. Prior to his death, Terumasa held the office of Sangi (Councillor) and the Court rank of Jō-zammi. In 1910, the late Emperor Meiji Tennō was pleased to raise his Court rank to Ju-nii.

Tadatsugu, who had blood relation with Iyeyasu Tokugawa, was granted Bizen province. He died in the first year of the Genna Era (1615, A.D.) when he was only 17 years old. He was succeeded by his younger brother, Tadao, who was granted a fief producing 320,000 *koku* of rice. He died in the ninth year of the Kanyei Era (1632) and was succeeded by Mitsunaka, his eldest son, whose headquarters were the Tottori Castle. In the 15th year of the Kanyei Era he was appointed Lord of Sagami province, the Court rank of Ju-shii being granted. In the second year of Showo Era (1653, A.D.) he was appointed Sakonye Shōshō. After his entry to the Tottori castle, he introduced reforms in local administration, enhancing the status of his clansmen and retainers and encouraging thrift among the local people. He further effected radical reforms into the local military administration, thereby laying the foundations of the clan which lasted over three hundred years. In the second year of the Keian Era (1649, A.D.) Mitsunaka built a shrine in memory of Iyeyasu Tokugawa near the Tottori. Throughout the Tokugawa Military Administration, lasting two hundred and fifty years, the Ikeda family was one of the powerful feudal Lords in the country. He died at the Tottori Castle in the sixth year of the Genroku Era (1693, A.D.).

Yoshinori Ikeda, the ninth descendant of Mitsunaka, was the fifth son of Nariaki Tokugawa, the Lord of Mito, who was the elder brother of Yoshinobu Tokugawa, the fifteenth and last Shogun of the Tokugawa Administration. Prior to the Restoration of 1868, Yoshinori Tokugawa advocated the restoration of the Imperial Court to power and played a conspicuous part in the Restoration. In the eighth year of the Meiji Era (1875) Yoshinori died in Kyoto, and in 1907 the late Emperor Meiji Tennō conferred

on him the high Court rank of Ju-ichii. In 1884, Terutomo Ikeda, son and heir of Yoshinori, was created a peer with the title of Marquis. In 1894 Terutomo Ikeda died when Nakahiro, fifth son of Yoshinobu Tokugawa, the fifteenth Shogun, was adopted by the Ikeda family. Graduating from the Military Cadet School in 1896, Marquis Nakashiro Ikeda was appointed Sub-Lieutenant of Infantry and later



MARQUIS N. IKEDA.

promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. During the late Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5 the Marquis contributed a large sum of money towards the military funds and was decorated with the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure. On account of ill-health he retired from military service in 1902 and was appointed a member of the House of Peers. In 1914 the Marquis was accorded the Court rank of Ju-zammi and is the present representative of the Ikeda family.

MARQUIS MAYEDA TOSHINARI.

THE Mayeda family originates from Michizane Sugawara, who was a famous statesman of profound learning in the reign of Emperor Uda Tennō, the fifty-ninth sovereign, and who was appointed posthumously Dajōdaijin (Premier) with the highest Court rank of Jō-ichii. In Kyoto there is a shrine called the Kitano Tenman-gu, erected in memory of the statesman. During

the Tenbun Era (from 1532 to 1554, A.D.) there lived Toshiharu Mayeda, Lord of Arako-mura, Aichi district, Owari province, who had six sons. The first son was named Toshihisa, the second Toshihiro, the third Toshikatsu, the fourth Toshiye, the fifth Nagayuki, and the sixth Hidesugu. Toshiye, the fourth son, was more sagacious and courageous than his brothers, and at the age of 14 years he

took part in warlike operations, in which he fought a duel with a commander of the enemy, who was overpowered and killed. In compliance with a suggestion of Nobunaga Oda, who then controlled Owari and neighbouring provinces, and who appreciated Toshiiye's gallantry in the battlefield, Toshiharu Mayeda caused Toshiiye to succeed his family, a practice seldom recorded in feudal days of old Japan. In the first year of the Genki Era (1570, A.D.), Nobunaga Oda granted Toshiiye the fief which raised 10,000 *koku* of rice in appreciation of his meritorious services, and in the early part of the Tenshō Era Nobunaga occupied Echizen and neighbouring provinces after a series of hard



MARQUIS T. MAYEDA.

fighters, in which Toshiiye played a conspicuous part. Nobunaga granted Toshiiye 33,000 *koku* of rice in appreciation of his distinguished services. Toshiiye then established his headquarters at the Nanao castle, in Noto province. Upon the untimely death of Nobunaga, Hideyoshi Toyotomi assumed the office of Military Regent and granted Toshiiye the provinces of Kaga, Noto and Etchu, producing over 1,000,000 *koku* of rice. In the 15th year of the Tenshō Era (1587, A.D.) Hideyoshi led a powerful army to Kyushu in order to subdue the Shimadzu family. Toshiiye was entrusted by Hideyoshi with the duty of guarding the Imperial Court in Kyoto against a possible uprising during Hideyoshi's absence from the seat of government. So great was the confidence of Hideyoshi in Toshiiye. After the

return to Kyoto of Hideyoshi from his expedition against the Shimadzu family, Toshiiye was appointed Gondainagon, with the Court rank of Ju-nii. Hideyoshi, prior to his death, summoned Toshiiye and Iyeyasu Tokugawa to his death-bed and entrusted them with the responsible task of controlling the State. Toshiiye was specially entrusted with the duty of looking after Hideyori, son and heir of Hideyoshi, who was then stationed at the Osaka castle, while Iyeyasu was entrusted with the duty of guarding Kyoto. During the life-time of Toshiiye, Iyeyasu could not carry out his ambitious scheme of grasping the reigns of military administration. In March of the fourth year of the Keichō Era (1599, A.D.) Toshiiye died at the age of sixty-two. In appreciation of distinguished services rendered by Toshiiye during his life-time, the Imperial Court granted the deceased warrior posthumous honour in the form of the Court rank of Ju-ichii. In the following year the memorable battle of the Sekigahara was fought between Iyeyasu Tokugawa and his opponents, resulting in the crushing defeat of the latter. Iyeyasu then assumed the Military Regency. The coat of armour worn by Toshiiye in the battlefield is still kept by the Mayeda family.

Toshinaga Mayeda, the second representative of this family, was the eldest son of Toshiiye, and followed his father in the campaign. He received many rewards from Nobunaga and Hideyoshi in recognition of his distinguished services, and died at the Takaoka castle, Etchu province, in May, 19th year of the Keichō Era (1614, A.D.). Prior to his death, the Imperial Court granted him the Court rank of Ju-nii and the office of Gondainagon. Toshitsune Mayeda, the third representative, and the fourth son of Toshiiye, succeeded the family because Toshinaga had no offspring. He held the office of Gonchunagon and the Court rank of Ju-nii.

The fifteenth representative of the family, Toshitsugu, played a conspicuous part in the Restoration of 1868, and in the 17th year of the Meiji Era (1884, A.D.) he was created a peer with the title of Marquis, and later decorated with the Second-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure holding the Court rank of Ju-nii. He died in the 33rd year of the Meiji Era (1900, A.D.). The sixteenth, and present representative, Marquis Toshinari Mayeda, is a young brother of Viscount Toshisada Mayeda and succeeded the house at the death of his adopted father. Graduating from the Military Staff College with honour in 1911, he was appointed a Captain in the Imperial army, and in 1913 he proceeded to Europe to study military science, returning home in 1916. Now the Marquis has the Court rank of Ju-shii and holds the Fifth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

MARQUIS NABESHIMA NAHOHIRO.

THE Nabeshima family originates from Kamatari Fujiwara (Nakatomi-no-Kamatari), who played a conspicuous part during the reign of Emperor Tenji, thirty-eighth sovereign. Coming through Uona Fujiwara and Hidesato Fujiwara, the latter of whom suppressed an uprising started by Taira-no-Masakado, there was Sukeyori Shōni, who resided in Hizen province, Kyushu, and who held an important office known as Shōni in the Dazai-fu, a local military government controlling Kyushu and providing against foreign incursion. The Nabeshima family is also a branch of the Ryūzōji family, which controlled Saga province, and resided at Nabeshima village, Hizen province, for generations, the family name being derived from the name of the village. In the latter days of the Ashikaga military administration the Shōni family was attacked by Yoshitaka Ōuchi, lord of Suwo and Nagato. The latter was, however, repulsed by Kiyohisa Nabeshima and his son, Kiyofusa, who were supported by Iyekane Ryūzōji. From then the Nabeshima family was in the ascendancy. Kiyofusa Nabeshima had two sons, Nobufusa and Nobushige, the latter of whom later changed his name to Naoshige. At that time the Nabeshima, Ōtomo and Shimadzu families struggled for supremacy. In 1570, A.D., Chikasada Ōtomo besieged the Saga castle, which was the headquarters of Takano-nobu Ryūzōji. Naoshige Nabeshima, by strategy, defeated the besiegers, with the result that Chikasada was killed in the engagement. After this victorious battle, Naoshige changed his family crest of Kenbishi to that of Gyoyō as a symbol of prosperity and longevity.

In the tenth year of the Tenshō Era (1582, A.D.), when Nobunaga Oda was besieged and killed by Mitsuhide Akechi, Naoshige saw that Hideyoshi Toyotomi would govern the country as military regent. Through Takakage Kobayakawa, Naoshige sent a messenger to Hideyoshi in Osaka to express his respect. Hideyoshi was greatly pleased with this and returned thanks. In the 15th year of the Tenshō Era (1587, A.D.), Hideyoshi sent an expedition against the Shimadzu family in Kyushu. Naoshige, as vanguard of the expedition, assaulted the Shimadzu force in Satsuma province, with the result that the latter suffered a crushing defeat. In appreciation of his meritorious service, Hideyoshi gave Naoshige and his son, Masaiye, the greater portion of Hizen province, where 350,000 *koku* of rice were raised. The Nabeshima family was thus admitted into the rank of Feudal Lords. In the first year of the Bunroku Era (1592, A.D.), when Hideyoshi sent an expedition to Korea, Naoshige, with his force, numbering 12,000,

joined the expedition. Together with Kiyomasa Katō, Naoshige proceeded as far as Hangyon province in North Korea. When Hideyoshi dispatched another expedition to Korea in the second year of the Keichō Era (1597, A.D.), Naoyoshi again joined the expedition. After the death of Hideyoshi, Iyeyasu Tokugawa gained supremacy over all the Feudal Lords in the country and thus provoked hatred on the part of Mitsunari Ishida and other generals in opposition. The latter even went so far as to contrive a plan against Iyeyasu. Thereupon, Naoshige, who was on intimate terms with Iyeyasu, hastened to Kyoto, where Iye-



LORD NAHOMASA (KANSO)
NABESHIMA.

yasu was then staying, and informed him of the plan. Iyeyasu highly appreciated Naoshige's friendly sentiments. In the fourth year of the Genna Era (1618, A.D.), Naoshige died at the age of 81. From then his descendants maintained the Lordship of the Saga clan in Kyushu until the last days of the Tokugawa Administration. During the siege by Iyeyasu Tokugawa, in 1614 and 1615, of the Osaka castle, where Hideyori Toyotomi, son and heir of Hideyoshi, was stationed, Katsushige Nabeshima, son and heir of Naoshige, remained in Hizen province to provide against the Shimadzu family in Satsuma province, Kyushu, who were then opposed to Iyeyasu. In the 14th year of the Kanyei Era (1637, A.D.) the Japanese believers in the Roman Catholic Religion in Hizen rose against the Tokugawa Administration, having established their headquarters

at the Hara castle at Shimabara. Katsushige joined the expedition sent by the Tokugawa Government against the insurgents and stormed the castle on February 27th, 1638, instead of the 28th of the month as pre-arranged. The castle was taken, but Katsushige was reprimanded by the Shogun Government because he ignored the appointed date. From the 17th year of the Kanyei, Katsushige, together with the Kuroda family in charge of the Fukuoka clan, was instructed by the Tokugawa Government to guard Nagasaki, which had been opened to foreign trade, and this important office was maintained by his descendants until the downfall of the Tokugawa regime. Katsushige



MARQUIS N. NABESHIMA.

held the office of an Imperial Chamberlain and the Court rank of Ju-shiii. He died in the third year of the Meireki Era (1657, A.D.)

Tadanao, son and heir of Katsushige, died early and was succeeded by his son, Mitsushige, who was appointed Lord of Tango province. His descendants maintained the office of Lord of either Tango or Shinano province for generations. From the days of Harumochi, the Lordship of Hizen province in Kyushu was granted the Nabeshima family by the Shogunate Government.

The greatness of the Nabeshima family was mainly due to the wisdom of Naoshige, the first Lord of the Saga clan, who was conspicuous among Feudal Lords in the country. He encouraged the principle of Bushido among his clansmen and left no stone unturned for the development of his clan.

In addition to Bushido, the Nabeshima family and the clansmen observed another doctrine, called the Hagakureshu (Flowers behind Young Leaves), which is a collection of golden words and views expressed by Shinyemon Yamamoto, a samurai who served under Mitsushige Nabeshima and who learned Chinese classics and other branches of science from Yasuzayemon Ishida, a faithful retainer of Katsushige Nabeshima. All samurai belonging to the Nabeshima family were generally known as the Hagakurebushi. The Hagakureshu sets forth, among other things, that the Bushido principle shall be strictly observed and exercised by the clansmen, that the clansmen shall always be ready to sacrifice their lives for the sake of their Lord, that they shall faithfully exercise filial duty towards their parents and that they shall, as far as possible, carry on benevolent acts for the benefit for others in and outside their clan.

Narimasa, the eleventh representative of the Nabeshima family, was a famous and enlightened Lord in the last days of the Tokugawa Administration. He was born at the residence of the Nabeshima family at Sakurada, Yedo (now Tokyo) on December 7th in the eleventh year of the Bunka Era (1814, A.D.). His name was later changed to Naomasa. In the eighth year of the Bunsei Era (1824, A.D.), he married Mōri-hime, a daughter of Iyenari Tokugawa, the eleventh Shogun.

A noteworthy fact was that Harumochi, the ninth representative for the Nabeshima family, constructed forts in Nagasaki on his own account against foreign incursions. This was because in the first year of the Bunka Era (1804) a Russian Envoy arrived in Nagasaki on a mission for establishing commercial relations with Japan and five years later a British warship penetrated Nagasaki. Having spent the greater portion of their property on the construction of forts, the Nabeshima family began to suffer financially, but by the enforcement of strict economy Narimasa managed to tide over the difficulty.

Upon the arrival of Commodore Perry at Uraga, during the Kayei Era, the country was thrown into a state of turmoil, one section of the public urging the importance of opening the country to international trade, while another insisted on shutting the coasts against foreigners. Among the clansmen of Saga were not a few who committed irregularities on account of their excessive patriotism. Narimasa, however, treated these outlaws in a liberal manner and was thus able to maintain peace in the districts under his jurisdiction. Among the bright youths in the Saga clan at the time were the late Count Taneomi Soyejima, the late Shinpei Eto, the late Count Takato Ōgi and Marquis Nobushige Okuma, ex-Premier. Narimasa, while encouraging all branches of military education in Japan, introduced

the Western civilization and established in Nagasaki a school where the Dutch language and medical science were taught. He further imported from Europe a number of guns and rifles, with which his clansmen were armed. After many years' experiments, he was successful in turning out guns, and this important branch of military science was disclosed to other clans. He also ordered from Holland a steamer which, on arrival in Japan, was called the *Denryu Maru* (electric current vessel) and which was the first steamship ever introduced to this country from the West.

In regard to the national defence programme, Narimasa submitted to Yoshinobu Tokugawa, the fifteenth and last Shogun, various plans, which were all accepted by the Shogun who, by way of appreciation, promoted him to the office of Sakonye-Shōshō. In the first year of the Ansei Era (1854, A.D.), the Shogun presented him with a sword, called Nagamitsu—a blade kept by the Shoguns for generations—in appreciation of his valuable service in constructing forts at the Kami-shima and Io-shima in Nagasaki. In the sixth year of the same Era, he was raised to the office of Sakonye-Chujō. Upon the Restoration of 1868, he was appointed the Gitei-kan (Councillor)

by the new Government and shortly afterwards he was raised to the office of Gonchunagon and granted the Court rank of Ju-nii. In the second year of the Meiji Era, he was appointed Chief of the Hokkaido Colonial Administration and the supreme office of Dainagon. On January 18th in the fourth year of the same era, he died at the age of fifty-eight. In the 44th year of the same era, the Emperor raised the Court rank of Narimasa to Jō-ichii in recognition of his great services to the State. In the second year of the present Taishō Era (1913), a bronze statue in memory of Narimasa was erected near the Matsubara Shrine, in Saga, under the auspices of Marquis Ōkuma, ex-Premier, and others. The Matsubara Shrine is established in memory of Naoshige, the first Lord of the Saga clan. Marquis Naohiro Nabeshima, the present representative of the family, was born on February 27th, 1846. He was created a peer with a title of Marquis in July, 1884. He is now a member of the House of Peers, Councillor of the Imperial Household; Councillor of the Japan Red Cross Society, Vice-Patron of the Imperial Japanese Society for Saving Life and Property from shipwreck and was decorated with the First-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure holding the Court rank of Jō-nii.

MARQUIS TOKUGAWA YORIMICHI.

THE Tokugawa family in Kishu originates from Yorinobu Tokugawa, the tenth son of Iyeyasu Tokugawa. Yorinobu was born on March 7th in the seventh year of the Keichō Era (1602, A.D.) and the following year he resided at the Mito castle in Hitachi province, receiving 250,000 *koku* of rice annually. In the 11th year of the same era, he was appointed Ukonye-Shōshō and granted the Court rank of Ju-shii. In the 15th year of the same era, he was appointed Military Governor of Suruga and Totomi provinces, receiving 500,000 *koku* of rice each year. In the 5th year of the Genna Era (1619, A.D.), he removed to Kishu or Kii province, governing the whole of Kishu and three districts of Ise province. Residing at the Wakayama castle, he received 550,000 *koku* of rice annually and was appointed Dainagon, the Court rank of Jō-nii being granted. He devoted his energy to the relief of distress of the local people who were suffering from the effects of warlike operations in the Keichō and Genna Eras, besides encouraging education, religious faith and productive industries. He further made representations to

the Bakufu Government as to the administration of the State and was generally regarded as a clever administrator in those days. In the 11th year of the Kanbun (1671, A.D.), he died at Wakayama.

Mitsusada Tokugawa, the second representative of the Tokugawa family, was the eldest son of Yorinobu and born on December 11th in the third year of the Kanbun Era (1663, A.D.). He was as sagacious as his father and even during the luxurious days of the Genroku Era a strict discipline was maintained among samurai class of Kishu. He held the high office of Daiuagon with the Court rank of Ju-ichii and died on August 8th in the second year of the Hōyō Era (1705, A.D.).

Tsunanori Tokugawa, the third representative of the family, was the eldest son of Mitsusada and was appointed Chunagon, with the Court rank of Ju-zammi. He died on May 14th in the second year of the Hōyō Era.

Yorimoto Tokugawa, the fourth representative of the family, was the younger brother of Tsunanori and appointed Sangi, the Court rank of Jō-zammi being granted. He

died on September 8th in the second year of the Hōyō Era when he was only 26 years old.

Yoshimune Tokugawa, the fifth representative of the family, was the fourth son of Mitsusada and born on April 11th in the 10th year of the Genroku Era (1697, A.D.). On April 30th in the first year of the Kyōhō Era (1716, A.D.), he was appointed the Eighth Shōgun of the Tokugawa Military Government and introduced reforms in various lines of administration. He died on June 20th in the first year of the Hōreki Era (1751, A.D.).



MARQUIS Y. TOKUGAWA.

Munenao Tokugawa, the sixth representative of the family, was a grandson of Yorinobu and encouraged fishery and other enterprises. He held the office of Dainagon and the Court rank of Ju-nii. He died on July 2nd in the seventh year of the Hōryaku Era (1757, A.D.).

Munenobu Tokugawa, the seventh representative of the family, was the eldest son of Munenao and held the office of Chunagon and the Court rank of Ju-zammi. He died on February 25th in the second year of the Meiwa Era (1765, A.D.).

Shigenori Tokugawa, the eighth representative of the family, was the second son of Munenobu and held the office

of Chunagon and the Court rank of Ju-zammi. He died on December 2nd in the 12th year of the Bunsei Era (1829, A.D.).

Harusada Tokugawa, the ninth representative of the family, was the second son of Munenao and held the office of Chunagon and the Court rank of Ju-zammi. He died on October 23rd in the first year of the Kansei Era (1789, A.D.).

Harutomi Tokugawa, the tenth representative of the family, was the second son of Shigenori and was appointed Dainagon, the Court rank of Ju-ichii being given him. He died on January 8th in the sixth year of the Kayei Era (1853 A.D.).

Nariyuki Tokugawa, the eleventh representative of the family, was the sixth son of Iyenari, the Eleventh Shōgun, and held the office of Dainagon and the Court rank of Jō-nii. He died on March 8th in the third year of the Kōka Era (1846, A.D.).

Narikatsu Tokugawa, the twelfth representative of the family, was the younger brother of Nariyuki and held the office of Dainagon and the Court rank of Ju-nii. He died on March 10th in the second year of the Kayei Era (1849, A.D.).

Yoshitomi Tokugawa, the thirteenth representative of the family, was the eldest son of Nariyuki and later appointed the Fourteenth Shōgun, holding the Court rank of Ju-ichii. He died at the age of 21.

Mochitsugu Tokugawa, the fourteenth representative of the family, was the seventh son of Raigaku Matsudaira and created a peer with the title of Marquis in 1884, when a system of peerage was first adopted in Japan. He died on August 20th in the 39th year of the Meiji Era (1906, A.D.).

Yorimichi Tokugawa, the present representative of the family, was born in June 27th 1872 and was adopted from the Tayasu branch of the Tokugawa family and upon the death of Mochitsugu he succeeded to the title of the deceased. He is a member of the House of Peers and has the Court rank of Jō-zammi. Among various enterprises started by him is the Nanki Bunko, a well-known library in Tokyo, and he was presented with a medal with blue ribbon by the Imperial Court in appreciation of services rendered by him to the State and people.

MARQUIS YAMANOUCHI TOYOKAGE.

THE Yamanouchi family is descended from Kamatari Fujiwara, who held the supreme office known as Taishokukwan during the reign of Emperor Tenji Tennō, who ascended the Throne in 1328 in the Japanese chro-



LORD KADZUTOYO YAMANOUCHI.

nology, or 668, A.D. Toshimichi Sudo, the tenth descendant of Kamatari, resided at Yamanouchi, Sagami province, and the family name was changed to Yamanouchi. During the uprising of the Hōgen Era (1156, A.D.), Toshimichi Sudo, together with his son and heir, Toshitsuna Sudo, fought on the side of Minamoto-no-Yoshitomo and won a brilliant victory over the rebels. In the disturbance of the Heiji Era (1159 in the Western calendar) Toshimichi Sudo, with his son, again took the side of Yoshitomo, who was defeated, with the result that both the father and his son died in Kyoto from the effects of their wounds. Tsunetoshi Sudo, younger brother of Toshitsuna Sudo, served under Minamoto-no-Yoritomo, the first Military Regent of the Kamakura Period, and was appointed the local Governor of Iga and Ise provinces. His descendants resided in Owari, Tōtōmi, Sagami, Mino, Mutsu, Echizen, Tamba, Harima, Bingo and Iyo provinces. During the Tembun and Yeiroku Eras (from 1532 to 1559, A.D.) there lived in Owari province, Moritoyo Yamanouchi (Tajima-no-Kami) who, in co-operation with Nobuyasu (Ise-no-Kami), a faithful retainer of Oda Nobunaga, defeated his enemy. In the second year of the Yeiroku Era (1559, A.D.) Moritoyo Yamanouchi committed suicide at the Iwakura

castle, Owari province, having been defeated by his foe. His son and heir, named Kadzutoyo Yamanouchi, served under Toyotomi Hideyoshi who, after assuming the office of Military Regent, sent an expedition to Korea with a view to conquering the Asiatic Continent. He was a man of great talent and energy, and he gradually raised his position until he was appointed the Lord of the Kakegawa castle in Tōtōmi province, being granted 50,000 *koku* of rice as his annual allowance. After the death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, Kadzutoyo Yamanouchi became a retainer of Tokugawa Iyeyasu, the first Shogun of the Tokugawa Government. In the memorable battle at Sekigahara, in which Iyeyasu totally crushed his enemy, Kadzutoyo Yamanouchi played a most important part, and it is no exaggeration to say that if Kadzutoyo had not lived Iyeyasu Tokugawa might not have won a decisive victory and established the Tokugawa Shogun Government, which lasted two hundred and fifty years. After the Sekigahara engagement, Kadzutoyo Yamanouchi was granted 202,600 *koku* of rice annually in



TOYOSHIGE (YODO) YAMANOUCHI.

appreciation of services rendered to the first Shogun. Kadzutoyo then resided in Tosa province, and encouraged militarism among his vassals and the inhabitants in the province and other districts in Shikoku in order to face an emergency. Kadzutoyo, having no heir to succeed him,

adopted Tadayoshi, a son of his younger brother, named Yasutoyo. Later, Tadayoshi married the adopted daughter of the first Shogun, Tokugawa Iyeyasu. Kadzutoyo died on September 20th in the 10th year of the Keichō Era (1605). Tadayoshi, like Kadzutoyo, was an enlightened personage and encouraged trade, industry and fishery. Further, he sent many tradesmen to Nagasaki, the only open port in Japan at the time, to trade with Westerners. Nor was this all. He encouraged education and spread among the people of Tosa province and neighbouring districts the doctrine of patriotism.



MARQUIS T. YAMANOUCHI.

Toyosuke, the tenth representative of the family, devised measures for the improvement of administration and Iyenari, the Eleventh Shogun of the Tokugawa Military Government, appointed him Sakonye-Shōshō in appreciation of service rendered by him to the State. Sakonye-Shōshō is far superior in rank to Jijū (Chamberlain to the Throne) which office was hereditarily maintained by his ancestors from the inauguration of the Yamanouchi family.

Toyoshige, the fiteenth representative of the family, was as sagacious as Toyosuke and he sought the opinion of scholars of the day, among them Toko Fujita, Toyo Yoshida and Yoshikadzu Konami, in dealing with affairs of the State. with the visit to Uraga of Commodore Perry's Squadron, the country was thrown into a state of turmoil and Toyoshige, like other patriots, was greatly concerned over the situation and advanced various suggestions for the sake of

the Shogunate Government. In the sixth year of the Ansei Era (1859, A.D.), Toyoshige retired from official life and was succeeded by Toyonori. He then lived in retirement at Samedzu, near Shinagawa. The pressure brought upon the State by various foreign countries at the time was so great that he was specially asked by the Imperial Court and Shogunate Government to assume office again for the sake of the country. He played the part of go-between in all affairs between the Throne and the Shogun. Seeing that the Shogunate Administration had lost the confidence of the people, Toyoshige thought that the time had at last come for the Imperial Court to recover the Sovereignty and sent his faithful retainers, Shojiro Goto and Takachika Fukuoka, to the Shogunate Office in order to persuade Shogun Yoshinobu to hand over the reins of Government to the Imperial House. Shogun Yoshinobu accepted this advice and thus the Restoration of 1868 was successfully carried out. That Toyoshige played an important part in the Restoration was proved by the fact that in 1889, when the constitution of Japan was first promulgated, the late Emperor Meiji Tennō sent his representative to the tomb of Toyoshige to report the great event. He died in 1872. Later posthumous honour was granted the deceased in the form of the Court rank of Ju-ichii.

The Restoration of 1868 was mainly effected by the Satsuma, Choshu and Tosa clans, the latter of which was under charge of the Yamanouchi family. Prior to his death, he was decorated by the late Emperor Meiji Tennō with the Second-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

Toyonori, the sixteenth representative of the family, was born in 1846 in the Kochi castle, Tosa province. He was the eleventh son of the 12th Feudal Lord Toyosuke. He was created Marquis in July, 1884, in recognition of his predecessor's distinguished services. The Marquis passed away in July, 1886. Prior to his death the Emperor raised him to the Court rank of Ju-nii, and decorated him with the Second-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun. The late Marquis participated in the Government affairs after the Restoration and his services were also meritorious, especially in the Satsuma rebellion of 1877.

Marquis Toyokage Yamaouchi, son and heir of Toyonori, is the present representative of the family. During the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5, he contributed a large sum of money to the war funds and after the close of the war he was decorated with the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun. Graduating from the Military Cadet School in 1899, he was appointed a Sub-Lieutenant in the Infantry of the Imperial Bodyguard. In the same year he was appointed a member of the House of Peers, and on April 6th, 1901, he married Sachi-ko, the eldest daughter of H.I.H. Field Marshal Prince Fushimi. In 1902 he was

promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and the following year he was attached to the General Staff Office. He then entered the Military Staff College. During the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, he worked under Field Marshal Prince Yamagata, then Chief of the Staff Office, and in the summer of 1905 he accompanied Prince Yamagata to Manchuria to inspect the battlefields. In 1905, he was decorated with the Fifth-class Military Order of Golden Kite and the Third-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure in recognition of his service as a staff officer. In October, 1906, he was ordered to proceed to France for the study

of military science. In 1909, when T.I.H. Prince and Princess Nashimoto visited Europe, Marquis Toyokage Yamanouchi was ordered by the Imperial Court to join the suite of the Prince and Princess. Accompanying their Highnesses, he visited Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium and other countries. On his return to Tokyo in 1910, he was promoted to the rank of Major and placed on the retired list on account of illness. The following year he was appointed Gentleman-in-Waiting in the "Jakō-Hall" in the Palace, which post he now holds.

COUNT TODO TAKATSUGU.

THE Tōdō family originates from Emperor Temmu Tennō, the Fortieth Sovereign, who ascended the Throne in 672. Conspicuous among the ancestors of the family was Takatora Tōdō who served under Hideyoshi Toyotomi and who rendered distinguished services in various campaigns. During the Bunroku Era, from 1592 to 1595, Takatora followed the first expedition sent against Korea by Hideyoshi and upon the return of the expedition Takatora was granted a fief producing 70,000 *koku* of rice in Iyo province, in recognition of his meritorious services. In the second year of the Keichō Era (1597, A.D.) when Hideyoshi sent another expedition to Korea, Takatora again joined it as a commander and after the return of the expedition he was granted an additional fief producing 10,000 *koku* of rice. After the death of Hideyoshi, Takatora sided with Iyeyasu Tokugawa, the First Shogun of the Tokugawa Military Administration, with whom he had been on intimate terms before Hideyoshi died. At the memorable battle at Sekigahara in the fifth year of the Keichō Era (1600, A.D.), Takatora rendered distinguished services in crushing the enemy of Iyeyasu, who, after the campaign, granted him a fief producing 320,000 *koku* of rice in the provinces of Ise and Iga. The name of Takatora Tōdō is well-known among all classes of the people at the present time. Through eleven ancestors comes the present representative of the family, Takatsugu

Tōdō, who was born on July 27th, 1884, and succeeded his father, Count Takakiyo Tōdō, on January 8th, 1890. During the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5, he donated



COUNT T. TŌDŌ.

¥2,840 to the funds in aid of bereaved families of soldiers either killed or wounded in the campaign. He holds the Court rank of Ju-shii, and the office of Chamberlain.

COUNT TOKUGAWA SATOMICHI.

COUNT TOKUGAWA, SATOMICHI, was born on November 19th, 1872, in Tokyo, and during his boyhood was called Eijiro Tokugawa.



COUNT S. TOKUGAWA.

His family is a branch of the Tokugawa family which is traced down to Tsunemoto Minamoto, a grandson of the

Emperor Seiwa Tennō. Shiro (Yoshisuye), a descendant of Tsunemoto, settled at a village in Kotsuke province and for the first time assumed the family name of Tokugawa. Ieyasu Tokugawa, the sixteenth descendant of the founder of the Tokugawa family, was, it is well known, one of the greatest generals this country had ever produced, and founded the Shogunate.

The eighth Shogun, Yoshimune Tokugawa, had several sons, the fourth of whom, Munetada Tokugawa, was detached from the main family and founded a separate family, popularly called Hitotsubashi. The new family was given a large fief by the main family, besides having the privilege of succeeding the Shoguns whenever they had no son of their own.

The ninth descendant of the branch line, Mochiharu Tokugawa, was the last feudal lord of the line, and held the Court rank of Jo-nii. His fourth son is the present Count.

In April, 1884, the present Count inherited his father's title and assumed the present name, when he was granted the Court rank of Ju-goi. In July of the same year he was granted audience by the late Emperor Meiji Tennō for the first time on the occasion of his inheritance of the family title, and created Count.

In 1896 he was promoted in Court rank. Another promotion followed in December, 1900. At present Count Satomichi Tokugawa holds the Court rank of Ju-zammi.

VISCOUNT ARIMA SUMIAKI.

THE Arima family had its origin in Kamatari Fujiwara, who held a supreme Court rank, known as Taishokukan, in the reign of Emperor Tenji Tennō, who ascended the Throne in 668. In Iyo province, there lived Sumitomo Fujiwara who was the direct ancestor of the Arima family. During the Kamakura military administration Tsunezumi Fujiwara, descendant of Sumitomo, removed to Hizen province, Kyushu, and established his headquarters at Kuchinotsu, Takaku district, in the province. He was later appointed magistrate of Arima in the province and the family name was changed to Arima. A castle, called the Hinoye castle, was afterwards erected at Arima. Tadazumi, younger brother of Tsunezumi, lived at Ōmura, Sonogi district, Hizen province, and was the ancestor of the present Count Ōmura. Suminao,

Lord of Echizen province, who was the youngest brother of Tsunezumi, resided at Shimabara, Kyushu, and established a house called the Shimabara family.

Tsunezumi Fujiwara is historically regarded as the first representative of the Arima family. The second representative was named Tomozumi, and the third representative Iyezumi who, having no children, was succeeded by his younger brother, called Tsurazumi, who was thus made the fourth representative of the family. In the eleventh year of the Bunyei Era (1274, A.D.) and the fourth year of the Koan Era (1281), Kyushu and other districts of Western Japan were twice invaded by Mongolian forces. Tsurazumi, with Hachiro Nagata and other retainers, faced the invaders, as did other Lords in Western Japan. The son and heir of

Tsurazumi was named Sadazumi, being the fifth representative of the family. On his death, he was succeeded by Sumitoki, his uncle, as the sixth representative. At this time Emperor Go-Daigo Tennō returned home from the Oki Island, where his Majesty had been. Thereupon Yoshisada Nitta, a famous loyalist, raised an army in order to protect the Emperor and crush Takauji Ashikaga. In Kyushu, Taketoshi Kikuchi also raised an army in the cause of the Imperial Court and fought Takauji Ashikaga, but was defeated. The Arima family assisted Kikuchi in the campaign against Ashikaga. During the reign of Emperor Kameyama Tennō, Yoshimitsu Ashikaga sent a strong force to Kyushu for the purpose of suppressing various Lords who were against him. The Arima family, together with Shimadzu, Ōmura, and other Lords in Kyushu faced the Ashikaga army, but was defeated.

Sumitoki was succeeded by Mitsuzumi, the seventh representative, whose son, named Ujizumi, was appointed Lord of Hizen province, being the eighth representative. Takazumi, the ninth representative, fought the Ōmura family and took possession of the Imatomi and Yoshitake castles. Takazumi then assaulted the Matsuura family and occupied the Sasa and other castles belonging to the latter. In addition to Takaku district, which was originally attached to the Arima family, Takazumi secured the two districts of Fujizu and Kijima as a result of victory. Takazumi was succeeded by Sumimoro Shimabara, Lord of Echizen province, a branch of the Arima family, as the tenth representative, because the son and heir of Takazumi was still a mere child. Later, Sumimoro retired and was succeeded by Haruzumi, the son and heir of Takazumi, as the eleventh representative. During the Tenbun Era, Sōrin Ōtomo, of Buzen province, was so powerful that he occupied the greater portion of Kyushu, while the Shimadzu family maintained two per cent. of Kyushu, the balance being held by the Arima, Ryuzōji, Tahara, Akidzuki, Takahashi and Tsuchimochi families. In the 14th year of the Tenbun Era (1545, A.D.), Haruzumi Arima fought the Ryuzōji family at Fujizu, with the result that the latter suffered a crushing defeat. Haruzumi thus controlled six districts of Mine, Kanzaki, Saga, Kijima, Fujitsu and Takaku, from which 310,000 *koku* of rice was raised annually. At Arima is another castle called the Haru castle, the work on which was completed in the days of Harunobu Arima. Among leading retainers of Haruzumi Arima were Nagayoshi Mihakano, in charge of the Saga castle, Shimotsuke Fukaye, in charge of the Fukaye castle, Kanmotsu Taguchi, in charge of the Sagino castle, Awaji Chichiishi, in charge of the Chichiishi castle, Hyobu Yamada, in charge of the Koga castle, Goyemon Nishi in charge of the Moriyama castle, and Umasuke Antoku, in

charge of the Mine castle. Haruzumi was succeeded by his son, Yoshisada, as the 12th representative. A daughter of Yoshisada married a son of Takanobu Ryuzōji. In the 12th year of the Eiroku Era (1569, A.D.) the Suko and Saga castles, belonging to the Arima family, were assaulted and seized by Takanobu Ryuzōji. The following year the Yokozora castle at Fujitsu was besieged and captured by Takanobu. Yoshisada was subsequently succeeded by his son, Yoshizumi, the 13th representative. Yoshizumi, having no offspring, was succeeded by his younger brother, Harunobu, the 14th representative. In the 12th year of the Tenshō Era (1584, A.D.), Takanobu Ryuzōji, with a



VISCOUNT S. ARIMA.

strong force, assaulted Harunobu Arima, who, however, defeated the invaders by means of strategy. In the 14th year of the Tenshō Era, Hideyoshi Toyotomi sent an expedition against the Shimadzu family, which, after a battle, surrendered. The Arima family also surrendered to Hideyoshi. In the first year of the Bunroku Era (1592, A.D.), when Hideyoshi sent a powerful expedition against Korea, Harunobu Arima belonged to the army under Yukinaga Konishi, a General of the expeditionary forces, and landed at Fusan. In the second expedition sent by Hideyoshi, in the fourth year of the Bunroku Era, Harunobu also followed the expedition and penetrated Chholla, Kyongsang and Chkungchong provinces. Hideyoshi died in the second year of the Keichō Era (1597, A.D.), and on receipt of the news of his death the expedition returned home. Acting under instructions from

Iyeyasu Tokugawa, the first Shogun of the Tokugawa Government, Harunobu Arima attacked a Portuguese merchantman in Nagasaki on December 12th, the 14th year of the Keichō Era (1609, A.D.) and burnt the vessel. At that time there were in Kyushu many Japanese Christians, among them the Ōtomo, Arima, Shimadzu, Ōmura and Ito families.

A noteworthy fact was that the Arima, Ōtomo and Ōmura families sent delegates to Rome in order to express their respect to the Pope. The delegation comprised Yoshitaka Ito, Seizayemon Chichiishi and two others, who left Nagasaki for Rome on a Portuguese sailing-vessel on January 31st in the 10th year of the Tenshō Era (1582, A.D.), and returned home safely on June 20th in the 18th year of the same Era, thus spending eight years in the execution of the mission. During the Tenshō and Keichō Era large vessels were owned by many Daiinyo, among them Kiyomasa Kato, Naoshige Nabeshima, Harunobu Arima, Takanobu Matsuura, and Yoshihisa Shimadzu who navigated as far as Siam and other quarters.

Harunobu was impeached by his foe that he was a Christian, that he contemplated destroying the Daibutsu in Kyoto and the port of Nagasaki. Having failed to prove his innocence, he had his fief confiscated by the Shogunate Government and the result was that he committed suicide. He was succeeded by his son, Naozumi, who was granted by the Government a fief producing 40,000 *koku* of rice annually, the Hinoye castle at Arima being fixed as his headquarters.

Naozumi Arima, the 15th representative, was on intimate terms with Iyeyasu Tokugawa. In the 19th year of the Keichō Era he was transferred to Agata, Usuki district, Hyuga province. In the 14th year of the Kanyei Era (1637, A.D.), Japanese Christians in western Kyushu rose against the Tokugawa Administration and occupied the Haru castle in Hizen province formerly belonging to the Arima family. Naozumi, together with his son and heir, Yasuzumi, took the side of the

Tokugawa Administration and assaulted the insurgents, who were ultimately suppressed. Naozumi was succeeded by Yasuzumi, the 16th representative. In January of the first year of the Kanbun Era (1661, A.D.) the Imperial Palace buildings in Kyoto were partially damaged by fire and Yasuzumi was appointed a member of the commission for re-erecting the Imperial buildings. The following year the work on the buildings was completed and then Yasuzumi retired from active service, being succeeded by Kiyozumi, the 17th representative. On account of his alleged maladministration, due to irregularities committed by his retainers, he was in 1691 transferred to Itoegawa, Echigo province, where 50,000 *koku* of rice was produced. In May, 1695, he was again transferred to the Maruoka castle in Echizen province, his new fief producing the same quantity of rice. Passing Mazumi, the 18th representative, Takazumi, the 19th representative and Masazumi, the 20th representative, Nazumi, the 21st representative, was commissioned by the Shogun with the riparian work in Owari, Mino, Ise and other districts. After Norizumi, the 22nd representative, there were Haruzumi, the 23rd representative, and Michizumi, the 24th representative. Before and after the Restoration of 1868, Michizumi played an important part in the cause of the Imperial House and was created a peer with the title of Viscount in 1884, when the peerage was first inaugurated in Japan. He died on May 24th, 1903, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sumiaki, the present representative of the Arima family. The Viscount was born on January 3rd, 1868. Graduating from the Agricultural College, he entered the military service as a one year volunteer and was appointed a Sub-Lieutenant in the cavalry corps. In 1900 he was appointed a Chamberlain to the Crown Prince and in 1909 was appointed the Master of the Household of H.I.H. Prince Higashi-Kuni-no-Miya. Now the Viscount has the Court rank of Jō-shii and holds the Fifth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure. The Viscount was one of the Enthronement Commissioners.

VISCOUNT MIMUROTO MASAMITSU.

THE Mimuroto family had its origin in Kamatari Fujiwara. Masamitsu, a descendant of Kamatari Fujiwara, founded a family named Mimuroto. The second representative of the family was Sukenori; the third, Sukekata; the fourth, Mitsumura; the fifth, Katamitsu and the sixth was Takemitsu Mimuroto, who was granted the Court rank of Ju-go'i in the second year of the Tempō Era (1831, A.D.). In the second year of the Ansei Era (1855, A.D.)

he was granted the Court rank of Jō-zammi. In the 15th year of the Meiji Era (1882, A.D.), he was appointed a high official at the Kyoto Detached Palace, and in 1884 he was created a peer with the title of Viscount, the Court rank of Ju-nii being granted. In 1893, he had the Court rank raised by one degree, namely to Jō-nii. He died on August 3rd, 1903. Prior to his death he had the Court rank raised to Ju-ichii. He was 80 years old at the time

of this death. Masamitsu, the present representative of the family, was born on November 9th, 1842. He was decorated with the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred

son of the Hon. Harumitsu Mimuroto. He has been decorated with the Fifth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure and held various offices in the Imperial Household. In 1895, he was appointed Inspector of the Treasury Depart-



VISCOUNT M. MIMUROTO.

Treasure and he has the Court rank of Ju-nii and the office of the Ritualist of the Great Imperial Shrine at Ise. His grandson, Yukimitsu, was born on January 9th, 1873, and a



HON. Y. MIMUROTO.

ment in the Imperial Household, in 1908 he was made the Secretary of the Works Bureau of the Imperial Household, and in May, 1916, appointed Secretary of H.I.M. the Empress Household. He has the Court rank of Ju-goi.

VISCOUNT MORI MOTOKATSU.

THE Mori family originates from Motonari Mori, Lord of Mutsu Province, who is a well-known figure in Japanese History and has blood relations with Prince Mori.

Hidemoto Mori, the first representative of the family, was appointed Commander of the Expedition sent to Korea several centuries ago when he was only fifteen years old.

In the third year of the Keichō Era (1598, A.D.) Terumoto, father of Hidemoto, built a castle called the Katsuyama-jo at Chōfu, Nagato province, where he resided. In the campaign in Osaka in the first year of the Genna Era (1615, A.D.) he rendered meritorious service.

As Terumoto had two other sons, Hidemoto established



VISCOUNT MORI'S RESIDENCE, CHŌFU,
NAGATO PROVINCE.

a house of his own, from which the present Mori family originates. He received a fief which produced 50,000 *koku* of rice.

Mototoshi, the thirteenth descendant of Hidemoto, was a loyalist and rendered distinguished services before and after the Restoration of 1868. In 1871, he proceeded to England for the prosecution of his studies and returned home in 1874. In 1884 he was created a peer with the title of Viscount. In November, 1902, when military manoeuvres were carried on in Kumamoto, Kyushu, his residence at Chōfu was used by the late Emperor Meiji Tennō as his headquarters.

Motokatsu Mori, the present representative of the family, was born in June, 1877. In 1902, he entered the military service as one year volunteer and followed the campaign of the late Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 as a Sub.-Lieutenant. After the war he was decorated with the Sixth Class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, being placed on the retired list. On the occasion of the enthronement of the present Emperor at Kyoto in November, 1915, he had the honour of attending the grand ceremony as the representative of the peers holding the title of Viscount. He holds the Court rank of Ju-shii.

V I S C O U N T S O M A A R I T A N E .

THE Sōma family originates from Yoshimasa, second son of Taira-no-Takamochi (ancestor of the Taira family), grandson of Katsurahara Shinnō, who was a son of Emperor Kwammu Tenuō. Yoshimasa had a son named Masakado (Kojiro Sōma), who is a well-known figure in Japan's history. Morotsune, eleventh descendant of Masakado, played a conspicuous part in an expedition sent by Minamoto-no-Yoritomo, founder of the Kamakura Govern-

territory in Shimosa and the Namekata, Uta and two other districts in Ōshu.

During the time Takauji Ashikaga was in the ascendancy Shigetane and his son Chikatane, served under him. Chikatane was appointed Governor of the Dewa district in appreciation of services rendered by him in crushing Takauji's enemy. In addition to the seven districts in Ōshu, he continued to govern the Sōma district in Shimosa province. In the 17th year of the Yeishō Era (1520, A.D.), Akitane Sōma, sixth descendant of Chikatane, succeeded the family and was appointed Lord of Sanuki province.

In the 18th year of the Tenshō Era (1590), when Hideyoshi Toyotomi attacked Hōjō in Odawara, Yoshitane Sōma, second descendant of Akitane, was appointed Lord of Nagato province and took the side of Hideyoshi, who specially granted him an interview. When Hideyoshi sent an expedition to Korea Yoshitane was in charge of the headquarters which were established at Nagoya, Hizen province, Kyushu.

In the memorable battle at Sekigahara in the 5th year of the Keichō Era (1600, A.D.), Yoshitane took the side of Mitsunari Ishida and fought against Iyeyasu Tokugawa, who, after the battle, assumed the title of the First Shogun of the Tokugawa Government. Having been defeated at the Sekigahara battle, Yoshitane had his fief confiscated by Iyeyasu Tokugawa. Masamune Date asked Iyeyasu to restore Yoshitane's property, but in vain. On the occasion of the birthday of Iyemitsu, son of the Shogun Hidetada, in the ninth year of the Keichō Era (1604, A.D.), Toshitane, son of Yoshitane, had his father's fief restored by special favour of the Shogun and he had his headquarters at the



SITE OF THE CASTLE AT NAKAMURA,
IWAKI PROVINCE.

ment, against Yasuhira Fujiwara in Ōshu, in North-eastern Japan. In addition to the five districts of Sōma, Okada, Sashima, Inba and Katsushika in Shimosa province, over which the Sōma family governed at the time, Morotsune Sōma was granted the Namekata district in Ōshu in appreciation of meritorious services rendered by him in defeating Yasuhira Fujiwara. During the reign of Emperor Go-Daigo Tennō, Shigetane Sōma, sixth descendant of Morotsune, removed to Ōshu, where he established a castle, called the Kotaka-jō, as his stronghold. He governed the

Nakamura castle. A noteworthy fact is that under his clever administration the status of the living of the people in his territory was enhanced and the resources in the territory increased, so much so that the people suffered little or no damage from the effects of famines in later years. For instance: rice raised from the various districts over which the Sōma family governed, was 60,000 *koku* annually, and during the Genroku Era this was increased to 100,000 *koku* as a result of the cultivation of virgin forest land. At that time the people in his territory were rich compared with those in other provinces. This was because the Sōma family encouraged agricultural and other productive

enterprises. Among special products raised in his territory at the present time is the famous earthen ware called Sōma-yaki.

Prior to the Restoration of 1868, Tomotane Sōma advocated the necessity of reviving the Sovereign power, and sent his representative to Kyoto to convey his views to the Imperial Court. After the Restoration, Tomotane was granted the Court rank of Ju-shii, and later created a peer with the title of Viscount.

Aritane Sōma, younger brother of Tomotane, the present representative of the family, was born on September 29th, 1863, succeeding the House in 1892, and has the Court rank of Ju-zammi.

VISCOUNT TOZAWA MASAOTO.

THE Tozawa family belongs to the Taira family and originates from Taira-no-Sadamori. During the uprising of the Hogen Era (1156, A.D.), Tadamura, the father of Michimasa, took the side of the Retired Emperor Sutoku and opposed the force of the Taira family. The Retired Emperor's force suffered a crushing defeat and Tadamura, together with his eldest son, was executed at the hands of Kiyomori Taira. The wife of Tadamura, who was pregnant at the time, took refuge in the house of her father, Koremura Fujiwara, who held the office of Dainagon. Pressed hard by Kiyomori, who was anxious to destroy all the members of Tadamura, Morikage Taguchi, a faithful vassal of Koremura Fujiwara, killed his daughter and took the latter's remains to Kiyomori, contending that he had killed the widow of Tadamura. Kiyomori was thus deceived and Tadamura's wife made her escape to Owa, Yoshino district, Yamato province, where she delivered a boy baby who was named Hiramori. On reaching age, the latter made up his mind to revenge the death of his father, and with the help of Yoshinaka Kiso he assaulted Kiyomori and his force, with the result that the latter were defeated. Hiramori was appointed Lord of Hida province and granted the Court rank of Ju-goi. He became disgusted with the autocratic actions of Yoshinaka, resigned office and then retreated so far to Iwate district, Mutsu province in North-eastern Japan. Thus he settled at Tozawa in the province and changed his name from Owa to Tozawa. In the first year of the Shōji Era (1199, A.D.) he died and was succeeded by his son, Kanemori, who was appointed Lord of Hida province. In the 18th year of the Tenshō Era (1590, A.D.) when Hideyoshi Toyotomi attacked Ujimasa Hojō, 11th descendant of Kanemori, Moriyasu was the first to arrive at Hideyoshi's headquarters at Shimada. Masamori, a son of Moriyasu,

followed Iyeyasu Tokugawa when he attacked Kagekatsu Uyesugi at Aidzu and did a heroic deed. Masamori was thus granted various privileges in appreciation of his service. Upon the establishment of a Military Government by Iyeyasu Tokugawa, the Tozawa family served under it and received a fief which produced 40,000 *koku* of rice,



VISCOUNT M. TOZAWA.

which was afterwards increased to 68,200 *koku*. In the first year of the Kanyei Era (1624, A.D.) Masamori constructed the castle at Shinjō in Uzen province as his headquarters. Prior to and after the Restoration of 1868, Masazane Tozawa rendered meritorious service in the cause of the Imperial House and was created a peer with the title of Viscount. He died in 1896 and was succeeded by Masaoto, the present representative of the family, who has the Court rank of Jū-goi.

MR. ANDO KENSUKE.

MR. ANDO, KENSUKE, was born at Hane-mura, in Tosa province, in January, 1857, as the first son of Mr. Tsunenoeuke Ando. From his childhood he was fond of study. In 1872, he came up to Tokyo and studied the Russian language at the Nicholai school. He entered



MR. K. ANDO.

the Foreign Language School in September, 1874, but in the following year he left the school, and later entered Mr. Nakaye's school, where he studied the French language. In April, 1876, he was appointed First-class Secretary to the Japanese Consulate at Korsakoff, Russia, and after

holding various posts he was appointed Procurator of the Nagoya Appeal Court in July, 1887. In 1890, he was promoted to Chief Procurator of the Gifu Local Court. Subsequently, he occupied the posts of Chief Procurator of the Mayebashi, the Kumamoto and the Yokohama Local Courts until he was promoted Governor of Toyama prefecture in April, 1896, winning much popularity in that post. In 1898, he was appointed Governor of Chiba prefecture, and in August of the same year he was relieved of his post, later being nominated to the Presidency of the Narita Fire Insurance Co., and to that of the Uyeda Smokeless Coal Mining Co. In 1903, he was returned to the House of Representatives from Toyama prefecture, and in 1904 was made Governor of Aichi prefecture. In April, 1906, he was decorated with the Third-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun in recognition of his services to the State in connection with the Russo-Japanese War. In 1909, he resigned the Governorship and in the following year organized the Korean Seas Fishery Co., of which he became President. In 1911, when the Saionji Cabinet was formed, he was appointed Governor of Nagasaki prefecture, of which post he was relieved in 1912. In March, 1913, he was appointed Governor of Niigata prefecture. In April, 1914, he resigned the post and became Mayor of Yokohama. During his Governorship in various provinces he had many friends, and fulfilled his duties with admirable courage and skill, alike indifferent to praise or censure.

Address:—Shimo-Osaki, Osaki-machi, Ebara-gori, Tokyo-fu.

DR. AOYAMA TANEMICHI.

DR. AOYAMA, TANEMICHI, is the Dean of the Medical College in the Tokyo Imperial University. He was born in May, 1859, as the third son of the late Mr. Kagemichi Aoyama, a samurai of the Nayeki Clan. In his youth he was fond of study and when the Tokyo University was founded by the Government after the Imperial Restora-

tion he entered the Medical College of the university and studied medicine.

On his graduation from the college with honours he was despatched to Germany to perfect his study of internal diseases. In 1887, just after his return home, he was appointed Professor of Medicine in the Tokyo Imperial

University and had charge of the chair of internal diseases. A few years later he was given the degree of Igakuhakushi, or Doctor of Medicine.

He had charge of the University Hospital for a number of years, and though he later assumed the Deanery of the Medical College and resigned the direction of the hospital he still controls one of the internal diseases departments in the hospital.

He has been Dean of the Medical College for over ten years, and some time ago, when the Government Institute for the Investigation of Epidemic Diseases was transferred to the charge of the Department of Education and Dr. Kitazato resigned from it, he additionally took charge of this.

Years ago, when black plague was prevalent, Dr. Aoyama was despatched to Hongkong, in company with Dr. Kitazato, and personally investigated the cause of the epidemic. Almost simultaneously with Dr. Kitazato he discovered the pest bacteria. He holds the Court rank of Ju-zammi and the Second-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Address:—No. 34, 2-chome, Yumi-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.



DR. T. AOYAMA.

MR. ARAKI JUPPO.

“JUPPO” is the *nom de plume* of Mr. Tejiro Araki, one of the greatest living artists of the Japanese school.



MR. J. ARAKI.

He was born at Omura, Nagasaki prefecture, in September, 1872, as the second son of the late Mr. Hyozo Tomonaga. In his twenty-fifth year he came up to Tokyo and began the study of art under the late Mr. “Kwanpo” Araki, who later adopted him in view of his striking genius. After the study of many years, he understood all the secrets of his master’s art and formulated his own style. Thus, when he was adopted by his master, all the disciples rejoiced that the master had secured a good successor.

In 1895 he was appointed Professor of Drawing at the Tokyo Higher Normal School for Women, and one of the Committee for the Examination of Middle School Teachers. While thus devoting himself to the education of young men and women he has endeavoured to maintain the special position of Japanese painting in the art of the country. At present he has a seat on the Executive Committee of the Japan Fine Art Association and the Japanese Painting Society. During the past few years he has also

been on the Hanging Committee of the Official Exhibition of Fine Arts. He is especially interested in natural objects and scenery, and his master-pieces are almost all the delineation of natural scenery and objects. At the World's Fair at Paris he exhibited a painting of Autumn Flowers and Chickens for which he obtained a letter of acknowledgement. At the International Exhibition at St. Louis he exhibited a

River in Autumn and obtained the Second Prize Silver Medal. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance Exhibition in London awarded him the First Prize Gold Medal.

He has also often been honoured with Imperial commissions, and sometimes he was ordered to draw in the presence of late Empress Dowager.

Address :—No. 2, Yayoi-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

MR. ASANO SOICHIRO.

MR. ASANO, SOICHIRO, one of the greatest and most active business leaders in this country, was born in March, 1848, at Yabuta-mura, Himi-gori, Toyama prefecture, a son of a medical practitioner. He came up to Tokyo in 1871 to devote himself to business, and has most actively endeavoured to develop industries in this country,



MR. S. ASANO.

not a few lines owing their present prosperity and development to his constant and indefatigable endeavours. He devoted most of his energies to the manufacture of Portland cement, shipping, gas enterprises, the working of petroleum fields, brewing, the manufacture of bottles, mining, and reclaiming works.

His enterprises in the Portland cement trade are concentrated in the Asano Portland Cement Manufacturing

Co. In 1880 Mr. Asano took over the Government works at Fukagawa, Tokyo.

In 1913 the enterprise was converted into a joint stock company with a capital of ¥5,000,000. Now the company has a capital of ¥7,000,000, having amalgamated the Hokkaido Portland Cement Manufacturing Co. The company besides is building two mills at Kawasaki and Takau with the intention of enlarging the annual output to 3,000,000 barrels.

Mr. Asano was one of the first business men in this country to be convinced of the necessity of developing shipping under the Japanese flag, and actively endeavoured to carry out the conviction. He had a part in the formation of the Kyodo Transportation Co., in 1883, and when the company was fused in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha he started the Asano Shipping Department. Later, with the support of other shipowners, he founded the Association of Tramp-ship Owners and contributed much to the development of shipping under the Japanese flag. Accordingly, when the country went to war with China the total tonnage of tramp steamers belonging to the Association amounted to over 110,000 tons and proved of great service to the Army and Navy. All these past enterprises are now fused in the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, which is being enlarged apace under his strenuous management.

Mr. Asano's connection with the gas trade began in the early years of Meiji, when he endeavoured to find uses for cokes produced in the course of manufacturing gas. He took over the Tokyo Prefectural Gas Works in 1885, with the support of his associates, and founded the Tokyo Gas Co., with a capital of ¥270,000. Mr. Asano's petroleum enterprise was started by his arrangement with foreign suppliers for the importation of tank oil. The pact was carried out in 1893 when he completed the big tank at Hiranuma, Yokohama, and he saved for the country nearly ¥2,000,000. He also started the working of oil fields in different provinces, but these enterprises were later fused in the Hoden Oil Co.

Brewing was planned in the early years of Meiji in conjunction with Baron Shibusawa, and thorough investigations were conducted with the help of experts. At Onohama, Fukushima prefecture, he discovered materials for the manufacture of beer bottles during the first years of Meiji. He had to initiate the enterprise by training experts and workmen, but he pushed on with the work and stimulated many businessmen to start a similar line in many parts of the country.

When the Satsuma Rebellion broke out various lines of industry which depended entirely on the supply of Kyushu coal were distressed by the shortage of coal. Mr. Asano, who felt the effect of this shortage of fuel, began to exploit coal mines in the vicinity of Tokyo several years after. In 1883 he prospected an extensive locality in Iwaki province, in conjunction with Baron Shibusawa and others. This was the beginning of the vast coal mines in that province. He also founded, with his friends, the Ishikari Coal Mining Co., in Hokkaido. The gold mining industry in Chosen was also developed by the business king, the annual output of alluvial gold alone amounting to over ¥600,000.

Reclaiming works are also conducted by Mr. Asano at Takau, Taiwan, and Tsurumi, Kanagawa prefecture. Already some of these works have been completed. Mr. Asano is interested in the following companies either as President or Director:—The Asano Portland Cement Co.; The Toyo Kisen Kaisha; The Ishikari Coal Mining Co.; The Iwaki Coal Mining Co.; The Tsurumi Reclamation Co.; The Taiwan Real Estate Co.; The Keelung Real Estate Co.; The Oki Electric Engineering Co.; The Asano Lumber Milling Co.; The Japan Plaster Co.; The Asano Slate Co.; The Tokyo Wire Manufacturing Co.; The Tokyo Cardboard Co.; The Yokohama Godown Co.; The Japan Day and Night Savings Bank; The Suzuki Yoshuten; The Imperial Hotel; and The Asano Shipbuilding Co.

Besides Mr. Asano, is interested in many public institutions, and disinterested endeavours are made by him for the promotion of public interests. He is the holder of the Fifth-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, and the Court rank of Jō-goi.

Address:—No. 16, 5-chome, Ta-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

B A R O N D E N K E N J I R O .

BARON DEN, KENJIRO, Minister of Communications, was born in February, 1855, as the second son of Mr. Bunpei Den, a samurai of the Kaibara clan, in Tanba province. In 1876, he was appointed probational judge of the Law Court of Aichi prefecture, and in 1882, he was promoted Chief of the Police of Kochi prefecture. He was later transferred to the Metropolitan Police, and Kanagawa and Saitama Prefectural Offices in the capacities of either Police Superintendent or Chief of the Police Affairs Department. His remarkable administrative abilities were appreciated by the late Count Gōtō, who appointed him Secretary of the Department of Communications, when he took the portfolio of Communications in 1890. Subsequently, he held the posts of Chief of the Postal Affairs and Telegraphic Affairs Sections, and of Director of the Communication Affairs Bureau. In 1896, he was ordered by the Government to attend the International Telegraph Conference held in Hungary as Japanese commissioner, and on his way to and back from that country, he inspected the postal and telegraphic business in European countries. In

1898, he was promoted Vice-Minister of Communications, and later he left the Government service and presided over



- BARON K. DEN.

the Kwansai Railway Co. In 1900, he was made a Lord-in-waiting of the Hall of the Golden Pheasant, and in the same year he was again appointed Vice-Minister of Communications. In 1901, he resigned that post and in the following year he was returned a member of the Diet from his native prefecture. In 1903, he was nominated Vice-Minister of Communications for the third time, and in 1906 was nominated by the Emperor as a member of the House of Peers. In 1907, he was created a Baron, in recognition of his meritorious services to the State, and was appointed Minister

of Communications when the Terauchi Cabinet was formed.

Baron Den was regarded as one of the four right-hand men of the late Prince Ito, and won much popularity and esteem among his countrymen on account of his advanced knowledge. His administrative abilities have been recognized by Count Terauchi, who assigned the portfolio of Communications to him in his cabinet.

The Baron has the Court rank of Ju-zammi and the Second Class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

Address :—No. 50, Honmura-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

DR. DOHI KEIZO.

DR. DOHI, KEIZO, Professor of Medicine at the Medical College of the Tokyo Imperial University, who is widely known as the highest authority in Japan on skin diseases, was born in June, 1867, in Fukui as the third son of the late Dr. Sohaku Ishiwatari, a doctor in the



DR. K. DOHI.

service of the Clan Lord of Fukui. He was adopted by his uncle while a boy and assumed the present family name. He studied surgery at the Medical College of the Tokyo Imperial University and on his graduation in 1890 became Assistant to a foreign lecturer at the college, at the same time preparing for the degree of doctor. In 1893 he was

sent by the Government to Germany to complete his study of surgery. At first he stayed at Heidelberg, but that was not approved by the home Government, and he moved to the Vienna University and studied skin diseases. Later he again moved to Germany and travelled to neighbouring countries to investigate the progress of the particular department of medicine to which he concentrated his attention.

After five years' stay abroad he returned home in January, 1898, and took charge of the chair of skin diseases and syphilis which was then created. At first he was Assistant Professor, but in July, 1898, he was promoted to a full Professorship. A few years later he lodged a thesis on skin diseases with the faculty of the Medical College of the Tokyo Imperial University and received the degree of Igakuhakushi, or Doctor of Medicine.

At present he is looked upon by the public as the highest authority on these special diseases in this country. The learned societies in Germany, France, Austria, Italy, and elsewhere have enrolled his name as an Honorary Member, at the same time appointing him one of the editors of their transactions. He founded the Japan Society for the Study of Skin Diseases, of which he is President, and he also edits a Magazine for the Study of Skin and Venereal Diseases. He has also produced several works on these diseases, which are regarded as the best of the kind not only in this country but also abroad.

The Doctor has the Court rank of Ju-shii and the Third Class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Address :—No. 46, Shimo-Niban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

MR. DOI MICHIO.

MR. DOI, MICHIO, the president of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, is the sixth son of Mr. Nampei Otsuka, a samurai of the Uwajima clan. He was born in Uwajima in April, 1837. After the Meiji Restoration he entered the government service, being first appointed a Secretary in the Customs Bureau. Later he assumed in succession the posts of a preliminary judge, a diplomatic officer dealing with foreign interviewers, a judge, an attache to the Foreign Office, a Secretary in the Home Office, Deputy Councillor in the Osaka Prefectural Office, Deputy Junior Judge, Junior Judge, Judge, Judge in the Court of Cassation, and Judge in the Osaka Higher Court.

In 1884, retiring from the government service, he identified himself with the Konoike family, one of the greatest commercial houses in Osaka, as General Adviser, and carried out the readjustment and improvement of the business enterprises undertaken by the family. In 1887 he and his associates organized the Osaka Electric Light Co., Ltd., since when he controlled the big concern as president. In 1893 he participated in the promotion of the Nippon Life Insurance Co., Ltd., and on its formal organization was elected a Director. In the same year he was elected a member of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, and two years later, in 1895, he was nominated to the presidency, which post is still held by Mr. Doi, his term of office being renewed nearly ten times. In 1900, he made a tour in Europe and America, accompanied by Mr. Kenjiro Hamada, Chief Secretary to the Chamber, and returned home in 1901. The tour was undertaken primarily to inspect the World Fair at Paris, but he inspected the principal lines of industry and commerce in Europe and America, at the same time investigating the chambers of commerce and exchanges in the West.

In 1904 he looked after the affairs of the 1st packing Competitive Exhibition held at the Osaka Private Museum under the auspices of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, in the double capacity of president of the chamber promoting the function and the head of the exhibition thus held. In 1909 he visited the cities and towns on the Pacific Coast and middle States along with the representatives of the chambers of commerce of Tokyo, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya, and other cities, accepting the invitation from the Federated Chambers of Commerce on the Pacific Slope in the United States. The party was very heartily received at every city it visited and returned home toward the end of the same year.

As the representative of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, he visited China in 1910 together with the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of Tokyo, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, and other cities. Northern and central provinces of China were visited by the party to exchange views with representative Chinese business men. In the same year the 2nd Packing Exhibition was planned by the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Doi once more being president. In 1915 he was nominated to the presidency of the Industrial Exhibition held in commemoration of the



MR. M. DOI.

Imperial Enthronement by the Osaka Chamber of Commerce. In the same year Mr. Doi was decorated with the Third-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun in recognition of his services to the cause of industry and commerce. Besides, he holds the Court rank of Ju-goi.

Mr. Doi is now connected with the following commercial institutions and business houses:—The Osaka Chamber of Commerce; The Federated Osaka Commercial Association; The Osaka Business Men's Association; The Osaka Electric Light Co.; The Osaka Keihan Electric Co.; The Dai Nippon Brewery Co.; The Nippon Life Insurance Co.; and The Ujigawa Electricity Co.

Address:—No. 65, Joan-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka.

MR. EGUSA SHIGETADA.

MR. EGUSA, SHIGETADA, is the proprietor of the Yuhikaku, one of the best known publishers in



MR. S. EGUSA.

Tokyo, who has contributed much to the advancement of education. He was born in a samurai family in Miye

prefecture, and is now forty years of age. He graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1903 and possesses the title of Ringakushi. He is modest by nature and rich in common sense, being quite free from ostentatious habits. He is very popular among the Tokyo publishers, and those who know him can easily understand the reason why the late Mr. Onotaro Egusa, the former proprietor of the bookstore, adopted him as his heir. Though it is not long since he succeeded to the present business, he has been very earnest in pushing its development, and has already established a branch at Minami-Jinbo-cho. Though the branch was reduced to ashes by the big fire in 1913, he is working to develop his business to keep up with the progress of the times. The Yuhikaku is specially known as the publisher of the books dealing with laws.

Mr. Egusa is a member of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Director of the Japan Publishing Co. and Manager of the Tokyo Books Exhibition.

Address:— No. 5, Hitotsubashi-dori, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

BARON FUJITA HEITARO.

BARON FUJITA'S family is one of the oldest in Nagato province, and its history is traced back to Ono-no-Imoko, a famous diplomat in the sixth century. Masayuki, the thirteenth of the line, assumed the family name of Fujita and settled in Nagato province. The late Baron Denzaburo Fujita, the father of the present Baron, was born in May, 1841, at Hagi, Nagato province. In his sixteenth year he set up at the provincial town as a dealer and manufacturer of *saké* and soy. But when the Imperialist agitation was at its height in the province he gave up his business and identified himself with the movement.

In 1869, when the Imperial rule was fully restored and the country enjoyed peace again, he moved to Osaka and became engineering contractor to the new Government. He had also a share in many business enterprises and amassed a large amount of money. In 1881 he converted his private business into a partnership, called the Fujita-

Gumi, and conducted business in many lines, including agriculture, mining, forestry, and others, with successful results. He was also interested in many business organizations then formed, including the Tokyo Senshu Kaisha, Dojima Rice Exchange of Osaka, Osaka Sulphuric Acid Manufacturing Co., Osaka Harbour Construction Co., Taiko S.S. Co., Osaka Cotton Spinning Co., Tokyo Chemicals Manufacturing Co., Hankai Railway Co., Sanyo Railway Co., Naigai Contracting Co., Japan Engineering Co., Hyogo Warehousing Co., Locomotive and Car Manufacturing Co., Russo-Chinese Bank, Ujigawa Electric Co., Nankai Railway Co., Naniwa Tramway Co., and others either as promoter or Director. Thus no small contribution was made by the late Baron to the development of business in Osaka and district.

Naturally the late baron had an active share in public affairs. When the Osaka Chamber of Commerce was

organized he was elected Vice-President, while holding a seat in the Osaka Prefectural Assembly. Later he was elected President of the Chamber of Commerce.

In the construction of the harbour of Osaka he had an active share as Adviser to the Board of Commissioners for



BARON H. FUJITA.

the Construction of the Harbour. He was also appointed by the Government a Member of the Osaka Industrial Council. With the many industrial exhibitions held in this country he was connected more or less, and his valuable suggestions were embodied in many forms or features in those functions. He was appointed Councillor to the Japan Grand Industrial Exhibition, and was among the promoters of the Oriental Development Co. when it was floated semi-officially to develop the peninsular territory soon after the annexation of Korea.

The late Baron was at once shrewd and prudent, and no opportunity that offered was left unimproved. He was a gentleman of many accomplishments and known as one of the best connoisseurs of art. His philanthropy was revealed in many forms and directions and not a few were benefited by it. In recognition of his services to the State he was decorated with the Yellow Ribbon Medal and granted the Court rank of Jō-go in June, 1888. In April, 1906, he was decorated with the Second-class Imperial Order

of the Rising Sun. His services were also acknowledged by Court in August, 1911, when he was created a Baron. In March the following year he died.

Baron Heitaro Fujita, the present head of the family, was born in October, 1869, the eldest son of the first Baron Denzaburo Fujita. He received his education at Keiwo University, but spent over ten years in England after graduating from the University. He started his business career as Manager of the Fujita-Gumi, and during his father's last days he assisted him as Vice-President in the conduct of the business. In April, 1912, when his father died, he assumed the Presidency of the company and personally controlled the many colossal enterprises of the firm. While thus devoting himself to the control of his business interests, he was interested in public affairs, and here; too, he well maintained his father's record. In September, 1911, he was granted the Court rank of Ju-go, and in October, 1915, was decorated with the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

His younger brother, Tokujiro Fujita, who was born in December, 1880, second son of the first Baron, and received his education in America. At present he assists his elder brother in the conduct of his big business interests as the Vice-President of the Fujita-Gumi, at the same time sharing in the management of the Osaka Electric Light Co., as Director. The youngest of three brothers, Mr. Hikosaburo



MR. T. FUJITA.

MR. H. FUJITA.

Fujita, who was born in December, 1882, also co-operates in the conduct of his father's property as Director, and is on the Board of the Osaka Zinc Mining Co., as Director.

Address :—No. 40, Amijima-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka.

MR. FUJITA KEN-ICHI.

MR. FUJITA, KEN-ICHI, is a very able business man, and was born at Hirosaki, Aomori prefecture, in



MR. K. FUJITA.

January, 1883. He received his academic education at Meiji University, from which he graduated with honours, in 1894.

Mr. Fujita first entered the Government service, but after three years in the Finance Department, he entered commerce. He managed the Iwaya Shokai, for Mr. Matsuhei Iwaya, with splendid results. His business ability was well appreciated by the public, and when the Japan-Korean Printing Co. was organized, in Chosen, he was nominated President.

In 1907, the Oguri family at Nagoya came to grief, and the effect on business circles was thought to be grave. The Toyo Salt Industry Co., which was formed to take over the salt monopoly, was also about to be involved in the ruin.

Mr. Fujita was invited to take up the task of readjusting the finances of the company. He placed both on a workable basis.

He is interested in the following companies, as either Director or Auditor:—The Toyo Textile Manufacturing Co.; The Taiwan Salt Industry Co.; The Oriental Sugar Producing Co.; The To-a Tobacco Co.; The Chiyoda Rubber Co.; The Hiroshima Gas Co.; The Japan Salt Industry Co.; and Japan-Korean Printing Co.

Mr. Fujita has three sons and a daughter, by his wife, Mrs. Tokuko Fujita.

Address:—No. 35, Ōban-cho, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

DR. FURUKAWA SAKAJIRO.

DR. FURUKAWA, SAKAJIRO, Vice-President of the Railway Board, was born in November, 1858, being the second son of Mr. Kichijuro Yamaguchi, a native of Yamaguchi prefecture. In 1877, Mr. Furukawa was adopted by the Furukawa family, to which property he succeeded in 1895. He has been in the service of the Railway Board for many years and has rare technical knowledge and is a great inventor. In 1889, he was appointed as expert of the Kyushu Railway Co., and shortly after made railway expert to the Hachioji Branch of the defunct Railway Bureau. After returning from Europe, whither he was despatched in June, 1903, he was promoted to the Directorship of the Central Railway Superintendent Bureau, and Engineering Superintendent of the Railway Board. In December, 1913, he was appointed Vice-



DR. S. FURUKAWA.

President of the Railway Board. In February, 1915, he had the title of Kogakuhakushi (Doctor of Engineering) conferred upon him. He now holds a Court rank of Jō-shii and has the First Class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

Dr. Furukawa is of modest temperament, and very careful in attending to his duties. Very few possess his

technical knowledge of railways. Japan is very fortunate in having a man of such experience and knowledge as the Vice-President of the Railway Board. The railways of Japan proper have a total length of 7,000 miles.

Dr. Furukawa was one of the Enthronement Commission. Address :—No. 26, Hikawa-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

MR. GOMI KIMPEI.

MR. GOMI, KIMPEI, the Head of General Affairs and the Library Sections in the Bureau of Imperial Archives, was born at Sakai-mura, Suwa-gori, Nagano prefecture, in October, 1877. He studied law at the Law College, at the Tokyo Imperial University, and when his studies were finished, a position was secured for him in the Imperial Household Department, as a junior clerk.

In November, 1907, he passed the State examination for civil service, and he was at once appointed Junior Secretary in the Bureau of Imperial Forests and Property, and after a few years he was promoted to the rank of Secretary in the Bureau of the Imperial Family and Nobles.

Mr. Gomi has been steadily promoted. In 1912 he was granted the Medal of the Korean Annexation, and in June of the following year he became a fifth grade senior officer.

In July, 1914, he was appointed Head of the Accountant Section in the Bureau of the Imperial Tombs, and a month later transferred to the present position.

In 1915, Mr. Gomi was one of the Enthronement Commissioners. On the successful conclusion of the

Enthronement, he was granted a silver cup in recognition of his services in connection with this occasion.



MR. K. GOMI.

Mr. Gomi is a fourth-class senior officer, and has the Court rank of Jō-rokui.

Address :—No. 4, Yenokizaka-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

BARON GOTO SHIMPEI.

BARON GOTO, SHIMPEI, was born in June, 1857, at Mizusawa, Iwate prefecture, being the eldest son of the late Mr. Juyemon Goto. Though he now figures in the political circles, his early ambition was to become a medical practitioner. After finishing his preliminary education, in his native town, he entered a local medical school at Sukagawa, Fukushima prefecture, and studied medicine.



BARON S. GOTŌ.

On his graduation, he was appointed Instructor at the Aichi Prefectural Medical School, and was on the staff of the prefectural hospital at Nagoya. During the Satsuma Rebellion he was attached to the military hospital at Osaka, and later transferred to the garrison hospital at Nagoya. His connection with the Army, however, was soon ended and once more he was in the Aichi Prefectural Medical School, and had charge of the Prefectural Hospital.

In 1883, he was appointed Attache to the Health

Bureau, in the Home Office, and later Expert to the Home Office. Thus he was formally installed in the Government service. He was despatched to Germany, in 1890, by the Government to study the German system of public health administration, and stayed at Munich for three years, at the end of which term he obtained the degree of doctor of medicine from the Munich University.

When the Sino-Japanese war broke out, Dr. Goto was appointed Chief of the Army Quarantine Bureau. His administrative ability was noticed by the late General Kodama, who was then Chief of the General Staff to the Field Army in Manchuria. When the war ended and the general was appointed Governor-General of Taiwan, Dr. Goto was appointed Head of Civil Administration in Taiwan, and under the General's able direction established the general colonial policy for Taiwan.

In 1906, his administrative accomplishments in Taiwan, were acknowledged at Court, by creating him Baron, and a little later he was given the First-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun. The same year he was appointed President of the South Manchuria Railway Co., and Adviser to the Government-Generals of Taiwan and Kwantung province.

In 1908, when the late Prince Katsura formed his second Cabinet, Baron Goto was given the portfolio of Communications, and was made President of the Railway Board. He was also appointed Vice-President of the Colonial Bureau. In the third Katsura cabinet, he was the Minister of Communications, and had charge of the Railway Board.

The third Katsura Cabinet was short-lived, and in February of the following year it broke up. Baron Goto was, however, accorded by Court the same treatment as Minister of State, and nominated Member of the House of Peers. He is now Home Minister in the Terauchi Cabinet, and hold the Court rank of Jō-zammi.

Address:—No. 71, Miyamura-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

DR. HANAI TAKUZO.

DR. HANAI is a conspicuous figure, both in the legal profession and political circles, always standing for justice and righteousness. His independent arguments have weight with the public, owing to his sincerity and disinterestedness.

Dr. Hanai was born in Hiroshima prefecture, in 1869, son of a samurai, of the Hiroshima Clan. As a boy, he was known as bright and sagacious, and his future was regarded by his friends as promising. In his tenth year he came to Tokyo, and studied Chinese classics, under the late Jusho Gamo and Yokichi Yamada. Later he matriculated at the Tokyo English Language School, and there imbibed the rudiments of foreign learning.

His study of jurisprudence commenced while quite young. After a few years' study of foreign language, he entered the School of English Law, from which he graduated with honours in his eighteenth year. He then moved to the Tokyo Hogakuin, and finished the post-graduate course within two years.

He was admitted to the bar, in his twentieth year, and in 1890, when the Imperial Diet was opened, he became legal adviser to the Taiseikai party, in the House of Representatives. In his thirtieth year, he was returned by Hiroshima prefecture to the Imperial Diet. Though he was then the youngest member in the Diet, he was respected by his colleagues, owing to the high order of his talents.

He has retained his seat in the House each time general elections have been held. In consideration of his services during the Russo-Japanese war, he was decorated with the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

In June, 1906, he was appointed Member of the Committee for the Investigation of Law, and since has rendered valuable service in the formation of the country's fundamental laws, opening a lecture on the Criminal Code, in the Chuo University, which is the outgrowth of the Tokyo Hogakuin. The degree of Hogakuhakushi, or Doctor of Law, was conferred on him, in May, 1909, in recognition of his proficiency in criminal laws and law in general.

He has endeavoured to promote the interests of his profession. In the Association of Japanese Lawyers, he has been Councillor and editor of the association's transactions, while in the Tokyo Lawyers' Association, he was

Councillor, Chairman of the Standing Committee, and President in succession.

He interested himself in the formation of many learned societies, such as the Society for the Study of International Law, the Association of Laws, and the Kobe Club, all of which were to promote the study of jurisprudence. He has also been the editor of the "Hori," the "Seikwa," and the "Hogaku Shimpo," periodicals for the study of jurisprudence.



DR. T. HANAI.

Dr. Hanai is a man of generosity and integrity, and his learning make his arguments at Court, and in the Diet, weighty and authoritative. A prominent feature of his arguments is decisiveness and logical consistency.

He belonged to the Chuseikai party in the Imperial Diet, being the virtual head. In May, 1915, he was nominated Vice-President of the House of Representatives, which post he resigned afterwards. He was holds with the Third-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

Address:—No. 2, 1-chome, Nishiki-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

MR. HANAOKA TOSHIO.

MR. HANAOKA, TOSHIO, was born in the city of Matsumoto, in Shinano province, in September, 1874, being the second son of Mr. Chokusetsu Aihara, but later adopted by the Hanaoka family. He was clever as a boy. Whilst quite young he came to Tokyo, and after completing the courses in the schools of lower grade, he entered the Tokyo Imperial University, from which he graduated with honours. He further prosecuted his studies in the University Hall, where he made a speciality of the Commercial Law, and the International Private Law. He wrote "The Bankruptcy Law," and the "Principle for the Exemption from Debts." He is regarded as an authority

on Commercial Law. In 1902, he became a barrister, and built his present magnificent house. He transacts criminal and civil law business. He is legal adviser to various companies, having established quite a reputation. Besides the above-mentioned books, he also wrote the "Radical Ideas on the International Private Law," "The Warehouse and the Monetary Circulation," "The Japanese Law Dictionary," etc. He is a man of profound knowledge, with a clear head. He is still young, and his future is very promising.

Address :—No. 1, 2-chome, Kakigara-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

DR. HARA GENRYO.

DR. HARA was born in Aomori prefecture, on August 16th, 1873, in which place he finished his high school education. He then went to Tokyo, and commenced

During Dr. Hara's 15 years' sojourn in America, he graduated from the following educational institutions :— National University School of Medicine, 1896 ; Dental Department of The Denver University, 1898 ; and Denver University of Denver (Liberal Art.) 1900.

In the year 1898, he was appointed to fill a vacant chair in The Dental Department of The Denver University, as professor of Prosthetic Technics.

In 1900, his services were requested as an Oral Surgeon, at Salida Red Cross Hospital, and at St. Luke's Hospital, and lectured on The Difficult Dentitions, Pyorrhea Alveolaries, and other Oral diseases, for the hospital staff. The hospital authority gave him privileges and necessary aids for his personal research work, the results of which appeared in many valuable treatises.

On returning from America in 1908, Dr. Hara was requested to establish the Post-Graduating Institute, in Tokyo, for practicing Dentists, in which place he taught by lectures and demonstrations, until 1910.

In this year the Nippon Dental College of Tokyo was on the point of dissolution, caused by a strike of the professors, and the College authority appealed to him for aid. On consenting to help he was obliged to fill three chairs: Operative Dentistry, Dental Pathology, and Orthodontia.



DR. G. R. HARA.

the study of Dentistry and Medicine. In 1892, he went abroad to complete his professional education.

This same year, 1910, he was elected president of The Collegiate Society. Members of the society are composed of undergraduates and graduates of the college.

In 1911, Dr. Hara resigned his position and the following year published "The Dental Bee," a monthly dental journal, containing modern and systematic lectures for students, and post-graduate lectures for dentists, and current news, comments, etc., etc.

Dr. Hara was elected president of the Central Dental Association, and in 1913 he became editor of "The Dental Review," an organ of C.D.A.

In summing up Dr. Hara's career at home and abroad, he has been for twenty years a faithful servant of the profession, as a researcher, teacher, writer, lecturer, consultant, and practitioner.

Address:—No. 19, Akefune-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

MR. HARA TAKASHI.

MR. HARA, TAKASHI, the Leader of the Seiyukai, was born at Morioka, Iwate prefecture, in February, 1856. He received his early education at the Clan School, at Morioka. After the Imperial Restoration he studied jurisprudence, at the Law College attached to the Department of Justice.

He commenced his public career as a journalist, having joined the staff of the "Yubin Hochi Shimbun," which was the beginning of the "Hochi Shimbun," a powerful daily in Tokyo. Journalism was, however, soon given up, and he entered the Government service.

The first Government post Mr. Hara held was a junior office at the Legation in Peking. His diplomatic ability was here brought into full play, and he was quickly promoted. His next theatre of action was Paris, where he achieved a name, shortly after being moved to the Foreign Office in Tokyo.

In this Office Mr. Hara controlled the business of the Commercial Affairs Bureau, as Director. He was soon appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and on the change of Ministry, witnessed later, he was given the position of Minister to Korea.

After a few years he left the Government service, and once more took up journalism as a profession. He accepted the offer from the "Osaka Mainichi Shimbun" Publishing Co., to control the paper as President, and during the three years while he actively assumed the control the paper was in every way greatly improved.

In 1900, when the late Prince Hirobumi Ito organized the Seiyukai party with his associates, Mr. Hara joined this party, and on account of his sterling character and splendid ability was elected one of the Directors of the party. This was the beginning of his career as a party politician.

Prince Ito gave him the portfolio of Communications when he organized his Ministry, as the Leader of the

Seiyukai party, in December, 1900. In 1902 he was elected a Member of the House of Representatives for his native city of Morioka, and each time the general election was held he has been re-elected.

In January, 1906, Mr. Hara was made Minister of Home Affairs in the first Saionji Cabinet, and his position



MR. T. HARA.

in political circles became much greater. From this important position he resigned in July, 1908, when the Saionji Cabinet failed to vanquish the Opposition in the Imperial Diet.

In the second Saionji Ministry, which was organized in 1911, he was once more made Home Minister, and held the

additional post of President of the Imperial Government Railway Board.

In the Yamamoto Ministry organized in 1913, Mr. Hara assumed the portfolio of Home Affairs, for the third time, while at the same time controlling the Seiyukai party, as Leader, in succession to Marquis Saionji. As the Budget failed to pass the House of Peers, the Yamamoto Cabinet

resigned in 1914. Mr. Hara thus surrendered his portfolio as Home Minister.

On his resignation he was granted a special privilege by Court, being treated as a Minister of State, in recognition of his past services to the State.

Mr. Hara has the Court rank of Jō-zammi and holds the First-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

MR. HASEGAWA KAZUYE.

MR. HASEGAWA, KAZUYE, a prominent banker, was born September, 1868, in Okayama prefecture, being the third son of the late Mr. Kikushiro Sugiware.



MR. K. HASEGAWA.

He assumed the present family name in July, 1883, when he was adopted into the Hasegawa family.

Mr. Hasegawa received his early education in Okayama. In Tokyo, he principally devoted his attention to the study of English, being proficient in this language. He was adopted by the late Mr. Yukichi Fukuzawa, as Manager of the Dormitory of his college, while he was on the editorial staff of the "Jiji Shimpō," because of his mastery of the English language. He was later appointed Instructor at the Commercial Department of Keiwo University, still retaining his managership of the College Dormitory.

In April, 1899, Mr. Hasegawa resigned from the college, though he was then formally enlisted in the roll of college fellows. He later joined the staff of the business department of the Mitsui Bank. After holding several important posts at local branches, he was promoted to the managership of the Wakayama Branch Office, in 1909.

In February, 1911, he was transferred to the management of the Western Osaka Branch Office, when he displayed business foresight and ability. He at present takes charge of the Fukagawa Branch Office of the Mitsui Bank, to which post he was transferred in February, 1915.

Address:—No. 17, 5-chome, Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

BARON HATANO YOSHINAO.

BARON HATANO, YOSHINAO, Minister of the Imperial Household, is a man of noble and straightforward character, having courage enough to withstand all crookedness and baseness. He served as Judge for over forty years, and during that period was known as a man of

sound judgment and sense. He is suited to the exalted position he holds.

He was born in October, 1853, son of a samurai of the Oshiro Clan, Hizen province. He received his early education at one of the schools the clan erected for the

training of its youths. After the Imperial Restoration he joined the judicial service as Judge.

After having been moved to the local Courts in Hiroshima, Yokohama, and other cities, he was appointed Councillor in the Department of Justice, and when he was next moved to Kyoto, he was made Director of the Kyoto Local Court. After another transfer in 1891, he was appointed Secretary in the Department of Justice.

After a brief period he was again moved to a local post, this time being promoted to a still higher position, as President of the Hakodate Court of Appeal. In this position he distinguished himself as director of the local judicial administration, and he was soon appointed Chief Public Procurator at the Tokyo Court of Appeal.

His administrative ability soon won for him the position of the Vice-Minister of Justice, and he held the Portfolio of Justice in September, 1903, from which position he resigned after three years.

He was nominated a Member of the House of Peers in 1905, and in 1907 created Baron, in recognition of his services. After four years he was appointed Lord Steward to the Crown Prince, and later held the additional post of Grand Chamberlain to the Crown Prince.

In 1914, he was appointed to the present post, and his meritorious services to the Imperial Household are well

appreciated by the nation. He now holds the Court rank of Ju-nii, and the First-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

Address :—No. 22, Ukyo-machi, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.



BARON Y. HATANO.

MR. HAYAKAWA SENKICHIRO.

THE Mitsui Bank has great power in Japan's financial market. Almost all fluctuations of the market depend upon the bank's policy. This important institution is governed and directed by Mr. Senkichi Hayakawa, its Managing Director.

Mr. Hayakawa is a native of Ishikawa prefecture, born in June, 1863. He came to Tokyo in his eighteenth year, to study politics and economics at the Tokyo Imperial University. On his graduation he matriculated at the Daigaku-in, and studied agricultural economy.

In 1890 he joined the Finance Department where he successively held the posts of Councillor, Secretary, and Private Secretary, and during this period he formed schemes for the creation of special banking organs. In 1893, he was appointed Manager of the Currency System Investigation

Committee. In this new capacity he devoted himself to the study of currency systems, reading various papers on this subject at meetings of the committee, which won for him a name as a rising economic scholar.

During the Sino-Japanese war, Mr. Hayakawa was entrusted with the important function of adjusting the financial side of the campaign, and several times he made tours for this purpose. Owing to the splendid success of the war finance, he was, on the restoration of peace, decorated with orders. When indemnities were paid by China, as the result of the Shimonoseki Peace Treaty, Mr. Hayakawa was despatched to London to receive payment from China's representative there.

In 1899, he was again despatched by the Government to London to negotiate with British financiers for the

flotation of loans. In the following year, when he returned home, after having successfully discharged his duties he was offered a seat on the Board of Directors in the Mitsui Com-

pany by the Mitsui family. He accepted, and joined the Mitsui Company. In 1901, when Mr. Nakamigawa died he succeeded him as Managing Director of the Mitsui Bank.

During the Russo-Japanese war he contributed largely to the success of the war finances as leader of the Tokyo bankers. As Director of the Mitsui Bank, Mr. Hayakawa endeavours to back the Army and the Navy were forcefully maintained. On the restoration of peace he was decorated with the Third-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

When the Mitsui Bank was reorganized and made a joint stock company in 1909, Mr. Hayakawa was asked to retain the same position, which he still holds with honour.

Mr. Hayakawa is an amiable and accomplished gentleman. As a student he underwent moral training under a Zen priest, devoting much time to physical training. He is something of a poet and he has published many works under a pen name.

Address:—No. 71, Shimo-Niban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.



MR. S. HAYAKAWA.

DR. HAYASHI AKIRA.

DR. HAYASHI, President and Proprietor of the Hayashi Hospital, Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, was born in 1866, in Yedo, being the second son of the late Mr. Nobuo Yamataka. While a boy he was adopted into the Hayashi family and assumed the present family name, which in the days of the Shogunate occupied the position of Hereditary Head of Education Administration and of the Government College.

After finishing his preliminary education at various Government schools, he entered the Medical College in the Tokyo Imperial University, from which he graduated in December, 1892. After serving as Assistant in his alma mater for few years, he visited Germany, and studied surgery at the Universities of Heidelberg and Freiburg. He finished his studies under Prof. Berchmann, in Berlin.

In 1897 he returned home and opened the present hospital. Surgery is his speciality, and while practising he



DR. A. HAYASHI.

makes researches in many branches of surgery, with good results.

After establishing the hospital, Dr. Hayashi was one of the Committee for Examination for Practice, and when he resigned in 1903, was rewarded with the Court rank of Jō-shichii, for eminent services. During the Russo-Japanese war he offered his services as surgeon to the

Government, and his offer was accepted. On the restoration of peace, he was decorated with the Sixth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure in recognition of his patriotic endeavours.

Now he has no connection whatever with any establishments other than his own hospital.

Address:—No. 74, Benten-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

BARON HAYASHI GONSUKE.

BARON HAYASHI, GONSUKE, Minister to China, was born in 1861, at Wakamatsu, being the eldest son of the late Mr. Gonsuke Hayashi, a samurai of the Aizu Clan. While a boy, he studied Japanese and Chinese classics. After the Imperial Restoration he came to Tokyo and entered the Law College of the Tokyo University.

His father, who was a brave and resourceful soldier, was the commander of a contingent when the clan fought the Imperialist troops in Kyoto. He was well versed in the Western military arts and contributed largely to the systematization of the clan's troops.

The present baron was brought up in the true samurai fashion. He studied law and political economy at the college. On his graduation, in 1887, he was appointed student secretary of legation, and his brilliant career as a diplomat commenced.

He was soon promoted to the rank of Consul, taking charge in succession of several consulates in China. In 1893, he was promoted to the rank of 1st-class Consul and took charge of the Consulate-General at London. This was the last position he held as Consul.

Immediately after the Chino-Japanese war, Baron Hayashi was appointed 1st Legation Secretary, and in that capacity was attached first to the Legation in England and later to China. After three years he was appointed Director of the Commercial Affairs Bureau, when he had a chance to display his diplomatic genius.

When the situation in Korea became serious in 1899, and a crisis threatened, he was despatched to Seoul, as Minister, to try and avert the threatening danger. The Minister smoothed over all differences between Korea and Japan, and promoted friendly relations between the two nations.

During the Russo-Japan war Baron Hayashi still represented Japan in Seoul, and succeeded in placing Korea under Japan's protection.

Baron Hayashi returned home when the late Prince Ito was appointed Resident-General and assumed control of affairs in the peninsular kingdom. On the restoration of peace he was created Baron by the late Emperor Meiji, and later promoted to the rank of Ambassador.



BARON G. HAYASHI.

In 1908, Baron Hayashi was accredited to Italy and remained in Rome up to 1916, when he was transferred to Peking as Minister, in succession to Mr. Eki Heki.

The Baron has the Court rank of Jō-zammi and holds the First-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

Address:—No. 31, Shimo-Niban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

MR. HIRABAYASHI EIJIRO.

MR. HIRABAYASHI, EIJIRO, is the chief translator of the "Japan Gazette" in Yokohama. He was born in Tokyo on February 10th, 1873, and is the second son of Mr. Tadamasa Hirabayashi, whose ancestors held the office of Okura Bugyo in Yedo (now Tokyo) during the Tokugawa Administration. Graduating from the Kai-sei Middle School in Tokyo in 1891, he started life as an apprentice in a Japanese commercial house and then found employment in the "Japan Mail" as an assistant translator. Afterwards he joined the editorial department of the "Japan Times," and in 1907 he entered the service of the "Japan Gazette" as a translator.



MR. E. HIRABAYASHI.

MR. HIRADE KISABURO.

MR. HIRADE, KISABURO, is one of the leaders in the political and business circles of Hokkaido,



MR. K. HIRADE.

representing Hakodate in the House of Representatives.

He was born in March, 1876, in Ishikawa prefecture, being the fourth son of Mr. Hikosuke Kubo, a samurai of the Mayeda Clan. While a boy he was adopted into the Hirade family. His adopted father, the late Mr. Kisaburo Hirade, was, in those days, the most prominent figure in the business and political community of Hakodate, endeavouring to develop trade at the old treaty port. He was several times elected Chairman of the Hakodate Chamber of Commerce, and was for some time a Member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Hirade studied commercial science at the Hakodate Commercial School, and later devoted himself to the study of law. As a public man he followed the same course as his adopted father. For the promotion of trade at Hakodate, he undertook the training of young men, under the conviction that the prosperity of the place wholly depended upon the men who lived there. A public library was built by him, and the younger members of the community were organized into a cooperative society for the better culture of their talents.

Mr. Hirade was principally instrumental in founding the Hakodate Economic Society, which has done so much good to the port. He now assumes its Presidency. The public library is also personally managed by him, as Director. His devotion to the town is well appreciated by the townspeople, and he has many times been elected

Member of the Hakodate Chamber of Commerce and of the Hakodate Town Assembly.

In 1912, he was elected Member of the House of Representatives by his town, and has since held the seat, being re-elected each time the House dissolved.

Address:—No. 72, Funami-cho, Hakodate, Hokkaido.

MR. HIRASE MINAO.

MR. HIRASE, MINAO, one of the leading business men and millionaires of Osaka, lives at No. 34, 4-chome, Higashi-Kitahama, Osaka. He was born in that city on March 7th, 1876, being the eldest son of Mr. Sukejiro Tomiko. While young he was adopted by the late

Mr. Kamenosuke Hirase, and inherited his property in January, 1907.

Mr. Hirase now controls the Osaka Savings Bank as Managing Director, besides being Auditor to the Oriental Paper Manufacturing Co., the Japan Education and Life Insurance Co., etc., etc.

MR. HIROSE TOHO.

"TOHO," is the nom de plume of Mr. Sai Hirose, a well-known painter in the Japanese school. He was born at Sagawa, Kochi prefecture, in 1875. While a boy he studied drawing under Mr. Chiseki Amano, a painter of the old Chinese school, called "nanso."

When the preliminary study of art was completed, he came to Tokyo, and received the tuition of the late Mr. "Kwanpo" Araki, who was then looked upon by many as one of the greatest masters. Since Mr. Hirose's arrival in Tokyo, he has exhibited his works at many public exhibitions, each time being presented with marks of honour.

The Court has also purchased a number of his exhibits, and he was once requested by the Government to exhibit his works at a foreign exhibition, as one of the representative artists in Japan. At the Official Art Exhibitions, at Uyeno Park, his works have always been presented with prizes. In 1915, his works were exhibited at the Panama Pacific Exposition, at San Francisco, one of which was selected by the Exposition for the Grand Prize of Honour.

Mr. Hirose was at one time professor of Japanese

Painting at the Tokyo Higher Polytechnic School, but he now holds no public office, devoting his whole energy to art.



MR. T. HIROSE.

Address:—No. 34, Uyeno-sakuragi-cho, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.

MR. HONDA TATSUJIRO.

MR. HONDA, TATSUJIRO, was born in Tsushima-machi, Kaibe-gori, Aichi prefecture,



MR. T. HONDA.

on April 15th, 1868. He graduated from the Tsushima Primary School in April, 1881, and became an assistant

teacher. In September, 1886, he resigned the post, and entered the Kyoritsu School (the present Kaisei Middle School), in Tokyo. In July, 1890, he entered the First High School, from which he graduated in July, 1895. In September, 1895, he matriculated at the Literary College of the Tokyo Imperial University, from which he graduated in July, 1898. In September of the same year he entered the University Hall, and made a speciality of history, from the closing days of the Tokugawa Shogunate until the Restoration. In July, 1903, he was appointed teacher of the Yamagata Middle School, in Yamagata prefecture, and in December, 1904, was promoted Director of that School. In February, 1908, he resigned this post, for that of compiler in the Imperial Household Department, which post he still holds. Mr. Honda has the Court rank of Ju-rokui.

Among his works are, the "Abridged History of the Empire," the "Abridged History of the East," the "History of the Restoration," the "Anecdotes of Famous Priests of Modern Times," and the "Development of Patriotic Theory."

Address:—Iriarai, Ebara-gori, Tokyo-fu.

MR. HORIYE SEN-ICHIRO.

MR. HORIYE, SEN-ICHIRO, has his office at No. 7, 1-chome, Minami-Nabe-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, where he conducts a legal and general patent business.

He is a native of Hiroshima prefecture. While a young man he came to Tokyo, and studied law at Chuo University, and English at the Kokumin Eigakkai. In 1902, after his graduation from both institutions, he passed the State examination for the bar and the bench, and joined the staff of Dr. Kishi's Law Office.

In 1905, Mr. Horiye visited the United States, and resumed his study of jurisprudence at Michigan University, where, after a few years' study, he obtained LL.M. On his return home he established his own office, and since has ably conducted legal and patent cases in which foreign interests have been involved.



MR. S. HORIYE.

BARON HOZUMI NOBUSHIGE.

BARON HOZUMI, NOBUSHIGE, was born at Uwajima, Iyo province, on July 11th, 1855, being the second son of the late Mr. Shigeki Hozumi, a samurai of the Uwajima Clan. He received his early education at the Meirin-kwan, a school kept by the clan at Uwajima. When the Imperial Government founded a college at Tokyo, and ordered young men to be sent to the new institution from all clans, he was among the young men selected.

He studied law at the Government college and in 1876, when he graduated, he was despatched to England to prosecute his studies of jurisprudence. He stayed at Middle Temple. In 1878 he received the First-class Middle Temple Scholarship, in Common and Criminal Law, and the following year was called to the bar.

He moved to Berlin, and at the Berlin University he continued his study of jurisprudence. After two years in Germany, he returned home and was appointed Professor of Law in the College of Law of the Tokyo University, of which college he was appointed Dean, 1882.

The degree of Hogakuhakushi, or Doctor of Law, was conferred upon him in 1888. Several years later he was appointed a Member of the House of Peers, when the Imperial Constitution took effect, and the Imperial Diet was organized, but he soon renounced this position, desiring to concentrate his whole energy to the study of jurisprudence.

In 1883, he was given a seat on the Committee of Codification, and in conjunction with Drs. Tomii and Ume drafted the Civil and other Codes. His services toward the perfection of codes were duly acknowledged by Court with the Second-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, in 1898. The following year he was nominated Chairman of the Council of the Doctors of Law.

He was despatched to Rome in 1899, to represent the Japanese Government at the International Congress of Orientalists. Soon after the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war he was despatched to the United States. During his stay in the States, he was invited to speak at the International Congress of Arts and Science held at St. Louis, in connection with the International Exhibition in that city. His services during the war were duly acknowledged by

Court, with the First-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, on the restoration of peace.

In 1906, he was appointed Chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Criminal Code, at the same time holding a seat on the Committee on the Criminal Code, for the Imperial Army and Navy.

In 1912, he resigned the professorship in the College of Law in the Tokyo Imperial University, when he was granted



BARON N. HOZUMI.

the title of Professor Emeritus at the College. The following year he was decorated with the First-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, as a reward for his meritorious services in the codification of Japan's law.

In the Autumn of 1915 he was created Baron, on the occasion of the Imperial Accession to the Throne, and in January of the following year appointed Privy Councillor. He is now the Head of the First Department of the Imperial Academy and holds the court rank of Jō-zammi.

Address :—No. 9, Haraikata-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

MR. IIDA NOBUTARO.

MR. IIDA, NOBUTARO, a noted business man, has lived a very romantic and interesting life. He is a native of Fukuoka, one of the most prominent coal mining districts in Japan. In his youth he studied law, later being



MR. N. IIDA.

called to the bar. But it was not his desire to confine his activities to the simple and insipid life of a lawyer, so he acquired the right to work the Noborikawa Coal Mine.

The new mine was a very promising one, containing a rich store of coal. He soon, however, sold it to the Mitsui Mining Co. for ¥600,000, investing all that he obtained by the sale of the mine in a new enterprise.

He secured many shares in the Shinkoku Life Insurance Co., which was then regarded by all as an insecure concern, but with his wonderful business manoeuvres he very soon placed it on a workable basis. He also bought a coal mine at Mihai, Hokkaido, which was neglected, but to his mind it had a promising future.

Mr. Iida became a millionaire by a single stroke of fortune. As soon as he acquired the right over the coal mine the Mitsubishi Company approached him with a request to buy the mine at ¥3,000,000. Mr. Iida at once complied with the result, and at once had secured a vast fortune.

Mr. Iida now controls the Nanman Taiko Gomeikaisha, besides being the President of Shinkoku Life Insurance Co. He is a strenuous worker. He sleeps but three to four hours a day. Through the Nanman Taiko Gomeikaisha he plans to lead Japanese enterprises in Manchuria, where his farms are fitted with every modern scientific appliance and invention, placing a good example of scientific management before all.

Address:—No. 10, Kami-Rokuban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

MR. IIDZUKA HARUTARO.

MR. IIDZUKA, of Hirosawa-mura, Yamada-gori, Gumma prefecture, is one of the head men amongst the weavers of Kiryu, which is a famous weaving centre in Gumma prefecture. He has done much toward the development of this industry, particularly the production of export fabrics, for which he has been decorated, by Court, with the Medal of the "Blue Ribbon."

Mr. Iidzuka was born in the district, in 1865, and after finishing his education in Tokyo, commenced his career as a weaver in January, 1893. With a view to developing the production of fabrics for the international market, he remodelled his mills shortly after he assumed control, installing a complete set of the best and most up-to-date

machines. He twice made tours of inspection in Europe and America in order to study the latest fashions and the management of the mills in the leading weaving centres there.

On his return he applied the test of his observations to his manufactures. After twenty years' study and improvement, his mills at Hirose-mura, Yamada-gori, Gumma prefecture, are a model for weavers of export fabrics. The weavers of the district owe much to his endeavours to modernize and make the industry of the district up-to-date.

Mr. Iidzuka's mills are equipped with three hundred power looms, coupled with powerful electric motors. They have complete dye yards and mercerising mills attached.

Everything is on a very large scale, no private works in these parts being able to compare with Mr. Iidzuka's mills. The annual production amounts to over ¥500,000 worth, most of which is exported.

Besides controlling this large establishment, Mr. Iidzuka shares in the management of public works in the prefecture. He held the Presidency of the Kiryu Weavers' Association for many years. After his retirement from this position, he was requested to assist the officers as Adviser, and he still shares in the control of the association. While President of the association, he established the conditioning system for export goods, for the purpose of maintaining the market abroad.

He has also endeavoured to promote the Kiryu Silk Throwing Co., the Watarase Water Power Co., and the Ryomo Mercerising and Weaving Co., out of a desire to promote the line of industry in the district. He also represented his confreres at several foreign exhibitions.

His past services to Kiryu have been acknowledged by all. At the Competitive Industrial Exhibition at Mayebashi, 1910, he was presented with the Medal of Merit for his endeavours to promote business. His manufactures

were acknowledged as the best in the market at the Tokyo Taisho Exhibition, being granted the Grand Prize of Honour.



MR. H. IIDZUKA.

MR. IJUIN HIKOKICHI.

MR. IJUIN, HIKOKICHI, was born in the city of Kagoshima, in June, 1864. He graduated from



MR. H. IJŪIN.

the Law College of the Tokyo Imperial University in July, 1890, and in September, 1892, was appointed Translator to the Foreign Office. In September, of the following year, he was appointed Vice-Consul, being ordered to serve in Chefoo. In September, 1894, he was promoted to third-class Secretary of the Japanese Legation in London, and in October, 1895, was ordered to transact business in the Japanese Legation in Austria-Hungary. In September, 1896, Mr. Ijuin was appointed first-class Consul at Fusan, and in November, 1898, was appointed Consul at Chemulpo. In February, 1901, he was ordered to serve in the Japanese Consulate, at Tientsin, and in January, 1902, was promoted Consul-General. In April of the same year he was given the Court rank of Ju-goi, and in December he was decorated with the Fifth-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, and given ¥1,200 in recognition of his services in connection with the Boxer Trouble. In April, 1906, he was again decorated, with the Second-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun and given a pension of ¥500 in recognition of his services during the Russo-Japanese war. In February,

1907, he was appointed Councillor of the Japanese Embassy in London. In February, 1909, he was promoted in his Court rank to Ju-shii, and in October of the same year decorated with the First-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure; in June, 1908, he was promoted Minister to China.

In January, 1914, Mr. Ijuin was relieved of his Ministership to China, and was ordered to serve in the Foreign Office. In February, 1916, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Italy. Now his Excellency has the Court rank of Ju-zammi.

MR. IKEDA KENZO.

MR. IKEDA, KENZO, was born in December, 1856, at Idzushi in Tajima province. In 1876, he came to Tokyo for business. In 1883 he entered the One Hundredth



MR. K. IKEDA.

Bank, and his ability was soon recognized by his superiors, who made him Director and Manager of the Bank. As Director, he made a sweeping reform in the business methods

hitherto pursued, curtailing much expenditure. He attended to the development of the Bank's business, and by dint of indefatigable efforts, for many years, he brought the Bank to its present prosperous condition. In 1911, he succeeded Mr. Takata as President of the Bank, which post he still retains. He is now recognized as one of the foremost bankers of Japan. Besides the Presidency of the One Hundredth Bank, he is President of the Tokyo Savings Bank, Adviser to the First Life Insurance Co., Vice-President of the Japan Traders' Association, Councillor of the Tokyo Mercantile Agency, and Chairman of a Committee of the Tokyo Clearing House. He has also done much towards establishing the Bank of Formosa, and various other banks.

He is of a chivalrous turn of mind, and has a kind disposition. Thirty years have passed since he entered the One Hundredth Bank, and his meritorious services rendered during that time are worthy of special mention. He was decorated with the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure and was given the Court rank of Jō-go in recognition of his services in business circles. He takes a great interest in gardening and study.

DR. IKKI KITOKURO.

DR. IKKI, KITOKURO, ex-Minister of Home Affairs, is one of the authorities on civil administration and civil administration laws in this country, having a seat in the House of Peers.

Dr. Ikki was born in Shidzuoka prefecture, in April, 1867, being the second son of the late Ryoichiro Okada, who was known as one of the most influential disciples of Takanori Ninomiya, the famous peasant sage. In April, 1873, Dr. Ikki was adopted by the late Mr. Kisoji Ikki and assumed the present family name.

He studied political science and economics at the College of Law in the Tokyo Imperial University. On his graduation he entered the Government service. On account of his learning and striking ability as administrator, he was rapidly promoted, and in 1890 was made Secretary to the Home Office.

He did not, however, remain long in this office, but visited Germany in order to prosecute his studies. He returned home in 1893, and resumed his previous office in the Home Office. In October of the following year he was appointed Professor in the College of Law in the Tokyo Imperial University, and Secretary to the Cabinet.

In May, 1898, he was made Parliamentary Vice-Minister of the Home Office, retaining the professorship of the College of Law. A year later he was presented with the degree of Hogakuhakushi, or Doctor of Law, and at the same time was nominated to the Committee for the Compilation of Codes.

On his resignation from the Home Office, he was nominated as Member of the House of Peers and Attache to the Imperial Household Regulations Investigation Bureau. He was not, however, allowed to remain in this comparatively retired position, shortly after being appointed Director of the Legislative Bureau.

In July, 1908, he had a chance to show his administrative genius, being appointed Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, but the Cabinet was soon dissolved, and he again returned to the College of Law, as lecturer.

In 1914, when Count Okuma formed his Cabinet, he was again in the Cabinet, and assumed the portfolio of



DR. K. IKKI.

Education. In August of the following year he moved to the Home Office, and surrendered his portfolio when the Okuma Cabinet fell in 1916.

Dr. Ikki holds the Court rank of Ju-zamni and the First-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

Address:—No. 67, Hayashi-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

DR. INOUE MICHIIYASU.

DR. INOUE, MICHIIYASU, is a well-known poet and medical man, and has a close connection with



DR. M. INOUE.

the Imperial Court. He was born in January, 1867, at Himeji, Hyogo prefecture, being the son of a prominent

Chinese scholar. While a boy he was adopted into a physician's family, and studied medicine at the Medical College of the Tokyo Imperial University.

He selected ophthalmology as his speciality, and after his graduation from the Imperial University he visited Germany to further prosecute his study. After his return home he commenced to practice in Tokyo. In 1904 he was granted the Degree of Igakuhakushi, or Doctor of Medicine. His works on medicine have been published abroad, being mostly written in German.

Since his student days, Dr. Inouye has been known as a poet of the old Japanese school, and his compositions are received with appreciation by all. In 1907, he was appointed Court Poet on the Imperial Board of Poetry.

On the Imperial Board of Poetry, six poets are appointed Court Poets, and the best is granted the "Chokunin" rank. Dr. Inouye now occupies this position.

He also has a seat on the Board of Examiners of the State Text Books in the Department of Education, owing of his literary proficiency.

The Doctor holds the Court rank of Ju-shii and the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Address:—No. 3, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

VISCOUNT ISHII KIKUJIRO.

VISCOUNT ISHII, KIKUJIRO, was born at Ninomiyahongo, Chiba prefecture, in March, 1866. He graduated from the Law College of the Tokyo Imperial University, in July, 1890. In November, 1893, he was appointed Third-class Secretary of the Legation, and in September, 1896, was appointed First-class Consul at Chemulpo. In November, 1897, he was appointed Second-class Secretary of the Japanese Legation in China, and in November, 1898, First-class Secretary at the Legation. In

December, 1900, he was made chief of the Telegraph Section in the Foreign Office, and in August, 1901, he was decorated with the Fifth-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, and given ¥1,500 in recognition of his services in connection with the Boxer Trouble. In February, 1902, he was appointed Chief of the Protocol Personnel Section. In December, 1902, he was presented by the Government with ¥1,800 in recognition of his services in connection with China. In 1904, he was promoted Director of the

Commercial Affairs Bureau, and in April, 1906, he was decorated with the Second-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, and was presented with a pension of ¥500 a year in recognition of his services in connection with the Russo-Japanese war. In June, 1908, he was made Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Chairman of the Civil Officers' Examination Committee, as well as Chairman of the Treaty Revision Investigation Committee. He rendered great service in connection with Japan's annexation of Korea, and was in appreciation thereof decorated with the First-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure. In August, 1911, he was created Baron, and in May of the following year was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to France. In October, 1915, he was promoted Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Baron was promoted to Viscount in 1916. The Viscount surrendered his portofolio when the Okuma Cabinet fell and later he was nominated member of the House of Peers. He has the Court rank of Jō-zammi.



VISCOUNT K. ISHII.

MR. ISHIKAWA TOKUYEMON.

MR. ISHIKAWA, TOKUYEMON, a native of Kanagawa prefecture, was born on December



MR. T. ISHIKAWA.

25th, 1856, being the first son of the late Mr. Tokuyemon Ishikawa. Mr. Ishikawa succeeded to the property in December, 1885. He is pre-cautious by nature, and fond of study. His father, very hopeful of his future, sent him to Tokyo to study Chinese classics, under the tuition of Mr. Jurei Shimada, a famous Chinese scholar. He also learned English. Mr. Ishikawa was born of a rich family, but took great pains to study, a fact which shows he was different from the usual men born of wealthy parents. When he succeeded to his father's business, he was very modest, and treated his employees with much kindness. He is liked by all who come in contact with him on account of his genial nature. He is President of the Yokohama Industrial Bank, President of the Yokohama Industrial Savings Bank, Director of the Japan Safety Oil Co., Director of the Yokohama Life Insurance Co., and Auditor of the Yokohama Dock Co., the Yokohama Railway Co., the Yokohama Warehouse Co., and the Kwanto Brick Co. He owns a large tract of land with many houses. His family held an office called *daikan*, or Deputy of the Tokugawa Shogunate, for twelve generations.

Address :—No. 108, 2-chome, Moto-machi, Yokohama.

BARON ITO BUNKICHI.

BARON ITO, BUNKICHI, is a son of the late Prince Hirobumi Ito, being born in December, 1885. He



BARON B. ITO.

received his early education in his native prefecture, Yamaguchi, having graduated from the Yamaguchi High School with honours in July, 1904. He came to Tokyo the same year, and matriculated at the Law College of the Tokyo Imperial University. On his graduation from the college in 1908, he was created Baron by the late Emperor Meiji, and at the same time obtained a position in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Having passed the examination for the qualification of civil officials in 1908, he was shortly appointed Forestry Commissioner and Secretary to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. In 1910 he temporarily retired from the official position, and visited England to study civil administration, etc., etc.

On his return he was appointed Councillor at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. He now conducts the affairs relative to insurance.

Address:—No. 27, Mita-Koyama-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

MR. ITO KINSUKE.

MR. ITO, KINSUKE, was born in August, 1857, in the town of Hagi, Yamaguchi prefecture, being the second son of Mr. Shinsuke Ito. In 1875, he came to Tokyo, and entered the Kogyokusha School, later entering the Keiwo Gijuku. He graduated from the Keiwo Gijuku with honours, and was afterwards connected with newspapers in Shidzuoka and Nagasaki. In 1883 he entered the "Jiji Shimpo" office as a journalist. Mr. Ito's sound views on political and economic matters met with the hearty approval of the Public, and his business talent contributed towards the development of the "Jiji Shimpo" office. He was highly respected by his colleagues. In 1896 Mr. Ito left the newspaper office for the Bank of Japan, where he held various important positions. After ten years' service in the Bank, he left in 1906, and again became a journalist. Mr. Ito became the editor of the "Jiji Shimpo," and later became proprietor and editor of the "Nippon Shimbun." Mr. Ito always used his best endeavours towards the promotion of public interests.

Address:—No. 344, Ippongi, Kitashinagawa, Ebaragori, Tokyo-fu.



MR. K. ITO.

MR. IWAI KATSUJIRO.

MR. IWAI, KATSUJIRO, is a native of Tamba province, being the younger brother of Mr. Sukejiro Kageyama. He was born in April, 1863. While still



MR. K. IWAI.

young he was adopted into the Iwai family, and assumed the present family name.

On his return from a tour in Europe and America he commenced the Iwai Shoten, an export firm. Thanks to his strenuous efforts, the firm's business has gradually expanded,

and in 1913, when the firm was converted into a joint stock company, it was ranked among the foremost export and import firms in this country, being second to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the Ōkura-Gumi, and the Takata Shokai. Besides controlling the Iwai Shoten, Mr. Katsujiro Iwai holds office in the following companies:—The Osaka Iron Plate Manufacturing Co.; The Japan Celluloid and Artificial Silk Co.; The Osaka Cellulose Industry Co.; The Oriental Paper Manufacturing Co.

Mr. Iwai lives at Mikage, Hyogo prefecture, visiting the companies in which he is interested almost daily. He is fond of flowers and plants, and the green houses and



THE BUILDING FROM THE FLOWER GARDEN.

flower beds at his residence at Mikage are said to be the finest of their kind. His fortune is said to amount to over ¥7,000,000.

MR. IWASAKI ISAO.

MR. IWASAKI, ISAO, was born in February, 1878, entering the Shidzuoka Middle School in 1896. After graduating from the First High School, he matriculated to the Law College of the Tokyo Imperial

University, from which he graduated with honours in 1903. He passed the Higher Civil Service Examination in December of the same year. He then practiced law as a barrister, and transacted legal matters. He holds the post

of Legal Adviser to the Fuji Savings Bank, and the Ito Bank, and to Messrs. Inayama, Miki, Konishi and Omura.



MR. I. IWASAKI.

He established his reputation, and in 1911 was elected Manager of the Japan Barristers' Association. In the following year he was elected a member of the Diet, from Shidzuoka prefecture, and was decorated with the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, in recognition of his services to the State. He is a man of letters, his pen-name being *Unpo*. While Mr. Iwasaki was studying in the University, he organised the Young Men's Progressive Association under the presidency of Mr. Saburo Shimada, issuing a magazine called the "Kakushin," of which he was Editor. His profound views were listened to with much attention in literary circles. He is an eloquent speaker, and at public meetings delivers powerful speeches. It is all due to Mr. Iwasaki's remarkable ability that he has attained his present position.

Address :—No. 26, Ise-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

MR. IWAYA MATSUHEI.

MR. IWAYA, MATSUHEI, is President of the Japan Stock Farming Co., Director of the Mino Coal Co., Director of the Hakata Railway Co., President of the Iwaya Bank and Director of the Oriental Tobacco Co. He was born February 2nd, 1849, in Kagoshima. He first engaged in the manufacture and sale of wax, in his native province, and subsequently became a contractor to the Kagoshima clan. He went to Tokyo in 1877, and opened a dry-goods shop in the Ginza, afterwards establishing an extensive "Tengu" Tobacco factory from which he derived a large profit. Mr. Iwaya retired to his country residence when the Tobacco industry was monopolized by the Imperial Government. Mr. Iwaya then commenced pig rearing on a large scale, and this is now in a fair way to becoming a profitable business.

Address :—No. 715, Shimoshibuya-machi, Tokyo.



MR. M. IWAYA.

DR. KANASUGI EIGORO.

DESCRIBING the history of the development of otorhinolaryngology in Japan, the "Japanese medical History," is generally recognized as the most detailed and perfect of all works on the history of medical science of Japan published in recent years. It says "The origin of otorhinolaryngology in this country lies in the works on otology and rhinology written by Dr. Eigorō Kanasugi on his return from Germany in 1892." As here declared by this authoritative book, Dr. Kanasugi is a pioneer student and an authority on otorhinolaryngology in this country. He was born in July, 1865. He came to the capital to study. He first studied in the German Language School and then took the special course of the Medical College in the Imperial University. In 1888, he went to Germany for a further study of medicine. In 1892, he returned home with the degree of M.D. He at once opened a practice for curing sufferers who had disease of either the nose, ear or throat, also establishing an institution for the study of otorhinolaryngology, with the object of imparting his knowledge of this science to medical practitioners. He also organized the Dai Nippon Otorhinolaryngology Society, publishing a monthly periodical. Thus he directed all his energy toward this important branch of medical science. The fact that at present a practitioner of otorhinolaryngology is found even in the remotest village, is solely due to Dr. Kanasugi's untiring efforts. In 1901, the Department of Education conferred a degree of Igakuhakushi upon him. In 1908, he represented Japan at the first International Congress of the Larynx Society, held in Vienna, when he

was recommended as an honorary member. He was recommended as an honorary member of Otorhinolaryngology Societies in various countries of Europe. Dr. Kanasugi is very ambitious. He cares nothing about criticism in his



DR. E. KANASUGI.

practises. He owns a large and magnificent hospital at Kanda, Tokyo. Besides treating many patients he is studying phonetics. In April, 1917, Dr. Kanasugi returned to the House of Representatives.

Address :—No. 13, Surugadai-Minamikoga-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

MR. KANAZAWA NISAKU.

MR. KANAZAWA, NISAKU, is one of the leading business men in Osaka. In the cotton spinning line his name is widely known as one of the pioneers. In the early years of Meiji, when this line of industry was still undeveloped, he promoted the Hirano Cotton Spinning Co. in Osaka, with the support of his friends. As the President

he took all responsibility for the management of the concern, and its mills became the greatest of their kind in the country. His active innovation of the factory management, his smartness in covering the required raw materials, and his strenuous endeavours to secure a market for this company's goods abroad, were regarded by all with admira-

tion and wonder. In 1902, when the Hirano Cotton Spinning Co. was fused in the Settsu Cotton Spinning Co., he was elected Director of the company, and still holds the position.



MR. N. KANAZAWA.

At first he concentrated his attention to business, and participated in no political movements, but in 1909, when the municipal administration of Osaka was disordered, he stood for justice, and fought the corrupted elements in the municipal administration. The following year he was elected Member of the City Assembly and ever since has held a seat in the Assembly.

In the general election of 1915, he stood for Osaka, to be represented in the Imperial Diet, and after an intense campaign he won a seat in the House of Representatives, and held the seat, being re-elected in April, 1917, after the House dissolved.

In April, 1916, when the Economic Investigation Committee was organized under the Ōkuma Ministry, he was given a seat on the committee. He moved many important proposals at the meetings of the committee, for the purpose of better representing the views of the business community.

Mr. Kanazawa was born at Utsubo, Osaka, in November, 1861, and has the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Address:—No. 21, 4-chome, Kyomachibori-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.

MR. KATA KINZABURO.

MR. KATA, KINZABURO, a business man of great ability and smartness, was born at Hagi, Yamaguchi prefecture, in September, 1857, being a son of the late Mr. Kyubei Kata, a native of Iyo province. His ambition in youth was to make a fortune in business. He obtained a position in the Fujita-gumi while still very young, and worked hard as an employee. It was when he moved to the Ōkura-Gumi that he was able give free play to his genius as a business man.

His strenuousness and wonderful ability were admired by Mr. Ōkura (now Baron), and he was soon made Manager of the Matsuyama Branch of the firm. This appointment brought success to Mr. Ōkura, for the new Manager developed the business of the branch and the firm reaped the benefit.

Immediately after the annexation of Taiwan, a branch was established by the Ōkura-Gumi at Taihoku, and Mr. Kata was appointed Manager. This was his first connection with the island colony and its industrial enterprises. After several years Mr. Kata resigned from the Ōkura-Gumi, and organized a firm to undertake real estate business, under the name of the Kata-Gumi.

This new undertaking proved a success, and he made a huge profit, which he at once invested in large waste land

in Taito. He commenced the development of this newly-acquired land, and after partial success he sold the land to a company; which is now styled the Taito Sugar Manufacturing Co.

He also acquired a coal field concession at Keelung, which has an area of 5,000,000 *tsubo*. This coal field is now worked by Mr. Kata on a large scale. As the coal market in Taiwan is almost monopolized by Mr. Kata, his income from this source is ¥100,000 a month. He also manages the Ekidensha, a carrying agency, in Taiwan, while at the same time having a large share in the salt and camphor industries of the island.

In Chosen, Mr. Kata conducts leather manufacturing and mining industries.

Besides these enterprises, he is interested in the following companies:—The Shizuoka Gas Co.; The Kyushu Coal Mine Co.; The Japan Ice Co.; The Numazu Gas Co.; The Iyo Railway Co.; Japan Leather Co.; The Japan Shoe-making Co.; The Fuji Life Insurance Co.; The Musashi Electric Railway Co.; The Japan Kinema Co.; The Nitaka Ice Manufacturing Co.; The Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Co.; The Chugai Petroleum and Asphalt Co., and The Oriental Sugar Producing Co.

Address:—No. 44, Fujimi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

BARON KATO SADAKICHI.

VICE-ADMIRAL BARON KATO, SADAKICHI, was born at Ushigome-ku, Tokyo, in November, 1861. He obtained his first commission as Sub.-Lieutenant in April, 1886. As a Lieutenant he was despatched to Germany in 1893, to prosecute his study of naval tactics, at the same time serving as one of the retinue of H.I.H. Prince Fushimi, Jr., who was also visiting Germany for the same purpose. He returned home soon after the outbreak of the Sino-Japan war to participate therein and on the restoration of peace he was decorated with the Sixth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure. In the same year he was decoration by the Spanish and British Courts.

In January, 1898, he was appointed Adjutant to Fleet Admiral Saigo, holding the commission of Commander. While holding this office he was presented by the Prussian Court with the Second-class Order of the Crown. When the Russo-Japanese war broke out, he was a Captain and actively participated in the war. His meritorious services in the campaign were rewarded, on the restoration of peace, with the Third-class Military Order of the Golden Kite and the Third-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

In August, 1908, he was promoted to the rank of Real-Admiral, and in April of the following year was appointed Director of the Maizuru Naval Works. In 1912 he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, and commanded the Naval Works at Yokosuka.

During the Tsingtao Campaign he commanded the Second Squadron and blockaded the bay of Kiaochou. After the campaign he was moved to the command of the Board of Naval Education, and had a seat in the Admirals' Council. In September of the same year he was the umpire of the Grand Naval Manoeuvres on the Pacific coasts.

Great Britain sent him the Grand Cross of the Order

of St. Michael and St. George as a mark of appreciation of his services at Tsingtao, in September, 1915, and after a couple of months His Majesty the Emperor decorated him with the Second-class Military Order of the Golden Kite and the 1st Class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun. The following January the Russian Czar rewarded him with a very high order.



BARON S. KATŌ.

He is now Baron, having been created a Peer in July, 1916, by His Majesty the Emperor, in recognition of his past services to the State.

In December, 1916, the Baron was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station, and he holds the Court rank of Jō-shii.

ADMIRAL KATO TOMOSABURO.

ADMIRAL KATO, TOMOSABURO, Minister of the Navy, was born at Hiroshima, Hiroshima prefecture, in February, 1861, being the second son of the late Mr. Shichirobei Kato. He obtained his first commission as Sub-Lieutenant after his graduation from the Naval Cadets' School, in November, 1883.



ADMIRAL T. KATŌ.

In 1891, he was despatched to England, to superintend the construction of warships, ordered by Japan from English dockyards, and remained there for some years. At the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, he participated in the campaign as Lieutenant, during the war being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Commander. On the conclusion of the war he was decorated with the Fifth Class Military Order of the Golden Kite, and Sixth-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

His promotion to the rank of Captain took place in September, 1899. He participated in the campaign against the Boxers, in 1901, and his services were duly acknowledged by the Government after that event.

When this country went to war with Russia, he was Rear-Admiral, and assisted the late Admiral Kamimura as Chief of the Staff Office. Toward the middle of the war he was appointed Chief Staff Officer to Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the United Squadron. Thus he was one of the practical campaign organizers in the war. After the restoration of peace his distinguished services were rewarded by the Emperor, with the Second-Class Military Order of the Golden Kite and the Second-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

In December, 1905, he was moved to the land service, and quickly promoted from the Directorship of the Military Affairs Bureau to the Vice-Ministership of the Navy. He was thus the virtual manager of the naval administration.

In August, 1908, he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, and at the end of the following year, moved to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station. About this time he was presented with many decorations from foreign Powers, being connected with diplomatic missions. He also had a seat on the board of umpires for several grand naval manœuvres then being held.

During the Tsingtao campaign he commanded the 1st Squadron. In August, 1915, he was appointed Minister of the Navy, in succession to Vice-Admiral Baron Yashiro, and at the same time promoted to the rank of full Admiral. His services in the Tsingtao campaign were rewarded with the First-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun. Admiral Kato has the Court rank of Jō-zammi.

MR. KINOSHITA KENJIRO.

MR. KINOSHITA, KENJIRO, who has identified himself for the past decades with the constitutional movement in Japan's politics now occupies an important position in the Dōshikai Party. He was born at Ajimi-mura, Usa-gori, Ōita prefecture, in February, 1869. After receiving his elementary education in his native province, he came to Tokyo to receive his liberal education at the Tokyo Kyōritsu Gakkō and the Third High School.

After having finished his collegiate studies he studied law, and in 1892 graduated from the post-graduate course of the Tokyo Hōgakuin. He returned to his native village, and as a country gentleman managed his father's farm, but the life of a gentleman farmer did not suit him.

In 1897, he once more came to Tokyo, and founded with the help of his friends the Photographic Apparatus Manufacturing Co., which he managed as Managing Director. He was also interested in the Kyōai Life Insurance Co., and several other business enterprises.

In August, 1902, he won a seat in the House of Representatives. Since then on each election he has been elected by his native province.

He belonged to the progressives at first, but not being satisfied with the policies of the leaders, he severed his connection with the party. In 1913, when the late Prince Katsura formed the Dōshikai, he joined the new party, with his old friends in the Progressive Party, and he has since been one of the party leaders.

When Marquis Okuma formed his Cabinet in 1914, he was appointed Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Communications, and held the office until October, 1916, when the Okuma Ministry resigned en bloc.

Mr. Kinoshita has the Court rank of Jō-goī and holds the Third-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

Address :—No. 29, Tansu-machi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

DR. KITAZATO SHIBASABURO.

DR. KITAZATO, SHIBASABURO, was born on December 20th, 1856, in Aso-gori, Kumamoto prefecture. He graduated from the Medical College in the Tokyo Imperial University in 1883. In 1885 he went to Germany, where he studied bacteriology under the late Dr. Robert Koch. While thus prosecuting studies, he made a discovery of the artificial nursing of tetanus bacilla, which won for him a wide fame throughout Europe. Later he discovered serumtherapy of diphtheria and tetanus together with Dr. Von Behring. The term of his stay in Europe expired in 1890, but the Emperor granted him the sum of ¥1,000 to continue his stay for the study of the treatment of tuberculosis. He returned home in 1892. The Prussian Government conferred on him the title of professor in recognition of his meritorious services in the cause of medical science. In 1892 he established the institute for the study of infectious diseases, with himself as Director. On the outbreak of the black death in Hongkong in 1894, he was dispatched there by the Government to inquire into the cause of the plague. There he made a discovery of the plague bacillus. The study of serumtherapy having been accomplished by Dr. Kitazato, the Government established in 1896 the Serum Institute and appointed him Director. Thanks are due to this institute for the present spread of serumtherapy in this country.

When in 1899 the Institute was taken over by the Government he was appointed Director. He had then already



DR. S. KITAZATO.

held the presidency of the Lymph Institute. In 1905 he went over to America, in response to an invitation from the International Scientific Congress. In 1906, he was nominated by the Emperor member of the Imperial Academic Society. In 1909 he was dispatched to Europe to represent Japan at the International Medical Congress and Leprosy Conference. When the black plague prevailed in Manchuria in 1911 he was sent there by the Government to make investigations. Later he attended the International Pest Conference, held in Mukden. On the question of the transferring of the management of the Institute from the Home Department to the Department of Education in 1914 Dr. Kitazato resigned the official post of the Presidency and established the Kitazato Institute. His meritorious services in the cause of medical science have been widely recognized by the world at large. As mentioned above, he has been recommended honorary member of various scientific

Associations in Europe and America. Especially noteworthy in this connection is the fact that he has been recommended as foreign member of the Royal Society of London. Besides, the Governments of Prussia, France and Norway have conferred on him decorations of the highest order in recognition of his valuable services. At present he holds the following titles.

Igakuhakushi (M.D.), Professor conferred by the Prussian Government, F.R.S., member of the Imperial Academic Society, Vice-President of the Dai Nippon Private Health Association, Health Advisor to the Imperial Government Railways, Councillor of the Saiseikai (Charity Association founded on the Imperial donation), President of the Kitazato Institute, etc., etc.

Dr. Kitazato has the Court rank of Jō-zammi and holds the Second-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Address:—No. 19, Nakano-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

DR. KOMOTO JUJIRO.

DR. KŌMOTO, JUJIRO, is the best authority on ophthalmology in Japan. He was born on January 15th, 1859, being the eldest son of Mr. Saisuke



DR. J. KOMOTO.

Kōmoto, a samurai of the quondam clan of Toyooka, in the province of Tajima. In September, 1900, he succeeded to his father's house. In 1872, he came to the Capital and

entered the former Foreign Language School. On finishing the German Language course in 1876, he entered the Medical College of the Imperial University, from which he graduated in April, 1883. The same year he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Medical College. In 1885, he was sent by the Government to Germany, in order to study ophthalmology. He studied partly in Germany and partly in Austria. On his return home, in 1889, he was appointed Professor in the Medical College of the Imperial University. When the Third Domestic Industrial Exhibition was held in Tokyo, in the following year, he was appointed to the jury. In August, 1891, he had the degree of Igakuhakushi (M.D.) conferred upon him by the Educational Department. In September, 1893, he took charge of the chair of ophthalmology. In 1894, he had the Court rank of the Ju-rokui conferred upon him, in 1896, the Jō-rokui, and in 1898, the Jō-goī. In 1905, he was decorated with the Third-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure. In the following year, he was decorated with the Second-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, in appreciation of his services in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05. In June, 1907, he was dispatched to Europe and America. In April of the following year he returned from abroad. In March, 1909, his Court rank was raised to the Jō-shii, and in April, 1914, it was again raised to Ju-zammi. In May, 1916, he was decorated with the First-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Address:—No. 4, 4-chome, Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

MR. KOMURO SUIUN.

MR. KOMURO, SUIUN, was born in August, 1874, at Tatebayashi, in Kōdzuke province, being the second son of Mr. Makisaburo Komuro. As a child he was fond of painting, and was ambitious of becoming an artist. When sixteen years old, he became a pupil of Mr. Souu Tazaki, and was indefatigable in his efforts to prosecute his studies. Mr. Komuro's paintings were much appreciated, when exhibited at the Fine Arts Exhibition, some of them being purchased by the Imperial Household Department. In 1899, he came to Tokyo, and continued his studies, with redoubled efforts. He made great progress, and by degrees became widely known among the people, winning prizes at various Fine Art Exhibitions at which he exhibited. He was later appointed Examiner of the Fine Arts Exhibition to the Department of Education. Mr. Komuro has many pupils and is very fond of reading, and composing Chinese poetry.

Address:—No. 6, 7-chome, Shintomi-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.



MR. S. KOMURO.

MR. KONISHI YASUBEI.

MR. KONISHI, YASUBEI, for many years in the pigment trade, is an active business organizer. A large number of companies has been floated by him. At present he is either Director or Auditor of the following:—

The Teikoku Life Insurance Co.; The Kanto Acid and Alkali Works; The Toyo Glass Manufacturing Co.; The Iwaki Coal Mining Co.; The Chuo Paper Manufacturing Co.; The Kiso Industrial Development Co. and The Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Mr. Konishi was born in November, 1847, in Chiba prefecture, being the second son of the late Mr. Genshichi Namiki. While a boy he was adopted into the Konishi

family, and on the death his adopted father in 1881 he succeeded to his business, taking over the management of the pigment store.

Mr. Konishi is a strenuous man, and pigment business alone did not satisfy him, so that his activity as a business organizer soon commenced. He is particularly interested in life insurance, most of his energies being devoted to the management of the Teikoku Life Insurance Co.

He has a son and two daughters. His son and sons-in-law assist him in the management of his store, the prosperity of the business being yearly enhanced. He deals not only in pigments but dye stuffs, chemicals and manures.

Address:—No. 16, Ise-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

MR. KOSAKA JUNZO.

MR. KOSAKA, JUNZO, is one of the leading business men of Nagano prefecture, being the President of the Nagano Chamber of Commerce, the President of the "Shinano Mainichi Shimbun Sha," publisher of the "Shinano Mainichi Shimbun," (a powerful local paper), Director of the Shinano Bank, Ltd., Director of the Nagano Gas Co., Ltd., and Auditor of the Susaka Warehouse Co., Ltd.

He was born in Nagano prefecture in March, 1881,

being the eldest son of the late Mr. Zennosuke Kosaka. He studied commercial science at the Tokyo Commercial School, later joining the staff of the Bank of Japan.

After several years he resigned this position and undertook a tour in Europe and America to inspect business there. On his arrival home, he was returned by his native prefecture as Member of the House of Representatives. He has the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

MR. KUHARA FUSANOSUKE.

MR. KUHARA, FUSANOSUKE, one of the greatest mine owners in Japan, is a native of Yamaguchi prefecture, where he was born in June, 1869, being the



MR. F. KUHARA.

third son of the late Mr. Shozaburo Kuhara. The late Baron Denzaburo Fujita, the founder of the Fujita-Gumi, was his uncle.

He was educated at the Keiwo Gijuku, and his ambition when he graduated from the college was to become a great export and import merchant. He obtained a position in the Morimura-Gumi, as a step toward the realization of his scheme of life. His uncle, however, required his services in his own firm, so induced his nephew to resign his post.

Mr. Kuhara complied with his uncle's request and assisted him in the management of the Kosaka Mine. For eight years he remained in this position, devoting his whole time and energy to the improvement of the mine. Thanks to his endeavours, the mine, which was all but abandoned as hopeless, became at the end of the eighth year one of the greatest copper mines in the East.

In 1908, he left his uncle's firm, and commenced the working of the Hidachi Copper Mine on his own account. This mine was all but abandoned when he took it over, but he remained at the mine, with his trusted experts, for over three months to explore new veins. At the close of that period he struck a new and rich vein. This success encouraged him to extend his operations, and in 1912 he organized a company bearing his own name to unify all his mining enterprises. His interests in mines were so large that in one sense he was second only to Barons Fujita and Sumitomo.

He has lately commenced a rubber plantation in North Borneo, in view of the great expansion in Japan's rubber

industry. Petroleum fields have also been explored by him with apparently good success.

Mr. Kuhara is a man of strong personality and his public-spiritedness is well-known. While building up his own fortune and business, Mr. Kuhara has always had the interests of his country at heart, and many of his business enterprises have been based on the conviction that they would lead to the promotion of national interests. He has built and contributed to libraries and schools in the towns and villages where he lives, or where his offices are situated.

As the head of his family, he has always been loyal to his aged mother; his villa at Sumiyoshi is said to have been built to please her. He has deep sympathy with his employees, and everything is done to promote their welfare.

In November, 1916, Mr. Kuhara was decorated with the Third-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, as a mark of Imperial appreciation of his past services in the cause of industry. He also holds the Court rank of Ju-goi.

Address:—Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

MR. KURASONO SANSHIRO.

MR. KURASONO, SANSHIRO, an eminent lawyer of Tokyo, was born at Tabuse-mura, Hioki-gori, Kagoshima prefecture, in January, 1869, being a son of the late Riyemon Setogawa. In his eighth year he was adopted into the Kurasono family and assumed the present family name.

In 1886, he came to Osaka where he received his early education. On the completion of his preliminary education, he went to Kyoto to study Buddhism, while learning English from Mr. Alexander at Trinity School.

In 1891, he moved to Tokyo, and matriculated to study law at Meiji University. After two years, owing to family circumstances, he was compelled to leave the college.

He then worked hard to earn his living. After years of hard struggle, he completed his study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1901. His present office is in Kanda-ku, Tokyo, where he conducts legal business.

Though his early days were spent in struggling against adversities and ill luck, he has nevertheless acquired many accomplishments. He is specially proficient in tea ceremonies, flower arrangement, archery, calligraphy, and other arts. He is known among his friends and associates as one of the most refined men of the profession.

He is at present greatly interested in the administration of his ward of Kanda, having a seat in the Ward Assembly and on the School Board of Kanda.



MR. S. KURASONO.

Address:—No. 1, 1-chome, Nishi-Ogawa-machi, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

MR. KUSAKARI KATSUYE.

MR. KUSAKARI, KATSUYE, was born at Sendai, Miyagi prefecture, in March, 1888. He studied law at the Tōhoku Law School, Meiji University, and Hōsei University, from which he graduated in 1911.

He was admitted to the bar in December, 1914, and up to November, 1915, was assistant to Dr. Sei-ichi Kishi, when he opened his own law office in his native city.

Mr. Kusakari's Law Office was founded in December, 1915. Mr. Kusakari is especially proficient in civil and commercial cases, and while in Dr. Kishi's office he displayed his talent in the conduct of these cases.

Address:—No. 103, Moto-Terakōji, Sendai, Miyagi prefecture.



MR. K. KUSAKARI.

MR. KUSUMI TŌMA.

MR. KUSUMI, TŌMA, is an influential business man and political leader of Niigata prefecture, being in the House of Representatives, belonging to the Kensei-kai Party.



MR. T. KUSUMI.

He was born in 1877, in Niigata prefecture, being the eldest son of Mr. Hidesaburo Kusumi, who occupied an important position in local business and political circles,

being specially interested in the Nippon Oil Co., the Nagaoka Bank, etc., etc., also being at one time a member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Tōma Kusumi studied law and politics at Waseda University, and after graduation he commenced his business career like his father in his native prefecture. The Echigo Railway Co. was promoted by him, in conjunction with his father and some friends. At first this enterprise did not have the support of the local business community, in spite of the facilities it afforded the districts along the coasts of the Japan Sea. Thanks to the intense and devoted efforts of Mr. Kusumi, strong support of the Yasuda family was secured, and the company was organized in 1911 with a capital of ¥1,500,000.

The company now has a line of 50 miles along the coast of the Japan Sea, the province of Echigo thus having great transportation facilities. Mr. Kusumi's father is the President of the company, and he the Managing Director.

He is also the President of the Teradomari Bank, his name being well-known in the local business community.

Mr. Kusumi stood for his prefecture in the general election of 1915 and successfully conducted his first political campaign. In April, 1917, he again returned to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Kusumi holds the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

BARON KUSUMOTO MASATOSHI.

BARON KUSUMOTO, MASATOSHI, is the second Baron, his father, the late Baron Masataka Kusumoto, having been created a Peer by the late Emperor Meiji, in recognition of services to the State.

The late Baron Masataka Kusumoto was born at Omura, Hizen province, a son of a samurai of the Omura clan. While a youth he identified himself with the Imperialist movement, and he greatly contributed to the victory of the cause.

After the Imperial Restoration, he entered the Government service, holding important posts. As Governor of Tokyo, he won the confidence of the people by his wise and far-sighted administration, the prosperity of the prefecture greatly increasing during his long administration. On his resignation from the Government service, he was elected Member of the House of Representatives, being elected several times President of the House.

In 1896, he was created Baron by the late Emperor Meiji, as a mark of Imperial appreciation for his long and meritorious services to the State. His Parliamentary life was then ended. The late Baron died in 1902.

The present Baron is the eldest son of the late Baron, being born in October, 1866. He succeeded to the title in February, 1902, and was given Court rank of Jō-goi. In 1910, he was elected Member of the House of Peers, and was decorated with the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Baron Kusumoto owns and controls the "Miyako Shimbun," founded by his father, the late Baron, with the assistance of a well-selected and competent staff.



BARON M. KUSUMOTO.

Address:—No. 31, Tameike-Reinanzaka-cho, Akasaku, Tokyo.

MR. MAGOSHI BUNTARO.



MR. B. MAGOSHI.

MR. MAGOSHI, BUNTARO, business man and philanthropist, was born at Imabaru, Iyo province, in December, 1896. When a boy, his family carried on the hereditary business of pawn broker and soy brewer, but when Mr. Magoshi became the head of the family he gave this up and established the Imabaru Commercial Bank, with a capital of ¥1,000,000.

He is also interested in the cotton weaving and salt manufacturing industries, and in these lines has won great success.

He lives mostly in Tokyo. His sons-in-law, one of whom is a lawyer, live in Osaka. They, as adopted sons, assumed the family name of Magoshi.

Mr. Magoshi has lately donated ¥100,000 towards the funds for the education of young men in his native prefec-

ture, with a request that a corporation be organized with this donation as endowment, with the object of advancing funds to enable poor boys in his native prefecture to finish their education.

This offer has been accepted by the Government, and a corporation has been organized in Matsuyama, Iyo province, with the assistance of the Department of Education.

Address :—No. 1, Idzumi-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

MR. MAKINO SHIZUO.

MR. MAKINO, SHIZUO, occupies an important position in the legal profession, also being a prominent figure in local political circles. He has a seat in the Tokyo Prefectural Assembly, the Tokyo Municipal Assembly, and the Shitaya Ward Assembly.

This prominent lawyer was born in February, 1875, at Aikawa, Sado Island, Niigata prefecture. After finishing his preliminary education in his native town, he came to Tokyo, to study law at Meiji University and Tokyo Hōgaku-in. Having passed the examination for practice, he was appointed Junior Judge, but he resigned this post and was admitted to the bar.

He at first undertook legal business at the office of Mr. Shonosuke Takahashi. Owing to his knowledge of law, and skill in conducting business, he rose rapidly and when Mr. Takahashi closed his office and left for Chosen, Mr. Takahashi's clients came to Mr. Makino and he at once became one of the first-class lawyers of Tokyo.

As a public man his name has always been identified with justice, and the welfare of the public. He has been

elected to the membership of the local assemblies many times.



MR. S. MAKINO.

He is at present Auditor of the Minato Railway Co.

Address :—No. 38, Nicho-machi, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.

DR. MARUYAMA KEN.

DR. MARUYAMA, KEN, is a well-known medical practitioner in Shidzuoka, who has served many years as Surgeon to the Imperial Japanese Navy, and has had ample and varied experiences in the profession.

He was born at Yoshida, near Nagauo, Shinano province, in January, 1874, and after finishing his early

education in his native town, he studied medicine at the Saiseigakusha, a well-known private medical school in Tokyo. In 1897, he passed the State examination for practice, and became a licensed physician.

In 1898, he joined the medical corps of the Imperial Navy, and after a year's training was appointed Surgeon-

Sub-Lieutenant. In that capacity he visited the South Seas, on board the warship *Hizui*, inspecting many ports in that part of the world.

When the Boxers rebellion broke out, he participated in active service against the rebels, as one of the medical staff of the warship *Takachiho*. In the Russo-Japanese war, he also participated as Chief of the Medical Staff of the armoured cruiser *Nippon Maru*, and distinguished himself in the blockade of Port Arthur. On the restoration of peace he was decorated with the Fifth-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

In 1906, he was despatched to Great Britain as one of the crew of the new warship *Kashima*, built by Armstrong, Vickers & Co., and during his trip visited the Continent.

On his return in August, 1906, he was attached to the Naval Hospital at Saseho, and later appointed Chief Surgeon to the Battleship *Fuji*. Owing to failing health, he resigned from this position and was given the Court rank of Jō-rokui. However, in 1909, after a few years of retired

life, he again commenced his practice at Shidzuoka, in 1911.

Address:—2-chome, Takajo-machi, Shidzuoka, Shidzuoka prefecture.



DR. K. MARUYAMA.

MR. MASUDA GIICHI.

MR. MASUDA, GIICHI, is the second son of Mr. Seishiro Masuda, of Niigata. He was born at Itakura-mura, Naka-Kubiki-gori, Niigata prefecture, in

October, 1869. In his twenty-first year he joined the staff of the Takata Shimbun, a newspaper in his native town, and commenced his journalistic career.



MR. G. MASUDA.

In 1890, when the Imperial Diet was for the first time convened in Tokyo, Mr. Masuda began his career as a politician by undertaking lecturing tours in the country, but he soon gave up this active life to equip himself. He entered the Tokyo Semmon Gakkō to study politics and political economy. In 1893, he graduated from the college with honours, but he was not satisfied with what he had acquired in a few years' hard study, and so entered the advanced course, selecting political economy as a specialty.

During this time he edited the party organ of the Kaishintō, the "Kaishin-tō Tōhō." In October, 1895, he joined the staff of the "Yomiuri Shimbun," and took charge of the commercial and financial columns, at the same time regularly contributing articles to the "Jitsugyo-no-Nippon," a commercial magazine.

In March, 1900, he bought the magazine, and as editor managed all affairs of the periodical. Several years later a new enterprise was started by him, in view of the outbreak of war between Japan and Russia.

This comprised two magazines called the Seiro Shimpō and the "Seiro Shashin Gahō." The former was a magazine giving the continued story of the great campaign, and the latter a series of picture books graphically illustrating the progress of the war. They had a wide circulation, being very popular.

After the restoration of peace Mr. Masuda greatly enlarged the business, publishing several new magazines with great success.

In all his enterprises there is a consistency of aim and his object is always to promote the spiritual welfare of the nation. His latest enterprise is the "Jitsugyō Kōshu-roku," or Commercial Science Self-taught, intended to extend the benefit of modern education to office boys and apprentices.

Mr. Masuda has won the respect and esteem of the business circles, as the Director of the Nisshin Life In-

urance Co., the Nisshin Printing Co., and the Malay Rubber Co., and as Adviser to the Shuyei-sha Printing Co. and the Echigo Electricity Co.

In 1912, he was elected by his native town a member of the House of Representatives, and on his return home from a tour in Europe and America, in November 1914, he was compelled to resign his seat, as the Kokumintō, to which he belonged in the House, resolved to oppose the policy of the Ministry then in power, the head of which was Count Ōkuma.

The energy he devoted to politics is now devoted to popular education, every holiday being spent by him in giving lectures at the meetings of provincial young men's leagues.

Address:—No. 125, Hara-machi; Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

MR. MATSUBARA SHIGEHIDE.

MR. MATSUBARA, SHIGEHIDE, a prominent business man, was born at Tendo, Uzen province, in February, 1864, being a son of a samurai of the Tendo Clan. After receiving his preliminary education from a



MR. S. MATSUBARA.

German in his native town, he came to Tokyo and entered Keiwo University.

After his graduation he joined the editorial staff of the "Ise Shimbun," an influential local paper in Ise province.

His ability as a journalist was noticed by Mr. Hara, the editor of the "Daitō Nippō," a daily in Osaka, who is now the Leader of the Seiyukai and who, gave Mr. Matsubara an important position on the editorial staff of the paper.

A few years later he gave up his journalistic work and went to China, where Mr. Hara was the Consul at Tientsin. He later made a tour in America. Having no money at his disposal he picked up his living in New York, and elsewhere by serving as a boy.

His strong character and diligence were soon noticed by some Japanese residents in America, and Mr. Matsubara was given a position as salesman in one of their offices. His career as a business man, however, commenced when he was engaged by the branch office of the Kwansai Trading Co. as a clerk.

His strenuous work in the company was appreciated by Mr. Kichibei Murai and Mr. Hikojiro Nakakamigawa, and when he resigned from the Kwansai Trading Co. a few years later, he was appointed Manager of the Onagigawa Cotton Weaving Co. by these men.

He soon resigned from the company, and under Mr. Murai controlled the affairs of Murai Brothers, as Director and General Manager. The success of the tobacco company, which was such a sensation in the early days of Meiji, was due, in a large measure, to Mr. Matsubara's business ability.

On the nationalization of the tobacco industry, the company was dissolved, so Mr. Matsubara turned his attention to the insurance business, which at that time

began to take an important position in business circles. He was also appointed Managing Director of the Hoden Oil Co., when that company was troubled with its finance and required the services of an able business organizer. He soon placed the company on a sound basis again.

He is now interested in the Chiyoda Life Insurance Co., the Chiyoda Fire Insurance Co., the Taito Sugar Manufacturing Co., etc., etc., either as a Director or Auditor, besides controlling the Meiji Trading Co., Ltd. as President.

The Meiji Trading Co. is situated at the south corner of Nihonbashi, Tokyo, and has branches in Osaka, Yokohama, Fusan and Shanghai, carrying on an import, export, general

agency, and commission business, besides being contractors to the Imperial Japanese Government.

This company is principally interested in the following lines of goods:—Leaf tobacco, tobacco manufacturing supplies, coke, pig iron, steel, tin-plates, galvanized sheets, wires, hard ware, machinery, paper pulp, paper, rubber, tops, textiles of all kinds, printing supplies, building materials, paints, tea lead, water metres, corks, hemp and flax, cigarette mouth-pieces, menthol crystals, peppermint oil, lily bulbs, vegetable oil, fish oil, sulphur, hemp braids, matches, copper, cathodes and sheets, Japanese paper, rice, tea, coal, and other goods.

Address :—No. 144, Hommura-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

MR. MATSUMOTO TSUNENOSUKE.

MR. MATSUMOTO, TSUNENOSUKE, is a member of the House of Representatives for Tsu, Miye prefecture. He is the President of the "Ise Shimbun," one of the largest daily journals in that prefecture.

He belongs to a branch of the Taira family, being descended from Munenaga Matsumoto, a Court nobleman. His ancestors settled at Matsumoto-mura, Miye-gori, Ise province, and for many generations have controlled the village. His great grand-father, Yasuchika Matsumoto, did a great deal of good in the village by completing the irrigation works of the district. His grandfather had great administrative ability, and under his control the village enjoyed prosperity and peace.

His father, Soichi Matsumoto, founded a daily paper called the "Ise Shimbun," in 1878. He engaged many able editors for the editorial service of the paper, and its importance as a political factor was recognized, but the people of the province were little used to this kind of publication, and during the first years of its existence the daily circulation scarcely amounted to a hundred.

Pecuniary embarrassment was at this time great, and the founder had much difficulty in continuing the daily publication of the journal. He died before the trouble was successfully eliminated and his son, Mr. Tsunenosuke Matsumoto, succeeded as the President of the journal.

In 1911, the paper reached its 10,000th number, and its financial position became stable.

Mr. Tsuneniosuke Matsumoto, Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, was born in 1866, and received his early education at the Dōshisha of Kyoto. Later he moved to Waseda University, from which he graduated in 1888.

Mr. Matsumoto holds an important position in the business community of the province, many companies in his

province owing their origin to his enterprise. He is now on the board of the Dai Nippon Tramway Co., the Miye Industrial and Agricultural Bank, the Tsu Electric Light Co., and the Hokkaido Colonization Bank, as either Director or Auditor.



MR. T. MATSUMOTO.

He has rendered many valuable services to the city of Tsu; he founded a hotel in his native town and the city has its fire brigade under his auspices.

Since 1906, he has had a seat in the House of Representatives, being returned four times for the city of Tsu. In the House he holds an independent view, but belongs to the Chuseikai, as that party gives its members free action.

Address :—Sendō-cho, Tsu, Miye prefecture.

VICE-ADMIRAL MATSUMURA TATSUO.

VICE-ADMIRAL MATSUMURA, TATSUO, was born at Tashiro-mura, Saga-gori, Saga prefecture, in February, 1868, and obtained his first commission of Sub-Lieutenant in June, 1889.

As Lieutenant, he participated in the Sino-Japanese war, and distinguished himself by many brave deeds. On the restoration of peace he was decorated with the Fifth-class Military Order of the Golden Kite, an additional honour being granted in the form of the Sixth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

His promotion was quick, and when the Russo-Japanese war commenced he was a Commander. His distinguished services in the campaign were greatly appreciated by Court, and on the restoration of peace he was decorated with the Fourth-class Military Order of the Golden Kite, and the Third-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

After his promotion to the rank of Captain, he held many important posts, being twice decorated by the Korean

Emperor. His promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral took place in 1912.

On the outbreak of the European war he was appointed Commander of the First Squadron, but later moved to the command of the Provisional Defence Corps at the South Sea Islands, and in that capacity distinguished himself. In January, 1915, he was decorated with the Second-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure. In August, 1915, he was again appointed Commander of the First Division of the First Squadron, and again distinguished himself.

He is now Commander of the Training Squadron engaged in training cadets from the Naval School. His services in the Tsingtao campaign were rewarded with the Second-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun and a sum of money.

In December, 1916, he was promoted to Vice-Admiral and appointed Commander of the Pescadores Naval Station. In March, 1917, he was given the Court rank of Ju-shii.

MR. MATSUMURO ITASU.

MR. MATSUMURO, ITASU, Minister of Justice, is a native of Fukuoka prefecture. He was born in January, 1852, being the first son of Mr. Shingo Matsumuro.



MR. I. MATSUMURO.

He entered in July, 1876 the Law School attached to the Department of Justice and was appointed probational judge in July, 1884, being made judge the following year. After filling the posts of judge in the Tokyo Chibō Saibansho, and in the Tokyo Appeal Court, and later as Professor of Criminal Law in the Tokyo Imperial University he was appointed Public Procurator in June, 1898. In June, 1901, he was again made Judge, and appointed President of the Nagasaki Appeal Court. During the Russo-Japanese war he was President of the Prize Court. In July, 1906, he was promoted to Public Procurator-General, and subsequently held additionally or separately the posts of President of the Administrative Court, Judge of the Disciplinary Court and President of the Law Investigation Commission. When the Katsura Cabinet was formed in 1911, he was appointed Minister of Justice, which post he left at the downfall of the cabinet. On the recommendation of Baron Hatano, Minister of the Imperial Household, he was nominated President of the Board of Audit of the Imperial Household, the treatment of an official of shinniu rank being accorded him. In October, 1916, when Count Terauchi organized his Ministry, Mr. Matsumuro was appointed Minister of Justice. He now holds the Court rank of Jō-zammi and has the First-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Address:—No. 1449, Ikebukuro, Sugamo, Kita-Toshima-gori, Tokyo-fu.

MR. MATSUO YOSHIO.

MR. MATSUO, YOSHIO, Manager of the Tokyo Branch Office of the Yokohama Specie Bank, was born at Shimabara, Nagasaki prefecture, in May, 1860. After finishing his elementary education in his native province, he came to Tokyo to study political economy at Keiwo University. Later he moved to the Mitsubishi Commercial School to study commercial science.

Almost simultaneously with his graduation from school, the Yokohama Specie Bank was organized and he was engaged to complete the promotion proceedings of the institution. In 1885, he was attached to the New York Branch, and during the six years he was in America he endeavoured to expand business operations.

In October, 1891, he returned, but the following year was despatched to America and Europe, in company with Mr. Nagatane Soma, Director of the bank, to investigate the banking systems of the West.

In 1894, he was despatched to Bombay, where the bank was about to open a branch, and he successfully conducted preparations for the establishment of an office. He remained for a time after the organization of the branch to direct the office affairs and lay the foundation for future business.

In 1898, he was for the third time despatched to Europe and America, to complete his study of banking affairs in

these countries. On his return he was once again sent to Bombay to manage the branch, remaining over ten years.

In June, 1905, he was recalled to undertake the inauguration of a branch office at Osaka, and on the



MR. Y. MATSUO.

successful organization of the office he was appointed its Manager. In July, 1906, he was moved to the present post.

Mr. Matsuo is known as sincere and industrious, and among bankers he is reputed as one of the ablest.

Address :—No. 43, Takanawa-Minami-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

BARON MITSUI HACHIROJIRO.

BARON MITSUI, HACHIROJIRO, is one of the active partners in the Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, and has a seat on the Board of Directors in the Daiichi Ginkō.

He is the fourth son of the late Mr. Takayoshi Mitsui and his surviving brothers are Baron Hachiroyemon Mitsui and Baron Takayasu Mitsui. He was born in Kyoto, April 7th, 1849, and in August, 1852, succeeded the late Mr. Takachika Mitsui.

The career of Baron Hachirojiro Mitsui, as a business

man, commenced in 1879, when he was elected a Director in the 1st National Bank. Since then he has actively participated in a number of business enterprises. When the Third Domestic Industrial Exhibition was held, he was appointed a commissioner, and a similar appointment was also entrusted to him on the occasion of the Fourth Domestic Industrial Exhibition. The Baron has done much for the Kyoto Exhibition Association, as its President.



BARON H. MITSUI.

BARON MITSUI HACHIROYEMON.

BARON MITSUI, HACHIROYEMON, the head of the Mitsui family, which is one of the wealthiest in this country, was born in Kyoto on the 14th January, 1857, being the seventh son of the late Mr. Takayoshi Mitsui.

The Mitsui family is one of the many offsprings of the great clan of Fujiwara. Nobutada Fujiwara, one of the descendants of Michinaga Fujiwara, was the most powerful Court noble and statesman at the close of the tenth century. He had many sons, one of whom called himself Nobushige, assuming the name of Mitsui for this family, and this is how the house of Mitsui was established. Norisada Mitsui, the twelfth head of this line of Mitsuis, had no son, so adopted Takahisa Sasaki, the third son of Mitsutsuna Sasaki, a powerful military leader of the Minamoto clan in the province of Ōmi.

Takahisa Mitsui adopted his real father's crest "Yotsune" and thus made the family of Mitsui a branch of the Minamoto clan, to which his real father belonged. Takahisa built a castle at Namazue in Ōmi, for his abode, but his descendant Takayasu Mitsui, who styled himself Echigo-no-Kami, moved to Matsuzaka in the province of Ise, where he settled, and died in 1610.

In the cause of fine art, the Baron has rendered great service. In succession he has held the posts of commissionership in the National Art Treasure Investigation Commission, the Vice-Presidency of the Kyoto Fine Art Association, and the Connoisseurs' Commissionership in the Imperial Museum.

He held the Presidency for many years of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, before he resigned in 1914, when he became one of the executive directors of the Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, which post he holds at the present time.

In recognition of services in the cause of the State, including his contributions toward the National Defence Fund, the Warship Construction Fund, and other funds of similar nature, he has been decorated with the Third-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, and also the Court rank of Ju-shii has been conferred upon him.

In August, 1911, he was created Baron, becoming a Peer of the Realm.

Address:—No. 7, Kita-Jimbo-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

The son of Takayasu, Sokubei Mitsui, had a more peaceful temperament adopting business instead of war, as his forefathers had done. He had his store at Matsuzaka in Ise. There the people called him "My Lord Echigo," after his father's title, and this is how the business name of "Echigoya" originated.

In 1673, Sokubei's son, Hachirobei Mitsui, extended his trade ramifications by opening a business office in Kyoto, other branches being subsequently opened in Yedo and Osaka. Hachirobei died in May, 1694. In a large measure the solid foundation of the family was laid by Hachirobei, and the expansion and success that followed may be primarily attributed to him. The six sons of Hachirobei founded six separate branches of the family. They are the main branch houses of Mitsui, and these with five other minor branches constitute as a whole that which is known as the "Mitsui."

These branches have harmoniously co-operated, ever since the time of Hachirobei, to promote the interests of the consolidated family and to develop its business enterprises. The house founded by Takahira Mitsui, the eldest son of Hachirobei Mitsui, is known as the "Sōryōke," or the Head Family, it being the main line of the Mitsui family.

Baron Hachiroyemon Mitsui is the tenth head of the line of the "Sōryōke," and is the supreme head of all the great family. He was called Isonosuke Mitsui during his boyhood. His eldest brother, who had no son of his own adopted the present Baron as heir, in June, 1863, when the latter changed his home to Choshiro Mitsui.

In 1872, he visited the United States with his late brother, Takenosuke Mitsui, and remained at New Brunswick for the purpose of prosecuting his studies. Later he made a tour of the States. After three years he returned home, and in February, 1884, assumed the hereditary name of Hachiroyemon Mitsui, though the actual headship of the family was assumed legally in February of the following year.

When the Mitsui family's enterprises were controlled by the central organization called the Mitsui-Gumi, he was the Grand Head of the Mitsui-Gumi. Later, when the style of the Mitsui-Gumi was changed to Mitsui-Motokata, he was also the head. At present he is the chairman of the Mitsui Family Council, and the President of the Mitsui Gomei Kaisha. He has always represented the whole family of the Mitsuis, and controlled the whole of the business enterprises.

Baron Hachiroyemon Mitsui has always been interested in public affairs, and not a few public enterprises owe their success to his disinterested endeavours. In December, 1888, he was granted by Court the Imperial Gold Medal of the Yellow Ribbon, in acknowledgement of his contribution toward the Naval Construction Funds. Four years later the late Dowager Empress Eishō was pleased to grant him a flower vase and a set of gold cups.

In June, 1896, the late Emperor Meiji created him Baron, and several years later decorated him with the Third-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure. On the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war, he was again de-



BARON H. MITSUI.

corated, in recognition of his contributions to the success of the campaign, with the Second-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun. He now holds the Court rank of Jō-shii.

Address:—No. 42, Imai-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

BARON MITSUI TAKAYASU.

BARON MITSUI, TAKAYASU, is the fifth son of the late Mr. Takeyoshi Mitsui. He was born in Kyoto on May 26th, 1850. He assumed the headship of the family in 1868.

In 1870, he was appointed an official in the Kyoto Prefectural Office.

In 1880, when the Kyoto Industrial Exhibition Association was organized, under official auspices, he was appointed Vice-President. In the following year, he was ordered to Tokyo, by the Government, where he rendered meritorious services toward the industrial exhibition then being held.

In February, 1887, he made an extensive tour in Europe and America, for the purpose of studying banking and general business undertakings.

The following year he was decorated with the Imperial Medal of the Yellow Ribbon, as a reward for his contribution toward the Warship Construction Fund. In 1889 he was elected President of the Kyoto Exhibition Society.

In 1891, after his resignation from this Society, he assumed the Presidency of the Mitsui Bank, and in that eminent capacity he has contributed very largely towards the development of Japan's finance. In 1892 he was granted the Court rank of Ju-goi.



BARON T. MITSUI.

During the Sino-Japan war he waited upon the late Emperor Meiji at the Imperial Headquarters at Hiroshima. Since 1898, he has been one of the Active Partners of the Mitsui-Gumi, and its successive institutions controlling the Mitsui concerns.

In 1906, he was decorated with the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, as a reward for his services during the Russo-Japanese war, in addition to the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun which had previously been conferred upon him. In August, 1909, he was appointed one of the promotion commissioners of the Bank of Korea.

In October, 1911, he was promoted to the Court rank of Ju-shii. In December, 1915, he was created Baron and became a Peer of the Realm. In November, 1916, Baron Mitsui was promoted to the Third-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

Address:—No. 47, Kami-Niban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

MR. MIYAZAKI SANNOSUKE.

MR. MIYAZAKI, SANNOSUKE, is a barrister at law, and his office is at Koizumi-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo. He was born at Toyama in September, 1872, and is the third son of Mr. Shinsaku Miyazaki. Graduating from the Meiji Law College in Tokyo in 1892, he passed the official examination for lawyers the same year. He was appointed a Judge and later promoted to the rank of Chief Judge of the Chiba Local Court. In 1903, he retired from the Government service and practiced law. For some years he was associated with Dr. Isobe's Law Office in Tokyo and then established himself at the above address.



MR. S. MIYAZAKI.

MR. MOTODA HAJIME.

MR. MOTODA, HAJIME, is a native of Ōita prefecture. He was born in January, 1858, being the second son of Mr. Eio Inomata. When thirteen years of age, he came to Tokyo, and received lessons in Japanese and Chinese classics, from Mr. Naoshi Motoda, a well-known scholar. Mr. Naoshi Motoda recognized his ability, and gave his daughter to him in marriage, when he adopted the name of Motoda. He entered the Tokyo Imperial University, and studied law. In 1880, he graduated from the University, and practiced law. He was appointed President of the Tokyo Barristers' Association three times. He taught at the Tokyo Hogaku-in College and the Keiwo University during this time. In 1890, when parliament was opened, he was returned to the Diet from Oita prefecture, and has since been elected at each general election. Mr. Motoda's reputation as a lawyer and politician has long been established, being nominated as a member of the Legal Affairs Investigation Committee, and contributing greatly towards the drafting and revising of the Civil and Commercial Codes. He is an important personage in political circles, as a leader of the Seiyukai. He assisted the late Prince Ito in the formation of the Seiyukai. In 1900, Mr. Motoda toured in Europe and America, inspecting political conditions in these countries. After returning he was appointed Director of General Affairs of the Seiyukai. He was made Chairman of the Budget Committee, and Vice-President of the House of Representatives three times. In 1911, Mr. Motoda was appointed President of the Colonization Bureau, and when the Yamamoto Cabinet was organized he was made Minister of Communications.

He resigned his portfolio in 1914 when the Yamamoto Cabinet fell. Mr. Motoda has the Court rank



MR. H. MOTODA.

of Ju-zammi and holds the Second-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

Address:—No. 8, Kioi-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

DR. MOTODA SAKUNOSHIN.

DR. MOTODA, SAKUNOSHIN, is one of the prominent figures both in Christian and educational circles of Japan. He was born on February 22nd, 1862, in Kurume, Chikugo province. His father died the year following his birth, and his mother a year later. He graduated from the Kurume Normal School in October, 1877. In January, 1882, he entered the English School at Kawaguchi, Osaka, kept by the Rev. T. S. Tyng, and studied English under the kind patronage of the good missionary and teacher. In December of the same year he was

baptized by Mr. Tyng and in October of the following year he was elected superintendent of the dormitory of the school. In July, 1886, he sailed for America accompanied by his teacher. He entered Kenyon University, from which he graduated as a B.A. in July 1891. In September of the same year, he entered the Philadelphia Theological Seminary from which he graduated in July 1892. In July, 1893, he received the title of M.A., conferred up on him by Kenyon University. In July, 1894, he finished the Philosophical Course of the University, Pennsylvania, and obtained the

degree of Ph. D. In September of the same year he entered Columbia University, New York, and took up the study of social science.



DR. S. MOTODA.

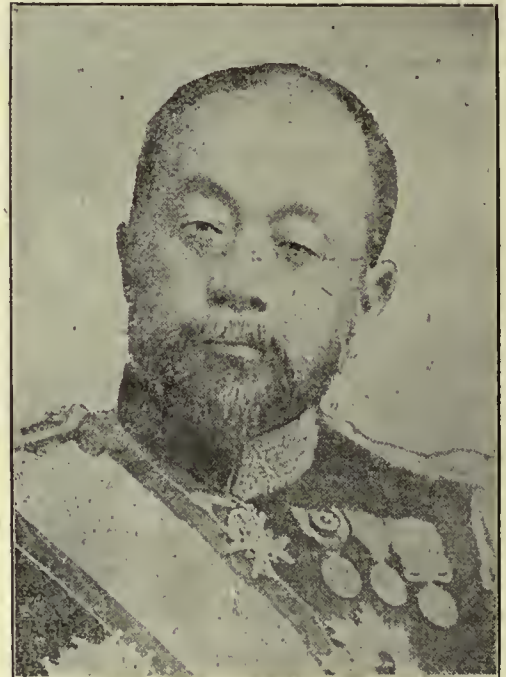
In May of 1896, he arrived home from America. The same month he was appointed instructor and chaplain of St. Paul's Academy, Tsukiji, Tokyo. In September of 1899, he was appointed Principal of the same. In May, 1901, he went over to America to represent the Japanese Y.M.C.A. at the Jubilee of the establishment held in Boston, and returned in August. From February to May, 1906, he made a tour in India in company with Dr. Harada, President of the Dōshisha University. During this two months' tour, Dr. Motoda delivered 72 speeches in 22 different places. On the establishment of the St. Paul's College in September, 1907, he was appointed President. In 1910, he again proceeded to America to attend the general meeting of the American Episcopal Churches held in August in Cincinnati.

Dr. Motoda is the author of many worthy books about the English language, philosophy, ethics, sociology, religion, etc., etc. At present he holds many positions.

In January, 1915, he visited Manila and represented the Japanese Y.M.C.A. at the inaugural ceremony of the city Y.M.C.A. Hall and of the Students Y.M.C.A. Hall. In June of the same year he had S.T.D. conferred upon him by the Philadelphia Seminary. On the occasion of the enthronement of H.I.M. the Emperor, he was decorated with the Fifth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

VISCOUNT MOTONO ICHIRO.

VISCOUNT MOTONO, ICHIRO, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was born in February, 1862, being the first son of the late Mr. Seikyo Motono, a samurai of the Saga clan. He studied at the Lyons University in France. On graduation he returned home in 1890, and was appointed Translator in the Foreign Office. In 1893, he had the title of Hōgakuhakushi (Doctor of Law), conferred upon him after successively filling the posts of Councillor of the Foreign Office, Acting Director of the Political Affairs Bureau, Private Secretary to the Foreign Minister, Councillor of the Legislation Bureau, and First-class Secretary of the Legation, he was promoted to Minister in 1898, and accredited to Belgium, France and Russia. In recognition of his services during the Russo-Japanese war, he was decorated with the First-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun and created a Baron. In 1908, he was made Ambassador to Russia, in which capacity he contributed materially



VISCOUNT I. MOTONO.

in concluding the Russo-Japanese Agreement, a fact which was duly recognized by the Emperor, who raised him to the rank of Viscount. When the Terauchi cabinet was organized in October, 1916, he was assigned the post of Foreign Minister. The official investiture took place on November 21st, 1916. He now holds the Court rank of Jō-zammi. Viscount Motono is a diplomat of great calibre

and advanced views. His long residence in France, for purposes of study, coupled with his appointment to Paris, has made him very proficient in the French language. He is held in high esteem by all foreign diplomats with whom he has come in contact.

Address:—No. 2, Higashi-toriizaka-machi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

VICE-ADMIRAL MURAKAMI KAKUICHI.

THE Vice-Admiral was born in November, 1862, at Shiina, Katatae, Saga-gori, Saga prefecture. He obtained his first commission as Sub-Lieutenant after his graduation from the Naval Cadets' School in September, 1886. As Lieutenant he distinguished himself in the Sino-Japanese war. After the restoration of peace, he was decorated with the Sixth-class Military Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun for his meritorious services.

He had since been rapidly promoted, being placed in many important positions. While a Commander he was presented with high orders by France and Russia. He was rewarded with the Fifth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure. In September, 1903, he was promoted to the rank of Captain.

In the Russo-Japanese war he commanded cruisers, and he participated in almost all the engagements with the Russian warships. His services were highly appreciated and after the restoration of peace he was decorated with the Third-class Military Order of the Golden Kite and the Third-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun. Korea and Italy also presented him with orders.

In August, 1908, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and appointed Chief of the 1st and 2nd Departments of the Naval Education Board. The following summer he was given the management of the 1st Department of the Naval Fleet Administration Board, at the same time taking charge of the departments of the Naval Education Board.

His promotion to the rank of Vice-Admiral took place in December, 1912, when he was moved to command the Kure Naval Works, and he was ordered to wait further orders in April, 1914.

After a month's retirement, he was once more appointed Chief of the Naval Fleet Administration Board and

Member of the Admirals' Council. The following year he was made President of the Naval Technical Affairs Board, though still retaining a seat on the Admirals' Council. He did not hold the post for long, for at the close of the year he was transferred to the command of the Third Squadron.



VICE-ADMIRAL K. MURAKAMI.

In November, 1915, he was decorated with the First-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun in recognition of the services rendered by him in the Tsingtao campaign. In the following year he was given the Court rank of Jō-shii and in April, 1917, he was transferred to the command of the Board of Naval Education and appointed member of the Admirals' Council.

DR. NAKAIZUMI YUKINORI.

DR. NAKAIZUMI, YUKINORI, an authority on ophthalmology, was born at Oshi, Saitama prefecture, in January, 1871, being the third son of the late



DR. Y. NAKAIZUMI.

Yahei Goto, a samurai of the Oshi Clan. In 1892, he was adopted by Surgeon Major-General Tadashi Nakaizumi, and on the death of his adopted father in 1911, he inherited his adopted father's property and family name.

He matriculated at the Medical College of Tokyo Imperial University in 1891, and studied ophthalmology. In 1896, he graduated and was appointed Assistant in the clinical rooms of the college. After several years he was formally appointed Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology at the Medical College of the Tokyo Imperial University.

In January, 1910, he was despatched to Europe to prosecute his study. Most of his time was spent in Germany. He returned home after two years and resumed his Assistant Professorship in the Medical College of the Tokyo Imperial University.

Since 1901 he has been one of the Examiners for Medical Practice Licenses, and at present holds the Fifth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure and the Court rank of Jō-rokui.

Address:—No. 4, 2-chome, Moto-Sukiya-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

VISCOUNT NAKAMUDA TAKEMASA.

VISCOUNT NAKAMUDA, TAKEMASA, was born in July, 1877, in Tokyo. He is Commander of the Navy at the present time, serving with the Naval Educational Headquarters. At the time of the Russo-Japanese war, he rendered brilliant services in attacking enemy vessels. He was ordered to blockade the enemy vessels outside of Port Arthur, and he attacked the Russian warship *Sebastopol*. He was presented with a letter of appreciation by Admiral Tōgō, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Squadrons of the Japanese Navy, for distinguished service in attacking the enemy battleship in a snowstorm, on December 14th, 1904. In January, 1905, he was appointed Chief of the First Flotilla, and as such took part in the battle of the Japan Sea, again receiving a letter of appreciation from the commander-in-chief, to the effect that he accomplished the attack on the enemy squadron at close range, despite many casualties and in spite of high seas that prevailed on the night of May 27th, 1905, completely defeating the enemy squadron, and materially assisting the Japanese squadron in giving an effective chase to the enemy. The Viscount has the Court rank of Jō-go, and the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure and the Fourth-class Military Order of the Golden Kite.



THE LATE VISCOUNT
K. NAKAMUDA.

Viscount Nakamnda's father, Viscount Kuranosuke Nakamuda, entered the military service when quite young, in 1855, being ordered to study the Dutch language by Lord Nabeshima. Later, he proceeded to Nagasaki, where he studied the foreign naval statistics. In 1861, he proceeded to China to inspect the military system. At the time of the Restoration he fought on the side of the Imperial Army, at various places. The Emperor appreciated his merit, and materially rewarded him. He was later appointed commander in the navy. In 1871, he was promoted Captain, and later Rear-Admiral. In 1873, he was sent to the Austrian Exhibition, and in 1875 proceeded to Korea with a mission to protect the Japanese subjects. In 1876, he returned and was made Adjutant to the Naval Office. In 1877, at the time of the

Civil War, he rendered meritorious services by assisting Admiral Kawamura. In 1878, he was promoted Vice-Admiral, and in 1880 was appointed Commander of the Tokai Naval Station. In 1884, he was created a peer with the rank of Viscount, and was subsequently appointed to the posts of Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka, and the Kure Naval Stations. He was also made President of the Naval College, Chief of the Naval General Staff, and other distinguished posts. In 1893, he was placed on the retired list, and was nominated Privy Councillor. He had the First-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun and the Court rank of Ju-nii.

Address:—No. 67, 6-chome, Aoyama-Minami-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

DR. NAKANISHI KAMETARO.

DR. NAKANISHI, KAMETARO, Professor of the Medical College in Kyoto Imperial University, was born in Shidzuoka prefecture, November, 1868, being a son of the late Mr. Hikohei Wada. While a boy he was adopted into the Nakanishi family, and inherited the property of his adopted father.

On his graduation from the Medical College in the Tokyo Imperial University, in 1892, he was appointed Assistant Professor at the college. After several years he

moved to the Kyoto Imperial University, and became Assistant Professor.

In 1901, he was promoted to full Professorship, and the following year the degree of Igakuhakushi, or Doctor of Medicine, was conferred upon him. He now holds the Court rank of Jō-go and the Third-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Address:—Nishi-e-iru, Naka-Tachiuri, Muro-machi, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

MR. NAKASHOJI REN.

MR. NAKASHŌJI, REN, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, was born July, 1866, in the town of Tokuyama, Tsuno-gori, in Yamaguchi prefecture, being the second son of Mr. Yasukadzu Nakashōji. After graduating from the English course of the Kaisei School in 1882, he was made a clerk of the Kobe District Court. In 1887, he passed the examination for Judges and Procurators, and three years later was appointed Public Procurator. After serving as such in the Yokohama and Tokyo Local Courts, he was promoted to Procurator of the

Tokyo Appeal Court, holding, additionally, the post of Councillor of the Department of Justice. When the question relating to the raising of salaries for judicial officials was raised his views were that better treatment must be accorded them, if the independence of jurisdiction was to be guaranteed, and, with his fellow-officials, he hotly discussed the question. As his views were not endorsed by the Government, he resigned his post. In March, 1899, he was despatched to England and America by the Government, and in June, 1901, was appointed Manager of the Sec-



MR. R. NAKASHOJI.

retariat of the Department of Communications. He was later transferred to the Home Office; he held office as Director of the Engineering and the Police Affairs Bureaux. In 1906, he was appointed Vice-Minister of Communications, which post he held for six years. When he resigned this post he was nominated a Member of the House of Peers. In December, 1911, when the Third Katsura Cabinet was organized, he was given the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce, resigning this post in February, 1912, when the Cabinet collapsed. He was appointed to the present post on the formation of the Terauchi Cabinet in 1916. He holds Court rank of Ju-zammi and has the Second-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

Few judicial officials have been such able administrators as Mr. Nakashōji. When he served as Vice-Minister of Communications under Baron Goto, he was entrusted with almost all the administrative affairs in the Department, practically fulfilling the Ministerial duties.

Address:—No. 2, Hiroo-machi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

COUNT NOGI MOTOSATO.

COUNT NOGI, MOTOSATO, was on September 13th, 1915, created a peer with the title of Count by special order of the Emperor. He is the younger brother of Viscount Motokatsu Mori and was born in January, 1880. He entered the military service as one year volunteer and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, being placed on the retired list.

Practically speaking, he succeeded to the late General Count and Countess Nogi, both of whom committed suicide at their residence at Akasaka, Tokyo, on the night of September 13th, 1912, when the State funeral of the Emperor Meiji was conducted at Aoyama. The late General Count Nogi was the eldest son of Nogi, a samurai of the Yamaguchi clan, and born on November 11th, 1850. During the Restoration of 1868, the deceased rendered distinguished services in crushing the force of the Shogunate Government. Entering the Army, he was appointed Major in 1871 and during the Civil War of 1877 in Kyushu he distinguished himself in sweeping away the rebels. After



THE LATE COUNT M. NOGI.

the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5, in which he participated in the capacity of a Brigadier General, he was created a peer with the title of Baron, and in 1896 he was appointed Governor-General of Formosa, the title of Count being conferred upon him. Later he was raised to the rank of full General and in 1903 was decorated with the First-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun. Upon the outbreak

of the Russo-Japanese war in 1904, he commanded a corps and laid siege to Port Arthur, at which campaign his two sons, one a Lieutenant and the other Sub-Lieutenant, were killed. After the campaign he was decorated with the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia and the First-class Military Order of the Golden Kite in recognition of his distinguished services.

DR. OBA SHIGEMA.

DR. OBA, SHIGEMA, was born at Yamagata prefecture in February, 1869. After finishing his preliminary education he came to Tokyo to study jurisprudence at the English Law School, at Nishiki-cho, Kanda-ku, which was later converted into a collegiate school, under the name of the Central University. He graduated with honours in 1890, and a little later was admitted to the bar.

For several years he practised in Tokyo and Sendai, with a certain degree of success, but in 1895 he sought a position in the juridical service. After occupying the eminent position of judge in the local Courts at Akita, Nagoya, Kofu, and other cities, he was appointed Public Procurator, in 1902.

A few years later he was despatched by the Government to Germany, there prosecuting the study of criminal law. On his return in 1908, he was appointed Councillor in the Department of Justice, and contributed to the perfection of the criminal code and accessory laws. After his transfer to the post of Public Procurator in the Court of Cassation, in 1912, he retired from the Government service, opening a law office at Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

While in Germany, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from a German university. Since his return, he has applied the fruits of his studies to the perfection of the police and prison systems in this country, and his success was so great, that shortly before his retirement from the official position he had the degree of the Hōgakuhakushi (Doctor of Law) from the Department of Education conferred upon him.

He has promoted the cause of purity, has introduced the finger print system, and the innovation of criminal procedures.

In the general election of March, 1915, he was elected a Member of the House of Representatives, by Yamagata,



DR. S. ŌBA.

his native town, which post he held until January, 1917, when the House of Representatives was dissolved by the Terauchi Government.

Dr. Oba has the Court rank of Jō-go and the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Address :—No. 36, Dote-Sanban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

B A R O N O H A R A S E N K I C H I .

BARON OHARA, SENKICHI, Director-General of the Supply Bureau in the Imperial Household Department, is a grandson of the well-known patriot, Mr.



BARON S. OHARA.

Zesui Ohara. He was born on January 17th, 1871. His ancestors were the chief samurai in Ogaki clan, in Mino province. Mr. Zesui Ohara, grandfather of the present Baron Ohara, was indefatigable in advocating the patriotic

principle. He did a great deal for the cause of the country. After the Restoration, Mr. Ohara was made Daisanji of the Ogaki clan, and Gonchiji of Honbo prefecture, being very popular among those over whom he was placed. In 1900, Mr. Teki Ohara, the son, was created Baron, in recognition of his father's meritorious services, and was later appointed a member of the House of Peers. He died in 1910. The present Baron Senkichi Ohara is the first son of the late Baron Teki Ohara, and after his father's death was ordered to succeed to his peerage. He is a man of great intelligence and integrity. After graduating from the Law College of the Tokyo Imperial University, he was appointed Secretary of the House of Peers. In August, 1910, he was appointed Secretary of the Bureau of the Imperial Family and Nobles in the Imperial Household Department, and later additionally appointed Secretary of the Imperial Household Department. In December, 1915, he was promoted to Director-General of the Supply Bureau, which post he still retains. In October, 1915, the Baron was granted the Court rank of Jō-shii and in January, 1916, decorated with the Second-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Baron Ohara was one of the Enthronement Commissioners.

M R . O K A D A R Y O H E I .

MR. OKADA, RYOHEI, Minister of Education, is a native of Kakegawa, Tōtōmi province. He was born in May, 1864, being the first son of Mr. Ryoichiro Okada. In 1872 he entered an elementary school, and later

the Kihoku Gakusha, which his father founded, where he studied the English language and Chinese classics. He later matriculated at the Tokyo Imperial University, from which he graduated in 1887. In April, 1893, he was appoint-

ed Educational Inspector of the Department of Education, and subsequently promoted Councillor of the Department. In January, 1894, he became President of the Yamaguchi High School, and in 1898 was appointed Councillor of the Department of Education and a Member of the Higher Educational Conference. In 1900, he was promoted to Director of the Industrial Education Bureau, and was despatched to Europe. He returned home the following year, and filled the important post of Secretary-General of the Department. Following the appointment Gentleman-in-waiting of the "Kinkei" Hall he was nominated a member of the House of Peers. In 1907 he was appointed President of the Kyoto Imperial University and in the following year, when the Katsura Cabinet was formed, he was made Vice-Minister of Education, which post he resigned in 1908. In October, 1916, he was appointed Minister of Education in the Terauchi Cabinet. He now holds Court rank of Juzammi and the Second-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

Address:—No. 125, Hara-machi, Koishikawa-ku Tokyo.



MR. R. OKADA.

MR. OKA GENZO.

MR. OKA, GENZO, was born in Iwakuui, Yamaguchi prefecture, in 1859. After the completion of his education in his native prefecture, in 1883, he came to Tokyo when his connection with industry began. He obtained employment in the Mitsuyoshi Electric Engineering Works at Mita soon after his arrival in the capital. By dint of industry and inventiveness, he was quickly promoted, and within a few years was appointed foreman at the works.

In November, 1903, he established himself as an electrical engineer at Atago-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo, and after moving several times he settled down at Shikoku-machi, Mita, Shiba-ku, Tokyo, where his works are now situated. The success he won during these years is largely attributable to his invention of water-proof sockets and switches. At the instance of Messrs. Kodama and Nakahara, ex-

Experts in the Tokyo Electric Light Co., he commenced his investigations and on the successful completion of the invention he obtained large orders from the Tokyo Electric Light Co.

He also devised a new type of insulator, some years ago, which he patented, but his right was disputed by another engineer, and after a prolonged hearing at the Patent Court he was defeated.

He is a straightforward and honest man, enjoying a high degree of public confidence, and his business is prosperous and expanding.

His works make a specialty of turning out the sockets and switches for which he holds patent rights, the annual production running into a very large figure.

Address:—No. 2, Shikoku-machi, Mita, Shiba-kū, Tokyo.

MR. OKAZAKI KUNISUKE.

MR. OKAZAKI, KUNISUKE, one of the leaders of the Seiyukai party, was born in March, 1854, at Wakayama, Wakayama prefecture, being the second son of the late Mr. Gakuya Nagasaka, a samurai of the Wakayama



MR. K. OKAZAKI.

Clan. While a boy he was adopted into the Okazaki family, and assumed the present family name.

The late Count Munemitsu Mutsu, one of Japan's greatest diplomatic geniuses produced during the Meiji Era, did everything in his power to educate him. When Count

Mutsu made a tour in America, he accompanied him in order to prosecute his studies at Washington.

In 1890 he returned home with the Count, and since has assisted in everything the Count undertook. The following year he was elected a Member of the House of Representatives, in succession to Count Mutsu, who resigned the membership on his assumption of a ministerial post.

After the death of Count Mutsu, he assisted the late Mr. Toru Hoshi, who was known as the most virile of all party politicians. When Mr. Hoshi became Minister of Communications, he also assisted in conducting the official work, as the head private secretary. Mr. Hoshi, however, was forced to resign this office, and Mr. Takashi Hara succeeded him. Mr. Okazaki vacated the post in spite of Mr. Hara's entreaties to remain in the office and assist him.

His parliamentary life was interrupted by his retirement from active politics, in 1893, but in 1908 he was again elected a member of the House of Representatives by the Prefecture of Tokyo, since when at each general election he has been returned for Tokyo prefecture and afterwards for Wakayama prefecture. He at present has a seat on the Board of Directors of the Seiyukai party.

As a business man he has made a name on account of his resourcefulness and business tact. At present he is interested in many business concerns, among these being Director of the Keihin Electric Railway Co. and Auditor of the Ashio Railway Co. Mr. Okazaki has the Court rank of Jō-go-i and holds the Fourth Class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Address:—Oi-machi, Ebara-gori, Tokyo-fu.

MR. OKAZAKI SESSEI.

MR. OKAZAKI, SESSEI, is one of the greatest metal casting designers in Japan. He was born at Fushimi, Yamashiro province, in November, 1854. While a child, he studied the art of casting, under his father, the late Mr. Teiho Okazaki. In 1875 he came to Tokyo, where he remained for two years. He then studied wax mould casting under the late Mr. Seibi Suzuki, a well-known caster.

After years' of study he established a workshop and commenced the manufacture of fine art mouldings, some of which were exported. He also made an extensive tour, in company with Baron Kuki, of Kyoto, Nara, and other provinces, for the purpose of studying the works of ancient masters.

In April, 1890, he was appointed Professor at the Tokyo Academy of Fine Arts, and was commissioned to

cast statues of Takamori Saigo and Masashige Kusunoki, which are now to be seen, one at Uyeno Park and the other in front of the Imperial Palace.



MR. S. OKAZAKI.

In 1893, he was despatched to America, to study foreign castings exhibited at the International Exhibition then being held at Chicago; he also investigated the latest sectional casting method, and on his return endeavoured to make it known among Japanese casters.

In 1898, he resigned from the Academy, in order to assist the late Mr. Okakura and others to establish a private fine art institute, which was later known as the Japan Fine Art Institute. About this time he was commissioned to cast statues of the great Emperor Jimmu, and a memorial tower at Toyohashi. The statues to the Emperor are now seen at Toyohashi and Niigata.

The statue of Buddha at Baroda Park, India, has been cast under his direction in accordance with a request of the Gaekwar of Baroda.

In 1900, he again travelled in Europe and America, visiting the International Exposition at Paris and studying

the ancient masters of the Continental countries. On his arrival home he was commissioned to cast a statue of Ii Kamonnokami for the City of Yokohama, which is situated at Kamonyama, Yokohama.

The statue to the late Commander Hirose, the hero of Port Arthur, at Suda-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, was also casted under his general supervision, also the lions and giraffes which embellish the Bridge Nihonbashi. Many well-known statues have been cast either by himself or under his general supervision. His latest commissions are the statues of the Princes Nariakira, Hisamitsu, and Tadayoshi Shimadzu.

He has been awarded many medals, the most prominent being the Gold Medal from the International Exhibition at Paris, and the Grand Prize of Honour at the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Exhibition at London, the International



THE BUDDHA IN BARODA PARK, INDIA.

Exhibition at St. Louis, and the Panama-Pacific International Exhibition at San Francisco.

Address:—No. 22, 4-chome, Yanaka-Hatsune-cho, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.

DR. OKUDA YOSHITO.

DR. OKUDA, YOSHITO, Mayor of Tokyo, is a native of Tottori prefecture, he was born June 14th, 1860, being the third son of Mr. Tetsuzo Okuda. At an early age he went to Tokyo, graduating from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1884. Immediately on graduation, he entered the services of the Daijokan office. In October

of the following year he was appointed Manager and assistant professor of the Tokyo Forestry School. Later, he was nominated Councillor of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. After filling such posts as Private Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Examiner of the Patent Bureau, he was promoted

Director of the Patent Bureau in February, 1890. Dr. Okuda was subsequently made a member of the Tokyo



DR. Y. OKUDA.

Street Improvement Committee, a Councillor of the Administrative Court, Director of the Official Gazette Bureau of the Cabinet, a member of the Codes Investigation Committee, and Secretary of the Cabinet. In June, 1895, he was appointed Chief Secretary to the House of Representatives. In 1897, he became Vice-Minister of the Colonization Department, and later Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. In 1898 he made a tour of inspection in Europe, and on returning home in 1899 was appointed Minister of Education. In 1900, Dr. Okuda was appointed Director of the Legislation Bureau, holding in addition the Directorship of the Pension Bureau. In 1902, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Tottori prefecture, and was later appointed Court Councillor. In 1913, when the Yamamoto Cabinet was formed, the portfolio of Education was assigned him, and he was later transferred to the post of Minister of Justice. In 1914, he resigned this post, and in the following year was appointed Mayor of Tokyo.

Dr. Okuda has the Court rank of Jō-zammi and holds the First-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

Address:—No. 36, Naka-Rokuban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

MARQUIS OKUMA SHIGENOBU.

THE "Sage of Waseda" was born at Saga, Saga prefecture, on February 16th, 1838, being the eldest son of the late Mr. Nobuyasu Ōkuma, a samurai of the Saga clan. While a boy, he studied Chinese classics at the Clan College, at Saga, but soon commenced his study of Dutch, in view of the rapid change in the political situation at that time. After strenuous study, under the late Mr. Mokusuke Yedayoshi who was an authority on the language, he became master of the language and was appointed a Professor of Dutch at the Clan College.

After several years he visited Nagasaki, in order to learn English under Verbeck, who lived at that port. He also studied mathematics while at Nagasaki. The political situation, however, became critical, as the country was divided into the Imperialists and the Shogunate partisans, and the factions hotly persecuted each other. Young men of the Saga clan sided with the former, and demanded the restoration of the Imperial rule. Among the more active of them was young Ōkuma.

The elder members of the clan, however, assumed a more sober and conservative policy toward the question, and restrained the young hotheads' actions by imprisoning young Ōkuma and some leaders of the agitation, who were maintaining violent and radical movements in Kyoto and Osaka.

On the restoration of the Imperial rule, he was appointed Staff Officer to the Military Governor of Kyushu, but a man of such ability and usefulness was not allowed to remain in such an insignificant position, and he was shortly appointed Councillor at the Central Government in Tokyo. Later he was promoted to his official rank, and appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Many urgent problems of the day were solved by him, and his name was widely known not only among the Japanese but among foreigners as well. The paper money question was settled by him, when it assumed international importance on account of the protest from foreign representatives. The protest from foreign representatives,

against the prohibition of Christian propaganda was also tactfully handled by him, and British Minister Parks eventually withdrew his protest.

He held, in succession, many important posts. When he was Vice-Minister of Finance, he established the Imperial Mint at Osaka, and founded the system of currency. While he was Vice-Minister of Public Works, he, in conjunction with the late Prince Ito, inaugurated the railways and telegraph system, for which services he was granted, by the late Emperor Meiji, an Imperial Rescript and a sword.

In 1873, he was appointed President of the Treasury, in succession to the late Marquis Inouye, and for the first time compiled and published an annual Budget estimate on the European model. When Japan subjugated the aborigines in Taiwan, he undertook the management of the affairs as Director of the Aboriginal Affairs Bureau. In 1878, the late Emperor Meiji visited the private residence of the President of the Treasury, and received his family in audience. This was an honour rarely granted to officers and subjects.

He was soon, however, compelled to retire from the Government, as he held too advanced opinions on some State affairs, including the creation of Parliament, for other members of the Government to agree to. Soon after his retirement from the Government, he organized a political party called the Kaishintō, at the same time founding a collegiate school, called the Tokyo Senmon Gakkō at Waseda, near his residence. Years after he severed his connections with the party, but during his reign many prominent people assembled under his guidance, and the party played an important part in the constitutional politics, side by side with Count Itagaki's Liberal Party.

In 1887, he was created a Peer, and granted the title of Count. In the following year, he was once more in office as Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of revising the existing treaties with foreign Powers, thus improving Japan's international position, but when his dream was about to be realized the nation rose in opposition and one of the hotheads, Tsuneki Kurushima, hailing from Fukuoka, threw a bomb into his carriage when he was about to drive into the precincts of the Foreign Office. He was seriously wounded, it being necessary to amputate one of his legs. He eventually retired from the Foreign Office, but was appointed Privy Councillor.

In 1896, he was again made Foreign Minister in the Matsukata Ministry, and in the following year, when Marquis Matsukata renounced his Premiership, he formed his own Ministry, in coalition with Count Itagaki, when the followers of the two statesmen were organized into one party, called the Constitutionalists. This federation of the rivals,

however, could not maintain unity and the Ministry and the party broke.

He then retired from active political life, and devoted his whole energy to the improvement of his college at Waseda. Soon after his retirement from the Government, he reorganized the Tokyo Senmon Gakkō, making it a university under the style of Waseda University, and himself assumed the Presidency.

In 1914, however, when the Yamamoto Cabinet was compelled to retire from office, there was no one competent to clean politics of all pollutions, so the old Sage of



MARQUIS S. OKUMA.

Waseda, as he is called, was ordered by the Throne to assume the reins of Government once more, in order to carry out a wholesale reform in politics. In spite of his old age, he appeared on the political stage in pursuance of the Imperial Command.

The old statesman, at the head of his able Cabinet, carried out many drastic reforms in all departments of politics, and was about to lighten the people's burdens by reducing taxes when the European conflict was commenced by Austria and Germany, and Japan was compelled to take up arms against the common enemy. Not only was he successful in crushing all attempts on the part of the enemy in the East, but successfully co-operated with the western allies to crush the enemy of mankind. He also succeeded in concluding alliance conventions with Russia and France,

and with China he concluded a new treaty, thus securing Japan's international position and promoting her interests in Northern Asia.

In the late Summer of 1916, he was raised to Marquisate, in recognition of his eminent services to the

State since the Imperial Restoration. In October of the same year he resigned from the Government on account of his old age.

The Marquis has the Court rank of Jō-nii and holds the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum.

MR. OMURA HIKOTARO.

MR. OMURA, HIKOTARO, who is the proprietor of the Shirokiya Dry Goods Store, was born in Kyoto in 1869, being the eldest son of the late Mr. Hikotaro Omura. When a boy he came to Tokyo, and studied commercial science at the Tokyo Shōgyō Soshu Gakkō. On his graduation he visited America in order to have a



MR. H. OMURA.

more thorough training in commercial science. He was then nineteen. After a tour in America, he visited England, and entered a commercial school in London, at the same time serving in a retail store as a salesman.

After ten years' training at the retail store, he returned home in his twenty-eighth year, and succeeded to the House as the proprietor of the big department store. It

is due to this prolonged stay in London that he is so well versed in foreign commercial affairs, and acts as a gentleman in the truest sense of the term. He can speak English fluently as a result of his stay in London.

Mr. Omura, who was bent upon improving his business, in 1903 completely remodelled his business on the basis of a foreign department store, adopting every modern appliance. His store was thus in favour with the public, and the business expanded wonderfully. Mr. Omura accordingly commenced the second extension in 1911. The present fine edifice in Tokyo is one of the finest retail stores in the whole capital.

Mr. Omura is a gentleman of many accomplishments and of genial character. He also has a wonderfully strong personality. He has been severely trained in "zen," by that wonderful teacher of Buddhism, Mokurai Takeda. Tea ceremony and billiards are his hobbies, and his mastery in these arts is well known.

He lives in Kyoto, where his family is well known and respected, being one of the oldest and wealthiest. He has several times been elected to the mayorship. At present he holds a number of honorary public duties in Kyoto, while in Tokyo he has a seat in the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. He was granted by Court the Court rank of Jō-rokui in November, 1915, on the occasion of the Imperial Accession to the Throne, in recognition of his business activities and public-spirited services to the State.

Mrs. Omura is known as a model wife and mother, being gentle, clever, and loyal to her husband and children. Her home is always genial and comfortable, under her wise and prudent economy. Mrs. Omura is a daughter of the late Mr. Zenyemon Konoike, of Osaka.

LIEUT.-GENERAL OSHIMA KEN-ICHI.

LIEUT.-GENERAL ŌSHIMA, KEN-ICHI, was born May, 1858, being the first son of the late Mr. Keinoshin Ōshima, a samurai of the Iwamura Clan, in Gifu prefecture. He was always distinguished for his remarkable ability. In 1879, he entered the Military Academy, and on graduation in 1881 was appointed Sub-Lieutenant. In 1890, he was ordered to Germany and France, for the study of military science; later he was again despatched to Europe and America. He rendered valuable services to the State during the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese wars. In the former campaign he followed the Army as a Cavalry Major, and in the latter was a Staff Officer of Headquarters of the Communications Depot. In recognition of his services he was decorated with the Third-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun and the Third-class Military Order of the Golden Kite. In 1907, he was promoted to Major-General and in the following year was appointed Chairman of the Committee for fixing the Russo-Japanese boundaries in Karufuto. He acquitted himself creditably in negotiating with the Russian Commissioners. After holding the posts of Chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Army General Staff and Assistant-Chief of the Army General Staff, he was appointed Vice-Minister of War, when the Ōkuma Cabinet was formed, in April, 1914. In March, 1916, Lieut.-General Ōshima was promoted War Minister, and when the Terauchi Cabinet was organized in October, 1916, was asked to remain in office.

He has clear brains and is well versed in Western affairs. He is possessed of sound common sense and a skilful diplomatic talent.



LIEUT.-GENERAL K. OSHIMA.

Lieut.-General Ōshima has the Court rank of Jō-shii and holds the First-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun and the Third-class Military Order of the Golden Kite.

MR. OSHIMA YOZO.

MR. ŌSHIMA, YOZO, is a native of Saitama prefecture. He was born February, 1859, being the eldest son of Mr. Shotaro Ōshima, and succeeded to his father's property in March, 1893. As a youth, he was interested in business, and concocted various schemes, each of which, unfortunately, fell through. All forms of adverse

circumstances were encountered, which did not depress his spirits. After encountering various hardships, he established a contractor's business, and by dint of great energy and diligence he gradually made a fortune. He is now regarded as one of the foremost business men in the North-Eastern districts. Mr. Ōshima is now President of the Aidzu

Electric Power Co., President of the Fukushima Printing Co., President of the Fukushima Saké Brewery Co., President



MR. Y. OSHIMA.

of the Fukushima Gas Co., President of the Iwaki Hydro Electric Co., President of the Shirotanā Railway Co.,

Director of the Koriyama Electric Power Co., Auditor of the Mitsubishi Coal Mine Co., Director of the Tohoku Carbide Co., Auditor of the Tokai Life Insurance Co., Director of the Fukushima Seiichi Co., Director of the Japan Light Railway Co., President of the Fukushima Hahutaye Co., President of the Fukushima Trust Co., President of the Fukushima Electric Co., Auditor of the Kawamata Electric Co., Director of the Fukushima Prefectural Agricultural and Industrial Bank, Auditor of the Fukushima Commercial Bank, Auditor of the Iwashiro Bank, and Auditor of the Sudzuki Commercial Bank. Brought up as he was in the midst of hardships, he knows much of the world. He is keenly interested in charitable works, and has contributed a great deal towards promoting public good. Mr. Ōshima is one of the most distinguished business men in the provinces. He was born in Saitama prefecture, his sphere of activity being the Fukushima prefecture.

Address:—No. 10, Nishi-Kata-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

MR. OTANI KAHEI.

MR. ŌTANI, KAHEI, was born at Kawamata-mura, in Iinan district, Miye prefecture, December 23rd, 1844. In 1862, he went to Yokohama, where he was exclusively engaged in the export of tea. In 1881, when the Seventy-fourth National Bank was in financial straits, he put forth great efforts to adjust its affairs, and was nominated Director of the Bank. In that capacity he once more placed the Bank on a firm basis, and subsequently he was made President. In 1884, in accordance with the regulations issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, he organized the Tea Traders' Guild, which was the pioneer of all guilds in this country. The headquarters of the Guild were situated in Tokyo, and in various prefectures branch guilds were established. In 1887, Mr. Ōtani formed the Yokohama Tea Traders' Guild, being appointed President, and this same year he was decorated,

in appreciation of his handsome donation of ¥2,000 towards the National Defence expenditures. He was appointed a member of the Yokohama Municipal Assembly and later made President. In 1893, he was nominated President of the Yokohama Educational Association. In 1894, the Japan Tea Manufacturing Co. was established under Mr. Ōtani's promotion and he became its President. At the time of the Sino-Japanese war, he subscribed ¥6,000 toward the War funds, and in 1896, when the International Grand Exhibition was held in Paris, he was appointed Councillor in the Japanese Exhibition Office. Mr. Ōtani was later nominated President of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, and in 1898 was appointed President of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly. In the same year, he proceeded to China, Formosa, etc., etc., in order to inspect commercial and industrial affairs. Some time afterward, he

made a tour of inspection in Europe, returning home in February, 1900. At that time, he attended the International Commercial Congress held at Philadelphia, representing the Tokyo and Yokohama Chambers of Commerce, when he put forth the proposal that a submarine cable should be laid between Japan and America. This proposition was accepted, the Pacific Commercial Telegraph Co. being formed. The direct submarine cable was in consequence laid July, 1903, between the two countries. This has benefited the commercial circles of Japan and rendered great service on the occasion of the Russo-Japanese war. At the invitation of the U.S. Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Ōtani proceeded to America in 1909, representing the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, and did his utmost to promote friendship between the two countries. In the autumn of 1899, he visited America, to prevail upon Mr. McKinley, the then President, and other influential Americans, to abolish the heavy import duties levied on Japanese tea, as a result of the Spanish-America war. He left no stone unturned in order to accomplish this object, which was at last attained in 1902. Mr. Ōtani was also Director of the Yokohama Water Works and Manager of the Japan Red Cross Society.

Mr. Ōtani has the Court rank of Jō-goi and holds the Third-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.



MR. K. ŌTANI.

Address :—No. 15, 2-chome, Motohama-cho, Yokobama.

PRINCE ŌYAMA KASHIWA.

PRINCE ŌYAMA, KASHIWA, was born at Tokyo in June, 1889. He succeeded to the title of Prince at his father's death, 1916. He has the rank of Lieutenant of Infantry in the Army and holds the Court rank of Jō-goi.

His father, the late Prince Iwao Ōyama, Lord Keeper of Privy Seal, was born in October, 1842, being the second son of the late Mr. Hikohachi Ōyama, a samurai of the Kagoshima clan. At the time of the Restoration he distinguished himself for bravery, participating in many battles. In 1869, he proceeded to Europe to witness the Franco-Prussian war, and returned home after witnessing the siege of Paris. In April, 1871, he was appointed hyōbu-gon-daijō, and soon after promoted to Colonel, being

ordered to take charge of the Military Arsenal and Ordnance. Some time after, Prince Ōyama was raised to the rank of Major-General, and ordered to France, from whence he returned after three years' stay. In 1876, he became Commander-in-Chief of the Kumamoto Garrison, and in the following year of the Tokyo Garrison, being appointed acting War Minister in addition. He rendered meritorious services in subduing the riots and rebellions of that year. In 1879, he was raised to the rank of Lieut.-General and was nominated Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff. After successfully filling various posts, such as President of the Military Academy, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, etc., he was made War Minister in 1880,

and Chief of the Army General Staff in 1881. In 1883, he visited Europe in order to inspect the military system, and



THE LATE PRINCE I. OYAMA.

the following year was created Count, in recognition of his services. Later, he was appointed War Minister, and in 1889 was promoted to the rank of General, and was made a Privy Councillor. In the Sino-Japanese war, he distinguished himself as Commander of the Second Army, which was duly appreciated by the Emperor, who created him Marquis, conferring on him the Second-class decoration of the Golden Kite. He was subsequently decorated with the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum and in 1898 received the title of Field-Marshal. Soon after, he was nominated Chief of the Army General Staff. During the Russo-Japanese war, he commanded the Japanese Army in Manchuria and received the First-class Military Order of the Golden Kite, being created Prince after the war. In 1914, he was nominated Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and as such he attended the Accession Ceremony that took place in Kyoto, November, 1915. Prince Ōyama died in December, 1916. In recognition of his services the Imperial Court accorded him a State funeral and the deceased was given the Court rank of Ju-ichi before his death.

MR. OZAKI YUKIO.

MR. OZAKI, YUKIO, was born at Yamada, Miye prefecture, in November, 1859, being the eldest son of Mr. Yukimasa Ozaki. He received his education at Keiwo Gijuku, and on his graduation took up journalism as a profession.

The first paper he edited was the "Kyochu Shimbun" of Kofu. In the editorials of the paper he gave vent to his liberal views, this commencing his career as a liberal politician. After a few years he returned to Tokyo, and joined the staff of the "Yubin Hōchi Shimbun," a liberal organ. When he edited the "Niigata Shimbun" a few years later he attracted the notice of Mr. Shigenobu Ōkuma (now Marquis), Minister of Finance, and by him Mr. Ozaki was given a position in the Statistics Bureau.

When Mr. Ōkuma resigned from the Finance Department in 1881, Mr. Ozaki left the Government service, and resumed his journalistic work on the staff of the "Yubin Hōchi Shimbun," at the same time having a share in the organization of the Kaishintō Party, under the leadership of Messrs. Shigenobu Ōkuma and Togama Kono.

He later joined the staff of the "Chōya Shimbun," a liberal paper, edited by the late Mr. Shigeyasu Suyehiro, and with startling speeches and arguments stimulated the people to active agitation against the endeavours on the part of the late Marquis Kaoru Inouye to obtain the Powers' consent to the revision of treaties. He was also instrumental in enlisting the services of the late Count Shojiro Goto in the cause of liberalism.

The Government, frightened by the strong agitation thus commenced against its foreign policy, enacted a law whereby to exile the group of radical politicians backing up the agitation. Mr. Ozaki was among those exiled. He improved his leisure by undertaking a tour in Europe and America toward the close of 1889. He returned the following Spring, when the first general election was held, and ran for Miye prefecture with brilliant success. He has since held the seat in the House of Representatives.

In 1898, when the Kenseitō Party first formed its Ministry, he assumed the portfolio of Education, which

position he kept for a short time. He was one of the General Commissioners of the Seiyukai Party, when the late Prince Itō organized the party. The new party, however, was not thought strong enough to adopt his views, so he left it before many years elapsed.

He organized the Yukokai, with the support of his friends and followers, and when Dr. Takuzo Hanai and others joined, changed his party's name to the Chuseikai. In the meantime he assumed the mayoralty of the City of Tokyo, and while in office effected many reforms in municipal administration.

When the Yamamoto Cabinet lost the people's confidence, owing to the issue of the Naval Scandal case, Mr. Ozaki, in conjunction with Mr. Inukai, the Leader of the Kokumintō Party, organized a demonstration party, called the Society for the Maintenance of Constitutional Politics, and commenced a strenuous attack on the Ministry, which was ultimately obliged to resign owing to the fact that the Budget was rejected by the House of Peers.

In 1914, when Count Ōkuma (now Marquis) formed his Cabinet, he assumed the portfolio of Justice and kept it until the Ōkuma Cabinet resigned in a body in 1916. He

now holds the First-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun and has the Court rank of Jō-zammi.



MR. Y. OZAKI.

DR. SAIGO KICHIYA.



DR. K. SAIGO.

DR. SAIGŌ, KICHIYA, Surgeon-Colonel of the Imperial Japanese Army, was born in January, 1872, at Nagaoka, Niigata prefecture, being a son of the late Mr. Osamu Saigō, a samurai of the Nagaoka clan. He studied surgery at the Medical College in the Tokyo Imperial University, and in 1897 he joined the medical service of the Imperial Japanese Army.

After a few years he again entered the Medical College in the Tokyo Imperial University and studied ophthalmology, in pursuance of the order of the War Minister. In 1900, he was promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Captain and took charge of the Garrison Hospital in Taiwan.

In 1903, he was ordered by the War Minister to prosecute the study of surgery under Professor Ito in the Medical College in the Kyoto Imperial University, and though during the Russo-Japanese war his studies were suspended, and the direction of the Osaka Garrison Hospital was undertaken, his study was resumed when the war was brought to an end, in August, 1907. When the postgraduate course was finished, he was granted the degree of Igaku-hakushi, or Doctor of Medicine.

In November, 1907, he was appointed Chief of the Medical Staff in the South Manchuria Railway Co., and had charge of the Hospital at Dairen. A few years later he was despatched, by the company, to Europe and America, to investigate the railway medical services there. During his stay in Europe he studied medicine at the universities of Bonn and Heidelberg.

In 1912, he took charge of the Osaka Garrison Hospital. To the present rank he was promoted in 1913,

and the following year was appointed Vice-President of the Japan Red Cross Society Hospital, taking charge of the Surgical Department.

As a reward for his services in the Russo-Japanese war, he was granted the Fourth-class Military Order of the Golden Kite. He at present holds the Court rank of Ju-goï and the Third-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Address :—No. 170, Harajuku, Sendagaya, Toyotamagori, Tokyo-fu.

DR. SAIGO YOSHINORI.

DR. SAIGŌ, YOSHINORI, Court Councillor, was born at Matsumoto, Nagano prefecture, in November, 1855, the son of a samurai. After finishing his preliminary education in his native town, he entered the Medical Department of the Tokyo University, and studied medicine.



DR. Y. SAIGO.

On his graduation he was appointed Physician-in-Ordinary at the University Hospital, and a little later Deputy Assistant Professor of the Department. He studied "kakke," or beri-beri, in pursuance of Government instruction, and on that disease was regarded as an authority. In 1885, he was appointed Deputy Head of the Clinical Department in the Medical College of the Tokyo University.

In 1887, however, he resigned from the University and

entered the military service. In the early part of the following year he was appointed Professor of the Army Surgeons' School, and in addition had charge of the Tokyo Garrison Hospital. His promotion was rapid, and when the Sino-Japanese war broke out he was Surgeon-Major, and had charge of the field hospital at Dairen. Later he was moved to the same post in the field hospital at Taihoku.

On the restoration of peace, he was decorated with the Fourth-class Military Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, at the same time being promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Colonel.

In March, 1898, he was made Court Physician-in-Ordinary by special appointment, though still holding military office, being appointed first Chief of the Medical Department of the Imperial Guards Division and later Director of the Army Surgeons' School.

During the Russo-Japanese war he was promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major-General, and attached to the Imperial Headquarters. On the restoration of peace, his services during the campaign were rewarded with the Second-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun. In the same year he was despatched to Germany to study the latest results of medical researches in Europe, and remained in that country for two years.

In 1912, he was appointed Deputy Chief of the Medical Bureau in the Imperial Household Department and next year held full Directorship of the Bureau; being given the degree of Igakuhakushi, or Doctor of Medicine.

In July, 1914, he resigned from the Medical Bureau, but is still connected with the Imperial Household Department as Court Councillor and Attache to the Medical Bureau.

Dr. Saigō has the Court rank of Jō-shii and holds the First-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Address :—No. 2, 4-chome, Iida-machi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

MR. SATO AIMARO.

MR. SATŌ, AIMARO, a well-known diplomat, was born at Hirosaki, Aomori prefecture, in March, 1857. After finishing his preliminary education in this country, he visited the United States to receive a liberal education.

In June, 1881, he obtained the title of Bachelor of Arts at the Indianapolis University, and a few months later was appointed Attache to the Foreign Department by the Home Department. This was the beginning of his career as a diplomat. Three years later he obtained the title of Master of Arts from the De Bow University.

In 1886, he was appointed Secretary to the Legation in Washington, and after three years in the American capital, was moved to the same post in London. After holding similar posts in many countries of the West, he was appointed Chargé d'Affaires to Mexico and Peru in 1900, and had charge of the consulate at Mexico City, in addition.

Toward the close of the Russo-Japanese war, the late Marquis Komura attended the peace conference at Washington as Japan's Envoy and negotiated with the late Count de Witte over peace terms. Mr. Satō was among Marquis Komura's assistants. When peace was restored by the signing of the famous Portsmouth peace treaty, he was decorated with the Second-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun as a reward for his eminent services.

In 1906, he was appointed Minister to the Netherlands and represented Japan at the Hague Peace Conference.

During his stay at the Hague he was decorated with the First-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, and also received decorations from the Sovereigns of the Netherlands and Denmark.

In 1914, he was appointed Ambassador to Austria-Hungary and Minister to Switzerland, and remained at



MR. A. SATŌ.

Vienna for a short time after the outbreak of the European struggle. He is now Ambassador to the United States, as successor to Viscount Chinda, who was transferred to London in June, 1916.

Mr. Satō has the Court rank of Ju-zammi and holds the First-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

DR. SATO TOSHIO.

DR. SATŌ, TOSHIO, President and proprietor of the Sato Ear, Nose, and Throat Diseases Hospital, Imairi-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo, was born in Niigata prefecture



DR. T. SATŌ.

in October, 1875, finishing his early education in his native province.

He studied medicine in Tokyo, at a private medical school. In 1897, he passed the examination for practice, and was engaged by Dr. Eigoro Kanasugi as his assistant. While serving at Dr. Kanasugi's hospital, he studied ear, nose, and throat diseases, also the German language.

Several years later he was despatched, by Dr. Kanasugi, to Germany, to finish his study of the ear, nose, and throat diseases under the guidance of noted specialists in that country. While at Rostok University, he presented his thesis on the anatomy of the ear to the university faculty, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

In 1903, he returned home, after an extensive tour in different university towns of Europe, and assumed the Vice-Presidency of the Kanasugi Hospital, at the same time taking charge of the chair of the diseases of the ear, nose, and throat.

The present hospital was founded by him in November, 1905, at Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. After two years it was removed to the present site.

DR. SAYEKI TADASU.

DR. SAYEKI, TADASU, an eminent medical man and scientist, and son of a doctor, was born in Ehime prefecture, September, 1876. On his graduation from the Okayama Medical College in 1898, he practiced for two years. For the purpose of studying physiological chemistry, however, he gave up his practice and became Assistant to Dr. Araki of the Medical College, in the Kyoto Imperial University. Later he moved to the Institute for Investigation of Epidemic Diseases, and became Assistant to Dr. Kitasato.

He visited the United States in 1906, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies.

He was University fellow and research student in physiological chemistry, Yale University, 1905-08.

He was elected as a Member of the Honorary Society of Sigma Xi, 1907.

He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Yale University, 1907), and degree of Master of Science (Yale University, 1908).

He engaged in research work in the chemical laboratory of the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, as an "Expert Chemist" in the Bureau of Chemistry, in the Department of Agriculture, in America (1908).

He accepted an Instructorship at Albany Medical College, Union University and served as a Bacteriologist, on the staff of the Bender Hygienic Laboratory, under the control of the Department of Health, New York State (1909).

In the early part of 1910, he travelled in Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, and France. When in London he published the "World's Peace," Methuen & Co.

In the following year he returned home, and resumed his practice at the Kanasugi Hospital, at the same time continuing his researches in physiological chemistry, and bacteriology. The investigation and study of old Oriental drugs was commenced. The result of his study of Korean ginseng has already been published.

As a result of his researches in bacteriology, he is the first one in Japan to have discovered and perfected a refined diphtheria antitoxin.

He has lately established his own Nutrition Institute. The institute is divided into the following departments, Chemistry, Bacteriology, and Pathology, and the problems are studied from all standpoints. He is the only man in Japan studying these particular problems, which accounts for the esteem in which he is held by all. The institute is situated at No. 203, Kanasugi Kawaguchi-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

He passed the examination and received his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1912. At present he is an Examiner of Serum at the Government Institute for Investigation into Epidemic Diseases. He also has a seat

on the Committee for Investigation of Public Health Problems in the Home Office.



DR. T. SAYEKI.

MR. SEKI NAOHIKO.

MR. SEKI, NAOHIKO, was born on July 16th, 1857, being the third son of Mr. Heibei Seki, a



MR. N. SEKI.

Samurai serving under the lord of the province of Kishu. In 1874, he went to Osaka and after studying in an English School there, proceeded to the capital in 1876 and entered the defunct Daigaku Yobimon (Preparatory School for University), and then proceeded to the Law College in the Imperial University. On graduation from the college in July, 1883, he joined the staff of the "Nippō-Sha" Newspaper Office. In the meantime, he was elected a member of the Tokyo Prefectural Assembly. Later he was appointed lecturer of jurisprudence in the Tokyo Senmon Gakkō (present Waseda University). In 1886 he went to Europe for the study of law, politics and economy. Soon after returning from abroad in 1888, he again entered the "Nippō-Sha," as President, succeeding the late Mr. Genichiro Fukuchi. Shortly after, he was elected a member of the Municipal Assembly. On the inauguration of the Imperial Diet in 1890, Mr. Seki was elected a M.P., representing his native province. In 1891, he left the "Nippō-Sha" and entered the bar, and soon became a prominent figure among Tokyo lawyers. In 1906, he was decorated with the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun in appreciation of services rendered in connection with the Russo-Japanese war. Since the inauguration of the Imperial Diet he has been returned at each general election

from his native province until 1908, when he announced his candidature for Tokyo city and succeeded at the campaign. In the succeeding three general elections, one in 1912, in 1915 and in 1917, he was returned to the Diet from the city by an overwhelming majority of votes. He has been a leading member of the Kokumintō. Being magnanimous in character, and having a wide outlook, Mr. Seki is held in

high respect not only among his party members, but by the Diet generally. He was appointed to such important posts as Chairman of the Committee of the whole House, Vice-President of the joint council of both Houses of the Diet, and Vice-President of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Seki has the Third-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

MR. SHIBA SHIRO.

MR. SHIBA, SHIRO, a prominent politician and one of the leaders in the Kenseikai party, was born in Awa province, in December, 1852, being a son of the late Mr. Satazo Shiba. After finishing his preliminary education in this country, he went to America and entered



MR. S. SHIBA.

Harvard University. After graduating from the post graduate course, he moved to Philadelphia University to study political economy.

On his return he entered the army and fought in the Satsuma rebellion campaign. On the subjugation of the rebels, he was appointed Compiler of the History of the

Rebellion. In 1884, he was appointed Private Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, but shortly after was compelled to resign, as the late Viscount Tani, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, retired from his position on account of differences on diplomatic affairs with other members of the Government.

He established the "Osaka Mainichi Shimbun," in Osaka, as soon as he retired from the Government service, and with his knowledge and trenchant arguments he won popularity among the educated classes. When the Imperial Diet was created in 1890, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives for Wakamatsu.

In 1898, when the Kenseitō Party formed its Cabinet, he was appointed Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, but the Ministry was defeated, and the Diet was broken up, so that he was compelled to retire. He has repeatedly been elected Member of the House of Representatives for the same constituency.

In 1915, he was appointed Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, when Marquis Ōkuma (then Count), formed his Ministry, in conjunction with the Dōshikai party, of which Mr. Shiba was a prominent member. Mr. Shiba was relieved of his official duty when the Ōkuma Cabinet resigned in October, 1916.

He is now one of the leaders of the Kenseikai Party, which was formed by the fusion of the Doshikai, the Chuseikai, and the Kōyukai parties. He holds the Court rank of Jō-go and has the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

Address :—No. 31, Shinbori-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

BARON SHIBUSAWA EIICHI.

IN every department of industry and commerce Japan has achieved great progress during the past few decades, which is so striking that scarcely any parallel example can be found in the world's history; and this extraordinary achievement has, it is to be especially noted, been practically effected under the guidance of one man, namely, Baron Eiichi Shibusawa.

He was born at a village in Saitama prefecture, on February 14th, 1840, being the eldest son of the late Ichizayemon Shibusawa. From early youth he was fond of study, spending a great deal of his time in perusing Chinese classics, which then formed the principal subjects of study for youth. Years before the Imperial Restoration he served as a samurai under the Hitotsubashi Lord, one of the branches of the great Shogunate family, and devoted himself to the improvement of the clan's finances, thus revealing from his early days his extraordinary ability in financial dealings.

In 1867 he visited Europe, as a companion to one of the Tokugawa Princes, and for a time remained in Paris. The following year he returned home, and was appointed one of the financial superintendents of the Shidzuoka Clan, but an able man such as he was not left alone by the central Government, which was then in need of competent financial administrators. He was soon appointed Attache to the Department of Finance in the new Imperial Government established to replace the Shogunate Administration.

Being in the right place, he soon proved his usefulness in every way, and his promotion was rapid. He was appointed Junior Vice-Minister of Finance. In 1873 he, with Marquis Inouye, resigned from the Government service, because he disapproved of the Budget estimates proposed by his colleagues. Since that time he has never taken up a Government position.

Just before his resignation from the official position, he induced leading commercial men of Tokyo and Osaka to organize several companies dealing with exchange, carrying, and development, and he himself took charge of these concerns. He was thus the pioneer of the modern commercial system of this country.

Immediately after his resignation from the Finance Department, he in conjunction with his associates in Tokyo organized the 1st National Bank. As may be judged by its name, the establishment was the first of its kind in this country; he therefore may be called the pioneer of the modern banking system of Japan. He undertook the

Presidency of the bank, and ever since he has filled the position with honour and conscientiousness. In 1878 he with his friends promoted the plan for organizing the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, and when the organization was complete he was elected President, which position was maintained with brilliant success for over thirty years.

In view of the country's financial position being weakened by the overwhelmingly large import of foreign manufactures, he called attention to the imperative necessity of inaugurating different lines of industry in this country, in order to check the import of foreign goods.



BARON E. SHIBUSAWA.

Many influential commercial men listened to his appeal and a number of industrial companies were organized, in which he was invited, by the promoters, to have a hand. Among them the Osaka and the Mie Cotton Spinning Companies were floated under his supervision.

To complete transportation facilities in this country, he endeavoured to organize railway and shipping enterprises, and as a result the Nippon Railway Co., the Chikuho Railway Co., and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha came into existence. Many manufacturing companies and their auxiliary organs were promoted by him and placed under the management of competent persons. The following is

a list of the industrial organizations:—The Asano Portland Cement Co.; The Tokyo Hat Manufacturing Co.; The Oji Paper Manufacturing Co.; The Imperial Hotel; The Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.; The Tokyo Fire Insurance Co.; The Tokyo Gas Co.; The Nikkan Gas Co. The Seoul Electric Co.; The Tokyo Steel Manufacturing Co.; and the Nippon Brick Manufacturing Co.

His good offices were of much help to the promoters of semi-official institutions, such as the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Hypothec Bank of Japan, the Hokkaido Colonization Bank, Bank of Chosen and the Bank of Taiwan. He at one time shared in the administration of some fifty commercial and industrial companies, but in more recent days he saw the advisability of concentrating his energy in a few undertakings of vital interest to him, and resigned from all these companies, except the 1st Bank and its sister institution, the Tokyo Savings Bank.

For over forty years he has taken the lead in the business community, and raised Japan's industry and commerce from the insignificant position it occupied in the first year of the Meiji Era to its present position of importance. In recognition of his meritorious services to the State, the late Emperor Meiji Tennō made him Baron in 1900. His Court rank has been raised several times; at present he holds the rank of Ju-zammi, being decorated with the First-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

The Baron is known in the East and West as the leader of Japan's industry and commerce. He travelled through Europe and America in 1902, and made the acquaintance of leading business men and financiers, both in the New and Old World. His visit to America was repeated in 1909, when he, in compliance with an invitation from the Federated Chambers of Commerce there, visited the principal cities of the United States, as the Head

of the Japanese Business-men's Touring Party. In October, 1915, he revisited the principal cities in America and renewed his friendship with the leading business men and financiers in order to promote commercial and economic relations between the two countries.

Besides devoting himself to the progress of commerce and industry, he helped many public institutions and philanthropic works. Soon after the incorporation of Tokyo as a municipality, he was elected a member of the Municipal Assembly, having a seat on the Alderman's Board. For the Ward of Fukagawa, when he was elected member of the Ward Assembly, he worked most conscientiously.

His conscientious and philanthropic turn of mind has been revealed in many ways. When the Imperial Diet was organized in 1890, he was nominated by His Majesty the Emperor as a Member of the House of Peers, but after a few sessions he resigned this honourable position, as he feared that owing to pressure of business he might fail to discharge his duties as a member of the Legislature. The foundation of the Tokyo Higher Commercial School was also largely attributed to his anxiety to serve the State by promoting the education of youth.

The Bank of Chosen in Seoul, Chosen, now under the control of the Japanese authorities, had been established by the Baron, who opened branches of the First Bank in various districts of the peninsula. The Seoul-Chemulpo and the Seoul-Fusan Railways were planned by him, and the development of various lines of industry, commerce and agriculture in Chosen is due to his guidance.

In 1916 the Baron retired from the active field of commerce and industry on account of his advanced age, but he continues to work either directly or indirectly for the benefit of the State and all classes of the people.

BARON SHIMAMURA HAYAO.

ADMIRAL BARON SHIMAMURA, HAYAO, was born at Kochi, Kochi prefecture, in September, 1858, and obtained his first commission as Sub-Lieutenant in December, 1888. When the Sino-Japanese war began he was a Lieut.-Commander and distinguished himself in almost every engagement with the Chinese. On the restoration of peace, he was decorated with the Fourth-class Military Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

A few years before the Boxers' rebellion, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and as such he participated in the campaign against the rebels. His heroic deeds were rewarded with the Third-class Military Order of the Golden Kite and the Third-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

His promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral took place in June, 1904, just before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war. During this war he commanded, in succession, the Second and Fourth Squadrons. When the war was over he

was granted the Second Military Order of the Golden Kite and the Second-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

After having filled many important posts he was appointed in August, 1908, President of the Naval Staff College and Member of the 'Admirals' Council, when he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral. The following year he was again transferred to the sea service, assuming the highest command of the Second Squadron.

In December, 1911, he was appointed Commander of the Saseho Naval Station. Almost at the same time he was presented with decorations from the Courts of Italy and France. In 1914, he was moved to the command of the Naval Education Board, but that was only a temporary arrangement, and in a few weeks he was appointed Chief of the Naval General Staff Board.

He is now a full Admiral and a Peer, as His Majesty the Emperor was graciously pleased to create him Baron in July, 1916, as a reward for his services as a campaign organizer in the war against the Germans.

The Baron has the Court rank of Jō-zammi and holds the First-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.



BARON H. SHIMAMURA.

MR. SHIMADA SABURO.



MR. S. SHIMADA.

MR. SHIMADA, SABURO, is a learned and straightforward statesman. He was born in October, 1852, being the third son of Mr. Tomohide Suzuki, a samurai of the Tokugawa Shogunate. When twenty years of age he was adopted by the Shimada family. Mr. Shimada was an intelligent boy, and while quite young entered the Shōheikō School, where he studied Chinese classics. Later he studied in the Numadzu Military School, in the Shidzuoka clan, the Nanko School, and the English School attached to the Department of Finance. In 1874, he became Editor of the "Mainichi Shimbun," his sound views commanding considerable respect and attention. He afterwards became an official in the Genro-in, and later was made Secretary of the Department of Education. In 1877, he organised a political association called the Ōmei-sha. In 1881, when Marquis Ōkuma formed the Kaishintō Party, he was one of his right-hand men. Subsequently Mr. Shimada was elected member, and later President, of the Kanagawa

Prefectural Assembly. In 1889, he made a tour in Europe and America. When parliament was first opened in Japan, the following year, he was returned to the Diet from Kanagawa prefecture. Since that time he has been elected at each general election. Mr. Shimada is one of the most powerful speakers in the House of Representatives. At one time he was elected Chairman of the Committee of

the House, and at another time elected Vice-President. In 1911, he was despatched to America as Exchange Professor. In 1913, through Mr. Shimada and his colleagues efforts, the Dōshikai was formed, and Mr. Shimada was elected President of the House. He has written many books. Mr. Shimada holds the Second-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun and has the Court rank of Jō-rokui.

DR. SHIMIDZU SUMERU.

DR. SHIMIDZU, SUMERU, an eminent authority on Constitution, was born in August, 1868, at Kanazawa, Ishikawa prefecture, being the eldest son of the late



DR. S. SHIMIDZU.

Mr. Kichisaburo Shimidzu. After his graduation in 1894, from the Law College in the Tokyo Imperial University, he entered the Government service and was successively

appointed Councillor to the Tokyo Prefectural Office and the Home Office.

In 1898, while Professor in the Peers' School, he was despatched by the Imperial Household Department to Germany and France, to finish his study of law and politics. After four years' stay in Europe, he returned home in 1901, and resumed the professorship in the Peers' School, at the same time controlling the affairs of the school as Manager.

In 1905, he was granted the degree of Hōgakuhakushi, or Doctor of Law, and was generally looked upon as an authority on Imperial Constitution and political science. In 1906, he was transferred to the post of Judge in the Court of Litigation. He was connected with the Imperial Household Department as Attache. Dr. Shimidzu is periodically ordered by the Imperial Court to lecture on the Imperial Constitution.

Dr. Shimidzu has the Court rank of Ju-shii and holds the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

His works comprise many able arguments and treatises on political science and the Imperial Constitution, all of which are regarded by students of law as standard works in this line.

Address:—No. 63, Aizumi-cho, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

MR. SHODA KADZUYE.

MR. SHŌDA, KADZUYE, Minister of Finance, is a native of Matsuyama, in Ehime prefecture. He was born in September, 1869. As a boy he was devoted to study and very ambitious. After graduating from the High School, he entered the Law College of the Tokyo Imperial University, from which he graduated with honours in July, 1895. He then entered the Department of Finance. In July, 1897, he was appointed Inspector of the Customs, and later Chief of the Inspection Section of the Yokohama Custom House. In July, 1898, he was made Chief of the Hakodate Customs, and later Chief of the Taxation Superintendent Bureau in Hakodate. In September, 1901, he was ordered to Europe, returning home in March, 1903. In November of the same year he was appointed Secretary of the Department of Finance. In April, 1907, he was made Chief of the National Loan Adjustment Bureau. In May of the same year he was appointed Director of the Financial Bureau of the Department of Finance. In April, 1906, he was decorated with the Third-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun in recognition of his services during the Russo-Japanese war. He also rendered meritorious services as Superintendent of the Oriental Colonization Co., the Yokohama Specie Bank, and the Bank of Japan. In 1913, he was decorated with the Second-class Imperial Order of Sacred Treasure. In March, 1914, he was nominated a member of the House of Peers, and in April of the same

year he had the Court rank of Jō-shii conferred upon him. In December, 1915, he was appointed Governor of the Bank of Chosen, and in October, Vice-Minister of Finance. In December, 1916, he was promoted Minister of Finance.



MR. K. SHŌDA.

Mr. Shōda has the Court rank of Jō-shii and holds the Second-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

DR. SOYEDA JUICHI.

DR. SOYEDA, JUICHI, was born in Fukuoka prefecture in January, 1864. While a boy he visited Tokyo and entered the School of Foreign Languages. Later he moved to the College of Literature in the Tokyo Imperial University to study law and political economy.

On his graduation he was appointed Attache to the Taxation Bureau in the Department of Finance, but shortly retired from this official position. He visited England, with Marquis Kuroda, the former master of his

father. At Cambridge he studied political economy and political science. Later he moved to Germany, to continue his study on the same lines.

In 1887, he returned to Japan in company with Marquis Kuroda, and again entered the Government service. After successive promotion he was appointed Vice-Minister of Finance and granted the Court rank of Ju-shii. During his official tenure he assisted in the formulation of the Banking Act, the establishment of the currency,

system, and other important financial measures, rendering meritorious service to the State, for which he was decorated



DR. J. SOYEDA.

with the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

In 1899, he received the degree of Hōgakahakushi, or

Doctor of Law, and almost at the same time was appointed Governor of the Bank of Taiwan. Later he was moved to the Presidency of the Industrial Bank of Japan. While in these offices he displayed great ability as a business organizer and administrator, and finished his official tenure with success.

On his retirement he visited the United States, as a representative of the Japanese business circles, and contributed much to the promotion of friendly relations between the two countries. He was decorated with the Second-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

In September, 1915, he was appointed President of the Imperial Government Railways and managed the State railways with his characteristic enterprise and prudence. In October, 1916, he was forced to resign his office on account of the dissolution of the Ōkuma Ministry. He holds the First-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

He has published many works on political economy, besides being a lecturer.

Address:—No. 1, 1-chome, Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

BARON SUMITOMO KICHIZAYEMON.

FOR more than three hundred years the Sumitomo family has resided in Osaka, and is descended from Takamochi Wō; who held a high military office in the Imperial Court in the 15th century.

Heinai (Tomosada) Sumi, eighteenth descendant of Goro (Yoshihumi) Muraoka, the fifth son of Takamochi Wō, had a son named Kotaro (Tadashige) who adopted the family name of Sumitomo. The descendants of Kotaro served under Yoshimoto Imagawa, or Kiyohide Nakagawa, or Katsuiye Shibata, all of whom are well-known military commanders. During the Keichō Era (1596, A.D.-1615, A.D.) Kojiro (Masatomo), eighth descendant of Kotaro (Tadashige) Sumitomo, started business in Kyoto and became a commoner, the business being carried on under the firm name of Fuji-ya. His eldest son, Rihei (Tomomochi),

removed to Osaka where he engaged in the sale of copper and mining enterprises. He was practically the pioneer of the copper industry in Japan, and acquired the technical knowledge relating to the silver and copper industries from a Chinese merchant named Pah-sui, who came to Sakaiura and settled there. He then changed his firm name to that of Izumi-ya and often visited Nagasaki, Hirato and other places, transacting business with the Chinese and Dutch. Seeing that the demand for copper was gradually increasing both at home and abroad, his son, Kichizayemon (Tomonobu) explored the Yoshioka Mine in Bitchu province, and thus laid the foundations of the Sumitomo family as a Copper King. Tomoyoshi, son of Kichizayemon (Tomonobu) Sumitomo, discovered the Besshi copper mine in Iyo province, and in the fourth year of the Genroku Era

(1691, A.D.) he began to work the new mine by investing large sums of money. His enterprise proved a success because of the superior quality of the ore and the rich veins in the mine. The people in those days regarded the Besshi mine as a treasure of the State. Tomoyoshi may thus be admitted as a founder of the mining enterprise of the Sumitomo family. He opened in Yedo (present Tokyo) a branch of his office and supplied copper to the Shimidzu, Tayasu and Hitotsubashi branches of the Tokugawa Shogun family and other Feudal Lords in urban and rural districts. In addition, he acted as a financier and opened exchange offices.

Since the days of Tomonobu Sumitomo, the head of the family has always been named Kichizayemon Sumitomo.

Baron Tomoito Sumitomo, the present representative of the family, is the tenth descendant of Tomoyoshi. He is the sixth son of the late Lord Kimiito Tokudaiji, who held the office of Sadaijin (First Assistant Premier) and the Court rank of Ju-ichii, being born in Kyoto on December 21st, 1864. He is the younger brother of Prince Sanetsune Tokudaiji, Grand Chamberlain to the late Emperor Meiji Tennō, Marquis Kinmochi Saionji (ex-Premier) and Count Michinori Nakanoin. Graduating from the Peers' School, he was adopted into the Sumitomo family and granted the Court rank of Ju-goi in 1896. The following year he made a tour of inspection to Europe and America. In September of the same year he was appointed a member

of the House of Peers, but resigned the membership in 1900. He was decorated with the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun in 1904, and after the close of the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5 he was again decorated with the



BARON K. SUMITOMO.

Second-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure. In August, 1911, he was created a Peer with the title of Baron. On the occasion of the accession to the throne of the present Emperor in November, 1915, he had his Court rank raised by one degree to Jō-goi.

REAR-ADMIRAL SUZUKI KANTARO.

REAR-ADMIRAL SUZUKI, KANTARO, Vice-Minister of the Navy, was born in December, 1867, in Ōshima-gori, Izumi province. In 1887 he entered the Naval Cadets' School. On his graduation in 1891 he was appointed Sub-Lieutenant.

He participated in the Sino-Japanese war as Lieutenant, and distinguished himself. On the restora-

tion of peace he was rewarded for his meritorious services with the Fifth-class Military Order of the Golden Kite.

In the Russo-Japanese war he again distinguished himself. He was then a Commander. On the restoration of peace he was granted the Third-class Military Order of the Golden Kite. He was also decorated by Court with the Third-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

In 1913, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and appointed Commander of the Torpedo Flotilla at Maidzuru, he being universally acknowledged as an authority on the torpedos. Soon afterwards, however, he was put in command of the Second Squadron. He did not remain long in this office, for in November of the same year he was once more placed in command of the Torpedo Flotilla at Maidzuru, and after a short spell was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Personnel in the Navy Office.

In April, 1914, he was appointed Vice-Minister of the Navy, in addition holding the offices of a Member of the Admirals' Council, and Director of the Provisional Construction Bureau. The additional offices were, however, given up shortly. Later he was ordered to hold the Directorship of the Military Affairs Bureau, but he now only occupies the position of Vice-Minister of the Navy.

In February, 1916, he has granted the Court rank of Ju-shii, and in April was decorated with the First-class

Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, as a reward for services rendered in the Japano-German campaign.



REAR-ADMIRAL K. SUZUKI.

MR. TACHIKAWA YUJIRO.



MR. Y. TACHIKAWA.

MR. TACHIKAWA, YUJIRO, was born at Ogaki, in Gifu prefecture, February, 1862, the second son of Mr. Tsuneyemon Shimidzu, but was later adopted by the Tachikawa family. At first he was engaged in educational work in his native town, but when older he visited Tokyo, where he made a speciality of law. Mr. Tachikawa became a lawyer and practiced law. In 1889 he went into business, and applied to the Government for permission to lay an electric railway, which he thought would prove a profitable undertaking, but his application was rejected. Later he visited Fukuoka, in Kyushu, where he was interested in the colliery business. In 1896 he commenced the Daishi railway, and became its President. The same year he was made Director of the Tokyo Electric Power Co., and when this concern was amalgamated with the Tokyo Street Railway Co. he was nominated its Director. In 1903, he resigned the Presidency of the Daishi Railway Co. and assumed the Managing Director-

ship of the Street Electric Railway Co. in Tokyo. In 1906, a project was mooted among the Directorate of the company in favour of raising the fares; Mr. Tachikawa offered strong opposition and when his opinion was not adopted he left the post. He is always interested in undertakings having for their object the furtherance of public interests. Some years ago Mr. Tachikawa commenced the

manufacture of white-heat electric bulbs, and in 1910 he commenced the additional work of manufacturing machinery, in co-operation with the America General Electric Co. He is President of the Ibigawa Electric Co., Director of the Osaka Electric Bulb Co., Auditor of the Tokyo Electric Co., and President of the Yōrō Railway Co. His name is widely known in business circles.

BARON TAKAHASHI KOREKIYO.

BARON TAKAHASHI, KOREKIYO, one of Japan's oldest financial administrators, was born in Yedo in July, 1854.

When the Daimyo of Sendai sent a number of promising young men to Yokohama to prosecute the study of foreign learning he was among the youths selected for this important mission. In June, 1865, he proceeded to Yokohama, where he learnt English. In the same month of 1867 he was ordered to proceed to the United States to complete the studies. After a brief stay in the United States, however, he returned home.

In 1869 he entered the Kaisei Gakko, a Government college. His talents were soon noticed by professors and he was appointed an assistant instructor of the Third-class, being later promoted to full professorship in the University.

In 1891 he was appointed professor of English at the Taiko-ryo College founded by the Karatsu Clan. After a year he again entered the Government service, being appointed a Secretary of the 10th grade in the Department of Education. In October, 1875, he was transferred to the Directorship of the Osaka Eigo Gakko, or the Osaka School of English Language.

In December, 1881, however, his scholastic career was brought to an end by his appointment as attache to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Later he was transferred in succession to the posts of Head of the Investigation Section, Director of the Trade Mark Registration Bureau, and Deputy Junior Secretary in the same Department.

In March, 1885, he was promoted to the Directorship of the Patent Bureau. In March, 1889, he was ordered to assume the Directorship of the Tokyo Agricultural and Forestry School in addition to his former post.

In March the next year, however, he was relieved of his posts, when he joined the staff of the Peru Mining Co., which was then in the course of promotion. The company

was promoted by many public men of prominence, such as Viscount Goro Miura, Messrs. Shiro Fujimura, Kamon Furusho, Shinzo Takata, and their associates. The promoters sent their representatives to Peru and bought a mine there, but the actual working of the mine was to be undertaken in conjunction with a German capitalist. An



BARON K. TAKAHASHI.

agreement was concluded with this German, but it was found to be unsatisfactory by the Japanese promoters. Moreover, the funds originally set aside for the undertaking were exhausted before the actual operations were commenced. The assistance of Mr. Masana Mayeda was then secured by the promoters and he, through Count (later Marquis) Inouye, requested Mr. Takahashi to resign from the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and join the

company, and he then left Yokohama for Peru. As the result of inspection, he discovered that the mine taken over was an exhausted one, with a small remnant of inferior ores, and took steps to cancel all previous agreements. Though the loss to the promoters was thus limited, all allowances promised to Peruvian labourers were paid off and the cropping up of any international dispute was prevented.

On his return home he was given the Court rank of Jō-rokui, when his career as a Government official was terminated, and his career as financier was started. He joined the staff of the Bank of Japan.

In 1893 he was promoted to the position of Manager of the Seibu Branch of the Bank and after a couple of years, in August, 1893, he was transferred to the managership of the Yokohama Specie Bank. His promotion in the bank was rapid. In March, 1896, he was elected Director of the Bank, the next year being appointed Vice-Governor. When he returned to the Bank of Japan in 1899 he was given the chair of Vice-Governor.

At the same time he held the presidency of the Yokohama Specie Bank. Later he was appointed Financial Agent for the Government, and negotiated with financiers in England and America for the raising of loans. During the three years after the Russo-Japanese war he was again despatched to London on that important mission. At the close of the great campaign he was created a Baron in recognition of his great service to the State as Financial Agent.

In June, 1911, Baron Takahashi was appointed Governor of the Bank of Japan and held that post till February, 1913, when he resigned. He then held the portfolio of the Ministry of Finance in the Yamamoto Cabinet until the Cabinet fell in 1914.

While in office he joined the Seiyukai party and he is still with that party, being one of the leaders. He also holds a seat in the House of Peers in virtue of Imperial nomination, and in that House he is one of the most powerful leaders of the Seiyukai party.

MR. TAGO NOBUSHIGE.

MR. TAGO, NOBUSHIGE, a *jūjitsu* expert, was born November 15th, 1852, in Gumma prefecture. From his youth he was very fond of military arts, and



MR. N. TAGO.

courage. In 1883, he visited Tokyo and with Mr. Matayemon Iso taught the art of *jūjitsu*, the fifth descendant of the originator of the Tenjin Shinyo Ryu. In July of the same year he opened an exercise-school at Iida-machi, and a branch at Kamezumi-cho, Fukagawa-ku, three years later, instructing many men in this art. In 1886, on the recommendation of Mr. Umanosuke Uyeda and Mr. Tetsutaro Hisatomi, he became a teacher of the Metropolitan Police and the jailers of the Ishikawajima Prison. In 1890, he was promoted to the "Kaiden," the highest rank of the old and pure school of the *jūjitsu* art, called Tenjin Shinyo Ryu, and in September of the same year he gave a great celebration at the Hirasei restaurant, in Fukagawa, inviting Baron Eiichi Shibusawa, Doctor Ikujiro Sakurai and a large number of distinguished persons. In 1891, he opened an exercise-school in Kyobashi-ku, for the purpose of teaching this art to youths. He has a large circle of friends, among them being the late Viscount Nobuyoshi Kaiyeda, and Viscount Tetsutaro Yamaoka. In 1908 an Indian prince visited his school and inspected the art. After that the prince received instruction from him during his stay in Tokyo; besides teaching *jūjitsu* he also undertakes bone-setting for the benefit of the general public.

Address:—No. 23, Minami-Konya-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

became a pupil of Mr. Genjuro Jinbo, under whose tuition he made remarkable progress. He is a man of great

MR. TAKAKURA TOHEI.

MR. TAKAKURA, TOHEI, one of the leading business men of Osaka, is a native of the commercial metropolis of Japan, being born at Kishiwada, Idzumi Province. His father was a wholesale cotton yarn merchant, but the son did not succeed to his father's business. He entered upon a different course of commercial activity. After many years' of struggle and reverses, Mr. Takakura attained the high position he now holds in the business circles of this country, which only a very few hold.

Mr. Tohei Takakura was once the President of the Dojima Rice Exchange, and he managed the affairs with splendid success. He is now the President of the Naniwa Fire Insurance Co. and the Imperial Real Estate Co. He is the owner of the Yurin Life Insurance Co., being also actively interested in many commercial and industrial concerns.

This typical business man of Osaka visited Europe and America six years ago, in the interest of his business. Mr. Takakura is very popular among his confreres in Osaka,

and a future of steadily increasing mercantile activity lies before him.



MR. T. TAKAKURA.

VICE-ADMIRAL TAKARABE TAKESHI.

VICE-ADMIRAL TAKARABE, TAKESHI, was born at Miyakonojo, Miyazaki prefecture, in April, 1867, being the second son of the late Mr. Saneaki Takarabe, a samurai. He obtained his first commission as Sub-Lieut. after his graduation from the Navy Cadets' School at Etajima in 1890. He later matriculated at the Naval Staff College, and graduated from the regular course. The practical training, however, he received in England, in pursuance of Government instructions.

As Lieutenant he participated in the Sino-Japanese war, and the subjugation of rebels in Taiwan, for which services, after the restoration of peace, he was rewarded

with the Sixth-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun and sums of money.

He distinguished himself in the Boxers' rebellion of 1901 as Lieutenant-Commander, and when the rebellion was completely put down was decorated with the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Being connected with international undertakings and diplomatic missions, he was presented with decorations from the Courts of Italy, Belgium, Siam, and Great Britain. His promotion was strikingly rapid, and in January, 1905, he was made Captain.

During the Russo-Japanese war he commanded the

battleship *Fuji*, and later was made Staff Officer to the 1st Squadron. He was decorated with the Third-class Military



VICE-ADMIRAL T. TAKARABE.

Order of the Golden Kite, the Third-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, on the restoration of peace in April, 1906.

In December, 1909, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and appointed Chief of the Extraordinary Construction Board and Member of the Admirals' Council, at the same time holding the Vice-Ministership of the Navy. He has since retained the post of Vice-Minister to the Navy, in spite of other changes. In December, 1913, he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

In April of the following year, however, he was compelled to resign from this Office, remaining in a retired position.

He is now in active service again, taking the command of the Port Arthur Naval Station. In December, 1915, he was decorated with the First-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, as a reward for his services in the war against the Germans. During the campaign he commanded the Third Squadron. The Vice-Admiral has the Court rank of Ju-shii.

MR. TAKASHIMA HOKKAI.

MR. TAKASHIMA, HOKKAI, is one of the greatest living painters, having been on the Hanging Committee of the Government Art Exhibition many years.

He was born at Hagi, Nagato province, in September, 1850. His father, the late Mr. Ryodai Takashima, was a Physician-in-Ordinary to the Daimyo of Hagi, and known as a scholar. He was one of the disciples of Sanyo Rai, a famous historian and Chinese scholar, in the early years of the 19th century. Mr. Takashima was trained in military arts and classical literature while a boy. On the restoration of the Imperial rule, he was sent to Tokyo to learn French.

Having mastered French, he commenced to study geology, shortly after the political change was completed. His tutor was a Frenchman in the employ of the Depart-

ment of Public Works. In company with his teacher Mr. Takashima travelled in the interior of the country to study practical mineralogy and geology.

In 1878, he was appointed Attache to the Geological Bureau in the Home Office, and entrusted with the investigation of the forests and mountains of this country. Over seven years was spent in studying the mountain ranges traversing the Empire. In 1884, he was despatched to England as one of the Commissioners in connection with the International Forestry Exhibition then being held there. On his way home he made an extensive tour in Europe, remaining in Paris to study forestry at the College of Forestry.

After four years' study, he was given the title of

Bachelor of Forestry. On his return he was appointed Expert to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. A few years later he was again despatched to Europe, and studied sericultural enterprises in Italy and France. After eight years, he retired from the Government service and commenced his career as an artist.

While in France he painted some pictures, and obtained a medal from the Government of that country. In 1903, he visited America, and studied the Rocky ranges. He exhibited a large picture of the mountains at the International Exhibition at St. Louis in 1904, and obtained a Silver medal.

A few years later, he made an extensive tour in China, and studied the natural beauties along the great river Yangtze. In 1907, he was made judge of painting at the Japanese school at the Tokyo Prefectural Exhibition. Since 1909, he has retained a seat on the Hanging Committee of the Government Fine Art Exhibition.

Address:—No. 6, 2-chome, Motozono-cho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.



MR. H. TAKASHIMA.

MR. TERAJIMA NOBORU.

MR. TERAJIMA, NOBORU, inventor of the Terajima Weaving Machine, was born at Wakayama



MR. N. TERAJIMA.

in 1860. After graduating from the middle school, he came to Tokyo in 1880, and entered the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, where he was engaged in the export and import business. In 1893, he was promoted Manager of the Kyushu Branch, from which post he was transferred to that of the Nagoya Branch, later being made Manager of the Head Office. Subsequently he became Manager of the Kyushu Spinning Co., and Managing Director and Chief Engineer of the Shinagawa Woollen Fabrics Co. After leaving the latter company, he invented a weaving machine, and established a factory at Minami-Shinagawa, for the purpose of manufacturing various kinds of mattings. He has a genius for inventing, having obtained patent rights from the home and foreign Governments for eighty inventions, the total number of his inventions reaching 135. Mr. Terajima holds the following posts:—Manager of the Japan Weavers' Association, Manager of the Imperial Invention Association, Councillor of the Industrial Improvement Association, and Director of the Owari Earthen Pipe Co. In April, 1909, he exhibited his weaving machine at the Invented Goods Exhibition, and demonstrated to the public the

working of this machine. As a result he was awarded the highest gold medal, on the grounds that it was of a novel and excellent nature. Not only in Japan but in foreign countries the machine is unrivalled in its superiority and efficiency. By the use of this machine, expenditures can

be economised and the quantity of the output enhanced. It has greatly contributed towards increasing the quantity of exports.

Address:—No. 24, Futsuka-Itsukaichi, Minami-Shinagawa, Ebara-gori, Tokyo-fu.

MR. TAKASHIMA KAHEI.

MR. TAKASHIMA, KAHEI, is one of the leading business men in Yokohama. He was born in Ibaraki prefecture, in June, 1847, being a son of the late Mr. Kyubei Yakushiji. In 1868, he was adopted into the Takashima family by the late Mr. Kayemon Takashima.

His adopted father was noted for his skill in fortune-telling, as well as business tact and foresight. In the early days of Meiji he reclaimed the low-lying ground at Kanagawa and constructed the land on which the Tokyo-Yokohama railway runs. The present Takashima-cho is

the reclaimed land constructed by him. He was also connected with many business enterprises, and made a colossal fortune.

His adopted son, Mr. Kahei Takashima, inherited this fortune, when his adopted father founded another family, by separating himself from the main branch, and commenced a business as engineering contractor. At present Mr. Takashima is interested in many business enterprises, besides carrying on his main business at Onoye-cho, Yokohama. He is the President of the Aichi Portland Cement Co.

DR. TERAO TORU.

DR. TERAO, TORU, who is generally regarded as an eminent authority on China and the Chinese ques-



DR. T. TERAO.

tion, was born in Fukuoka, December, 1858, being the second son of the late Mr. Kiheita Terao, a samurai. He studied law at the College of Law attached to the Department of Justice, later entering the judicial service.

In 1890, he was appointed Assistant Professor at the College of Law in the Tokyo Imperial University, and in the following year promoted to full professorship. In 1892, he was despatched to Europe to finish his study of International Law.

On his return he took charge of the chair of International Law at the College of Law in the Tokyo Imperial University, and later held the post of Councillor in the Foreign Office, in addition. He was also appointed a member of the Codification Committee, and the Committee on the Preparations for the Enforcement of the New Treaties. In connection with codes he represented the Government in the Imperial Diet.

In 1898, he was despatched to the Hague to represent Japan at the International Congress, on the Compilation of the Diplomatic History, and a meeting of the International Law Association held there. On his return the following year he was given the degree of Hōgakuhakushi, or Doctor of Law.

He was several times appointed Examiner of Civil

Officials and Consular and Diplomatic Officials. He also had charge of the chair of International Law at several private colleges, and in science he is respected as an authority.

Toward the end of the Russo-Japanese war he, in conjunction with six of his colleagues in the Tokyo Imperial University, published criticisms on the Government's diplomatic policy, later giving up his chair for the purpose

of maintaining his dignity as a scholar. In 1907, when the Chinese republic was established at Nanking, he became their legal adviser, and he has since endeavoured to bring about the permanent settlement of the Chinese question. He has published several works on International Law.

He has the Court rank of Jō-shii and holds the Third-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

COUNT TERAUCHI MASAKATA.

COUNT TERAUCHI, MASAKATA, the present Premier, was born February, 1852, being the second son of the late Mr. Shobei Utada, samurai of the Yamaguchi clan. He was later adopted by the late Mr. Kanyemon Terauchi, and assumed the latter's family name. In 1871, he was appointed Sub-Lieutenant, being promoted to the rank of Major in 1879. In 1882, he was ordered to France to study military science. After the Sino-Japanese war, he had the Third-class Military Order of the Golden Kite conferred upon him in recognition of meritorious services rendered during the campaign. He was subsequently appointed Battalion Commander of the Military Academy, Private Secretary to the War Minister, President of the Military Academy, Chief of the Staff of the First Army Division, Chief of the First Section of the Army General Staff, Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff, and President of the Military College. He was appointed War Minister in the first Katsura Cabinet when it was organized in 1902. In recognition of distinguished services rendered during the Russo-Japanese war, he had the First-class Military Order of the Golden Kite, and the First-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun conferred upon him, and in November, 1906, was promoted General. In September of the following year he was created a peer with the rank of Viscount. He remained as War Minister for the Saionji Cabinet, and the second Katsura Cabinet that was subsequently formed, and was later created Count. In 1910, he was nominated Resident-General of Korea, and during his term of office he accomplished the weighty task of annexation. In October of the same year he was relieved of the post of

War Minister, and was exclusively appointed Governor-General of Chosen. During his six years of office as the Governor-General of Chosen he rendered distinguished services to his country. In June, 1916, he was promoted Field-Marshal, and when the Okuma Cabinet resigned



COUNT M. TERAUCHI.

en bloc September 9th, 1916, was ordered by the Emperor to form the succeeding Cabinet and was appointed Premier and Minister of Finance. The Count has the Court rank of Ju-nii and holds the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun with the Paulownia.

Address:—No. 172, Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

MR. TERAZAKI KOGYŌ.

MR. TERAZAKI, KŌGYŌ, is one of the great masters of art in present day Japan. He was born at Akita, Akita prefecture, in February, 1866, being the son of a samurai, and named Chutaro. Kōgyō is the nom de plume he assumed after his graduation from the private art school kept by Hidetoshi Komuro, an artist of note.



MR. K. TERAZAKI.

He received his early education at elementary and intermediate schools in Akita, but before he had finished his father lost all his property as the result of failure in business, and Mr. Terazaki was obliged to earn his own living by selling ice sweets at the road-side.

He was later saved from this miserable condition by his old servant. During this time he could not continue his study of medicine, which was selected by him as his profession and commenced to study painting at the Japanese school, under Hidetoshi Komuro, an artist of note at Akita.

After three years he could draw fairly well, but could not earn his own living, so sought a position in a country office. In 1889, however, he was given a chance to come to Tokyo, and perfect his art under Suian Hirafuku. In Tokyo, he earned a living by copying old masters for periodicals, at the same time continuing his study.

In 1890, he exhibited a work at the Third Domestic Exhibition, and obtained a medal, when his name became known to art lovers and patrons. The following year he was appointed one of the Executive Committee of the Association of Young Japanese Painters, and at one of the association's exhibitions he won the first prize.

In 1896, he was given a seat on the executive committee of the Japan Art Society, organized by the late Mr. Kakuzo Ōkamura, and at the exhibitions of the society he received honours. He was appointed Assistant Professor at the Tokyo Academy of Art in 1897.

The following year he resigned from the school and with Mr. Ōkamura and other artists founded the Japan Art Institute at Yanaka, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo, as an independent school for artists.

After three years, he was once again appointed professor at the Tokyo Academy of Art, still keeping his own institute at his old residence in Kanda, and he has since educated many promising young artists. He has been commissioned many times by the Imperial Household to produce special works. The Government has acknowledged his position in the school of art, and always retains him on the Hanging Committee of the Official Art Exhibitions.

He has travelled abroad to study old masters and the natural beauty of many lands. During the Russo-Japanese war he was at the headquarters of the Second Army Corps to witness incidents at the front.

Address:—No. 180, Sekiguchi-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

VICE-ADMIRAL TOCHINAI SOJIRO.

VICE-ADMIRAL TOCHINAI, SOJIRO, was born in June, 1866, at Uyeda-mura, Minami-Iwate-gori, Iwate prefecture, being the son of a samurai. In 1883, he graduated from the Naval Cadets' School at Etajima, and entered the Naval Service, obtaining a commission as Sub-Lieutenant in September, 1888.

When the Chino-Japanese war broke out he was Lieutenant. On the restoration of peace he was decorated with the Sixth-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun. In the Boxers' Rebellion of 1900, he participated in the campaign, as Commander, and on the settlement of the trouble his services were rewarded with the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun. The French Government acknowledged his distinguished service by presenting him with the Chevalier de L'Ordre National de la Légion d'Honneur.

In 1905, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and placed in command of the warship *Azuma*. He actively participated in the Russo-Japanese war, and was distinguished for his bravery. On the restoration of peace he was decorated with the Fourth-class Military Order of the Golden Kite and the Third-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun. The Korean Government also rewarded him with a decoration. The following year he was decorated with the British Third-class Victorian Order.

In 1909, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral and appointed Director of the Military Affairs Bureau, and became a Member of the Admirals' Council. After being transferred to several important posts he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, and placed in command of the Second Squadron, in 1914. During the Germano-Japanese campaign he commanded various squadrons and

rendered distinguished services by protecting the trade routes from the enemy.

In November, 1915, he was decorated with the First-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, as a reward for his services in the campaign, and was once more transferred to



VICE-ADMIRAL S. TOCHINAI.

the land service. He now holds the important post of Chief of the Naval General Technical Board, besides being a Member of the Admirals' Council.

Now the Vice-Admiral holds the Court rank of Ju-shii.

MR. TOKONAMI TAKEJIRO.

MR. TOKONAMI, TAKEJIRO, one of the leaders of the Seiyukai Party, is a native of the City of Kagoshima, being the son of a samurai. He was born in December, 1866. After finishing his preliminary education in his native town, he came to Tokyo and matriculated at the Law College in the Tokyo Imperial University, from which he graduated in July, 1890.

As soon as he graduated he entered the Government

service and obtained a position in the Finance Department as junior clerk. His promotion was very rapid, owing to his extraordinary ability and competency, which was appreciated by his chiefs. After four months he was promoted to the rank of Secretary, and in the following year was appointed the Superintendent of Revenue in Ehime prefecture.

In February, 1894, he was transferred to the post of

Councillor to Miyagi prefecture, and after a year was once more promoted to the position of Chief of the Police in Okayama prefecture. In the following year he was made Secretary in the Yamagata Prefectural Office.



MR. T. TOKONAMI.

He held, in succession the positions as Secretary in Niigata, Hyogo, and Tokyo prefectures, and in each place

he played an important part in the readjustment of local administration. In 1904, the Government raised him to the position of Governor of Tokushima prefecture, in view of the excellent work accomplished by Mr. Tokonami in these prefectures.

After holding the same position in Akita prefecture, he was called back to Tokyo by the Government to assume the Directorship of the Local Administration Bureau in the Home Office, and for some time held the additional post of Governor of Karafuto. In 1909, he was despatched to Europe and America to study recent improvements in local administration there, and when he returned after a year's tour he had great knowledge and experience in this line of study.

In 1911, he was appointed Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, and later raised to the position of President of the Imperial Government Railways.

With the dissolution of the Yamamoto Cabinet, he resigned from the Government service and joined the Seiyukai Party.

Since the general election of 1914, he has been elected Member of the House of Representatives by his native province.

He received the Court rank of Ju-shii, in recognition of his past services, at the same time being decorated with the Second-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

Address:—No. 14, Mikawadai-machi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

VICE-ADMIRAL TSUCHIYA MITSUKANE.

VICE-ADMIRAL TSUCHIYA, MITSUKANE, is the eldest son of General Baron Mitsukane Tsuchiya, who achieved a brilliant success at Port Arthur, commanding a division under the late General Count Nogi during the siege of the Russian stronghold. The Vice-Admiral was born in November, 1864, at Okazaki, Aichi prefecture, and obtained his first commission of Sub-Lieutenant in January, 1888.

During the Sino-Japanese war, he successfully commanded a torpedo boat. After the restoration of peace he was awarded the Sixth-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun. When the Boxers besieged the foreign Legation quarters, in 1902, he successfully participated as Commander of the campaign against the rebels. For this service he was granted a sum of money, in December, 1902.

During the Russo-Japanese war he was promoted to

the rank of Captain, and as Commander of flotillas successfully harassed the enemy warships bottled up. After the restoration of peace he was decorated with the Third-class Military Order of the Golden Kite, the Third-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

His promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral took place in December, 1911, when he was commanding the Torpedo Flotilla at Maidzuru. After holding many important posts he was appointed Commander of the 1st Torpedo Squadron in May, 1915. In November of the same year he was granted the Second-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun as a reward for his services in the Tsingtao Campaign.

He is now Vice-Admiral and commands the Sub-Naval Station at Ominato.

In 1916 he was given the Second-class Order of St. Michael and George from Great Britain.

The Vice-Admiral also has the Court rank of Ju-shii.



VICE-ADMIRAL M. TSUCHIYA.

DR. UNO RŌ.

DR. UNO, RŌ, an eminent surgeon, of Toyo, was born at Mishima, Kimizawa-gori, Shidzuoka prefecture,

in October, 1850, the eldest son of the late Mr. Suetami Uno. While a boy he commenced his study of surgery, and in 1876 he graduated from the Medical College of the Tokyo University.



DR. R. UNO.

Because of his special knowledge he was asked by the Tokyo Local Court to examine the murder cases, and at this time was widely known as an authority on medicine. In 1882, he was appointed Assistant Professor at the Tokyo University, his alma mater, and after a few years was promoted to full professorship.

Besides holding the chair of surgery in the university, he supervised the 1st and 2nd Hospitals attached to the University. After the Tokyo University was reorganized, and the present Tokyo Imperial University came into existence, he retained these posts, his mastery of practical surgery being universally acknowledged.

In 1889 he made a tour in Europe, to study surgery in pursuance of Government instructions. He remained several years in Germany, and besides studying practical

surgery, he investigated the practical management of hospitals and infirmaries there. Dr. Koch's discovery of anti-tuberculosis serii was also investigated by him while in Germany, in accordance with Government orders.

Just before his return home in 1892, he had the degree of Igakuhakushi, or Doctor of Medicine, conferred upon him. On his resumption of the chair in the Medical College of the Tokyo Imperial University, he also held the chair for skin diseases, at the same time taking charge of the University Hospital as president.

In 1894, when the Sino-Japanese war broke out, he was despatched to the theatre of war to assist in the treatment of wounded soldiers, and many useful discoveries were made by him in the department of surgery.

In April, 1897, however, he resigned his professorship in the University, though he still consented to Lecture at the Medical College. The same year he founded his own hospital, called the Rakusandō Hospital, at Kojima-cho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.

In December, 1903, he received the honorary title of Professor Emeritus at the Medical College of the Tokyo Imperial University, in recognition of his many years' meritorious services to the country.

Dr. Uno has the Court rank of Jō-go and holds the Fifth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Address:—No. 14, 1-chome, Yumi-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

MR. URABE JOFU.

MR. URABE, JOFU, the President of the Sakura-Gumi, one of the greatest shoe makers in this



MR. J. URABE.

country, was born in Chiba prefecture, in June, 1871. He graduated from Waseda University with honour in

1898. Shortly after he joined the Sakura-Gumi as a junior clerk.

Owing to his business ability and smartness, he won the confidence of the late Mr. Katsuzo Nishimura, the President of the firm, and was rapidly promoted. Five years later, just before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, he was made Sub-Manager. During the great campaign, he maintained a high degree of activity as a supplier of shoes to the Imperial Army at the front.

In 1907, when the shoe making department of the Sakura-Gumi was fused in the new company, styled the Japan Leather Co., a section of the shareholders of the old Sakura-Gumi commenced a new joint partnership, with the old name of Sakura-Gumi, of which Mr. Urabe was made President.

Mr. Urabe has of late organized another leather company, called the Meiji Leather Manufacturing Co. He is the Managing Director of this concern, and one of the leading figures in Japan's leather industry.

BARON UYEHARA YUSAKU.

GENERAL BARON UYEHARA, YUSAKU, was born November, 1856, being the second son of Mr. Seizan Tatsuoka, a samurai of the Miyakonojo clan, in Hyuga province. In 1875 he was adopted by the Uyehara family. In June of the same year he entered the Military Preparatory School, and in 1877 entered the Military Academy, from which he graduated with honours the following year. In 1879, he was appointed Sub-Lieutenant, and in April, 1881, was ordered to France to study military science, returning in February, 1885, being then appointed instructor at the Military Academy. In 1889, he proceeded to Europe, accompanying Lieut.-General Ozawa, Director of the Temporary Fortress Construction Department. In 1890, he was raised to the rank of Major, and in 1892 was appointed instructor in the Military College and an adjutant to the Army General Staff. In June, 1894, Major Uyehara was despatched to Korea as military attaché to the Japanese Legation, and when disturbances broke out in Seoul, in July of the same year, he took a prominent part in the battle at Pongyang, etc., later being appointed staff officer of the First Army. In February, 1896, he attended the Coronation of the Tzar, by order of the Imperial Court, and on his return was appointed Director of the Fourth Department of the Army General Staff. In 1897, he was raised to the rank of Colonel, and three years later to that of Major-General, being nominated to the Directorship of the Gunnery and Engineering School. In 1903, he made a tour of inspection in Europe. When the Russo-Japanese war broke out, he followed as Chief of the Staff of the Fourth Army, and rendered distinguished services, in re-

cognition of which he had the Second-class Military Order of the Golden Kite conferred upon him. In 1905, he was made Lieut.-General, and in the following year was created Baron, in recognition of past services. After filling the posts of Commander of the Second and the Fourteenth Army Divisions, he was appointed War Minister in the Saionji



BARON Y. UYEHARA.

Cabinet in 1912, and in 1914 was made Inspector-General of Military Education, and War Councillor. In 1915, Baron Uyehara was raised to the rank of General, and was appointed to the present post the same year.

The Baron has the First-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun and holds the Court rank of Jō-zammi.

Address:—No. 1, Dai-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

DR. UZAWA FUSAAKI.

DR. UZAWA, FUSAAKI, one of the most prominent lawyers of Japan, was born in Chiba prefecture, in August, 1872, being the eldest son of Mr. Minosuke Uzawa.



DR. T. UZAWA.

He came to Tokyo while still young, to study law and politics at the Law College in the Tokyo Imperial University, from which he graduated with honour in 1889. As soon as he obtained the degree of Hōgakushi, which corresponds to B.L. in America, he established a law office in Tokyo.

For a time he co-operated with Dr. Ludwig Lonholm, once Professor of Law in the Tokyo Imperial University. He took charge of the general law business and patent affairs in the latter's Yokohama office, but he soon severed his connections with the German lawyer, and devoted himself of his own office. Later he presented a thesis on the philosophy of law to the faculty of the College in the Tokyo Imperial University, and obtained the degree of Hōgaku-hakushi, or Doctor of Law.

As a lawyer he has attained a high position, partly on account of his knowledge and partly on account of his personality. He is a Christian believer, and each case entrusted to him is conducted with sincerity and a devout desire to serve mankind with all the means available.

He pleaded in the Tokyo Court on behalf of the rioters against the Government when the contents of the Portsmouth Treaty were published. He also pleaded on behalf of the defendants in the Sugar Scandal. Since that time his fame has rapidly grown.

He has occupied a seat in the House of Representatives since 1908, and is known as one of the most prominent debaters in the House.

He is a professor of the Meiji Law University and President of the Meiji Middle School. In this line of activity he is looked upon by the public as one of the greatest luminaries.

His principal works are the "Principle of Law," "Philosophy of Law," "Essays on Criminal Administrative Policy," "History of Comparative Legislation."

He holds the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Address:—No. 15, 3-chome, Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

MR. WAKATSUKI REIJIRO.

MR. WAKATSUKI, REIJIRO, an authority on finance in this country, was born in February, 1866, being a son of the late Mr. Senzaburo Okumura, a samurai of the Matsuye Clan. While a boy he was adopted into the Wakatsuki family and assumed the family name.

On his graduation from the Law College of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1892, he was given a position in the Department of Finance, when his connection with the financial side of administration commenced. After two

years' training in official routine, he was sent to Ehime as Superintendent of the Tax Collection Bureau in that prefecture.

In April, 1896, he once more entered the Department of Finance, as Secretary and Councillor to the Department. A little later he was ordered to take the additional post of Judge in the Litigation Court. His financial ability now had full play and his promotion in this Department was rapid.

Shortly after he was appointed Director of the Taxation Bureau, and later promoted to the office of Vice-Minister of Finance. In May, 1907, he was ordered to England and France to undertake financial negotiations on behalf of the Government, and while in London and Paris assisted the home Government to readjust Japan's post-war finance.

The following year he returned home and assumed his former office, in which he remained up to September, 1911, when the second Katsura Cabinet resigned. Shortly before his resignation he was decorated with the First-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure and appointed a Member of the House of Peers by Imperial Nomination.

When the third Katsura Ministry was formed in December, 1912, he was given a seat in the Cabinet as Minister of Finance. The new Government, however, was prematurely ended in February of the following year, and he was again forced to resign his place in the Finance Department.

Mr. Wakatsuki joined the Dōshikai, when the late Prince Katsura formed a party on his resignation from the Government, and he assumed a seat on the Board. In April, 1914, when Marquis Ōkuma formed his Cabinet in succession to Count Yamamoto, he once more became Minister of Finance, and played an important part in the finance and general administration, until he resigned his portfolio of finance in August, 1915. When Marquis Ōkuma reformed his Ministry, he displayed consummate skill in directing war finance.

From his student days he has enjoyed the confidence of his friends, as a man of strong character and clear insight. One of his old friends, the late Mr. Iwai Tatsumi, Head of Civil Administration in Taiwan, once said to his friends that after Viscount Kato left the Department of Finance,

none in the department could rival Mr. Wakatsuki in point of clear insight and judgement.

Mr. Wakatsuki now conducts the affairs of the Kenseikai party as Director and Leader.



MR. R. WAKATSUKI.

Mr. Wakatsuki has the Court rank of Jō-shii and holds the First-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

Address :—No. 40, 41, Naka-Rokuban-cho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

MR. WATANABE FUKUSABURO.

MR. WATANABE, FUKUSABURO, was born at Hon-Zaimoku-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, in Jan., 1855, being the second son of Mr. Jiyemon Watanabe. The family have been millionaires for nine generations. In December, 1865, Mr. Watanabe set up a branch family, and commenced business on his own account. He is precautions by nature and fond of study. He decided on Yokohama as the most promising place to establish his business. He concluded that Yokohama was the most important to those desirous of establishing commercial fame,

and acting on this conviction he opened a branch in Yokohama, commencing an export business of marine products. The business rapidly developed, and very shortly Mr. Watanabe was among the most noted traders of Yokohama. He was very devoted to his business, paying special attention to those undertakings which are calculated to advance public interests. He was elected a member of the Tokyo Prefectural Assembly and contributes a great deal towards the interests of the Tokyo citizens. In 1887 he subscribed a large sum of money towards national defence expenditure, and in

appreciation he had conferred upon him the Court rank of Ju-rokui. In 1890 he was elected a member of the House of Peers. He is now contriving to develop the destiny of his family, and has opened branches at many important cities throughout this country. His business is developing year by year, chiefly on account of the superiority of the goods dealt in. Besides commercial business he holds many posts, namely, President of the Watanabe Bank; Director of the Yokohama Railway Co.; Director of the

Toyo Muslin Co.; Director of the Tokyo Gas Co.; Director of the Yokohama Electric Co.; Auditor of the Narita Railway Co.; Member of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; Adviser to the Twenty-Seventh Bank; and Representative Member of Watanabe & Co. In these positions he is doing his utmost to develop the business of this country. He is energetic, and very popular among the Tokyo and Yokohama business men.

Address:—No. 1, 1-chome, Motohama-cho, Yokohama.

DR. YAMAGUCHI EINOSUKE.

DR. YAMAGUCHI, EINOSUKE, the Director General of the Bureau of the Imperial Archives, is one of the most prominent scientists in Japan. He was granted, some years ago, the degree of Rigakuhakushi, or Doctor of Science.



DR. E. YAMAGUCHI.

Dr. Yamaguchi was born at Matsuye, Shimane prefecture, in February, 1862, being a son of a samurai. He studied natural philosophy at the Tokyo University, and after his graduation from the post-graduate course was appointed Assistant Professor at his alma mater.

In 1886 he was appointed Assistant Professor at the

First High School, and remained in the same office up to 1890, when he was promoted to the rank of full Professor at the same school. In the meanwhile he was several times appointed Judge at industrial exhibitions, and contributed much toward the progress of science at that time.

In 1896 he was appointed Lecturer at the Technological College in the Tokyo Imperial University, and in the following year, when the Kyoto Imperial University was founded, he was appointed Professor of Science and Technology in the same institution, and took charge of natural philosophy.

In 1898 he was despatched, by the Government, to Germany and France, to study the latest progress of natural philosophy, and remained two years in these countries. During his stay in France, he was ordered to represent the home Government at the International Congress regarding the Compilation of a Catalogue of Scientific Publications then being held in London.

On his return he again took charge of the chair of natural philosophy at the college, and in 1901 he had the degree of Rigakuhakushi, or Doctor of Science, conferred upon him. In 1903, he was Judge at the 5th Domestic Industrial Exhibition, and awarded, by Court, the Badge of the "Blue Ribbon."

In 1905, he was appointed Vice-President of the Peers' School, which was the beginning of his connection with the Household Department. In the following year he was promoted to the Presidency of the school, when Dr. Baron Kikuchi resigned the post.

In 1907, he was relieved of this post, but immediately appointed Director of the Bureau of the Imperial Archives, and as an additional post took charge of the Bureau of the Imperial Tombs. In these capacities he took part in the

conduct of the Imperial Funeral of the late Emperor Meiji and Empress Dowager Shoken. He played the most important part as Director in the construction of the Imperial Tombs at Momoyama.

In 1915, he was appointed Grand Master of the Household of H.I.H. Prince Takeda-no-Miya. When the Grand Ceremony of Accession to the Throne was held in Kyoto

he was one of the Councillors of the Enthronement Commission.

After successive promotions, he now holds the Court rank of Jō-shii and the Second-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Address :—No. 15, 6-chome, Iida-machi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

REAR-ADMIRAL YAMAGUCHI KUJURO.

REAR-ADMIRAL YAMAGUCHI, KUJURO, was born in December, 1865, at Korai-cho, Kagoshima, Kagoshima prefecture, obtaining his first commission of Sub-Lieutenant in November, 1889.

When the Sino-Japanese war broke out he was a Lieutenant. After the restoration of peace he was rewarded, for his distinguished services, with the Sixth-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun. In the Russo-Japanese war he participated as Commander, and several times his name was mentioned in dispatches. On the restoration of peace he was decorated with the Fourth-class Military Order of the Golden Kite and the Third-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

After his promotion to the rank of Captain, he held many important offices and when an Imperial Proxy was dispatched to the Court of St. James on the occasion of the Coronation of King George and Queen Mary of Great Britain, he was among the retinue. In February, 1912, he was granted the Coronation Medal by the Court of St. James. The same year he received decorations from France and Italy.

In February, 1913, he was granted the Court rank of Jō-go, and in May of the same year he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and placed in command of the Squadron at the Maidzuru Naval Station. Later in the same year, he was made Commander of the Defence Corps at the bay of Chinkai, and controlled, in addition, the Chinkai Branch of the Extraordinary Naval Construction Board.

In May of the following year he was decorated with the Second-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, and in November of the same year with the Second-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.



REAR-ADMIRAL K. YAMAGUCHI.

Though the regulations governing the Naval Defence at Chinkai were revised, and his post was affected, he still remains in office as the commander of the Naval Station at the Bay of Chinkai, and the Director of the Extraordinary Naval Construction Board at Chinkai.

BARON YAMAKAWA KENJIRO.

BARON YAMAKAWA, KENJIRO, President of the Tokyo Imperial University, was born in July, 1854, being the second son of Mr. Naoye Yamakawa, a samurai of the Aidzu Clan. In his boyhood he studied in the Nisshinkan Primary School, and at the time of the Restor-



BARON K. YAMAKAWA.

ation he was among the samurai who defended the Aidzu castle. In 1869, he visited Tokyo and studied the English language. In the following year he was ordered to Russia to study. He later proceeded to America, where he entered Yale University for three years, making a speciality of natural philosophy. On his graduation, he was given the

title of Bachelor of Philosophy. In 1875, Baron Yamakawa returned home and was made a teacher in the Tokyo Kaisei School, subsequently being appointed assistant professor of the College of Science at Tokyo Imperial University. In 1886, he was promoted Professor of the College of Science, and in 1888 the title of Doctor of Science, or Rigakuhakushi, was conferred upon him, he afterwards being appointed Dean of the College of Science. In 1901, Baron Yamakawa was appointed President of the Tokyo Imperial University and later was made a member of the House of Peers. In 1911, when the Kyushu Imperial University was opened, he was made President, and in 1913 was again made President of the Tokyo Imperial University. In 1914, he held additionally the Presidency of the Kyoto Imperial University, but resigned the post some time afterwards. When seven Professors of the Tokyo Imperial University earnestly advocated the opening of hostilities with Russia, just prior to the Russo-Japanese war, he was asked by the late Prince Katsura, the then Premier, to pacify them, but Baron Yamakawa resolutely refused to comply with the Premier's request.

Thus he upheld the independence and dignity of the Imperial University. In the Autumn of 1915 he was created Baron, on the occasion of the Imperial Accession to the Throne. He is a man of righteousness, and his manly attitude commands much respect from all who know him.

Baron Yamakawa has the Court rank of Jō-zammi and holds the Second-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

Address:—Ikebukuro, Sugamo-machi, Kita-Toshima-gori, Tokyo-fu.

MR. YAMAMOTO KYUZABURO.

MR. YAMAMOTO, KYUZABURO, the Manager of the Imperial Theatre in Tokyo, was born in Gumma prefecture in February, 1874, being the third son of Mr. Kamei Juhei. He was adopted into the Yamamoto family

in 1903. As a manager of a company or public organization he displayed his ability in past years before he took up the office of the Manager of the Imperial Theatre. Graduating from the Keiwo University in 1904, he entered the ser-

vice of the Hokkaido Coal-mining and Steamship Co., and was appointed purser of a foreign steamer chartered by the company. He then joined the now defunct Sanyo Railway Co., where he remained for over ten years, during which period he was appointed Director of the Transportation Department of the Company. Upon the enforcement of the State-ownership of railways in Japan he entered the Sino-Japanese Steamship Co. as Manager of the Warship attached to the establishment. Afterwards he was invited by the Imperial Mineral Water Co., Ltd., to assume the office of Manager, which post he held for several years, and it is no exaggeration to say that the high credit now enjoyed by the "Mitsuya" Brand cider of the Company at home and abroad is due to his strenuous efforts. In February, 1911, when the Imperial Theatre was established on its present site he was appointed Manager, and later Managing Director. The Imperial Theatre is really to be congratulated on having such a clever Director as Mr. Yamamoto, whose stock of knowledge in social science is boundless.

Address:—No. 16, Nishinokubo-Akefune-cho, Shibaku, Tokyo.



MR. K. YAMAMOTO.

MR. YAMAMOTO TATSUO.

MR. YAMAMOTO, TATSUO, Member of the House of Peers, is one of the leaders of the Seiyukai, being twice a member of the Cabinet. He was born at Usuki, Ōita prefecture, in March, 1856, being the son of a samurai of the Usuki Clan. He received his early education at Keiwo University. Before finishing the full collegiate course, he moved to the Mitsubishi Commercial School, which is now extinct, and studied commercial science and political economy.

On his graduation he was appointed Instructor at the Okayama Commercial School, and was later transferred to the Osaka Commercial School. Thus his public career commenced in the line least congenial to him, as he was anxious to devote his life to commerce and industry.

In 1883, he resigned from the Osaka Commercial School, and obtained employment in the Mitsubishi Co., from which

he was soon moved to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, where shortly after he was appointed Manager.

His ability was noticed by the late Mr. Koichiro Kawada, Governor of the Bank of Japan (lately created Baron), who in 1899 appointed him Director of the Business Bureau in the bank, in addition to holding a place on the Board of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

While in this office he studied the credit system of Europe and America, and established a similar system in this country, thus enabling the business community to safely emerge from the disturbances after the Sino-Japanese war. In 1896, when the late Baron Yanosuke Iwasaki became Governor of the Bank, he was given a seat on the Board.

The late Baron Iwasaki, however, was compelled to resign from the Bank, on account of political trouble

attendant upon the dissolution of the Kenseitō Cabinet, and the weighty position was given to Mr. Yamamoto. While



MR. T. YAMAMOTO.

holding the governance of the house, there were four political changes, but he kept to his principle of finance.

On his resignation from the bank, in October, 1903, he was appointed a Member of the House of Peers, by Imperial nomination, and his connection with politics commenced, but he remained apart from the economic movements up to November, 1909, when he was appointed President of the Hypothec Bank of Japan.

He became more prominent in the political circles in 1911 when he was given the portfolio of Finance Minister in the Saionji Cabinet. His connection with the Seiyukai commenced with this appointment. In February, 1913, he was once more in the cabinet when Count Yamamoto formed the cabinet, holding the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

With the downfall of the Yamamoto Cabinet, he again retired from political activity, but in the Seiyukai he holds an important place as one of the leaders.

Mr. Yamamoto has the Court rank of Ju-zammi and holds the Second-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

Address :—No. 38, Kami-Niban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

MR. YAMASHITA HIDEZANE.

MR. YAMASHITA, HIDEZANE, is a native of Kagoshima prefecture, and was born in April, 1847, being the first son of Mr. Hanyemon Yamashita. He was formerly a soldier, but later joined the civil service. After serving as Chief of the Police Affairs, in Osaka and Kumamoto prefectures, he left the Government service in 1893. When Formosa became one of Japan's possessions he proceeded to that island, where he established the Ekiden-sha, which did a communication and traffic business. He established the "Taiwan Nichi-Nichi Shimbun" (Formosa Daily Newspaper), and did a great deal towards teaching the natives civilisation. Mr. Yamashita gradually entered business circles, where he met with success. He is now President of the Formosa Commercial and Industrial Bank, President of the Imperial Sugar Manufacturing Co. and President of the Formosa Hemp Manufacturing Co. In November, 1916, he became Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Zinc Mining Co. It must be remembered



MR. H. YAMASHITA.

that Mr. Yamashita had to grapple with many difficulties before he attained his present position. His great services rendered to the cause of civilising this Island must be specially noted.

He has a clear head and a strong will; this coupled

with his remarkable energy has brought him success. Mr. Yamashita has the Court rank of Ju-rokui and holds the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

Address :—No. 2540, Iriarai-juku, Ebara-gori, Tokyo-fu.

VICE-ADMIRAL YAMAYA TANIN.

VICE ADMIRAL YAMAYA, TANIN, was born at Shika-mura, Minami-Iwate-gori, Iwate prefecture, March, 1866. In January, 1888, he obtained his first commission as Sub-Lieutenant.

When the Sino-Japanese war broke out, he was a Lieutenant, and was several times mentioned in despatches. On the restoration of peace, he was decorated with the Fifth-class Military Order of the Golden Kite, and the Sixth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

During the Russo-Japanese war, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and at the close of the war was decorated with the Fourth-class Military Order of the Golden Kite and the Third-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

His promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral took place in December, 1909. In the meanwhile he was decorated with high orders from China, Portugal, Prussia, Spain, France, Austria, the Netherlands, and Korea, being connected with many diplomatic missions. Simultaneously with his promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral he was appointed Chief of the 1st and 2nd Departments of the Naval Education Board, and a little later the Naval Staff College was placed under his charge.

In December, 1911, he was transferred to the command of the Reserve Squadron at Maidzuru, but he was not allowed to remain in this office long, for in April of the following year he was appointed Director of the Personal Affairs Bureau in the Navy Office.

In December, 1913, he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, and was granted the Court rank of Ju-shii

and once again made the President of the Naval Staff College. On the outbreak of the European war he was appointed Commander of the 1st Squadron, and shortly after removed to the command of the Third Squadron. At



VICE-ADMIRAL T. YAMAYA.

present he is the Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff Board, at the same time having a seat on the Admirals' Council.

As a reward for his service in the Tsingtao campaign he was granted in November, 1915, the First-class Imperial Order the Rising Sun.

BARON YASHIRO ROKURO.

VICE-ADMIRAL YASHIRO, ROKURO, was born at Gakuden-mura, Niwa-gori, Aichi prefecture, in January, 1860. After his graduation from the Naval Cadets' School he obtained his first commission as Sub-Lieutenant in June, 1885.

When the Sino-Japanese war commenced he was a Lieutenant. He participated in many engagements and distinguished himself. On the restoration of peace he was decorated with the Fifth-class Military Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

After the war he was despatched to Russia as Naval Attache, when he was promoted to the rank of Commander. His services at St. Petersburg were much appreciated by the home Government, who decorated him with the Fifth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure. The Russian and the French Governments also presented him with honours.

In the Boxers' campaign he participated as the commander of the warship *Miyako*. He was then a Captain, and his meritorious services were rewarded with the Third-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, when the campaign was over. A few years later he commanded the cruiser *Asama*, and participated in almost all the engagements with the Russians.

All through the war he maintained a good record, and when the war was over he was decorated with the Third-class Military Order of the Golden Kite and the Third-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

After the war he was once more sent abroad, and for a time attached to the Berlin Embassy. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in December, 1907. In December, 1908, he was appointed Commander of the Reserve Squadron at Yokosuka.

From December, 1909 to the following June, he was placed in command of the 1st Squadron, when he was attached to the Kure Naval Station. After being moved to many important posts he was appointed President of the Naval Staff College, in December, 1911, when he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

In April, 1914, when Count Okuma formed his Cabinet, the Vice-Admiral, who was then in command of the Maidzuru Naval Station, was given the portfolio of the Navy. After having practically solved the difficult problem of Naval Expansion, he resigned from the position in August, 1915, and for a time led a retired life in Kyoto.



BARON R. YASHIRO.

He was, however, not allowed to remain in a retired position, for in December, 1915, he was once more appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Second Squadron. In April, 1916, he was granted the First-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, in recognition of his services in the German campaign. In July of the same year he was created a Peer. In May, 1917, the Baron was granted the Court rank of Ju-zammi.

ADMIRAL YOSHIMATSU MOTARO.

ADMIRAL YOSHIMATSU, MOTARO, was born at Nakamura, Hata-gori, Kochi prefecture, in January, 1859, obtaining his first commission as Sub-Lieutenant in November, 1883. When the Sino-Japanese war commenced he was a Lieutenant, but before it was brought to an end

he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Commander, and on the restoration of peace was decorated with the Fifth-class Military Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

He was made Captain in September, 1899. During the

Boxers trouble in Peking, he participated in the campaign as the commander of a warship. On the subjugation of the rebellion, he was rewarded with the Third-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.

About this time he was connected with diplomatic affairs, and received many honours from foreign Courts, including France, Italy, Russia, Belgium, Siam, and Great Britain. Being in the suite of the Japanese Envoy at the Coronation of King George and Queen Mary of Great Britain, he was presented by the British Court in December, 1902, with the Coronation Medal.

In December, 1906, he was appointed Chief Staff Officer to the Saseho Naval Station, which was then practically the base of operations for the Imperial Japanese Navy. On the restoration of peace, his activities during the Russo-Japanese war were rewarded by being decorated with the Third-class Military Order of the Golden Kite.

After holding many important posts he was appointed, in August, 1908, President of the Naval Cadets' School, and as such was one of the umpires of the Grand Naval Manoeuvres of that year. In December, 1909, he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral; the following year he was appointed President of the Naval Staff College.

In December, 1911, he had command of the Second Squadron and the following Autumn commanded the Red Fleet in the Grand Naval Manoeuvres. In March, 1914, he was appointed Commander of the Kure Naval Station.

In September, 1915, he was moved to the command of the 1st Squadron, also being Commander-in-Chief of the training squadrons.

In November of the same year he was decorated with the First-class Imperial Order of the Rising Sun in recogni-



ADMIRAL M. YOSHIMATSU.

tion of his services in the Germau Campaign. In December, 1916, he was promoted to the rank of Admiral.

MRS. (DOCTOR) YOSHIOKA YAYOI.

MRS. (DOCTOR) YOSHIOKA, YAYOI, is one of the pioneer lady physicians of Japan, having practically opened a new profession for her sex.

She was born in Shidzuoka prefecture, in March, 1871. In her early youth she came to Tokyo to study medicine at the Saisei Gakusha, a private medical institution.

She passed the State examination for practice shortly after her graduation from school, and obtained official licence. She assisted her father in their native prefecture for some time, but in 1896 she came to Tokyo again, and established her office at Iida-machi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

She then underwent all the distressing trials which have to be experienced by pioneers in every branch of human activity, but she came out more courageous and

resolute each time, and in 1909 she founded the present Tokyo Shisei Hospital at Iida-machi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Being thus successful in her ambitious plan, she was anxious to help those of her sex who were desirous of attaining the same, and shortly after the Russo-Japanese war she founded a medical school for Women at Kawada-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo, she herself undertaking the teaching and management of the institution. That was the beginning of the present college.

Now, nearly four hundred lady students are accommodated, and each year a large number of well-trained women doctors are turned out. Thus the meritorious work of Mrs. Yoshioka, M.D., is carried on with great success, and she deserves the honour and gratitude of her sisters.

MR. YUKAWA KANKICHI.

MR. YUKAWA, KANKICHI, was born in May, 1868, at Wakayama, being a son of a samurai. On his graduation from the Law College of the Tokyo



MR. K. YUKAWA.

Imperial University, in July, 1890, he was appointed a junior clerk in the Department of Communications. His promotion was very quick, and he successively held the

posts of Secretary, Director of the Postal and Telegraphic School, Councillor, and Director of the Communications Superintendence Bureau. At one time he was a Councillor in the Foreign Office, in addition to his office in The Department of Communications.

During the Sino-Japanese war, he supervised the field postal service as Director of the Field Postal Service, at Imperial Headquarters. Under his direction practically all Japan's military postal service was created and organized. In March, 1897, he represented Japan at the International Postal Service Congress at Washington.

In 1905, he left the Government service and joined the Sumitomo General Head Office, as its General Manager. He was later appointed Director of the office, and when the Sumitomo Bank was converted into a joint stock concern he was given a seat on the board as Director. He is now a Managing Director of the bank.

As a banker he holds an important position in Osaka, having been elected one of the Special Members of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce during past years.

Mr. Yukawa has the Court rank of Ju-shii and holds the Fourth-class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Address:—No. 273, Kami-4-chome, Sonezaki, Kita-ku, Osaka.

MR. NISHIZAWA IWATA.

MR. NISHIZAWA, IWATA, was born at Uyeda, Shinano province, during the period between the fall of the Tokugawa Government and the restoration of supreme power to the Imperial Court. He is the eldest son of Tomijuro, a grandson of Zenji Nishizawa, the "Shōya" of the old Nishiwaki village.

As soon as he finished his education in the country, he came up to the capital and studied English, as well as law.

In April, 1900, he established an English school, called the Tokyo Jitsuyō Eigo Gakkō, and later another school named the Nippon Shukei Gakkō (Japan Accountants School). He retained the entire management of these schools until the school buildings were unfortunately burnt down in 1915. While conducting these schools he was associated with the "Japan Gazette," the oldest English daily paper in this country. He compiled the "Peerage of Japan," published by the Japan Gazette Co., Ltd., in 1912, and other works. Mr. Nishizawa is a Christian believer and a *Jujitsu* Champion of the Tenjin Shin-yōryū, the old and pure school of this Japanese Military

Art; besides he is a good horseman of the Ōtsuboryū, the name given to an old-style Japanese horsemanship.



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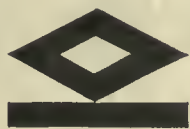
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SPECIALITIES:—Travelling Bags, Suit Cases, Hat Boxes, Coller Boxes, Hand Bags of various kinds, Writing Cases, Travelling Toilet Sets, Book Bags, Blanket Bags, Satchels, Pouches of every description.

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FOR
RUPTURED AND CRIPPLED.

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SURGERY FOR CHILDREN.

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WE make hundreds of Porcelain Telegraph Insulators and Electrical Accessories Specialities, which are standard throughout the world, wherever introduced. They are all new and complete and includes many unique exclusive novelties.

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MANUFACTURER AND DIRECT

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BANK REFERENCE:

Bank of Taiwan and Branch Office.

TELEPHONE NO. NISHI 1679.

NO. 66, GOCHOME, NISHIDOTOMBORI, OSAKA, JAPAN.



GOSHIKAISHA SUGIWARA SHOTEN,

(THE SUGIWARA CO. LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.)

Manufacturers and Suppliers

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ESTABLISHED IN 1916.

EXPORTED TO INDIA, SOUTH SEA ISLANDS AND EUROPE.

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The Yokohama Specie Bank and Sumitomo Bank. Before opening the firm, Sugiwarara, the Proprietor, had many years' experience in this line of business, serving in the Yamaguchi Shoten, the famous manufacturer of hosiery goods in Osaka.

Special care is taken in the manufacture of export articles, and the firm has already earned great credit abroad.

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ASANO & CO.

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Established in 1908

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L.D. 1,539

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Telegraphic Address:
"NIPCHAIN."

CAPITAL Yen 150,000
ANNUAL OUTPUT Yen 600,000

MANAGING DIRECTOR OKUJIRO ABE.

MANAGER & DIRECTOR JUTARO ITAMI.



Ready to respond to orders for the manufacture of chains of every description, and fittings, and to applications for the testing of chains, anchors, wire ropes, Manila ropes, etc., etc.

All work is done by means of machines. For testing there is provided a testing machine of 250 tons manufactured by the Olsen Co. Recognized by the Lloyd Association of Great Britain as the only Proving House in Japan.



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BUTTONS, MATTINGS, BAMBOO POLES AND BLINDS, MATCHES,
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KANEKO & CO.

TELEPHONE
Naniwa 137 (L.D.)

(ESTABLISHED 1897.)

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TELEPHONES: OFFICE No. 3285 NISHI. WORKS No. 2314 TOSABORI.

Codes Used:—A 1; A.B.C. 5th Edition; Lieber's; Private Code.

Cable Address:—"BRUSH, OSAKA."

WORKS:—General Factory, Higashiente-cho, Namba, Osaka. Preserving Factory, Ohiraki-cho, Nishinoda, Osaka.

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3508.



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CODES USED :

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D. SAYEGUSA,

General Exporter, Importer

... AND ...

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All Orders will be Promptly Attended to and Executed at Moderate Prices.

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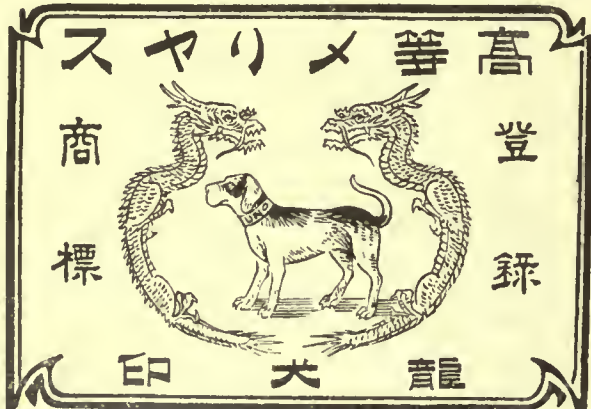
BRANCH OFFICES:—HONOLULU, HAWAII, COLOMBO, INDIA, AND SEOUL, KOREA.

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Members of the Japanese Institute of Patent Agents.

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KISOJI ONO: Mechanical Engineer and Ex-Chief Examiner of the Patent Office of Japan.

NAOJIRO TAKESHITA: Chemist and Examiner of the Patent Office of Japan.

YASUJIRO YUMURA: Lawyer in Charge of Patent Cases, &c.

MASATOMO ISODA: In Charge of Foreign Business Department.

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Jute,
Timber,
Troca Shells,
Paper,
Hardware,
Dyestuffs,
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REFERENCES:

The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd., Osaka.
The Sumitomo Bank Ltd., Osaka.
The Thirty-Fourth Bank Ltd., Osaka.



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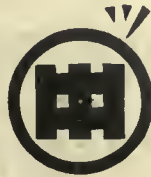
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Tel. Nos. 138 (L.D.), 139 Nishi.

Telegraphic Address: "AMI."

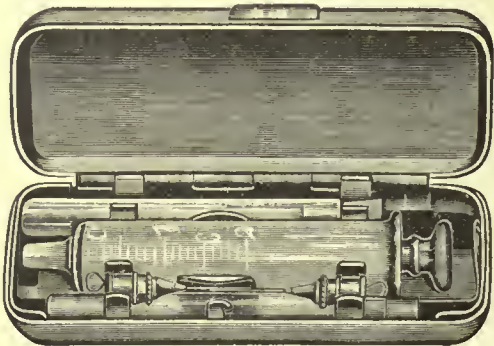
Book Transfer Savings Account 2,253 Osaka.

Established 1887.

SPECIALITIES :—Wire Cloths for use in the Manufacture of Paper, and for use in Mining, Colliery, Cement, Flour Refining, Railway, Rice Refining, and Gun Powder. Cotton Manufacturing Rolls. Wire Cloths for various manufacturing purposes and for use in Agriculture and Industry. Wires Ropes of Various Kinds. Barbed Wire, Iron Wire, Steel Wire, Iron Wire plated with Zinc, Steel Wire plated with Zinc.

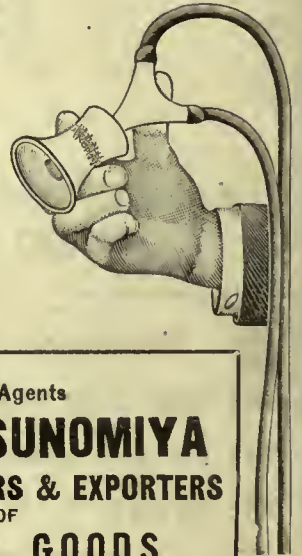
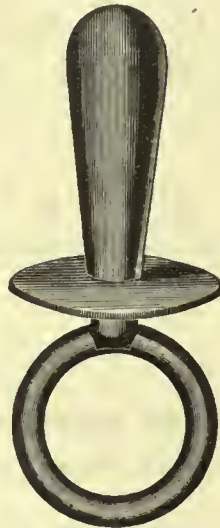
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**RUBBER GOODS
AND
SURGICAL
SUNDRIES**



**THE NANIWA.
RUBBER FACTORY.**

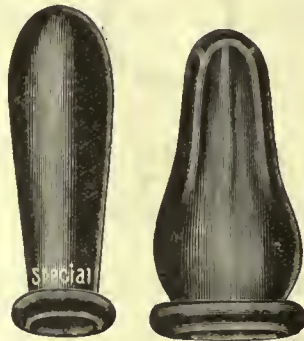
—SAKURAGAWA,
OSAKA, JAPAN.
Tel. No. 2,985 Nishi.



Sole Agents
THE UTSUNOMIYA
MANUFACTURERS & EXPORTERS
OF
RUBBER GOODS
AND
SURGICAL SUNDRIES.
5-chome Hirano-machi,
OSAKA, JAPAN.
Tel. No. 864 Honkyoku.

The Naniwa Rubber factory was established 10 years ago by Mr. B. Ohshima, and is situated in the suburb of the city of Osaka. The factory was first started with the object of import checking, but owing to the skilled experts they employ and reliable materials of their manufactures, they are rapidly finding their way to the foreign market. The factory in European style with latest plants and machineries, covering many acres of land is awaiting inspection of visitors.

Messrs. The Utsunomiya are their exclusive sales and export agents, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.



Among the industrial undertakings in Japan in recent years none has made such a wonderful progress as the manufacture of Rubber and Surgical goods. The firm was established in 1900 as surgical instruments dealers, and subsequently started the manufacture of them, making rapid increase in the business. After the outbreak of war, they extended their trade to foreign countries, and are now considered one of the largest export firms of surgical and rubber goods.



Water Bottles	Bulb Syringes	Rubber Sacks
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Rubber Toys	Rubber Gloves	Trusses
Syringe Bags	Finger Sacks	Etc., Etc.

Cable Address : Code Used :
"UTSU OSAKA." A.B.C. 5th.

REFERENCES:
THE FIRST BANK, Osaka.
THE ONE HUNDREDTH BANK, Osaka.
Illustrated Catalogue upon Application.

THE INOUYE THREAD Co.

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Higashi-ku, OSAKA.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "4"

Tel. Nos. 1987, 1988, 3,459, 2,665 Honkyoku.

SPECIALITIES :—Cotton Yarns of all kinds
Silket, Lace, thread to be woven into
fishing net, Cotton Thread, etc., etc.

Destinations Abroad :—China, Russia, South Sea Islands,
British India.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

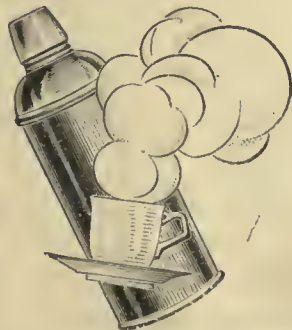


Thermos is a safety glass bottle invented by our firm in 1912. It is composed of inner and outer sections. The inner section comprises two glass bottles, large and small, and is so arranged that the small bottle is put into the large one and then screwed so as to be air-tight. By means of quick-silver coated on the small bottle and inside the large one, either cold or hot water, or ice put into the small bottle maintains a certain degree of temperature during a period of from 24 to 48 hours. The double glass bottles are put into a brass bottle, which is screwed and strong enough to protect the bottles inside.

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USED exclusively in the Philippine Islands by the U.S. Government,
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OF

HOSIERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

2-chome, Konohana-cho, Kitaku, OSAKA.

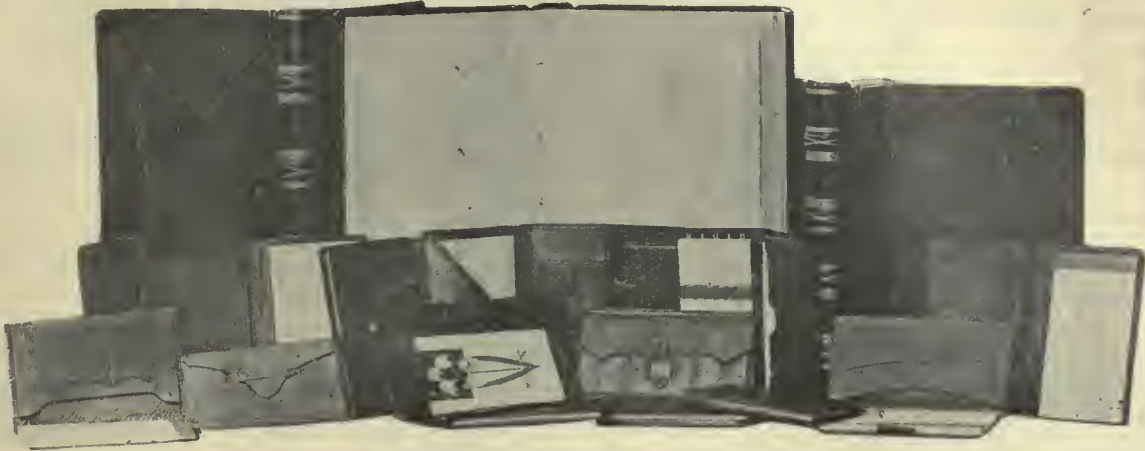
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PROMPT AND CAREFUL IN THE EXECUTION OF ORDERS, LARGE
OR SMALL, TO THE ENTIRE SATISFACTION OF CUSTOMERS.

PRINCIPAL DESTINATIONS ABROAD ARE CHINA, INDIA,
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THE company manufactures and sells note-books, books for offices, calendars, cards, cigarette paper, and sundry other articles of a kindred nature, besides conducting a wholesale business in stationery, having the main office at 3-chome, Andojibashi-dori, Minami-ku, Osaka, and a branch at 3-chome, Yokoyama-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.



The company was organized years ago by leading note book manufacturers, paper millers, printers, and stationery manufacturers with a capital of 500,000 yen. The management of the company comprises almost all the old hands in the line of trade, whose competency is beyond question. At the company's factories all skilled hands trained by the leading manufacturers have been taken over, and under the most competent experts they produce excellent articles, which can compare quite favourably with foreign-made goods in the market.

The cheapness of the articles marketed by the company is a marvel to all in the trade. The manage-

The wholesale business in general stationery is also conducted on the same business principle and, therefore, every retailer dealing with the company can secure the prompt supply of very cheap and superior articles.

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The manufactures of the company have been well advertized in the foreign market, and orders from abroad are fast increasing. The company is well prepared to meet every possible order from abroad, and any inquiry is cordially requested.



ment of the company has ever since its organization strived to economize the running expenses, at the same time enhancing the efficiency of the hands employed. Therefore, no other manufacturer in the particular line can compete with the company on this point.

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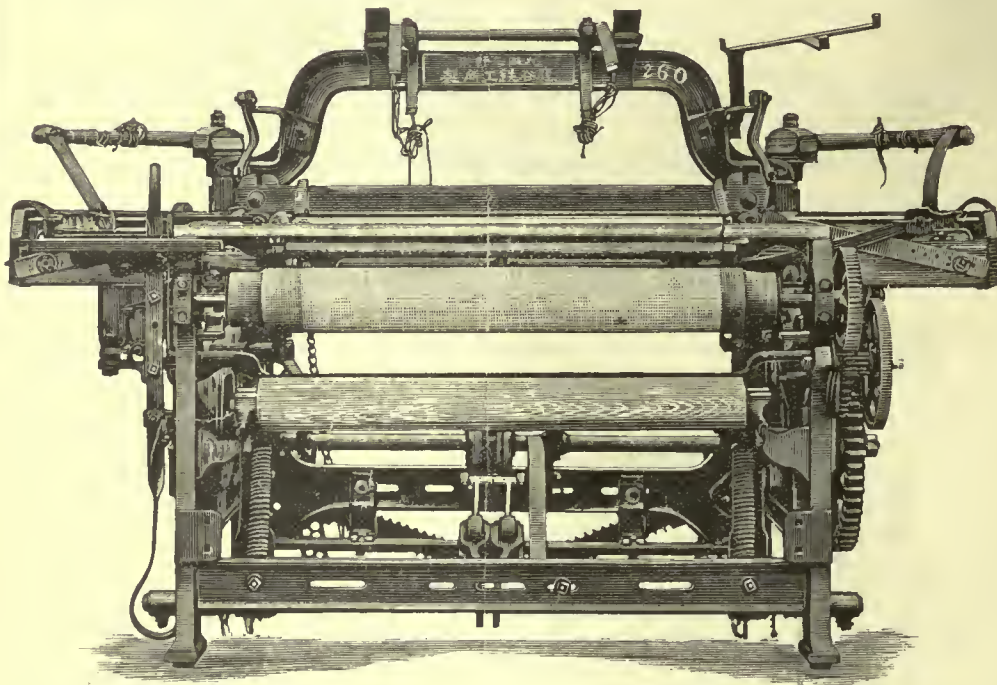
GOSHI KAISHA OTANI TEKKO-SHO.

OTANI IRON WORKS (LIMITED PARTNERSHIP).

Kamino-cho, Sangenya, Nishi-ku, Osaka.

Telephone No. 2133 Nishi.

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Orders are faithfully
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TELEPHONE NO. 1546 TOSABORI.

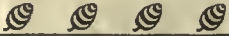
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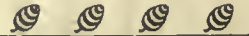
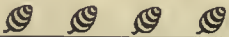
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(Long Distance Available).



TEL. No. 1249 (Tosabori.)

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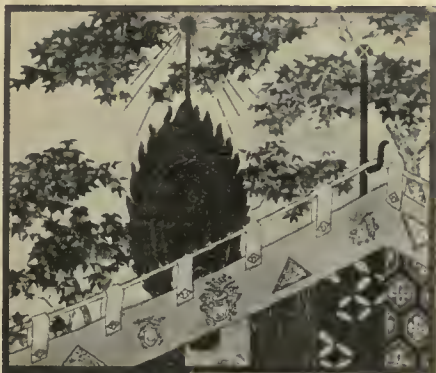
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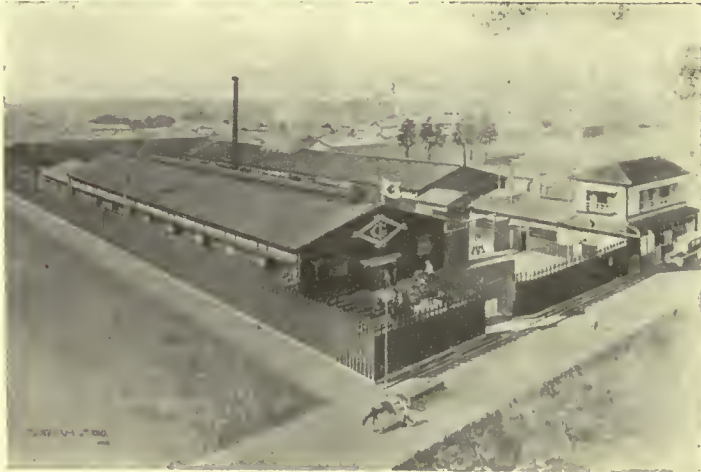
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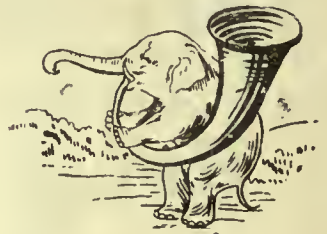
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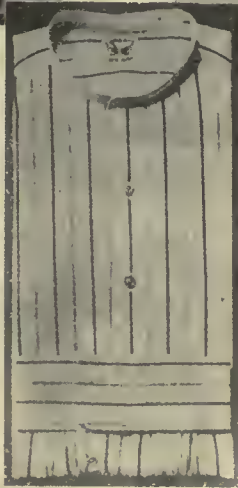
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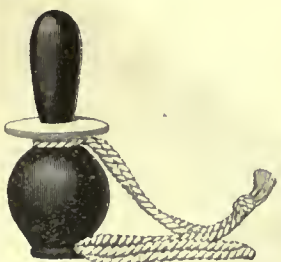
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